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Tortricidae from the Tervuren Museum, 2: Olethreutini (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

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Abstract. Nine genera and 17 species are treated, one genus: *Taiteccopsis* gen. n. and 12 species: *Eccopsis dallastai* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *E. lukiana* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *E. bohatolae* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *Zellereccopsis nowaki* sp. n. (Cameroon), *Megalota insolenta* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *Sambara sciara* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *Taiteccopsis taitana* sp. n. (Kenya), *Phalarocarpa crocus* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *Lobesia talyana* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *L. oluducha* sp. n. (Nigeria), *L. scopifera* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *Crimnologa kirunguana* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo) are described as new. *Eucosma transmutata* Meyrick is transferred to the genus *Crimnologa* Meyrick.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Tortricidae, Olethreutini, new taxa, faunistics, Afrotropical.

INTRODUCTION

This paper constitutes the second part of the series devoted to Tortricidae in the collection of the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA). The consecutive parts shall be published in the SHILAP of Madrid and Polskie Pismo entomologiczne. This paper deals with Olethreutini.

Recently the progress on the systematics of Afrotropical Tortricidae can be observed thanks to the publications of Aarvik (2004 and subsequent papers), Aarvik & Karisch (2009), Karisch (2008), and Razowski & Trematerra (2008). Earlier a series of catalogues was started by Razowski & Krüger (2007) and Razowski & al. (2010).

Nevertheless, the Afrotropical fauna of Tortricidae is still insufficiently studied. Hence, any even small addition in this field is welcome.

The studied material was collected in Congo Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ruanda, Madagascar, and Kenya.

Abbreviations used:
GS - genitalia slide;
MHNP - Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris;
NHML - Natural History Museum London;
RMCA - Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren.

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SYSTEMATICS

Eccopsis wahlbergiana ZELLER, 1852

Eccopsis wahlbergiana ZELLER, 1851, Lepid. Microptera quae J.A. Wahlberg in Caffrorum Terra Collegit: 79. AARVIK 2004, Norv. J. Entomol.,51: 80 (distribution).

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Two specimens from Belgian Congo (Elisabethville, IV/V. 1951 and IX. 1949, Ch. Seydel); one specimeen from Madagascar (Tananarive, IV/V. 1934, Gea. Abadle).

REMARKS

E. wahlbergiana was described from South Africa (Natal, Durban). It is widely distributed throughout tropical Africa.

Eccopsis ochrana AARVIK, 2004

Eccopsis ochrana AARVIK, 2004, Norv. J. Entomol.,51: 83.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

One female from Belgian Congo (Elisabethville 4. II. 1938, Ch. Seydel).

REMARKS

This species was described from Eastern Tanzania. The examined specimen shows only one slight difference to the type, viz., a presence of a small blade of the signum.

Eccopsis dallastai sp. n.
(Figs 13, 18)

Etymology

This species is devoted to its collector Dr Umberto Dall'Asta of Brussels.

Diagnosis

In facies, *E. dallastai* is similar to *E. lukiana* but *dallastai* with slightly concave median part of the forewing costa; female genitalia somewhat resembling *E. ochrana* but with unique median lobe of posterior edge of the subgenital sternite.

Description

Wing span 17.5 mm. Head cream brown, labial palpus with darker posterior part; thorax paler than head with brownish marks. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa weakly concave medially; apex protruding; termen concave beneath apex, then straight. Ground colour cream brown strigulated and reticulated pale rust brown; costal strigule concolorous with ground colour; divisions brown. Markings brownish, reduced to costal suffusion and slender line at mid-termen. Cilia worn, probably brownish. Hindwing brown, paler basally, hardly tinged rust at apex.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 13). Sterigma plate-shaped slightly expanding posteriorly; ostium strenghtened by short sclerite; sclerite of antrum weak; ductus bursae broadening at antrum; signum a small plate with single, short thorn.

Type material

Holotype female: "Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Kakamega Forest 1590 m, 15 X. 2001, leg. Dr. U. Dall'Asta"; GS 00411.

Eccopsis lukiana sp. n.
(Figs 1, 19)

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Diagnosis

Male genitalia of this species resemble *Eccopsis tucki* Aarvik, 2004 from Kenya but the uncus is constricted basally, hairy and end of the socius is slender, spiny.

Description

Wing span 16 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus broad, darker; thorax yellowish brown, brown proximally, tegula tinged reddish posteriorly. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa straight to 2/3, where curved; termen tolerably straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour cream brown; costal divisions, strigulae and spots brown. Markings reduced to brown spots at mid-costa and pale rust brown strigulated fascia

parallel to termen. Cilia cream tinged brownish. Hindwing pale brown; cilia paler with whitish parts.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus large, broadest postbasally, weakly concave apically, distinctly hairy; socius large with slenderer, spiny, curved terminal third; valva rather slender; cucullus rounded apically with elongate ventral lobe marked with long group of ventral setae; aedeagus slender, membranous from beyond middle ventrally.

Type material

Holotype male: "Congo. De.[mocratic] Rep.[ublic], Bas-Congo 320 m, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe 05.27S 11.05E, 29. III. 2006, leg. J. De Prins"; GS 00412.

Eccopsis incultana (Walker, 1863)

Batodes incultana Walker, 1863, List Specimens Lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus., 28: 316; Type locality: Mauritius; holotype coll. NHML.
Argyroploce trixiphias Meyrick, 1939, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London,89: 51; type locality: Eala, Belgian Congo; coll. RMAC.
Eccopsis undosa Diakonoff, 1981, Annls Soc. Ent. Fr. (N.S.),17: 17; type locality: Ambatofinandrahana, Madagascar; coll. MNHP.
Eccopsis incultana Aarvik, 2004, Norv. J. Entomol.,51: 87. Brown 2005, World Cat. Insects,5: 87.

