

A C T A   Z O O L O G I C A  
C R A C O V I E N S I A

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**Revision of the World Species of the Family Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Part 2.**  
**Genera: *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., *Classeya* BLESZ., *Pseudoclasseya* BLESZ.**  
**and *Argentochiloides* BLESZ. \***

[85 text-figs. and pls. XLV & XLVI]

Rewizja światowych gatunków rodziny Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Część 2. Rodzaje:  
*Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., *Classeya* BLESZ., *Pseudoclasseya* BLESZ. i *Argentochiloides* BLESZ.

Ревизия всемирных видов из семейства Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Часть 2. Роды:  
*Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., *Classeya* BLESZ., *Pseudoclasseya* BLESZ., *Argentochiloides* BLESZ.

The present paper, being the continuation of a revision of the World Crambidae, comprises a cluster of four genera which appear to be rather close to the genus *Calamotropha* ZELL. The species of the genus *Calamotropha* ZELL. were published in 1961 as the part one of this revision.

The major part of the material on which is based this part belongs to the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London. However, other valuable material is also from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Institut für Spezielle Zoologie, Berlin, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Berlin, as well as from the own collection of the author. The writer is grateful to Mr. Paul E. S. WHALLEY of the British Museum (N. H.), London, Dr. F. KASY of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Dr. H. J. HANNEMANN, of the Institut für Spezielle Zoologie, Berlin, Dr. BESUCHET of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Dr. P. L. VIETTE of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and to Dr. G. FRIESE of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Berlin, who kindly sent on loan some types and other valuable material.

\* The publication of the present paper has unexpectedly preceded that of Microlepidoptera Palaearctica in which it was originally intended that the first descriptions of one new genus, *Pseudoclasseya*, and one new species, *Classeya preissneri* should appear. In circumstances the present diagnoses of *Pseudoclasseya* and *Classeya preissneri* should be considered as the first valid descriptions.

### Genus: *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZYŃSKI

1863. *Urola* WALKER, List Spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 27: 181 [gen. n.] [part.].  
 1863. *Catharylla* ZELLER, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 50 [gen. n.] [part.].  
 1961. *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZYŃSKI, Zeit. Wien. ent. Ges. 46: 33 [gen. n.].  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZYŃSKI, Acta zool. cracov. 8: 119.  
 1964. *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZYŃSKI, Microlep. pal. 1.

Type species: *Crambus flavoflabellus* CAR., by original designation

#### Diagnosis

Ocelli present, vestigial or absent. Chaetosemae moderate. Antennae in most instances typical of the family, in males serrate, only in few cases deeply serrate, in females setaceous. Labial palpi porrect, moderate, two to four times the length of the eye-diameter. Wing venation similar to that in the genus *Calamotropha* ZELL.,  $r_1$  in the forewing runs freely or is coincident with  $sc$ ; cell of the hindwing open. Frenulum in females triple. Very small to small moths with forewing in most instances with white ground colour and ill-defined pattern. In many species two delicate transverse lines in the forewing occur. On costa there is an additional pattern as short streaks or patches. Discal dot often present. Terminal dots present or absent, when absent, then termen usually bordered with dark. Hindwing usually white, semitransparent with pattern absent. In male genitalia uncus and gnathos in all species well developed, uncus usually distinctly pointed, gnathos terminated by a small widening. Valvae in most instances strongly assymmetrical. Pars basalis appears in all species. Pars basalis of the right valva is usually much thinner than that of the left valva. Cucullus in most species arched, narrow with apex rounded. No other processes on valva except pars basalis. Pars basalis with hair poor. Cucullus with hair delicate, moderate. Pseudosaccus absent. Saccus absent. Vinculum very narrow, ring-shaped. Juxta-plate narrow, normally V-shaped. Aedoeagus with no apical thorns. Vesica departing decidedly well before base of aedoeagus. Cornuti always present. In female genitalia papillae anales of *Chilo*-type, coalescent with each other, with long apophyses. Subgenital ring (called as subgenital plate in the part one of this revision) normally with short apophyses; it is linked to ostium pouch usually by a bridge, in no species separated from it. Ostium pouch in many species twisted assymetrically, in most instances well demarcated from ductus bursae, usually heavily sclerotized. Ductus bursae in most cases moderately long, lightly sclerotized. Ductus seminalis usually distinct. Bursa copulatrix with one or two signa, or signa completely absent.

Except of the dates of the capturing of specimens there are no other data on the biology of this genus.

#### Distribution

The distribution of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. is very similar to that of the genus *Calamotropha* ZELL. However, there are no *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. in Europe, North Africa and Near East, and the number of East Pale-

arctic species is very poor. The major part of the *Pseudocatharylla*-members are distributed in the Ethiopian region, twelve species are known from the Oriental region (four of these occur also in Palearctic region). Then, one species is known from Queensland, namely, *P. photoleuca* (LOWER), however, the generic position of this species is very doubtful and very likely it is in need to be placed in a genus of its own. One can judge that the migration of this genus from the tropical Africa, which is apparently the centre of the distribution of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., might have taken place in the early Tertiary. Then, after the change of the climate of the North Africa and Near East to more dry, the distribution of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. has become disjunctive. It is of much interest to note that one species, namely, *P. oenescentella* (HMPS.) is common to Ceylon and East Africa. The subspecies from Ceylon is different from the nominate form only by less distinct forewing pattern and smaller size, in genitalia both forms are strikingly similar. This points for a rather considerable conservatism of the group in question. We still know no *Pseudocatharylla*-species from Madagascar, but there is one species, *P. agraphella* (HMPS.) from the Seychelles Islands.

### Relationships

This genus and subsequent genera appear to form a distinct group in the *Chilo*-complex of stem borers, which is characterized by the coalescent papillae anales in the female genitalia, and usually triple frenulum in the females. I place *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. next to *Calamotropha* ZELL., however, their relationship may be not very close. Both, *Calamotropha* ZELL. and *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. have some common features: similar venation of the fore- and hindwing, present or absent ocelli, triple female frenulum, similar distribution. However, on the other hand, *Calamotropha* ZELL.-representatives never show star-like signa on the bursa copulatrix, and such signa appear in many *Pseudocatharylla*-species. *Pseudocatharylla*-species have no pseudosaccus in male genitalia, so typical of every *Calamotropha* ZELL. The very narrow vinculum is also not met with in *Calamotropha* ZELL. The asymmetry of the male genitalia so often met with within the genus under consideration, is a very striking character, appearing also in the three subsequent genera, and so far not observed in any other genus of the family *Crambidae*. Unfortunately we have still no data on the biology of the *Pseudocatharylla*-species, however, the larvae of them are very likely stem-borers. The habits of the larvae and imagines, may have caused the development of the characters common to *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. and *Calamotropha* ZELL., and the two genera may be, perhaps, very distant in their relationship. There arises a question whether all stem-borers can be considered as a compact group. Certainly, a study of the larvae and their chaetotaxy, might throw some light on this obscure problems. Quite separate question is the relationship of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. to the American genera *Argyria* HBN. and *Catharylla* ZELL. However, it is

now very difficult to clarify with detail this problem, as both mentioned American genera are in need of thorough revision. The genus *Argyria* HBN. has different forewing venation than that in *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. as having  $r_5$  free like in *Chilo* ZCK. The male genitalia of the *Argyria* HBN. species are distinct on the presence of strong coremata lacking in the genus under consideration. Female genitalia of the species of *Argyria* HBN. have never signa on bursa copulatrix. The members of the genus *Catharylla* ZELL. have similar wing-venation, no signa in female bursa copulatrix, but the male genitalia have not been practically studied. The members of the two American genera come near externally to the species of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. They have silvery-white forewings, but this character may be only the pure convergence. It is of importance to note that many *Crambidae* from the Oriental or Australian regions were described in the genus *Argyria* HBN., however, none of them belong to *Argyria* HBN.

#### SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF SPECIES

1. *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.) — East Palearctic; Chekiang
2. *Pseudocatharylla inclinalis* (WALK.) — East Palearctic; South China, Formosa
3. *Pseudocatharylla aurifimbriella* (HMPS.) — South China
4. *Pseudocatharylla chalciptera* (HMPS.) — Assam
5. *Pseudocatharylla infixella* (WALK.) — East Palearctic; Formosa
6. *Pseudocatharylla mea* (STRAND) — Formosa; South China
7. *Pseudocatharylla duplicella* (HMPS.) — East Palearctic; South China, Formosa, Ceylon
8. *Pseudocatharylla innotalis* (HMPS.) — South China
9. *Pseudocatharylla albiceps* (HMPS.) — Ceylon
10. *Pseudocatharylla chionoepela* (HMPS.) — Ceylon
11. *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella* (SNELL.) — Celebes; Louisiade Arch.
12. *Pseudocatharylla artemida* sp. n. — Lower Burma
13. *Pseudocatharylla photoleuca* (LOWER) — Queensland
14. *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella* (ZELL.) — India
15. *Pseudocatharylla oenescentella* (HAMPSON) — Natal; Tanganyika; Ceylon
16. *Pseudocatharylla agraphella* (HMPS.) — Seychelles Islands
17. *Pseudocatharylla flavipedella* (ZELL.) — South Africa
18. *Pseudocatharylla mariposella* sp. n. — Katanga
19. *Pseudocatharylla auricinctalis* (WALK.) — West Africa
20. *Pseudocatharylla angolica* sp. n. — Angola
21. *Pseudocatharylla gioconda* sp. n. — Nigeria
22. *Pseudocatharylla subgioconda* sp. n. — Nigeria
23. *Pseudocatharylla mikengella* sp. n. — Angola
24. *Pseudocatharylla submikengella* sp. n. — Angola
25. *Pseudocatharylla peralbella* (HMPS.) — West Africa

26. *Pseudocatharylla lagosella* sp. n. — Nigeria
27. *Pseudocatharylla nemesis* sp. n. — Guinea
28. *Pseudocatharylla flavicostella* sp. n. — Transvaal
29. *Pseudocatharylla ugandica* sp. n. — Uganda
30. *Pseudocatharylla antiopa* sp. n. — Rhodesia
31. *Pseudocatharylla xymena* sp. n. — Nyasaland, Natal
32. *Pseudocatharylla kibwezica* sp. n. — Tanganyika
33. *Pseudocatharylla zernyi* sp. n. — Tanganyika
34. *Pseudocatharylla polyxena* sp. n. — Nyasaland
35. *Pseudocatharylla ruwenzorella* sp. n. — Uganda

### *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELLER)

1877. *Argyria simplex* ZELLER, Horae Soc. ent. ross. **13**: 70 [sp. n.].
1881. *Crambus immaturellus* CHRISTOPH, Bull. Mosc. **1**: 48 [sp. n.].
1896. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: HAMPSON (nec ZELLER), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. **1895**: 938 [part.].
1901. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: LEECH (nec ZELLER), Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. **1901**: 395.
1901. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: REBEL (nec ZELLER), Cat. **2**: 8 [part.].
1925. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: PETERSEN (nec ZELLER), Verh. III int. Ent.-Congress: fig. 16 (♂ genit.).
1928. *Crambus inclaralis*: SHIBUYA (nec WALKER), J. Fac. agr. Hokkaido imp. Univ. **21**: 135, pl. 2, fig. 15.
1931. *Crambus inclaralis*: MATSUMURA, 6000 Illust. Ins. Jap.: 1031.
1932. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO (nec WALKER), *Crambinae* [in] Icon. Ins. Jap.: 1140, fig. 2850.
1933. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO (nec WALKER), Nojikairyoshiro **52**: 30 [part.].
1950. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO (nec WALKER), *Crambinae* [in] Icon. Ins. Jap.: 503, fig. 1371.
1955. *Crambus inclaralis*: INOUE (nec WALKER), Check List. Lep. Jap. **2**: 125.
1957. *Crambus inclaralis*: MUTUURA (nec WALKER), *Pyrallididae* [in] Icones Het. Jap. in Color. natur.: 113, pl. 19, fig. 602.
1959. *Calamotropha inclaralis*: INOUE (nec WALKER), *Pyrallididae* [in] Icon. Ins. Jap. **1**: 234, pl. 165, fig. 37.
1960. *Argyria simplex*: BLESZYŃSKI, Acta zool. cracov. **5**: 104, pl. 9, fig. 4 (imago), pl. 15, fig. 5 (♀ genit.).
1961. *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis*: BLESZYŃSKI (nec WALKER), Z. Wien. ent. Ges. **46**: 36, fig. 3 (♂ Genit.).
1962. *Pseudocatharylla simplex*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. **32**: 11.
1962. *Pseudocatharylla simplex*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. **7**: 348.
1964. *Pseudocatharylla simplex* ZELLER. Microlep. pal. **1**, pl. 6, fig. 74 (imago), pl. 45, fig. 74 (♂ genit.), pl. 95, fig. 74 (♀ genit.).

### Misidentifications

1881. *Argyria simplex* ZELLER, Horae Soc. ent. ross. **16**: 176 [= *Argyria* sp. n.].
1896. *Platytes simplex*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. **1895**: 944 [= *Argyria* sp. n.].

### Diagnosis

Generally very similar externally to *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis* (WALK.), however, usually decidedly larger and with forewing proportionately distinctly broader. Length of forewing 9–10.5 mm., maximal width 4–4.8 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus and gnathos very long and slender, uncus with apex pointed, gnathos with apex broadened and rounded. Valvae symmetrical. Pars basalis very strong, heavily sclerotized, in form of a well detached, strongly curved caudad spine. Aedoeagus straight, decidedly shorter than valva, nearly evenly wide throughout. Vesica armed with a single, long, strongly curved, tapering cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7). Papillae anales proportionately very large, subtriangular, provided with short bristles. Posterior apophyses about as long as anterior apophyses. Ostium pouch rather heavily sclerotized, irregularly twisted cephalad. Ductus bursae very narrow, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix shorter than ductus bursae, signum absent.

#### Comments

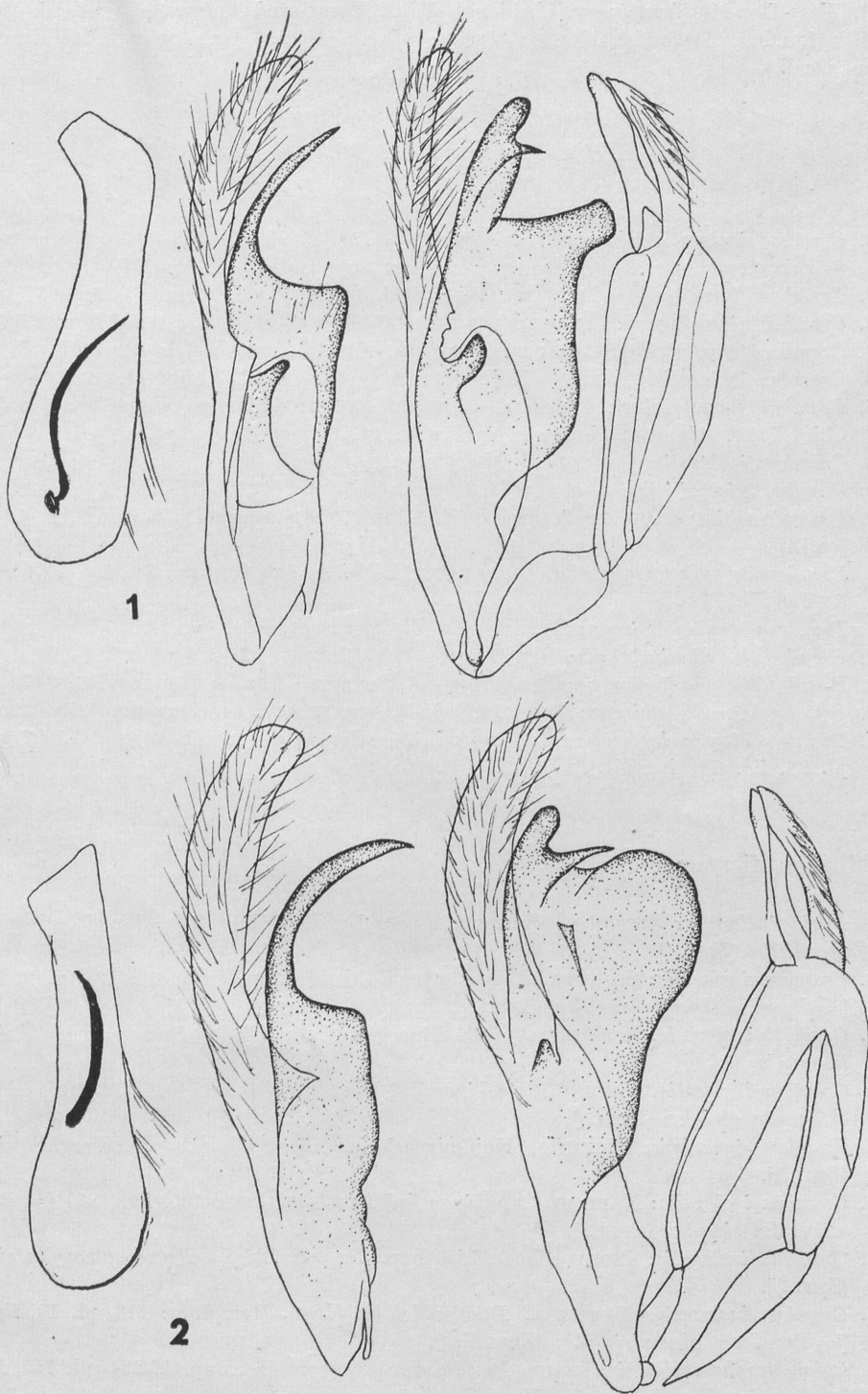
*Argyria simplex* ZELL. was described from a unique female from Japan. ZELLER, in 1881, cited two females of this species from South America. However, these females do not belong to *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., being members of an undescribed species of the genus *Argyria* HBN. *Crambus immaturellus* CHRIST. was described from male female specimens from Amur; Raddefka and Ussuri: Vladivostok. Some time ago I received from the Zoologisches Museum d. Humboldt Universität in Berlin a male syntype of the CHRISTOPH series, which appears to be conspecific with ZELLER's female from Japan. Other CHRISTOPH's syntypes of *Crambus immaturellus* CHRIST. appear to be lost. However, according to an information of Dr. H. J. HANNEMANN, he could not find the examined by me syntype. Thus, I am unable to state if any syntype of *Crambus immaturellus* CHRIST. exists now or not.

This species has been for a long time in a strong confusion being often cited as „*Crambus nigrociliellus* ZELL.“. However, *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella* (ZELL.) was described from Bombay. There is no species of *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. common to Japan, China and India. As mentioned subsequently, *P. nigrociliella* (ZELL.) is a species diametrically different and having nothing to do with *P. simplex* (ZELL.). In Japanese literature the species in question has been usually cited at „*Crambus inclaralis* WALK.“. The latter is indeed very similar to *P. simplex* (Zell.), however, very distinct on both facies and the genitalia of both sexes.

*P. simplex* (ZELL.) is distributed in Amur, Ussuri, Korea, western China, Tibet, south-eastern China; Prov. Chekiang, Prov. Fukien, and in Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shihoku and Kyushu. The ranges of both *P. simplex* (ZELL.) and *P. inclaralis* (WALK.) overlap in Japan: Shihoku and Kyushu and very likely in China. The species is on the wing from May to August. In Fukien it appears at 2300 m. alt.

#### Material examined

Holotype of *Argyria simplex* ZELL., ♀, Japan, GS-702-BL. coll. Institut f. Spezielle Zoologie, Berlin; syntype of *Crambus immaturellus* CHRIST., ♂, coll. Institut f. Spezielle Zoologie, Berlin (? lost); 16 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ from Japan, China: Gensan, Chang-Yang, Kuatun (prov. Fu-



Figs. 1—2. Male genital armatures. 1 — *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis* (WALK.). Shanghai GS-1678-BL. 2 — *P. aurifimbriella* (HMPS.). Haiphong. GS-2916-B. M. Pyral.

kien), West-Tien-Mu-Shan (prov. Chekiang), Tibet, Ussuri and Amur. (Coll. British Museum [N. H.], London, Alexander KOENIG Museum, Bonn, Muzeul Gr. ANTIPA, Bucharest, and author's coll.).

*Pseudocatharylla inclaralis* (WALKER)

1863. *Crambus inclaralis* WALKER, List Spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 27: 166 [sp. n.].  
 1866. *Crambus brachypterellus* WALKER, List Spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 35: 1757 [sp. n.].  
 1925. *Crambus flavoflabellus* CARADJA, Mem. Sect. științ. Acad. Rom. (3) 3: 298 [sp. n.].  
 1925. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: CARADJA (nec ZELLER), Mem. Sect. științ. Acad. Rom. (3) 3: 298.  
 1933. *Crambus flavoflabellus*: CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris 47: 140.  
 1933. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO, Nojikairyoshiryo 52: 30, pl. 1, fig. 11.  
 1935. *Crambus flavoflabellus*: CARADJA & MEYRICK, Materialien zu einer Microlep.-Fauna Chin. Prov. Kiangsu, Chekiang u. Hunan: 24.  
 1936. *Crambus inclaralis*: CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris 50: 146.  
 1939. *Crambus nigrociliellus* f. *inclaralis*: CARADJA, Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris 53: 28.  
 1960. *Pediasia albivena* OKANO, Trans. lep. Soc. Jap. 11 (3): 44, fig. 1 (forewing), 2 (♂ Genit.) [sp. n.].  
 1961. *Pseudocatharylla flavoflabella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. 46: 34., fig. 1 (♂ Genit.), 5 (♀ genit.).  
 1961. *Pseudocatharylla albivena*: BLESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. 46: 34.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 11.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla albivena*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 346.  
 1964. *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Microlep. pal. 1., pl. 45, fig. 73 (♂ genit.), pl. 95, fig. 74 (♀ genit.).

Misidentifications

1886. *Urola inclaralis*: SWINHOE, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1886: 462 [= *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella* (ZELL.)].  
 1928. *Crambus inclaralis*: SHIBUYA, J. Fac. agr. Hokkaido imp. Univ. 21: 135, p. 2, fig. 15 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1931. *Crambus inclaralis*: MATSUMURA, 6000 Illus. Ins. Jap.: 1031 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1932. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO, *Crambinae* [in] Icon. Ins. Jap.: 1140, fig. 2850 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1933. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO, Nojikairyoshiryo 52: 30 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1950. *Crambus inclaralis*: MARUMO, *Crambinae* [in] Icon. Ins. Jap.: 503, fig. 1371 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1955. *Crambus inclaralis*: INOUE, Check List Lep. Jap. 2: 125 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1957. *Crambus inclaralis*: MUTUURA, *Pyralididae* [in] Icon. Het. Jap.: 113, pl. 19, fig. 602 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1959. *Calamotropha inclaralis*: INOUE, *Pyralididae* [in] Icon. Ins. Jap. 1: 234, pl. 165, fig. 37 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1961. *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. 46: 36, fig. 3 (♂ Genit.) [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Labial palpi three times the length of the eye-diameter; brown at sides and white from above. Face, vertex, tegulae and thorax snow-white. Patagia snow-white with a yellow-ochreous stripe at either side. Forewing.  $R_1$  runs freely. Costa straight, apex acuminate, termen slightly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour decidedly glossy snow-white. No trace of any marking. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour, in some instances with basal brown streaks. Hindwing unicolorous glossy snow-white with concolorous fringes. Under surface more or less tinged with yellowish-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus and gnathos of equal length, the former with apex pointed, the latter rounded apically. Valvae strongly assymmetrical. Left valva. Pars basalis an irregular, large heavily sclerotized sheet with apical part bilobed; ventral lobe with a dorsal spine, dorsal lobe projected, rather rounded; basal-dorsal edge of pars basalis arched. A short finger-like, heavily sclerotized process laterally. Cucullus narrow with hair rather long. Right pars basalis with caudal half in form of a curved, tapering to a sharp point spine. Lateral finger-like process of valva rather narrower than that in the right valva. Aedoeagus much shorter than valva. Vesica armed with a single, very long, thin, strongly curved cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 8). Posterior apophyses with bases dilated; very long and thin, with subbasal small projections. Subgenital ring very broad ventrally, with apophyses very short. Ostium pouch rather heavily sclerotized, long, slightly tapering cephalad, rather grooved. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, as long as ostium pouch. Bursa copulatrix elongate, signum absent.

### Comments

This species has been for a long time in a strong confusion which was due to its similarity to the former *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.). However, the two species are rather easily distinguishable externally, for *P. inclaralis* (WALK.) has the forewing much narrower than the second species. The two are perfectly distinct of genitalia of both sexes as shown in the figures.

*P. inclaralis* (WALK.) is distributed in Manchuria (prov. Kirin), eastern China (Shanghai), southern China: Kanton, then in Japan: Shihoku and Kyushu. The ranges of both *P. inclaralis* (WALK.) and *P. simplex* (ZELL.) overlap in Shihoku and Kyushu, and very likely also in China. *P. simplex* (ZELL.) is widely spraed from Ussuri to Prov. Chekiang in China and Tibet, however, so far I have not seen any specimen of that species taken in Shanghai.

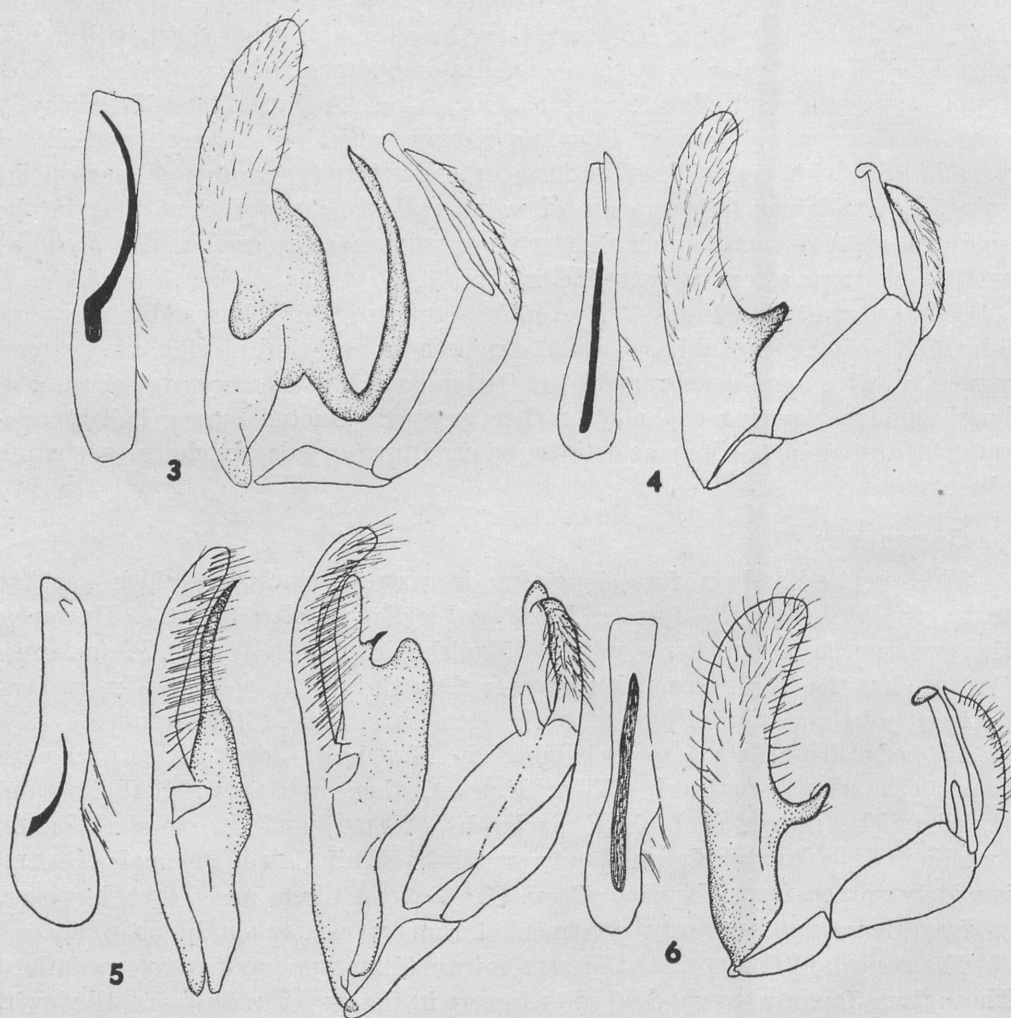
The records of CARADJA and MEYRICK from China were verified by the author. Those from Japan were checked after figures in the respective papers. However, very likely some of records in the Japanese literature concerning former *P. simplex* (ZELL.) may be referable to the species under consideration.

