

Ten new species of Afrotropical Pterophoridae (Lepidoptera)*

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Ten new Afrotropical species of Pterophoridae are described: *Agdistis linmaei* spec. nov., *Agdistis bouyeri* spec. nov., *Ochyrotica bjoernstadti* spec. nov., *Platyptilia aarviki* spec. nov., *Stenoptilia kiitulo* spec. nov., *Exelastis caroli* spec. nov., *Eucapperia continentalis* spec. nov., *Buckleria vanderwolffi* spec. nov., *Pselnophorus meruensis* spec. nov., and *Hellinsia emmelinoida* spec. nov. The species are illustrated in colour, and their genitalia in line drawings.

Introduction

In the late 19th and early 20th century three British authors (Lord Walsingham, Edward Meyrick and T. Bainbridge Fletcher) studied Pterophoridae species from the African continent. After that period very little has been published until the late 20th century, when authors like Arenberger, Bigot, Gibeaux and Gielis started their studies on this fauna. Most publications from this period are small contributions, except for the review of the collections in the Royal Museum for Central Africa (Bigot, 1969), and a faunistic review of Madagascar (Gibeaux, 1994). This relatively low number of publications is mainly due to the limited collecting of Pterophoridae in Africa.

In recent years some western European entomologists successfully collected Pterophoridae in the Republic of South Africa, Kenya and Tanzania. Although a revision of the Pterophoridae from the African continent would have been preferable, the small amount of material and the many difficulties to collect in various regions are preventing a comprehensive review at this stage. I have chosen to merely describe the new species from these recent collections here. The sequence of the species follows the World Catalogue of Insects: Pterophoroidea and Alucitoidea (Gielis, 2003).

The type specimens that are currently placed in the collection of the author, will later be deposited in the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden, The Netherlands; the private collection of Leif Aarvik will be placed in the National Natural History Museum, Oslo, Norway.

The present publication is the sixth in a series of papers on Afrotropical Pterophoridae (Gielis, 1986; 1990; 1991a; 1991b; 2002).

* Contribution 6 to the study of Afrotropical Pterophoridae.

Abbreviations

CG	(collection) Cees Gielis, Lexmond, The Netherlands
gen	Genitalia slide
NHMB	National Natural History Museum Budapest, Hungary
NHMO	National Natural History Museum, Oslo, Norway

Systematic part

Agdistis linnaei spec. nov.
(figs 1, 11, 20)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Kenya**, Coast, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, 18.II.2004, C. & F.K. Gielis, gen CG 4972 (CG).— Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype, gen CG 4972 (CG); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, **Tanzania**, Morogoro district & town, 550-600 m, 1.xi.1991, 8.xi.1991, 21.xi.1991, 3.xii.1991, 23.xii.1991, 2.i.1992, 2.xi.1992, 3.xi.1992, L. Aarvik, gen CG 3674 (♀), 3677 (♂), 3679 (♀), 3680 (♂) (NHMO, CG).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the male and female genital structures, which are distinguished from *A. facetus* Bigot in the male by the stouter uncus, the shorter and stouter cucullar arms, and the less angular valves; in the female the more slender bursa copulatrix, the poorly developed lamina antevaginalis, and the smaller ostium.

Description.— Male, female. Wingspan 14-19 mm (specimens from Kenya are smaller than those from Tanzania). Head appressedly scaled, pale brown-grey. Palps short, protruding, half eye-diameter. Tongue well developed. Antennae ciliated, terminally pectinate. Thorax, tegulae, mesothorax and abdomen pale grey-brown. Legs pale brown-grey. Hind legs with two pairs of spurs of unequal length, lateral spur shorter than medial, and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Forewings not cleft, with a grey-brown “naked field”. Markings dark brown: scattered scales on wing, a dot at base of naked field, dots at dorsum of naked field at 1/3 and 2/3, three costal spots just before apex, a darkening of the apical and anal region. Fringes pale grey-brown, darker at apex. Underside pale grey-brown.

Hindwings and fringes pale grey-brown. Underside pale grey-brown. Venous scales black, in basal half covered with a “roof” of enlarged scales.

Male genitalia.— Valves asymmetrical. Left valve basally trapezoid, followed by a narrow section and a terminal gradually widened bulge. Right valve similar, with terminal bulge acutely widening. Cucullar arms rather short, with knob-like tip. Tegumen slender, bilobed. Uncus hooked, double. Juxta small. Saccus large, plate-like, bifid. Aedeagus short, stout, with some spiculae as cornuti.

Female genitalia.— Ostium small. Antrum short, as long as wide. Ductus seminalis and bursa copulatrix direct from antrum. The ductus seminalis wider, 2.5 times longer than wide, the bursa copulatrix narrow, 2.5 times longer than ductus seminalis. Apophyses anteriores short. Apophyses posteriores 1.5 times papillae anales.

Ecology.— The moth flies in November, December, January and April. The host-plant is unknown.

Distribution.— Kenya: Coast. Tanzania: Morogoro.

Etymology.— The species is dedicated to Carolus Linnaeus, the initiator of modern biological nomenclature.

Agdistis bouyeri spec. nov.
(figs 2, 12, 21)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Angola**, Cuanza Sul, 1.ii.1999, T. Bouyer, gen CG 3180 (CG). Paratype ♀: Same date and locality, gen CG 3181 (CG).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the male and female genital structure. In the genus *Agdistis* identification on external characteristics is hardly possible.

