

**A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the
Brahmaeidae of the World – Part VD. The
neumayeri-group of the genus *Dactyloceras*
MELL, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae)**

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A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Brahmaeidae of the World – Part VD. The *neumayeri*-group of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae)

Zusammenfassung: Der folgende Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Familie Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 (Lepidoptera) ist Teil der Serie „*Brahmaeidae of the World*“, die nach Fertigstellung eine möglichst vollständige Übersicht über diese Familie geben sollte. Neue Erkenntnisse und neue Namen wurden eingearbeitet soweit sie bis zur Drucklegung aus der Literatur bekannt und uns zugänglich waren. Auf Grundlage von etwa 400 Einzelpublikationen wurde versucht, eine aktuelle und nahezu vollständige Literaturübersicht über die Familie Brahmaeidae zu erstellen. Der Umfang machte eine möglichst zweckmässige Unterteilung in bestimmte Themenbereiche notwendig, die spätere Ergänzungen oder Korrekturen erleichtern sollte. Der Teil VD befasst sich speziell mit der *neumayeri*-Gruppe (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021, benannt nach dem ältesten verfügbaren Namen in dieser Gruppe) der afrotropischen Gattung *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. Diese erste zusammenhängende Analyse der Familie Brahmaeidae soll keine Gattungsrevision darstellen, sondern lediglich den heutigen Kenntnisstand aufzeigen und eine gute Arbeitsgrundlage für weitere Studien zur Familie Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 bieten.

Summary: The following contribution to knowledge the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 (Lepidoptera) is part of the series "*Brahmaeidae of the World*", which should give a complete overview of this family after completion. New findings and new names were incorporated as far as they were known from literature up to the time of printing and were accessible to us. On the basis of about 400 individual publications, an attempt was made to create an up-to-date and almost complete overview of the literature on the family Brahmaeidae. The scope made it necessary to subdivide the information into certain subject areas as expediently as possible, which should facilitate subsequent additions or corrections. Part VD deals specifically with the *neumayeri*-group (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021, named after the oldest available name in this group) of the Afrotropical genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. This first coherent analysis of the family Brahmaeidae is not intended to represent a generic revision, but merely to show the current state of knowledge and provide a good working basis for further studies on the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892.

Remarks: we prefer to use the term *neumayeri*-group (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021) based on the oldest available name in this species group rather than *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002, 2005) because the taxonomic status of the latter remains unclear rather.

Important notes: this contribution to knowledge the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 is regarded as provisional with regard to completeness and occasionally provisional with regard to the status of scientific names that are specially marked here. All quotations made in this issue (Part VD) about taxa that do not belong to the subgenus *Brahmophthalma* MELL, 1928 and the subgenus *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855 of the genus *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855, the *lucina*-group, the *bramarbas*-group, *richinii* BERIO, 1940, and/or the *neumayeri*-group of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 are provisional with regard to their taxonomic status. These taxa are dealt with conclusively in the relevant parts of the entire publication on the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892.

Dactyloceras MELL, 1927

Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892

Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927

Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927; STATUS-; subgenus of
Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927

Shinocksiceras BOUYER, 2002; STATUS-; subgenus of *Dactyloceras* MELL
in Hering in Seitz, 1927

neumayeri (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882-1883”])
(*Brahmaea*)

neumayeri (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) (*Brahmaea*) [junior primary
homonym]

widenmanni (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*) [junior subjective synonym]

‡*arrogans* (STRAND, 1911) (*Brahmaea*); STATUS-; infrasubspecific

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[a] (*Dactyloceras*) [junior subjective synonym]

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[b] (*Dactyloceras*) [junior primary homonym]

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1943 (*Dactyloceras*) [junior primary homonym]

conjuncta HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*) [incorrect gender]

conjunctum HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*)* [junior subjective
synonym]

ocelligera (BUTLER, 1889) (*Brahmaea*)

catenigera (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*)

maculatum (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*)*

maculata (CONTE, 1919) (*Brahmaea*) [junior primary homonym]

maculata (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*) [incorrect gender]

* the original spelling was emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32 by Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005).

Taxonomic remarks

Collective-group names established by Bouyer (2002) *Entomologia Africana*, revue de l'A.S.B.L. «Société d'Entomologie africaine», 7 (1): pp. 15-27, and further publications by the same author comply with the requirements of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.2, 10.3, 13.3.2, 23.7, 42.2.1, 66.1, and 67.14. Bouyer (2005: 454) remarked that the seven names listed in the *widenmanni*-group in no way reflect the systematics of the group but simply the existence of the names published without prejudging either their taxonomic level or their validity as a species. So collective-group names proposed by Bouyer were established tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience. Bouyer (2008 : 184) noted that the discoveries of *D. (Shinocksiceras) vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008, *D. (Shinocksiceras) minettii* BOUYER, 2008, *D. (Shinocksiceras) cadioui* BOUYER, 2008, and *D. (Shinocksiceras) tanzaniensis* BOUYER, 2008, as well as the two previous ones *D. vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 and *D. noellae* BOUYER, 2006, call into question the division of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 into collective-groups previously proposed by Bouyer (2002). The names *bramarbas*-group and *barnsi*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002) were deleted by Bouyer because they obviously not only do not represent monophyletic groups, but in addition also no longer offer any useful advantage in the identification or classification of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002.

We would like to point out that in this work we do not divide the taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL., 1927 into the nominotypical subgenus and *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 although we currently recognize the taxonomic status of *Shinocksiceras*. It is believed to confirm the status of *Shinocksiceras* during a generic revision. We would also like to point out that the classification into collective-groups is provisional and needs to be confirmed and possibly corrected in the course of a generic revision.

The collective-group name *neumayeri*-group (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021) is hereby proposed tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience only.

Type localities

neumayeri (PAGENSTECHE in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882-1883”]) (*Brahmaea*): Ssigirari, (Massai-Land, Ost-Aequatorial-Afrika) [slopes of the Mt. Kilimanjaro, Maasai lands, East Aequatorial Africa, Tanzania]

widenmanni (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*): lowermost part of the agricultural area of the Kilimanjaro, Moschi, 1,150 m [Tanzania]

widenmanni conjunctum HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*): D. O. Afrika [Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, German East Africa]

widenmanni arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*): Deutsch-Ost-Afrika [German East Africa], Kilimandjaro [German East Africa was the name of a German colony (also a protected area) that existed between 1885 and 1918. The area included the present-day Tanzania (excluding Zanzibar), Burundi and Rwanda, as well as a small area in present-day Mozambique]

ocelligera (BUTLER, 1889) (*Brahmaea*): about 50 miles inland from Mombaza [Mombasa, Kenya]

catenigera (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*): S.W. Victoria Nyansa, Ssósswe Insel [Tanzania, southwestern region of Lake Victoria, Sossua Island]

maculatum (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*): Usambara [Tanzania]

Remarks by the authors: unfortunately, it is a worldwide phenomenon that the natural habitats and biotopes of the type localities of taxa which were collected during the colonial era have disappeared over the decades and have had to give way to agricultural areas or extensive development. This means that many species / taxa can no longer be found at their type locality and fresh, authentic material is unfortunately no longer available to science.



Map 1. Type localities of the taxa of the *neumayeri*-group* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae).

1. *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882-1883”]) (*Brahmaea*)
- 2a. *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*) [synonym]
- 2b. *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*) [synonym]
- 2c. *widenmanni conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*) [synonym]
3. *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) (*Brahmaea*)
4. *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*)
5. *maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*)

***Remarks:** the collective-group name was established tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience only.

***Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927**

The *neumayeri*-group of *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927

***neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882–83”]) (*Brahmaea*)**

Original citation and spelling: *Brahmaea Neumayeri* P.[AGENSTECHER] sp. nov.

Original description: Pagenstecher in Gerstaecker in Fischer, G. A. (1885): Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg unternommene Reise in das Massai-Land. III. Wissenschaftliche Sammlungen. – Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg (Hamburg); [5], 1882-83, (1884-85): pp. 238-279. C. Dr. G. A. Fischer's zoologische Sammlungen: 4. Verzeichnis der von Dr. G. A. Fischer gesammelten Insekten von Prof. A. Gerstaecker ... Seite [= p.] 274.

Remarks: according to the contents of “Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg” the taxon *neumayeri* was described by Pagenstecher in Gerstaecker in Fischer, (4. list of insects collected by Dr. G. A. Fischer, by Prof. A. Gerstaecker) but Gerstaecker credited the new species clearly to Pagenstecher (the few Lepidoptera were listed following the determination by Pagenstecher). The original citations of the new species are as follows: *Brahmaea Neumayeri* P. sp. nov., and *Brahmaea Neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER. The complete citation therefore is *Brahmaea neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882–83”].

Strand in Wagner (1913: 5) erroneously cited Pagenstecher in Fischer, Das Masailand, p. 150 (1885) as authors of the original description, which based on a primary homonym.

Type locality: Ssagirari, (Massai-Land, Ost-Aequatorial-Afrika) [Tanzania, slopes of the Mt. Kilimanjaro].

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: Kilimanjaro env., cf. Aurivillius (1910: 15). Pinhey (1975: 109) recorded *D. widenmanni* from Mozambique, Mashonaland (Rhodesia) [Mashonaland is a region in northern Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania. Naumann (2008: 114) recorded *neumayeri* from the middle-aged and young secondary forests in Tanzania and Western Kenya. Bouyer (2012: 225) recorded *neumayeri* from Malawi, Nyika Plateau (Kaseramba forest, 2,340 m).

Etymology: not mentioned in the original description. The taxon was obviously named in honor of Mr. Neumayer.

Type material: the description based on an unstated number of specimens (most likely a single specimen only) of unrecorded sex. The type

material was recorded in the original description being preserved in Naturhistorisches Museum Hamburg.

Bouyer (2002: 18) recorded 9 specimens of « *windenmanni* » [sic] s. l. (KARSCH, 1895) being preserved in the MNHU / Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (Germany) including the types of *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *arrogans* [sic] HERING, 1927, *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927, as well as a ♂ ? *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher [sic], 1885).

Remarks: a single ♂ specimen in ZMHU (Berlin) bearing a rectangular white handwritten pinlabel “*Brahmaea neumayeri* Pag. / illegible”, a rectangular white handwritten pinlabel “*Moschi* / *D. O. Afr.*”, and a rectangular pinlabel containing the ♂ genitalia apparatus, not belongs to the type series because the data do not fit to the data recorded in the publication (not personally examined). However, the name ‡*neumayeri* on the pinlabel is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882–83”]) although not considered a publication as such, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 9.

Taxonomic notes: the name *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) was included in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236. The reader cannot conclude from text whether *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885) or *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) was actually meant. The appropriate homonym was not included in the checklist although species synonyms were included occasionally.

General notes: Naumann (2008: fig. 1102) figured ♂ and ♀ adults of *D. neumayeri* from Kenya in color and the ♂ genitalia structures (fig. 1102) in phot.h.-t. De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011–2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 12 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. neumayeri* from the type locality and from Tanzania, East Kilimanjaro, Marangu Upper Montane Forest, 03°13.001'S 037°31.197'E, 2,160 m, from the D.R. Congo, North Kivu, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, and Zimbabwe based on literature cited.

