

NEW AFRICAN MOTHS

By

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PIGIOPSIS AURANTIACA sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae) (Figs. 1,33)

FEMALE

Antennae: dark brown, paler apically, not pectinated.Head: vertex dark brown, almost black, frons brown, palpi ochraceous orange (R).*Thorax, abdomen and legs: ochraceous buff (R).UppersideForewing: ground colour ochraceous buff (R) proximally, ochraceous orange (R) distally. A dark brown dot at end of cell; a dark brown streak from costa, near apex of vein 7; traces of a diffuse brown spot in cellule 6; a faint, diffuse brown streak near tornus, almost obsolete in some specimens.Hindwing: uniformly ochraceous orange (R), paler at base; a small dark spot at end of cell; one Paratype has a faint postmedial line in both wings, continued from the preapical streak of the forewing.Underside

Yellow ochre (R) lightly speckled with brown; a dark brown dot at end of cell in both wings; a more or less complete series of diffuse dark brown internervular spots from costa (near apex) to tornus of fw, continued in some specimens by a series of smaller, more reddish internervular spots in hw.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 13 mm.Genitalia: signum shaped like a short, broad tape, folded at the extremities, rather like a scroll, armed with minute teeth and ridges and marginally serrated.

MALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♀: Shimba Hills, Mombasa, Kenya, XII-1961 R. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).♀ Paratypes four: same data as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.PIGIOPSIS UGANDANA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 2,3,34,47)Allied to P. hyposcotia Prout, but much larger.

MALE

Antennae: shaft and pectinations dark brown.Head: vertex and frons dark sepia brown, palpi ochraceous orange (R).Thorax and abdomen: ochraceous tawny (R) above, yellow ochre (R) below.Legs: yellow ochre (R).Upperside

Ground colour ochraceous tawny (R), faintly irrorated with brown;

* Colours marked R are taken from Ridgway's "Color standards and Color nomenclature".

costa of fw mottled with blackish brown, with two prominent blackish spots near apex, the proximal one prolonged into a short, faint oblique brown streak in cellules 7 and 6; a small dark brown dot at end of cell in both wings.

Underside

Ochraceous orange (R), lightly speckled with dark brown; a faint brown postmedial fascia from preapical spot of fw to inner margin of hw.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 16 mm.

Genitalia: uncus hood-shaped; valve bilobed, as in Zamarada, the proximal lobe being a long slender process rising from the costa at base; ventral margin terminating in a stout, inwardly directed subapical hook; aedeagus missing.

FEMALE

Very similar to male, but antennal pectinations shorter, traces of a postmedial fascia in fw above.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 18 mm.

Genitalia: signum shorter than in P. aurantiaca Carcasson, with more pointed extremities, furnished at side with a more heavily chitinised proximal plate; posterior margin not serrated, ridges weaker than in P. aurantiaca.

Holotype ♂ and Allotype ♀: Katera, Sango Bay, Masaka, Uganda, X-1960, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History). One Paratype ♂, same data as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

ZAMARADA OPALA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 4,5,57,58)

MALE

Antennae, head, body and legs light brown (tawny olive R); antennae pectinated.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour translucent pale brownish yellow, almost hyaline, lightly speckled with pale brown; costa densely striated with dark brown and light brown; a large light brown (tawny olive R) reniform spot at end of cell; base clay color (R); a narrow dark brown postmedial line edged distally with silver grey scales from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ from base to middle of inner margin, strongly curved towards termen from vein 5 to vein 2 where it forms an almost right angle before continuing to inner margin; a narrow dark brown terminal line from apex to tornus; marginal area between postmedial and terminal tawny olive (R), indistinctly marked with internervular cinnamon wedges; cilia pale brownish yellow chequered with dark brown between ends of veins.

Hindwing: similar to fw, but reniform spot at end of cell smaller; postmedial strongly curved towards termen between veins 5 and 2, as in fw.

Underside

Similar to upperside, but light brown terminal area of both wings uniform in colour and dark postmedial and terminal lines absent.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 19 mm.

Genitalia: uncus long and broad, apically bilobed; gnathos well developed and armed with short teeth; valve apically trilobed, with a long slender hook-like projection rising from costa at base; aedeagus terminating in a long spine, a slender structure armed with apical teeth and a

short rounded lobes.

FEMALE

Very similar to male, but pectinations of antennae very short.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 18 mm..

Genitalia: signum large, strongly chitinised, reniform, armed with regular marginal spines as well as with dorsal spines.

Holotype ♂: Opala, Lomami River, Prov. Orientale, Congo ex-Belge, III-1959, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in the British Museum (Natural History).

Allotype ♀: Ikela, Tchuapa River, Equateur, Congo ex-Belge, III-1959, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

EPIGYNOPTERYX JACKSONI sp. nov. (Ennominae)(Figs. 13,48)

A large species, allied to E. flexa Prout.

MALE

Antennae: shaft pale ochreous at base, dark brown elsewhere; pectinations dark brown.

Head: vertex and lower portion of frons ochraceous buff (R); upper part of frons and palpi dark brown.

Thorax: collar brown, remainder light buff (R) above and below; some brown spots on dorsum.

Legs: first pair brown, second and third light buff speckled with brown.

Abdomen: light buff, sparsely speckled with brown above and below.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour light pinkish cinnamon (R) mottled and speckled with dark brown and creamy white; costa pale ochreous irrorated with light brown; antemedial band irregular, pale olive green, mottled with pale yellow and creamy white; postmedial band pale olive green mottled with yellow, edged proximally with dark brown scales, particularly at the veins, creamy white at costa near apex, very irregular and strongly indented at the veins; a prominent blackish spot at end of cell; area distal to postmedial paler; three indistinct, irregular submarginal lunules in cellules 1b, 2 and 3; apex acute, margin regular.

Hindwing: ground colour as in fw, but paler near costa and darker (sayal brown R) near outer margin from vein 4 to tornus and near distal half of inner margin; traces of a very indistinct pale olive postmedial band, strongly indented at the veins, from vein 5 to inner margin; a very indistinct pale olive spot in cellule 4 and another in 5; traces of an irregular dark brown submarginal line from vein 3 to tornus; margin very slightly angled at end of vein 3, otherwise regular; tornus acute.

Underside

As above, but more densely speckled with brown; olive green bands less distinct.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 24 mm..

Genitalia: uncus long and narrow, not terminating in a sharp point; valve long and narrow with almost parallel margins, apex bilobed; aedeagus not heavily chitinised.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Kayonza, Kigezi, Uganda, V-VI-1957, T.H.E. Jackson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

RHODOPHTHITUS PSEUDABRAXAS sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 14,35)

Allied to R. myriastictus Prout.

MALE

Antennae: black.

Head: vertex and frons ochraceous buff (R), palpi blackish, tipped with ochraceous buff.

Thorax: ochraceous buff (R) anteriorly and below; dorsum light buff (R) with black spots.

Legs: first and second pairs: femora ochraceous buff, tibiae and tarsi blackish; third pair: femora and tibiae ochraceous buff, tarsi blackish.

Abdomen: creamy white above and below; a complete black distal ring on each segment; anal tuft ochraceous buff.

Upperside

Forewing: basal and discal area creamy white; variable blackish spots and vermiculations at costa and near base; a blackish spot at end of cell, usually merging with apical area; apical and terminal area broadly blackish; inner edge of blackish terminal area very irregular and breaking into rounded spots, particularly in Paratype.

Hindwing: creamy white with a blackish spot at end of cell and a broad blackish margin enclosing four terminal white spots near tornus in Paratype; some blackish spots in discal area and blackish margin not entire, but broken into irregular blotches in Holotype; black markings somewhat asymmetrical in both specimens.

Underside

As above, but blackish markings slightly paler.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 23-24 mm..

Genitalia: uncus short and blunt, slightly hairy; valve long and narrow with a hairy costal flange along entire length; juxta spatulate, heavily chitinised, armed apically with minute teeth; aedeagus long and stout, terminating in a pointed plate; vesica armed with a series of parallel chitinous rods.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Nya Nya, Ituri Forest, Congo ex-Belge, III-1959, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

One Paratype ♂: Mambili Forest, Ouesso, ex-French Equatorial Africa, VI-1960, T.H.E. Jackson, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

SPHINGOMIMA MABIRA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 10,31)

Allied to S. virissa Prout, but differs in its smaller size and in its much darker colour; differs from S. cinereomarginata Holland in being larger, in the less falcate apex of the fw and in being more uniformly dark olive (R).

MALE

Antennae: shaft whitish, pectinations blackish and shorter than in S. virissa.

Head: vertex covered in long straw yellow (R) scales which project beyond the frons; some dark olive scales in centre; frons and palpi dark grey.

Thorax: dark olive above, light brownish olive (R) below.

Legs: femora and tibiae pale brown, somewhat rufous, tarsi darker.

Abdomen: blackish olive above, light brownish olive (R) below; anal tuft pale brown.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour dark olive with diffuse black irrorations; basal third, middle and areas of costa proximal and distal to preapical curve whitish pink speckled with dark scales; apical area, terminal area and distal third of wing at tornus speckled with pale grey and pale brown.

Hindwing: ground colour dark olive faintly irrorated with black; costal area paler; a small whitish spot at end of cell; a blackish line from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ from base to inner margin at $\frac{2}{3}$ from base; area distal to blackish line grey, speckled with black and pale brown scales.

Underside

Forewing: ground colour brownish olive (R) lightly speckled with black scales; costal area paler from base to preapical curve; costa itself speckled with pink along its entire length; a small whitish spot at end of cell and a diffuse dark fascia from preapical costal curve to cubitus; a straight dark line from inner margin at $\frac{3}{4}$ from base to vein 7, where it bends sharply towards base before reaching costa; a prominent dark spot at costa where dark line ends; a more or less distinct pale grey submarginal spot in cellule 5 and sometimes a more diffuse one in cellule 6.