The species was taken in Japan in April and May, and specimens coming from Manchuria and China were taken in August and September.

Non-examined holotype of *Pediasia albivena* Okano was taken in Japan, Kyushu, Kugumiya, Asakura-gun, Fukuoka Pref., 22. IV. 1950 (N. GYOTOKU leg.) (coll. OKANO, Morioka). One male paratype was taken in the same locality, on 2. V. 1952 (coll. OKANO), and the other in Japan, Shihoku, Matsuyama, Ehime Pref., 2. V. 1952 (T. ISHIHARA leg.) (coll. INOUE, Fujisawa).

#### Material examined

Holotype of *Crambus inclaralis* WALK., ♀, labelled: „45/65“, „*Crambus inclaralis*“, China, GS-5680-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; holotype of *Crambus brachypterellus* WALK., ♂, „Shanghai“, „*Crambus brachypterellus*“, abdomen missing, coll. British



Figs. 3—6 Male genital armatures. 3 — *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.). Japan. GS-646-BL. 4 — *P. infixella* (WALK.). Japan GS-960-BL. 5 — *P. chalciptera* (HMPS.). Khasis. GS-1598-BL. 6 — *P. infixella* (WALK.) (holotype of *Patissa impurella* WIL.). Formosa. GS-5615-B. M. Pyral.

Museum (N. H.), London; holotype of *Crambus flavoflabellus* CAR., ♀, „Canton“, GS-1748-BL., coll. Muzeul Gr. ANTIPA, Bucharest; two ♀♀ and one ♂ from Shanghai, GS-1678-BL., ♂ and GS-1689-BL. ♀, coll. Muzeul Gr. ANTIPA, Bucharest; one ♀ from Manchuria: Prov. Kirin: Hsiaoling, 6. VIII, GS-674-BL., coll. author; one ♂ Zikavei near Shanghai, coll. author; one ♀ Hainan: Chickering, VII, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London, GS-4085-BL.

### *Pseudocatharylla aurifimbriella* (HAMPSON)

1896. *Crambus aurifimbriellus* HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. **1895**: 937 [sp. n.].  
 1925. *Crambus mandarinellus* CARADJA, Mem. Sect. științ. Acad. Rom. (3) **3**: 298, pl. 1, fig. 3 [sp. n.].  
 1961. *Pseudocatharylla aurifimbriella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. **46**: 34, fig. 2 (♂ Genit.).  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla aurifimbriellus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta. zool. cracov. **7**: 346.  
 1964. *Pseudocatharylla aurifimbriella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Microlep. pal. **1**, pl. 45, fig. 73E.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae yellow-brownish. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, yellow, brown. Face, vertex, patagia, tegulae, and thorax as coloured as in *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis* (WALK.). Forewing.  $R_1$  free. The shape of the forewing rather as in *P. inclaralis* (WALK.). Length from apex to base 7.5—10 mm., maximal width 3—4 mm. Ground colour glossy silvery-white. No trace of any transverse line. Costa in apical portion tinged with yellowish. A distinct brown dot on tornus. Near the termen, just above dorsal margin there is a distinct cavity edged with long, curved yellow scales. Fringes glossy brownish with more or less distinct basal dark streaks. Hindwing as in the preceding species. Under surface of the forewing evenly darkened brown.

Female unknown.

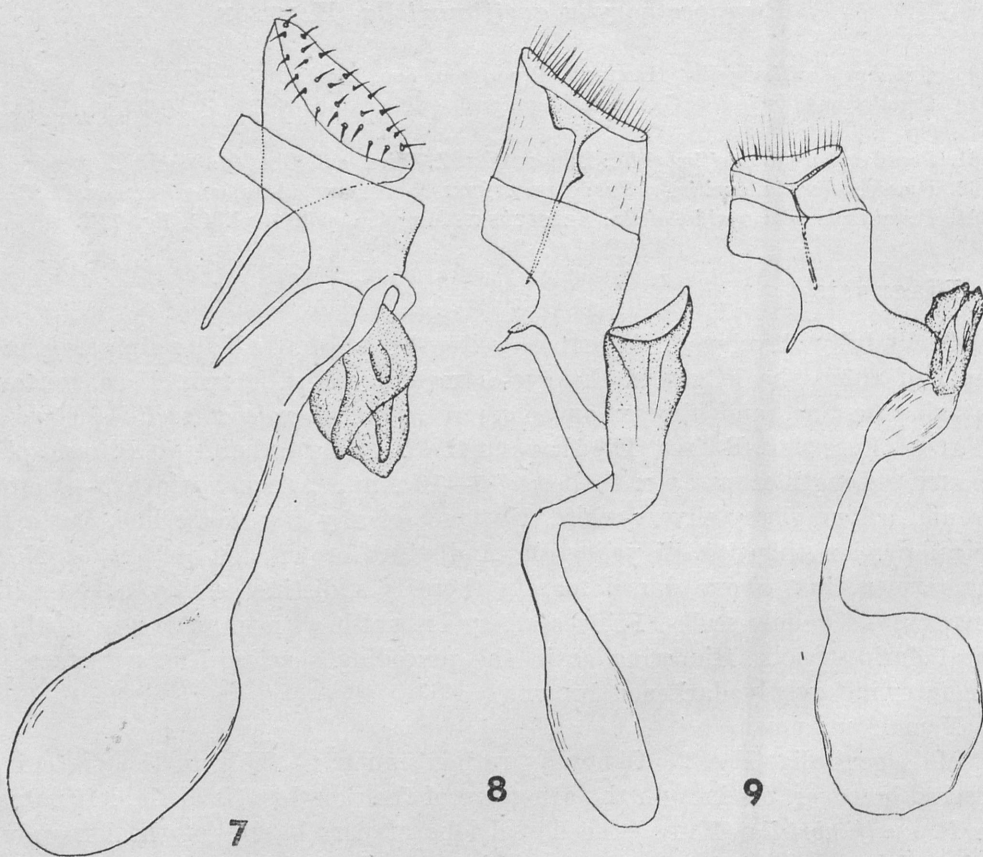
Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Generally rather similar to those in the preceding species, however, distinct on the armature of the pars basalis of the left valva. In *P. aurifimbriella* (HMPs.) the dorsal lobe of pars basalis of the left valva is broadly rounded, being not so in the second species, as is shown in the figures.

### Comments

*Crambus aurifimbriellus* HMPs. was described from a unique male specimen from Tongking. *Crambus mandarinellus* CAR. was described, according to the original description, from male and female specimens from Canton. However, in the collection of Caradja in Bucharest are only two male specimens labelled „Canton“ and „Canton. 10. IV.“. I designate male labelled „Canton“, GS-1749-BL. as the lectotype of *Crambus mandarinellus* CAR., and the other male as the lectoparatype. This species is very distinctive on the presence of the tornal brown dot and the submarginal cavity, a feature not met with in any other species of the family *Crambidae*.

## Material examined

Holotype of *Crambus aurifimbriellus* HMPS., ♂, „Haiphong, Tonkin. 92—199. BUCKLAND Coll.“, „Type“, GS-2916-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; lectotype and paralectotype of *Crambus mandarinellus* CAR., data given above, coll. Muzeul Gr. ANTIPA, Bucharest; one ♂ from southern China: Pagoda, IX, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ from Canton, X, coll. author.



Figs. 7—9. Female genital armatures. 7 — *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.). Japan. Holotype. GS-720-BL. 8 — *P. inclaralis* (WALK.). Shanghai. GS-1689-BL. 9 — *P. chalciptera* (HMPS.). Khasis GS-1586-BL.

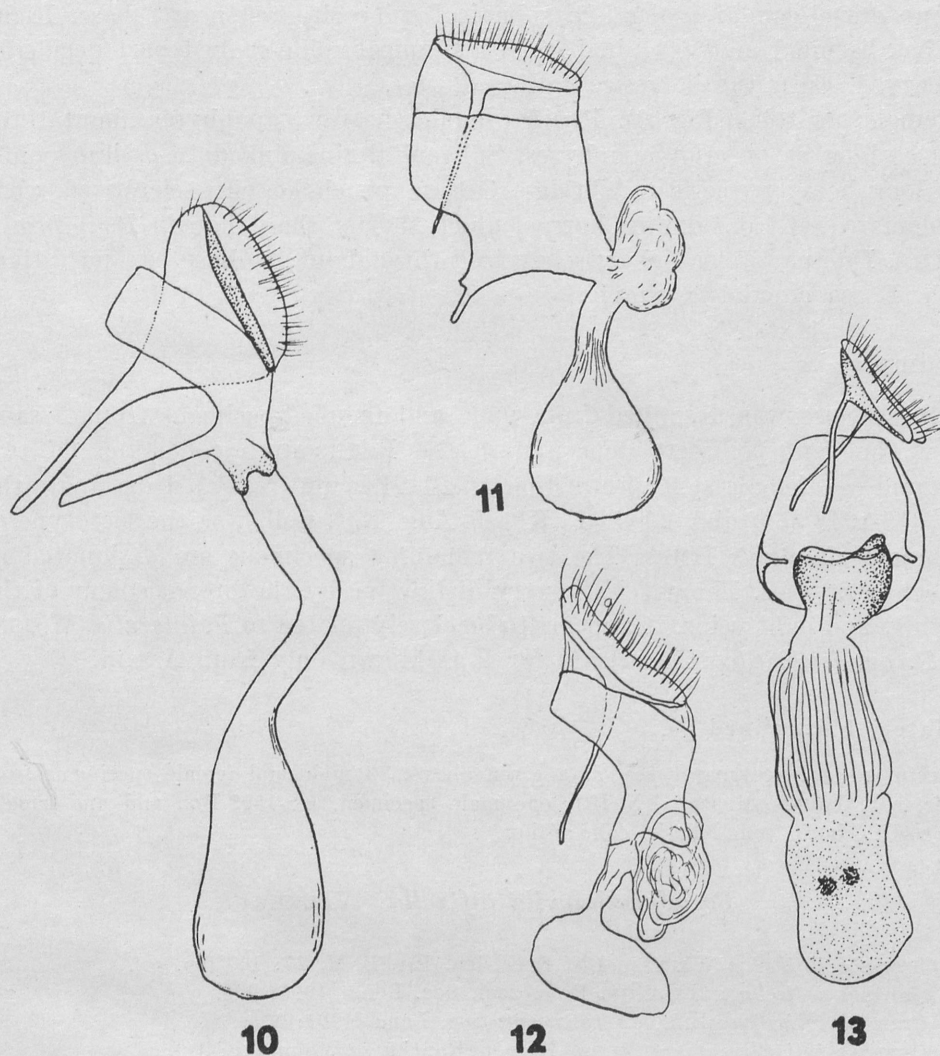
***Pseudocatharylla chalciptera* (HAMPSON)**

1896. *Crambus chalcipterus* HAMPSON, *Moth of India* 4: 13 [sp. n.].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla chalcipterus*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, *Acta zool. cracov.* 7: 150.

**Diagnosis**

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae in male normal, unicolorous beige. Labial palpi twice and one half times the length of the diameter of an eye; light brown. Face creamy mixed with brown. Patagia creamy with a broad brown patch



Figs. 10—13. Female genital armatures. 10 — *Pseudocatharylla infixella* (WALK.). Holotype. Shanghai. GS-5566-B. M. Pyral. 11 — *P. duplicella* (HMPS.). Formosa. GS-1745-BL. 12 — *P. innotalis* (HMPS.). Holotype China: Fo-kien. GS-5512-B. M. Pyral. 13 — *P. albiceps* (HMPS.). Holotype. Ceylon. GS-5558-B. M. Pyral.

on either side. Thorax and tegulae brown. Forewing.  $R_1$  free. Costa rather straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen nearly perpendicular to costa, very delicately arched. Ground colour decidedly glossy light brown. Veins delineated with yellowish. Transverse lines absent. A brown patch on tornus. Terminal dots absent. Fringes glossy, light beige. Hindwing light brownish with fringes pale beige (Fig. 14).

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Rather similar to those in *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis* (WALK.), however, specifically very distinct. Left pars basalis narrower

with no dorsal-caudal projection, subapical spine situated nearer base. Right pars basalis much narrower in basal part, apical spine-shaped part decidedly less curved. Cornutus in vesica rather shorter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 9). Papillae anales narrow, apophyses about three times as long as anterior apophyses. Subgenital ring linked to ostium pouch by a long heavily sclerotized bridge. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, very well demarcated from ductus bursae, much shorter than in *P. inlaralis* (WALK.). Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout; bulbous beyond ostium pouch. Bursa copulatrix simple.

### Comments

This species was described from male and female specimens from Assam, India. The syntypes were deposited in the ROTHSCHILD collection. Of two male and one female syntypes in the British Museum (N. H.), I designate the male, GS-1948/350/tube, labelled „Khasis Aug. Nat. Coll.“, as the lectotype of *Crambus chalcipterus* HMPS. The two remaining specimens are designated as the lectoparatypes. The species is very distinctive by the brown colour of the forewings and light veins. It appears to be closely related to *P. inlaralis* (WALK.) and *P. aurifimbriella* (HMPS.). So far it is known only from Assam.

### Material examined

Lectotype and lectoparatypes, data given above. 13 male and female specimens from Khasis, coll. British Museum (N. H.); one male specimen, GS-1598-BL., and one female, GS-1586-BL., both from Khasis, coll. author.

### *Pseudocatharylla infixella* (WALKER)

- 1863. *Crambus infixellus* WALKER, List Spec. lep. Ins. B. M. 27: 167 [sp. n.].
- 1896. *Crambus infixellus*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 926.
- 1901. *Crambus infixellus*: LEECH, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1901: 388.
- 1905. *Crambus infixellus*: MATSUMURA, Nippon Konchū so Mokuroku: 1/0.
- 1918. *Crambus anpingicola* STRAND, Ent. Ztg. Stett. 79: 254 [sp. n.].
- 1918. *Crambus anpingicola* ab. *aberrantellus* STRAND, Ent. Ztg. Stett. 79: 254 [ab. n.].
- 1918. *Patissa? impurella* WILEMAN & SOUTH, Ent. 51: 218 [sp. n.].
- 1925. *Crambus infixellus*: CARADJA, Mem. Sect. științ. Acad. Rom. (3) 3: 297.
- 1927. *Crambus infixellus*: SHIBUYA, Ins. Mats. 2: 88.
- 1928. *Crambus infixellus*: SHIBUYA, J. Fac. agric. Hokkaido Univ. 21: 128, pl. 2, fig. 1.
- 1928. *Crambus infixellus*: SHIBUYA, J. Fac. agric. Hokkaido Univ. 22: 12, 13, 46, pl. 4, fig. 2.
- 1931. *Crambus infixellus*: MATSUMURA, 6000 Illust. Ins. Jap.: 1031.
- 1933. *Crambus infixellus*: CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris 47: 140.
- 1933. *Crambus infixellus*: MARUMO, Nojikairyoshiro 52: 40.
- 1935. *Crambus infixellus*: CARADJA & MEYRICK, Materialien zu einer Microlep.-Fauna Chin. Prov. Kiangsu, Chekiang u. Hunan: 22.
- 1936. *Crambus infixellus* CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris 50: 146.
- 1955. *Crambus infixellus*: INOUE, Check List Lep. Jap. 2: 123.
- 1961. *Pseudocatharylla infixella*: BŁESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. 46: 35, fig. 4 (♂ Genit.), 6 (♀ Genit.).

1962. *Pseudocatharylla infixella*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla infixella*: OKANO, Ann. Rep. Gak. Fac. Iwate Univ. 20: 109.  
 1964. *Pseudocatharylla infixella*: BŁESZYŃSKI, Microlep. pal. 1, pl. 6, fig. 75 (imago), pl. 45, fig. 75 (♂ genit.), pl. 95, fig. 75 (♀ genit.).

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae uniformly light brown. Labial palpi two and three-quarters the length of the diameter of an eye; brown. Face yellowish-beige, vertex concolorous. Patagia, scapulae and thorax light brown. Forewing.  $R_1$  runs freely. Veins in some instances narrowly delineated with creamy. Costa bordered with pale-beige. No trace of any transverse line or terminal dots. Fringes slightly lighter than ground colour, uniform. Hindwing rather glossy white to creamy with fringes concolorous.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4, 6). Uncus and gnathos proportionately shorter and broader than in *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.). Valvae symmetrical. Pars basalis not bordered from valva, proportionately very short, finger-like, oblique. Cucullus arched, rounded. Aedoeagus decidedly shorter than valva, nearly straight, slightly tapering posteriorly. A very long, straight, narrow cornutus is present in vesica.

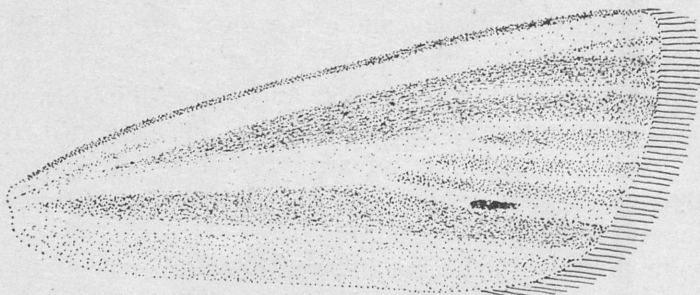
Female genitalia (Fig. 10). Papillae anales as large as in *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.), with a heavily scleroized, narrow stripe; provided with short hairs, not bristles as in *P. simplex* (ZELL.). Anterior apophyses stout and very long. Ostium pouch not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter lightly sclerotized throughout, narrow. Bursa copulatrix simple.

### Comments

*Crambus infixellus* WALK. was described from a unique female specimen taken in Shanghai, GS-5566-B. M. Pyral. It is well preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), in London. *Crambus anpingicola* STRAND was described from two male and three females specimens from Anping, Formosa. I designate the male, GS-2647-BL., labelled: „Anping, Formosa. H. SAUTER. V. 1911“ as the lectotype and the other syntypes as the lectoparatypes of *Crambus anpingicola* STRAND. *Crambus anpingicola* ab. *aberrantellus* STRAND is a male practically identical with the nominate form. All these specimens are preserved in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Berlin. *Patissa impurella* WILEMAN & SOUTH was described from a unique female specimen from Formosa. It is preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London. So far this species is known from Shanghai and Formosa. OKANO (1962: 110) cites it from Korea. The record of SHIBUYA (1928) from Japan: Yokohama is rather doubtful. He cited that two Japanese specimens are in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London. However, I could not find these specimens in spite of thorough study of the British Museum (N. H.) collection. The species is closely related to *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.). Judging by the male genitalia it is also close to *P. agraphella* (Hmps.) from the Seychelles Islands.

## Material examined

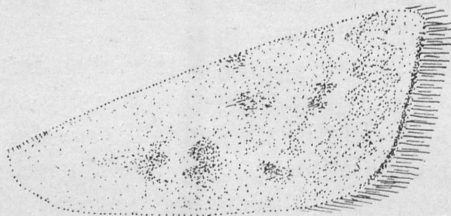
Holotype of *Crambus inficellus* WALK., data as above; lectotype and a female lectoparatype of *Crambus anpingicola* STRAND, and type of *Crambus anpingicola* ab. *aberrantellus* STRAND, data as above; three males from Shanghai, coll. British Museum (N. H.) and coll. author.



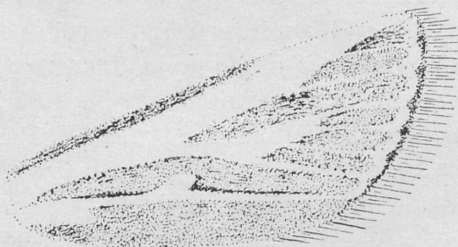
14



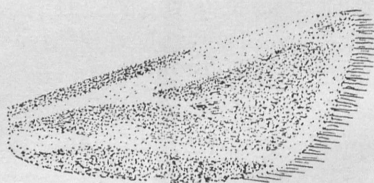
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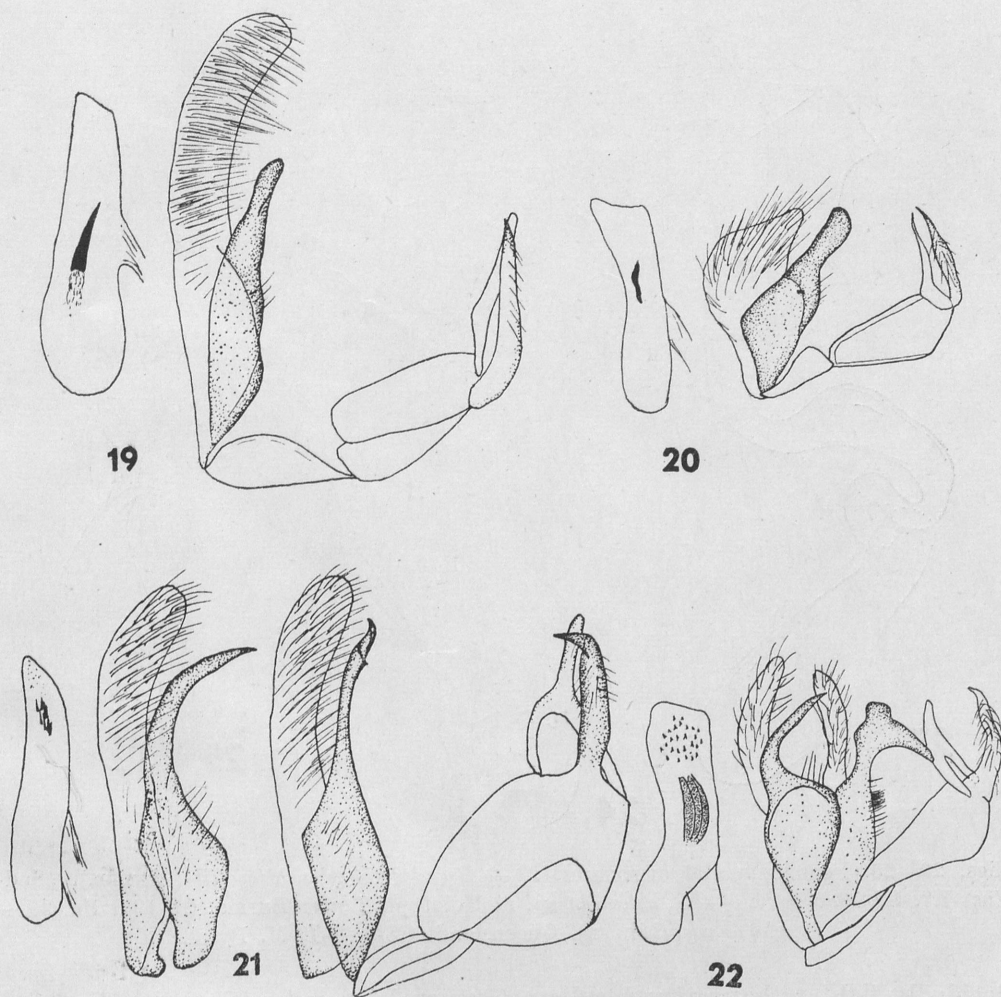
Figs. 14—18. Forewings. 14 — *Pseudocatharylla chalciptera* (Hmps.). 15 — *P. duplicella* (Hmps.). 16 — *P. mea* (STRAND). 17 — *P. oenescentella* (Hmps.). 18 — *P. oenescentella ceylonella* ssp. n.

*Pseudocatharylla mea* (STRAND)

1918. *Crambus meus* STRAND, Stett. ent. Ztg. 79: 251 [sp. n.].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla mea*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.

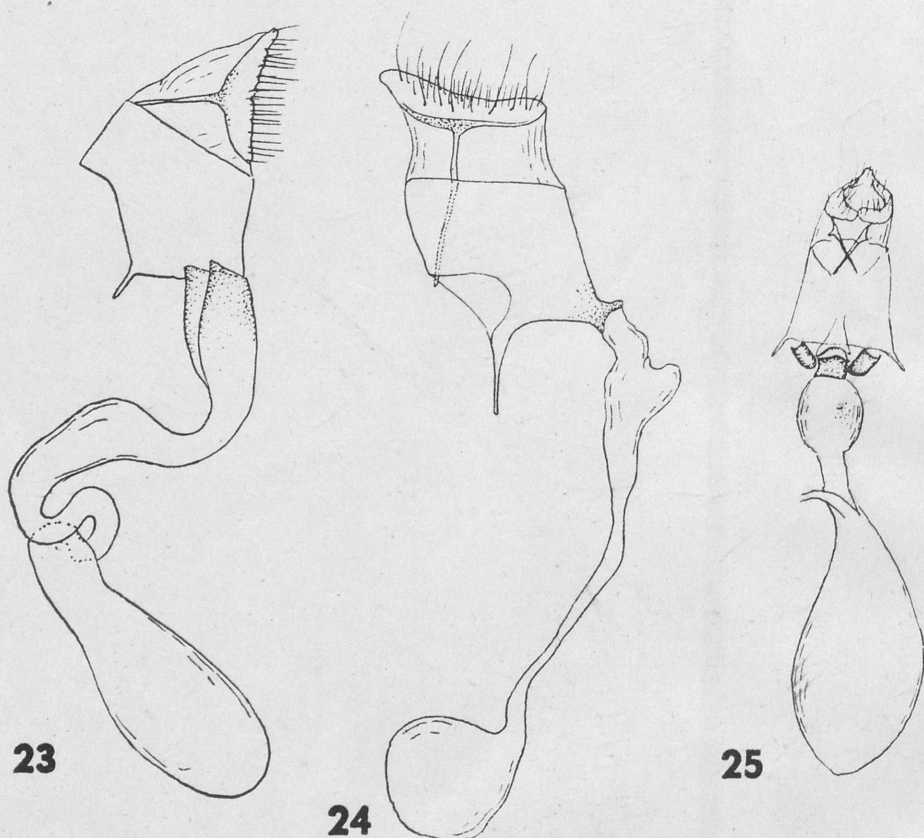
1962. *Pseudocatharylla meus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.



Figs. 19—22. Male genital armatures. 19 — *Pseudocatharylla mea* (STRAND). Formosa. Holotype. GS-1948-BL. 20 — *P. duplicella* (Hmps). Haiphong. Lectotype. GS-5589-B. M. Pyral. 21 — *P. nigrociliella* (ZELL.). Belgaum. GS-1534-BL. 22 — *P. chionopectra* (Hmps.). Holotype. Ceylon. GS-5550-B. M. Pyral.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae of male deeply serrate, creamy with distinct brown rings. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter; light brown. Face and vertex creamy, slightly mixed with brownish medially. Patagia creamy with brown side patches. Thorax and tegulae brownish. Forewing.  $R_1$  runs freely. Length 7 mm., maximal width about 3 mm. Costa straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen rather oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour light brown, pattern dark brown and white. Subterminal line white, minutely serrate. Three brown patches above dorsum, another one above wings middle, at subterminal line. Median line slightly defined. No discal dot. Fringes glossy,



Figs. 23—25. Female genital armatures. 23 — *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella* (SNELL.). „Sud-East I.“. GS-1980-BL. 24 — *P. artemida* sp. n. Holotype. Lower Burma. GS-1971-BL. 25 — *P. photoleuca* (LOWER). Queensland. GS-7577-B. M. Pyral.

decidedly lighter than ground colour. Termen bordered with dark. Hindwing glossy silky-white with darkened margins (Fig. 16).

