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African Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) chiefly from the collection of Graziano BASSI

Józef RAZOWSKI

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RAZOWSKI J. 2015. African Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) chiefly from the collection of Graziano BASSI. *Acta zool. cracov.*, 58(1): 21-100.

Abstract. Seventy-six species and 53 genera of Afrotropical Tortricidae are treated. Three genera (*Phalarotortrix* gen. n., *Darmana* gen. n., *Malolotia* gen. n.) and 39 species (*Eugnosta umtamvuna* sp. n., *Hectaphelia wintertoniana* sp. n., *Epichoristodes kangoana* sp. n., *Epichoristodes bispina* sp. n., *Eccopsis pollens* sp. n., *Afroploce analcis* sp. n., *Nepheloploce prodroma* sp. n., *Diakonoffiana graziani* sp. n., *Lobesia dorsiscopa* sp. n., *Astronauta gnophera* sp. n., *Darmana mandaranae* sp. n., *Bactra pallidior* sp. n., *Bactra botswanae* sp. n., *Hystrichophora kwazuluana* sp. n., *Gypsonoma penthestes* sp. n., *Gypsonoma brunnhimation* sp. n., *Melolotia melolotiana* sp. n., *Thiodia gracilia* sp. n., *Epiblema didimum* sp. n., *Xenosocia kilimanjaro* sp. n., *Cosmetra mafikana* sp. n., *Strepsicrates badplaasia* sp. n., *Herpystis pleinocolor* sp. n., *Endotera subseparata* sp. n., *Fulcrifera incrassa* sp. n., *Fulcrifera boavistae* sp. n., *Fulcrifera namutomi* sp. n., *Amabrana yauonde* sp. n., *Thylacogaster primaria* sp. n., *Selania leptota* sp. n., *Selania micula* sp. n., *Cydia marientalis* sp. n., *Lathronympha oios* sp. n., *Thaumatotibia adidacta* sp. n., *Grapholita gameae* sp. n., *Grapholita sabieae* sp. n., *Microsarotis arushae* sp. n., *Parapammene acutapex* sp. n. are described. Forty-nine genera are characterized. The following new combinations are proposed: *Clepsis intensa* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Epichoristodes pleuroptila* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Phalarotortrix phalarocosma* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *P. ergastularis* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Melolotia niphaspis* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *M. galactitis* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *M. albocellus* (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA), comb. n.; *Eccopsis petromacha* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Thiodia actiosa* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Gypsonoma projecta* (MEYRICK, 1921), comb. n.; *Cosmetra accipitrina* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *C. anepenthes* (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA), comb. n.; *C. latiloba* (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK), comb. n.; *C. calliarma* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Strepsicrates melanastrapis* (DIAKONOFF), comb. n.; *Endotera areata* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Leguminivora anthracotis* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; *Fulcrifera phruda* (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK), comb. n.; *Acanthoclita pectinata* (DIAKONOFF), comb. n.; *Stenentoma monitrix* (MEYRICK), comb. n.; and *Grapholita euclera* (MEYRICK), comb. n. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Clepsis monochroa* RAZOWSKI, 2006 is a synonym of *C. intensa* (MEYRICK, 1921); *Lobesia oluducha* RAZOWSKI, 2012 of *L. vanilliana* (JOANNIS, 1900); *Eucosma calculosa* MEYRICK, 1913 of *Coniostola stereoma* (MEYRICK, 1913); *Laspeyresia malesma* MEYRICK, 1920 and *Laspeyresia platydryas* MEYRICK, 1932 of *Cydia campetris* (MEYRICK, 1914); *Mesotes* DIAKONOFF, 1988 of *Acanthoclita* DIAKONOFF, 1982; and *Muhabettina* KOÇAK, 2006 of *Acanthoclita* DIAKONOFF, 1982.

Key words: new species, new genus, new combination, entomology, systematics, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Afrotropical.

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I. INTRODUCTION

RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) commented on the status of our knowledge of Afro-tropical Tortricidae, concluding that the fauna is among the more poorly known on the planet, as is supported by some recent literature (e.g., RAZOWSKI and BROWN 2012). However, recent collecting trips to Africa (e.g., by J. WOJTUSIAK and G. BASSI) have made progress toward remedying that shortcoming. The present material is rich enough to extend the documented geographic distribution of many previously described species (61) to even the most well known countries (e.g., Republic of South Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria); to result in the discovery of the opposite sex of many species known previously from a single sex; and to recognize some new synonyms. Short remarks on all treated genera and known species are included.

II. MATERIALS

This paper is based chiefly on the materials collected during several expeditions by Prof. Graziano BASSI, Torino to the Afrotropical Region ranging from the Cabo Verde Islands through Cameroon and from Nigeria to Botswana, Tanzania, Kenya, and the Republic of South Africa. It was augmented by and compared with material from the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria and the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Kraków, Poland.

Abbreviations:

- Dint. – dintorni [Italian] = near
- GBC – Graziano Bassi Collection
- GS – genitalia slide
- ISEZ – Institute of the Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków
- KZN – KwaZulu-Natal
- NHML – Natural History Museum London
- NP – National Park
- NR – National Reserve
- RSA – Republic of South Africa
- TVL – Transvaal (form labels)
- TMP – Transvaal Museum, Pretoria
- USNM – United States National Museum

III. SYSTEMATIC PART

Cochylini*Eugnosta* HÜBNER, [1825]

Eugnosta is widely distributed in the Holarctic and Neotropical regions (ca 70 species) but only about twenty species are known from the Tropical Africa (RAZOWSKI, 1993; AARVIK, 2010).

Eugnosta trimeni (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875)

Material examined. Five specimens from Republic of South Africa (KZN: Karkloof, 1100 m, Bushwillow Camp, 29-XI-2011 and Graskop, 1400 m, 21-22-III. 1998; and TVL: Rest Themeda Hill, 1850 m, 20-III-1998, Pilgrim's Rest, Themeda Hill, 1650 m, 20-III-1998, GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from South Africa where it is widely distributed.

Eugnosta umtamvuna sp. n.

Figs 1, 2, 86

Diagnosis. *E. umtamvuna* is closely related to *E. trimeni*, but *umtamvuna* is easily distinguished by its smaller size and slenderer posterior half of the sacculus terminating in a sharp ventral angle.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality.

Holotype male: "RSA KZN, Umtamvuna N.R. 351 m, 31°00S 30°00E, 26. XI. 2011, Leg. G. BASSI"; GS 6316; GBC.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head white; thorax brown, distal half of tegula white. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour cream white, slightly mixed yellow in distal third. Markings brown tinged rust: costa browner in basal third; subdorsal blotch and costal remnant of median fascia present, weak, paler markings from tornus. Cilia pale rust, creamer at tornus. Hindwing greyish white, cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Socius broad, rounded apically; valva tapering terminad; sacculus broad basally, with small angulate termination and well sclerotized dorsum; dorsal part of transtilla broad with some distinct terminal thorns; dorsal part of juxta large, elongate, rounded apically; aedeagus large, broad; cornutus strong.

Female unknown.

Archipini***Phalarotortrix*** gen. n.

Diagnosis. *Phalarotortrix* is most similar to *Droceta* RAZOWSKI, 2006, but the latter has an elaborate uncus consisting of two broad, serrate lateral parts and a clasper-like median part; both genera lack a gnathos and have strongly reduced socii and rod-like sclerites from disc of the valva.

Type-species: *Cnephasia phalarocosma* MEYRICK, 1937.

Etymology. The generic name is a combination of the name *Tortrix* and part of the name of the type-species (from Greek phalaris – kind of grass).

Description. Markings typical of Archipini. Venation: in forewing all veins separate, R4 to termen, CuA2 opposite mid-distance between R1-R2; chorda well developed from before base of R2 to between R4-R5; in hindwing Rs-M1 separate, M3-CuA1 short stalked, well distanced from base of M2.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad; vinculum moderate, simple; socii reduced or absent; gnathos absent; valva with sclerotized costa, sacculus simple, hairy area and strong rod-like processes in proximal half of disc and differentiated distal part; transtilla and juxta simple; aedeagus simple, coecum penis small, cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (see RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007) of *phalarocosma* with lateral spines from eighth tergite; sterigma broad, sclerotized cup-shaped; colliculum membranous; signum lacking.

Distribution. South Africa: Transvaal and KwaZulu-Natal.

Remarks. Two species included; moths collected in late autumn.

***Phalarotortrix phalarocosma* (MEYRICK, 1937), comb. n.**

Figs 3, 4, 87

Material examined. One male and one female from Republic of South Africa (male from Drakensberg Park, Cathedral Peak, Didima 1400 m, 26. XI.-2. XII.2004, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35124; female from Royal Natal NP, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ, GS 35168; ISEZ).

Description of male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Uncus broad, weakly expanded basally; socius rudimentary; gnathos absent; costa of valva long, convex; sacculus convex; distal part of valva expanding dorsally; disc with two strong spiniform sclerites and submedian small hairy area; transtilla a large transverse sclerite; aedeagus slender, curved subterminally.

Remarks. *Cnephasia phalarocosma* was described from KwaZulu-Natal from the single female holotype, which was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007).

***Phalarotortrix ergastularis* (MEYRICK, 1911), comb. n.**

Remarks. *P. ergastularis* was described from the single holotype male collected in Haenersburg, RSA, which was illustrated by CLARKE (1958). This species is transferred to *Phalarotortrix* on the basis of the external and genital similarity to the type-species. The female genitalia are unknown. *P. ergastularis* was described in *Cnephasia* CURTIS, 1826 and illustrated by CLARKE (1958).

***Choristoneura* LEDERER, 1859**

Choristoneura is widely distributed in Holarctic and Oriental regions. In this region there occur several species (RAZOWSKI 2008b). The genus was redescribed by RAZOWSKI (1987), and additional data on African species were given by RAZOWSKI (2008b).

***Choristoneura occidentalis* (WALSINGHAM, 1891)**

Material examined. Three specimens from Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal (Santa Lucia, 28-30. III. 1998, leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. *C. occidentalis* is widely distributed from Sierra Leone to Zanzibar (RAZOWSKI 2008b).

***Choristoneura dinota* (MEYRICK, 1918))**

Material examined. Three specimens from Tanzania (Arusha, 12-19. II. 1989, leg. G. Bassi & Scaramozzino); one female from Cameroon (East near "Doune", 612 m, 2-5. XI. 1986, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6466; GBC).

R e m a r k s. This species is known from Malawi, and its synonym, *Tortrix ptilocnemis* MEYRICK, 1920, from Tanzania.

***Hectaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 2006**

Hectaphelia was described for six South African species: *H. metapyrrha* (MEYRICK, 1918), *H. periculosa* RAZOWSKI, 2006, *H. pharetrata* (MEYRICK, 1909a), *H. hectaea* (MEYRICK, 1911), *H. kapakoana* RAZOWSKI, 2006; and *H. tortuosa* (MEYRICK, 1912). The genus was discussed by RAZOWSKI (2006).

***Hectaphelia winterton* sp. n.**

Figs 5, 6, 88

D i a g n o s i s. *H. winterton* is closely related to *hectaea* and differs from it chiefly in the longer, slenderer basal part of the uncus and slenderer arm of the gnathos.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: "RSA KwaZulu-Natal, Champagne Castle Hotel, Winterton 1600 m, 12-13. II. 1996; GS 6442, leg. G. BASSI"; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brown-grey. Forewing slender, expanding terminad; costa slightly curved; termen distinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour yellowish, strongly suffused brownish grey. Markings brownish grey preserved as traces of costal and subterminal elements (similar to those of *hectaea*); cilia yellowish. Hindwing pale brownish, paler basally than on peripheries; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs. 5, 6). Uncus uniformly broad to beyond middle then expanding posteriorly, concave in middle terminally; arm of gnathos slender with small terminal broadening; valva as in *hectaea*; sacculus angulate before middle, expanding posteriorly; aedeagus fairly long, slender, tapering terminally.

Female unknown.

***Hectaphelia tortuosa* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

Figs 7, 8, 89

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Male and female from Republic of South Africa (female from Royal Natal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004, leg. Marek KOPEĆ"; GS A12 ISEZ; male from Free State, Clarens, 10.II. 1996, M. 1750, lux, leg. Graziano BASSI"; GS 6450; GBC).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Variation. Male forewing with orange yellow suffusions and distinct brown markings; costal part of median fascia connected to fascia extending from before apex to before tornus. Female forewing yellowish, paler than in male; median fascia weak, preserved at costa.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Uncus broad, expanding in posterior part; socius vestigial; arm of gnathos with broad medio-external lobe, angulate terminally, with large terminal plate; sacculus angulate; caudal part of valva with submedian lobe; transtilla constricted medially; aedeagus weakly tapering terminad; coecum penis and caulis small.

R e m a r k s. *H. tortuosa* was described from a single female from Pretoria; the species was transferred to *Epichorista* MEYRICK, 1909 by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007).

Epichoristodes DIAKONOFF, 1960

Epichoristodes was described for *Cacoecia leucocymba* MEYRICK, 1912. Since 1960 several species were either described or transferred to the genus; the types of several species of *Epichoristodes* have been studied and illustrated (RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007, 2013). Despite this attention, *Epichoristodes* remains somewhat poorly defined and requires a thorough revision.

Epichoristodes capensana (WALKER, 1863)

Material examined. Twelve specimens from Republic of South Africa (TVL: Graskop 1400 m, 21-22. III. 1998; Pilgrim's Rest, Themeda Hill 1650 m, 20. III. 1998; Nylstroom 1350 m, Abba Game Lodge, 16-17. III. 1998. KZN: Umtamvuna N.R. 351 m, 26. XI. 2011. Cape Province: Wilderness N. P. 4. III. 1996. KwaZulu-Natal: Royal National Park, Tendele Camp 1550 m, 3. IV. 1998. Mpumalanga, Blyde River, Canyon Forever, Resort Campiste 1130 m, 19. IV. 2013) all collected by G. BASSI; 11 specimens dissected; GBC.

Remarks. *E. capensana* was described from the Cape Province, RSA. It varies in facies and male genitalia. One of the forms has a forewing pattern similar to that of *E. meridionana* and *E. dorsiplagana* mentioned below, whereas others forms often have dark brown suffusions in the median and especially the dorsal part of forewing, or have indistinct markings without suffusions. A pale dorsal patch is usually preserved. The variation in male genitalia is manifested primarily in the shape of the uncus, which is more or less broad and expanding terminally.

Epichoristodes adustana (WALSINGHAM, 1881)

Material examined. Three specimens from Republic of South Africa (Royal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35111, 35112; ISEZ).

Remarks. Described from KwaZulu-Natal. The lectotype of *adustana* was re-described, illustrated, and commented upon by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013).

Epichoristodes dorsiplagana (WALSINGHAM, 1881)

Material examined. Three specimens from Republic of South Africa (Royal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004; Ithala Game Reserve 700 m, 4. XII. 2004 and Drakensberg, Cathedral Peak, Didima 1400 m, 26. XI.- 2. XII. 2004 all leg. M. KOPEĆ; GS 35118, 35122, 35123; ISEZ).

Remarks. Described from Natal, Durban (=KwaZulu-Natal). The lectotype of *adustana* was re-described, illustrated, and commented upon by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013).

Epichoristodes meridionana (WALKER, 1863)

Material examined. Two males from Republic of South Africa (one from Cape Province: Wilderness N.P., 4. II. 1996, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6443, 6456; GBC; one from Royal National Park (Tendele Camp 1600 m, 26. X. 2003, leg. Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ; GS 35115; ISEZ).

R e m a r k s. *E. meridionana* was described from South Africa, but the data on its distribution must be verified. In facies *meridionana* is similar to some congeners, e.g., *E. dorsiplagana* (WALSINGHAM, 1881); the adult is illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013).

***Epichoristodes acerbella* (WALKER, 1864)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five specimens from Republic of South Africa (Free State, Witteberg, 1750 m, 11. II. 1996; Cape Province, Montagu, 2. II. 1996; Knysna, 2. III. 1996, all leg. G. BASSI, GS 6362, 6395, 6369, 6453; GBC; two from Royal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35119 and Drakensberg Park, Didima, 1400 m, 26. XI-2. XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35120; ISEZ).

R e m a r k s. *E. acerbella* and its synonyms were described from RSA; it also is known from Reunion and Madagascar. It was introduced to several European countries where is established (RAZOWSKI 2002).

***Epichoristodes kangoana* sp. n.**

Figs 9, 10, 90

D i a g n o s i s. *E. kangoana* is closely related to *Tortrix pleuroptila* MEYRICK from KwaZulu-Natal, but *kangoana* has a longer sacculus with a large free termination and a proportionally shorter uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet is based on the name of the type locality.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: "RSA C.P. [Cape Province] Oudshoorn "Kango Bergoord" M. 550, 3.II.1996, lux, Leg. G. BASSI"; GS 6361; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax cream brown. Forewing broadest near middle; costa distinctly convex anteriorly, slightly concave subapically; termen concave to vein M3, then convex. Ground colour pale yellowish brown with sparse brown strigulae and paler subterminal dots. Markings rust brown, edged brown, typical tortricine. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing cream grey, cilia creamish.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a (Figs 9, 10). Uncus moderately long, broadest postmedially; socius submembranous, large, hairy; arm of gnathos simple, slender, terminal plate moderate; valva oval; sacculus long, slightly convex, with well developed free termination; transtilla broad basally, without thorns; aedeagus weakly tapering terminally with long ventroterminal part; cornuti a bunch of fairly long spines.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *E. kangoana* is similar to *Epichoristodes pleuroptila* (MEYRICK, 1937), **comb. n.** (see diagnosis above), which was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) under the generic name *Goniotorna* MEYRICK, 1933.

***Epichoristodes bispina* sp. n.**

Figs 11, 12, 91

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *bispina* resembles *E. capensana* but is easily distinguished by the sacculus, which has two sharp thorns in *bispina*.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: "RSA Cape Province, Wilderness N.P., at light, 4. II. 1996, G. BASSI"; GS 6410; GBC.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa distinctly convex basally; apex short; termen not oblique, relatively straight. Ground colour yellowish brown with sparse, weak browner strigulation and brown suffusions. Markings brown, diffuse, typical tortricine, with dark brown suffusions. Cilia absent. Hindwing pale cream brown, creamish, strigulated brownish in apical part; remnants of cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Uncus moderately slender, broadening medially, pointed apically; arm of gnathos broad, simple; valva broad to end of sacculus; sacculus slender, weakly convex, with submedian and subterminal thorns; lateral parts of transtilla broad, finely spined dorsally; aedeagus simple with elongate ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the sacculus; Latin: bi – twice, two; spina – a thorn.

***Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845**

Clepsis is distributed in the Holarctic, Nearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions. It was divided into subgenera and has several synonyms. Its systematics is still insufficiently known and requires additional study. The Nearctic and Neotropical faunas were revised by RAZOWSKI (1979a, 1979b), and some additions were provided by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2003), among others.

Clepsis intensa* (MEYRICK, 1921), **comb. n.*

Figs 13, 14, 92

Material examined. One male from Republic of South Africa (KZN, Sani Pass Route 2570 m, 28. XI. 2011, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6307; GBC).

Description. Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Uncus broad, strongly expanding posteriorly, concave apically; gnathos short, broad, except bases of lateral arms, with lateroterminal lobes; valva tapering postmedially; sacculus convex medially; labis in form of strong thorny processes; aedeagus straight, uniformly broad in median part, with curved ventral termination.

Remarks. This species was described in the genus *Tortix* from KwaZulu-Natal and transferred to *Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960 by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The illustration of the male genitalia in that paper was insufficiently clear due to an old genitalia slide. Misinterpretation of the genitalia also resulted in the description of *Clepsis monochroa* RAZOWSKI, 2006, **syn. n.** which is now proposed as a synonym of *intensa*.

***Clepsis crispata* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

Material examined. Two males from Republic of South Africa (Royal Natal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004, leg. M. KOPEĆ; GS 35117; ISEZ).

Remarks. The lectotype of *C. crispata* was re-described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013). It was collected in M'fongosi, Zululand.

Microcorsini***Cryptaspassa* WALSINGHAM, 1900**

Cryptaspassa consists of 36 species distributed worldwide of which three are Afrotropical (revised by AARVIK, 2004).

***Cryptaspassa subtilis* DIAKONOFF, 1959**

Material examined. Two specimens from Cameroon (male from Mt. Cameroon, First Hut Buea side, 1870 m, 22. X. 1986, GS 6495; and female from Est, near, 'Doune' 612 m, 2-5. XI. 1986; GS 6485, both leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. *C. subtilis* was described from Madagascar. AARVIK (2004) revised the Afrotropical species of *Cryptaspassa* and mentioned *subtilis* from Kenya and Tanzania.

***Cryptaspassa caryothicta* (MEYRICK, 1920)**

Material examined. Male and female from Tanzania (Kilimanjaro N.P., Marangu 1800 m, 5-11. II. 1989, leg. G. BASSI & SCARAMOZZINO; GS 6460, 6461; GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from Kenya and its synonym, *C. atrinodis* (MEYRICK, 1926) from the Republic of South Africa.

Olethreutini***Lobesia* GUENÉE, 1845**

Over 100 species worldwide are assigned to *Lobesia*; the majority of species are catalogued by BROWN (2005). The Afrotropical species are known chiefly from Madagascar and South Africa, but this is almost certain biased by the degree of exploration of the particular areas. Recently, several species were found in Nigeria and Congo (see RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012; RAZOWSKI, 2012a). The documented areas of distribution of the particular species are small but the actual distributions certainly are larger as one can judge based on the distribution of *L. harmonia* (see below).

***Lobesia lecta* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012**

Material examined. One male from SW Cameroon (Buea, 1090 m, 24-26.X. 1986, G. BASSI; GS 6449; GBC).

Remarks. *L. lecta* was described from one male from the Bendel State, Nigeria.

***Lobesia harmonia* MEYRICK, 1908**

Material examined. Sixteen specimens from Republic of South Africa (one male from KwaZulu-Natal, Umfolozi-Hluhluwe N R, 250 m, 14. II. 1996, G. BASSI; one male from Santa Lucia, 28-30. III. 1998, at light; GS 6333, 6368, 6399; GBC; 14 specimens from Natal, Ithala Game Reserve, 700 m, 4. XII. 2004; Royal Natal NP, Tendele Camp, 1600 m, 6-12. XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ leg., ISEZ coll.).

Remarks. *L. harmonia* was described from Transvaal, South Africa; the lectotype male was illustrated by CLARKE (1958). DIAKONOFF (1992) recorded it from South Africa

and Madagascar and illustrated the female genitalia; and RAZOWSKI (2012a) recorded it from Madagascar.

***Lobesia dorsiscopa* sp. n.**

Figs 15, 93

Diagnosis. *L. dorsiscopa* is externally similar and very closely related to *L. scopifera* RAZOWSKI, 2012 from Nigeria, but *scopifera* is easily distinguished by its larger posterior lobe of the sacculus perpendicular to the ventroproximal edge.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the dorsal position of the scope of bristles on the posterior lobe of sacculus.

Holotype male: "Cameroun, Mt. Cameroun, Buea M. 1090 m, 9 Novembre; Sped. G. BASSI Ott-Nov. 1986, Cameroun"; GS 6477. Paratypes two males, one identically labelled as above, the other from vicinity of Efok, ca 40 km NE Yaounde', 29-31. XI. 1986. GBC.

Description. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax cream brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa indistinctly convex; apex rounded; termen somewhat oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream, suffusions, strigulation, and costal spots yellowish brown. Markings: basal blotch ill-defined; costal blotch brownish grey with brown marks extending towards broad terminal blotch, which is brownish, darker brown proximally; trace of median blotch at mid-dorsum and weak tornal spot. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing pale brown cream, in part transparent; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Posterior half of tegumen rather slender; socii weak; base of valva broad, ventral incision deep with postmedian group of ventral spines; proximal edge of sacculus concave postbasally, terminal part forming a transverse lobe convex posteriorly with dorsal pencil of long setae; cucullus slightly concave ventrally, broad caudally; aedeagus slender, slightly bent.

Female unknown.

***Lobesia stericta* (MEYRICK, 1911)**

Figs 16, 56

Material examined. Two males and one female from Republic of South Africa (Pretoria, 8. IX. 1910, leg. C. J. SWIESTRA; Kogelberg; near Luis Trick, 1. II. 1925, leg. A.J.T. JANSE; Zimbabwe, 6-10. IV. 1934, leg. A.J.T. JANSE, GS 23164; TMP).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 16). Apex of tegumen simple or with minute prominence; socii elongate; sacculus short, convex followed by a rounded, spiny lobe; ventral lobe of cucullus broad, rounded, densely spined; cucullus narrowing medially, with one long mediopostbasal spine; aedeagus fairly short, slender, pointed ventroterminally, finely serrate at middle of ventral edge.

Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Tubular part of sterigma moderately long, weakly tapering terminally; ductus bursae fairly short; signum absent.

Remarks. The facies of the holotype male (abdomen lacking) was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). One undissected male from M'fongosi, Zululand is in the collection of NHML.

***Lobesia scorpiodes* (MEYRICK, 1908)**

Figs 17, 57, 94

Material examined. One male and seven females from Republic of South Africa (Tswaing Meteorite, Crater Res. 40 km N Pretoria, 12, 18 and 26. X. 2003, leg. Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ, GS 35130, 35141; ISEZ; two specimens from Pretoria, TMP and one NHML).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Socii subtriangular; sacculus convex; triangular-elongate densely spined process beyond concavity of latter followed by another slenderer process; cucullus broad terminally; aedeagus uniformly broad with small ventral termination.

Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Sterigma broad, distally tapering tube; ductus bursae fairly long.

Remarks. Known from South Africa.

***Lobesia vanillana* (JOANNIS, 1900)**

Material examined. Five specimens from Mauritius (Belle Mare, 1-8. XII. 2008, at light, G. BASSI; GS 6434; GBC); one female from Seychelles (coll. USNM).

Remarks. This species was described from Reunion; according to DIAKONOFF (1969) it is also known from Cosmoledo Is. and Aldabra Is. Its synonym, *L. triancanthis* DIAKONOFF, 1992 was described from Madagascar. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) recorded it from Nigeria and RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2014) from Principé Is. and Tanzania.

The Nigerian *L. oluducha* RAZOWSKI, 2012, **syn. n.**, proved to be a synonym of *vanillana*.

***Eccopsis* ZELLER, 1852**

The Afrotropical species of *Eccopsis* were revised by AARVIK (2004); further African species were described and revised by RAZOWSKI (2008a, 2012; RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2013).

***Eccopsis wahlbergiana* ZELLER, 1852**

Material examined. Four specimens from Cabo Verde Islands (Ilha São Antão, Boca de Coruja, 230 m, 13-14. X. 2004, GS 6510, 6520), Madagascar (Nosy Beabemoco, 30. X. - 5. XI. 2012, at light; GS 6325), all leg. G. BASSI; GBC.

Remarks. *E. wahlbergiana* is widely distributed; AARVIK (2004) summarized the distribution data: Cameroon, Cabo Verde Is., Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda. DIAKONOFF (1983a) recorded it from Saudi Arabia.

***Eccopsis pollens* sp. n.**

Figs 18, 58, 95, 96

Diagnosis. In facies, *E. pollens* is similar to *E. incultana*, but *pollens* differs in size (13-18 mm), the brown spotted ground colour of the forewing, and dark brown hindwing. *E. pollens* is related to *E. wahlbergiana*, but the latter has a longer sclerite of the posterior

part of ductus bursae and larger distal part of the sterigma. In facies, *pollens* is also very similar to the paratype of *E. petromacha* (MEYRICK, 1931), **comb. n.**, described from Sierra Leone in *Argyroploce* HÜBNER, [1825]. The lectotype of the latter was illustrated by CLARKE (1958) in *Proschistis* MEYRICK, 1907.