Hindwing: ground colour uniform brownish olive lightly speckled with black scales; white cell spot as above; dark line as above, but broader and more distinct, edged distally with grey scales.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 18 mm..

Genitalia: uncus short, broad and blunt; valve elongated, apically rounded; aedeagus short and stout, cornuti absent.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda, X-1962, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 4, same data as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

SPHINGOMIMA MANYARA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 11,32)

Allied to S. virissa Prout, but smaller and lacking prominent white cell spot in hw.

MALE

Antennae: shaft dirty white, pectinations pinkish buff (R).

Head: vertex dirty white, frons and palpi cinnamon (R).

Thorax and abdomen: pinkish buff (R) above, cinnamon below.

Legs: pinkish buff above and below.

Upperside

Basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of both wings cinnamon buff (R), irrorated with blackish; distal third pinkish buff speckled with a few blackish scales; a minute hyaline dot surrounded by black scales at end of fw cell; a diffuse dark line from costa of fw, near origin of vein 7 to inner margin of hw at $\frac{2}{3}$ from base, edged proximally with pale scales from costa to vein 2 of fw, becoming more distinct and without pale proximal edge from vein 2 of fw to inner margin of hw; the dark line separates the darker basal $\frac{2}{3}$ from the paler terminal areas.

Underside

Uniformly cinnamon buff (R) speckled with black; dark line as above, but generally better defined; hyaline dot at end of fw cell less thickly surrounded by black scales.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 17 mm..

Genitalia: uncus longer, narrower and more pointed than in S. mabira Carcasson; valves narrower and more spatulate; aedeagus longer and more heavily chitinised.

FEMALE

Unkown.

Holotype ♂: Lake Manyara, Tanganyika, IV-1961, A. Morgan-Davies, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

THENOPA PSEUDONIGRARIA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 6,37)

Very closely allied to T. nigraria Swinhoe, but differs in having a larger, spatulate uncus, differently shaped valves and cornuti.

MALE

Antennae: shaft buffy brown (R), pectinations darker.

Head: vertex dark purplish brown (bone brown R), frons darker, palpi rufous.

Thorax: tegulae and patagia bone brown (R), dorsum buffy brown (R), pectus violaceous brown (army brown R).

Legs: snuff brown (R) speckled with black.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour bone brown (R) speckled with black; a dark brown line from middle of costa to origin of veins 3 and 4, broader at costa, continuing irregularly beyond a sharp indentation distad at cubitus, to middle of inner margin; a few whitish scales proximal to dark line at cubitus and at vein 1; a small black triangular spot at end of cell; a straight dark brown line from preapical costal curve to inner margin at $\frac{2}{3}$ from base, followed distally by an irregular dark brown suffusion which reaches termen in cellules 3 and 2 and again at tornus; a few whitish scales near veins, distal to straight line; two pale costal spots near origin of vein 7; some pale grey scales in cellules 4 and 5 and a few whitish scales at apex; termen regular with slight internervular indentations from apex to vein 3, strongly concave from vein 3 to tornus.

Hindwing: bone brown (R) with a few scattered black scales and very faint vinaceous irrorations; an irregular dark brown spot edged with whitish scales at origin of veins 3 and 4 and a similar, but larger such spot near inner margin, just over half way from base; termen irregular, strongly produced at veins 4 and 3 and strongly concave from vein 3 to tornus.

Underside

Ground colour light vinaceous brown (walnut brown R) striated with blackish; hw somewhat redder than fw; costa of fw irregularly mottled dark brown and buff; a prominent triangular cream coloured costal spot at origin of vein 7; apical area of fw darker reddish brown, without black striae; a large, prominent pale grey spot with diffuse margins in cellules 3 and 4 of fw; a regular series of small whitish spots on the veins from the origin of vein 7 to the middle of vein 2 of fw, continued on hw from costa to inner margin, just above tornus.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 12 mm..

Genitalia: uncus narrower than in T. nigraria Swinhoe and not spatulate; valves lanceolate with margins regular and entire, bluntly pointed apices; aedeagus short and stout, armed apically with numerous short spines.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda, X-1962, R.H. Carcasson to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

XENIMPIA OPALA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 9,51)

Closely allied to X. sillaria Swinhoe, but differs in having the grey basal area of fw much reduced.

MALE

Antennae: brownish grey.

Head: vertex pale buff, frons and palpi greyish brown.

Thorax: tegulae brownish grey, patagia and dorsum pale buff; pectus pale buff speckled with brown.

Legs: pale buff speckled with brown.

Abdomen: pale buff above and below.

Upperside

Forewing: anterior part, including costa from inner margin at 4 mm. from base to cubitus and thence to end of vein 4 greyish brown (hair brown R); remainder of wing pale buff (cream buff R); some pale buff scales at costa, particularly in distal half and a prominent pale buff costal spot 3 mm. from apex; three small pale submarginal lunules in cellules 4,5 and 6; a broad straight light cinnamon (sayal brown R) band from base of vein 4 to just beyond middle of inner margin; three indistinct light brown submarginal streaks in cellules 1b, 2 and 3.

Hindwing: uniformly pale tawny buff (clay color R), somewhat paler at costa; four faint, evenly curved darker bands through centre of wing, from costa to inner margin; the two inner bands parallel, the two outer bands thickening and diverging towards costa.

Underside

As above, but hw bands more diffuse and irregular, some dark speckling in discal and marginal areas of hw; pale speckling at costa of fw more pronounced.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 13 mm..

Genitalia: lightly and uniformly chitinised; uncus short, broad proximally, narrow distally, ending in a blunt point; valve pointed apically, broad at base, without median constriction; aedeagus armed apically with a long, narrow, heavily chitinised serrated flange; vesica armed with two unequal heavily chitinised crescent-shaped cornuti.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Opala, Lomami River, Prov. Orientale, Congo ex-Belge, III-1959, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

XENIMPIA LOILE sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 7,53)

Allied to X. angustata Prout, but fw more falcate, vein 2 of fw more produced at margin, vein 7 of hw less so.

MALE

Antennae and head: light buffish brown (wood brown R).

Thorax: tegulae, base of patagia, anterior part of dorsum buffy brown (R) speckled with dark scales; a pale buff transverse band across middle of patagia and dorsum; remainder of thorax above and below and legs buffy brown (R), speckled with dark scales.

Abdomen: buffy brown (R) speckled with dark scales above, darker below and laterally.

Upperside

Forewing: buffy brown (R) more or less irrorated with blackish scales; costa speckled with light buff, particularly near base; a diffuse, irregular, very pale buff triangular marking with apex near base of cellule 2 and base resting on inner margin; a diffuse blackish fascia from vein 2, across base of cellule 3, to cellule 4, gradually attenuated towards apex of wing; a similar fascia from tornus to cellule 2; cilia and terminal area of cellule 2 paler and more rufous (sayal brown R).

Hindwing: buffy brown, more uniformly and more densely speckled with blackish scales, particularly near termen; cilia sayal brown (R).

Underside

Similar to above, but triangle paler and adjoining black fascia more prominent, cilia of both wings paler, costa of both wings speckled with pale buff.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 17 mm..

Genitalia: uncus long and narrow, bilobed basally; apex and costa of valves lightly chitinised and irregular; a long narrow process projecting upwards from costa near base; ventral margin of valve armed with a brush of dense spines near apex and with fewer, longer spines towards base; aedeagus armed apically with an irregular, heavily chitinised serrated ridge; vesica armed with a double tubular structure, the tubes united basally and furnished with whorls of regular teeth apically.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Loile River, Ikela, Equateur, Congo ex-Belge, IV-1959, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

XENIMPIA BURGESSI sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 8,49)

Allied to X. misoqina Carcasson, but differs in having a more indented margin and a deeper, more brownish ground colour.

MALE

Antennae, head body and legs: beige lightly speckled with black; a darker transverse band across base of patagia and anterior part of thorax.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour beige lightly speckled with dark scales; a narrow dark line from middle of costa to inner margin at $\frac{1}{4}$ from base; an irregular dark line from origin of vein 5 to middle of inner margin, the area enclosed by these two lines more heavily irrorated with dark scales and suffused with buff; an irregular faint dark line from origin of vein 3 to inner margin at $\frac{2}{3}$ from base; a diffuse, irregular dark submarginal line from apex to inner margin near tornus; apical area more heavily suffused with dark scales.

Hindwing: uniform beige, lightly sprinkled with dark scales.

Underside

Similar to above, but paler; a warm buff spot enclosed by a blackish line from base of veins 2 and 3 of fw to middle of inner margin; a faint buff spot at end of hw cell continued by a faint irregular dark line which almost reaches inner margin.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 16 mm..

Genitalia: uncus laterally compressed, sickle shaped and basally constricted; falces almost as long as uncus; valve broad and short with very blunt, lightly chitinised apex; aedeagus slender, terminating in one short and two long pointed processes.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Kinikizi County, Kigezi district, S-W Uganda, XII-1952, J.A. Burgess, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

MIANTOCHORA GRISEATA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 15,16,36,52)

Allied to M. fletcheri Herbulot, but differs in being greyer and in lacking the dark dots on the veins at the postmedial band of fw.

MALE

Antennae, head, body and legs: olive grey (citrine-drab R).

Upperside

Forewing: citrine-drab (R) lightly speckled with darker grey; a dark transverse streak closes discoidal cell; postmedial band paler than ground colour, narrow and very regular, slightly convex; post-discal area irregularly mottled with pale grey, particularly from tornus to vein 5 where pale colour reaches margin; apex somewhat obtuse, termen produced at end of vein 4, no internervular indentations; cilia uniformly grey-brown.

Hindwing: postmedial band paler and broader than in fw, very straight from apex to just above tornus; area distal to postmedial

citrine-drab (R), proximal area paler; end of vein 3 projecting and giving wing a quadrate shape; slight internervular indentations; cilia uniformly grey brown.