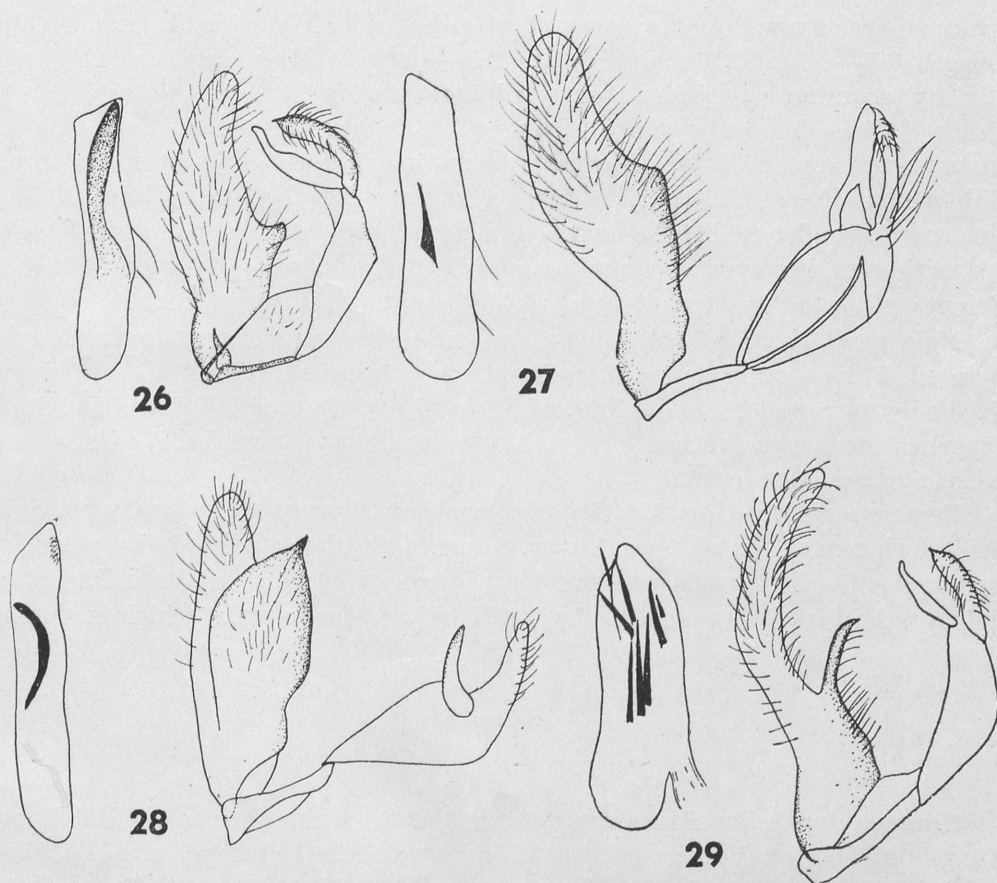
Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus and gnathos very long and slender. Gnathos with apex rounded. Valvae symmetrical. Cucullus nearly evenly wide throughout with apex broadly rounded. Pars basalis rather straight, finger-like with apex rounded, hair poor. Aedoeagus much shorter than valva, tapering posteriorly. Vesica armed with a single, strongly tapering cornutus. Female unknown.

#### Comments

The species was described from a unique male specimens from Formosa. Another specimens is known from China: Tientsin.

#### Material examined

Holotype: ♂, „Anping, Formosa, H. SAUTER, VI. 1911“, GS-1948-BL., coll. Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin; one ♂ from Tientsin, GS-2047-BL., coll. author.



Figs. 26—29. Male genital armatures. 26 — *Pseudocatharylla oenescentella* (HMPS.). Lectotype. Ngatama, British East Africa. GS-5577-B. M. Pyral. 27 — *P. agraphella* (HMPS.). Holotype. Seychelles Islands. GS-5591-B. M. Pyral. 28 — *P. flavipedella* (ZELL.). South Africa. GS-5679-B. M. Pyral. 29 — *P. auricinctalis* (WALK.). Holotype of *Crambus argenticilia* HMPS. Sierra Leone. GS-5506-B. M. Pyral.

### *Pseudocatharylla duplicella* (HAMPSON)

1896. *Crambus duplicellus* HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. **1895**: 934 [sp. n.].  
 1918. *Crambus anpingiellus* STRAND, Stett. ent. Ztg. **79**: 252 [sp. n.].  
 1919. *Crambus distictellus* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) **3**: 288 [sp. n.].  
 1928. *Crambus distictellus*: SHIBUYA, J. Fac. agric. Hokkaido Univ. **22**: 47.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla duplicella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. **32**: 10.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla duplicellus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. **7**: 347.  
 1964. *Pseudocatharylla duplicella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Micr. pal. **1**, pl. 6, fig. 76 (imago), pl. 45, fig. 76 (♂ genit.), pl. 95, fig. 76 (♀ genit.).

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae whitish to beige. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter; light brown. Face white to light brown, vertex concolorous. Scapulae and thorax white to light brown. Patagia

white to creamy with a brown patch at either side. Forewing.  $R_1$  runs freely. Length 6.5—8.5 mm., maximal width 2.5—3 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex slightly acuminate, termen slightly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour nearly dull to decidedly glossy, silvery-white to light brown. Pattern in most instances rather well defined, however, sometimes forewing nearly unicolorous. Subterminal line angled, a light line bordered at either side by dark lines. Median line runs through a rather distinct median dot; decidedly oblique. Termen bordered with dark, however, in some instances concolorous with the ground colour. Fringes glossy rather concolorous with the ground colour (Fig. 15).

Male genitalia (Fig. 20). Uncus and gnathos very slender, uncus sharply pointed. Valvae symmetrical. Pars basalis very large, in form of a broad sheet, decidedly narrowed in caudal half, with apex broadly rounded. Cucullus broad, tapering. Aedoeagus rather longer than valva, nearly straight. Vesica armed with one moderate cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 11). Papillae anales with very long apophyses. Subgenital ring very broad, anterior apophyses half the length of the posterior apophyses. Ostium pouch membranous, broader than ductus bursae. The latter lightly sclerotized throughout, shorter than bursa copulatrix, which is simple.

### Comments

*Crambus duplicellus* HMPS. was described from specimens taken in Haiphong, Tongking. The number of syntypes is unknown. The lectotype, male, labelled „Haiphong. Tonkin. 92—199. BUCKLAND coll.“, GS-5589-B. M. Pyral., and two male lectoparatypes, one of these with abdomen missing, are preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London. *Crambus distinctellus* HMPS. was described from seven male and two female specimens from Formosa. The collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London contains the holotype and seven paratypes of this species. The holotype, GS-5570-B. M. Pyral., labelled „Formosa. Taiwan. 8. V. 1906. A. S. WILEMAN. 1912—180“. Paratypes from Anping and Takow, taken on 19. V., 3. VIII, 26. IX, and 10. XI, one female GS-5376-B. M. Pyral., one male with abdomen missing. *Crambus anpingiellus* STRAND was described from five male and eight female specimens from Formosa: Kosempo and Anping. They are preserved in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Berlin. The specimens were taken in V, VI and X. The lectotype, female, bears a label: „Anping, Formosa. H. SAUTER. V. 11“. The species is distributed in Japan: Honshu, China: Prov. Tchekiang, Prov. Kwangtung, Formosa and Ceylon. It is very variable. The specimens from Ceylon (two males) and some specimens from Formosa and South China are silvery-white, while specimens from Japan, Tschekiang, and some from Formosa are light brown. The types of *duplicellus* are silvery-white, and types of *distinctellus* and *anpingiellus* are light brown.

## Material examined

Holotypes and paratypes of *Crambus duplicellus* HMPS., and *Crambus distictellus* HMPS., lectotype and two lectoparatypes of *Crambus anpingiellus* STRAND, data given above; two males from Ceylon, GS-5372-B. M. Pyral., 5374-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; two females from Yokohama, GS-675-BL., coll. author, two females from China: West-Tien-Mu-Shan, coll. Al. KOENIG Museum, Bonn.

***Pseudocatharylla innotalis* (HAMPSON) comb. n.**

1919. *Culladia innotalis* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 277 [sp. n.].

1962. *Culladia innotalis*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 289.

## Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli fully developed. Antennae unicolorous brown. Labial palpi brownish. Face dirty creamy. Patagia, thorax and tegulae brown. Forewing.  $R_1$  runs freely. Costa nearly straight, apex rather rounded, termen distinctly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour dull, nearly uniformly brown. Discal dot slightly traceable. Fringes glossy light brown. Subterminal line and median line both absent. Hindwing dirty creamy with fringes white.

Female genitalia (Fig. 12). Papillae anales proportionately very large with apophyses longer than ductus bursae. Subgenital ring very narrow dorsally, apophyses moderate. Ostium pouch large, lightly sclerotized with spongy interior. Ductus bursae short, lightly sclerotized throughout. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

Male unknown.

## Comments

The species was described from a unique female specimen from Fukien. So far as I know, no further specimens have been found. *P. innotalis* (HMPS.) appears to be very close to *P. duplicella* (HMPS.). The latter is externally very variable and shows uniformly brown forms. However, the two species are rather easily distinguishable on the female genitalia. In *P. duplicella* (HMPS.) subgenital ring is rather broad dorsally, being there very narrow in the species under consideration.

## Material examined

Holotype, ♀, „China, Fu-kien, Ting-hai. VI. 1899. P. de la GARDE. 1906—89“, „Type HT“, GS-5512-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

***Pseudocatharylla albiceps* (HAMPSON)**

1912. *Crambus albiceps* HAMPSON, J. Bomb. nat. Hist. Soc. 21: 1250, pl. G, fig. 32 [sp. n.].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla albiceps*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. Ent. 32: 10.

1962. *Pseudocatharylla albiceps*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 346.

### Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli fully developed. Proboscium reduced. Antennae grey brown, serrate. Labial palpi three and one half times the length of the eye-diameter; brown, whitened from above. Face not protruding forward beyond eye, white. Vertex concolorous. Patagia, tegulae and thorax light brown. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from apex to base 7.5 mm., maximal width 3 mm. The wing is rather distinctly expanding posteriorly. Costa nearly straight throughout, apex fairly acuminate, termen rather oblique, straight. Ground colour slightly glossy brown. Discal dot rather well defined. Median dot present. Subterminal line and median line both absent. Termen edged with brown streaks. Fringes rather glossy, unicolorous, a trifle paler than the ground colour. Hindwing unicolorous greyish, glossy, with fringes unicolorous whitish. Under surface glossy, rather concolorous with the upper surface. (Pl. XLVI, Fig. 5).

Female genitalia (Fig. 13). Papillae anales with caudal margins straight, posterior apophyses very thin throughout. Genital ring proportionately narrow, anterior apophyses very short, situated very near ostium pouch. The latter heavily sclerotized, rather well demarcated from ductus bursae. Ductus bursae as broad as bursa copulatrix, faintly, longitudinally wrinkled. Bursa copulatrix elongate, slightly shorter than ductus bursae, delicately scobinate, with two very distinct signa.

### Comments

So far this species is known by the unique female example from Ceylon. Perhaps it is conspecific with *Pseudocatharylla chionoepela* (HMPSON), which is known from only one male specimene taken also in Ceylon. However, both *P. albiceps* (HMPSON) and *P. chionoepela* (HMPSON) are very distinct externally, as the latter has the forewing whitish with a rather distinct pattern. Possibly, there is only one species showing considerable variability, or sexual dimorphism. Only a discovery of further material may solve this obscure question.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♀, "Kaputale, Ceylon. II. ALSTON. 1909—62", GS-5558-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla chionoepela* (HAMPSON)

1919. *Crambus chionostola* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 442 [sp. n.] [nec *Crambus chionostola* HAMPSON, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 290].  
 1919. *Crambus chionoepela* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 307 [n. name].  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla chionoepela*: BŁESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla chionoepela*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli present, but rather smaller than in *Pseudocatharylla albiceps* (Hmps.). Antennae unicolorous brown. Labial palpi three and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, yellowish-brownish. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Termen less oblique than in *P. albiceps* (Hmps.). Ground colour rather glossy white sprinkled with scarce brown scales. Discal dot and median dots both absent. Subterminal and median lines present. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing whitish, glossy.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Uncus proportionately narrow, with apex pointed. Gnathos about as long as uncus. Valvae strongly asymmetrical. Pars basalis of the right valva very broad in basal half, caudal half in form of a curved, tapering apically, strong spine, not reaching end of cucullus. The latter with hair normal. Pars basalis of the left valva in basal half not as broad as that of the right valva; apical portion with two broad, short projections ventrally and caudally and a spine-shaped, tapering projection dorsally. Aedoeagus decidedly shorter than valva. Vesica armed with numerous tiny spikes and a large, elongate sclerite.

Female unknown.

### Comments

This species was described from a unique male specimen taken in Ceylon. So far as I know, no further examples have been found. Possibly it is conspecific with the preceding species, for more detail see comments for *Pseudocatharylla albiceps* (Hmps.).

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Nankulam, N. Prov. February. J. P.“, „Ceylan J. PALE. 1913—213“, GS-5550-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.) London.

### *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella* (SNELLEN)

1893. *Argyria* (*Catharylla*) *bifasciella* SNELLEN, Tijds. Ent. 36: 63, pl. 3, fig. 5 [sp. n.].

1896. *Platytes bifasciella*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 948.

1962. *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.

1962. *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 346.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae unicolorous yellowish. Labial palpi three and one half the length of the diameter of an eye; yellowish-ochreous. Maxillary palpi yellowish-ochreous on basal halves and white on distal halves. Face bluntly conical, whitish. Patagia white centrally with two rusty patches at sides. Thorax ochreous at sides and white centrally. Forewing. Length from base to apex 7.5 mm., maximal width 3 mm.  $R_1$  and  $r_2$  long stalked,  $r_3$  and

$m_1$  stalked for a short distance. Costa rather straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen strongly oblique. Ground colour glossy silvery white. A distinct, ochreous-yellow, oblique stripe running from three-fifths of costa to three-sevenths of lower margin; it sends a concolorous streak on costa apicad and another streak on lower margin to near the wing base. Termen bordered with dark brown, terminal dots distinct from apex to anal angle. Fringes distinctly glossy, uniformly brown. Hindwing glossy whitish with fringes creamy. Under surface with no markings, glossy (Pl. XLVI, fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Pl. XLVI, fig. 4): Uncus very broad, strongly bowed, with hair normal. Gnathos narrow, curved dorsad. Valva narrow, strongly arched dorsad, with hair normal. Aedoeagus barely longer than half the length of the total genital armature. A single, moderate cornutus is present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23): Papillae anales with basal strengthenings ill-defined; posterior apophyses thin up to their bases. Genital ring moderately broad, with anterior apophyses proportionately very short (half the length of posterior apophyses). Ostium pouch moderately sclerotized, linked to genital ring with a delicate membrane; it opens ventrally as two sheets. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, posterior half decidedly broader than the anterior half, the latter looped. Bursa copulatrix much elongate, no signum present.

#### Comments

So far as I know this species is known from only one example of each sex. The male is the holotype coming from Celebes, and the female comes from South-East Island, Louisiade Arch. The species was described erroneously in the genus *Argyria* HBN. which is typical of the Neartic and Neotropical regions, being not distributed in the Old World. The stalk of the  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  in the forewing is not met with in any other member of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. Also the ochreous oblique band in the forewing is rather peculiar. Because of these characters the species occupies a rather isolated position among the species of *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. The holotype, male, Celebes, coll. D. H. van GELDER, GS-3388-Mus. Leiden, is in the collection of the Museum v. Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden.

#### Material examined

One female: „Sud-Est I. April 98. (MEEK)“, „ROTHSCHILD Bequest. B. M. 1939-I“, GS-7571-B. M. Pyral. (GS-1980-BL.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

#### *Pseudocatharylla artemida* sp. n.

#### Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli fully developed. Antenna uniformly brown. Labial palpi two and one half the length of the diameter of an eye; brown at sides, white from above. Maxillary palpi brown on basal halves and white on distal

halves. Face white, normal of the genus. Vertex white. Patagia white with two yellowish-brown stripes. Thorax brown. Forewing 8 mm. long from base to apex, width 3 mm.  $R_1$  free. Costa straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen oblique and slightly bowed. Ground colour decidedly glossy, silvery-white with no markings, only costa marked brown from midway from base to apex. Termen bordered with a row of brown specks. Fringes glossy brown with basal stripe darker. Hindwing. Frenulum triple. Glossy, silvery-white with termen faintly bordered with brown below apex. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Under surface glossy, termen of forewing bordered with a row of brown streaks.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24). Papillae anales normal with basal strengthenings distinct. Posterior apophyses longer than the anterior ones, very thin up to their bases. Anterior apophyses situated midway from dorsal to ventral margin of the genital ring. The latter slightly produced at the ostium bursae. Ostium pouch lightly sclerotized with a dorsal projection. Ductus bursae narrow, lightly sclerotized throughout, long. Bursa copulatrix round, no signum present.

#### Comments

This new species is described from three female specimens from Lower Burma. Judging by the female genitalia, the species is rather close to *P. oenescentella* (Hmps.), being, however, perfectly distinct on facies. Externally it comes near *P. inclaralis* (Walk.) and allies. So far as I know, the new species is the only member of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. known from Lower Burma.

#### Material examined

Holotype: female: „Lower Burma“, GS-7570-B. M. Pyral. (GS-1971-BL.), and one female paratype with same label are in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London, one female paratype with same label in author's collection.

#### *Pseudocatharylla photoleuca* (Lower) n. comb.

1903. *Crambus photoleuca* Lower, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 27: 51 [sp. n.].

#### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae creamy, unicolorous. Labial palpi three times the length of the eye-diameter, pale beige-yellowish. Face and vertex snow-white. Patagia ochreous- yellow at sides, white centrally. Tegulae snow-white. Thorax white, edged with ochreous- yellow at sides. Forewing. Length 7 mm., maximal width about 2.5 mm. Costa faintly arched, apex narrowly rounded, termen decidedly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour glossy silvery-white, Subterminal line well defined, running very near termen. No

median line. No discal dot. Terminal dots absent. Fringes with some dark dots at base, glossy. Hindwing dirty silky-whitish, semitransparent, fringes concolorous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25). Anterior apophyses short. Subgenital ring broad. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, well demarcated from ductus bursae, short with wide opening; accompanied by two finger-like, heavily sclerotized side bodies. Caudal half of ductus bursae bulbous, cephalic part narrow. Ductus seminalis distinct from mouth of bursa copulatrix. The latter with no signa.

#### Comments

I have had no opportunity to examine type-specimens of this species. It was described from Queensland. Because of the lack of males in the material available for study, the generic position of this species appears to be obscure. Very likely it is in need to be placed in a genus of its own.

#### Material examined

Three ♀♀ from Townsville, Queensland, one of these GS-7577-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

#### *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella* (ZELLER)

1863. *Catharylla nigrociliella* ZELLER, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 52 [sp. n.].  
 1886. *Urola inclaralis*: SWINHOE (nec WALKER), Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1886: 462.  
 1889. *Urola inclaralis*: COTES & SWINHOE (nec WALKER), Cat. Moth India 6: 685.  
 1891. *Argyria nigricosta* HAMPSON, Ill. Lep. Het. 8: 143, pl. 156, fig. 22 [sp. n.]. Syn. n.  
 1896. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1896: 938 [part.].  
 1896. *Crambus nigricosta* HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1896: 938.  
 1896. *Crambus nigricosta* HAMPSON, Moth of India 4: 17.  
 1896. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: HAMPSON, Moth of India 4: 17 [part.] [misspelling of *nigrociliellus*].  
 1901. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: REBEL, Cat. 2: 8 [part.].  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella*: BŁESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.

#### Misidentifications

1925. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: CARADJA, Mem. Secf. științ. Acad. Rom. (3) 3: 298 [= *Pseudocatharylla inclaralis* (WALK.)].  
 1925. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: PETERSEN, Verh. III int. Ent.-Congress: fig. 16 (♂ Genit.) [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1896. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1896: 938 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.), part.].  
 1901. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: LEECH, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1901: 395 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.)].  
 1901. *Crambus nigrociliellus*: REBEL, Cat. 2: 8 [= *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.), part.].

#### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae unicolorous brown. Labial palpi three to three and one half times the length of the diameter of an eye; ochreous brown. Face and vertex white. Tegulae silvery-white. Patagia white with an ochreous-

yellow stripe at either side. Thorax white. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from 6.5 to 9.5 mm., maximal width 3 to 4 mm. Costa straight, apex acuminate, termen distinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour glossy silvery-white with no trace of any pattern, only costa and termen are bordered with dark brown. Fringes glossy ochreous-brown. Hindwing uniformly glossy white with concolorous fringes.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Uncus and gnathos proportionately long, uncus strongly pointed. Valvae asymmetrical. Cucullus normal. Pars basalis of left valva broad in basal half, terminal half tapering to a slightly twisted apex, slightly arched. Pars basalis of right valva with terminal three-fifths strongly curved dorsad, tapering to a point. Aedoeagus much shorter than valva, nearly straight. Vesica armed with a cluster of tiny tapering cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 31). Anterior apophyses vestigial. Subgenital ring linked to ostium pouch by a long bridge. Ostium pouch asymmetrical, with a distinct spine laterally. Bursa copulatrix with one signum.

### Comments

This species has been for a long time in a strong confusion, as being considered to be distributed in China in Japan. Until recently, the authors have named east Asiatic *Pseudocatharylla simplex* (ZELL.) or *P. inclaralis* (WALK.) as „*Crambus nigrociliellus*“. However, *Pseudocatharylla nigrociliella* (ZELL.) was described from Bombay and does not occur either in China or in Japan. So far we know no species of *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. comon to India and Palearctic eastern Asia. *P. nigrociliella* (ZELL.) is distributed only in India: Bombay, Nilgiris, Belgaum. The type of *Crambus nigrociliellus* ZELL. is lost. I could not trace it in spite of thorough study of the collections in Vienna, Berlin and London where the ZELLER collection is preserved. Most likely it is identical with HAMPSON'S *Argyria nigricosta*, and I synonymize both species.

### Material examined

Lectotype of *Argyria nigricosta* HMPS., designated here, ♀, „Nilgiris. HAMPSON Coll. 89—129“, GS-7088-B. M. Pyral., lectoparatype of *Argyria nigricosta* HMPS., also present designation, ♀, same label GS-5371-B. M. Pyral., both in the coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one male and one female from Bombay: Bandra, two females from Bombay, one male and two females from Belgaum, ♂-GS-1536-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one female from Nilgiris, GS-1367-BL., coll. author.

### *Pseudocatharylla oenescentella* (HAMPSON)

1896. *Crambus oenescentellus* HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 933 [sp. n.].

1896. *Crambus aenescentellus* HAMPSON, Moth India 4: 15 [lapsus calami].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla oenescentellus*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae unicolorous white to dirty creamy, in male distinctly serrate. Face normal, white to creamy. Vertex white. Labial palpi twice and one half the length of the eye diameter, brown, and white at side beneath and from above. Patagia white with a broad brown stripe on either side. Tegulae brown. Thorax brown with a white, longitudinal median stripe with diffused edges. Forewing length from apex to base about 7 mm., maximal width about 3 mm. Costa nearly straight except at base, which is slightly arched. Apex narrowly rounded, termen rather oblique (in males less than in females), straight.  $R_1$  free, however, in some instances slightly anastomosing with  $r_2$ . Ground colour rather glossy yellowish-brown with veins broadly outlined with white; a distinct stripe below costa from base, sending white streaks along veins  $sc$  and  $r_1$ , these streaks reach costa. Veins  $r_5$  and  $m_1$  marked as slightly light streaks. Veins  $cu_1$ ,  $cu_2$ ,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  delineated distinctly with white. The white streak on vein  $ax$  with a white dorsal projection at two-fifths its length. The ends of veins dilated into small white specks which are confluent with each other and give a white fascia. Discal dot rather distinct. Fringes glossy, unicolorous, light brown. Hindwing unicolorous glossy white, with concolorous fringes. Outer area, in some instances, with a delicate yellowish hue towards apex. Termen, in some instances, bordered indistinctly with yellowish. Under surface. Forewing glossy brown-yellowish, hindwing glossy white darkened with yellowish in costal area (Fig. 17).

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus strongly curved, with apex pointed; hair normal of the genus. Gnathos barely longer than uncus; apical part decidedly tapered. Valva tapering caudad, with apex rounded; pars basalis in form of a rather heavily sclerotized, distinct, slightly rounded protuberance; hair normal. Vinculum very narrow. Aedoeagus nearly straight, barely shorter than valva plus vinculum. Vesica situated just before midway from base of the aedoeagus. A single, long, curved cornutus, with base rather lightly sclerotized and ill-defined.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30). Papillae males with basal strengthenings narrow but distinct; posterior apophyses with basal portions dilated. Genital ring normal of the genus, with anterior apophyses moderate, proportionately rather broad. Ostium pouch not differentiated, ostium bursae lightly sclerotized. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, broadened midway to bursa copulatrix. The latter small, elongate, no signum present.

### Comments

HAMPSON in his original description of this species did not mention the number of the syntypes. However, there were at least two specimens as he cited „♂♀“. I found in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.) in London only one of the syntypes, GS-5577-B. M. Pyral., bearing the label: „Brit. E. Africa. GREGORY Coll. 94—94. Ngatama“. I designate this specimen as the lectotype of the spe-

cies under consideration. This species appears to be close to *P. infixella* (WALK.) and *P. agraphella* (HMPS.). The latter is known from the Seychelles Islands and the former from Formosa, Japan and eastern China. All these species have male genital armatures symmetrical, a feature met with only in few members of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. The nominate form of *P. oenescentella* (HMPS.) is very distinct from the subsequently described *P. oenescentella ceylonella* ssp. n. from Ceylon. So far as I know, the species in question is the only representative of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. distributed in Ethiopian and Oriental regions.

#### Material examined

Lectotype, male, label as cited above; three ♀♀ from Natal: Weenen; one ♂ Nairobi: Kikuyu, 5. V, GS-5131-B. M. Pyral. (GS-1396 (BL.)); one ♀, Umkomaas; one ♂ Tanganyika: Athi River, 12. V., all coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ Tanganyika: Kibwezi, 18. X., coll. author.

### *Pseudocatharylla oenescentella ceylonella* ssp. n.

#### Diagnosis

Usually smaller than the typical form, with forewing length 5—7.5 mm., and maximal width 2—2.3 mm. Haed thorax, patagia and tegulae much darkened brown, nearly dull and unicolorous, with discal dot ill-defined. White streaks on veins reduced (Fig. 18).

Male and female genitalia as in the nominate form.

#### Comments

The new subspecies is described from 14 male and female specimens from Ceylon.

#### Material examined

Holotype: ♂ „Ceylon. 95—37“, „Hambantota D. 5.“, GS-7569-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. Paratypes: 13 ♂♀ Ceylon: Puttalam, Hambantota and Kekirawa, VIII—X and one female GS-1583-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.) and author's coll.

### *Pseudocatharylla agraphella* (HAMPSON)

1919. *Crambus agraphellus* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 290 [sp. n.].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla agraphella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10 [comb. n.].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla agraphellus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 346.

#### Diagnosis

Male. Ocelli fully developed. Face rather slightly protruding forward beyond the eye; scaling in the only specimen examined damaged. Forewing length 7 mm, maximal width 2.3 mm.  $R_1$  in forewing runs freely. Ground colour of

forewing glossy light brown. Discal dot rather well indicated. Subterminal line is a row of dark spots, not very distinct. Termen delicately bordered with darker brown. Fringes unicolorous, concolorous with the ground colour. Hindwing glossy whitish with fringes white, uniform.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus similar to that in *P. infixella* (WALK.), gnathos as long as uncus. Tegumen typical of the genus. Valva with pars basalis not well demarcated, in form of a long and rather heavily sclerotized fold the ventral edge of which is decidedly inbent near base. Vinculum normal, ring-shaped, narrow. Aedoeagus decidedly shorter than the total armature, straight, barely tapering caudad. A single, tapering, pointed terminally cornutus is present.

Female unknown.

### Comments

This species was described from a unique male specimen from Seychelles Islands. No further examples have as yet been discovered. Judging by the facies and genitalia, this species comes near *P. infixella* (WALK.), which is, however, distributed in China, Japan and Formosa. Of other species of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., the only one, which appears to be closely related to both *P. infixella* (WALK.) and *P. agraphella* (HMPS.), is *P. oenescentella* (HMPS.). All these three species have the gnathos and uncus of a rather similar armature; moreover, the valvae in these species are symmetrical, and pars basalis is not demarcated from the valva, and there is a single cornutus in the aedoeagus. *P. oenescentella* (HMPS.) is the only representative of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. occurring in both Oriental and Ethiopian Regions, being distributed in Ceylon and Natal in two distinct subspecies. Thus, we can see, that the distribution of this group is not very disjunctive. On the other hand, the Ethiopian fauna is so poorly known, that we may expect the discovery of other species which might throw some light on the distribution of the group in question.

### Material examined

Holotypus: ♂, „Aldabra J. C. F. FRYER. Seychelle Islands Percy SLADEN Trust Expedition. 1913—170“. GS-5591-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla flavipedella* (ZELLER)

- 1852. *Crambus flavipedellus* ZELLER, K. Svenska vetensk. Akad. Handl. 1852: 73 [sp. n.].
- 1863. *Catharylla flavipedella* ZELLER, Chil. Cramb. Gen. Spec.: 51.
- 1896. *Crambus flavipedellus*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 937.
- 1962. *Pseudocatharylla flavipedella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.
- 1962. *Pseudocatharylla flavipedella*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 347.