Material examined

Three specimens from Belgian Congo (Elisabethville 22. II. 1950 and X. 1949, leg. Ch. Seydel).

Remarks

This species is widely distributed in the region; it is known from Angola, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, and Namibia (Aarvik 2004). One examined specimen from the Congo Democratic Republic (Bas-Congo 320 m, N.R. Luki-Mayumbe, 23 V 2007, leg. J. & W. De Prins) represents most probably a distinct species. It has much longer sclerite of antrum.

Eccopsis bohatolae sp. n.

(Figs 14, 20)

Etymology

The specific name refers to the type locality.

Diagnosis

E. bohatolae is closely related with *E. praecedens* Walsingham, 1897 from French Congo but *bohatolae* with broad dorso-basal blotch of the forewing, and large blades of the signum.

Description

Wing span ca 18 mm. Head rust brown, thorax pale brownish. Forewing typical of the genus; costa bent at 2/3; termen slightly oblique. Ground colour pale brownish;

costal strigulae fine, creamish; divisions strong rust brown. Markings: large dorso-basal blotch almost reaching base of wing followed by greyish shade endging tornal area and reaching proximal end of subterminal fascia. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14). Sterigma reduced to two membranous lateral lobes extending to ostium bursae; antrum sclerite long, tapering in proximal half; ductus bursae moderately broad; signum broad with two unequally sized blades.

Type material

Holotype female: "Coll. Mus. Congo; Tshuapa, Bohatola, II. [19]64, R. P. Hulstaert"; GS 00375.

Zellereccopsis nowaki sp. n.

(Figs 2, 21)

Etymology

This new species is named in honour of Polish traveler and photographer Kazimierz Nowak of Poznań, who in the years 1931-1936 walked and rode bicycle from Algeria through Egypt, Sudan and Congo to Cape Agulhas and back via Angola, Congo and Niger to Algeria.

Diagnosis

Z. nowaki is closely related with *Z. caffreana* Razowski, 2008 from Pretoria, South Africa but *nowaki* with broad uncus, large terminal spine of socius, and simple aedeagus.

Description

Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax rust cream spotted and suffused ferruginous. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream slightly mixed ferruginous; spots, strigulae and suffusions ferruginous; costal strigulae indistinct; divisions rust brown. Markings ferruginous; basal blotch ill-defined reduced to a distinct median part; median fascia interrupted, darkest at costa, with black median dot; subterminal fascia weak. Cilia (rubbed) cream with pale rust elements. Hindwing yellow with brownish suffusions; cilia more cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus strong, fairly broad, rounded apically; socius rigid with large terminal process and broad hairy median part; valva slender; neck broad; ventral incision shallow; cucullus elongate with spined ventral lobe from which a patch of bristles extending towards subcostal triangular sclerite; aedeagus rather small, bent; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Cameroon, North Province, Faro residence 25.XI. 2003, Leg. J. De Prins"; GS 00376.

Cosmorryncha acrocosma (Meyrick, 1908)

Eccopsis acrocosma Meyrick, 1908. Proc. Zool. Soc. London,1908: 717; type locality: Songwe Valley, Nyassa [Malawi]. Aarvik 2004, Norv. J. Entomol.,51: 87. Brown 2005, World Cat. Insects,5: 218.

Material examined

Four specimens from Kenya (Kakamega Forest 1575 m, 16 X 2001 ; 1630 m, 13 X 2001; 1645 m, 14 X. 2001; Aberdares 2275 m, Nat.[ional] Park Ruhurujni; all collected by U. Dall'Asta). One male from Congo Belge (P.N.A. 26 XI 1956, P. Vanschutbroek).

Remarks

Aarvik (2004) described a very similar species, *Cosmorrhyncha microcosma*, from Congo (Zaire), Kenya, Sao Tomé, Principe, and Uganda. The male genitalia of the examined specimens are intermediate between *acrocosma* and *microcosma* and also show some external variation.

Metendothenia balanacma (Meyrick, 1914)

Argyroploce balanacma Meyrick, 1914, Exotic. Microlepid.,1: 275; type locality: Ruo Valley, Mozambique; coll. NHML.

Metendothenia balanacma: Aarvik, 2004, Norv. J. Entomol.,51: 87. Brown 2005, World Cat. Insects, 5: 421.

Material examined

One male from Kinshasa (Lovanium, 16. XII. 1986, J. P. Bastin).

Remarks

M. balanacma was described from Mozambique, its synonimy, *Argyroploce anaclina* Meyrick, 1921 from Zimbabwe. For distribution and illustrations see Aarvik (2004) and Razowski & Krüger (2007).

Megalota insolenta sp. n.

(Figs 15, 22)

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the facies of the moth; Latin: *insolenta* - unusual.

Diagnosis

M. insolenta is related with *M. namibiana* Aarvik, 2004 from Namibia and *M. purpurana* Aarvik, 2004 from Kenya but *insolenta* with longer postostial sterigma and shorter sclerites of the antrum.

Description

Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa uniformly convex; termen straight, hardly oblique. Ground colour cream sprinkled and suffused brown. Markings dark brown consisting of costal part of median fascia and triangular blotch extending from the end of the latter to termen beneath apex. Cilia worn, probably creamish with brown basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Sterigma long, broad, slightly expanding terminad; ostium bursae protected by a narrow sclerite; antrum short with elongate sclerite followed by broad membranous part of ductus bursae; signum plate-shaped with three blades.

