

Additions to several revisions of Noctuid genera revised from 2001 to 2011, with descriptions of nine new species and three new subspecies from Africa, Arabian Peninsula and Iran, with faunistic Notes (Noctuoidea) (plates 13-14)

Hermann H. HACKER

Abstract: Descriptions of nine new species:

Rhynchina staudei HACKER spec. nov.
Arcyophora amydropoliata HACKER spec. nov.
Brevipecten mirifica HACKER spec. nov.
Honeyia ankarana HACKER & LEGRAIN spec. nov.
Honeyia elachista HACKER spec. nov.
Clytie devissima HACKER & GYULAI spec. nov.
Acontia (Emmelia) albovittata HACKER spec. nov.
Acrobyla aulombardi HACKER spec. nov.
Feliniopsis isographa HACKER spec. nov.

and three new subspecies:

Escarpamenta damarana abyssinica HACKER subspec. nov.
Oraesia (Oraesia) emarginata malgassica HACKER & LEGRAIN subspec. nov.
Clytie arenosa garaia HACKER & GYULAI subspec. nov.

Most of these taxa are from Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and Iran, and are given as an addendum to several Noctuid revisions made by the author during the last decade. One taxon proved to be a synonym and is officially synonymized here: *Mekrania punctalis* BRANDT, 1941 = *Churia unipunctata* HACKER, 2011, syn. nov.

During the last decade, intensive study of the taxonomy of Noctuoidea has given rise to revisions of genera, genera groups and sometimes complete faunistic areas:

- Revision of the genus *Oraesia* GUENÉE, 1852 (BEHOUNEK, HACKER & SPEIDEL, 2010)
- Fauna of the Nolidae and Noctuidae of the Levante with descriptions and taxonomic Notes. Appendix: Revision Genus *Clytie* HÜBNER, [1823] (HACKER, 2001)
- Revision of the genus *Caradrina* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 (HACKER, 2004)
- Updated list of Micronoctuidae, Noctuidae (s.l.) and Hyblaeidae species of Yemen (HACKER, FIBIGER, 2006)
- Revision of the African species of the genus *Feliniopsis* ROEPKE, 1938 (= *Eutamisia* FLETCHER, 1961) (HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007a)
- Revision of the African species of the genus *Brevipecten* HAMPSON, 1894 (HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007b)
- Noctuidae of the Socotra Archipelago (Yemen) with Notes to the fauna of the southern Arabian Peninsula (HACKER & SALDAITIS, 2010; 2011)
- Noctuidae of Cape Verde Islands (HACKER, SCHREIER & AISTLEITNER, 2010)
- Revisional Notes on the Genus *Thiacidas* WALKER, 1855 (HACKER & ZILLI, 2007).

These preliminary revisions and subsequent papers have considerably extended the knowledge of the hitherto rather poorly known African and Arabian noctuid fauna. Now therefore, it is rather easy to identify the members of these revised groups and to recognize yet undescribed ones; consequently the number of hitherto unknown species and subspecies in these genera has grown. Some taxa are described here as new to science, complemented with interesting faunistic data.

Material and data given are from many collections with specimens from the area concerned. These are British Museum (Natural History), London, Naturhistorisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien and Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, and also from a larger number of private collectors, who are listed under 'Acknowledgements'.

Address of the author:

Hermann H. HACKER, Kilianstraße 10, 96231 Bad Staffelstein, Germany. E-mail: hermann-heinrich.hacker@t-online.de

The holotypes of the species described here are deposited in the collections listed below except where indicated to the contrary. Specimens collected by the author are in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München. The dissections of ♂ and ♀ genitalia were made using the standard procedure for Noctuoidea, outlined by FIBIGER (1997). The nomenclature of internal structures, mainly parts of the ♂ and ♀ genitalia, follows the series Noctuidae Europaeae and earlier publications by the present author (especially HACKER, 2004; HACKER et al., 2008), in which an attempt is made to standardise the definition of the processes of the inner surface of the valva of the ♂ genitalia (clasper, harpe, digitus and ampulla) which varies in different publications, especially between those of the New and the Old World. DNA barcodes were not used for this publication because in most cases appropriate and newly collected material for comparison was not available. Generally results of DNA sequencing becomes less clear in specimens older than 10 to 20 years. The arrangement of the subfamilies follows FIBIGER & LAFONTAI (2005) and LAFONTAI & FIBIGER (2006).

The following collection abbreviations are used in the text:

BMNH	British Museum (Natural History), London
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
NHMU	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität/Berlin
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
ZMUK	Zoological Museum of the University, Kopenhagen
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München
♂	male
♀	female
gen.prep.	genitalia-preparation

Locality and collecting data are presented as given on the specimen labels separated by quotation marks.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to my colleagues Francois AULOMBARD, Andreas BISCHOF, Jilian BITTERMANN, Peter GYULAI, Axel KOSTJUK, Albert LEGRAIN, Wolfram MEY, Heinz PEKS, Aidas SALDAITIS, Hans-Peter SCHREIER and HermannSTAUDE, who presented me their collected material for scientific analysis and publication of the results or assisted me through the research in the museums listed above. I am deeply grateful to Barry GOATER (England, Chandlers Ford) for the linguistic correction of the English.

Subfamily Hypeninae

Rhynchina staudei HACKER **spec. nov.** (pl. 13, fig. 1)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "Moçambique, Pemba, bush camp, mixed dry bush, 13°00'05"S, 40°30'36.8"E, 20m, 13.VI.2010 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21199♂) (leg. H.STAUDE)" (coll. ZSM).

Locus typicus: Moçambique, Pemba, bush camp, mixed dry bush, 13°00'05"S, 40°30'36.8"E.

Derivatio nominis: The species is dedicated to the first collector, HermannSTAUDE.

Diagnosis and Description

The African Hypeninae and Herminiinae have always been poorly known and were not included in the series by HAMPSON (HAMPSON, 1898-1913) or in the SEITZ series (GAEDE, 1934-1940). LÖDL & MAYERL improved the situation when they published several revisions of important Hypeninae genera (LÖDL, 1994b, 1995a, 1995b; LÖDL & MAYERL, 1998; MAYERL, 1998; MAYERL & LÖDL, 1999). As a consequence it was possible to describe two *Rhynchina* GUENÉE, 1854 species from Yemen and East Africa, closely related to the Madagascan *R. deflexa* (SAALMÜLLER, 1891) (HACKER et al., 2011). The species described here belongs to this species group, in which the ♂ genitalia possess a strong and long clasper-harpe-system, indicating that they are most closely related to the Oriental species *R. pallidinota* HAMPSON, 1907 and *R. markusmayerli* MAYERL, 1998.

R. staudei is more closely related to *R. yemenitica* HACKER, 2011 than to *R. ethiopica* HACKER, 2011 and *R. deflexa* (SAALMÜLLER, 1891). The coloration is generally more pale greyish than brownish, basal half of the hindwings more strongly brightened than in the Southwest Arabian species, habitus otherwise very similar. Wingspan of the holotype 20.0 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 1)

Valva and appendages similar to those of *R. yemenitica*, uncus stronger and broader, distal half of the valva slightly broader, clasper-harpe-complex similar, but more heavily sclerotised, clasper and harpe straight, the first not laterally enlarged. Bundle of tiny cornuti of the vesica larger than in *R. yemenitica*.

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known from the type locality in NE Mozambique.