Holotype female: “Cameroun; Est Dint, Doune’ 612 m, 2-5. XI. 1986, leg. G. BASSI”; GS 6475; paratype male, identical label, GS 6469; GBC.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the facies of the moth; Latin: *pollens* – strong.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 19.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish yellow scaled and marked brown; labial palpus cream brown terminally. Forewing expanding terminad, broad in posterior half; costa bent postmedially; termen not oblique, indistinctly sinuate. Ground colour yellowish with slight orange admixture well visible along pattern edges, strigulated and suffused brown in median parts of interfascia, with refractive scales. Costal strigulae and markings dark brown: basal blotch divided in several parts; median fascia consisting of three parts edged with cream proximally; subterminal fascia slender. Cilia brownish cream with brown interruptions. Hindwing dark brown; cilia cream in distal parts with brown basal line.

V a r i a t i o n. Male darker than female.

Male genitalia (Fig. 18). Uncus broad, expanding apically; socius slender; proximal part of valva almost uniformly broad, neck indistinct; process beyond basal cavity broad, bulbous, with group of posterior spines near base; numerous long setae in median part of sacculus and group of shorter setae above its middle; cucullus moderately broad; aedeagus slender with two dorsal thorns subterminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 58). Sterigma large, forming two posterior lobes; ostium broad, followed by broad posterior sclerite (?a part of sterigma); sclerite of antrum large, broadest postmedially; signum with three thorns.

Eccopsis incultana (WALKER, 1863)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One specimen from Republic of South Africa (TLV, road Barberton 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km N Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1995; GS 6351, 6354, 6445) and two from Namibia (Waterberg N.P. 1330 m, 10. IV. 2009; GS 6406, all leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

R e m a r k s. Distribution according to AARVIK (2004) and RAZOWSKI (2012): Angola, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Namibia, São Thomé and Príncipe Isl., South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

One female from Madagascar (Nosy Be Bemoko, 30. X.-5. XI. 2012, leg. BASSI; GBC) has a large basal part of the signum.

Zellereccopsis RAZOWSKI, 2008

Zellereccopsis was described as a monotypical genus for *Z. caffreana*. Now, two species are known.

***Zellereccopsis caffreana* RAZOWSKI, 2008**

Fig. 97

Material examined. Two males from Republic of South Africa (Limpopo, Mookgophong, Constantia 24°25'S 38°45'E, 1110 m, 22. IV. 2013, G. BASSI; GS 6320, 6332; GBC).

Remarks. *Z. caffreana* was described from Skukuza, KNP. One specimen from Limpopo is typically coloured, the other (Fig. 97) has blackish brown forewing markings and a pale orange hindwing.

***Cosmorrhyncha* MEYRICK, 1913**

Cosmorrhyncha was diagnosed by AARVIK (2004) who included three species: *C. acrocossa* (MEYRICK, 1908), *M. ocellata* (MABILLE, 1900), and *C. microcosma* (AARVIK, 2004). According to AARVIK (2004) and RAZOWSKI (2008a), this genus is known from Congo (Zaire), Gran Comore Is., Sierra Leone, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, São Tomé, Tanzania, and Uganda. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) described *C. obuduana* from Nigeria. *C. acrocossa* is now recorded from South Africa.

***Cosmorrhyncha acrocossa* (MEYRICK, 1908)**

Material examined. One female from Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30. III. 1998, at light, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6329; GBC).

Remarks. Distribution: South Africa, Congo (Zaire), Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.

***Metendothenia* DIAKONOFF, 1973**

Metendothenia is known from the Holarctic, Oriental, Australian and Afrotropical regions. Of 17 described species four are Afrotropical.

***Metendothenia balanacma* (MEYRICK, 1914)**

Material examined. One female from Namibia (Waterberg NP, 1300 m, 10. IV. 2009, G. BASSI; GS 6373; GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from Mozambique; its synonym, *Argyroploce anaclina* MEYRICK, 1921, is from Zimbabwe. The holotype of the latter was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). AARVIK (2004) illustrated the genitalia of both sexes of *balanacma* and provided details on its distribution (Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe).

***Paraeccopsis* AARVIK, 2004**

RAZOWSKI (2008a) transferred to this monotypic genus five species and described one new species and AGASSIZ & AARVIK (2014) revised the East African *Paraeccopsis* and described six new species.

***Pareccopsis phoeniodes* (MEYRICK, 1920)**

Material examined. Three females from Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Santa Lucia, at light 28-30. III. 1998, G. BASSI; GS 6318, 6334 and C.P. Oudshoorn, 500 m, at light, 3. II. 1996, G. BASSI, GS 6360; GBC).

Remarks. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the types of six species described by MEYRICK in *Argyroploce* and *Polychrosis* RAGONOT, 1894, and RAZOWSKI (2008a) transferred them to *Pareccopsis*. AARVIK (2004) described *Pareccopsis* for another species, *Argyroploce insellata* MEYRICK, 1920, and synonymized *Polychrosis inflcata* MEYRICK, 1920 and *Argyroploce atricapitis* MEYRICK, 1930 with the latter. The females are similar and the males of some of them are unknown. I identified the examined specimens on basis of the facies which are identical with the type of *phoeniodes* which lacks the abdomen.

***Pareccopsis nucleata* (MEYRICK, 1913)**

Fig. 59, 98

Material examined. Two females from Republic of South Africa (Limpopo, Krueger NP, Letaba Campiste 240 m, 21. IV. 1913, G. BASSI; GS6348, 6349; GBC).

Remarks. *P. nucleata* was described from Limpopo; the holotype was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007), and a more accurate illustration of female genitalia (Fig. 59) is provided.

***Afroploce* AARVIK, 2004**

Afroploce was described for three species distributed from Congo (Zaire) to Ghana and Tanzania. Recently, RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008) described *A. cleta* from Anambra State, Nigeria and found *A. karsholti* in Nigeria. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK placed *Eccopsis praecedens* in this genus based on the female genitalia from Cross River State, which are very similar to those of *karsholti*. The type of *A. fluctuatana* is illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013).

***Afroploce mabalingwae* RAZOWSKI, 2008**

Material examined. Three specimens from Republic of South Africa (Cape Province, Knysna, 5. II. 1996, at light; GS 6441; Free State, Clarens, 1750 m, 10. II. 1996, at light; GS 6454; KwaZulu-Natal, Champagne Castle Hotel, Winterton, 1600 m, 12-13. II. 1996; all leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from RSA; judging from the above data and the original description, it is widely distributed in that country.

***Afroploce analcis* sp. n.**

Figs 19, 99

Diagnosis. *A. analcis* is related to *A. mabalingwae* RAZOWSKI, 2008, but *analcis* has a large area of black specialized scales in the anal area of the hindwing, a weak brush of hair above the sacculus subterminally, and a short, broad aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to saccular row of setae; latinized Greek: analkis – weak.

Holotype male: “Cameroun, Dint EfoK, 40 km NE Yaounde, 29-31. X. 1986, Leg. G. BASSI”; GS 6476; **Paratype male,** same label data, GS 6480; GBC.

Description. Wing span 14.5 mm. Head and thorax greyish brown, the latter with darker markings; hind leg with large cream terminally black scale tuft. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminad; costa gradually convex; termen slightly oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour pinkish white in distal third of wing, remainder of wing mixed brown, diffusely strigulated dark brown. Markings diffuse, black-brown, represented by basal and costal blotches and subterminal fascia. Cilia blackish brown. Hindwing creamish brown, creamer basally with large area of grey-black scales, black on underside; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus small, slender; socius broad; valva with short, trapezoidal lobe at posterior edge of basal cavity subdorsally; sacculus concave near middle; elongate brush of hairs before end of latter subventrally; two short spines at base of elongate cucullus; aedeagus stout, straight; two cornuti present.

Female unknown.

Afroploce turiana AARVIK, 2004

Fig. 20, 100

Material examined. One male from Republic of South Africa (Cape Province, Wilderness N.P., at light, 4. II. 1996, G. BASSI; GS 6392; GBC).

Remarks. The examined specimen matches well the illustrations by AARVIK (2004) but differs in the presence of distinct dorsal thorn from the aedeagus (Fig. 20).

Taiteccopsis RAZOWSKI, 2012

Taiteccopsis was described to accommodate *T. taitana* RAZOWSKI, 2012 from Kenya.

Taiteccopsis taitana RAZOWSKI, 2012

Material examined. One male from Tanzania (Serengeti, Seronera Wildlife Ldg., 14-17. II. 1989, leg. G. BASSI & SCARAMOZINO; GS 6457; GBC).

Remarks. *T. taitana* was described from the Taita Hills, Kenya.

Nepheloploce RAZOWSKI, 2010

Nepheloploce was described for *Argyroploce nephelopyrga* MEYRICK, 1938 from the Belgian Congo. Another very closely related species from Cameroon is described below.

Nepheloploce prodroma sp. n.

Figs 21, 60, 101, 102

Diagnosis. *N. prodroma* is very closely related to *N. nephelopyrga*, but *prodroma* may be distinguished by its shorter aedeagus and short, bulbous apically process from distal edge of the basal cavity.

Etymology. The specific name refers to similarity to the type species of the genus; Greek: prodromos – following something.

Holotype male: "Cameroun, Mt. Cameroun, Buea M., 1090 m, 9 Novembre; Sped. G. BASSI Ott-Nov. 1986, Cameroun"; GS 6484; GBC. Paratypes one male and four females with identical labels, one female with GS 6468; GBC.

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminad; costa almost uniformly convex; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour and costal strigulae brownish cream, suffused brown in basal half of wing, reticulate in posterior half; costal divisions dark brown. Basal blotch and median fascia brown, diffuse; markings in terminal area weak. Cilia brown. Hindwing greyish brown, cilia similar.

Variation. Paler and darker specimens, all with dark brown hindwings.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Uncus broad, expanding terminad, concave apically with series of terminal spines; socius absent; process from posterior edge of basal cavity of valva weakly tapering from beyond middle, bulbous terminally; neck of valva with large group of spines and hairs submedially; cucullus rather short; aedeagus moderately long, weakly bent with some minute thorns terminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Sterigma in form of two lateral plates extending from elongate dorsal part; ostium bursae large; sclerite of antrum broad; distal part of ductus bursae broader than remaining part; ductus seminalis from 2/3 of the latter; signum with broad, flat blade.

Diakonoffiana KOÇAK, 1981

Previously, *Diakonoffiana* was known from five species distributed in the Australian region. A single species (*A. cidna* RAZOWSKI, 2014) was recently discovered in Cameroon, and a second is described below.

Diakonoffiana graziani sp. n.

Figs 22, 103

Diagnosis. In facies, *D. graziani* is similar to *Afroploce mabalingwae*, but the male of *graziani* has a lobate anal area of the hindwing and a distinct scale-pencil from the hindwing. The male genitalia resemble those of *D. tricolorana* (MEYRICK, 1881) from the Oriental and Australian regions. *D. graziani* can be distinguished from the latter by having a slender process from posterior edge of basal cavity of the valva, a tuft of long setae from the neck of the valva, and a curved process from ventral lobe of the cucullus. From *D. cidna* RAZOWSKI, 2014 *D. graziani* differs chiefly by its strongly elongate ventral lobe of the cucullus.

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym for the collector of many Afrotropical tortricines Professor Graziano BASSI.

Holotype male: "RSA Kwa-Zulu Natal, Champagne Castle Hotel, Winterton 1600 m, 12-13. II. 1996; GS 6420, leg. G. BASSI"; paratype an indentially labelled male; GS 6480. GBC.

Description. Wing span 21,5 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown, the latter marked brown. Forewing broad; costa weakly convex; apex broadly rounded; termen slightly oblique and convex. Ground colour in from of two brownish cream slender interfasciae in

posterior area of wing; remaining area pale brownish with dark brown diffuse strigulation and groups of erect scales. Markings rudimentary: basal suffusion and spot at mid-costa. Cilia brown. Hindwing creamish brown with broad, rounded apex and anal lobe; cilia creamish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Uncus slender, weakly expanding postbasally; socius broad, lateral, rounded; neck of valva slender with submedian row of long setae; sacculus convex; ventral lobe of cucullus elongate, curved, armed with a few strong spines; aedeagus short, uniformly broad; vesica with one short cornutus.

Female unknown.

Dudua WALKER, 1864

Dudua include over 30 species distributed chiefly in the Oriental and Australian regions; three species are known from the Afrotropical region: *D. adocima* DIAKONOFF, 1981 from Madagascar; *D. hemitypa* DIAKONOFF, 1983a from Madagascar; and *D. setilegula* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012 from Nigeria.

Dudua adocima DIAKONOFF, 1981

Material examined. Male and female from Republic of South Africa (road Bartenon, 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km N Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1998; GS 6341) and Cameroon (near Efoek, 40 m NE Yaounde, 29-31. X. 1986, G. BASSI, GS 6478; both GBC).

Remarks. *D. adocima* was described from Madagascar; RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK recorded it from Nigeria.

Neaspasia DIAKONOFF, 1989

Neaspasia was described for the Madagascan *N. loxochlamys* DIAKONOFF, 1989. AARVIK & AGASSIZ (2014) revised the genus and included in it eight species.

Neaspasia brevibasana (WALSINGHAM, 1898)

Material examined. One male from Namibia (Grootfontein, 1300 m, 6. IV. 2009, G. BASSI; GS 6382; GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from South Africa and was recorded by AARVIK & AGASSIZ (2014) from Mozambique. The genus is widely distributed from Oman to the Republic of South Africa, Congo, and Ivory Coast.

Astronauta DIAKONOFF, 1983

Astronauta is comprised of four Afrotropical species: *A. astrogenes* (MEYRICK, 1934), *A. sinistra* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, *A. stellans* (MEYRICK, 1922), and new species described below. Diagnosis and remarks were provided by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012). The signum is similar to that of *Endothenia* STEPHENS, 1852; the systematic importance of its shape is somewhat unclear, as is the relationship between Neopotamiae and Bactrini (see HORAK, 2006).

Astronauta gnophera sp. n.

Figs 61, 104

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *gnophera* resembles the Nigerian *A. sinistra* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012. The female genitalia resemble those of *A. stellans* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Uganda, but *gnophera* has a broad, transverse ostium bursae, and the sclerite of the antrum tapers proximally.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the adult; Latinized Greek word: gnopheros – dark.

H o l o t y p e f e m a l e: “Cameroun, Mt. Cameroun, Buea M., 1090, 9 Novembre; Sped. G. BASSI Ott-Nov. 1986, Cameroun”; GS 6483. Paratype one identically labelled female; GS 6486; both GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and posterior half of thorax pale brown, proximal part of thorax and labial palpus darker. Forewing expanding terminally; costa convex; termen straight, moderately oblique. Ground colour brownish; strigulation diffuse, brown; refractive markings in posterior half of wing distinct; costal strigulae small, whitish; divisions brown. Markings: brown, diffuse, median fascia and indistinct basal blotch. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a (Fig. 104). Postostial sterigma slightly expanding posteriorly with medially convex distal edge; ostium bursae broad; antrum sclerite long, laterally folded, tapering proximally; ductus seminalis originating near middle of ductus bursae; signum basket-shaped.

Darmana gen. n.

D i a g n o s i s. The systematic position and affinities of *Darmana* are obscure; externally, the adult is adapted to diurnal activity and has no scent organs. Judging from the structure of the socii and valva, it is somewhat similar to *Sycacantha* DIAKONOFF, 1966, but *Darmana* has only one (naked, posterior) pair of the socii and a small cucullus with a large basal lobe.

T y p e s p e c i e s: *Darmana mandaranae* sp. n.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name is an anagram of the name of the type locality, Mandara.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: In forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen, CuA2 opposite 1/5 distance R1-R2, chorda and M-stem indistinct. In hindwing Rs-M1 approaching basally, M3-CuA1 stalked to 1/5, well separate from M2 basally.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a. Terminal part of tegumen broad; uncus a small terminal sclerite; socii absent naked, posterior; tuba analis membranous; gnathos comprised of small lateral sclerites; valva broad proximally with basal cavity weakly edged posteriorly; long, broad neck and humped proximal part of dorsal edge and small basal sclerite; sacculus broadly rounded postbasally with long row of long scales in a flat ventral concavity terminating in large, triangular lobe armed with three spines; cucullus small, slender, with numerous spines; aedeagus broad, not extending ventrally; vesica with three cornuti.

Female unknown.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o l o g y. The genus is known only from Tanzania, and its type-species was collected at the altitude of 2700 m. The vivid colouration of the moth is evidence of its diurnal activity.

***Darmana mandaranae* sp. n.**

Figs 23, 105)

D i a g n o s i s. *D. mandaranae* is the only representative of the genus; it is characterized by the shapes of the valva and the top of the tegumen (see above) and the telochromatic colouration (cream orange terminal part of forewing and median area of the hindwing). In the shape of wings of *mandaranae* resembles that of the Palearctic *Pelatea klugiana* (FREYER, 1863).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality, Mandara.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: "Tanzania, Kilimanjaro N.P., Mandara, 2700 m, 11. II. 1989, G. BASSI & SCARAMOZZINO"; GS 6503; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; apex short, rounded; termen straight, slightly oblique. Proximal part of wing (to end of median cell and tornus) brownish, remaining part pale orange; costal strigulae pale orange; cilia brown. Hindwing pale orange, brown in apical fourth; cilia brownish, creamer in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23) as described for the genus.

Bactrini***Bactra* STEPHENS, 1834**

Bactra is a cosmopolitan genus represented in the Afrotropical region by several species, the majority of which (18, one synonymous) were described from South Africa. The most important paper on the Afrotropical *Bactra* is by DIAKONOFF (1963); the types of the TMC collection were redescribed by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). More recently described species are: *B. adelographa* and *B. ametra* both by DIAKONOFF (1983a) from Madagascar, and *B. helgei* and *B. magnei* by AARVIK (2008) from Tanzania.

The arrangement of species follows DIAKONOFF (1963).

***Bactra pallidior* sp. n.**

Figs 24, 106

D i a g n o s i s. *B. pallidior* is closely related to *B. pythonia* MEYRICK, 1910 from South Africa, but *pallidior* has numerous spines above the angle of the sacculus, no marginal spines of the latter, and a sclerotized comb at base of the costa of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the colouration of the moth; Latin: pallidior – more pale.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: "F-Ile de la Réunion, Dint Col de Boeuf, M.1700-1900, 10. VIII. 2000, G. BASSI legit"; GS 4632 [BASSI]." Paratype an identically labelled male. GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20,5 mm. Head and thorax whitish, tegula slightly tinged brown. Forewing slender; costa lightly uniformly convex; termen distinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour white with indistinct brownish yellow radial line along middle of wing and similar suffusions on some veins. Cilia white with brownish yellow suffusions. Hindwing and cilia whitish.

Variation. Forewing of paratype cream with yellow-brown suffusions and a few brown spots posteriorly.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24). Saccular part of valva rounded with 6-7 conspicuous spines above angle and long oblique row of shorter spines posteriorly followed by another small group of similar spines; cucullus fairly short; a sclerotized comb beyond base of costa of valva; aedeagus short.

Female unknown.

***Bactra janseni* DIAKONOFF, 1963**

Material examined. Republic of South Africa, TVL (road Barberton, Badplaas 1200 m, ca 20 km Nord Badplaas, lux, 26-27. III. 1998, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6315; GBC).

Remarks. This species is probably widely distributed in RSA; the type series is from Transvaal, other specimens are from Natal, Cape Province, and Pretoria. Both sexes are known (see DIAKONOFF, 1963), and the holotype was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007).

***Bactra botswanae* sp. n.**

Figs 62, 107

Diagnosis. *B. botswanae* is related to *B. tylophora* DIAKONOFF, 1963 from Transvaal, but *botswanae* has a very long antrum sclerite and distinct submedian lobes of the posterior edge of postostial sterigma.

Etymology. The species is named after country of its origin, Botswana.

Holotype female: "Botswana, Maun, M. 957, 1-2. XII. 2010, S19°056'58 E23°30'61, Lux, Legit G. BASSI"; GS 6346; GBC.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour cream tinged yellow-brown, sprinkled brownish; cosal strigulae indistinct, whitish, divisions brownish. Indistinct blackish median stripe to before end of median cell followed by three browner lines terminating at dark brown suffusion from apex to before mid-termen. Cilia brown in apical area more black. Hindwing brownish cream, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 62). Sterigma large, elongate-ovoid proximally, broadening posteriorly, with pair of submedian lobes of posterior lobe; sclerite of antrum very long forming lateral folds; sigmum moderate.

***Bactra stagnicolana* ZELLER, 1852**

Material examined. Three females from Republic of South Africa (Cape Province, Knysna, 5. II. 1996, lux, GS 6444), KwaZulu-Natal, Mtunzini, 31. III.- 1. IV. 1998, lux; Oudshoorn, "Kango Bergoord", 550 m, lux, 3. II. 1996; GS 6394) and Cameroon (Cameroon Mr, Buea, 1090 m, 22-24. X. 1986; GS 6479; all GBC).

Remarks. According to DIAKONOFF (1963), *stagnana* is known from Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Nyassa, South Africa (Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal), and Madagascar.

***Bactra punctistrigana* MABILLE, 1900**

Material examined. One female from Namibia (Etosha N.P., Namutomi Camp, 1000 m, 8. IV. 2009, G. BASSI; GS 6405; GBC).

Remarks. *B. punctistrigana* was described from Madagascar and re-described by DIAKONOFF (1963). RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) recorded it from Anambra State, Nigeria.

***Bactra salpictris* DIAKONOFF, 1963**

Material examined. One female from Republic of South Africa (TLV, Dint Nylstroom, 1350 m, Abba Game Lodge, 16-17. III. 1998; G. BASSI; GS 6311; GBC).

Remarks. DIAKONOFF (1963) described *salpictris* from Cape Province from females only; the holotype was also illustrated (adult and genitalia) by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007).

***Bactra fasciata* DIAKONOFF, 1963**

Material examined. Two females from Republic of South Africa (TLV, road Barberton, 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km N of Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1998, G. BASSI; GS 6324 and Dint Nylstroom, 1350 m, Abba Game Lodge, 16-17. III. 1998, G. BASSI; GS 6383; both GBC).

Remarks. *B. fasciata* was described from Natal and Cape Province; RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the adult and genitalia of the holotype.

***Bactra omoiosa* sp. n.**

Figs 25, 108

Diagnosis. *B. omoiosa* is closely related to the Indian *B. copidotis* MEYRICK, 1909b, but *omoiosa* is easily distinguished by its longer uncus and its sacculus armoured with numerous slender spines.

Etymology. The specific name refers to a similarity to *copidotis*; Greek: omoios – similar.

Holotype male: “RSA, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30. III. 1998, Lux, Leg. G. BASSI”; GS 6308; GBC.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing expanding to middle; costa bent postmedially; termen straight, oblique. Wing unicolorous brown; costal stigulae slightly paler than wing, divisions brown. Cilia brown. Hindwing cream brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Uncus rather slender; saccular part of valva very large, broad, broadly rounded terminally; sacculus convex postbasally with sparse long, slender spines, first of which at postbasal convexity, the other median and posterior; dorsal edge of sacculus densely short hairy; aedeagus shorter than sacculus, tapering dorsotermally.

Female unknown.

***Endothenia* STEPHENS, 1852**

Endothenia is distributed worldwide and has several Afrotropical species: *E. cybicopa* (MEYRICK, 1933), *E. gutturalis* (MEYRICK, 1934), *E. nephelopsycha* (MEYRICK, 1934),

and *E. vasculigera* MEYRICK, 1938 have been recently re-examined; *E. albapex* (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010) and *E. ethiopica* RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010 were described from Ethiopia, and *E. intrusa* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012 and *E. stibara* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012 from Nigeria, and *E. ator* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2012 from Kenya.

***Endothenia nephelopsycha* (MEYRICK, 1934)**

Material examined. Two males from Kenya (Naro Moru, 1950 m, 18. X.-4. XII. 1984; GS 6497 and 6506; GBC).

Remarks. *E. nephelopsycha* was described from Ruwenzori; RAZOWSKI et al. (2010) illustrated the adult and male genitalia of the lectotype.

***Endothenia gutturalis* (MEYRICK, 1934)**

Material examined. One female from Kenya (Nakuru Lake, 1850 m, 27. XI. 1984; GS 6429) and one male from Cameroon (Doune, 612 m, 2-5.XI. 1986; GS 6470; both leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. *E. gutturalis* was described from the Island of São Tomé, and its male holotype was illustrated by CLARKE (1958). This species is probably widely distributed in Africa as it is known from Ethiopia and Kenya.

***Endothenia cybicipa* (MEYRICK, 1933)**

Material examined. One male from Cameroon (near EfoK, 40 km NE Yauonde, 29-31. X. 1986, G. BASSI, GS 6490; GBC).

Remarks. *E. cybicipa* was described from Sierra Leone; the male holotype was illustrated by CLARKE (1958). RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) recorded it from Anambra, Cross River, and Bendel State, Nigeria and illustrated the male and female genitalia.

Enarmoniini

***Ancylis* HÜBNER, [1825]**

Ancylis has a worldwide distribution; in the Afrotropical region it is well known from South Africa (RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007); recently, two species were discovered in Nigeria (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK 2012).

***Ancylis halisparta* (MEYRICK, 1925)**

Fig. 26, 109

Material examined. Two males from Namibia (N.P. Waterberg, 1330 m, 10. IV. 2009, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6347, 6372; GBC).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus absent; socius large, drooping, densely hairy; process of pedunculus (attachment point for muscle m2) large; sacculus convex; neck of valva short with strong posterior process at end of ventral incision; cucul-

lus fairly broad, convex caudally; aedeagus long, slightly tapering posteriorly, pointed ventroterminally.

R e m a r k s. *A. halisparta* was described from Limpopo, Republic of South Africa, and its holotype female was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The male genitalia previously were unknown.

***Tetramoera* DIAKONOFF, [1968]**

Tetramoera consists of seven species distributed in the Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, and Australian regions. The male genitalia of the two African species and the Australian *T. gracilistria* (TURNER, 1946) are all very similar, whereas the female genitalia are distinct.

***Tetramoera isogramma* (MEYRICK, 1908)**

Fig. 64, 110

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four specimens from South Africa (two from TVL, road Barberton, 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km Nord Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1995, GS 6412 and 6430; two from near Nylstroom, Nylstrom M. 1350, Abba Game Lodge, 16-17. III. 1998, Lux, Leg. G. BASSI“; GS 6327; male GS 6378; GBC).

D e s c r i p t i o n of female genitalia (Fig. 64). Ostium area broad, semicircular; postostial sterigma in form of two subtriangular lateral sclerites connected medially; ductus bursae slender with basal sclerite; one long, strong signum.

R e m a r k s. The male lectotype of *isogramma* was illustrated by CLARKE (1958); the lectoparatypes are from Sri Lanka. HORAK (2006) re-described *Tetramoera* and mentioned that the signum is variable.

Specimens from Nylstrom differ from above described in that the female genitalia (Fig. 63) have a rounded proximal edge of the sterigma, a slenderer antrum, and a longer signum with a smaller proximal blade.

***Hystrichophora* WALSINGHAM, 1879**

Hystrichophora was described for the North American *H. leonana* WALSINGHAM, 1879. The four New World species were reviewed and illustrated by GILLIGAN & WENZEL (2008). AGASSIZ (2011) described four Afrotropical species from Kenya. One new species is described below.

R e m a r k s. The signum of *Hystrichophora* is distinctly variable in the African representatives.

***Hystrichophora kwazuluana* sp. n.**

Figs 65, 111

D i a g n o s i s. *H. kwazuluana* is related to *H. vittana* AGASSIZ, 2011, but it is distinguished by the almost uniformly whitish, dark-spotted forewing, shorter signa, and a completely membranous area of the sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the terra typica, Kwa-Zulu Natal.

Holotype female: "RSA, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30. III. 1998, Lux, Leg. G. BASSI"; GS 6304; GBC.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; apex elongate; termen obliquely sinuate. Wing whitish, spotted brownish; costal strigulae white, divisions brown; ocellus ill-defined. Cilia brown, creamer at tornus. Hindwing brownish cream, cilia much paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 65). Sterigma reduced to membranous postostial area; antrum elongate cup-shaped, sclerite weak proximally; ductus bursae slender with broader proximal half from which ductus seminalis extends; signa of almost of equal size.

