

Entomofauna	39/2	Heft 14: 711-769	Ansfelden, 31. August 2018
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A review of the genus *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964 (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae) with description of seven new species

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Abstract

A review of the genus *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964 is given. The following taxa are newly described: *Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp. from Republic of South Africa, *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp. from Kenya, *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp. from Burkina Faso, *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp. from Burkina Faso, *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp. from Kenya, *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp. from Kenya and *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp. from Angola. *Afroplitis sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015 is placed as a subspecies to *Afroplitis bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954), nov.stat. A lectotype is designated for *Hoplitis phyllocampa* TRIMEN, 1909. Distribution maps are provided for each species.

Zusammenfassung

Die Gattung *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964 wird zusammenfassend dargestellt. Die folgenden Taxa werden als neu für die Wissenschaft erkannt und beschrieben: *Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp. von Republic of South Africa, *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp. von Kenya, *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp. von Burkina Faso, *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp. von Burkina Faso, *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp. von Kenya, *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp. von Kenya und *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp. von Angola. *Afroplitis sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015 wird als subspecies zu *Afroplitis bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954) gestellt, nov.stat. Eine Lectotype für *Hoplitis phyllocampa* TRIMEN, 1909 wird designiert. Verbreitungskarten zu jeder Art werden beigelegt.

Abbreviations

MNHNMuséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
MWMMuseum Witt München
NHMUKThe Natural History Museum UK
RMCAMusée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale
TMSADitsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly: Transvaal Museum in Pretoria).
ZSMZoologische Staatssammlung München
ZMHUMuseum für Naturkunde – Leibnitz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Afroplitis KIRIAKOFF, 1964: 201

Type species: *Hoplitis dasychirina* GAEDE, 1928 by original designation.

Diagnosis. *Afroplitis* are represented by larger species within the notodontids. Forewings are light whitish grey, fuscous grey or greyish brown. Antennae are in both sexes strong bipectinated, but the last part toward the tip, approximately 15% - 20% are filiform. Rami are long in males and shorter in females. Antennae are orange or pink coloured, which is unique among Notodontidae. Only *Simesia* KIRIAKOFF, 1955, a closely related genus (see SCHINTLMEISTER, 2016), display also orange antennae. Forewing shape of the male is elongated with rounded outer margin and slightly pointed apex. Postbasal area separated by black fasciae. This squarish area near the costa is often filled fuscous grey. Submarginal and marginal fasciae are black. An indistinct blackish median fascia and an indistinct circular cream discal patch are only occasionally visible. A characteristic feature is the occurrence of a black blotch between forewing base and discal spot. Veins are in the postmedian area black tinged. Hindwings are white having contrasting black anal markings. Female is sexually dimorphic with broader forewing shape and darker forewing colour. Hindwings display a broad blackish-brown filled postmedian area extending to the margin. Anal markings are in females white and black.

Male genitalia have a pair of small or medium sized socci. Tegumen display in the central part a pair of slender and pointed processes. Saccus of tegumen is reduced. Valva bear a costal process. Harpe is rather small, more strongly sclerotized and bear often a small spine. Sacculus of valva is large and more strongly sclerotized. Phallus is short or medium sized, slightly curved and in most species with a bifurcate tip. Everted endophallus does not show a strongly sclerotized carina or other sclerotized structures. 8th abdominal segments are modified and display specifically sclerotization. The anterior margins are concave shaped. Female genitalia display papillae anales with a specifically pattern of sclerotization "white dots", e.g. almost unsclerotized parts. 8th abdominal segment is large. Apophyses are rather short and apophyses anteriores in particular are often very reduced in lengths. From 8th abdominal segment a pair of wing-like flaps arise, which in most species display a specifically serrated margin of taxonomical value. The envolving, e.g. visibility, of the flaps depends of their preparation. Their function is unknown as well. Antrum is rectangularly shaped of medium size. Ductus bursae is medium sized and mostly curved.

Corpus bursae is pyriform or circular shaped. Signum appear often weakly sclerotized and therefore sometimes not visible. Signum is, if visible, V-shaped.

B i o n o m i c s . Adults occur mostly infrequently and prefer dryer habitats, such as savannas, open forests, and also semideserts. Rainforests are inhabited by *Afroplitis* only in exceptional cases, and no species is known from the rainforests of Congo or Cameroon. Adults have been observed sea level up to 1600 m above.

Larvae are known from a few South African *Afroplitis* species only and are illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015. Host plants of caterpillars are *Combretum* and *Terminalia*, in the Combretaceae and *Parinaria* (Chrysobalanaceae).

There are three lineages to recognized within *Afroplitis*:

- I. *Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928) – group: characterized by the orange to pink-coloured antennae with contrasting black rami, and a small uncus in male genitalia.
- II. *Afroplitis bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954) – group: having antennae including rami orange-coloured. Uncus is very large and deeply notched. A gnathos is present.
- III. *Afroplitis schintlmeisteri* (HACKER, 2015) – group: having antennae as in the *bergeri* group, but lacking the black submarginal fascia on the forewing. Male genitalia are unique, characterized by an absent uncus and very large socci.

I. *Afroplitis dasychirina* – group

***Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928)** (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 72)

Originally proposed as *Hoplitis dasychirina* GAEDE, 1928: 421, as a replacement name for *Hoplitis dasychiroides* Rothschild, 1917: 250; pl. 5: 5, which became a secondary homonym of *Stauropus dasychiroides* BUTLER, 1898: 433, when the latter taxon was combined with *Hoplitis* by GAEDE, 1928: 421.

Type locality: [Namibia], S.W. African Protectorate, Isumeb [= Tsumeb] [approx. 19°15'S 17°42' E].

Holotype: ♀, in NHMUK, London by monotypy, examined.

Synonym: *Simesia pylades* KIRIAKOFF, 1955: 342; fig. 14; pl. 2: 14

Type locality: [Namibia], German Southwest Africa.

Holotype: ♂, in NHMUK, London, by original designation, examined.

Simesia pylades was synonymized with *A. dasychirina* by Schintlmeister 2013: 20.

Diagnosis. Antennae pink with deep black rami. Forewings vary individually from light grey to blackish grey. There is a characteristic fuscous-grey-filled, squarish postbasal area on forewing costa, which appears in some males less prominently. Black postmedian fascia are well developed. A yellowish discal spot is barely discernible and occurs only occasionally, accompanied by an indistinct blackish patch. Female is sexual dimorph through forewing shape and forewing pattern. Hindwings have a broad fuscous to brownish grey postmedian area, which is sharply bordered toward the base. A characteristic feature is a fine, sometimes indistinct, black streak below the anal angle toward the base. For discrimination from *A. krooni* see below.

Male genitalia of two dissected specimens from Namibia show a slightly bilobed uncus tip. The genitalia illustration of the holotype of *pylades* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955: 344, fig. 14) is virtually identical. Socci are reduced. On valva costa near the tegumen a pair of processes arise, of which the outer example is slenderer and longer than the process situated nearer toward the tegumen. Valva apex is bulbous with many strong setae. Phallus is bifurcate and bears no cornuti. 8th sternite has a central lobe at the posterior margin, which is gently bilobed. 8th tergite have a small central notch at posterior margin. Female genitalia are not dissected yet.

The species is rare in collections. For examination of the male genitalia only two males one male was available. It matches well to the genital figure provided by the original description of *Simesia pylades* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955: fig. 14).

B i o n o m i c s . Adults occur infrequently from January to April at altitudes between 1200 m and 1450 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Known from Namibia. A single male from Zambia, Solwezi which would match *dasychirini* in its external appearance, but genitalia have not been dissected.

***Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp.** (Figs. 5, 6, 73, 85)

H o l o t y p e : ♂, Republic of South Africa, Limpopo, Thabazimbi, 24°35' S 27°25'E, 27. xii. 2011 – 2.i. 2012, leg. T. Beyers (genitalia slide TMSA 16.807) in coll. TMSA, Pretoria.

