

A review of the genera *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, and *Stenophatna* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, with erection of 8 new genera and descriptions of 37 new species and 2 new subspecies

(Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae)

by

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Abstract: The African genera *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895 and *Stenophatna* AURIVILLIUS, 1909 are revised. They are considered as 10 monophyletically separate genera. 8 of these, and 1 subgenus, are erected as new: *Marmorona* gen. nov. (type-species: *Marmorona marmorata* spec. nov.), *Morongea* gen. nov. (type-species: *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929), *Opisthoheza* gen. nov. (type-species: *Opisthoheza heza* spec. nov.), *Hariola* gen. nov. (type-species: *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935), *Gelo* gen. nov. (type-species: *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov.), *Theophasida* gen. nov. (type-species: *Opisthodontia superba* AURIVILLIUS, 1914), *Nirbiana* gen. nov. (type-species: *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941), *Sonitha* gen. nov. (type-species: *Stenophatna libera* AURIVILLIUS, 1914), and *Psychosida* subgen. nov. [type-species: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) supramalis* spec. nov.]. A cladistic analysis is undertaken to show monophyly of the genera erected.

38 species and 2 subspecies are described as new: *Opisthodontia afroio* spec. nov., *O. budamara* spec. nov., *O. sidha* spec. nov., *O. vensani* spec. nov., *O. pygmy* spec. nov., *O. sonithella* spec. nov., *O. (Psychosida) varezhka* spec. nov., *O. (P.) axividia* spec. nov., *O. (P.) supramalis* spec. nov., *O. (P.) diva* spec. nov., *Marmorona marmorata* spec. nov., *M. murphyi* spec. nov., *M. gella* spec. nov., *Morongea lampara* spec. nov., *M. lampara kuehnei* subspec. nov., *M. mastodont* spec. nov., *M. missdebeeræ* spec. nov., *M. carnaria* spec. nov., *M. cruenta* spec. nov., *M. gemmo* spec. nov., *M. elfiora* spec. nov., *M. elfiora galadriæ* spec. nov., *Opisthoheza heza* spec. nov., *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov., *G. anastella* spec. nov., *G. calcarales* spec. nov., *Theophasida valkyria* spec. nov., *T. serafim* spec. nov., *T. kawai* spec. nov., *Stenophatna accolita* spec. nov., *S. foedifraga* spec. nov., *Sonitha chocolatina* spec. nov., *S. myoctona* spec. nov., *S. bernardii* spec. nov., *S. gelata* spec. nov., *S. lila* spec. nov., *S. integra* spec. nov., *S. picassoï* spec. nov., and *S. alucard* spec. nov.

3 new synonyms are established: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909 = *Stenophatna proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943 syn. nov.; *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936) = *Opisthodontia rotundata* BERIO, 1937 syn. nov. = *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943 syn. nov.

The taxon *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929 is raised to species status *Theophasida obusta* (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov. et stat. nov.

The Lectotype is designated for *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895.

Zusammenfassung: Die afrikanische Gattungen *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895 und *Stenophatna* AURIVILLIUS, 1909 werden revidiert und als 10 monophyletische, separate Gattungen betrachtet. Acht von diesen und eine Untergattung werden hier als neu beschrieben: *Marmorona* gen. nov. (type-species: *Marmorona marmorata* spec. nov.), *Morongea* gen. nov. (Typusart: *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929), *Opisthoheza* gen. nov. (Typusart: *Opisthoheza heza* spec. nov.), *Hariola* gen. nov. (Typusart: *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935), *Gelo* gen. nov. (type-species: *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov.), *Theophasida* gen. nov. (Typusart: *Opisthodontia superba* AURIVILLIUS, 1914), *Nirbiana* gen. nov. (Typusart: *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941), *Sonitha* gen. nov. (Typusart: *Stenophatna libera* AURIVILLIUS, 1914), and *Psychosida* subgen. nov. [Typusart: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) supramalis* spec. nov.]. Um Monophylie der neuen Gattungen zu beweisen, werden cladistische Analyse unternommen.

38 Arten und 2 Unterarten werden hier neu beschrieben: *Opisthodontia afroio* spec. nov., *O. budamara* spec. nov., *O. sidha* spec. nov., *O. vensani* spec. nov., *O. pygmy* spec. nov., *O. sonithella* spec. nov., *O. (Psychosida) varezhka* spec. nov., *O. (P.) axividia* spec. nov., *O. (P.) supramalis* spec. nov., *O. (P.) diva* spec. nov., *Marmorona marmorata* spec. nov., *M. murphyi* spec. nov., *M. gella* spec. nov., *Morongea lampara* spec. nov., *M. lampara kuehnei* subspec. nov., *M. mastodont* spec. nov., *M. missdebeeræ* spec. nov., *M. carnaria* spec. nov., *M. cruenta* spec. nov., *M. gemmo* spec. nov., *M. elfiora* spec. nov., *M. elfiora galadriæ* spec. nov., *Opisthoheza heza* spec. nov., *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov., *G. anastella* spec. nov., *G. calcarales* spec. nov., *Theophasida valkyria* spec. nov., *T. serafim* spec. nov., *T. kawai* spec. nov., *Stenophatna accolita* spec. nov., *S. foedifraga* spec. nov., *Sonitha chocolatina* spec. nov., *S. myoctona* spec. nov., *S. bernardii* spec. nov., *S. gelata* spec. nov., *S. lila* spec. nov., *S. integra* spec. nov., *S. picassoï* spec. nov. und *S. alucard* spec. nov.

3 neue Synonymen werden festgelegt: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909 = *Stenophatna proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943 syn. nov.; *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936) = *Opisthodontia rotundata* BERIO, 1937 syn. nov. = *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943 syn. nov.

Das Taxon *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929 wird zur Art erhoben: *Theophasida obusta* (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov. et stat. nov.

Ein Lectotypus wird für *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895 designiert.

Introduction: AURIVILLIUS (1895) described a new African genus in the Lasiocampidae which he called *Opisthodontia* because of the serrated hind wings - the remarkable wing shape and general appearance being always rather recognizable. Some species of the complex were described in the related genus *Stenophatna*, and as it is now clear, generic placement was sometimes reversed. Investigation of the *Opisthodontia/Stenophatna* complex has shown their heterogeneity. The only 2 characters shared by taxa within *Opisthodontia* are the concave outer margin of the hind wings and venation, both of very weak taxonomic importance and originating independently in different branches. It seems that for a long time the name *Opisthodontia* was associated with all species sporting dentate or serrate outer margins to the wings. To date, surprisingly, no genitalic characters have been used to elucidate the taxonomic position of any species included here.

Only two works are to be found with some kind of generic revision. The first, a list of species given by AURIVILLIUS ([1930]) in the famous series of A. SEITZ's books, is limited in that most species of the group were only described later. The other work, the catalogue by COLLIER (1936), additionally, contains the few species described during the intervening years. Most species within this genus were described after the Second World War.

The most difficult part of this investigation was the matching of sexes, it being of especial interest to note that ♀/♂ associations were established for previously unknown taxa. Only breeding, rearing or DNA investigation will confirm some statements made in the article and it is therefore understood that some ideas and conclusions may be changed after further, future investigations.

Materials and methods. Typical specimens of all taxa, where available, were studied during the revision which allowed the authors to arrive at their conclusions. All museums and private collections where material was investigated are stipulated and the following abbreviations are used for them in the text:

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.;
CLKP: Collection of LARS KÜHNE, Potsdam, Germany;
CMNH: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA, U.S.A.;
CVZ: Collection of VADIM ZOLOTUHIN, Uljanovsk, Russia;
ISNB: Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (Bruxelles, Belgique) [Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique];
JGJ: Collection of JOHN JOANNOU, Krugersdorp, R.S.A.;
MCL: Musée des Confluences de Lyon, France;
MCSN: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. DORIA", Genova, Italia;
MHNG: Museum d'histoire naturelle, Geneve, Switzerland;
MNHN: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MRCA: Musée Royal for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium;
MWM: Museum WITT, Munich, Germany;
NMK: National Museum Nairobi, Kenya;
RMS: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Sweden;
SMNK: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
TMP: Transvaal Museum Pretoria, R. S. A.;
TMP(D): DUKE's collection in the Transvaal Museum Pretoria;
USNM: United States Natural Museum (The Smithsonian), Washington, U.S.A.;
ZMHU: Zoologisches Museum der HUMBOLDT Universität zu Berlin, Germany;
ZSM: Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany.

References to host plants of a given species, if available, are noted in the text and mostly taken from labels. On the distribution maps, black stars indicate type localities. They are usually absent if, in the original description, the type locality is given simply as a country without further details. In some cases the images of the genitalic slides, particularly those destroyed and therefore only available as separate parts, were, where possible, repaired or reconstructed into one complex, using CorelPhotoPaint X3 and Adobe Photoshop CS. Special care was taken to maintain their general scale and proportions. None of the images of the typical specimens were altered. All illustrations for the article were prepared by ALEXEY M. PROZOROV using Adobe Photoshop CS.

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The images of the typical specimens from the collection of the BMNH are figured here courtesy of The Trustees of the Museum. The work is a part of a program of the Department of Zoology (State Pedagogical University of Uljanovsk) covering an investigation into the biodiversity of moths.

Results: The ♂♂ genitalia are usually highly diagnostic within the complex, especially at generic level. They are substantive and heavily sclerotized. In all members of the group, uncus and gnathos are missing or strongly reduced to small processes, valvae somewhat stiletto-shaped, rarely bilobed; distal processes of vinculum may be present, often with special additional structures to fix sexes during copulation (cf. apical spurs, teeth or caudal lobes). Aedeagus tubular, usually without protruding apical spur (the latter to be seen only in some *Morongea* gen. nov.). Vesica bag-shaped, sometimes comprising two lobes, in *Stenophatna* and *Sonitha* gen. nov. with needle-shaped cornuti. Tergum and sternum VIII are usually modified and may be used in generic and also specific diagnoses.

On the basis of external characters and genitalia morphology, all known taxa may be referred to monophyletic lineages which are raised to separate genera in the text below. Not all of them are closely related, indicating paraphyly of the former *Opisthodontia* s. lat.. The lineages considered are (in alphabetic order):

the *dannfelti*-lineage: *Opisthodontia* s. str.,
 the *flavipicta*-lineage: *Morongea* gen. nov.,
 the *haigi*-lineage: *Hariola* gen. nov.,
 the *heza*-lineage: *Opisthoheza* gen. nov.,
 the *jordani*-lineage: *Gelo* gen. nov.,

the *libera*-lineage: *Sonitha* gen. nov.,
 the *marmorata*-lineage: *Marmonna* gen. nov.,
 the *marshalli*-lineage: *Stenophatna* s. str.,
 the *obscura*-lineage: *Nirbiana* gen. nov.,
 the *superba*-lineage: *Theophasida* gen. nov.

The phylogenetic analysis for the genera so separated is given below under the heading discussion.

The following genera and species are recognized in the article:

Opisthodontia AURIVILLIUS, 1895:
Opisthodontia dannfelti AURIVILLIUS, 1895,
Opisthodontia tessmanni HERING, 1928,
Opisthodontia spodopasta TAMS, 1931,
Opisthodontia afroio spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia budamara spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia sidha spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia pygmy spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia sonithella spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia (Psychosida) varezhka spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia (Psychosida) axividia spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia (Psychosida) supramalis spec. nov.,
Opisthodontia (Psychosida) diva spec. nov.
Marmonna gen. nov.:
Marmonna marmorata spec. nov.,
Marmonna gella spec. nov.,
Marmonna murphyi spec. nov.
Morongea gen. nov.:
Morongea flavipicta (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov.,
 = *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963,
Morongea arnoldi (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) comb. nov.,
Morongea lampara spec. nov.,
Morongea lampara lampara subspec. nom.,
Morongea lampara kuehnei subspec. nov.,
Morongea mastodont spec. nov.,
Morongea missdebeeræ spec. nov.,
Morongea carnaria spec. nov.,
Morongea cruenta spec. nov.,
Morongea gemmo spec. nov.,
Morongea elfiora spec. nov.,
Morongea elfiora elfiora subspec. nom.,
Morongea elfiora galadriæ subspec. nov.,
Morongea avinoffi (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov.
Opisthoheza gen. nov.:
Opisthoheza heza spec. nov.
Hariola gen. nov.:
Hariola haigi (TAMS, 1935) comb. nov.

Gelo gen. nov.:
Gelo joannoui spec. nov.,
Gelo jordani (TAMS, 1936) comb. nov.,
Gelo anastella spec. nov.,
Gelo calcarales spec. nov.
Theophasida gen. nov.:
Theophasida superba (AURIVILLIUS, 1914) comb. nov.,
Theophasida obusta (TAMS, 1929) comb. et stat. nov.,
Theophasida cardinalli (TAMS, 1926) comb. nov.,
Theophasida valkyria spec. nov.,
Theophasida serafim spec. nov.,
Theophasida kawai spec. nov.
Nirbiana gen. nov.:
Nirbiana micha (DRUCE, 1899) comb. nov.,
Nirbiana obscura (HERING, 1941) comb. nov.
Stenophatna AURIVILLIUS, 1909:
Stenophatna marshalli AURIVILLIUS, 1909,
 = *Stenophatna proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943 syn. nov.,
Stenophatna cymographa (HAMPSON, 1910) comb. nov.,
 = *Gastropacha bicrenulata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915,
Stenophatna rothschildi (TAMS, 1936) comb. nov.,
 = *Opisthodontia rotundata* BERIO, 1937 syn. nov.,
 = *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943 syn. nov.,
Stenophatna dentata (AURIVILLIUS, 1899),
Stenophatna kahli (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov.,
Stenophatna hollandi (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov.,
Stenophatna tamsi (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) comb. nov.,
Stenophatna accolita spec. nov.,
Stenophatna foedifraga spec. nov.
Sonitha gen. nov.:
Sonitha libera (AURIVILLIUS, 1914) comb. nov.,
Sonitha chocolatina spec. nov.,
Sonitha myoctona spec. nov.,
Sonitha bernardii spec. nov.,
Sonitha gelata spec. nov.,
Sonitha alucard spec. nov.,
Sonitha lila spec. nov.,
Sonitha integra spec. nov.,

Opisthodontia AURIVILLIUS, 1895

Ent. Tidskr. **16**: 114. Type-species: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, Ent. Tidskr. **16**: 115, fig. 2, by monotypy.
 = *Opistodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1927, in SEITZ, Groß-Schmet. Erde **14**: 212.

An incorrect subsequent spelling of *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895.

25 species were, at one point or another, associated with the genus, most of them erroneously. The main reason for including them appears to have been wing shape - concave hind wings with distinctly dentate external edge and, in most taxa, an obvious, contrasting coloured field attached to this edge. But these linking characters were never corroborated with analysis of the genitalic skeleton. Indeed, this study is the first to be based on genitalic investigation. It is shown that some genera, even from different phylogenetic branches, were joined before under the name *Opisthodontia*.

To clarify matters, the genitalia of *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIV., the generotypus, were studied. The type specimen is a ♀, but a complex of external characters distinctly separates the species from its congeners. Only a single ♂ of the species was found in spite of vigorous searching. It corresponds well to both typical ♀♀ in the wing shape and ground colour, the diagnostic serration of their outer margin and distinct grey suffusion on the external field of the hind wing. Moreover, it originates from a location situated not far from that of the type. To prove the congenerity of the couple (similar to other species from other, distinct lineages), genitalic construction was investigated in couples of other species, known with certainty to be conspecific. Such an example is *O. sidha* spec. nov. with very characteristic patterning and appearance in both sexes in specimens which were collected from the same locality. In those ♀♀, the construction of the genitalic ground plan has much in common with that of the ♀♀ of *O. dannfelti* AURIV. The ♂♂ too, are close to the proposed ♂ of *O. dannfelti* AURIV. It allows us to consider the ♂ from Leopoldville as a ♂ of *O. dannfelti* AURIV., and consider its genitalic

ground plan as typical for the whole genus *Opisthodontia* sensu stricto.

Description: The following features are typical for *Opisthodontia* s. str.

Medium sized moths with weak sexual dimorphism. Fore wings elongated (col. pl. 18), length 17-22 mm in ♂♂ and 22-30 mm in ♀♀. Ground colour of wings varies from light creamy brown to dark reddish brown. Outer margin of the fore wings smooth. Wing patterning distinct, well developed, but similar in shape to other related genera. Fore wing with discal dot present, two median fasciae and oblique submarginal line; for most species, the apical spots of the submarginal line are covered with bluish scales and are prominent against the ground colour of the fore wing. Hind wings, contrastingly coloured external field bordered by a dentate submarginal line which is always distinct. Margin straight or rounded, distinctly dentate, with tooth on M2 recessed.

♂ genitalia (figs. 1-17, 119): Uncus and gnathos absent. Tegumen modified, sclerotized to varying degree and bearing a pair of long lateral processes. Valvae slender, elongate, sometimes flattened, simple in subgenus *Opisthodontia* and distinctly bilobed in subgenus *Psychosida* **subgen. nov.**, although saccular part reduced. Saccus short, weakly discernable to completely absent. Juxta strongly modified, present as a pair of long finger-shaped lobes fused with the aedeagus. Aedeagus short, tubular, its tube bearing a convex dorsal keel giving the impression of local bifurcation. Aedeagus without apical spur. Vesica bag-shaped, of varying size, without cornuti. Sternum VIII modified and generally with short but distinct basal apodemes, finely serrate caudal margin and sometimes with latero-caudal longitudinal sclerotized cord. Tergum VIII here is often slightly modified, sometimes with membranous fields of variable shape.

Generally, 2 types of ♂ genitalial structure may be observed:

- Valvae simple, not bilobed; saccus rounded, not bifurcated; vesica large and bag-shaped; sternum VIII robust with short or very slightly elongated apodemes; tergum VIII simple, unmodified, rarely with membranous fields of different shape.
- Valvae distinctly bilobed; saccus bifurcated; vesica small and spherical; sternum VIII small with long apodemes; tergum VIII is simple unmodified, rarely divided by longitudinal membranous field.

♀ genitalia (figs. 14-151): Most significant is the construction of the inner genitalia where the atrium is wide, open and bears 2 sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds, presumably to accommodate the tergal appendices or valvae of the ♂; atrium and ductus bursae wide and indistinct, and corpus bursae robust, spherical to ellipsoid but low, without signi.

Diagnosis: The following combination of characters can be listed as diagnostic:

- Tegumen of ♂ with a tendency to be reduced to membranous fold;
- cucullus of the valva with a tendency to be bilobed;
- sternum VIII with basal apodemes;
- tergum VIII with longitudinal membranous field if present;
- atrium of ♀ with 2 sclerotized inner tunnel-shaped folds.

The resulting few species that satisfy this scheme should be considered to be members of *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS s. str. 13 species are included; 10 of them are described here as new.

Two subgenera can be differentiated, *Psychosida* **subgen. nov.**, is erected here as new.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, D. R. C., Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Species checklist of the genus *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895:

<i>O. dannfelti</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1895,	<i>O. pygmy spec. nov.</i> ,
<i>O. tessmanni</i> HERING, 1928,	<i>O. sonithella spec. nov.</i> ,
<i>O. spodopasta</i> TAMS, 1931,	<i>O. (Psychosida subgen. nov.) varezhka spec. nov.</i> ,
<i>O. afroio spec. nov.</i> ,	<i>O. (P.) axividia spec. nov.</i> ,
<i>O. budamara spec. nov.</i> ,	<i>O. (P.) supramalis spec. nov.</i> ,
<i>O. sidha spec. nov.</i> ,	<i>O. (P.) diva spec. nov.</i>
<i>O. vensani spec. nov.</i> ,	

Taxonomic note: All generic epithets were verified for synonymies or homonymy during this revision. Surprisingly it was found that recently the name *Opisthodontia* was used by APESTEGUIA & NOVAS (2003) to designate a clade of large Cretaceous sphenodontian (Reptilia) from Patagonia (“a new taxon, *Opisthodontia* nov., a stem-group defined as all the sphenodonts” - loc. cit., p. 611) and is a junior homonym to AURIVILLIUS’ taxon of 1895. The senior author, SEBASTIÁN APESTEGUIA, was informed of this and the later name will be hopefully replaced by said author to avoid homonymy.

An annotated list of species

Subgenus *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895

Type-species: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, Ent. Tidskr. 16: 115, fig. 2.

Description: Fore wing length 15-20 in ♂♂ and 23-26 mm in ♀♀. Forewings rounded, hind wings with teeth on M1 and M2 recessed.

♂ genitalia (figs 1-12): Valvae simple, not bilobed; saccus simple, not bifurcated; vesica large and bag-shaped; sternum VIII robust with apodemes short or very slightly elongated; tergum VIII simple, unmodified, rarely with membranous fields of different shape.

♀ genitalia (figs. 145-148, 150): Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds are distinct, often curved, widely separated.

Diagnosis:

- Postmedian fascia of fore wing not as oblique as in *Psychosida* **subgen. nov.**;
- valvae simple, not lobed;
- saccus simple, not bifurcate;
- sternum VIII with short apodemes.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, D. R. C., Uganda Kenya, and Tanzania.

Species checklist of the subgenus *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895 (9 species are included):

<i>O. dannfelti</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1895,	<i>O. sidha</i> spec. nov.,
<i>O. tessmanni</i> HERING, 1928,	<i>O. vensani</i> spec. nov.,
<i>O. spodopasta</i> TAMS, 1931,	<i>O. pygmy</i> spec. nov.,
<i>O. afroio</i> spec. nov.,	<i>O. sonithella</i> spec. nov.
<i>O. budamara</i> spec. nov.,	

***Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895 (colour pl. 18: 1, 5, 9)**

Ent. Tidskr. **16**: 115, fig. 2. Type locality: [D. R. C.] “am oberem Congo”. Lectotype ♀ (RMS) [examined], here designated.

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 19 mm in ♂♂ and 23-47 mm in ♀♀. Ground colour different tints of reddish brown. In the hind wing, margin of M2 is weakly recessed and of M3 distinctly protruded; fore wing with weakly developed apical spots on the submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 1): Tegumen reduced to a membraneous fold which connects the strongly C-curved lateral processes with swollen base; valvae simple, not bilobed, finger-shaped; vesica large and opening dorsad; sternum VIII with short rounded basal apodemes, finely serrated caudal margin and with short latero-caudal longitudinal sclerotized cord.

♀ genitalia (figs. 145, 146): Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds horizontal, and corpus bursae short and low.

Bionomics: Unknown.

Distribution: Democratic Republik Congo.

Taxonomic note: The species *O. dannfelti* AURIV. was described from two ♀♀: “Ein Weibchen wurde von Major M. DANNFELT am oberen Congo gefangen. Ein anderes Weibchen auch aus Congo (G. HOTON) befindet sich im Brüsseler Museum” (AURIVILLIUS, 1895: 115). As recorded, one ♀, in better condition, is kept in the RMS and the other in ISNB. These ♀♀ differ somewhat externally (probably different generations?) but their genitalia are similar. The lectotype of the species is designated here based on the ♀ from the collection of the RMS. The specimen bears the following labels: white rectangle with printed “Type.”; white rectangle with printed “Congo”; white rectangle with printed “Dannfelt.”; white rectangle with inscription in the hand of AURIVILLIUS: “*Opisthodontia* | *Dannfelti* AUR. Typ.”; dark red rectangle with black frame and printed “Typus”; red rectangle with black frame and printed “HOLOTYPUS” and also, written by V. ZOLOTUHIN, in black ink “*Opisthodontia* | *Dannfelti* AUR. | 1895 ♀”, a narrow strip of white paper with the words “V. ZOLOTUHIN det.” printed thereon, is glued below; light blue rectangle with printed “Naturhistoriska | Riksmuseet | Stockholm | Loan no 539/95”. This specimen is additionally designated by the red black-framed label with printed text: “LECTOTYPE ♀ | *Opisthodontia* | *dannfelti* | AURIVILLIUS, 1895 | des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & | A. PROZOROV, 2010”. The ♀ from ISNB is designated correspondingly as a paralectotype of the species; its genitalic preparation is incomplete.

Material examined (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): Lectotype ♀, Congo, 1895, leg. DANNFELT (RMS, GU 10966); paralectotype ♀, Congo, leg. G. HOTON (ISNB). D. R. C.: ♂, Congo, Leopoldville, 14.I.1954, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-53); ♀ [D. R. C.] Kinshassa, leg. WAELBROEK, 1900 (ISNB).

***Opisthodontia tessmanni* HERING, 1928 (colour pl. 18: 3)**

Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 487, pl. 2, fig. 4. Type locality: [Cameroon] “Jaundegebiet, im Urwald”. Holotype ♂ (ZMHU) [examined].

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 16 mm in single ♂ examined. Ground colour dark reddish brown with lighter marginal zone. Fore wings short and broad with 3 bluish apical spots on the submarginal line. Hind wing margin at M2 recessed. Dark marginal field suffused with numerous grey scales; similar externally to *O. spodopasta* TAMS, 1931 but ♂ genitalia diagnostic.

♂ genitalia (fig. 2): Tegumen moderately sclerotized and lateral processes (moderately long) with bases narrowly separated; valvae single, not bilobed, finger-shaped; saccus distinct, rectangular; sternum VIII rectangular, with short, narrow basal apodemes, finely serrate caudal margin and without latero-caudal sclerotized cord. ♀ unknown.

Bionomics: Unknown.

Distribution: Cameroon.

Nomenclatoric note: In spite of the holotype being originally recorded from “Jaundegebiet”, the pinned holotypic specimen bears the label with the printed text “Uamgebiet, Bosum, 11.-20.06.14, TESSMANN S.”. The correct label is presumed to be misplaced at some point during handling.

Material examined (1 ♂): Holotype ♂, [Cameroon, Yaounde] Uamgebiet, Bosum, 11.-20.VI.[19]14, leg. TESSMANN S. (ZMHU).

***Opisthodontia spodopasta* TAMS, 1931 (colour pl. 18: 2, 6, 7)**

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. **10** (7): 2, pl. 1, fig. 1. Type locality: [Ghana] “West Africa, Gold Coast, Kratchi”. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Small reddish species with short, broad fore wings. Fore wing length 15 mm and 25 mm respectively in the single ♂ and ♀ examined. Ground colour dark reddish brown with lighter marginal zone. Fore wing with 3 bluish apical spots on the submarginal line. Hind wing margin at M2 recessed; dark marginal field suffused with numerous grey scales. Similar externally to *O. tessmanni* HERING, 1928 - but ♂ genitalia diagnostic.

♂ genitalia (fig. 3): Tegumen moderately sclerotized and lateral processes (moderately long and only slightly C-shaped) with bases narrowly separated; valvae simple, not bilobed, finger-shaped; saccus distinct, band-shaped; aedeagus broadened apically; sternum VIII ovoid, with long, narrow basal apodemes, finely serrated caudal margin and with latero-caudal sclerotized cord; tergum VIII without lateral depressions.

♀ genitalia (fig. 147): Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds distinct, completely curved, widely separated; corpus bursae large and spherical.

Bionomics: Unknown.

Taxonomic notes: Both *O. tessimanni* HERING and *O. spodopasta* TAMS are surely very close. Moreover, possibly even conspecific. But as the authors have only the geographically separated typical specimens at their disposal, synonymy cannot be entertained until additional material has been obtained and examined.

Also, one ♂ with *spodopasta*- or *tessimanni*-like appearance was examined from STRÖHLE's collection (col. pl. 18: 6). Its taxonomic position is still vague and we attributed it to *O. spodopasta* TAMS tentavily.

Distribution: Ghana.

Material examined (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Holotype ♂, [Ghana] Gold Coast, Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (BMNH, GU 1293); allotype ♀, [Ghana] N. Territories, Kete-Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (BMNH, GU Lasio 1550).

Opisthodontia afroio spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 4, 8)

Holotype ♂, N. Nigeria, Zaria, Samaru, 12.II.1967, J. C. DEEMING (BMNH, GU Lasio 1296).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂): 1 ♂, N-Nigeria, Kaduna, 25.XI.[19]70, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-021); 1 ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 28.XI.1981, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden, GU 2010-03).

Description: Fore wing length 20-21 mm; ground colour light brownish cream; fore wing with indistinct apical spots on the submarginal line, marginal field distinctly grey, lower part of the postmedian fascia distinctly curved towards the tornus, the antemedian fascia ending in a dark lilac patch at the termen; discal dot obvious in both wings; hind wing with grey external field (much darker in a ♂) but submarginal fascia weakly defined and barely noticeable. M2 on the hind wing recessed.

♂ genitalia (fig. 4): Tegumen moderately sclerotized and lateral processes (these slightly C-shaped) fused at their bases; valvae finger-shaped, slender; saccus simple, very short; juxta present as two long finger-shaped lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, without modification and lacking apical spur; vesica robust, without cornuti; sternum VIII with finely serrated caudal margin, lateral depressions and long basal apodemes cranially rounded, with latero-caudal longitudinal sclerotized cord; tergum VIII elongated, lacking caudal sclerotization and with weak lateral depressions. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: Generally, a light species with a prominent lilac patch at the fore wing termen. The species resembles *Morongea missdebeerae spec. nov.* but is lighter and brighter in colour. The external field on the hind wing is broader, the lilac patch on the fore wing is prominent and the postmedian fascia distinctly curved towards the tornus; ♂ genitalia as well as shapes of sternum and tergum VIII are diagnostic, especially for worn specimens; geographically, the two species are widely separated.

Bionomics: The ♂♂ were collected in February and November.

Distribution: Burkina Faso, Nigeria.

Etymology: The name consists of “afro-” meaning African and “Io” - daughter of INAKH and paramour of ZEUS. She was turned by ZEUS into a snow-white heifer to hide her from his jealous wife HERA. But HERA sent a giant horsefly which ran Io from Greece to Africa where she reverted to her prior appearance and bore ZEUS a son, EPAF, who became the first king of Egypt.

Opisthodontia budamara spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 13, 14, 17)

Holotype ♂, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche Forest, X.[19]99, leg. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-014).

Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Kenya, Südküste, Buda forest, 18.I.[19]96, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-015); 1 ♀, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche forest, 0 m, 10.IX.-5.X.2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU 15.992).

Description: Fore wing length 19-20 in ♂♂ and 27 mm in the single ♀ examined; ground colour light brown; fore wing patterning consists of a discal dot, two median fasciae (antemedian strongly curved) and oblique submarginal line with three grey apical spots, outer margin smooth; hind wing with external field grey-brown bordered by a serrate submarginal line, margin dentate, in ♂♂, dentitions at M1 and M2 recessed and protruded at M3, in the ♀, M1 protruded.

♂ genitalia (figs. 5, 6): Lateral processes of tegumen long, C-shaped; valvae simple, slender, elongated, without saccular lobe; saccus short, without cranial bifurcation; juxta present as two long, finger-shaped, C-curved lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with a convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur; sternum VIII modified, with finely serrate caudal margin bearing characteristic median depression, apodemes short, rounded cranially; tergum VIII with weak longitudinal membraneous field.

♀ genitalia (fig. 148): Postvaginal plate high. Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds claw-shaped and widely separated, laying in the caudal part of atrium; corpus bursae spherical.

Diagnosis: In the ♂ genitalia and external characters, very similar to *O. dannfelti* AURIV. but darker brown; seemingly its vicariant in Eastern Africa.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in October and January in coastal forest biotopes. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Kenya.

Etymology: Toponymic in origin, derived from Buda and Marenche forests where the specimens were collected.

Opisthodontia sidha spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 15, 16, 20)

Holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 20.IX.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-016).

Paratypes (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, leg. R. VUATTOUX (RMCA, GU 2010-13); 1 ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 28.XI.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-013); 1 ♂, same but 22.X.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-017); 1 ♀, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 30.VIII.[19]81, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-020).

Description: Fore wing length 19-20 in ♂♂ and 26 mm in the single ♀ examined; ground colour varies from light brown to reddish brown; external margin of the fore wings smooth, patterning consists of a discal dot, two median fasciae and an oblique submarginal line with indistinct apical spots; external margin of the hind wings with dentitions, those at M1 and M2 recessed and weakly protruded at M3 in ♂♂, in the ♀ M1 is protruded, external field dark, bordered by dentate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 7, 8): Lateral processes of tegumen long, C-shaped; valvae simple, slender, elongated, without saccular lobe; saccus short, without cranial bifurcation; juxta present as two long, finger-shaped, C-curved pointed lobes fused with the aedeagus and the vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with a convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur; sternum VIII modified, with finely serrated caudal margin bearing characteristic median spur; apodemes short, rounded; tergum VIII with weak medio-caudal membraneous field.

♀ genitalia (fig. 150): Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds distinct, curved, flask-shaped, with rounded openings and widely separated; corpus bursae rather wide.

Diagnosis: Similar externally to *O. dannfelti* AURIV. and *O. budamara spec. nov.*, but inhabits Western Africa. In the ♂ genitalia, median spur on sternum VIII and membraneous field on tergum VIII are diagnostic.

Bionomics: All moths were collected from August to November. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast.

Etymology. The name originates from the Celtic “sidhe” meaning magic sprites, or elves, living in forest thicket.

Opisthodontia pygmy spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 18)

Holotype: ♂, Nigeria, Jemaa, 20.III.[19]75, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-011).

Description: Fore wing length 17 mm; ground colour light sandy brown; fore wing margin smooth, patterning consists of a discal dot, two median fasciae and an oblique submarginal line with three, quite visible, apical spots; hind wing margin dentate, dentitions at M1 and M3 protruded and weakly recessed on M2, external field dark bordered by a dentate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 12): Lateral processes of tegumen long, C-shaped; valvae simple, slender, elongated, without saccular lobe; saccus short, without cranial bifurcation; juxta present as two long, finger-shaped, C-curved pointed lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with a convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur; sternum VIII modified, finely serrated caudal margin bearing characteristic, small median spur; apodemes short, rounded; tergum VIII with weak medio-caudal membraneous field. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: Generally similar to *O. sidha spec. nov.*, but with smaller marginal field in the hind wing and much smaller median spur on sternum VIII. This species is also similar to *Morongea elfiora galadrielaes subspec. nov.* but has the external field of the hind wing smaller, narrower and lighter; ♂♂ genitalia are also quite different. Shape of the sternum VIII and light wing colouration with reduction of dark patterning are characteristic for the species.

Bionomics: The single known ♂, the holotype, was collected in March. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Nigeria.

Etymology: Pygmy is a term used for various ethnic groups worldwide whose average height is unusually low. The quintessential pygmy inhabits central Africa.

Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 10-12)

Holotype ♂, Kenya, Nairobi, XII.1967, leg. F. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1469).

Description: Moderate sized species, fore wing length 20 mm in single ♂ examined; ground colour light reddish brown; fore wing patterning consists of a discal dot, two median fasciae and an oblique submarginal line with two, quite visible, apical spots, external field with brownish grey suffusion; hind wing with external field grey bordered by a dentate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 9-11): Lateral processes of tegumen long, strongly C-shaped; valvae simple, slender, elongated, without saccular lobe; saccus short, without cranial bifurcation; juxta present as two long, finger-shaped, C-curved pointed lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with a convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur; sternum VIII modified, with finely serrated caudal margin bearing characteristic median crest, apodemes short rounded; tergum VIII with longitudinal membraneous field. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: The dark coloration with lighter suffusions of the fore wing's external field and the almost equal dentation of the outer margin of the hind wing are diagnostic; in the ♂ genitalia, sternum VIII has a regularly dentate caudal margin and characteristic median crest.

Bionomics: The only known holotype ♂, was collected in December. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Kenya.

Taxonomic notes: Six more ♂♂, also collected in Kenya, are similar in habitus (col. pl. 18: 11-12) but with genitalia somewhat distinct from *O. vensani spec. nov.*, although somewhat variable. It cannot be stated with certainty that they are conspecific with the holotype ♂ and therefore are not included in the type series. Additional, comparative material will shed more light on what is probably a highly polymorphic species.

Additional material (6 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Kenya, Mount Kenya, Meru, 1.II.[19]92, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-032); 2 ♂♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 26.V.1994, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-033, GU LAS-10-034); 1 ♂, Kenya, Aberdares Mts., Gatamayo, ca. 46 km von Nairobi, 2300 m, 25.X.1995, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); 1 ♂, Kenya, Aberdares, Gatamayo, 10.VI.[19]95, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-019); 1 ♂, Kenya, Aberdares Mts., Gatamayo, 2400 m, 26.I. 2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM).

Etymology: The species is named in honour of the Kenyan runner VINCENT (VENSAN) KIPRUTO who, in 2009, won the 42,195 km Paris Marathon in a course record time of 2:05:47.

Opisthodontia sonithella spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 19)

Holotype ♂ Uganda, Ankolo, Kalinzu forest, XI.1961, R.H. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1474).

Description: Species of moderate size, fore wing length 17 mm in the single ♂ examined; ground colour light brown with a weak greenish tint; fore wing shorter and broader than in other congeners, external margin smooth, patterning consists of a discal dot, two lunate median fasciae and oblique submarginal line, the external field lighter than ground colour; hind wing rounded with dentitions on M1 and M2 recessed and protruded on M3-Cu2 the lighter coloured external field is bordered by a dentate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 15): Lateral processes of tegumen long and straight; valvae simple, slender, finger-shaped, with short obtuse basal process, without saccular lobe; saccus short, without cranial bifurcation; juxta present as two long, S-shaped, pointed lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with a convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur; sternum VIII modified, finely serrated caudal margin bearing characteristic median spur, apodemes short rounded; tergum VIII with central field clearly unsclerotized. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: The species is easily recognized by its external characters - shape of the wings, their pattern and marginal serration less distinct than in other congeners. In this, it resembles members of *Sonitha* gen. nov. but is distinguished by quite different ♂ genitalia construction (see below to compare).

Bionomics: The only known ♂, the holotype, was collected in October. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Uganda.

Etymology: The name reflects the external similarity of the species to members of *Sonitha* gen. nov. described below.

Subgen. *Psychosida* subgen. nov., in *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895

Type-species: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) supramalis* spec. nov., here designated.

Description: Fore wing length 16-21 in ♂♂ and 21-27 mm in ♀♀; fore wing narrow and elongated, with pointed to slightly falcate apex, pattern rather spotted; hind wing margin dentitions at M1 and M2 close together and recessed.

♂ genitalia (figs. 13, 14, 16, 17, 119): The lateral processes of tegumen long and curved; valvae wide, flattened, bilobed; saccus distinct, elongated, and cranially often W-shaped; juxta present as two long finger-shaped lobes fused with aedeagus; aedeagus short, tubular, with modification typical for the genus and without apical spur and basal apodemes; vesica small, spherical, without cornuti; sternum VIII modified, with long basal apodemes and finely serrated caudal margin; tergum VIII in *O. varezhka* spec. nov. bears a membranous field.

♀ genitalia (fig. 149, 151): Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds present as pockets, close together and overlapping, situated in the caudal part of the atrium in a horizontal position.

Diagnosis:

- Postmedian fascia of fore wing oblique;
- valvae wide and distinctly bilobed;
- saccus distinct, elongated, and cranially often W-shaped
- sternum VIII with long basal apodemes.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Gabon, D. R. C., Uganda, and Tanzania.

Taxonomic notes: This subgenus differs from the nominate by a combination of taxonomically important characters and may, in future, be raised to a genus in its own right.

Species checklist of the **Subgen. *Psychosida* subgen. nov.** (4 species are included, all new to science):

O. (Psychosida) supramalis spec. nov., *O. (Psychosida) varezhka* spec. nov.,
O. (Psychosida) axividia spec. nov., *O. (Psychosida) diva* spec. nov.

Etymology: The name is originated from Greek 'ψυχή' - 'soul', and Latin 'sidera' - 'kaleidoscope'.

***Opisthodontia (Psychosida) supramalis* spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 22)**

Holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 7.V.[19]73, [G. BERNARDI] (MNHN, GU 2007-45).

Paratypes (4♂♂): 1♂, Gabon, [1.00°N, 13.10°E] Ipassa, 28.IX.[19]67, G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 1♂, Congo Belge, Bunia, Ituri, Mt. Hoyo, III.1959, leg. R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1464); 1♂, Uganda, Sango Bay, Malabigambo Forest, II.1968, leg. A. L. ARCHER (BMNH, GU Lasio 1465); 1♂, Uganda, Masindi, Butiaba, Budongo Forest Reserve, 01°42'57"N, 31°28'13"E, 1100 m, 24.XI.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ).

Description: Fore wing length 18-21 in ♂♂ and 27 mm in the single ♀ examined; ground colour brown to cherry brown, with complicated, marbled shading, the hind wings sometimes darker; fore wing elongated and narrow, external margin smooth, concave in area of M1-M2, apex pointed, patterning in ♂♂ consists of a discal dot, postmedian fascia with costal darkening and weakly concave antemedian fascia with distinct light shadow, submarginal line with prominent, grey, apical spots, the marginal field lightly spotted; hind wing outer margin irregularly serrated, at M2 strongly recessed and M3 protruded, spaces between dentitions highlighted by bright white scales, external field brown, limited by reddish, vaguely serrated submarginal line; ♀ fore wing similar to ♂ but patterning lacks contrast, ground colour more monochrome and submarginal line without distinct apical spots, hind wing's external field vaguely dark limited by darker brownish submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs 13, 14): Tegumen reduced to membranous fold and bearing two long, curved lateral processes; valvae bilobed, with the dorsal lobe larger; juxta present as long, narrow, straight, pointed lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus long tubular, with a convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur, with small spherical vesica; saccus well developed, bifurcate to W-shaped caudally; sternum VIII modified, caudal margin dentate, with distinct medio-caudal depression and long apodemes; tergum VIII simple, unmodified. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: The species is easily diagnosed by the very specific wing shape and coloration; it is distinguished from the closely related *O. axividia* spec. nov. by the more contrasting pattern, especially on the hind wings, the larger size and the hind wing marginal dentitions recessed at M2 and protruded at M3.

Bionomics: The moths were collected from altitudes of 700-1100 m in September, November, and February to April indicating two or more generations per year. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Gabon, D. R. C., and Uganda.

Etymology: The name originates from the two Latin words "supra-" - 'super-' and "malum" - 'evil' meaning 'super-mischief' or 'super-evil' and refers to the nick-name used for ANDREW YU. KOPYAK (Ulyanovsk) in local social networks.

Opisthodontia (Psychosida) axividia spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 23, 26)

Holotype ♂, Nigeria, B. W. A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 17.VIII.[19]58, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH, GU Lasio 1466).

Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Nigeria, B. W. A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 1.VI.[19]58, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH); 1 ♀, Nigeria, B. W. A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 28.VII.[19]58, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH, GU Lasio 1480).

Description: Fore wing length 16 mm in ♂♂ and 21 mm in the single ♀ examined; ground colour reddish brown with complicated, marbled shading set; fore wing elongated and narrow, external margin smooth and concave in area of M1-M2, apex pointed, patterning consists of a discal dot, two lunate median fasciae with distinct light shadow along antemedian fascia, submarginal line oblique, vague, the external field slightly spotted; hind wing outer margin irregularly serrated, with spaces between dentitions highlighted by bright white scales, in the ♂ dentitions at M1 and M2 strongly recessed, external field bright brown limited by reddish brown, in the ♀ dentitions at M2 and M3 widely separated, external field reddish vague dentate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 16): Tegumen reduced to membranous fold and bearing two long, curved lateral processes; valvae bilobed, with the dorsal lobe larger; juxta present as two long, narrow, straight, pointed lobes fused with aedeagus and vinculum; aedeagus long, tubular, with convex dorsal outgrowth, without apical spur and small spherical vesica; saccus well developed, bifurcate; sternum VIII modified, caudal margin dentate, with weak medio-caudal depression and long apodemes; tergum VIII simple, unmodified.