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882–83”]) are as follows:

neumayeri PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885; STATUS-; junior primary homonym *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher, 1885); Bouyer (2002: 18) [error in original description and incorrect spelling of author]

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882-83”]) are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882-83”])

[Pagenstecher in Gerstaecker in] Fischer (1885): Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg . 1882-83, (1884-85), pp. 238-279; noted ‘Die wenigen Schmetterlinge sind nach den Bestimmungen des Herrn Professor Pagenstecher:’ [= The few butterflies are according to the determinations of Professor Pagenstecher:]. *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] P. sp. nov. Ssigirari, was clearly marked with P.[AGENSTECHER] as author. *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER, *B. lucina* DRURY [sic], and [*B.*] *Swanzi* [sic] BUTLER were cited in the text and briefly compared (: 274). Following the ‘Contents’ [unnumbered p.] the contribution 4. Verzeichnis der von Dr. G. A. Fischer gesammelten Insekten was by Prof. A. Gerstaecker, p. 274.

Remarks: the correct and complete citation is *Dactyloceras neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885) (*Brahmaea*) [in: Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg unternommene Reise in das Massai-Land].

Aurivillius (1910) Sjöstedts Kilimandjaro-Exped., Bd. 2 (9); recorded only one species of the Brahmaeidae from the Kilimanjaro. This has been *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER (= *Wiedenmanni* [sic] KARSCH) from the ‘Natronseen’ [Natron Lakes] (: 15). A further species of the family Brahmaeidae as presently defined was placed in Striphnopterygidae: *Sabalia picarina* WALKER from Kibonoto in the culture area (: 17).

Strand in Wagner (ed.) (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: Brahmaeidae, pp. [3]-5; included a single genus in Brahmaeidae, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea: B. Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER in Fischer (1885) [sic, cf. ‘Remarks’ below] (Masailand, Moschi) with its synonyms *Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH, 1895 (Kilimanjaro), ab. *conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 [sic] (German East Africa), and *Wiedenmanni* [sic] AURIVILLIUS, 1910 [sic]. The author distinguished between ‘Species’ and ‘Varitates’ [varieties] in the Index Brahmaedarum (: 6); he explicitly placed *Neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER as species in *Brahmaea* WALKER.

Remarks: Strand in Wagner (ed.) (1913) erroneously credited the original description of *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 to ‘PAG.[ENSTECHER] in Fischer, Das Massailand p. 150 (1885)’ which represents a substitute publication and the name *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 a junior primary homonym.

The misspelling *B. Wiedenmanni* [sic] was clearly cited as species in the synonymy of *B. Neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 and credited to Aurivillius (1910): *B. widenmanni* AURIVILLIUS, 1910 (: 5, and Index Brahmaedarum: [6]).

‡*wiedenmanni* is considered to be an incorrect subsequent spelling by Aurivillius (1910).

Aurivillius (1922) [26.vii.1922] Arkiv för Zoologi, Vol. 14, (5), pp. 1-27; recorded a ♂ singleton of *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER (Brahmaeidae) from Nairobi [Kenya]. The author cited Hampson who confirmed that frenulum and

- retinaculum being absent in Brahmaeidae. Aurivillius noted that both are present in the specimen in his hands.
- Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, *in*: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition]; omitted *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885).
- Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, *in*: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]
- Mell ([1930]) Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, 1929 (5), pp. [337]-494; distinguished three groups in the family Brahmaeidae: the Central African group with two genera: *Dactyloceras* and [*Spiramiopsis*] and 11 species, the Northern Indian group with 3 species: *hearseyi* WHITE, *wallichii* (GRAY), and *japonica* (BUTLER) [sic], and the Palaearctic group with 3 species: *certhia* (FABRICIUS), *christophi* STAUDINGER, and *ledereri* ROGENHOFER. Mell (: 389) [erroneously] proposed the new generic name *Dactyloceras* with type-species *lucina* (DRURY) for the African Brahmaeidae. The ♂ genitalia structures of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER) were figured (: 388).
- Remarks:** *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1930 [“1929”] is considered to be a junior primary homonym of *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927.
- Mell (1937) Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, 1937, (I/II), (reprint pp. 1-19); provided an Addendum to the systematic of the family Brahmaeidae. The author placed the African taxa in the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL.
- Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmaeidae. – *in*: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]
- Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001: pp. 189-197; listed *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER *in* Fischer, 1885 – Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg (Hamburg); [5] 1882-83) with its junior primary homonym *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER *in* Fischer, 1885) – Das Massai-Land, including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *neumayeri* was given (: 190).
- Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER *in* Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927. It was discussed that *windenmanni* [sic] and *neumayeri* might be conspecific.

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionea, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The author noted that at the ZMHU in Berlin is a specimen labeled *neumayeri* which corresponds to *widenmanni*. This specimen is not the type, and the information unfortunately has no other value for the study of the group than to be indicative. The seven names listed therefore [*widenmanni*-group] do not reflect the systematics of the group at all but simply the existence of the names published without prejudging either their taxonomic level or their validity as a species. Recall that *widenmanni* s.l. has an extremely wide geographic distribution (Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, DR Congo (Katanga and Kivu), Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia,) and that the geographic variability is supplanted by individual variability, unlike the '*barnsi*-group' or the '*ostentator*-group'. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the herein subsequently used termination '*ostentator*-group' has been either an error or junior synonym for *bramarbas*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002).

The ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda (singleton) became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghe* BOUYER, 2008.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 – Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg) and its junior primary homonym *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 – Das Massai-Land). Four taxa of *Dactyloceras* were listed for Kenya, including *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885). Naumann (: fig. 1102) figured ♂ and ♀ adults of *D. neumayeri* from Kenya in color and the ♂ genitalia structures (fig. 1102) in phot.h.-t.

Bouyer (2012) [xii.2012] described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) murphyi* of the family Brahmaeidae from the Nyika Plateau, Malawi. The author noted, that besides *D. (S.) murphyi* BOUYER, 2012 a second species, *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), was also found on the Nyika Plateau (Kaseramba for.[est], 2,340 m). This is a species usually of lower altitude but that one was also observed in higher altitude.

Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885a) (type locality: Ssikirari) was included in this overview.

Remarks: the name *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885a) based on the original description in Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg unternommene Reise in das Massai-Land. III. Wissenschaftliche Sammlungen. – Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg (Hamburg); [5], 1882-83: pp. 238-279.

Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) as species of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.

Remarks: we cannot conclude from text which one of the descriptions / names actually were meant, *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882–83”]) or the junior primary homonym *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885).

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 12 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) from the type locality. Two ♂ specimens were figured in color dorsally from Tanzania, East Kilimanjaro, Marangu Upper Montane Forest, 03°13.001'S 037°31.197'E, 2,160 m. Further records provided were from the D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, and Zimbabwe.

Remarks: the contribution on *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) by De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. based on the redescription of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885). Above records might partly based on allied taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927.

***neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885)**

[junior primary homonym]

Original citation and spelling: *Brahmaea Neumayeri* P.[PAGENSTECHER] sp. nov.

Original description: Fischer (1885): Das Massai-Land (Ost-Aequatorial-Afrika). Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg ausgeführte Reise von Pangani bis zum Naiwascha-See. – L. Friederichsen & Co. (Hamburg), 1885: 155 pp.; 3 pls., 6 figs., 1 col.-route-map.

Type locality: Ssigirari, (Massai-Land, Ost-Aequatorial-Afrika) [Tanzania, slopes of the Mt. Kilimandjaro].

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: n/a

Etymology: n/a

Type material: the description based on an unstated number of specimens (most likely a single specimen only) of unrecorded sex. The type material was recorded being preserved in Naturhistorisches Museum Hamburg.

Taxonomic notes: *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885: Das Massai-Land (Ost-Aequatorial-Afrika). Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg ausgeführte Reise von Pangani bis zum Naiwascha-See. – L. Friederichsen & Co. (Hamburg), 1885: 155 pp.; 3 pls., 6 figs., 1 col. route-map, is considered being a junior primary homonym of *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885: Fischer, G. A. (with a contribution on Zoology by Prof. Dr. H. A. Pagenstecher) (1885): Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg unternommene Reise in das Massai-Land. III. Wissenschaftliche Sammlungen. – Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg (Hamburg); [5], 1882-83: pp. 238-279.

There is no need to propose a replacement name because *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) is a formal homonym of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885).

The name *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) was included in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236. The reader cannot conclude from text whether *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885) or *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) was actually meant. The appropriate homonym was not included in the checklist although species synonyms were included.

General notes: n/a

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) are as follows:

neumayeri (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885) (*Brahmaea*);
STATUS-; senior primary homonym

Hybridizations: n/a

Further readings on *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885)

Fischer (1885) *Das Massai-Land*, 155 pp., noted 'Die wenigen Schmetterlinge sind nach den Bestimmungen des Herrn Professor Pagenstecher.' [= The few butterflies are according to the determinations of Professor Pagenstecher:]. *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] P. sp. nov. Ssigirari was clearly marked with P.[AGENSTECHER] as author. *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER, *B. lucina* DRURY [sic], and [B.] *Swanzi* [sic] BUTLER were cited in the text and briefly compared (: 150).

Remarks: the correct and complete citation therefore should be *Dactyloceras neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) (*Brahmaea*). However, *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) in: *Das Massai-Land* is considered to be a junior primary homonym of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) in: Bericht über die im Auftrage der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg unternommene Reise in das Massai-Land.

Strand in Wagner (ed.) (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: *Brahmaeidae*, pp. [3]-[6]; included a single genus in *Brahmaeidae*, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea: B. Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER in Fischer (1885) [sic, cf. 'Remarks' below] (Masailand, Moschi) with its synonyms *Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH, 1895 (Kilimanjaro), ab. *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] (German East Africa), and *Wiedenmanni* [sic] AURIVILLIUS, 1910 [sic] [incorrect subsequent spelling by Aurivillius (1910)].

Remarks: Strand in Wagner (ed.) (1913) erroneously credited the original description of *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 to 'Pag.[enstecher] in Fischer, Das Masailand p. 150 (1885)'.

Brosch, Naumann, & Meister (2002) *Galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV* (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001: pp. 189-197, 4 figs.; noted that *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885, published in *Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg* (Hamburg); [5], 1882-83, being the correct original description of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885), and that *neumayeri* PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885, published in *Das Massai-Land* being a junior primary homonym.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] *Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths*, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) *Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest* (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 – *Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg*) and its junior primary homonym *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885 – *Das Massai-Land*).

Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] *Entomofauna*, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885a) and its junior primary homonym *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885b) (type locality: Ssigirari) were included in this overview.

Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) as species of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.

Remarks: we cannot conclude from text which one of the descriptions / names actually were meant, *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 [“1882–83”]) or *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885).