P a r a t y p e s (2 ♀♀): 1 ♀, Limpopo, Malta Forest, 19. ii. 1972, leg. D.M. Kroon; 1 ♀, Limpopo, Hoedsrui, Hongony camp, 30. iv. – 1.v. 2010, leg. W. Mey & L. Kühne in coll. ZMHU, Berlin (genitalia slide ZMHU2014-03).

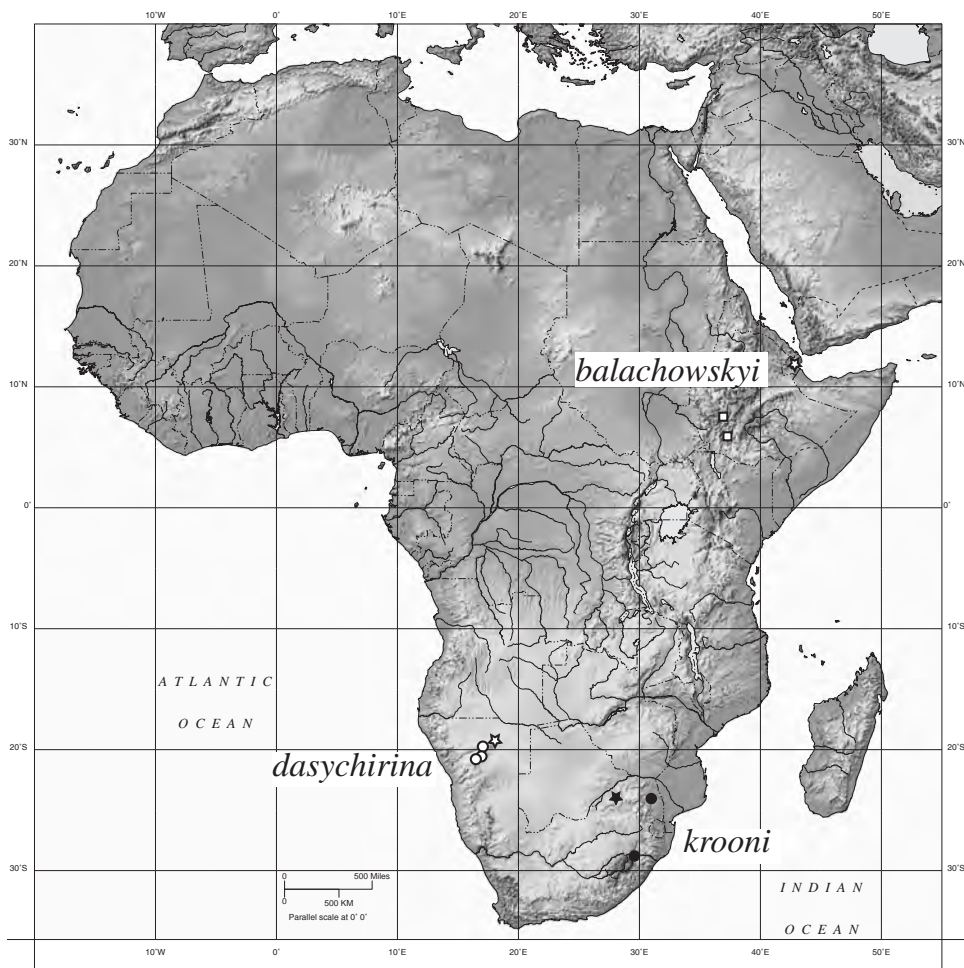
E t y m o l o g y . Named for Douglas KROON, Sasolburg, RSA, engaged lepidopterist for South African Lepidoptera. He collected also one of the two paratypes of the new species.

T a x o n o m i c n o t e s . The new species was placed by SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: 41 provisionally in *dasychirina* due to lack of material. Since more males from Namibia have been dissected and variation in the width of male genitalia is seemingly limited, the description of *A. krooni* was possible.

There is a single female from Kenya, Kibwezi, which matches by external appearance both females of *krooni* rather than *dasychirina*. But the specimen was not dissected to confirm identity.

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂ 26 mm, ♀♀ 29 mm and 30 mm. Antennae are pink with deep black rami. External appearance is very similar to *A. dasychirina*. It differs by a fuscous patch, which accompanies the indistinct yellowish-brown discal spot and a blackish shadow along the sharp black submarginal fascia. Postbasal squarish area on forewing extends slightly more toward the dorsum. Hindwing is white with black anal markings.

Male genitalia are characterized by a circular-shaped uncus with a small central spine. Socci are compactly developed and pointed, with a small secondary process. In *dasychirina* the uncus is bilobed and the socci are reduced in size. On the valva costa near the tegumen, a pair of processes arise, of which the outer is slenderer and longer. The process



Map 1. Distribution of *Afrolplitis dasychirina*, *Afrolplitis krooni* and *Afrolplitis balachowskyi*.

situated toward the tegumen is shorter and narrower than in *dasychirina*. Valva apex of *krooni* is club-shaped. It bears many strong setae. In *dasychirina* the valva apex is much broader. Below the valva apex there is a translucent bulbous protuberance. The harpe of *krooni* is large with a small tapered projection. In *dasychirina* the harpe is rather small. Phallus is as in most *Afrolplitis*, rather short, slightly curved and bifurcate at the tip. Everted endophallus does not show any chitinized structures. 8th sternite is widely notched at the strongly sclerotized posterior margin with lobes which are pointed at their tips. In *dasychirina* the tip is only gently bilobed. 8th tergite is at its center slightly bilobed at the posterior margin, as in *dasychirina*. Female genitalia have rather small and triangular shaped papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores are short and slender. From the postvaginal plate a pair of large, serrated projections arise, which are probably to be interpreted as apophyses

anteriores. This structure distinguishes *krooni* from other congeners. Antrum is medium sized, the ductus bursae rather short and slender. Corpus bursae is pyriform-shaped with a reniform signum on the bottom.

B i o n o m i c s . Seemingly a rare species observed from December to May.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . So far known only in South Africa (Limpopo).

***Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973)** (Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 74, 75)

Originally described as: *Simesia balachowskyi* KIRIAKOFF, 1973: 62; fig. 2.

T y p e l o c a l i t y : [Djibouti], Territoire Français des Afars et des Isaas (Somalie), Massif du Dag, parc national, 1.400 m [approx. 11°48'N 42°43'E].

H o l o t y p e : ♂, 1. xii. 1972, in MNHN, Paris, by original designation, examined.

D i a g n o s i s . The taxon resembles *A. dasychirina* from Namibia but is 3 mm larger in forewing length. Antennae are pink with black rami. At the author's disposal are only three males, all are illustrated here, which are inhomogeneous by their external appearance. However, they match each other well in their genitalia. Basal fascia of forewing is doubled and black, extending to the dorsum. Postbasal fascia does not hit the dorsum. Discal spot is orange-brown and well visible. Hindwings are white with long black anal markings, which are fading toward the base. Female is sexually dimorphic but matches with the males well in its antennae. It displays a reduced pattern on the grey forewings, and the brown discal patch is weakly developed. The hindwings are white with a blackish submarginal area fading toward the base. Females of *A. quadratus* have a significantly broader blackish area on the hindwing.

Male genitalia resemble *dasychirina*, but the uncus is more deeply notched and the socci are longer. Costal valva process, situated near the tegumen, is broader than in *dasychirina* and displays serrations. The second, slenderer and longer valva process as well is in its distal part serrated. The phallus is not bifurcated at the tip, but there is a small and serrated hook. The 8th sternite is similar to *krooni*, but the central projection at the posterior margin is larger, more broadly notched and displays both lobes with additional small, strongly sclerotized appendages. The 8th tergite shows different sclerotization, the anterior projections being longer and narrower than in *dasychirina* or *krooni*. Female genitalia are not known yet.