Remarks. AGASSIZ (2011) illustrated female genitalia in which the postostial area is seemingly membranous as described above. In a female from W Kenya illustrated by RAZOWSKI (2014) the accompanying male is almost identical with the type of *vittana*, but differs from it by a presence of a short postostial sterigma.

Anthozela MEYRICK, 1913

Anthozela was known of two Afrotropical species and RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) described three new species from Nigeria.

Anthozela postuma RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012

Material examined. One male from Cameroon (Est of "Doune", 612 m, 02-05. XI. 1986, G. BASSI; GS 6492; coll. GBC).

Remarks. *A. postuma* was described from Okomu Forest, Bendel State (Nigeria) from two males. The present specimen is quite different in colouration, having a greenish anterior part of the forewing separated from the vivid pink posterior part by a white line.

Eucosmini

Crociosema ZELLER, 1852

Crociosema was redescribed by RAZOWSKI (1989, 2003), HORAK (2006) and others; the morphological diversity was discussed by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2014) based on the Neotropical fauna. The Afrotropical *Crociosema* were treated by DIAKONOFF (1992) who described *C. bostrichodes* from Madagascar. Hence, some species of the *plebejana*-group are not easily determined, and I am reporting only that some examples from Kenya, Namibia and RSA were examined. One specimen from South Africa (TLV, Graskop, 1400 m, 21-22. III. 1998, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6313; GBC) shows no differences to *C. lantana* BUSCK, 1910, known to date from the Australian and Neotropical regions.

Malolotia gen. n.

Diagnosis. *Malolotia* is related to *Epinotia* HÜBNER [1825], but it can be distinguished from the latter by having a horn of the valva, an absence of spines of the sacculus,

and the cucullus almost perpendicular to the sacculus. The females of the two genera are similar.

Type species: *Malolotia malolotiana* sp. n.

Ety m o l o g y. The generic name is based of the name of the type-locality of the type-species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: In forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen; CuA2 opposite mid-distance between bases of R1-R2 similarly as remnant of chorda; M-stem vestigial; in hindwing Rs-M1 separate, M2 absent, bases of M2-CuA1 well separated.

Male genitalia. Tegumen well developed, high; uncus broad basally, usually slender posteriorly; socius simple, drooping, submembranous; gnathos and subscaphium present; vinculum well sclerotized, slender; valva broad to neck; sacculus angulate or extending ventrocaudally; basal cavity rather short with strong process from its posterior edge; neck of valva fairly short; ventral incision deep; cucullus slender with distinct ventral lobe; aedeagus broad basally, rather moderately long; cornuti present.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short; apophyses thin; sterigma broad, rounded proximally; antrum sclerite weak; cingulum long, ductus seminalis from middle of ductus bursae; signa well developed.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Three of the included species are described from South African and one from Mozambique.

***Malolotia niphaspis* (MEYRICK, 1928), comb. n.**

Fig. 66

D e s c r i p t i o n of female genitalia (Fig. 66): see description of the genus.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from KwaZulu-Natal in the genus *Eucosma* HÜBNER, 1823. The male genitalia of the holotype were described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). It is probably the most generalized species of the genus based on the simple sacculus and the presence of the horn of the valva.

***Malolotia galactitis* (MEYRICK, 1912), comb. n.**

R e m a r k s. *M. galactitis* was described from Transvaal, South Africa, in the genus *Eucosma* HÜBNER, 1823; the holotype was described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013).

***Malolotia malolotiana* sp. n.**

Figs 27, 112

D i a g n o s i s. *M. malolotiana* is related to *M. galactitis* as the shapes of the sacculus and cucullus show, but *malolotiana* can be distinguished most easily by its very slender uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality (Malolotia National Reserve).

Holotype male: "Swaziland, Malolotia N. R., 04. XII. 2011, M. 1510, 26°08'S 31°08'E, Legit G. BASSI"; GS 6317; GBC.

Description. Wing span 15 mm. Head white, labial palpus with grey subterminal mark; thorax whitish with black markings. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; apex broadly rounded; termen oblique, hardly sinuate beneath apex. Dorsal half of wing white with a few blackish grey spots; costal strigulae white; divisions black-brown; ocellus ill-defined, white with two inner spots; costal part of wing dark grey with blackish elements; basal blotch terminating subdorsally; median fascia complete; subterminal and terminal marks present. Cilia grey with brown parts to before end of termen, white at tornus. Hindwing transparent brownish, darker on peripheries; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus very slender with subtraingular base and small apical broadening; socius broad; valva broad to end of sacculus with large subdorsal horn; neck of valva short; sacculus convex medially, extending triangularly at the end; cucullus slender with triangular ventral lobe; aedeagus rather short.

Female unknown.

Malolotia albocellus (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2008), **comb. n.**

Remarks. This species was described in *Thiodia* HÜBNER [1825]. It is closely related to *malolotiana* from which is easily distinguished by the angulate median part of the sacculus and the presence of a process proximal to the ventral lobe of the cucullus.

Cosmetra DIAKONOFF, 1977

Cosmetra is an Afrotropical genus of 12 described species. DIAKONOFF described two species: *C. anthophaga* DIAKONOFF, 1997 from Reunion and *C. rhythosema* from Madagascar. *Polychrosis hendrickxi* GHESQUIÈRE, 1941, from Belgian Congo, and *Eucosma phylloscia* MEYRICK, 1937, from Uganda, are synonyms of *C. nereidopa* (MEYRICK, 1927), described in *Eucosma* from Kenya; *nereidopa* and *phylloscia* are illustrated by CLARKE (1958) and *hendrickxi* by RAZOWSKI & al. (2010) under *Sycacantha* DIAKONOFF, 1985. *C. podocarpivora* and *C. taitana* were described by RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2012 from Kenya. The holotype of the South African *C. accipitrina* (MEYRICK, 1913), **comb. n.**, was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). Two species described in *Epinotia* are transferable to this genus: *Cosmetra anepenthes* (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010), **comb. n.**, and *C. latiloba* (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010), **comb. n.** *Cosmetra brunnescens* RAZOWSKI, 2014 is described from Cameroon.

Two South African species, *C. spicuiifera* (MEYRICK, 1913), **comb. n.**, and *C. neka* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2009, strongly differ in the male genitalia from the congeners by the shape of socii. One new species from Lesotho is described below.

Remarks and a redescription of the genus were presented by RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2009, 2012).

Cosmetra mafikana sp. n.

Figs 28, 113

Diagnosis. *C. mafikana* is related to *C. taitana* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2012 from Kenya, and *C. anepenthes* and *C. latiloba* both described by RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010 from Ethiopia, but *mafikana* is a narrow winged species with a broad, bilobed uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the type locality, Nafika Lisu Pass.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Lesotho – RSA, Mafika Lisu Pass, M 3090, 11. II. 1996, G. BASSI legit”; GS 6432; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown. Forewing slender, expanding posterad; termen oblique weakly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour brownish white suffused and diffusely strigulated grey-brown; costal strigulae concolorous with ground colour, divisions brownish. Markings brownish, indistinct, and greyish brown, darkest along middle of wing, consisting of remnants of postbasal and median fascia and better developed, browned subterminal and terminal elements. Cilia (remnants) whitish. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia creamish.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a (F i g. 28). Uncus consisting of two broad, basal lobes; socius large with well sclerotized, pointed and elongate submembranous parts; gnathos weakly sclerotized; neck of valva weakly expressed; cucullus elongate, tapering apicad with short, broad ventral lobe; aedeagus short, tapering terminally.

Female unknown.

***Cosmetra spiculifera* (MEYRICK, 1913)**

Fig. 67

M a t e r i a l e x m i n e d. Two females from RSA (Verulam. 13.12.1915, A.J.T. JANSE; and Eshowe, 6.I. 1916, A.J.T. JANSE, GS 23168; Coll. TMP).

D e s c r i p t i o n o f f e m a l e g e n i t a l i a (F i g. 67). Postostial sterigma fused with inner margins of subgenital sternite; anteostial sterigma very slender; ostium bursae edged by two curved folds; antrum sclerite fused with weak sclerites of median and posterior parts of ductus bursae; ductus seminalis submedian; signa strong.

***Cosmetra calliarma* (MEYRICK, 1909), comb. n.**

Fig. 29, 114

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Republic of South Africa (Royal Natal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 26. X. 2003, leg. Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ; GS 35143, and Drakensberg, Cathedral Peak, Didima 1400 m, 26. XI.-2. XII. 2004, leg. M. KOPEĆ, GS 35137; ISEZ).

R e m a r k s. This species was described in *Eucosma* HÜBNER, 1823, and its female holotype was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). Examination of a male indicated that *calliarma* should be transferred to *Cosmetra*.

D e s c r i p t i o n o f m a l e g e n i t a l i a (F i g. 29). Uncus with pair of rounded terminal lobes; socius large, tapering in posterior part, sclerotized lateroproximally; valva with horn and straight sacculus; cucullus elongate, weakly convex caudally; posterior part of aedeagus fairly short.

***Xenosocia* DIAKONOFF, 1989**

Xenosocia is an exclusively Afrotropical genus. Nine species were described by DIAKONOFF (1989) from Madagascar (BROWN, 2005); three species described by MEYRICK from South Africa also belong to the genus, the holotypes of which were rede-

scribed by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007): *X. conica* (MEYRICK, 1911), *X. desipiens* (MEYRICK, 1918), and *X. paracremna* (MEYRICK, 1913). KARISCH (2008) described two species, *X. ornamentana* from Uganda and *X. elgonica* from Kenya, and compared both with *X. conica* (the latter not directly).

Xenosocia kilimanjaro sp. n.

Figs 30, 115

D i a g n o s i s. *X. kilimanjaro* is related to *X. lampouris* DIAKONOFF, 1989 from Madagascar, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the long, slender termination of the uncus, the shorter neck of the valva, a lack of a separate spine from the ventral lobe of the cucullus, and the slenderer aedeagus.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Tanzania Kilimanjaro NP, Mandara Hut 2700 M, 11. II. 1989, Legit BASSI et SCARAMOZZINO”; GS 6505; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax olive brown, base and end of labial palpus white. Forewing slender, uniform in width throughout; costa almost straight; termen oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour white with some olive brown suffusions; costal strigulae and ocellus rudimentary. Markings diffuse, darker than suffusions, marked dark brown: postbasal fascia reduced to subdorsal spot; median fascia divided into three parts; subterminal fascia indistinct, connected with terminal suffusion. Cilia damaged. Hindwing uniformly brown, cilia paler.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a (Fig. 30). Uncus large with broad basal part slightly convex near middle and long, slender posterior part; socius slender, bent basally; neck of valva moderately long, ventral incision ovoid; cucullus rather small with broad ventral lobe and non-differentiated marginal spines; aedeagus small, slender.

Female unknown.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet is the name of the Kilimanjaro Mt.

Xenosocia conica (MEYRICK, 1911)

R e m a r k s. *X. conica* is characterized by a rather long, slender uncus and long, slender socii (different than in the species described by KARISCH, 2008), and an elongate-triangular ventral lobe of the the cucullus. In facies, the type of *X. conica* differs only slightly from *X. paracremna* (see below).

Xenosocia paracremna (MEYRICK, 1913)

Fig. 31

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Republic of South Africa (Unkomaas, 30. I. 1944, A.J.T. JANSE; GS 21030, Coll. TMP).

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the female holotype of *paracremna* which is damaged and without an abdomen; hence, the genitalia were not examined. A specimen identified in the TMP as *paracremna* has male genitalia similar to *conica* but has no caudal lobe of the cucullus; however, this character should be re-considered.

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 31). Postostial sterigma fused with lateral edges of the median incision of subgenital sternite, distinctly extending in middle posteriorly; antostial sterigma broad, almost straight posteriorly; antrum membranous, finely spined; ducus bursae comprised of thick membrane; ductus seminalis postbasal; signa absent.

Xenosocia despiens (MEYRICK, 1911)

Material examined. One specimen from Republic of South Africa (Kwa-Zulu Natal, Champagne, Castle Hotel, Winterton 1600 m, 12-13. II. 1998, at light, G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from Transvaal and the male holotype was re-described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The specimen studied is browner than the type and has brownish cream forewing dorsum.

Distribution. *X. despiens* is known from South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal) and Tanzania (RAZOWSKI, 2014).

Thiodia HÜBNER, [1825]

Thiodia is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region; AARVIK (2004) placed his new species, *excavana* in *Thiodia* with a convincing comment. A new species described below is also Namibian.

Thiodia actuosa (MEYRICK, 1913), **comb. n.**

This species was originally described in *Eucosma* HÜBNER, 1823 from Mpumalanga, South Africa and its paratype was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The female genitalia of that species are very similar to those of *T. excavana* AARVIK, 2004 but the adults differ slightly in colouration. The two may be conspecific.

Thiodia gracilia sp. n.

Fig. 32, 69, 116, 117

Diagnosis. *T. gracilia* is closely related to *T. excavana*, but can be distinguished from the former chiefly by the presence of a grey line along the termen and its very slender aedeagus. The sclerites of the ductus bursae are much shorter in *gracilia*, the ductus seminalis is submedian, and a signum absent.

Etymology. The name refers to the shape of the aedeagus; Latin: *gracilis* – slender.

Holotype male: “Namibia Nat. Park, Waterberg, M. 1330, 10. IV. 2009, legit G. Bassi”; GS 6433. **Paratype female** from Namibia, Tsumeb (Sachsenheim bei Namutomi Gate, 1000 m, at light, 7. IV. 2009, G. BASSI; GS 6452). GBC.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax whitish cream, labial palpus grey along middle. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour pale cream sprinkled brownish grey; costal strigulae whitish; divisions brown grey; ocellus and posterosubcostal area yellowish cream; inner spots and lines of ocellus present. Markings brownish grey, represented by remnants of basal blotch and median fascia. Cilia white scaled grey. Hindwing grey; cilia whiter.

Variation. Female forewing broader than in male, not expanding terminad.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Uncus minute; socii vestigial; basal half of valva broad, neck and ventral incision distinct; sacculus with long, sharp terminal process; cucullus oval, bristled; aedeagus very slender, pointed terminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69). Sterigma oval, broadening terminally, concave apically; sclerite of antrum fused with posterior sclerite of ductus bursae (?cingulum); signum absent.

Gypsonoma MEYRICK, 1895

Gypsonoma includes over 40 species distributed in the Palaearctic (over 20 species), Nearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions. Three African species (*G. opsonoma* (MEYRICK, 1918), *G. paradelta* (MEYRICK, 1925), *M. scenica* (MEYRICK, 1911)) are illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2012) provided comments on *Gypsonoma*, along with the description *G. scolopiae* from Kenya, and listed the known species. AARVIK (2008) reviewed *G. paradelta* (MEYRICK, 1925), which has peculiar genitalia, and compared it with *G. penthetria* DIAKONOFF, 1992 from Madagascar. It is likely that a few species originally placed in different genera (e.g., *Eucosma*) belong to this genus. Redescriptions of *Gypsonoma* were presented by RAZOWSKI (1989, 2003).

G. paradelta, *G. penthetria* DIAKONOFF, 1992, and *G. brunnhimation*, sp. n., differ considerably from the remaining congeners and may require a new genus.

Gypsonoma scenica (MEYRICK, 1911)

Figs 33, 70, 118, 119

Material examined. Sixteen specimens from South Africa (3 males from Royal Natal Park, Tendele Camp, 26. X. 2003, PRZYBYŁOWICZ; GS 35140; 7 specimens from KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 6-13. XII. 2004, leg. Marek KOPEĆ, GS 35133; one specimen from same locality, 1550 m, 3. IV. 1998 leg. G. BASSI; GS 6367; GBC; and 2 males and 4 females, identical labels; GS 35133, 35134, 35138; 35139; ISEZ).

Description. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head reddish cream, frons whitish, labial palpus reddish brown; thorax cream with black markings and reddish end of tegula. Forewing almost uniformly broad throughout; costa convex basally; termen indistinctly concave and rather not oblique. Ground colour white with pale reddish suffusions especially in terminal part of wing, with rust strigulae and lines. Basal area convex, dark grey with black suffusions and markings and some rust and refractive spots; median fascia and terminal area grey with black, red and refractive marks. Cilia black-brown. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia paler.

Variation. Females with more or less dark markings. Male (16 mm) paler than female with browner forewing markings, brownish strigulae and grey-brown hindwing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Socii broad; valva broad with rather long, flat ventral incision and distinct horn; sacculus with terminal angle; cucullus short; aedeagus broad, shorter than sacculus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 70). Sterigma moderately short, rounded proximally with small median prominence of distal edge and distinct lateral folds; sclerite of antrum weak; proximal part of ductus bursae broad; base of ductus seminalis at 1/4 of latter; signa well developed.

Remarks. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the male holotype of *scenica* which was described from Haenertsburg, Limpopo.

***Gypsonoma projecta* (MEYRICK, 1921), comb. n.**

Figs 34, 120

Material examined. One male from South Africa (Drakensberg Part, Cathedral peak, Didima 1400 m, 26. XI.-2.XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35135; ISEZ).

Remarks. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the female holotype from Rivtvei, KwaZulu-Natal under the original combination, *Eucosma projecta*. In the NHML there is an undissected identically labelled male from the same locality, and the examined specimen is a good match with the latter. *Gypsonoma projecta* is related to *G. opsonoma* (MEYRICK, 1918) from Pretoria but can be distinguished by its colouration and genitalia (i.e., browner forewing and distinct ventral incision of the valva).

Description of male genitalia (Fig. 34). Socii broad; sacculus gradually convex with small posterior prominence; ventral incision of valva short, deep; cucullus short; aedeagus large, moderately broad.

***Gypsonoma penthestes* sp. n.**

Figs 35, 121

Diagnosis. *G. penthestes* is related to *G. opsonoma* (MEYRICK, 1918) from Pretoria, but *penthestes* has a distinct ventral incision of the valva and a shorter aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to colouration of the adult; from Greek: penthos – a sorrow.

Holotype male: “RSA, TVL, Strada Barberton, 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km Nord Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1998, G. BASSI”; GS 6386. GBC.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish; tegula browner. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour greyish cream, densely scaled olive grey; costal strigulae concolorous with ground colour, small; divisions weak, brownish grey; suffusions brownish grey, dorsal strigulae darker. Markings brownish with browner parts: basal blotch preserved chiefly at dorsum; median fascia reduced to dorsal stripe; apex brownish. Cilia (damaged) brownish. Hindwing pale brownish, cilia (damaged) paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Socii broad; valva broad to neck; sacculus straight; ventral incision shallow; cucullus short, rounded; aedeagus fairly short, straight.

Female unknown.

***Gypsonoma brunnhimation* sp. n.**

Figs 36, 122

Diagnosis. In facies, *G. brunnhimation* resembles *Crocidosma thematica* (MEYRICK, 1918), but *brunnhimation* has brown forewing markings and a brown hindwing. This species has a long neck of the valva and elongate socii, the latter resembling those of *G. paradelta*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of the moth; Latin: brunnea – brown, Greek – himation – a coat.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Cameroun Mt. Cameroun, Buea, M 1090, 9 Novembre; Sped. G. BASSI Ott-Nov. 1986, Cameroun”; GS 6491; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax yellowish cream, labial palpus white terminally, brownish to middle laterally. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa bent at base, straight otherwise; termen damaged. Ground colour creamish, spotted and suffused brownish; remnants of cilia creamish (at tornus). Hindwing brown, cilia creamer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 36). Top of tegumen convex; socius slender, drooping; gnathos sclerites present; basal half of valva broad; sacculus somewhat convex; subtriangular prominence at ventral part of posterior edge of basal cavity; neck of valva long; cucullus small with strong submarginal spines and a row of marginal spines; aedeagus broad with short ventral termination.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. This species differs considerably from the remaining representatives of *Gypsonoma* both in the facies and male genitalia, especially in socii and neck of the valva which resemble those of *Eucosma* HÜBNER, 1823.

Gypsonoma paradelta (MEYRICK, 1925)

Fig. 71, 123

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three specimens from the Republic of South Africa (TLV, road Barberton, 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km Nord Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1995; GS 6416; CP, Tsitsicama For.[est], 3. II. 1995, leg. A. CASALE; Cape Province, Wilderness N.P., 4. II. 1998, lux; GS 6415; GBC).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 71). Cup-shaped part of sterigma almost uniformly broad, concave posteriorly; postostial sterigma convexly rounded with median process directed proximally; sclerite of antrum approximately as long as anteostial sterigma; ductus seminalis originating in median part of ductus bursae; signa fairly large.

R e m a r k s. The genitalia of the specimens examined compare well with the type series. The female from Kenya illustrated by AARVIK (2008) differs from the material examined, especially in the transversely-rounded sterigma and subterminal position of the ductus seminalis, and resemble those illustrated by DIAKONOFF (1992) for *G. penthetria*.

Epiblema HÜBNER, [1825]

Epiblema is widely distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions and includes over 90 species. It was previously unrecorded from tropical Africa. Redescriptions are by RAZOWSKI (1968, 2003) and HORAK (2006), with colour illustrations of European adults by RAZOWSKI (2003).

Epiblema didimum sp. n.

Figs 37, 124

D i a g n o s i s. *E. didimum* is closely related to *E. foenellum* (LINNAEUS, 1758) from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, but *E. didimum* is distinguished by its smaller uncus,

broader *socii*, larger membranous hairy lobe from the posterior edge of the basal cavity, strongly reduced horn; and the shape of the forewing – slenderer, more expanding, with, broad, rounded apex, and more oblique termen.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to great similarity to *foenellum*; derived from Greek word *didymoi* – a twin.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Republic of South Africa, Royal Natal National Park, Tendele Camp 1600 m, 28°43’S 28°56’E, at light, 27. X. 2003, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35163”; ISEZ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head pale brown, thorax dark brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa almost straight with male costal fold reaching its middle; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, relatively straight. Ground colour brownish grey, glossy, preserved in form of dense transverse strigulation. Markings dark brown, completely diffuse. Cilia brown. Hindwing pale brown; cilia cream brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 37). Uncus small; socius broad; basal part of valva broad with broad hairy lobe from posterior edge of basal cavity and strongly reduced horn; neck of valva short; cucullus with well developed ventral lobe; aedeagus short; vesica with numerous cornuti.

Female unknown.

***Brachioxena* DIAKONOFF, 1968**

Three African species and one Oriental (*B. pakistanella* (AMSEL, 1968) are assigned to *Brachioxena*. CLARKE (1958) figured the types of *B. psammacta* (MEYRICK, 1908) from Transvaal and *B. sparactis* (MEYRICK, 1928) from Uganda; RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the type of the South African *B. lutrocopa* (MEYRICK, 1914); and RAZOWSKI & al. (2010) illustrated that of *B. niveipalpis* (MEYRICK, 1938) from the Belgian Congo. The last two species are closely related to each other, whereas *psammacta* and *lutrocopa* are either very closely related or synonymous; however, on basis of the examined material it is difficult to determine this. For the time being I am retaining both names.

***Brachioxena lutrocopa* (MEYRICK, 1914)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four specimens from Tanzania (Serengeti Seronera Wildlife Lodge, 14-17. II. 1989, G. BASSI & SCARAMOZZINO; GBC).

R e m a r k s. The examined specimens are fairly large (wing span 15-16 mm) and have yellowish cream dorsal half of wing and brownish costal half; the female is darker than the males.

***Strepsicrates* MEYRICK, 1888**

Strepsicrates includes over 30 species distributed chiefly in the Australian region and Oceania, but a few species are known from the Oriental region and three from the Palearctic. Five species from the Afrotropical region were either described or transferred to this genus: *S. sinuosa* (MEYRICK, 1917) from South Africa; *S. penechra* (DIAKONOFF, 1989) from Madagascar (described in *Spilonota* STEPHENS, 1834); and *S. melanastraptis* (DIAKONOFF, 1969), **comb. n.** (described in *Neohermenias* DIAKONOFF, 1966) from the Seychelles. The female genitalia of holotype of *melanastraptis* figured originally do not differ from those of *S. sinuosa*; hence, it likely that the two species are synonymous.

***Strepsicrates ?sinuosa* (MEYRICK, 1917)**

Fig. 72, 125

Material examined. One female from Republic of South Africa (Limpopo, Haenertsburg Mogoebaskloof Gateway, 1035 m, 10. XII. 2011, G. BASSI; GS 6321; GBC).

Remarks. Female genitalia of the examined specimen are identical with *S. sinuosa* examined by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2013) from KwaZulu-Natal but the facies are quite different (see Fig. 72).

***Strepsicrates badplaasia* sp. n.**

Figs 38, 126

Diagnosis. *S. badplaasia* is closely related to *C. penechra* (DIAKONOFF, 1989) from Madagascar and La Réunion, but *badplaasia* has a large white area along the dorsum and lacks a ventral process with a spine from ventral lobe of the cucullus.

Etymology. The name refers to the name of the type locality.

Holotype male: “RSA, TVL, Strada Barberton, 1200 m, Badplaas ca 20 km Nord Badplaas, 26-27. III. 1998, leg. G. GASSI”; GS 6340; GBC.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head brownish grey, labial palpus brown; thorax grey medially, whiter posteriorly with brown tegula. Forewing slightly expanding in posterior half; male costal fold to middle; termen indistinctly convex. Dorsum white, sprinkled grey and black in basal part, brownish white beyond tornal blotch, which is brown. Remaining part of wing brown with dark brown diffuse marks expanding at base and before middle dorsally. Costal strigulae brownish white, divisions brown; ocellus indistinct. Cilia brown, whiter towards tornus. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 38). Tegumen broad terminally, slightly concave at middle; uncus arms strong; socius small, rounded; valva typical of the genus, tapering towards cucullus; the latter with broad, setose ventral lobe and strong pulvinus; aedeagus simple.

Female unknown.

***Herpystis* MEYRICK, 1911**

Herpystis is known from the Afrotropical, Oriental, and Australian regions and is represented by 14 species. In Africa there are two species from the Seychelles discussed by DIAKONOFF (1969), who also redescribed the genus commenting its relationship to *Spilonota*. HORAK (2006) discussed its status and treated the genus as ‘unassigned to genus-group’. Recently, RAZOWSKI (2013) described *H. isolata* from Nigeria and one species is described below.

***Herpystis pleinocolor* sp. n.**

Figs 39, 127

Diagnosis. *H. pleinocolor* is closely related to *H. isolata*, but *pleinocolor* has an orange posterior part of the forewing and longer socii.

Etymology. The specific name refers to colouration of the forewing; Greek: plein – more, Latin: color – colour.

Holotype male: "Cameroun; Dint EfoK 40 km NE Yaounde, 29-31 Ottobre 1986", leg. G. BASSI"; GS 6489. Paratypes 4 identically coloured specimens, not dissected; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8.5 mm. Head rust, black-brown laterally; thorax blackish with refractive marks. Forewing slender, not expanding terminad; costa straight; termen convex beneath middle. Wing black with numerous bluish refractive dots except for terminal part, which is yellow orange with a few black dashes. Costal strigulae and ocellus absent. Cilia concolorous with posterior part of wing, creamer towards tornus. Hindwing transparent whitish, scaled brownish grey, brownish grey on peripheries; cilia paler than posterior area of wing.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratypes paler than holotype with traces of dark markings.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39). Terminal part of tegumen weakly sclerotized, rounded posteriorly; socius long; valva long, expanding terminad, without neck; elongate, long hairy patch in basal cavity; sacculus small, convex; distinct ventrocaudal spine from cucullus; aedeagus small, slender, tapering terminally; vesica with about 15 cornuti.

Female unknown.

Unplaced Eucosmini

Eucosma inscita MEYRICK, 1913

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One specimen from Republic of South Africa (Cape Province, Wilderness N.P., 4. II. 1996, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6400; GBC).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Mpumalanga, RSA; the holotype was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). Assignment to a proper genus is needed.