♀ genitalia (fig. 151): Both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds present as pockets, close together and overlapping, situated in the caudal part of the atrium in a horizontal position.

Diagnosis: The species is easily diagnosed by the very specific wing shape and coloration; it is distinguished from the closely related *O. supramalis* spec. nov. by the smoother pattern, smaller size and recessed marginal dentition in the area of M1 in the hind wing.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in late July and August. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Nigeria.

Etymology: The name originates from two Latin words “axis” - ‘axe’, and “invidia” - ‘mischief’ meaning ‘axe of mischief’ or ‘evil’s axe’ and refers to the nick-name used for EUGENIA A. FOKINA (Ulyanovsk) in local social networks.

Opisthodontia (Psychosida) varezhka spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 21, 25)

Holotype ♂, Uganda, Butiaba, Budongo Forest Reserve, 1°42’5”N, 31°28’13”E, 1094 m, 24.XI.2005, J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ, GU 00072).

Paratype: 1 ♀, [Tanzania, Lake Tanganyika, Ujiji] N.O. Tanganyika, Udjidji, 6.VII.[18]97, leg. RAMSAY & HÖSEMANN S. (ZMHU).

Description: Fore wing length 18 mm and 27 mm respectively in the single ♂ and ♀ examined; ground colour light brownish cream with pink suffusion; fore wing pattern very vague, particularly in the ♂ specimen which is a bit worn; hind wing with grey external field and strongly serrated submarginal fascia, marginal dentition in the area of M2 distinctly recessed; discal dots distinct on both wings.

♂ genitalia (fig. 17): Tegumen reduced to membranous fold and bearing 2 C-shaped lateral processes with strongly swollen bases; valvae diagnostically bilobed, mitten-shaped, dorsal lobe more robust, ventral lobe finger-shaped and slender, both lobes pointed; saccus distinct, elongate, W-shaped; juxta present as two narrow, long, cone-shaped lobes fused with vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with indistinct apical broadening, compact vesica without cornuti; sternum VIII square, with finely serrated caudal margin and long basal apodemes (as long as the height of the sternum) cranially rounded, but without latero-caudal longitudinal sclerotized cord; tergum VIII elongated, generally triangular, with median membranous fold.

♀ genitalia (fig. 149): Postvaginal plate higher than in related species; both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds low, not overlapping, situated in the caudal part of the atrium in a horizontal position; corpus bursae wide and somewhat heart-shaped.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to other light coloured species, such as *O. afroio* spec. nov. or *M. missdebeerae* spec. nov. The ♂ genitalia characters are diagnostic, especially the bilobed valvae. Differs from *O. (P.) supramalis* spec. nov. and *O. (P.) axividia* spec. nov. by being lighter in colour and having broader wings.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in July and November; the ♂ is known from the altitude of 1094 m. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Uganda and Tanzania.

Etymology: From the Russian “varezhka” meaning “mitten” with specific reference to the shape of the valva.

Opisthodontia (Psychosida) diva spec. nov. (colour pl. 18: 24, 27)

Holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d’Ivoire: Divo, 1963, leg. J. DECELLE (RMCA, GU 2010-14).

Paratype ♀, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 15.III.[19]62, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).

Description: Fore wing length 19 mm in the ♂ and 27 mm in the ♀, ground colour brown; ♂ fore wing pattern vague, the darker medial lines and spotted submarginal line stand out against the background, and a row of paler spots basally line the submarginal fascia; dark brown external field on hind wings; ♀ fore wing similar to ♂ but patterning lacks contrast, ground colour more monochrome and submarginal line without distinct apical spots, hind wing’s external field vaguely dark limited by darker brownish submarginal line; discal dots distinct on both wings in both sexes. Costal area of the fore wing darkened in both sexes.

♂ genitalia (fig. 119): Tegumen reduced to membranous fold and bearing 2 C-shaped lateral processes with strongly swollen bases; valvae diagnostically bilobed, mitten-shaped, dorsal lobe more robust, ventral lobe finger-shaped and slender, both lobes pointed; saccus distinct, elongate, W-shaped; juxta present as two narrow, long, cone-shaped lobes fused with vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, with indistinct apical broadening, compact vesica without cornuti; sternum VIII square, with serrated caudal margin and long basal apodemes (as long as height of sternum) cranially rounded, but without latero-caudal longitudinal sclerotized cord; tergum VIII elongated, generally oval, with short median membranous fold.

♀ genitalia: Previously prepared before this investigation. The preparation was not found.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to other light coloured species, such as *O. (P.) varezhka* spec. nov. or *M. missdebeerae* spec. nov. The ♂

genitalia characters are diagnostic, especially the bilobed valvae. Differs from *O. (P.) varezhka spec. nov.* in distribution range and in ♂ genitalia - sternum VIII of *O. (P.) diva spec. nov.* with short lateral dentate processes.

Bionomics: The ♀ was collected in March from an altitude of 700 m. Preimaginal stages and host plants are unknown.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Gabon.

Etymology: The species is named after its type-locality - Divo, which in Latin means 'Goddess'.

Marmorona gen. nov.

Type-species: *Marmorona marmorata spec. nov.*, here designated.

Description: Moderate sized moths with weak sexual dimorphism (col. pl. 19: 28-39); wingspan 38-45 in ♂♂ and 43 mm in the single ♀ examined, fore wing length 19-23 and 26 mm respectively; fore wing broadly rounded with smooth outer margin, patterning weakly modified, mostly dentate, with 2 convex median fasciae, rather smooth submarginal line and distinct dark apical dot, most species with apical spots of the submarginal line covered with bluish or greyish scales which are prominent against the ground colour, marginal field usually contrasting (grey) coloured with semilunar submarginal fascia; hind wing outer margin irregularly dentate with recessed tooth at M2.

♂ genitalia (figs. 18-23): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen modified and bearing a pair of robust, basally broadened lateral processes, angled ventrally midway (almost 90°), lateral processes with bases separated; valvae long, curved, with additional hook-like dorso-basal process; sacculus not well developed; juxta strongly modified and present as two short, weakly S-shaped lobes fused with aedeagus; aedeagus very short, tubular, lacking apical spur and any modification; vesica large, bag-shaped, without cornuti; sternum VIII modified, mostly rounded or kidney-shaped, with characteristic caudal sclerotized elongated plate covered with numerous strong teeth, apodemes reduced; tergum VIII modified and divided into four parts by a membranous cruciform field.

♀ genitalia (fig. 152): Very wide, transverse, with open atrium having sclerotized walls; antrum sclerotized, arranged as a plate; ostium positioned dorsally; ductus bursae very short, indistinct; corpus bursae not located terminally on ductus bursae - instead, characteristically accessed ventrally; signa absent.

Diagnosis:

- Angled tergal processes in ♂ genitalia;
- valvae with additional hook-like dorso-basal process;
- sternum VIII with characteristic sclerotized, elongated, toothed caudal plate;
- tergum VIII divided into four parts by a membranous cruciform field;
- sclerites in ♀ genitalia transverse;
- atrium widely open;
- corpus bursae located dorsally, not terminally, on ductus bursae.

Distribution. Tanzania and Malawi.

Species checklist of the genus *Marmorona gen. nov.* (3 species are included, all new to science):

M. marmorata spec. nov.,

M. murphyi spec. nov.,

M. gella spec. nov.

Etymology: The name of the genus originates from the Latin 'marmor' with reference to the complex, marbled pattern of these moths.

An annotated check-list of species

Marmorona marmorata spec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 28-31)

Holotype ♂, Tanzania: Tanga region, Forêt d'Amani, 5°4.084'S, 38°38.497'E, 954 m, 14.X.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM, GU 15.995).

Paratypes (21 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Tanzania: Nguru Mts., IV.2003, ex coll. PH. DARGE (ZSM); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Tanga, Amani, E. Usambara, 4°45'S, 38°30'E, IV.1950, leg. E. PINHEY (TMP); 2 ♂♂, Tanzania, Amani, VII 1966, leg. D. MACKAY & F. WATSON (BMNH; CMNH, GU 12507); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, coll. G. PRINGLE (BMNH); 2 ♂♂, Malawi, Chipita District, Wilindi Forest Reserve, 9°42'S, 33°30'E, 1750 m, 29.I.1989, leg. J. RAWLINS, S. THOMPSON (CMNH, GU 2008-49); 2 ♂♂, N. Malawi, Chipita District, Mughese Forest, 60 km NW Chipita, 9°38'S, 33°32'E, 1810 m, 11.I.2009, leg. V. V. ANIKIN (CVZ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Chipita District, Mughese Forest Reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1830 m, 13.I.2002, leg. R. J. MURPHY (TMP); 7 ♂♂, N. Malawi, Chipita, Mughese Forest, 09°39'S, 33°32'E, 1.846 m, 19.XII.2000, 28.XII.2000, 16.I.2002, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Chipita, Mughese Reserve, 09°04'S, 33°33'E, 1540 m, 24.II.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Rumphu, Uzumara Forest, 10°52'S, 34°08'E, 1960 m, 1.III.2008, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 2 ♂♂, N. Malawi, Rumphu, Uzumara Forest, 10°52'S, 34°07'E, 1938 m, 2.I.2001, 21.IV.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ).

Description: Moderate sized moths, fore wing length 19-23 mm in ♂♂: ground colour reddish brown; fore wing broadly rounded with smooth outer margin, prominent bluish to greyish spotted, marbled pattern, marginal field grey with semilunar submarginal fascia; hind wing outer margin irregularly dentate, with recessed tooth at M2.

♂ genitalia (figs. 18, 19): As per the generic account. Sternum VIII with sclerotized plate bearing numerous, multidirectional teeth, dense and small caudally, sparse and larger cranially, caudal margin with median depression. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: Dark reddish brown species with well developed grey to bluish marbled wing pattern; sternum VIII with plate covered with multidirectional teeth.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in December-May, July, and October from altitudes of 954-1960 m. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Tanzania and Malawi.

Marmonna gella spec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 36-39)

Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Amani, Malaria Institute, coll. G. PRINGLE (BMNH, GU Lasio 1468).

Paratypes (3 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Tanganyika: Amani, attracted to light, III.-IV.1936, leg. B. COOPER (BMNH, GU Lasio 1467); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Tanga region, Forêt d'Amani, 5°4.084'S, 38°38.497'E, 954 m, 14.X.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Mbeya Province, Mt. Rungwe, montagne forest, 9°10.953'S, 38°39.066'E, 1710 m, 25.IV.2004, ex coll. PH. DARGE (ZSM).

Description: Moderate sized moths, fore wing length 21-22 mm in ♂♂; similar to the preceding species, but much paler, brownish cream, with reduced marbled pattern.

♂ genitalia (figs. 20, 21): As per generic account. Sternum VIII somewhat smaller than in *M. marmorata* spec. nov., caudal margin with median depression, sclerotized plate bearing numerous, monodirectional teeth, small teeth dense, large teeth more sparse. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: Differs from similar species of *Opisthodontia* AURIV. in the characteristic wing pattern and pale coloration; the lighter, transverse band bordering the antemedial fascia differentiates the species from *M. murphyi* spec. nov.; it is much paler than *M. marmorata* spec. nov.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March-April, and October from altitudes of 954-1710 m.

Distribution: Tanzania.

Taxonomic notes: The species is sympatric and syntopic with *M. marmorata* spec. nov., caudal margin with median depression, sclerotized plate bearing numerous, monodirectional at least in Tanzania (Amani), and therefore can not be considered as a paler form of the latter species.

Etymology: In ancient Greece, Gella was a name attributed to virgins who had died prematurely and turned into vampires after death.

Marmonna murphyi spec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 32-35)

Holotype ♂, N. Malawi, Chipita district, Mugheze forest reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1846 m, 14.XI.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ, GU 00553b).

Paratypes (7 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Tanzania: Ruvuma Region, W. de Mbinga, 11°03.325'S, 34°56.684'E, 1506 m, 25.III.2006, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM, GU 15.981); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Mbeya Province, Rungwe Mt., 1710 m, 25.IV.2004, ex coll. PH. DARGE (MWM); 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (JGJ, GU 00553a), N. Malawi, Chipita district, Mugheze forest reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1846 m, 14.XI.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ).

Description: Forewing length 21-22 mm in ♂♂ and 26 mm in the single ♀; ground colour yellowish red-brown; fore wing with distinct grey shadows in the marginal field, marbled pattern reduced to isolated, vague, grey spots on the lighter ground colour.

♂ genitalia (figs. 22, 23): As in other congeners. Sternum VIII with sclerotized plate bearing numerous teeth, similar to that of *M. gella* spec. nov. in that the teeth are monodirectional, with small teeth dense and large teeth more sparse, caudal margin of the sternum with medial depression.

♀ genitalia (fig. 152): Very wide, transverse, with open atrium having sclerotized walls; antrum sclerotized, arranged as a plate; ostium positioned dorsally; ductus bursae very short, indistinct; corpus bursae located dorsally, not terminally, on ductus bursae; signa absent.

Diagnosis: Differs from similar species of *Opisthodontia* AURIV. in the characteristic wing pattern and pale coloration; the absence of the lighter, transverse band along the antemedial fascia and grey darkening of the marginal field differentiates the species from *M. gella* spec. nov.; it is much paler than *M. marmorata* spec. nov., with a dark, not light, marbled pattern.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March-April, and November from forest biotopes at altitudes of 1506-1846 m.

Distribution: Tanzania and Malawi.

Etymology: The species is named after the Malawian entomologist RAYMOND J. MURPHY, who collected part of the type series.

Morongea gen. nov.

Type-species: *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10) 3: 149, here designated.

Description: Moderate sized moths with weak sexual dimorphism (col. pl. 19: 40-52; col. pl. 20: 53-70). Wingspan in ♂♂ 36-50 mm and the fore wing length 18-25 mm; in ♀♀ 52-63 and 25-32 mm respectively; ground colour varies from light creamy brown to dark reddish brown; fore wing broadly rounded with smooth outer margin, wing patterning weakly modified, mostly dentate, with 2 convex median fasciae, rather smooth submarginal line and distinct dark apical dot, in most species, apical spots of the submarginal line covered with bluish scales and prominent against the ground colour; hind wing outer margin straight, strongly dentate, with prominent dentitions in the area of M1 and M3 and recessed at M2, marginal field usually dark coloured with semilunar submarginal fascia.

♂ genitalia (figs. 24-44): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen modified and bearing a pair of short, bifurcate dorso-apical processes; valvae short, unevenly tapering apically from broad base; sacculus not developed; juxta strongly modified and is present as two long, finger-shaped lobes fused with vinculum; aedeagus short, tubular, lacking apical spur but with paired apical lobes under vesica; vesica bag-shaped, of variable size, without cornuti; sternum VIII modified and generally with basal apodemes and distinct latero-apical processes; tergum VIII modified and divided into four parts by a membranous cruciform field, a dense tuft of short hair-like apical scales characteristic for the genus.

♀ genitalia (figs. 153-158): Atrium distinct, wide, with longitudinal sclerotization sometimes arranged into two bands; antrum sclerotized, with folded surface; ductus bursae short, indistinct; corpus bursae large, spherical, without signa.

Diagnosis: In habitus, the genus can hardly be differentiated from the similar genera *Opisthodontia* AURIV., and *Marmonna* gen. nov. The ♂ genitalic characters are however diagnostic, especially in the shape of the sternum and tergum VIII.

Diagnosis:

- Tegumen bears a pair of short bifurcate dorso-apical processes;
- sternum VIII with basal apodemes;

- tergum VIII with a membraneous cruciform fold and a dense tuft of short hair-like apical scales;
- atrium with longitudinal sclerotization;
- antrum sclerotized, with folded relief.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, R. C. A., Gabon, D. R. C., Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, R. S. A.

Species checklist of the genus *Morongea* gen. nov. (10 species and two subspecies are included):

<i>M. flavipicta</i> (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov. ,	<i>M. carnaria</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>M. arnoldi</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) comb. nov. ,	<i>M. cruenta</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>M. lampara</i> spec. nov. ,	<i>M. gemmo</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>M. lampara kuehnei</i> subspec. nov. ,	<i>M. elfiora</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>M. mastodont</i> spec. nov. ,	<i>M. elfiora galadriela</i> subspec. nov. ,
<i>M. missdebeerae</i> spec. nov. ,	<i>M. avinoffi</i> (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov.

Etymology: Morongo ('sunset glow') is a mythological character of the Karanga (Hungwe) people inhabiting Zimbabwe. MORONGO was the second wife of the first man MWUETSI who burned all animals and people on the Earth. Both MWUETSI and MORONGO were subsequently killed by their own children.

An annotated list of the species

Morongea flavipicta (TAMS, 1929) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 20: 57-60)

Opisthodontia flavipicta TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10) 3: 149. Type locality: [Cameroon] Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype ♀ (CMNH) [examined].

= *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, Explor. Parc Nat. Albert 16 (3): 77. Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo: southern Kivu] "mont Mulungu, 2600 m, rive gauche de la riviere Lume". Holotype ♀ (RMCA) [examined]. The synonymy was established by ZOLOTUHN & GURKOVICH (2009: 279).

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 22-25 mm in ♂♂ and 29 mm in ♀♀; ground colour generally reddish brown with bright, spotted, citron yellow patterning and prominent apical yellow spots on the submarginal line; hind wing with distinct citron yellow marginal field with admixture of brown scales, outer margin irregularly dentate.

♂ genitalia (figs. 24, 25): Tergal processes very short; valvae finger-shaped, pointed apically, weakly S-shaped, gradually widening basally; juxta widened basally, pointed caudally, claw-shaped and C-curved; aedeagus slender, vesica short tubular and slender; sternum VIII roughly ovoid, with short, stubby latero-caudal teeth; apodemes slightly elongated, rounded cranially.

Bionomics: The moths are known from February-April, August and October from altitudes of 413-2600 m. Early stages and host plants are unknown.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, D. R. C.

Material examined (9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): Holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen (CMNH); holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, [D. R. C.] Congo Belge: P. N. A., massif Ruwenzori, mont Mulungu, 2600 m, rive g. riv. Lume, 27.XI.1957, leg. P. VANSCHUYTBROECK (RMCA); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Tai National Park, 12.XI.1983, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-006); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Nationalpark Tai, 11.XII.1982, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden); 1 ♂, Cote D'Ivoire, Anguédédou, III.1964, leg. GUEROUT (MNHN); 1 ♂, Elfenbeinkoste, Danane, 4.III.1981, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 2 ♂♂, Gabon, Bellinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 8.IV., 14.V.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN); D. R. C.: 1 ♀, Eala, X.1936, leg. J. GHESQUIERE (RMCA); 2 ♂♂, Uele: Paulis, 22.III.1954, 8.VIII.1959, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Zaire: Mambasa (K. I.), 28.III.1911, leg. J. TAVERNIERS (RMCA); 2 ♂♂, Congo (Zaire), 35 km SSE Kisangani, vill. Yoko, 00°17'N, 25°17'E, 413 m, 14.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHN (MWM).

Morongea arnoldi (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 19: 46-48)

Opisthodontia Arnoldi AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Arkiv f. Zool. 5: 28. Type locality: N. W. Kamerun: Baseho. Holotype ♂ (ZMHU) [examined].

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 21-23 mm in ♂♂ and 31 mm in the single ♀ examined indistinguishable from other similar congeners (*lampara* **spec. nov.** and *mastodont* **spec. nov.**) in habitus but generally a bit brighter and larger and therefore appearing somewhat more robust.

♂ genitalia (figs. 35, 36): Juxtal lobes with distinct, wedge-shaped broadening at apex; sternum VIII large, trapezoid, with a pair of very long horn-shaped sublateral processes and small teeth of varying size and number caudo-laterally.

♀ genitalia (fig. 153): Atrium distinct, wide, with longitudinal sclerotization arranged into two bands; antrum sclerotized, with folded surface; ductus bursae short, indistinct; corpus bursae large, spherical, without signa.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March, October, and November. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Cameroon, Tanzania. The species is also known from Amani (Tanzania) and Bugoma Forest (Burundi) (coll. NMK, pers. comm. of LARS KÜHNE).

Taxonomic notes: To date, without the benefit of genitalic analysis, all specimens with the very characteristic, spotted pattern were considered to be *M. arnoldi* (AURIV.). Surprisingly, after examining genital preparations, it was undoubtedly shown that there exists a complex of related species, distinguished by ♂ genitalic features and differentiated easily by a shape of sternum VIII; these species may be geographically isolated, or, as in some locations, occur sympatrically. Consequently, two more new species are described here within the *arnoldi*-complex, and a further new subspecies is designated from Kenya.

Material examined (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia arnoldi* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, N. W. Kamerun: Baseho, 14.III.[19]06, leg. ARNOLD SCHULTZE (ZMHU); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (BMNH, GU LAS-017); 1 ♀, Tanzania: Tanga Region, West Usambara Mts., Gogoi forest, 4°57.203'S, 38°96.955'E, 1450 m, 25.X.2005, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM, GU LAS-10-005); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Morongo Region, Mikesse Hills, 6°40.509'S, 37°58.120'E, 375 m, 17.XI.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM).

Morongea lampara spec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 49, 51, 52)

Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Lolodorf, 1894-1895, leg. L. CONRADT (BMNH, GU Lasio 1521).

Paratypes (6 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Congo (Zaire), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 2.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (MWM, GU 15.991); 1 ♂, [Burundi] Urundi: Usumbura, 900 m, 19.X.1961, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Congo Belge: P.N.A., Secteur Nord, Mamudioma, af. Djuma, 1000 m, 18.III.1955, leg. P. VANSCHUYTBROECK & R. FONTEYN (RMCA); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 20.VII.1958, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Lulua: Kapanga, X.1933, leg. F. G. OVERLAET (RMCA); 1 ♂, Equateur: Yabinga, 5.VIII.1928, leg. S. M. REINE ELISABETH (RMCA); 1 ♀, Sierra Leone, Hjala, I.1937, leg. E. HARGREAVES (BMNH, GU Lasio 1524).

Description: Fore wing length 19-23 mm in ♂♂ and 29 mm in the single ♀; ground colour generally brown with spotted yellow and grey patterning; fore wing sometimes with prominent apical grey spots on the submarginal line; hind wing with distinct bluish-grey marginal field, margin dentate, dentition in area of M2 recessed.

♂ genitalia (figs. 39, 40, 42-44): Tergal processes very short, bifurcated; valvae curved, narrow, finger-shaped apically, broadened basally; juxta widest medially and tapering apically and basally, covered with chetae; aedeagus with distinct paired apical lobes under large bag-shaped vesica; sternum VIII narrow, trapezoid, with weakly sclerotized, protruding medial tooth, one large tooth and a few smaller ones located latero-caudally, apodemes short, rounded; general shape of the sternum somewhat variable in different individuals but the ground plan is similar in all populations.

♀ genitalia (fig. 154): Generally similar to those of *Morongea arnoldi* (AURIV.).

Diagnosis: The species is indistinguishable from other similar congeners (*arnoldi* (AURIV. and *mastodont* spec. nov.) in external characters but is a bit paler and smaller. In ♂♂, the shape of the sternum VIII is characteristic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in February, March, April, July, August, October, and December from an altitude of 388 m. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Cameroon, R. C. A., Gabon, D. R. C.

Taxonomic notes: The species is the only one in the genus lacking the protruding horn-like processes on sternum 8 yet, its populations (sensu lato) are quite heterogeneous. Two kinds of sternal shape are distinct: toothless (figs 39, 40, 44) and with latero-caudal teeth (figs. 42, 43). The specimens also differ in the coloration of the submarginal field of the hindwing. The moths of the type series have this field with only a few bluish scales (col. pl. 19: 51, 52) whereas others have the field completely covered with bluish scales (col. pl. 19: 49). It should be noted that this character is not due to wear. It is not possible, at this time, to say if all these specimens are conspecific or whether they represent two or even three different species. Finer methods, especially DNA analysis, will help in making that decision but the inconvenience of collecting fresh material suggests the question will not be solved in the near future. These following specimens were additionally checked.

Additional material (4 ♂♂): 1 ♂, R. C. A., Prefecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MNHG); 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.III.[19]63, G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2007-52); 1 ♂, Equateur: Bokuma, 8.II.1942, Rev. P. HULSTAERT (RMCA, GU 2005-52); 1 ♂, Congo (Zaire), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 7.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (CVZ in ethanol).

Etymology: Lamparus (or Aldebaran) (α Tau, α Tauri, Alpha Tauri) is an orange giant star located in the zodiac constellation of Taurus. It is the brightest star in the constellation and is one of the brightest stars in the night sky.

Morongea lampara kuehnei subspec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 50)

Holotype ♂, Kenya, Western prov., Kakamega forest, primary forest, 0°21,3'N, 34°51'E, 1600 m, 28.VIII.2002, leg. L. KÜHNE (MWM, GU 15.994).

Paratypes (11 ♂♂): 1 ♂, W. Kenya, Kakamega Forest Reserve, 00°14'N, 34°53'E, 1550 m, 19.VI.2004, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ); 1 ♂, W. Kenya, Kakamega Forest Reserve, 00°14'N, 34°53'E, 1550 m, 20.XI.2005, leg. S. C. COLLINS (JGJ); 9 ♂♂, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, 0°21,3 N, 34°51E, IX.2001-X.2002/ca., leg. L. KÜHNE (CLKP).

Description: Only ♂♂ are known. Fore wing length 19-20 mm. Indistinguishable from the nominate subspecies in habitus.

♂ genitalia (fig. 41): Similar to that of *M. arnoldi* (AURIV.) sternum VIII semiovoid with short lateral hook-shaped processes, topography of these processes quite different from those of the nominate subspecies. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: Externally cannot be differentiated from the nominate subspecies but semiovoid shape, and single lateral processes, of sternum VIII easily recognizable (in *M. l. lampara* spec. nov., trapezoid and with 2 or more lateral processes). The new subspecies is restricted to Eastern Africa.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in July, August and November from altitudes of 1550-1600 m. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants. JOANNOU & KÜHNE (2008: 128) note the species from January to April, in July and August from old and middle-aged secondary forests.

Distribution: Kenya. Specimens known from Malabigomba Forest and Faliura Forest in Uganda (coll. NMK, pers. comm. of LARS KÜHNE), are probably the same subspecies.

Taxonomic notes: The systematic status of the subspecies of *lampara* sensu stricto may be changed after DNA studies of the different populations (see taxonomic notes for *M. lampara* spec. nov.).

Etymology: The subspecies is named after LARS KÜHNE (Potsdam) who collected it in the Kakamega Forest.

Morongea mastodont spec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 43-45)

Holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Escarpment, west Semliki Valley, 20 mls SW of Boga, 1070-1220 m, VII.1924, leg. T. A. BARNS (BMNH, GU Lasio 1522).

Paratypes (8 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire, Azaguié, IX.1964, leg. ABDU (MNHN);

5 ♂♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 30.XII.1966, 30.IX.1979, leg. R. VUATToux (RMCA); 1 ♂, Ghana: Bia Cons. Area, Bon-

go Camp, 23.I.2009, leg. U. DALL'ASTA (RMCA, GU 2010-10); 1 ♂, Togo, Avetonou, 25.VII.[19]78, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-004); 1 ♀, [Nigeria, Ogurugu] Niger, Ogruga (BMNH, GU Lasio 1523).

Description: Fore wing length 20-22 mm in ♂♂ and 27-30 mm in ♀♀; indistinguishable from typical *M. arnoldi* (AURI.) in habitus but sometimes paler and larger.

♂ genitalia (figs. 37, 38): Similar to those of *M. arnoldi* (AURI.) but larger, juxtal lobes with distinct wedge-shaped broadening at apex; sternum VIII large, trapezoid, with two pairs of processes, the sublateral one short but robust, the lateral one very long, C-shaped and horn-like, there is also a small medio-caudal process which is often distinct.

♀ genitalia (fig. 155): Atrium wide, open, transverse, with ventral walls sclerotized as two bands; ductus seminalis situated on dorsal wall of ductus bursae; ductus bursae very short, indistinct; corpus bursae large and spherical, with strong membrane; signa absent.

Diagnosis: Externally cannot be differentiated from *M. arnoldi* (AURI.) but the shape of sternum VIII distinctive. The species is restricted to western Africa.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in January, July, September and December. Nothing is known of their early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Togo, Nigeria, D. R. C.

Etymology: Mastodons or mastodonts (Greek: μαστός „breast“ and οδούς „tooth“) were large tusked mammals of the extinct genus *Mammot* found in Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and Central America from the Oligocene through Pleistocene, 33.9 mya to 11000 years ago. The name refers to the striking similarity of this species' sternum VIII to the head of these giant animals.

Morongea missdebeerae spec. nov. (colour pl. 20: 53-56)

Holotype ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, 26°53'S, 32°50'E, 50 m, 12.X.2002, leg. R. & E. KYLE (JGJ, GU 00640).

Paratypes (8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): 1 ♂, R. S. A., Eastern Cape, Mkambati, Mkambati Nature Reserve, 31°00'S, 29°03'E, 50 m, 21.XII.1995, leg. H. S. STAUDE (JGJ); 1 ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Manguzi, Manguzi Forest, 26°59'S, 32°44'E, 20.II.1999, leg. R. D. STEPHEN (JGJ); 1 ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Pennington, Umdoni Park, 30°24'S, 30°41'E, 17.IV.1985, leg. D. M. KROON (TMP); 1 ♂, [R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Durban], Kloof, [29°47'S, 30°50'E], 4.I.[19]31, leg. MARLEY (TMP); 1 ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Pennington, 30°23'S, 30°42'E, 9.IV.1976, leg. J. C. NICHOLSON (TMP); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, St. Lucia, Charters Creek, 28°12'S, 32°26'E, 06.X, 14.XII., 20.XII., 21.XII.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE [TMP(D)]; 1 ♀, [R. S. A., Mpumalanga Province] Barberton, II.1906, leg. MISS DE BEER (TMP, GU 10749); 1 ♀, [R. S. A.], [KwaZulu-]Natal, Durban, leg. G. F. LEIGH (BMNH); 1 ♀, [R. S. A.], [KwaZulu-]Natal, Durban, 7.IX.1910 (BMNH, GU Lasio 1500); 1 ♀, [R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal], Durban, 6.XI.[19]14, leg. E. E. PLATT (BMNH, GU Lasio 1501).

Description: Fore wing length 18-21 mm in ♂♂ and 27 mm in ♀♀; ground colour light yellowish, creamy-brown; fore wing short and broad with rounded outer margin, patterning slightly modified, dark grey to brownish, two dark median fasciae, both consisting of lunate spots, the postmedian fascia angled and forming with the antemedian, a figure resembling a right triangle, discal dot present, submarginal line distinct with two apical grey spots, marginal field grey to brown; hind wing with straight and regularly dentate outer margin, dentitions in the area of M2 slightly recessed, at M1 and M3 slightly protruded (this character more distinct in ♀♀), dentitions bordered by white scales, dark discal dot present above a postmedian, sinuous fascia, marginal field dark brown to grey outlined by lunular spots of the submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 26): Tegumen with a pair of elongate, widely separated, bifurcate processes; valvae very short, hook-shaped, widened basally; juxta, a small plate with long lobes narrowed apically and fused with the vinculum and aedeagus; aedeagus short, tubular, vesica short without cornuti; sternum VIII trapezoid, with protruded, apically blunt latero-caudal teeth, apodemes weakly defined, rounded cranially.

♀ genitalia (figs. 157, 158): Antrum sclerotized, convex; both sclerotized tunnel-shaped folds are hook-shaped, angled dorsally to almost 90°; corpus bursae rather rectangular in profile.

Diagnosis: The species can be easily distinguished from its external characters: the light yellowish, creamy brown ground colour, the right-angled postmedian fascia and the uniform dentition of the hind wing's outer margin diagnostic. The ♂ genitalia can help in identification of worn specimens.

Bionomics: The species is on the wings from January to April, in October and in December and differing from the Barberton record (approx. 850 m) is known from low-lying coastal forest. The species was reared by N. DUKE from *Syzygium cordatum* (Myrtaceae).

Distribution: Eastern R. S. A.

Etymology: The species is named in honour of Miss DE BEER who collected the first specimen, a ♀, in February 1906.

Morongea carnaria spec. nov. (colour pl. 19: 40)

Holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Lusambo, 14.IX.1950, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-54).

Description: Only the holotype ♂ is known, with fore wing length of 20 mm; ground colour reddish brown; fore wing with patterning weakly modified, outer margin widely rounded, grey apical spots on submarginal fascia, two dark lunulate median fasciae, discal dot distinct; hind wing marginal field grey, outlined with dark lunulate submarginal line, outer margin straight, irregularly dentate, with recessed dentition in the area of M2 and protruded at M1 and M3, all dentitions with white fringe.

♂ genitalia (fig. 27): Tegumen bearing a pair of widely separated, short, bifurcate, dorso-apical processes; valvae short, hook-shaped, with distinct narrowing, from mid way to apex; juxta present as two long C-shaped lobes fused with vinculum; sternum VIII ovoid, with short rounded basal apodemes and distinct, slender, latero-apical, hook-shaped processes, caudal margin covered with flexible setae; tergum VIII also modified as pointed out in generic diagnosis.

Diagnosis: The reddish brown ('bloody') ground colour, grey apical spots of the fore wing's submarginal line and grey marginal field of the hind wing are characteristic but externally the species is undistinguishable from *M. cruenta* **spec. nov.** In the ♂ genitalia, the species is similar to *M. flavipicta* (TAMS) but differs in the widely separated, lateral tergal processes, the narrowing from the middle of the valvae and in the slender sternal processes.

Bionomics: The ♂ was collected in September.

Distribution: D. R. C.

Etymology: From Latin "carnarium" - a carcass hook, with reference to the bloody ground colour and specific shape of the juxtal processes.

Morongea cruenta **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 19: 41-42)

Holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 24.XI.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2007-47).

Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Süd-Nigeria, leg. Dr. R. LÜCK & GEHLEN V. (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Gabon, plage face Mwadi, 13.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2007-48).

Description: Medium sized moths, fore wing length 22-23 mm in ♂♂ and 32 mm in the single ♀; ground colour reddish mulberry; fore wing short and broad with rounded outer margin, patterning slightly modified, two dark median fasciae, both consisting of lunate spots, the postmedian fascia angled, discal dot present, submarginal line distinct with single apical grey spot, marginal field darker than ground colour; hind wing margin straight and regularly dentate, dentition in the area of M2 recessed, dark discal dot present above postmedian, sinuous fascia, dark grey marginal field outlined by the lunular spots of the submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 28): Tegumen with a pair of widely separated bifurcate processes; valvae very short, finger-shaped, widened basally; juxta small, plate-like with long, apically narrowing lobes fused with the vinculum and aedeagus; aedeagus short, tubular, vesica short without cornuti; sternum VIII ovoid, with lateral short processes apically blunt, apodemes short, rounded cranially; tergum VIII modified and divided into four fields by the crest-like membranous fold, caudally with a tuft of short hair-like scales.

♀ genitalia (fig. 156): Atrium distinct, wide, without dorsal sclerotization; antrum weakly sclerotized, with folded relief arranged to the sides; ductus bursae short, indistinct; corpus bursae large, spherical, without signa.

Diagnosis: The species may be diagnosed morphologically by its reddish mulberry colouration and distinct submarginal fascia. It is similar in genitalic features to *M. flavipicta* (TAMS), but valvae shorter and more curved, juxtal lobes wider and both apodemes and latero-caudal processes of sternum VIII smaller.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in November and April. No information on their early stages or host plants is available.

Distribution: Nigeria, Gabon.

Etymology: From Latin "cruenta" - 'blood-stained', with reference to the bloody ground colour.

Morongea gemmo **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 20: 68)

Holotype ♂, [Gabon] Mokokou, 500 m, 25.IV.1963, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2007-49).

Description: The only ♂ known has a fore wing length 24 mm; ground colour reddish-brown; fore wing short and broad, with rounded outer margin and two dark median fasciae, both consisting of lunate spots, the postmedian fascia angled, discal dot present, submarginal line distinct, grey; hind wing outer margin straight and regularly dentate, dentition in the area of M2 recessed, dark discal dot above postmedian sinuous fascia, dark grey marginal field outlined by the lunular spots of the submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 29): Tegumen with a pair of widely separated, bifurcate processes; valvae short and slender, finger-shaped broadened basally; juxta small, plate-like with long, apically narrowing lobes fused with the vinculum and aedeagus; aedeagus short, tubular, vesica short; sternum VIII ovoid, with lateral short processes apically blunt, apodemes short, rounded cranially; tergum VIII modified and divided into four fields by the crest-like membranous fold, caudally with a small tuft of short hair-like scales. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: The species is diagnosed externally being reddish-brown; distinct grey submarginal fascia is also characteristic. Similar in genitalic features to *M. flavipicta* (TAMS), but valvae shorter and more curved, juxtal lobes are slender and longer, S-shaped, and apodemes of sternum VIII are longer.

Bionomics: The single ♂ examined was collected in late April from an altitude of 500 m. No information on its early stages or host plants is available.

Distribution: Gabon.

Etymology: "Gemmo" (Latin) meaning to be covered with jewels, to be shining.

Morongea elfiora **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 20: 61)

Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Chimala Escarpment, 10.V.2004, coll. PH. DARGE (ZSM, GU LAS-10-018).

Description: Fore wing length 21 mm in the holotype ♂ and 28 in the ♀ illustrated; ground colour brown, scales somewhat raised, appearing tousled; fore wing short and narrow, with rounded outer margin, two dark median fasciae, both consisting of lunate spots, the field between them sometimes lighter than ground colour, postmedian fascia angled, discal dot present, submarginal line distinct, dark; hind wing sometimes darker than fore wing with straight and irregularly dentate outer margin, dentition in the area of M2 recessed, at M3 protruded, discal dot present, postmedian fascia dark but vague, marginal field dark brown outlined by the lunular spots of the submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 30): Tegumen with a pair of short, separated, bifurcate processes; valvae are short and broad, hook-shaped, widened basally; juxta is a small plate with long C-shaped lobes narrowed apically and fused with the vinculum; its lobes also fused with the aedeagus; aedeagus short, tubular, vesica short; sternum VIII trapezium-shaped, with C-shaped caudo-lateral processes apically rounded; apodemes very short, almost absent; tergum VIII modified and divided into four fields by the crest-like membranous fold; caudally with a small tuft of short hair-like scales.

♀ was not investigated.

Diagnosis: The species would appear to be related to *M. missdebeeræ* **spec. nov.** and differs by having a much darker brown ground colour and dark brown marginal field of the hind wing; in the ♂ genitalia, the reduced apodemes of sternum VIII and its characteristic latero-caudal processes are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in April-May from an altitude of 1375 m. No information about early stages and host plants is available.

Distribution: Malawi, Tanzania.

Taxonomic notes: Externally similar and perhaps closely related specimens are also known from: 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 10.II.2000, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. MURPHY, col. pl. 20: 66); 1 ♀, N. Malawi, same data, 1.IV.2000, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. MURPHY, col. pl. 20: 65); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Elisabethville (RMCA, GU 2005-35, col. pl. 20: 64).

The genitalia of the much darker moths from the collection of R. MURPHY couldn't be prepared to date, while the ♂ from D. R. C. is very light in colour and geographically isolated from the type locality.

Etymology: An elf (English) is a being of German mythology. The elves were originally thought of as a race of divine or semi-divine beings (wights, vættir) endowed with magical powers, which they use both for the benefit and the injury of mankind.

Morongea elfora galadriela **subspec. nov.** (colour pl. 20: 62, 63)

Holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 20.XII.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-012).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂): 1 ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 22.III.1986, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden); 1 ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 1.IV.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).

Description: Only ♂ are known, with fore wing length 15-19 mm. Similar to the nominate subspecies but of much lighter, creamy brown ground colour. Medial field pale against surrounding ground colour.

♂ genitalia (fig. 32): As in the nominate subspecies. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: Small subspecies with light coloration, tousled scale cover and narrow wings. It is also geographically isolated and restricted to western Africa.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in April and late December, probably developing two generations per year. No information on the ♀, early stages or host plants is available.

Distribution: Burkina Faso.

Etymology: GALADRIEL, a royal Elf of both the Noldor and the Teleri, is a fictional character created by J. R. TOLKIEN, appearing in his Middle-earth legendarium appearing in *The Lord of the Rings*, *The Silmarillion* and *Unfinished Tales*.

Morongea avinoffi (TAMS, 1929) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 20: 67, 69, 70)

Opisthodontia avinoffi TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) 3: 148. Type locality: Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype ♂ (CMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Only ♂♂ are known, length of their fore wing is 18-20 mm; ground colour varies from dark reddish brown to dark chocolate brown; fore wing narrow and slightly elongated with rounded outer margin, two dark median fasciae, both consisting of lunate spots, the postmedian fascia angled; discal dot present; submarginal line distinct and dark; marginal field darker than the rest ground colour; hind wing with straight and irregularly dentate outer margin; tooth M2 recessed; dark discal dot present; postmedian fascia dark but vague; dark marginal field outlined with lunular spots of the submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 33, 34): Tegumen bears a pair of widely separated short bifurcate dorso-apical processes; valvae short, finger-shaped; juxta present as two long, C-shaped lobes fused with vinculum; aedeagus small, slender, without additional projections and apodemes; vesica small, spherical, without cornuti; sternum VIII ovoid, without basal apodemes and processes; tergum VIII not modified. ♀ unknown.

Diagnosis: The species assumes an isolated position between its congeners because of the simplified ♂ genitalic characters ie. lacking apodemes and processes on sternum VIII, simple juxtal lobes and short tubular aedeagus.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March, September, and December. Nothing is known about the ♀, early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, and D. R. C.

Material examined (6 ♂♂): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia avinoffi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 13.IX.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (CMNH); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Lamto, leg. R. VUATOUX (RMCA); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Pout Kelle, 28.XII.1992, leg. TH. BOUYER (RMCA, GU 2005-49); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 6.V.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, D. R. C., Uele: Paulis, 1.IX.1954, 5.III.1957, leg. Dr M. FONTAINE (RMCA).

Opisthoheza **gen. nov.**

Type-species: *Opisthoheza heza* **spec. nov.**, here designated.

Description: Only ♂♂ are known so far, with wingspan of 31-41 mm and the fore wing length 18-21 mm. Ground colour dark reddish brown with lilac tint and yellowish basal fields; wing patterning simple. Fore wings pointed apically, with smooth outer margin, the hind wings with straight, weakly to distinctly serrated outer margin; R-Cu cellula bears a discal vertical streak, not a dot; hind wings with dark discal dot.

♂ genitalia (figs. 45, 46): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen modified and bears a pair of lateral processes; valvae strongly sclerotized, divided into two stiletto-shaped lobes, the lower more robust, and fused at their base with the vinculum; saccus well developed, long, W-shaped or bifurcate; juxta strongly modified and present as two very long finger-shaped lobes fused at the base with the aedeagus and almost as long as the tube of the aedeagus; aedeagus very long and very slender, C-shaped, widened apically, without other outgrowths and lacking an apical spur; vesica without cornuti; sternum VIII strongly modified, with toothed caudal margin and complex latero-apical processes, its basal apodemes distinct and very long; tergum VIII weakly modified and present as

a sclerite with median longitudinal membranous field.

Diagnosis: Yellowish basal field of the fore wing and dark vertical discal streak are diagnostic external characters. The ♂ genitalia is unique amongst its congeners.

The genus may be separated by the following characters:

- Fore wing with discal spot modified to a streak;
- vinculum enlarged;
- valvae bilobed and fused with vinculum;
- aedeagus hypertrophically enlarged and surrounded by long juxtal lobes;
- tegumen bears a pair of short bifurcate dorso-apical processes;
- sternum VIII with slender basal apodemes as long as its height.