B i o n o m i c s . Males have been observed in December, February and April at altitudes of 670 m, 1400 m, and 1800 m. The female was taken in May at 1950 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Restricted to Ethiopia and Djibouti.

***Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp.** (Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 76)

H o l o t y p e : ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, approx. 2°26' S, 37°56'E, 15. - 30. iv. 2001, leg. Dr. Politzar in MWM, Munich.

P a r a t y p e (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): 1 ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. - 31. xii. 2000, leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♀, Kenya, South Ukambani near Kibwezi, 6. - 20. xi. 1994, Lf. leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♂, Kenya,

Südküste Marenje Forest, 7. i. 1996, leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♀, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. - 30. iv. 2001, leg. Dr. Politzar (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.415).

E t y m o l o g y . Named after the type locality.

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂♂ 23 - 25 mm, ♀♀ 27.5 mm and 30 mm. Antennae are pink with black rami. The last 15% toward the tip are filiform. Forewings of male are light grey. The costal blotch is rectangular and black. Discal spot is circular and yellowish-brown. A postmedial fascia is marked by black-tinged parts of veins. Submarginal fascia is black and well developed. In the tornus of the forewing is a blackish patch. Hindwings are white with large black anal markings. Female is sexually dimorphic and resembles *krooni*. It differs from the latter by the presence of a blackish medial shadow on the forewing and the less broad blackish postmedial area of the hindwing. Discal spot is circular in shape and of yellowish-brown color.

Male genitalia are distinguished from other congeners by the shape of the relatively narrow uncus, where the tip is only slightly broader than the base. Uncus tip is gently bilobed. Socci are robust and short with rounded tips. Costal valve process near the tegumen is broad, tapered and serrated. The outer valve process is slender and curved, approximately twice as long as the inner process. Juxta is squarish with specific sclerotizations, which are absent in the other congeners. Phallus is long and zig-zag shaped. Phallus tip is tapered and strongly sclerotized with several small spines. 8th sternite has on its posterior a central projection, bilobed at its tip. The anterior margin is concave, as is usual in *Afroplitis*. 8th tergite is deeper and more widely bilobed than *krooni* or *dasychirina* and is distally specifically sclerotized. Female genitalia not known yet.

B i o n o m i c s . Adults has been observed infrequent from November to January at altitudes of 700 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Restricted to Kenya.

***Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp.** (Figs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 77, 78, 86, 87)

H o l o t y p e : ♂, Burkina Faso, Bobo Dioulasso, approx. 11°10'N, 4°19'W, 28. i. 1982, leg. Dr. Politzar, in ZSM, Munich.

The original label reads "Obervolta", now Burkina Faso, without geographical coordinates.

P a r a t y p e s (8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Burkina Faso, Bobo Dioulasso, 1. iii. 1977, 1. ii. 1982 (genitalia dissection: MWM 25899) leg. Dr. Politzar; 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Burkina Faso, Folonzo am Fluß, Comoe, 22. xii. 1984, 18. ii. 1985, 1. iii. 1985, 17. iii. 1985, 8. ii. 1986 (genitalia dissection: MWM 26.490 and MWM 25.869), 17. iii. 1986 leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Burkina Faso, 10 km SE Tiefora, Galeriewald am Sinlo, 10. i. - 25. ii. 1983, leg. H. Schreiber & M. Paulus (genitalia dissection: MWM 26.014); 1 ♀, Burkina Faso, 10 km SE Tiefora, Galeriewald am Sinlo, 11. i. - 19. ii. 1982, leg. Nagel, Schreiber & Kalmund (genitalia dissection: MWM 25.8866).

E t y m o l o g y . The species was overlooked (in latin: neglecta), when KIRIAKOFF, 1979 described *Afroplitis dierli*. In the collection of the late Dr. Politzar both species were mixed together.

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂♂ 25 - 28 mm (holotype 25 mm); ♀♀ 26 mm and 30 mm.

Antennae are orange to pinkish brown, with fuscous brown rami in both sexes. The tips of the antennae are filiform, as is usual in the genus. Forewings are light grey and semi-translucent. Veins are black-tinged. The squarish costal blotch contrasts greatly in fresh specimens. Along the costa there are several blackish patches. Submarginal fascia are black and weakly developed. Fringe is chequered in black and light grey. Hindwings are white with black anal markings. There is an external resemblance to males of *kibwezi*, but the latter have many more blackish scales mixed on the forewings. Female is sexually dimorphic, with brownish-grey coloured forewings. Costal blotch is fuscous chocolate brown. Running from this blotch toward the apex is a large, fuscous brown transversal area. Frons, thorax and first four abdominal segments, are dorsally divided by a narrow line of blackish hairs. Submarginal fascia are fuscous brown, indistinctly developed. Hindwings are whitish with a broad, sharply bordered postmedial area. Anal markings are light grey and blackish brown; the fringes of all the wings are chequered in grey and fuscous brown.

Male genitalia have a gently bilobed uncus tip. Uncus is significantly longer than *kibwezi* or *phyllocampa*. Socci are short and tapered. Costal valve process near the tegumen is reduced in length. Costal valva process is broad, tapered and serrated. Valva apex is bulbous, with many setae. Harpe is large and of variable shape, with a tapered projection. Sometimes harpe have a serrated margin, sometimes the margin is smooth, as illustrated. Both valvae have harpes of different shape. Phallus curved and bifurcated at the tip. The more strongly sclerotized portion of the 8th sternite is broad, and the central projection on the posterior margin is neither bilobed or notched. 8th tergite broadly bilobed at posterior margin. Female genitalia are readily distinguishable by the specific serrations of the appendix, which is narrower than in *dasychirina* or *kuehnei*. Antrum broader than in *dasychirina* or *kuehnei*. Ductus bursae is of medium length and curved; is broad at the base. The pyriform corpus bursae does not display a signum.

B i o n o m i c s . Moths occur frequently from December to March at lower altitudes, below 500 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Known only in Burkina Faso.

***Afropplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909)** (Figs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 79, 80, 88)

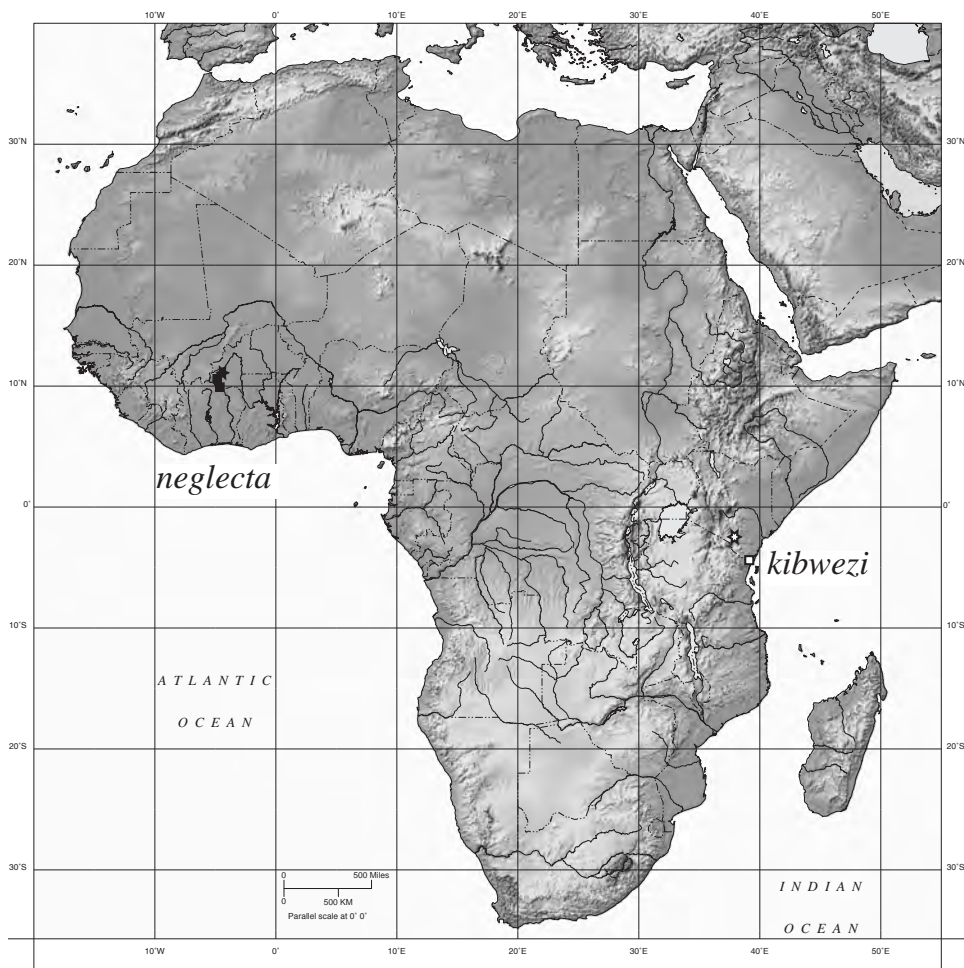
Originally described as *Hoplitis phyllocampa* TRIMEN, 1909: 4; pl. 1: 2a-e

