A new species of the genus *Ceridia* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903 (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae, Smerinthini) from Ethiopia.

Harald Sulak, Stefan Naumann & Thomas J. Witt

Abstract

A new species of the genus *Ceridia* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp., is described and illustrated from Ethiopia. A comparison of the habitus and male genitalia is done with those of its closest relative, *Ceridia mira* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. There are found several obvious differences in the external appearance as well as differences in the shape of male genitalia structures between *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp. and its closest relative *Ceridia mira*.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Afrotropical region, new species, taxonomy, *Ceridia*

Zusammenfassung

Introduction

The genus *Ceridia* contains few species occurring in the northern subtropical parts of Africa, plus two endemic species in Madagascar. Species are confined to thornbush savannah and grassland habitats (Carcasson 1976: 42). In continental Africa so far following taxa are described:

*C. heuglini* (C. & R. Felder, 1874), occurring in Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia [described from "Abyssinia" in the genus *Smerinthus* Latreille, [1802]];

*C. mira* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, known from Kenya and Tanzania [locus typicus: Western side of Luipold Mts., near Ikutha, British East Africa];

*C. agilei* Melichar & Řezáč, 2013, known from RCA and Burkina Faso [locus typicus: RCA, Bamingui-Bangoran Prov., 75 km SSW Ndélélé], and replacing *C. heuglini* in West Africa; with subspecies

*C. agilei occidentalis* Melichar & Řezáč, 2013, from Cameroon, Chad, and Ghana [locus typicus: Cameroon (N), Wak].

An overlook about the then known details of the genus was published by Carcasson (1976), giving also extensive details of generic diagnosis. His statements were almost copied one by one by D’Abrera (1986: 83) lateron who figured specimens from the Natural History Museum nicely. Melichar & Řezáč (2013) separated the West African populations of *C. heuglini* as a separate taxon.

During an informal meeting of the senior author in The Natural History Museum, London, in February 2015 some material of the genus *Ceridia* brought along was discussed with I. Kitching. Also he immediately considered it as specifically distinct sister species of *C. mira*.

The new species *C. quirini* nov.sp. is described below.

*Ceridia quirini* Sulak, Naumann & Witt, nov.sp.


Etymology

The new species is named in honour of Quirin Ponnath, the son of the lucky collector of the holotype. The species name derives from his first name.

Description

Forewing length of ♂ (from the base to the apex of the right forewing) 21 - 23 mm, antennae 9 mm, abdomen 12 mm. Forewing length ♀, 27 mm, antennae 9 mm, abdomen 13 mm. Important diagnostic features are the shape of the head and the antennae: The antennae of the male and the female are bipectinated, but in female the rami are shorter. Wings, thorax and abdomen are of a yellowish sandy brown colour. There is a darker dorsal shadow, which divides both parts of the thorax and the first abdominal segment. First and second abdominal segment fuscous brown, darker coloured than the remaining abdomen. Thorax with dorsal band which does not surround the abdomen. The forewings display a rectangular dorsal patch, divided by an indistinct shadow (sometimes weakly developed).

The border of the conspicuous costal area in the medium field towards the apex of the forewing is straight in mira, but convex in quirini nov.sp. The postmedian band in quirini nov.sp. is indistinct and weakly developed (in one specimen absent), while sharply developed and full of contrast in mira. Outer margin of the forewings moderately curved and unruffled in quirini nov.sp., but rather straight and wavy in mira. A fine yellowish-brown marginal line of the forewings is a diagnostic feature of quirini nov.sp., and not seen in the other congeners.

A further characteristic feature of quirini nov.sp. and mira is the whitish apical streak of the forewings, which is somewhat variable in its shape. The hindwing pattern contrastingly developed. The postmedian field darker than in the forewings. The submarginal area of the hindwing rather fuscous brown coloured in mira, but in quirini nov.sp. weaker visible. The fringes uniform sandy brown, but in mira brown-blackish chequered.

The male genitalia of quirini nov.sp. resemble those of mira, but differ in several important structures as follows:
The rectangular shaped uncus slightly broader in quirini nov.sp., compared with mira. The sclerotized structure of the tegumen below the uncus displays in its central part a pointed protuberance, which is much smaller and not pointed in mira.