Distribution. Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., and Uganda.

Species checklist: The genus is monotypic.

Etymology: The generic name originates from “opistho-” taken from the name *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, and from spoken Russian “-heza” meaning doubtful.

Opisthoheza heza spec. nov. (colour pl. 20: 71, 72)

Holotype ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM, GU 15.985).

Paratypes (6 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 2.V [19]73 [leg. G.BERNARDI] (MNHN); 1 ♂, Congo, D'Ozala Parc National, 1°00'N, 15°00'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINIAEV (MWM); 2 ♂♂, Uele: Paulis, 27.II., 10.III.1957, leg. Dr M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-48, 2005-50); 1 ♂, Middle Lowa Valley, nr. Walikali, forest, wet season, 90-120 m, II.[19]24, leg. T. A. BARNES (BMNH); 1 ♂, Uganda, Butiaba, Budongo forest reserve, 1°42'570"N, 31°28'130"E, 1094 m, 24.XI.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (GU 00071, JGJ).

Description: As for generic characters. Submarginal line of the fore wing with 2-3 apical spots covered with bluish scales; median fasciae dentate.

♂ genitalia (figs. 45, 46): As for generic characters.

Bionomics: All known specimens were collected in mid January - early March and late November from altitudes of 90-1094 m. The species appears to be associated with the wet season. The ♀, early stages and host plants are still unknown.

Distribution: Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., and Uganda.

Etymology: The name originates from a spoken Russian “heza” meaning doubtful.

Hariola gen. nov.

Type-species: *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935, Stylops 4: 192, fig. 1, here designated.

Description: Moderate sized moths with short wings (col. pl. 20: 80). Wingspan in ♂♂ 37 mm and the fore wing length 17 mm; ♀ unknown; ground colour brown with contrasting yellow fields; fore wing with irregularly dentate outer margin and tornus bearing three prominent tufts of modified yellow scales; wing patterning weakly modified, in the fore wing R2 and R3 with yellow scales in apical parts, both median fasciae and submarginal line lunate, dark and distinct; dark apical dot present; hind wing dentate, with recessed teeth at M2 and M3 and protruded at Cu1 and Cu2; postmedian M-shaped fascia, submarginal line and discal dot, all dark, marginal field dark coloured and veins R1-R5 and M1 with yellow scales apically; interneural fields between R4-R5 and R5-M1 with yellow suffusion.

♂ genitalia (fig. 47): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen modified, bearing a pair of widely separated lateral processes situated at the base of the tegumen - these processes truncate, rather rectangular, with dentate outer margin; valvae short, finger-shaped, fused at their base; sacculus reduced; distal process of vinculum not developed; juxta bilobed, with lobes long, narrow, somewhat C-shaped and fused with the base of the aedeagus; aedeagus short, pear-shaped, without apical spur and basal apodemes; vesica large, pyramid-shaped, without cornuti; sternum VIII modified, main body very weakly sclerotized and only the rims and lateral processes with narrow, heavy sclerotization; tergum VIII unmodified.

Diagnosis: The genus is characterized by the irregularly dentate margins of both wings and especially by the presence of protruded tufts of modified scales on the wings. Widely separated lateral processes of tegumen and pear-shaped aedeagus are also diagnostic in the ♂ genitalia.

Thus, the following characters are typical for the genus:

- Some of the fore wing scales are modified into prominent hair tufts;
- tegumen broad with widely separated lateral processes;
- fused valvae;
- aedeagus pear-shaped;
- membranous sternum VIII with marginal sclerotization.

Distribution: Nigeria, ? Liberia.

Species checklist: The genus is monotypic.

Etymology: From Latin “hariola” meaning “predictor”.

Hariola haigi (TAMS, 1935) comb. nov. (colour pl. 20: 80)

Opisthodontia haigi TAMS, 1935, Stylops 4: 192, fig. 1. Type locality: S. Nigeria, Ikom. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: As for generic characters.

♂ genitalia (fig. 47): As for generic characters. On the tegumenal processes, one tooth prominent, the rest (five), much shorter; juxtal processes almost evenly broad to short before apex where they curve, attenuate to a sharp point and bear small serrations; lateral

processes of sternum VIII short, strongly C-curved, pointed.

Bionomics: The ♀, early stages and host plants are still unknown.

Distribution: To date, the species is known only by the single ♂ from southern Nigeria. In the NMK, is a similar ♂ (col. photo examined) from Grassfield, Liberia, but its identification is still doubtful.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935, [S. Nigeria] Ikom, 18.[??] [19]32 [E. O. HAIG] (BMNH, GU Lasio 1301).

Gelo gen. nov.

Type-species: *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov., here designated.

Description: Moderate sized moths with distinct sexual dimorphism (col. pl. 21: 81-91); length of fore wing 17-20 mm in ♂♂ and 26 mm in the single ♀ known; margin of fore wing undulate to serrate, with zone between Rs and M3 rather recessed; hind wing stubby, irregularly serrate, with protruded tooth on Rs, M3 and Cu1 and/or Cu2. Costal margin also serrate; ground colour different tints of grey, with pinkish, violet or yellowish suffusion; wing pattern, similar to related genera, consisting of dark medial and submarginal fasciae, very small, light discal streak instead of a black dot on the fore wing and lighter marginal field. The latter often similarly colored to ground colour and therefore not prominent.

♂ genitalia (figs. 48-56): Tegumen broad, lamellar, bearing a pair of narrowly separated, short, pointed to bifurcate, lateral processes; valvae short, hook-shaped; sacculus not developed; juxta strongly modified and present as two long, crescent-shaped lobes with pointed, oblique apex; juxta fused with aedeagus which is elongated, tubular, S-shaped, lacking apical spur and any other modification; vesica short, apically divided into two lobes, without cornuti; sternum VIII modified, with cranial narrowing and medio-caudal depression, and with very characteristic horn-like lateral sclerotized processes; apodemes are very weak; tergum VIII roughly triangular, unmodified.

♀ genitalia (fig. 166): The genitalic preparation of the ♀, known only for a single species, is incomplete. Atrium and ductus bursae with sclerotized zones.

Diagnosis: The genus can be easily separated on its external characters. The serrated wing margins with protruded Cu tooth and pale discal streak are characteristic. In the ♂ genitalia, tergal processes and shape of juxta are diagnostic. At this time, these characters are not enough to adequately separate species within the genus, and the list given below is preliminary in some respects. In this case, genitalic characters are not considered important to specific division as they are rather variable; for specific diagnoses, the shape of sternum VIII and shape of antemedial fascia are used. The species may also be separated on zoogeographical criteria.

The genus is diagnosed by the following characters:

- Distinct sexual dimorphism;
- hind wings with serrate costal margin;
- fore wings with pale vertical discal stroke not a dot;
- lateral processes of tegumen with bases close to each other;
- aedeagus S-shaped with vesica divided into 2 lobes;
- juxta with crescent-shaped lobes;
- sternum VIII with very characteristic, horn-like, lateral sclerotized processes.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., Angola, Uganda, and Kenya.

Species checklist for the genus *Gelo* gen. nov. (4 species are recognized):

G. joannoui spec. nov.,

G. anastella spec. nov.,

G. jordani (TAMS, 1936) comb. nov.,

G. calcarales spec. nov.

Gelo joannoui spec. nov. (colour pl. 21: 81-82, 85)

Holotype ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, Kisubi, Ziika forest, 00°07'25,0"N, 32°31'33,0"E, 1159 m, 23.IX.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ, GU 00024).

Paratypes (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♀, Uganda, Entebbe, Kisubi, Ziika forest, 00°07'25,0"N, 32°31'33,0"E, 1159 m, 26.IX.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ, GU 00020); 1 ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Lolgorien, 2000 m, 15.III.-5.IV.2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU 15.990); 1 ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Kilgoris, 8.XII.[19]96, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, LAS-10-010); 1 ♂, Kenya, Transmara, 23.X.1994, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Kakamega, 21.IV.[19]73, leg. FORST (ZSM).

Description: Moderate sized moths exhibiting sexual dimorphism; length of fore wing 16-20 mm in ♂♂ and 26 mm in the single ♀ examined; ground colour varies from grey-brown to grey-violet in ♂, reddish brown in ♀. The latter with yellow apical spot in the fore wing and yellow marginal field in the hind wing; fore wings with sinusoid antemedial fascia; marginal dentitions of hind wing at Cu1 and Cu2 protruded, at Cu2, larger than that at Cu1; serration of the wing margin more evident in the ♀, and patterning more contrasting.

♂ genitalia (figs. 48, 50): See generic account. Tergal processes pointed, rarely with additional subapical tooth; sternum VIII elongate, with long, S-shaped processes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 166): Atrium and ductus bursae with sclerotized zones.

Diagnosis: Differs from related species by being more sandy grey coloured and bearing sinusoid antemedial fascia. Lateral processes of the sternum VIII are long and distinctly S-curved.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March-April and September-December from altitudes of 1159-2000 m. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: D. R. C., Uganda, and Kenya.

Taxonomic notes: A ♂ from Uele: Paulis (RMCA, GU 2005-42) is tentatively attributed to this species in spite of differing tint of ground colour and dentition of the hind wing; sternum 8 is also somewhat different in shape (fig. 50).

Etymology: In gratitude for his support during all stages of the preparation of this paper, the species is named after the South African lepidopterologist John G. JOANNOU, who first discovered a ♀ of the genus in the Ziika forest.

Gelo jordani (TAMS, 1936) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 21: 88, 89)

Opisthodontia jordani TAMS, 1936, Novit. Zool. **40**: 111, pl. 11, fig. 2. Type locality: Angola, Amboim District, Fazenda Congulu, 700-800 m. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Length of fore wing 19-21 mm in ♂♂; ground colour varies from grey-violet to cherry-grey; fore wing with the antemedial fascia slightly curved; margin of hind wing with Cu2 more protruded. ♀ unknown.

♂ genitalia (figs. 51-53): See generic account. Tergal processes pointed, rarely with additional subapical tooth; sternum VIII elongate, with long, weakly S-shaped processes.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in January-April and July from altitudes of 400-800 m. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Gabon, Congo, Angola.

Material examined (5 ♂♂): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia jordani* TAMS, 1936, [Angola] Fazenda Congulu, Amboim district, 700-800 m, 12.-16.IV.1934, leg. K. JORDAN (BMNH, GU Lasio 1302); 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 8.IV.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2007-51); 1 ♂, Gabon, Makokou-Colline, 6.III.[19]62, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon, [lake] KIVORO, VII.[19]65, leg. JEAN POULARD (MCL); 1 ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM, GU 15.982).

Gelo anastella **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 21: 83, 84, 87)

Holotype ♂, Nigeria B. W. A., Soto Plain near Sapele, 3.III.[19]57, leg. B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH, GU Lasio 1476).

Paratypes (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Nigeria B. W. A., Soto Plain near Sapele, 4.III.[19]57, leg. B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH); 1 ♂, Nigeria: Oyo State Int., Inst. Tropical Agr., 7.5008°N, 3.9065°E, 240 m, 28.VII.2006, leg. G. M. MILLER & T. M. KUKLENSKI (USNM); 1 ♂, Guinea Ecuatorial, Isla de Bioco, Playa de Moraca, 1.3 km NW Punta Sagra, 3°15'53"N, 8°29'16"E, 14.II.2002, leg. HOPPE (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden); 1 ♀ Sierra Leone, Western area, 9 km SSE Freetown, 0.4 km N Congo Dam, 8°42.218'N, 13°20.531'W, 450 m, 23.-24.IV.2010, leg. RUDLOFF (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden).

Description: Length of fore wing 16-18 mm in ♂♂ and 27 in ♀; ground colour dark, varies from dark grey-violet to dark cherry-grey; fore wing with the antemedial fascia straight; marginal dentition of hind wing at Cu1 and M3 protruded, the former much larger, all teeth finer than in related species. Generally the ♀ of *G. anastella* **spec. nov.** is similar to the ♀ of *G. joannoui* **spec. nov.**, but apical spot and external field of wings are not yellow but grey.

♂ genitalia (fig. 54): See generic account. Tergal processes pointed, with additional subapical tooth; sternum VIII elongate, with long, almost straight processes. The ♀ was not prepared.

Diagnosis: Differs from related species by being darker and having a straight antemedial fascia. Lateral processes of the sternum VIII are almost straight. The species is restricted in its range to the western part of Central Africa.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in February, March, and July from rain forest. The holotype was collected at an altitude of 240 m. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea.

Etymology: The specific epithet is a combination of 'stella', Latin for 'a star' and the name Anastasia and is dedicated to Anastasia A. USHAKOVA (Saratov State University) with the thanks and respect of the junior author.

Gelo calcarales **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 21: 90, 91)

Holotype ♂, Sierra Leone, 1938, leg. Major BAINBRIGE (BMNH, GU Lasio 1559).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Bingerville, 1914, leg. GASTON MELOU (BMNH, GU LAS-021); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Lamto (Toumodi), IV.1964, leg. GRIVEAUD (MNHN, GU 3339).

Description: Length of fore wing 17 mm in ♂♂; ground colour light, varies from brownish grey to violet-grey; fore wing with the antemedial fascia strongly sinusoid; marginal dentition of hind wing at Cu1 and Cu2 weakly protruded, Cu2 more prominent than Cu1. The ♀ is unknown.

♂ genitalia (figs. 55, 56): See generic account. Tergal processes pointed, without additional subapical tooth; sternum VIII short and broad, with very long, and rather straight but basally C-curved lateral processes.

Diagnosis: Differs from related species by being lighter and bearing strongly sinusoid antemedial fascia. Sternum VIII is shorter and lateral processes longer than in related species. The species is restricted to West Africa.

Bionomics: Only recorded date of capture is April.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast.

Etymology: Name is originated from Latin 'calcar' meaning 'spur' and 'ala' meaning 'wing'.

Gelo **spec.** (colour pl. 21: 86)

♀: Wingspan 57 mm, the fore wing length 29 mm; ground colour ash-grey; fore wing with sinusoid antemedial fascia and dark discal dot, marginal dentitions at M1 and Cu1 protruded, M2-M3 recessed; hind wing marginal dentition at M2 recessed; differs from other *Gelo* spp. by the discal dot of the fore wing being dark, Cu1 of the fore wing protruded and M2 of the hind wing recessed. The ♂ is unknown.

♀ genitalia (fig. 167): Both pairs of apophyses very long; postvaginal plate distinctly sclerotized, W-shaped; atrium widely open, egg-shaped, with medio-caudal rectangular cut; ostium occupies a dorsal position, antrum and ductus bursae short, corpus bursae located dorsally, not terminally, on ductus bursae; signa absent.

Bionomics: The single ♀ known was collected in late August. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: D. R. C.

Nomenclatorial notes: The specimen cannot be attributed to any species because of a set of very characteristic features which separate it from other *Gelo* spp. Amongst them, are the presence of a distinct, dark discal dot (not a light coloured stroke) in the fore wing; fore wing margin at M1 and Cu1 protruded; hind wing margin at Cu1 and M3 not protruded and ♀ genitalia quite distinct from those of known *G. joannoui* **spec. nov.** ♀. Nevertheless, this ♀ is considered here within *Gelo* because of the specific wing patterning, serrated outer wing margin and especially because of the very diagnostic serrate costal margin of the hind wing - unknown in related groups. ♂♂ matched to the specimen will help to solve the problem of its taxonomic position.

Material examined: 1 ♀, D. R. C.: Uele: Paulis, 26.VIII.1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2008-16).

***Theophasida* gen. nov.**

Type-species: *Opisthodontia superba* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, Ark. f. Zool. 9: 7, here designated.

Description: Moderate sized moths with weak sexual dimorphism (mostly in size - col. pl. 21: 92-105); fore wing length 17-23 mm in ♂♂ and 24-32 mm in ♀♀; ground colour varies from light yellow to blackish, often with bright contrasting pattern; fore wing with smooth outer margin, evenly rounded and only in *T. obusta* (TAMS) and related species it is convex; wing patterning weakly modified, mostly dentate, with 2 convex median fasciae, lunate submarginal line and distinct dark apical dot; outer margin of the hind wings straight, strongly dentate in all species barring *Th. cardinali* (TAMS) where it is smooth; marginal field usually dark coloured, with semilunar submarginal fascia.

♂ genitalia (figs 57-70): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen modified, densely covered with elastic chetae and bearing a V-shaped apical process; valvae short, hook-like, broadened basally; sacculus reduced; distal process of vinculum present as a single, short, rectangular to ovoid plate, with distinct apical hook; juxta bilobed, with lobes finger-shaped and rather curved, their inner margin serrate in varying degrees; aedeagus short to very short, tubular, without modifications and basal apodemes; vesica very short, hardly able to be inverted in the preparation process, without cornuti; sternum VIII highly modified, lacking sclerotization and only its cranial edge heavily sclerotized, bow-shaped, with pointed apices; tergum VIII unmodified.

♀ genitalia (figs. 168-170): The genus is further characterized by unique development of both vaginal plates - the postvaginal, large, flattened and W-shaped, with the inverted section being the entrance to the tunnel-shaped, narrow atrium - the triangular antevaginal plate, is coupled ventrally to the inverted section of the postvaginal plate. It is postulated that its purpose is to direct the aedeagus during copulation; antrum and ductus are short membranous; corpus bursae spherical to pear-shaped, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis: Colour, modified oblique patterning and shape of fore wing distinctly distinguish all congeners from other genera. In the genitalia, apical bifurcate tergal process, single flattened distal process of vinculum and strongly modified bow-shaped sternum VIII are diagnostic. External characters also serve to distinguish between congeners, to the extent that genitalic preparation is usually unnecessary for their correct identification.

The genus is diagnosed by the following characters:

- Fore wing pattern modified, postmedian fascia distinctly oblique;
- tegumen with V-shaped apical process - probably a remnant of the uncus;
- flattened distal process of vinculum present;
- inner margins of the juxta processes dentate;
- sternum VIII desclerotized and only caudally modified in a bow-shaped band;
- both vaginal plates are present in the ♀ genitalia forming a complete mechanism possibly to direct the aedeagus during the copulation;
- atrium narrow, tunnel-shaped;
- antrum and ductus reduced.

Distribution: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, R. C. A., Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Species checklist of the genus *Theophasida* gen. nov. (6 species are included):

<i>Th. superba</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1914) comb. nov. ,	<i>Th. valkyria</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>Th. obusta</i> (TAMS, 1929) comb. et stat. nov. ,	<i>Th. serafim</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>Th. cardinali</i> (TAMS, 1926) comb. nov. ,	<i>Th. kawai</i> spec. nov.

Etymology: The name originates from “Theophania” (fem., Latin) - Theophany, and “Sida” - a minor Slavonic divinity living in hills and carrying dead souls into the domain beyond the grave.

***Theophasida superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 21: 92-94)**

Opisthodontia superba AURIVILLIUS, 1914, Ark. f. Zool. 9: 7. Type locality: [Malawi] Nyassaland: Mlanje. Holotype ♀ (BMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 20-23 mm in ♂♂ and 31-32 mm in ♀♀; ground colour different tints of yellow, sometimes with creamy to light brown suffusion; outer margin of fore wing diagnostically broadly rounded; fore wing with brown median fasciae, postmedian strongly angled, with zig-zag to lunate lower part, submarginal fascia visible only in apical field, dark discal dot, darkened marginal field and brown apical shading; hind wing with dark discal dot, brown sinusoid postmedian fascia and brown marginal field without visible submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 57, 58): Median part of tegumen distinctly setose; tergal processes are S-shaped with clubbed apices; sternum VIII compact, with narrow, smooth, pointed band of sclerotization.

♀ genitalia (fig. 170): Postvaginal plate large, with cranial lobes evenly broad; antevaginal plate narrow.

Bionomics: The moths are on the wings from January to June and in October; they were collected from altitudes of 388-1690 m. No information on early instars and host plants is available.

Distribution: D. R. C., Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Material examined (14 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): Holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia superba* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, [Malawi] Nyasaland, Mlanje, 18.V.1913, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH); 1 ♂, D. R. C.: Ht Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 17.III.1931, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG); 1 ♀, Ht Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 8.V.1931, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG); 1 ♂, Congo (Zaire), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 7.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (CVZ); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Elisabethville, IV.1938, VII.1936, leg. CH. SEYDEL (RMCA, 2005-45); 1 ♂, Katanga: Ruwe, II.1957, V. ALLARD (RMCA); Malawi: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nyasaland, Mlanje, 12.V.-9.VI.1913, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH, GU ♀ Lasio 1499); 1 ♂, Nyasaland, Mt. Mlanje, 7.I.1914, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 17.-18.III.1998, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. MURPHY); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba, Vipha Mnts. on Luwawa Rd., 12°00'S, 33°03'E, 1692 m, 28.I.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♀, N. Malawi, Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°27'S, 33°55'E, 1384 m, 20.III.2002, leg. MURPHY R. J. (JGJ); 1 ♂, C. Africa, N. Malawi, 40 km S Nkhata Bay, Kande, 11°56'S, 34°07'E, 520 m, 5.I.2009, leg. USTJUZHANIN P. & KOVTUNOVICH V. (CVZ, LAS-DR-75); 1 ♂, Zambia, Copperbelt, Chilumbulwa, Chimfunshi Chimp Orphanage, 12°21'32"S, 27°31'45"E, 1288 m, 8.II.2003, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ); 1 ♂, Zambia, Kafue Nat.-Park, 14°53'S, 25°27'E, 1210 m, I.2010, leg. R. BECK (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Nyanga, Honde Valley, 18°17'41"S, 32°58'07"E, 832 m, 4.X.2002, leg. R. D. STEPHEN (JGJ).

Theophasida obusta (TAMS, 1929) **comb. et stat. nov.** (colour pl. 21: 95-97)

Opisthodontia superba obusta TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) 3: 150. Type locality: Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype ♂ (CMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 21-23 mm in ♂♂ and 30 mm in ♀♀; ground colour and wing patterning similar to *T. superba* (AURIV.) but darker, and outer margin of fore wing diagnostically convex - distinctly angled in two areas between the protruded points at M1 and Cu2.

♂ genitalia (figs. 60-62): Median part of tegumen weakly setose; tergal processes more or less straight, longer than in other congeners, attenuating only slightly to truncated apices; sternum VIII large, robust, sometimes serrated inside, with pointed apices to the sclerotized, caudal band.

♀ genitalia (fig. 168): The postvaginal plate is large, its cranial lobes with elongated lateral sides; the antevaginal plate is high.

Bionomics: Nothing is known of early instars and host plants. The moths were collected from altitudes of 400-700 m in January - April, July and August.

Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, D. R. C.

Taxonomic notes: Historically, the taxon was considered to be a subspecies of *Th. superba* (AURIV.). The characters of *Th. obusta* (TAMS) fall outside the variability range of those for *Th. superba* (AURIV.) and it is therefore raised in status here and considered as a separate species. The following characters may be especially listed: fore wing of distinctly different shape; tergal processes without specific apical widening; sternum VIII much larger and more robust. To date, the two species have only been recorded flying allopatrically but may well be found in sympatry in the D. R. C. where their presently known ranges overlap.

Material examined (10 ♂♂, 1 ♀): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929, Efulen, Cameroon, 20.VII.1922, H. L. WEBER (CMNH, GU 2008-17); allotype ♀ of *O. s. obusta* TAMS, Afriq. Occid., Kamerun, Johann-Albrechts Hohe Station, L. CONRADT, 1898 (BMNH, GU Lasio 1549); 2 paratype ♂♂ of *O. s. obusta* TAMS, Efulen, Cameroon, leg. H. L. WEBER (BMNH); 1 ♂, Elfenbeinküste, Vavoa, 4.IV.[19]81, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-009); 1 ♂, Efulen, Cameroon, 6.IV.1923, leg. H. L. WEBER (BMNH); 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 15.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 19.V.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU LAS-2007-053); 1 ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23' N, 14°50' E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); 1 ♂, D. R. C.: Sankuru: Katakoko-Kombe, 17.IV.1952, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU LAS-2005-47); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 3.VIII.1958, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU LAS-2005-46).

Theophasida valkyria **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 21: 100, 101)

Holotype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MNHG, GU-2008-21).

Paratypes (6 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 8.IV.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU-2007-054); 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 2.VI.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23' N, 14°50' E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM, GU 15.980); 1 ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MNHG, GU LAS-2008-22); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Uele: Paulis, 20.VII.1958, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2010-11).

Description: Fore wing length 21-22 mm in ♂♂; ground colour a light sandy shade; wings with spotted lighter pattern; outer margin of the fore wing diagnostically concave and angled at M1, Cu2 and A2+A3; fore wing with brown median fasciae, postmedian strongly angled, with zigzag to lunate lower part, submarginal fascia visible only in apical field, dark discal dot, lightened marginal field and brown apical suffusion; costal strokes of the fore wing's medial fasciae strongly curved; hind wing irregularly dentate with recessed tooth at M2; dark discal dot, brown sinusoid postmedian fascia and light brown marginal field with lunate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 63-65): Median part of tegumen densely setose; tergal processes rather straight, elongate, C-curved; valvae slender, elongate, hook-shaped, broadened basally; distal processes of vinculum lamellar, with distinct strong caudal spur; juxta bilobed, apices racket-shaped, serrated inner margin and fused with vinculum and aedeagus; sternum VIII highly modified, lacking sclerotization and only its cranial edge heavily sclerotized, bow-shaped, with pointed apices; tergum VIII unmodified. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: Concave fore wing margin, paler ground colour and recessed M2 on the hind wing distinguish the species from other congeners. Also, the costal strokes of the fore wing's medial fasciae are diagnostically curved. In the ♂ genitalia, C-shaped tergal processes, slender racket-tailed juxtal lobes and strong caudal spur on the distal process of vinculum are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected from January to April, also in June and August and are known from altitudes between 400-700 m.

Distribution: Gabon, Congo, R. C. A.

Etymology: In Norse mythology, a Valkyrie (Old Norse valkyrja „chooser of the slain“) is one of a host of women who decides who dies in a battle. The valkyries bring their chosen to the afterlife hall of the slain, and also they sometimes appear as lovers of heroes and other mortals, and sometimes are connected to swans.

Theophasida serafim spec. nov. (colour pl. 21: 102, 103)

Holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Elfenbeinküste, San Pedro, 22.IV.[19]79, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-008).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂): 1 ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire, Mokta, VI.1964, leg. P. GRIVEAUD (MNHN, GU 3338); 1 ♂, Ghana: Bia Cons. Area Camp, 15.-18.I.2009, leg. U. DALL'ASTA (RMCA, GU 2010-12).

Description: Fore wings narrow and elongate, fore wing length 20-21 mm in ♂♂; ground colour dark grey with yellowish tint; outer margin of the fore wing diagnostically concave, distinctly angled at R2, M1 and A2+A3; fore wings with brown median fasciae, postmedian strongly angled, with zigzag to lunate lower part, submarginal fascia visible only in apical field, dark discal dot, darkened marginal field and brown apical suffusion; hind wing with straight outer margin, irregularly dentate, with recessed zone between M1-Cu2 and protrusion of Cu2, dark discal dot, sinusoid postmedian fascia and brown marginal field with lunate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (fig. 59): Median part of tegumen densely setose; tergal processes rather straight, elongate, finger-shaped; valvae slender, elongate, hook-shaped, broadened basally; distal processes of vinculum lamellar, short, with small caudal spur; juxta bilobed, lobes long and narrow, apically squared, smooth inner margin and fused with vinculum and aedeagus; sternum VIII highly modified, mostly lacking sclerotization and only its cranial edge heavily sclerotized, bow-shaped, with pointed apices; tergum VIII unmodified. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: Very dark ground colour, convex fore wing margin, and concave hind wing margin with prominent tornus distinguish the species from other congeners. In the ♂ genitalia, the thick tergal processes and slender square-headed juxtal lobes are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in April and June. No information on early stages and host plants is available.

Distribution: Ivory Coast.

Etymology: A Seraph (from old-Greek Σεραφίμ, serafim) is a class of celestial beings, passed into the ranks of Christian angels, representing the highest rank of angel in the Christian angelic hierarchy.

Theophasida kawai spec. nov. (colour pl. 21: 98, 99)

Holotype ♂, Kenya, [Gedi Royal National Parc] Gedi, Sokoke forest, I.1967, leg. R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1463).

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, Kenya, Südküste, Buda Forest, 10.I.1995, 15.I.-1.II.[19]95, 1.IV.1995, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-007).

Description: Compact, smaller body and wings shorter than in other congeners; fore wing length 19-20 mm in ♂♂; ground colour sandy yellow with lighter spotted fields; outer margin of the fore wing diagnostically concave, distinctly so between R2-M1, M1-Cu2 and Cu2-A2+A3; fore wing with grey median fasciae, postmedian strongly angled, with zigzag to lunate lower part, and submarginal fascia visible only in apical field, dark discal dot, and darkened marginal field; hind wing with straight outer margin, regularly dentate, with recessed tooth of M2, with dark discal dot, sinusoid postmedian fascia and pale-brown marginal field with lunate submarginal line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 69, 70): Median part of tegumen densely setose; tergal processes rather short, finger-shaped and pointed; valvae short, hook-shaped, broadened basally; distal processes of vinculum lamellar, short, with small caudal spur; juxta bilobed, with lobes short and broad, apically wider, serrated on inner margin; fused with vinculum and aedeagus; sternum VIII highly modified, smaller than in other congeners, mostly lacking sclerotization and only its cranial edge heavily sclerotized, bow-shaped, with pointed apices; tergum VIII unmodified. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: Compact body shape and shorter wings are very characteristic. In the ♂ genitalia, short and pointed tergal processes, short and broad juxtal lobes and relatively small sternum VIII are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The specimens were collected in January, February and April in forest biotopes.

Distribution: Kenya.

Etymology: The name originates from the Japanese 'kawaii' (not 'kawai!') meaning cute or sympathetic.

Theophasida cardinalli (TAMS, 1926) comb. nov. (colour pl. 21: 104-105)

Opisthodontia cardinalli TAMS, 1926, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9 (18): 356. Type locality: [Ghana] Gold Coast, northern Territories, Kete Krachi. Holotype ♀ (BMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Moderate sized moths with elongated fore wings, fore wing length 19-21 mm in ♂♂ and 24-25 mm in ♀♀; the species is easily diagnosed being pinkish-copper or -sandy coloured with darker brown veins and spotted to marbled red-brown wing pattern.

♂ genitalia (figs. 66-68): Tegumen processes almost straight, with minimal apical widening; juxtal lobes not dentate and sternum VIII more compact in comparison to *Th. superba* (AURIV.), with much narrower field of sclerotization.

♀ genitalia (figs. 169): Postvaginal plate large, cranial lobes with roughly parallel sides; antevaginal plate narrow, bracket-shaped.

Bionomics: Rare and localised. Nothing is known of its early instars and host plants. The moths were collected in April, September and October.

Distribution: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia.

Material examined (8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): Holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia cardinalli* TAMS, 1926, [Ghana] Gold Coast, N. Territories, Kete Krachi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (BMNH, GU Lasio 1552); 1 ♂, Sénégal, Kaolack, 30.X.1909, leg. G. MELOU (MCL); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 30.IX.1979, 19.IX.1980, leg. R. VUATTOUX (RMCA, GU LAS-2005-32); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Ferke, 12.X.[19]82, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-002); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Obervolta [Burkina Faso], Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 30.X.[19]84, 28.XI.[19]85, 18.XII.[19]85, 2.I.[19]86, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU LAS-10-001, GU LAS-10-022); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Obervolta, Bobo-Dioulasso, 9.-12. IX.[19]82, 25.XII.[19]82, leg. Dr. POLITZAR; 1 ♀, N Nigeria, Jemaa, 12.X.[19]74, leg. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Ethiopia, IV.1969, leg. SAKAÜFFELE (SMNK).

Nirbiana gen. nov.

Type-species: *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 35: 74, pl. 9: 9, here designated.

Description: Small ($\sigma\sigma$) to moderately sized (♀♀) moths with robust body and slender wings; sexual dimorphism pronounced (col. pl. 20: 73-79); wingspan 26-38 mm in $\sigma\sigma$ and 36-41 mm in ♀♀ ; fore wing length 14-17 and 19-22 mm respectively; wings long and slender in both sexes, broader in ♀♀ ; transverse wing patterning weak, sometimes absent in males. In $\sigma\sigma$, outer margin of both wings smooth, hind wings with straight or concave outer margin, without bluish marginal field but sometimes darkened; in ♀♀ , fore wing with bluish apical spots in oblique submarginal line; hind wings broadly rounded, with slightly dentate outer margin, always with bluish to grayish marginal field outlined with semilunar submarginal spots.

σ genitalia (figs. 71-73): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen modified and bearing a pair of small horn-shaped dorso-apical processes; valvae strongly sclerotised, flattened, very characteristically resembling the horns of deer or elk, with broadened base fused with juxta; saccus distinct, deep, cup-shaped to roundly bifurcate; juxta strongly modified to reduced and fused with valvar bases and aedeagus; aedeagus short, tubular, without modification and lacking apical spur and basal apodemes; vesica small, bag-shaped, without cornuti; sternum VIII weakly sclerotized, with lateral processes and basal apodemes directed caudad (turned down in the figures given here); sternum fused with the vinculum; tergum VIII unmodified, with narrow longitudinal membraneous fold.

♀ genitalia (figs. 159-161): Papillae anales short, densely covered with short setae; both pairs of apophyses slender and long, almost equal in size; base of apophysis anterioris broadened; vaginal plates absent, atrium large, deep, heart- to cone-shaped, sclerotized, with membraneous floor; ostium opening lying on that floor; antrum membranous, short, entering a short ductus bursae; corpus bursae small, pear-shaped to spherical, without scobination and without signum; caudal edge of the atrium covered with membraneous fold of the abdomen.

Diagnosis: The genus is clearly differentiated from related genera by being strongly sexually dimorphic, generally dark to very dark in colour, with smooth or rarely slightly dentate (in ♀♀) outer hind wing margin. Wing pattern diagnostically reduced and bluish submarginal field on the hind wing reduced in size if present at all. The shape of the valvae in the σ genitalia, and shape of the atrium in the ♀♀ genitalia are also diagnostic.

The genus is diagnosed by the following characters:

- Sexually strongly dimorphic;
- wing pattern with a tendency to be reduced to completely absent;
- saccus is developed well, deep and strong;
- sternum VIII fused with the vinculum;
- apodemes of the sternum VIII are turned up;
- atrium deep and open.

Distribution: D. R. C., Malawi, R. S. A.

Species checklist of the genus *Nirbiana* gen. nov. (2 species are included so far):

N. micha (DRUCE, 1899) **comb. nov.**,

N. obscura (HERING, 1941) **comb. nov.**

Taxonomic notes: In external characters the moths differ significantly between the sexes and matching them should therefore, be confirmed by rearing or by analysis of DNA.

During this revision, only in two groups could the corresponding sexes not be ascertained; these were the $\sigma\sigma$ of *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941, without the corresponding ♀♀ , and the ♀♀ of *Taragama micha* DRUCE, 1899 without any corresponding $\sigma\sigma$. We find this reason as sufficient enough to include both in the same genus. Additionally, DUKE reared specimens of the species under consideration from larvae found on the same host plant.

Etymology: 'Nirbiana' is derived from the modified English "nearby" because of the external similarity of the ♀♀ to other members of the complex under consideration.

Nirbiana micha (DRUCE, 1899) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 20: 75-79)

Taragama micha DRUCE, 1899, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 7, 3: 473. Type locality: S. Africa, Caffraria. Holotype ♀ (BMNH) [examined].

Diagnosis: Fore wing length 14-17 mm in $\sigma\sigma$ and 19-22 mm in ♀♀ ; σ monochrome dark reddish brown to dark brown; apex of fore wing rounded to slightly pointed and outer margin of the hind wing weakly S-shaped to rounded; wing pattern not prominent and often hardly visible; serrate median fasciae, fine, indistinct and with dark discal dot; hind wing, [post]median fascia vague but discal dot distinct, submarginal field indiscernable, similarly coloured as the rest of the wing. The ♀♀ light reddish brown, with more prominent, darker, but fine, wing pattern, wavy to serrate postmedian fascia in the hind wing, and lunate oblique submarginal line along bluish grey marginal field from M1 to A1.

σ genitalia (figs. 72, 73): Tergal processes short, triangular to horn-like; valvae substantial, broad, with teeth 1. and 2. almost equal in size, tooth 4. S-shaped wide; all teeth situated in the same plane; sternum VIII narrow, broadly V-shaped, with latero-apical teeth and with moderate-sized apodemes oriented in opposite directions.

♀ genitalia (figs. 159, 160): Atrium large, deep, cone- to heart-shaped.

Bionomics: The species is on the wing in January-April and September, and is known from coastal bush. Caterpillars were found and reared by DUKE on *Mimusops obovata* (Sapotaceae) giving added reason to place both sexes together.

Distribution: Republik South Afrika.

Material examined (2 $\sigma\sigma$, 6 ♀♀): Holotype ♀ of *Taragama micha* DRUCE, 1899, [R. S. A., Eastern Cape] Caffraria, leg. STREADFULD (BMNH); 1 σ , 1 ♀ , South Africa, Eastern Cape province, East London, Gonubie, riverine forest, 32°57'18.7"S, 28°00'13.6"E, 6 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. H. S. STAUDE (GU 01713b, JGJ); 1 ♀ , South Africa, Eastern Cape province, Port Elizabeth, 33°57'S, 25°37'E, 1934, leg. MANCK (TMP); 1 ♀ , South Africa, Eastern Cape province, Haga-Haga, Bosbokstrand, 32°46'S, 28°11'E, 11.I.2005, leg. R. D. STEPHEN

(JGJ); 1 ♀, South Africa, Eastern Cape province, East London, Beacon Bay, 32°58'S, 27°57'E, 15.IX.1980, leg. N. J. DUKE [TMP(D)]; 1 ♂, [R. S. A.] K[wa]z[u]lu-Natal, Mtunzini, from larva, 10.III.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE [TMP(D), GU 10745]; 1 ♀, R. S. A., K[wa]z[u]lu-Natal, Sodwana, 8.-9.II. 1997, leg. N. J. DUKE (TMP(D), GU 10746).

Nirbiana obscura (HERING, 1941) **comb. nov.** (colour 20: 73, 74)

Opisthodontia obscura HERING, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. **35**: 74, pl. 9: 9. Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo: Lubumbashi] Elisabethville. Holotype ♂ (RMCA) [examined].

Diagnosis: the ♂ is small, dark reddish brown, with compact body and elongated fore wings with pointed apex; fore wing length 18 mm; presence of distinct pattern on the wings, and distinctly concave outer margin of the hind wings distinguish it from other congeners; the ♀ is matched here provisionally and is very similar to that of *N. micha* (DRUCE) but genitally distinct.

♂ genitalia (fig. 71): Tegumenal processes narrow and slightly S-shaped; valvae fine, slender, with 4 curved narrow teeth situated in different planes - the curves and topography are probably specific for the species but more material is needed to confirm such conclusions; sternum VIII narrow, with long fine latero-apical teeth and small apodemes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 161): Similar to those of *N. micha* (DRUCE) but wider and almost 2 times larger, with wide, open atrium, semispherical in a shape.

Bionomics: Moths were collected in January and March.

Distribution: D. R. C.

Material examined (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941, Congo, Elisabethville, III.1935, leg. CH. SEYDEL (RMCA); Malawi: 1 ♀, Zomba district, Likomgala river, I.[19]22, leg. H. BARLOW (BMNH, GU Lasio 1502).

Stenophatna AURIVILLIUS, 1909: Ark. Zool. **5** (5): 27.

Type-species: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, Ark. Zool. **5** (5): 28, by monotypy.

Diagnosis: Moderate sized moths with distinct sexual dimorphism (col. pl. 22); wingspan 32-49 mm in ♂♂ and 46-63 mm in ♀♀, fore wing length 18-24 and 25-32 mm respectively; ground colour varies from light beige to dark brown; fore wing margin rounded, often undulate, sometimes recessed between M2-Cu2; hind wing margin variable, rounded, smooth to undulate and irregularly dentate with dentition at M2 recessed; wing patterning not modified and consists of two medial fasciae (straight or concave), discal dark dot and an indistinct external line.

♂ genitalia (figs. 74-100): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen with a pair of apical processes; valvae short, finger-shaped; sacculus is reduced to a weak pyramidal process covered with elastic setae; vinculum with a single distal process which bears a caudal spur; juxta with two long lobes, encircling the aedeagus ventrally; aedeagus short tubular without apical spur and basal apodemes; vesica short, with multiple needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII modified, with medio-caudal distinct straight or curved processes; apodemes absent; tergum VIII unmodified. For most species the genitalic diagnosis is still problematic because of their strong similarity.

♀ genitalia (figs. 171-177): Postvaginal plate is distinct, often divided; the antevaginal plate usually weakly sclerotized, sometimes present as a sclerotized field of the ventral part of the atrium; atrium is always distinct, open, bowl-shaped; ostium deep; antrum sclerotized in varying degrees and fused with short, wide ductus bursae; corpus bursae located dorsally, not terminally, on ductus bursae, without signa.

The genus is diagnosed by the following characters:

- Tegumen with sclerotized appendages/processes;
- vinculum with a single distal process;
- vesica with needle-shaped cornuti;
- sternum VIII modified;
- in the ♀ genitalia atrium distinct, open, bowl-shaped;
- antrum sclerotized and fused with short, wide ductus bursae.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo, R. C. A., Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., Burundi, Angola, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Species checklist of the genus *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909 (9 species are recognised, two of them described here as new):

<i>S. marshalli</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1909.,	<i>S. kahli</i> (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov. ,
<i>S. cymographa</i> (HAMPSON, 1910) comb. nov. ,	<i>S. hollandi</i> (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov. ,
<i>S. rothschildi</i> (TAMS, 1936) comb. nov. ,	<i>S. tamsi</i> (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) comb. nov. ,
<i>S. dentata</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1899),	<i>S. accolita</i> spec. nov.
<i>S. foedifraga</i> spec. nov.	

Stenophatna marshalli AURIVILLIUS, 1909 (colour pl. 22: 106, 107, 110, 111)

Arkiv f. Zool. **5**: 28. Type locality: [Zimbabwe] Mashunaland: Salisbury. Holotype ♂ (RMS) [examined].

=*Stenophatna* AUR. *proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943 **syn. nov.**, Bull. Soc. entomol. Suisse **19**: 101, pl. 9: 6. Type locality: Ht. Katanga, Ts-hinkolobwe. Holotype ♂ (MHNG) [examined].

Description: Moderate sized moths, fore wing length 18-21 mm in ♂♂ and 25 mm in ♀♀. Two main colour forms are known: dark violet-brown and light pinkish grey, also with intermediate forms; wings sometimes with weak tornal darkening of the postmedian fascia; hind wing postmedian fascia often double; hind wing margin smooth or, rarely, undulate.

♂ genitalia (figs. 74-79): Tegumen with a pair of tall, straight, stiletto-shaped processes; juxta short, broadened basally, pointed apically, slightly S-shaped, with an additional small subapical tooth; in contrast, in the related *S. cymographa* (HAMP.), the tegumen is more weakly sclerotized and tergal appendages somewhat shorter.

♀ genitalia (fig. 173): Postvaginal plate distinct without folds; the antevaginal plate sclerotized, M-shaped; atrium always distinct, open, of rectangular shape; ostium deep; ductus bursae short, membranous; corpus bursae located dorsally, not terminally, on

ductus bursae, without signa.

Diagnosis: The only similar species is *S. cymographa* (HAMP.) which is mostly sandy yellow, always with undulate hind wing margin and double postmedian fascia. These characteristics notwithstanding, identification is uncertain if based only on external morphology; genitalic preparations are strongly recommended. Tergal processes straight; sternal processes shorter than in *S. cymographa* (HAMP.).