Underside

Ground colour grey, paler than above, irrorated with dark grey, particularly near base; dark grey streaks at end of cell in both wings; postmedial line replaced by a complete series of regular dark grey nervular spots in both wings; a very faint, irregular subterminal fascia in both wings.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 21-22 mm..

Genitalia: uncus short, smooth and blunt; valves unequal, the right valve being longer than the left; valve long and narrow; apical lobe densely spinose, costa armed with long, delicate spines; aedeagus long, armed apically with numerous minute chitinous tubercles.

FEMALE

Fw apex more acute, hw more rounded; ground colour above paler; postmedial band faint; streaks at end of cell absent; faint antemedial and medial fasciae above; sometimes a diffuse but prominent dark spot in distal part of cellule 5 of fw above and one above origin of veins 5 and 6; below paler, postmedial as in male, medial faintly indicated, a prominent dark grey streak from base of cellule 2 to inner margin; some dark submarginal mottling in cellules 6 and 7 above and below.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 26-29 mm..

Genitalia: ovopositor lobes very elongated; signum small, pear shaped.

Holotype ♂: Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda, X-1962, R.H. Carcasson.

Allotype ♀: Kiganjo, Mt. Kenya, Kenya, VII-1960, M. Moore.

♂ Paratypes: 3, same data as Holotype.

One ♀ Paratype: Bwamba, Toro, Uganda, V-1958, R.H. Carcasson.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

MESOTHISA SUBSTIGMATA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 20,21,40,41)

Allied to M. gracilinea Warren, but differs in the subterminal line of the hw being placed nearer the base, in the ground colour above being darker and brighter and in the much brighter and more variegated underside.

MALE

Antennae: shaft pinkish buff (R) at base, speckled with dark brown distally; pectinations pinkish buff, but darker than shaft.

Head: vertex and frons pale pinkish buff, palpi darker (clay color R).

Thorax: pale pinkish buff above, with two dark brown spots near posterior end of dorsum; orange buff (clay color R) speckled with dark brown below.

Legs: femora clay color (R) speckled with dark brown, tibiae and tarsi somewhat darker.

Abdomen: pale pinkish buff above with two dark brown dorsal spots near base; below, clay color, speckled with brown.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour pinkish buff (R) sparsely and irregularly speckled with dark brown scales; five evenly spaced, irregular dark brown spots at costa, the first, third and fourth from base coinciding with the beginning of the antemedial, postmedial and subterminal lines;

dark antemedial line narrow and irregular, strongly convex distad in cell and in cellule lb, reaching inner margin at $\frac{1}{3}$ from base; subterminal line as above, but more or less parallel with termen, except at vein 7, where it is sharply elbowed distad; postmedial line very faint, parallel with subterminal from costa to vein 3, thence converging towards subterminal and not reaching inner margin; two diffuse and very faint transverse fasciae between subterminal and antemedial from cubitus to inner margin; a prominent dark brown spot at end of cell; a larger submarginal dark spot at vein 4 and a small one at vein 3; apex of wing very acute, end of vein 4 strongly produced; cilia entirely brown at ends of veins, proximally white between ends of veins.

Hindwing: ground colour as above, paler near costa; subterminal line of fw continued straight across hw, reaching inner margin just above tornus; a dark spot surrounded by a rounded pale area at end of cell; the dark fasciae of fw continued across hw, but only clearly discernible near inner margin; a few dark brown scales, forming small irregular spots at veins 3 and 4; cilia as in fw, vein 4 strongly produced, forming a short tail.

Underside

Ground colour bright orange buff (clay color R) densely irrorated with brown scales; markings as above, but much more clearly defined; spots at end of cell in both wings nearly black and surrounded by prominent whitish areas; postmedial edged distally with pinkish scale in both wings; two diffuse, pinkish subterminal spots in cellules 2 and 3 of fw; a diffuse, very irregular pale submarginal band edged proximally with darker scales in hw.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 20 mm..

Genitalia: uncus short and stout, pointed, covered ventrally with minute tubercles; valve with inward projecting subapical process armed with dense short spines; aedeagus short, pointed apically; vesica armed with two series of heavily chitinised spines and a single larger spine.

FEMALE

Antennal pectinations very short; rather larger than male, more densely irrorated with brown scales above and below and therefore darker; diffuse medial fasciae more prominent in both wings above and below.

Measurements: fw, base to apex 23 mm..

Genitalia: signum absent; ductus bursae wide, strongly chitinised and striated.

Holotype ♂: Mpanga Forest, Mpigi, Uganda, XII-1959, T.H.E. Jackson.

Allotype ♀: Bwamba Forest, Toro, Uganda, V-1958, R.H. Carcasson.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History)

♂ Paratypes: 2, same data as Allotype

- " 1, Katera, Sango Bay, Masaka, Uganda, X-1960 R.H.Carcasson.
- " 2, Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda, X-1962, R.H. Carcasson
- " 1, 20 miles west of Kampala, Uganda, V-1962, E.C.G. Pinhey
- " 1, Opala, Lomami River, Congo ex-Belge, III-1959,
R.H. Carcasson.

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

MESOTHISA PULVERATA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 22,23,43)

Allied to M. substigmata Carcasson, and to M. gracilinea Warren, but differs in the subterminal line being strongly crenulated in both wings.

MALE

Antennae: shaft and pectinations very pale buffish yellow, almost white (tilleul-buff R).

Head: vertex and frons ivory yellow, palpi cinnamon buff (R).

Thorax: tilleul-buff (R), speckled and spotted with brown above; orange buff (clay color R) below, more or less speckled with brown.

Legs: cinnamon buff (R) speckled with brown.

Abdomen: tilleul-buff (R) above, speckled and spotted with brown, orange buff (clay color R) below, more or less speckled with brown; anal tuft brown.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour tilleul-buff (R), sparsely speckled with brown scales and more or less mottled with vinaceous-buff (R); three irregular brown costal spots at extremity of antemedial, postmedial and subterminal lines; antemedial line faint, irregular and incomplete, showing mainly near vein 1, cubitus and radius, followed distally by a very indistinct vinaceous-buff (R) transverse fascia; postmedial line almost obsolete and vaguely indicated in some specimens by a diffuse, very pale fascia; subterminal line narrow but well defined, strongly indented towards margin at veins, emphasized by a dark dot at each vein; a small, but distinct dark dot at end of cell and a series of small brown spots near termen at veins 1,2,3 and 4, the largest at 4; cilia mainly pale brown, mixed with white in internervular spaces; apex acute, end of vein 4 produced into a sharp point.

Hindwing: ground colour as above, outer marginal area darker; antemedial and postmedial fasciae more distinct than in fw; dark spot at end of cell distinct, but smaller than in fw, almost absent in some specimens; subterminal line as in fw, but more distinct, less strongly indented at veins; traces of brown spots at veins, near margin; cilia darker than in fw; margin produced into sharp points at veins 5 and 6, into a short tail at vein 4 and straight from vein 4 to tornus.

Underside

Ground colour ivory yellow (R), heavily mottled and suffused with orange brown (orange cinnamon R) in fw and with purple brown (army brown R) in hw; dark spots at end of cell in both wings surrounded by prominent white areas; postmedial line well defined in fw, meeting subterminal at inner margin, edged distally with prominent silvery white internervular lunules; subterminal line of hw edged distally with pale pinkish brown; a similar, though somewhat more diffuse dark line parallel and distal to subterminal, also edged distally with pinkish brown.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 22 mm..

Genitalia: very similar to M. substigmata Carcasson, but subapical spinose process of valve smaller; aedeagus stouter; vesica armed with a series of spines arranged as in a brush; single large spine absent.

FEMALE

Similar to male but larger, antennae not pectinated, underside paler, less distinctly marked; abdomen missing in ♀ Allotype.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 24 mm..

Holotype ♂: Kayonza, Kigezi district, S.W. Uganda, V-VI-1957, T.H.E. Jackson.

Allotype ♀: 20 miles west of Kampala, Uganda, V-1952, E.C.G. Pinhey.

♂ Paratypes: 2, same data as Holotype.

" : 1, Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda, X-1962, R.H. Carcasson.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History)

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

MESOTHISA CINNAMONEA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 19,42)

MALE

Antennae: shaft dirty white, speckled with very pale brown; pectinations pale brown.

Head: vertex dirty white, frons vinaceous buff (R), speckled with brown; palpi pale greyish brown.

Thorax: pale pinkish white (tilleul-buff R) speckled with brown above, cinnamon (R) below.

Legs: cinnamon, speckled with dark scales.

Abdomen: pale brown speckled with dark brown above; four large, prominent dark dorsal spots; pale cinnamon below, speckled with brown.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour light vinaceous cinnamon (fawn color R), heavily speckled with grey at costa and apex, lightly elsewhere; costa suffused with grey and white from base to antemedial band; antemedial broad, evenly arched, diffuse at edges, mainly black distally, grey and white proximally; a prominent black dot at end of cell; subterminal line placed more proximally than in other species, consisting of a regular series of pale grey internervular triangles lightly speckled with black at margins, with apices pointing outwards and terminating in a black costal spot near apex of wing; apex acute, but termen more regular than in preceding species; end of vein 4 only slightly produced; cilia mostly grey mixed with white, darker at ends of veins.

Hindwing: ground colour fawn color (R), paler near costa, more heavily speckled than in fw; an irregular, diffuse, grey antemedial fascia; subterminal (? postmedial) very indistinct from costa to vein 5, more clearly defined, strongly crenulated, black proximally, grey and white distally, from vein 5 to inner margin; marginal area from tornus to vein 5 pale grey, speckled with dark scales; a short, narrow, irregular blackish line from tornus to vein 5, parallel and distal to subterminal; termen straight from apex to end of vein 4 which is slightly produced; slight internervular indentations from vein 4 to tornus; cilia fawn (R) from costa to vein 4, dark grey with whitish margins from vein 4 to tornus.