Type locality : [South Africa], Natal, Malvern near Durban [approx. 29°52'S, 30°56'E].

Lectotype : ♂, 16. x. 1907 by present designation in NHMUK, London, examined.

Taxonomic note . *Hoplitis phyllocampa* was described from a bred pair, both from "Natal, Malvern near Durban". To stabilize the nomenclature, hereafter the ♂ from the holdings of NHMUK, London with the following labels is designated as lectotype: "NATAL | Malvern | Bred from | Larva | 16-X-07 | teste A. D. | Millar", red ringed, circular label "Type | HT"; *Hoplitis* | *phyllocampa* | ♂ Trim."; yellow label "Photo done by A. Schintlmeister #9242". A lectotype label will be added. The remaining female with label "NATAL | Malvern | Bred from | Larva | 1-II-07 | teste A. D. | Millar" with photo #9.250 becomes a paralectotype.

D i a g n o s i s . Antennae are brownish pink with brown rami. Forewings are greyish brown or grey. From apex to postbasal area extends a contrasting whitish grey strip, ac-



Map 2. Distribution of *Afroplitis kibwezi* and *Afroplitis neglecta*.

accompanied by a fuscous brown or blackish shadow. Basal, postbasal and submarginal fasciae are black or blackish brown. Postbasal area and dorsal areas of forewing are yellowish-brown tinged, in older specimens faded into brown. Hindwings are white or cream with large black anal markings, which fade toward the base. Sexual dimorphism is less pronounced than in most other congeners, apart from the fuscous postmedial area of hindwing, which is seen in all females of the genus. Females are seemingly variable in forewing length (width from 23 mm – 33 mm).

Genitalia are characterized by a conic and rounded uncus shape with a bilobed tip. A pair of compact socci are relatively long and tapered. On valva costa near the tegumen a pair of

processes arise, of which the outer one is slender and longer than the process situated nearer toward tegumen. The latter process is variable in length and shape; a dissected male from Namibia (ZMHU2014-01) shows different lengths and shapes of these processes. Valva apex is broad with many setae. Below the valva apex there is a translucent, bulbous protuberance. Phallus is straight or slightly curved with a bifurcated tip. 8th sternite has a narrow central projection at the posterior margin, which is deeply notched. 8th tergite widely bilobed at posterior margin. Female genitalia display large papillae anales with characteristic sclerotization patterns. Apophyses anteriores are relatively long and robust. Apophyses posteriores are significantly reduced. Antrum is large and more strongly sclerotized. Ductus bursae is short and curved. Corpus bursae circular shaped. It bears a characteristically large, wing-shaped signum.

B i o n o m i c s . Adults occur infrequently from October to May up to 1300 m above sea level. Hostplant of caterpillar is *Combretum molle* (Combretaceae) (KROON, 1999: 62).

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Distributed in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola.

***Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp.** (Figs. 25, 26, 27, 81, 82, 89)

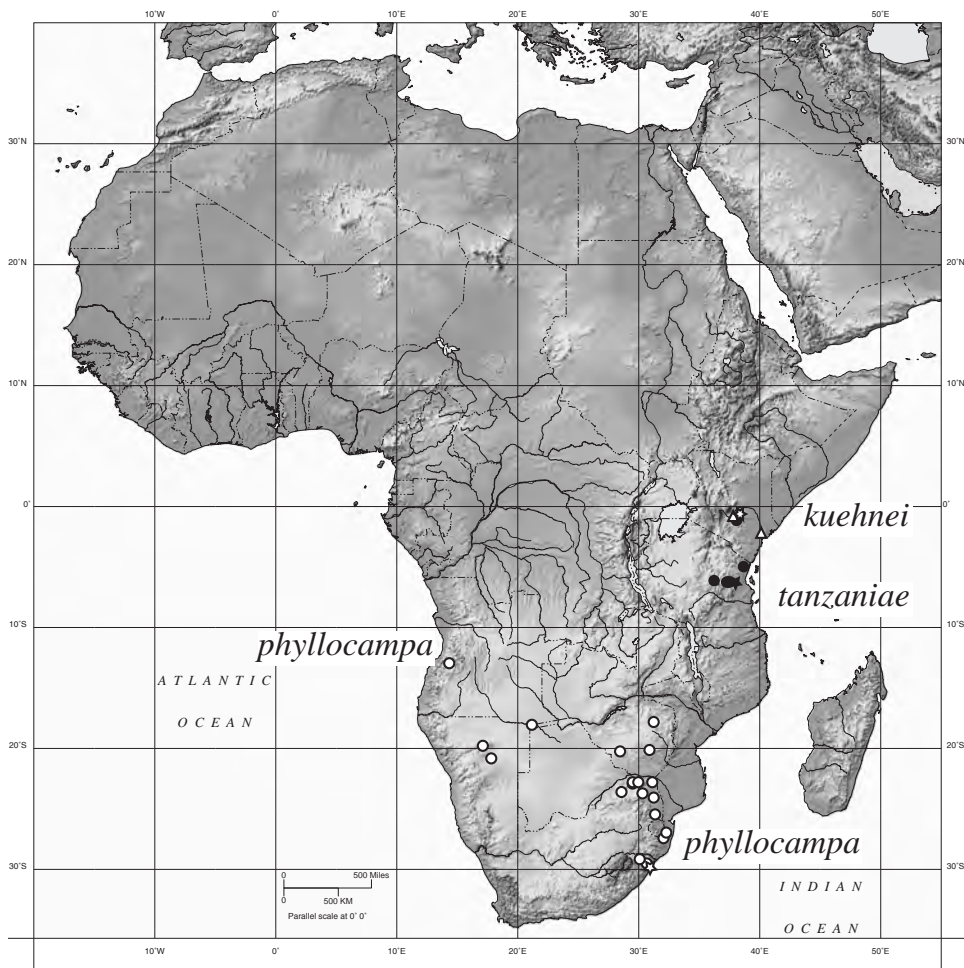
H o l o t y p e : ♂, Tanzania, Nguru Mts., West forêt sèche, Makuyu village, approx. 6°06'S, 37°36'E, 566 m, 11. ii. 2005, leg. Ph. Darge (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.404) in ZSM, Munich.