Eucosma marmara MEYRICK, 1909

Fig. 73

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two specimens from Republic of South Africa (a male from Free State, Clarens, 1750 m, 10. II. 1996, lux; GS 6437; GBC; and a female from Stellenbosch, Brain, II. 1921, Coll. JANSE; GS 23167; coll. TMP).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 73). Papillae anales broadening proximally; apophyses fairly short; sterigma plate-shaped, rather short, rounded proximally; antrum weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae moderately long; cingulum indistinct; ductus seminalis postmedian; signa absent.

R e m a r k s. The holotype male (Guenteng, Pretoria, coll. JANSE) was described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007), and the female was previously unknown. *Eucosma marmara* remains unassigned to a genus, but it is most similar to *Thiodia* HÜBNER, [1825]; AARVIK (2004) correctly placed his similar new species, *excavana*, in *Thiodia*.

Grapholitini

Dracontogena DIAKONOFF, 1970

Dracontogena was revised by KARISCH (2005) and AARVIK & al. (2012); the genus includes 15 species. This is an exclusively Afrotropical genus distributed throughout Africa.

In facies, *Dracontogena* is similar to *Multiquestia* KARISCH, 2005 which was revised by AARVIK & KARISCH (2009).

***Dracontogena solii* AARVIK & KARISCH, 2012**

Material examined. One female from Cameroon (Cameroon Mt 1870, First Hut Buea side, 22. X. 1986, at light, G. BASSI; GS 6435; GBC).

Remarks. *D. solii* was described from Tanzania, Kenya, and Zimbabwe with the data on variation of its sterigma.

***Coccothera* MEYRICK, 1914**

Coccothera MEYRICK, 1914 was described for *Grapholitha spissana* (ZELLER, 1852) from South Africa; MEYRICK described *Laspeyresia victrix*, which was transferred to *Coccothera* by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). *Cirriphora* OBRAZTSOV, 1951, a synonym of *Coccothera*, was proposed for the Palaearctic *Grapholitha pharaonana* KOLLAR, 1858 which differs only slightly from *C. victrix* (the latter may be its junior synonym). DIAKONOFF (1968a) described another Afrotropical species, *C. ferrifracta*, from Ghana; RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2010) described *C. triorbis* and *C. carolae* from Ethiopia. Redescriptions of the genus are by DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV (1968), RAZOWSKI (1989) as *Cirriphora*, and DIAKONOFF (1968a) as *Coccothera*.

***Coccothera victrix* (MEYRICK, 1918)**

Material examined. Two specimens from Republic of South Africa (C.P.: Oudshoorn, “Kango Bergoord”, 500 m, 3-II. 1996, G. BASSI; GS 6393, 6401; GBC).

Remarks. The oldest specific name in this genus is *C. spissana*, the type of which is unknown to me. There are two undissected females identified as *victrix* in the NHML which differ in facies from *victrix*. DIAKONOFF (1968c) compared his *C. ferrifracta* to *spissana* and stated that those species differ by the markings (*ferrifracta* lacks the metallic markings of the forewing).

***Endotera* AGASSIZ, 2011**

Endotera was recently proposed for the Kenyan *E. nodi* AGASSIZ. A second species in the genus was described in *Laspeyresia* but subsequently transferred to *Coccothera* by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007); one new species is described below.

Endotera areata* (MEYRICK, 1918), **comb. n.*

Fig. 40

Remarks. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the female of this species which is similar to that of *nodi*. Examination of the male genitalia of a South African specimen (coll. TMP) confirms the assignment to *aerata* to *Endotera*. *E. aerata* was described in *Laspeyresia* HÜBNER, [1825].

Description of male genitalia (Fig. 40). Tegumen and gnathos typical of the genus; valva uniformly broad with atrophied neck; cucullus proximally limited by oblique fold extending ventrally, hairy, without a spine; aedeagus rather long, weakly tapering terminad, distinctly curved.

***Endotera subseparata* sp. n.**

Figs 41, 128

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *E. subseparata* is similar to the Nigerian *Amabrana plumbata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, but *subseparata* has a brownish ground colour of the forewing, almost uniformly broad valva, and a straight sacculus. *E. subseparata* differs from its congeners by a lack of the ventroproximal fold limiting the cucullus; from *E. areata* it differs by its convexly rounded caudal edge of the cucullus with a subdorsal lobe terminating in a spine.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to distinct shape of the valva; Latin: sub – under, separata – separated.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Cameroun Mt. Cameroun, Buea M. 1090 22-24 Octobre; Sped. G. BASSI Ott-Nov. 1986, Cameroun”; GS 6474. **Paratype male:** “Cameroun; Dint Efok 40 km NE Yaounde, 29-31 Ottobre 1986”, leg. G. BASSI”; GS 6482; both GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish, vertex more rust, labial palpus grey white terminally; thorax brownish with brown marks. Forewing slender, not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen incised beneath apex, weakly oblique. Ground colour rust brown sprinkled white, white beyond mid-termen. Markings rust brown, dark brown along costa: basal blotch divided in a few parts; median fascia atrophying dorsally; subterminal fascia pale rust with series of black strigulae. Cilia pale brownish, mixed white towards tornus. Hindwing dark brown; cilia brownish cream.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype with brownish ground colour without white parts and stronger, dark brown markings of forewing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 41). Tegumen slightly convex in middle terminally; valva broad with atrophied neck; cucullus broader than valva, convex ventrocaudally, hairy, without oblique ventroproximal fold but with distinct caudal spine; aedeagus small, slender.

Female unknown.

***Leguminivora* OBRAZTSOV, 1960**

Leguminivora is widely distributed except for the New World. It was redescribed by DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV (1968), RAZOWSKI (1989), and HORAK (2006).

***Leguminivora anthracotis* (MEYRICK, 1913), comb. n.**

Figs 42, 129

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30-III-1998, lux, Leg. G. BASSI; GS 6322; GBC).

Description of male genitalia (Fig. 42). Tegumen broad posteriorly with small medioapical prominence; socius small, long, hairy; valva broad; neck short, broad with shallow ventral incision; sacculus weakly convex postmedially; cucullus large, rounded; aedeagus long, slender, curved before middle.

R e m a r k s. This species was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) under its original generic name *Laspeyresia* HÜBNER, [1825] (a synonym of *Cydia* HÜBNER, [1825]), but the position of the tegumen in an old genitalia slide was insufficiently clear to identify the genus.

***Fulcrifera* DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV, 1968**

Fulcrifera is widely distributed in the Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical regions, and a single species is recorded from Australia. In the Afrotropical region there are several very similar species that show very slight external and genital differences; *F. psamminitis* (MEYRICK, 1913) is an exception with very distinct male genitalia (see below). In Africa *Fulcrifera* is distributed from Cabo Verde to the Republic of South Africa and north to Saudi Arabia.

***Fulcrifera incrassa* sp. n.**

Figs 43, 130

D i a g n o s i s. *F. incrassa* is related to *F. periculosa*, but *incrassa* can be distinguished by its longer, straight aedeagus, larger fulcrum, and very broad cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers refers to the broad forewings; Latin: *incrassa* – thickened.

H o l o t y p e. male: “RSA. TVL. Kruger N.P., 16.II. 1996, M.600, Dint. Pretoriuskop, Leg. Graziano BASSI”; GS 6436; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing broad, expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; apex short, pointed; termen not oblique to beyond middle, gently concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream with slight yellowish brown admixture; transverse strigulation and spots yellowish brown; costal stigulae whitish; divisions and two oblique lines from costa brownish; ocellus concolorous with ground colour with three blackish inner spots and weak refractive lines. Cilia (damaged) cream. Hindwing pale brown cream; cilia creamer.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a (Fig. 43). Posterior edge of tegumen rather short, hairless; valva broad; sacculus slightly convex; neck vestigial; cucullus very broad with dorsal lobe larger than ventral lobe and small ventroproximal group of spines; aedeagus moderately long, weakly tapering terminad with subterminal thorn dorsally; fulcrum large with distinct posterior lobes.

Female unknown.

***Fulcrifera periculosa* (MEYRICK, 1913)**

Fig. 44, 131

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Tanzania (Serengeti Wildlife Ldg., 14-17 -II- 1989, BASSI & SCARAMOZZINO; GS 6458; GBC).

R e m a r k s. *F. periculosa* was described from Limpopo, South Africa; the lectotype male was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The male genitalia of this species (Fig. 44) are similar to those of *F. aphrospila*, but those of the latter have long hairy socii. The specimen examined has an aedeagus and ventroproximal spines of the cucullus similar to those of *aphrospila*, but the specimen differs from *aphrospila* by its elongate forewing apex (as in *periculosa*).

***Fulcrifera aphrospila* (MEYRICK, 1921)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three males and two females from Republic of South Africa (Royal Natal N.P. Tendele Camp 1600 m, 9. X. 2003, 26. X. 2003, Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ, M. KOPEĆ; GS 35164, 35146, 35153, 35157, 35158; ISEZ).

Fulcrifera boavistae sp. n.

Figs 45, 74, 132, 133

D i a g n o s i s. *F. boavistae* is related to *F. periculosa* but can be distinguished chiefly by longer, straighter aedeagus and slenderer fulcrum arms, which have a long area of rather thin thorns. The female genitalia of this species are similar to those of *F. dierama* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012 from Nigeria, but the postostial plates of the sterigma in *boavistae* are much shorter.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, the Island of Boavista.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Cabo Verde, Ilha Boavista, Rabil. Lux, 2-8. X. 2004, Legit Graziano BASSI”; GS 6535. Paratypes 5 identically labelled males and 10 females (one from Island of Sa/lo Vicenta, Monte Verde, 750 m, 12-14. X. 2004, G. BASSI, GS 6537. GBC).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa indistinctly convex; apex short; termen concave beneath apex, slightly oblique. Ground colour grey with whiter shades chiefly along middle of wing; brownish grey lines extending from dorsum; costal strigulae whitish, divisions blackish grey; two divisions extending in form of lines (median and at 3/4 of costa); ocellus ill-defined with 2-3 blackish spots; dorsal patch rudimentary. Cilia whitish, greyer near apex. Hindwing whitish, tinged pale brownish on peripheries; cilia white.

V a r i a t i o n. Paler and darker specimens, forewings with more or less distinct strigulation, some sprinkled whitish, three with hindwing brownish grey.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a (Fig. 45). Tegumen broad apically; valva broad with ill-defined neck; cucullus large, convex caudally with distinct ventral lobe; aedeagus slender, pointed ventroterminally with a few minute dorsal thorns beyond middle.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a (Fig. 74). Cup-shaped sterigma very short, postostial sterigma forming two plates; antrum slender; signa unequal sized.

R e m a r k s. Three specimens not included in the type series are larger than the holotype (14-15 mm) and have a slightly longer forewing apex, a larger, yellower ocellus with distinct black inner spots, and a greyer, more densely strigulate forewing. In the specimen with GS 6538 the small dorsal thorns of the aedeagus is replaced by an elongate process, which is considered infraspecific variation.

Fulcrifera phruda (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012), **comb. n.**

Figs 46, 134

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Cameroon (Est of “Doune”, 612 m, 02-05. XI. 1986, leg. G. BASSI; GS 6472; GBC). Sixteen specimens from the Republic of South Africa (Free State, Witteberg, 11.II. 1996, M. 1750, lux, G. BASSI“; GS 6424; one male from KwaZulu- Natal, Chatkin Peak, Littleberg Winterton 2300 m, 13-II-1996; GS 6451; GBC; 12 males and females from Royal Natal NP (Tendele Camp 1600 m, 26. X. 2003; Drakensberg Park, Cathedral Peak, Didima 1400 m, M. KOPEĆ, same locality, 1600 m., Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ; GS 35145-35157; ISEZ).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male genitalia (Fig. 46). Tegumen broad posteriorly; socii small, sublateral; valva broad with short, weak neck; cucullus subovoid with ventroproximal

edge almost straight, marked by broad group of spines; aedeagus fairly long with dorso-lateral subterminal lobe; fulcrum consisting of two short, thorny lobes.

Remarks. *F. phruda* was described in *Cydia* based on a single female from the Bendel State, Nigeria. A series of specimens of both sexes provides evidence that *phruda* should be transferred to *Fulcrifera*.

***Fulcrifera namutomi* sp. n.**

Figs 75, 135

Diagnosis. *F. namutomi* resembles *F. dierama* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012 from Nigeria, but *namutomi* can be distinguished by its very large postostial sterigma.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, the Namutomi Camp.

Holotype female: "Namibia. Etosha N.P., Namutomi Camp, M. ca 1000 m, 8. IV. 2009, Legit G. BASSI"; GS 6376; GBC.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing broadest medially; costa uniformly convex; apex rounded; termen slightly concave beneath apex, convex postmedially. Wing olive grey densely sprinkled ochreous and dark grey; costal strigulae numerous, small, whitish from beyond middle; divisions brownish; ocellus tinged ochreous, with two blackish inner spots and posterior refractive line. Markings absent. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing broad, brownish paler basally; cilia pale brownish.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 75). Ovipositor short but apophyses rather long; cup-shaped part of sterigma small, postostial sterigm large, expanding posteriorly forming two rounded terminal lobes; cingulum a small posterior sclerite; blades of signa slender. Subgenital sterinite with elongate posterior parts and weak proximal part.

***Fulcrifera psamminitis* (MEYRICK, 1913)**

Figs 76, 137

Material examined. Twelve specimens from Namibia (Etosha N.P., Halaliokakuejo, 1000 m, 2-IV-2009; Natosh, Namutomi Camp, 1000 m, 8-IV-2009; Grootfontein, 1300 m, 6-IV-2009; Tsuneb, Sachsenheim bei Namutomi Gate; all G. BASSI; GS 6344, 6345, 6370, 6374, 2413, 2416, 2471; GBC).

Biology. In Namibia this species was collected at the altitudes of 1000-1300 m; RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2008) recorded it from open savanna and shrubland in Mozambique.

Remarks. *F. psamminitis* is probably widely distributed in the southern and south-eastern part of Africa as it is known from RSA (Pretoria, Gauteng; type of *psamminitis*), Namibia (above data), and Mozambique. The only specimen from Cameroon ("Doune", East District, 612 m, 2-5-XI-1986) differs from the South African specimens in having a shorter forewing and a less curved aedeagus.

The female genitalia were described by RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2008) from a slide in which the genitalia were somewhat distorted by the slide mounted preparation; hence, a corrected description is as follows (Fig. 76): sterigma in form of a short proximal tube basally connected with the postostial part, which is concave along middle and followed by a weaker terminal sclerite.

Amabrana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012

Amabrana was described as a monotypic genus from Nigeria. The type-species is distinct externally, but has male genitalia very similar to those of *A. yauondeae* described below. The genus is probably widely distributed in the southern part of Africa as it was known from two states in Nigeria (Bendel and Anambra) and in Cameroon. *Amabrana* was originally placed in Grapholitini but some characters suggest it may belong in Enarmoniini.

Amabrana yauondeae sp. n.

Figs 47, 136

Diagnosis. *A. yauondeae* is related to *A. plumbata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, but it is distinguished by its broad forewing and long, slender valva.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

Holotype male: "Dint. EfoK, [ca] 40 km. NE Yauonde' 29-31 Ottobre; Sped. E. BASSI, Ott-Nou 1986, Cameroun"; GS 6531; GBC.

Description. Wing span 12 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus and frons whitish; thorax brown proximally, creamish otherwise, with slight rust admixture beyond brown part. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa curved basally; termen not oblique, indistinctly concave beneath apex. Ground colour greyish cream, weakly strigulated grey in dorsal area, brown along costa, tinged cream along middle; three pairs of fine white costal strigulae beyond mid-costa and one strigula subapically; divisions dark brown, diffuse; creamish area marked by a few blackish strips beyond median cell costomedially; ocellus represented by three blackish dots. Cilia brownish. Hindwing dark brown; cilia brownish cream, browner basally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 47). Tegumen slender, triangular terminally; subscaphium comprised of two large elongate sclerites; valva rather slender, long; sacculus weakly convex; neck absent; cucullus long, densely bristled with atropied ventral lobe, armoured by subdorsal prominence terminating in a spine; aedeagus long, slender, protruding ventroterminally.

Female unknown.

Acanthoclita DIAKONOFF, 1982

Mesotes DIAKONOFF, 1988, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., N. ser., (24)2: 172; *Mesotis* [sic!], ibid.: 173. Type-species: *Mesotes pectinata* DIAKONOFF, 1988 (Madagascar) (praeoccupied by *Mesotes*, 1862, Arch. Zool. Anat. Physiol. Genova, 2: 306). *Muhabbetina* KOÇAK, 2006, Centre für Ent. Studies. Miscell. Papers, 99(12): 7 – nom. n. for *Mesotes* DIAKONOFF 1988.

Several species of *Acanthoclita* were described from the Oriental and Australian regions, and two species are known from Madagascar, originally described in *Mesotes*.

Acanthoclita pectinata (DIAKONOFF, 1988), **comb. n.**

Material examined. Three males from Madagascar (Nosy Be' Bemoco, 30-X. - 5-XI. 2012, G. BASSI; GS 6301, 6302; GBC).

Remarks. *A. pectinata* was described in the genus *Mesotes* DIAKONOFF from Madagascar; RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) recorded it from the Anambra State, Nigeria.

***Coniostola* DIAKONOFF, 1961**

RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) transferred three MEYRICK species described in *Eucosma* to this genus. One of them is synonymous (see below), and the females of *C. calculosa* and *C. lobostola* are newly described. The assignment of *E. symbola* MEYRICK, 1909 to this genus requires confirmation based on the female genitalia.

***Coniostola stereoma* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

Figs 77, 138

Material examined. Three specimens from Cabo Verde (Ilha São Antão, Bocca de Coruja, 13-14 - X- 2004); one male from Kenya (Naro Moru, 1950 m, 18-XI - 4-XII – 1984); one female from Madagascar (Nosy Be', Bemoco, 30-X. - 5-XI. 2012; GS 6303) (all collected by G. BASSI); one specimen from Reunion (St Gilles les Bains, 4-11. VIII. 2000; GBC); and two females from South Africa (Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve, 9. X. 2003, Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ; GS 35160, ISEZ).

Remarks. *C. stereoma* was described from Bengal, India; DIAKONOFF (1961) recorded it from Seychelles and proposed that the Javan *Eucosma eriomis* MEYRICK, 1933 was a junior synonym. His figure of female genitalia, however, is incomplete.

Eucosma calculosa MEYRICK, 1913, **syn. n.**, was transferred to *Coniostola* by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). I examined male and female genitalia of the South African specimens which externally fit the holotype. The latter (Fig. 77) has a slender ductus bursae with a small median sclerite, broad basal part of the ductus seminalis, and a somewhat different postostial sterigma.

***Coniostola lobostola* (MEYRICK, 1918)**

Fig. 78

RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) transferred this species from *Eucosma* to *Coniostola* and illustrated the male genitalia of the holotype. The female genitalia of the South African specimen from the Transvaal Museum Collection confirm that transfer is correct. *C. lobostola* is closely related to *stereoma* from which it may be distinguished by the shorter sterigma and a presence of sclerites in the posterior part of the ductus bursae.

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 78). Ovipositor typical of the genus; postostial sterigma weakly sclerotized, broad, concave posteriorly; sclerite in posterior part of ductus bursae; sclerite at base of ductus seminalis complete.

***Thylacogaster* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

DIAKONOFF (1988) described *Thylacogaster* as “a peculiar genus of uncertain affinity” without any comparative diagnosis, but placed it near *Coniostola* DIAKONOFF, 1961 in Eucosmini. RAZOWSKI & al. (2010) and RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) followed that placement, and RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2012) transferred it to Grapholitini. Species of *Thylacogaster* show some grapholitine characters as figured by DIAKONOFF (1988), but they also share some similarity with those of Enarmoniini, e.g.. *Helictophanes* MEYRICK, 1881; hence, *Thylacogaster* probably belongs to Enarmoniini.

The following species are included in *Thylacogaster*: *T. acanthoda* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, from Nigeria; *T. bendelana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, from Ni-

geria; *T. cyanophaea* (MEYRICK, 1928), from Tanganyika; *T. garcinivora* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2012, from Kenya; *T. monospora* (MEYRICK, 1939) from the Belgian Congo (re-described by RAZOWSKI & al., 2010); *T. primaria* sp. n., from Cameroon; and *T. rhodomenia* DIAKONOFF, 1988, from Madagascar.

***Thylacogaster primaria* sp. n.**

Fig. 79

Diagnosis. *T. primaria* is very similar to *T. bendelana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, but the former has one long white stripe of the forewing and lacks the pair of spines in the posterior part of the subgenital sternite.

Etymology. The name refers to a probable systematic position; Latin: one of the first.

Holotype female: "Est Dint." Doune", M 612, 02-05. XI. 1986; Sped. G. BASSI Ott-Nov 1986, Cameroun"; GS 6481; GBC.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head brown, frons rust, labial palpus white (in *bendelana* frons is brown-grey); thorax brown, tegula brownish white externally. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa indistinctly convex; termen damaged. Costal and dorsal parts of wing brown, brownish area from base to before termen pale ferruginous brown; termen brownish; costal strigulae slender, long, whitish, divisions brown; series of brown spots limiting apical area; white longitudinal strip along brown, dorsal area. Cilia damaged. Hindwing brown; cilia slightly paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 78). Ovipositor and apophyses posteriorles very long; cup-shaped part of sterigma distinctly expanding posteriorly followed by broad membrane; antrum also membranous; ductus bursae partly broken, long, in proximal part built of thick membrane; signa slender.

***Thylacogaster bendelana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012**

Figs 80, 140

Material examined. Nine females from Cameroon ("Doune" East District, 612 m, 2-5-XI-1986, GS 6521 and one from EfoK, 40 km NE Yauonde, 29-31. X. 1986, GS 6467; both leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. *T. bendelana* was described from Nigeria. In the original description, the illustration of the ductus bursae (fig. 68) is incorrect; in the present specimens (GS 6467, 6521) it is very long and very narrow, ca 1.5 longer than the apophysis posterior.

***Selania* STEPHENS, 1834**

Selania is a subtropical genus comprising about 15 species distributed chiefly in South Europe, North Africa, and South Asia. It was re-described by KOMAI (1999) and RAZOWSKI (1989, 2003).

***Selania leptota* sp. n.**

Figs 81, 82, 141, 142

Diagnosis. *S. leptota* is related to the North African *S. pallifrontana* (REBEL, 1912), but *leptota* has a broad proximal part of the sterigma, numerous spines in the posterior part of corpus bursae, and two small signa.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the image of the moth; Greek: leptotes – delicate.

H o l o t y p e f e m a l e: “Namibia, Keetmansdoorp M 927. lux, 07. XII. 2010, S 26°00S SE18°09'97”, Legit G. BASSI”; GS 6391. Paratype female, same label, GS 6418; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8 mm. Head and thorax olive grey. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; apex rounded; termen slightly incised beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour whitish grey with darker, more olive strigulation; costal strigulae whitish; divisions brownish grey; ocellus concolorous with ground color with three blackish, pale edged spots. Markings reduced to grey suffusion at ocellus and costal remnant of median fascia. Cilia mostly concolorous with costal divisions, whiter toward tornus, with black-brown basal line. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia whiter.

V a r i a t i o n. Wing span of paratype 12 mm. Forewing darker with distinct transverse strigulation; creamish, with diffuse dorsal blotch.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 81). Cup-shaped part of sterigma broad, shallow, postostial sterigma broad, weakly sclerotized; sclerite of median part of ductus bursae (?cingulum) large; corpus bursae elongate with two small, basally plate-shaped signa; ductus seminalis broad with sack-shaped base armed with ring of thorns and another posterior sack.

R e m a r k s. The genitalia of the paratype (Fig. 82) differ somewhat from those of the holotype in the shape of the cingulum and the ring of basal spines of the ductus seminalis.

Selania micula sp. n.

Figs 83, 143

D i a g n o s i s. *S. micula* is related to the North African *S. planifrontana* (REBEL, 1912) but is distinguished by its long sclerite of proximal part of the sterigma and membranous posterior part of the corpus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the posture of the moth; Latin: micula – a small crumb.

H o l o t y p e f e m a l e: “Tanzania, Arusha, 12-19. II. 1898, Legit BASSI et SCARAZZO”, GS 6462; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm. Head and thorax whitish scaled olive grey, thorax with grey markings. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa nearly straight; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour whitish, grey in costal and tornal area; costal strigulae whitish, white in posterior third of costa; divisions grey; dorsum strigulate whitish; ocellus white with two blackish spots. Cilia grey, whiter towards tornus. Hindwing pale brownish, whiter basally; cilia whitish.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 83). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, tapering proximally; postostial sterigma very large, long, rounded apically; ductus bursae broad with postbasal origin of ductus seminalis; signum absent.

Stenentoma DIAKONOFF, 1969

Stenentoma was erected to contain two species from Aldabra of which *S. onychosema* DIAKONOFF, 1969 is referable to a different genus. Based on the similarity of the male genitalia, South African *Eucosma bisecta* MEYRICK, 1918, and *Laspeyresia plectocosma* MEYRICK, 1921, were transferred to this genus by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). Based on facies and genitalia *Stenentoma monitrix* (MEYRICK, 1909), **comb. n.**, belongs to this genus. The female genitalia of *bisecta* are described below.

Stenentoma bisecta (MEYRICK, 1918)

Fig. 84

Material examined. Two specimens from Republic of South Africa (a male from Mariti Forest wz, 4-7. II. 1974 L. & G. VARI, and a female from Mariepskop, 15-24. III. 1965, POTGIETER E. & SON; TMP).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 84). Ovipositor and apophyses short; sterigma in form of scobinate membrane with two submedian posterior weak sclerites; vicinity of ostium bursae and antrum membranous; cingulum subterminal; signa moderately large funnels.

Stenentoma sp.

Figs 85, 144

Material examined. Female: "RSA, TVL Dint., Nylstroom, 16-17. III. 1998, M 1350, "Abba Game Lodge", lux, Leg. G. BASSI"; GS 6381; GBC.

Description. Wing span 11 mm. Head brownish, vertex brown, collar and labial palpus white; thorax whitish with two brownish postmedian spots, brown proximally. Forewing brownish cream marbled and spotted blackish brown; costal strigulae white; ocellar area white; remnants of markings blackish brown. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia cream brown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 85). Postostial sterigma in form of two short plates; proximal part of ductus bursae composed of strong membrane; blades of signa slender, basal parts broad.

Remarks. The specimen is most similar to *S. monitrix* (MEYRICK, 1909) but has the forewing more expanding terminally with a large white blotch at the tornus.

Cydia HÜBNER [1825]

Cydia has a worldwide distribution and is rich in species in the Afrotropical region; RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) recently described ten species from Nigeria. DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV (1968) revised the Russian fauna, and RAZOWSKI (2003) published the atlas of European species. Redescriptions of the genus are by DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV (1968), RAZOWSKI (1989), and KOMAI & HORAK (2006).

Cydia marientali sp. n.

Figs 48, 145

Diagnosis. In facies, *C. marientali* resembles *Rufeccopsis rufescens* (MEYRICK, 1913) of Neopotamiae (Olethreutini), but it has male genitalia typical of Grapholitini; the

abdominal scent organs resemble those of *Cydia* HÜBNER and *Leguminivora* OBRAZTSOV. I am including it to the former based on the shape of the terminal part of the tegumen. The aedeagus is of the *Cydia* type, but the cucullus is unique in shape.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name is based on the typical locality.

Holotype male: “Namibia, Mariental. M.09. XII.2010, S24°37'58 E17°57'23, Legit G. BASSI”; GS 6403; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head cream, labial palpus white, vertex and thorax pink cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; apex broadly rounded; termen oblique. Wing uniformly cream pink; costal strigulae whitish; divisions at median part of wing; two black dots at apex and one in ocellar area. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing cream, slightly mixed yellow terminally; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 48). Tegumen slender, tapering terminad with slender, fairly well sclerotized apical fold; sacculus slender, convex, long, hairy dorsally; neck of valva broad, ventral incision shallow; cucullus large, convex ventrally with subtriangular caudal prominence; aedeagus long, bent near zone, uniformly broad medially, slightly tapering posteriorly.