Bionomics: Light forms are known from January, May and October, the darker forms from February, November and December. The moths have been recorded from altitudes of 50-375 m. The larval host plants are recorded as *Brachystegia spiciformis* and *Julbernardia globiflora* (both Fabaceae) (KROON, 1999), but it should be noted that the species may have been confused with *S. cymographa* (HAMP.).

Distribution: D. R. C., Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Material examined (10 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): Holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, [Zimbabwe] Mashuna, Salisbury, II.1901, leg. MARSHALL (RMS, GU 9916); holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 8.V.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MHNG, GU 2008-15); D. R. C.: 1 ♂, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 15.X.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MHNG); 1 ♀, Belgian Congo, Elisabethville, 13.III.[19]25, leg. B. P. CLARK (USNM); 1 ♂, 35 km SSE Kisangani, vill. Yoko, 00°17'N, 25°17'E, 413 m, 15.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (MWM, GU 13.721); 1 ♂, Elisabethville, 16.III.1934, leg. Dr. BOURGUIGNON (RMCA, GU 2005-38); 1 ♂, Zaïre: Shaba, R[iver]. Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX.1989, leg. TH. BOUYER (RMCA, GU 2005-40); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Region, Mikesse Hills, 6°40.509'S, 37°58.120'E, 375 m, 17.XI.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM); Zambia: 1 ♂, N. Rhodesia, Abercorn, I.1955 (BMNH, GU LAS-034); 1 ♀, Mpeta, Loangwa river, XI-XII.[19]55 (BMNH, GU LAS-030); Zimbabwe: 1 ♂, S. Rhodesia, Salisbury, II.1950, leg. N. MITTON (BMNH, GU LAS-033); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Salisbury, 31.I.1920, leg. J. O'NEIL (USNM); 1 ♀, Salisbury, 6.III.1920, leg. J. O'NEIL (USNM).

Stenophatna cymographa (HAMPSON, 1910) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 22: 108, 109, 112, 113)

Pseudometa cymographa HAMPSON, 1910, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1910: 482, pl. 39: 18. Type locality: [Zambia: Luangwa] N. E. Rhodesia, Feira. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) [examined].

= *Gastropacha bicrenulata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 8 (16): 199. Type locality: [Zambia] Fort Jamieson, N. E. Rhodesia. Holotype ♀ (BMNH) [examined].

Description: Fore wing length 19-20 mm in ♂♂ and 29-32 mm in ♀♀. Two main colour forms are known: a darker reddish brown and a light beige to sandy yellowish grey; fore wings with broadly rounded external margin, smooth or weakly undulate; there is a diagnostic ternal darkening of the postmedian fascia; hind wings rounded, always with undulate margin and with postmedian fascia always double.

♂ genitalia (figs. 80-82): Tegumen strongly sclerotized, lamelliform, with two C-shaped apical processes; juxta short, broadened basally, pointed apically, slightly S-shaped, with an additional small subapical tooth; in contrast, in the related *S. marshalli* AURIV., the tegumen is heavily sclerotized and the tergal appendages produced and more robust.

♀ genitalia (fig. 171): Postvaginal plate distinct, often divided; the antevaginal plate with rounded medio-caudal cut supported internally by sclerotized rolls and local protrusions; atrium distinct, with medial narrowing; ostium deep; antrum weakly sclerotized; corpus bursae without signa or scobination; tergal processes curved; sternal processes longer than in *S. marshalli* AURIV.

Diagnosis: The only similar species is *S. marshalli* AURIV. which is sometimes more reddish. The consistently undulate hind wing margin and double postmedian fascia of *S. cymographa* (HAMP.) is sometimes exhibited in specimens of *S. marshalli* AURIV. making identification based only on external characters uncertain. Genitalic preparations are strongly recommended.

Bionomics: The moths were collected from altitudes of 135-1950 m; the lighter forms are known from all the year round, and the darker from Arpil and October only. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants, but see note under *S. marshalli* AURIV.

Distribution: Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

Material examined (28 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀): Holotype ♂ of *Pseudometa cymographa* HAMPSON, 1910, [Zimbabwe] N. E. Rhodesia, Feira, 366 m, 8.V.[19]04, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH, GU Lasio 461); holotype ♀ of *Gastropacha bicrenulata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915 [Zimbabwe] N. E. Rhodesia, Fort Jamieson, 28.VI.1906 (BMNH, GU Lasio 1551); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Chipita District, Chawanga Rd., 32 km NW Chipita, Ifisa Hill, 9°30'S, 33°06'E, 1470 m, 10.I.2009, leg. V. V. ANKIN (CVZ); 2 ♂♂, N. Malawi, Rumphi, Nyika National Park, 10°44'S, 33°38'E, 1700 m, 8.VIII.2004, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Rumphi, Nyika National Park, 10°43'S, 33°39'E, 1950 m, 18.XI.2003, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba, Mzuzu, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 15.VI.2008, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 8.XII.1999, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. J. MURPHY); 1 ♀, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 17.IV.2002, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ, GU 00638); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba, Luwawa Forest, 12°05'S, 33°04'E, 1680 m, 4.XI.2003, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°S, 33°E, 1384 m, 16.XII.1999, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ, GU 00633); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1370 m, 11.IX.2004, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♀, N. Malawi, Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°27'S, 33°55'E, 1384 m, 14.VII.2000, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♀, C. Malawi, Casungu dist., Chimaliro forest reserve, 12°27.8'S, 33°32.3'E, 1330 m, 31.I.2005, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. J. MURPHY); 1 ♂, C. Malawi, Mangochi, Cape Maclear, 14°02'S, 34°49'E, 480 m, 22.XI.2003, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♂, S. Malawi, Mulanje, Likhubula Mission, 15°56'26"S, 35°30'09"E, 840 m, 10.IV.2005, leg. H. S. STAUDE (JGJ); 1 ♂, S. Malawi, Nsange, Mwabi Game Reserve, 16°39'S, 35°03'E, 135 m, 22.X.2005, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ); 1 ♀, Nyassaland, Mlanje, II.1923, leg. H. BARLOW (BMNH); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Region, Mikesse Hills, 6°40.478'S, 37°58.315'E, 378 m, 15.IV.2006, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Nyanga, Nyanga Downs, 18°08'S, 32°52'E, 9.X.1996, leg. N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Mutare, 19°00'S, 32°57'E, 24.III.2000, leg. R. D. STEOHEN (JGJ); 1 ♀, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Lawrenceville, Burma Valley, 19°07'S, 32°50'E, 19.IV.1971, leg. D. M. KROON (TMP); 3 ♂♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Lawrenceville, Vumba Mnts., 19°10'S, 32°45'E, 22.X.1989, 21.X.1990, leg. N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Penhalonga, 18°53'S, 32°40'E, leg. KIDWELL (TMP); 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, [Zimbabwe] Mashonaland East, Harare, 17°50'S, 31°02'E, 26.XII.1958, 11.VIII.1964, 12.XII.1964, 3.VII.1966, 5.III.1967, 12.V.1967, 31.III.1968, 18.V.1969, 19.VII.1969, leg. A. J. DUKE [TMP (D)]; 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland East, Harare, 17°50'S, 31°02'E, 24.III.1965, leg. NMZ Staff (TMP); 1 ♀, Mashonaland East, Marondera, 18°12'S, 31°33'E, XII.1959, leg. NMZ Staff (TMP); 1 ♂, Mozambique, Nampula, Nampula, Negururo, 15°00'48"S, 38°31'34"E, 1.000 m, 10.X.2007, leg. H. S. STAUDE (JGJ, GU 10403).

Stenophatna rothschildi (TAMS, 1936) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 22: 114-121)

Opisthodontia rothschildi TAMS, 1936, Novit. Zool. **40**: 111, pl. 11: 3. Type locality: Angola, Bihé, Gamba. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) [examined].

= *Opisthodontia rotundata* BERIO, 1937 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova **59**: 374. Type locality: Sakania, Katanga, Congo Belge. Holotype ♀ (MCSN) [examined].

= *Stenophatna* AUR. *denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943 **syn. nov.**, Bull. Soc. entomol. Suisse **19**: 98, pl. 9: 3-5. Type locality: [Congo Belge, Haut-Katanga] Kasolo (Tshinkolobwe). Holotype ♂ (MNHG) [examined].

Description: Fore wing length 17-19 mm in ♂♂ and 24-27 mm in ♀♀. Two main colour forms are known: dark red violet-brown and light creamy brown; intermediate forms rare; in dark coloured forms, the medial and marginal fields are usually lighter with a silky shine to them; wing shape diagnostic for the species, where the fore wing margin is dentate with protrusion (tooth) on Cu2. Hind wings are strongly dentate, with prominent tooth on M1 and a recessed one on M2; in ♀♀, the wing margin not as strongly dentate as in the ♂♂.

♂ genitalia (figs. 83-86): Tegumen weakly sclerotized, with a pair of tall, C-curved stiletto-shaped processes; juxtal lobes are slender, lacking additional subapical teeth; all genitalic processes are more slender and longer than in *S. marshalli* AURI. and *S. cymographa* (HAMP.) and very similar to those of *S. hollandi* (TAMS), *S. kahli* (TAMS) and *S. tamsi* (KIR.). All the later species are not separated by genitalic characters.

♀ genitalia (fig. 174): Postvaginal plate present as two sclerotized bands; the antevaginal plate rather diffuse; atrium distinct, with cranial narrowing, opening in the cone-shaped antrum bearing two zones of sclerotisation.

Diagnosis: A quite characteristically small species, with generally rounded, short wings; in external characters the strongly dentate hind wings with prominent tooth on M1 and a recessed one on M2, are diagnostic. Genitalic characters are not sufficiently different to distinguish the species from related congeners.

Bionomics: The species is on the wing all the year round producing two or more generations per year; the light form are known from May, July, September, November and December and the dark ones from January - June and October. It is postulated that coloration is probably a reflection of seasonal conditions during larval or pupal development. The moths inhabit altitudes of 825-1384 m. DUKE reared a larva from Wingate (Zimbabwe) on "Mnondo", the local name of *Julbernardia globifera* (Fabaceae). The larva was collected on 15.IV.1974 and the imago emerged on 2.V.1974

Distribution: D. R. C., Burundi, Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe. 3 ♂♂ are also known from Abercorn, Zambia (NMK).

Material examined (34 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia rothschildi* TAMS, 1936, Gamba, Bihé, Angola, I.1935, leg. R. BRAUN (BMNH, GU Lasio 1303); paratype ♂ of *Opisthodontia rothschildi* TAMS, 1936, Gamba, Bihé, Angola, XII.1934, leg. R. BRAUN (BMNH); holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia rotundata* BERIO, 1937, Congo Belga, Katanga, Sakania, leg. A. FIORI (MCSN); holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 6.II.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG, GU 2008-16); paratype ♀ of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 21.IX.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG, GU 2008-23); "Cotipo" ♂ of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 3.XI.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG, GU 2006-06); D. R. C.: 1 ♂, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 29.IX.[19]30, 3.IV.[19]31, 3.XI.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG); 1 ♂, Lulua: Kapanga, X.1933, leg. F. G. OVERLAET (RMCA); 1 ♂ Lubumbashi, 12.VI.1934, leg. CH. SEYDEL (RMCA); 2 ♂♂, Elisabethville, 10.II.1934, II.1952, leg. CH. SEYDEL (RMCA, GU 2005-43); 1 ♂, Elisabethville, 19.IV.1952 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Belgian Congo: Elisabethville, 24.IV.[19]54, leg. CH. SEYDEL (BMNH); 1 ♀, Shaba River, Luina, Kibomboma, 10.IX.1989, leg. TH. BOYER (RMCA); 1 ♀, Katanga: Kolwezi, X.1963, leg. V. ALLARD (RMCA); Burundi: 1 ♂, Futine, XII.1928, leg. CH. SEYDEL (RMCA, GU 2005-41); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Rukwa Province, Mbizi Mts., N de Mwapwa, 8°14.343'S, 31°50.597'E, 1953 m, 13.V.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM); 1 ♀, Tanzania, Iringa Reg., Ruaha National Parc, 912 m, 6.XII.2006 (ZSM); 1 ♂, Zambia, Copperbelt, Ndola, 12°25'S, 28°37'E, 31.XII.1977, leg. A. HEATH (JGJ); 1 ♂, Zambia, Lusaka, Lusaka, Lazy J. Ranch, 15°28'S, 28°22'E, 31.III.2001, leg. R. D. STEPHEN (JGJ); 1 ♂, Zambia, Copperbelt, Kalulushi, Chibiluma South Mine, 12°50'21"S, 27°05'E, 12.V.2002, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ); 1 ♂, Zambia, Copperbelt, Kalulushi, Chembe Bird Sanctuary, 12°50'04"S, 27°59'21"E, 11.V.2002, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ, GU 00680); 1 ♂, N. W. Zambia, Ikelenge, 11°15'S, 24°19' E, 8.IV.2001, leg. R. D. STEPHEN (JGJ); 2 ♀♀, N. W. Rhodesia, Solwezi, 2.XII.1917, 25.III.1918, leg. H. C. DOLLMAN (BMNH, GU LAS-025); 3 ♂♂, S. Zambia, Choma, 16°38'S, 27°01'E, 27.III.2001, leg. R. D. STEPHEN (JGJ); Malawi: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nyassaland, Cholo, 823 m, leg. R. C. WOOD (CMNH); 1 ♂, Nyassaland, Zomba, leg. H. BARLOW (BMNH); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 22.X.2008, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. J. MURPHY); 1 ♀, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°27'S, 33°55'E, 1384 m, 24.VI.1998, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ, GU 00616); 1 ♂, N. Malawi, Rhumphi dist., Livingstonia, Manchewe falls, 10°35'S, 35°07.5'E, 1240 m, 5.II.2003, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. J. MURPHY); 1 ♂, C. Malawi, Kasungu dist., Chimaliro forest, 12°28'S, 33°32'E, 26.III.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. J. MURPHY); 1 ♀, C. Malawi, Lilongwe dist., Dzalanyama forest, 14°27'S, 33°39'E, 18.-21.II.2004, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. J. MURPHY); Zimbabwe: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, N. W. Rhodesia, Kashitu, 28.II.1915, VIII.1915, leg. H. C. DOLLMAN (BMNH); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Lawrenceville, Vumba Mnts., 19°10'S, 32°45'E, 14.X.1990, leg. N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Manicaland, Mutare, 18°58'S, 32°25'E, 28.II.1934, leg. P. A. SHEPPARD (TMP); 1 ♀, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland East, Harare, Wingate, 17°50'S, 31°02'E, 2.V.1974, leg. A. J. DUKE [TMP(D)]; 6 ♂♂, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland East, Harare, 17°50'S, 31°02'E, 22.V.1960, 3.I.1967, 14.VII.1968, 14.VII.1969, 2.V.1975, 28.IX.1975, leg. A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland East, Harare, 17°50'S, 31°02'E, VIII.1961, leg. NMZ Staff (TMP); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland East, Harare, Christon Bank, 17°36'S, 31°00'E, 19.VII.1974, leg. A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland East, Harare, Christon Bank, 17°36'S, 31°00'E, 10.X.1993, leg. N. J. DUKE (TMP).

Stenophatna dentata (AURIVILLIUS, 1899) (colour pl. 22: 126, 129-131)

Opisthodontia dentata AURIVILLIUS, 1899, Ent. Tidskr. **20**: 245, fig. 14. Type locality: Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central. Holotype ♂ (Zoologisches Institut und Museum Hamburg, lost during the War). Neotype ♂ (MNHN) [examined].

Description: Moderate sized moths, fore wing length 19-24 mm in ♂♂ and 29 mm in the single ♀; fore wing with irregularly serrate outer margin, of light yellowish-grey ground colour with prominent yellowish spot in tornal field, two somewhat lunate brownish median fasciae and discal dot; the hind wings darker, of dark grey colour, with weak, and vague, dark brown bands.

♂ genitalia (figs 89-91): Similar to those of related species [*S. hollandi* (TAMS), *S. kahli* (TAMS) and *S. tamsi* (KIR.)]. Tegumen with short and apically rounded, not pointed, medial processes; juxtal lobes slender, lacking additional subapical teeth.

♀ genitalia (fig. 172): Postvaginal plate present as two sclerotized bands; the antevaginal plate heavily sclerotized; atrium pocket-shaped with two ventral longitudinal sclerotized ribs.

Diagnosis: The species is easily diagnosed by the very light yellowish-grey ground colour with prominent yellowish patch in the tornal field.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March, July and August at an altitude of 700 m; the species appears to be rare. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gabon, D. R. C.

Nomenclatorial notes:

1. The holotype ♂ (by monotypy) of *Opisthodontia dentata* AURIVILLIUS, 1899 was lost during the Second World War and the curator of the collection in Hamburg writes: “nach der Prüfung im Lepidopterenkatalog, in den Karteikarten und in der Lepidopterensammlung zu *Opisthodontia dentata* AURIVILLIUS, 1899 aus Gabun, ein Männchen, ... muss ich Ihnen leider mitteilen, dass die Exemplare 1945 vernichtet wurden“ (HANS RIEFENSTAHL, pers. comm. from 18.VII.2007). Fortunately, the specimen was figured in “Afrika Band” of the “Die Groß-Schmetterlinge der Erde” (AURIVILLIUS [1930]). Subsequently, in January 2009, the authors found in the Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (Bruxelles, Belgique) [Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique], a specimen of the related species *Stenophatna kahli* (TAMS, 1929) identified by AURIVILLIUS in 1907 as *Opisthodontia dentata* AURIV. This presented the authors with a dilemma in that the holotypic specimen of *O. dentata* AURIVILLIUS, 1899 is, on the one hand, lost, and on the other, that the specimen identified by the original author, does not correspond to the holotype illustrated. To stabilize the zoological nomenclature, using Article 75.3. (§§ 1 and 4), the authors selected a neotype for the taxon (PROZOROV & ZOLOTUHIN, 2010).
2. A single ♂, known also from Sierra Leone, differs from other specimens in that the margin of the fore wings is smooth and the process of the tegumen is apically pointed. It may represent a separate subspecies of *S. dentata* AURIV. or even a distinct species, but more material is necessary to answer this question more precisely. Until such time, it is considered to be a variation within the nominate subspecies.

Material examined (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀): Neotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central, 15.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2005-21); 1 ♂, Sierra Leone, Major BAINBRIGE (BMNH, GU Lasio 1560); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Azaguié, VIII 1964, GUÉROUT (RMCA, GU 2005-57); D. R. C.: 1 ♀, Eala, VII.1936, J. GHESQUIERE (RMCA, GU 2010-03).

Stenophatna foedifraga spec. nov. (colour pl. 22: 135)

Holotype ♂, Gabon, Libreville, leg. CH. GRIMOT (MNHN, GU 2005-24).

Description: Only a single ♂ is known with the fore wing length 20 mm; ground colour dull reddish-brown; fore wings with two slightly lunate brownish median fasciae and discal dot; the hind wings with weak and vague dark brown band; generally, the wings more elongated than in related species.

♂ genitalia (fig. 88): Similar to those of related species [*S. hollandi* (TAMS), *S. kahli* (TAMS) and *S. tamsi* (KIR.)]. Tegumen with short and apically pointed medial processes; juxtal lobes are more slender, lacking additional subapical teeth.

Diagnosis: The species is similar to *S. hollandi* (TAMS) but differs by its larger size, reddish coloration, more elongated fore wings and more pronounced protrusion of the anal part on the hind wings.

Bionomics: Nothing is known.

Distribution: Gabon.

Etymology: ‘Foedifragus’ from the Latin ‘foedus’ - ‘disgusting’, and ‘frango’ - ‘break’ loosely translated to mean ‘bringing disruption’ or ‘spreading discord’.

Stenophatna kahli (TAMS, 1929) comb. nov. (colour pl. 22: 133-134)

Opisthodontia kahli TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10) 3: 147. Type locality: Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype ♂ (CMNH) [examined].

Description: Moderate to small sized moths, with fore wing length 20-23 mm in ♂♂; the wing ground colour varies from reddish brown to dark brown; fore wings with prominent dark yellow tornal patch in the area of the postmedian fascia (sometimes spreading into the medial field).

♂ genitalia (figs. 92-94): Not diagnostic. Juxta without additional subapical teeth; all genitalic processes long and slender. The ♀ is unknown

Diagnosis: The presence of a dark yellow tornal patch in the fore wing in the area of the postmedian fascia is diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in November - March, June and August from altitudes of 400-500 m. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Gabon, Congo, and D. R. C.

Material examined (22 ♂♂): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia kahli* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 14.XII.1922, H. L. WEBER (CMNH, GU 2008-15); 1 ♂, Elfenbeinküste, Danane, 12.XII.[19]80, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Danane, 4.III.1981, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Adiopo, IX.1964, J. PIART (MNHN); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Bingerville, 7.X.1915, G. MELOU (BMNH); Gabon: 1 ♂, Ogové R., Lambarené, V.1907, leg. Dr. ANSORGE (BMNH); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 9.XI.[19]67, G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 29.IV., 2.V.[19]73, [G. BERNARDI] (MNHN); 3 ♂♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); D. R. C.: 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 6.IX.1956, M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-56); 1 ♂, Lusambo, 26.VI.1949, M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-55); 6 ♂♂, Sankuru: Lusambo, 6.VIII.1950, 22.XI.1951, 20.XII.1951, 2.I.1952, 24.VII.1952, Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, [Kisangani, Stanley Falls] Kassongo a Stanleyfalls ROM. (ISNB); 1 ♂, Belge Congo, Ukaturaka, 29.XII.1948, T. WIKLEY (BMNH, GU Lasio 1299).

Stenophatna hollandi (TAMS, 1929) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 22: 118, 122, 123)

Opisthodontia hollandi TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 10 (3): 147. Type locality: [Cameroon] Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype ♂ (CMNH) [examined].

Description: Moderate sized moths, fore wing length 18-20 mm in ♂♂ and 26-31 in ♀♀; ground colour varies from purplish brown to reddish brown, one ♂ specimen coloured light creamy brown, but generally more violet than the preceding species; there is no tornal spot on the fore wing; ♀♀ are distinctly sexually dimorphic, with different shape of wing margin, lighter ground colour with dominance of reddish tints, and the medial field often irrorated with silky, lighter coloured scales.

♂ genitalia (figs. 95-97): Not diagnostic. Juxta without additional subapical teeth; all genitalic processes long and slender.

♀ genitalia (fig. 177): Generally similar to those of *S. rothschildi* (TAMS) but with varying areas of sclerotization of the antrum.

Diagnosis: Easily diagnosed by the absence of any coloured spot in the fore wing; ♀♀ are diagnosed by longer and more elongated wings, also lacking the coloured spot in the fore wing.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in November - May and August, producing a few generations per year, from altitudes of 320-500 m. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, R. C. A., Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., and Zambia.

Material examined (28 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia hollandi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 1.IV.1923, H.L. WEBER (CMNH, GU 2008-16); paratype ♂ of *Opisthodontia hollandi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 21.XII.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (BMNH, GU Lasio 1300); Burkina Faso: 1 ♂, Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 25.XII.[19]82, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Adiopodoumé, IX.1964, leg. P. GRIVEAUD (RMCA); 1 ♂, Kamerun, Efulen, 14.XII.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (CMNH); 2 ♂♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MHNG); 1 ♂, Gabon, [Bongo] (MCL); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 9.XI.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 29.IV.[19]73, 2.V.[19]73, leg. [G. BERNARDI] (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 28.III.[19]73, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Savane ter. aviation, 500 m, 12.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon, Latoursville, leg. P. ROUGERET (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 1°00'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); 1 ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 1°00'N, 15°00'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); D. R. C.: 5 ♂♂, Uele: Paulis, 26.XII., 17.IX., 6.IX., leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 2 ♂♂, Sankuru: Katako-Kombe, 2.I.1952, 22.XI.1951, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-34, 2005-59); 1 ♂, Lusambo, 26.VI.1949, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Congo DR, Bas Congo, 320 m, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe, 05°37'S, 013°05'E, 23.V.2007, leg. J. & W. de PRINCE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Belge Congo, Coquilhatville, 24.XII.[19]48, leg. T. WIKLEY (BMNH); 1 ♂, Belge Congo, Congo R[iver], 22.III.1926 (BMNH); Malawi: 1 ♀, Chipaika Estate, nr. Bandawe, leg. S. WATKINSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1504); 1 ♀, [Portugal East Africa] Kola valley, 7.IV.1918, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH); 1 ♀, Namtembo, nr. Zomba, III.[19]22, leg. H. BARLOW (BMNH, GU Lasio 1542).

Stenophatna tamsi (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 22: 124, 125, 127)

Opisthodontia tamsi KIRIAKOFF, 1963, Explor. Parc Nat. Albert 16 (3): 77, fig. 1. Type locality: [D. R. C.: Eastern: Kivu] "mont Hoyo, grotte Saga-Saga, 1160 m". Holotype ♂ (RMCA) [examined].

Description: Small moths, fore wing length 18-20 mm in ♂♂ and 24-27 mm in ♀♀; wing ground colour creamy reddish brown, lighter than in both preceding species; fore wings with prominent, dark grey, C-shaped, or rarely, rounded tornal marking extending basad to the postmedian fascia (sometimes reduced in a size); in some specimens, the marginal field of the hind wings is darkened.

♂ genitalia (figs. 98-100): Not diagnostic. Juxta without additional subapical teeth; all genitalic processes long and slender.

Diagnosis: The presence in the fore wings of a dark grey, C-shaped or rounded tornal marking between M2 and Cu2 and extending basad to the postmedian fascia is diagnostic; ♀♀ also with the dark fore wing mark but poorly developed; similar to other ♀♀ of the group, and are diagnosed by wings being more elongated.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March and June - August from the altitudes of 418-1370 m. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: D. R. C., Uganda.

Material examined (22 ♂♂, 1 ♀): Holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia tamsi* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, Congo Belge: P. N. A., Mont Hoyo, Grotte Saga-saga, 1160 m a la lumière, 18.VII.1955, leg. P. VANSCHTYBROEK (RMCA, GU 2005-37); D. R. C.: 13 ♂♂, Uele: Paulis, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE, 21.VIII., 5.VII., 7.VIII., 5.IX., 22.IX., 6.III., 5.IX., 4.IV., 7.VIII., 19.III., 26.XII, 21.VII. (RMCA, GU 2005-39, 2005-58); 1 ♂, E. Ituri Valley, 30 miles south of Irumu, 915 m, VII.[19]24, leg. T. A. BARNS (BMNH); 1 ♂, Luebo, Kasai R[iver], leg. P. LANDBECK (BMNH); 1 ♂, Galaia (terr. Djugu), (Kibali, Iluri), 19.III. [19]52, abb. DUFRANE (ISBN); 1 ♂, Congo Belge: P. N. A., 16.III.1955, leg. P. VANSCHTYBROEK & R. FONTEYN (RMCA); 1 ♂, ole Coqvichatville à Girala, IX 1929, leg. Dr. JAVISAR (RMCA); 1 ♂, Zaïre: Shaba, R[iver]. Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX., TH. BOUYER (RMCA, GU 2005-33); 1 ♀, Congo F. St., Kasai district, leg. TAYMANS (BMNH, GU Lasio 1503); 1 ♂, Uganda, Budongo Forest, 418 m, VII.-VIII.1966, leg. J. G. WILLIAMS (USNM, GU 125508); 1 ♂, Uganda, Bw[u]mba, VI.1956, leg. R. CARCASSON (BMNH); Zambia: 1 ♂, N.W. Rhodesia: Solwezi, 8.IV.1918, leg. H. C. DOLLMAN (BMNH);

Stenophatna accollita **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 22: 128, 132)

Holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (BMNH, GU Lasio 1485).

Paratype ♀, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (BMNH, GU Lasio 1486).

Description: Moderate sized moths, fore wing length 19 mm and 25 mm in single ♂ and ♀ respectively; wing ground colour light reddish brown, with a lighter yellowish anal field and greyish tornal darkening on the fore wings; fore wing margin is very weakly serrate, recessed between M2-Cu2 in the ♂ but not so in the ♀; wing pattern consists of two dark lunate medial fasciae and a discal dot; tornal marking between M2 and Cu2 reduced to an indistinct smudge; hind wing margin irregularly, weakly dentate with dentition recessed at M2, with weakly S-shaped grey median band and dark discal spot.

♂ genitalia (fig. 87): Tegumen with a pair of slender apical processes; valvae short, finger-shaped; sacculus reduced to a weak pyra

midal process covered with elastic setae; vinculum with a single distal process which bears a distinct caudal spur; juxta with two long lobes, encircling the aedeagus ventrally; aedeagus short, tubular without apical spur and basal apodemes; vesica short, with nine needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII modified, with slender medio-caudal, somewhat C-curved hooks; apodemes absent; tergum VIII unmodified.

♀ genitalia (fig. 175): Atrium very wide, bowl-shaped, with sclerotized sclerites on its inner wall; corpus bursae pear-shaped.

Diagnosis: The species may be confused only with *S. tamsi* (KIR.) but is lighter, more robust, with serration of the wings significantly weaker and fore wing tornal patch more vague.

Distribution: Tanzania.

Etymology: The name of the species originates from two Latin words “accola” or “ac-cola” meaning ‘living nearby’ or ‘inhabiting’, and “litus” meaning ‘sea coast’. The type locality of the new species is situated not far from the coastal line of Tanzania.

Sonitha gen. nov.

Type species: *Stenophatna libera* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, Arkiv f. Zool. 9: 8, here designated.

Description: Moderate sized moths with robust bodies, exhibiting sexual dimorphism (col. pl. 23); wingspan 35-51 mm in ♂♂ and 55-60 mm in ♀♀, the fore wing lengths 18-24 and 25-32 mm respectively; fore wings are rather slender, with protruded apex, margin rounded, always smooth; wing patterning not modified and consists of two medial fasciae (straight or concave), discal dark dot and indistinct marginal line; hind wing margin variable, from rounded, smooth to undulate and regularly dentate but always with extended field from M1 to Cu2.

♂ genitalia (figs. 101-118): Uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen with a pair of short, weakly sclerotized socii covered with elastic chetae; tergal processes are absent; valvae short, hook-shaped; sacculus reduced to a weak pyramidal process covered with elastic setae; vinculum with a single distal process, always without a caudal spur but sometimes bifurcate caudally; juxta with two lobes fused with the aedeagus ventrally; aedeagus short, tubular without apical spur and basal apodemes; vesica bifurcated in most species, covered asymmetrically with needle-shaped cornuti - the longer ones on the tips of the lobes, the shorter ones between, and around the base of the lobes; it should be noted that in the illustrations, cornuti may have been lost during preparation; sternum VIII modified, with distinct caudal hooks, straight or curved and widely separated; apodemes are absent; tergum VIII unmodified. For most species genitalic diagnosis is still problematic because of their strong similarity.

♀ genitalia (figs. 162-165): Antevaginal plates distinct, atrium narrow; corpus bursae short, without signa.

Diagnosis. The genus is diagnosed by the following characters:

- The hind wings extended in M1 - Cu2 field;
- tegumen with socii present but other tergal processes lacking;
- vesica bifurcate;
- cornuti situated on the vesica lobes asymmetrically;
- lateral processes of the sternum VIII widely separated to opposite extremes of the sternum.

Distribution: Liberia, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, R. C. A., Gabon, Congo, D. R. C., Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia.

Species checklist of the genus *Sonitha* gen. nov. (9 species are included, 8 of them are new):

<i>S. libera</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1914) comb. nov. ,	<i>S. alucard</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>S. myoctona</i> spec. nov. ,	<i>S. integra</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>S. chocolatina</i> spec. nov. ,	<i>S. lila</i> spec. nov. ,
<i>S. bernardii</i> spec. nov. ,	<i>S. picasso</i> spec. nov.
<i>S. gelata</i> spec. nov. ,	

Etymology: The generic name is a partial anagram of *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895 and does not have any definitive meaning.

Sonitha libera (AURIVILLIUS, 1914) **comb. nov.** (colour pl. 23: 136-138)

Stenophatna libera AURIVILLIUS, 1914, Arkiv f. Zool. 9: 8. Type locality: W[est] Africa: M. Pounds. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) [examined].

Description: Fore wing length 19-24 mm in ♂♂ and 32 mm in ♀; wing ground colour are different tints of violet-brown, somewhat marbled; fore wings with protruded apex and broadly rounded outer margin is smooth; the hind wing margin straight, smooth; fore wings with median fasciae strongly lunate to crenulate (straight in the hind wing), dark submarginal line outlined distally with light, whitish to grayish band; discal dot black and outlined with white scales in the ♂♂ and white in the ♀.

♂ genitalia (figs. 101-103): Valvae moderate-sized, finger-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum bifurcated caudally; juxta lobes short, finger-shaped, without additional processes; vesica bifurcate and bears 20-25 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum with caudal C-shaped widely separated processes, which are sometimes very finely serrated on the outer surface.

♀ genitalia (fig. 165): Postvaginal plate absent and only diffuse fields of vague sclerotisation are visible on the sides of the ostium; antevaginal plate well sclerotized, with protruded rectangular caudal margin and ventral beak-shaped screen; atrium pocket-shaped without special sclerotized ribs or tunnels.

Diagnosis: The species is easily recognized by its large size, marbled ground colour, the presence of a light submarginal band and smooth outer margin of the hind wings. In the ♂ genitalia, bilobed vesica, medium sized valvae and finger-shaped juxta processes are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in January-April and July-August from altitudes of 400-500 m; probably producing 2 generations per season. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plant.

Distribution: Liberia, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, and D. R. C.; 5 ♂♂ are known from Liberia (Grassfield) (coll. NMK, pers. comm. of LARS KÜHNE).

Material examined (11 ♂♂, 1 ♀): Holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna libera* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, W. Africa, M. Pounds (BMNH, GU La-sio 460); 1 ♂, Liberia, Nimba, Grassfield, VII.-VIII.1967, leg. A. FORBES-WATSON (BMNH); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Foret de Tai, 23.-

24.X.1984, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden); 2 ♂♂, Cameroun: [Ebodié] Ebodje, Akok, 22.-23.XII.1992, leg. TH. BOUYER (RMCA); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Rte Edea - Douala, 20 km, 31.X.-1.XI.1992, leg. TH. BOUYER (RMCA); 1 ♀, Cameroun: Rte Edea - Douala, 20 km, 28.-29.VII.1992, leg. TH. BOUYER (RMCA, GU 2010-01); 3 ♂♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 6.XII.[19]67, 16.IV.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2005-01, GU 2005-23); 1 ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); D. R. C.: 1 ♂, Zaïre: Mambasa, Ituri, IV.1970, leg. V. ALLARD (RMCA); 1 ♂, Kibali-Ituri, Nia-Nia, 20.IX.1955, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).

Taxonomic notes:

1. The type locality of the species given as “West-Africa” (label states “W. Africa | M. Pounds”) was not found in spite of intensive searching. The authors suspect it to be a locality, probably a mountain, in Liberia, based on the name of the species and the presence of Liberian moths in the series examined.
2. The ♀ from Cameroon has the white discal dot indistinct as in ♂♂ of *S. myoctona spec. nov.* but the surrounding area is typical for *S. libera* (AURIV.) and is therefore associated with this species.

Sonitha myoctona spec. nov. (colour pl. 23: 139, 140)

Holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] E. Ituri Valley, 30 miles south of Irumu, 910 m, 24.VII., leg. T. A. BARNES (BMNH, GU Lasio 1470).

Paratypes (13 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Congo (Zaire), 35 km SSE Kisangani, vill. Yoko, 00°17'N, 25°17'E, 413 m, 14.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (MWM); 5 ♂♂, [D. R. C.] Uele: Paulis, 3.V.1956, 20.II.1957, 27.VII.1957, 1.VIII.1957, 8.XII.1957, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Kibali-Ituri: Nia-Nia, 20.IX.1955, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Lusambo, 17.IX.1949, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Lowowo Valley, South Lowa Dist., W. Kivu, 1220 m, 24.III., leg. T. A. BARNES (BMNH, GU LAS-018); 1 ♂, Middle Lowa Valley, nr. Walikali, II.1924, 914-1220 m, forest, wet season, leg. T. A. BARNES (BMNH); 1 ♂, W. Uganda, Bwamba, II.-III.1957, leg. R. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1473); 1 ♂, Uganda, Bw[a]mba, VI.1956, leg. R. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1518); 1 ♂, Uganda, Bwamba Toro, VI.1967, leg. A. ARCHER (USNM).

Description: Fore wing length 18-21 mm in ♂♂; wing ground colour dark brownish grey, anal part of the fore wing different tints of violet or lilac; fore wings slender, with rounded apex and smooth, broadly rounded outer margin; median fasciae dark grey lunate, white discal spot and spotted submarginal line, if present, barely visible; hind wing margin straight, smooth; hind wing with vague median band, white discal dot and light sandy submarginal band.

♂ genitalia (figs. 107, 108): Valvae medium-sized, finger-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum is bifurcate caudally; juxtal lobes are medium-sized, rounded apically; vesica bifurcated and bears 15-20 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII with latero-caudal, C-shaped, slender processes. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: The species can be distinguished from similar species by the dark grey coloration with lilac tint, absence of light submarginal band on the fore wing, white (not black) discal dots and the presence of the violet to lilac tint in the anal zone of the fore wings.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in February, April and August (wet season) from altitudes of 910-1220 m in mountain forest. Nothing is known of its early stages and host plants.

Distribution: D. R. C. and Uganda.

Etymology: The name of the species originates from the Latin ‘myoctonos’ (= mouse death), an *Aconitum* species with lilac flowers and with a smell, apparently deadly for mice.

Sonitha chocolatina spec. nov. (colour pl. 23: 141, 142)

Holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.V.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2005-22).

Paratype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Grand Crête Sud, 900 m, 18.IV.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2005-05).

Description: Fore wing length 20-23 mm in ♂♂; wing ground colour light orange-brown; fore wings with dark median lunate fasciae, black discal dot and light sandy yellowish submarginal band; fore wings with rounded apex and broadly rounded outer margin smooth; hind wing margin concave, smooth.

♂ genitalia (figs. 116, 117): Valvae of moderate size, hook-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum bifurcated caudally; juxtal lobes short, broad, finger-shaped, without additional processes; vesica bifurcated and bears 14-20 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII with caudal, C-shaped, widely separated slender processes. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: The species is easily recognized by its orange-brown colouration, sometimes marbled patterned, presence of a light submarginal band and concave outer margin of the hind wings.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in April and May from altitudes of 700-900 m. Nothing is known about the early stage and host plants.

Distribution: Gabon.

Etymology: From Latin “chocolatina” meaning ‘made from chocolate’ because of the specific ground colour of the wings.

Sonitha bernardii spec. nov. (colour pl. 23: 143, 144)

Holotype: ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 25.V.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN, GU 2007-46).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Kamerun, Efulen, 17.XI.1913, leg. H. L. WEBER (CMNH); 1 ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MHNG, GU 2008-20); 1 ♂, Gabon, Latourville, leg. P. ROUGEOT (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 29.V.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN, GU 2005-03); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Lulua: Kapanga, IV.1934, leg. F. G. OVERLAET (RMCA); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Luluaburg, 24.X.1950, leg. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 4 ♂♂, [D. R. C.] Uele: Paulis, 22.III.1956, 26.IV.1956, 27.XI.1957, 8.III.1959, leg. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).

Description: Fore wing length 21-23 mm in ♂♂; fore wing ground colour violet-brown, the hind wing darker; fore wings slender, with pointed apex broadly rounded outer margin smooth, with double lunate median fasciae, dark discal spot and distinctly contrasting citron yellow tornal field situated between the antemedian fascia and Cu1; hind wing margin straight, smooth; the hind wing also with double median fascia, dark discal dot and submarginal line bordered by lighter shading.

♂ genitalia (figs. 104, 105): Valvae medium-sized, hook-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum bifurcated caudally; juxtal lobes short and broad, finger-shaped, without additional processes; vesica bifurcated and bears 20-25 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII with caudal C-shaped, widely separated slender processes. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: The species is recognized easily by the contrasting yellow tornal field. Discal spot of the hind wing is often situated on the median line. In the ♂ genitalia, bilobed vesica, moderate sized valvae and hook-shaped juxtal processes are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in May, July and November. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: Cameroon, R. C. A., and Gabon. A ♂ (from images of NMK specimens) from Uganda, Kalinzu forest, is easily recognizable as this species.

Etymology: This fine and attractive species is named after GEORGES BERNARDI, who was one of the people to collect it. Russian in origin, but living almost all his life in France, the scientist GEORGES [YURY A.] BERNARDI (1922-23.VII.1999) is honored for his meritorious work on the lepidoptera of Africa. His parents had to leave Russia in 1928 and settled in France in Suresnes. His childhood was devoted to entomology, and at the age of 16 he joined the Entomological Society of France. He first worked at a plant where his father was already employed before being engaged by EUGENE LE MOULT (1882-1965) to assist in the curation of his collection as well as with the preparation of articles. GEORGES BERNARDI worked principally on taxonomy and was a member of the International Committee of Zoological Nomenclature. His very interesting collection of African Lasiocampidae is a basis for this work. More information is available on: http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Bernardi/

Sonitha gelata spec. nov. (colour pl. 23: 145, 146)

Holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 27.X.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2007-055).

Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 28.XI.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU in glyc. 009); 1 ♂, Gabon, Makokou - Colline Mission Biologique, 28.XI. [19]67, G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2005-06); 1 ♀, Congo Belge, [Kasai - Oriental] Kasai, Lodja, III.1959, R.H. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1483).

Description: Fore wing length 18-20 mm in ♂♂ and 25 mm in the single ♀; wing ground colour light beige with dark beige brown pattern; fore wings with rounded apex, and broadly rounded, smooth, outer margin. The ♂ fore wing with convex dark antemedian fascia, almost straight, darker postmedian fascia, dark discal dot and dark stroke in the medial field between Cu2-A1. The ♀ similar but stroke between Cu2-A1 absent; hind wing margin straight, smooth, with dark discal dot and S-shaped median band in both sexes.

♂ genitalia (figs. 113, 114): Valvae medium-sized, finger-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum bifurcated caudally; juxtal lobes of moderate size, rounded caudally, without additional processes; vesica weakly bifurcated and bears 25-30 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII with caudal C-shaped processes, widely separated, and very finely serrated.

♀ genitalia (fig. 162): Postvaginal plate indistinct; atrium narrow; ostium transverse not round.

Diagnosis: The species is recognized by its unmistakable wing pattern and wing coloration. In the ♂ genitalia, the weakly bilobed vesica and finely serrated sternal processes are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in October, November, and March.

Distribution: Gabon, D. R. C.

Etymology: From Latin “gelatum” meaning a special kind of ice cream with reference to the general colouration of the moths.

Sonitha alucard spec. nov. (colour pl. 23: 147, 148)

Holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Leopoldville, 30.IV.1949, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2010-04).

Paratype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 8.IV.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN, GU 2005-04).

Description: Wingspan 37-38 mm and the fore wing length 20-21 mm; wing ground colour very dark grey, almost black, making the wing pattern barely visible, but of the general type for the genus; fore wings slender, with pointed apex and broadly rounded smooth outer margin; the hind wing margin straight, smooth and weakly embedded.

♂ genitalia (figs. 106, 109): Valvae small to medium-sized, finger-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum weakly bifurcated caudally; juxtal lobes short, caudally rounded, without additional processes; vesica bifurcated and bears 7-15 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII with caudal, C-shaped, widely separated, slender processes of moderate size. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: Very dark coloration and shape of wings easily distinguish the species.

Bionomics: Both known ♂♂ were collected in April. No information on its ♀, early stage and host plants is available.

Distribution: Gabon, D. R. C.

