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Geometridae from Tanganyika (Lep.)

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The Geometridae listed and described in the following short paper were collected by Professor Dr. E. LINDNER during a German expedition to Tanganyika in the latter part of 1951 and the early part of 1952.

In listing the known species, references to their original descriptions and full synonymy are given, together with their previously known distribution. In describing the novelties relevant material from the unnamed accessions in the British Museum has also been studied; the colour names used in the descriptions are taken from RIDGWAY'S "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature".

Unless otherwise stated all specimens are in the Staatl. Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart.

Geometrinae

Mixocera parvulata (Walker)

? *Nemoria parvulata* Walker, 1863, List Lep. Ins. B. M., 26: 1559.

Euchloris rectifasciata Hampson, 1896, Fauna Brit. India, Moths, 4: 566.

Kware bei Moshi, 27. XII. 1951–13. I. 1952, 1 ♀. — Distribution: Tonkin; Ceylon; Bombay; Maldive Is.; Madagascar; S. Rhodesia; Tanganyika; Kenya; Abyssinia.

Larentiinae

Xanthorhoe procne (Fawcett)

Cidaria procne Fawcett, 1916, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1916: 730, pl. 1: 8.

Makoa (3° 10' S, 37° 5' E), ca. 1200 m, 22.–23. II. 1952, 1 ♀. — Distribution: Kenya; Uganda; Kivu; N. Tanganyika.

Eupithecia feliscaudata Fletcher

Eupithecia feliscaudata Fletcher, 1956, Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond., (B) 25: 40, pl. 2: 16, pl. 6: 49, 50.

Kibo West, 3500–4500 m, 23.–30. IV. 1952, 1 ♂. — Distribution: Kilimandjaro.

With a wing-span of 30 mm, this male is rather larger than the three previously known specimens (26 mm). Both fore and hind wings are a deeper fuscous, more nearly fuscous black and the antennal scales are fuscous.

Eupithecia tetraglena amplior n. ssp.

♂ 30 mm. Distinguished from *E. t. tetraglena* Prout (1932), known from the Aberdare Mts., Lumbwa and Mt. Elgon, by its very large size and the suffusion of both wings with fuscous.

Tanganyika: Mt. Kilimandjaro, Kibo West, 3500–4500 m, 23.–30. IV. 1952 (E. LINDNER), holotype ♂.

Eupithecia medilunata crassior n. ssp.

♂ 29 mm. Distinguished from *E. m. medilunata* Prout (1932), known from the Aberdare Mts. and Mt. Elgon, by its considerably larger size.

Tanganyika: Mt. Kilimandjaro, Kibo West, 3500—4500 m, 23.—30. IV. 1952 (E. LINDNER), holotype ♂.

Ennominae

Epigynopteryx townsendi Fletcher

Epigynopteryx townsendi Fletcher, 1958, Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München, 5: 132, pls. 1: 4—7, 4: 23, 24.

Msingi (3° 7' S, 37° 4' E), ca. 1300 m, 20. II. 1952, 1 ♀. — Distribution: Kenya; Tanganyika.

Buzura stringeri Prout

Buzura stringeri Prout, 1938, in SEITZ, Großschmett. Erde, 16: 152, pl. 16: A.

Torina (1° 59' S, 34° 17' E), 4.—18. III. 1952, 1 ♀. — Distribution: Nyasaland.

Obolcola lindneri n. sp. (Figs. 1, 3, 6)

♂ 16 mm. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen cartridge buff irrorate with cinnamon and black; two conspicuous black spots are situate between bases of antennae. Wings cartridge buff irrorate with cinnamon and black; transverse fasciae black. Fore

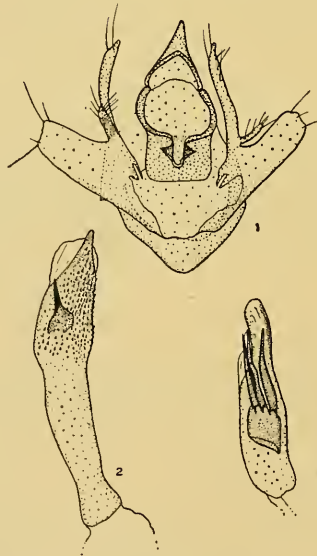


Fig. 1. *Obolcola lindneri* n. sp. ♂ genitalia (× 66).

Fig. 2. *Ectropis inversa* n. sp. aedeagus (× 66).

Fig. 3. *Obolcola lindneri* n. sp. aedeagus (× 66).

wing: basal fascia concealed by black irroration in basal fifth; broad, antemedial fascia angled basad on subcostal vein, equal in width to one-eighth inner margin; medial fascia broad from costa to elongate cell spot, then slender to inner margin; postmedial fascia slender, sharply incurved between vein Cu_2 and inner margin; except for apical area and a marginal area between veins M_3 and Cu_1 , the distal third of the wing is densely suffused with black. Hind wing: basal and antemedial fasciae broad; postmedial fascia



Fig. 4. *Ectropis inversa* n. sp. allotype ♀ (× 2).