Female unknown.

Cydia campestris (MEYRICK, 1914)

Fig. 49, 146

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four females from Namibia (Waterberg N.P., 1330 m, 10.IV.2009; Sachsenheim near Namutomi Gate 1000 m, 7. I. 2009, GS 6396; Tshitikama Forest, 3. II. 1995, A. CASALE, GS 6409) and Cabo Verde (Ilha Boavista, Rabail, 2-8.X.2004; Ilha São Antão 230 m, Boca de Coruja, 13-14. X. 2007, at light; all leg. G. BASSI; GBC). One male from South Africa (Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve, 9. X. 2003, Ł. PRZYBYŁOWICZ, GS 35152; ISEZ).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Pretoria, RSA from a female; the holotype was re-described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The species is little variable: wing span 12-15 mm; females are more or less dark coloured; males are usually paler than females with black basal and costal suffusion of the forewing. This species is closely related to the Nigerian *C. lissa* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, but latter has a simple, shorter aedeagus and a larger ventral incision of the valve (Fig. 49). The known distribution in Africa is now extended to Namibia and Cabo Verde.

The following are synonyms of *campestris*: *Laspeyresia malesana* MEYRICK, 1920, **syn. n.**, from Madras, Coimbatore, India; and *Laspeyresia platydryas* MEYRICK, 1932, **syn. n.**, from Rhodesia (= Zimbabwe, Salisbury). *Laspeyresia plerota* (MEYRICK, 1921), was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) and synonymized with *campestris* by BROWN (2005).

Lathronympha MEYRICK, 1926

Lathronympha was proposed for the European species *Tortrix hypericana* HÜBNER [1796-1799] = *Pyralis strigana* FABRICIUS, 1775. Now six species are included, all Palearctic. Except for one East Palearctic species, all are known from southern Europe (RAZOWSKI, 2003). The genus is reported from the Afrotropical region for the first time.

***Lathronympha oios* sp. n.**

Figs 50, 147)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *L. oios* is similar to *hypericana*, but *oios* has a unicolorous dark cinnamon rust forewing and an atrophied ocellus; the male genitalia of *oios* are close to those of *L. balerici* DIAKONOFF, 1972, but those of *oios* have a distinct neck of the valva and a boaderer cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the occurrence in the African continent; Greek: *oios* – solitary.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “Cameroun Mt. Cameroun, 1670 m, First Hut Buea Side, 22.X.1986, lux, Legit G. BASSI”; GS 6488. Paratype one identically labelled male; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head, thorax and forewing cinnamon rust. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex to middle; apex rounded; termen moderately oblique, hardly convex. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 50). Tegumen rather broad terminally with short tip; sacculus weakly convex; neck of valva broad, ventral incision shallow; cucullus ovoid, densely hairy; aedeagus small, ventrally curved and constricted subterminally.

Female unknown.

***Thaumatotibia adidacta* sp. n.**

Figs 51, 148

D i a g n o s i s. *T. adidacta* is similar to *Cryptoschesis imitans* DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar, but *adidacta* has a unicolorous forewing and a shorter cucullus, at the base of which a minute ventral process occurs. From Magadascan *T. dolichogonia* DIAKONOFF, 1988 *T. adidacta* differs in the shape and colouration of the forewing, its shorter cucullus and aedeagus, and the upcurved distal part of the aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the difficulty in the identification of this moth; Greek: *a* – prefix expressing negation and *dididactos* – possible to learn.

H o l o t y p e m a l e: “W - Nigeria, Naro Moru, m 1950, 18.XI-4.XII. 1984, leg. BASSI”; GS 6496; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21.5 mm; head brownish, labial palpus and thorax brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa indistinctly convex; termen somewhat oblique, almost straight. Wing brownish with darker diffuse parts. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish, paler basally; cilia brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 51). Tegumen short, broad; basal cavity of valva large (in *imitans* short); sacculus almost straight ventrally; neck of valva reduced; cucullus ovoid, strongly setose; aedeagus slender, weakly curved postmedially with minute dorsopostmedian thorn and upcurved tip.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. In the shape of forewing and genitalia, *T. adidacta* is similar to the African *T. leucotreta* (MEYRICK, 1913), but the latter has a modified hindwing in the male. *T. adidacta* somewhat differs from *imitans*, for which DIAKONOFF, 1988 described the genus *Cryptoschesis* based on some differences in venation and valva. I refrain of a synonymizing *Cryptoschesis* with *Thaumatotibia* until more material is examined.

Thaumatotibia colivora (MEYRICK, 1932)

Material examined. Two males from Republic of South Africa (road Barberton – Badplaas, ca 20 km Badplaas, 26-27.III.1999; GS 6339; KwaZulu-Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30. III. 1998, GS 6446; Leg. G. BASSI; GBC).

Remarks. This species was described from Sierra Leone; CLARKE (1958) illustrated its type, and RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) recorded it from the Bendel State, Nigeria.

Cryptophlebia WALSINGHAM, 1900

Cryptophlebia is distributed worldwide with ten species documented from the Afrotropical region. Redescriptions are by KOMAI (1999, with list of species), RAZOWSKI (1989), and HORAK & KOMAI (2006).

Cryptophlebia rhizophora VÁRI, 1981

Material examined. Two males from Namibia (Tsuneb, 100 m, Sachsenheim near Namutomi Gate, 7. IV. 2009, G. BASII; GS 6323; GBC), and a male and female from South Africa (Drakensberg Park, Cathedral Peak, Didima 1400 m, 26. XI.-2. XII. 2004, M. KOPEĆ, GS 35147, 35148; ISEZ).

Remarks. This species was described from KwaZulu-Natal; two paratypes were examined. The male genitalia are very similar to those of *C. ombrodelta* (LOWER, 1898).

Grapholita TREITSCHKE, 1829

Grapholita has a world-wide distribution and in the Afrotropical region is represented by numerous species; recently RAZOWSKI (2012b) and RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2012) described seven new species from Congo and Nigeria, respectively.

Grapholita gameae sp. n.

Figs 52, 149

Diagnosis. *G. gameae* is related to *Grapholita euclera* (MEYRICK, 1921), **comb. n.** (described in *Laspeyresia* HÜBNER, [1825]), from South Africa and to the Nigerian *G. monogramma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012; from *G. monogramma*, *G. gameae* differs chiefly by having a longer aedeagus; from *G. euclera* it differs by having a weak ventral incision of the valva and rather straighter aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific name is based on the name of the type locality (Game Farm).

Holotype male: “Namibia, 50 km Noutio Ombundja, Game Farm, M. 1300 CA, 26-28. II. 1999, Legit G. BASSI”; GS 6326; GBC.

Description. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax olive brown-grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa hardly convex; termen straight to beyond middle. Ground colour paler than thorax with dense olive brown strigulation; dorsal patch brownish cream with three browner dividing lines; costa strigulae fine, whitish; divisions brown; ocellus weakly developed. Ternal blotch brown, apex paler. Cilia brownish, creamer at tornus. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 52). Tegumen large, convex apically; basal part of valva fairly broad; neck slender; sacculus rounded posteriorly; ventral incision of valva rather shallow;

cucullus elongate-triangular with distinct subterminal spines; aedeagus long, almost straight; cornuti ca 5 short spines.

Female unknown.

***Grapholita sabieae* sp. n.**

Figs 53, 150

Diagnosis. The male genitalia of *S. sabieae* resembles those of the Nigerian *G. cresson* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2012, but *sabieae* has a brownish colouration of the forewing (compared to the white and brown of *cresson*), two large marginal spines of the cucullus (lacking in *cresson*), and a strongly downcurved aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Lower Sabie Camp.

Holotype male: “RSA, TVL, Kruger NF, Lower Sabie Camp, lux, 23-26.III.1998, Leg. G. BASSI”; GS 6328; GBC.

Description. Wing span 12 mm. Head greyish cream; thorax darker, more brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen incised beneath apex convex medially, not oblique. Ground colour pale brownish cream; strigulation yellowish brown; costal strigulae weak, dirty cream; division brownish; ocellus elongate, cream; dorsal patch ill-defined. Markings rudimentary, brownish, consisting of postmedian spot, spot at apex, and line along termen. Cilia damaged. Hindwing brown; cilia cream with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 53). Top of tegumen elongate, pointed, outer surfaces distinctly hairy; gnathos membranous; sacculus convex; ventral incision of valva large; neck moderately broad, rather short; cucullus rounded ventrally with subtriangular dorsal lobe and small submarginal spines; elongate lobe from margin of posterior part of the edge of basal cavity; aedeagus long, slender, strongly downcurved with small dorsolateral and long ventroterminal thorn.

Female unknown.

***Microsarotis* DIAKONOFF, 1982**

Microsarotis was described to accommodate two Oriental species (type-species: *Laspeyresia palamedes* MEYRICK, 1916); DIAKONOFF (1988) later recorded this genus from the Afrotropical region (*M. pauliani* DIAKONOFF, 1988, from Madagascar); RAZOWSKI (2013) described *M. samaruana* from Nigeria. The present description of a new species from Tanzania suggests that *Microsarotis* is widely distributed in the tropics as it is also known from Australia (HORAK 2006).

***Microsarotis arushae* sp. n.**

Figs 54, 151

Diagnosis. *M. arushae* is related to *M. pauliani* DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar and differs from it in its very broad posterior half of the valva, its lack of marginal spines of the cucullus, and its broad aedeagus extending ventrosubterminally. In facies, *arushae* is distinguished by a broad, subtriangular forewing with numerous parallel, transverse lines.

Etymology. The specific name is based on the name of the type locality.

Holotype male: "Tanzania, Arusha, 12-19. II. 1989, Legit BASSI et SCARAMOZZINO"; GS 6459; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey with olive hue, labial palpus creamish, browner terminally. Forewing strongly expanding terminad; costa straight to beyond middle then slightly bent; termen long, indistinctly convex. Ground colour pale brownish olive; costal strigulae fine, whitish posterior larger; ocellus absent. Markings brown-grey in form of numerous transverse lines perpendicular to dorsum, oblique in median area, posterior three parallel to termen. Cilia creamer that ground colour; basal line dark brown. Hindwing brownish, cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 54). Pedunculi of tegumen slender, apex of tegumen rounded; socii absent; valva large, broad, strongly expanding posteriorly; neck absent; cucullus convexly rounded caudally; aedeagus broad, convex before end ventrally, pointed ventroterminally; cornuti fairly long; vesica partly sclerotized.

Female unknown.

Parapammene OBRAZTSOV, 1960

Parapammene (with four synonyms) is widely distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions and is known from one species in Australia. A new species described below represents the first from the Afrotropical region.

Parapammene acutapex sp. n.

Figs 55, 152

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *P. acutapex* is related to the East Asian *P. petulantana* (KENNEL, 1901), but *acutapex* is distinct by its elongate, sharp apex of the forewing. The male genitalia of *acutapex* differ from those of *petulantana* in having a much shorter and less curved aedeagus and a longer neck of the valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the forewing apex: Latin: acutus – sharp.

Holotype male: "RSA, Limpopo, Haenertsburg, Magoebaskloof Gataway, 10.XII.2011, M.1035, 23°52'S 30°00'E, Legit G. BASSI"; GS 6312; GBC.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish cream, tegula and labial palpus browner (especially in terminal third). Forewing broadest in median part; costa uniformly weakly convex; apex long, sharp; termen oblique. Ground colour creamish, suffusions brownish grey; costal strigulae dirty cream, divisions brownish; ocellus creamish with two black spots. Basal area greyish brown, subdorsal area paler; remnants of median fascia at costa, apex and termen mostly concolorous. Cilia (damaged) creamish with some brown-grey parts. Hindwing pale brownish grey with cream admixture; cilia creamish with brown grey median line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 55). Pedunculi long, slender; neck of valva long, slender; sacculus short, convex; cucullus rounded caudally with well developed pollex; posterior half of aedeagus slender.

Female unknown.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s. I extend my sincerest thanks to Prof. Dr Graziano BASSI, Torino, and Dr Martin KRÜGER, the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, for providing their valuable, rich collections of Tortricidae for study. I also thank Mr Witold ZAJDA, Kraków, who dissected and photographed the specimens and arranged the plates. My special thanks are due to Dr John W. BROWN, Washington D. C., for the important discussion and linguistic corrections.

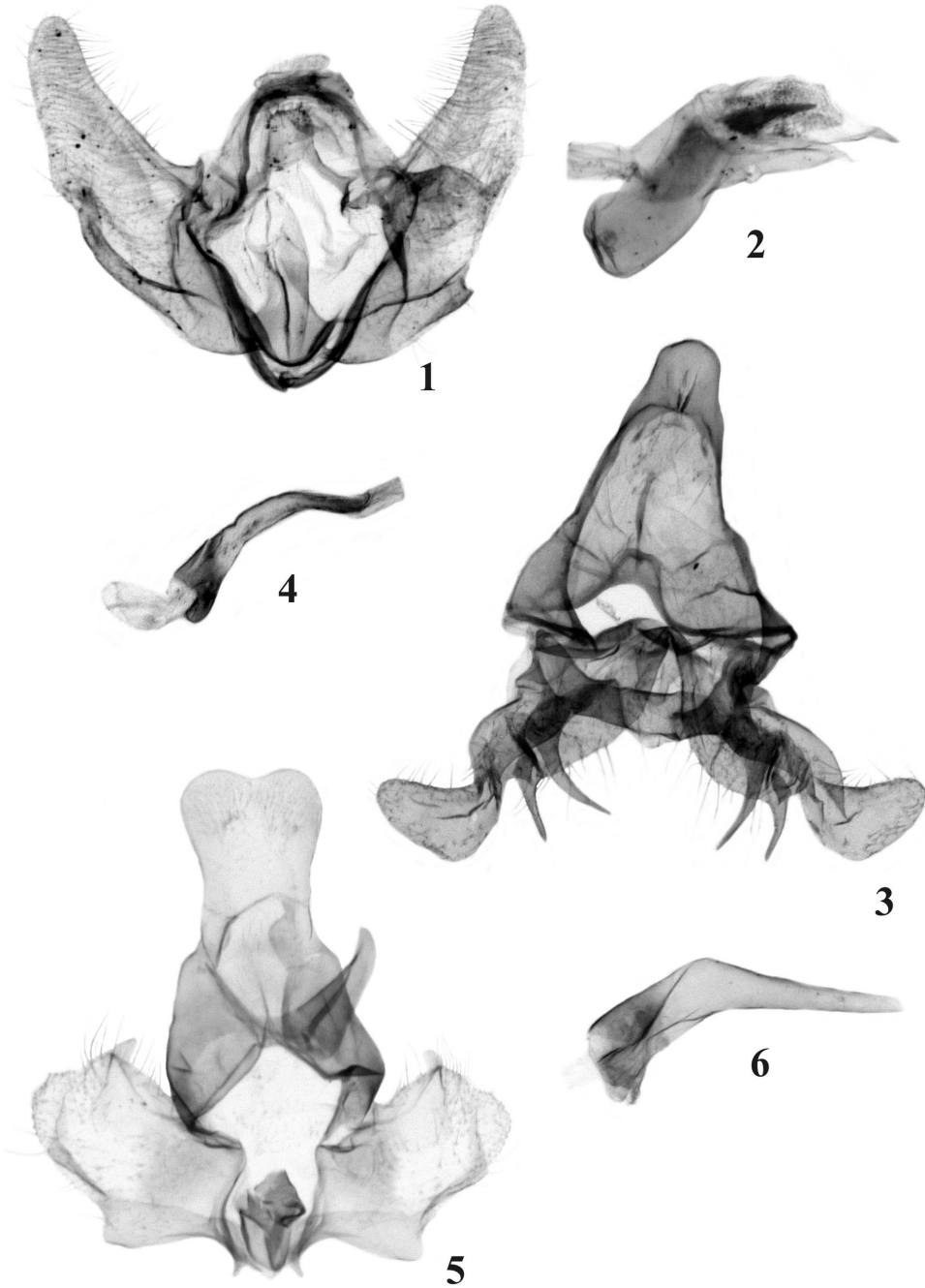
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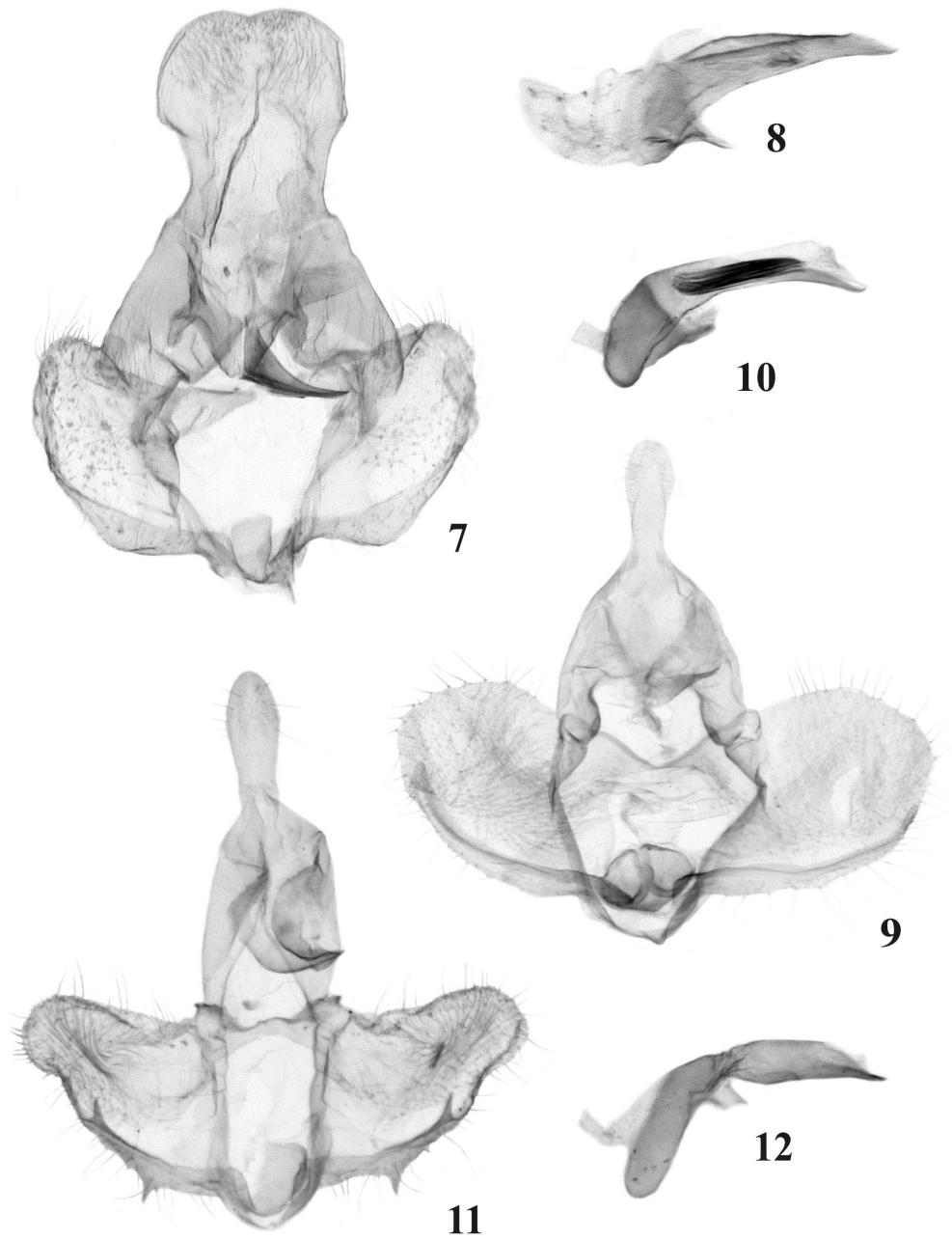
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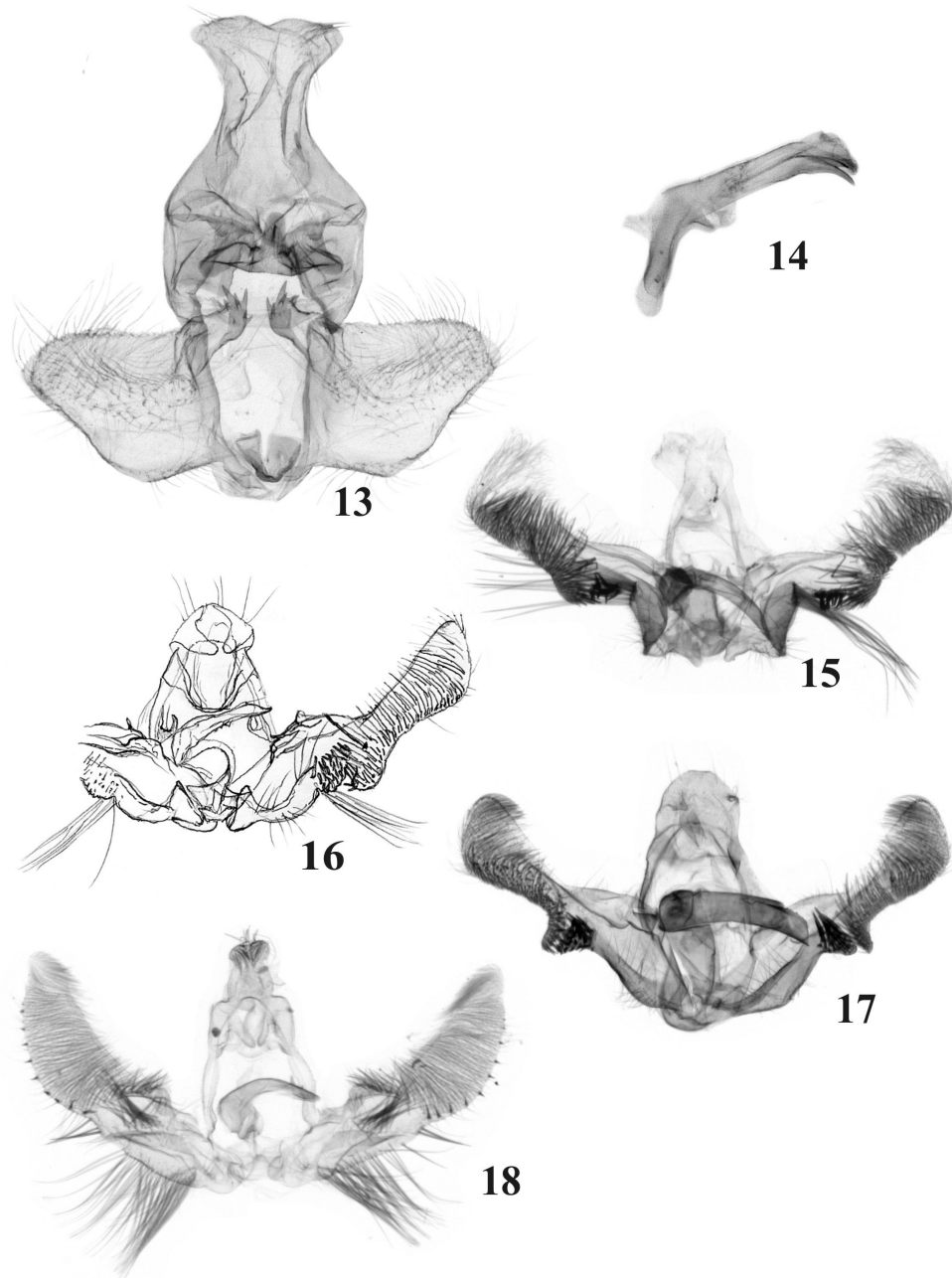
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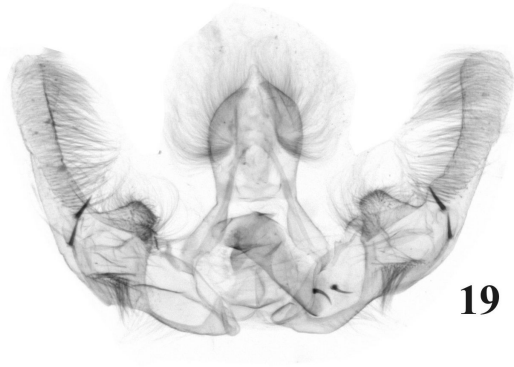
Figs 1-6. Male genitalia: 1,2 – *Eugnosta umtavuna* sp. n., holotype, 3,4 – *Phalarotortrix phalarocosma* (MEYRICK), Drakensberg Park, RSA, 5,6 – *Hectaphelia winterton* sp. n., holotype.



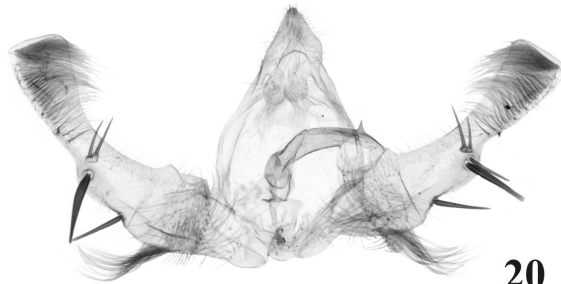
Figs 7-12. Male genitalia: 7,8 – *Hectaphelia tortuosa* (MEYRICK), Clarens, RSA, 9,10 – *Epichoristodes kangoana* sp. n., holotype, 11,12 – *Epichoristodes bispina*, holotype.



Figs 13-18. Male genitalia: 13,14 – *Clepsis intensa* (MEYRICK), Sani Pass, RSA, 15 – *Lobesia dorsiscopa* sp. n., holotype, 16 – *Lobesia stericta* (MEYRICK), Luis Trick, RSA, 17 – *Lobesia scorpiodes* (MEYRICK), Royal Natal N.P., 18 – *Eccopsis pollens* sp. n., holotype.



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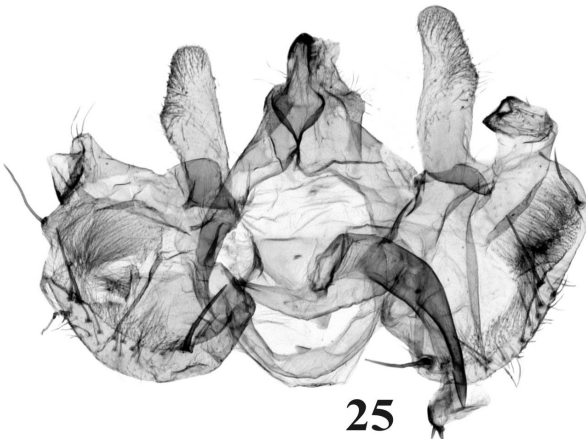
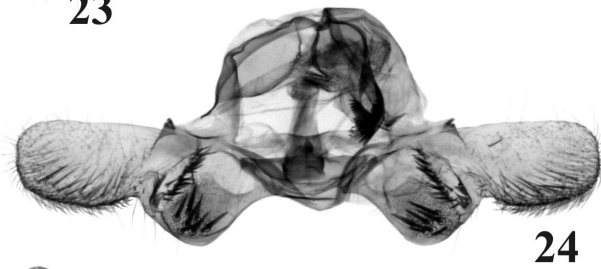
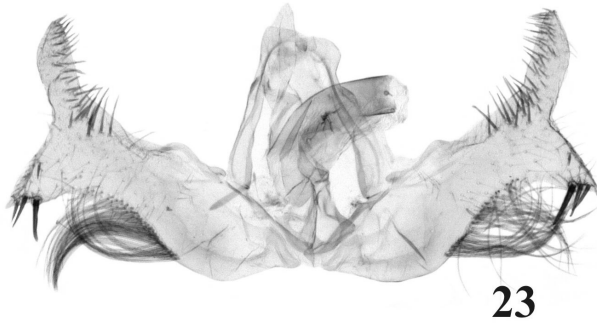


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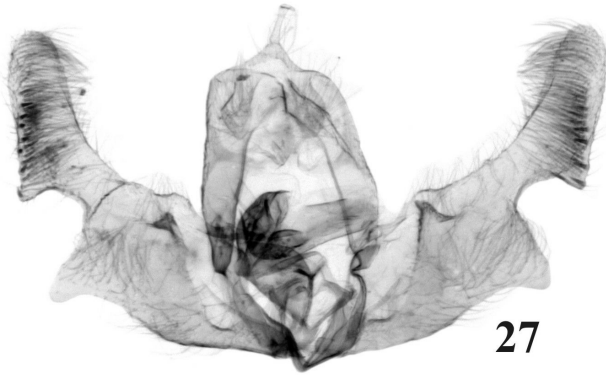


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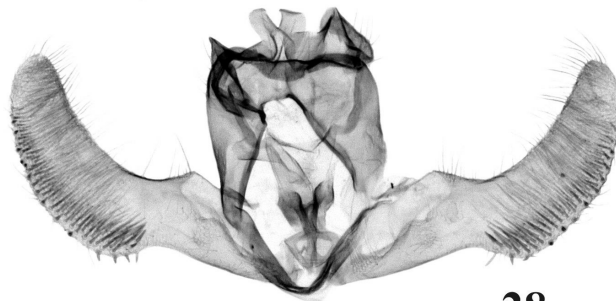
Figs 19-22. Male genitalia: 19 – *Afroploce analcis* sp. n., holotype, 20 – *Afroploce turiana* AARVIK, Wilderness, RSA, 21 – *Neopheloploce prodroma* sp. n., holotype, 22 – *Diakonoffiana graziani* sp. n., holotype.