Rhynchina ethiopica HACKER, 2011

Material:

Ethiopia 1 ♀, "Arba Minch, Region Omo, Prov. Gemu Gofa, 1350-1450m, 06°00'N 37°33'E, 14.v.-2.v.2001 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21737♀) (leg. R. BECK)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Note. The ♀ genitalia of this species are figured again here (fig. 2), showing the heavily sclerotised posterior part of the bursa copulatrix with a large, longitudinal colloidal prolongation, which fills out large parts of the inner anterior section of the bursa copulatrix.

Subfamily Aventiinae

Paragona spec. (pl. 13, figs 2-4)

Material:

Yemen 1 ♂, "Prov. Ibb, 13°53'N, 43°58'E, Lower Wadi Duur, village Azuhriya, 1350m, 12.iii.2000 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21873♂) (leg. F. AULOMBARD, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM); 2 ♀♀, "Prov. Al Hudaydah, 14°52'55"N, 43° 26'28"E, Jebel Burra, 25 km se Bajil, 600m, 23. and 24.iv.1998 (leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS, H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H.-P. SCHREIER, A. BISCHOF);

Tanzania 1 ♂, "Mt. Meru, Momella, 1600-1800m, 11.-20.i.[19]64 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21869♂) (leg. W. FORSTER)" (ZSM); 1 ♀, "Usambara Mountains, Amani, 900m, 2.-3.iii.2003 (leg. M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, K. LARSEN & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM);

Burkina Faso 1 ♂, "Bobo Doulaso, 10.ix.[19]80 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21876♂) (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM).

Note. The genus *Paragona* STAUDINGER, 1892 was described from the Eastern Palaearctic species *mulitsignata* CHRISTOPH, 1881 from the Russian Amur Region: POMPEEVKA. KONONENKO (2010) illustrated the type specimen (pl. 2, fig. 22) and also ♂ and ♀ genitalia (pl. 32, fig. 3, pl. 125, fig. 10). Judging from habitus and ♂ genitalia, the species reported here belongs to this genus (figs 3, 4), however the lack of illustrations and literature of the African members of the Aventiinae as well as the related Boletobiinae, Pangraptinae and Phytometrinae makes the classification difficult. Therefore this species placed provisionally as "*Paragona spec.*" The three species described in this genus from Madagascar: *P. auroviridis* VIETTE, 1958, *P. gloriosa* VIETTE, 1956 and *P. viridicincta* VIETTE, 1956 do not belong in either *Paragona* or subfamily Aventiinae. For the genus cf. also KONONENKO et al. (2010).

Subfamily Chloephorinae

Arcyophora amydropoliata HACKER **spec. nov.** (pl. 13, figs 5, 6)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "Yemen, Prov. Hadramaut, 15°04'73"N, 48°41'97"E, Abdallah Garib Plateau, 63 km wnw Mukalla, 1335m, 2.v.1998 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21862♂) (leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "Prov. Hadramaut, 15°04'73"N, 48°41'97"E, Abdallah Garib Plateau, 63 km wnw Mukalla, 1335m, 2.v.1998 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 12598♂, 21859♀) (leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Locus typicus: Yemen, Prov. Hadramaut, Abdallah Garib Plateau, 63 km wnw Mukalla, 1335m.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the Greek *amydro* = *dim* and *polio* = *grey*, indicative of the general coloration.

Diagnosis and Description

The new species resembles typical *Arcyophora* GUENÉE, 1852 species such as *A. dentula* (LEDERER, 1879), *A. endoglauca* (HAMPSON, 1910), *A. piperitella* (STRAND, 1909) and *A. longivalvis* GUENÉE, 1852, the type species of the genus. For comparison, the ♂ genitalia of *A. endoglauca* and *A. piperitella* (cf. also HACKER, 2004, fig. 1) are figured (figs 7, 8).

Wingspan of the holotype 21.0 mm, of the paratypes 20 - 23 mm. Palps short, porrect. Antennae of the ♂♂ ciliate, those of the ♀♀ filiform. Ground colour of all parts pale beige with grey; antemedian, postmedian and subterminal fasciae paler beige, but usually not really distinct and sharp. Forewing pattern not strikingly different from *A. dentula* or *A. piperitella*, but wings generally more protracted and relatively narrow, lacking the characteristic bulge at the median area of the dorsum which is present in all other species of the genus. Hindwings glossy, fringes concolorous, otherwise slightly transparent and paler.

Male genitalia (fig. 5)

Of the general shape of the genus (related genera cf. BERIO, 1964). Uncus short, strong and broad, centrally constricted; gnathos tube-shaped, heavily sclerotised; vinculum short, weak and pointed. Valvae nearly symmetrical, basally narrower than the oval and broad distal part; outer and anal part strongly hirsute and with a digitus of moderate size close to the anal angle. Sacculus flat, relatively long, lacking any processes. Aedeagus long, narrow, distally with a heavily sclerotised and slightly curved crest and a single, very large and thorn-shaped cornutus.

Female genitalia (fig. 6)

Papillae anales short, flat and broad; 8th segment flat, apophyses short. Ductus bursae very long, tube-like and of similar width throughout; posterior and central parts heavily sclerotised, each on only short length. Bursa copulatrix large, ovoid, with a small and horizontal signum.

Distribution

At present only known from the type locality in Yemen, an extremely hot and rocky plateau with the beginning of narrow and deep tributary valleys which extend northward for 50 - 100 km to the central Hadramaut valley system. While the rocky plain is bare of vegetation, in and along the steep slopes of the valley a multitude of herbaceous plants and trees can be found.

Escarpamenta damarana abyssinica HACKER **subspec. nov.** (pl. 13, fig. 7)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "Ethiopia, 6 km E Weyto, Weyto River, 05°21'11"N, 37°02'16"E, 600m, 11.v.2008 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 19936♂) (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Locus typicus: Ethiopia, 6 km E Weyto, Weyto River, 05°21'11"N, 37°02'16"E, 600m.

Derivatio nominis: The subspecies is named after Abyssinia, the historical and also presently used name for the modern nation Ethiopia.

Diagnosis and Description

In his large and substantial book about the basic pattern of the Lepidoptera fauna of southwestern Africa, MEY (2011) described also the genus *Escarpamenta*. The type species *damarana* MEY, 2011 (pl. 40, fig. 2) was present in most of the collections amongst other material from that region, but remained without satisfactory determination for several decades. The ♂ genitalia indicate that it belongs to the subfamily Chloephorinae,

although the habitus has more resemblance to the subfamily Eustrotiinae.

The habitus of the subspecies *abyssinica* is rather like that of nominotypical *E. damarana*, but differs in the following respects:

- apex of the forewing more pointed,
- coloration of body and wings less lead grey, much paler, more whitish grey, wing pattern therefore less clear,
- postmedian fascia of the forewing more oblique, following the shape of the termen.

Wingspan of the holotype 20.0 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 9)

The ♂ genitalia of *E. damarana* were figured by MEY (2011, pl. 24, fig. 4). Those of the Ethiopian subspecies show no significant difference.

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present, subspec. *abyssinica* is only known from the type locality Weyto river plain in the South Ethiopian part of the Rift Valley, an extremely hot area, a long way from the localities of nominotypical *E. damarana*, which is known from Namibia and the adjacent part of South Africa.

Subfamily Calpinae

***Oraesia (Oraesia) emarginata malgassica* HACKER & LEGRAIN subspec. nov. (pl. 13, fig. 8)**

Holotype: ♂, "S-Madagascar, 19 km E Amboasary, Antaniviny, 18 et 22.iii.2007 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 19326♂) (leg. A. LEGRAIN)" (coll. A. LEGRAIN).

Locus typicus: S-Madagascar, 19 km E Amboasary, Antaniviny.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the name of the country of its origin.