Type material

Holotype female: "Congo Belge: P.N.A. 3 I 1958, P. Vanschuytbroeck, VS 270; Secteur Nord, Kyanika village sur piste Ruwenzori, 1300 m"; GS 00378.

Sambara sciara sp. n.

(Figs 3, 23)

Etymology

The name refers to the colouration of the adult; Greek: *skiaros* - dark.

Diagnosis

S. sciara is similar to *S. sinuana* Aarvik, 2004 in having bifurcate uncus and vestiture of valva but *sciara* with dense bunch of long setae from bulbous lobe at ventral edge of the cucullus and presence of strong thorn beyond middle of the sacculus.

Description

Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing moderately expanding terminad; costa weakly convex, bent subterminally; termen almost straight. Ground colour creamish sprinkled and dotted with brownish and brown; costal strigulae slender, cream; divisions broad, brown. Markings in form of indistinct costal parts of usual elements. Cilia creamish with brown divisions. Hindwing brown; cilia cream with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus broad to middle, then bifurcate; socius long, sub-membranous; sacculus convex, somewhat expanding near middle where claw-shaped sclerite occurs; oval lobe with dense setae before cucullus; series of spines along ventral edge of fold followed by spined and hairy broadening dorsally to the edge of basal cavity; aedeagus short, simple; no cornuti.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Congo, Dem.[ocratic] Rep.[ublic], Bas-Congo 320 m, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe, 12. IV. 2006, leg. J. De Prins; GS 00421.

Remarks

In facies, *sciara* is different than the type-species of *Sambara*, without white and rust elements of the ground colour; hind leg without groups of scent scales. This species is included in *Sambara* based on the structure of the male genitalia, especially the uncus and the valva.

***Taiteccopsis* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Taiteccopsis taitana* sp. n. Gender: feminine.

Etymology

The generic epithet is a combination of the specific name *taitana* and name of the close genus *Eccopsis*.

Diagnosis

Taiteccopsis is closely allied with *Pareccopsis* Aarvik, 2004 but *Taiteccopsis* has reduced socii, broad, rather straight valva, large setose area of sacculus and group of strong setae beyond submedian fenestra of of disc of valva.

Description

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, R5 to beneath apex; M3-CuA1-CuA2 well distanced at median cell; M-stem distinct; chorda from 2/3 distance between R1-R2; CuA2 opposite mid-distance R1-R2. In hindwing Rs-M1 converging in basal third; distances between M2, M3 and CuA1 at median cell large. Male genitalia described under the type species.

Distribution

Taiteccopsis is known from Kenya and Ruanda.

***Taiteccopsis taitana* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 5, 24)

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Taita Hills.

Diagnosis

T. taitana is the only representative of the new genus. Its male genitalia resemble *Pareccopsis insellata* (Meyrick, 1920) from Kenya (known also from Gambia, Botswana, and Tanzania) but this species has caudal edge of the cucullus long, rather perpendicular to the sacculus and the uncus not expanding apically.

Description

Wing span ca 15 mm. Head brownish cream, labial palpus yellower; thorax creamish with brownish markings. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa

weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream white; suffusions and punctulation brown; costal divisions brownish. Proximal 2/3 of wing strongly suffused and spotted brownish; subterminal fascia slender. Cilia (rubbed) cream. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus fairly large, broadest postbasally, armed with four terminal spines; valva broad; neck indistinct; sacculus convex submedially; membranous fenestra beyond edge of basal opening followed by a group of several strong spines extending towards group of subventral spines of cucullus; aedeagus slender; cornutus long, bent terminally.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Coll. Museum Tervuren; Kenya: Taita Hills 11/03/1999, (240, Mwacha indig.[enous] forest, U. Dall'Asta; Hg+Hal"; GS 00414.

Remarks

An additional specimen (Fig. 25) is either an infraspecific form of *taitana* or conspecific with it. Facies more contrasting than in *taitana* type with stronger, greyish brown markings and suffusions, hindwing more brown-coloured. Male genitalia (Fig. 5) with slenderer spines of uncus and more ventrally situated spines of submedian part of valva. This specimen is labelled Congo: Ruanda: Gabiru, 18. X. 1932, L. Burgeon; GS 00380.

Phalarocarpa Meyrick, 1937

Phalarocarpa Meyrick, 1937, Exotic Microlepid.,5: 129; type-species: *Phalarocarpa harmographa* Meyrick, 1937.

Diagnosis

Male genitalia peculiar with unusual slender, bifurcate uncus; female genitalia with sterigma similr to *Cosmorrhyncha* Meyrick, 1913 (eg. *C. acrocosma* (Meyrick, 1909) but signa of the folded type as in *Phaecadophora fimbriata* Walsingham, 1900.

Description

Male genitalia. Pedunculi of tegumen long, slender; uncus long with two slender lateral arms apically; socius broad with sclerotized base; valva broad basally; neck short, rather deep; cucullus elongate-oval; sacculus broad, convex, bristled, with short process at top of the convexity; costa distinctly convex beyond middle of cucullus; a mushrum-shaped process at bases of basal process; aedeagus broad basally, with long, curved posterior part; cornuti numerous moderately long spines.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short; lateral parts of sterigma elongate-triangular; sclerite of antrum bifid proximally; a ring-shaped sclerite beyond base of ductus bursae; signa two long, folded plates without triangular blades.

Remarks

Three Afrotropical species included. Brown (2006) added *P. ioxanthas* (Meyrick, 1930) here not re-examined; one species is described below as new.