Fig. 5. *Ectropis inversa* n. sp. holotype ♂ (× 2).



Fig. 6. *Obolcola lindneri* n. sp. holotype ♂ (× 3).

slender and dentate, marked only on posterior half of wing. Terminal interneural spots on both wings black. Underside patterned similarly to upperside, but both wings much paler, the cinnamon irroration being much reduced, especially on the fore wing.

Genitalia: Uncus tapered and simple. Ventral part of valve membranous, almost rectangular; costal arm weakly sclerotized and tapered with a short process arising near base. Gnathus shaped as illustrated. Ventral half of aedeagus sclerotized apically; vesica with three cornuti arising from a sclerotized base.

Readily distinguished from other known species in the genus by its small size, its colour and the structure of the genitalia.

Tanganyika: Msingi (3° 7' S, 37° 4' E), ca. 1300 m, 30. III.–13. IV. 1952 (E. LINDNER), holotype ♂.

Colocleora pulverosa (Warren)

?*Cusiala pulverosa* Warren, 1904, Novit. zool., 11: 472.

Kware bei Moshi, 27. XII. 1951–13. I. 1952, 1 ♂. — Distribution: Kenya; Tanganyika; Nyasaland; Natal.

Ectropis inversa n. sp. (Figs. 2, 4, 5)

♂ 48 mm; ♀ 36 mm. Male. Antenna bipectinate, pectinations lengthening mediad, failing apicad; longest pectinations equal to five times diameter of shaft. Palpus, equal in length to diameter of eye, black. Frons and vertex fuscous. Thorax and abdomen light buff irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing cartridge buff, anterior two-thirds suffused with smoke gray to fuscous; costa irrorate with cream color to warm buff; veins similarly marked; transverse fasciae black. Antemedial, medial and postmedial fasciae marked only as black streaks on veins; subterminal fascia broken, marked by large spots at costa, between medial veins and in posterior third; terminal interneural spots triangular and black; cell spot smoke gray ringed with fuscous. Fringes smoke gray spotted black at veins. Underside light buff densely suffused with smoke gray, except at costa and in terminal fourth; cell spot and postmedial fascia, marked strongly anteriorly on veins, black; terminal spots and fringes as on upperside. Hind wing cartridge buff lightly irrorate with smoke gray anteriorly, darkening to black terminally and posteriorly; anal margin with three black spots representing the medial, postmedial and subterminal fasciae; the middle spot is especially large and conspicuous and from it the postmedial fascia extends costad, represented by smoke gray streaks on veins; cell spot smoke gray; terminal spots and fringes as on fore wing. Underside light buff; smoke gray markings of upperside marked in black, black markings marked in smoke gray.

Female. Antenna filiform. Vertex, thorax and abdomen cartridge buff densely irrorate with fuscous and black. Fore wing cartridge buff densely and evenly irrorate with drab and black and lightly irrorate with cinnamon and orange buff, the latter colour being most conspicuous as pale, but bright streaks on veins proximad of antemedial and distad of postmedial fasciae. Transverse fasciae black, sharply marked, but much broken. Cell spot not marked. Terminal interneural spots as in male, fringes similar, but suffused with drab. Underside light buff densely suffused with smoke gray, except along costa and termen; anterior half of wing lightly irrorate with black; antemedial, medial and postmedial fasciae black, marked weakly and only in anterior half. Hind wing differs from that of male in being densely irrorate with black; dotted postmedial fascia and cell spot so weakly marked as to be scarcely traceable. Underside similar except that the pattern at the anal margin are faintly and the cell spot and postmedial fascia are strongly marked.

Genitalia. Male. Similar to *Ectropis ocellata* Warren, (1902), differing in the rather broader uncus and in the aedeagus, which is densely and evenly scobinate in the apical half of the ventral surface, lacking the serrate apical process of that species, and having a very much smaller, tapered cornutus.

Female. Genital plate shallowly incised medially at posterior edge; ductus bursae narrowed anteriorly to one-half of its posterior width, which is equal to its length, the whole lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix membranous, but due to its unexpanded state, the normal shape is impossible to determine.

Tanganyika: Mt. Kilimandjaro, Kibo West, 3500—4500 m, 23.—30. IV. 1952 (E. LINDNER), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

A male in the British Museum from SE. Kilimandjaro, Marangu, 3500—7000 ft., II. 1952 (E. F. WILLIAMS), has a wing-span of 36 mm. The ground colour of the wings is paler and the smoke gray suffusion is much reduced. The structure of the genitalia appears to identical with that of the type. Possibly represents a subspecies.

Anschrift des Verfassers:

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