### Diagnosis

Male. Ocelli fully developed. Antennae ochreous-yellowish. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter; yellow-brownish. Face yellowish-white. Vertex white. Patagia white at sides and broadly ochreous-yellow centrally. Tegulae white. Thorax white with a large ochreous-yellow centrally. Tegulae white. Thorax white with a large ochreous-yellow patch at front. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from apex to base 7 mm., maximal width slightly less than 3 mm. Ground colour glossy silvery-white with no pattern except ochreous-brown terminal specks, which are in apical part decidedly reduced. Costa straight except in costal portion, which is faintly arched. Apex rather acuminate. Termen decidedly oblique, slightly arched. Fringes glossy yellow-brownish. Hindwing uniformly white, glossy, fringes concolorous. Under surface of the forewing evenly darkened brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Uncus proportionately rather broad, apex rounded. Gnathos slightly curved with apex slightly pointed. Valvae symmetrical. Pars basalis in form of a very large, well demarcated from valva sheet; it has a thorn-shaped apex. Cucullus about twice narrower than pars basalis. Aedoeagus about as long as valva, straight; a patch of very minute spikes at apex and a very long, decidedly curved, rather thin cornutus are present.

Female unknown.

This species is rather close externally to the subsequent *Pseudocatharylla mariposella* sp. n., however, the latter is easily distinguishable by the lack of the terminal dots in the forewing, moreover, in *P. mariposella* sp. n. the patagia are white centrally, being ochreous-yellow in the species under consideration. In male genitalia the two species are perfectly distinct from each other as is shown in the figures.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, South Africa, coll. Zoologiska Riksmusset, Stockholm.; one male „*Catharylla flavipedella*. Z. Mon. 51. Afr. austr.“, „Type“, GS-5679-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London (this specimen appears to be not the type); one male from Transvaal, GS-1595-BL., coll. author.

### *Pseudocatharylla mariposella* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

Male. Ocelli fully developed. Antennae in both examined specimens destroyed. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, yellowish. Face and vertex snow-white. Patagia snow-white with a yellow-ochreous stripe at either side. Thorax snow-white with a yellow-ochreous narrow stripe at either side. Tegulae snow-white. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with Sc. Costa straight. Apex rather acuminate. Termen nearly straight, decidedly oblique. Ground colour silvery-white, decidedly glossy, no trace on any pattern present. Terminal

dots completely reduced. Fringes unicolorous, yellowish. Hindwing glossy snow-white with fringes concolorous. Under surface of the forewing darkened brown in basal and medial portions.

Male genitalia (Fig. 40). Uncus stout, decidedly curved, apex pointed, hair normal. Gnathos strongly curved with apex straight, pointed. Left valva: Cucullus very narrow, straight; pars basalis very large and stout, very heavily sclerotized, rather broader than cucullus, with apical part strongly curved; a subbasal, strong, rounded projection; hair only at base. Right valva: Cucullus decidedly narrower than that of the left valva, pars basalis much shorter, club-shaped, with no subbasal projection; hairs situated nearer the cucullus. Aedoeagus as long as valva, broadened in apical portion, with a very strong apical-lateral, minutely serrate thorn. A cluster of straight, tapering, narrow, long cornuti is present.

Female unknown.

### Comments

This new species is described from two male individuals from Katanga. It is rather similar externally to the preceding *Pseudocatharylla flavipedella* (ZELL.), the characters distinguishing the two species were given at preceding species. The male genitalia of the two are distinct practically in every detail.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Kafakumba, Katanga dist. March 27“, ROTHSCHILD Bequest, GS-7572-B. M. Pyral. (4082-BL.), and one ♂ paratype „Luluaburg, Kassai. Jan. 1912“, ROTHSCHILD Bequest, GS-7568-B. M., Pyral., are in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla auricinctalis* (WALKER)

1863. ? *Urola auricinctalis* WALKER, List lep. Spec. B. M. 27: 183 [sp. n.].  
 1896. *Crambus auricinctalis*: HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 937.  
 1919. *Crambus argenticilia* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 439 [sp. n.].  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla auricinctalis*: BŁESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.  
 1962. *Pseudocatharylla auricinctalis*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 346.

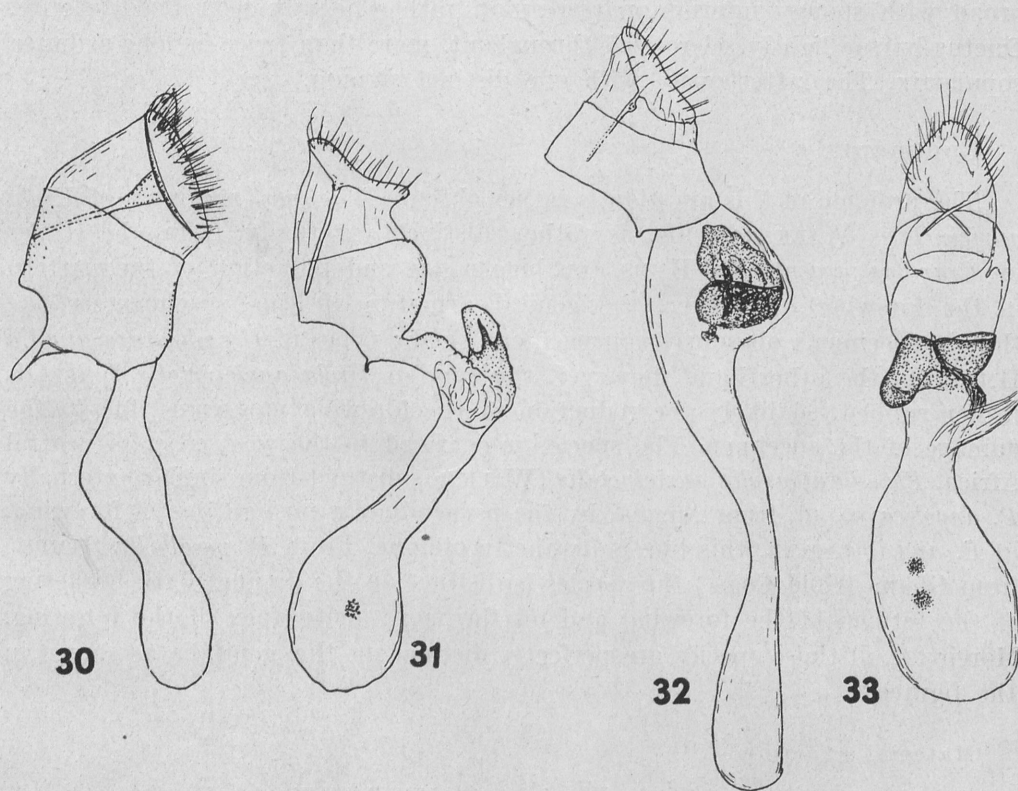
### Misidentifications

1922. *Crambus auricinctalis*: J. DE JOANNIS, Bull. Soc. lep. Genève 5: 191 [= *Pseudocatharylla xymena* sp. n.].

### Diagnosis

Ocelli well developed, but proportionately rather small. Antennae unicolorous yellowish. Labial palpi 3.5—4 times the length of the eye-diameter, white with three grey brownish rings. Face and vertex white to creamy-yellowish. Patagia whitish with very indistinct yellowish stripes on either side. Tegulae and thorax

whitish-creamy. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length 6—8 mm., maximal width 2—3.3 mm. Costa straight, apex rather acute, termen nearly straight, oblique, very faintly concave below apex. Ground colour glossy silvery-white. Discal dot in most instances well marked, however, sometimes reduced or even



Figs. 30—33. Female genital armatures. 30 — *Pseudocatharylla oenescentella ceylonella* ssp. n. Paratype. Puttalam, Ceylon. GS-1579-BL. 31 — *P. nigrociliella* (ZELL.). Lectotype of *Argyria nigricosta* HMPS. Nilgiris, India. GS-7088-B. M. Pyral. 32 — *P. auricinctalis* (WALK.). Yaba, Nigeria. GS-1970-BL. 33 — *P. gioconda* sp. n. Holotype. GS-7567-B. M. Pyral.

absent. Median line delicate, sometimes ill-defined, nearly straight, perpendicular to dorsal margin. Subterminal line as developed as the median one, with a faint projection above dorsum. Termen bordered with brown. Fringes uniformly metallicly shiny golden-yellow. Hindwing white with concolorous fringes. Under surface. Forewing uniform, darkened brown, hindwing concolorous with upper surface.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Uncus with tip pointed, hair normal. Gnathos with tip rounded, narrowed. Valva narrow, arched with apex rounded; pars basalis strong, heavily sclerotized, tapering apically to a spine with base not demarcated from remainder of the valva. Hair normal. Both valvae symmetrical. Aedoeagus

broad, decidedly shorter than valva. Vesica situated near the base of aedoeagus. Several strong cornuti of various length, all thin, tapering.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32). Papillae anales normal, basal strengthenings distinct, posterior apophyses thin throughout. Genital ring moderately broad with apophyses decidedly shorter than posterior apophyses. Ostium pouch broad with spongy interior and irregular, rather heavily sclerotized sclerite. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, more than twice as long as bursa copulatrix. The latter ovate with one distinct signum.

### Comments

The problem of this question is rather obscure. The only specimen of *Urola auricinctalis* WALK., female, is rather distinct externally from the types of *Crambus argenticilia* HMPS. (on bigger size and reduction of the pattern in the forewing). However, the genital armature in this specimen is like that in specimens obviously conspecific with the types of *Crambus argenticilia* HMPS. On the other hand, however, the type of *Urola auricinctalis* WALK. is rather rubbed, so likely the reduction of the forewing pattern is due to the damage of the specimen. The species is confined to the west coast of central Africa. *Pseudocatharylla auricinctalis* (WALK.) is distinct from similar externally *P. angolica* sp. n., from Angola, by the perpendicular median line in forewing, in *P. angolica* sp. n. this line is distinctly oblique. From *P. peralbella* (HMPS.) from Ghana (Gold Coast) the species is distinct on the distinct dark bordering of the termen of the forewing and on the more acute apex of the forewing. Moreover, all these species are perfectly distinct on the genitalia as shown in the figures.

### Material examined

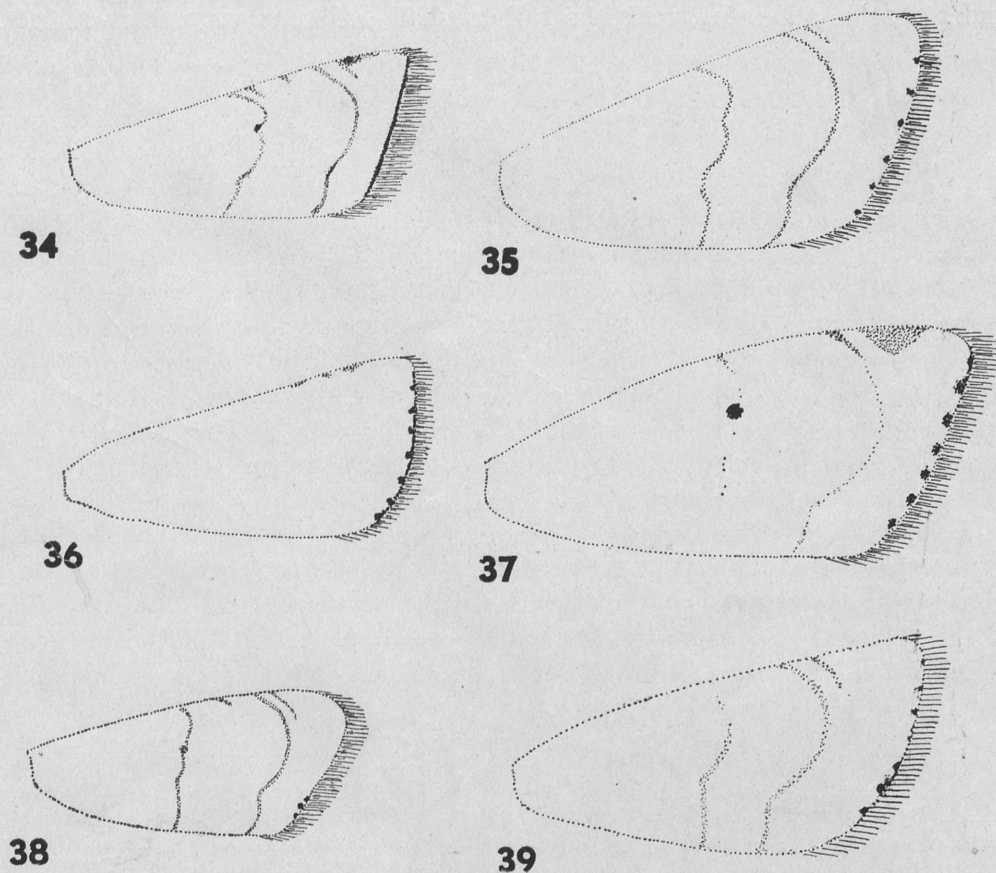
Holotype of *Urola auricinctalis* WALK., ♀, GS-5618-B. M. Pyral., „West Africa“, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; holotype of *Crambus argenticilia* HMPS., ♂, GS-5606-B. M. Pyral., „Sierra Leone“, two ♀♀ paratypes of *Crambus argenticilia* HMPS., West Africa: Kumasi, GS-1515-BL., 1516-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♀ West Africa: Fernando Po Island, GS-4111-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; six ♂♂ Ivory Coast: Bingerville, IX, GS-7802-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London and coll. author; one ♀ West Africa: Kumasi, GS-1581-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂: „Africa“, GS-4107-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla angolica* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli moderate. Antennae in the specimen examined missing. Labial palpi three times the length of the eye-diameter; white with three dark brown rings. Face and vertex white. Patagia white with an ochreous-yellow stripe at either side. Thorax and tegulae white. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length 7.5 mm., maximal width 3 mm. Costa straight, apex acuminate, termen straight,

oblique. Ground colour glossy silvery-white. Pattern rather well defined. Submarginal line with a very tiny subdorsal tooth. Median line oblique, rather parallel to the submarginal line. Discal dot slightly traceable. Termen bordered with a dark brown line. Fringes metallically glossy uniformly golden-brown



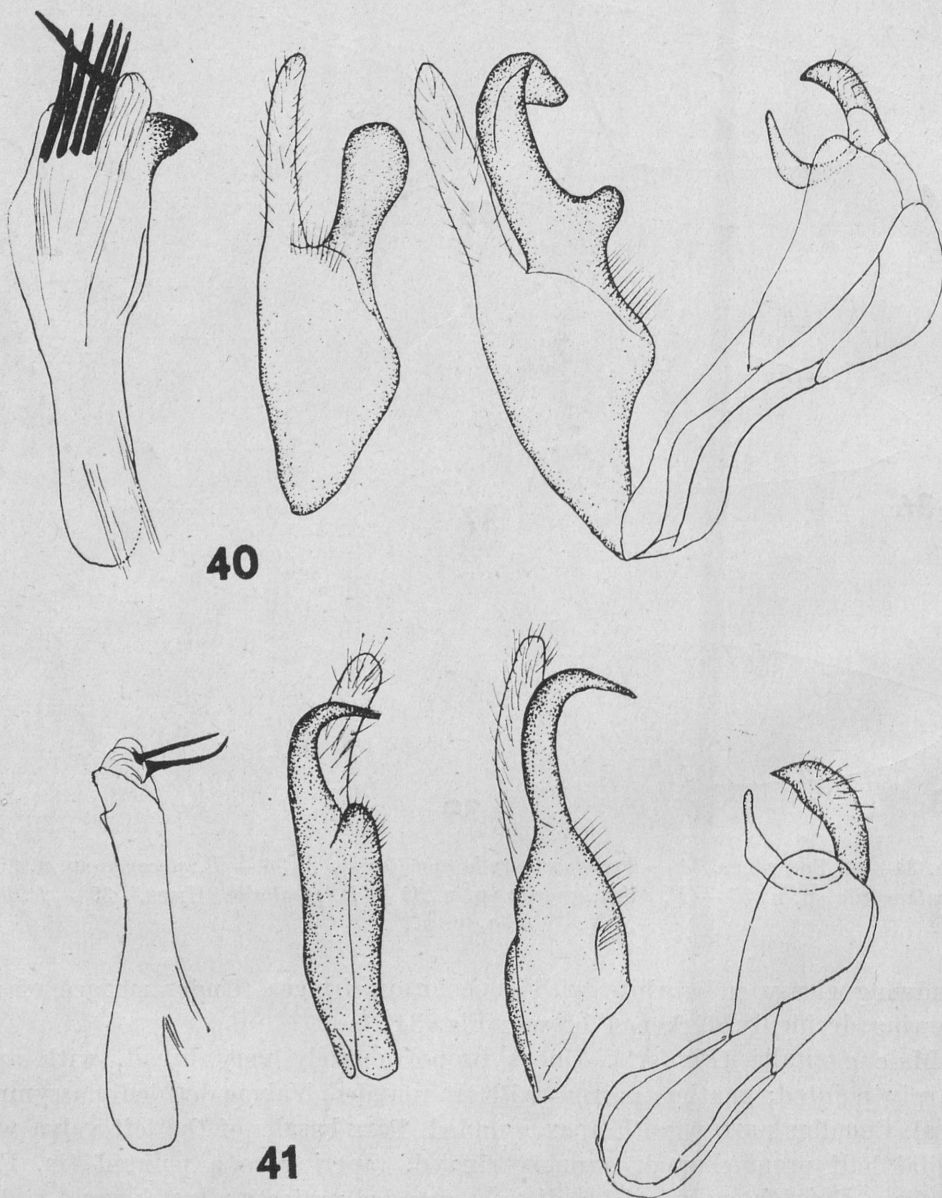
Figs. 34—39. Forewings. 34 — *Pseudocatharylla angolica* sp. n. 35 — *P. gioconda* sp. n. 36 — *P. mikengella* sp. n. 37 — *P. submikengella* sp. n. 38 — *P. peralbella* (Hmps.). 39 — *P. lago-sella* sp. n.

Hindwing glossy snow-white with concolorous fringes. Under surface of the forewing decidedly darkened brown (Fig. 34).

Male genitalia (Fig. 41). Uncus proportionately very broad, with apex sharply pointed; gnathos narrow with tip rounded. Valvae decidedly assymetrical. Cucullus narrow with apex rounded. Pars basalis of the left valva with caudal half prong-shaped, strongly curved, tapering to a pointed tip. Pars basalis of the right valva with a distinct rounded projection just beyond middle dorsally; caudal two-fifths prong-shaped. Aedoeagus about as long as valva, slightly arched, narrow. Vesica armed with two thin tapering, long cornuti. Female unknown.

## Comments

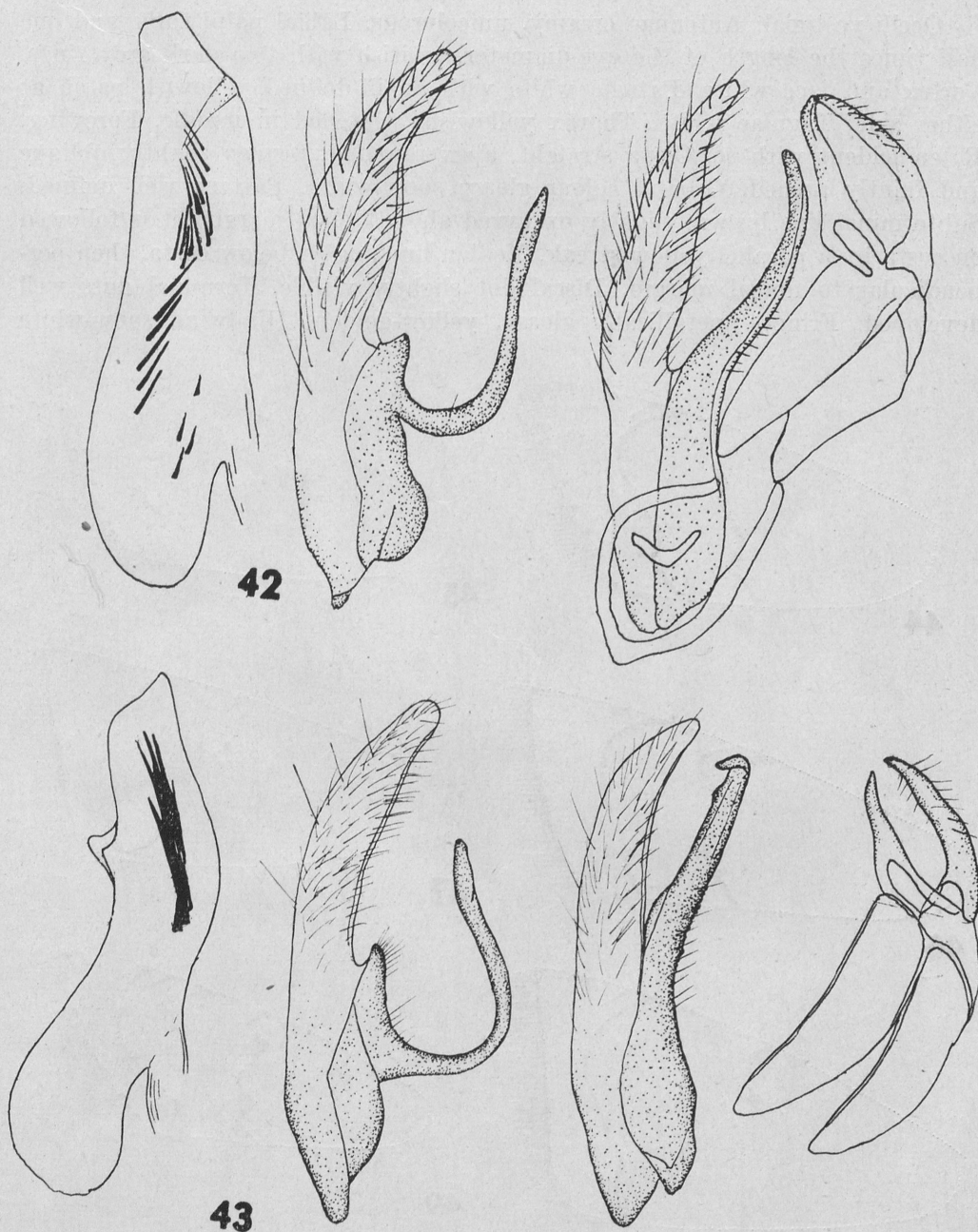
The new species is described from a unique male specimen from Angola. In spite of a rather considerable similarity to allied species, it is perfectly distinct on the male genitalia, which are unlike those in any other species of the genus under consideration. In facies the rather small ocelli are very characteristic.



Figs. 40—41. Male genital armatures. 40 — *Pseudocatharylla mariposella* sp. n. Holotype. Kafakumba, Katanga. GS-7568-B. M. Pyral. 41 — *P. angolica* sp. n. Holotype. N'Dalla Tando, Angola. GS-7566-B. M. Pyral.

## Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „N'Dal la Tando. No. Angola. 2·700 feet. 7. XII. 1908. Dr. W. ANSORGE“, GS-7566-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

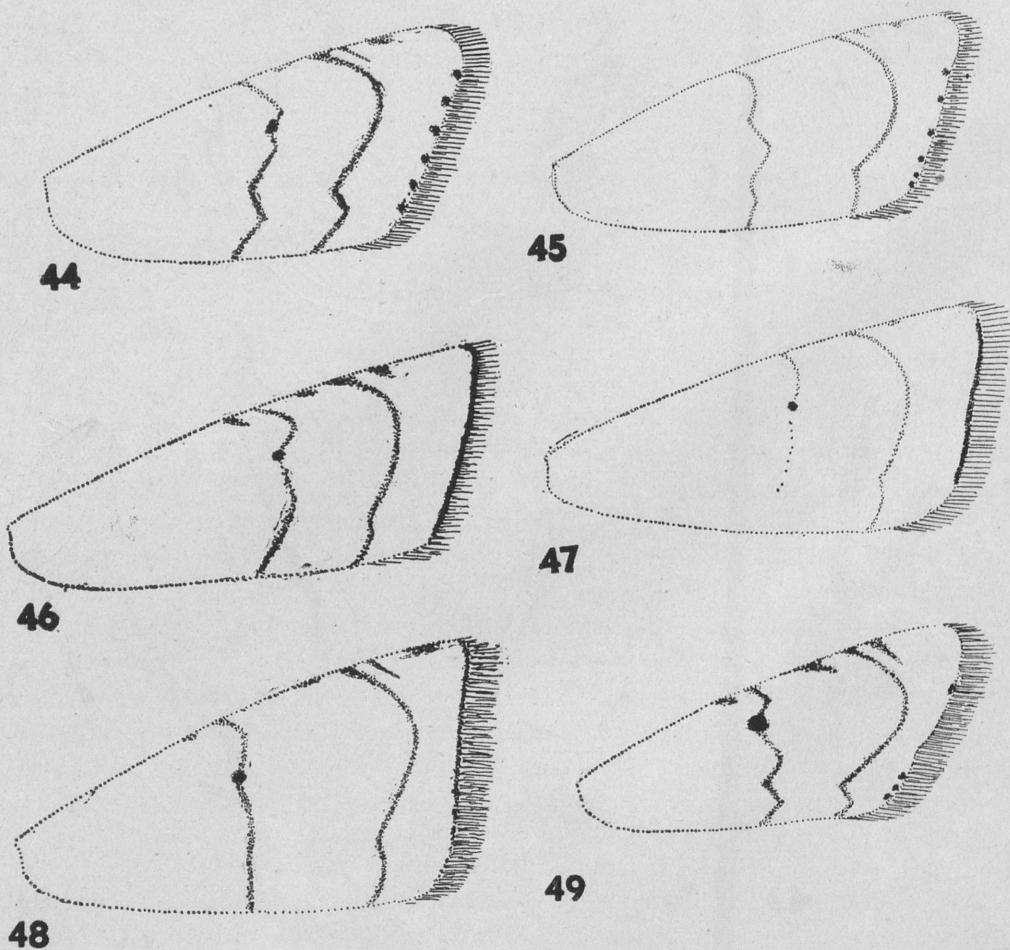


Figs. 42—43. Male genital armatures. 42 — *Pseudocatharylla mikengella* sp. n. Holotype. Mikenge, Angola. GS-7787-B. M. Pyral. 43 — *P. submikengella* sp. n. Holotype. Calala, Bihé, Angola. GS-7573-B. M. Pyral.

*Pseudocatharylla gioconda* sp. n.

## Diagnosis

Ocelli vestigial. Antennae creamy, unicolorous. Labial palpi three and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, whitish with two dark grey rings. Vertex and face white. Patagia white with an ill-defined yellowish patch at either side. Tagulae white. Thorax yellowish, whitened in middle. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Costa straight, apex rounded, termen slightly oblique and faintly arched. Ground colour glossy snow-white. Pattern well defined. Subterminal line brown, slightly excurved above dorsal margin; it is followed on costa by a parallel yellow streak. Median line angled below costa, then perpendicular to dorsal margin. Discal dot slightly visible. Terminal dots well developed. Fringes metallically glossy, yellow-golden. Hindwing snow-white



Figs. 44—49. Forewings. 44 — *Pseudocatharylla flavicostella* sp. n. 45 — *P. ugandica* sp. n. 46 — *P. antiopa* sp. n. 47 — *P. xymentia* sp. n. 48 — *P. zernyi* sp. n. 49 — *P. ruwenzorella* sp. n.

with concolorous fringes. Under surface of forewing decidedly darkened except in terminal area (Fig. 35).

Female genitalia (Fig. 33). Anterior apophyses very short. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, well demarcated from ductus bursae, irregular. Ductus seminalis from middle of ductus bursae. The latter twice shorter than bursa copulatrix, lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix elongate with two distinct signa. Male unknown.

### Comments

This species is described from a unique female example from Ilesha, Nigeria. It is very distinctive on the presence of terminal dots in forewing, rounded apex of forewing, vestigial ocelli and two signa on bursa copulatrix in the female genitalia. From the very close *Pseudocatharylla peralbella* (Hmps.) it is distinct on much larger size, and the armature of the female genitalia which is shown in the figures. In *P. peralbella* (Hmps.) ductus bursae is much longer and wider and ostium pouch is regular, much shorter than in the new species.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♀, „Ilesha. So. Nigeria. (Capt. HUMFREY)“, GS-7567-B. M. Pyral, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla subgioconda* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

In facies very similar to *Pseudocatharylla gioconda* sp. n., distinct on the less distinct forewing pattern and the shape of the median line, which is more parallel to subterminal line below costal margin than in *P. gioconda* sp. n.