Diagnosis and Description

O. emarginata (FABRICIUS, 1794) has never been reported for the fauna of Madagascar, either by VIETTE (1990), or BEHOUNEK et al. (2010). The latter mentioned in a revision of the genus *Oraesia* GUENÉE, 1852 the species *O. triobliqua* (SAALMÜLLER, 1880) as an endemic Madagascan sister species of the Palaeotropical *O. emarginata*. Surprisingly, this widespread species, described originally from India, was recently also found on Madagascar. All African and South Arabian *O. emarginata* populations belong to the subspecies *defreinae* BEHOUNEK, HACKER & SPEIDEL, 2010. The populations from Madagascar are described here as subspecies *malgassica*.

Male genitalia (fig. 10)

The ♂ genitalia of both *O. emarginata* subspecies and *O. triobliqua* were figured by BEHOUNEK et al. (2010, pl. 24, fig. 4). Those of *O. emarginata* are rather simple and display only a few usable characters. The single cornutus of the vesica seems to be larger, thicker and more strongly curved in the Madagascan subspecies.

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known from the type locality Antaniviny in South Madagascar.

Subfamily Catocalinae

Clytie arenosa garaia HACKER & GYULAI **subspec. nov.** (pl. 13, figs 9, 10)

Holotype: ♂, "Iran, Prov. Markazi, Qom, 900m, 8.iv.2000 (gen.prep. P. GYULAI 2897♂) (leg. HÁ CZ & KÖ SZE GI)" (coll. P. GYULAI, later HNHM).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "Iran, Prov. Markazi, Qom, 900m, 8.iv.2000 (gen.prep. P. GYULAI 3602♀) (leg. HÁ CZ & KÖ SZE GI)" (coll. P. GYULAI); 1 ♀, "Iran, Prov. Bushehr, S Zagros, Thang e Ram near Dalekhi, 400m, 7.-8.vi.2005 (gen.prep. P. GYULAI 3597♀) (leg. P. GYULAI & A. GARAI)" (coll. P. GYULAI).

Locus typicus: Iran, Prov. Markazi, Qom, 900m.

Derivatio nominis: The subspecies is dedicated to Adrienne GARAI, who was lucky to collect one of the ♀♀ in the Province Bushehr.

Diagnosis and Description

Clytie arenosa ROTHSCHILD, 1913 was described from Algeria and occurs as the nominotypical subspecies in the deserts of the Maghreb (Morocco to Libya) and as subspecies *nabataea* HAMPSON, 1913 in the arid parts of the southern Jordan valley system and the Dead Sea region (HACKER, 1901). The population recently discovered in the salt desert of Central Iran is clearly a distinct subspecies which is described here.

Wingspan of the holotype 35 mm, of the paratypes 30 - 33 mm. Labial palps moderately long, upturned. Antennae of ♂ very shortly ciliate, distal third increasingly shorter and finally filiform; those of the ♀ filiform. General pattern as in the two known subspecies, but general coloration conspicuously more brownish tinged. The ♀♀ are smaller (34 and 28 mm) and even more brownish suffused than the ♂♂, especially on the hindwings.

Male genitalia (fig. 11)

Without significant difference from the two known subspecies, cf. HACKER (2001, figs 120, 121).

Female genitalia

The female genitalia of *C. arenosa arenosa* ROTHSCHILD, 1913 from Jordan and Israel were figured by HACKER (2001, figs 121 c, d). The ductus bursae of all *Clytie* HÜBNER, [1823] species is rather peculiar: subdivided into a tube-like, heavily sclerotised anterior part of variable length, and a bizarrely shaped and heavily sclerotised posterior part which consists of ostium bursae/antrum, characteristic in each species. Shape and sclerotisation of especially the posterior part are strongly three-dimensional and impossible to flatten, making genitalia preparations are difficult to diagnose conclusively and to compare. The characters of the female genitalia of the specimens from S Iran show a comparable long and heavily sclerotised ductus bursae as shown on the figures of specimens of the Levante. The corpus bursae is also elongated.

Distribution

Known at present only from the type locality in Central Iran, an arid salt desert. The area further south at Bushehr is a stony, dry bed of a temporary stream with *Tamarix* bushes. Perhaps more widespread in the desert areas of eastern Iran and in adjacent areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Clytie devissima HACKER & GYULAI **spec. nov.** (pl. 13, figs 11, 12)

Holotype: ♂, "Iran, Prov. Hormozgân, Kahûrestân, N 27°12.789', E 55°36.635', 116 m, 30.iv.-1.v.2008 (gen.prep. P. GYULAI 2661♂) (leg. T. HÁ CZ, SZÉ GE LY & K. VI G)" (coll. P. GYULAI, later HNHM);

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar Abas Rud-e-Kol, 10m, N 27°03', E 55°46', 12.ii.1997 (gen.prep. P. GYULAI 1761♂, 3599♂, 3598♀) (leg. Ch. WIESER)" (coll. P. GYULAI); dto 5 ♀ (coll. Ch. WIESER); 14 ♀, "S-Iran, 10 km nordöstl. Bander-Abbas, 2.iv.1974 (leg. VARTIAN)" (NHMW); 2 ♀♀, "Iran, prov Busher, S. Zagros near Dalekhi, 400 m, 24-25.x.2003 (gen.prep. P. GYULAI 3601♀) (leg. P. GYULAI & A. GARAI)" (coll. P. GYULAI)".

Locus typicus: Iran, Prov. Hormozgân, Kahûrestân, N 27°12.789', E 55°36.635', 116 m.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species relates to that of the closely related *Clytie devia* (SWINHOE, 1884). The Latin *devius* means *apart, beside, remote*, and *devissima* is the superlative.

Diagnosis and Description

Clytie devia (SWINHOE, 1884) (pl. 13, fig. 13) ranges from the Thar desert in the East northward to South Afghanistan and Central Iran, westward to the southern Arabian Peninsula, westernmost to the vicinity of Aden (Yemen). *C. devissima* is closely related to this species, but differs distinctly in habitus and ♂ genitalia.

Wingspan of the holotype 39 mm of the paratypes 40 - 43 mm. Labial palps moderately long, upturned. Antennae of ♂ very shortly ciliate, increasingly shorter distally. Ground coloration similar to that of *C. devia* pale beige-grey; basal half of the hindwings concolorous and not brightened whitish Reniform and orbicular stigmata similarly inconspicuous. Crosslines differ as follows:

- Ante- and postmedian fasciae slightly undulate, those of *C. devia* more or less straight;
- Subterminal fascia centrally even more zagged.

Underside of the wings paler than upperside, but less pronounced than in *C. devia*.

Male genitalia (figs 12, 13)

In most respects like those of *C. devia*, cf. HACKER (2001, fig. 105), differing as follows:

- Posterior finger of the bifid uncus shorter;
- Vinculum longer;
- Clasper harpe-system asymmetrical as in *C. devia*, not flat and planar, but erected, longitudinally and finger-like;
- Aedeagus more strongly curved medially.

Female genitalia

The female genitalia of *C. devia* (SWINHOE, 1884) from NW Pakistan/Waziristan are shown on figure 33. Ductus bursae heavily sclerotised and rather long; corpus bursae elongated. These parts are in *C. decissima* more compact, shorter, broader and in places extremely heavily sclerotised (cf. figure). Corpus bursae distinctly more globular, sac-shaped. Apophyses anteriores shorter than in both *C. arenosa* and *C. devia*.

Distribution

So far, only known from the two localities in southwestern Iran. Perhaps *C. devissima* inhabits the deserts of the subtropical hinterlands of the southern coast and avoids the continental and winter-cold inner parts of Iran. One further sympatrical species is *Clytie sancta* (STAUDINGER, 1898). Figs 35, 36.