P a r a t y p e s (5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): 2 ♂♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Region, Mikesse Hills, 378 m, 6°14.457'S, 37°58.319'E, 17. iv. 2007, Ph. Darge; 1 ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Region, Savanes de Maguha, 755 m, 9. ii. 2005, Ph. Darge; 2 ♂♂, Tanzania, Nguru Mts., xi. 2006; 1 ♂, Tanzania, Tanga Region, reserve forrestiere d'Amani, 975 m, 5°04.098'S, 38°38.505'E; 1 ♀, Tanzania, Prov. Morogoro, Str. zwischen Difinga und Kibali, Umg. Pemba, 950 m, 6. xii. 2009, leg. A. Puchner (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.403) in coll. Museum Witt, Munich; 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro, reg., savanne de Mikesse Hills, 13. - 14. xi. 2006, h= 378 m; 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro reg., face oust des Mts. Nguru, Vil. Makuyu, Forest sache, h=566 m, 11. ii. 2005; 1 ♀, Tanzania, Dodoma Region, Chunyu, 881 m, 6°54.291'S, 39°09.097'E, 5. i. 2008, local collector;

1 ♂, Kenya E., E of Mwingi, W of Enguni, 1. xii. 2010, leg. Snizek (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.405).

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂♂ 25 mm - 28 mm; the ♀ spans 29 mm. Similar to *A. phyllocampa*, but males are on average 3 mm larger. Antennae are bipectinate in both sexes and pink-coloured with blackish brown rami. Forewing color vary from violet brown to grey. From apex to postbasal area a contrasting whitish-grey strip extends, accompanied by a fuscous brown or blackish shadow. Basal, postbasal and submarginal fasciae are black or blackish brown, fading toward the dorsum. Postbasal and dorsal areas of the forewings are tinged yellowish brown. Hindwings are white with black anal markings, which do not extend toward the base as in *phyllocampa*. Sexual dimorphism is less pronounced than in most other congeners, apart from the fuscous postmedian area of hindwing, which is seen in all females of the genus.

Male genitalia are distinguished by the shape of the broad and twice bilobed uncus tip. Socci are robust, long and tapered. The pairs of costal valva processes are asymmetric on both valvae arms. In particular the inner and shorter process, situated more toward the tegumen, varies much in its shape and length. Harpe relatively narrow, strongly sclerotized with a



Map 3. Distribution of *Afroplitis phyllocampa*, *Afroplitis tanzaniae* and *Afroplitis kuehnei*.

small pointed projection. Phallus longer than in *phyllocampa* and slightly curved. Phallus tip is not bifurcated as in *phyllocampa* but displays a single small and serrated process. 8th sternite is shaped as in *phyllocampa*, but the central projection is more deeply notched and the anterior margin is more narrowly bilobed. 8th tergite is broadly bilobed at the posterior margin. Sclerotizations of 8th tergite are as in *phyllocampa*. Female genitalia resemble those of *phyllocampa*, but the 8th tergite is longer and narrower. Papillae anales are large with characteristic pattern of sclerotizations. Apophyses anteriores are relatively long and robust, thicker than *phyllocampa*. Apophyses posteriores are very reduced. Antrum large and much longer than in *phyllocampa*. stronger sclerotized. Ductus bursae is short and curved. Corpus bursae pyriform shaped. It bears a weakly sclerotized and large v-shaped signum.

B i o n o m i c s . Adults appear not rare from november to april up to 1000 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Distributed in Tanzania and Kenya.

***Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp.** (Figs. 28, 29, 30, 83, 84, 90)

H o l o t y p e : ♂, Kenya E., 202 km E Thika, Sosoma [approx. 0°53'S, 38°40'E.], 24. iv. 2011 leg. Snížek (genitalia dissection: MWM 22.742) in MWM, Munich.

P a r a t y p e s (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 1 ♀, Kenya E., 202 km E Thika, Sosoma, 24. iv. 2011 leg. Snížek (genitalia dissection: MWM 22.743); 1 ♂, Kenya E., E of Thika, Mwingi loc., 30. iv. 2011 leg. Snížek (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.417); 1 ♂, Kenya CEE, E of Garsen, W of Witu, 18. - 20.xii. 2009 leg. Snížek (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.402); 1 ♂, Kenya, E of Garsen, W of Witu, 28. iv. 2011 leg. Snížek.

E t y m o l o g y . Named for Lars Kühne, Potsdam, who contributed much to the knowledge of the Lepidoptera of Kenya by his studies of the moth fauna of Kakamega forest (KÜHNE, 2008).

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂♂ 22 mm - 24 mm; ♀ 25 mm. Antennae are pink, with brownish black rami in both sexes. Forewings of male are white. The blackish brown pattern consists of a squarish postbasal blotch at costa, a broad transversal strip from postbasal area to the apex, and a fine submarginal fascia. Discal spot is not visible. Fringe is blackish brown with small white patches. One male displays very nearly white forewings, where only parts of a few veins are black-tinged. Hindwings are white with small black markings in the anal angle. Sexual dimorphism is not pronounced, but the fuscous pattern of forewings is more strongly developed, the transverse area extending much toward the dorsum. Hindwings display a broad, fuscous postmedial area usual in the females of *Afroplitis*.

Male genitalia have a long, triangular-shaped uncus, where the broad tip is bilobed. Socci are large and pointed at their tips. The serrated costal valva processes distinguish *kuehnei* from other congeners. The outer process is twice the length of the inner process, which is situated near the tegumen. Apex of the valva is less broad than in *phyllocampa* or *tanzaninae*, and the protuberance below the apex is smaller. Harpe is rather small, comparable in shape to *tanzaniae*. Phallus is curved and bear a long strong sclerotized and pointed spine. The everted endophallus bear many needle-like small spined. 8th abdominal segments are similar to *tanzaninae*. Papillae anales of female genitalia are weakly sclerotized in relation to other congeners. Apophyses posteriores short but compact. The prominent wing-like flaps are large with rough serrations. In *dasychirina* these flaps are more finely serrated, in *phyllocampe* and *tanzaninae* the flaps are smooth. Ostium heart-shaped. Antrum is short, the ductus bursae curved and short. Corpus bursae is long and ellipsoid shaped. There is a small reniform signum on the bottom of corpus bursae.

B i o n o m i c s . Moths appear infrequently, having been observed in November and April at 20 m, 500 m and 1000 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Known from Eastern Kenya.

II. *Afroplitis bergeri* – group

Afroplitis dierli (KIRIAKOFF, 1979) (Figs. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 95, 96, 97, 98)

Originally described as *Simesia dierli* KIRIAKOFF, 1979: 223; pl. 1: 13; fig. 12.

Type locality: Nigeria sept., Mokwa [approx. 9°17'N 5°03'E].

Holotype: ♂, 25. ix. 1971, in ZSM, Munich by original designation, examined.

Remark: the author was unable to trace genitalia slide "sp442" of holotype in ZSM, Munich.

Taxonomic note. The rich material from various locations appears very inhomogeneous in external appearance and in genitalia of both sexes. The author was unable to find correlations among external appearance, morphology, e.g., genitalia, and geographical Distribution. On the other hand, it is extremely unlikely that in a relatively small region in West Africa 10 or more species (based on very subtle genital differences) occur sympatrically. Thus *A. dierli* is considered here as a species of very broad variation. For this study more than 50 images in this complex and 16 genitalia slides have been examined.

Diagnosis. The antennae vary from light yellowish, bright orange, brownish pink to orange brown, and rami are bright orange (holotype) or brownish orange. Male forewings vary from light greyish and semi-translucent, whitish, mixed with black scales and fuscous grey. Basal and postbasal fasciae contrast in black and enclose the squarish costal blotch, which is sometime blackish. One specimen displays on its costa confluent basal and postbasal fascia. Submarginal fascia is black and in most males well developed, but in a few specimens this fascia is faded. Marginal fascia consists of fine black streaks. Discal spot is circular of cream color and mostly embedded in a blackish blotch. Toward the margin a cream reniform stigma occur, which is sometimes surrounded black but in other individuals not. Veins of males are from median area to margin black tinged. Sometimes entire vein A_{1+2} is tinged contrasting black. Hindwings are white with small black anal markings. Female is strong sexually dimorphic of grey to yellowish-grey colour. Basal and postbasal fasciae are black, fading in most specimens toward the dorsum. Submarginal fascia is black as in males and marginal fascia consists of black streaks. Discal spot is cream-coloured with a black nucleus, accompanied by a cream reniform stigma with a nucleus of brown. A few females do not show both stigma. Hindwing colour varies from white to cream. Postmedial area up to the margin is fuscous brown and variable in broadness. Anal markings are black and light grey.