Etymology: ‘Alucard’ is Dracula spelt in reverse.

Sonitha integra spec. nov. (colour pl. 23: 149, 150)

Holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Zaïre: Kisangani, X.1972, leg. V. ALLARD (RMCA, GU 2005-27).

Paratype ♀, [D. R. C.] Congo Belge, Kasai, Lodja, IV.1959, leg. R. C. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1481).

Description: Fore wing length 23 mm and 32 mm in the single known specimens of ♂ and ♀ respectively; wing ground colour is sandy yellow, all wings bordered with brown scales; fore wings are narrow, with rounded apex and smooth, broadly rounded outer margin; ♂ with dark fore wing costa, brown, almost straight, median fasciae and dark discal dot; the ♀ patternless; hind wing margin straight, finely serrate in both sexes.

♂ genitalia (fig. 112): Valvae medium-sized, finger-shaped, apically rounded; distal process of vinculum caudally straight; juxtal lobes short, finger-shaped, apically pointed, without additional processes; vesica bag-shaped, very weakly divided into two lobes, with about 20 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum VIII with caudal, C-shaped, widely separated slender processes, finely serrated outer margin.

♀ genitalia (fig. 163): Original preparation incomplete.

Diagnosis: The species is recognized easily by its light coloration, narrow wings and large size. In the ♂ genitalia, thick, medium sized, valvae without additional processes, and non bifurcated distal processes of vinculum diagnostic.

Bionomics: The ♀ was collected in April and the ♂ in October.

Distribution: D. R. C.

Etymology: The name originates from Latin “*integra*” meaning ‘perfect’.

Sonitha lila **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 23: 151-153)

Holotype ♂, Zambia, Abercorn, IV.1967, I.B.I.C.S. (BMNH, GU Lasio 1477).

Paratypes (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): 1 ♂, «Mad[agaskar]: La Mandrake, XII.1965, leg. V. ALLARD (RMCA)»; 1 ♂, Zaïre: Shaba R. Luina, Kibomboma, 10.IX.[19]89, leg. TH. BOUYER (RMCA, GU 2005-28); 1 ♂, Kibali, Ituri, Mongbwalu, 1939, leg. Mme A. LEPERSONNE (RMCA); 1 ♀, N. Rhodesia, [Zambia] Abercorn, XI.1963, leg. D. VESEY-FITZERLAND (BMNH, GU Lasio 1482); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Zambia, Southern Province, Choma, Fat Tree Lodge, 16°38'S/27°03'E 28.III.2001, leg. STEPHEN R. D. (JGJ); 1 ♀, Malawi, Northern Province, Uzumara, Uzumara Forest, 10°52'S/34°07'E, 1938 m, 3.I.2001, leg. MURPHY R. J. (JGJ).

Description: Moderate sized moths with robust body; fore wing length 22-23 mm in ♂♂ and 29-32 mm in ♀♀; wing ground colour lilac to pinkish violet, all wings finely bordered with brown scales; both wings with brown costa, weakly concave grey medial fasciae and dark grey discal dot (in ♂♂) or large dark grey spot (in ♀♀); no submarginal line present; fore wings are slender in ♂♂ and broader in ♀♀, with rounded apex and smooth, broadly rounded outer margin; the hind wing margin serrate in both sexes but in ♀♀ more distinctly.

♂ genitalia (figs. 110, 111): Valvae strongly sclerotized, claw-shaped; distal process of vinculum caudally straight; juxtal lobes long, medially broadened, weakly C-curved and with short additional apical process; vesica bag-shaped, vaguely divided into two lobes, with 14-18 large cornuti; sternum VIII with caudal, C-shaped, widely separated, slender processes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 164): Postvaginal plate heavily sclerotized, shield-shaped, with marginal rolls; atrium cone-shaped, ostium situated on its dorsal wall.

Diagnosis: The species is recognized easily by the lilac to pinkish violet ground colour and simple wing patterning. Discal spot of the hind wing of the ♀♀ is diagnostically enlarged. In the ♂ genitalia, strong valvae, juxta with short additional apical process and large weakly divided vesica are diagnostic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in January, March, April, September, and November. Nothing is known of early stages and host plants.

Distribution: D. R. C., Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia; material from Uganda (Kalinzu forest) and Tanzania (Amani) is kept in the NMK, (after colour photos examined). The ♂ labeled “Mad[agaskar],” is obviously a mistake as other specimens of continental (D. R. C.) species with the same wrong label are also deposited in the RMCA.

Etymology: The name reflects the light lilac general colouration of the species.

Sonitha picasso **spec. nov.** (colour pl. 23: 154, 155)

Holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Uele: Paulis, 24.III.1960, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2005-31).

Paratypes (4 ♂♂): 2 ♂♂, [D. R. C.] Uele: Paulis, 10.V.1956, 25.IV.1960, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, [D. R. C.] Sankuru: Lusambo, 11.VIII.1950, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 22.V.[19]73, leg. J. PIERRE, G. BERNARDI (MNHN).

Description: Only ♂♂ are known with a wingspan of 39-43 mm and the fore wing length 19-22 mm; wing ground colour is light brown; fore wings are narrow, with broadly rounded smooth outer margin protruded on veins and with dark grey crenulate median fasciae, discal spot, vague submarginal line and brown tornal spot; the hind wing margin is rounded and dentate; in the hind wing, the dark grey medial fascia, discal spot and dark grey external darkening are characteristic.

♂ genitalia (figs. 115, 118): Valvae medium-sized, hook-shaped, apically strongly angled; distal process of vinculum caudally straight; juxtal lobes medium-sized, without additional processes; vesica bifurcated and bears 10-14 needle-shaped cornuti; sternum with caudal, C-shaped, widely separated, slender processes. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: Easily diagnosed from other *Sonitha*-species by the light brown ground colour and black wing pattern, also by the dentate margin of the hind wing. In the ♂ genitalia, the bifurcate vesica is characteristic.

Bionomics: The moths were collected in March, May and August.

Distribution: Gabon, D. R. C.

Etymology: The species is named in honour of the famous Spanish painter, sculptor and designer PABLO RUIZ PICASSO because of the wing pattern - somewhat reminiscent of the artist's style.

* * * *

To confirm the independence of the lineages considered as separate genera, a cladistic analysis was undertaken.

Cladistics analysis

Data

The analysis involves 38 species representing all genera under consideration. The outgroup species are *Poecilocampa populi* (LINNAEUS, 1758), specifically chosen as it has many plesiomorphic conditions for Lasiocampidae, and *Gastroplakaeis forficulatus* MÖSCHLER, 1887. The matrix includes the 49 characters listed below, 15 of which are multistate. The binary characters, rather than multistate, were selected for the analysis. Those coded as multistate were treated as non-additive.

Appearance

1. Sexual dimorphism: 0 - none or only in size; 1 - ♂♂ and ♀♀ dimorphic in habitus and size; 2 - sexes strongly dimorphic.

Fore wing (♂♂):

2. Shape: 0 - short and broad; 1 - elongated and slender.

3. Outer field: 0 - rounded, 1 - angled.

4. Outer margin: 0 - smooth; 1 - dentate.

5. Discal mark: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

6. Discal mark: 0 - absent; 1 - dot/spot; 2 - stroke.

7. Scale cover: 0 - without any modification; 1 - with zones of strongly modified scales (?androconias).

Hind wing (♂♂):

8. Outer margin: 0 - smooth; 1 - dentate.

9. Costal margin: 0 - smooth; 1 - dentate.

10. Anal corner: 0 - normal, 1 - protruded.

11. Discal dot: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

12. Submarginal field: 0 - indistinct or weakly darkened; 1 - contrasting sharply against the background.

Praegenital structures (♂♂):

13. Tergum VIII: 0 - unmodified; 1 - with membranous part.

14. Caudal tuft of modified scales on tergum VIII: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

15. Apodemes of sternum VIII: 0 - absent or not protruded; 1 - weakly protruded; 2 - present.

16. Apodemes of sternum VIII: 0 - absent or not protruded; 1 - directed caudally; 2 - directed cranially.

17. Sclerotization of sternum VIII: 0 - normal; 1 - desclerotized on the large area.

18. Processes on sternum VIII: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

19. Caudal margin of sternum VIII: 0 - smooth; 1 - serrate; 2 - with serrate plate.

20. Position of processes on sternum VIII: 0 - absent; 1 - present, medio-caudal; 2 - present, latero-caudal.

♂♂ genitalia:

21. Tegumen: 0 - narrow band-shaped; 1 - wide arcuate.

22. Tegumen, sclerotization: 0 - desclerotized; 1 - normal.

23. Processes on tegumen: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

24. Position of processes on tegumen: 0 - absent; 1 - present, medially close; 2 - present, widely separated.

25. Size of processes on tegumen: 0 - absent; 1 - shortened; 2 - elongated.

26. Shape of processes on tegumen: 0 - absent; 1 - single; 2 - bilobed.

27. Socii: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

28. Shape of valvae: 0 - simple; 1 - bilobed; 2 - horn-like.

29. Valvae: 0 - not fused together; 1 - fused at their bases.

30. Juxta-aedeagus ratio: 0 - juxta shorter; 1 - juxta and aedeagus are of the same length; 2 - aedeagus shorter.

31. Distal process of vinculum: 0 - absent; 1 - present.

32. Size of distal process of vinculum: 0 - absent; 1 - small; 2 - large.

33. Shape of distal process of vinculum: 0 - absent; 1 - present, plate-shaped without spur; 2 - present, plate-shaped with caudal spur.

34. Saccus: 0 - not developed; 1 - weakly developed, simple; 2 - distinct, bifurcate.

35. Aedeagus: 0 - straight; 1 - C-shaped; 2 - S-shaped; 3 - bulbous.

36. Tube of aedeagus: 0 - simple, without modifications; 1 - with a subapical horn-like modification; 2 - with subapical processes.

37. Apex of aedeagus: 0 - without modification; 1 - with double apical spur.

38. Opening of vesica: 0 - dorsal; 1 - apical.

39. Vesica: 0 - without cornuti; 1 - with cornuti.

40. Shape of vesica: 0 - not bilobed; 1 - inclined to be, or actually is, bilobed.

41. Cornuti: 0 - present, gradually increasing in length; 1 - absent or other.

♀♀ genitalia:

42. Vaginal plates: 0 - both present; 1 - single present.

43. Apophyses: 0 - approximately equal in length; 1 - posteriores shorter than anteriores.

44. Ostium: 0 - open; 1 - covered.

45. Atrium: 0 - not present; 1 - present.

46. Antrum: 0 - membranous; 1 - sclerotized.

47. Ductus bursae: 0 - not expressed; 1 - completely sclerotized; 2 - with distinct membranous zones.

48. Corpus bursae: 0 - typical; 1 - small, located dorsally, not terminally, on ductus bursae.

49. Interior of atrium: 0 - without sclerotized tunnels; 1 - with such tunnels.

Results

The Ratchet analysis resulted in 68 of the most parsimonious trees with 121 steps [consistency (Ci) and retention (Ri) indices: Ci = 54, Ri = 85]; after hard collapsing of the unsupported nodes number of trees is 123 (Ci = 53, Ri = 84). The consensus strict of these trees collapsed 2 nodes and has a length of 124 steps (Ci = 53, Ri = 84) (fig. 178). The discussable nodes of the major clades are numbered 1-10 and correspond to 10 genera considered.

The discussable nodes are the following (given for the consensus strict obtained after Ratchet analysis):

Node 1 - the genus *Theophasida* **gen. nov.** Autapomorphia: ch. 32: 1 - distal process of vinculum present, small. Homoplasy: 25: 2, 31: 1, 33: 2. Doubtless, a very specific bow-shaped sternum 8 shall be also considered as an autapomorphy of the group.

Node 2 - the genus *Hariola* **gen. nov.** Autapomorphies: ch. 7: 1 - wings with zones of strongly modified scales (?androconias), and ch. 35: 3 - bulbous aedeagus. Homoplasy: 29: 1, 30: 0.

Matrix

	000000000 1111111111 2222222222 3333333333 4444444444 123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789
<i>Poecilocampa populi</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	000000000 000000000 011000010 000010000 010100000
<i>Opisthodontia dannfelti</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1895	100011010 1111021001 0001221000 1000101000 0110111011
<i>Opisthodontia spodopasta</i> TAMS, 1931	100011010 0111021001 0001221000 1000101000 0110111011
<i>Opisthodontia budamara</i> spec. nov.	100011010 1111021001 0001221000 1000101000 0110111011
<i>Opisthodontia sidha</i> spec. nov.	100011010 1111021001 0001221000 1000101000 0110111011
<i>Opisthodontia varezhka</i> spec. nov.	110011010 1111021001 0001221010 1000102000 0110111011
<i>Opisthodontia axividia</i> spec. nov.	110011010 1110021001 0001221010 1000102000 0110111011
<i>Opisthodontia supramalis</i> spec. nov.	110011010 1110021001 0001221010 1000102000 01????????
<i>Marmonna marmorata</i> spec. nov.	?00011010 1111000002 0001221000 2000000010 01????????
<i>Marmonna murphyi</i> spec. nov.	100011010 1111000002 0001221000 2000000010 0110111000
<i>Morongea flavipicta</i> (TAMS, 1929)	100011010 111?121010 2111212001 1000010110 01????????
<i>Morongea arnoldi</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1908)	100011010 0110111010 2111212001 1000010110 0110101000
<i>Morongea lampara</i> spec. nov.	100011010 0111121010 2111212001 1000010110 01????????
<i>Morongea elfiora</i> spec. nov.	?00011010 011?111010 2111212001 1000010110 01????????
<i>Morongea avinoffi</i> (TAMS, 1929)	?00011010 1111?11000 0111212001 1000010110 01????????
<i>Opisthoheza heza</i> spec. nov.	?10011010 1111021010 2101211010 2000210010 01????????
<i>Hariola haigi</i> (TAMS, 1935)	?00111110 1100000010 2111211001 1000030000 01????????
<i>Gelo joannoui</i> spec. nov.	101112011 0111011010 2111111000 1000020010 01101010?0
<i>Gelo anastella</i> spec. nov.	?01112011 0111011010 2111111000 1000020010 01????????
<i>Gelo calcarales</i> spec. nov.	?01112011 0101011010 2111111000 1000020010 01????????
<i>Theophasida superba</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1914)	100011010 1110000110 2111121000 2112000010 0100000000
<i>Theophasida obusta</i> (TAMS, 1929)	101011010 1110000110 2111121000 2112000010 0100000000
<i>Theophasida cardinalli</i> (TAMS, 1926)	100011010 1100000110 2111121000 2112000010 0100000000
<i>Theophasida valkyria</i> spec. nov.	?01011010 1110000110 2111121000 2112000010 0100000000
<i>Nirbiana micha</i> (DRUCE, 1899)	210011000 1101022000 0111211020 2000100010 0110011010
<i>Nirbiana obscura</i> (HERING, 1941)	210011000 110?022000 0111211020 2000100010 0110011010
<i>Stenophatna marshalli</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1909	100011010 0100000010 1011211000 1122000011 0010111200
<i>Stenophatna rothschildi</i> (TAMS, 1936)	100111010 1100000010 1011211000 1122000011 0010111200
<i>Stenophatna dentata</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1899)	?01111010 1100000010 1011211000 1122000011 00????????
<i>Stenophatna hollandi</i> (TAMS, 1929)	101111010 1100000010 1011211000 1122000011 0010111200
<i>Stenophatna accolita</i> spec. nov.	101111010 1100000010 1011211000 1122000011 0010111200
<i>Sonitha libera</i> (AURIVILLIUS, 1914)	?00011000 1100000010 2010000100 0122000011 11????????
<i>Sonitha bernardii</i> spec. nov.	?00011000 1100000010 2010000100 0121000011 11????????
<i>Sonitha gelata</i> spec. nov.	100011000 1100000010 2010000100 0121000011 11????????
<i>Sonitha lila</i> spec. nov.	1000110P0 1100000010 2010000100 0121000011 11????????
<i>Sonitha picassoii</i> spec. nov.	?00111010 1110000010 2010000100 0121000011 1110111200
<i>Gastrolakaeis forficulatus</i> MÖSCHLER, 1887	110011000 0000021010 1111111000 00000100?0 01????????

- Node 3** - the genus *Stenophatna* AURIVILLIUS, 1909. Autapomorphia: ch. 41: 0 - presence of cornuti gradually increased in shape. Homoplasy: 20: 1, 33: 2. The genus looks a weakly supported in comparison with the common branch 3+4 but most its characters differing it easily from the related *Sonitha* gen. nov. are homoplasies between all genera of the *Opisthodontia*-group sensu lato. Special shape of vesica, distal processes of vinculum, cornutal equipment, general appearance - all this quantitative characters hardly involved into analysis separate the genus *Stenophatna* AURIVILLIUS, 1909.
- Node 4** - the genus *Sonitha* gen. nov. Autapomorphia: ch. 27: 1 - presence of socia. Homoplasies: 4: 0, 8: 0, 23: 0, 24: 0, 25: 0, 26: 0, 30: 0, 40: 1. See also comments under Node 3 - the genus *Stenophatna* AURIVILLIUS, 1909.
- Node 5** - the genus *Opisthoheza* gen. nov. Autapomorphia: ch. 34: 2 - Saccus distinct, elongated, bifurcate. Homoplasy: 2: 1, 22: 0, 28: 1. Doubtless, a very specific shape of juxta together with extreme elongation of juxta-aedeagus complex shall to be also considered as the autapomorphies of the group.
- Node 6** - the genus *Gelo* gen. nov., most supported. Autapomorphies: ch. 6: 2 - fore wing dot/spot present as a stroke, ch. 9: 1 - costal margin of the hind wing is dentate, and ch. 35: 2 - S-shaped aedeagus. Homoplasy: 3: 1, 4: 1, 24: 1.
- Node 7** - the genus *Morongea* gen. nov. Autapomorphies: ch. 14: 1 - presence of the caudal tuft of modified scales on tergum VIII, and ch. 37: 1 - apex of aedeagus with double apical spur. Homoplasy: 29: 1.
- Node 8** - the genus *Nirbiana* gen. nov., also most supported. Autapomorphies: ch. 1: 2 both sexes are strongly dimorph, ch. 16: 2 - apodemes of sternum VIII are directed cranially, and 28: 2 - valvae horn-shaped. Homoplasies: 2: 1, 8: 0, 12: 0.
- Node 9** - the genus *Marmonna* gen. nov. Autapomorphia: ch. 19: 2 - caudal margin of sternum VIII with very characteristic serrate sclerotized plate. Homoplasy: 15: 0, 16: 0, 34: 0, 48: 0.
- Node 10** - the genus *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895. Autapomorphies: ch. 36: 1 - tube of the aedeagus with a subapical snail-like modification, and ch. 49: 1 - inner part of atrium in the ♀ genitalia with sclerotized tunnels. Homoplasy: 30: 1, 38: 0.

Thus, 59 species of the branch, formerly considered as two related genera, are now known. Some more species will be described in the near future - some of them are already known as single specimens in very bad condition, others that have been seen on images sent without the details necessary for description.

It is really amazing that, in spite of their large size, attractive appearance and often bright coloration, biological data for the genera being studied is very fragmentary. Just knowing their undescribed caterpillars would surely define their relationship and placement in the system of the family more precisely. Only one photo identified as “*Opisthodontia* sp.” without any additional details was found in the archive of the BMNH. The photo (col. pl. 23: 156) shows a criptically coloured, medium-sized, supposedly mature caterpillar, slightly flattened dorso-ventrally, with a cover of short setae all over the body and protruded tufts of light hairs; narrow dorsal brushes of short chetae are also very characteristic. Unfortunately, the species and even its generic placement is still unknown.

The phylogenetic position of the genera considered is based on characters of the imagines. These include the sclerotized ductus bursae, paired tergal processes of the tegumen, reduced valvae, the presence of cornuti on the vesica and distinct juxtal lobes. Such features added to the enlarged costal field of the hind wings additional humeral veins and large additional humeral cellula allows placement of the close genera of the *Opisthodontia* and *Stenophatna* branches with other gastropachoid genera in the tribe Gastropachini NEWMOEGEN & DYAR, 1893. Their exact phylogenetic position will be defined later based on DNA analysis which is already under way for most lineages. Such investigation should also define the position of the branch relative to other African genera of the Lasiocampidae.

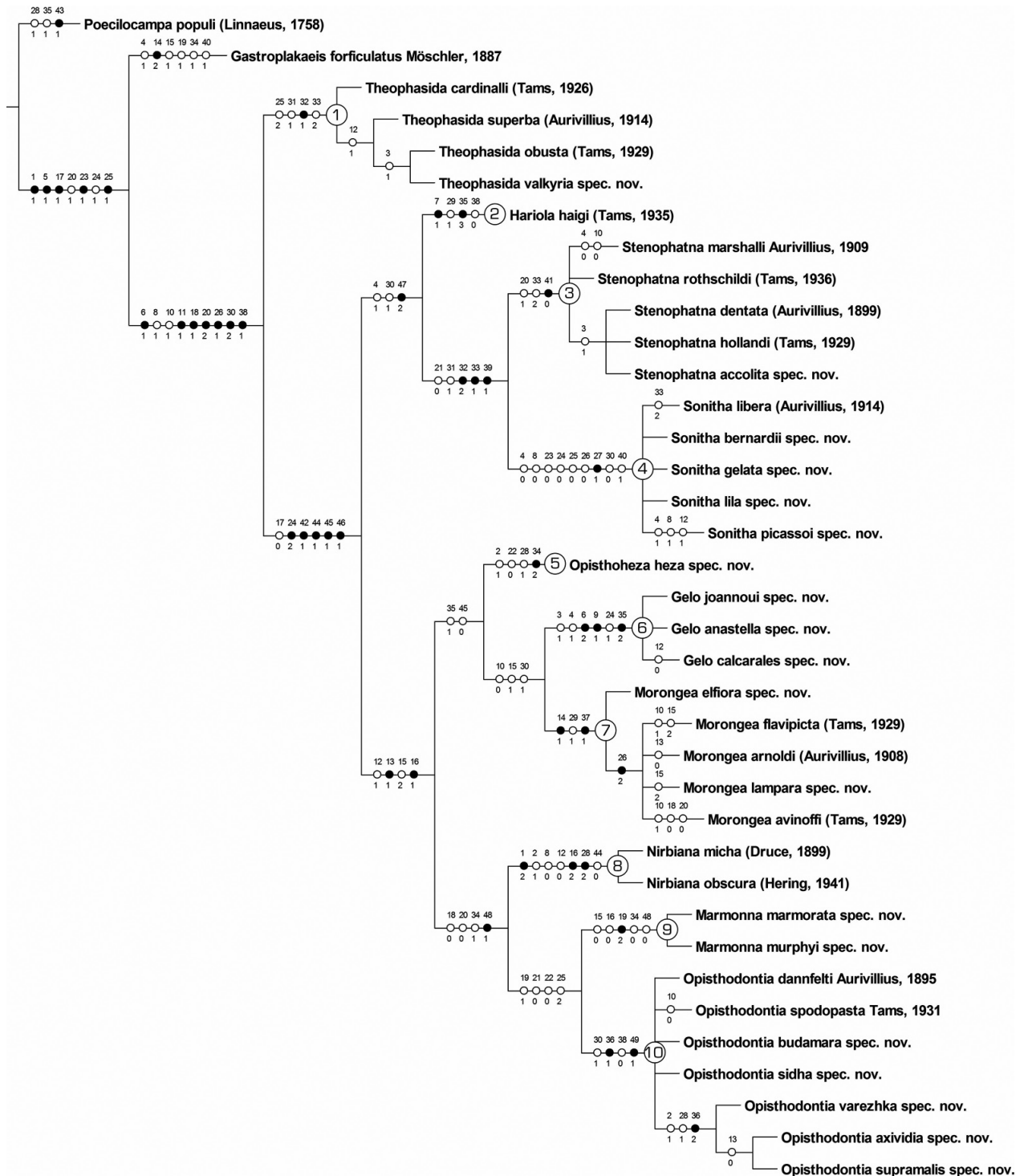


Fig. 178: Phylogramm of relationship between the genera *Opisthodontia* s. lat. and *Stenophatna* based on cladistic analysis.

Appendix Table: The depositories of the primary type specimens of *Opisthodontia* and *Stenophatna* s. lat. including all new taxa, in alphabetic order, are tabulated below. HT = holotype, LT = lectotype, NT = neotype. For abbreviations of the institutional and other collections, see Introduction.

Taxon	Status	Deposition	Sex, comments
<i>accollita</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>afroio</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>alucard</i> spec. nov.	HT	RMCA	♂
<i>anastella</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>arnoldi</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1908	HT	ZMHU	♂
<i>avinoffi</i> TAMS, 1929	HT	CMNH	♂
<i>axividia</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>bernardii</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>bicrenulata</i> BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915	HT	BMNH	♀
<i>budamara</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>calcarales</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>cardinali</i> TAMS, 1926	HT	BMNH	♀
<i>carnaria</i> spec. nov.	HT	RMCA	♂
<i>chocolatina</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>cruenta</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>cymographa</i> HAMPSON, 1910	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>dannfelti</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1895	LT	RMS	♀
<i>dentata</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1899	NT	MNHN	♂
<i>denticulata</i> ROMIEUX, 1943	HT	MNHG	♂
<i>elfiora</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>flavipicta</i> TAMS, 1929	HT	CMNH	♀
<i>foedifraga</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>galadrielae</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>gelata</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>gella</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>gemmo</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>haigi</i> TAMS, 1935	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>heza</i> spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
<i>hollandi</i> TAMS, 1929	HT	CMNH	♂
<i>integra</i> spec. nov.	HT	RMCA	♂
<i>joannoui</i> spec. nov.	HT	JGJ	♂
<i>jordani</i> TAMS, 1936	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>kahli</i> TAMS, 1929	HT	CMNH	♂
<i>kawai</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>kuehnei</i> spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
<i>lampara</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>libera</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1914	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>lila</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>marmorata</i> spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
<i>marshalli</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1909	HT	RMS	♂
<i>mastodont</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>micha</i> DRUCE, 1899	HT	BMNH	♀
<i>missdebeerae</i> spec. nov.	HT	TMP	♂
<i>murphyi</i> spec. nov.	HT	JGJ	♂
<i>myoctona</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>obscura</i> HERING, 1941	HT	RMCA	♂
<i>obusta</i> TAMS, 1929	HT	CMNH	♂
<i>ochrosticta</i> KIRIAKOFF, 1963	HT	RMCA	♀
<i>picasso</i> spec. nov.	HT	RMCA	♂
<i>proxima</i> ROMIEUX, 1943	HT	MNHG	♂
<i>pygmy</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>rothschildi</i> TAMS, 1936	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>rotundata</i> BERIO, 1937	HT	MCSN	♀
<i>serafim</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>sidha</i> spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
<i>sonithella</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>spodopasta</i> TAMS, 1931	HT	BMNH	♂
<i>superba</i> AURIVILLIUS, 1914	HT	BMNH	♀
<i>supramalis</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHN	♂
<i>tamsi</i> KIRIAKOFF, 1963	HT	RMCA	♂
<i>tessmanni</i> HERING, 1928	HT	ZMHU	♂
<i>valkyria</i> spec. nov.	HT	MNHG	♂
<i>varezhka</i> spec. nov.	HT	JGJ	♂
<i>vensani</i> spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂

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Colour plate 18 (p. 498)

- 1: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, ♂, Congo, Leopoldville, 14.I.1954, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).
- 2: *Opisthodontia spodopasta* TAMS, 1931, holotype ♂, [Ghana] Gold Coast, Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (BMNH).
- 3: *Opisthodontia tessmanni* HEFRING, 1928, holotype ♂, [Cameroon, Yaounde] Uamgebiet, Bosum, 11.-20.VI.[19]14, leg. TESSMANN S. (ZMHU).
- 4: *Opisthodontia afroio spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, N. Nigeria, Zaria, Samaru, 12.II.1967, J.C. DEEMING (BMNH).
- 5: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, lectotype ♀, Congo, 1895, leg. DANNFELT (RMS).
- 6: *Opisthodontia?spodopasta* TAMS, 1930, ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 8.XI.1985, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden).
- 7: *Opisthodontia spodopasta* TAMS, 1931, allotype ♀, [Ghana] N. Territories, Kete-Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (BMNH).
- 8: *Opisthodontia afroio spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 28.XI.1981, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE Weiden).
- 9: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, paralectotype ♀, Congo, leg. G. HOTON (ISBN).
- 10: *Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Kenya, Nairobi, XII.1967, leg. F. CARCASSON (BMNH).
- 11: *Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov.*, ♂, Kenya, Aberdares, Gatamayo, 10.VI.[19]95, leg. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 12: *Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov.*, ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 26.V.1994, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 13: *Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche Forest, X.[19]99, leg. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 13: *Opisthodontia vensani spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Kenya, Südküste, Buda forest, 18.I.[19]96, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 15: *Opisthodontia sidha spec. nov.*, paratype ♂ [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 28.XI.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 16: *Opisthodontia sidha spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 20.IX.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 17: *Opisthodontia budamava spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche forest, 0 m, 10.IX.-5.X.2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM).
- 18: *Opisthodontia pygmy spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Nigeria, Jemaa, 20.III.[19]75, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 19: *Opisthodontia sonithella spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Uganda, Ankolo, Kalinzu forest, XI.1961, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH).
- 20: *Opisthodontia sidha spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 30.VIII.[19]81, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
- 21: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) varezhka spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Uganda, Butiaba, Budongo Forest Reserve, 1°42'5"N, 31°28'13"E, 1094 m, 24.XI.2005, J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ).
- 22: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) supramalis spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 7.V.[19]73, [G. BERNARDI] (MNHN).
- 23: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) axividia spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Nigeria, B.W.A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 17.VIII.[19]58, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH).
- 24: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) diva spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire: Divo, 1963, leg. J. DECELLE (RMCA).
- 25: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) varezhka spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, [Tanzania, Lake Tanganyika, Ujiji] N.O. Tanganyika, Udjidji, 6.VII.[18]97, leg. RAMSAY & HÖSEMANN S. (ZMHU).
- 26: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) axividia spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, Nigeria, B.W.A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 28.VII.[19]58, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH).
- 27: *Opisthodontia (Psychosida) diva spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 8.IV.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).

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- 28, 29: *Marmonna marmorata spec. nov.*, paratype ♂♂, Malawi, Chipita District, Wilindi Forest Reserve, 9°42'S, 33°30'E, 1750 m, 29.I.1989, leg. J. RAWLINS, S. THOMPSON (CMNH).
- 30: *Marmonna marmorata spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Tanzania, Amani, VII.1966, leg. D. MACKAY & F. WATSON (BMNH).
- 31: *Marmonna marmorata spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Tanzania: Tanga region, Forêt d'Amani, 5°4.084'S, 38°38.497'E, 954 m, 14.X.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM)
- 32: *Marmonna murphyi spec. nov.*: (32) holotype ♂ (JGJ); (33) paratype ♀, N. Malawi, Chipita district, Mugheze forest reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1.846 m, 14.XI.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (JGJ).
- 34: *Marmonna murphyi spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Tanzania: Ruvuma Region, W. de Mbinga, 11°03.325'S, 34°56.684'E, 1506 m, 25.III.2006, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM).
- 35: *Marmonna murphyi spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Tanzania: Mbeya Province, Rungwe Mt., 1710 m, 25.IV.2004, ex coll. PH. DARGE (MWM).

- 36: *Marmonna gella* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania, Amani, Malaria Institute, coll. G. PRINGLE (BMNH).
 37: *Marmonna gella* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Tanzania: Mbeya Province, Mt. Rungwe, montagne forest, 9°10.953'S, 38°39.066'E, 1710 m, 25.IV.2004, ex coll. PH. DARGE (ZSM).
 38: *Marmonna gella* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Tanganyika: Amani, attracted to light, III.-IV.1936, leg. B. COOPER (BMNH).
 39: *Marmonna gella* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Tanzania: Tanga region, Forêt d'Amani, 5°4.084'S, 38°38.497'E, 954 m, 14.X.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM).
 40: *Morongea carnaria* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Lusambo, 14.IX.1950, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA).
 41: *Morongea cruenta* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 24.XI.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
 42: *Morongea cruenta* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Gabon, plage face Mwadi, 13.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
 43: *Morongea mastodont* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Escarpment, west Semliki Valley, 20 mls SW of Boga, 1070-1220 m, VII.1924, leg. T. A. BARNES (BMNH).
 44: *Morongea mastodont* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Togo, Avetonou, 25.VII.[19]78, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
 45: *Morongea mastodont* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, [Nigeria, Ogurugu] Niger, Ogruga (BMNH).
 46: *Morongea arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia arnoldi* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, N. W. Kamerun: Baseho, 14.III.[19]06, leg. ARNOLD SCHULTZE (ZMHU).
 47: *Morongea arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (BMNH).
 48: *Morongea arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♀, Tanzania: Tanga Region, West Usambara Mts., Gogoi forest, 4°57.203'S, 38°96.955'E, 1450 m, 25.X.2005, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM).
 49: *Morongea ?lampara* **spec. nov.**, ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.III.[19]63, G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
 50: *Morongea lampara kuehnei* **subspec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kenya, Western prov., Kakamega forest, primary forest, 0°21.3'N, 34°51'E, 1600 m, 28.VIII.2002, leg. L. KÜHNE (MWM).
 51: *Morongea lampara* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kamerun, Lolodorf, 1894-1895, leg. L. CONRADT (BMNH).
 52: *Morongea lampara* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Sierra Leone, Hjala, I.1937, leg. E. HARGREAVES (BMNH).

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- 53: *Morongea missdebeerae* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, [R. S. A.], [KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, 7.IX.1910 (BMNH).
 54: *Morongea missdebeerae* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, 26°53'S, 32°50'E, 50 m, 12.X.2002, leg. R. & E. KYLE (JGJ).
 55: *Morongea missdebeerae* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, R. S. A. (JGJ).
 56: *Morongea missdebeerae* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, [R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal], Durban, 6.XI.[19]14, leg. E. E. PLATT (BMNH).
 57: *Morongea flavipicta* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen (CMNH).
 58: *Morongea flavipicta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Ivory Coast, Nationalpark Tai, 11.XII.1982, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden).
 59: *Morongea flavipicta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Congo (Zaire), 35 km SSE Kisangani, vill. Yoko, 00°17'N, 25°17'E, 413 m, 14.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (MWM).
 60: *Morongea flavipicta* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, [D. R. C.] Congo Belge: P. N. A., massif Ruwenzori, mont Mulungu, 2600 m, rive g. riv. Lume, 27.XI.1957, leg. P. VANSCHUYTBROECK (RMCA).
 61: *Morongea elflora elflora* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania, Chimala Escarpment, 10.V.2004, coll. PH. DARGE (ZSM).
 62: *Morongea elflora galadriela* **subspec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 20.XII.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
 63: *Morongea elflora galadriela* **subspec. nov.**, paratype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 1.IV.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
 64: *Morongea* **spec. nov.**, [D. R. C.] Elisabethville (RMCA).
 65: *Morongea* **spec. nov.**, ♀, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 1.IV.2000, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. MURPHY).
 66: *Morongea* **spec. nov.**, ♂, N. Malawi, Mzimba dist., Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°23'S, 33°59'E, 1375 m, 10.II.2000, leg. R. J. MURPHY (coll. R. MURPHY).
 67: *Morongea avinoffi* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia avinoffi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 13.IX.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (CMNH).
 68: *Morongea gemmo* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Gabon] Mokokou, 500 m, 25.IV.1963, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
 69: *Morongea avinoffi* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Cameroun: Pout Kelle, 28.XII.1992, leg. Th. BOUYER (RMCA).
 70: *Morongea avinoffi* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 6.V.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN).
 71: *Opisthoheza heza* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23' N, 14°50' E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM).
 72: *Opisthoheza heza* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Gabon, Ipassa, 2.V.[19]73 [leg. G. BERNARDI] (MNHN).
 73: *Nirbiana obscura* (HERING, 1941), ♀, Zomba district, Likomgala river, I. 1922, leg. H. BARLOW (BMNH).
 74: *Nirbiana obscura* (HERING, 1941), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941, Congo, Elisabethville, III.1935, leg. Ch. SEYDEL (RMCA).
 75: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♂, [R. S. A.] K[wa]z[ulu]-Natal, Mtunzini, from larva, 10.III.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE [TMP(D)].
 76: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♀, R. S. A., K[wa]z[ulu]-Natal, Sodwana, 8-9.II.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE [TMP(D)].
 77: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), holotype ♀ of *Taragama micha* DRUCE, 1899, [R. S. A., Eastern Cape] Caffraria, leg. STREATFULD (BMNH).
 78: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♀, South Africa, Eastern Cape province, East London, Gonubie, riverine forest, 32°57'18.7"S, 28°00'13.6"E, 6 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. H. S. STAUDE (JGJ).
 79: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♂, South Africa, Eastern Cape province, East London, Gonubie, riverine forest, 32°57'18.7"S, 28°00'13.6"E, 6 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. H. S. STAUDE (JGJ).
 80: *Hariola haigi* (TAMS, 1935), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935, [S. Nigeria] Ikom, 18.[?][19]32 [E. O. HAIG] (BMNH).

Colour plate 21 (p. 501)

- 81: *Gelo joannoui* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, Kisubi, Ziika forest, 00°07'25.0"N, 32°31'33.0"E, 1159 m, 23.IX.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ).
 82: *Gelo joannoui* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Lolgorien, 2000 m, 15.III.-5.IV.2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM).
 83: *Gelo anastella* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Nigeria B. W. A., Soto Plain near Sapele, 3.III.[19]57, leg. B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH).
 84: *Gelo anastella* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Nigeria B. W. A., Soto Plain near Sapele, 4.III [19]57, leg. B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH).
 85: *Gelo joannoui* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Uganda, Entebbe, Kisubi, Ziika forest, 00°07'25.0"N, 32°31'33.0"E, 1159 m, 26.IX.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (JGJ).
 86: *Gelo* **spec. nov.**, ♀, Uele: Paulis, 26.VIII.1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).
 87: *Gelo anastella* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Sierra Leone, Western area, 9 km SSE Freetown, 0.4 km N Congo Dam, 8°42.218'N, 13°20.531'W, 450 m, 23.-24.IV.2010, leg. RUDLOFF (coll. M. STRÖHLE, Weiden).
 88: *Gelo jordani* (TAMS, 1936), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia jordani* TAMS, 1936, [Angola] Fazenda Congulu, Amboim district, 700-800 m, 12.-16.IV.1934, leg. K. JORDAN (BMNH).
 89: *Gelo jordani* (TAMS, 1936), ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM).
 90: *Gelo calcarales* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Bingerville, 1914, leg. GASTON MELOU (BMNH).
 91: *Gelo calcarales* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Sierra Leone, 1938, leg. Major BAINBRIGE (BMNH).
 92: *Theophasida superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, Nyasaland, Mt. Mlanje, 7.I.1914, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH).
 93: *Theophasida superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, Nyasaland, Mlanje, 23.V.1913, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH).
 94: *Theophasida superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia superba* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, [Malawi] Nyasaland, Mlanje, 18.V.1913, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH).
 95: *Theophasida obusta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Sankuru: Katoko-Kombe, 17.IV.1952, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).
 96: *Theophasida obusta* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929, Efulen, Cameroon, 20.VII.1922, H. L. WEBER (CMNH).
 97: *Theophasida obusta* (TAMS, 1929), allotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929, Afriq. Occid., Kamerun, Johann-Albrechts Hohe Station,

L. CONRADT, 1898 (BMNH).

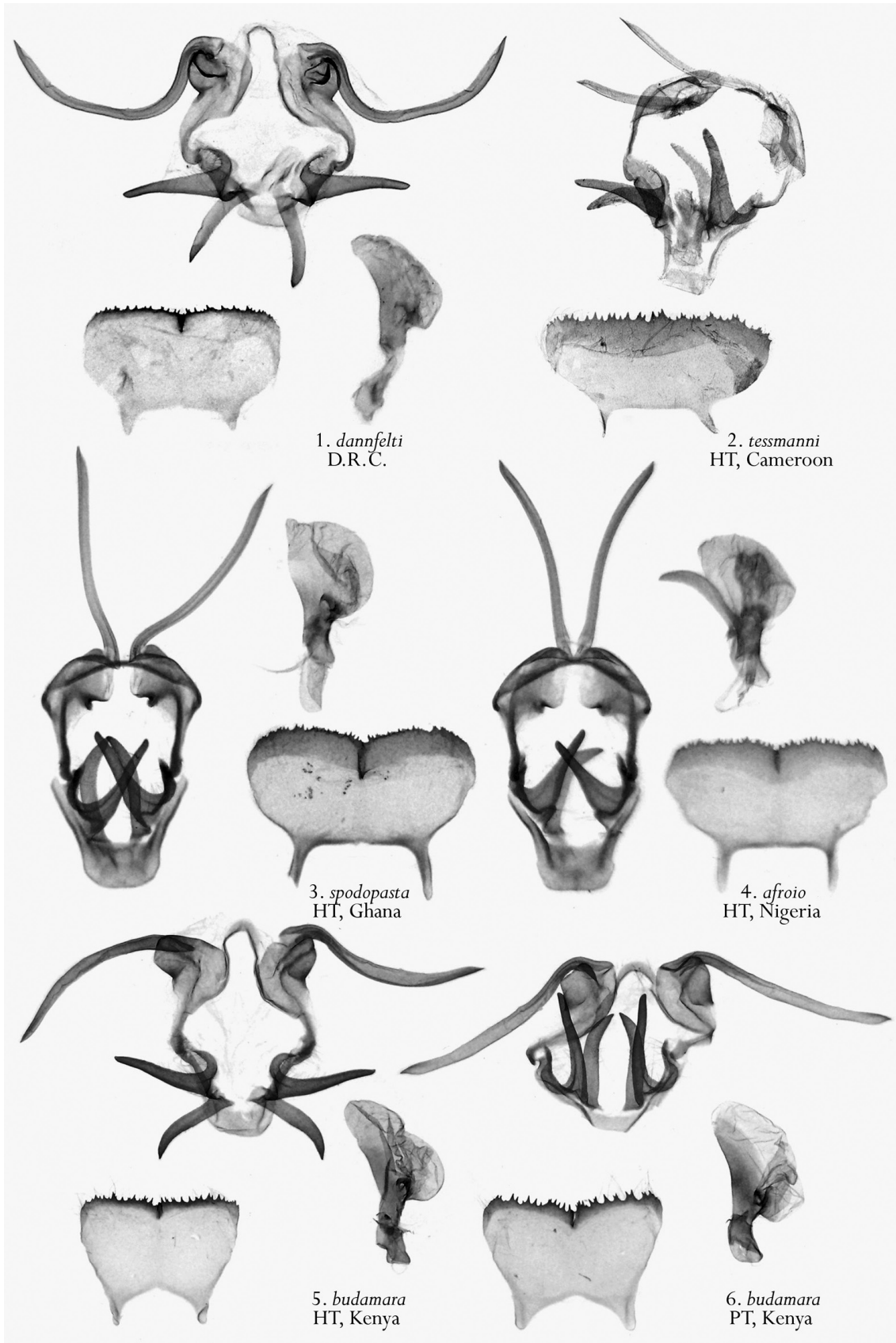
- 98: *Theophasida kawai* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kenya, [Gedi Royal National Parc] Gedi, Sokoke forest, I.1967, leg. R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH).
99: *Theophasida kawai* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Kenya, Südküste, Buda Forest, 10.I.1995, 15.I.-1.II.[19]95, 1.IV.1995, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
100: *Theophasida valkyria* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MNHG).
101: *Theophasida valkyria* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MNHG).
102: *Theophasida serafim* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire, Mokta, VI.1964, leg. P. GRIVEAUD (MNHN).
103: *Theophasida serafim* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Elfenbeinküste, San Pedro, 22.IV.[19]79, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
104: *Theophasida cardinali* (TAMS, 1926), ♂, Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 2.I.[19]86, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
105: *Theophasida cardinali* (TAMS, 1926), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia cardinali* TAMS, 1926, [Ghana] Gold Coast, N. Territories, Kete Krachi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (BMNH).