Subfamily Eustrotiinae

Mimasura croceisticta (HAMPSON, 1916) (pl. 13, fig. 14)

Material:

Somalia 1 ♂, N. Somalia, Karin, 7./15.iv.1989 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21700♂) (leg. F. AULOMBARD) (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Note. This species was described in the genus *Euterpiodes* HAMPSON, 1908, based upon the south African species *pienaar* DISTANT, 1898 (♂ genitalia figured by JANSE, 1939, tex fig. 102). The ♂ genitalia of this very typical species indicate that it belongs to the subfamily Eustrotiinae, according to WILTSHIRE (1984), perhaps in *Mimasura* HAMPSON, 1910, described for *quadripuncta* HAMPSON, 1910 from [Zambia]. WILTSHIRE (1984) placed the taxon *dhofarica* WILTSHIRE, 1984 with question mark in the genus *Mimasura*. The ♂ genitalia (WILTSHIRE, 1984, fig. 16) are very similar to those of the Somalian species (figs 14-16), and perhaps it should be treated as a subspecies.

Mimasura dhofarica WILTSHIRE, 1984

Material:

Oman 1 ♀, "S. Oman, Dhofar, Wadi Almagshayl, 70m, 19.-22.ix.2006 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16759♀) (leg. J. KRIEUGER & A. SALDAITIS)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM); 1 ♂, "Prov. Dhofar, Jabel Samhan, 1100m, 15 km nördlich Mirbat, 17°05'570"N, 54°38'340"E, 25.-27.x.2005 (leg. JAKL)" (BC ZSM Lep 48225) (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM);
Yemen 2 ♂♂, "prov. Hadramaut, 14°47'44"N, 49°15'16"E, 25 km nne Al Mukalla, Al Ain, 20 km nnw Ar Rayyan, 100m, 1.v.1998 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16758♂) (leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

***Mekrania punctalis* BRANDT, 1941** (pl. 13, figs 15, 16)

= *Churia unipunctata* HACKER, 2011, *Esperiana* **16**: 244, pl. 30, fig. 18. L. t.: Yemen, Prov. Abyan, 50 km ne Aden, Wadi Bana, 7 km nnw Zinjibar, 50m **syn. nov.**

Material:

- Yemen 1 ♂, "Prov. Abyan, 50 km ne Aden, Wadi Bana, 7 km nnw Zinjibar, 50m (gen.prep. H. HACKER 10936♂) (leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM); 1 ♂, "Ras Fartak, iii [190]3 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21865♂) (leg. O. SIMONY)" (NHMW);
- Oman 1 ♀, "S. Oman, Dhofar, Wadi Almagshayl, 70m, 19.-22.ix.2006 (leg. J. KRIEUGER & A. SALDAITIS)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM);
- Iran 1 ♂, "Baloutchistan, Bender Tchahbahar, 24.ii.-3.iii.1938 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21872♂) (leg. BRANDT)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Note. The ♂ genitalia of *Mekrania punctalis* and *M. obliquialis* WILTSHIRE, 1982 were figured by WILTSHIRE (1982, figs 46a, 47b). *M. punctalis* was determined erroneously by REBEL as "*Raparna digramma* WALKER", by HACKER & SALDAITIS (2010) as "*Churia gallagheri* WILTSHIRE, 1985". One large specimen with dark brown reniform stigmata was described by HACKER (2011) as *Churia unipunctata*, which is synonymised here. The placement of the genus *Mekrania* BRANDT, 1941 in Eustrotiinae is tentative, WILTSHIRE (1982) placed it (also tentatively) in Hypeninae. Fig. 17

Subfamily Bagisarinae

***Breviptecten mirifica* HACKER spec. nov.** (pl. 13, fig. 17)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "N. Somalia, Prov. Bari, Karin, S. of Boosaaso 7./14.iv.1989 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21671♂) (leg. F. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD, later MNHN).

Locus typicus: N. Somalia, Prov. Bari, Karin, S. of Boosaaso.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the Latin *mirificus* = *amazing*, *marvellous*, in reference to the astonishing coloration and texture.

Diagnosis and Description

The genus *Breviptecten* HAMPSON, 1894 of the Old World was revised by HACKER & FIBIGER (2007); since that time two further papers dealing with this genus were published by (HACKER & MEY, 2010; HACKER & SALDAITIS, 2010), on the species *B. niloticus* WILTSHIRE, 1977 and *B. hypocornuta* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007. The species described here belongs to the *B. niloticus* species group, but differs substantially from both known species *B. niloticus* and *B. bischoffi* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007.

Wingsspan of the holotype 24.0 mm. Labial palps short, upturned. Antennae of ♂ doubly bipectinate on the basal half, outwardly with increasingly shorter pecten, posterior third at least filiform. Ground colour grey-beige with some brown and slight purple tinge. Hindwings shiny white, lacking a terminal line. The most conspicuous details of the forewing pattern are a large, rectangular brownish blotches in the subapical area of the costa and a triangular blotch between reniform and orbicular stigmata. Reniform stigma partly white encircled, orbicular stigma indicated in white. Subapical blotch also white encircled.

Male genitalia

Similar to those of *B. niloticus*, but with following differences:

- Uncus smaller;
- Valva broader;
- Harpe also larger and more elongated;
- Aedeagus and cornutus more strongly bent.

Female genitalia (fig. 18)

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known from one ♂ from the type locality in North Somalia.

***Brevipecten hypocornuta* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007 (pl. 13, fig. 18)**

Material:

Ethiopia 2 ♂♂, "[South Ethiopia] Negelli, 85 km E, 19.iv.[19]60 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21682♂, 21864♂) (leg. S. HO.)" (ex coll. J. BIRKET-SMITH, ZMUK); 1 ♂, "3 km N Turmi, Mango Camping Site, 8.v.2008, 04°58'19"N, 36°30'53"E, 910 m (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16480♂ (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM); 7 ♀, "Prov. Gamogofa, 8 km N Turmi, 9.v.2008, 05°02'55"N, 36°29'48"E, 990 m (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM; H.-P. SCHREIER).

Note. *B. hypocornuta* was described from Yemen and occurs also in Oman and Ethiopia. Fig. 24

***Brevipecten calimani calimani* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007**

Material:

Ethiopia 4 ♂♂, "3 km N Turmi, Mango Camping Site, 8.v.2008, 04°58'19"N, 36°30'53"E, 910 m (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16483♂) (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM); 110 ♀, "Prov. Gamogofa, 8 km N Turmi, 9.v.2008, 05°02'55"N, 36°29'48"E, 990 m (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM; H.-P. SCHREIER).

Note. New record for Ethiopia; so far known from Eritrea, Somalia and Kenya. Two other subspecies, *magnifica* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007 in Yemen and *stassarti* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007 in Senegal have been described, and the species probably occurs in the large area between.

***Brevipecten cornuta* HAMPSON, 1902**

Material:

Ethiopia 2 ♀♀, "Gamo Gofa Prov., Arba Minch emv., road to CHENCHA, 6 km , 1400m, 4.v.2008, 06°15'N, 37°30'E (leg. S. NAUMANN & H. SCHNITZLER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Note. Another new record for the Ethiopian fauna.