Underside

Ground colour as above, but somewhat brighter (cinnamon R), more densely speckled with black scales; markings as above, but antemedial more irregular, entirely blackish grey in both wings; subterminal (? postmedial) as above and equally distinct from costa to inner margin of hw, but less distinct in fw; apex of fw blackish, two blackish submarginal dots in cellule 4 of fw, forming part of a vague, narrow irregular submarginal grey line reaching vein 1; submarginal line of hw more indistinct than above, reaching apex of wing in some specimens and incorporating three black dots at veins 2,3 and 4; a prominent black spot at end of cell.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 22 mm..

Genitalia: uncus short, smooth, with rounded apex; valve trilobed, the median lobe (apex) rounded and membranous; upper and lower lobes heavily chitinised, falcate and armed with minute teeth; aedeagus long and slender, armed apically with a single series of long parallel spines.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 3, same data as Holotype.

" : 2, Kayonza, Kigezi district, S.W. Uganda, V-VI-1957, T.H.E. Jackson. Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

GEOLYCES SYLVANA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs.18,54)

MALE

Antennae, head and thoracic collar: snuff brown (R); remainder of thorax and abdomen: cinnamon (R) above, paler below.

Legs: cinnamon, speckled with brown.

Upperside

Forewing: cinnamon (R) speckled with black scales and mottled with greyish, particularly near costa, in subapical area and in area distal to discoidal cell; costa brown near base and heavily irrorated with dark brown elsewhere; indistinct, irregular antemedial and medial fasciae, the latter culminating in a diffuse brick-red square spot at end of cell; a more or less complete postmedial series of black dots from base of vein 7, sometimes to vein 1; two white submarginal lunules edged distally with dark grey in cellules 7 and 8, near apex; apical area distal to white lunules and cellules 2,3 and 4 brighter cinnamon than elsewhere; termen strongly convex at end of vein 6.

Hindwing: ground colour as in fw, more greyish near costa, mottled with pale ochreous near inner margin; postdiscal and marginal areas darker; postmedial series of black nervular dots complete and more conspicuous than in fw, edged distally with white scales; inner margin speckled with black; termen indented between veins, vein 3 prolonged into a short tail.

Underside

Forewing: paler than above, but similarly marked; brick red spot at end of cell very conspicuous; marginal portion of cellules 7 and 8 (outside white lunules) bright brick red, mottled proximally with blackish; distal $\frac{2}{3}$ of cellule 6 light brick mottled with ochre, conspicuously blackish proximally.

Hindwing: cinnamon (R) irrorated with black and mottled with bright brick red; an irregular, large, conspicuous pale ochreous area near inner margin.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 20-21 mm..

Genitalia: uncus very short, blunt and hairy; valve long, narrow and bilobed; upper lobe apically rounded and armed with numerous long slender spines; lower lobe narrow, pointed and terminating in a cluster of short teeth; a sharp pointed hook projecting inwards from centre of valve (harpe); aedeagus short, terminating in two long sinuous chitinised spines.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 6, same data as Holotype.

" : 1, Malaba Forest, Kakamega, Kenya, VI- 1957, C.R. Howard.

" : 1, Opala, Lomami River, Prov. Orientale, Congo ex-Belge, III-1959, R.H. Carcasson.

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

HYPOSIDRA NEGLECTA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 17,44)

Closely allied to H. smithi Warren, but differs in having no black markings and a less indented margin.

MALE

Antennae: shaft pale buffy brown (R), pectinations darker.

Head: vertex and upper part of frons pale buffy brown, lower part of frons and palpi darker brown.

Thorax, legs and abdomen: pale buffy brown (R).

Upperside

Pale buffy brown (R), irrorated and mottled with darker brown; costa of fw pale ochreous; a diffuse dark subapical spot at costa of fw; traces of an indistinct dark postmedial line from costa to base of vein 5.

Underside

As above, but paler; dark markings reduced or absent.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 16-19 mm..

Genitalia: uncus short, very broad at base, tapering to a fine point; valve long, very narrow distally; a stout harpe near base of valve, armed with several strong, long, slightly curved spines; aedeagus short, almost membranous, with a small chitinous apical plate.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 7, same data as Holotype.

" : 3, Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda, X-1962, R.H. Carcasson.

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

DASYMACARIA PLEBEIA sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 24,25,39,46)

MALE

Antennae: shaft light brownish buff, speckled with darker scales; pectinations darker and somewhat shorter than in D. ansorgei Warren.

Head, body and legs: light brownish buff more or less speckled with darker hairs and scales.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour light brownish buff, speckled with darker scales; costa darker at base and irregularly spotted with light brown throughout its length; an indistinct narrow medial band from costa

to just below cubitus; dark postmedial line narrow and distinct, strongly curved distad from costa to vein 3, slightly curved proximad from vein 3 to inner margin; marginal areas distal to postmedial more heavily irrorated with brown; a small reddish brown apical dot; two small blackish subterminal dots, one in cellule 4 and one in 5. termen narrowly blackish from vein 7 to vein 4; apex falcate, termen concave from apex to vein 4.

Hindwing: ground colour light brownish buff, uniformly speckled with darker scales; a small indistinct dark dot at end of cell; postmedial line narrow and somewhat indistinct, parallel to termen; end of vein 3 slightly prolonged.

Underside

As above, but more heavily and more uniformly speckled; dark spots less prominent; an indistinct and incomplete dark antemedial band in both wings; both curves of postmedial line in fw bisected by a straight diagonal line; postmedial line of hw double and enclosing an irregular oval area in cellules 4 and 5.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 17 mm..

Genitalia: distal portion of uncus laterally compressed, terminating in a hook; valve rounded apically and spinose; harpe terminating in a sharp, stout, inwardly directed spine; aedeagus short and stout.

FEMALE

Antennae: not pectinated.

Very much larger than ♂; marginal indentations more pronounced, dark markings more prominent; basal area of fw above darker, enclosed by a distinct antemedial line; medial line of fw above more diffuse than in ♂.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 25 mm..

Genitalia: signum small and irregular, without teeth or spines; ovipositor lobes very long and slender.

Holotype ♂: 20 miles west of Kampala, Uganda, III-1952, E.C.G. Pinhey.

Allotype ♀: Bena Dibebe, Sankuru, Kasai, Congo ex-Belge, IV-1959, R.H. Carcasson; Allotype and Holotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

SEMIOTHISA FITZGERALDI sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 12,50)

MALE

Antennae: black, speckled with white.

Head: vertex and frons white speckled with black; palpi white below, then speckled with black; apices black.

Thorax: tegulae blackish; patagia and dorsum greyish white; below white.

Legs: white, speckled with black; anterior coxae prominently black.

Abdomen: greyish white speckled with black above, white below.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour greyish white, more or less irrorated with grey and blackish grey; costa black from base to antemedial with some white striations, white with black striations from antemedial to medial, black at medial, white, striated with black from medial to postmedial with a triangular black mark just before postmedial, black at postmedial, white striated with black at apex; antemedial line narrow, blackish and somewhat indistinct; medial broader and more distinct, strongly elbowed distad in cell; postmedial very broad, dark

grey, somewhat angled near apex, then straight to tornus; a blackish grey marginal area from vein 4 to vein 7, merging with postmedial; a white apical spot, striated with black, at costa; cilia irregularly chequered, black and white.

Hindwing: ground colour as above; antemedial broader, but paler than in fw; medial absent; postmedial very broad and irregular, dark grey, invading outer margin from apex to vein 4 and from vein 2 to tornus; cilia irregularly chequered, black and white.

Underside

As above, but ground colour whiter and dark markings darker, particularly in hw where antemedial and postmedial are black and medial is indicated by a black streak near costa.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 16-17 mm..

Genitalia: uncus with two long, strongly chitinised terminal spines; gnathos with a stout terminal point curling upwards; valve long with a deep ventral emargination; aedeagus slender and moderately long; vesica armed with two slender, strongly chitinised serrated processes.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, XI-1963, D. Vesey-FitzGerald, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 3, same locality as Holotype, one collected by D. Vesey-FitzGerald, two by E.S. Brown, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

GEODENA PRINGLEI sp. nov. (Ennominae) (Figs. 26,27,55,56)

MALE

Antennae: black, pectinations long and slender, widely spaced.

Head: vertex and frons light orange yellow (R); palpi light orange yellow tipped with black.

Thorax: light buff yellow (maize yellow R).

Legs: femora maize yellow (R), fore and mid tibiae and tarsi pale olive brown, hind tibiae and tarsi maize yellow.

Abdomen: maize yellow (R).

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour maize yellow (R); basal $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of costa narrowly black; a short black diagonal bar at end of cell.

Hindwing: ground colour maize yellow (R); a black oval spot at end of cell.

Underside

Similar to upperside.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 15-17 mm..

Genitalia: uncus spoon shaped; gnathos strongly chitinised apically terminating in 4-5 stout spines; valve furnished with a very long slender harpe terminating in a hook; aedeagus terminating in two long, slender spines; vesica armed with numerous spines.

FEMALE

Similar to male, but larger and brighter yellow.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 16-19 mm..

Genitalia: bursa small and without signum; ductus bursae long, stout, well chitinised and spirally fluted.

Holotype ♂: Amani, E. Usambara, Tanganyika, III-1962, G. Pringle.
Allotype ♀: Amani, E. Usambara, Tanganyika, II-1962, G. Pringle.
Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).
Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality and collector as above, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

NEOPITTHEA genus novum (Geometridae, Ennominae)

MALE

Proboscis well developed; palpi long and slender, pointing upwards, fringed below at base with long hairs; frons flat, without tuft; eyes protruberant; antennae with two series of long ciliated pectinations. Fore tibia with a pointed process slightly longer than tibia; terminal spurs of mid tibia short, stout and sharply pointed; hind tibia not dilated and without hair pencil; median and terminal spurs short, stout and sharply pointed. Forewing triangular and elongated, costa very slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly curved; R1 free, arising just before end of cell, R2 anastomosed with R3, forming an areole; R3 arising from end of cell; R3, R4 and R5 on a common stalk; M1 arising from upper angle of DC, contiguously to R3, M2 from just above lower angle of DC. Hindwing regular and evenly curved, without internervular indentations; SC anastomosing with upper median from base to $\frac{1}{2}$ of length of discoidal cell; RS and M1 on a short common stalk from upper angle of DC; M2 indicated by a slight non-tubular thickening of the membrane.

