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Teil XV

Lepidoptera: *Crambidae*

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Euchromius cambridgei (Z.)

Wadi Halfa: 1 ♀ 26.—31. I. 1962; 1 ♂ 1.—10. II. 1962; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ 11.—15. II. 1962; — Faras W, N v. Wadi Halfa: 2 ♀♀ 10. II. 1962 — 2. Nil-Katarakt O-Ufer: 1 ♀ 10. II. 1962.

Externally and genitally perfectly typical of the species. Distribution: South and East Europe, North Africa, Near East.

Euchromius ocellus (HAW.)

Wadi Halfa: 2 ♂♂ 20.—25. I. 1962; 1 ♂ 26.—31. I. 1962; 2 ♂♂ 1.—10. II. 1962; 1 ♂ 11.—15. II. 1962 — 2. Nil-Katarakt, O-Ufer: 1 ♀ 10. II. 1962 — Khor Musa Pascha S v. Wadi Halfa: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ 27. I. 1962.

Specimens are rather darker and in most instances larger than the typical ones, resembling those described by TURATI as *gigantea*, which is, however, synonymous with *ocellea*.

Distribution: South and East Europe, Africa, Near East, Central Asia, India, Hawaii, North America.

Culladia achroella (MABILLE)

Wadi Halfa: 4 ♂♀ 20.—25. I. 1962; 1 ♀ 26.—31. I. 1962; 2 ♂♂ 1.—10. II. 1962; 3 ♂♂ 11.—15. II. 1962.

The male genitalia of these specimens agree with those in the MABILLE type which is in the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. However, I have not seen any ♀ which might be considered surely to be *achroella*, which was described from Madagascar. Some ♀♀ from Madagascar which I have studied, show the genitalia rather specifically different from those in Nubia specimens. Either the studied ♀♀ from Madagascar are not *achroella*, or specimens from Nubia belong to a different species which in such a case would have male genitalia identical with those in *achroella*. The question might be solved only after receiving an extensive material of *achroella* from Madagascar.