***Honeyia clearchus* (FAWCETT, 1916)**

Material:

Ethiopia 1 ♀, "Arba Minch, below Hotel Bekele Mola, thorn bush, 2.v.2008, 06°00'14"N, 37°33'11"E, 1310m (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H.-P. SCHREIER); 1 ♂, "Prov. Gamogofa, 10 km W Jinka, 7.v.2008, 05°18'42"N, 36°44'17"E, 940 m (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H.-P. SCHREIER); 1 ♀, "3 km N Turmi, Mango Camping Site, 8.v.2008, 04°58'19"N, 36°30'53"E, 910 m (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H.-P. SCHREIER); 14 ♀, "Prov. Gamogofa, 8 km N Turmi, 9.v.2008, 05°02'55"N, 36°29'48"E, 990 m (leg. H. HACKER & H.-P. SCHREIER)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM; H.-P. SCHREIER).

Note. New record for the fauna of Ethiopia, widespread from Namibia in the southwest to Kenya, Tanzania and Yemen in the Northeast (HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007).

***Honeyia dia* (VIETTE, 1972)**

Material:

Madagascar 1 ♂, 1 ♀, N Madagascar, NE Ankarana, 300m, 9.-18.xii.2009 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 19321♂, 19318♀) (leg. A. LEGRAIN)" (coll. A. LEGRAIN).

Note. The ♂ genitalia figured here (figs 19, 20) differ somewhat from those figured by HACKER & FIBIGER (2007). Additional checks of the type specimen and further ♂♂ and ♀♀ are necessary to decide whether there are one or two distinct species. Superficially, the specimens referred to here and from Amboasary (HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007) are much alike.

***Honeyia ankarana* HACKER & LEGRAIN spec. nov.** (pl. 14, fig. 1)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "N Madagascar, NE Ankarana, 300m, 9.-18.xii.2009 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 19314♂) (leg. A. LEGRAIN)" (coll. A. LEGRAIN, later MRAC).

Locus typicus: N Madagascar, NE Ankarana, 300m.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the name of the type locality.

Diagnosis and Description

At present, the genus *Honeyia* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007 includes six species: *clearchus* (FAWCETT, 1916) (= *Oglasa genovefae* LAPORTE, 1991; = *O. dionysiae* LAPORTE, 1991), *secunda* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007, *tertia* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007, *quadra* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007, *dia* (VIETTE, 1972) and *burmeisteri* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007.

Two new *Honeyia* species are described here: the first was recorded by A. LEGRAIN in 2009 in North Madagascar. The second from West Africa had already been figured by FIBIGER & HACKER, 2007, fig. 43b, pl. 41, fig. 3 as "*Oglasa*" spec.

Wingspan of the holotype 31.5 mm. Labial palps short, upturned. Antennae of ♂ fasciculate with short lamellae, distal third filiform. Coloration and forewing pattern generally similar to those of *H. clearchus* and *H. dia*, but with the following specific differences:

- Ground colour paler, pale beige;
- Subapical blotch completely lacking;
- Antemedian fasciae similar oblique, more straight; postmedian fasciae towards the costal margin straight, not bent basad;
- Hindwings shiny white and substantially translucent.

Male genitalia (fig. 21)

Most like those of *H. tertia* FIBIGER & HACKER, 2007 from the RSA, but different in nearly all details, cf. fig. and HACKER & FIBIGER (2007, figs 35 - 41).

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known by the type specimen from N Madagascar, where it is surely endemic.

***Honeyia elachista* HACKER spec. nov.**

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "[Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 4.vii.[19]75 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 12506♂) (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM);

Paratypes:

Obervolta 15 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "[Burkina Faso], Bobo Dioulasso, 20.iii.[19]79, 15.vi.[19]74, 11.iv.[19]80, 20.viii.[19]76, 4.viii.[19]75, 28.viii.[19]76, 8.vi.[19]74, 29.viii.[19]76, 12.ix.[19]79, 30.ix.[19]81, 8.iv.[19]751 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 11390♂, 11350♀) (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM); 1 ♂, "[Burkina Faso], Folonzo am Fluss, Comoe, 17.ii.[19]85 (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM);

Nigeria 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, "Kaduna, 8.vii.[19]70, 7.vii.[19]70, 21.vii.[19]70, 13.ix.[19]71 (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM).

Locus typicus: "[Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the Greek and means smallest, which refers to the diminutive size of the species compared with its congeners.

Diagnosis and Description

The species described here was figured by FIBIGER & HACKER (2007, fig. 43b, pl. 41, fig. 3) as "*Oglasa*" spec. It is most like *H. burmeisteri* from Tanzania and looks rather like a small and rather pale yellow-brownish version of that species.

Wingspan of the holotype 21.0 mm, of the paratypes 19 to 25 mm. Labial palps short, upturned. Antennae of ♂ fasciculate with short lamellae, distal third filiform, those of the ♀♀ filiform throughout.

Male genitalia (fig. 22)

Figured by HACKER & FIBIGER (2007, fig. 43b); not really very similar to those of its congeners, but undoubtedly of the same basic bauplan. Conspicuous features are the small uncus with distal widening and peak and the broad valva with a large cucullus which resembles head and beak of a bird, especially a woodpecker.

Female genitalia

Similar to those of *H. dia* (cf. FIBIGER & HACKER, 2007, fig. 41c).

Distribution

Presumably a Western African element, so far known from three localities in Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

Subfamily Acontiinae

Acontia (Emmelia) albovittata HACKER **spec. nov.** (pl. 14, figs 2, 3)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "N. Somalia, Prov. Bari, Karin, S. of Boosaaso 7./14.iv.1989 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21861 ♂) (leg. F. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD, later MNHN);

Paratype: 1 ♂, "N. Somalia, Prov. Bari, Karin, S. of Boosaaso 7./14.iv.1989 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21638 ♂) (leg. F. AULOMBARD)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Locus typicus: N. Somalia, Prov. Bari, Karin, S. of Boosaaso.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the Latin *albus* = *white* and *vittatus* = *striped*, in reference to coloration and texture.

Diagnosis and Description

The genus *Acontia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 of the Old World was revised by HACKER et al (2008). Since then, a few additions to the species inventory have been made by HACKER (2010; 2011), KONONENKO (2010) and MEY (2011). The species described here shows a rather peculiar external appearance, but it has all distinctive autapomorphic characters of the genus which are defined within the revision (HACKER et al., 2008):

- Forewing coloration characteristically bird-dropping like, ground colour milky white;
- Scaphium with two slightly sclerotised crests with dorso-lateral hair-tufts;
- Valva of the ♂ genitalia asymmetrical, broadest medially;
- Central area of valva between sacculus and clasper with window, and weakly sclerotised.

Wingspan of the holotype 25.5 mm, of the paratype 27 mm. Labial palps very short, upturned. Antennae of ♂ filiform. Ground colour whitish with some grey. Forewing upperside ash-grey with the characteristic whitish stripes (cf. figure). Crosslines lacking with exception of the white terminal fascia. Hindwings white, shiny, lacking any pattern with exception of a fine black terminal line. Underside of the wings homogenous pale whitish-grey.

Male genitalia (figs 25, 26)

Uncus long, bent in a smooth semicircle; scaphium with the two characteristic sclerotised crests with dorso-lateral hair-like tufts. Valve typical for the subgenus *Emmelia* HÜBNER, [1821], sacculus flat and short; corona present; clasper-harpe-system reduced to a thorn-shaped, upright and slightly inwardly curved harpe on a relatively weak base. Aedeagus sigmoid, caecum narrower than the posterior part; cornuti lacking.

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known from two ♂♂ from the type locality in North Somalia.

***Acontia opalinoidea opalinoidea* GUENÉE, 1852**

Material:

Iran 1 ♂, "S-Iran, Abad-Geno, 40 km nördl. Bandar-Abbas, 6.v.1974 (Exped. Mus. Vind.)" (NHMW).

Note. Only once reported from SE-Iran, Baluchestan by BRANDT (1941) and restricted to the hinterland of the coast of the Indian Ocean with subtropical winter climate. All parts of Iran further inland differ in having a strongly continental climate with cold winters.