Genitalia: tegumen with a median suture, uncus deeply bilobed, valve bilobed, gnathos absent.

FEMALE

Unknown.

It is difficult to assess the exact position of this genus without knowledge of the female, but at present it would appear to be related to the genera Ereunetea, Geodena, Pitthea and Amnemopsyche from which it differs however, in the fusion of SC with the upper median of the hw and in the structure of the genitalia. It differs from the members of the tribe Diptychini in the structure of the antennae and of the genitalia.

Type species: Neopitthea pringlei sp. nov.

NEOPITTHEA PRINGLEI sp. nov. (Figs.29,38,45)

MALE

Antennae: black, with long ciliated pectinations tapering towards apex. Head: vertex and frons orange; proximal segments of palpi orange, terminal segments black.

Thorax: deep chrome (R) above and below; a large black spot at base of each coxa and of each fw and above hind coxa.

Legs: coxae deep chrome (R), black laterally; femora yellowish internally; tibiae and tarsi blackish.

Abdomen: deep chrome (R), each segment bearing a large black dorsal spot and two smaller black lateral spots.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour deep chrome (R), costa black; a broad black bar from costa to tornus, wider at both extremities, partly obsolete in some specimens and thus reduced to a black bar from costa to cubitus

and to a black tornal spot; apex black from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ from base to vein 6; a large triangular black terminal spot from vein 2 to vein 4; termen between black apical and terminal spots narrowly black.

Hindwing: ground colour deep chrome (R); a black apical spot from costa to vein 7; a black terminal spot in cellule 3, sometimes obsolete; a larger triangular black terminal spot in 1c.

Underside

Identical to upperside.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 19-22 mm..

Genitalia: uncus forked into two long, slender, slightly spatulate processes; lower lobe of valve small and rounded; upper lobe arising from base of costa, very narrow and sinuous, terminally lobed and pointed, reaching apices of uncus; aedeagus slender and of moderate length, vesica unarmed.

Holotype ♂: Amani, E. Usambara, Tanganyika, VII-1961, G. Pringle, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 4, same locality and collector as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

RHODEMETRA SEVASTOPULOI sp. nov. (Geometridae, Larentiinae) (Figs.28,60,61)

Closely allied to and possibly a subspecies of R. satura Prout, from which it differs in having a narrower marginal band in fw and a white hw.

MALE

Antennae: shaft pinkish, pectinations straw coloured.

Head: vertex, frons and palpi pale yellow.

Thorax: pale yellow.

Legs: coxae pink, femora pinkish externally, pale yellow internally; tibiae and tarsi pale yellow.

Abdomen: creamy white.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour very pale yellow; costa broadly pink from base to middle; a broad, straight, well defined bright pink bar from apex to middle of inner margin; a broad, well defined, bright pink marginal band from apex to tornus; cilia uniformly pale yellow.

Hindwing: ground colour creamy white; a pale light brown distinct marginal band from apex to tornus; cilia creamy white.

Underside

Ground colour off-white in both wings; pink markings of upperside pale pinkish brown; marginal band of hw paler than above; a very pale brownish spot in centre of cellule 7 of hw.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 11-12 mm..

Genitalia: almost identical to R. satura Prout.

FEMALE

Antennae: pinkish, thread-like.

Upperside

Forewing: similar to male, but pink markings narrower; hw creamy white without brown marginal band.

Underside

Generally paler than male.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 10 mm..

Genitalia: signum large, diamond shaped, with median fold; ostium bursae surrounded by a rounded tuft of very fine hairs.

Holotype ♂: Mombasa, Kenya, X-1961, D.G. Sevastopulo.

Allotype ♀: same data as Holotype.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 4, same data as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

TUERTA ARGYROCHLORA sp. nov. (Agaristidae) (Figs. 30,59)

Closely allied to T. chrysochlora Walker and to T. liturata Aurivillius, but differs in the greater development of the silvery white markings of the fw and in the structure of the genitalia.

MALE

Antennae: black, without apical club.

Head: vertex, frons and palpi very dark purplish brown, almost black, lightly dusted with white; a white tuft at base of each antenna and above each eye, at base of vertex.

Thorax: very dark purplish brown above with a few scattered white hairs and scales, deep chrome (R) below.

Legs: femora deep chrome (R), tibiae and tarsi very pale brownish speckled with dark purplish brown.

Abdomen: orange yellow (capucine yellow R) above with a dark brown dorsal spot on each segment; anal tuft capucine yellow, below uniformly capucine yellow.

Upperside

Forewing: ground colour parrot green (R), costa paler; a large irregular white reniform spot at end of cell; two small white dots in cell, a small white dot at origin of vein 2 and a small white streak in cellule lb; basal portion of inner margin very dark purple brown; a large dark purple brown spot with darker edges and speckled with white in central part of cellule la and extending into lower half of lb; a very dark brown, almost black, irregularly curved line from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ from base to inner margin at $\frac{2}{3}$ from base; marginal area distal to dark line dark purplish brown; a faint, wavy, very dark purple brown submarginal band, edged distally with a few white scales, particularly near apex; cilia purple brown.

Hindwing: ground colour capucine yellow (R); a broad brownish black marginal border from apex to tornus, narrowing towards tornus; a faint blackish streak from tornus to middle of inner margin; cilia pale greyish brown; wing adorned with dense long hairs, particularly near inner margin.

Underside

Forewing: basal $\frac{2}{3}$ ochreous orange; apical and marginal $\frac{1}{2}$ ochreous brown becoming sepia brown towards edge of orange basal area and red brown towards costa and apex.

Hindwing: uniformly ochreous orange with some reddish scales near apex.

Measurements: fw, base to apex, 18-20 mm..

Genitalia: uncus narrow, hairy, somewhat spatulate and ending in a

sharp terminal hook; valve with strongly arched costa and rounded apex; a long, sharp, inwardly directed subapical spine from ventral margin; aedeagus slender, ending in an expanded bilobed knob densely covered by minute spines.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

♂ Paratypes: 6, same data as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

LOPHOSTETHUS NEGUS (Jordan), (Sphingidae, Ambulicinae)

Lophostethus demolini negus Jordan
Nov. zool. 33: 380, fig. 4, (1926)

This form was described by Dr. Karl Jordan from a single ♂ from Kambatta, S.W. Abyssinia. As no specimens of L. demolini Angas were known from Ethiopia, negus was treated as the Ethiopian subspecies of L. demolini by Jordan in the original description and by Hering in Seitz (1927). However, in recent years two males of L. demolini from Ethiopia have been received at the Coryndon Museum (Gojeb River, Gimma, IV-1961, S. Chojnacki and Wonji, Nazareth, Auash River, II-1962, M. Redaigzig), which, apart from being somewhat darker than specimens from eastern and southern Africa and thus approaching the west African race carteri Rothschild, appear reasonably typical.

At the same time two males of negus were also received (Rain forest, 8500 ft., Gara Mullata Mts., 50 km. west of Harar, Ethiopia, XII-1962, R. Hill). These two specimens are quite different from the true demolini, being much smaller, darker, with less elongated fw, less indented termen, with the discal spots of the fw differently shaped and pale yellow instead of white and with differently shaped antemedial and postmedial bands on both sides.

The very different appearance of the two insects, the fact that they occur within 100 km. of one another and the fact that demolini is an inhabitant of Acacia scrub, open woodland and savanna, not usually rising above 5000 ft., whereas negus occurs in montane rain forest at 8500 ft., strongly suggest that negus should be treated as a good species.

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- Fig. 2. *Pigiopsis ugandana* ♂
- Fig. 3. *Pigiopsis ugandana* ♀
- Fig. 4. *Zamarada opala* ♀
- Fig. 5. *Zamarada opala* ♂
- Fig. 6. *Thenopa pseudonigraria* ♂
- Fig. 7. *Xenimpia loile* ♂
- Fig. 8. *Xenimpia burgessi* ♂
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- Fig. 10. *Sphingomima mabira* ♂
- Fig. 11. *Sphingomima manyara* ♂
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- Fig. 51. *Xenimpia opala* ♂
- Fig. 52. *Miantochora griseata* ♂
- Fig. 53. *Xenimpia loile* ♂
- Fig. 54. *Geolyces sylvana* ♂