Description.— Male, female. Wingspan 15-17 mm. Head appressedly scaled, bright grey, with small conical protrusion on frons. Palps grey, $\frac{2}{3}$ of eye-diameter. Antennae grey, shortly ciliated. Thorax and tegulae grey. Hind legs grey, with two pairs of spurs, lateral spurs shorter and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Forewings, with grey-brown naked field, pale grey-brown. Markings dark brown: small discal spot; spots at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of dorsum of naked field; a costal spot at $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa; and diffuse scaling on wing. Fringes grey-brown. Underside grey-brown.

Hindwings and fringes grey-brown. Underside grey-brown. Venous scales black, in a double row, costal row longer; basally venous scales are covered by a roof of enlarged grey-brown scales.

Male genitalia.— Valves asymmetrical. Left valve basally rounded, continued by lanceolate sacculus and longer tube-like cucullus with rounded tip. Cucullar arm simple, half length of cucullus. Right valve basally rounded with rather short acutely ending sacculus and cucullus with rounded tip of equal length. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus bifid, arched. Juxta simple, elongated. 8th tergite symmetrically bifid, deeply excavated. Aedeagus curved, coecum knob-like.

Female genitalia.— Ostium arched. Antrum curved, four times longer than wide. Ductus bursae simple. Bursa copulatrix lost during preparation. 8th tergite gradually narrowing, ending in bifid tip, not deeply excavated. Apophyses posteriores short, 1.5 times papillae anales.

Ecology.— The moth flies in January and February. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— **Angola**: Cuanza.

Etymology.— The species is named after the collector, Mr Thierry Bouyer, who is gratefully thanked for donating the specimens of his Angola expedition.

Ochyrotica bjoernstadti spec. nov.
(figs 3, 13)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Tanzania**, Kigoma district, Tubira forest, 1100 m, 7.v.1979, A. Bjørnstadt, gen CG 3682 (NHMO).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the dark brown colour, and the shape of the male genitalia with a double uncus.

Description.— Male. Wingspan 16 mm. Head appressedly scaled, dark brown; between eyes ochreous; along rim of eyes and at collar with numerous erect scales. Palps curved up, as long as eye diameter, dark brown; mid-segment thickened with scales. Antennae shortly ciliated, faintly ringed pale and dark brown. Thorax and tegulae ochreous-brown; mesothorax and abdomen dark brown. Hindlegs dark brown with ochreous rings at tibia directly following first spur pair, on first, second and fourth tarsal segments.

Forewings uncleft, with sinuate extending apex; ochreous brown. Markings dark brown: diffuse scaling from base to $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing progressing into semicircular margin; subterminally triangular-shaped, darkening, with central, longitudinal short spot. In subtermen a narrow, incomplete, wavy white line. Fringes ochreous-brown, with apically and partly dorsal basal row of dark brown scales, interrupted by few ochreous scales at anal angle, at mid and $\frac{1}{2}$ of termen. Underside dark brown.

Hindwings dark brown. Fringes grey-brown, with basal ochreous-brown line followed by a dark line. Underside dark brown. Venous scales ochreous-brown, following M3 and Cu1.

Ecology.— The moth flies in May. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Tanzania: Kigoma.

Etymology.— The species is named after the collector, Mr A. Bjørnstadt.

Remarks.— The specimen was originally pinned in the collar. At examination the head and remaining body parts broke off the pin and are now glued on card.

Platyptilia aarviki spec. nov.

(figs 4, 14)

Material.— Holotype ♂: Kenya, Central prov., Mt Kenya NP, Naro Moru route, meteorological station, 3056 m, 0°10'12.9"S 37°12'48.8"E, 6-9.xi.2006, L.O. Hansen & K. Sund, gen CG 5723 (NHMO).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the bifid saccus in the male genitalia.

Description.— Male. Wingspan 33 mm. Head ferruginous-ochreous, with conical frons almost as long as eye-diameter. Palps protruding, ferruginous-ochreous, three times eye-diameter. Antennae densely ciliated, ochreous-brown with scattered dark scales. Thorax, tegulae and mesothorax pale brown.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{5}{7}$, pale ochreous-brown. Markings black-brown: a double spot before base of cleft; scattered scales on basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing; and delicate row of scales along cleft from base of cleft up to $\frac{2}{3}$. Also diffuse ferruginous scaling. Fringes pale ferruginous-brown, with scattered black scales along dorsum and termen of both lobes. Underside pale brown.

Hindwings and fringes pale brown. Along dorsum of third lobe a constant row of black scales in fringes, in terminal half more or less in a scattered pattern. Underside pale brown. Venous scales ferruginous-orange, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia.— Valves symmetrical. Sacculus gradually narrowing, ending in hooked tip. Cucullus longer than sacculus, gradually ending. Tegumen bi-arched, with slender uncus as long as tegumen. Juxta with rounded ostium. Anellus arms rather stout, with spine in middle and rather blunt tip. Saccus a poorly sclerotized plate with two strongly developed spines. Aedeagus curved, with well-developed coecum; minute spiculation in tip.

Female genitalia.— Unknown.

Ecology.— The moth flies in November, at an altitude of 3050 m. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Kenya: Central.

Etymology.— The species is named after Mr. Leif Aarvik, in honour of his thorough work on the Microlepidoptera of Tanzania.