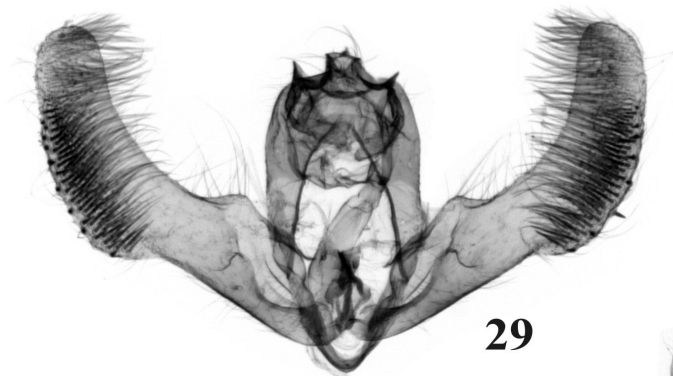
Figs 23-26. Male genitalia: 23 – *Darmana mandaranae* sp. n., holotype, 24 – *Bactra pallidior* sp. n., holotype, 25 – *Bactra omoiiosa* sp. n., holotype, 26 – *Ancyliis halisparta* (MEYRICK), Waterberg N.P.



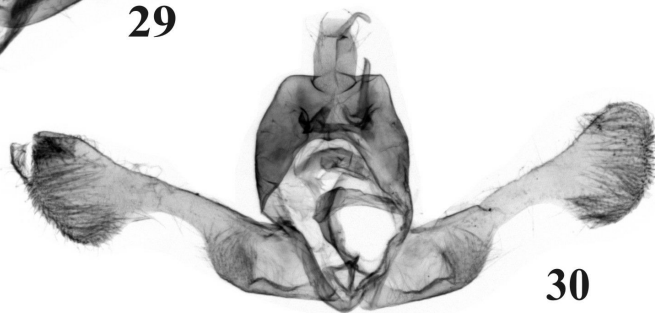
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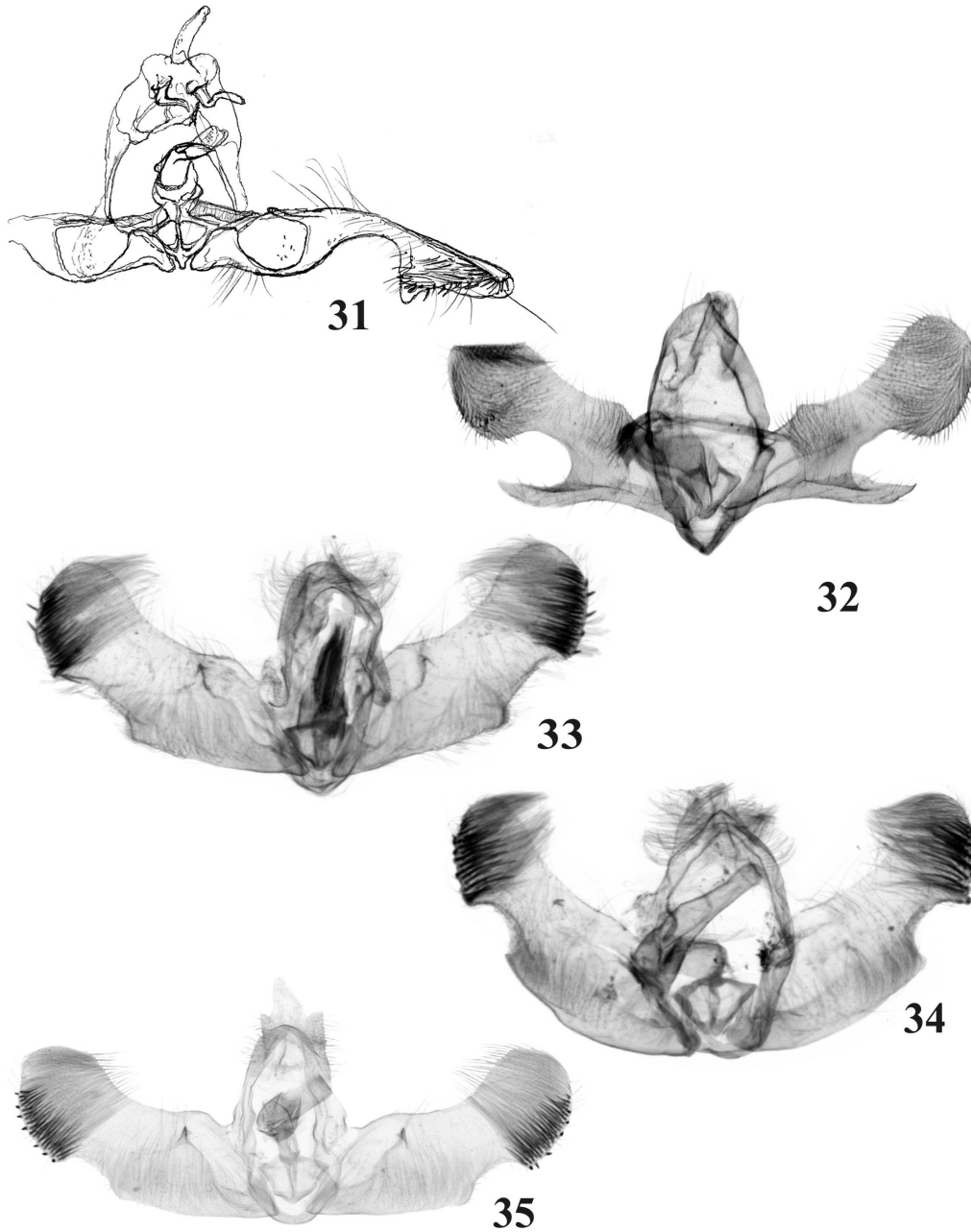


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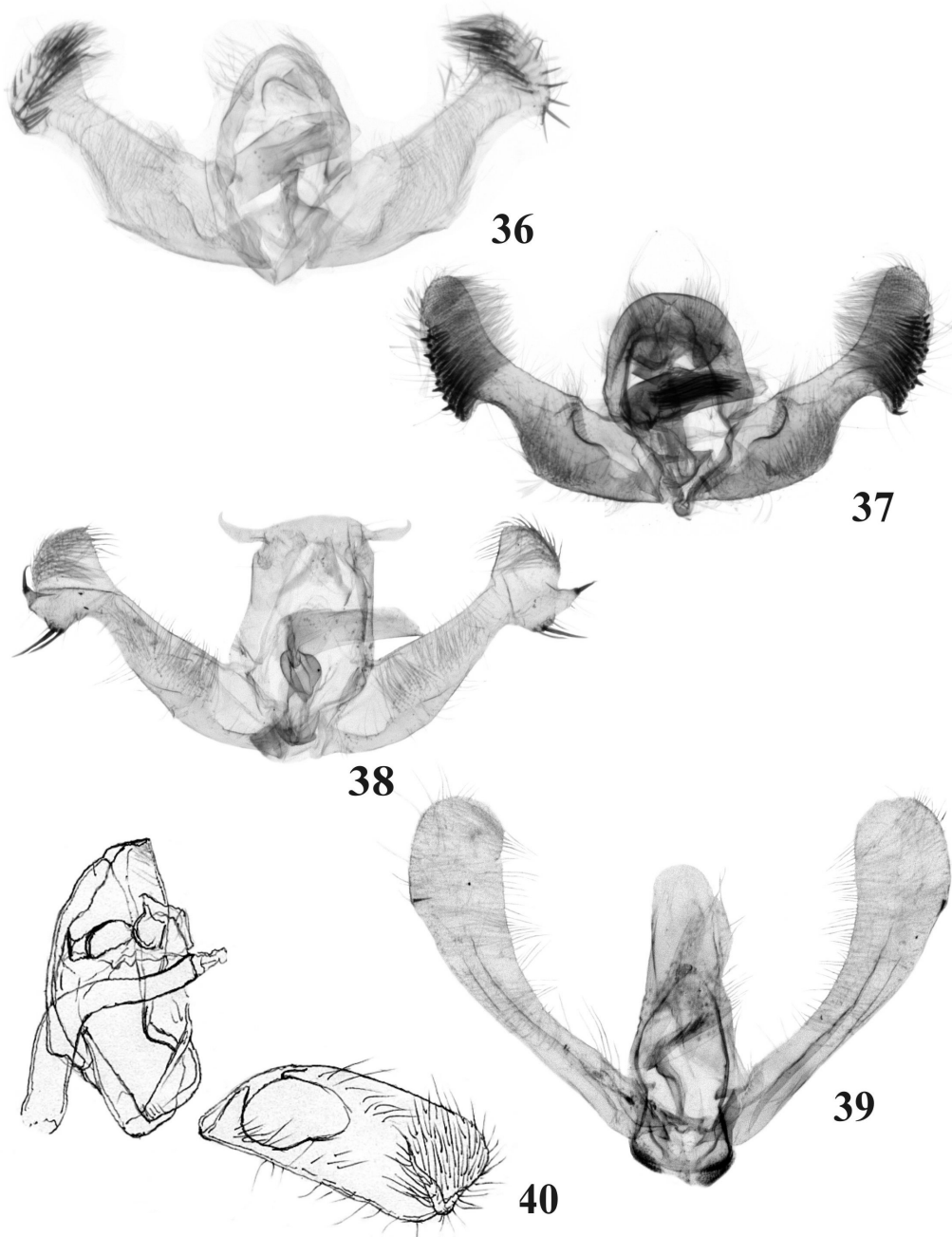


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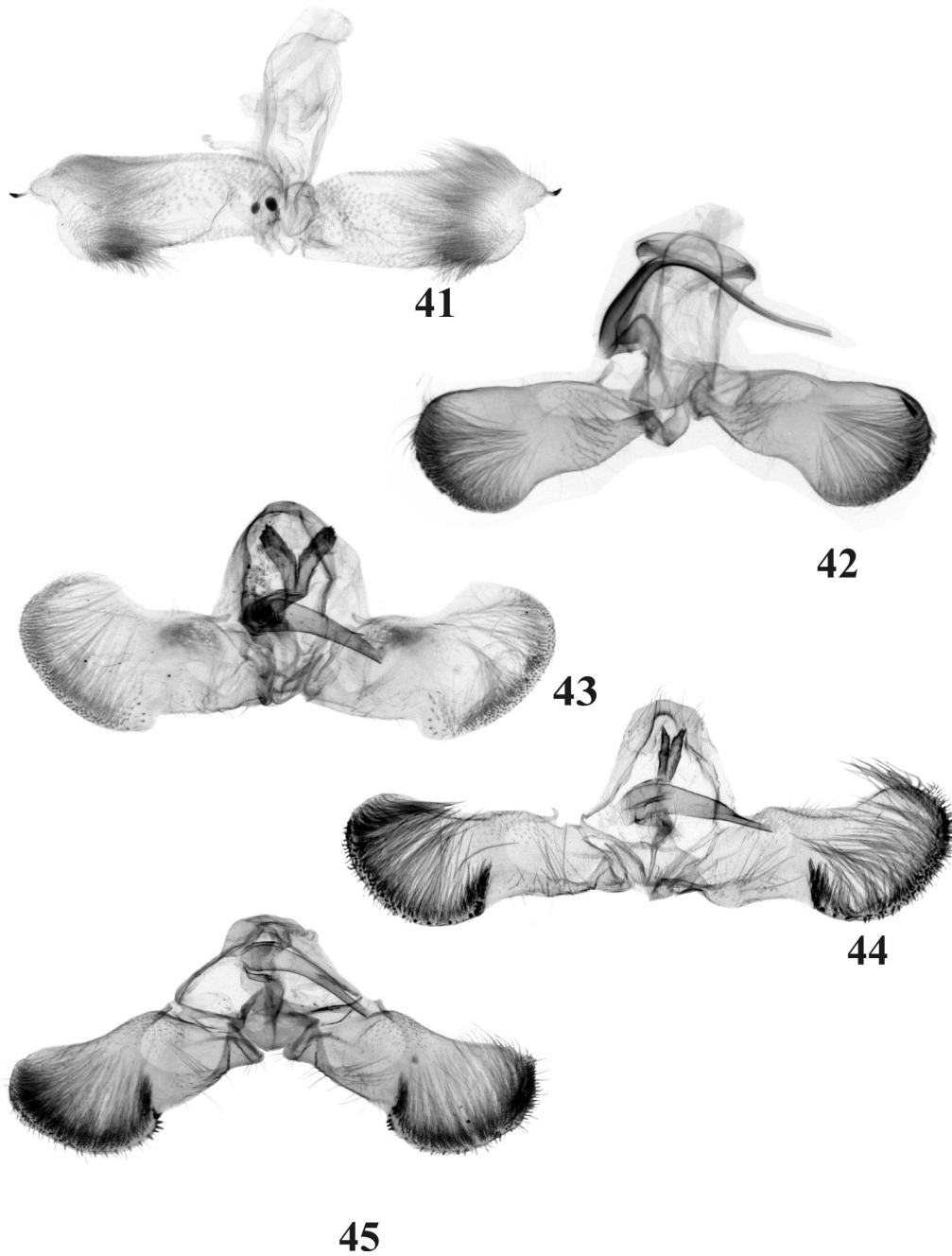
Figs 27-30. Male genitalia: 27 – *Malolotia malolotiana* sp. n., holotype, 28 – *Cosmetra maficana* sp. n., holotype, 29 – *Cosmetra calliarma* (MEYRICK), Drakensberg N.P., RSA, 30 – *Xenosocia kilimanjaro* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 31-35. Male genitalia: 31 – *Xenosocia paracremna* (MEYRICK), Republic of South Africa, 32 – *Thiodia gracilia* sp. n., holotype, 33 – *Gypsonoma scenica* (MEYRICK), Royal Natal N.P., 34 – *Gypsonoma projecta* (MEYRICK), Drakensberg Park, RSA, 35 – *Gypsonoma penthestes* sp. n., holotype.



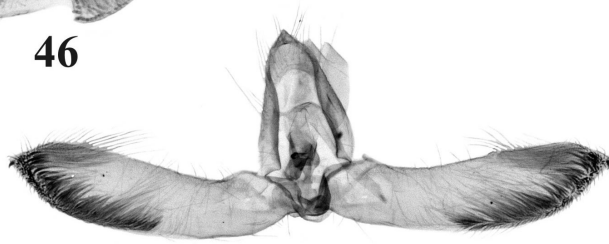
Figs 36-40. Male genitalia: 36 – *Gypsonoma brunnhimation* sp. n., holotype, 37 – *Epiblema didimum* sp. n., holotype, 38 – *Strepsicrates badplaasia* sp. n., holotype, 39 – *Herpystis pleinocolor* sp. n., holotype, 40 – *Endotera areata* (MEYRICK), Republic of South Africa.



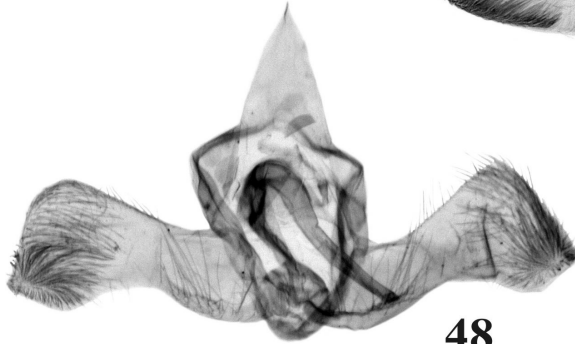
Figs 41-45. Male genitalia: 41 – *Endotera subseparata* sp. n., holotype, 42 – *Leguminivora anthracotis* (MEYRICK), Kwa-Zulu Natal, 43 – *Fulcrifera incrassa* sp. n., holotype, 44 – *Fulcrifera periculosa* (MEYRICK), Serengeti, Tanzania, 45 – *Fulcrifera boavistae* sp. n., paratype.



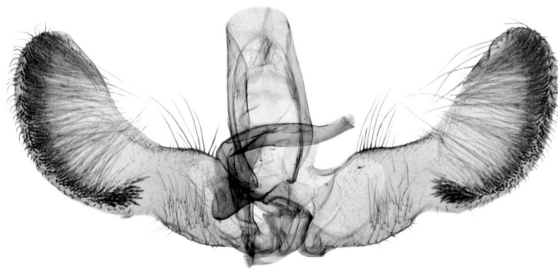
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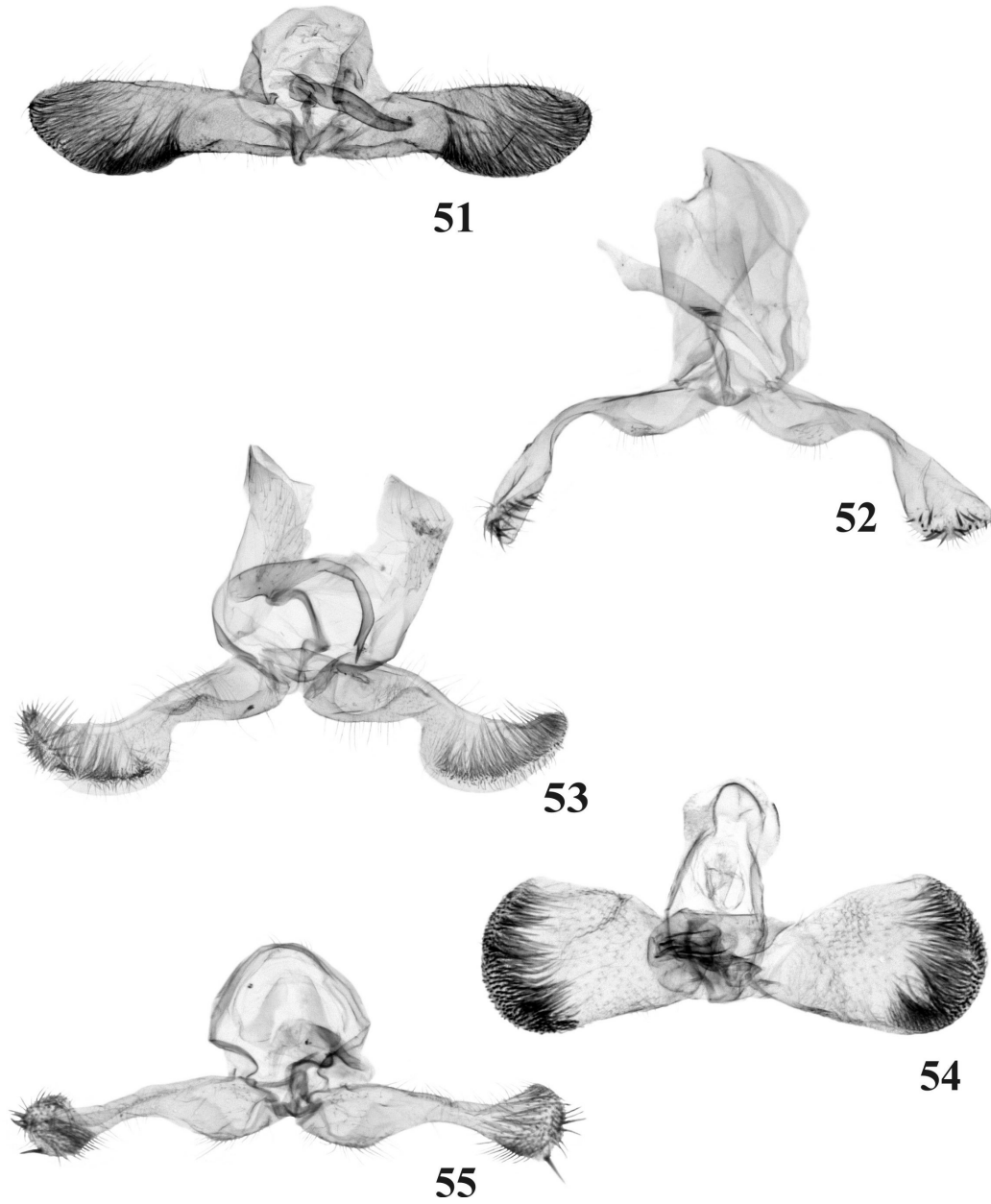


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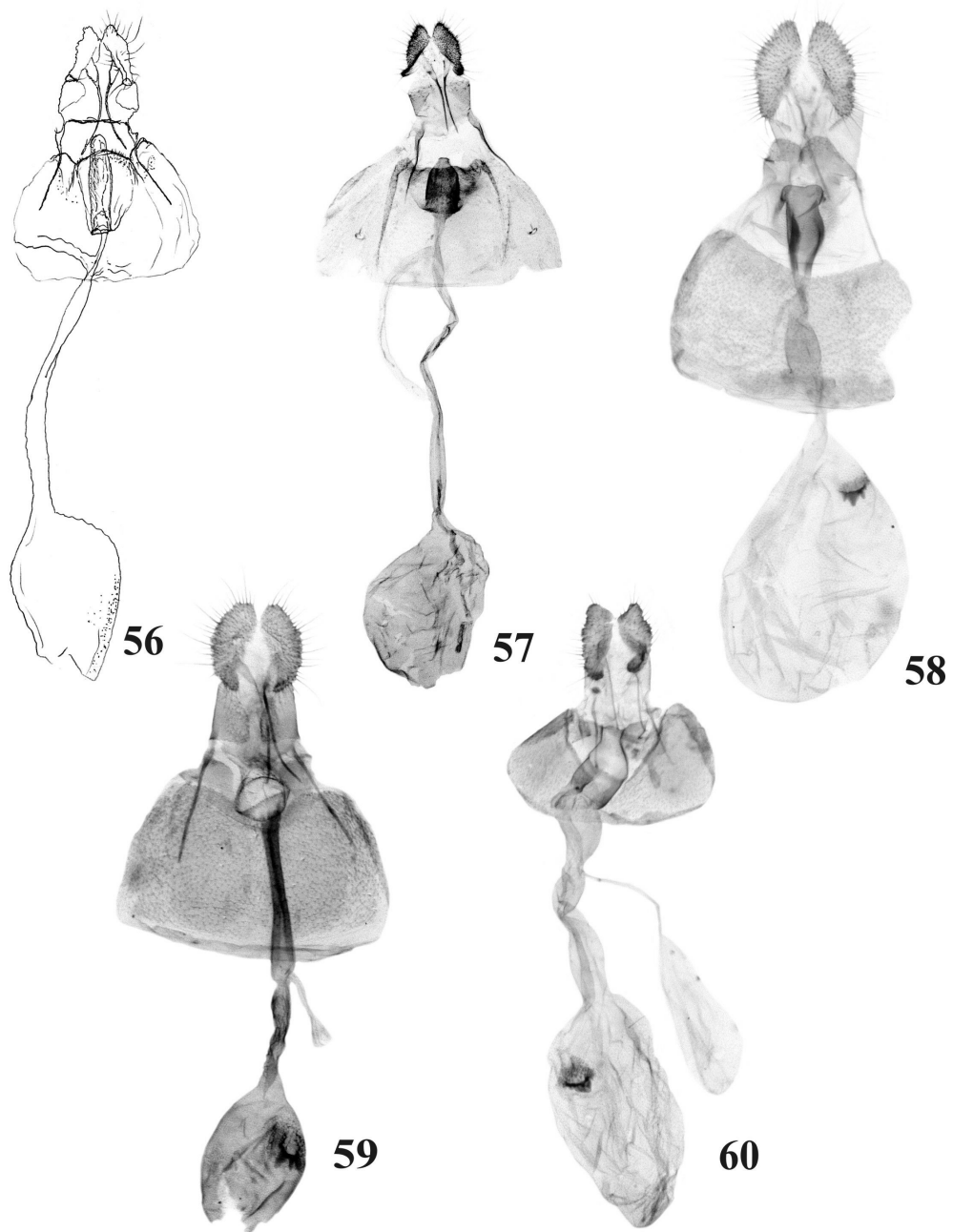


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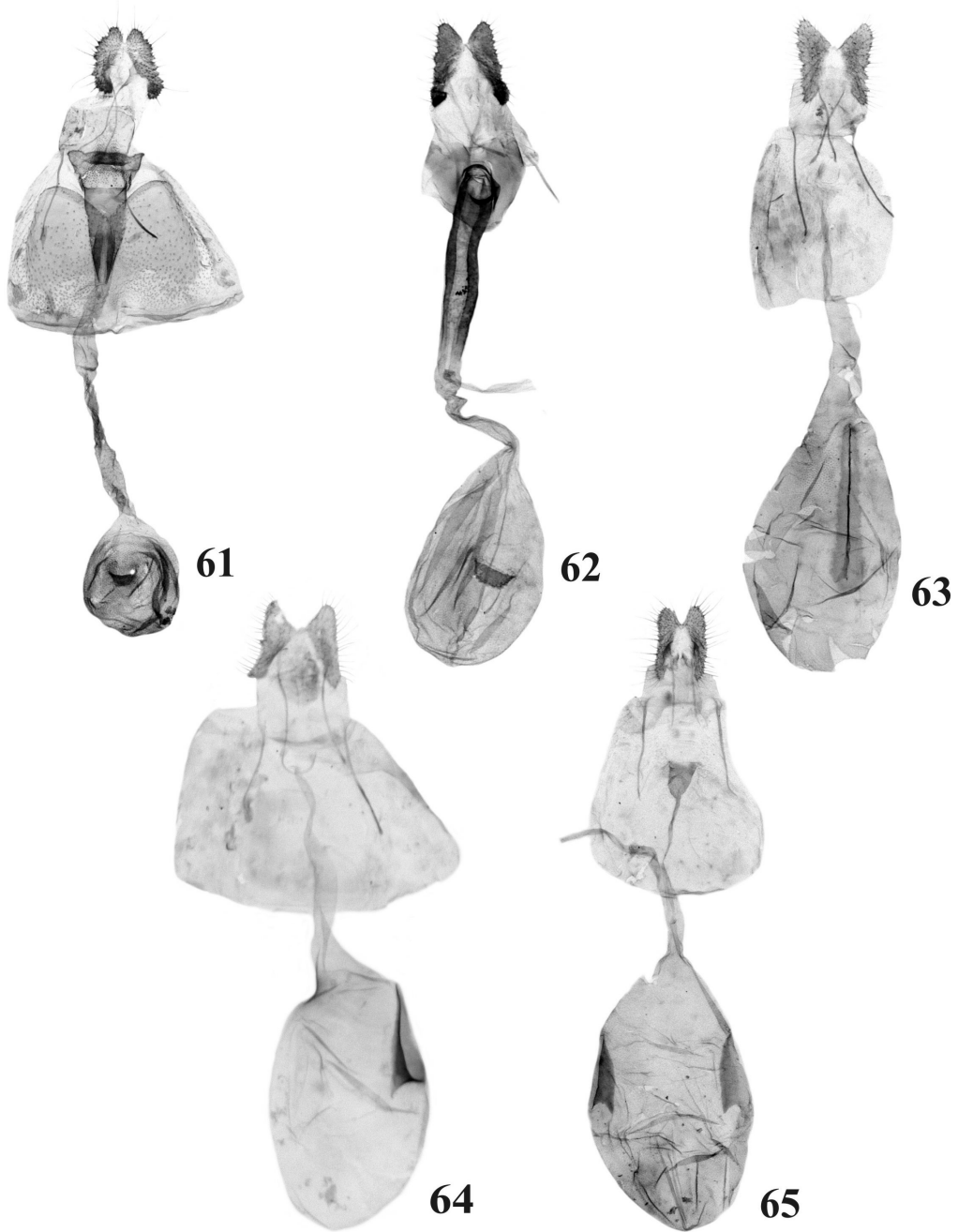
Figs 46-50. Male genitalia: 46 – *Fulcrifera phruda* (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK), Witteberg, Free State, RSA, 47 – *Amabrana yauondeae* sp. n., holotype, 48 – *Cydia marientali* sp. n., holotype, 49 – *Cydia campestris* (MEYRICK), Ilha Boavista, Cabo Verde, 50 – *Lathronympha otos* sp. n., holotype.