***Acontia purpureofacta* HACKER, LEGRAIN & FIBIGER, 2008 (pl. 14, fig. 4)**

Material:

Tanzania 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Tanganyika-Terr., Matengo-Hochland, wsw v. Songea, Ugano, 15-1700m, 11.-20.i.[19]36 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21874♂,21875♀) (leg. H. ZERNY)" (NHMW).

Note. First record from Tanzania. Previously described from specimens from Kenya and Ethiopia. Fig. 24

***Acrobyla aulombardi* HACKER spec. nov. (pl. 14, fig. 5)**

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "Somalia, N Somalie, Karin, 7./15.iv.1989 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21650♂) (leg. F. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD, later MNHN).

Locus typicus: Somalia, N Somalie, Karin.

Derivatio nominis: The species is dedicated to the first and only collector Francois AULOMBARD, Angoville-au-Plain, Dép. Manche, Basse-Normandie, France.

Diagnosis and Description

The tribus Amadini was revised by WILTSHIRE (1979); since that time only a few additions to the species inventory have to been made, among them *Iranada sordescens* (STAUDINGER, 1895), which was previously placed in the genus *Hoplotarache* HAMPSON, 1910 (HACKER & MEY, 2010). According to WILTSHIRE (1979), the genus *Acrobyla* REBEL, 1903 includes three species: *A. kneuckeri*, REBEL, 1903, *A. draudti* (BRANDT, 1939) and *A. eylandti* (CHRISTOPH, 1884). While the last two are restricted to Middle Asia (Iran; Turkmenistan, Afghanistan), *A. kneuckeri* RBL. has a Saharo-Sindian distribution from Morocco throughout the eremic zones of North Africa, Arabia and SW Asia to Pakistan. *A. aulombardi* spec. nov. is the East African sister species of the Iranian *A. draudti*.

Wingspan of the holotype 19 mm. Labial palps short, upturned. Ground colour ivory-whitish, reminiscent of *Acontia* species. Pattern of the forewing similar to that of its congeners, but postmedian fascia fine and strongly jagged, pale grey-brown areas only around the reniform stigma, at the dorsal end of the median field and along the jagged subterminal fascia. Hindwings including fringes concolorous; terminal shade broad and extending over about 1/3 of the diameter of the wing.

Male genitalia (fig. 27)

Of the general shape of the genus (cf. WILTSHIRE, 1964), most like those of *A. draudti*., but with the following specific differences:

- uncus stronger;
- valva broader throughout, slightly inwardly curved;
- sclerotised costa, including the distal process, broader and stronger;
- clasper-harpe-system broader and stronger;
- everted vesica a relatively large bubble with two fields of tiny spiculi in posterior position.

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known from the type locality in Somalia.

Subfamily Cuculliinae

Metopoceras popovi WILTSHIRE, 1980 (pl. 14, figs 6, 7)

Material:

- Somalia 1 ♀, "N. Somalia, Prov. Bari, Karin, S. of Boosaaso 7./14.iv.1989 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21654 ♀) (leg. F. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD);
Oman 1 ♀, "S. Oman, Dhofar, Wadi Almagshayl, 70m, 19.-22.ix.2006 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21866 ♀) (leg. J. KRIEUGER & A. SALDAITIS)" (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM).

Note. At present, only known from the southern Arabian Peninsula (Oman, Dhofar; Yemen); first record from East Africa. Figs 28, 29.

Subfamily Xyleninae

Feliniopsis connivens connivens (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1874)

Material:

- Togo 1 ♂, "SW Togo, Montagne de Kouma, 24.-25.ii.2010 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 19320 ♂) (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. A. LEGRAIN);
Uganda 1 ♀, "Katak Mt, Nakapiripirit, v-viii 2010 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21679 ♀) (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD).

Note. First records for the faunae of Togo and Uganda.

Feliniopsis nigribarbata (HAMPSON, 1908) (pl. 14, fig. 9)

Material:

- Togo 1 ♂, "SW Togo, Dzokoto, Montagne de Kolné, 12.-28.vii.2011 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21687 ♂) (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD).

Note. First record for the fauna of Togo.

Feliniopsis isographa HACKER **spec. nov.** (pl. 14, fig. 8)

Type material

Holotype: ♂, "SW Togo, Dzokoto, Montagne de Kolné, vi.2010 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 19323♂) (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD, later MNHN).

Locus typicus: SW Togo, Dzokoto, Montagne de Kolné.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the Greek *iso* = *equal* and the Latin *graph* = *to draw, to sketch, to design*, in reference to the wing pattern.

Diagnosis and Description

The African species of the genus *Feliniopsis* ROEPKE, 1938 (= *Eutamisia* FLETCHER, 1961) were revised by HACKER & FIBIGER (2007); since then three more species: *F. sinaevi* HACKER & MEY, 2010 (Congo), *F. jinka* HACKER, 2010 (Ethiopia) and *F. parvuloides* HACKER, 2010 (Kenya) have been described (HACKER & MEY, 2010). The habitus of *F. isographa* described here is very similar to that of *F. kuehnei* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007, but the ♂ genitalia are different.

Wingspan of the holotype 28 mm. Labial palps moderately long, upturned. Antennae of ♂ very shortly ciliate. Size, coloration and pattern very similar to those of *F. kuehnei*, reniform stigma with some white dots, which are absent in *F. kuehnei*.

Male genitalia (fig. 30)

With similar characters as those of *F. kuehnei* and *F. rufigiji* HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007, the latter superficially very different. The differences between the ♂ genitalia of *F. kuehnei* and the species described here are as follows:

- Tegumen of *F. isographa* broader;
- Harpe stronger, broad throughout and backwardly curved in *F. isographa*, that of *F. kuehnei* weaker, straight and slightly forwardly directed;
- Aedeagus of *F. isographa* with three larger fields of moderately long cornuti, in *F. kuehnei* two such fields.

Female genitalia

Unknown.

Distribution

At present only known from the type locality in Togo.

Feliniopsis jinka HACKER, 2010 (pl. 14, fig. 10)

Material:

Togo 1 ♂, "SW Togo, Dzokoto, Montagne de Kolmé, 12.-28.vii.2011 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21675♂) (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD).

Note. *F. jinka* H. was described by a single ♂ from Ethiopia; the specimen presented here is the second known of the species; at the same time the first record for the fauna of Togo. Fig. 31

Feliniopsis satellitis (BERIO, 1974)

Material:

Burundi 1 ♀, "Gigeta, 17.vi.19678 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 21871♀) (leg. M. FONTAINE)" (MRAC).

Note. The ♀ genitalia are figured (fig.)