Female genitalia (Fig. 54). Papillae anales proportionately broad. Subgenital ring broad with apophyses very short. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, well demarcated from ductus bursae, broader than subgenital ring, with caudal margin slightly arched; symmetrical. Ductus bursae broad, short, with long, assymmetrically situated, heavily sclerotized ribs like those in *Pseudocatharylla flavicostella* sp. n. Bursa copulatrix three times as long as ductus bursae, with two signa, one of which is much larger than the other. Ductus seminalis from caudal projection of bursa copulatrix.

### Comments

In spite of great similarity to *P. gioconda* sp. n., the new species is perfectly distinct on the female genitalia which are unlike those in any other species of the genus in question, due to the very long bursa copulatrix and very broad ostium pouch.

#### Material examined

Holotype, ♀, „Ilesha. So. Nigeria. (Capt. HUMFREY)“, GS-7578-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla mikengella* sp. n.

#### Diagnosis

Male. Ocelli fully developed. Antennae in the examined specimen damaged. Labial palpi twice the length of the eye-diameter; light brown. Face normal of the genus. Scales on face, vertex, thorax, patagia and tegulae are rubbed. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from apex to base 7.5 mm., maximal width 3 mm. Costa straight, apex slightly acuminate, termen nearly straight, fairly oblique. Ground colour glossy silvery-white with no markings, only costa in outer portion tinged with yellow and with a slight, oblique ochreous-yellow streak indicating the costal portion of the subterminal line. Seven dark brown, distinct terminal specks are present. Discal dot completely absent. Fringes unicolorous, strongly shiny, olive-golden. Hindwing uniformly silvery white, glossy. Under surface of the forewing in basal portion tinged with brown (Fig. 36).

Male genitalia (Fig. 42). Uncus and gnathos of equal length, proportionately long. Uncus decidedly curved ventrad, hair rather poor. Valvae assymmetrical. Pars basalis of the left valva is a long, curved, rounded apically arm, not reaching end of the cucullus; hairs very short and poor. Pars basalis of the right valva with broad base projected caudally, the arm strongly bent at base, then more distant from cucullus than in the left valva. Cucullus with long and short hairs. Aedoeagus large, as long as valva plus vinculum. A long row of tapering thin cornuti is present.

#### Comments

This species is described from a unique male specimen from Angola. It is very distinct on the great reduction of the forewing pattern. In male genitalia it comes near *Pseudocatharylla submikengella* sp. n., however, the two species are very distinct externally. *P. submikengella* sp. n. shows very distinct forewing pattern, being moreover much larger.

#### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Mikenge, Angola. 14. IX. 1903. (Dr. ANSORGE)“, „ROTSCHILD Bequest. B. M. 1939-I“, GS-7787-B. M. Pyral., (1578-B1.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla submikengella* sp. n.

#### Diagnosis

Ocelli present, but rather proportionately small. Antennae uniformly creamy, deeply serrate. Labial palpi about twice and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, yellowish. Face, vertex and tegulae white. Scales on the unique

thorax of the examined male rubbed. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from apex to base 10 mm., maximal width 4 mm. Costa faintly arched, apex rather acuminate, termen rather oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour glossy snow-white. Discal dot very distinct. Subapical-costal pattern ochreous, very distinct. Transverse lines completely reduced. Terminal dots very distinct. Fringes metallicly shiny, golden. Hindwing glossy uniformly white with concolorous fringes. Under surface of the forewing darkened except in terminal area (Fig. 37).

Male genitalia (Fig. 43). In general similar to those in the preceding species, however, apex of the left pars basalis curved, pars basalis of the right valva a little shorter and situated centrally on a broad base, and aedoeagus rather curved with cornuti less numerous and rather longer.

### Comments

This new species is described from a unique male specimen. In spite of a rather considerable genitalic similarity to *Pseudocatharylla mikengella* sp. n., the two species are perfectly distinct on facies. In *P. mikengella* sp. n. forewing lacks any pattern except for terminal dots, moreover, the species in question is much larger.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Calala, Bihé, Angola. 3. Dec. 1904. (Dr. ANSORGE)“, GS-7 573-B. M. Pyral. (4084-BI.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla peralbella* (HAMPSON)

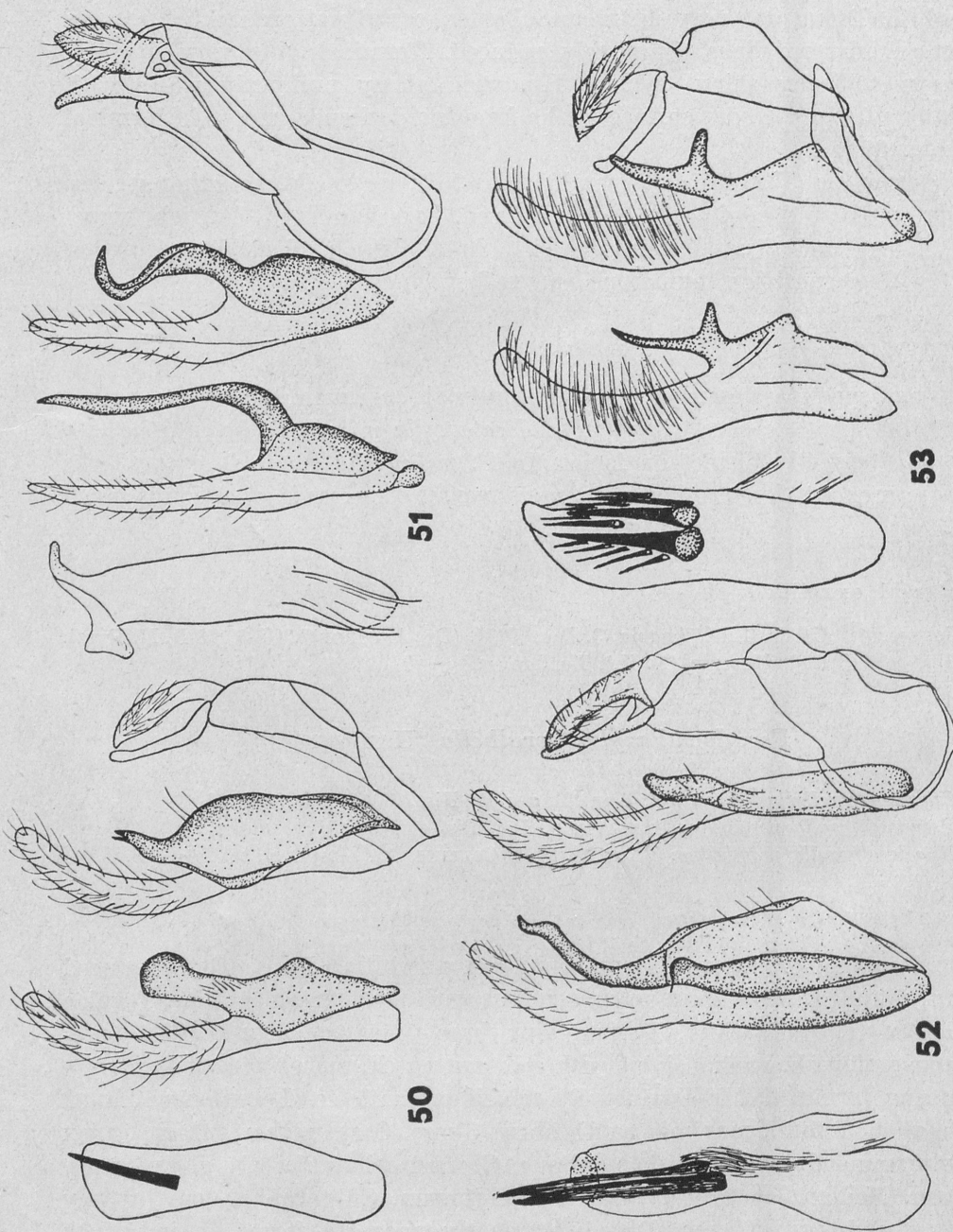
1919. *Crambus peralbellus* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 439 [sp. n.].

1962. *Pseudocatharylla peralbella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Pol. Pis. ent. 32: 10.

1962. *Pseudocatharylla peralbellus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 348.

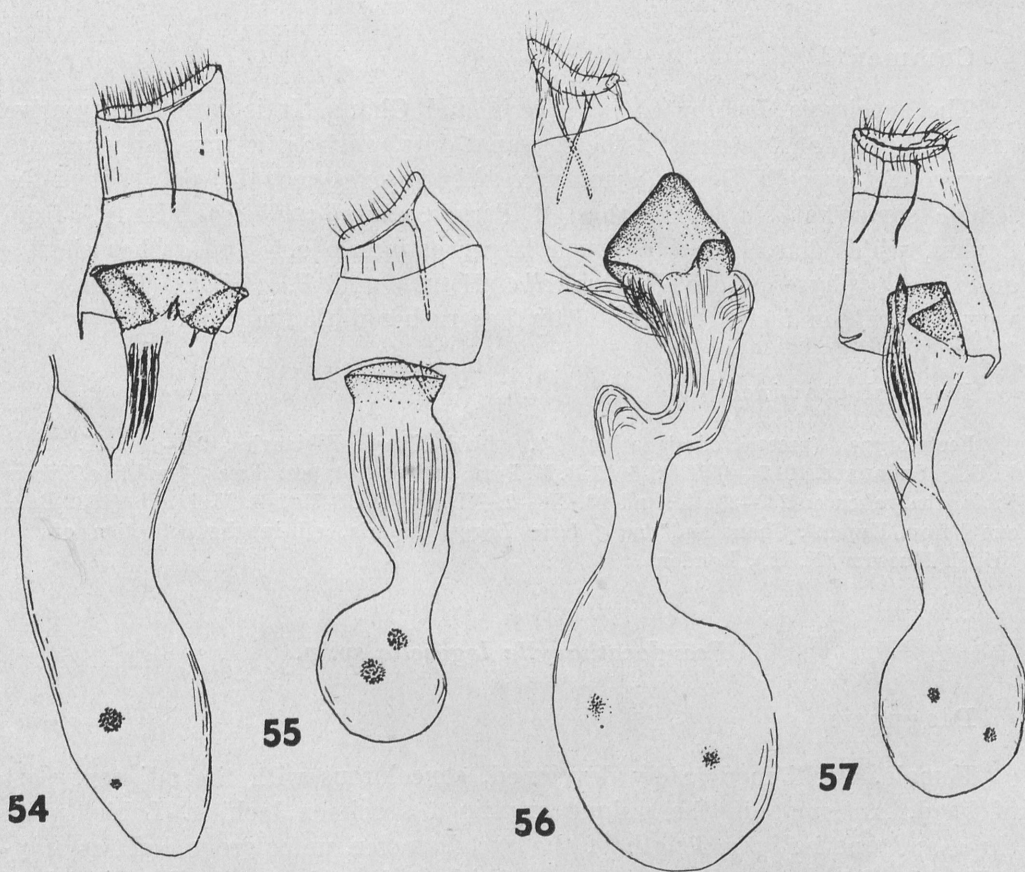
### Diagnosis

Ocelli vestigial or absent. Antennae unicolorous whitish. Face rather produced forward, rounded, white. Vertex concolorous with face. Patagia white. Tegulae and thorax yellowish-white. Labial palpi three times the length of the eye-diameter; yellowish, median joint with a brown patch, apical joint with a wide brown ring terminally. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from apex to base about 6 mm., maximal width about 3 mm. Costa rather straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen rather oblique. Ground colour slightly glossy white to cream. Median line wavy, straight on dorsum. Subterminal line broadly arched, straight on dorsum. Discal dot poorly traceable, forms an indistinct projection of the median line. An ochreous-yellow short streak from costa just before median line. Subterminal line followed on costa by a concolorous, parallel streak. All markings ochreous-yellow. Terminal dots black, distinct only in



Figs. 50—53. Male genital armatures. 50 — *Pseudocatharylla peralbella* (Hmps.). Holotype. Bibianaha, Ghana. GS-5619-B. M. Pyral. 51 — *P. nemesis* sp. n. Near Danane, French Guinea. Holotype. GS-7575-B. M. Pyral. 52 — *P. ugandica* sp. n. Holotype. Ruwenzori Range, Uganda, GS-7654-B. M. Pyral. 53 — *P. xympena* sp. n. Paratype, Weenen, Natal. GS-1581-BL.

dorsal portion of the termen. Fringes metallically strongly glossy, pale brownish with a golden hue. Termen in some instances delicately bordered with darker below apex. Under surface of the forewing darkened brown from base to sub-terminal line, thence yellowish; terminal dots rather well defined (Fig. 38).



Figs. 54—57. Female genital armatures. 54 — *Pseudocatharylla subgioconda* sp. n. Ilesha, Nigeria. Holotype. GS-7578-B. M. Pyral. 55 — *P. peralbella* (Hmps.). Paratype. Bibianaha, Ghana. GS-1530-B. L. 56 — *P. lagosella* sp. n. Lagos. Holotype. GS-7563-B. M. Pyral. 57 — *P. flavicostella* sp. n. Holotype. Kiegurma. GS-7576-B. M. Pyral.

Male genitalia (Fig. 50). Uncus and gnathos normal, of equal length. Valvae assymmetrical. Left valva with pars basalis broadly rounded, rather dilated, hairs short and poor. Pars basalis of the right valva longer than that of the left valva; with apical portion decidedly narrowed and bifurcate terminally; a few moderately long hairs are present. Cucullus of the two valvae normal. Aedoeagus much shorter than the total genital armature, slightly curved. Vesica armed with a single, long, tapering cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 55). Papille anales normal, posterior apophyses long and thin. Genital ring rather broad with apophyses moderate. Ostium pouch

rather demarcated from ductus bursae, moderately sclerotized, very short, broader than the adjacent portion of ductus bursae; orifice straight. Ductus bursae very broad, tapering cephalad, longitudinally, delicately wrinkled. Bursa copulatrix decidedly shorter than ductus bursae, with two distinct signa.

### Comments

The species is distributed in Nigeria and Ghana. It is rather distinctive externally by the presence of the terminal dots, slightly glossy forewing and absence of the ocelli. Genital armatures of both sexes very distinct, that of the female somewhat similar to that of *Pseudocatharylla albiceps* (HMPS.) from Ceylon, which has, however, much larger ostium pouch and rather shorter anterior apophyses. Both *P. peralbella* (HMPS.) and *P. albiceps* (HMPS.) are very distinct on facies, for the latter has rather dark forewing.

### Material examined

Lectotype, (present designation) ♂, „Gold Coast, Bibianaha. 24.—26. X. 1911. H. G. F. SPURRELL. 1917—413“ GS-5619-B. M. Pyral.; paralectotypes: three ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from Bibianaha, taken on 24.—26. X. and 23. X.—2. XI., one ♀ GS-7791-B. M. Pyral. (1532-BL.); one ♀ from Kumasi, Ghana and one ♂ from Lagos, Nigeria, all in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla lagosella* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli moderately developed, concolorous with the adjacent part of head. Antennae in the unique examined specimen lacking. Labial palpi three and one half the length of the eye diameter, unicolorous, light creamy-yellowish. Face normal of the genus, with scaling damaged. Patagia white with two side ochreous bars. Scapulae white. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with Sc. Costa nearly straight, apex rather rounded, termen oblique, rather bowed, gently wavy. Ground colour glossy white. Discal dot indistinct. Transverse lines rather indistinct, light brownish. Subterminal line with a slight indentation above dorsal edge. Median line with indentation very distinct, pointed basalwards. Terminal dots present, upper ones rather indistinct. Fringes strongly glossy, brownish-golden, uniform. Under surface slightly darkened brownish in basal and median areas, the border between darkened and not darkened areas indistinct. Hindwing. Frenulum triple. Ground colour glossy creamy-white. Fringes glossy white (Fig. 39).

Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Papillae anales normal. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized, large with ventral part strongly projected as a triangular flap. Ductus bursae rather broad, shorter than bursa copulatrix, longitudinally

distinctly ribbed, rather lightly sclerotized. Anterior apophyses rather short. Bursa copulatrix elongate, with two distinct signa. Ductus seminalis departs from the caudal, slightly bulbous end of the bursa copulatrix.

#### Comments

The new species is described from a unique female example from Nigeria: Lagos. The species is very distinctive on genitalia which are unlike those in any other species of the genus under consideration.

#### Material examined

Holotype, female, „Lagos. West Africa“, Gen. Sl. 7563-B. M. Pyral (4104-BL.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla nemesis* sp. n.

#### Diagnosis

Ocelli vestigial. Antennae, labial palpi and scales on face, vertex, thorax, tegulae and patagia destroyed in the examined specimen. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length 7 mm., maximal width 3 mm. Costa straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen oblique, faintly arched. Ground colour slightly glossy white. Transverse lines rather well defined, brown. Subterminal line with no subdorsal tooth. Median line incised with no tooth. Discal dot absent. Terminal dots present. Fringes glossy white. Hindwing white, with concolorous fringes. Under surface of forewing moderately darkened brown in basal and medial areas.

Male genitalia (Fig. 51). Uncus and gnathos moderately long. Valvae strongly asymmetrical. Cucullus of both valvae very narrow. Left pars basalis long, twisted, with apical part curved dorsad, pointed. Right pars basalis reaching end of cucullus, much longer than right one, with outer half nearly straight. Aedoeagus rather shorter than valva, more than twice broader than cucullus, with an apical narrow projection. No cornuti present.

Female unknown.

#### Comments

This new species is described from a unique male specimen from French Guinea. However, it is perfectly distinct on genitalia which are unlike any other member of the genus in question. Externally characteristic are vestigial ocelli and presence of terminal dots.

#### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „French Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, near Danane. 1300 ft. 13. VI. 1926. C. L. COLLENETTE“, GS-7575-B. M. Pyral. (1969-BL.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

*Pseudocatharylla flavicostella* sp. n.

## Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae uniformly light beige. Labial palpi three times the length of the eye-diameter, brown-yellowish, unicolorous. Face and vertex snow-white. Patagia normal, white with an ochreous-yellow stripe at either side. Tegulae snow-white. Scales on thorax strongly damaged. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Costa rather straight, apex rounded, termen oblique, nearly straight. Length 9 mm., maximal width 3 mm. Ground colour glossy snow-white, pattern ochreous-yellow, rather well-defined. Costa partly edged with ochreous-yellow. The distance between subterminal line and median line corresponds to that between subterminal line and termen. The subdorsal indentation of the subterminal line distinct. Median line rather parallel to subterminal line, zigzag-shaped. Discal dot traceable. Terminal dots distinct. Fringes golden shiny, with darker basal stripe. Hindwing glossy snow-white with concolorous fringes. Under surface of the forewing with a strongly contrasted dark grey-brown spot occupying basal and medial portion of the wing except just along costal and dorsal margins (Fig. 44).

Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Papillae anales normal, proportionately wide. Subgenital ring proportionately very broad with very short apophyses. Ostium pouch heavily sclerotized rather regular, rather indistinctly demarcated from ductus bursae; ductus bursae in caudal half with very heavily sclerotized, assymmetrically situated long ribs. Bursa copulatrix rounded with two very distinct signa.

## Comments

The new species is described from a unique female specimens from Uganda. It is very characteristic on the strongly contrasted dark spot in the under surface of the forewing, then on the proportionately narrowed forewing and well developed ocelli.

## Material examined

Holotype, ♀, „Buekulle, Ugondá, 29. 3. 99 (ANSORGE)“ „Kiegurma. 29. 3. 99“, GS-7576-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

*Pseudocatharylla ugandica* sp. n.

## Diagnosis

Male. Ocelli vestigial. Antennae serrate, unicolorous creamy. Labial palpi, three and one half the length of the eye diameter; median joint light brownish with a darker brown apical ring; apical joint white with a median brown ring. Face normal, white. Thorax and scapulae white. Patagia white with two indistinct yellow bars. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with Sc. Length 8.5 mm., maximal width (anal angle to apex) 4 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex narrowly

but distinctly rounded, termen decidedly oblique, barely inbent below apex, then nearly straight. Ground colour glossy snow-white, pattern ochreous-yellow. Subterminal line broadly excurved, with a delicate indentation above dorsal edge; on costa followed by a short, concolorous, parallel streak. Median line decidedly excurved terminad in middle of wing. The distance between subterminal line and termen is much shorter than that between subterminal line and median line. Discal dot absent. Terminal dots distinct. Fringes metallicly glossy golden with basal stripe much darker. Under surface. Basal and median areas darkened except at dorsal edge. Hindwing snow-white with concolorous fringes; slightly glossy (Fig. 45).

Male genitalia (Fig. 52). Uncus and gnathos typical of the genus. Tegumen normal. Valvae assymmetrical. Left valva with pars basalis very short, finger-like, with apex broadly rounded and not narrowed. Right pars basalis reaching nearly end of cucullus, the part detached from valva decidedly curved with apical part inbent dorsally and with apex pointed. Pseudosaccus and vinculum normal of the genus. Aedoeagus straight with two strong straight, tapering apically cornuti, which are longer than half length of the aedoeagus.

Female unknown.

#### Comments

This species is described from a unique male specimen from Ruwenzori Range, Uganda. It is somewhat similar externally to *Pseudocatharylla zernyi* sp. n. from Tanganyika, however, being distinct on the absence of the discal dot, which is well developed in *P. zernyi* sp. n. Moreover, in *P. zernyi* sp. n. the median line in the forewing is straight in the middle of the wing, being decidedly excurved there in the species under consideration. Both species are very distinct on the short distance between subterminal line and termen. This distance is longer in relation to that between subterminal line to median line in many other species of the genus in question. In the male genitalia both *P. ugandica* sp. n. and *P. zernyi* sp. n. are diametrically distinct in the armature of pars basalis of both right and left valvae, as well as in the shape and number cornuti as is shown in the given figures.

#### Material examined

Holotype, male: „Uganda Ruwenzori Range. Ibanda. 4700 ft. 4.—12. IX. 1952. D. S. FLETCHER“, „Ruwenzori Exp. B. M. 1952—566“. Gen. Sl. 7564-B. M. Pyral (4108-BL.). Coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

#### *Pseudocatharylla antiopa* sp. n.

#### Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli fully developed. Antennae unicolorous light brown. Labial palpi three and one half times the length of the eye-diameter; white with three dark greyish rings. Face, vertex, thorax, and tegulae white. Patagia white

with an ochreous-yellow stripe on either side. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length from apex to base 8 mm., maximal width 3.3 mm. Ground colour snow-white, glossy, pattern yellow-brownish, rather distinct. Median line decidedly oblique with a tooth-like projection below costa. Discal dot present. Subdorsal projection of the subterminal line slight. Termen bordered with a uniform brown line. Fringes shiny golden-brown. Costa straight, apex decidedly acuminate, termen oblique, straight. Hindwing snow-white transparent, fringes concolorous. Under surface of the forewing evenly darkened brown (Fig. 46).

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Genital ring broad with anterior apophyses very short. Posterior apophyses long and thin. Ostium pouch moderately sclerotized, assymetrical, strengthened by a very large, heavily sclerotized, deeply incised proximally plate. Ductus bursae lightly sclerotized throughout, with a large, bulbous, wrinkled, assymetrically situated projection. Bursa copulatrix decidedly elongate with one signum.

Male unknown.

### Comments

The new species is described from a unique female specimen from Transvaal. However, it is perfectly distinct on the genital armature which is unlike in any other member of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. The large ventral plate at ostium bursae is here very characteristic. The absence of the ocelli and lack of the terminal dots are also significant characters. Moreover, the species is rather characteristic by the decidedly acuminate apex and oblique termen of the forewing, and oblique median line.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♀, „Waterfal Onder. 9. Nov. 1910. A. J. T. JANSE“, Transvaal. GS-7707-B. London. M. Pyral. (1521-BL.), „*Crambus auricinctalis* WALK.“ det. JANSE, coll. British Museum (N. H.).

### *Pseudocatharylla xymena* sp. n.

1922. *Crambus auricinctalis*: J. DE JOANNIS (nec WALKER), Bull. Soc. ent. Geneve 5: 191.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Labial palpi three to four times the length of the eye-diameter; yellowish-brown, in some instances slightly mixed with white. Face, vertex and tegulae white. Patagia white with an ochreous-yellow stripe at either side. Thorax white mixed with ochreous-yellow. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Costa rather straight, apex rather acuminate, termen slightly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour glossy snow-white, pattern rather ill-defined, except discal dot which is well visible. Median line rather perpendicular to dorsal margin. Subterminal line with subdorsal tooth-like projection absent. Termen bordered with a uniform brown line. Fringes strongly shiny, golden-brown. Hindwing white with concolorous fringes. Under surface of the forewing evenly darkened brown (Fig. 47).

Male genitalia (Fig. 53). Uncus and gnathos typical of the genus, uncus with apex decidedly pointed. Valvae slightly asymmetrical. Left valva: Cucullus narrow, arched, with apex rounded, hair normal; pars basalis detached, heavily sclerotized finger-like process with a strong finger-like subbasal-dorsal projection. Right valva with pars basalis rather weaker, narrower, with apex more pointed. Aedoeagus rather shorter than valva plus vinculum, much broader than cucullus. Two large, tapering cornuti of two-fifths of aedoeagus length, and several smaller cornuti of various length are present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 61). Papillae anales with apophyses very long and thin. Anterior apophyses proportionately long but decidedly shorter than the posterior ones. Ostium pouch rather not demarcated from ductus bursae. The latter very broad, in distal portion rather heavily sclerotized, with spongy and wrinkled interior. Ductus seminalis near mouth of bursa copulatrix, very broad. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

### Comments

The new species is described from one male and fourteen female specimens coming from Natal and Nyassaland. The species is rather similar externally to *Pseudocatharylla zernyi* sp. n. from the Tanganyika-Territory and to *P. ugandica* sp. n. From the former it is easily distinguishable on the presence of the ocelli and from the latter also on the absence of the ocelli, as well as on the absence of the discal dot in the forewing.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Weenen. Natal“, GS-7771-B. M. Pyral (1588-BL.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. Paratypes: one ♀ label same as in holotype, GS-7191-B. M. Pyral (1524-BL.), one ♀ with no abdomen „Natal Weenen. XII. 1923. H. B. THOMASSET“, two ♀♀ (one with no abdomen) „Natal Weenen. IX—X. 1928. H. P. THOMASSET“, one ♀ „Natal Weenen. 2400 ft. I—II. 1924“, one ♀ „Natal Weenen. 2840 ft. I. 1924“, one ♀ „Natal Weenen. II. 1925“, one ♀ „Weenen. 3. 95. Natal“, GS-2728-BL., one ♀ „Nyasaland w. of Lake Chilwa. 14. Jan. 1924. S. A. NEAVE. 1914—171“. GS-7779-B. M. Pyral. (1644-BL.), one ♀ „Natal Weenen XII. 1926. H. P. THOMASSET“, GS-7569-B. M. Pyral. (4109-BL.), all in the coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; two ♀♀ from Makulane, GS-2714-BL., (published by J. de JOANNIS as *Crambus auricinctalis* WALK.), coll. Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève; one ♀ „Weenen 3. 95. Natal“ GS-1395-BL., one ♀ „Natal Weenen. II. 1925. H. P. THOMASSET“, coll. author.

### *Pseudocatharylla kibwezica* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli well developed. Antennae unicolorous yellowish-beige. Labial palpi, three and one half times the length of the eye-diameter; basal and mid joints beige, apical joint white. Face, vertex and tegulae snow-white. Patagia white with a distinct ochreous stripe at either side, extending on thorax; the latter white except sides which are ochreous-yellow. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident

with sc. Length 7 mm., maximal width 3.2 mm. Costa straight, apex acuminate, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique. Ground colour glossy snow-white, pattern very ill-defined. Discal dot absent. Median line slightly visible, rather straight and perpendicular to dorsal margin. Subterminal line also very ill-defined with a slight projection above dorsum. Termen distinctly bordered with a uniform dark brown line. Fringes shiny golden-brown. Hindwing glossy snow-white with concolorous fringes. Under surface of forewing rather slightly darkened except in terminal area.

Female genitalia (Fig. 62): Papillae anales with basal strengthenings distinct only in ventral portions. Genital ring normal, anterior apophyses thin, distinctly shorter than posterior apophyses. Ostium pouch not demarcated from ductus bursae, ostium bursae straight. Ductus bursae very broad, slightly narrowed in proximal portion, totally rather heavily sclerotized. Proximal portion distinctly, longitudinally grooved. Bursa copulatrix slightly shorter than ductus bursae, no signum present. Ductus seminalis very distinct, broad, looped.