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 12 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) from the type locality. Two ♂ specimens were figured in color dorsally from Tanzania, East Kilimanjaro, Marangu Upper Montane Forest, 03°13.001'S 037°31.197'E, 2,160 m.

Remarks: the contribution on *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) by De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. was actually based on Pagenstecher, A. (1885b): Lepidoptera. – In: Fischer, G. A., Das Massailand, p. 150, which is considered being a redescription of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885).

***widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*)**

[junior subjective synonym]

Original citation and spelling: [*Brahmaea*] *widenmanni* n. sp.

Original description: Karsch, F. (1895): Aethiopische Heteroceren. I. – Entomologische Nachrichten (Putbus/Rügen, Berlin, Stettin), XXI (22), 1895: pp. [337]-360, pls. I-II.

Type locality: [Tanzania], lowermost part of the agricultural area of the Kilimanjaro, Moschi, 1,150 m.

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: recorded from the type locality by Karsch (1895). Kiriakoff (1963: 83) recorded *D. widenmanni* from the D.R. Congo, North Kivu, from Kyandolire, 1,700 m, camp des gardens, and from secteur Tshiaberium, riv. Musavaki, affl. Talya Nord, 2,720 m. Rougeot (1974: 80) recorded *D. widenmanni* from the Meru forest in Kenya. This record can refers to *D. widenmanni* or *D. noellae* BOUYER, 2006, cf. Naumann (2008: 112-113). Pinhey (1975: 109) recorded *D. widenmanni* from Mozambique, Mashonaland (Rhodesia) [Mashonaland is a region in northern Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania.

Etymology: this species was named in honor of the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Widenmann who gave the two specimens on which the description was based to the Berliner Museum.

Type material: the description based on two obviously ♂ specimens. The syntype specimens were reported by Karsch being preserved in Berliner Museum [ZMHU (Berlin)].

Remarks: two ♂ specimens (syntypes) are preserved in ZMHU (Berlin), (not personally examined). A ♂ bearing a rectangular red printed pinlabel “Type”. A second ♂ bearing a rectangular red printed pinlabel “Paratypus”. Karsch did not designate a holotype. Further pinlabels were added to the specimens at a later date.

Bouyer (2002: 18) recorded 9 specimens of « *windenmanni* » [sic] s. l. (KARSCH, 1895) being preserved in the MNHU / Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (Germany) including the types of *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, *conjuncta* HERING, 1927, as well as a ♂ ? *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher [sic], 1885).

Taxonomic notes: the name *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) is considered being a junior subjective synonym of *Dactyloceras neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) at the time being.

The name *widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 was listed as species synonym of *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236.

General notes: *Dactyloceras widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) was not illustrated in the original description. Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) figured the ♂ of *D. widenmanni* (pl. 60 b) in color. Pinhey (1975: pl. 16, fig. 451) figured the ♂ adult of *D. widenmanni*. Rougeot (1977: 83, 141) recorded a ♀ *widenmanni* from Arba-Minch, Ethiopia [specimen is misidentified rather]. Sbordonì & Forestiero (1984: [143], fig. 7) figured *widenmanni* in color [Italian ed.]. Sbordonì & Forestiero (1985: [143], fig. 7) figured *widenmanni* in color [German ed.]. Sbordonì & Forestiero (1988: [143], fig. 7) figured *widenmanni* in color [German ed.]. Bouyer (2002: 27, fig. 9 [line drawings]) figured the uncus of the ♂ genitalia structures dorsally of *D. widenmanni* [sic].

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) are as follows:

‡*wiedenmanni*; Aurivillius (1910: 15) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

‡*widemanni*; Gardiner (1982: 255) [lapsus, incorrect subsequent]

‡*widenmanni*; Léonhard & Vingerhoedt (2001: 7) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

‡*windenmanni*; Bouyer (2002: 15-27) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895)

Karsch (1895) Ent. Nachr., XXI (22), 1895: pp. [337]-360; recognized five species in the African *Brahmaea*. He compared three new species *Brahmaea bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895, *B. catenigera* KARSCH, 1895, and *B. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 with *B. ocelligera* BUTLER, *B. lucina* (DRURY), and *B. ocelligera* BUTLER. He noted that the *ocelligera*-group contains four species. Those were *ocelligera* BUTLER, *bramarbas* KARSCH (Cameroon), *catenigera* KARSCH (Victoria, Tanzania), and *widenmanni* KARSCH (Kilimanjaro, Tanzania).

Aurivillius (1910) Sjöstedts Kilimandjaro-Exped., Bd. 2 (9); recorded only one species of Brahmaeidae from the Kilimanjaro. This has been *Brahmaea Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER (= *Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH) from the ‘Natronseen’ [Natron Lakes] (: 15).

Remarks: Aurivillius (1910: 15) placed the name *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) as junior subjective synonym to *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) for the first time.

Strand (1911) Deut. ent. Zeit. (Iris), XXV, 1911: pp. 110-121; described in “Die im Berliner Museum vorhandenen *Ludia*- und *Holocera*-Arten, nebst Beschreibungen weiterer von Prof. Dr. J. Vosseler gesammelter afrikanischer Großschmetterlinge” [= “The *Ludia* and *Holocera* species present in the Berlin Museum, together with descriptions of other African butterflies collected by Prof. Dr. J. Vosseler”] “*Brahmaea widenmanni* Karsch ab. *conjuncta* Strd. n. ab. 1 ♀ aus D.-O.-Afrika (wohl von Amani)” [from German East Africa, probably from Amani].

Remarks: the name *widenmanni* ab. *conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 is deemed to be infrasubspecific because the author used the term “ab.”, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.2. The name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 is excluded from the provisions of the Code.

Grünberg in Strand (1912) Archiv f. Naturg., Abteilung B., 7. Heft, pp. 1-161; cited in Jahresberichte für 1911 [= annual reports for 1911] under the heading “Systemtic” “*Brahmaea widenmanni* K. ab. *conjuncta*, n. ab., D.-Ostafrika. Strand, Iris, vol. 25, p. 120, and *B. tridentata*, Congo, *maculata*, Usambara, nn. spp. Conte, Essai Classif. Lep. product. de soie, Fasc. 7, p. 75 u, 76, Taf. 13, Fig. 2 u. 3” were listed (: 87).

Strand in Wagner (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: Brahmaeidae, pp. [3]-5; included a single genus in Brahmaeidae, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea: B. Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHER in Fischer (1885) (Masailand, Moschi) with *Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH, 1895 (Kilimanjaro), ab. *conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 (German East Africa), and *Widenmanni* [sic] AURIVILLIUS, 1910 in subordination. The author distinguished between ‘Species’ and ‘Varitates’ [varieties] in the Index Brahmaedarum (: 6); he explicitly placed *Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH and *Widenmanni* [sic] AURIVILLIUS as variations in *Brahmaea* WALKER.

Remarks: the citation of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) actually based on the later described junior primary homonym *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) published by Fischer in Das Masailand, p. 150.

Strand (1913) Archiv f. Naturg., Abteilung B, 7. Heft, pp. 1-280; listed in Jahresberichte für 1912 [= annual reports for 1912] under the heading „Systematic“ “*Brahmaea widenmanni* n. ab. *conjuncta* Strand (23) p. 120. – *lucina* Dr. Strand, Arch. f. Nat. 78, A. 6, p. 148” (: 206).

Remarks: the name *widenmanni* ab. *conjuncta* STRAND, 1913 is deemed to be infrasubspecific because the author used the term “ab.”, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.2. The name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1913 is excluded from the provisions of the Code.

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, in: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition], pp. 349-351; col.pl. 47 & 60; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was ‘2. the black fine outer margin in the hind wing not wavy or absent’ with *D. bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895 [sic], *D. barnsi* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924 [sic], *D. ostentator* HERING in Seitz, 1927, *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] with the two forms *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927, and *D. maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 [sic]. ♂ *D. widenmanni* (pl. 60 b) and the forms ♀ *D. conjuncta* [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING, 1927 were figured in color (pl. 47 f).

Remarks: the names ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 and *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 were cited as forms within the chapter on *D. widenmanni* KARSCH [sic]. Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) made the infrasubspecific name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND available with Hering (in Seitz) as author, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4.

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, in: The Macrolepidoptera of the World, (II) 14; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) [German Edition]

Remarks: *D. widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927 has no homonyms, as in all three editions of Seitz published in 1927 (German and English editions) and 1943 (French edition) *conjuncta* [sic] was not indicated as a new taxon.

Berio (1940) Memorie Soc. Entomol. Ital., Vol. XIX, Fasc. II, 1940, pp. 190-192; described the new species *Dactyloceras Richinii* [sic] of the family Brahmaeidae [sic] from Erithrea. The new species was compared with *D. lucina* DRURY [sic], *D. bramarbas*, *D. Widenmanni* [sic], and *D. ostentator* SEITZ [sic] (: 191).

Hering in Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943) Treizième Famille: Brahmaeidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Remarks: *D. widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927 has no homonyms, as in all three editions of Seitz published in 1927 (German and English editions) and 1943 (French edition) *conjuncta* [sic] was not indicated as a new taxon.

Kiriakoff (1963) [15.iii.1963] Exploration du Parc Albert. Deuxième série. Lepidoptera Heterocera (partim), 16 (3), pp. 73-124; recorded only *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH [sic] from the D.R. Congo, North Kivu (:83). ♂ specimens were recorded from Kyandolire, 1,700 m, camp des jardins, and from secteur Tshiaberium, riv. Musavaki, affl. Talya Nord, 2,720 m. The author remarked that the specimens are closer to the form *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND [sic].

Remarks: the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND is infrasubspecific. The correct name for this taxon is *D. conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927[a].

Rougeot (1974) Lambillionea, LXXII-LXXIII, pp. 78-80; recorded six ♂ from the Meru forest, Kenya being locally and individually variable and noted that he can refer this moths to the beautiful *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH [sic]. Specimens were collected dated November 28th, 1972. The genus *Dactyloceras* was placed in the Brahmaeidae (: 80).

Remarks: at the time being the name *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) is considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Dactyloceras neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE, 1885) described from Ssigirari, Massai-Land, Ost-Aequatorial-Afrika [Tanzania].

Naumann (2008: 113) remarked that the record from Meru forest, Kenya could either belong to *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) or to *D. noellae* BOUYER, 2006 and must be verified by genitalia dissection.

The Meru forest is located almost in central Kenya in the Meru County of Kenya.

Laithwaite, Watson & Whalley (1975) [01.i.1975] The Dictionary of Butterflies and Moths, xlvii + 296 pp., 405 col.-pls. / figs.; placed *Acanthobrahmaea*, *Brahmaea*, *Calliprogonus* [sic], and *Dactyloceras* in the family Brahmaeidae, a small family of about 20 species. *D. widenmanni* KARSCH [sic] from E. Africa (col.fig. 340g) was cited in *Dactyloceras* MELL. The authors noted that there are probably less than 10 species in *Dactyloceras* (: 188).