Male genitalia have an ellipsoid or circular-shaped, slightly notched uncus. Uncus tip is sometimes serrated. Uncus base bears a pair of slender and pointed processes of variable length. Socci are slender and longer than the uncus processes and pointed also. Below the socci a further pair of processes arise, which are robust and variable in shape as well. Juxta bear a pair of slender, curved, and pointed processes of variable length. Valva show a pair of separated costal processes of variable shape, but the inner process, which is situated toward the tegumen, is shorter than half the length of the central process. Valva apex bear in most males a small spine. Below this spine a small projection is visible. Sacculus is smooth, well developed and slightly more strongly sclerotized. Phallus is short, slightly curved and bifurcated at the tip. Everted endophallus bears a few star-shaped cornuti, but one male displays a large number of them. Also, the original drawing of the holotype in



Map 4. Distribution of *Afropplitis dierli*.

KIRIAKOFF 1979: fig. 12, show masses of cornuti. Female genitalia have papillae anales which are more strongly sclerotized than in other congeners. Apophyses posteriores are short but robust. Apophyses anteriores are reduced in length but in most specimens visible. The dissected females ($n = 5$ genitalia dissections) show great differences in the shape of the antrum, ductus bursae and corpus bursae, as illustrated. A pair of flaps (as in *A. dasychirina*) occur, but they are usually rather smooth and not serrated. A dissected female from Ivory Coast (genitalia dissection LG_4154) display on bursa copulatrix a v-shaped, more pronounced sclerotization, which could be interpreted as a signum. Other female genitalia do not show this structure but to characteristic wrinkles.

B i o n o m i c s . The species is frequent and has been observed in August, September, October, November, January, April, June and July with peaks in November and June. Adults occur at lower altitudes, below 500 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Distributed in Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Nigeria.

The series from Burkina Faso show considerable individual variation by external appearance and in their male genitalia. The illustrated males (Figs. 58-60) were taken at the same locality.

***Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979)** (Figs. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 99)

Originally described as *Simesia politzari* KIRIAKOFF, 1979: 222; pl. 1: 12; fig. 11

T y p e l o c a l i t y : Nigeria sept., Kaduna [approx. 10°31'N 7°26'E].

H o l o t y p e : ♂, 23.vii.1971, ZSM, Munich, by original designation, examined.

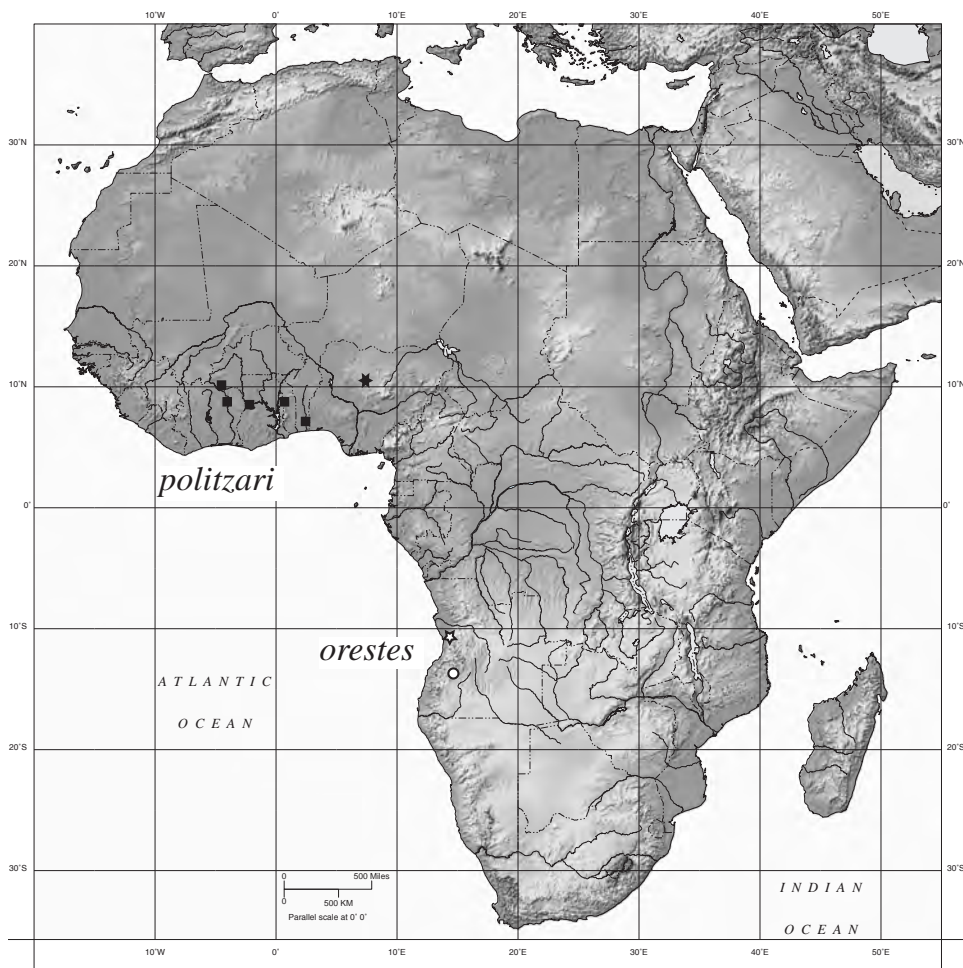
Remark: The author was unable to trace genitalia slide "sp 502" of holotype in ZSM München.

D i a g n o s i s . Antennae, including rami, in both sexes are brownish-orange. Forewings of male are blackish-grey. Basal and postbasal fasciae are black, weakly developed, and sometimes not visible. Discal spot is circular, of whitish or cream colour, with a large blackish nucleus. Toward the base of the forewing a black blotch occurs. Submarginal fascia is fuscous grey, accompanied by a grey line. Veins are blackish tinged. Two males display a whitish transverse area from base to the submarginal area of the forewing, but genitalia do not differ from uniform greyish individuals. Hindwings are white with black anal markings. Sexual dimorphism in females is limited. Forewings are slightly darker, and hindwings display a narrow, fuscous-grey-filled submarginal area.

Male genitalia are distinguished by a large, deep, and broadly notched uncus with a triangular shaped large gnathos. Uncus shape is variable, the margin serrated in various shades. A pair of socci at uncus base is rather small and not pointed at the tips. Tegumen and juxta as well bear further, triangularly tapered, robust spines. Juxta processes are shorter and thicker than in other *Afroplitis*. Valva displays a costal process of variable length. Valva apex bears a small spine. Sacculus is enlarged and has apically a serrated protuberance. Phallus is large and curved with a bifurcated tip. Everted endophallus has a finely sclerotized surface structure. Several specimens bear small and star-shaped cornuti. Posterior margin of 8th sternite is concave, without a central projection. 8th tergite is posteriorly asymmetrically sclerotized. Papillae anales of female genitalia are large and strongly sclerotized. Apophyses posteriores are robust and of medium length. A pair of flaps from the 8th abdominal segment are large and diagnostically serrated. Ductus bursae is straight and of medium length. Corpus bursae is circular shaped with ventral part slightly stronger sclerotized. It contained in the examined specimen a few star-shaped small cornuti.