Colour plate 22 (p. 502)

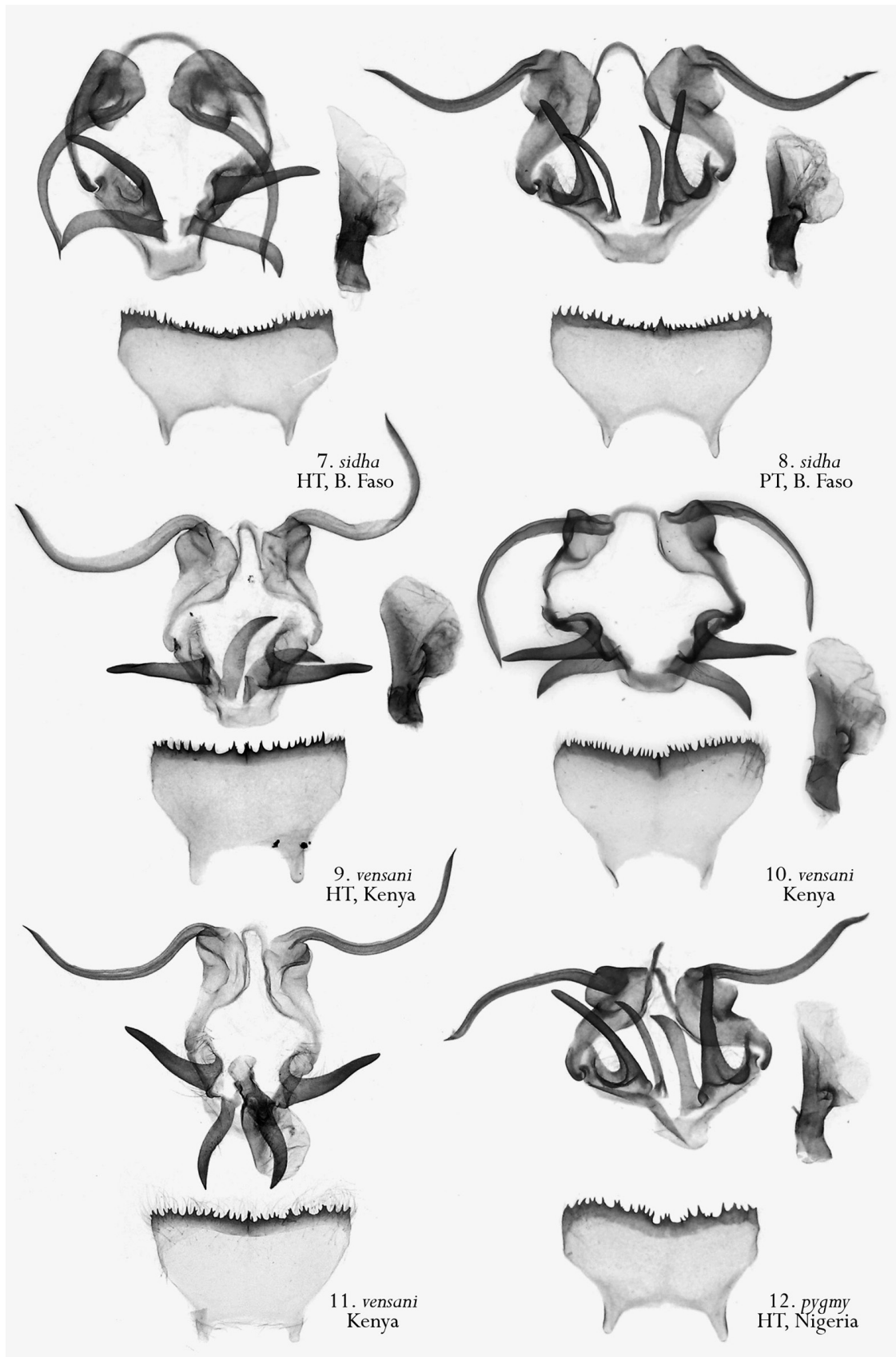
- 106: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, holotype ♂, [Zimbabwe] Mashuna, Salisbury, II.1901, leg. MARSHALL (RMS).
107: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 8.V.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MHNG).
108: *Stenophatna cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), holotype ♂ of *Pseudometa cymographa* HAMPSON, 1910 [Zimbabwe] N. E. Rhodesia, Feira, 366 m, 8.V.[19]04, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH).
109: *Stenophatna cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro Region, Mikesse Hills, 6°40.478'S, 37°58.315'E, 378 m, 15.IV.2006, leg. Ph. DARGE (ZSM).
110: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, ♀, Mpeta, Loangwa river, XI.XII.[19]55 (BMNH).
111: *Stenophatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, ♀, Salisbury, 6.III.1920, leg. J. O'NEIL (USNM).
112: *Stenophatna cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), holotype ♀ of *Gastropacha bicrenulata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915 [Zimbabwe] N.E. Rhodesia, Fort Jamieson, 28.VI.1906 (BMNH).
113: *Stenophatna cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), ♀, Nyassaland, Mlanje, II.1923, leg. H. BARLOW (BMNH).
114: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia rothschildi* TAMS, 1936, Gamba, Bihé, Angola, I.1935, leg. R. BRAUN (BMNH).
115: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 6.II.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG).
116: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), ♂, "Cotipo" of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 3.XI.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG).
117: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), ♂, Elisabethville, 19.IV.1952 (BMNH).
118: *Stenophatna hollandi* (TAMS, 1929), ♀, [Portugal East Africa] Kola valley, 7.IV.1918, leg. S. A. NEAVE (BMNH).
119: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), paratype ♀ of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 21.IX.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (MNHG).
120: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia rotundata* BERIO, 1937, Congo Belge, Katanga, Sakania, leg. A. FIORI (MCSN).
121: *Stenophatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), ♀, N. W. Rhodesia, Solwezi, 2.XII.1917, leg. H. C. DOLLMAN (BMNH).
122: *Stenophatna hollandi* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia hollandi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 1.IV.1923, H. L. WEBER (CMNH).
123: *Stenophatna hollandi* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Belge Congo, Congo R[iver], 22.III.1926 (BMNH).
124: *Stenophatna tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia tamsi* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, Congo Belge: P. N. A., Mont Hoyo, Grotte Saga-saga, 1160 m a la lumière, 18.VII.1955, leg. P. VANSCHUYT BROEK (RMCA).
125: *Stenophatna tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), ♂, Uele: Paulis, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).
126: *Stenophatna dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), ♀, Eala, VII.1936, J. GHESQUIERE (RMCA).
127: *Stenophatna tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), ♀, Congo F. St., Kasai district, leg. TAYMANS (BMNH).
128: *Stenophatna accolita* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (BMNH).
129: *Stenophatna dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), holotype ♂, Gabon [orig. by AURIVILLIUS ([1930] 1927), pl. XIV, row c].
130: *Stenophatna dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), neotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central, 15.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
131: *Stenophatna dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), ♂ Sierra Leone, Major BAINBRIGE (BMNH).
132: *Stenophatna accolita* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (BMNH).
133: *Stenophatna kahli* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia kahli* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 14.XII.1922, H. L. WEBER (CMNH).
134: *Stenophatna kahli* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Lusambo, 26.VI.1949, M. FONTAINE (RMCA).
135: *Stenophatna foedifraga* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Libreville, leg. CH. GRIMOT (MNHN).

Colour plate 23 (p. 503)

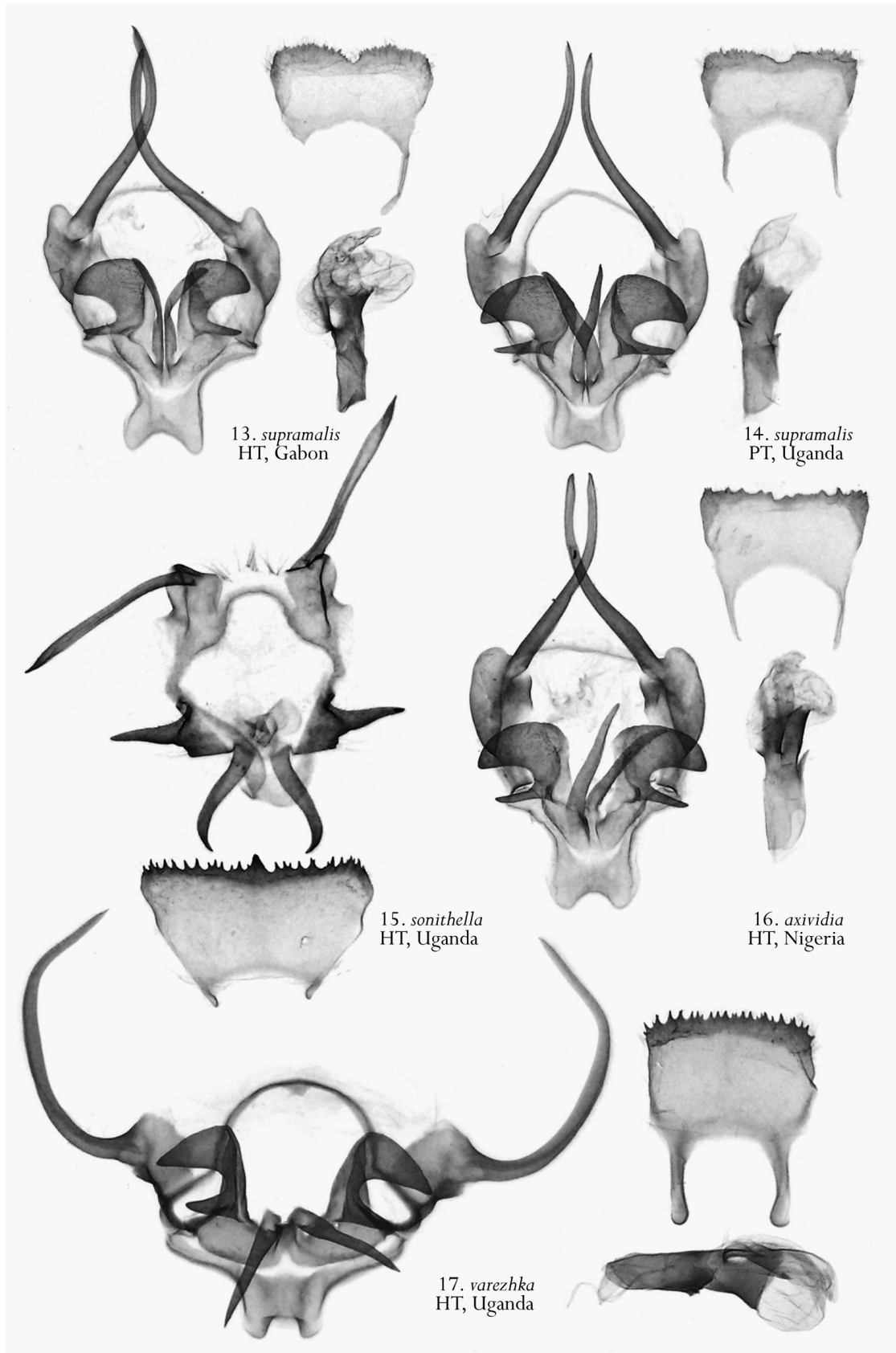
- 136: *Sonitha libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna libera* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, W. Africa, M. Pounds (BMNH).
137: *Sonitha libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♀, Cameroun: Rte Edea - Douala, 20 km, 28.-29.VII.1992, leg. Th. BOUYER (RMCA).
138: *Sonitha libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 16.IV.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
139: *Sonitha myoctona* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Congo (Zaire), 35 km SSE Kisangani, vill. Yoko, 00°17'N, 25°17'E, 413 m, 14.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (MWM).
140: *Sonitha myoctona* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] E. Ituri Valley, 30 miles south of Irumu, 910 m, 24.VII., leg. T. A. BARNES (BMNH).
141: *Sonitha chocolatina* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.V.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (MNHN).
142: *Sonitha chocolatina* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Grand Crête Sud, 900 m, 18.IV.[19]63, leg. G. B. BERNARDI (MNHN).
143: *Sonitha bernardii* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (MHNG).
144: *Sonitha bernardii* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 25.V.1973, leg. G. B. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN).
145: *Sonitha gelata* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 27.X.[19]67, leg. G. B. BERNARDI (MNHN).
146: *Sonitha gelata* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Congo Belge, [Kasai - Oriental] Kasai, Lodja, III.1959, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH).
147: *Sonitha alucard* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 8.IV.1973, leg. G. B. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (MNHN).
148: *Sonitha alucard* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Leopoldville, 30.IV.1949, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA).
149: *Sonitha integra* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Zaïre: Kisangani, X.1972, leg. V. ALLARD (RMCA).
150: *Sonitha integra* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, [D. R. C.] Congo Belge, Kasai, Lodja, IV.1959, leg. R. C. CARCASSON (BMNH).
151: *Sonitha lila* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Zambia, Southern Province, Choma, Fat Tree Lodge, 16°38'S/27°03'E, 28.III.2001, leg. STEPHEN R. D. (JGJ).
152: *Sonitha lila* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Zambia, Abercorn, IV.1967, I.B.I.C.S. (BMNH).
153: *Sonitha lila* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Zambia, Southern Province, Choma, Fat Tree Lodge, 16°38'S/27°03'E, 28.III.2001, leg. STEPHEN R. D. (JGJ).
154: *Sonitha picasso* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Uele: Paulis, 24.III.1960, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (RMCA).
155: *Sonitha picasso* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 22.V [19]73, leg. J. PIERRE, G. B. BERNARDI (MNHN).
156: Larva of "*Opisthodontia* sp." (archive of the BMNH).



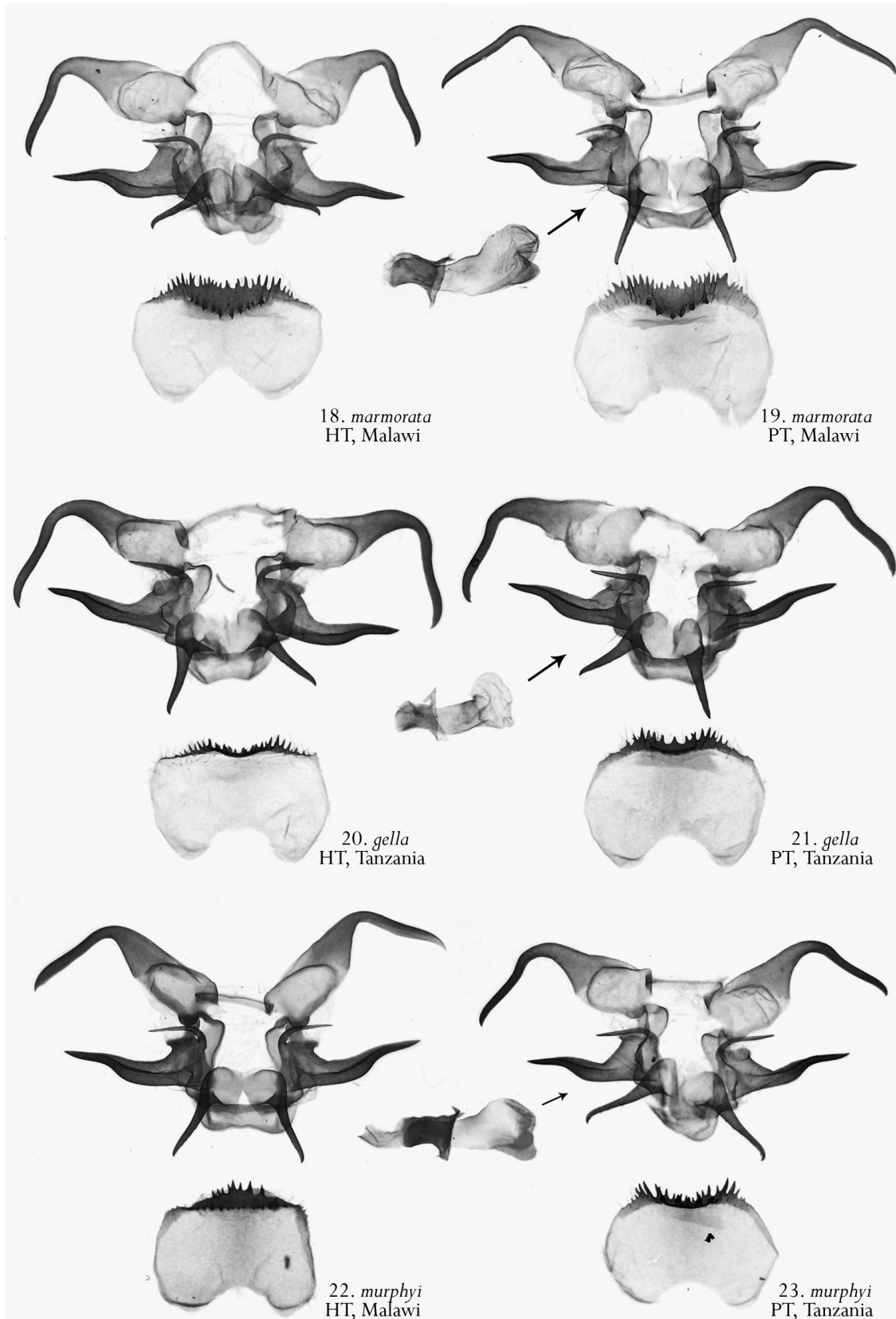
- 1: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, ♂, [D. R. C.] Leopoldville, 14.I.1954, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-53, RMCA).
 2: *O. tessmanni* HERING, 1928, holotype ♂, [Cameroon, Yaounde] Uamgebiet, Bosum, 11.-20.VI.[19]14, leg. TESSMANN S. (ZMHU).
 3: *O. spodopasta* TAMS, 1930, holotype ♂, [Ghana] Gold Coast, Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (GU Lasio 1298, BMNH).
 4: *O. afroio* *spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, N. Nigeria, Zaria, Samar, 12.II.1967, leg. J. C. DEEMING (GU Lasio 1296, BMNH).
 5: *O. budamara* *spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche Forest, X [19]99, leg. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-014, ZSM).
 6: *O. budamara* *spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Kenya, Südküste, Buda forest, 18.I.[19]96, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-015, ZSM).



- 7: *Opisthodontia sidha* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 20.IX.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-016, ZSM).
 8: *O. sidha* spec. nov., paratype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 28.XI.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-013, ZSM).
 9: *O. vensani* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Kenya, Nairobi, XII.1967, leg. F. CARCASSON (GU Lasio 1469, BMNH).
 10: *O. vensani* spec. nov., ♂, Kenya, Aberdares, Gatamayo, 10.VI.[19]95, leg. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-019, ZSM).
 11: *O. vensani* spec. nov., ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 26.V.1994, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-033, ZSM).
 12: *O. pygmy* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Nigeria, Jemaa, 20.III.[19]75, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-011, ZSM).



- 13: *Opisthodontia supramalis* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 7.V.[19]73, leg. [G. BERNARDI] (GU 2007-45, MNHN).
 14: *O. supramalis* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Uganda, Sango Bay, Malabigambo Forest, II.1968, leg. A. L. ARCHER (GU Lasio 1465, BMNH).
 15: *O. sonithella* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Uganda, Ankolo, Kalinzu forest, XI.1961, R. H. CARCASSON (GU Lasio 1474, BMNH).
 16: *O. axividia* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Nigeria, B.W.A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 17.VIII.[19]58, B. J. MACNULTY (GU Lasio 1466, BMNH).
 17: *O. varezhka* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Uganda, Butiaba, Budongo Forest Reserve, 1°42'5"N, 31°28'13"E, 1094 m, 24.XI.2005, J. G. JOANNOU (GU 00072, JGJ).



18. *marmorata*
HT, Malawi

19. *marmorata*
PT, Malawi

20. *gella*
HT, Tanzania

21. *gella*
PT, Tanzania

22. *murphyi*
HT, Malawi

23. *murphyi*
PT, Tanzania

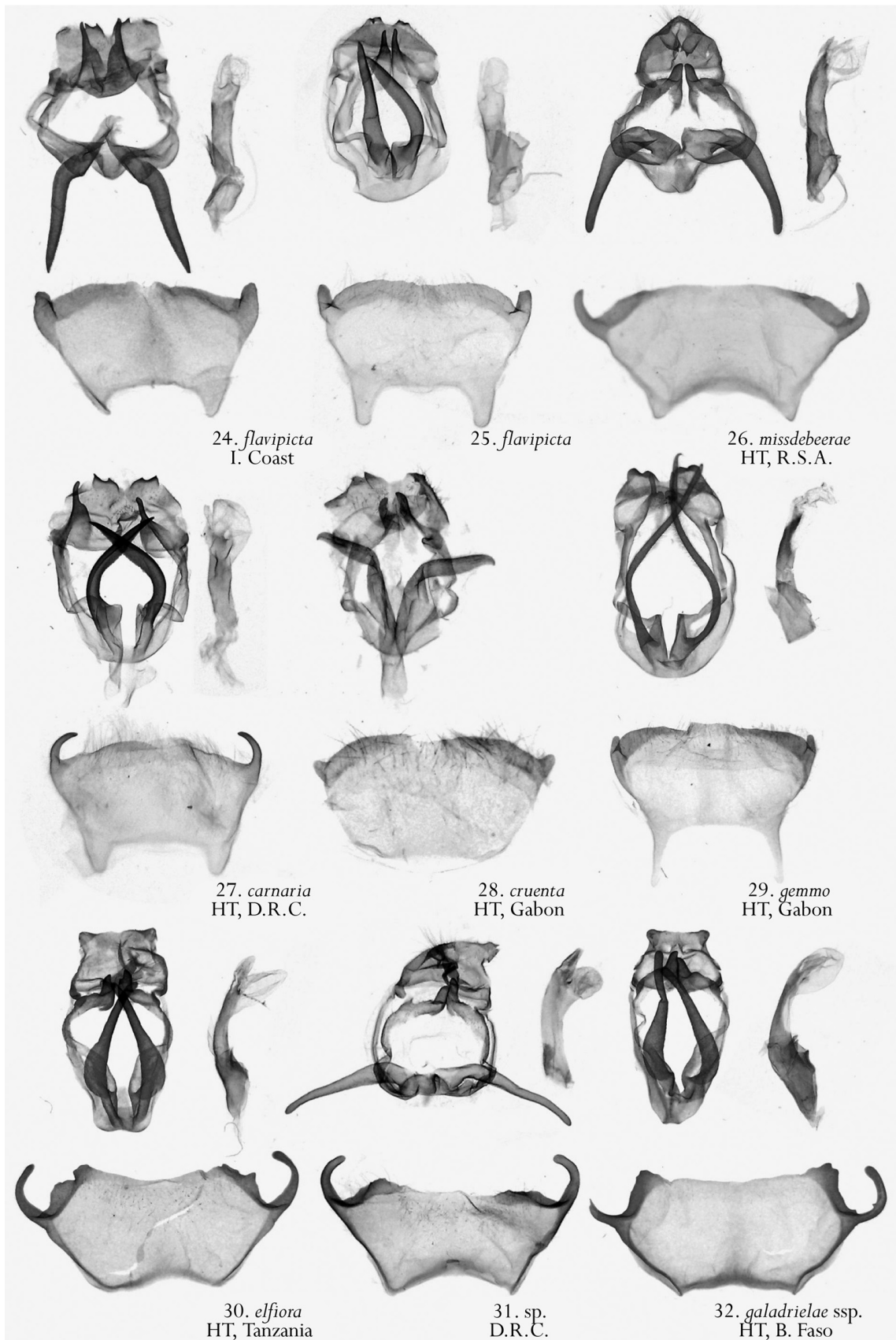
18: *Marmorata marmorata* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Tanzania: Tanga region, Forêt d'Amani, 5°4.084'S, 38°38.497'E, 954 m, 14.X.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (GU 15.995, MWM).

19: *M. marmorata* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Malawi, Chipita District, Wilindi Forest Reserve, 9°42'S, 33°30'E, 1750 m, 29.I.1989, leg. J. RAWLINS, S. THOMPSON (GU 2008-49, CMNH).

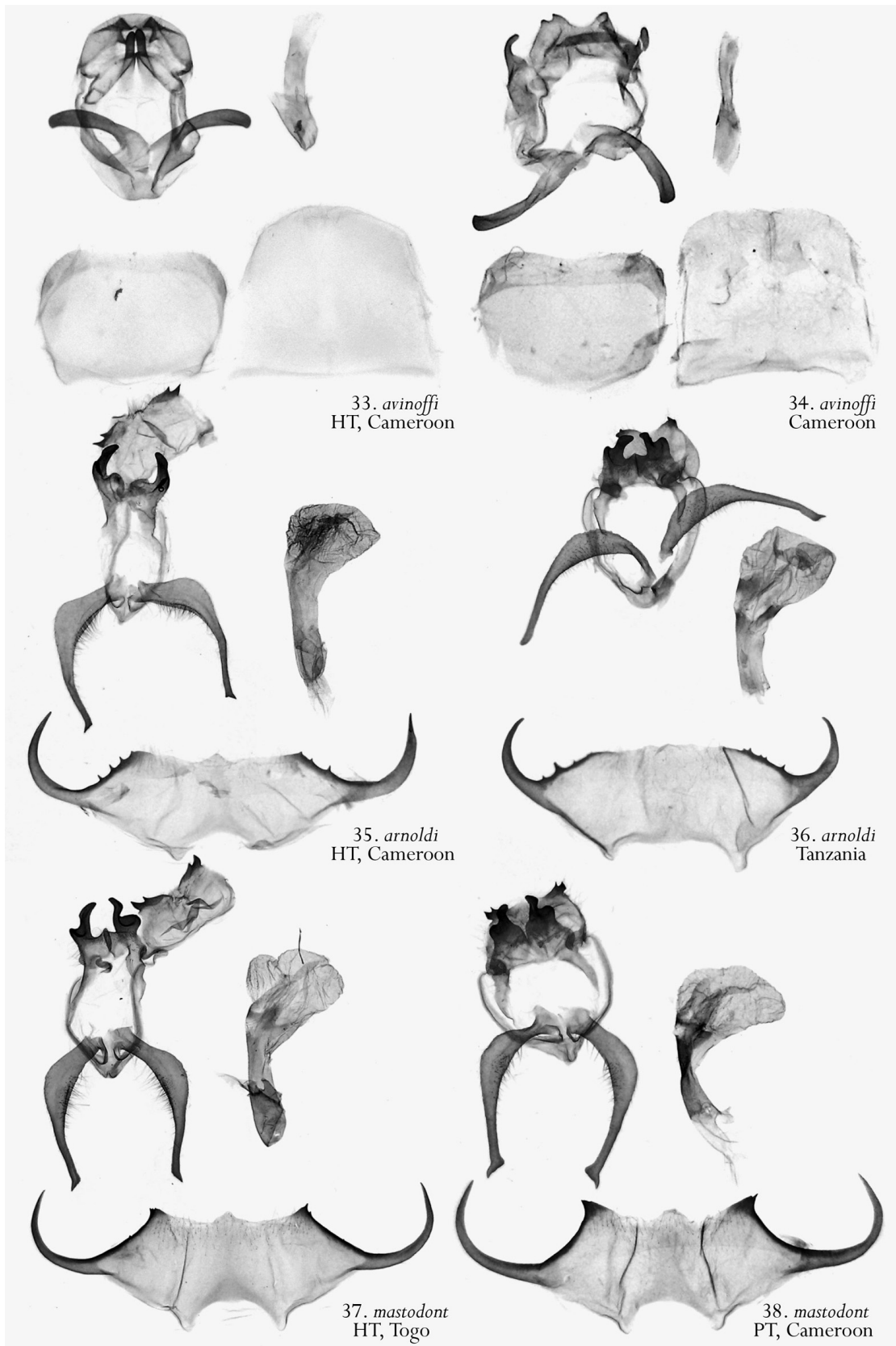
20: *M. gella* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Tanzania, Amani, Malaria Institute, coll. G. PRINGLE (GU Lasio 1468, BMNH).

21: *M. gella* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Tanganyika: Amani, attracted to light, III.-IV.1936, leg. B. COOPER (GU Lasio 1467, BMNH).

22: *M. murphyi* spec. nov., holotype ♂, N. Malawi, Chipita district, Mugheze forest reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1846 m, 14.XI.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (GU 00553b, JGJ).



- 24: *Moronegea flavipicta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Ivory Coast, Tai National Park, 12.XI.1983, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-006, ZSM).
 25: *M. flavipicta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂ (GU 2005-51, RMCA).
 26: *M. missdebeeræ* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, 26°53'S, 32°50'E, 50 m, 12.X.2002, leg. R. & E. KYLE (GU 00640, JGJ). 27: *M. carnaria* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Lusambo, 14.IX.1950, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (GU 2005-54, RMCA).
 28: *M. cruenta* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 24.XI.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-47, MNHN).
 29: *M. gemmo* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Gabon] Mokokou, 500 m, 25.IV.1963, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-49, MNHN).
 30: *M. elfiora* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania, Chimala Escarpment, 10.V.2004, coll. PH. DARGE (GU LAS-10-018, ZSM).
 31: *M. spec.*, ♂, [D.R.C.] Elisabethville (GU 2005-35, MRCA). 32: *M. elfiora galadrielæ* **subspec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 20.XII.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-012, ZSM).



33: *Morongea avinoffi* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia avinoffi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 13.IX.1922, leg. H.L. WEBER (GU 2008-19, CMNH).

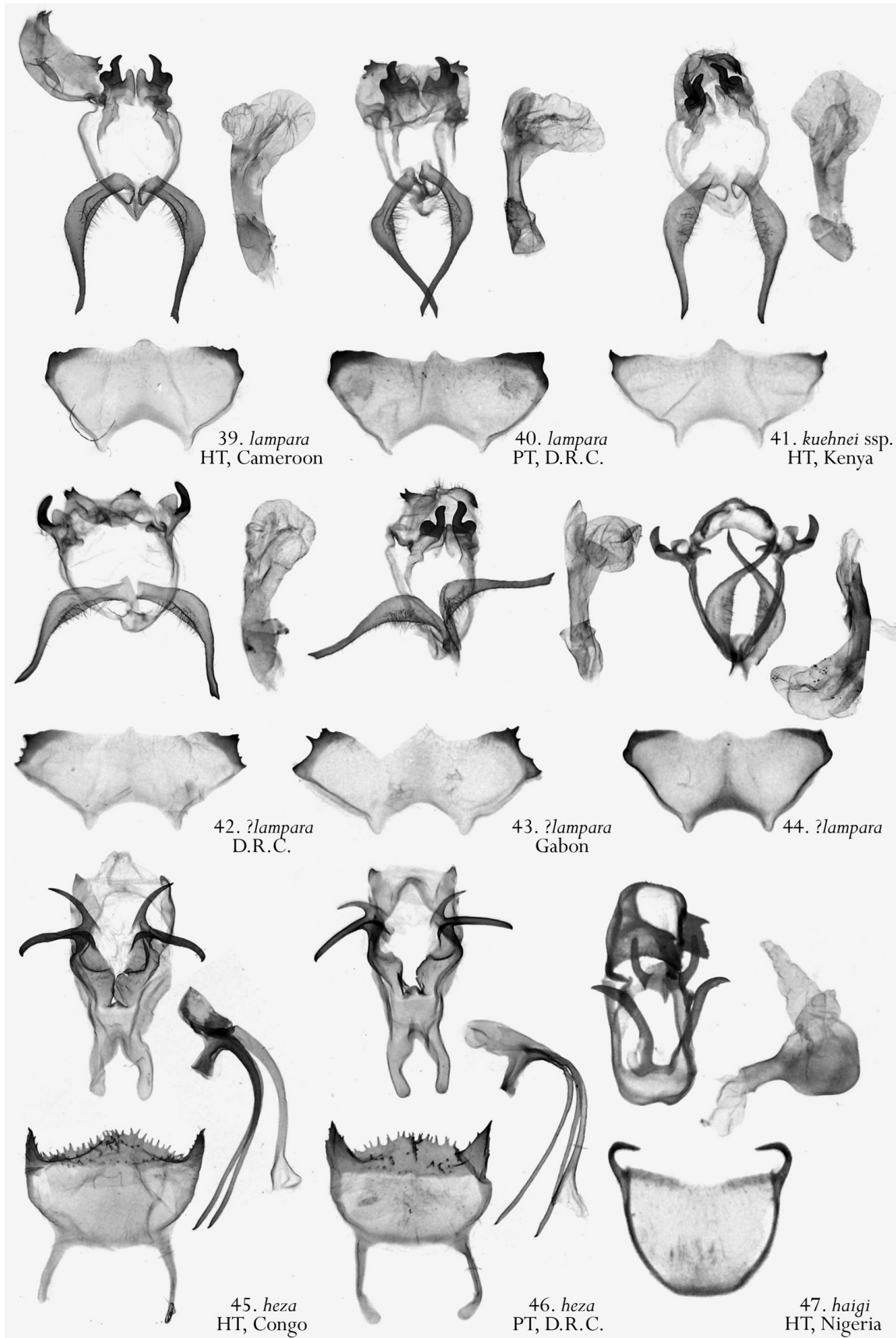
34: *M. avinoffi* TAMS, 1929, ♂, Cameroun: Pout Kelle, 28.XII.1992, leg. TH. BOUYER (GU 2005-49, RMCA).

35: *M. arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia arnoldi* AURIVILLIUS 1908, N. W. Kamerun: Baseho, 14.III.[19]06, leg. ARNOLD SCHULTZE (ZMHU).

36: *M. arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (GU LAS-017, BMNH).

37: *M. mastodont spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, [D.R.C.] Escarpment, west Semliki Valley, 20 mls SW of Boga, 1070-1220 m, VII.1924, leg. T. A. BARNES (GU Lasio 1522, BMNH).

38: *M. mastodont spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Togo, Avetonou, 25.VII.[19]78, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-004, ZSM).

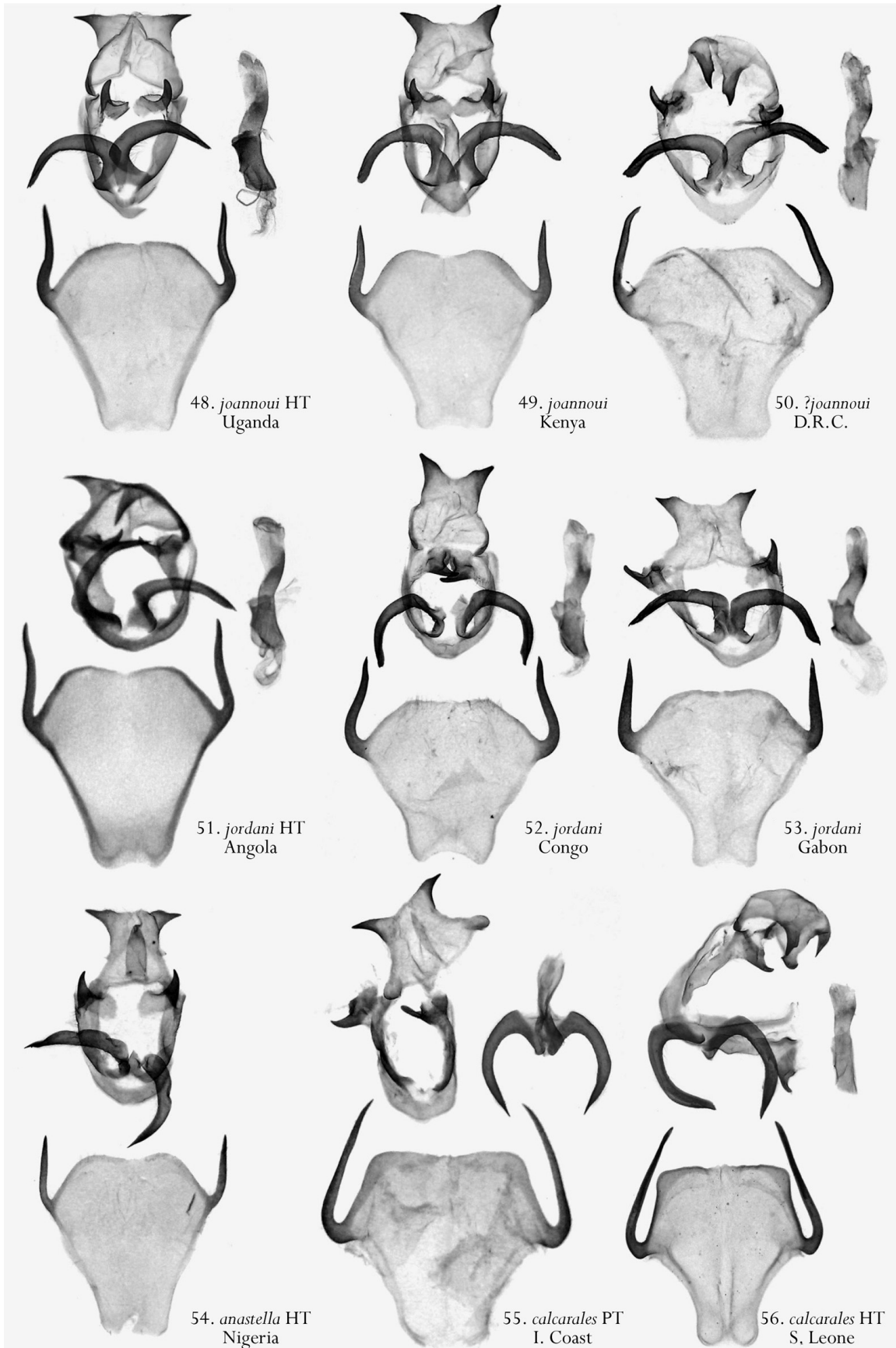


39: *Moronegea lampara* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Kamerun, Lolodorf, 1894-1895, leg. L. CONRADT (GU Lasio 1521, BMNH).

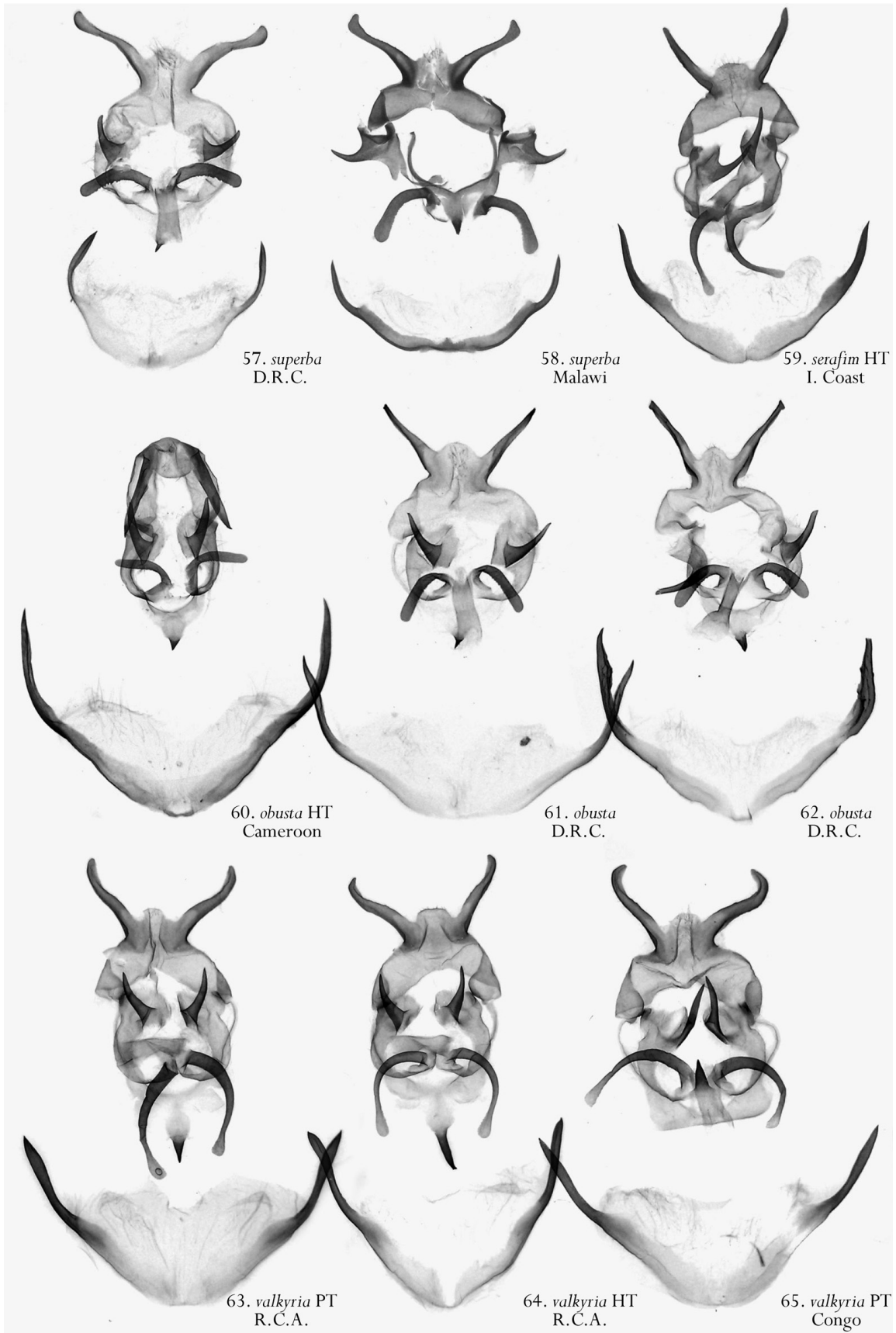
40: *M. lampara* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Congo (Zaire), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 2.II.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN (GU 15.991, MWM). 41: *M. lampara kuehnei* subspec. nov., holotype ♂, Kenya, Western prov., Kakamega forest, primary forest, 0°21.3'N, 34°51'E, 1600 m, 28.VIII.2002, leg. L. KÜHNE (GU 15.994, MWM). 42: *M. ?lampara* spec. nov., ♂, Equateur: Bokuma, 8.II.1942, Rev. P. HULSTAERT (GU 2005-52, RMCA). 43: *M. ?lampara* spec. nov., ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.III.[19]63, G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-52, MNHN). 44: *M. ?lampara* spec. nov., ♂ (GU Lasio 1297, BMNH).