### Comments

The new species is described from a unique female specimen, however, it is perfectly distinct on the genital armature, especially on the large ductus seminalis and broad, heavily sclerotized ductus bursae. The absence of the discal dot in the forewing is also characteristic. In close *Pseudocatharylla zernyi* n. sp., *P. ugandica* sp. n. and *P. polyxena* sp. n. ocelli are missing, while in the species in question they are well developed. Moreover, in *P. zernyi* sp. n. there is a distinct discal dot in the forewing and in *P. ugandica* sp. n. and *P. polyxena* sp. n. there are rather distinct terminal dots in the forewing, while in the species under consideration termen is bordered with a uniform dark line.

### Material examined

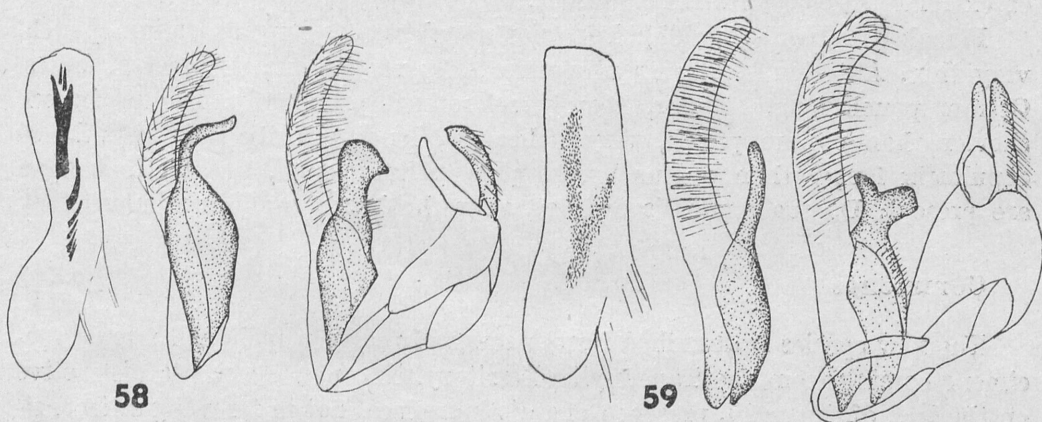
Holotype, ♀, „Kibwezi. B[ritish] E[ast] A[frica]. 10 April 1919. (W. FEATHER)“, GS-7565-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Pseudocatharylla zernyi* sp. n.

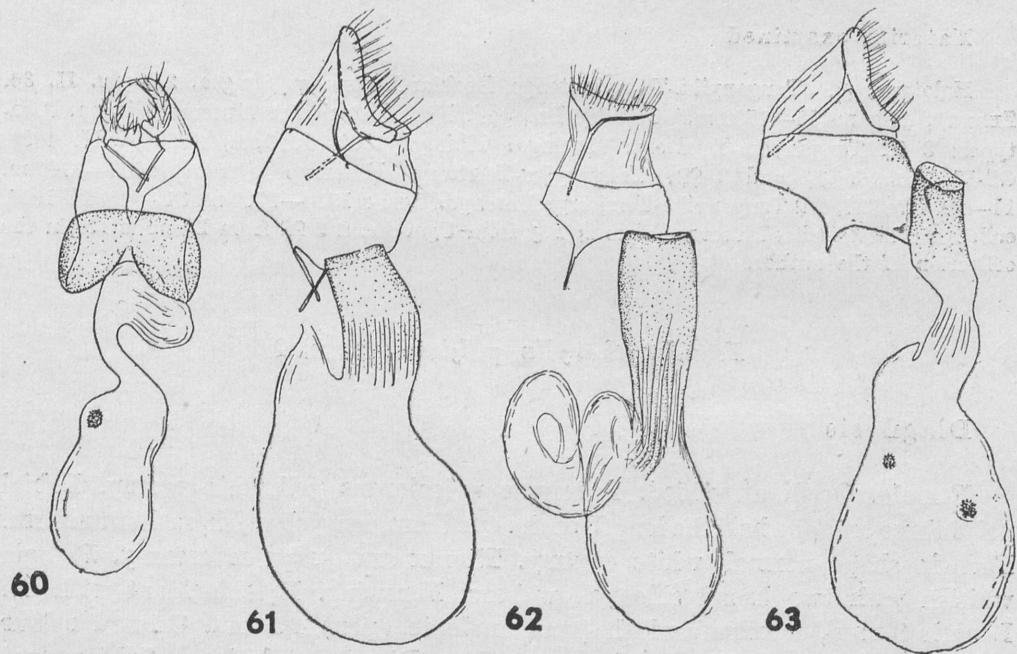
### Diagnosis

Ocelli absent. Antennae light brown, unicolorous. Labial palpi three times in males and four times in females, the length of the eye-diameter; white with two grey-brownish rings. Face, vertex, and tegulae white. Patagia white with an ochreous-yellow stripe on either side. Thorax white with two side narrow ochreous-yellow stripes. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Length about 9 mm., maximal width about 3.5 mm. Costa rather straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen rather straight, oblique. Ground colour snow-white, glossy; pattern well marked. Discal dot distinct, median line more or less straight except at discal dot where is irregularly zigzag-shaped; rather perpendicular to costa. Subterminal line

with a slight subdorsal projection. Termen with dots absent, or very ill-defined; it is bordered with a dark line which is not as strong as in close *P. kibwezica* sp. n. Fringes shiny golden brown. Hindwing snow-white, glossy, with fringes concolorous. Under surface of forewing decidedly darkened brown, terminal area rather slightly lightened (Fig. 48).



Figs. 58—59. Male genital armatures. 58 — *Pseudocatharylla ruwenzorella* sp. n. Holotype. Ruwenzori Range, Uganda. GS-7574-B. M. Pyral. 59 — *P. zernyi* sp. n. Holotype. Tanganyika, Matengo. GS-1785-BL.



Figs. 60—63. Female genital armatures. 60 — *Pseudocatharylla antiopa* sp. n. Holotype. Waterfal Onder. GS-7707-B. M. Pyral. 61 — *P. xymena* sp. n. Paratype. Weenen, Natal. Natal. GS-1524-BL. 62 — *P. kibwezica* sp. n. Holotype. Kibwezi, British East Africa. GS-7565-B. M. Pyral. 63 — *P. zernyi* sp. n. Paratype. Matengo, Tanganyika. GS-1786-BL.

Male genitalia (Fig. 59). Uncus and gnathos typical of the genus. Pars basalis of the left valva with caudal portion decidedly bilobed, the dorsal lobe being much broader than the ventral lobe. Pars basalis of the right valva finger-like, longer than that of the left valva. Cucullus curved, narrow. Aedoeagus rather shorter than valva, nearly straight, proportionately broad. Two rows of extremely tiny cornuti are present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 63): Posterior apophyses as long as ostium pouch, very thin. Anterior apophyses proportionately very short, widened at bases. Ostium pouch long, tubular, heavily sclerotized proximally. Ductus bursae shorter than ostium pouch, very delicately, longitudinally wrinkled. Bursa copulatrix longer than ductus bursae plus ostium pouch, two distinct signa are present. Ductus seminalis distinct, near the bursa copulatrix mouth.

### Comments

The new species is described from a series of fourteen male and female specimens coming from the Tanganyika-Territory. The new species is distinctive on the lack of the ocelli, presence of a distinct discal dot in forewing and considerable reduction of terminal dots in forewing. Male and female genitalia are perfectly distinct, especially those in males are uncomparable with any other species of the genus under consideration.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Tanganyika-Terr. Matengo Hochland, wsw. v. Songea. 21.—29. II. 36. ZERNY“, „Ugano 15—1700 m.“ GS-1785-BL., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. Paratypes: 3 ♀♀ Tanganyika-Territory: Matengo: Mbinga 1300—1400 m., 21.—29. II. 1936, GS-1786-BL., 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Tanganyika-Territory: Matengo: Litembo, 1500—1700 m. 11—20. II. 1936, 1 ♀ Tanganyika-Territory: Matengo: Ugano 1500—1700 m. 21.—29. II. 1936, coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; 1 ♂ from Ugano and 2 ♀♀ from Litembo are in the collection of the author.

### *Pseudocatharylla polyxena* sp. n. ♀

### Diagnosis

Female. Ocelli atrophied. Antennae unicolorous yellowish-creamy. Labial palpi three and one half the length of the eye diameter, yellowish, rather uniform. Face in shape normal, white creamy. Thorax and scapulae creamy. Patagia whitish with two broad side yellow bars. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with Sc. Length 8 mm., maximal width (anal angle to apex) 4.5 mm. Ground colour glossy snow-white, pattern ochreous yellow. Discal dot lacking. Subterminal line in shape rather similar to that in *Pseudocatharylla ugandica* sp. n., however, with indentation nearer the middle of wing. This line is decidedly less distant

from median line than in *P. ugandica* sp. n. Median line nearly straight. At costa some additional yellow streaks and a subapical bar. Terminal dots strongly reduced, only one or two of them are visible near the anal angle. Fringes metallically golden shiny with a darker basal stripe; uniform. Under surface not darkened, uniformly snow-white. Hindwing. Frenulum triple. Ground colour slightly glossy snow-white with concolorous fringes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 64). Papillae anales normal, with apophyses very long. Anterior apophyses proportionately long, about two-thirds of the length of the posterior ones. Ostium pouch provided with a heavily sclerotized, very distinct and characteristic, rather half-moon shaped sclerite. Ductus bursae decidedly shorter than bursa copulatrix, very gently longitudinally grooved. Bursa copulatrix elongate with no signum. Ductus seminalis departs at the caudal end of the bursa copulatrix.

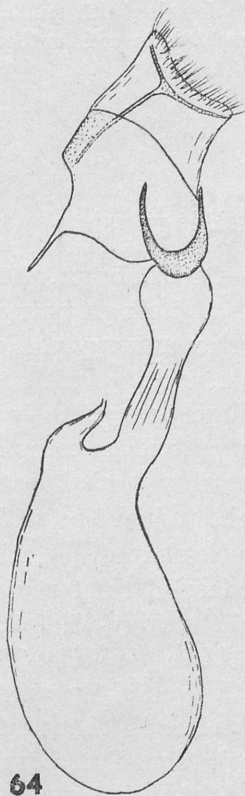


Fig. 64. Female genital armatures. *Pseudocatharylla polyxena* sp. n. Holotype. Mlanje, Nyasaland. GS-1584-BL.

#### Comments

This species is described from seven female specimens from Mlanje Plateau, Nyassaland. The species comes near *Pseudocatharylla ugandica* sp. n. from Ruwenzori and *P. zernyi* sp. n. from Tanganyika. From *P. zernyi* sp. n. it is easily distinguishable in facies by the lack of the discal dot. From *P. ugandica* sp. n. the new species can be separated as follows: apex of the forewing in the species in question is decidedly more rounded than in *P. ugandica* n. sp., moreover terminal dots are better developed in *P. ugandica* sp. n. and the distance between both transverse lines is much longer in *P. ugandica* n. sp. than in the species under consideration. So far it is impossible to give the genitalic differences between the two species as *P. ugandica* sp. n. is known only from a male and the second species is described from several females. The female genitalia in *P. zernyi* sp. n. has two distinct signa and differently armed ostium pouch as is shown in the figures.

### Material examined

Holotype, female: „Nyasaland Mt. Mlanje. 17. XI. 1913. S. A. NEAVE. 1914—171“, Gen. Sl. 1985-BL., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London. Paratypes: four females in the coll. British Museum (N. H.), London, with similar labels as the holotype, taken on 9. XII. 17. XI and 17. I, two of these Gen. Sl. 7192-B. M. Pyral. (1522-BL.) and 7780-B. M. Pyral. (1674-BL.); two females with similar labels as preceding specimens, taken on 14. XI and 16. IV, not dissected, in coll. author.

### *Pseudocatharylla ruwenzorella* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli absent. Antennae unicolorous creamy. Labial palpi white with two broad dark grey rings; three times the length of the eye-diameter. Face white, vertex creamy, patagia uniformly white, thorax and tegulae white. Forewing.  $R_1$  coincident with sc. Costa rather straight, apex rounded, termen distinctly oblique, very faintly wavy. Ground colour nearly dull, white. Discal dot black, very large in comparison to that in other species of the genus in question. Costal subapical pattern distinct. Transverse lines ochreous-yellow, distinct. Subterminal line with a very distinct tooth above dorsal margin. Median line zigzag-shaped. Terminal dots partly reduced. Fringes glossy yellowish. Under surface of the forewing slightly darkened at costa near base. Hindwing rather dull, creamy-whitish, with fringes concolorous (Fig. 49).

Male genitalia (Fig. 58). Uncus and gnathos typical of the genus, uncus with tip slightly pointed, gnathos nearly straight. Valvae strongly asymmetrical. Pars basalis of the left valva broad, with apex rounded and with dorsal, pointed projection. Pars basalis of the right valva longer, basal two-third broad, apical one-third finger-shaped, curved dorsad with tip rather rounded. Aedoeagus about as long as valva. Vesica armed with several cornuti of various length.

Female unknown.

### Comments

*Pseudocatharylla ruwenzorella* sp. n. is described from two male specimens from Uganda, Ruwenzori Range. The species is very distinctive on the lack of the ochreous-yellow side stripes of the patagia, rather dull forewings, zigzag-shaped median line and the male genitalia, which are very distinct from those in other members of the genus.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, Bundibugyo. 3440 ft. 22. VIII.—3. IX. 1952. D. S. FLETCHER, GS-7574-B. M. Pyral. (4083-BL.); paratype, ♂, same label, both specimens in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London.

### Genus: *Classeya* BLESZYŃSKI

1960. *Classeya* BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 267. [n. gen.].

1962. *Classeya* BLESZYŃSKI, Acta zool. Cracov. 8: 100.

1964. *Classeya* BLESZYŃSKI, Micr. pal. 1.

Type species: *Argyria bicuspidalis* HAMPSON, 1919 by original designation.

#### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Chaetosemae moderate. Antennae in males serrate, in females nearly setaceous. Labial palpi porrect, typical of the family. Tongue well developed. Frenulum in females double, however, in some instances the third branch is slightly developed. The wing venation of *Chilo*-type, however,  $R_1$  always runs freely and the cell in the hindwing is open. Face more or less produced forward, in some species conical with a strong corneous point. Forewing with pattern distinct; a single or double longitudinal silvery stripe, a more or less well marked subterminal delicate line. Termen oblique, apex in most instances sharply acuminate. Hindwing with no pattern. Male genitalia in most instances with valvae strongly assymmetrical, like those in the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. Uncus in some species twisted, situated assymmetrically, in such cases tegumen also assymmetrical, with a dorsal strong projection. Gnathos present. Saccus and pseudosaccus absent. Vinculum ring-shaped, narrow. Juxta-plate narrow, v-shaped. Cucullus with no processes. Aedoeagus with no prongs, sometimes slightly armed apically. Cornuti in most instances distinct. Vesica from well before base of aedoeagus. In female genitalia papillae anales coalescent with each-other, rather *Chilo*-like. Subgenital ring *Chilo*-like, with anterior apophyses rather long. It is linked to ostium pouch by a bridge, rather as in the members of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. Ostium pouch very well demarcated from ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized, sometimes irregularly twisted. Bursa copulatrix always with two distinct signa and scobinations.

The biology of the species of the genus *Classeya* BLESZ. is still unknown.

The genus *Classeya* BLESZ. is distributed in Western China, North India, West and East Africa. However, seven of nine members of this genus are distributed in Africa. Only one species is known from Khasis in India, *C. niveifascialis* (HMPS.), and one from Western China, *C. preissneri* BLESZ. This type of distribution is very much like that of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. It seems that Africa was the centre of the distribution of the *Classeya*-species. Its members, however, did not reach Japan, or Amur, where occur some *Pseudocatharylla*-representatives.

The genus *Classeya* BLESZ. appears to be closely related to *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. as the male and female genitalia show. Especially the male genitalia of the members of the two genera are extremely similar to each other. The assymetry of the valvae in the male genital armatures is also similar. Pars basalis of one valva in *Classeya* BLESZ. is always much broader than that of the other, which is hook-shaped. This phenomenon appears also in some species

of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. The armatures of the vinculum and juxta-plate are very similar in both genera. However, in the species of *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. the uncus and gnathos are always situated symmetrically, being asymmetrically twisted in most species of the genus under consideration. The assymmetrical projection of the tegumen, typical of several species of the genus *Classeya* BLESZ., does not occur in the *Pseudocatharylla*-members. It is of much importance to note that externally both genera are diametrically different. First, the genus *Classeya* BLESZ. belongs to quite a different group if we take into consideration the wing venation. *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., with its  $R_5$  in the forewing stalked falls in the *Crambus-Calamotropha* groups of genera, while *Classeya*-members have  $R_5$  free as in *Chilo* ZCK. and allies. However, quite a similar situation we note in the relation of *Crambus* F. and allies to the genus *Calamotropha* ZELL. and *Chilo* ZCK. — *Calamotropha* ZELL. and *Chilo* ZCK. are much closer to each other than *Calamotropha* ZELL. to *Crambus* F., as is shown by the biological and genital evidence. *Calamotropha* ZELL., has quite similar venation as *Crambus* F., being in stem-borers group together with *Chilo* ZCK. and allies. The forewing pattern in the *Classeya*-members is very striking as being very much like that in the *Crambus* F. species. However, it is pure convergence I believe. The silvery longitudinal stripe in the forewing in *Classeya* BLESZ. species is, in many instances, double, being always single in *Crambus* F. species. On the other hand, the silvery stripe occurs in many generic groups among *Crambidae*, and this feature does not prove any close relationship.

We have still very little material of *Classeya* BLESZ. from Africa. Further investigations would bring us with no doubt many new species of this peculiar and striking genus.

#### Systematic review of species

1. *Classeya bicuspidalis* (HMPS.) — Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Natal; Congo
2. *Classeya aphrodite* sp. n. — Ethiopia
3. *Classeya argyrodonta* (HMPS.) — Rhodesia; Kenya; Nyasaland; Tanganyika; Transvaal
4. *Classeya medea* sp. n. — Kenya
5. *Classeya quadricuspidis* (HMPS.) — Rhodesia; Tanganyika
6. *Classeya trichelites* (MEYR.) — Congo
7. *Classeya placydioni* BLESZ. — Senegal
8. *Classeya niveifascialis* (HMPS.) — North India
9. *Classeya preissneri* BLESZ. — Yunnan

#### *Classeya bicuspidalis* (HAMPSON)

1919. *Argyria bicuspidalis* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 446 [sp. n.].  
 1960. *Classeya bicuspidalis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 268, pl. I, fig. 1 (imago), pl. ii, fig. 7 (♂ genit.), pl. V, fig. 13 (♀ genit.).  
 1962. *Classeya bicuspidalis*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 249.

## Diagnosis

Antennae uniformly grey-brownish. Labial palpi three times the length of the eye-diameter, dark brown. Face slightly produced forward, rounded, with no corneous point; dark brown. Vertex concolorous. Patagia and tegulae dark brown. Thorax lighter than tegulae. Forewing. Length about 11 mm., maximal width about 4 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex acuminate, termen decidedly oblique. Ground colour dull, ochreous. A silvery, longitudinal stripe

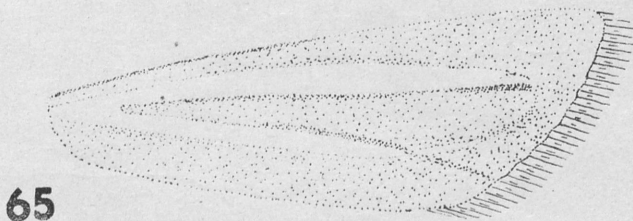


Fig. 65. *Classeyia aphrodite* sp. n. Forewing.

sending from base a tapering, narrow additional line. Apex of basal stripe distinctly bifurcate, well remote from subterminal line. The latter delicate but well defined except on dorsum where is reduced. A narrow area at termen rather greyish. Termen bordered with dark. Fringes glossy brown. Hindwing brown, lightened in basal area; fringes much lighter (Pl. XLV, fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 67). Uncus and gnathos strongly, assymmetrically twisted. Tegumen with a strong projection; assymetrical. Pars basalis of the left valva subovate, narrow at base. Pars basalis of the right valva spine-shaped, strongly curved dorsad. Aedoeagus about as long as valva, slender, decidedly bent. A row of very tiny cornuti is present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 72). Anterior apophyses three times shorter than the posterior ones. Dorsal edge of subgenital ring very short, ventral edge more than twice longer. Ostium pouch very heavily sclerotized, funnel-shaped, tapering cepahald, orifice with two tapering to points projections, deeply notched dorsally. Ductus bursae twice bent behind ostium pouch, partly heavily sclerotized, then rather bulbous, then twisted and narrow. Bursa copulatrix much elongate, both signa distinct.

## Comments

This species was described from three males from Nyasaland: Mt. Mlanje. It is also known from Rhodesia, Natal and Congo. No data on the biology have as yet been known.

## Material examined

Lectotype, (present designation) ♂, „Port. E. Africa. E. of Mt. Mlanje. 2-500 ft. 7. X. 1913. S. A. NEAVE. 1914—171“, one ♂ lectoparatype „Nyasaland Mt. Mlanje. 15. X. 1913. S. A. NEAVE 1914—171“, both coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ from Natal, one ♂ from Salisbury, Rhodesia, 6. X 1917, GS-5028-B. M. Pyral. (986-Bz.), one ♀ from Elisabethville,

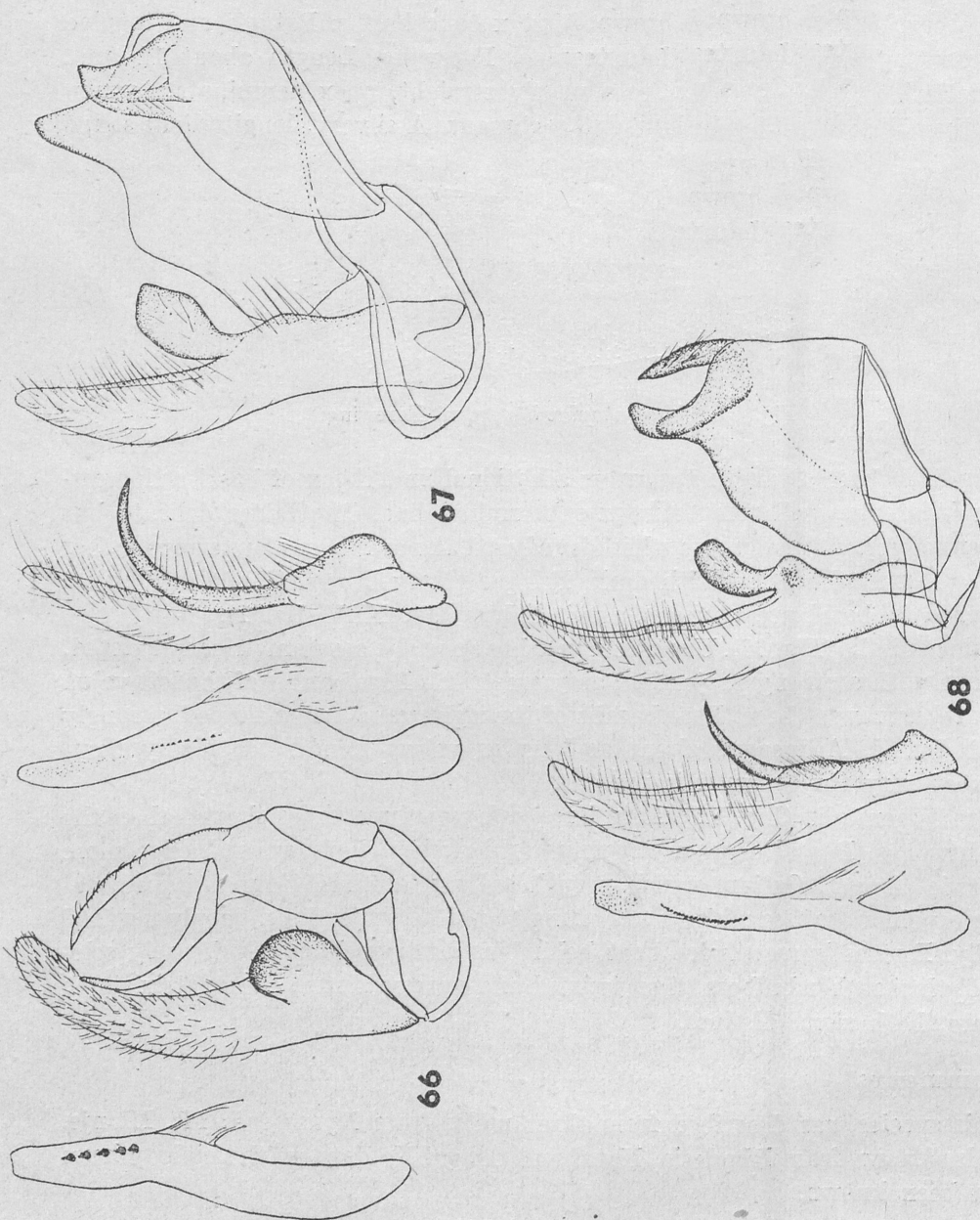


Fig. 66—68. Male genital armatures. 66 — *Classeya argyrodonta* (Hmps.). Manje, Nyasaland. GS-990-BL. 67 — *C. bicuspidalis* (Hmps.). Salisbury, Rhodesia. GS-986-BL. 68 — *C. aphrodite* sp. n. Holotype. GS-7579-B. M. Pyral. Dire Dawa, Ethiopia.

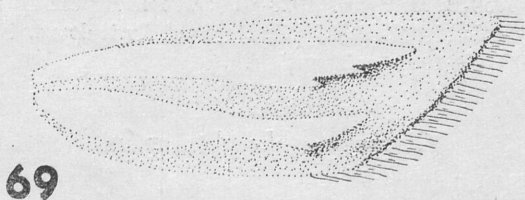


Fig. 69. *Classeyia medea* sp. n. Forewing.

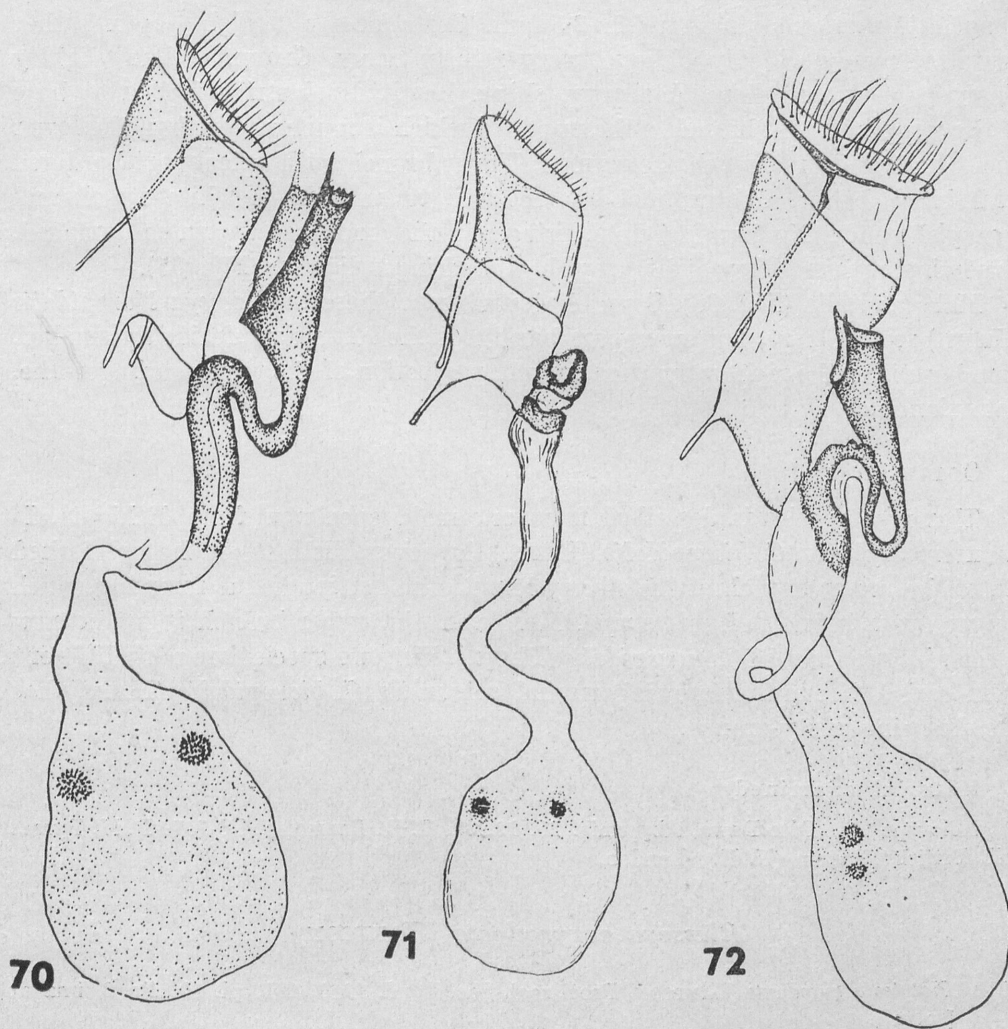


Fig. 70—72. Female genital armatures. 70 — *Classeyia argyrodonta* (Hmps.). Meru, Kenya. GS-1000-BL. 71 — *C. medea* sp. n. Holotype. Dandu, Kenya. GS-7580-B. M. Pyral. 72 — *C. bicuspidalis* (Hmps.). Elisabethville, Congo. GS-1028-BL.