Stenoptilia kiitulo spec. nov.
(figs 5, 15, 22)

Material.— Holotype ♂; **Tanzania**, Iringa region, Makete district, Kiitulo Plateau, 2700 m, 29.xi-1.xii.2005, L. Aarvik, M. Fibiger & A. Kingston, gen CG 5727 (CG). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same date and locality, gen CG 5726, 5731 (♀) (NHMO, CG); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, **Tanzania**, Olkokola, Mt Meru west slope, 2650 m, 6-27.xii.1965, J. Szunyoghy, gen CG 5687 (NHMB, CG).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the poorly developed markings on the forewings, the continuous row of scales in the terminal fringes of the second lobe, and the terminal bulge in the sacculus of the male genitalia.

Description.— Male, female. Wingspan 19-22 mm. Head appressedly scaled, pale grey-brown, above eye a white line. Palps 1.5 times eye-diameter, pale grey brown, with white tip, second segment strongly widened terminally, third segment hardly visible. Antennae ciliated, dark brown and white longitudinal rows of scales, in basal part brown scales alternated with white scales. Thorax, tegulae and abdominal segments 2-9 pale grey-brown; mesothorax and abdominal segment 1 grey-white. Hind legs pale grey-brown, with two pairs of spurs, lateral spurs shorter, and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{2}{3}$, pale grey-brown. Markings brown: a discal spot; a spot dorsally positioned just before base of cleft; a smaller spot costally from basis of cleft, well displaced towards base; scattered scales in dorsal area of wing and second lobe. Fringes pale grey-brown, with some dark scales at anal region of first lobe, and continuous row of scales at termen of second lobe. Underside dark brown, with scattered white scales in first lobe.

Hindwings and fringes pale grey-brown. Underside pale brown, with scattered white scales in first lobe. Venous scales ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia.— Valves symmetrical. Sacculus bilobed, basally large and wide, distally narrow and small. On distal tip of sacculus prominent bulge. Cucullus longer than sacculus, tip moderately blunt. Tegumen bilobed, with stout, short uncus which is extending just over tegumen margin. Anellus arms long and slender, $\frac{3}{4}$ of tegumen length. Saccus arched, with central pointed tip. Aedeagus strongly curved, slender, with short coecum.

Female genitalia.— Ostium slightly excavated. Antrum three times longer than width of ostium. Ductus bursae as long as antrum, curved, with sclerite over $\frac{2}{3}$ of length. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like signa. Lamina antevaginalis with waved shape. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores 4 times papillae anales.

Ecology.— The moth flies in November and December, at an altitude of 2600-2700 m. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Tanzania: Iringa.

Etymology.— The species is named after the region of occurrence, the Kiitulo Plateau.

Exelastis caroli spec. nov.
(figs 6, 16)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Kenya**, Coast, 18 km S Malindi, Watamu, 15 m, 3°22'10"S 39°59'20"E, 15 m, 14.iii.2005, C. & F.K. Gielis & Z.W.Z.J. de Prins, gen CG 4967 (CG).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the uncleft valves with two narrower sections.

Description.— Male. Wingspan 13 mm. Head appressedly scaled, pale ochreous-white. Palps protruding, as long as eye-diameter, pale ochreous-white. Antennae shortly ciliated. Collar slightly darker than head. Thorax and tegulae pale ochreous; mesothorax pale ochreous-white. Hindlegs pale ochreous-white, with two pairs of spurs, lateral spurs shorter than medial spurs and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{7}{12}$, pale ochreous-white. Some darker scales at discus, and just before base of cleft; costal spot at middle of first lobe, both lobes with dark tips. Fringes very pale grey, slightly darker in cleft and at mid-dorsum of second lobe. Underside pale ochreous.

Hindwings and fringes pale ochreous-white. Underside pale ochreous. Venous scales ferruginous, in a double row, costal row extending into second lobe.

Male genitalia.— Valves symmetrical. Basal $\frac{1}{3}$ wide, then narrowing; medially widening again, again slightly narrowing at $\frac{2}{3}$, followed by wider, rounded tip. Tegumen simple, with large uncus. Juxta forked. Saccus arched. Aedeagus tube-like, without cornuti.

Female genitalia.— Unknown.

Ecology.— The moth flies in March, in the coastal dunes. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Kenya: Coast.

Etymology.— The species is named *caroli*, to honour Carolus Linnaeus for his pioneering work in nomenclature.

Eucapperia continentalis spec. nov.
(figs 7, 23)

Material.— Holotype ♀: **Tanzania**, Iringa reg., Mufindi district, Kigogo forest, 1900 m, 23-25.xi.2005, L. Aarvik, M. Fibiger & A. Kingston, gen CG 5730 (CG). Paratype: 1 ♀, Same date and locality, L. Aarvik, M. Fibiger & A. Kingston (NHMO).

Diagnosis.— The species resembles *E. longiductus* from Madagascar, but differs in the shape of the structures of the 8th sternite and tergite, and the poor developed signum in the bursa copulatrix.