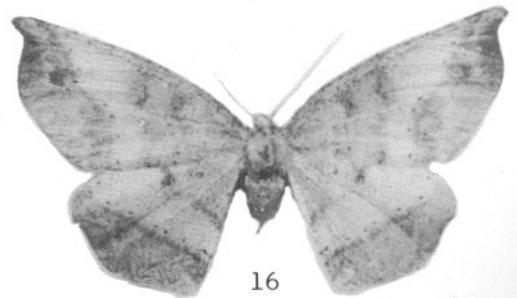
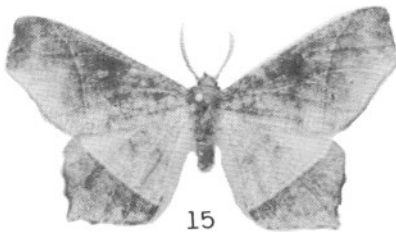
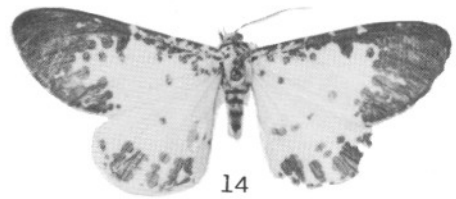
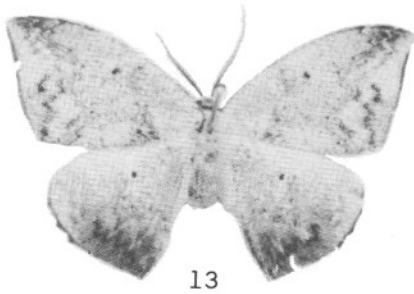
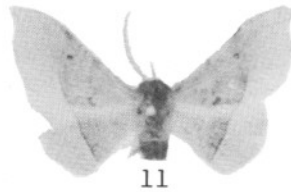
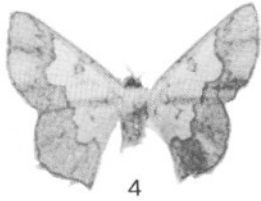
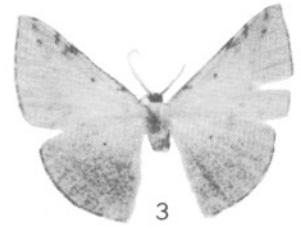
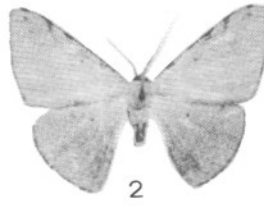
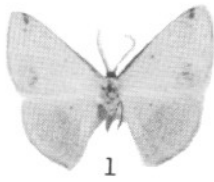
PLATE VII (Genitalia x 20)

- Fig. 55. *Geodena pringlei* ♂
- Fig. 56. *Geodena pringlei* ♀
- Fig. 57. *Zamarada opala* ♀
- Fig. 58. *Zamarada opala* ♂

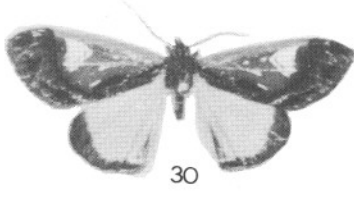
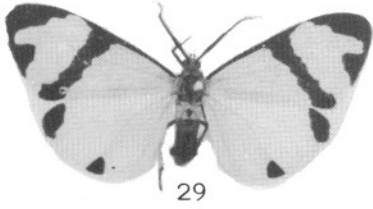
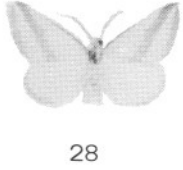
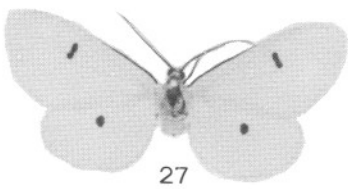
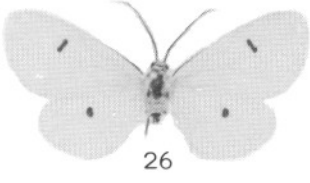
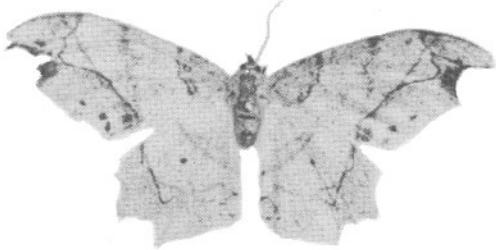
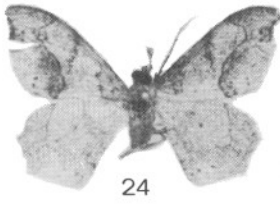
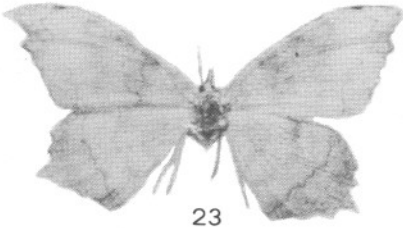
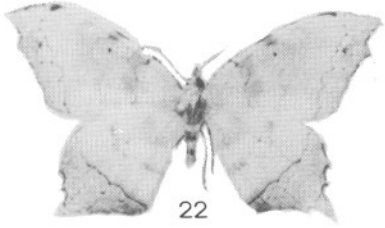
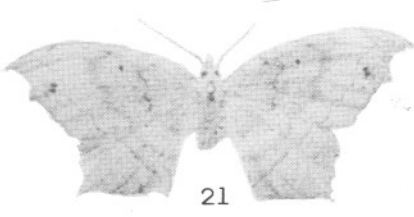
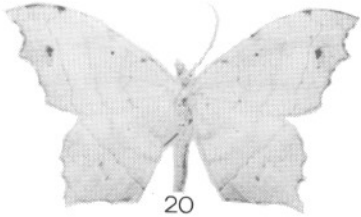
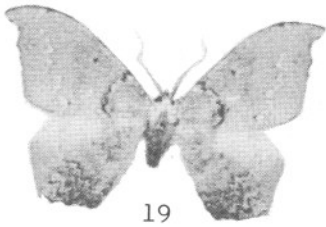
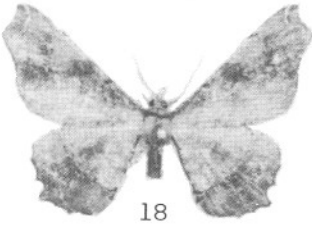
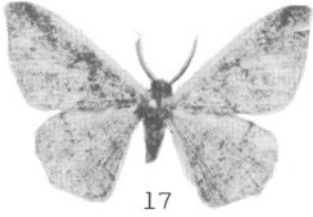
PLATE VIII (Genitalia x 26)

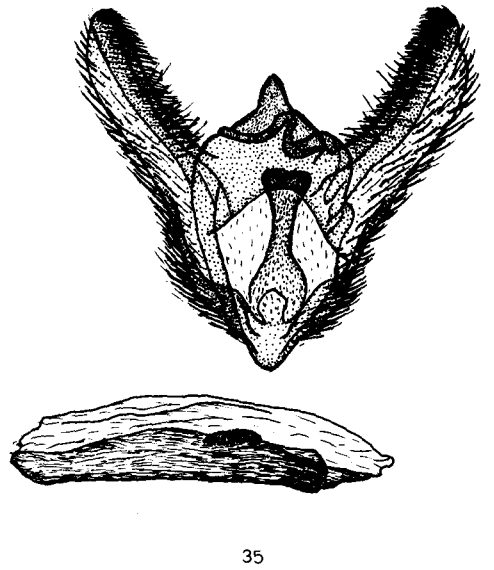
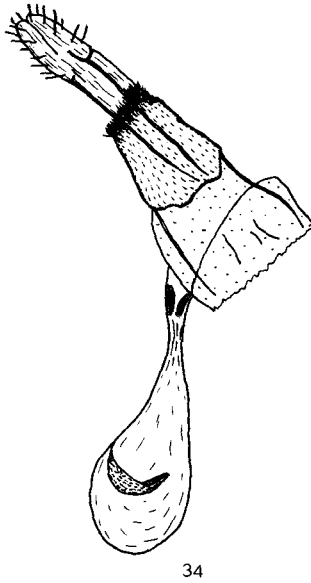
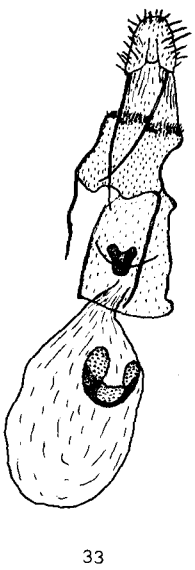
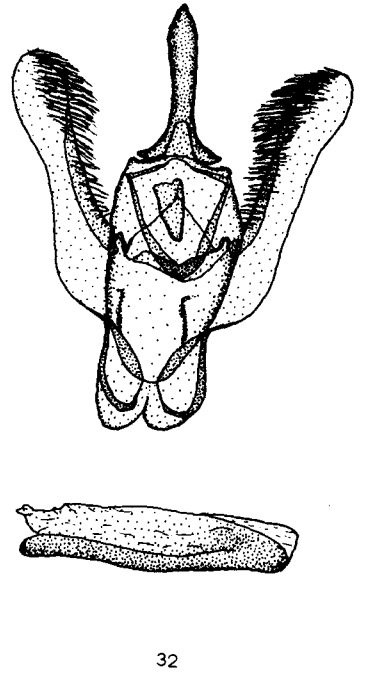
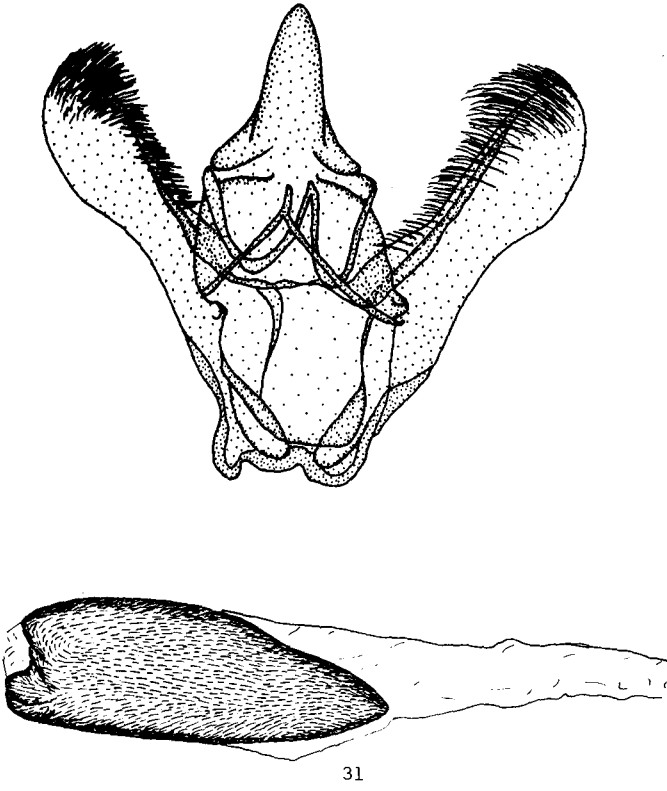
- Fig. 59. *Tuerta argyrochlora* ♂
- Fig. 60. *Rhodometra sevastopuloi* ♂
- Fig. 61. *Rhodometra sevastopuloi* ♀