Phalarocarpa harmographa (Meyrick, 1937) (Figs 6, 16, 26, 27)

Phalarocarpa macrographa Merick, 1937, Exotic Microlepid.,5: 129; type localit: Kampala, Uganda; holotype: coll. NHML. Brown 2006, World Cat. Insects,5: 487.

Description

Facies similar to the members of Tortricinae thus Clarke (1958; holotype without abdomen) placed it in that subfamily.

Genitalia (Figs 6, 16) as described for the genus. Male easily distinguished from *crocus* by having elongate, terminal projection of socius and slender signa.

Material examined

Seven specimens from the Congo Democratic Republic (Bas-Congo 320 m, N.R. Luki-Mayumbe, 05.37S 13.05E, 15. III. 2006, 16. V., 23. V., both in 2007, leg. J. De Prins and J. & W. De Prins.

Phalarocarpa crocus sp. n.

(Figs 7, 17, 28)

Etymology

The name refers for the ground colour of the forewing; Greek/Latin; *crocus* - saffron.

Diagnosis

This species is very closely related and similar to *P. harmographa* but *crocus* has a distinct postmedian convexity of the terminal fascia of the forewing, short, broad terminally socius, and large blades of the signa.

Description

Wing span 13 mm. Head cream, labial palpus grey, brownish terminally; thorax orange yellow. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen straight. Ground colour yellow; suffusions orange, dorsum suffused brown; costal strigulae concolorous with ground colour; divisions brown. Markings brown consisting of postmedian spot at costa and terminal fascia which is expanding proximad beneath middle. Cilia brown brownish. Hindwing cream mixed orange in terminal area; cilia yellow.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7) as in *P. phalarographa* but *crocus* end of socius broad and processes of uncus longer.

Female genitalia (Fig. 17). Lateral parts of sterigma broad, weakly sclerotized; proximal part with pair of membranous funnels; lobes of signa large, subtriangular.

Type material

Holotype female: "Congo Dem.[ocratic] Rep.[ublic], Bas-Congo 320 m, Nat. Res. Luki Mayumbe, 05.27S 13.05 E, J. De Prins"; GS 00543. Paratypes 2 males, two labelled as above but dated 06. VI. 200 (GS 00544) and 05. IV. 2006 and one from Eala (VII 1936, J. Ghesquiere).

Lobesia harmonia (Meyrick, 1908)

Polychrosis harmonia Merick, 1908, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1908: 716; type locality: Transwaal, South Africa.

Material examined

One male from Madagascar (Tsimbazaza, Tananarive, II. 1952, R. Benoist).

Remarks

This species was described from the Pretoria District, Transvaal, South Africa.

Lobesia talyana sp. n.

(Figs 8, 29)

Etymology

The species is named after the River Talaya.

Diagnosis

This species is closely related to the Madagascan *Lobesia xenosema* Diakonoff, 1983 but *talyana* with small group of spines at the angle of sacculus and large ventral spiny lobe of the cucullus.

Description

Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax (rubbed) brownish cream. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat convex and oblique. Ground colour brownish white suffused brown. Markings brown consisting of large costal blotch and small apical mark. Cilia (damaged) brownish. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Apex of tegumen broad; socii elongate, weak; base of valva broad; sacculus convexly rounder with group of spines and small process before ventral incision; ventral lobe of cucullus broad, spined, medial part constricted, terminal part broadened and rounded; aedeagus broad basally with long terminally curved ventrad dorsal part.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Congo Belge: P.N.A. 7 IX 1956, P. Vanschuytbroeck, VS 499; Massif Ruwenzori, riv. Talya, affl. Lums, 1740 m"; GS 00404.

Lobesia oluducha sp. n.

(Figs 9, 30)

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Diagnosis

This species is comparable to the Palaearctic *L. bicinctana* (Duponchel, 1844); *oluducha* with similar shape of valva, long solitary seta beyond basal cavity, and large spined ventral lobe of the cucullus but without elongate spiny area at ventral incision and the large aedeagus.

Description

Wing span 9 mm. Head brownish cream, thorax more brown-coloured with darker marks. Forewing costa and termen rather straight, the latter oblique. Ground colour cream hardly tinged ferruginous, strigulae and suffusions pale ferruginous brownish; costal strigulae fine, cream; divisions broad, brown and brown-grey. Basal blotch in form of a posterior curved line; suffusion near mid-dorsum grey; median fascia concolorous with the latter with brown streaks, almost interrupted subcostally; subterminal blotch brownish. Cilia damaged. Hindwing pale brownish, more cream-coloured basally; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9). Apical part of tegumen broad; socius broad, short; neck of valva short with innumerous short spines; sacculus convex; ventral lobe of cucullus broad followed by constriction; posterior part of cucullus subtriangular; vestiture of cucullus extending towards middle of ventral incision, with long solitary seta beyond basal cavity; aedeagus large weakly tepering postreriorly.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Nigeria, Oluduch, SE State, 21 III 1974 Coll. J. T. Medler"; GS 00392.

Lobesia scopifera sp. n.

(Figs 10, 31)

Etymology

The name refers to the structure of the sacculus; Latin: *scopa* - a broom, *fero* - I carry.

Diagnosis

This species is closest to *L. sitophaga* (Meyrick, 1922) from Uganda; *scopifera* has pencil of long setae from caudal edge of sacculus.