Congo, 27. IX. 1934, GS-5050-B. M. Pyral. (1028-BL.), all coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ from Zonba, Nyasaland, X. 1962, coll. Dept. of Agriculture, Nyasaland; one ♂ from Elisabethville, Congo 30. IX. 1934, coll. author.

*Classeyia aphrodite* sp. n.

Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae unicolorous light brown, serrate. Labial palpi twice and one half times the length of the eye diameter, light brown, base whitened. Face rounded, slightly produced forward, pale beige; vertex creamy. Tegulae light beige. Thorax length beige with central area whitened. Forewing. Length 11 mm., maximal width 2.5 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex rather acute, termen decidedly oblique, very faintly wavy. Ground colour slightly glossy pale straw-yellow. A silvery, shiny, longitudinal stripe forked at base of the wing into two branches the upper of which is much wider than the lower one. The two do not reach the termen. Upper branch with apical part bordered with black below. Subterminal line reduced to an oblique white streak and a greyish shade. No terminal dots. Fringes in the examined specimen damaged. Hindwing rather glossy light greyish with fringes lighter (Fig. 65).

Male genitalia (Fig. 68). Somewhat similar to those in *Classeyia bicuspidalis* (HMPS.) from Congo, however, pars basalis of the left valva decidedly smaller, pars basalis of the right valva less curved, projection of the tegumen finger-like, not triangular.

Comments

This new species is described from one male specimen from Ethiopia. It is externally near *C. bicuspidalis* (HMPS.), however, distinct on the not forked tip of the upper branch of the silvery longitudinal stripe in the forewing, much longer lower branch of this stripe. Moreover, the upper branch is in the new species longer than in *C. bicuspidalis* (HMPS.). The two species are very different from each other in the forewing ground colour, as *C. bicuspidalis* (HMPS.) has the forewing rusty-orange.

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Dire Dawa, Abyssinia. 26. 12. 39. R. E. ELLISON“, GS-7579-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

*Classeyia argyrodonta* (HAMPSON)

1910. *Platytes argyrodonta* HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1910: 491, pl. 40, fig. 3 (imago) [sp. n.].  
 1933. *Eschata diplophanes* MEYRICK, Exotic Microlep. 4: 445 sp. n. N. syn.  
 1960. *Classeyia argyrodonta*: BŁESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 271, pl. i, fig. 2 (imago), pl. iii, fig. 10 (♂ genit.), pl. 5, fig. 14 (♂ genit.).  
 1962. *Classeyia argyrodonta*: BŁESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 249.

## Diagnosis

Antennae uniformly brown. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, brown. Face strongly produced forward, conical with a corneous point, dark brown. Vertex darker brown. Patagia dark brown. Tegulae light beige. Forewing. Length about 12 mm., maximal width about 3.7 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex acuminate, termen decidedly oblique, faintly concave in the middle. Ground colour dull ochreous-brown. Two longitudinal, silvery stripes from base to subterminal line. The subcostal stripe distinctly bifurcate apically. The area between both stripes nearly black. Subterminal line marked only below costa. No terminal dots. Fringes slightly glossy brownish. Hindwing silky white, glossy, semitransparent, darkened dark grey at apex, fringes concolorous (Pl. XLV, fig. 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 66). Uncus and gnathos symmetrical, longer than tegumen. The latter with no projections. Valvae symmetrical. Pars basalis a subrounded, not detached from valva sheet. Aedoeagus about as long as valva, narrow, slightly curved. A row of five small cornuti is present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 70). Subgenital ring rather similar to that in *C. bicuspidalis* (HMPS.), however, the dorsal edge rather longer. Ostium pouch very deeply notched dorsally, with two thorn-like projection caudally; heavily sclerotized, tapering cephalad. Caudal half of ductus bursae heavily sclerotized, twice bent. Bursa copulatrix entirely scobinate, both signa very distinct and proportionally large.

## Comments

The species was described from one example of each sex, from Rhodesia. It is easily recognizable by the double silvery stripe in the forewing and conical face. The conical face appears also in the next species, *C. medea* sp. n. from Kenya.

## Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „N. W. Rhodesia, Alala Plateau, Mkushi distr., about 4000 ft. Coll. 18. IX. 1905, by S. A. NEAVE. Pres. '06 by him and B. S. A. Co“, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; two ♀♀ Shilouvane, Transvaal, XI, 1902, one ♀ Congo, 6. X. 1934, one ♀ Kibwezi, British East Africa, 26. X. 1918, one ♂ Nyasaland, E. of Mt. Mlanje 2500 ft., 7. X. 1913, GS-5029-B. M. Pyral. (985-BL.), one ♀ Meru, Kenya, GS-5077-B. M. Pyral. (1000-BL.) all in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London: one ♂ Mlanje Plateau, Nyasaland, 6-500 ft. 7. X. 1913, GS-990-BL., coll. author; holotype of *Eschata diplophanes* MEYRICK, ♀, Congo, coll. Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren.

## *Classeyia medea* sp. n.

## Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae in the examined specimen damaged. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye diameter, light beige. Face strongly produced forward, conical, with a corneous point, light beige; vertex

white. Patagia yellow-beige, tegulae silvery, thorax concolorous with patagia. Frenulum with third branch very thin. Forewing. Length 8 mm., maximal width 2.8 mm. Costa very faintly arched, apex decidedly acuminate, termen strongly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour light ochreous-yellow. Two longitudinal silvery shining stripes, ending well before termen. The upper stripe with tip slightly trifurcate, the lower stripe with outer portion strongly narrowed. Subterminal line reduced. Termen faintly bordered with brownish. Fringes glossy whitish. Hindwing silky white, semitransparent, rather glossy, fringes concolorous (Fig. 69).

Female genitalia (Fig. 71). Very distinct from those in any other member of the genus under consideration. Papille anales with dorsal portions rather heavily sclerotized, the heavily sclerotized parts sending two tapering bars. Anterior apophyses decidedly shorter than the posterior apophyses. Ostium pouch well demarcated from ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized, rather irregular, twisted. Ductus bursae behind ostium pouch twisted, rather heavily sclerotized, then lightly sclerotized, narrow. Bursa copulatrix decidedly shorter than ductus bursae, two distinct signa are scobinations are present.

#### Comments

The new species externally comes near *Classeya argyrodonta* (HMPS.), however, it is much smaller, lighter and with lower longitudinal silvery stripe of the forewing much broader. Moreover, *C. argyrodonta* (HMPS.) shows a traceable subterminal line in forewing. In genitalia both species are diametrically different as is shown in the figures.

#### Material examined

Holotype, ♀, „Kenya. Dandu. March 1952. Lat. N 3° 25'. Long. E 39° 54'. E. H. M. CLIFFORD B. M. 1952—178“, GS-7580-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

#### *Classeya quadricuspis* (HAMPSON)

1919. *Argyria quadricuspis* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 446 [n. sp.].  
 1960. *Classeya quadricuspis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 269 [part.], pl. 1, fig. 3 (imago), pl. 4, fig. 11 (♂ genit.), pl. 5, fig. 16 (♀ genit.).  
 1962. *Classeya quadricuspis*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 249 [part.].

#### Misidentifications

1960. *Classeya quadricuspis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 269 [= *Classeya trichelites* (MEYR.) part. ].

#### Diagnosis

Antennae unicolorous light brownish. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye diameter, brown. Face produced forward, rounded with no corneous point; beige creamy, vertex creamy. Tegulae and thorax grey.

Forewing. Length 9 mm., maximal width about 2.8 mm. Costa straight, apex rather acute, termen proportionately slightly oblique. Ground colour light brown to brown-greyish. The longitudinal silvery stripe single, with tip slightly bifurcate, not reaching subterminal line; apical portion notched from below. Subterminal line traceable. Subterminal dots absent. Fringes slightly glossy, greyish. Frenulum double. Hindwing semitransparent, whitish, darkened along the peripheries. Fringes white, glossy. (Pl. XLV, fig. 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 73). Uncus and gnathos assymmetrically strongly twisted. Tegumen with a large, apical, bilobed projection. Left pars basalis hook-shaped, tapering to a point. Right pars basalis twisted, much shorter than left pars basalis, with outer portion finger-like. Aedoeagus barely shorter than valva, slender, nearly straight. No cornuti, only a row of tiny scobinations is present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 75). Posterior apophyses proportionately very long, about three times as long as anterior apophyses. Subgenital ring very broad with caudal edge obliquely truncate; linked to ostium pouch by a very distinct bridge. Ostium pouch funnel-shaped with orifice armed with a thorn-shaped projection at either side. Ductus bursae slightly longer than ostium pouch. Bursa copulatrix elongate, about as long as ductus bursae; both signa and scobinations distinct.

### Comments

This species was described from a unique male specimen from Rhodesia, Zambezi. A female from Kibwezi, British East Africa, is identified as conspecific with the mentioned male, however, this association may be wrong. Previously I considered the subsequent *Classeya trichelites* (MEYR.) as a synonym of the species in question. However, the female genitalia of a paratype of the MEYRICK species are rather different from those in the Kibwezi specimen. The problem appears still very obscure and might be solved only after the discovery of more extensive material. Maybe the female genitalia of this species are variable, and my previous opinion was right.

### Material examined

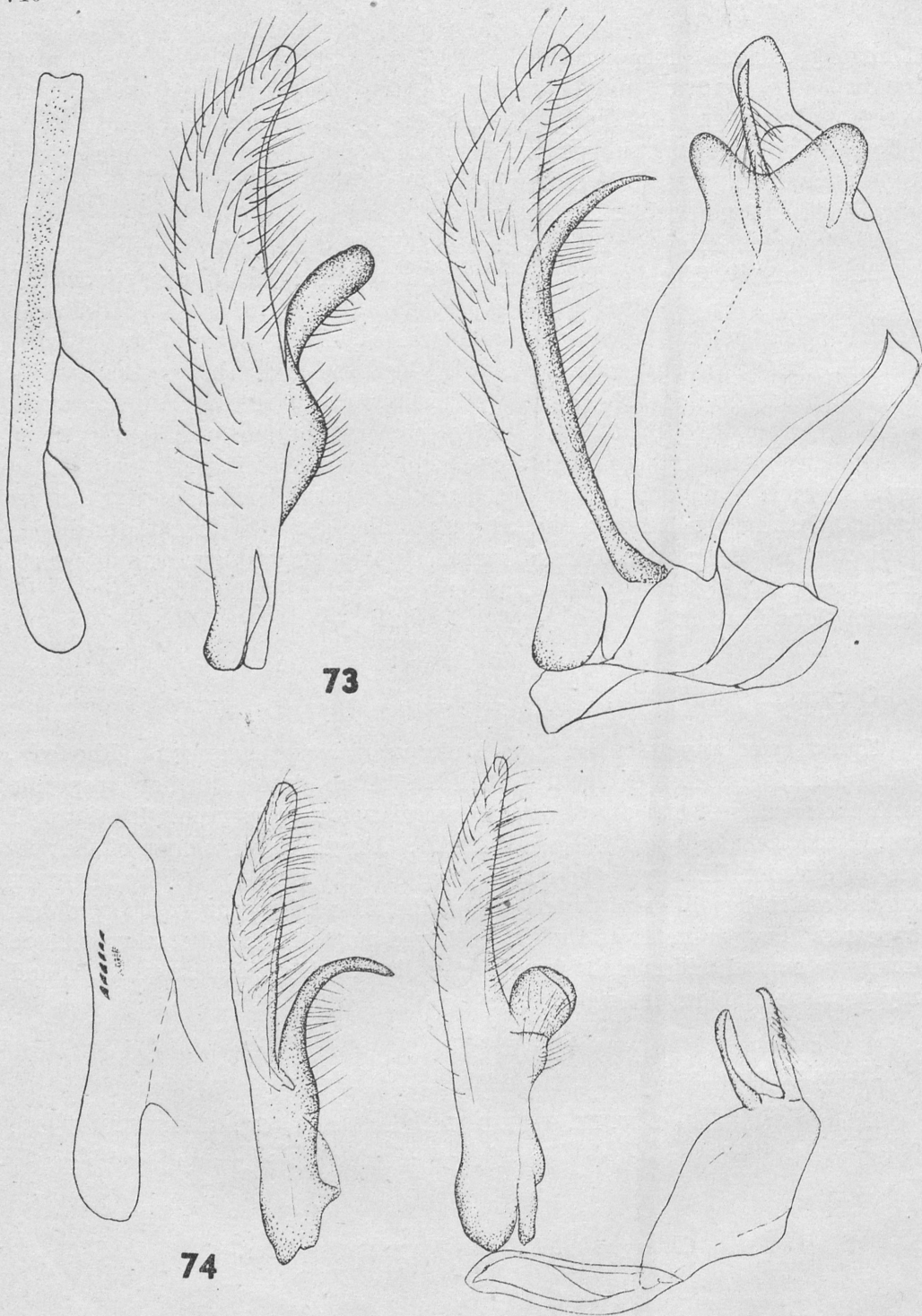
Holotype, ♂, „Zambezi. 17. IX. 05. G. B. LONGSTAFF. 1906—46“, GS-5656-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.; one ♀ from Kibwezi, GS-1017-BL., coll. author.

### *Classeya trichelites* (MEYRICK) sp. rev.

1936. *Crambus trichelites* MEYRICK, Exot. Micr. 5: 19 [sp. n.].

1960. *Classeya quadricuspis*: BLESZYŃSKI (nec HAMPSON), Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 269 (part.).

1962. *Classeya quadricuspis*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS (nec HAMPSON), Acta zool. cracov. 7: 249 (part.).



Figs. 73—74. Male genital armatures. 73 — *Classeyia quadricuspis* (Hmps.). Holotype. Rhodesia, Zambezi. GS-5656-B. M. Pylal. 74 — *C. placydioni* BLESZ. Holotype. Sédhiou, Senegal. GS-1022-BL.

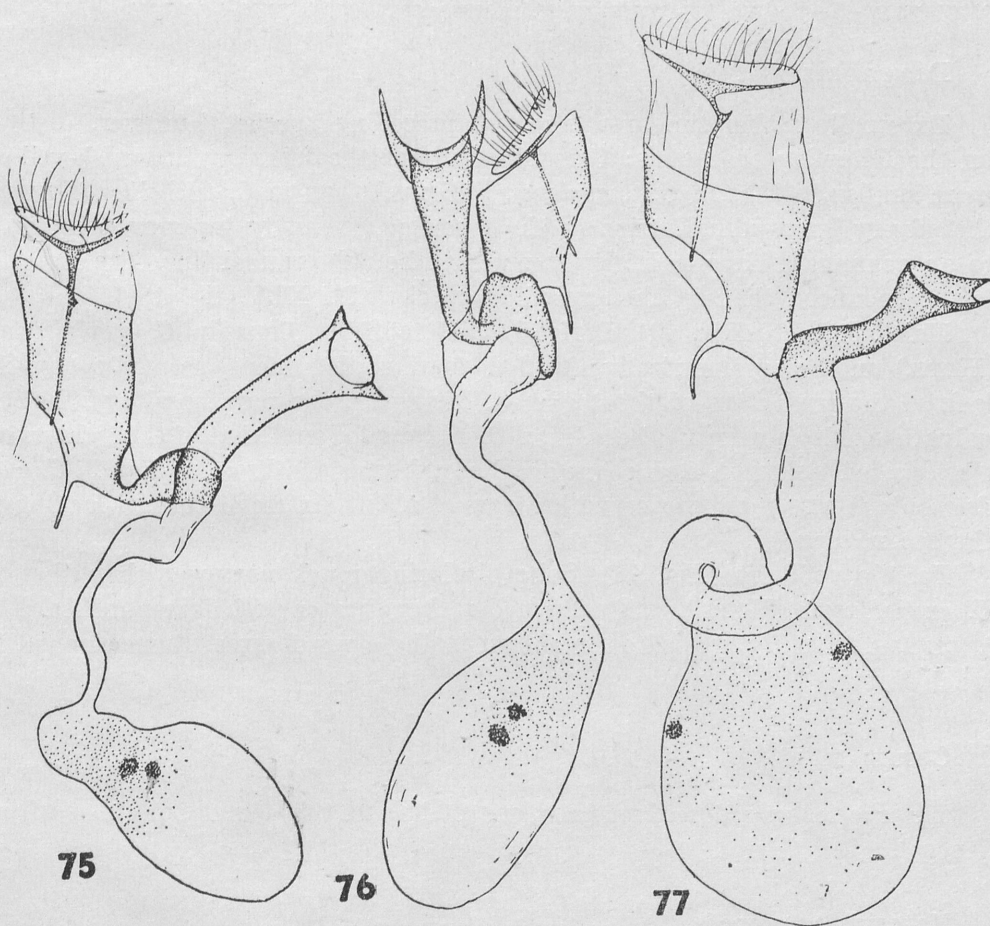
## Diagnosis

Externally strikingly similar to the preceding species, having, however, more grey ground colour of the forewing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 76). Rather similar to those in the preceding species, however, distinct on the caudal portion of the ostium pouch which is provided with a half-moon-shaped projection. Posterior apophyses shorter than in *C. quadricuspis* (HMPS.).

## Comments

In my preliminary report on the genus *Classeya* BLESZ. (1960), I put erroneously this species in the synonymy of *C. quadricuspis* (HMPS.). Unfortunately *C. trichelites* (MEYR.) is known to me only by a unique female paratype. Possibly,



Figs. 75—77. Female genital armatures. 75 — *Classeya quadricuspis* (HMPS.). Kibvezi, British East Africa. GS-1017-BL. 76 — *C. trichelites* (MEYR.). Paratype. Elisabethville, Congo. GS-1036-BL. 77 — *C. placydioni* BLESZ. Paratype. Sédhiou, Senegal. GS-1209-BL.

a study of the male genitalia would clarify the situation better. — This species was described from three specimens from Congo. The holotype and one paratype are in the Museum of Congo, in Tervuren, and one female paratype is preserved in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), in London.

#### Material examined

One ♀ paratype: „Elisabethville Belgian Congo. CS II. 1934“, GS-5085-B. M. Pyral. (1036-BL.), coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

### *Classeya placydioni* BLESZYŃSKI

1960. *Classeya placydioni* BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 270, pl. 1, fig. 4 (imago) pl. 2, fig. 8 (♂ genit.), pl. 5, fig. 15 (♀ genit.) [sp. n.].

1962. *Classeya placydioni*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 249.

#### Diagnosis

Externally rather similar to the two preceding species, however, distinct on the following characters: Ground colour of the forewing brownish-yellow, more similar to that in *C. quadricuspis* (HMPS.) than in *C. trichelites* (MEYR.); the silvery longitudinal stripe in the forewing gradually tapering posteriorly to an acuminate tip which almost reaches the subterminal line. The latter is less pronounced than in the preceding species (Pl. XLV, fig. 4).

Male genitalia (Fig. 74). Perfectly distinct from those in *C. quadricuspis* (HMPS.) on the symmetrically situated gnathos and uncus, as well as by the lack of the projection of the tegumen. Moreover, the pars basalis of the left valva is much shorter and broader, rather rounded and that of the right valva also decidedly shorter. Aedoeagus decidedly shorter and broader than in *C. quadricuspis* (HMPS.) and vesica with a row of about six small cornuti lacking in the second species.

Female genitalia (Fig. 77). Subgenital ring much narrower than that in *C. quadricuspis* (HMPS.), ostium pouch rather shorter with larger orifice. The latter is differently shaped as in shown in the given figures. Bursa copulatrix much larger.

#### Comments

The species was described from one male and two female specimens from Senegal.

#### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Sédhiou, Sénégal, 29 Aug. 1917 (H. CASTELL)“, ROTSCCHILD Bequest, GS-1022-BL., two ♀♀ paratypes, same labels, GS-1022-BL., 1209-BL., holotype and one paratype are preserved in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London, the other paratype in coll. author.

*Classeyia niveifascialis* (HMPs.)

1896. *Platytes niveifascialis* HAMPSON, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. **1895**: 945 [sp. n.].  
 1960. *Classeyia niveifascialis*: BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. **57**: 272, pl. 1, fig. 5 (imago), pl. 3, fig. 9 (♂ genit.), pl. 5, fig. 17 (♀ genit.).  
 1962. *Classeyia niveifascialis*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. **7**: 249.

Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae, face, vertex creamy. Face slightly produced forward beyond eye, rounded, with no corneous point. Patagia, tegulae and thorax beige-cremay. Forewing. Length about 10 mm., maximal width about 3 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex acuminate, termen decidedly oblique, very faintly wavy. Ground colour dull, light brownish-yellow. Longitudinal silvery stripe narrow, tapering to a point, nearly reaching the subterminal line. Its lower edge bordered with dark. Subterminal line creamy, strongly angled below costa, reduced in dorsal portion. Termen bordered dark in costal portion. Fringes rather concolorous with the ground colour, nearly dull. Hindwing silky-creamy semitransparent, fringes creamy; glossy. (Pl. XLVI, fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 78). Uncus and gnathos assymmetrically twisted. Tegumen with a long, finger-like projection situated assymmetrically. Pars basalis of the left valva large, subovate, narrow at base. Pars basalis of the right valva rather twisted, curved with apex rounded. Aedoeagus visibly shorter than valva, apical portion armed with minutely spined sclerites. A row of very tiny cornuti is present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 80). Papillae anales proportionately large with basal strengthenings strong. Anterior apophyses proportionately long, but decidedly shorter than the posterior ones. Ostium pouch rather regular, tubular, rather indistinctly demarcated from ductus bursae. Ductus bursae behind ostium pouch delicately ribbed, then simple. Bursa copulatrix about as long as ductus bursae. Both signa distinct.

Comments

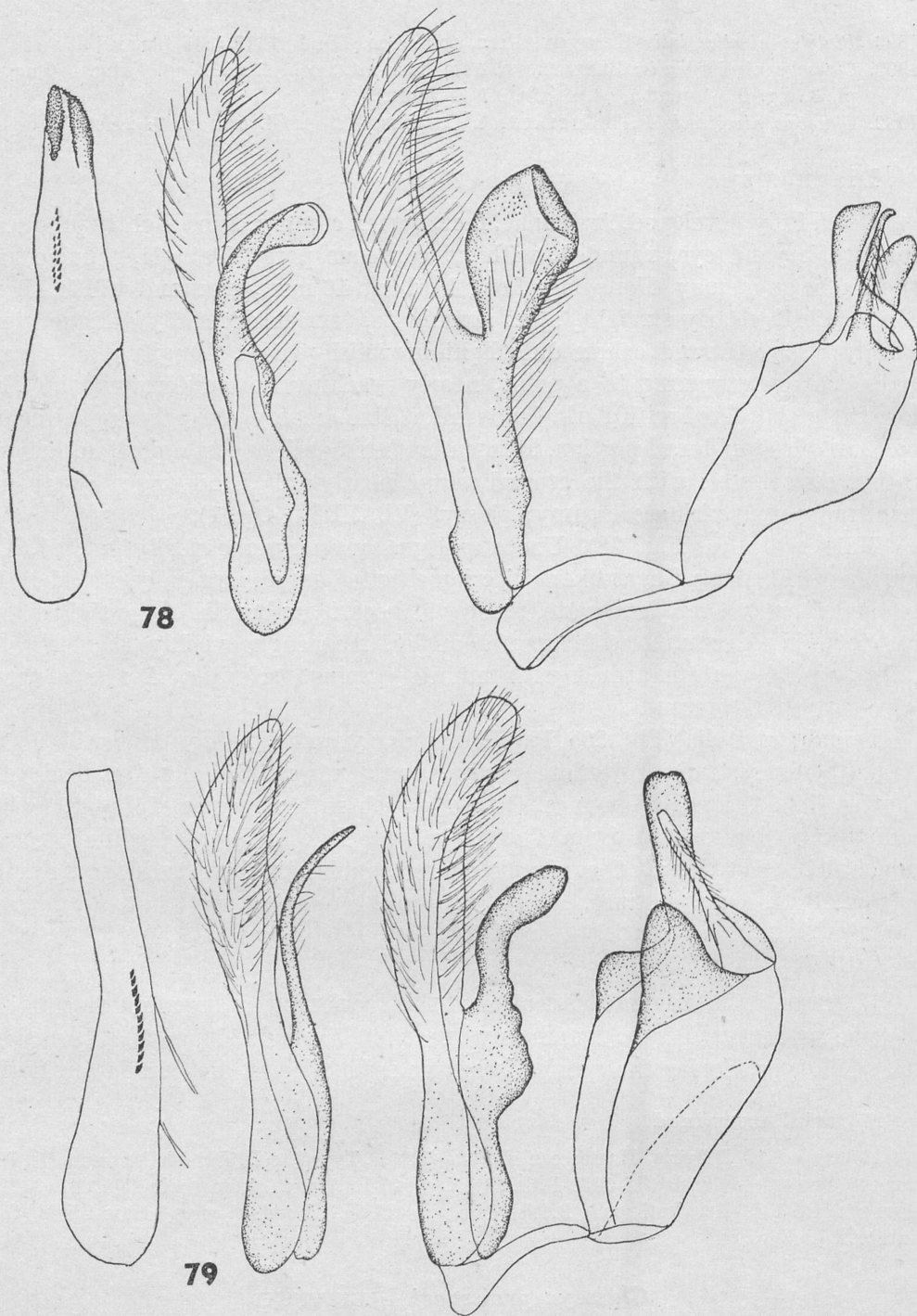
HAMPSON in his original description of this species did not mention the number of type-specimens. I have found only one male labelled „Type“ and I consider it as holotype. So far the species is known from Nilgiris and Simla in India.

Material examined

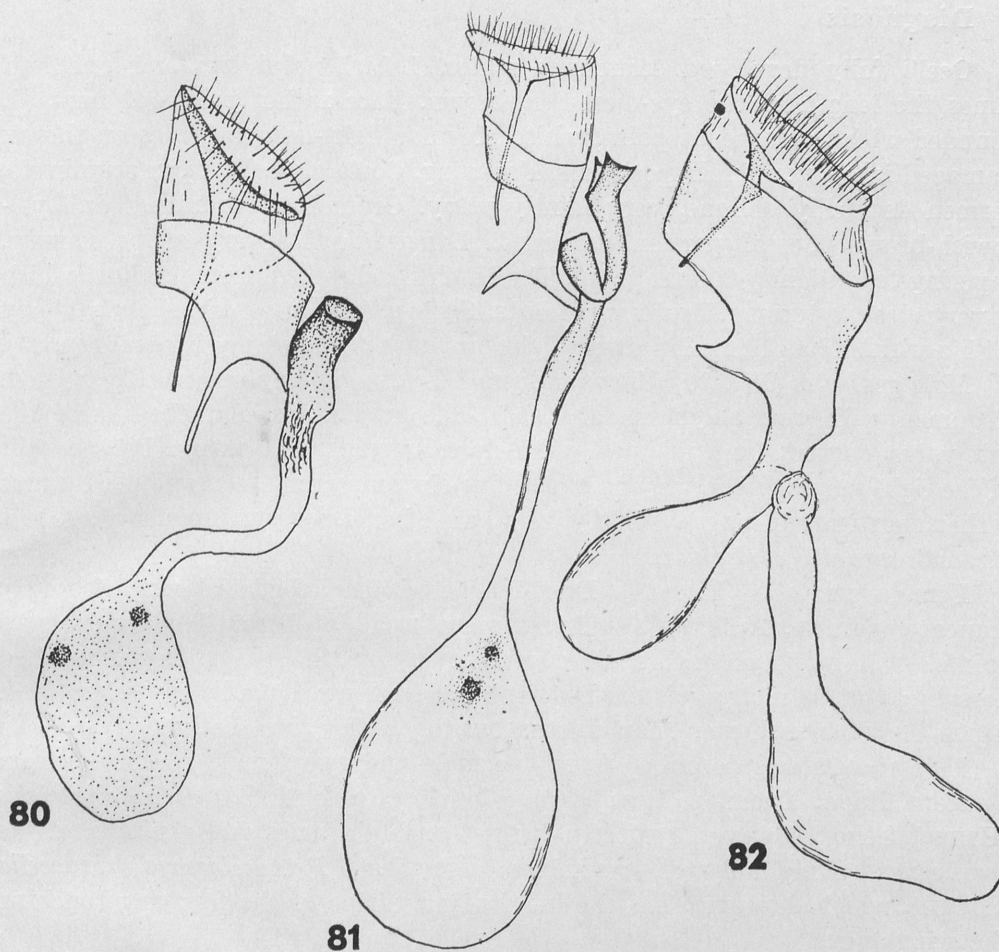
Holotype, ♂, „Nilgiris, HAMPSON Coll. 89—729“, „Type“, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ from Simla, GS-5030-B. M. Pyral. (1027-BL.), and ♀ from Simla, 7000 ft. v. 1898, PILCHER, GS-1007-BL., both coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ from Simla, coll. author.