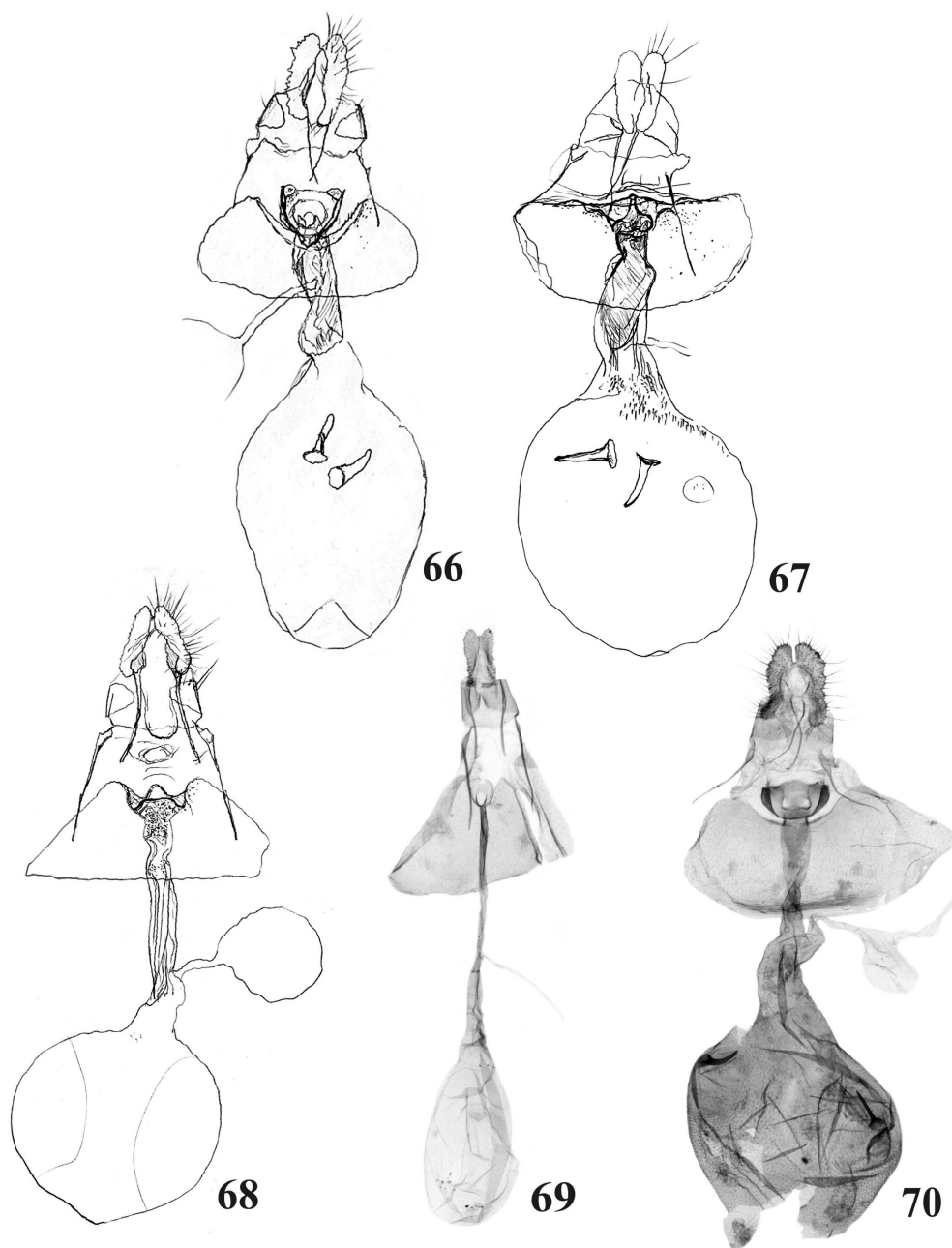
Figs 51-55. Male genitalia: 51 – *Thaumatotibia adidacta* sp. n., holotype, 52 – *Grapholita gameae* sp. n., holotype, 53 – *Grapholita sabieae* sp. n., holotype, 54 – *Microsarotis arushae* sp. n., holotype, 55 – *Prapammene acutapex* sp. n., holotype.



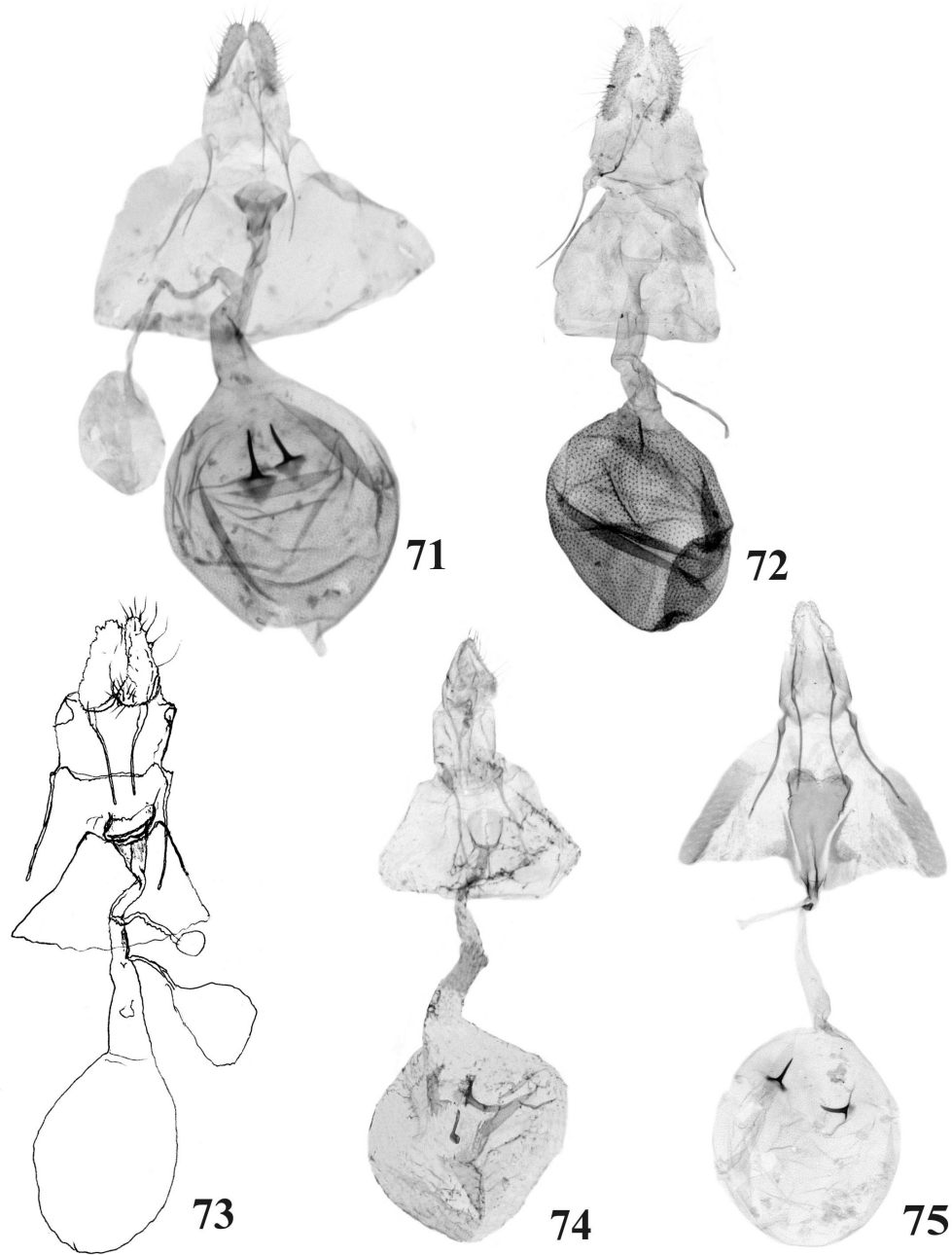
Figs 56-60. Female genitalia: 56 – *Lobesia stericata* (MEYRICK), Zimbabwe, 57 – *Lobesia scorpiodes* (MEYRICK), Tswaing Meteorite, RSA, 58 – *Eccopsis pollens* sp. n., paratype, 59 – *Pareccopsis nucleata* (MEYRICK), Limpopo, RSA, 60 – *Nepheloploce prodroma* sp. n., paratype.



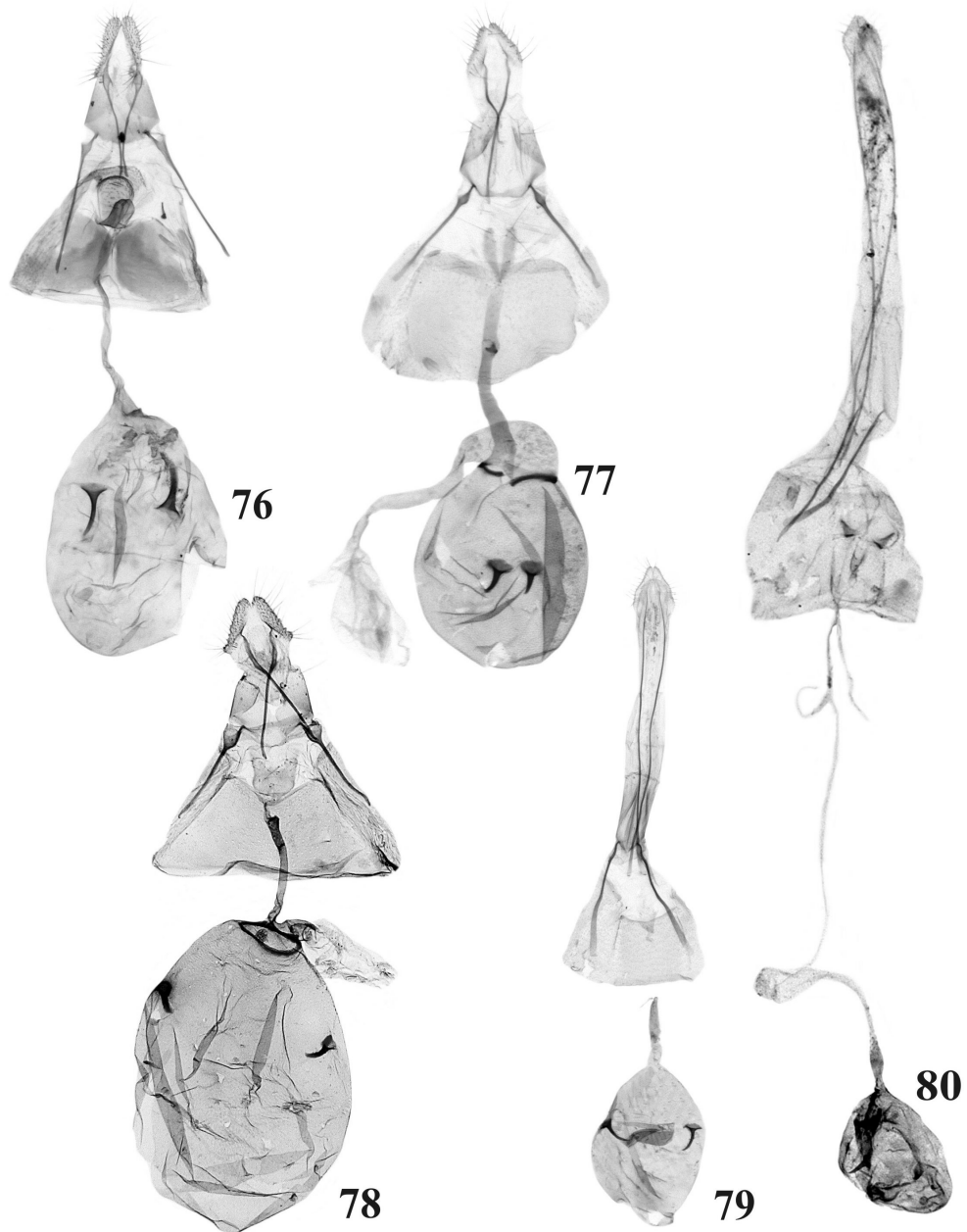
Figs 61-65. Female genitalia: 61 – *Astronauta gnophera* sp. n., holotype, 62 – *Bactra botswanae*, holotype, 63 – *Tetramoera* sp., vicinity of Nylstom, RSA, 64 – *Tetramoera isogramma* (MEYRICK), Badplaas, RSA, 65 – *Hystichophora kwazuluana* sp. n., holotype.



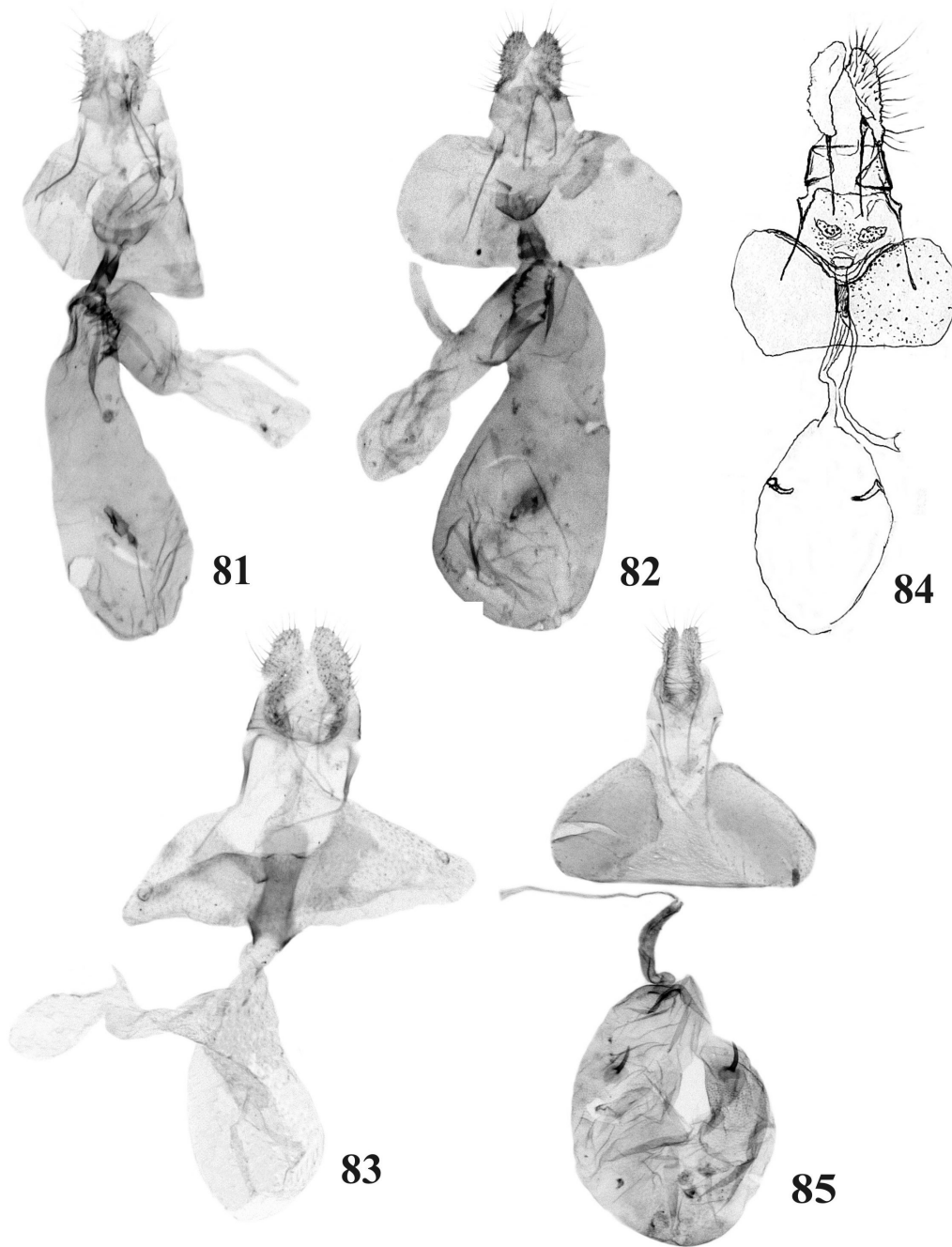
Figs 66-70. Female genitalia: 66 – *Malolotia niphaspis* (MEYRICK), Republic of South Africa, 67 – *Cosmetra spiculifera* (MEYRICK), Republic of South Africa, 68 – *Xenosocia paracremna* (MEYRICK), Unkomaas, RSA, 69 – *Thiodia gracilia* sp. n., paratype, 70 – *Gypsonoma scenica* (MEYRICK), Royal Natal N.P.



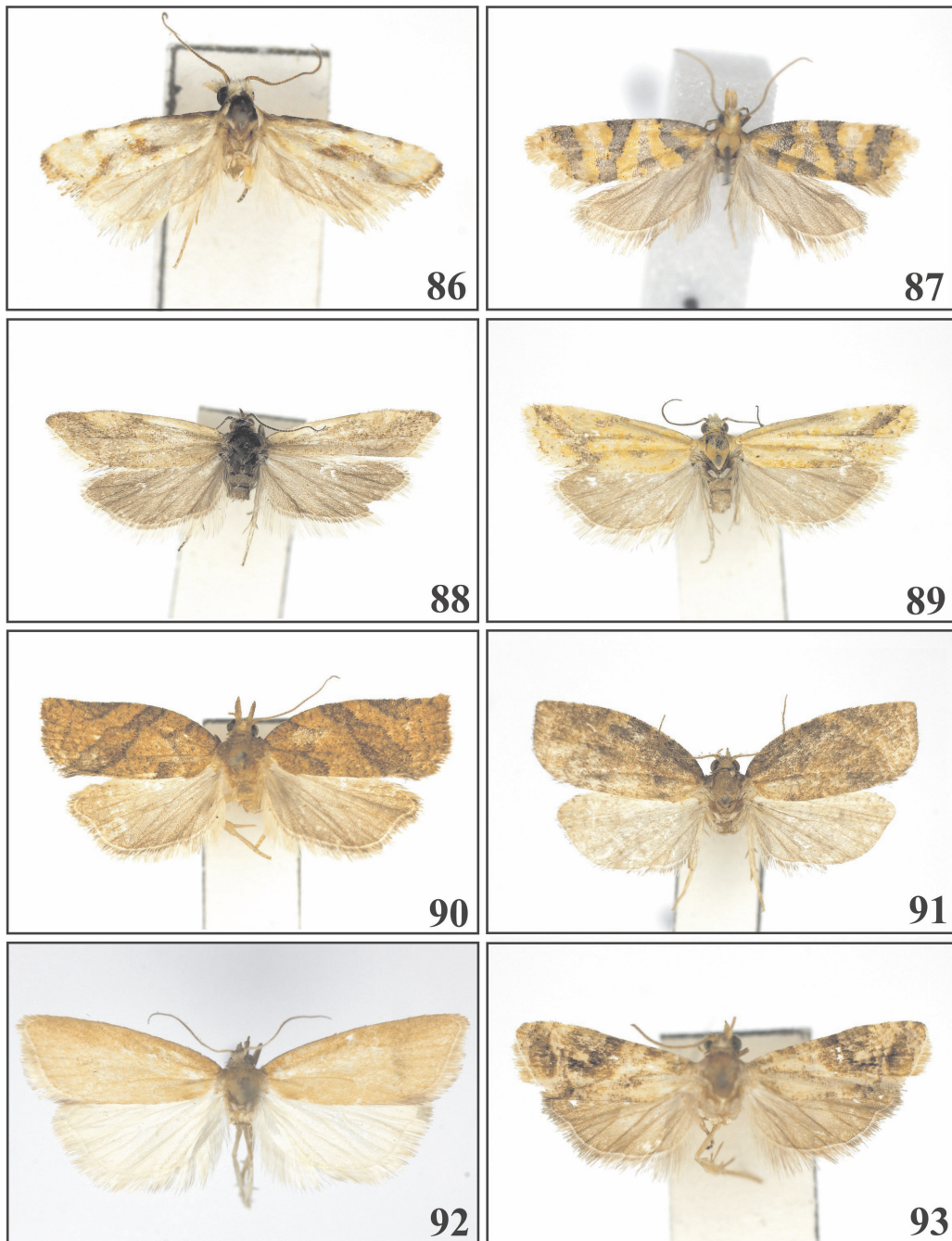
Figs 71-75. Female genitalia: 71 – *Gypsonoma paradelta* (MEYRICK), Wilderness N.P. RSA, 72 – *Strepsicrates ? sinuosa* (MEYRICK), Limpopo, RSA, 73 – *Eucosma marmara* MEYRICK, Stellenbosch, RSA, 74 – *Legumivora boavistae* sp. n., paratype, 75 – *Fulcrifera namutomi* sp. n., holotype.



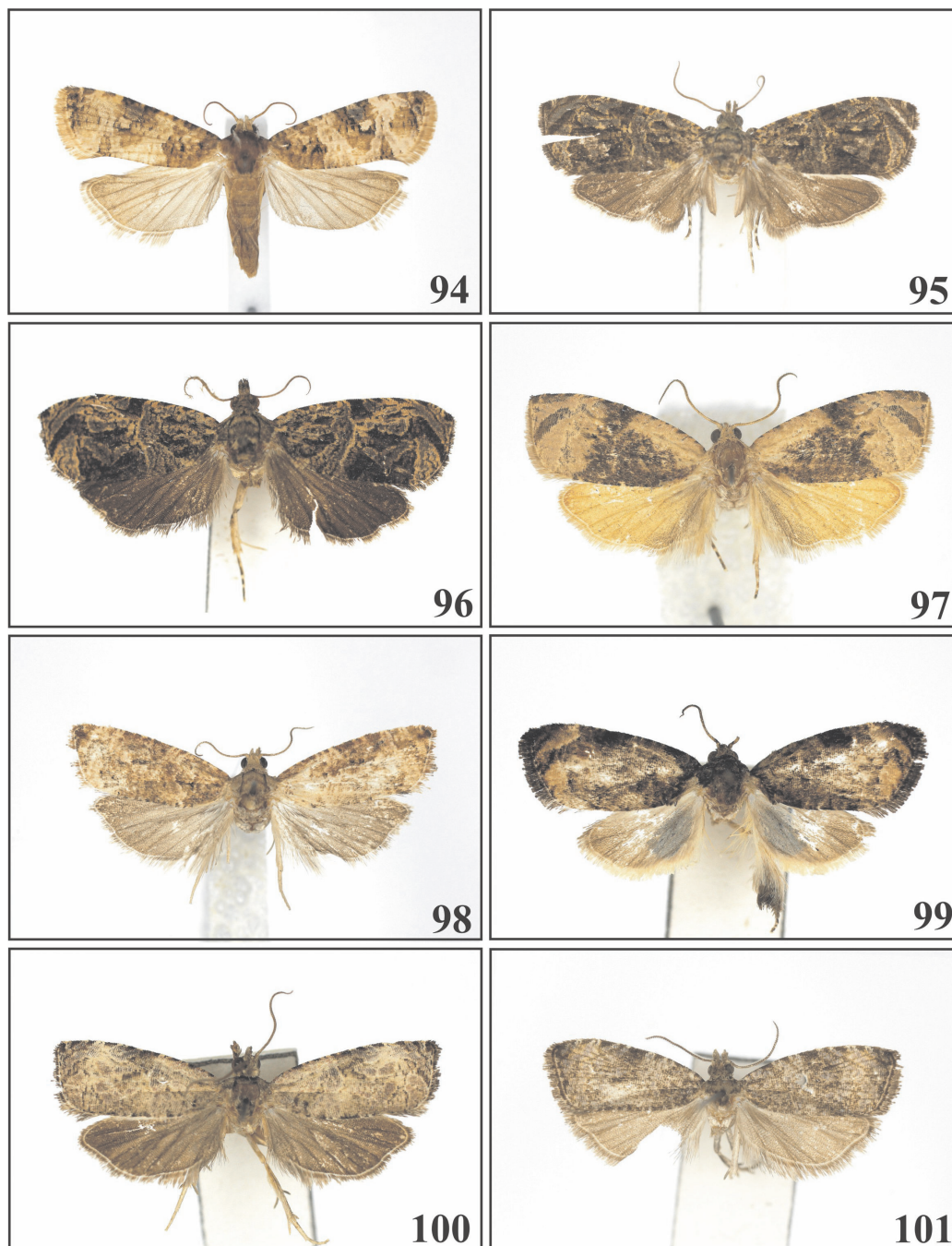
Figs 76-80. Female genitalia: 76 – *Fulcrifera psamminitis* (MEYRICK), Namibia, 77 – *Coniostola stereoma* (MEYRICK), Nosy Beabemoco, Madagascar, 78 – *Coniostola lobostola* (MEYRICK), Limburg, RSA, 79 – *Thylacogaster primaria* sp. n., holotype, 80 – *Thylacogaster bendelana* RAAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, NE Yaounde, Cameroon.