Description

Wing span 13 mm. Head pale brownish cream, thorax more brown-coloured. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa straight; termen oblique, straight. Geound colour creamish sprinkled brown; suffusions brownish. Markings brown in form of diffuse, broad median fascia with dark brown dots; terminal blotch large, reaching apex, convex proximally. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia more cream-coloured.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Tegumen tapering terminad, hardly concave apically; socius lateral; sacculus short with pointed angle followed by a rather weakly sclerotized lobe armed with long setae; ventral incision of valva rounded with group of strong spines before ventral angle of cucullus; the latter with slender, longer spines; solitary spine present; aedeagus fairly long, tapering terminally, pointed apically.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Coll. Mus. Congo; Elisabethville IV/V 1952, Ch. Seydel"; GS 00408.

***Crimnologa kirunguana* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 32)

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality.

Diagnosis

Male genitalia similar to *Crimnologa fletcheri* Bradley, 1962 from Ruwenzori but *kirunguana* with series of small thorns extending from before neck to beyond middle of cucullus and without setose lobe beyong basal cavity; *fletcheri* and *C. perspicua* (Meyrick, 1920) from Kilimanjaro differ from this species in dense black maculation of the forewing. From *Eucosma transmutata* Meyrick, 1931 from Rugge Forest, Ruanda *kirunguana* differs in slender uncus, smaller henion and broad, well sclerotized lobe at base of the cucullus.

Description

Wing span 20 mm. Head and collar blackish; thorax white. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen straight, moderately oblique. Ground colour white; suffusions and dots blackish; costa spotted black, blackish in basal third. Markings blackish with black parts consisting of median fascia which is broad at costa, indistinct at dorsum and terminal fascia marked reftractive distally.

Cilia blackish, grey towards tornus. Hindwing pale brownish more cream-coloured towards base; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Tegumen broad terminally (an uncus?); socius large, lobate; gnathos present; valva broad anteriorly with indistinct neck and elongate cucullus; sacculus convexly rounded; heavily spiny lobe just before cucullus ventrally opposite to short spined dorsal area and median sclerite armed with a few thorns; further thorns in a row along middle of cucullus; aedeagus short, tapering terminad.

Female not known.

Type material

Holotype male: "Congo Belge: P.N.A. 22-23 - IV - 1955, P. Vanschuytbroeck & R. Fonteyn 12783-84; Secteur Tshiaberimu, Kirungu (lieu dit), 2720 m a la lumiere"; GS 00379.

Crimnologa transmutata (Meyrick, 1931), comb. n.

(Figs 12, 33)

Eucosma transmutata Meyrick, 1931, Exotic Microlepid.,4: 146; type locality: Lake Kiwu, Zaire. Brown 2005, World Cat. Insects,5: 421, Eucosmini unplaced species.

Description

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus broad, helmet-shaped; small, hairy lobe from posterior edge of basal cavity of valva, subdorsally; sacculus convexly arched with elongate lobe armed with numerous long spines; subtriangular lobe marked by short apical spines at base of cucullus subdorsally; aedeagus moderately broad; henion small.

Female not known.

Material examined

Two specimens from Ruanda District Lake (Rugge Forest, XII. 1921, T. A. Barns).

Remarks

In the Natural History Museum, London, there are two specimens under this name. They are similarly coloured to *kirunguana* but have black base of the forewing and not oblique termen (Fig. 12). The syntypes of *transmutata* should be deposited in the RMCA collection but are certainly lost.