The sacculus of the valves displays a convex curved, elongated and pointed tip, whereas in mira this part is rather concave and more rounded than pointed. The second appendix of the sacculus is significantly larger in quirini nov.sp. in comparison to mira. A diagnostic feature for separating both species is seen in the shape of the juxta. The shape of a reversed bulbous spire is much more robust in quirini nov.sp. and does not show a convex part toward the tip as in mira. The phallus of quirini nov.sp. resembles mira in its shape. The everted endophallus of both species bears a serrated row of numerous strongly sclerotized cornuti of variable size.
The morphological aspects used for specific diagnosis were supported by the results found in the BOLD project of the University of Guelph, Canada (details see Ratnasingham & Hebert 2007) within the mt-DNA COI barcode analysis. The barcode sequence of the here described *C. quirini* nov.sp. resulted from analysis in the Czech Central European Institute (CEITEC), Brno, and was combined with others from the Guelph project which resulted in the figured NJ-tree. In this tree *C. mira* and *C. quirini* nov.sp. are sister species, and *C. heuglini* with *C. agilei* on the other side which fits very well with morphological aspects such as the unusual antenna morphology of *C. mira* and *C. quirini* nov.sp. (see also Kitching & Cadieu 2000: 1). *C. nigricans* Griveaud, 1959 from Madagascar is here widely separated from all other *Ceridia* species. Standing of some other Sphingidae species inside this tree is shown for comparison, mainly with African species, but also from other continents.
Table 1

Fig. 1: *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp., ♂, Ethiopia, Oromia Region, road between Deritu and Dubuluk, env. Deritu, 1.590 m, N 04° 42.264', E 38°10.252', 20.IV.2010, leg. H. Sulak, (coll. MWM).

Fig. 2: *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp., ♂, holotype, underside.

Figs. 3: *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp., ♀, paratype, Ethiopia, Oromia Region, road between Deritu and Dubuluk, env. Deritu, 1.590 m, N 04° 42.264', E 38°10.252', 20.IV.2010, leg. H. Sulak, (coll. MWM).

Figs. 4: *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp., ♀, paratype, underside.

Fig. 5: *Ceridia mira* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, ♂, holotype, [Kenya], West side of Luitpold Mts., near Ikutha, Brit. E. Afr.; "Type"; holotype, (coll. BMNH).

Fig. 6: *Ceridia mira* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, ♀, [Kenya], Masongoleni, B.E.A. 2900, 25 Nov, 1918 (W. Feather); Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-I; Figured by Bernard D’abrera, 1986, in Sphingidae Mundi.; BMNH(E) # 813636; (BMNH).

Fig. 7: *Ceridia mira* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, ♂, [Ethiopia], Oromia Region, road between Deritu and Dubuluk, env. Deritu, 1.590 m, N 04° 42.264', E 38°10.252', 20.IV.2010, leg. H. Sulak, (coll. MWM).

Fig. 8: *Ceridia mira* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, ♂, [Kenya E], E of Mwingi, Sosoma, 600 m, 25.11.2011, leg. Snížek, MWM(E) # 25.311; (coll. MWM).
Table 2

**Figs. 1:** *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp., ♂, paratype, Ethiopia, Oromia Region, road between Deritu and Dubuluk, env. Deritu, 1.590 m, N 04° 42.264', E 38°10.252', 20.IV.2010, leg. H. Sulak (Gen.Präp. No. MWM 25.398) (coll. MWM).

a) Genitalia apparatus; b) phallus.

**Figs. 2:** *Ceridia mira* ROTSCHILD & JORDAN, 1903, ♂, Kenya (E), 27.XI., E of Mwingi, Sosama, 600m, [leg.] Snižek (Gen.Präp. No. MWM 25.311) (coll. MWM).

a) Genitalia apparatus; b) phallus.

**Figs. 3:** *Ceridia mira* ROTHSCILD & JORDAN, 1903, ♂, holotype, [Kenya], West side of Luitpold Mts., near Ikutha, Brit. E. Afr.; "Type" (BMNH).

a) Genitalia apparatus; b) everted endophallus; c) right valve.
**Table 2**

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Bionomics

Fig. 1: Locus typicus of *Ceridia quirini* nov.sp. in southern Ethiopia, Oromia Region, near Dubuluk at 1.590 m.

Distribution

Fig. 2: Ethiopia, Oromia Region, between Deritu and Dubuluk, env. Deritu, 1590 m, N 04° 42.264', E 38°10.252', 20.IV.2010, leg. H. Sulak
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References


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