Description.— Female. Wingspan 21-24 mm. Head with erect scales, ochreous-brown. Frons with small conical tuft, $\frac{3}{4}$ of eye-diameter. Palps protruding, twice eye diameter, dark ochreous-brown, with scale brush along third segment. Antennae shortly ciliated, dark brown with row of bright yellow scales. Thorax and tegulae ochreous-brown. Mesothorax paler, extending into abdomen with a lateral pale line. Hindlegs pale ochreous-grey, with a dark brown ring at mid-tibia, before both spur pairs, and at terminal half of first tarsal segment.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{5}{8}$, ochreous-brown, with dark brown markings: triangular at

mid-costa of first lobe, and transverse band in first half of second lobe. Dark spot in first lobe margined ochreous-white. Fringes brown-grey, with basal line at termen of second lobe. Underside dark ferruginous-brown, with ochreous markings as above.

Hindwings and fringes dark brown. At mid-dorsum in fringes a faint scale-tooth. Underside dark ferruginous-brown, with white transverse line in first lobe, surrounded by some scattered white scales. Venous scales ferruginous-orange, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia.— Unknown.

Female genitalia.— Ostium excavated. Antrum and ductus bursae very long and slender. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of minute signa. Ductus seminalis from extended tip of bursa copulatrix. Lamina antevaginalis with two sclerotized bulges lateral from ostium. Lamina postvaginalis a large plate, in which sclerotized ring around ostium; funnel-shaped sclerotized plate with rounded tip; a poorly sclerotized lateral plate; and a phallus-shaped central extension, $\frac{2}{3}$ of length of segment. Apophyses anteriores blunt and short. Apophyses posteriores 4 times papillae anales.

Ecology.— The moth flies in November, at an altitude of 1900 m. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Tanzania: Iringa.

Etymology.— The species is named *continentalis*, because it is the first species in the genus *Eucapperia* recognized on the African continent. The type species of the genus was described from Madagascar.

Buckleria vanderwolfi spec. nov.
(figs 8, 17)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Republic of South Africa**, Cape prov., Tsitsikamma NP, Storms River Mouth, 17-18.ii.1995, H.W. van der Wolf, gen CG 2973 (CG).

Diagnosis.— The species is best defined by the male genital structures and the valves ending in a characteristic bifid tip.

Description.— Male. Wingspan 13 mm. Head appressedly scaled, beige-brown; collar with some erect scales, darker; above eye narrow grey-white margin. Palps protruding, as long as eye-diameter, laterally beige-brown, dorsally and ventrally grey-white. Antennae shortly ciliated, with longitudinal rows of white and dark brown scales. Thorax and tegulae beige-brown. Mesothorax with beige to white colour. legs longitudinally marked grey-white and brown; hind legs with two pairs of spurs, spurs of one pair of equal length, proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{5}{12}$, beige brown. Dark brown markings as a discal spot, a spot at base of cleft, a costal line from base up to $\frac{1}{5}$ of first lobe, and a costal spot in first lobe at $\frac{1}{5}$. Shining silvery-white, irregularly shaped transverse line in both lobes at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, in both lobes a longitudinal line between distal transverse line and apex. Fringes beige-brown, with patches of dark brown scales in cleft and at dorsum; and some white scales at dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$ and in middle. Underside beige-brown, with reduced white markings as above.

Hindwings and fringes beige-brown. No scale tooth. Underside beige-brown, with scattered white scales in first and third lobe. Venous scales black-brown, in double row before cleft and single row in second lobe.

Male genitalia.— Valves asymmetrical, slender. Left valve ending in bifid tip, with a slight widening of valve before tip. In right valve this widening less prominent. In middle of valves a vesicular process, characteristic for the genus. Basally hook-like junction with juxta. Tegumen simple, without uncus. Saccus triangular, but extended in a sclerotized ridge and vesicular plate. Aedeagus slightly curved, gradually tapering, with some spiculae at tip.

Female genitalia.— Unknown.

Ecology.— The moth flies in February. The hostplant is supposed to be a *Drosera* spec., as so far goes for all species in this genus.

Distribution.— Republic of South Africa: Cape province.

Etymology.— The species is named after the collector, Mr H.W. van der Wolf.

Pselnophorus meruensis spec. nov.

(figs 9, 18, 24)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Tanzania**, Arumeru, Mt Meru forest reserve, 9 km NNE Olmotonyi, 2500 m, 8.ii.1992, L. Aarvik, gen CG 4475 (NHMO). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Same date and locality, gen CG 5617 (CG); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, **Tanzania**, Olkokola, Mt Meru west slope, 2650 m, 16.vii.1965, 18.vii.1965, 6-27.xii.1965, J. Szunyoghy, gen CG 5682 (♂), 5737 (♀) (NHMB, CG).

Diagnosis.— The species is characterized by the checkered orange-brown (to brown) and white wing pattern, and the genital structures in the male and female. The species resembles *P. laudatus* Bigot, from Madagascar in the wing pattern, but differs in the male genitalia by the short saccular process in the left valve, and in the female by the shape of the antrum and the bursa copulatrix.

Description.— Male, female. Wingspan 15-17 mm. Head loosely scaled, ochreous-white, between base of antennae whitish, face pale brown. Palps curved, as long as eye diameter, pale brown. Antennae ciliated, faintly ringed grey-white and pale grey-brown. Thorax, tegulae and abdomen pale ochreous-brown. Hind legs grey-white, with brown rings at joint between femur and tibia, in middle of tibia, at base of spur pairs, and terminally at first tarsal segment.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{6}{13}$, grey-white. Markings orange-brown to brown: a diffuse scaling in wing base up to base of cleft, with dark hook around base of cleft and at costa just beyond hook; in first lobe in middle and apically; and at outer $\frac{2}{3}$ of second lobe. Dark dots at $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa, at $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum, and apically of first lobe; and at $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum and apically of second lobe. Fringes pale grey, in first lobe darker patches adjacent to darker markings on lobe; at costa of second lobe a pattern adjacent to that of dorsum of first lobe; and at dorsum of second lobe dark patches medially and subapically. Underside pale brown and grey-white; marked as above.