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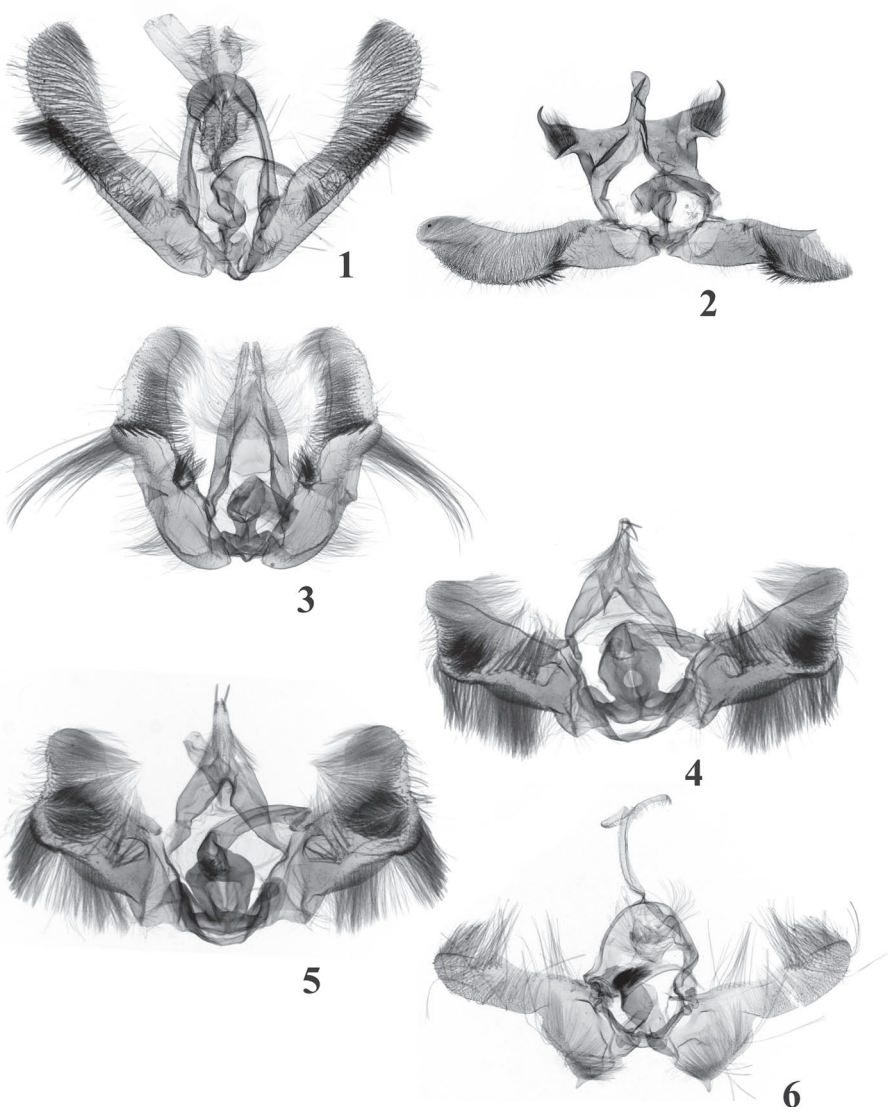
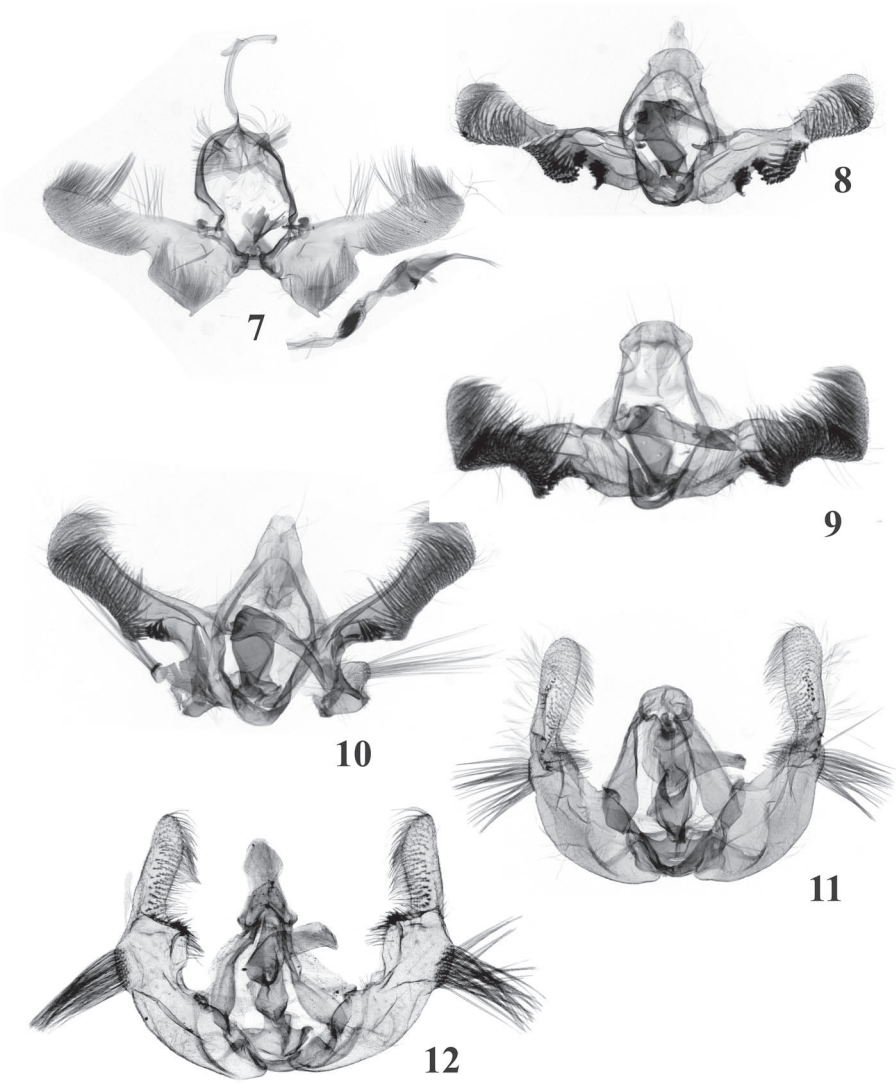
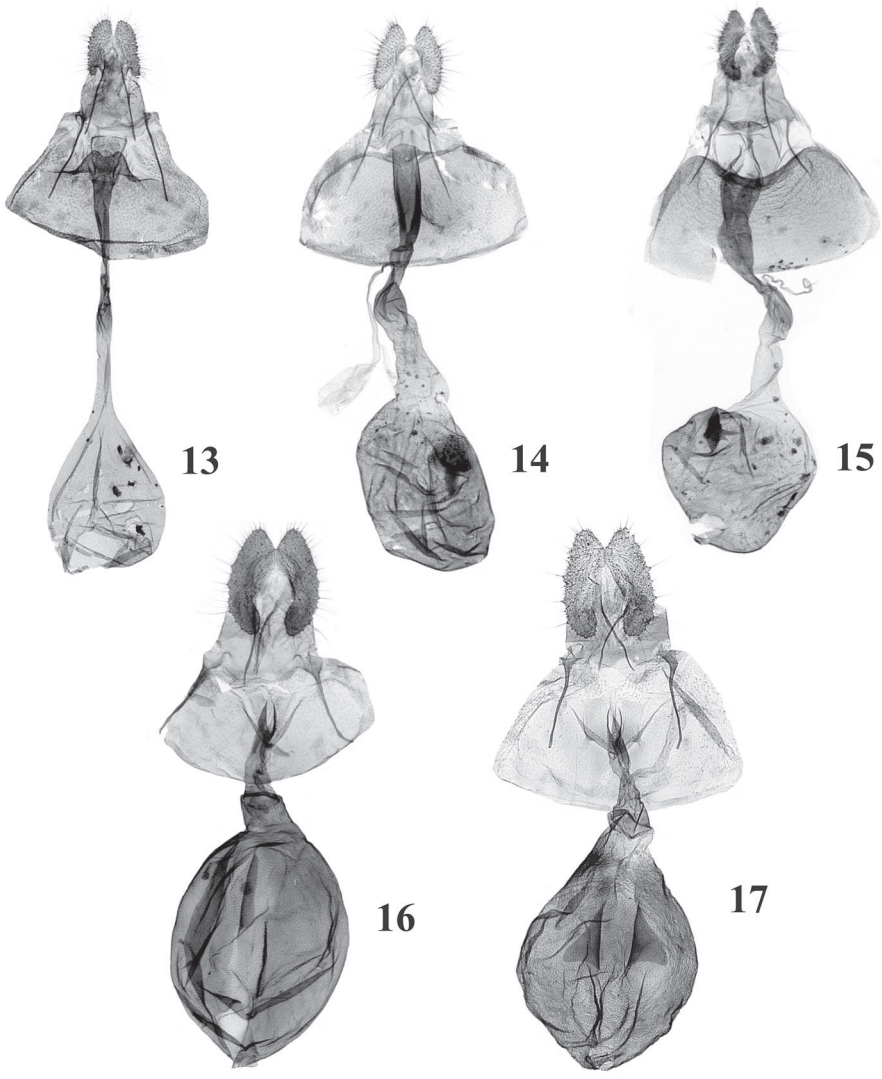