Remarks: *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

Pinhey (1975) Moths of Southern Africa; noted that the family Brahmaeidae contains two genera only, one in Africa and one in Asia. For southern Africa *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1930 [sic] with its type species *Phalaena (Attacus) lucina* DRURY from Sierra Leone was recorded from Mozambique, Rhodesia [northern region of Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania. *D. widenmanni* f. *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. widenmanni* f. *arrogans* SEITZ, 1930 [sic] were cited as synonyms of *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic]. The ♂ adult of *D. widenmanni* was figured dorsally (pl. 16, fig. 451) and recorded from Mozambique, Mashonaland (Rhodesia) [Mashonaland is a region in northern Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania. The author noted that the forms *conjuncta* [sic] and *arrogans* are only minor aberrations.

Remarks: the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 is deemed to be infrasubspecific.

Rougeot (1977) Mémoires du Muséum National d'histoire Naturelle; recorded a ♀ of *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH [sic] from Arba-Minch, Ethiopia (: 83, 141).

Remarks: this record might refers to an allied taxon.

Gardiner (1982) A Silkmother's Handbook; cited *Dactylocerus* [sic] MELL as the African genus of the family Brahmaeidae (: 114, 255). *Dactylocerus* [sic] *widenmanni* KARSCH [sic] (: 255 *widemanni* [sic]) from East Africa was listed,

Sbordoni & Forestiero (1984) Il Mondo delle Farfalle, 312 pp.; see Sbordoni & Forestiero (1985) Weltenzyklopädie der Schmetterlinge [German Edition].

Sbordoni & Forestiero (1985) Weltenzyklopädie der Schmetterlinge, 312 pp.; placed the genera *Dactyloceras*, *Acanthobrahmaea*, *Brahmaea*, and *Calliprogonus* in the

Brahmaeidae, and the genera *Lemonia*, *Spiramiopsis*, and *Sabalia* were placed in the Lemoniidae (: 142). General information on the distribution range was given for the genus *Dactyloceras* (Africa). The ♂ adult of *Dactyloceras widenmanni* was figured in color (: [143], fig. 7). The proboscis of the taxa in the family Brahmaeidae was noted being without function and the adults in the Lemoniidae were characterized as having no proboscis.

Remarks: Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (1987) Ent. Z. (Essen), 97 (9), pp. 113-121, demonstrated that adults of *Brahmophthalma* MELL, 1928 actively imbibed water / sugar solution with the reduced proboscis and thereby extending life expectancy.

Acanthobrahmaea SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

Trentini & Marini (1989) J. Res. Lepid., 27 (2), 1988, pp. 136-138; reported on a chromosome study of *Brahmaea japonica* BUTLER. The distribution of taxa of Euroasiatic species of *Brahmaea*, *Calliprogonos*, and *Acanthobrahmaea*, Indo-Australian species of *Brahmaea*, and Ethiopian species of *Dactyloceras*, e.g. *Dactyloceras Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH [sic], was demonstrated in fig. 1 (distribution map).

Remarks: *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

Léonhard & Vingerhoedt (2001) Entomologia Africana, 6 (1), recorded *Dactyloceras* [sic] *windenmanni* [sic] from Ethiopia (: 7).

Remarks: this record might refers to an allied taxon.

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001, pp. 189-197; listed *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *widenmanni* was given (: 190).

Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927. Bouyer (: 27, fig. 9 [line drawings]) figured the uncus of the ♂ genitalia structures dorsally of *D. widenmanni* [sic].

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, Frankfurt/Main, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30; discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to some emendations in *Dactyloceras*. The authors noted that no emendation was necessary for *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) and other patronyms.

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionea, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. The author noted (: 454) that in his previous article (Bouyer, 2002), he constantly used the wrong spelling *windenmanni* instead of *widenmanni*, a mistake

that should be corrected. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The author noted that at the ZMHU in Berlin is a specimen labeled *neumayeri* which corresponds to *widenmanni*. This specimen is not the type, and the information unfortunately has no other value for the study of the group than to be indicative. The seven names listed therefore [*widenmanni*-group] do not reflect the systematics of the group at all but simply the existence of the names published without prejudging either their taxonomic level or their validity as a species. Recall that *widenmanni* s.l. has an extremely wide geographic distribution (Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, DR [Democratic Republic of] Congo (Katanga and Kivu [Kivu is a region named after Lake Kivu in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which includes the two provinces of North Kivu and South-Kivu as well as Maniema in a broader sense]), Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia,) and that the geographic variability is supplanted by individual variability, unlike the '*barnsi* group' or the '*ostentator* group'. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (Karsch, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the herein subsequently used termination '*ostentator*-group' has been either an error or junior synonym for *bramarbas*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002).

The ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda (singleton) became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

Bouyer (2006) [ix.2006] Lambillionea, CVI (3), Tome I, pp. 402-404, 2 col. figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) noellae* from Kenya. The new species was placed in the updated *barnsi*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005). The author noted (: 402) that *barnsi*-group species are immediately distinguished from *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) by the pattern of the forewings. The author noted that *D. noellae* is the third species of *Dactyloceras* known from Kenya after *D. lucina* (forest species from central and western Africa, present in Kakamega, in western Kenya) and *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) (eastern species from Kasigau, Kibwezi, Nairobi,).

Remarks: Bouyer forgot to include *D. ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 described from "about 50 miles inland from Mombaza" [Mombasa, Kenya]. Unfortunately *D. noellae* BOUYER, 2006 was not compared with *D. ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 but with a taxon of uncertain status instead.

Koçak & Koçak (2008) [26.i.2008] Cent. Ent. Stud., Priamus Suppl. 12, pp. 1-89; presented a first attempt in preparing a comprehensive list of patronyms among the genus- and species-group names in the Lepidopterology. 5175 patronyms of the Lepidoptera were listed, including *Dactyloceras widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) (Brahmaeidae) (: 18).

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa

excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895). The author noted that records by Rougeot (1974: 80) from Meru forest in Kenya could belong to *D. widenmanni* or *D. noellae* BOUYER, 2006 and must be verified by genitalia dissection.

Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) (type locality: lowermost part of the agricultural area of the Kilimandjaro, Moschi, 1,150 m) was included in this overview.

Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed *widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) as species synonym of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE, 1885) of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.

Wang, Holloway, Wahlberg, Wang & Nylin (2019) Systematic Entomology, 44, pp. 211-225; discussed the resemblance of the habitus of *Calliprogonos* MELL & HERING to that of the proposed subfamily Heraculinae WANG, HOLLOWAY, WAHLBERG, WANG & NYLIN, 2019 of the family Pseudobistonidae. The phylogenetic tree (: 212) included *Dactyloceras widenmanni*, *Lemonia dumi* and *Sabalia picarina* in the Bombycoidea.

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 12 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) from the type locality. This taxon was listed as synonym of *D. neumayeri*. 2 ♂ syntypes were recorded being preserved in the ZMHB. A ♂ specimen from Zimbabwe, Bvumba Mountains, Woodlands Cottage, 19°7'48 [sic] and an adult [sex not specified] from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Katanga, Frontier mine, near Sakania were figured in color.

Remarks: the illustrated specimens are misplaced and belong to *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE, 1885) rather.

Republique Centrafricaine Postes (not specified) issued a stamp (printed value = 5F.) which shows *Dactyloceras widenmanni* in color.

***ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) (*Brahmaea*)**

Original citation and spelling: [Ceratocampidæ] *Brahmaea ocelligera*, n. s.

Original description: Butler, A. G. (1889): Descriptions of some new Lepidoptera-Heterocera in the collection of the Hon. Walter de Rothschild. – The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London (London), 1889 (III) [Read June 5th, 1889]: pp. 389-392; col.pl. XII, fig. 4.

Type locality: about 50 miles inland from Mombaza [Mombasa, Kenia].

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: known from the type locality.

Remarks: it was reported that the natural vegetation (biotope, habitat) at the type locality should no longer exist. It is therefore questionable whether this taxon could survive at the type locality. Incidentally, this remark is unfortunately also valid for many other species and their type localities world wide.

Etymology: not provided in the original description. Concluded from the description the name was pointing to the pattern morphology which was described as “submarginal spots being more ocelloid” [Latin = eye wearer].

Type material: concluded from text the description most likely based on a single specimen of unspecified sex with a wingspan of 122 mm, in coll. W. Rothschild (figured in the original description, col.pl. XII, fig. 4). No holotype designated by original designation. De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; noted the ♂ holotype being preserved in the BMNH [NHM (London)].

Taxonomic notes: *Brahmaea ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 was originally placed in the Ceratocampidae HARRIS, 1841 and illustrated under “New Lepidoptera from the Solomon Islands”, which likely has been a lapsus. The name *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) was listed as species of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksicerus*) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236.

General notes: Butler (1889: pl. XII fig. 4) figured the type specimen in color. Conte (1911) and Conte (1919) (pl. XIII, fig. 1) figured an adult of unstated sex. The figures in Conte (1911) and Conte (1919) were obviously copied from Butler (1889) and are almost identical with the original. Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) figured *D. ocelligera* (pl. 47 f) in color [sex not specified] also most likely copied from the illustration by

Butler (1889). De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; figured the ♂ holotype in color [reproduction of the original description from <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/14678506>].

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) are as follows: thus far nothing known from literature

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889)

Butler (1889) Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1889 (III); erroneously placed the genus *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855 in the family Ceratocampidae. The header of col.pl. VII “New Lepidoptera from the Solomon Islands” might lead to confusion due to the fact that the Afrotropical taxon *Brahmaea ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 was figured (pl. XII, fig. 4), too. Butler (1889) noted that the new taxon is nearest *B. swanzii*.

Remarks: Ceratocampinae HARRIS, 1841 is considered to be a subfamily in the Saturniidae BOISDUVAL, 1837 [“1834”]. *B. ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 is a species of the Afrotropical genus *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927.

Kirby (1892) Syn. Cat. Lep. Het., I, Sphinges and Bombyces, XII + 951 pp.; placed the genus *Brahmaea* in the Bombycidae (: 723-724, Appendix: 933). Kirby was the first who designated a type-species for *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855: *B. Conchifera* [sic] BUTLER, 1880. The author included 14 species in *Brahmaea*. Three of those were 12. *B. Lucina* [sic] DRURY, 1780 [sic] from Sierra Leone, 13. *B. Swanzii* [sic] BUTLER, 1870 [sic] from West Africa, and finally 14. *B. Ocelligera* [sic] BUTLER, 1889 from Mombasa [Kenia].