45: *Opisthoheza heza* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23' N, 14°50' E, 400-500 m, 29.I-3.III.1997, leg. S. SINIAEV & MURZIN (GU 15.985, MWM). 46:

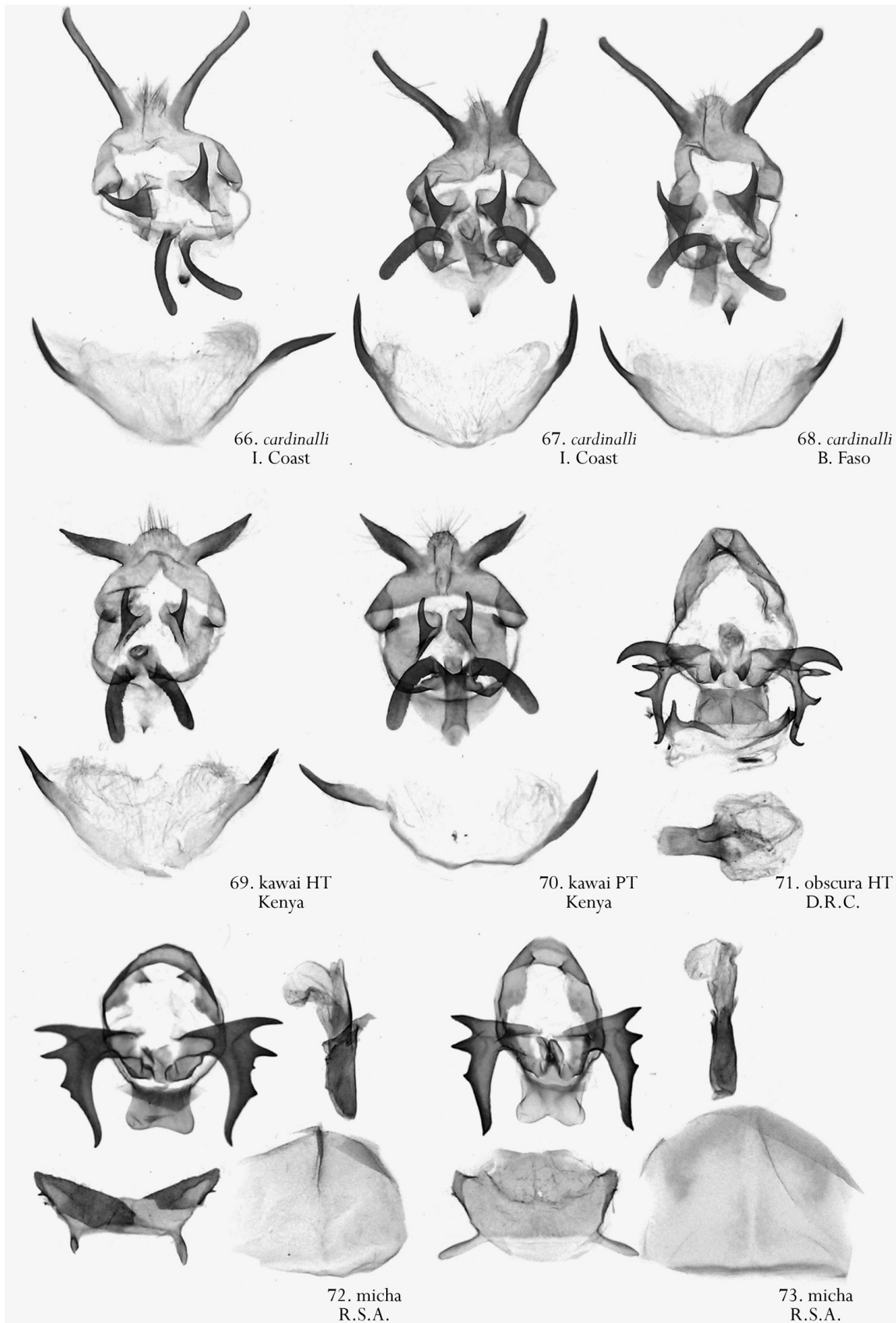
O. heza spec. nov., paratype ♂, Uele: Paulis, 10.III.1957, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-50, RMCA). 47: *Hariola haigi* (TAMS, 1935), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935, [S. Nigeria] Ikom, 18.[?].[19]32 [E. O. HAIG] (GU Lasio 1301, BMNH).



48: *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, Kisubi, Ziika forest, 00°07'25,0"N, 32°31'33,0"E, 1159 m, 23.IX.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (GU 00024, JGJ).
 49: *G. joannoui* spec. nov., ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Kilgoris, 8.XII.[19]96, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (LAS-10-010, ZSM). 50: *G. ?joannoui* spec. nov., ♂, Uele: Paulis (GU 2005-42, MRCA). 51: *G. jordani* (TAMS, 1936), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia jordani* TAMS, 1936, [Angola] Fazenda Congulu, Amboimo district, 700-800 m, 12.-16. IV.1934, leg. JORDAN (GU Lasio 1302, BMNH). 52: *G. jordani* (TAMS, 1936), ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (GU 15982, MWM). 53: *G. jordani* (TAMS, 1936), ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 8.IV.[19]63, G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-51, MNHN). 54: *G. anastella* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Nigeria B.W.A., Soto Plain near Sapele, 3.III.[19]57, leg. B.J. MACNULTY (GU Lasio 1476, BMNH). 55: *G. calcarales* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Sierra Leone, 1938, leg. Major BAINBRIGE (GU Lasio 1559, BMNH). 56: *G. calcarales* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Bingerville, 1914, leg. GASTON MELOU (GU LAS-021, BMNH).



57: *Theophasida superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), [D. R. C.] Elisabethville, IV.1938, leg. CH. SEYDEL (GU 2005-45, RMCA). 58: *Th. superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, C. Africa, N. Malawi, 40 km S Nkhata Bay, Kande, S 11°56' E 34°07', 520 m, 5.I.2009, leg. USTJUZHAININ P. & KOVTUNOVICH V. (CVZ). 59: *Th. serafim spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Elfenbeinküste, San Pedro, 22.IV.[19]79, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-008, ZSM). 60: *Th. obusta* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929, Efulen, Cameroon, 20.VII.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (GU 2008-17, CMNH). 61: *Th. obusta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Uele: Paulis, 3.VIII.1958, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU LAS-2005-46, RMCA). 62: *Th. obusta* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, [D. R. C.] Sankuru: Katak-Kombe, 17.IV.1952, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU LAS-2005-47, RMCA). 63: *Th. valkyria spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (GU LAS-2008-22, MNHG). 64: *Th. valkyria spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (GU-2008-21, MNHG). 65: *Th. valkyria spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, 0°23' N, 14°50' E, 400-500 m, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (GU 15.980, MWM).



66: *Theophasida cardinali* (TAMS, 1926), ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 30.IX.1979, leg. R. VUATTUX (GU 2005-32, RMCA).

67: *Th. cardinali* (TAMS, 1926), ♂, Ivory Coast, Ferke, 12.X.[19]82, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-002, ZSM).

68: *Th. cardinali* (TAMS, 1926), ♂, Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 28.XI.[19]85, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-001, ZSM).

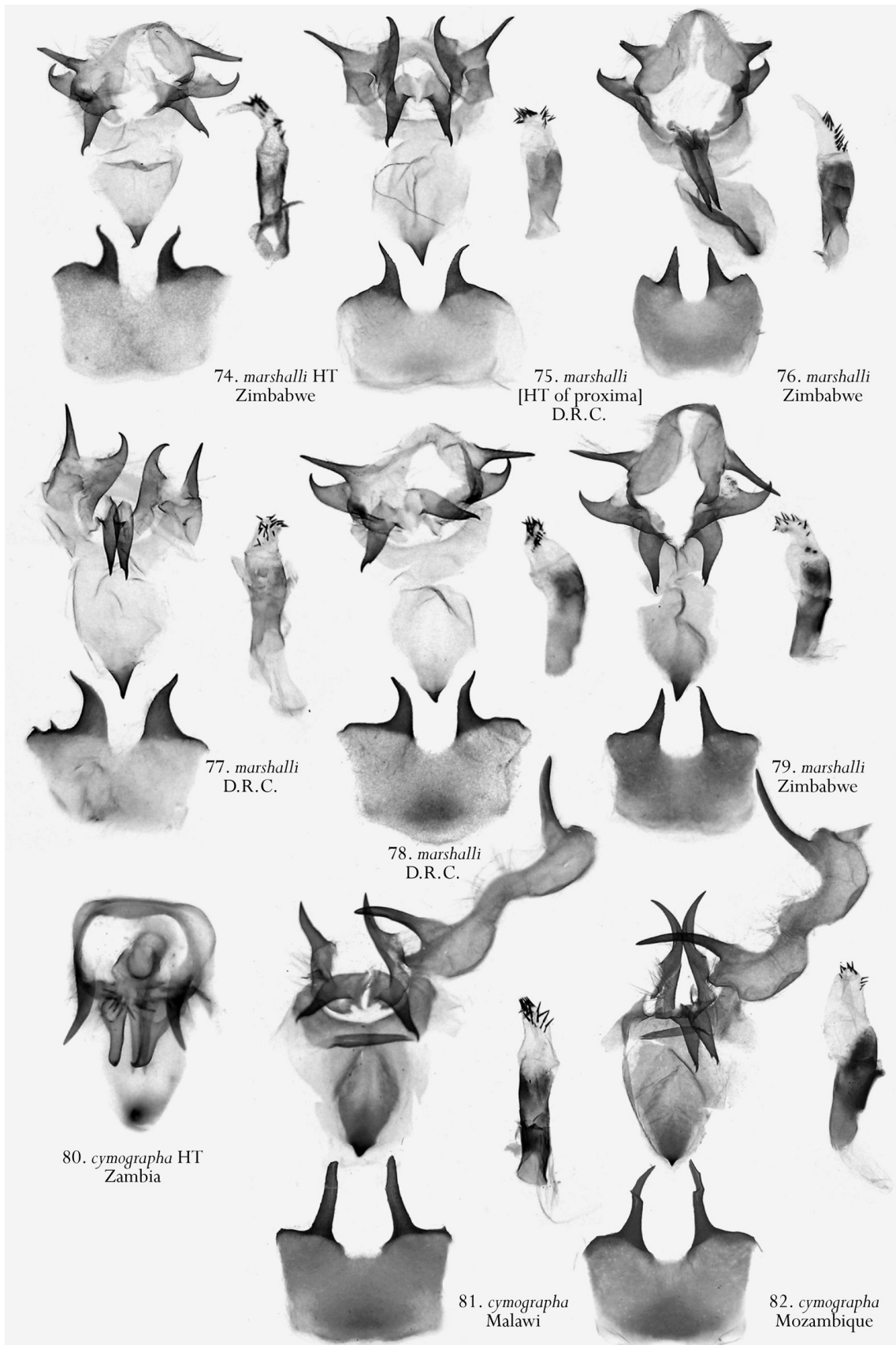
69: *Th. kawai spec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Kenya, [Gedi Royal National Parc] Gedi, Sokoke forest, I.1967, leg. R. H. CARCASSON (GU Lasio 1463, BMNH).

70: *Th. kawai spec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Kenya, Südküste, Buda Forest, I.IV.1995, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-007, ZSM).

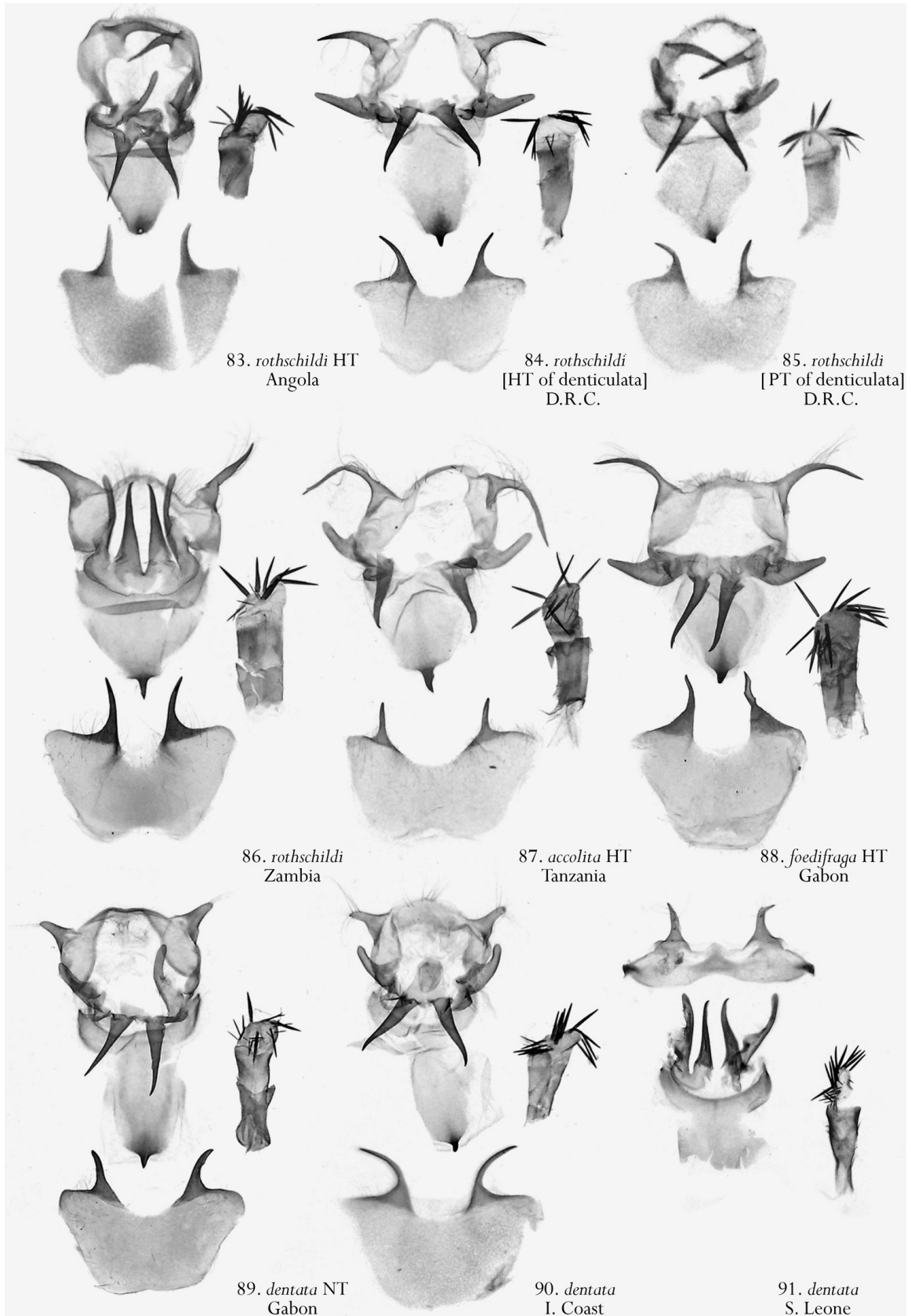
71: *Nirbiana obscura* (HERING, 1941), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia obscura* HERING, 1941, Congo, Elisabethville, III.1935, Ch. SEYDEL (RMCA).

72: *N. micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♂, South Africa, Eastern Cape province, East London, Gonubie, riverine forest, 32°57'18.7"S, 28°00'13.6"E, 6 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. H. S. STAUDE (GU 01713b, JGJ).

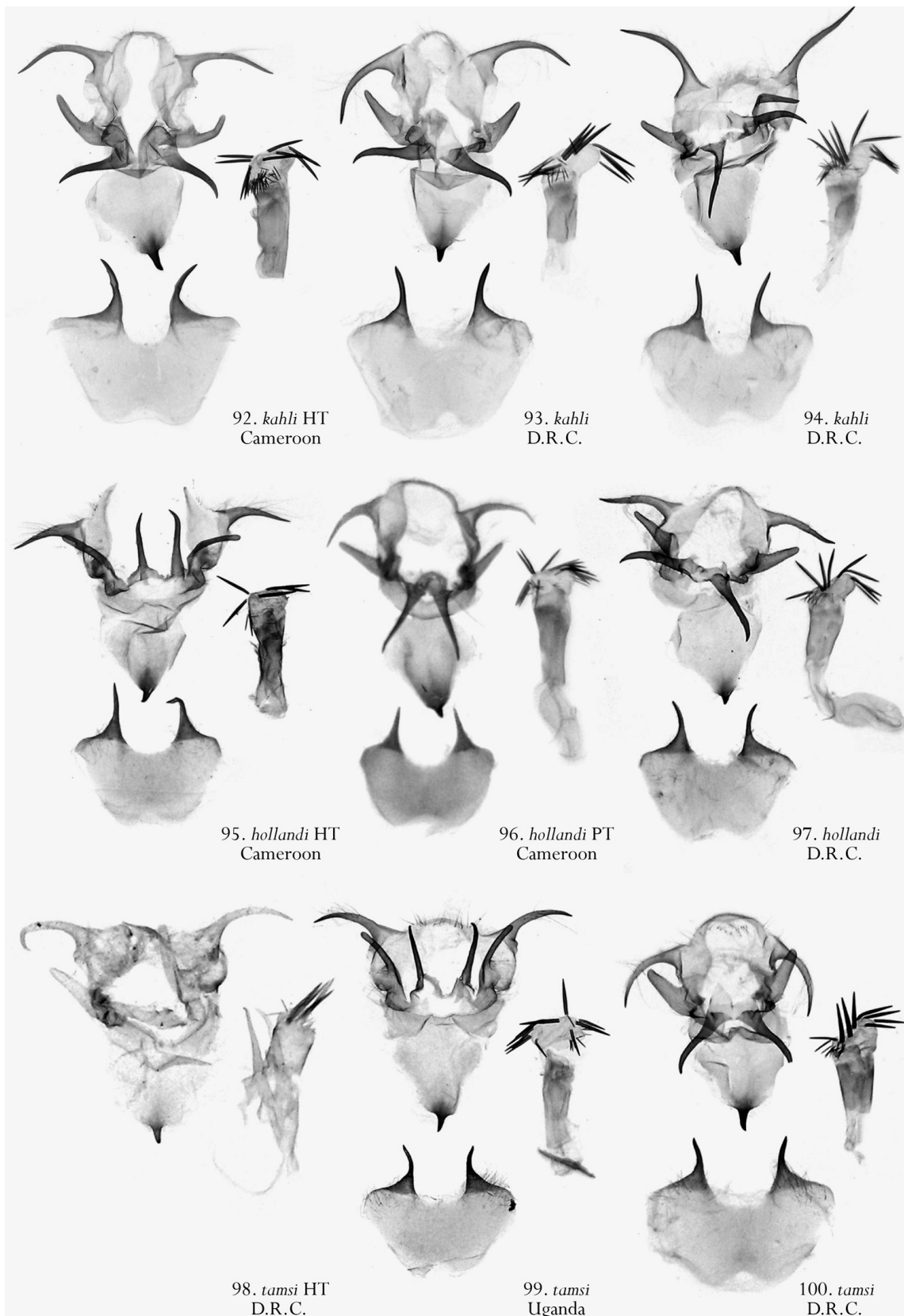
73: *N. micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♂, [R. S. A.] K[wa]zulu-Natal, Mtunzini, from larva, 10.III.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE [GU 10745, TMP(D)].



74: *Stenophtatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, holotype ♂ of *Stenophtatna marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, [Zimbabwe] Mashuna, Salisbury, II.1901, MARSHALL (GU 9916, RMS). 75: *S. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, holotype ♂ of *Stenophtatna proxima* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 8.V.[19]31, J. ROMIEUX (GU 2008-15, MHNG). 76: *S. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, ♂, S. Rhodesia, Salisbury, II. 950, leg. N. MITTON (GU LAS-033, BMNH). 77: *S. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, ♂, Zaïre: Shaba, R[iver], Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX.1989, leg. TH. BOUYER (GU 2005-40, MRCA). 78: *S. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, ♂, Elisabethville, 16.III.1934, leg. Dr. BOURGUIGNON (GU 2005-38, MRCA). 79: *S. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, ♂, N. Rhodesia, Abercorn, I.1955 (BMNH, GU LAS-034). 80: *S. cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), holotype ♂ of *Pseudometa cymographa* HAMPSON, 1910 [Zimbabwe] N.E. Rhodesia, Feira, 366 m, 8.V.[19]04, leg. S. A. NEAVE (GU Lasio 461, BMNH). 81: *S. cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), ♂, N. Malawi, Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°S, 33°E, 1.384 m, 16.XII.1999, MURPHY R. J. (GU 00633, JGJ). 82: *S. cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), ♂, Mozambique, Nampula, Nampula, Negururo, 15°00'48"S, 38°31'34"E, 1000 m, 10.X.2007, leg. H. S. STAUDE (GU 10403, JGJ).



- 83: *Stenoplatna rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), holotype of *Opisthodontia rothschildi* TAMS, 1936, Gamba, Bihé, Angola, I.1935, leg. R. BRAUN (GU Lasio 1303, BMNH).
 84: *S. rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), holotype of *Stenoplatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 6.II.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (GU 2008-16, MNHG).
 85: *S. rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), "Cotipo" ♂ of *Stenoplatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshikolobwe, 3.XI.[19]31, leg. A. FIORI (GU 2006-06, MNHG).
 86: *S. rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), ♂, Zambia, Copperbelt, Kalulushi, Chembe Bird Sanctuary, 12°50'04"S, 27°59'21"E, 11.V.2002, leg. J.G. JOANNOU (GU 00680, JGJ).
 87: *S. accolita* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (GU Lasio 1485, BMNH).
 88: *S. foedifraga* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Gabon, Libreville, leg. CH. GRIMOT (GU 2005-24, MNHN).
 89: *S. dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), neotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central, 15.III.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-21, MNHN).
 90: *S. dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Azaguié, VIII.1964, leg. GUÉROUT (GU 2005-57, RMCA).
 91: *S. dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), ♂, Sierra Leone, leg. Major BAINBRIGE (GU Lasio 1560, BMNH).



92: *Stenophatna kahli* (TAMS, 1929), holotype of *Opisthodontia kahli* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 14.XII.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (GU 2008-15, CMNH).

93: *S. kahli* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Uele: Paulis, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-56, RMCA).

94: *S. kahli* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Lusambo, 26.VI.1949, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-55, RMCA).

95: *S. hollandi* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia hollandi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 1.IV.1923, leg. H.L. WEBER (GU 2008-16, CMNH).

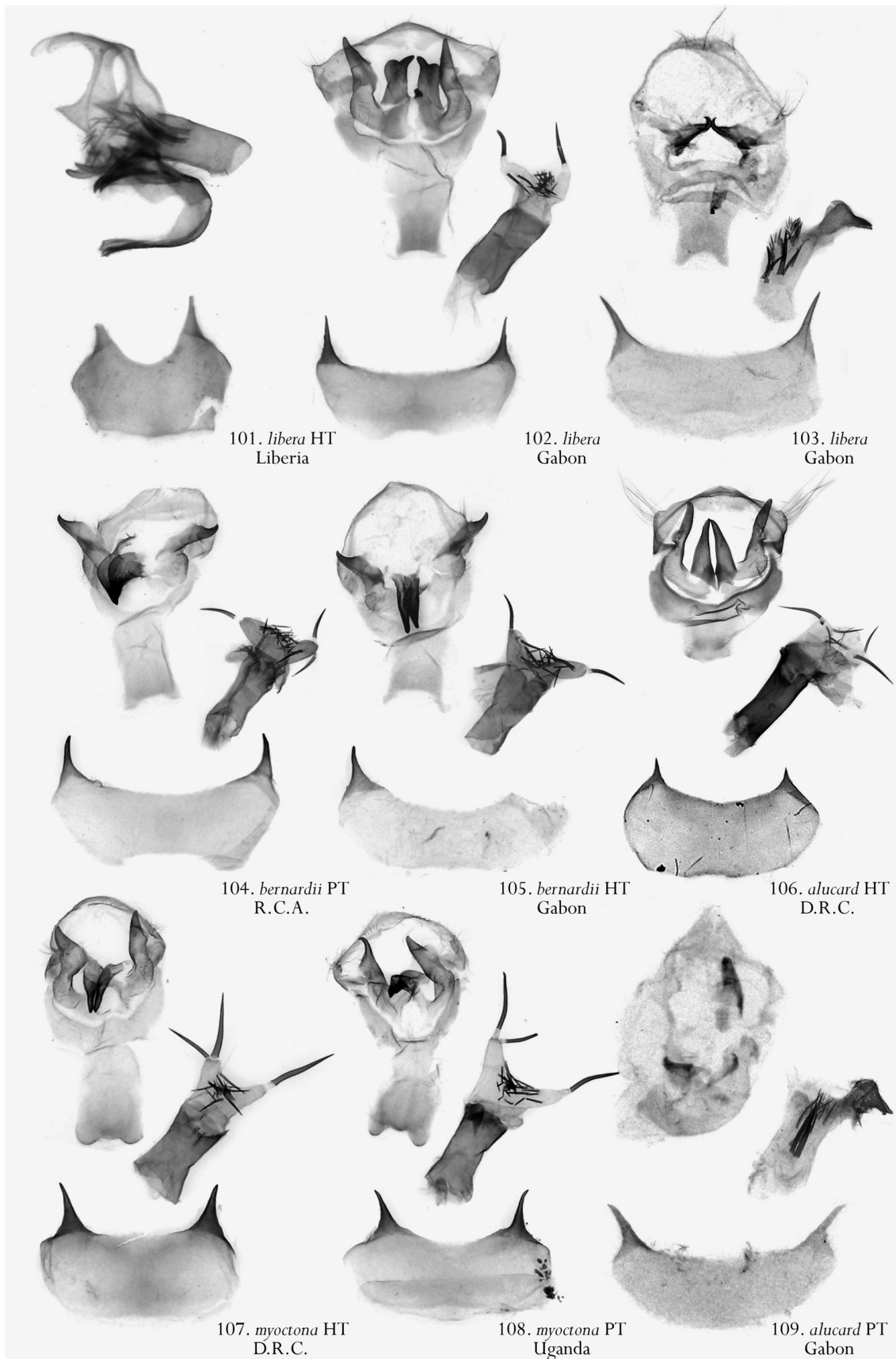
96: *S. hollandi* (TAMS, 1929), paratype of *Opisthodontia hollandi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 21.XII.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (GU Lasio 1300, BMNH).

97: *S. hollandi* (TAMS, 1929), ♂, Sankuru: Katako-Kombe, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-59, RMCA).

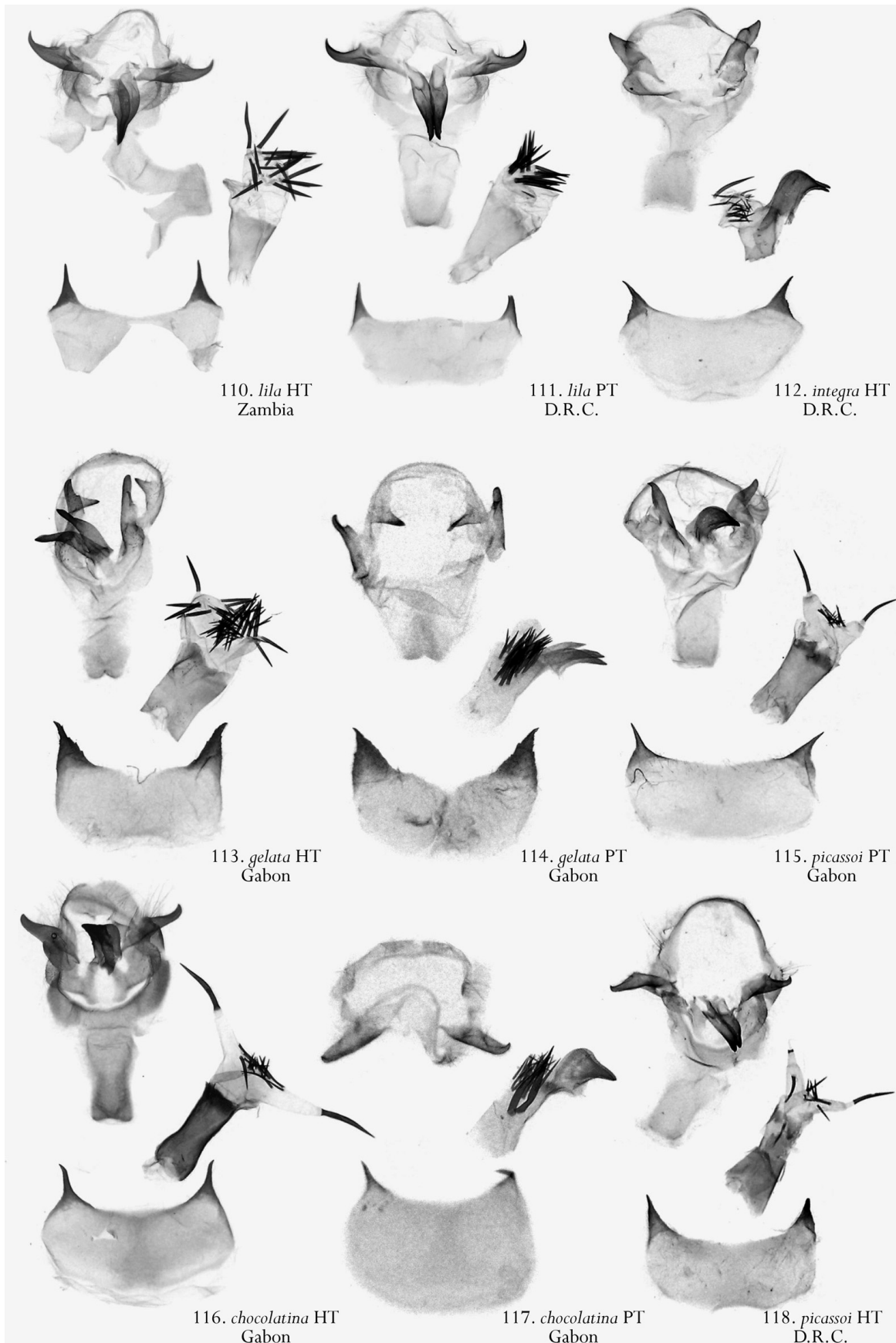
98: *S. tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia tamsi* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, Congo Belge: P.N.A., Mont Hoyoy, Grotte Saga-saga, 1.160 m a la lumière, 18.VII.1955, leg. P. VANSCHUYTbroek (GU 2005-37, RMCA).

99: *S. tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), ♂, Uganda, Budongo Forest, 418 m, VII-VIII.1966, leg. J. G. WILLIAMS (GU 125508, USNM).

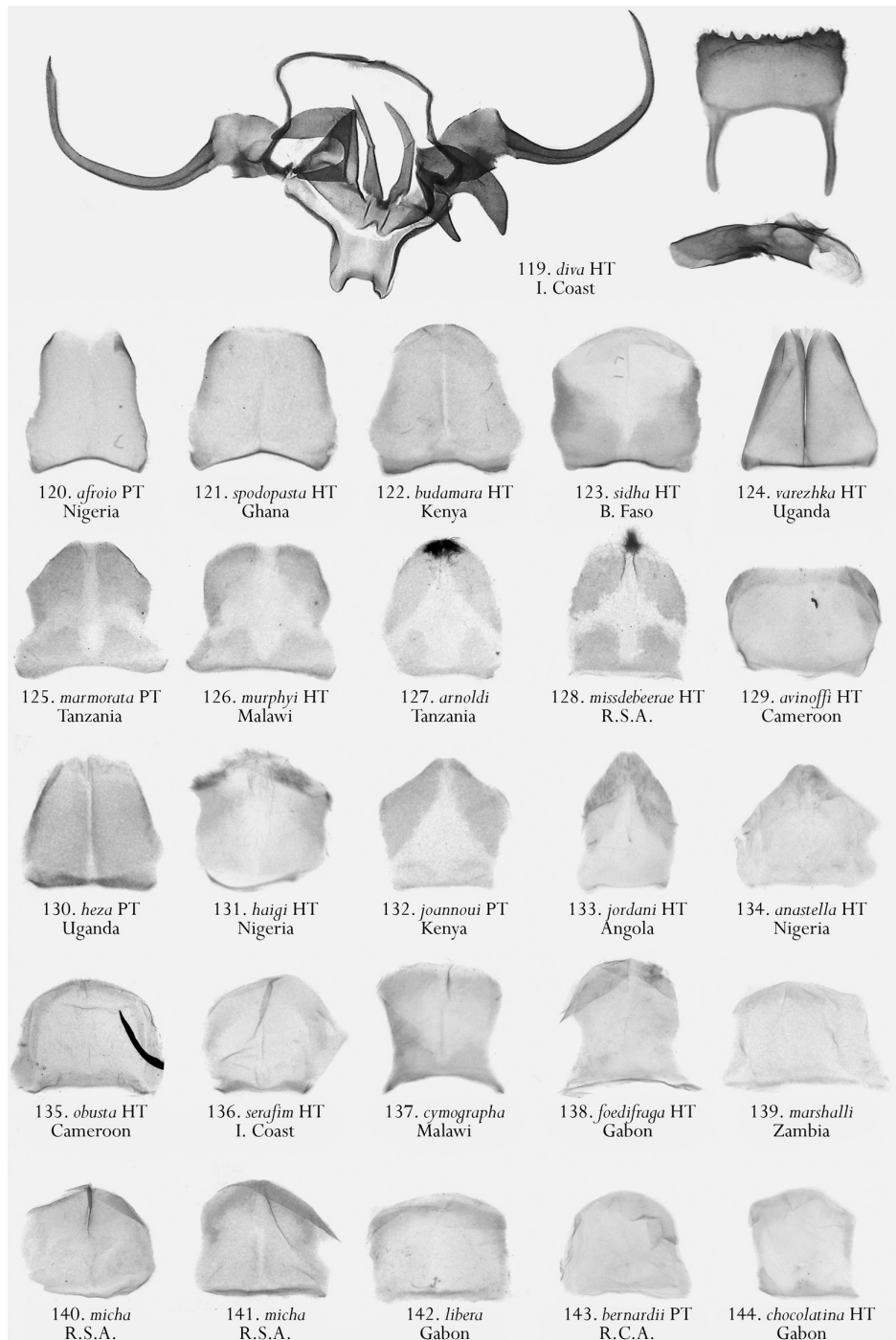
100: *S. tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), ♂, Uele: Paulis, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-58, RMCA).



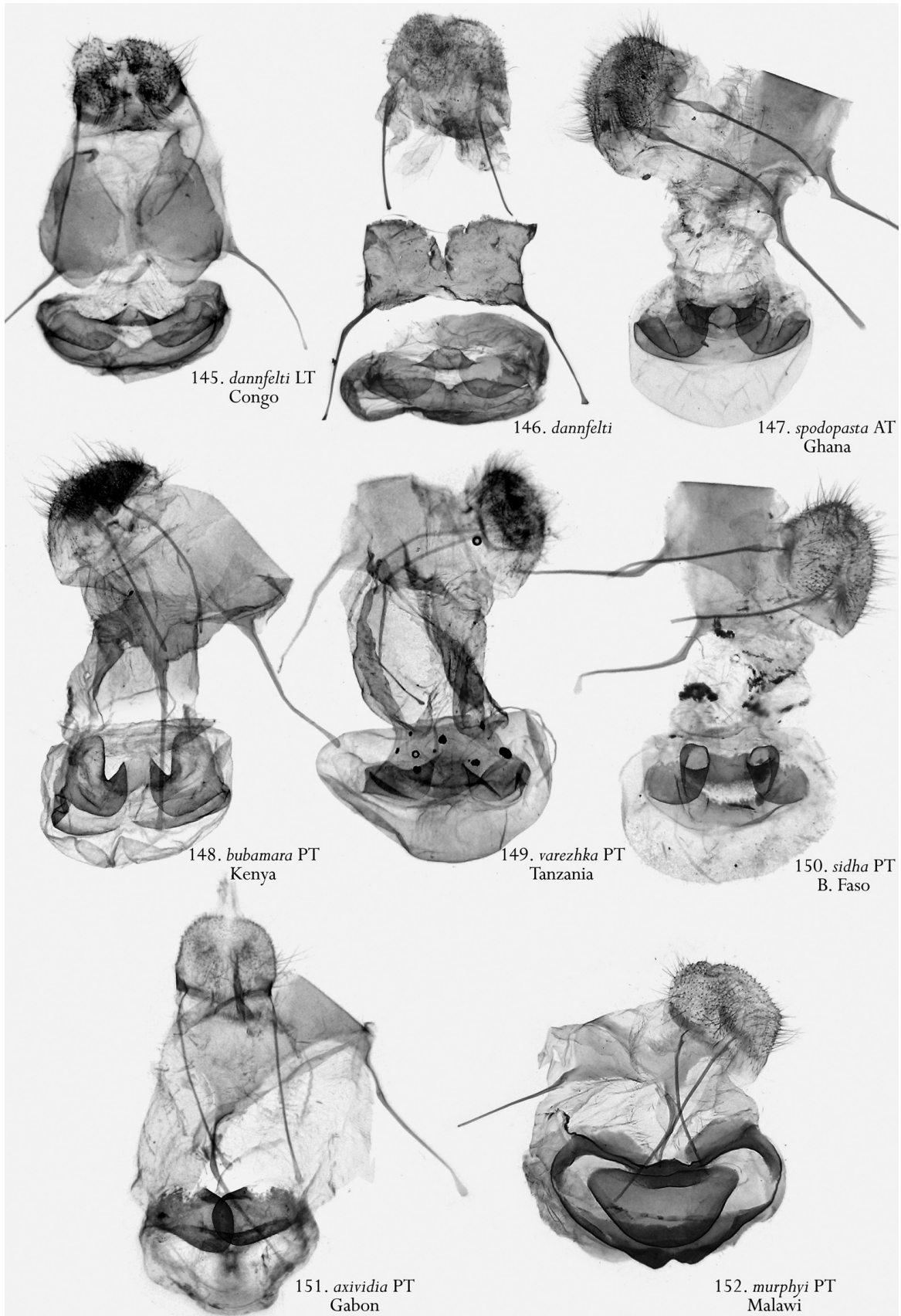
- 101: *Sonitha libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), holotype ♂ of *Stenophatna libera* AURIVILLIUS, 1914, W. Africa, M. Pounds (GU Lasio 460, BMNH).
 102: *S. libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 6.XII.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-23, MNHN).
 103: *S. libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 16.IV.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-01, MNHN).
 104: *S. bernardii* spec. nov., paratype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (GU 2008-20, MHNG).
 105: *S. bernardii* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 25.V.1973, leg. G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (GU 2007-46, MNHN).
 106: *S. alucard* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] Leopoldville, 30.IV.1949, leg. Dr. FONTAINE (RMCA, GU 2010-04).
 107: *S. myoctona* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [D. R. C.] E. Ituri Valley, 30 miles south of Irumu, 910 m, 24.VII., T. A. BARNES (GU Lasio 1470, BMNH).
 108: *S. myoctona* spec. nov., paratype ♂, W. Uganda, Bwamba, II.-III.1957, leg. R. CARCASSON (GU Lasio 1473, BMNH).
 109: *S. alucard* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 8.IV.1973, G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE (GU 2005-04, MNHN).



- 110: *Sonitha lila* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Zambia, Abercorn, IV.1967, I.B.I.C.S. (GU Lasio 1477, BMNH).
 111: *S. lila* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Zaïre: Shaba R. Luina, Kibomboma, 10.IX.[19]89, leg. TH. BOYER (GU 2005-28, RMCA).
 112: *S. integra* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Zaïre: Kisangani, X.1972, leg. V. ALLCARD (GU 2005-27, RMCA).
 113: *S. gelata* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 27.X.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-055, MNHN).
 114: *S. gelata* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Gabon, Makokou - Colline Mission Biologique, 28.XI.[19]67, G. BERNARDI (MNHN, GU 2005-06).
 115: *S. picassoï* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 22.V.[19]73, leg. J. PIERRE, G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-50, MNHN).
 116: *S. chocolatina* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.V.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-22, MNHN).
 117: *S. chocolatina* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Grand Crête Sud, 900 m, 18.IV.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-05, MNHN).
 118: *S. picassoï* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [D.R.C.] Uele: Paulis, 24.III.1960, leg. Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2005-31, RMCA).



- 119: *Opisthodontia diva* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Côte d'Ivoire: Divo, 1963, leg. J. DECELLE (GU 2010-14, RMCA). 120: *O. afroio* spec. nov., paratype ♂, N-Nigeria, Kaduna, 25.XI.[19]70, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-021, ZSM). 121: *O. spodopasta* TAMS, 1930, holotype ♂, [Ghana] Gold Coast, Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (GU 1293, BMNH). 122: *O. budamara* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche Forest, X.[19]99, leg. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-014, ZSM). 123: *O. sidha* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 20.IX.[19]84, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-016, ZSM). 124: *O. varezhka* spec. nov., ♂, Uganda, Butiaba, Budongo Forest Reserve, 1°42'5"N, 31°28'13"E, 1094 m, 24.XI.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (GU 00072, JGJ). 125: *Marmomma marmorata* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Tanzania, Amani, VII 1966, leg. D. MACKAY & F. WATSON (GU 12507, BMNH). 126: *M. murphyi* spec. nov., holotype ♂, N. Malawi, Chipita district, Mugheze forest reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1846 m, 14.XI.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (GU 00553b, JGJ). 127: *Morongea arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (GU LAS-017, BMNH). 128: *M. missdebeerae* spec. nov., holotype ♂, R. S. A., KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, 26°53'S, 32°50'E, 50 m, 12.X.2002, leg. R. & E. KYLE (GU 00640, JGJ). 129: *M. avinoffi* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia avinoffi* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 13.IX.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (GU 2008-19, CMNH). 130: *Opisthoheza heza* spec. nov., paratype ♂, Uganda, Butiaba, Budongo forest reserve, 1°42'57"N, 31°28'13"E, 1094 m, 24.XI.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (GU 00071, JGJ). 131: *Hariola haigi* (TAMS, 1935), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia haigi* TAMS, 1935, [S. Nigeria] Ikom, 18.[?][19]32 [E. O. HAIG] (GU Lasio 1301, BMNH). 132: *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov., ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Kilgoris, 8.XII.[19]96, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (LAS-10-010, ZSM). 133: *G. jordani* (TAMS, 1936), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia jordani* TAMS, 1936, [Angola] Fazenda Congulu, Amboim district, 700-800 m, 12.-16.IV.1934, leg. JORDAN (GU Lasio 1302, BMNH). 134: *G. anastella* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Nigeria B.W.A., Soto Plain near Sapele, 3.III.[19]57, leg. B.J. MACNULTY (GU Lasio 1476, BMNH). 135: *Theophasida obusta* (TAMS, 1929), holotype ♂ of *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929, Efulen, Cameroon, 20.VII.1922, leg. H. L. WEBER (GU 2008-17, CMNH). 136: *Th. serafim* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [Ivory Coast] Elfenbeinküste, San Pedro, 22.IV.[19]79, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-008, ZSM). 137: *Stenoplatna cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), ♂, N. Malawi, Mzuzu, Nkhorongo, 11°S, 33°E, 1384 m, 16.XII.1999, MURPHY R. J. (GU 00633, JGJ). 138: *S. foedifraga* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Gabon, Libreville, leg. CH. GRIMOT (GU 2005-24, MNHN). 139: *S. marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, 1909), ♂, N. Rhodesia, Abercorn, I.1955 (BMNH, GU LAS-034). 140: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♂, South Africa, Eastern Cape province, East London, Gonubie, riverine forest, 32°57'18.7"S, 28°00'13.6"E, 6 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. H. S. STAUDE (GU 01713b, JGJ). 141: *N. alcigona* spec. nov., holotype ♂, [R. S. A.] K[waj]ulu]-Natal, Mtunzini, from larva, 10.III.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE [GU 10745, TMP(D)]. 142: *Sonitha libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 6.XII.[19]67, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-23, MNHN). 143: *S. bernardii* spec. nov., paratype ♂, R. C. A., Préfecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, leg. J. PLANTE (GU 2008-20, MHNG). 144: *S. chocolatinum* spec. nov., holotype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, Camp Central, 700 m, 14.V.[19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2005-22, MNHN).



145. *dannfelti* LT
Congo

146. *dannfelti*

147. *spodopasta* AT
Ghana

148. *bubamara* PT
Kenya

149. *varezhka* PT
Tanzania

150. *sidha* PT
B. Faso

151. *axividia* PT
Gabon

152. *murphyi* PT
Malawi

145: *Opisthodontia dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, lectotype ♀, Congo, 1895, leg. DANNFELT (GU 10966, RMS).

146: *O. dannfelti* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, ♀ (GU 9588, RMS).

147: *O. spodopasta* TAMS, 1930, allotype ♀, [Ghana] N. Territories, Kete-Kratchi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (GU Lasio 1550, BMNH).