*Classeyia preissneri* BLESZYŃSKI

1964. *Classeyia preissneri* BLESZYŃSKI, Micr. pal. **1**: 000, pl. 6, fig. 71, pl. 45, fig. 171 (♂ Genit.), pl. 95, fig. 71 (♀ genit.) [sp. n.].



Figs. 78—79. Male genital armatures. 78 — *Classeyia niveifascialis* (Hmps.). Simla, India, GS-1027-BL. 79 — *C. preissneri* BLESZ. Holotype. Yuennan. GS-3091-BL.



Figs. 80—82. Female genital armatures. 80 — *Classeyia niveifascialis* (HMPS.). Simla, India GS-1007-BL. 81 — *C. preissneri* BLESZ. Paratype. Yuennan. GS-3092-BL. 82 — *Pseudoclasseyia sinuosella* (SOUTH). Yuennan. GS-2020-BL.

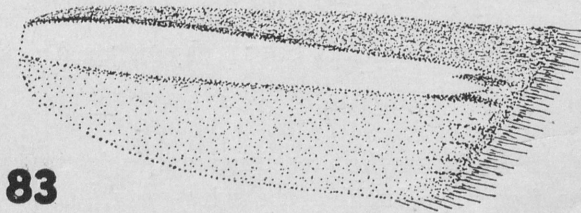


Fig. 83. *Classeyia preissneri* BLESZ. Forewing.

### Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Antennae white. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, brown. Face rather produced forward, rounded with no corneous point, white. Tegulae light-brown. Scales on thorax damaged in all examined specimens. Forewing. Costa straight, apex scuminate, termen decidedly oblique, very faintly wavy. Ground colour rather dull yellowish-brown. Costal portion darkened. Longitudinal silvery stripe narrow, tapering to a slightly bifurcate tip. The latter reaching subterminal line, which is very close to termen. No terminal dots. Fringes light brownish, slightly glossy with a whitish basal line. Hindwing light brownish with creamy fringes (Fig. 83).

Male genitalia (Fig. 79). Uncus and gnathos strongly assymmetrically twisted. Tegumen with two assymmetrical, sheet-like projections. Pars basalis of the left valva curved, finger-shaped, with dorsal-medial edge wavy. Pars basalis of the right valva longer, very narrow, spine-shaped, strongly curved. Aedoeagus rather shorter than valva, slightly bent, with basal portion broadened. A row of small cornuti is present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 81). Dorsal edge of the subgenital ring obliquely truncate, narrow. Anterior apophyses very broad at base, then tapering to points. Ostium pouch rather heavily sclerotized with orifice deeply notched dorsally; it is distinctly twisted. Ductus bursae narrow, long, lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix shorter than ductus bursae, both signa distinct.

This species was described from one male and two female specimens from Western China, Yuennan. It appears to be close to the Indian *C. niveifascialis* (HMPS.), being, however, perfectly distinct on both facies and genitalia of the two sexes. Externally it resembles somewhat *Pseudoclasseyia sinuosella* (SOUTH), which, however, has the longitudinal stripe of the forewing touching the wing-apex.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Yünnanfu“, GS-3091-BL., one ♀ paratype, same label, GS-3092-BL., coll. Museum Alexander KOENIG, Bonn; one ♀ paratype „Yünnan“, coll. author.

### Genus: *Pseudoclasseyia* BLESZYŃSKI

1960. *Classeyia* BLESZYŃSKI, Acta Soc. ent. Čech. 57: 267 (part.).

1964. *Pseudoclasseyia* BLESZYŃSKI, Micr. pal. 1: 000 [n. gen.]

Type species: *Platytes sinuosellus* SOUTH, by original designation

### Diagnosis

Externally rather similar to the preceding species, however, the longitudinal light stripe in the forewing touching the wing-apex.

Male genitalia. Uncus strong. Gnathos reduced. Other characters as in *Classeyia* BLESZ. Female genitalia. Papillae anales coalescent with each other,

of similar armature as in the preceding genus. Posterior apophyses proportionately short and broad. Ostium pouch rather not demarcated from ductus bursae, lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix with no signum. A large projection from ostium, very similar to bursa copulatrix.

### Comments

This genus was erected for only one species, *P. sinuosella* (SOUTH). Formerly this species was placed in the genus *Classeyia* BLESZ., however, the discovery of a female proved it to be in need to be placed in a genus of its own. The lack of uncus, presence of an additional „bursa copulatrix“ and lack of signa are essential characters distinguishing this genus from *Classeyia* BLESZ. So far only one species is known. The data on the biology are unknown.

### *Pseudoclasseyia sinuosella* (SOUTH)

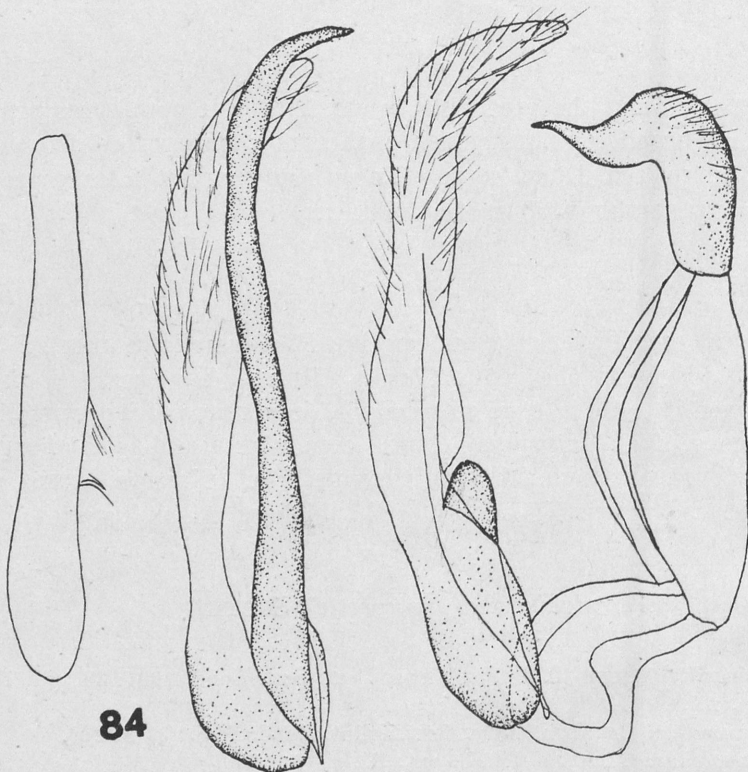
1901. *Platytes sinuosellus* SOUTH [in LEECH], Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1901: 395, pl. 14, fig. 8 (imago) [sp. n.].  
 1925. *Platytes sinuosellus*: CARADJA, Mem. Sect. științ. Acad. rom. (3) 3: 299.  
 1937. *Platytes sinuosellus*: CARADJA, Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris 51: 150.  
 1960. *Classeyia sinuosella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Acta ent. Čech. 57: 273, pl. 1, fig. 6 (imago), pl. 4, fig. 12 (♂ genit.).  
 1962. *Classeyia sinuosellus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 249.  
 1964. *Pseudoclasseyia sinuosella*: BLESZYŃSKI, Micr. pal. 1: 000, pl. 6, fig. 72 (imago), pl. 45, fig. 72 (♂ Genit.), pl. 95, fig. 71, (♀ genit.).

### Diagnosis

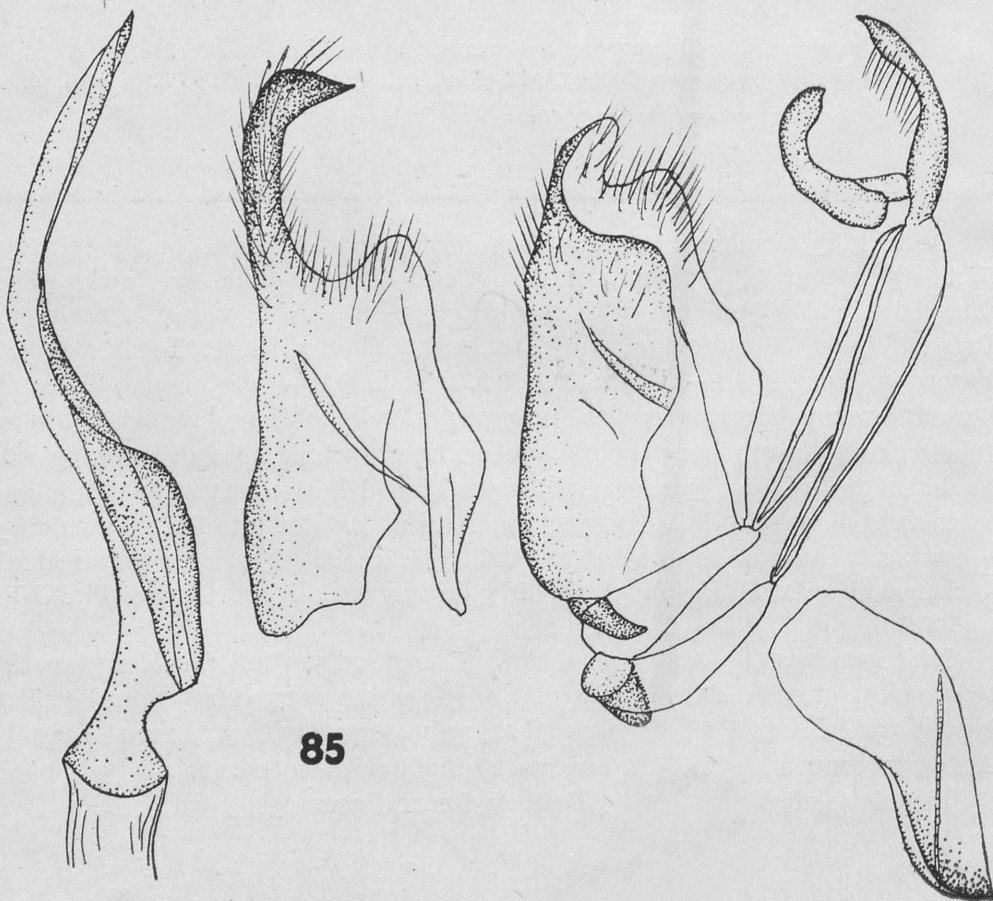
Ocelli fully developed. Antennae uniformly light beige. Labial palpi three (female) to four (male) times the length of the eye-diameter, brown. Face rounded, slightly produced, with no corneous point, white; vertex concolorous. Patagia brown at sides and white centrally. Thorax white. Tegulae brown. Forewing. Length 10—13 mm. Maximal width 3.5—4 mm. Costa delicately bowed, apex narrowly rounded, termen decidedly oblique, straight. Ground colour glossy brown. Longitudinal white stripe touching apex of the wing with no dorsal tooth-like projection. Subterminal line delicate, very strongly oblique, with a subdorsal tooth-like projection, reduced on dorsum. Dorsal portion of the wing whitened. Terminal dots slightly traceable. Fringes glossy whitish, darkened at apex. Hindwing glossy dirty creamy with lighter fringes (Pl. XLVI, fig. 2).

Male genitalia (fig. 84). Uncus large with apical portion decidedly tapering to a point, curved. Pars basalis of the left valva very short, rounded. Pars basalis of the right valva longer than valva, very narrow, curved apically. Aedoeagus much shorter than valva, straight with no cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 82). Data as for the genus.



84



85

## Comments

The species was described from a unique male from China. It is known from Prov. Szetschwan and Prov. Yuennan.

## Material examined

Holotypus, ♂, „Chow-Pin-Sa, 5000 ft. Native Coll. May & June 1890“, „LEECH Coll. 1900—64“, GS-5645-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; four ♂♂ and one ♀ from Sinkiang: Ta-tsien-lou, coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one ♂ from Li-kiang, Prov. Yuennan, taken in May, GS-7296-B. M. Pyral., coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; one male from Li-kiang, GS-3122-BL., coll. author; three ♂♂ and one ♀ from Li-kiang, ♀ GS-2020-BL., coll. Muzeul Gr. Antipa, Bucharest.

## Genus: *Argentochiloides* BLESZYŃSKI

1961. *Argentochiloides* BLESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. **46**: 36 [gen. n.].

1962. *Argentochilo*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. **7**: 212 [lapsus calami].

1963. *Argentochiloides* BLESZYŃSKI, Acta zool. cracov. **8**: 94.

Type species: *Argentochiloides xanthodorsellus* BLESZYŃSKI, by original designation.

## Diagnosis

Ocelli fully developed. Labial palpi normal. Antennae of female serrate. Chaetosemae present. Wing venation similar to that in the genus *Chilo* ZCK.  $R_1$  in the forewing runs freely. Cell of hindwing closed. Habitus somewhat like that in the members of the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ., but transverse lines in forewing absent.

In male genitalia uncus nad gnathos well developed. Vinculum narrow. Saccus absent. Pseudosaccus decidedly developed. Valvae strongly assymetrical.

Female unknown.

## Comments

The systematic position of this genus is not quite clear. Because of the narrow vinculum and assymetrical valvae I place it in the *Pseudocatharylla*-group, from which it is very distinct in having well developed pseudosaccus, lacking in the genus *Pseudocatharylla* BLESZ. and allies. The genus was described for one species, *A. xanthodorsellus* BLESZ. from the Tanganyika-Territory, and so far no further species have been discovered.

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Figs. 84—85. Male genital armatures. 84 — *Pseudoclasseyia sinuosella* (SOUTH). Yuennan. GS-3122-BL. 85 — *Argentochiloides xanthodorsellus* BLESZ. Holotype. Matengo, Tanganyika. GS-1953-BL.

*Argentochiloides xanthodorsellus* BLESZYŃSKI

1961. *Argentochiloides xanthodorsellus* BLESZYŃSKI, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. 46: 37, fig. 7 & 8 (♂ genit.) [sp. n.].  
 1962. *Argentochilo xanthodorsellus*: BLESZYŃSKI & COLLINS, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 212 [lapsus calami].

### Diagnosis

Antennae unicolorous light yellowish-beige. Labial palpi two and one half times the length of the eye-diameter, very narrow, uniformly pale beige. Face rounded, slightly protruding forward beyond eye, with no corneous point, white with yellowish patch medially; vertex snow-white. Tegulae yellowish-beige. Patagia yellowish-beige at sides and white centrally. Thorax yellowish-beige anteriorly and white posteriorly. Forewing. Length 10 mm., maximal width 4 mm. Ground colour glossy silvery-white. No trace of any pattern except an ochreous-yellow shade along dorsal margin. No terminal dots. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour. Hindwing silky creamy with glossy white fringes. Under side of the forewing decidedly darkened dark brownish-grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 85). Uncus pointed, gnathos strongly curved. Tegumen tapering ventrad as in the member of the genus *Chilo* ZCK. Left valva broad with apex deeply notched dorsally. No processes. Right valva with caudal three-sevenths in from of a strong prong curved dorsad. Aedoeagus longer than valva, narrow, curved, with a distinct narrowing just before base; no cornuti.

Female unknown.

### Comments

This species was described from three male specimens from the Tanganyika-Territory. So far no further examples have been found.

### Material examined

Holotype, ♂, „Tanganyika-Terr. Matengo-Hochland, wsw. v. Songea. 21.—29. II. 36. ZERNY“, „Mbinga, 13—1400 m.“, GS-1953-BL., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; two ♂♂ paratypes, same labels, coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna and coll. author.

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## STRESZCZENIE

Praca niniejsza stanowi drugą część rewizji światowych gatunków rodziny *Crambidae*. Obejmuje ona rodzaje *Pseudocatharylla* BŁESZ., *Classeya* BŁESZ., *Pseudoclassey*a BŁESZ. i *Argentochiloides* BŁESZ. Rozsiedlenie tych rodzajów jest podobne jak u rodzaju *Calamotropha* ZELL., jednak z tą różnicą, iż w Europie brak przedstawicieli omawianych rodzajów. Większość gatunków tych rodzajów jest rozsiedlona w krainie etiopskiej. Mimo poważnych różnic w użytkowaniu u rodzajów omawianych, są one blisko ze sobą spokrewnione, na co wskazują silne podobieństwa w budowie aparatów kopulacyjnych. Zasiedlenie krainy orientalnej jak i palearktyki gatunkami omawianych rodzajów nastąpiło prawdopodobnie w późnym trzeciorzędzie, następnie z powodu zmian klimatycznych gatunki te wyginęły w Afryce Północnej i Bliskim Wschodzie, co spowodowało obecną dysjunkcję grupy. Na omówione 44 gatunki, 20 jest nowych dla nauki. Pochodzą one w większości z krainy etiopskiej, jeden jest z Birmy.

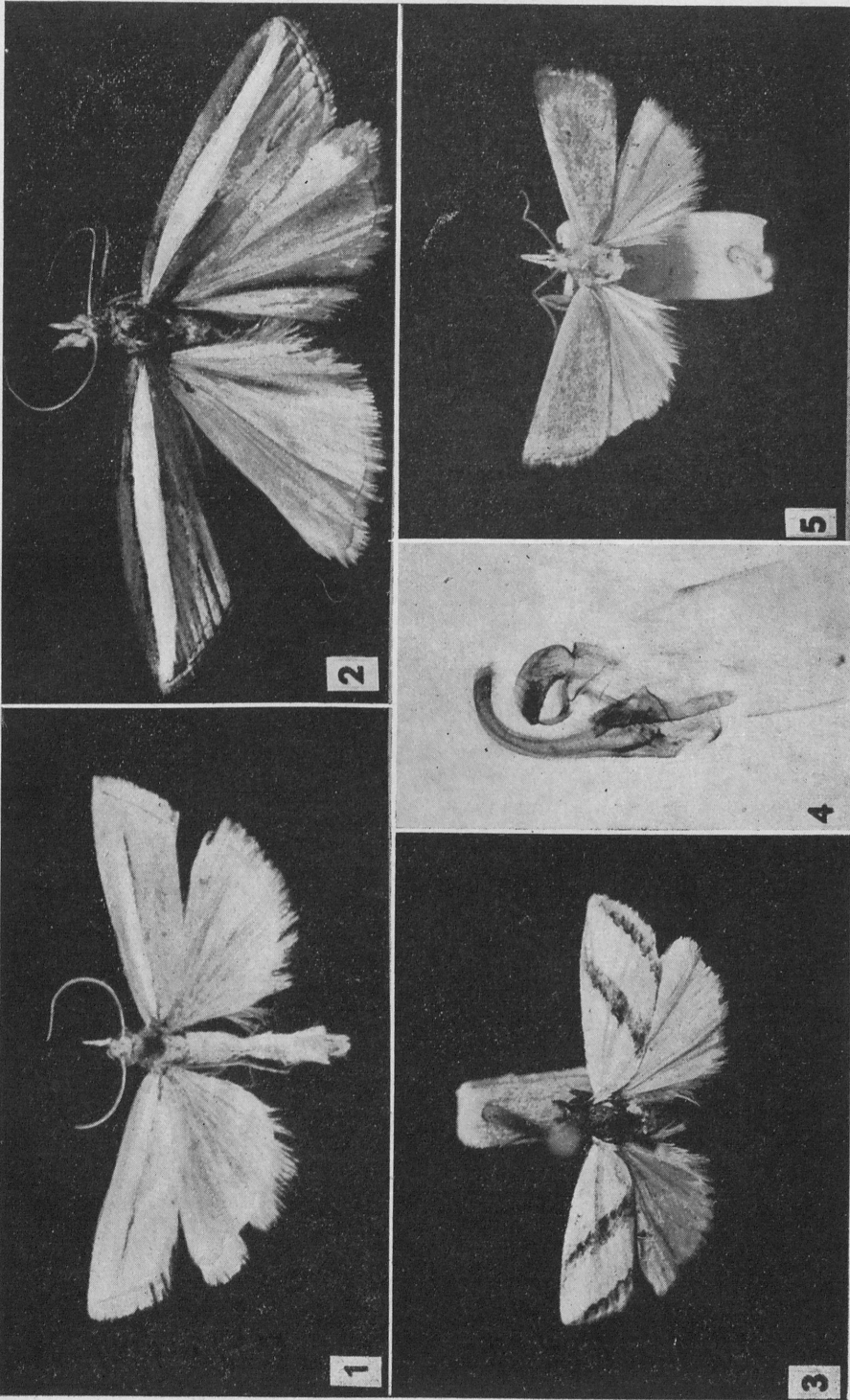
## РЕЗЮМЕ

Настоящая работа является второй частью ревизии всемирных видов сем. *Crambidae*. Работа охватывает поды *Pseudocatharylla* БЛЕСЗ., *Classeya* БЛЕСЗ., *Pseudoclassey*a БЛЕСЗ., и *Argentochiloides* БЛЕСЗ. Распространение этих родов подобно распространению рода *Calamotropha* ZELL., с тем лишь отличием, что в Европе они не встречаются. Большинство представителей этих родов выступает в эфиопской области. Несмотря на большие различия в рисунке жилкования вышеупомянутых видов, они близкородственны, на что указывает сходство строения их копулятивных аппаратов. Заселение ориентальной и палеарктической областей видами упомянутых родов наступило, вероятно, в позднем третичном периоде; позднее, в результате изменения климатических условий, виды эти исчезли в Северной Африке и на Ближнем Востоке, есм и вызвана современная дисъюнкция этой группы. Двадцать из 44 исследованных видов являются новыми для науки. Происходят они, в основном, из эфиопской области и одни вид из Бирмы.

PLATES

Plate XLV

- Fig. 1. *Classeyia bicuspidalis* (HMPS.). Elisabethville, Congo.  
Fig. 2. *Classeyia argyrodonta* (HMPS.). Mlanje, Nyasaland.  
Fig. 3. *Classeyia quadricuspis* (HMPS.). Holotype. Zambezi, Rhodesia.  
Fig. 4. *Classeyia placydioni* BLESZ. Holotype. Sédhiou, Senegal.



*S. Bleszyński*  
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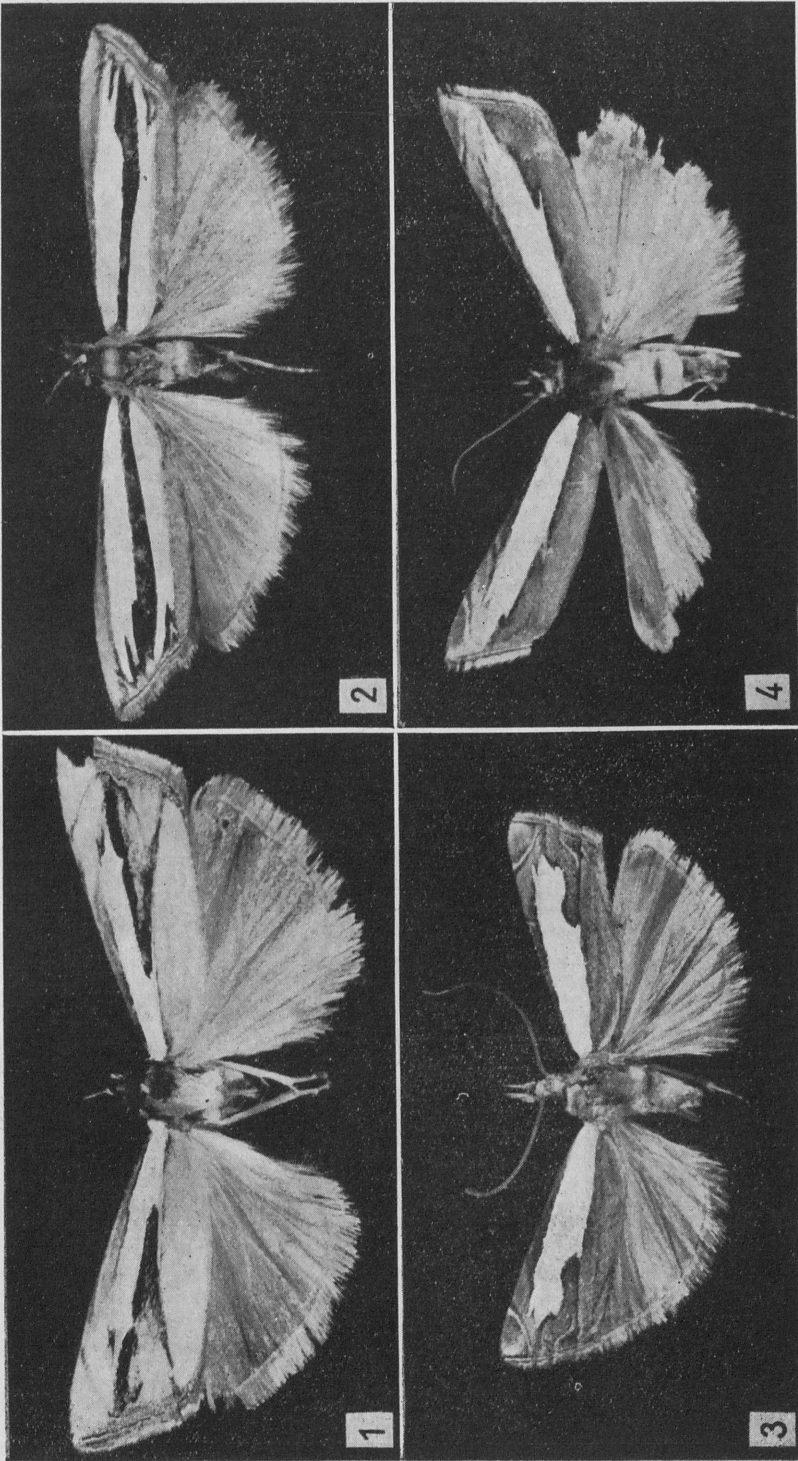
Plate XLVI

- Fig. 1. *Classeya niveifascialis* (Hmps.). Simla, India.  
Fig. 2. *Pseudoclasseyia sinuosella* (South). Holotype. Chow-pin-sa, China.  
Fig. 3. *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella* (Snell.). Holotype. Celebes.  
Fig. 4. *Pseudocatharylla bifasciella* (Snell.). Holotype. GS-3388-Mus. Leiden.

Fig. 5. *Pseudocatharylla albiceps* (Hmps.).  
Holotype, Ceylon.

# ERRATA

Page 683,	line 3 (title)	for Pseudoclassey a Blesz.	read Pseudoclassey a gen. n.
„ 684,	„ 6	remove	
„ 687,	„ 8 and 9	„	
„ 690,	„ 22 and 23	„	
„ 693,	„ 11	„	
„ 697,	„ 3 and 4	„	
„ 701,	„ 5 and 6	„	
„ 737,	„ 11	for Blesz.	read sp. n.
„ 738,	„ 6	„ Blesz.	„ sp. n.
„ 749,	„ 3	„ Bleszyński	„ sp. n.
„ 749,	„ 1 and 2	remove	
„ 750—751		for Blesz.	read sp. n.
„ 752,	„ 7	remove	
„ 753,	„ 19 and 20	„	
„ 757,	„ 10	for Bleszyński S. 1964 Crambidae [in] Microlepidoptera Palae- arctica. Wien.	read Bleszyński S. Cram- bidae [in] Microlepi- doptera Palaeartica. Wien (in press)
„ 759,	„ 4	for Bleszyński	read sp. n.
„ 759,	„ 1	„ Bleszyński	„ gen. n.
„ 760,	„ 16 and 31	„ Pseudoclassey a Blesz.	„ Pseudoclassey a gen. n.



S. Bleszyński

Redaktor zeszytu: dr W. Szymczakowski

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