Feliniopsis annosa annosoides HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007 (pl. 14, fig. 11)

Material:

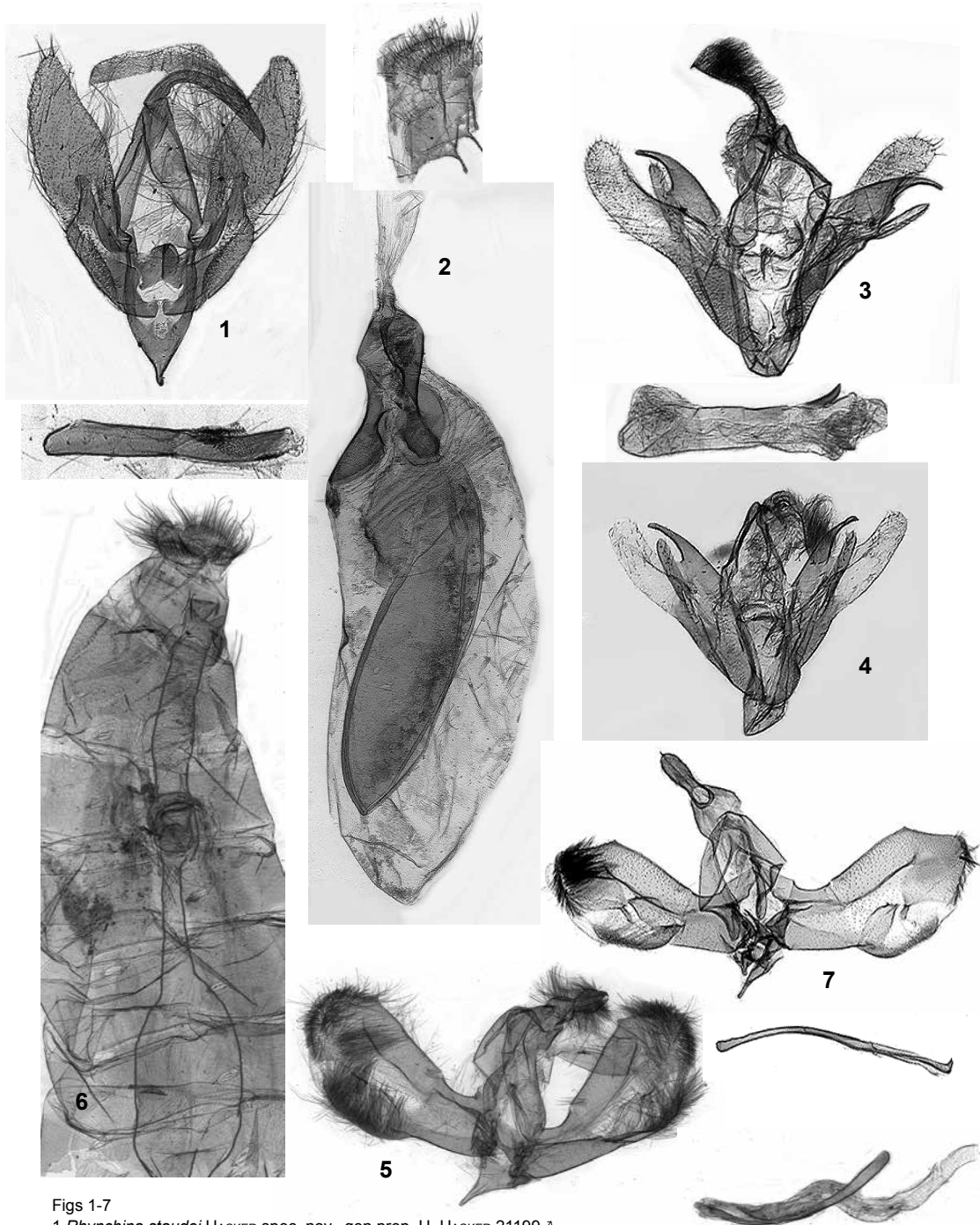
Togo 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "SW Togo, Dzokoto, Montagne de Kolmé, 12.-28.vii.2011 (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD);
Uganda 1 ♂, "Napak Mt., Morotio, v-viii 2010 (leg. A. AULOMBARD)" (coll. F. AULOMBARD).

Note. The nominotypical subspecies occurs in Madagascar; the subspecies *annosoides* seems to be widespread and common throughout the tropical Africa. First records for Togo and Uganda.

Literature

- BEHOUNEK, G. HACKER, H.H. & W. SPEIDEL (2010): Revision of the genus *Oraesia* GUENÉE, 1852 (Old World) (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Noctuidae, Catocalinae). - *Esperiana Memoir* **5**: 243-293, pls. 16-19.
- BERIO, E. (1964): Considerazioni su alcuni taxa appartenenti alla sottofamiglia delle Westermanniinae. - *Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital.* **94**: 152-159.
- BRANDT, W. (1941): Beitrag zur Lepidopteren-Fauna von Iran (3). - *Neue Agrotiden nebst Faunenverzeichnissen*. - *Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges.* **31**: 835-863.
- FIBIGER, M. (1997): Noctuidae Europaeae, vol. **3**, Noctuiniae III. - *Entomological Press, Sorø*, 418 S.
- FIBIGER, M. & J.D. LAFONTAI (2005): A review of the higher classification of the Noctuoidea (Lepidoptera) with special reference to the Holarctic fauna. - *Esperiana* **11**: 7-92.
- GAEDE, M. (1934-1940): Die Heterocerer Noctuidae. - In: SEITZ, Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde **15**: 30-358, Taf. 5-41.
- HACKER, H. H. (2001): Fauna of the Nolidae and Noctuidae of the Levante with descriptions and taxonomic Notes (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea). Appendix: Revision Genus *Clytie* HÜBNER, [1823]. - *Esperiana* **8**: 7-398.
- HACKER, H.H. (2004a): Revision of the genus *Caradrina* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816, with Notes on other genera of the tribus Caradrini (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae). - *Esperiana* **10**: 7-690, pls 1-27.
- HACKER, H.H. (2004b): Noctuidae, Nolidae. In MEY, W. (ed.): *The Lepidoptera of the Brandberg Massif in Namibia Part 1*. - *Esperiana Memoir* **1**: 261-304, 2 pls.
- HACKER, H.H. (2007): Noctuidae, supplementary data (Lepidoptera: Noctuoidea) (Plates 20-22). In MEY, W. (ed.): *The Lepidoptera of the Brandberg Massif in Namibia Part 1*. - *Esperiana Memoir* **4**: 219-235, 3 pls.
- HACKER, H.H. (2010): Revision of the genus *Acontia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 and the tribus Acontiinae GUENÉE, 1841 (Old World) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Acontiinae) by H. H. HACKER, A. LEGRAIN and M. FIBIGER (*Esperiana* **14**: 7-533). *Corrigenda and Supplementa*. - *Esperiana* **15**: 359-373, pls 57, 64.
- HACKER, H. (2011): Two new *Acontia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 species from Madagascar with an overview of the genus on Madagascar (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Acontiinae). - *Esperiana* **16**: 89-93. pl. 10.
- HACKER, H.H. & M. FIBIGER (2001): Description of new Noctuoidea (Lepidoptera) species from the Arabian Peninsula and with other taxonomic Notes. - *Esperiana* **8**: 586-596, pls 28, 29.
- HACKER, H.H. & M. FIBIGER (2006a): Micronoctuidae, Noctuidae (s.l.), and Hyblaeidae of the Yemen Arab Republic, with a biogeographical analysis (Lepidoptera). - *Esperiana* **12**: 63-73.
- HACKER, H.H. & M. FIBIGER (2006b): Updated list of Micronoctuidae, Noctuidae (s.l.), and Hyblaeidae species of Yemen, collected