B i o n o m i c s . *A. politzari* is a common species that has been observed in September, October, January, April, July at lower altitudes, below 500 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Known in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Ghana and Nigeria.



Map 5. Distribution of *Afroplitis politzari* and *Afroplitis orestes*.

***Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955)** (Figs. 47, 48, 49, 50, 100, 103, 104, 105)

Originally described as *Simesia orestes* KIRIAKOFF, 1955: 340; figs 12, 13; pl. 2: 12, 13

Type locality: Angola, Quirimbo, 75 km E. of Port Amboim, 300 m [approx. 10°41'S 14°16'E].

Holotype: ♂, 7. - 12. v. 1937, NHMUK, London, by original designation, examined.

Remark: Abdomen of the holotype was removed for dissecting genitalia. The author was unable to trace a slide of the genitalia of holotype in NHMUK, London.

Taxonomic note. The schematic drawings of the male holotype and the female "allotype" in KIRIAKOFF, 1955 (Figs. 75, 76) do not match the here illustrated genitalia of

both sexes. But the dissected pair has identical locality labels as the holotype and was collected in one week.

D i a g n o s i s . Antennae are in both sexes orange; rami are brownish orange. Forewings of male are whitish grey. Basal and postbasal fasciae are black and doubled. Occasionally the squarish area on costa is black-filled. A medial fascia is weakly marked by blackish-tinged veins. Submarginal and marginal fasciae are fine black lines. Veins are blackish tinged in the submarginal area of the forewing. Near the apex the submarginal area is brownish tinged. Discal spot is cream-coloured, indistinct and less visible. Toward the apex a contrasting larger black patch occurs. Hindwings are white with black anal markings. Female is sexually dimorphic with fuscous grey forewings, but a black wing pattern, except for the black median patch, is as in males. Hindwings are white with a narrow, blackish-filled submarginal area. Anal markings are black and less contrasting in the blackish marginal area.

Male genitalia display a very large, squarish uncus with a deep, broad notch. This part of the uncus, with a serrated margin, is positioned on a broad shaft, from which a tapered gnathos spine arises. Uncus shape itself varies individually as illustrated. Socci are short and slender. From tegumen and also from juxta further pairs of short processes arises. Juxta is circular and displays posteriorly a deep v-shaped notch. Valva bear a large costal process of triangular and pointed shape. Valva apex is rounded, the margin serrated. A projection below the valva apex is of circular shape and serrated as well is a diagnostic feature of *orestes*. Sacculus is large, more sclerotized than the remaining valva. Phallus is curved and bifurcated at the tip. The everted endophallus bear a few star-shaped, small cornuti. Female genitalia resemble *politzari*, but the flaps are more roughly serrated. Antrum is very large and broad, but the ductus bursae is narrow. Corpus bursae is of circular shape. No signum.

B i o n o m i c s . Described from a pair, which was collected in one locality in May 1934 at 300 m. A second pair with the same data was traced by the author in NHMUK, London. Apart from this only one further male, taken in March 2014 at 1050 m above sea level, is known.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Restricted to Angola.

***Afroplitis otti* nov.sp.** (Figs. 51, 52, 53, 54, 106, 107, 114, 115)

H o l o t y p e : ♂, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott (genitalia dissection: MWM 25.896) in MWM, Munich.

P a r a t y p e s (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott (genitalia dissections: MWM 26.488, MWM 26.497, MWM 25.897; MWM 26.489).

E t y m o l o g y . Named for Elk Ott, Munich, travel mate of Harry Sulak, Munich. Both visited Angola several times by truck in recent years and collected under difficult circumstances valuable material in this lesser known country.

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂♂ 20 mm - 22 mm; ♀ 24 mm - 26 mm. Antennae

are pink, with orange brown rami in both sexes. Forewings of the male have reduced white and blackish patterns. Costa from basal to the medial area is blackish-tinged. Basal and postbasal fasciae are in this area developed as short black streaks. Discal spot cream, accompanied by a black blotch, is situated toward the base. Submarginal fascia is not visible, but the marginal fascia is marked as a fine black line. Apical streak is visible, but weakly developed. In the tornus of forewing a blackish shadow occurs. Hindwings are white with black anal markings. Female is sexually dimorphic, having light grey-coloured forewings. Discal spot is cream-coloured, as in males, but the black blotch is reduced and in most females not developed. Submarginal fascia is weakly developed as a fine blackish line. Marginal fascia is in contrasting black. Submarginal area is grey. Hindwings are white with a narrow blackish-grey-filled, submarginal area. Anal markings are present, but of almost same colour as the fuscous submarginal area and therefore inconspicuous.

Male genitalia have a rounded, deeply notched uncus with serrated margin. Uncus is less broad and the notch is rather U shaped than V-shaped as in *schwarzi*. A gnathos spine is present and shorter than in *schwarzi*. Socci are long, curved and tapered. Tegumen bear a pair of slender and pointed processes, which are shorter than in *schwarzi*. Juxta squarish with heart-shaped notch at posterior margin. Valva bears a long, curved, slender, and pointed costal process. Valva apex is bilobed, of which the upper lobe bears a short spine. In front of the apex a bulbous projection on the costa occurs, which is absent in *schwarzi*. Below the valva apex a protuberance occurs, which is smaller than in *schwarzi*. Saccus is strongly sclerotized and large with a small spine. Phallus is curved and longer than in *schwarzi* with bifurcated tip. Everted endophallus bears several small, star-shaped cornuti. 8th sternite comes with circular shaped sclerotizations, which vary slightly in the shape of posterior margin, as illustrated. A further male (not illustrated) has on its posterior a slightly concave shape. 8th tergite is diagnostically sclerotized and not different to *schwarzi*. Apophyses posteriores are medium-sized and robust with a short second process; apophyses anteriores are absent. Female genitalia are very similar to *schwarzi*, but all Apophyses posteriores are significantly longer, and apophyses anteriores are present. Antrum is large and longer than in *schwarzi*. Ductus bursae is curved. Corpus bursae is circular shaped. No signum.

B i o n o m i c s . The entire type series (n = 6 specimens) was collected during one night at 830 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Known from Angola.

***Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.** (Figs. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 108, 116)

H o l o t y p e : ♂, Kenya NE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, approx. 2°17'S, 40°15'E, 28. iv. 2011, leg. Snížek in MWM, Munich.

P a r a t y p e s (9 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀): 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kenya NE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, 28. iv. 2011, 18. -20. xii. 2009, leg. Snížek (genitalia dissection: MWM 22.744) 1 ♀, Kenya, South Ukambani, near Kibwezi, 25. v. - 1. vi. 1995, leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. - 31. xii. 2000, 15.-28. v. 2001, leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♀, Kenya, Soko forest, 15. - 31. [sic!] ii. 1994, leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♀, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche Forest, 15. - 30. vii. 2000, leg. Dr. Politzar (genitalia dissection: MWM 23.401); 1 ♂, Kenya, Yatta, Kitui [prov.], iv. 1960, R. H. Carcasson; 1 ♂, Nyalí, 25. x. 1972, D. G. Sevastopulo, B.M. 1973-1995;



Map 6. Distribution of *Afroplitis otti* and *Afroplitis schwarzi*.

2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Somalia m., Caanola [= Caanoola], Fluß, 5. i. 1989, 10.i.1989 (genitalia dissection MWM 25.895) and 17.v.1993, leg. Dr. Politzar; 1 ♂, Somalia m., Dashek Wamu, 12. v. 1989 leg. Dr. Politzar (genitalia dissection: MWM 26.494);

E t y m o l o g y . Dedicated to Prof. Maximilian Schwarz, Ansfelden, founder and editor of the journal Entomofauna since 1980.