Remarks: Kirby designated *B. (Brahmophthalma) conchifera* BUTLER, 1880 as type species of the genus *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The type designation by Kirby (1892: 724) is invalid because the name *conchifera* BUTLER, 1880 was not originally included in Walker (1855: 1315-1316) and *B. Certhia* [sic] (sensu Walker 1855: 1316) was misidentified. The Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae were included in *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

D. swanzii (BUTLER, 1871) is a junior subjective synonym of *D. lucina* (DRURY, 1782).

Karsch (1895) Entomologische Nachrichten (Putbus/Rügen, Berlin, Stettin), XXI (22), 1895: pp. [337]-360; recognized five species in the African *Brahmaea*. He compared three new species *Brahmaea bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895, *B. catenigera* KARSCH, 1895, and *B. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 with *B. ocelligera* BUTLER, and *B. lucina* (DRURY). He noted that the *ocelligera*-group contains four species. Those were *ocelligera* BUTLER, *bramarbas* KARSCH (Cameroon), *catenigera* KARSCH (Victoria, Tanzania), and *widenmanni* KARSCH (Kilimanjaro, Tanzania). A ♀ syntype of *Brahmaea bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895 was illustrated (pl. I, fig. 5).

Strecker (1899) Index of Species to Kirby's Syn. Cat. Lep. Het., Vol. I, pp. [1]-45; listed *Ocelligera* [sic], 724 (: 31).

Conte (1911) Essai d. Class. Lep. Prod. de Soie, *in*: Rapp. du Laborat. d'ét. de la Soie, 14, pp. [1]-90; recorded and figured *Brahmaea Ocelligera* [sic] BUTLER, 1889 from Mombaza [Mombasa. Kenya]. The adult was described (: 78-79) and figured in color dorsally (pl. XIII, fig. 1).

Remarks: *Dactyloceras ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) is recognized in species status and *D. swanzii* (BUTLER, 1871) is a junior subjective synonym of *D. lucina* (DRURY, 1782). The illustration in Conte (1911) was apparently copied from the illustration in Butler (1889: pl. XII fig. 4) because both illustrations are almost identical.

Strand *in* Wagner (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: Brahmaeidae, pp. [3]-5; included a single genus in Brahmaeidae, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. Crateronidae SNELLEN, 1900 was cited in subordination [synonym] of Brahmaeidae. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea*: *B. ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 (Mombaza hinterland). The author distinguished between 'Species' and 'Varitates' [varieties] in the Index Brahmaeidarum (: 6); he explicitly placed *ocelligera* BUTLER as species in *Brahmaea* WALKER.

Conte (1919) Ess. d. Class. Lep. prod. de Soie, 7, (1919), pp. 246-256, 257, 258; pls. XII-XV, placed *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855 in the Bombycides. Conte (248-249, 257) recorded *Brahmaea Ocelligera* [sic] BUTLER, 1889 from Mombasa [Kenya]. Conte noted that this species is allied *B. Swanzii* [sic]. An adult was figured (: pl. XIII, fig. 1).

Remarks: the illustration in Conte (1919) was apparently copied from the illustration in Butler (1889: pl. XII fig. 4) because the figures are almost identical.

Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, *in*: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition], pp. 349-351, col.pl. 47 & 60; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was the '1. species with a wavy outermost black line in the hind wing', with *D. ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 [sic] and *D. catenigera* KARSCH, 1895 [sic]. *D. ocelligera* was figured in color (pl. 47 f [sex not specified]).

Remarks: the color figure of *D. ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) by Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a: pl. 47 f) was most probably copied from the color figure in the original description.

Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, *in*: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Hering *in* Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – *in*: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Gardiner (1982: 114, 250) A Silkmother's Handbook; cited *Dactylocerus* [sic] MELL as the African genus of the family Brahmaeidae. *Dactylocerus* [sic] *ocelligera* BUTLER from East Africa was listed.

Trentini & Marini (1989) J. Res. Lepid., 27 (2), 1988, pp. 136-138; reported on a chromosome study of *Brahmaea japonica* BUTLER. The distribution of taxa of

Euroasiatic species of *Brahmaea*, *Calliprogonos*, and *Acanthobrahmaea*, Indo-Australian species of *Brahmaea*, and Ethiopian species of *Dactyloceras*, e.g. *Dactyloceras ocelligera* BUTLER [sic], was demonstrated in fig. 1 (distribution map).

Remarks: *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001: pp. 189-197; listed *D. ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae. No information on the present taxonomic status of *ocelligera* was given (: 190).

Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, Frankfurt/Main, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30; discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* did not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to some emendations in *Dactyloceras*. The authors noted that no emendation was necessary for *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889).

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionia, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (Karsch, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the only ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras*

- MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889).
- Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) (type locality: about 50 miles from Mombaza) was included in this overview.
- Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) as species of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.
- De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) from the type locality. The authors noted the ♂ holotype being preserved in the BMNH [NHM (London)], the appropriate specimen was figured in color [reproduction of the original description taken from <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/14678506>].

***catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*)**

Original citation and spelling: [*Brahmaea*] *catenigera*¹) n. sp.

Original description: Karsch, F. (1895): Aethiopische Heteroceren. I. – Entomologische Nachrichten (Putbus/Rügen, Berlin, Stettin), XXI (22), 1895: pp. [337]-360; pls. I-II (*catenigera* was not figured in the original description).

Type locality: S.W. Victoria Nyansa, Ssösswe Insel [Tanzania, Lake Victoria, Sossua Island].

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: known from the type locality Tanzania, Lake Victoria. This is a small island in the southwestern Lake Victoria in northern Tanzania.

Etymology: not explicitly mentions in the original description. Most likely the name *catenigera* refers to the wing morphology, which was described with a wavy black submarginal line [Latin = chain wearer].

Type material: the description was based on a single “apparently ♂” specimen. The ♂ holotype by monotypy was recorded being preserved in Berliner Museum.

Remarks: a specimen in ZMHU (Berlin) bearing a pinlabel "*Brahmaea catenigera* K.", a handwritten pinlabel "*Dactyloceras catenigera* ♀", and a rectangular red printed pinlabel "Type" (not personally examined).

Taxonomic notes: the name *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) was listed as species of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6. e22236.

General notes: not figured in the original description but was mentioned "will be figured at a later date". The ♂ holotype was figured by Grünberg (1909: pl. XI, fig. 5) as *catenaria* [sic]. Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) figured the ♀ of *D. catenigera* (pl. 60 c) in color.

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) are as follows:

‡*catenaria*; Grünberg (1909: 776) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

catenaria GRÜNBERG, 1909; Strand in Wagner (1913: [3], [6]) [error in authorship]

catenaria GRÜNBERG; Hering in Seitz (1927a: 350) [error in authorship]

catenaria GRÜNBERG; Hering in Seitz (1927b: 350) [error in authorship]

catenaria GRÜNBERG; Hering in Seitz (1943: 350) [error in authorship]

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895)

Karsch (1895) Entomologische Nachrichten (Putbus/Rügen, Berlin, Stettin), XXI (22), 1895: pp. [337]-360; recognized five species in the African *Brahmaea*. He compared three new species *Brahmaea bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895, *B. catenigera* KARSCH, 1895, and *B. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 with *B. ocelligera* BUTLER, *B. lucina* (DRURY), and *B. ocelligera* BUTLER. He noted that the *ocelligera*-group contains four species. Those were *ocelligera* BUTLER, *bramarbas* KARSCH (Cameroon), *catenigera* KARSCH (Victoria, Tanzania), and *widenmanni* KARSCH (Kilimanjaro, Tanzania). The description of *catenigera* mainly based on differences in the venation. He noted that the ODC [not specified] being present in the hind wing but being shorter than the MDC [not specified].

Grünberg (1909) [01.xi.1909] Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1909, VI, pp. 775-776; figured the ♂ holotype by monotypy of *Brahmaea catenaria* [sic] KARSCH, 1895 (pl. XI, fig. 5) from the collection of the Berliner zoologisches Museum. The author noted under the misspelled heading "*Brahmaea catenaria* K." that the species described after a single ♂ (from Ssösswe, Victoria-Nyanza Lake) has not been mentioned again since then.

Remarks: correct as *Dactyloceras catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) (*Brahmaea*). The specimen figured by Grünberg (1909) on pl. XI, fig. 5, fits well to a single type specimen preserved in ZMHU (Berlin).

The name ‡*catenaria* is clearly an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Brahmaea catenigera* KARSCH, 1895 but was unfortunately cited as species *catenaria* GRÜNBERG by Strand in Wagner (1913) and by Hering in Seitz (1927a, 1927b and 1943).

Strand in Wagner (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: Brahmaeidae, pp. [3]-5; included a single genus in Brahmaeidae, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea*: *B. catenigera* KARSCH, 1895 (Victoria, Nyansa) with its synonym [concluded from text as synonyms, but cited as ‘Varietates’ [variation] in the Index Brahmaeidarum (: [6])] *catenaria* GRÜNBERG. Complete citation: *catenaria* Grünbg., D. Ent. Zeitsch. 21 [sic] (1895) [sic], p. 776, t. 11, f. 5, [concluded from text as synonym, but cited as ‘Varietates’ [variation] in the Index Brahmaeidarum (: [6])] *catenaria* GRÜNBERG, 1895.

Remarks: the name ‡*catenaria* is clearly an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Brahmaea catenigera* KARSCH, 1895.

The citation is erroneous in the volume and publication year, correct as VI and 1909.

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, in: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition], pp. 349-351; col.pl. 47 & 60; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was the ‘1. species with a wavy outermost black line in the hind wing’, with *D. ocelligera* BUTLER, 1889 [sic] and *D. catenigera* KARSCH, 1895 [sic]. The ♀ of *D. catenigera* was figured in color (pl. 60 c). Hering cited *Dactyloceras catenaria* GRÜNBERG, 1909 in species rank in subordination of *Dactyloceras catenigera* KARSCH, 1895 ‘*D. catenigera* KARSCH (= *catenaria* GRÜNBERG. nec KARSCH)’.

Remarks: the name ‡*catenaria* is clearly an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Brahmaea catenigera* KARSCH, 1895, cf. the compilation on Grünberg (1909).

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, in: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Hering in Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Sauter (1986) [31.xii.1986] Nota lepid., 9 (3-4), 1986 [December 31st, 1986 as per header], pp. 262-271, 3 text-figs.; placed *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967, *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1888 [sic], *Brahmidia* BRYK, 1948 [sic], *Brahmaeops* BRYK, 1948 [sic], and *Brahmophthalma* MELL, 1930 [sic] in the subfamily Brahmaeinae (: 268-269) of Brahmaeidae. A work by Dujardin (1977: 99) was viewed critically in that Sauter wrote (: 269) “The zoogeographical theories, from which Dujardin starts, have to adapt to the observed facts, not the other way around!” An updated generic diagnostic for *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967 and a key for the genera was provided. *Calliprogonos* MELL & HERING, 1937 [sic] and *Dactyloceras* MELL,

1930 were placed in the new subfamily Dactyloceratinae. *D. lucina* DRURY [sic] was cited as *typus generis* of *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1930. The author described and compared the venation of *D. lucina* DRURY [sic] and *D. catenigera* KARSCH [sic] (: 264-267).

Remarks: *Brahmaeops* BRYK, 1949 and *Brahmidia* BRYK, 1949 are junior synonyms of *Brahmophthalma* MELL, 1928. *Brahmophthalma* MELL, 1928 is placed as subgenus to *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. *Calliprogonos* MELL & HERING, 1937 and *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 are genera in the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892.