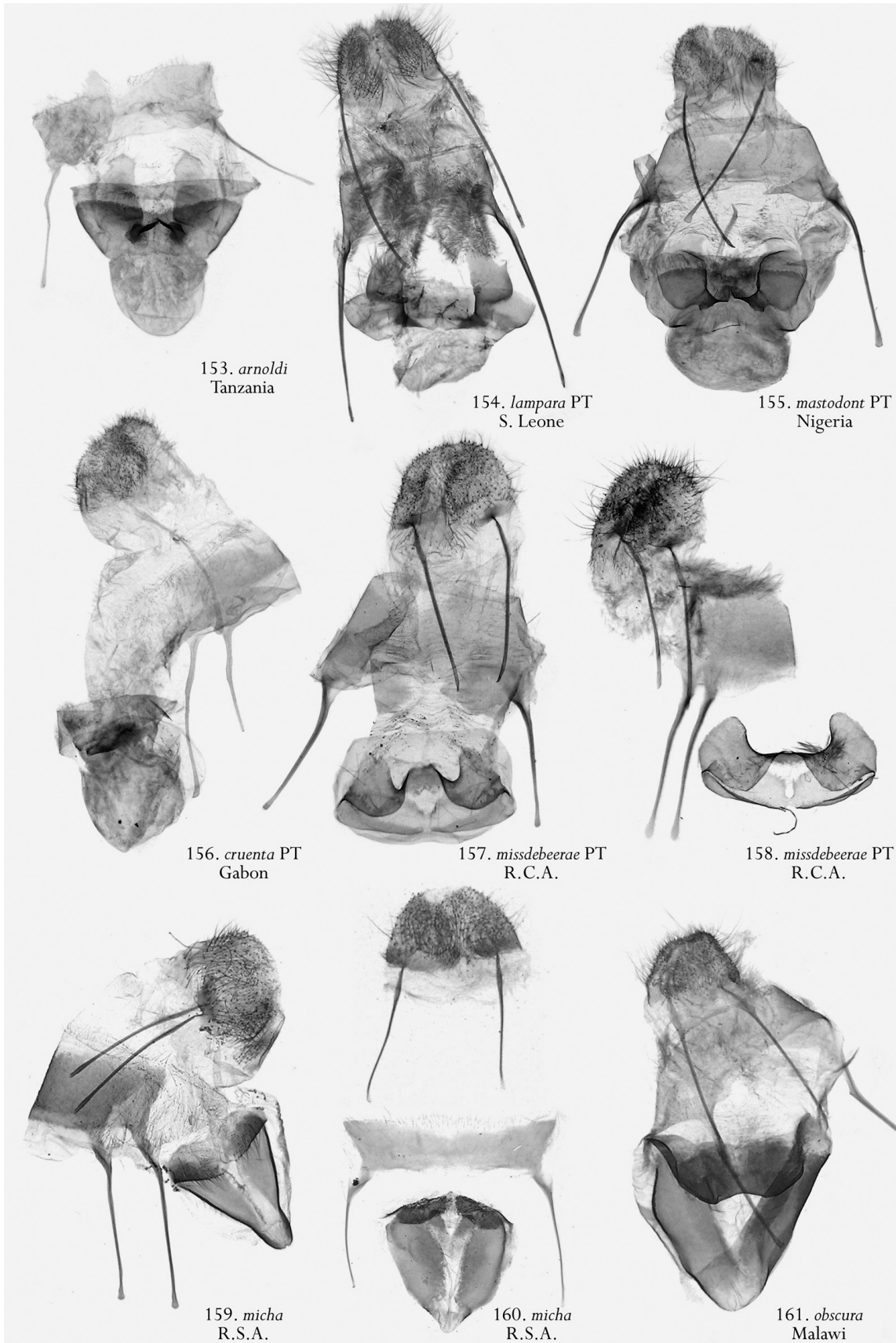
148: *O. budamara* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche forest, 0 m, 10.IX.-5.X.2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU 15.992, MWM).

149: *O. varezhka* spec. nov., paratype ♀, [Tanzania, Lake Tanganyika, Ujiji] N.O. Tanganyika, Ujijiji.6.VII.[18]97, leg. RAMSAY & HOSEMANN S. (ZMHU).

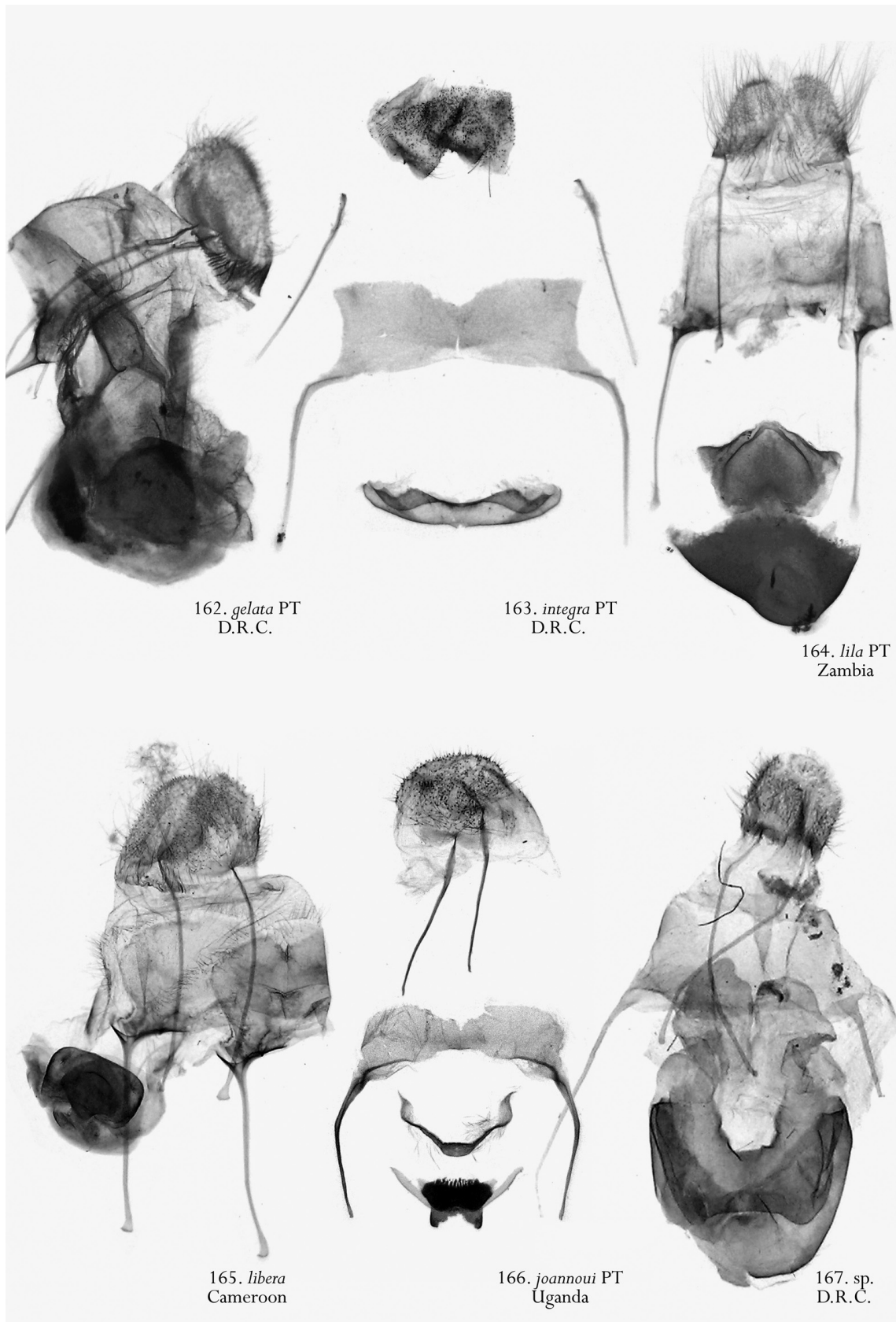
150: *O. sidha* spec. nov., paratype ♀, [Burkina Faso] Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 30.VIII.[19]81, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU LAS-10-020, ZSM).

151: *O. axividia* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Nigeria, B.W.A., Port Harcourt, bred at l., 28.VII.[19]58, B.J. MACNULTY (GU Lasio 1480, BMNH).

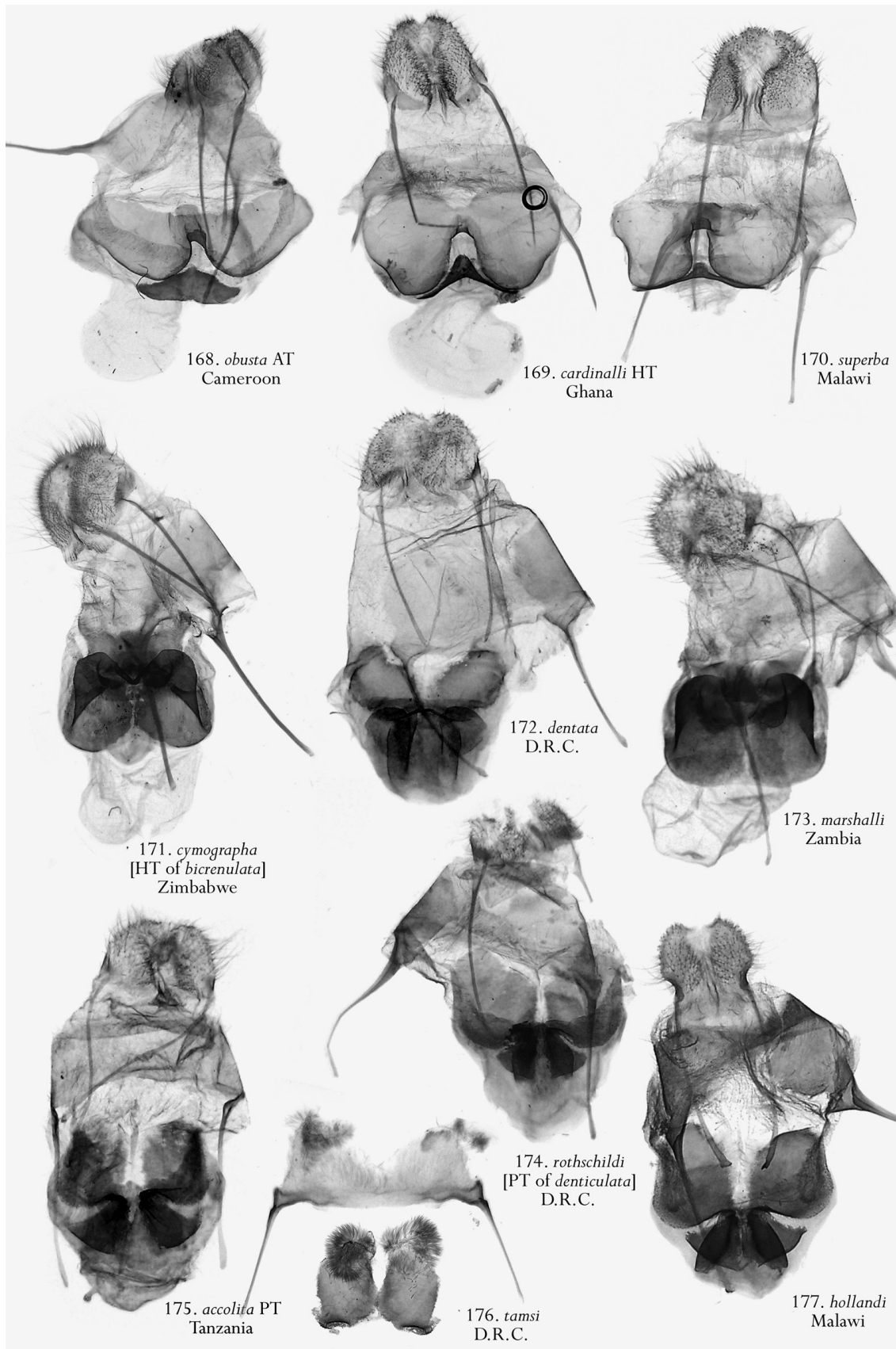
152: *Marmmonna murphyi* spec. nov., paratype ♀, N. Malawi, Chipita district, Mugheze forest reserve, 9°39'S, 33°32'E, 1846 m, 14.XI.2001, leg. R. J. MURPHY (GU 00553a, JGJ).



153: *Morongea arnoldi* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♀, Tanzania: Tanga Region, West Usambara Mts., Gogoi forest, 4°57.203'S, 38°96.955'E, 1450 m, 25.X.2005, PH.DARGE (GU LAS-10-005, ZSM). 154: *M. lampara* *spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, Sierra Leone, Hjala, I 1937, leg. E. HARGREAVES (GU Lasio 1524, BMNH). 155: *M. mastodont* *spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, [Nigeria, Ogorugu] Niger, Ogruga (GU Lasio 1523, BMNH). 156: *Morongea cruenta* *spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, Gabon, plage face Mwadi, 13.III [19]63, leg. G. BERNARDI (GU 2007-48, MNHN). 157: *M. missdebeeræ* *spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, [R. S. A., Kwa-Zulu] Natal, Durban, 7.IX.1910 (GU Lasio 1500, BMNH). 158: *M. missdebeeræ* *spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, [R. S. A.] Durban, 6.XI.[19]14, leg. E. E. PLATT (GU Lasio 1501, BMNH). 159: *Nirbiana micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♀, R. S. A., K[wa]z[ulu]-Natal, Sodwana, 8.-9.II.1997, leg. N. J. DUKE (GU 10746, TMP(D)). 160: *N. micha* (DRUCE, 1899), ♀, South Africa, Eastern Cape province, Gonubie, riverine forest, 32°57'18.7"S, 28°00'13.6"E, 6 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. H. S. STAUDE (GU 01713a, JGJ). 161: *N. obscura* (HERING, 1941), ♀, Zomba district, Likongala river, I [19]22, leg. H. BARLOW (GU Lasio 1502, BMNH).



- 162: *Sonitha gelata* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Congo Belge, Kasai, Lodja, III.1959, leg. R. H. CARCASSON (GU Lasio 1483, BMNH).
 163: *S. integra* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Congo Belge, Kasai, Lodja, IV.1959, leg. R. H. CARCASSON (GU Lasio 1481, BMNH).
 164: *S. lila* spec. nov., paratype ♀, N. Rhodesia, Abercorn, XI.1963, leg. D. VESEY-FITZGERALD (GU Lasio 1482, BMNH).
 165: *S. libera* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♀, Cameroun: Rte Edea - Douala, 20 km, 28.-29.VII.1992, leg. TH. BOUYER (GU 2010-01, RMCA).
 166: *Gelo joannoui* spec. nov., paratype ♀, Uganda, Entebbe, Kisubi, Ziika forest, 00°07'25,0"N, 32°31'33,0"E, 1159 m, 26.IX.2005, leg. J. G. JOANNOU (GU 00020, JGJ).
 167: *Gelo* spec., ♀, Uele: Paulis, 26.VIII 1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2008-16, RMCA).



168. *obusta* AT
Cameroon

169. *cardinalli* HT
Ghana

170. *superba*
Malawi

172. *dentata*
D.R.C.

173. *marshalli*
Zambia

171. *cymographa*
[HT of *bicrenulata*]
Zimbabwe

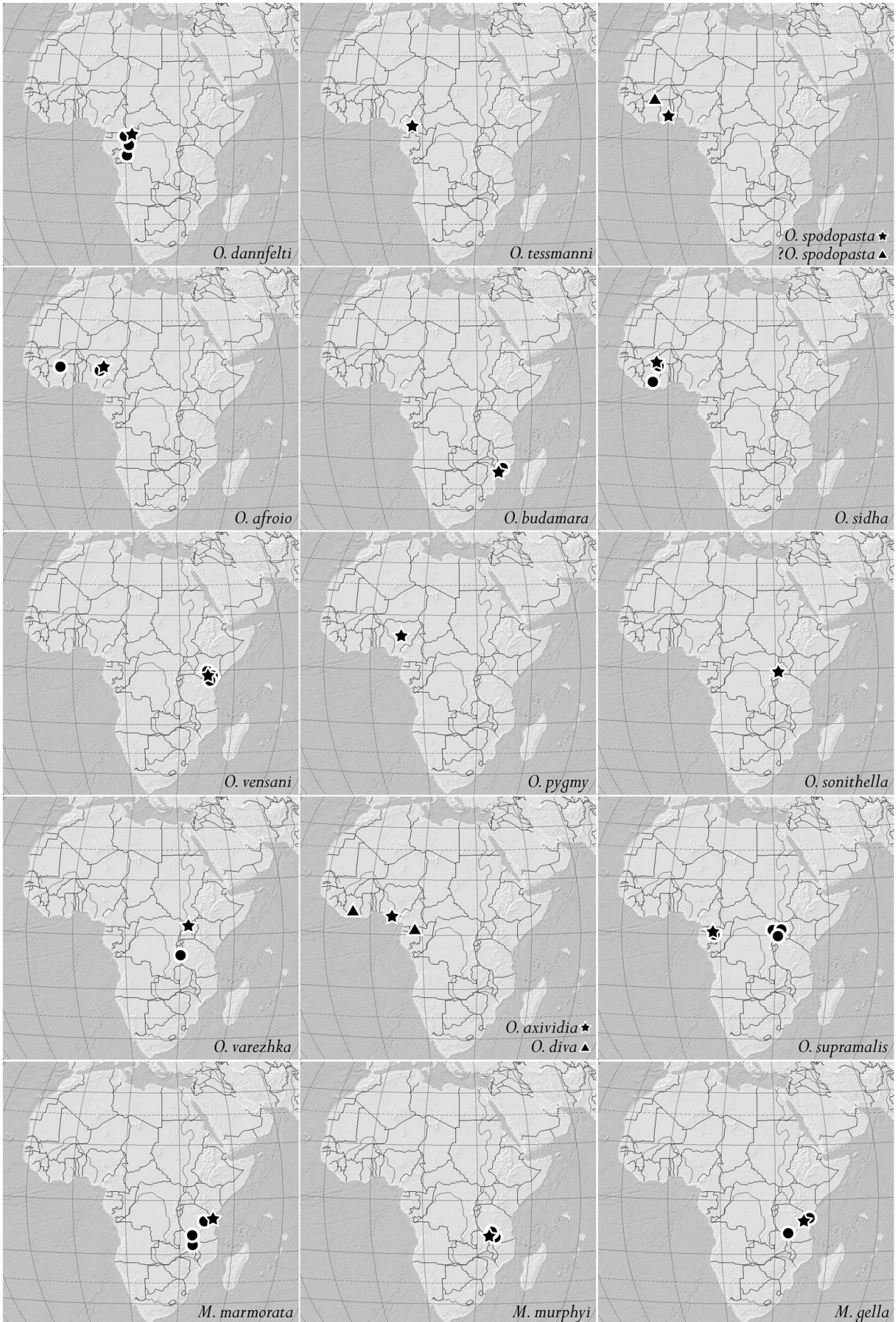
174. *rothschildi*
[PT of *denticulata*]
D.R.C.

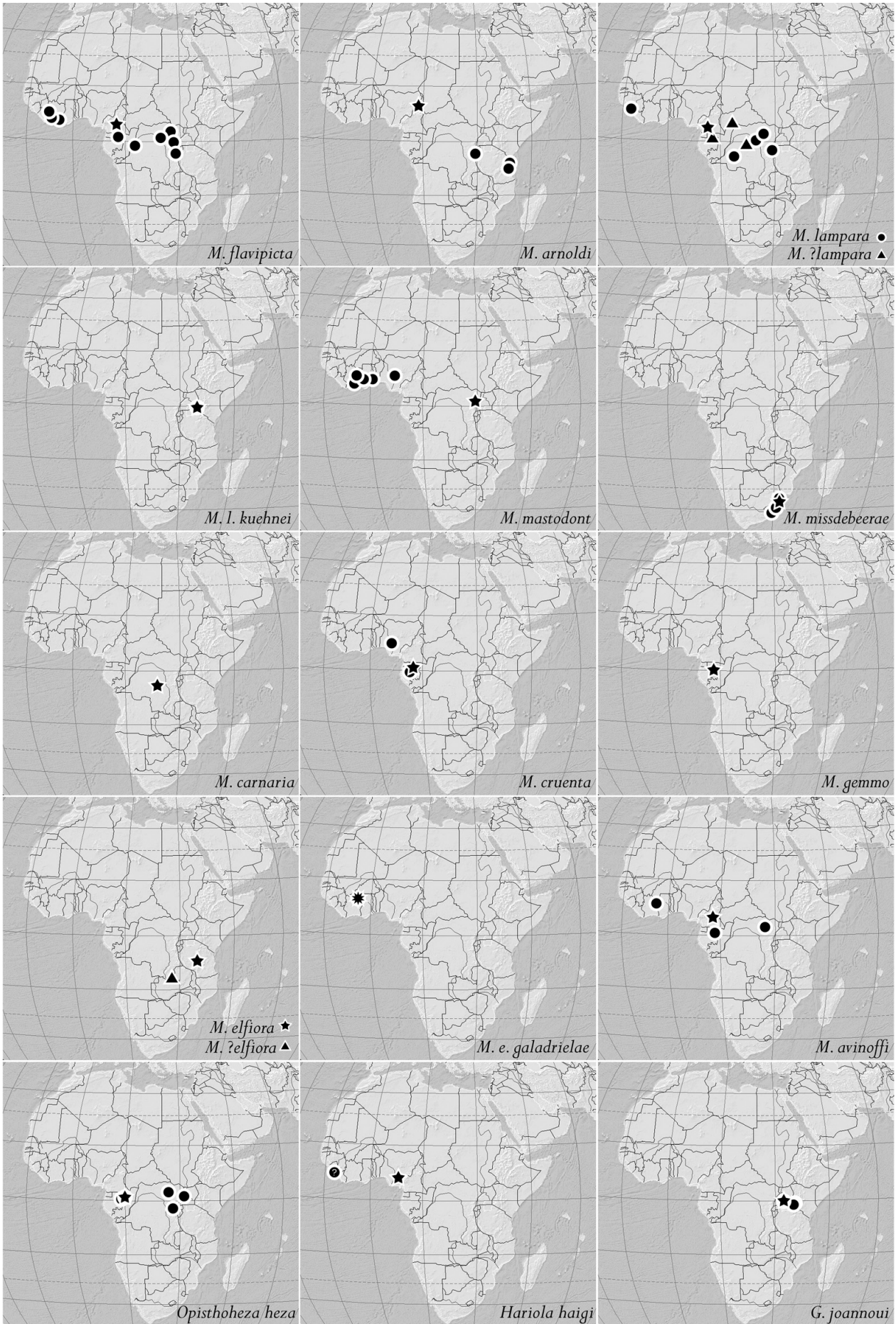
175. *accolita* PT
Tanzania

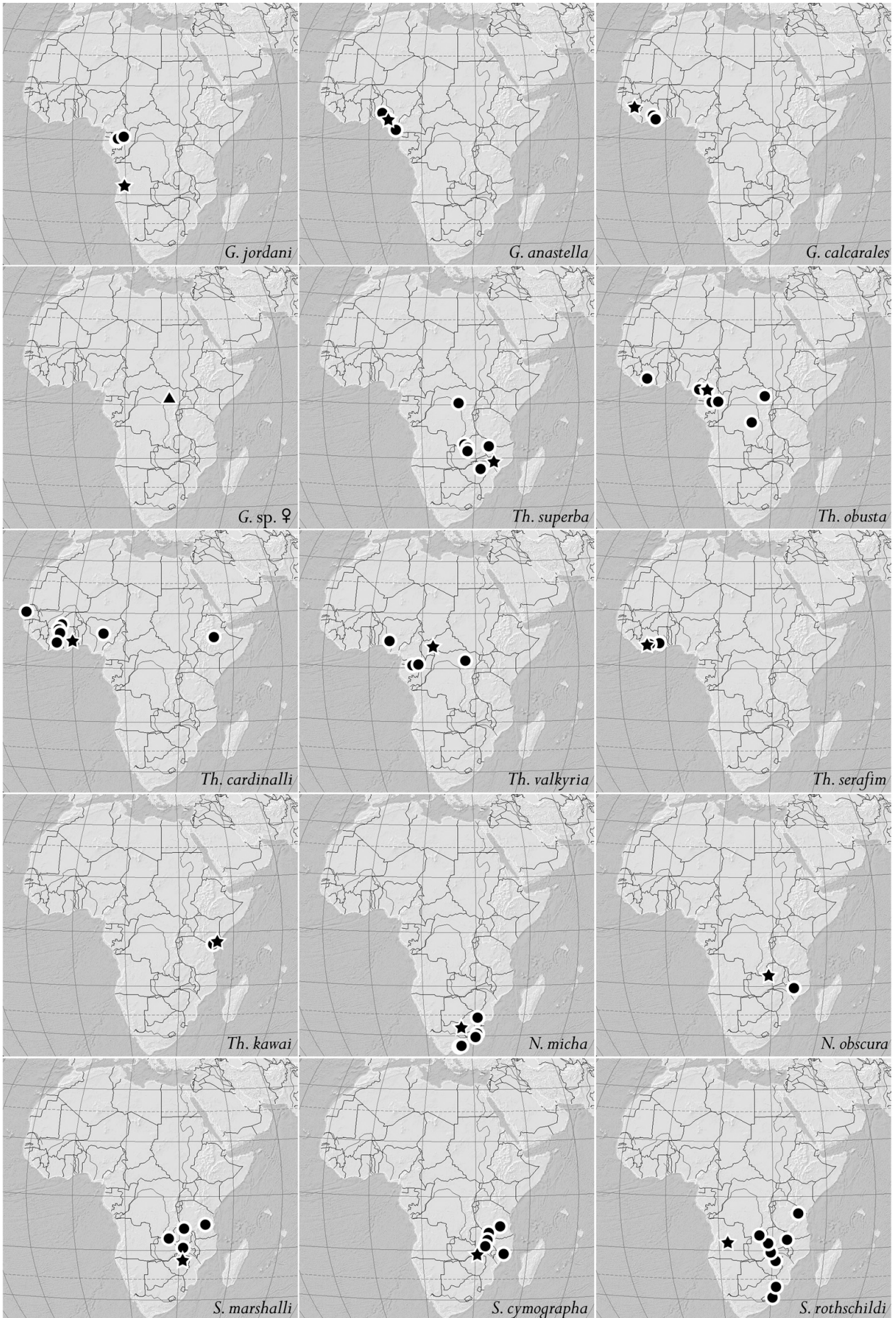
176. *tamsi*
D.R.C.

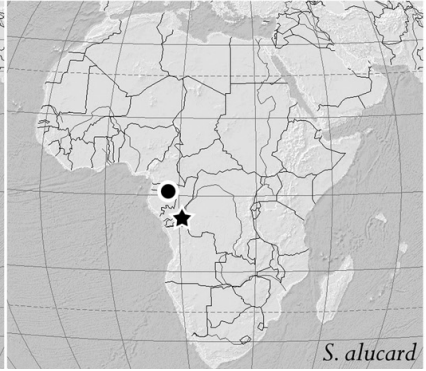
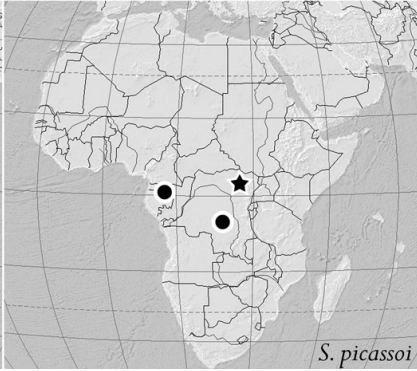
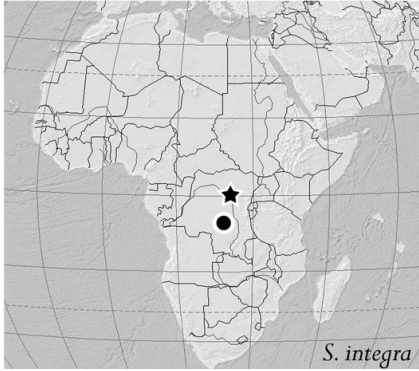
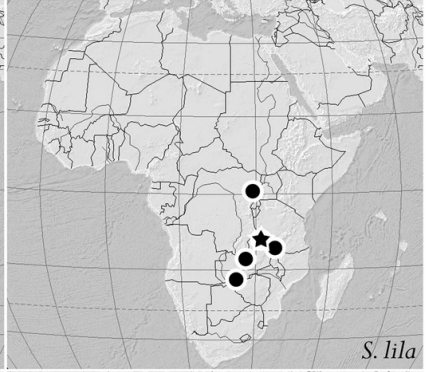
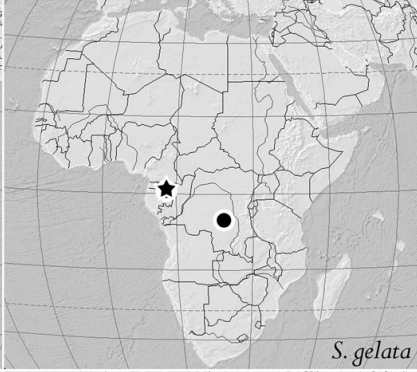
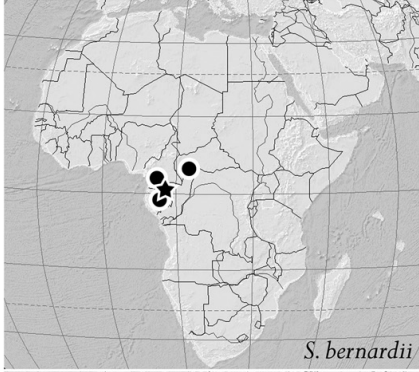
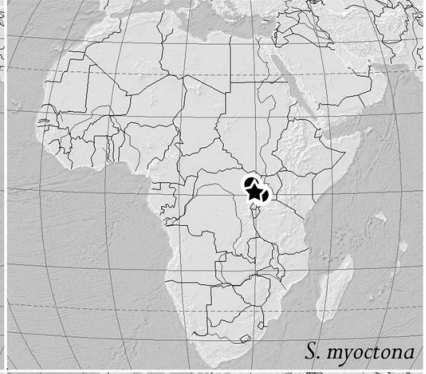
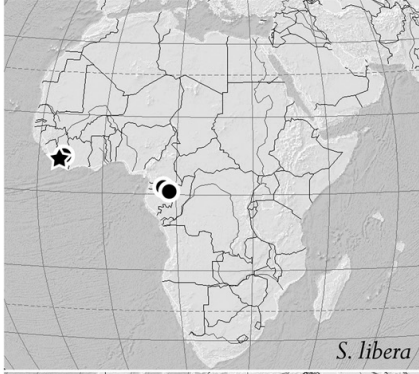
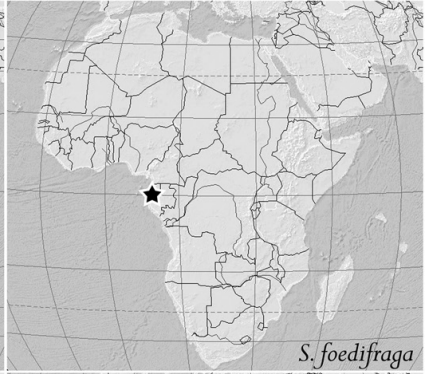
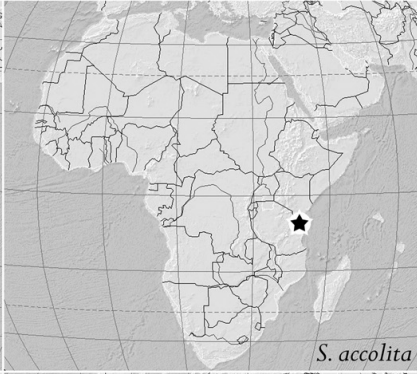
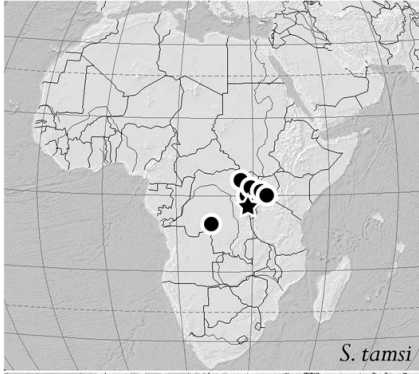
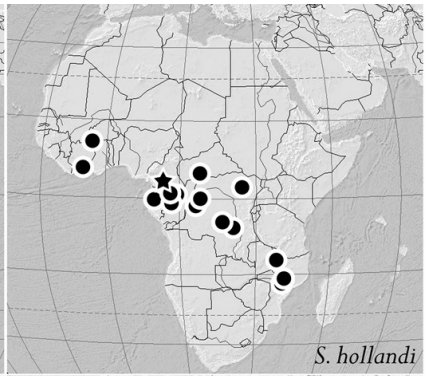
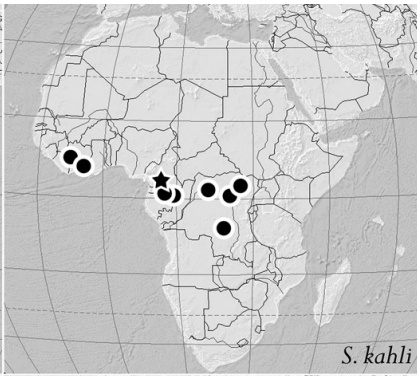
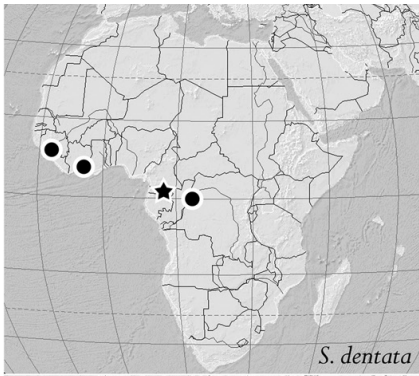
177. *hollandi*
Malawi

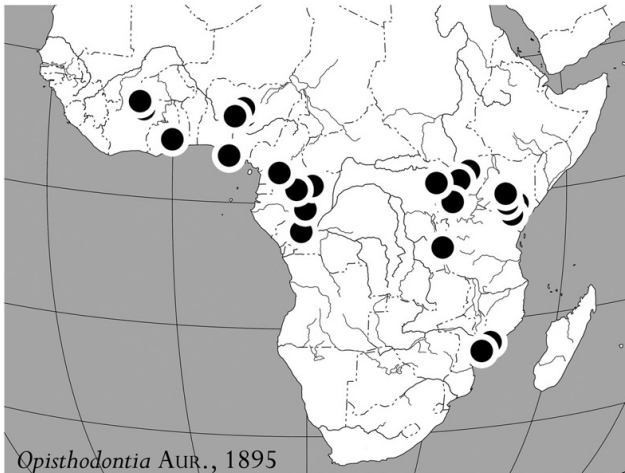
168: *Th. obusta* (TAMS, 1929), allotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia superba obusta* TAMS, 1929, Afriq. Occid., Kamerun, Johann-Albrechts Hohe Station, 1898, L. CONRADT (GU Lasio 1549, BMNH). 169: *Th. cardinalli* (TAMS, 1926), holotype ♀ of *Opisthodontia cardinalli* TAMS, 1926, [Ghana] Gold Coast, N. Territories, Kete Krachi, leg. A. W. CARDINALL (GU Lasio 1552, BMNH). 170: *Theophasida superba* (AURIVILLIUS, 1914), ♀, [Malawi] Nyasaland, Mlanje, 12.V.-9.VI.1913, leg. S. A. NEAVE (GU Lasio 1499, BMNH). 171: *Stenophatna cymographa* (HAMPSON, 1910), holotype ♀ of *Gastropacha bicrenulata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915, [Zimbabwe] N.E. Rhodesia, Fort Jamieson, 28.VI.1906 (GU Lasio 1551, BMNH). 172: *S. dentata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1899), ♀, Eala, VII.1936, J. GHESQUIERE (RMCA, GU 2010-03). 173: *S. marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, 1909), ♀, [Zambia] Mpeta, Loangwa river, XI.-XII.[19]55 (GU LAS-030, BMNH). 174: *S. rothschildi* (TAMS, 1936), paratype of *Stenophatna denticulata* ROMIEUX, 1943, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 21.IX.[19]31, leg. J. ROMIEUX (GU 2008-23, MHNG). 175: *S. accolita spec. nov.*, paratype ♀, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. PRINGLE coll. (GU Lasio 1486, BMNH). 176: *S. tamsi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), ♀, Congo F. St., Kasai district, leg. TAYMANS (GU Lasio 1503, BMNH). 177: *S. hollandi* (TAMS, 1926), ♀, [Malawi] Namtembo, nr. Zomba, III.[19]22, leg. H. BARLOW (GU Lasio 1542, BMNH).



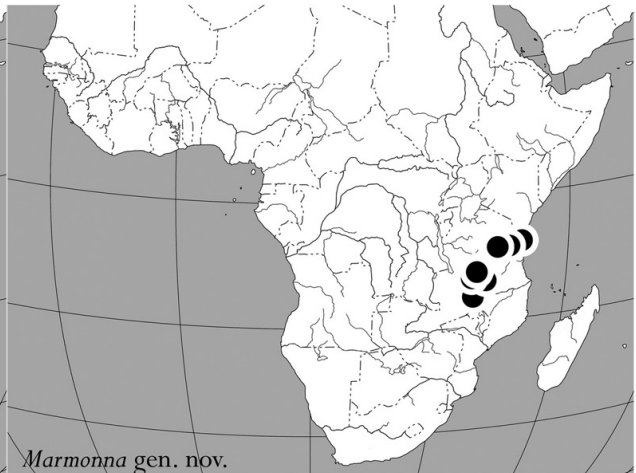




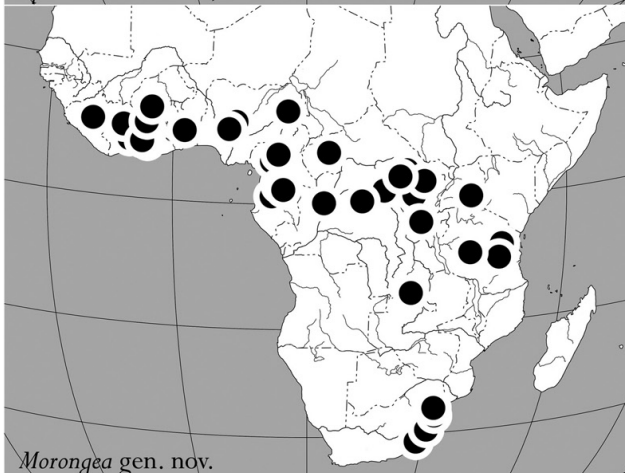




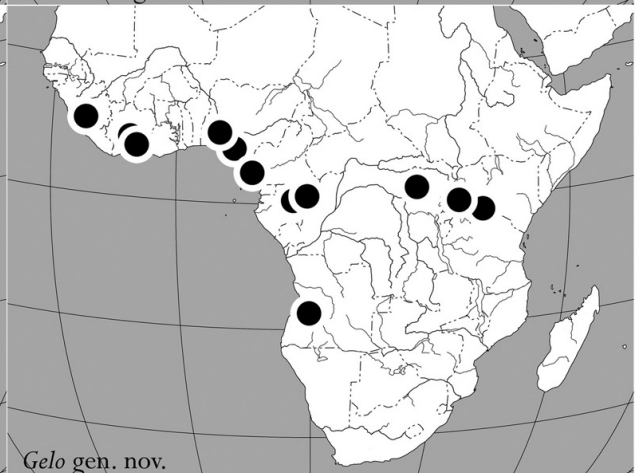
Opisthodontia AUR., 1895



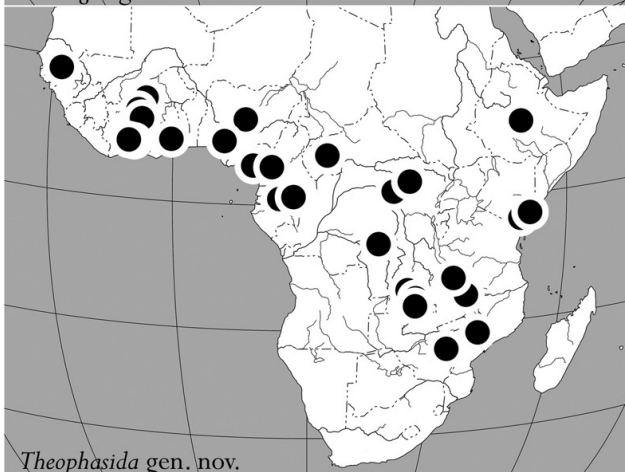
Marmonna gen. nov.



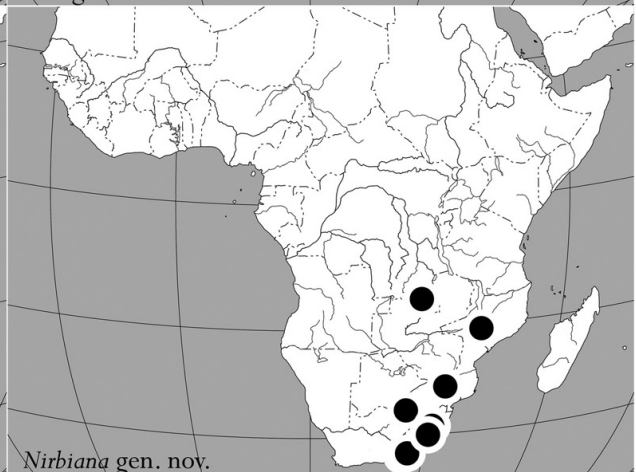
Morongea gen. nov.



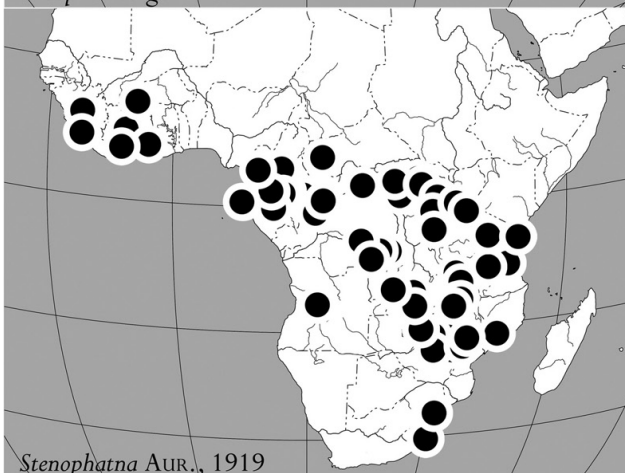
Gelo gen. nov.



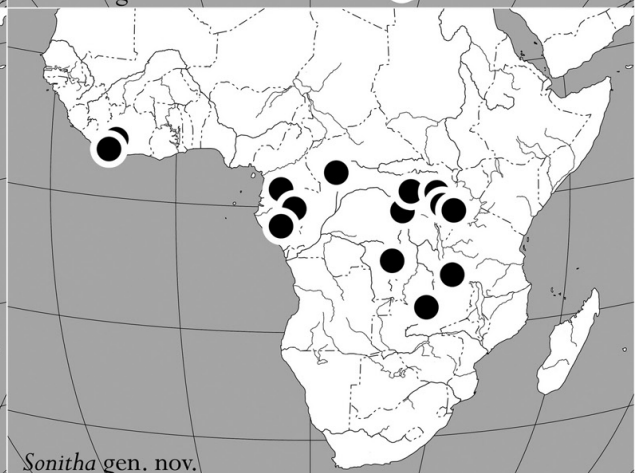
Theophasida gen. nov.



Nirbiana gen. nov.



Stenophatna AUR., 1919



Sonitha gen. nov.