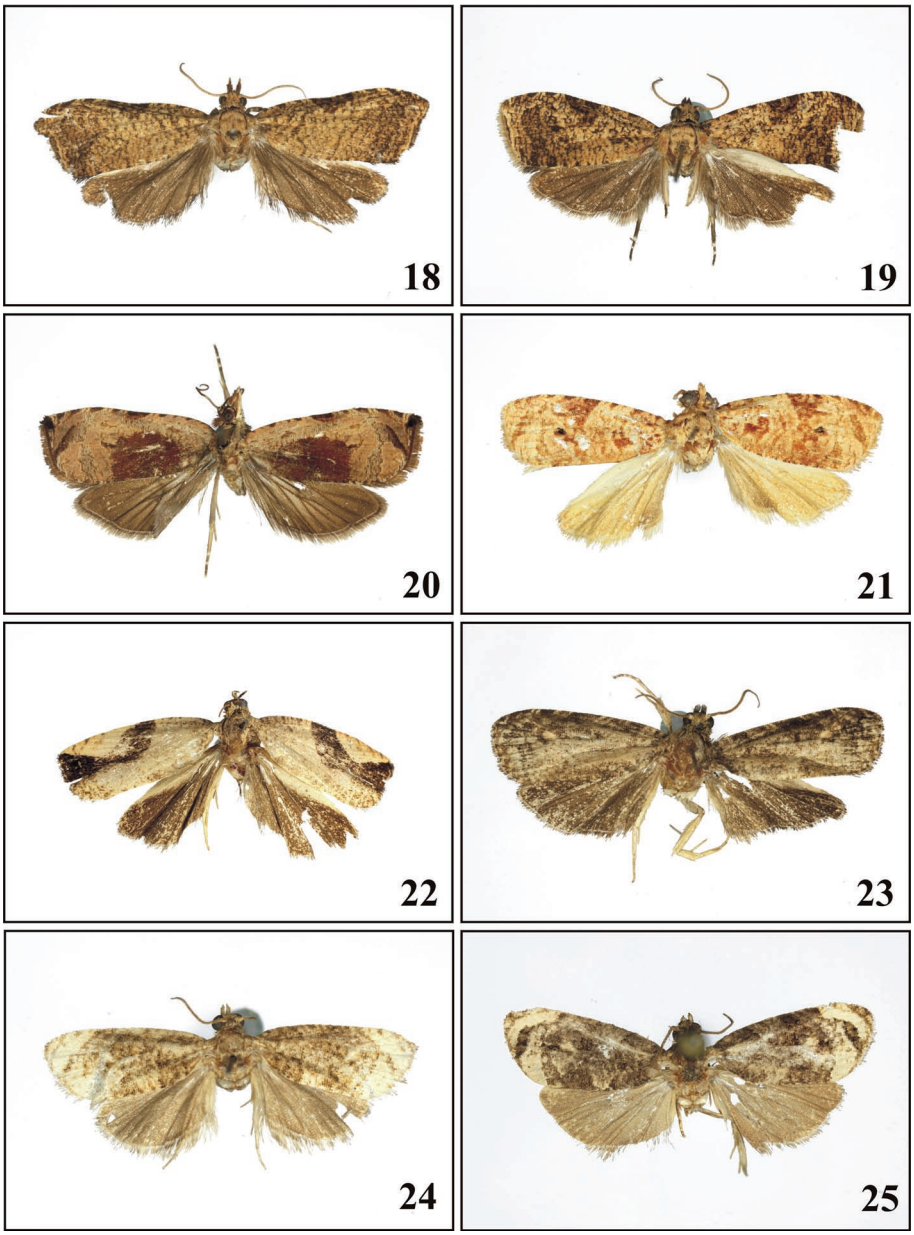
1-6. Male genitalia: 1 - *Eccopsis dallastai* sp. n., holotype; 2 - *Zellereccopsis nowaki* sp. n., holotype; 3 - *Sambara sciara* sp. n., holotype, 4 - *Taiteccopsis taitana* sp. n., holotype, 5 - *Taiteccopsis* ?*taitana*, Ruanda; 6 - *Phalarocarpa harmographa* (Meyrick), Bas-Congo