Gardiner (1982) *A Silkmoths Reared's Handbook*, pp. 114, 242, 243, 248, 249, 250, 251, 255; cited *Dactylocerus* [sic] MELL as the African genus of the family Brahmaeidae. *Dactylocerus* [sic] *catenigera* KARSCH [sic] from the shores of Lake Victoria was listed.

Trentini & Marini (1989) *J. Res. Lepid.*, 27 (2), 1988, pp. 136-138; reported on a chromosome study of *Brahmaea japonica* BUTLER. The distribution of taxa of Euroasiatic species of *Brahmaea*, *Calliprogonos*, and *Acanthobrahmaea*, Indo-Australian species of *Brahmaea*, and Ethiopian species of *Dactyloceras*, e.g. *Dactyloceras catenigera* KARSCH [sic], was demonstrated in fig. 1 (distribution map).

Remarks: *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] *galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV* (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001: pp. 189-197; listed *Dactyloceras catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *catenigera* was given. The authors noted (: 190) that *D. catenaria* (GRÜNBERG, 1909) was cited in subordination of *D. catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) by Hering in Seitz, 1927 but was only an incorrect subsequent spelling.

Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] *Entomologia Africana*, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] *Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo*, Frankfurt/Main, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30, discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to some emendations in *Dactyloceras*. The authors noted that no emendation was necessary for *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895).

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] *Lambillionea*, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col. figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains

unchanged. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the only ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895). The author noted that the holotype of *catenigera* was figured by Grünberg (1909, pl. XI, fig. 5) as *catenaria* (sic).

Weritz, Rieker & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) (type locality: Ssösswe, S.W. Victoria Nyansa) was included in this overview.

Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) as species of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 07 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895) from the type locality and reported the ♂ holotype being preserved in the ZMHB. The authors listed *D. catenaria* (GRÜNBERG, 1909) (original combination *Brahmaea catenaria* K.) as unavailable name (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Brahmaea catenigera* KARSCH, 1895).

***maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*)**

[name emended, the original spelling did not agree with gender]

Original citation and spelling: *Brahmaea Maculata*, *n. sp.*

Original description: Conte, A. (1911): XXIII. Essai de Classification des Lépidoptères producteurs de Soie (7^e Fascicule). – Laboratoire d'Études de la Soie de la condition publique des Soies. Extrait des Rapports du Laboratoire d'Études de la Soie, Vol. XIV. – 1908-1909-1910, 1911: pp. [1]-90; col. pls. I-XV; [description 79-80; pl. XIII, fig. 2].

Type locality: Usambara [Tanzania].

Remarks: the Usambara Mountains of northeastern Tanzania in tropical East Africa, comprise the easternmost ranges of the Eastern Arc Mountains.

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: known from the Usambara Mountains in northeastern Tanzania. De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; recorded 2 ♂ of *D. maculata* [sic] from Tanzania, Tanga Region, Usambara Mts., Shume Forest, 04°40.976'S 038°14.464'E, 1,876 m and Tanzania, West Usambara, Magamba Forest, 04°43.399'S 038°14.744'E, 2,000 m.

Etymology: not given in the original description. Concluded from text the name *maculata* was pointing to the particular pattern morphology in the fore wings.

Type material: the description most likely based on a single [♀?] specimen, which was figured in the original description and confirmed to be in coll. W. de Rothschild. The present location of the type material was not determined by us.

Taxonomic notes: the name *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911) was listed as species of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236.

General notes: Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a), (1927b) and (1943) figured the ♀ of *D. maculata* [sic] (pl. 60 c) in color. De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; illustrated 2 ♂ of *D. maculata* [sic] from Tanzania, Tanga Region, Usambara Mts., Shume Forest, 04°40.976'S 038°14.464'E, 1,876 m and Tanzania, West

Usambara, Magamba Forest, 04°43.399'S 038°14.744'E, 2,000 m in color.

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) are as follows:

Dactyloceras maculata (CONTE, 1911); STATUS-; do not agree in gender

Dactyloceras maculatum (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*); STATUS-; emended according to the ICZN (1999) Art. 34.2; cf. Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005)

maculatum (CONTE, 1919) (*Brahmaea*); STATUS-; junior primary homonym of *maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*)

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *maculatum* (CONTE, 1911)

Conte (1911) Essai d. Class. Lep. Prod. de Soie, *in*: Rapp. du Laborat. d'ét. de la Soie, 14, pp. [1]-90; recorded and figured the new species *Brahmaea Maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 from Usambara [Usambara Mountains, Tanzania]. The adult was described (: 80-81) and figured in color dorsally (pl. XIII, fig. 3).

Remarks: correct as *Dactyloceras maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) (*Brahmaea*).

Grünberg *in* Strand (1912) Archiv f. Naturg., Abteilung B., 7. Heft, pp. 1-161; cited under the heading "Systemtic" "*Brahmaea widenmanni* K. ab. *conjuncta*, n. ab., D.-Ostafrika. Strand, Iris, vol. 25, p. 120, and *B. tridentata*, Congo, *maculata*, Usambara, nn. spp. Conte, Essai Classif. Lep. product. de soie, Fasc. 7, p. 75 u, 76, Taf. 13, Fig. 2 u. 3" were listed (: 87).

Strand *in* Wagner (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: Brahmaeidae, pp. [3]-5; included a single genus in Brahmaeidae, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea*: *B. maculata* A. CONTE, 1911 (Usambara). The author distinguished between 'Species' and 'Varitates' [varieties] in the Index Brahmaeidarum (: 6); he explicitly placed *maculata* A. CONTE as species in *Brahmaea* WALKER.

Conte (1919) Ess. d. Class. Lep. prod. de Soie, 7, (1919), pp. 246-256, 257, 258; pls. XII-XV; placed *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855 in the Bombycides. Conte (250-251, 257) recorded *Brahmaea Maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1919 from Usambara [Usambara Mountains, Tanzania].

Remarks: *Dactyloceras maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) is recognized in species status but *Dactyloceras maculatum* (CONTE, 1919) is considered to be a junior primary homonym.

Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, *in*: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition] , pp. 349-351; col.pl. 47 & 60; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was '2. the black fine outer margin in the hind wing not wavy or absent' with *D.*

bramarbas KARSCH, 1895 [sic], *D. barnsi* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924 [sic], *D. ostentator* HERING in Seitz, 1927, *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] with the two forms *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 [concluded from text the citations of the names *conjuncta* and *arrogans* were not in infrasubspecific rank], and *D. maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 [sic]. The ♀ *D. maculata* [sic] (pl. 60 c) was figured in color.

Remarks: we have to point out that Hering does not use the term “form” consistently. He used the term “form” for the pattern morphs (*conjuncta* STRAND and *arrogans* HERING), for the possibly associated ♀ (*maculata* CONTE) of a species (*widenmanni* KARSCH), but also for “a much rarer form from the Congo” (*tridentata* CONTE).

The names ‡*conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 were cited as forms within the chapter on *D. widenmanni* KARSCH [sic]. Hering in Seitz (ed.), 1927 made the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 [sic] available with Hering (in Seitz) as author, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4; *Dactyloceras conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, in: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Hering in Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Gardiner (1982) A Silkmoths Rearer’s Handbook, cited *Dactylocerus* [sic] MELL as the African genus of the family Brahmaeidae (: 114, 249). *Dactylocerus* [sic] *maculata* [sic] CONTE [sic] from East Africa was listed.

Trentini & Marini (1989) J. Res. Lepid., 27 (2), 1988, pp. 136-138; reported on a chromosome study of *Brahmaea japonica* BUTLER. The distribution of taxa of Euroasiatic species of *Brahmaea*, *Calliprogonos*, and *Acanthobrahmaea*, Indo-Australian species of *Brahmaea*, and Ethiopian species of *Dactyloceras*, e.g. *Dactyloceras maculata* [sic] CONTE [sic], was demonstrated in fig. 1 (distribution map).

Remarks: *Acanthobrahmaea* SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855.

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001: pp. 189-197; listed *D. maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 [sic] including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *maculata* [sic] was given (: 190).

Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *widenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *widenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

- Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, Frankfurt/Main, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30; discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to the following emendation: *Dactyloceras maculatum* (CONTE, 1911).
- Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionea, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) *vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.
- Remarks:** the only ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.
- The herein subsequently used term ‘*ostentator*-group’ (: 454) has been either an error / lapsus or junior synonym for *bramarbas*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002).
- Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) with its junior primary homonym *D. maculatum* (CONTE, 1919).
- Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. maculatum* (CONTE, 1911) (type locality: Usambara) was included in this overview. The original spelling *maculata* has been emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32.
- Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911) as species of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.
- De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afrotropical moths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afrotropicalmoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. maculata* [sic] (CONTE,

1911) from the type locality and two ♂ from Tanzania, Tanga Region, Usambara Mts., Shume Forest, 04°40.976'S 038°14.464'E, 1,876 m and Tanzania, West Usambara, Magamba Forest, 04°43.399'S 038°14.744'E, 2,000 m. Both ♂ were illustrated in color dorsally.

***widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*)**

[junior subjective synonym]

Original citation and spelling: *D. widenmanni* KARSCH *arrogans* form. nov.

Original description: Hering, M. (1927a) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae. In: Seitz, A. (ed.) (1930a): Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde. Eine systematische Bearbeitung der bis jetzt bekannten Gross-Schmetterlinge. II. Abt., Bd. 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer: (Text-Band) pp. 349-351; (Tafeln) col.pls. 47 & 60; col.fig. of *arrogans* (pl. 47 f).

Type locality: Deutsch-Ost-Afrika [German-East-Africa], Kilimandjaro.

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: known from the type locality.

Etymology: not provided in the original description and cannot concluded from text.

Type material: the description based on an unstated number of ♂ syntypes.

Hering in Seitz recorded the ♂ type (figured in the original description, col.pl. 47 f) being preserved in Staatsmuseum Berlin [MNHU].

Bouyer (2002: 18) recorded 9 specimens of « *windenmanni* » [sic] s. l. (KARSCH, 1895) being preserved in the MNHU / Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (Germany) including the types of *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927, as well as a ♂ ? *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher [sic], 1885).

Remarks: A ♂ specimen in ZMHU (Berlin) is identical with the figure by Hering in Seitz (1927) (not personally examined). Hering in Seitz (1927) remarked that only ♂ specimens [plural!] are known thus far, which might indicate that more than a single ♂ specimen was before him, or which at least were known to him during the description. His remark is not very clear and therefore either might belongs to the taxon *arrogans* or even to the following group of the taxa *widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895, ‡*conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 (infrasubspecific) and *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927. We were not yet able to locate any further material thus far, which might probably belong to the series which was before Hering for the description. The type localities of *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 and of *D. widenmanni arrogans* are identical.

Taxonomic notes: the name *arrogans* HERING, 1927 was listed as species synonym of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St

Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236.

General notes: Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927) figured the ♂ *D. widenmanni* (pl. 60 b) and the forms ♀ *D. conjuncta* [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING, 1927 (pl. 47 f) in color.