Hindwings pale grey-brown; tips of first and second lobe paler. Fringes grey, with ochreous-grey patches in first lobe at costa, medially and subapically; at dorsum dark patch reversed to costa; at second lobe entirely pale; at third lobe a pale subapical costal patch, and at $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum a pale patch. Underside pale brown. Venous scales black, in two rows, dorsal row longer.

Male genitalia.— Valves asymmetrical. Left valve with arched saccular process, at $\frac{1}{3}$ of valve length. Right valve with hooked saccular process at $\frac{2}{3}$ of valve length. Tegumen

men bilobed. Uncus curved, slender, $\frac{2}{3}$ of tegumen. Juxta broad, with two short anellus arms. Saccus narrow, arched. Aedeagus straight, with slightly broadened tip.

Female genitalia.— Ostium almost flat, slightly extended laterally. Antrum shaped as inverted bell. Ductus bursae short. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, no signum. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores 2.5 times papillae anales.

Ecology.— The moth flies in February, July and December, at an altitude of 2500-2700 m. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Tanzania: Mount Meru.

Etymology.— The species is named after its type locality: Mount Meru.

Hellinsia emmelinoida spec. nov.
(figs 10, 19, 25)

Material.— Holotype ♂: **Tanzania**, Mufindi district, Mufindi, 1960 m, 16.i.1993, L. Aarvik, gen CG 4473 (NHMO). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Same locality, 15.i.1993, L. Aarvik (CG); 1 ♀, **Tanzania**, Arumeru district, Usa River, 1170 m, 17.vii.1991, L. Aarvik, gen CG 5623 (NHMO); 3 ♀, **Tanzania**, Iringa region, Mufindi district, Kigogo forest, 1900 m, 23-25.xi.2005, L. Aarvik, M. Fibiger & D. Kingston, gen CG 5732 (NHMO, CG).

Diagnosis.— The species resembles the cosmopolitan species *Emmelina monodactyla* (Linnaeus), but differs in the relatively simple male genitalia and the shape of the female antrum.

Description.— Male, female. Wingspan. 22-24 mm. Head appressedly scaled, pale brown. Collar dark brown, with erect scales. Palps curved, pale grey-brown, as long as eye diameter. Antennae shortly ciliated, pale grey-brown. Thorax, tegulae and abdomen grey-brown, with some dark brown, isolated scales. Hind legs grey-brown, with two pairs of spurs, lateral spurs longer than medial spurs, and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Forewings cleft from $\frac{7}{13}$, pale grey-brown. Markings dark brown: a discal spot; a spot just before base of cleft; in first lobe a costal spot at $\frac{1}{4}$, and medially, at dorsum a spot at $\frac{5}{6}$, and an apical spot; in second lobe terminal spots at anal angle, mid-termen and at apex; on entire wing scattered scales. Fringes grey-brown. Underside pale brown. Spots are faintly indicated, as above.

Hindwings and fringes grey-brown. Underside pale brown. Venous scales ferruginous-orange, in a double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia.— Valves asymmetrical. Left valve slender, with a long saccular spine of $\frac{4}{5}$ of valve length, originating at $\frac{2}{5}$ of margin of valve. Right valve with saccular lobe, but without spines. Tegumen simple, with two short socii-like processes. Uncus short and slender. Juxta with two anellus arms, $\frac{3}{4}$ of tegumen length. Saccus arched, narrow, simple. Aedeagus almost straight, tube-like.

Female genitalia.— Ostium flat. Antrum funnel-shaped. Ductus bursae simple, and gradually progressing into vesicular bursa copulatrix. Ductus seminalis separate, and shaped as ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores twice papillae anales.

Ecology.— The moth flies in January, July and November, at an altitude of 1150-2000 meters. The hostplant is unknown.

Distribution.— Tanzania: Iringa.

Etymology.— The species is a look-alike to *Emmelina monodactyla*. This resemblance is expressed in the name: looking like the species in the genus *Emmelina*.