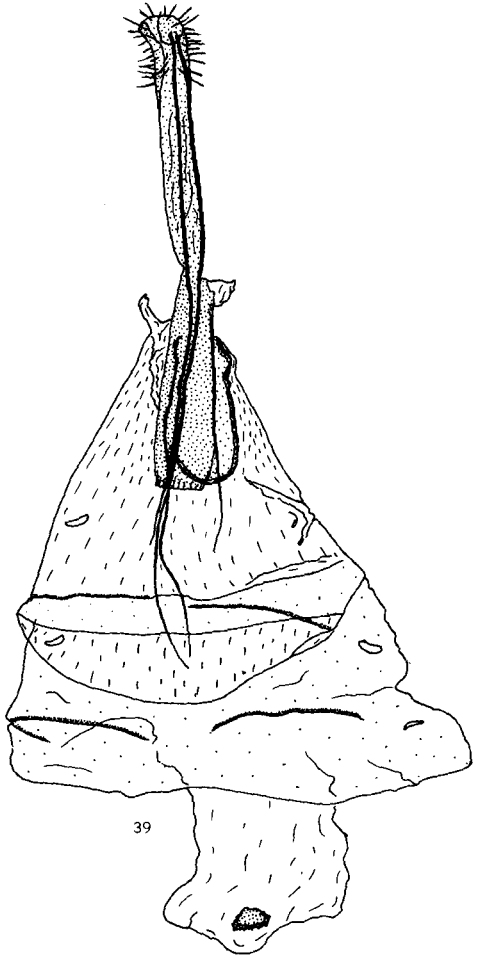
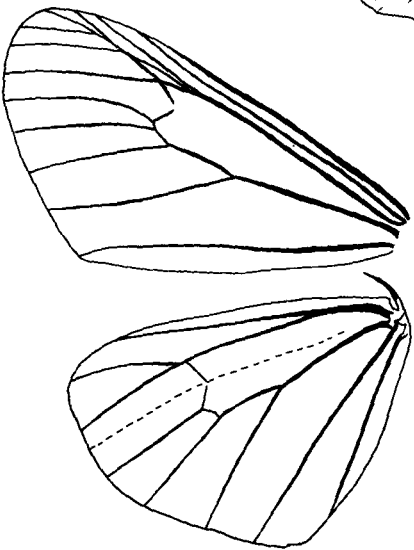
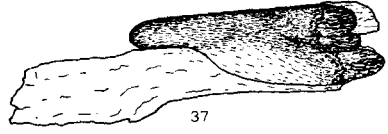
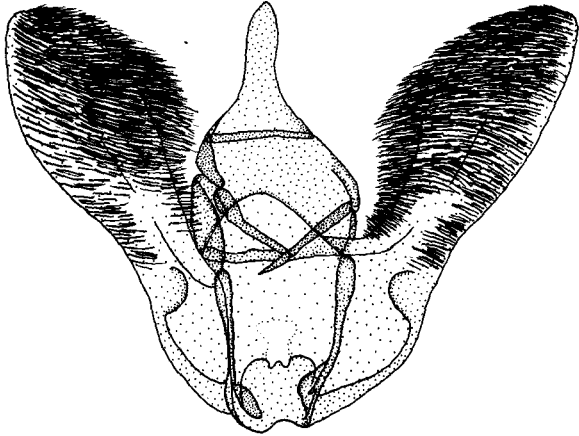
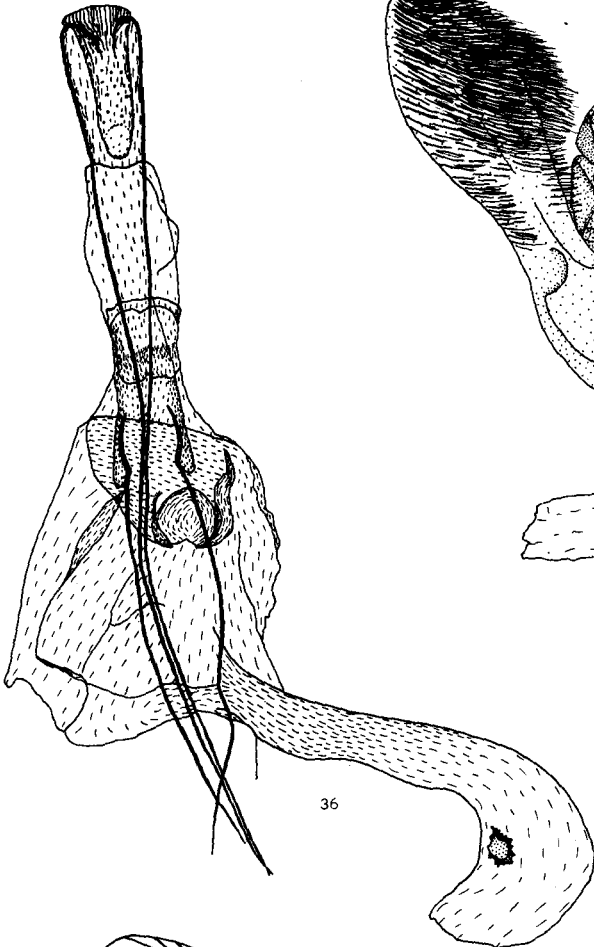
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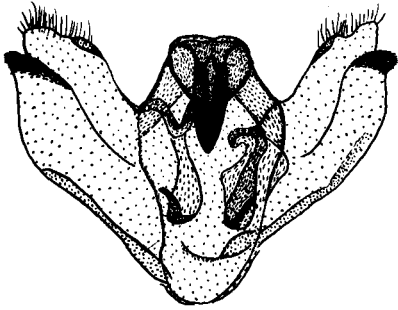


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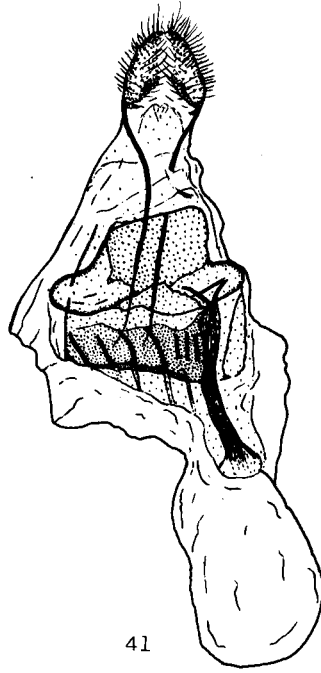




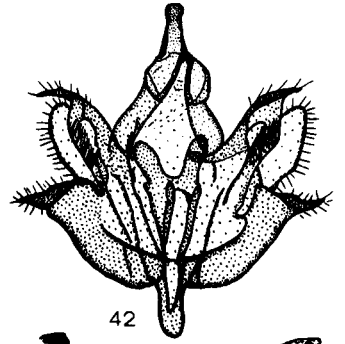




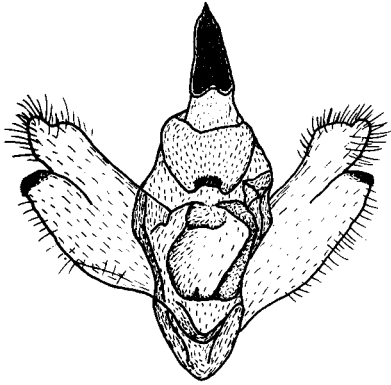
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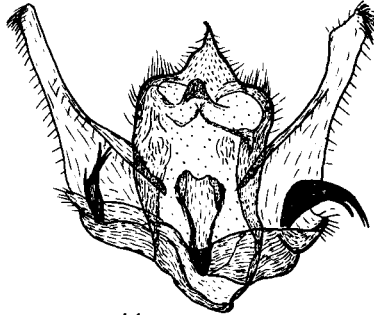
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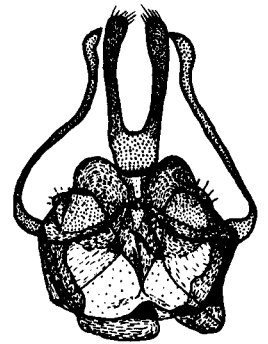
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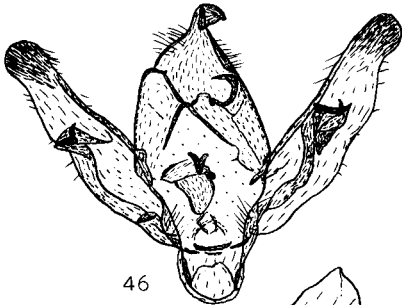
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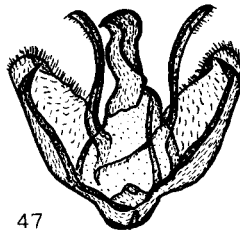
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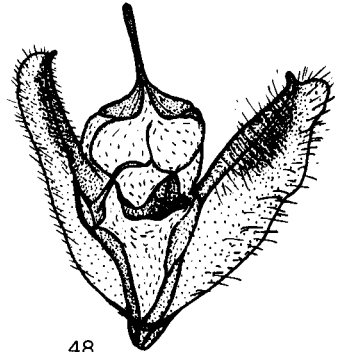
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46