- during three expeditions in 1996, 1998 and 2000, with comments and descriptions of species. – *Esperiana* **12**: 75-166.
- HACKER, H.H. & M. FIBIGER (2007a): Revision of the African species of the genus *Feliniopsis* ROEPKE, 1938 (= *Eutamsia* FLETCHER, 1961) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae). – *Esperiana* **3**: 59-178.
- HACKER, H.H. & M. FIBIGER (2007b): Revision of the African species of the genus *Brevipecten* HAMPSON, 1894, with description of the genus *Honeyia* gen. nov. (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae). – *Esperiana* **3**: 247-332.
- HACKER, H.H., FIBIGER, M. & A. LEGRAIN (2002): Thyrididae, Uraniidae and Noctuidae (Lepidoptera) from the Arabian Peninsula with descriptions of new species. – *Esperiana* **9**: 189-207, pl. 6.
- HACKER H.H. & A. KOSTJUK (2010): Noctuidae collected by Karlheinz POLITZAR in Bogue, Mauritania (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea). – *Esperiana* **5**: 97-168, plates 5-10.
- HACKER H.H., HOPPE, H., LEHMANN, L. & D. STADIE (2011): Neue Noctuidae-Arten aus Südarabien und Ostafrika (Lepidoptera) (Tafeln 30,31). – *Esperiana* **16**: 233-253.
- HACKER, H.H., LEGRAIN, A. & M. FIBIGER (2008): Revision of the genus *Acontia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 and the tribus Acontiini GUENÉE, 1841 (Old World) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Acontiinae). – *Esperiana* **14**: 7-533, 38 plts.
- HACKER H.H. & W. MEY (2010): Beiträge zur Taxonomie, Systematik und Faunistik von Noctuidae (Noctuoidea), hauptsächlich aus dem Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (Tafel 28). – *Esperiana* **5**: 457-468.
- HACKER, H.H. & A. SALDAITIS (2010): Noctuidae of the Socotra Archipelago (Yemen) with Notes to the fauna of the southern Arabian Peninsula (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea). – *Esperiana* **5**: 172-241, plates 11-15.
- HACKER, H.H. & A. SALDAITIS (2011): Noctuidae of the Socotra Archipelago (Yemen) Contribution II (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea). – *Esperiana* **16**: 73- 88, plates 9, 10.
- HACKER, H.H., SCHREIER, H-P. & E. AISTLEITNER (2010): Noctuidae of Cape Verde Islands (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea). – *Esperiana* **5**: 7-95, plates 1-5.
- HACKER, H.H. & A. ZILLI (2007): Revisional Notes on the Genus *Thiacidas* WALKER, 1855, with descriptions of Thiacidinae subfam. nov. and eleven new species (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae). *Esperiana* **3**: 179-246.
- HAMPSON, G. F. (1898-1913): Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae of the Collection of the British Museum 1-13. – London.
- HAMPSON, G. F. (1916): In: POULTON (1916): On a collection of moths made in Somaliland by Mr. W. FEATHER. With descriptions of new species. – *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1916: 91-182.
- JANSE, A. J. T. (1937-1940): The Moths of South Africa 3, Cymatophoridae, Callidulidae and Noctuidae (partim). – Durban, I-XV, 1-435.
- KONONENKO V. S. (2010): Micronoctuidae, Noctuidae: Rivulinae – Agaristinae (Lepidoptera). *Noctuidae Sibiricae* **2**. – Entomological Press, Soro, 475 pp.
- KONONENKO V. S., HAN, H.-L. & A. MATOV (2010): A review of the Eastern Palaearctic genera *Paragona* STAUDINGER, 1892 and *Paragabara* HAMPSON, 1926 with description of two species and a new genus (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae: Aventiinae, Hypeninae). – *Zootaxa* **2679** (2010): 51-68.
- LAFONTAINE, J.D. & M. FIBIGER (2006): Revised higher classification of the Noctuoidea (Lepidoptera). – *Can. Entomol.* **138**: 610-635.
- LÖDL, M. (1994a): Zur Wiederauffindung der Type von *Rhynchina obliquialis* (KOLLAR, 1844) [*Hypena*] comb. n. im Naturhistorischen Museum in Wien, nebst Bemerkungen zur Synonymie (Insecta; Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). – *Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien* **96 B**: 369-372.
- LÖDL, M. (1994b): Revision der Gattung *Hypena* SCHRANK, 1802 s.l., der äthiopischen und madagassischen Region, Teil 1 (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Hypeninae). – *Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien* **96 B**: 373-590.
- LÖDL, M. (1995a): Revision der Gattung *Hypena* SCHRANK, 1802 s.l., der äthiopischen und madagassischen Region, Teil 2 (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Hypeninae). – *Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien* **97 B**: 255-292.
- LÖDL, M. (1995b): Revision der afrikanischen Gattung *Phanaspa* WALKER [1866] 1865 stat. rev. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Hypeninae). – *Zeitschrift der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreichischer Entomologen* **47**: 97-111.
- LÖDL, M. & B. MAYERL (1998): Revision der Gattung *Zekelita* WALKER, 1863 (= *Rhynchodontodes* WARREN, 1913) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Hypeninae). – *Quadrifina* **1**: 115-230.
- MAYERL, B. (1998): Drei neue Arten der Gattung *Rhynchina* GUENÉE, 1854 aus China (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Hypeninae). – *Quadrifina* **1**: 93-101
- MAYERL, B. & M. LÖDL (1999): Revision der Gattung *Rhynchina* GUENÉE, 1854 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Hypeninae). – *Quadrifina* **2**: 1-124.
- MEY, W. (2011): Basic pattern of Lepidoptera diversity in southwestern Africa. – *Esperiana* **6**: 7-316, 40 plts.
- VIETTE, P. (1990): A provisional check-list of the Lepidoptera Heterocera of Madagascar. – *Fauna de Madagascar suppl.* **1**, 264 pp.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1979): A revision of the Armadini (Lep., Noctuidae). – *Entomograph* **2**: 7-78.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1980a): Insects of Saudi Arabia. Fam. Cossidae, Limacodidae, Sesiidae, Lasiocampidae, Sphingidae, Notodontidae, Geometridae, Lymantriidae, Nolidae, Arctiidae, Agaristidae, Noctuidae, Ctenuchidae. – *Fauna of Saudi Arabia* **2**: 179-240.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1982): Insects of Saudi Arabia, Lepidoptera: Fam. Cossidae, Zygaenidae, Sesiidae, Lasiocampidae, Bombycidae, Sphingidae, Thaumetopoeidae, Thyretidae, Notodontidae, Geometridae, Lymantriidae, Noctuidae. – *Fauna of Saudi Arabia* **4**: 271-331.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1983): Insects of Saudi Arabia. Lepidoptera: Fam. Cossidae, Sphingidae, Thyretidae, Geometridae, Lymantriidae, Arctiidae, Agaristidae, Noctuidae, Ctenuchidae (Part 3). – *Fauna of Saudi Arabia* **5**: 293-331.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1984): Insects of Saudi Arabia. Lepidoptera: Fam. Noctuidae (Part 4). – *Fauna of Saudi Arabia* **6**: 388-412.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1985): New Heterocera from Oman. – *J. Oman Studies* **7**: 39-48.
- WILTSHIRE, E. P. (1986): Lepidoptera of Saudi Arabia: Fam. Cossidae, Sesiidae, Metarbelidae, Lasiocampidae, Sphingidae, Geometridae, Lymantriidae, Arctiidae, Nolidae, Noctuidae (Heterocera); Fam. Satyridae (Rhopalocera). – *Fauna of*



Figs 1-7

- 1 *Rhynchina staudei* HACKER spec. nov., gen.prep. H. HACKER 21199♂
 2 *Rhynchina ethiopica* HACKER, 2011, gen.prep. H. HACKER 21737♀
 3 *Paragona* spec., gen.prep. H. HACKER 21873♂ (Yemen)
 4 *Paragona* spec., gen.prep. H. HACKER 21876♂ (Burkina Faso)
 5 *Arcyophora amydropoliata* HACKER spec. nov., gen.prep. H. HACKER 21862♂
 6 *Arcyophora amydropoliata* HACKER spec. nov., gen.prep. H. HACKER 21859♀
 7 *Arcyophora piperitella* (STRAND, 1909), gen.prep. H. HACKER 14167♂