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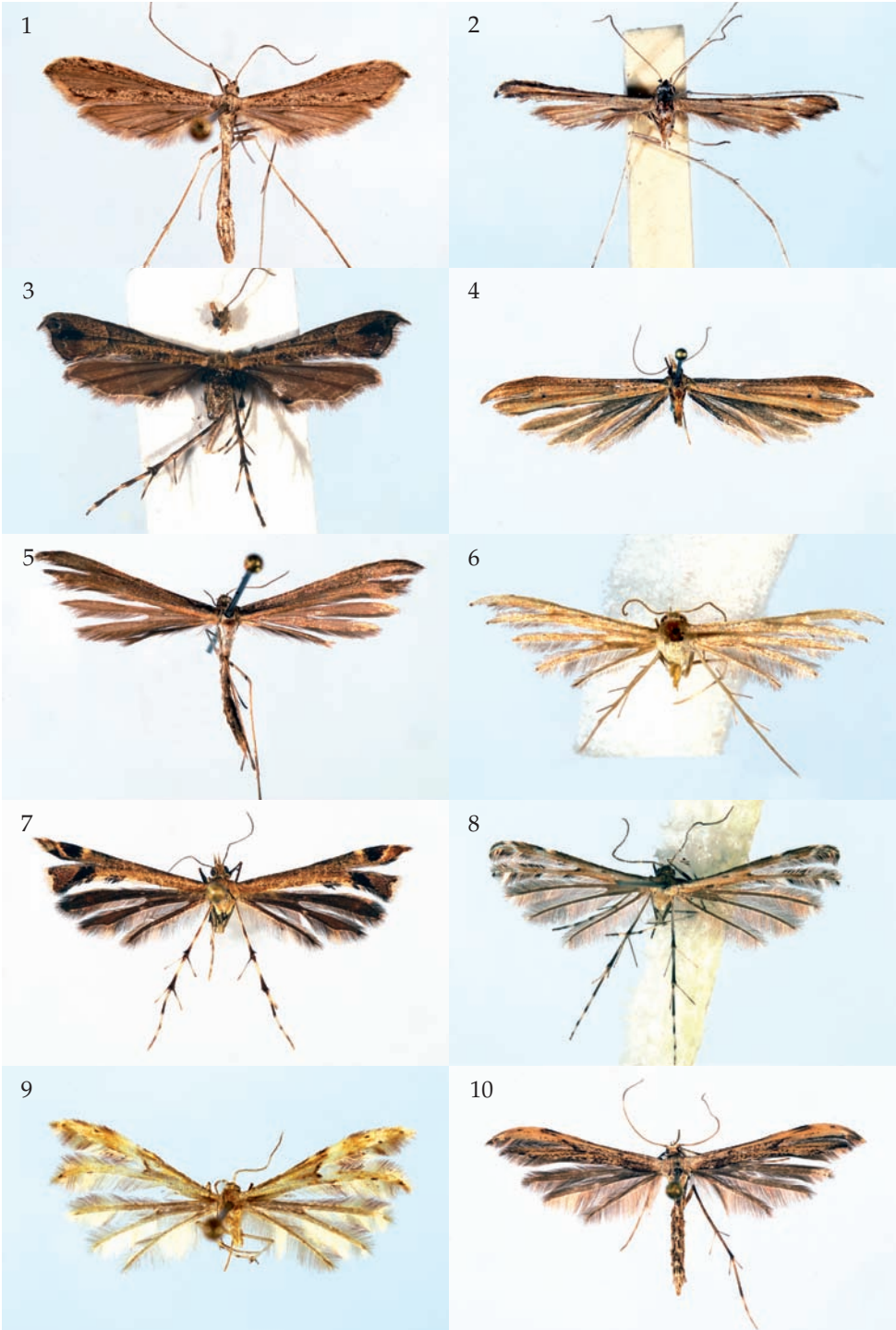
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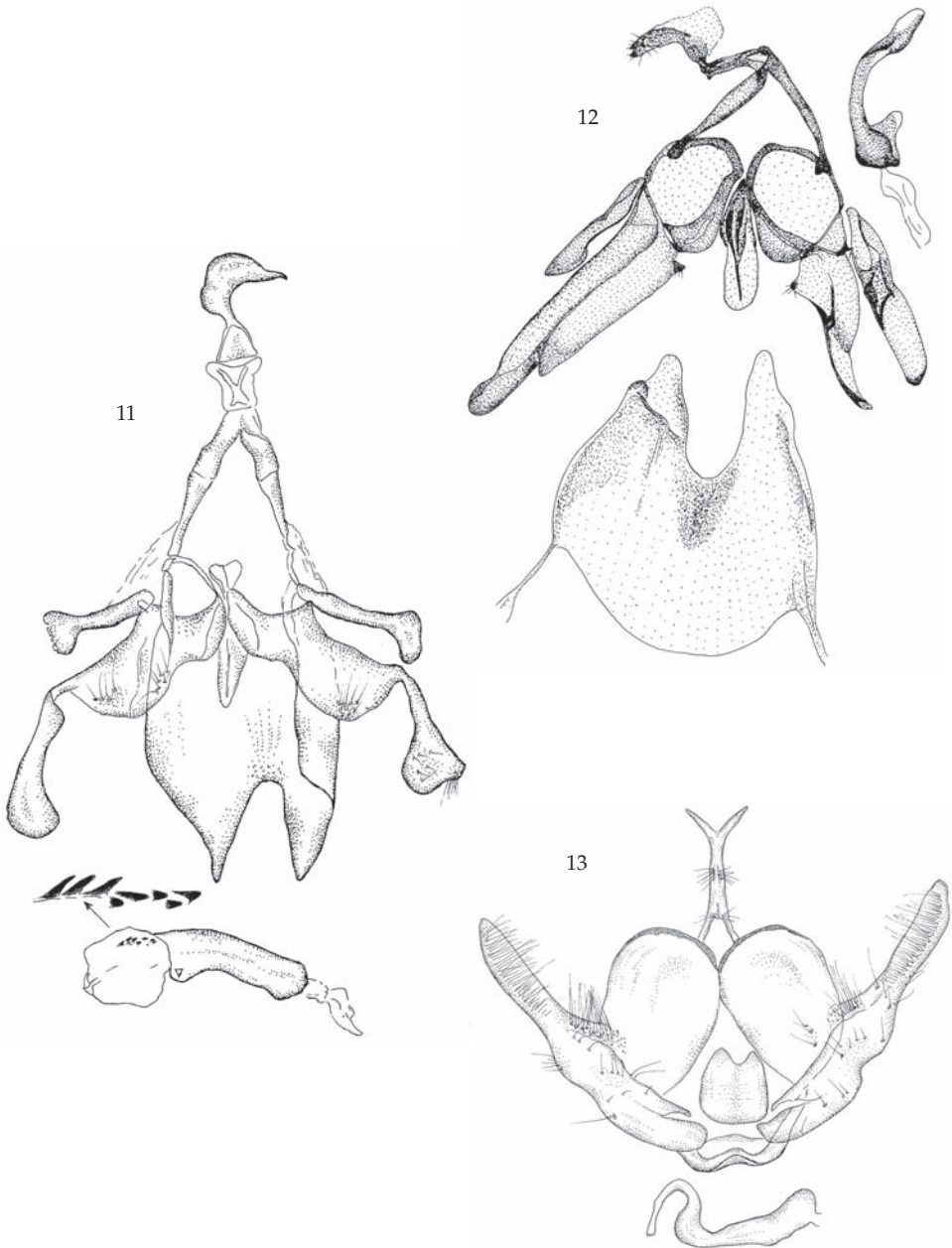
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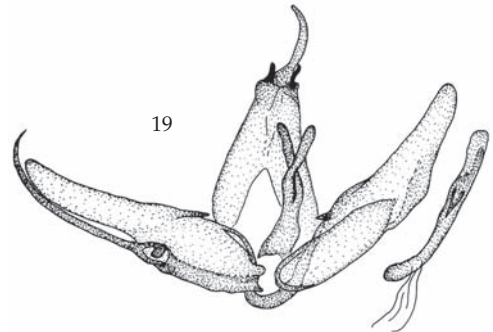
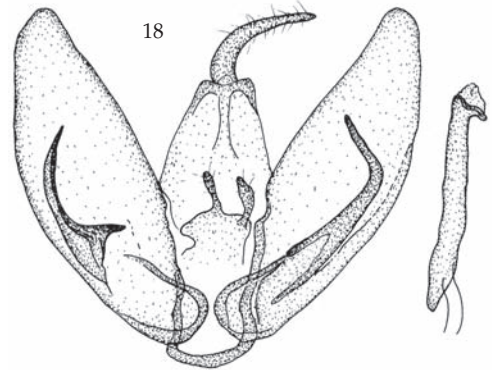
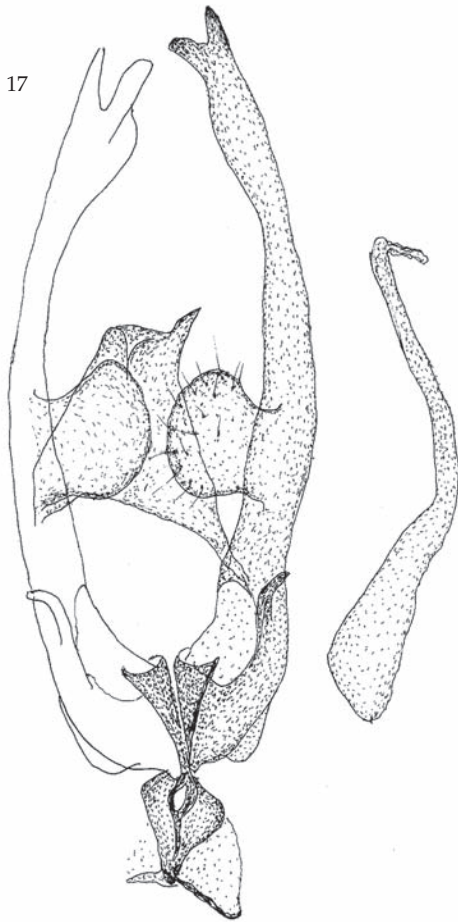
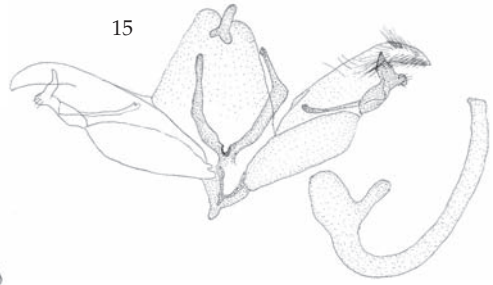
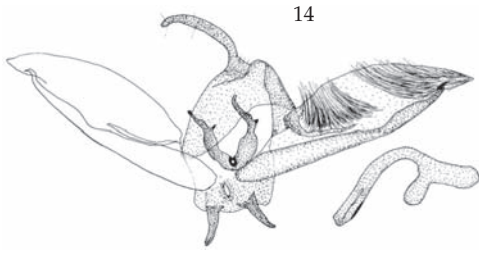
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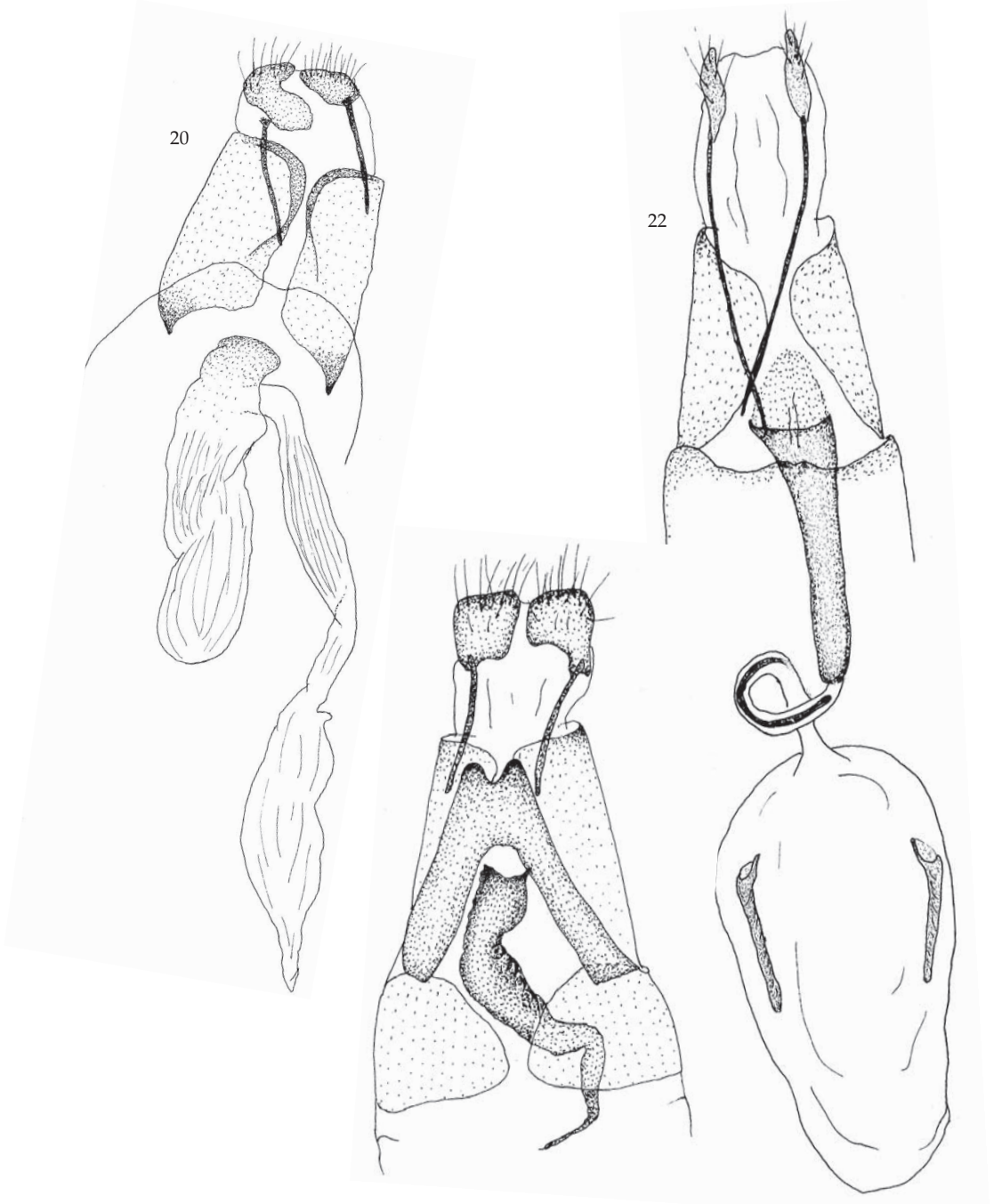