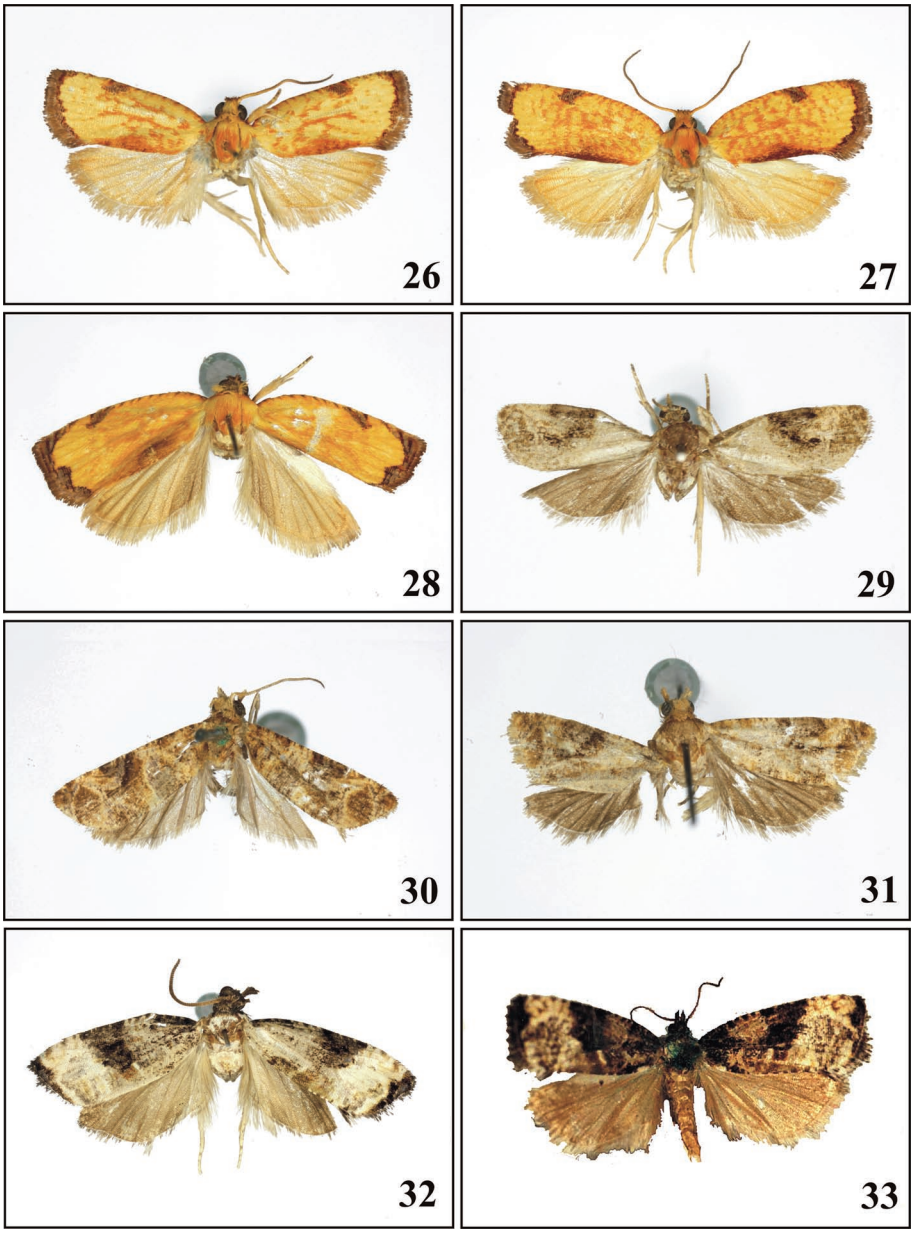
7-11. Male genitalia: 7 - *Phalarocarpa crocus* sp. n., holotype; 8 - *Lobesia talyana* sp. n., holotype; 9 - *Lobesia oluducha* sp. n., holotype; 10 - *Lobesia scopifera* sp. n., holotype; 11 - *Crimnologa kirunguana* sp. n., holotype; 12 - *Crimnologa transmutata* (Meyrick), Ruanda District Lake



13-17. Female genitalia: 13 - *Eccopsis dallastai* sp. n., holotype; 14 - *Eccopsis bohatolae* sp. n., holotype; 15 - *Megalota insolenta* sp. n., 16 - *Phalarocarpa harmographa* (MEYRICK), Bas-Congo; 17 - *Phalarocarpa crocus* sp. n., paratype



18-25. Adults: 18 - *Eccopsis dallastai* sp. n., holotype; 19 - *Eccopsis lukiana* sp. n., holotype; 20 - *Eccopsis bohatolae* sp. n., holotype; 21 - *Zellereccopsis nowaki* sp. n., holotype; 22 - *Megalota insolenta* sp. n., holotype; 23 - *Sambara sciara* sp. n., holotype; 24 - *Taiteccopsis taitana* sp. n., holotype; 25 - *Taiteccopsis* ?*taitana* sp. n., Ruanda



26-33. Adults: 26 - *Phalarocarpa harmographa* (Meyrick), Bas-Congo; 27 - *Phalarocarpa harmographa* (Meyrick), Bas-Congo; 28 - *Phalarocarpa crocus* sp. n., holotype; 29 - *Lobesia talyana* sp. n., holotype; 30 - *Lobesia oluducha* sp. n., holotype, 31 - *Lobesia scopifera* sp. n., holotype; 32 - *Crimnologa kirunguana* sp. n., holotype; 33 - *Crimnologa transmutata* (Meyrick), Ruanda District Lake