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *widenmanni arrogans* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927 are as follows:

arrogans HERING *in* Seitz, 1927[b] [English edition]; STATUS-; junior primary homonym

arrogans HERING *in* Seitz, 1943 [French edition]; STATUS-; junior primary homonym

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *widenmanni arrogans* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927 are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *widenmanni arrogans* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927

Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, *in*: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer, accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was ‘2. the black fine outer margin in the hind wing not wavy or absent’ with *D. bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895 [sic], *D. barnsi* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924 [sic], *D. ostentator* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927, *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] with the two forms *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927, and *D. maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 [sic]. ♂ *D. widenmanni* (pl. 60 b) and the forms ♀ *D. conjuncta* [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING, 1927 (pl. 47 fig. f) were figured in color.

Remarks: Hering *in* Seitz (1927) made the infrasubspecific name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 available with Hering *in* Seitz as author: *Dactyloceras conjunctum* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927[a].

Pinhey (1975) Moths of Southern Africa; noted that the family Brahmaeidae contains two genera only, one in Africa and one in Asia. For southern Africa *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1930 [sic] with its type species *Phalaena (Attacus) lucina* DRURY from Sierra Leone was recorded from Mozambique, Rhodesia [northern region of Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania. *Dactyloceras widenmanni* f. *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *Dactyloceras widenmanni* f. *arrogans* SEITZ, 1930 [sic] were cited as synonyms of *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic]. The author noted that the forms *conjuncta* [sic] and *arrogans* are only minor aberrations.

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001: pp. 189-197; listed *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 with its junior primary homonyms *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 and *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1943, including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae: No information on the present taxonomic status of *widenmanni arrogans* was given (: 191).

Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *widenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *widenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the taxon *arrogans* HERING, 1927 was cited and treated in species status.

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30; discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to some emendations in *Dactyloceras*. The authors noted that no emendation was necessary for the name *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionia, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) *vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (Karsch, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the only ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp. recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a with its junior primary homonyms *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927b and *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1943.

Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] *Entomofauna*, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL., 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a (type locality: Deutsch-Ost-Afrika; Kilimandjaro) was included in this overview.

Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *arrogans* (HERING, 1927) [sic] as species synonym of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 15 SEP 2021]; listed *D. arrogans* HERING, 1927 as synonym of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) from the type locality. The authors noted the ♂ holotype being preserved in the ZMHB.

Remarks: both junior primary homonyms *D. arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 and *D. arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1943 were omitted by the authors.

***widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Dactyloceras*)** [junior primary homonym]

Original citation and spelling: *D. widenmanni Karsch arrogans* form. nov.

Original description: Hering, M. (1927b) 12. Family: Brahmaeidae. In: Seitz, A. (ed.) (1930b): The Macrolepidoptera of the World. A Systematic Description of the Hitherto Known Macrolepidoptera. II. Division, Vol. 14 – The African Bombyces and Sphinges. Text Volume: pp. 349-351.; 80 Plates: col.pls. 47 & 60 [col.fig. of *arrogans* pl. 47 f].

Type locality: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Etymology: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Type material: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz (ed.), 1927 (German Edition).

Taxonomic notes: the name *arrogans* HERING, 1927 was listed as species synonym of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y.

(2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236.

General notes: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927[b] are as follows:

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[a] [German edition]; STATUS-; senior primary homonym

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1943 [French edition]; STATUS-; junior primary homonym

Hybridizations: n/a

Further readings on *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927[b]

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, in: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30; discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to some emendations in *Dactyloceras*. The authors noted that no emendation was necessary for the name *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

Remarks: the homonym *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 was not explicitly cited by the authors.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp. recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz) 1927a with its junior primary homonyms *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927b and *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1943.

Weritz, Rieker & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927b (type locality: Deutsch-Ost-Afrika; Kilimandjaro) was included as junior primary homonym of *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a in this overview.

***widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1943 (*Dactyloceras*)**
[junior primary homonym]

Original citation and spelling: *D. widenmanni* Karsch *arrogans* form. nov.

Original description: Hering, M. in Seitz, A. (edit.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe. Revision systématique des Macrolépidoptères connus à ce jour. Publiée avec le concours des spécialistes les plus renommés. Quatrième partie. Les Macrolépidoptères de la Faune Éthiopienne. Tome XIV. Bombyces et Sphinges Éthiopiens: pp. 349-351; col.pls. 47 & 60.

Type locality: d’Afrique orientale allemande [from German East Africa]

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Etymology: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Type material: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Taxonomic notes: *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 re-published in the French edition (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe. Revision systématique des Macrolépidoptères connus à ce jour. Publiée avec le concours des spécialistes les plus renommés. Quatrième partie. Les Macrolépidoptères de la Faune Éthiopienne. Tome XIV. Bombyces et Sphinges Éthiopiens: pp. 349-351; col.pls. 47 & 60, is considered to be a junior primary homonym of *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, in: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde. Eine systematische Bearbeitung der bis jetzt bekannten Gross-Schmetterlinge. II. Abt., Bd. 14: Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer: pp. 349-351; col.pls. 47 & 60.

General notes: see *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (German Edition).

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1943 are as follows:

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[a] [German edition]; STATUS-; senior primary homonym with priority as first / oldest published name

arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[b] [English edition]; STATUS-; senior primary homonym

Hybridizations: n/a

Further readings on *widenmanni arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1943

Hering in Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943) Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30, discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to some emendations in *Dactyloceras*. The authors noted that no emendation was necessary for the name *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

Remarks: the homonym *arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1943 was not explicitly cited by the authors.

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp. recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz) 1927a with its junior primary homonyms *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927b and *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1943.

Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. widenmann arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1943 (type locality: Deutsch-Ost-Afrika; Kilimandjaro) was included as junior primary homonym of *D. widenmanni arrogans* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a in this overview.

***widenmanni* ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 (*Brahmaea*)**

[infrasubspecific]

Original citation and spelling: *Brahmaea widenmanni* Karsch ab. *conjuncta* Strd. n. ab.

Original description: Strand, E. (1911): Die im Berliner Museum vorhandenen *Ludia*- und *Holocera*-Arten, nebst Beschreibungen weiterer von Prof. Dr. J. Vosseler gesammelter afrikanischer Großschmetterlinge [“The *Ludia* and *Holocera* species present in the Berlin Museum, together with descriptions of other African butterflies collected by Prof. Dr. J. Vosseler”]. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift “Iris”, XXV, 1911: pp. 110-121.

Type locality (no type locality as such!): D.-O.-Afrika (wohl von Amani)
[Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, German East Africa (probably from Amani)].

Remarks: Biological Agricultural Institute Amani (German East Africa, Head: Prof. Dr. J. Vosseler), cf. <https://archivfuehrer-kolonialzeit.de>.

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: n/a

Etymology: the name ‡*conjuncta* is pointing to the pattern morphology of the adult.

Type material (no type material as such!): excluded from the provisions of the Code.

Remarks: a single ♂ specimen bearing a red rectangular printed pinlabel “type”, a blue rectangular printed pinlabel “D. O. Afrika / Vosseler / G”, three white rectangular mostly handwritten pinlabel “Brahmaea widenmanni / ab. conjuncta m. / printed: Strand det.”, “Brahmaea widenmanni Karsch ab. conjuncta Strand”, and “Dactyloceras f. conjuncta ♂” is preserved in ZMHU (Berlin), (not personally examined). This specimen is considered to be no type material as such of ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 but of *conjunctum* HERING, 1927. The taxon ‡*conjuncta* was clearly described in infrasubspecific rank as an aberration of *Dactyloceras widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895), cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.5. Both taxa, *conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 [infrasubspecific] and *widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 are from the same collecting places. We have to point out that infrasubspecific names are excluded from the species group and the provisions of the Code do not apply to them, cf. ICZN (1999) Art.1.3.4. and Art. 45.6.

Taxonomic notes: the name *widenmanni* ab. *conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 is deemed to be infrasubspecific because the author used the term “ab.”, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.2. The name *B. conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 is excluded from the provisions of the Code: ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911.

Consequently, the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 was omitted in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236.

Hering in Seitz (ed.), 1927[a] made the former infrasubspecific name *B. ‡conjuncta* STRAND available.

General notes: Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) figured the ♂ of *D. widenmanni* (pl. 60 b) and the forms ♀ *D. conjuncta* [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING, 1927 (pl. 47 f) in color.

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for ‡*conjuncta* (STRAND, 1911) are as follows: n/a

Hybridizations: n/a.

Further readings on ‡*conjuncta* (STRAND, 1911)

Strand (1911) Deut. ent. Zeit. "IRIS", XXV, 1911, pp. 110-121; described *D. widenmanni* KARSCH ab. *conjuncta* from "D.-O.-Afrika" [German East Africa], probably from Amani clearly in infrasubspecific rank.

Remarks: infrasubspecific names are excluded from species groups and the provisions of the ICZN (1999).

Grünberg in Strand (1912) Arch. f. Nat., Abteilung B., 7. Heft, pp. 1-161; cited under the heading "Systematic" "*Brahmaea widenmanni* K. ab. *conjuncta*, n. ab., D.-Ostafrika. Strand, Iris, vol. 25, p. 120, and *B. tridentata*, Congo, *maculata*, Usambara, nn. spp. Conte, Essai Classif. Lep. product. de soie, Fasc. 7, p. 75 u, 76, Taf. 13, Fig. 2 u. 3" were listed (: 87).

Strand in Wagner (1913) [05.ix.1913] Lep. Cat., Pars 16: Brahmaeidae, pp. [3]-5; included a single genus in Brahmaeidae, which has been *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855. The following taxon was included *Brahmaea*: *B. Neumayeri* [sic] PAGENSTECHE in Fischer (1885) (Maasailand, Moschi) with its synonyms *Widenmanni* [sic] KARSCH, 1895 (Kilimanjaro), ab. *conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 (German East Africa), and *Wiedenmanni* [sic] AURIVILLIUS, 1910 [sic]. The author distinguished between 'Species' and 'Varitates' [varieties] in the Index Brahmaeidarum (: 6); he explicitly placed *conjuncta* STRAND as variation in *Brahmaea* WALKER.

Remarks: the name ‡*wiedenmanni* is an incorrect subsequent spelling by Aurivillius (1910: 15). The name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND was not made available, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4.

Strand in Strand (1913) Arch. f. Nat., Abteilung B, 7. Heft, pp. 1-280; cited under the heading „Systematic“ "*Brahmaea widenmanni* n. ab. *conjuncta* Strand (23) p. 120. – *lucina* Dr. Strand, Arch. f. Nat. 78, A. 6, p. 148" (: 206).

Remarks: the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND was not made available, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4.