Figs 1-10. Adult habitus. 1. *Agdistis linnaei*, paratype ♀, **Tanzania**, 2.I.1992. 2. *Agdistis bouyeri*, holotype ♂. 3. *Ochytotica bjoernstadti*, holotype ♂. 4. *Platyptilia aarviki*, holotype ♂. 5. *Stenoptilia kiitulo*, holotype ♂. 6. *Exelastis caroli*, holotype ♂. 7. *Eucapperia continentalis*, paratype ♀. 8. *Buckleria vanderwolffi*, holotype ♂. 9. *Pselnophorus meruensis* holotype ♂. 10. *Hellinsia emmelinoïda* holotype ♂. ►





Figs 11-19. Male genitalia. 11. *Agdistis linnaei*, paratype, gen CG 3677. 12. *Agdistis bouyeri*, holotype, gen CG 3180. 13. *Ochyrotica bjoernstadti*, holotype, gen CG 3682. 14. *Platyptilia aarviki*, holotype, gen CG 5723. 15. *Stenoptilia kiitulo*, holotype, gen CG 5727. 16. *Exelastis caroli*, holotype, gen CG 4967. 17. *Buckleria vanderwolffi*, holotype, gen CG 2973. 18. *Pselnophorus meruensis*, holotype, gen CG 4475. 19. *Hellinsia emmelinoida*, holotype, gen CG 4473.





Figs 20-25. Female genitalia. 20. *Agdistis linnaei*, paratype, gen CG 3674. 21. *Agdistis bouyeri*, paratype, gen CG 3181. 22. *Stenoptilia kiitulo*, paratype, gen CG 5726. 23. *Eucapperia continentalis*, holotype, gen CG 5730. 24. *Pselmophorus meruensis*, paratype, gen CG 5737. 25. *Hellinsia emmelinoida*, paratype, gen CG 5623.