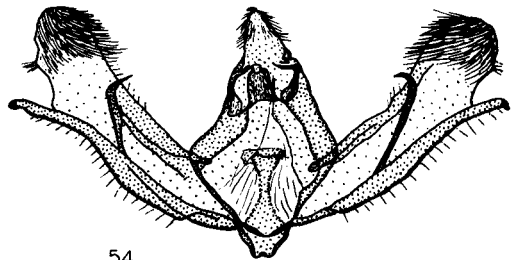
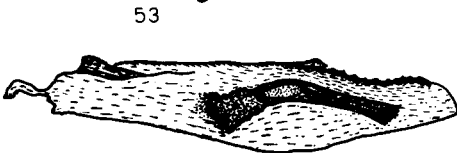
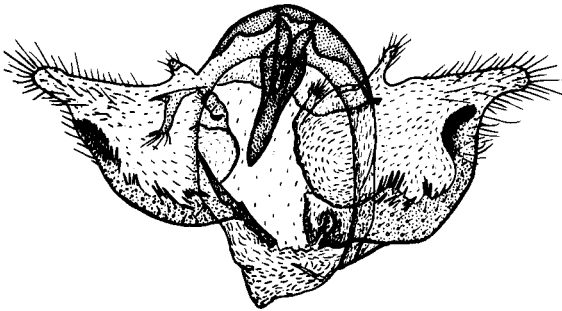
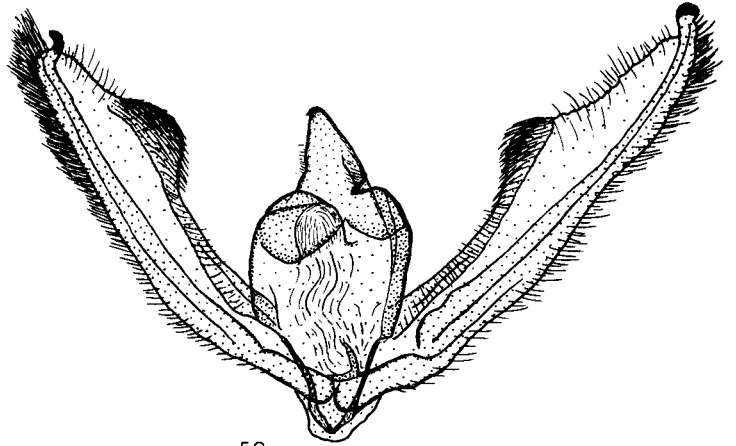
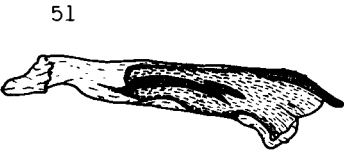
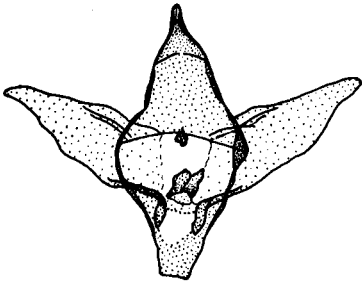
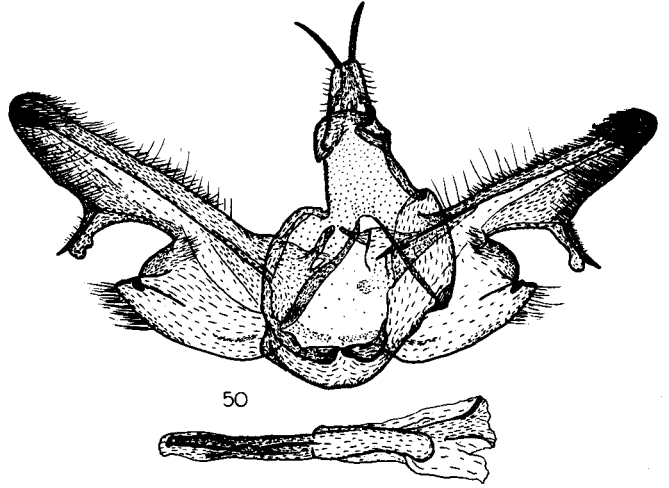
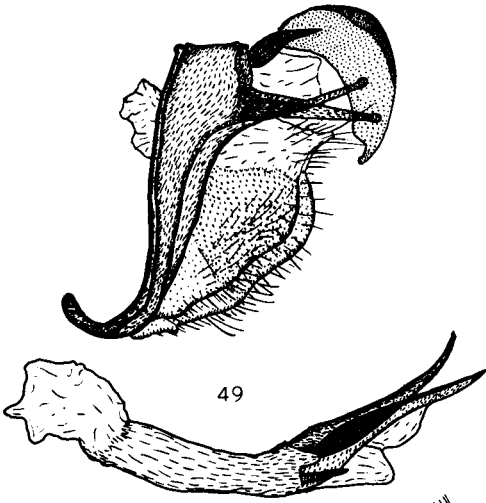


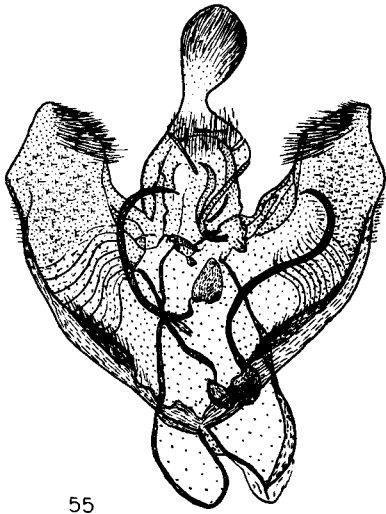
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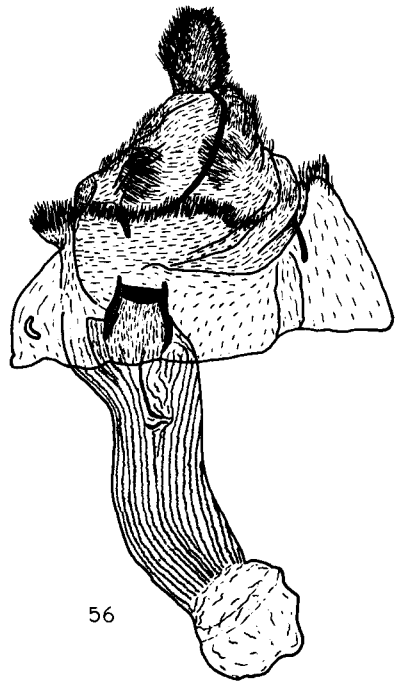
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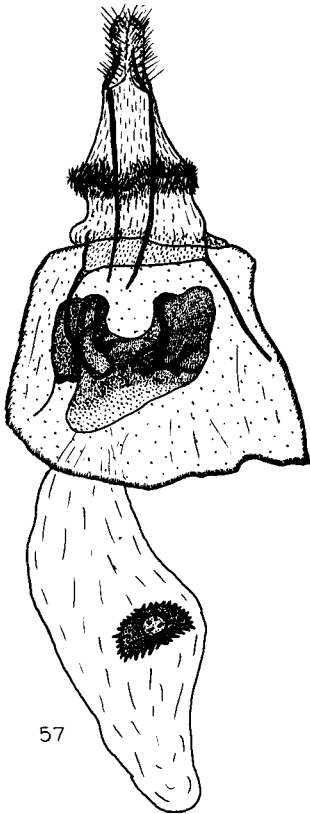




55



56



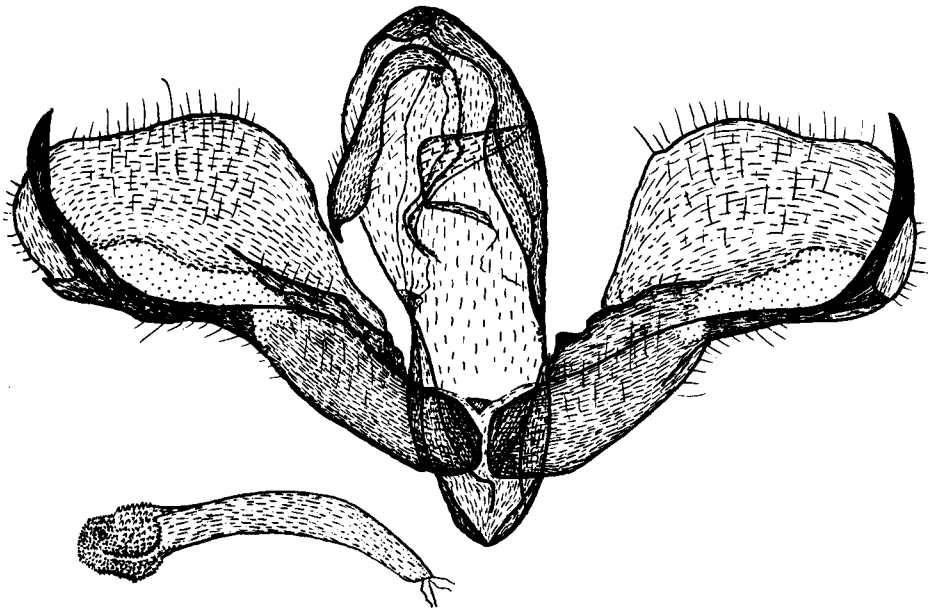
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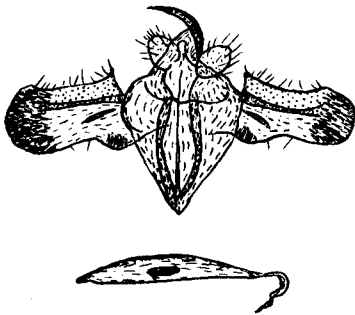
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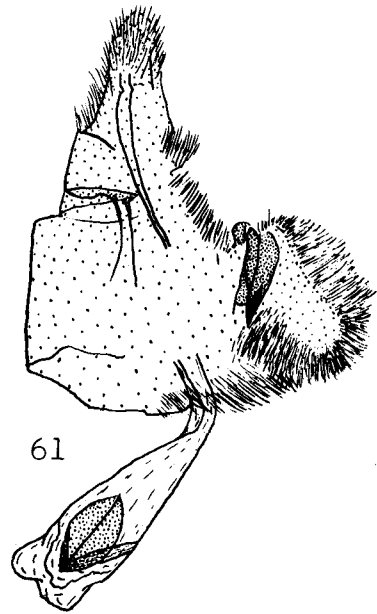
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PLATE VIII