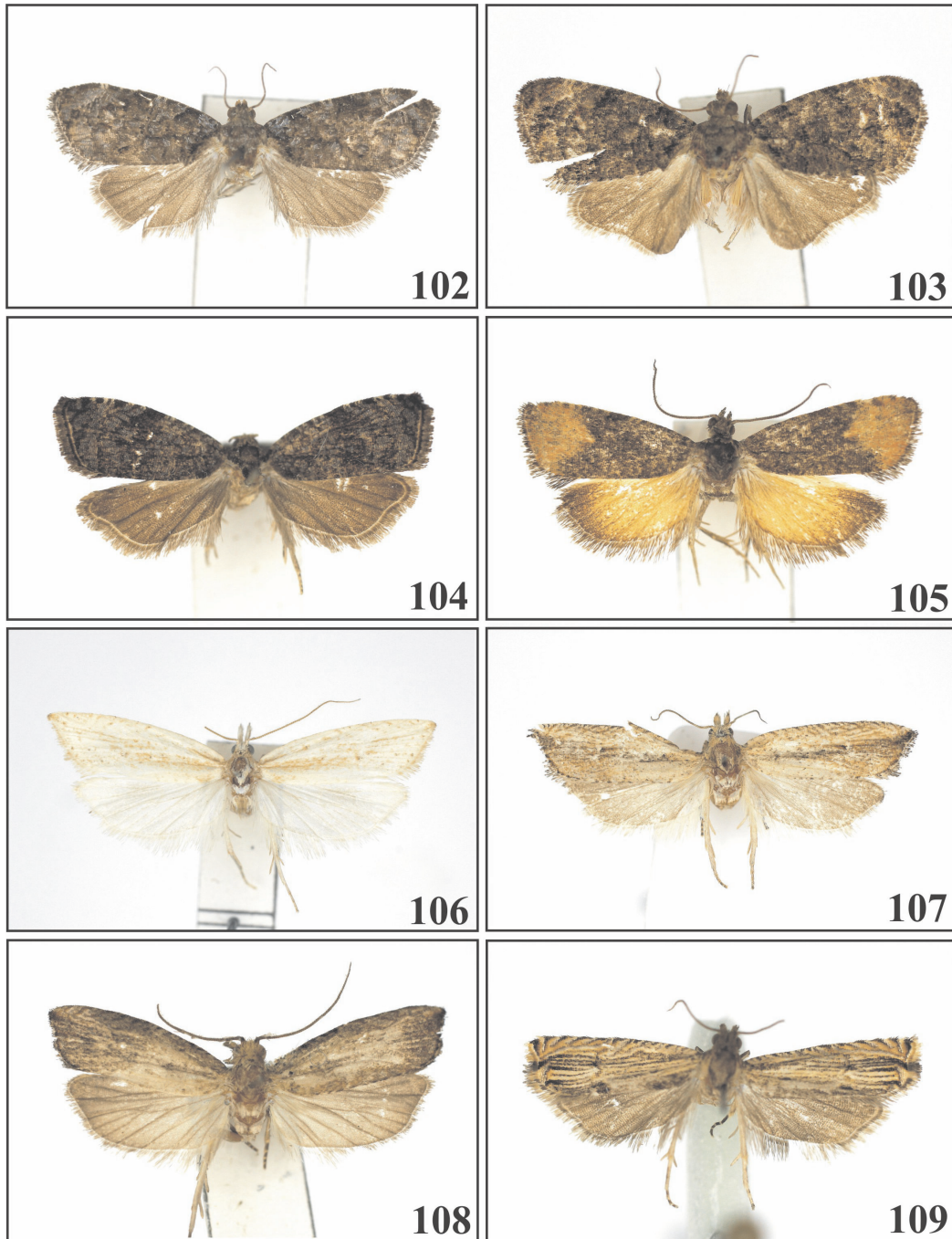
Figs 81-85. Female genitalia: 81 – *Selania leptota* sp. n., holotype, 82 – *Selania leptota* sp. n., paratype, 83 – *Selania micula* sp. n., holotype, 84 – *Stenentoma bisecta* (MEYRICK), Marieskop, RSA, 85 – *Stenentoma* sp., Nylstroom, RSA.



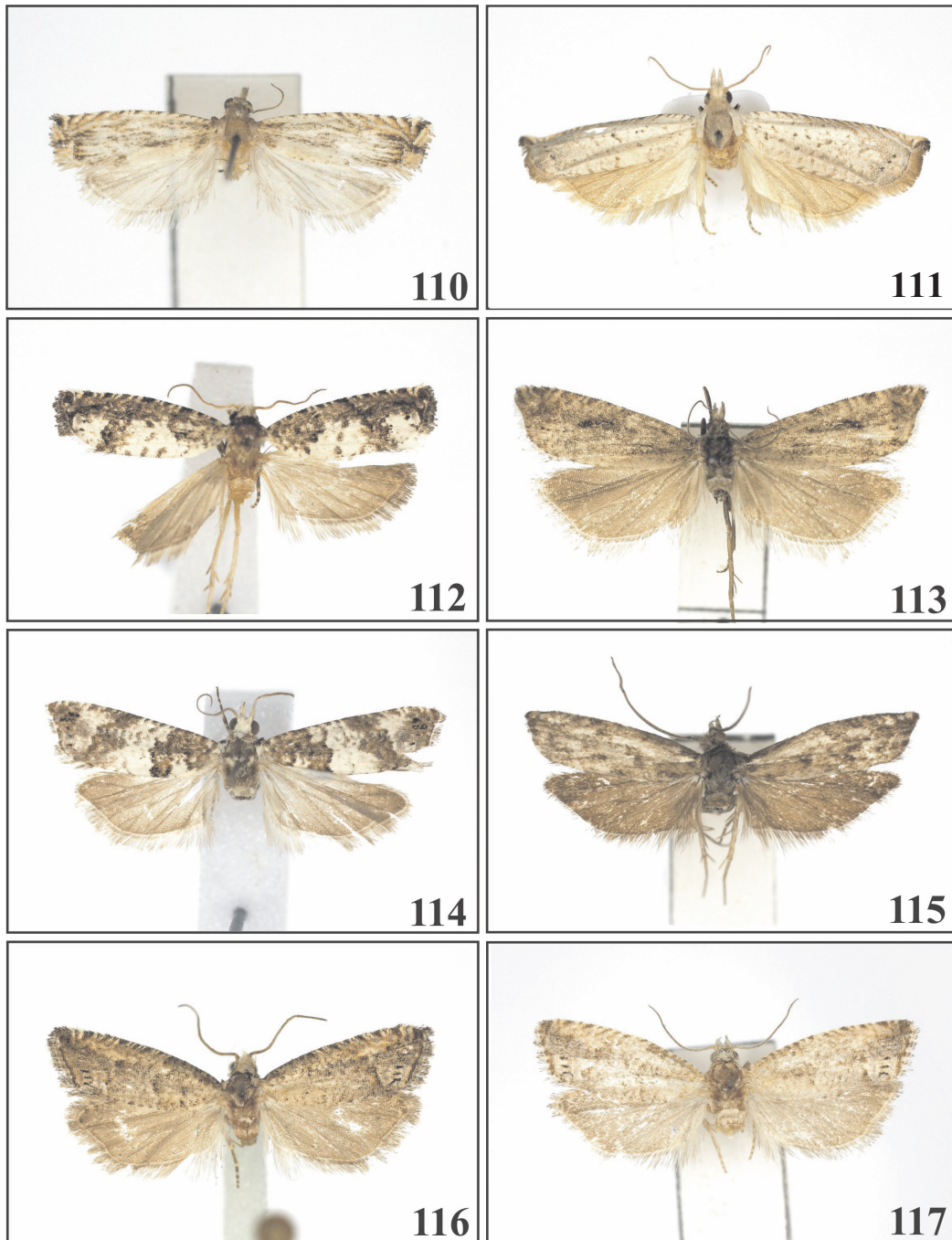
Figs 86-93. Adults: 86 – *Eugnosta umtawuna* sp. n., holotype, 87 – *Phalarotortrix phalarocosma* (MEYRICK), Drakensberg Park, RSA, 88 – *Hectaphelia wintertoniana* sp. n., holotype, 89 – *Hectaphelia tortuosa* (MEYRICK), Clarens, RSA, 90 – *Epichoristodes kangoana* sp. n., holotype, 91 – *Epichoristodes bispina* sp. n., holotype, 92 – *Clepsis intensa* (MEYRICK), Sani Pass, RSA, 93 – *Lobesia dorsiscopa* sp. n., holotype.



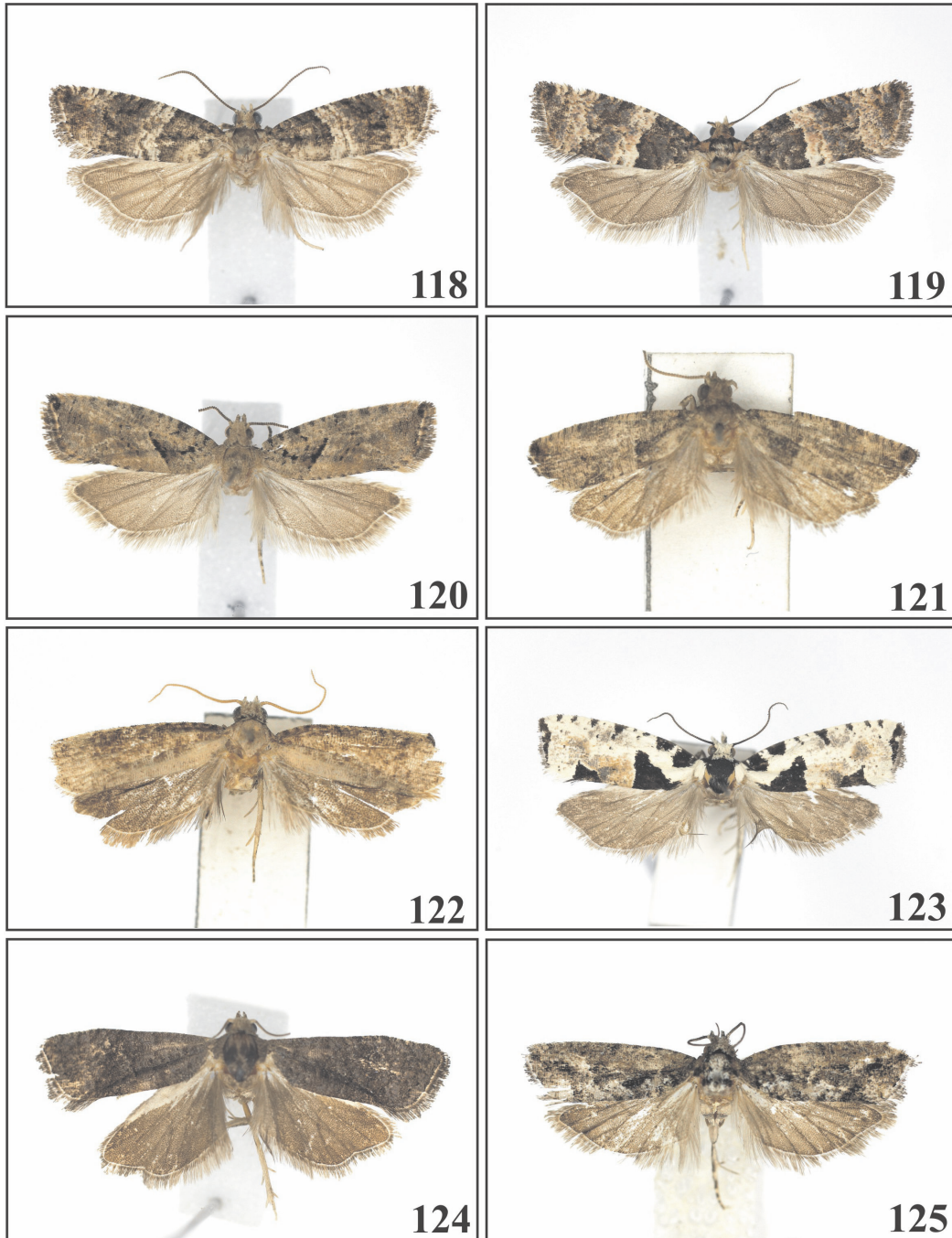
Figs 94-101. Adults: 94 – *Lobesia scorpiodes* (MEYRICK), Tswaing Meteorite, RSA, 95 – *Eccopsis pollens* sp. n., holotype, 96 – *Eccopsis pollens* sp. n., paratype, 97 – *Zellereccopsis caffreana* RAZOWSKI, Limpopo, RSA, 98 – *Pareccopsis nucleana* (MEYRICK), Limpopo, RSA, 99 – *Afroploce analcis* sp. n., holotype, 100 – *Afroploce turiana* AARVIK, Wilderness N.P., RSA, 101 – *Nepheloploce prodroma* sp. n., holotype.



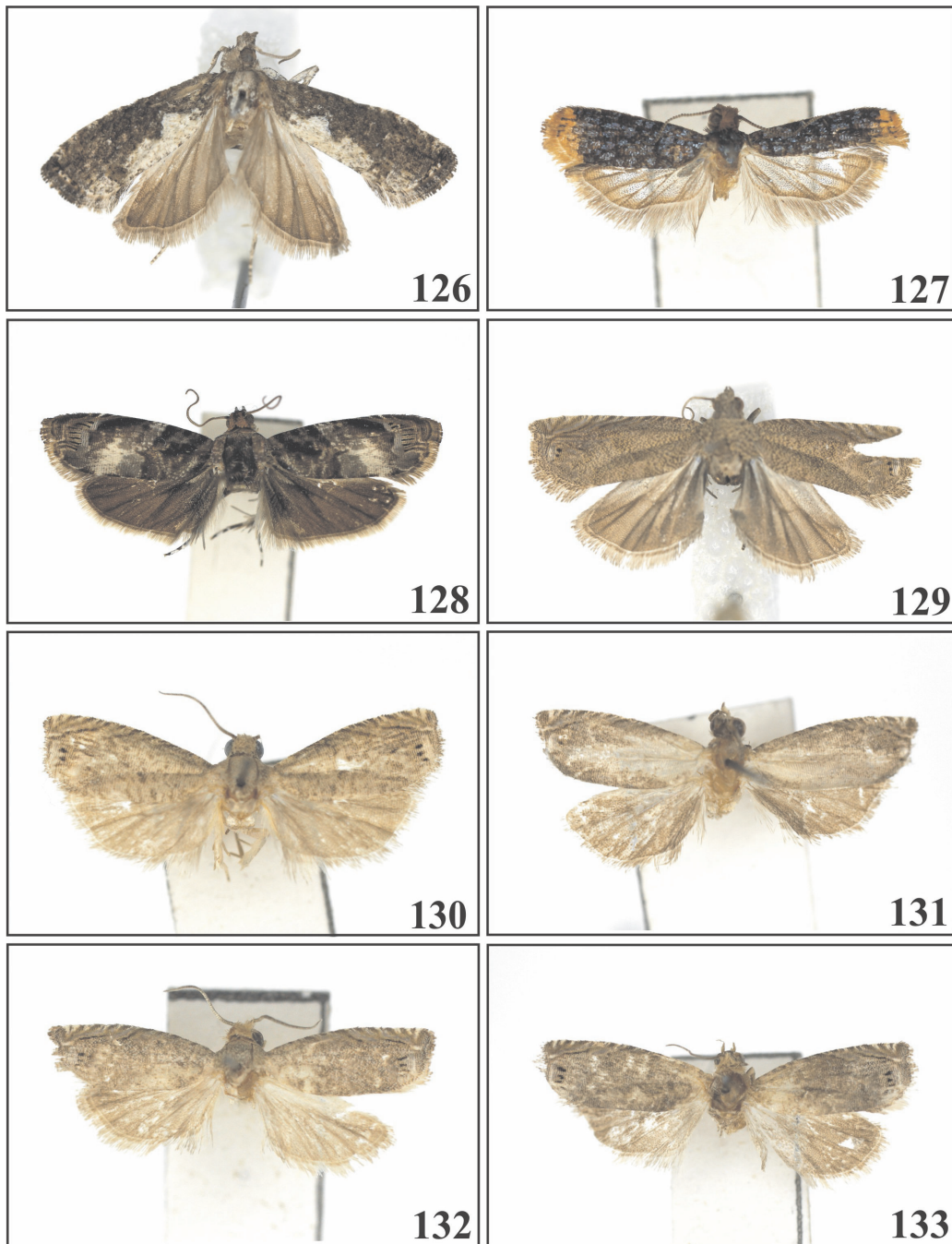
Figs 102-109. Adults: 102 – *Nepheploce prodroma* sp. n., paratype, 103 – *Diakonoffiana graziani* sp. n., holotype, 104 – *Astronauta gnophera* sp. n., holotype, 105 – *Darmana mandaranae* sp. n., holotype, 106 – *Bactra pallidior* sp. n., holotype, 107 – *Bactra botswanae* sp. n., holotype, 108 – *Bactra omoiosa* sp. n., holotype, 109 – *Ancylis halisparta* (MEYRICK), vicinity of Nylstroom, RSA.



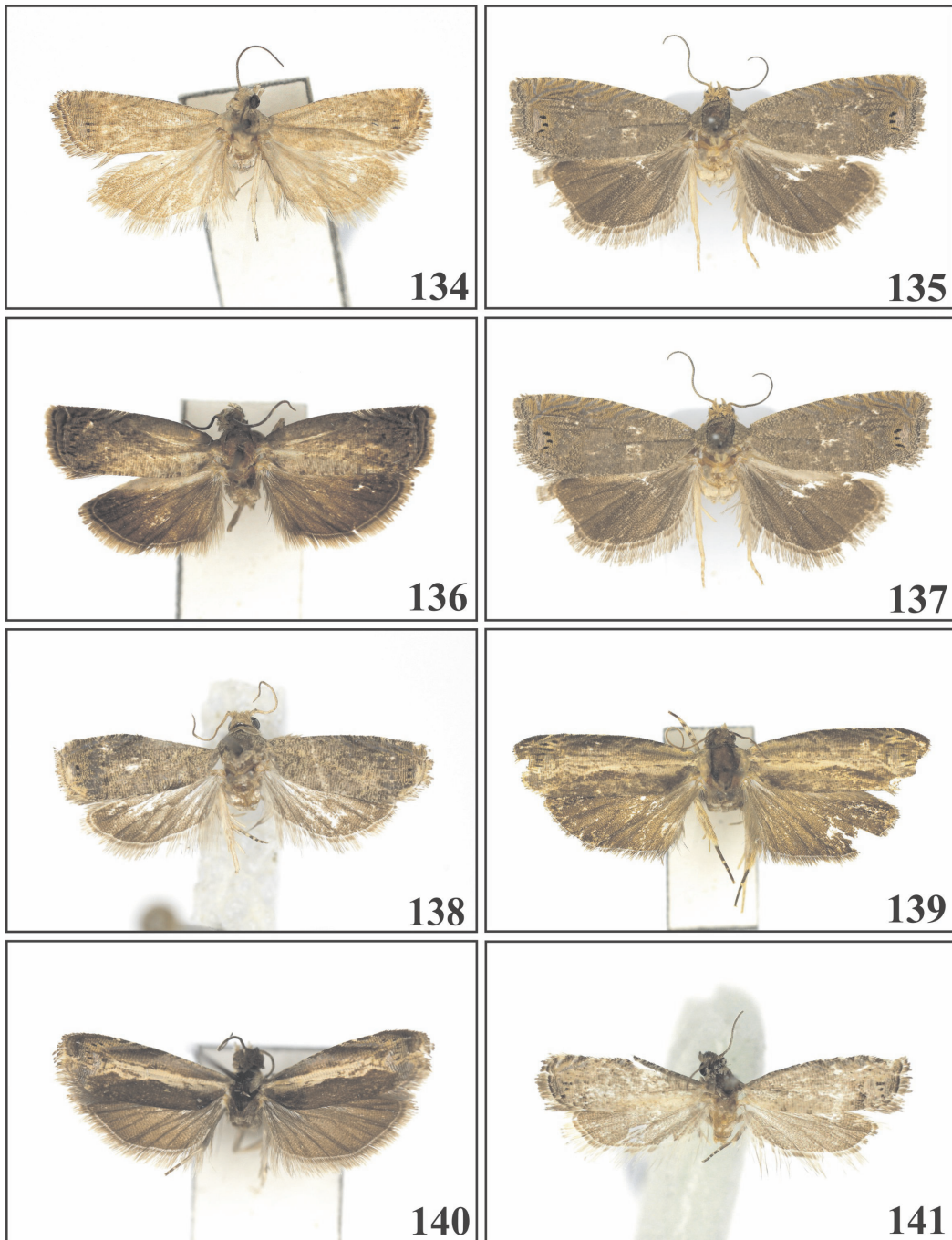
Figs 110-117. Adults: 110 – *Tetramoera isogramma* (MEYRICK), Badplaas, RSA, 111 – *Hystrichophora kwazuluana* sp. n., holotype, 112 – *Malolotia malolotiana* sp. n., holotype, 113 – *Cosmetra maficana* sp. n., holotype, 114 – *Cosmetra calliarma* (MEYRICK), Drakensberg N.P., RSA, 115 – *Xenosocia kilimanjaro* sp. n., holotype, 116 – *Thiodia gracilia* sp. n., holotype, 117 – *Thiodia gracilia* sp. n., paratype.



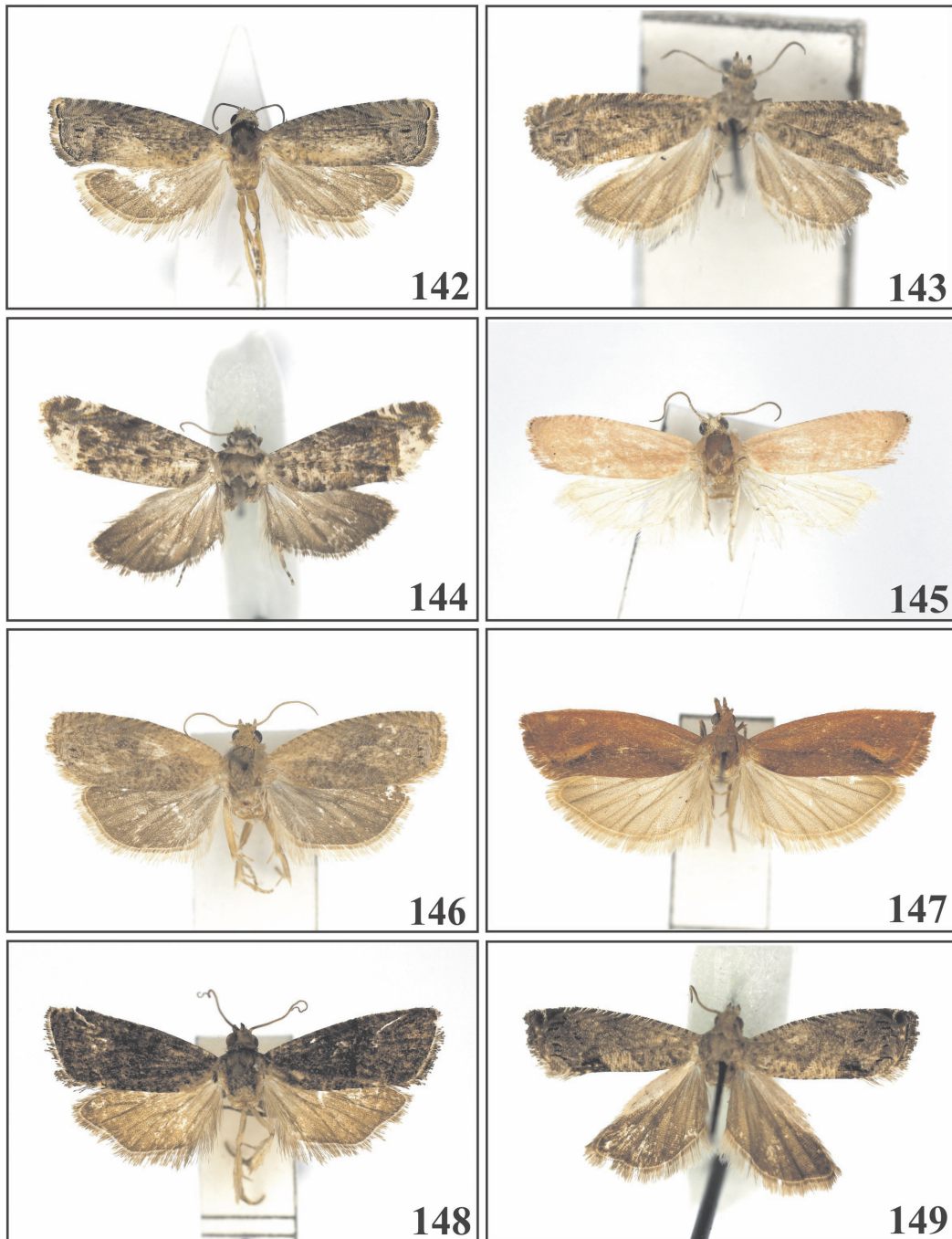
Figs 118-125. Adults: 118 – *Gypsonoma scenica* (MEYRICK), Royal Natal N.P., 119 – *Gypsonoma scenica* (MEYRICK), Royal Natal N.P., 120 – *Gypsonoma projecta* (MEYRICK), Drakensberg N.P, RSA, 121 – *Gypsonoma penthestes* sp. n., holotype, 122 – *Gypsonoma brunnhimation* sp. n., holotype, 123 – *Gypsonoma paradelta* (MEYRICK), Wilderness N.P., RSA, 124 – *Epiblema didimum* sp. n., holotype, 125 – *Strepsicrates ?sinuosa* (MERYRICK), Limpopo, RSA.



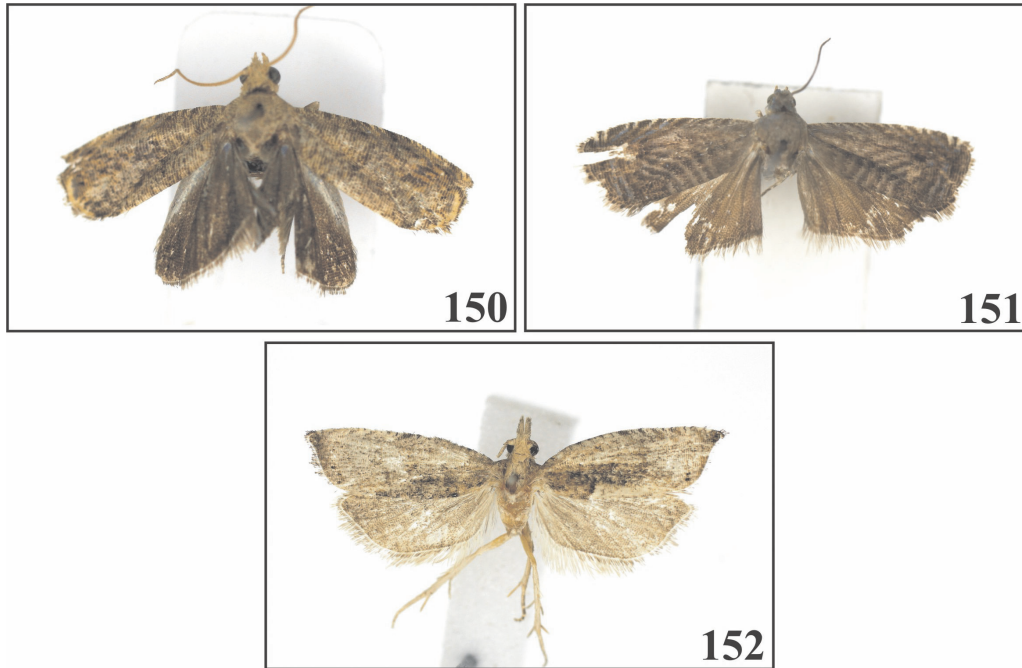
Figs 126-133. Adults: 126 – *Strepsicrates badplaasia* sp. n. holotype, 127 – *Herpystis pleinocolor* sp. n., holotype, 128 – *Endotera subseparata* sp. n., holotype, 129 – *Leguminivora anthracotis* (MEYRICK), Kwa-Zulu Natal, 130 – *Fulcrifera incrassa* sp. n., holotype, 131 – *Fulcrifera periculosa* (MEYRICK), Serengeti, Tanzania, 132 – *Fulcrifera boavistae* sp. n., holotype, 133 – *Fulcrifera boavistae* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 134-141. Adults: 134 – *Fulcrifera phruda* (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK), Witteberg, RSA, 135 – *Fulcrifera namutomi* sp. n., 136 – *Amabrana yauonde* sp. n., holotype, 137 – *Fulcrifera psamminitis* (MEYRICK), Namibia, 138 – *Coniostola stereoma* (MEYRICK), Nosy Beabemoco, Madagascar, 139 – *Thylacogaster primaria* sp. n., holotype, 140 – *Thylacogaster bendelana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, NE Yauonde, Cameroon, 141 – *Selania leptota* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 142-149. Adults: 142 – *Selania leptota* sp. n., paratype, 143 – *Selania micula* sp. n., holotype, 144 – *Stenentoma* sp., Marieskop, RSA, 145 – *Cydia marientali* sp. n., holotype, 146 – *Cydia campestris* (MEYRICK), Ilha Boavista, 147 – *Lathronympha oios* sp. n., holotype, 148 – *Thaumatotibia adidacta* sp. n., holotype, 149 – *Grapholita gameae* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 150-152. Adults: 150 – *Grapholita sabieae* sp. n., holotype, 151 – *Microsarotis arushae* sp. n., holotype, 152 – *Parapammene acutapex* sp. n., holotype.