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, in: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition], pp. 349-351; col.pl. 47 & 60; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was '2. the black fine outer margin in the hind wing not wavy or absent' with *D. bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895 [sic], *D. barnsi* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924 [sic], *D. ostentator* HERING in Seitz, 1927, *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] with the two forms *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927, and *D. maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 [sic]. ♂ *D. widenmanni* (pl. 60 b) and the forms ♀ *D. conjuncta* [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING, 1927 (pl. 47 f) were figured in color.

Remarks: the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND was made available with Hering (in Seitz) as author: *Dactyloceras conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927[a].

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, in: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Hering in Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Kiriakoff (1963) Exploration du Parc Albert. Deuxième série. Lepidoptera Heterocera (partim), 16 (3), pp. 73-124; recorded *D. widenmanni* from the D.R. Congo, North Kivu (:83). ♂ specimens were recorded from Kyandolire, 1,700 m, camp des jardins, and from secteur Tshiaberium, riv. Musavaki, affl. Talya Nord, 2,720 m. The author remarked that the specimens are closer to the form *conjuncta* STRAND.

Remarks: the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND is infrasubspecific. The correct name for this taxon is *D. conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927[a].

Pinhey (1975) Moths of Southern Africa; noted that the family Brahmaeidae contains two genera only, one in Africa and one in Asia. For southern Africa *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1930 [sic] with its type species *Phalaena (Attacus) lucina* DRURY from Sierra Leone was recorded from Mozambique, Rhodesia [northern region of Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania. *D. widenmanni* f. *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. widenmanni* f. *arrogans* SEITZ, 1930 [sic] were cited as synonyms of *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic]. The author noted that the forms *conjuncta* [sic] and *arrogans* are only minor aberrations.

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001, pp. 189-197; listed *D. widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927 with its junior primary homonyms *widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927 and *widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1943, including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] was given (: 191).

Remarks: correct as *Dactyloceras widenmanni conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002: pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, and the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group which included *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927. The species *lucina* (DRURY, 1982) [sic] with its synonym *swanzii* (BUTLER, 1871), *tridentata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), and *nebulosa* [sic] BROSCH, NAUMANN & MEISTER, 2002 remain in the subgenus *Dactyloceras*. A further single species was grouped as *incertae sedis*: *richinii* BERIO, 1940 (*windenmanni*-[sic] or *barnsi*-group because the type was not examined).

Remarks: the taxon *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927 was cited and treated in species status.

Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005) [viii.2005] Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F. 26 (1/2): p. 30; discussed on the formation and treatment of the generic name *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927. It was found that several species-group names in the

genus *Dactyloceras* do not agree in gender. This inevitably leads to the following emendation: *Dactyloceras widenmanni conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionea, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (Karsch, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the only ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

The herein subsequently used term ‘*ostentator*-group’ has been either an error / lapsus or a junior synonym for *bramarbas*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002).

Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmids Moths, pp. 111-116, in: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the ♂ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. widenmanni conjunctum* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a.

Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. widenmanni conjunctum* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a (type locality not given: likely from Deutsch-Ost-Afrika (Armani)) was included in this overview. The original name *conjuncta* has been emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32.

Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *conjuncta* [sic] (HERING, 1927) [sic] as species synonym of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afrotropical moths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afrotropicalmoths.net>) [accession date 17 SEP 2021]; noted *D. conjuncta* (STRAND, 1911)

being an unavailable (infrasubspecific) name. The ♀ holotype was recorded being preserved in ZMHB.

***conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (*Brahmaea*)**

[name emended, the original spelling did not agree with gender]

Original citation and spelling: D. widenmanni *Karsch* form *conjuncta* Strd.

Original description: Hering in Seitz (edit.) (1927): 12. Familie Brahmaeidae. Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde. Eine systematische Bearbeitung der bis jetzt bekannten Gross-Schmetterlinge. 14. Band: Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer: pp. 349-351; col.pl. 47 & 60.

Type locality: Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, Kilimandjaro [German East Africa, Kilimajaro]

Geographical and altitudinal distribution: n/a.

Etymology: the name *conjunctum* is pointing to the pattern morphology of the median field in the forewings of the adult.

Type material: Bouyer (2002: 18) recorded 9 specimens of «windenmanni» [sic] s.l. (KARSCH, 1895) being preserved in the MNHU / Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (Germany) including the types of *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927, as well as a ♂ ? *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE in Fisher [sic], 1885).

Remarks: A single ♂ specimen bearing a red rectangular printed pinlabel “type”, a blue rectangular printed pinlabel “D. O. Afrika / Vosseler / G”, three white rectangular mostly handwritten pinlabel “*Brahmaea widenmanni* / ab. *conjuncta* m. / printed: Strand det.”, “*Brahmaea widenmanni* Karsch ab. *conjuncta* Strand”, and “*Dactyloceras* f. *conjuncta* ♂” is preserved in ZMHU (Berlin), (specimen not personally examined).

Taxonomic notes: the taxon *conjuncta* was originally described by Strand (1911) in the genus *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855 as “aberration”. This name with Strand as author is deemed to be infrasubspecific and not available. Later the taxon *conjuncta* STRAND was cited as “form” by Hering in Seitz (ed.), 1927 in *Dactyloceras*. The content of the work does not unambiguously reveals that the name *conjuncta* was proposed for an infrasubspecific entity, ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4. Due to this fact Hering made the name ‡*conjuncta* available with Hering as author: *Dactyloceras conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927. Since ‡*conjuncta* was placed in the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 the name ‡*conjuncta* did not agree in gender and consequently was emended

by Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005): *D. widenmanni conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927.

The name *conjuncta* [sic] (HERING, 1927) was listed as species synonym of *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE, 1885) in *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) by Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ .6.e22236.

Remarks: the name *D. widenmanni conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927 has no homonyms, as in all three editions of Seitz published in 1927 (German and English editions) and 1943 (French edition) ‡*conjuncta* was not indicated as a new taxon.

Hering does not use the term “form” consistently. He used the term “form” for the pattern morphs (*conjuncta* STRAND and *arrogans* HERING), for the possibly associated ♀ (*maculata* CONTE) of a species (*widenmanni* KARSCH), but also for “a much rarer form from the Congo” (*tridentata* CONTE).

General notes: n/a.

Synonyms: for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927 are as follows:

conjuncta HERING in Seitz, 1927; the original spelling is needed emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32, cf. Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005)

conjunctum HERING in Seitz, 1927; name emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32

Hybridizations: n/a.

Further readings on *conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, in: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 – Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer [German Edition], pp. 349-351; col.pl. 47 & 60; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. The author cited *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 as form of *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895. The taxon *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 was figured in color (pl. 47 f).

Remarks: the content of the work by Hering not clearly reveals that infrasubspecific rank was meant, consequently the name ‡*conjuncta* was made available with HERING in Seitz (ed.), 1927 as author, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4.

Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927b) [17.xi.1927] 12. Family: Brahmaeidae, in: The Macrolepidoptera of the World [English Edition], (II) 14; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Hering in Seitz, A. (ed.) (1943): Treizième Famille: Brahmæidae. – in: Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe [French Edition]; see Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927a) [German Edition]

Kiriakoff (1963) Exploration du Parc Albert. Deuxième série. Lepidoptera Heterocera (partim), 16 (3), pp. 73-124; recorded *D. widenmanni* from the D.R. Congo, North Kivu (:83). ♂ specimens were recorded from Kyandolire, 1,700 m, camp des jardins, and from secteur Tshiaberium, riv. Musavaki, affl. Talya Nord, 2,720 m. The author remarked that the specimens are closer to the form *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND.

Remarks: the name ‡*conjuncta* STRAND is infrasubspecific. The correct name for this taxon is *D. conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927[a].

Pinhey (1975) Moths of Southern Africa; noted that the family Brahmaeidae contains two genera only, one in Africa and one in Asia. For southern Africa *Dactyloceras widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1930 [sic] with its type species *Phalaena (Attacus) lucina* DRURY from Sierra Leone was recorded from Mozambique, Rhodesia [northern region of Zimbabwe], Malawi, and Tanzania. *D. widenmanni* f. *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. widenmanni* f. *arrogans* SEITZ, 1930 [sic] were cited as synonyms of *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic]. The author noted that the forms *conjuncta* [sic] and *arrogans* are only minor aberrations.

Remarks: ‡*conjuncta* STRAND, 1911 is considered being infrasubspecific and not available. The correct name for this taxon is *D. conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927[a].

Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea – Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001, pp. 189-197; listed *D. widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927 with its junior primary homonyms *widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1927 and *widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] HERING in Seitz, 1943, including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *widenmanni conjuncta* [sic] was given (: 191).

Remarks: correct as *Dactyloceras widenmanni conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927. No code-conform citation of *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH) ab. *conjuncta* [sic] (STRAND, 1911) (: 191 footnote).

D. widenmanni conjunctum HERING in Seitz, 1927 has no homonyms, as in all three Seitz editions published in 1927 (German and English editions) and 1943 (French edition) *conjunctum* was not indicated as a new taxon.

Bouyer (2002): Entomologia Africana, revue de l'A.S.B.L. «Société d'Entomologie africaine», 7 (1): pp. 15-27, new arranged the taxa *windenmanni* [sic] (KARSCH, 1895), *neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE in Fisher [sic], 1885), *ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889) *catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927 in the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*) – group, which was placed in the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002. The taxon *arrogans* HERING, 1927 was cited in species rank.

Remarks: the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group (sensu Bouyer 2002) contains three likely junior subjective synonyms of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHE in Fischer, 1895).

Those are *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927 and *D. arrogans* HERING in Seitz, 1927 (the status need confirmation).

Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionea, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) *vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. Bouyer noted that as he has not yet been able to clarify the status of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), so the situation of this group remains unchanged. The *widenmanni*-group (sensu Bouyer 2005) consists of the following taxa: *D. (S.) neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885), *D. (S.) ocelligera* (BUTLER, 1889), *D. (S.) catenigera* (KARSCH, 1895), *D. (S.) widenmanni* (Karsch, 1895), *D. (S.) maculata* [sic] (CONTE, 1911), *D. (S.) arrogans* HERING, 1927, and *D. (S.) conjuncta* [sic] HERING, 1927.

Remarks: the only ♂ paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda became later a ♂ paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

The herein subsequently used term ‘*ostentator*-group’ has been either an error / lapsus or junior synonym for *bramarbas*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002).

Weritz, Rieker & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. widenmanni conjunctum* HERING (in Seitz), 1927a (type locality not given: likely from Deutsch-Ost-Afrika (Armani)) was included in this overview. The original name *conjuncta* has been emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32.

De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (<http://www.afromoths.net>) [accession date 17 SEP 2021]; omitted *D. conjunctum* HERING in Seitz, 1927 [a, b] and 1947.

Taxonomic remark: the names for the collective-groups *bramarbas*-group and *barnsi*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002) were deleted by Bouyer (2008: 184) because they obviously not only do not represent monophyletic groups, but in addition also no longer offer any useful advantage in the identification or classification of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002.

Remarks: A “Preliminary Checklist” of the names in the family Brahmaeidae, the “References” and the “Internet References”, and the “Acknowledgements” are supposedly provided with the last issue of this series.

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