D i a g n o s i s . Forewing lengths ♂♂, 20 mm - 23 mm; ♀♀ 22 mm - 25 mm. The species is very similar to *A. otti*, but the blackish or blackish-brown pattern is more strongly developed. Antennae are pink, but the rami orange-brown-coloured in both sexes. Forewings of the male are white with a reduced blackish pattern. Costa from base to median

area blackish brown tinged; a few specimens have the basal part of the costa white. Basal and Postbasal fasciae are in this area developed as short black streaks. Discal spot whitish but in most specimens not visible. Toward the base a black blotch occurs, which is sometimes reduced. Submarginal fascia consists of blackish-tinged veins. Marginal fascia and dorsum of forewings are marked by a black line. Black apical streak is well developed. Blackish tornal spot as occurs in *otti* is absent. Fringes of all wings are white. Hindwings are white with small black anal markings. Female is sexually dimorphic and has grey forewings. Postbasal and apical area are darker golden brown or brownish-grey-filled.

Discal spot is cream-coloured as in *otti* and the black blotch is reduced. Submarginal fascia is developed as a blackish line, which fades toward the apex. Marginal fascia is in contrasting black. Hindwings are white with a narrow blackish-grey-filled submarginal area. Black anal area with contrasting white nucleus is conspicuously contrary to *otti*. A female from Somalia and a female from S Kenia display almost uniform greyish brown forewings.

Male genitalia have a very broad, deeply V-notched uncus with a serrated margin. In *A. schwarzi* the notch is rather U-shaped. A gnathos spine is present and is longer than in *otti*. Socci are long, curved and tapered. Tegumen bear a pair of slender and pointed processes, which are longer than in *otti*. The juxta is much smaller than in *otti* and has a V-shaped notch at the posterior margin. Valva bear a long and bifurcated costal process. Both process arms are of different length and pointed. Valva apex slightly bilobed; the upper lobe bears a short spine. Valva costa is smooth without a bulbous projection as in *otti*. Below the valva apex a protuberance occurs, which is smaller than in *schwarzi*. Sacculus strong sclerotized and large with a small spine. Phallus curved and shorter than in *otti* with a bifurcate tip. Everted endophallus bears several small and star-shaped cornuti. 8th sternite has a more strongly sclerotized central projection at posterior margin. 8th tergite diagnostically sclerotized and not different to *otti*. Female genitalia are very similar to *otti*, but the robust apophyses posteriores are shorter and apophyses anteriores are present as a small spine. Antrum is broader than in *otti* but shorter in length. Ductus bursae is curved, corpus bursae circular shaped. No signum.

B i o n o m i c s . Adults are frequent occurring in January, February, April, May, July, October and December. Most specimens are collected at lower altitudes, below 200 m, but one pair comes from 700 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Distributed in Kenya and Somalia.

***Afropolitix bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954)** (Figs. 61, 62, 63, 64, 109, 110, 111, 117, 118)

Originally described as: *Fentonina bergeri* VIETTE, 1954: 555; fig. 16.

T y p e l o c a l i t y : [Democratic Republic Kongo], Sud du Congo Belge, Elisabethville [= Lubumbashi, approx. 11°40'S 27°29'E]

H o l o t y p e : ♂, 14. iii. 1950 in RMCA, Tervuren by original designation, examined.

Abdomen has been later (probably by KIRIAKOFF) removed for genitalia dissection. The author was unable to locate a genitalia slide. As there is no label with a genitalia slide number on the holotype specimen. Thus the holotype genitalia are probably lost.

***Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015 nov.stat.** (Figs. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 112, 119)

Originally described as *Afroplitis sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: 42; genitalia figs. 27.1- 4; color figs. 27.a-f.

Type locality: South Africa, Limpopo prov., Camp David, 5 km S Ofcolaco, 475 m [approx. 23°57'S 31°53'E].

Holotype: ♂, 17. - 24. i. 2002 in MWM, Munich by original designation, examined.

Taxonomic note. When *Afroplitis sulaki* was described, male genitalia of *A. bergeri* were not yet known. Based on differences in external appearance, such as 2 mm – 3 mm shorter forewing lengths, mostly lighter forewings of males, and blackish-grey instead of yellowish brown tinged forewings of females, *sulaki* was described as a separate species. Now, as more material has been studied and male genitalia of *bergeri* (including two male dissections of males from the type locality) are known, it became evident, that the range of individual variability in external appearance is wide. Range of individual variation in male genitalia is limited, but it is not possible to separate *bergeri* and *sulaki* by male or female genitalia. Thus, *sulaki* is downgraded here to a subspecies of *bergeri* (nov. stat.).

Diagnosis. Antennae vary in both sexes from bright orange to pink with bright orange coloured rami. Forewings are light grey, silvery whitish-grey or blackish-grey. On the costa in most males and females, black basal and postbasal streaks occur and a squarish field is sometimes filled fuscous grey. Discal spot is small and circular, cream-filled. Discal spot is accompanied in ssp. *Bergeri* by a black patch. In ssp. *sulaki* this black patch is often (> 70%) absent or only weakly developed, as in the holotype specimen. Submarginal fascia is black and fading with increasing nearness to the apex. Apex streak is contrasting black. Marginal fascia of the forewings is marked by fine black streaks, interrupted by white dots. Hindwings of males are white with black anal markings. Females are sexually dimorphic having in ssp. *bergeri* forewings grey, yellowish-brown tinged and in ssp. *sulaki* blackish grey and not brownish-tinged. Forewing pattern is as in males, but the black patch in median area is absent or very weakly developed. Hindwings are white and display a broad brownish-black-filled postmedian area. In both sexes an individual form occurs, where a broad strip along the costa is blackish-brown-filled. This form was rarely found in males from Kenya.

Male genitalia have a circular, deeply notched uncus. Uncus margin is serrated. A gnathos spine is long and tapered. A pair of socci are curved and slender. Tip of socci is pointed. A pair of slender and curved tegument processes are present. Juxta is slightly bilobed at the posterior margin. Valva bear a large and slender costal process with a pointed tip. Most specimens display a reduced second projection in the middle of the costal process, but a few specimens lack this, and one specimen from South Africa displays a broadened base for this process. Valva apex ends in a sharp spine. Below the apex a small second projection occurs. Sacculus is large and strongly sclerotized. It bears a small spine. Phallus is medium-sized, curved, and bifurcated at the tip. Everted endophallus bears several small star-shaped cornuti. 8th sternite rhomboid shaped in its stronger sclerotized part. Posterior margin is slightly bilobed. Anterior margin is concave and of variable shape. 8th tergite sclerotized as usual in *Afroplitis*, but anterior margin varies individually as illustrated. Female genitalia have a large 8th abdominal segment. Apophyses posteriores are robust but

short; in *sulaki* they are slightly shorter than in ssp. *bergeri*. Apophyses anteriores are delicate and short. The flaps are without serrations. Antrum is long, in ssp. *bergeri* longer than in ssp. *sulaki*. Ductus bursae is thick and slightly curved. Corpus bursae is circular- to pyriform-shaped. Signum weakly sclerotized and V-shaped.

B i o n o m i c s . This is the most common *Afropplitis* and has been observed from 0 m up to 1400 m above sea level and in all months from August to May. Hostplant of the caterpillar is *Terminalia sericea* (Combretaceae) and *Parinaria curatellifolia* (Chrysobalanaceae).

D i s t r i b u t i o n . The ssp. *bergeri* is distributed in Kenia, Tanzania, Malawi, Democratic Republic of Kongo and Zambia. The ssp. *sulaki* is recorded from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Angola.

***Afropplitis quadratus* (VIETTE, 1954) (Fig. 70, 71)**

Originally described as *Hoplitis dasychirina* subsp. *Quadratus* VIETTE, 1954: 555; fig. 8.

T y p e l o c a l i t y : [Ethiopia], Abyssinie, rivière Baro.

H o l o t y p e : ♀, 22.v.1926 in MNHN, Paris, by original designation, examined.

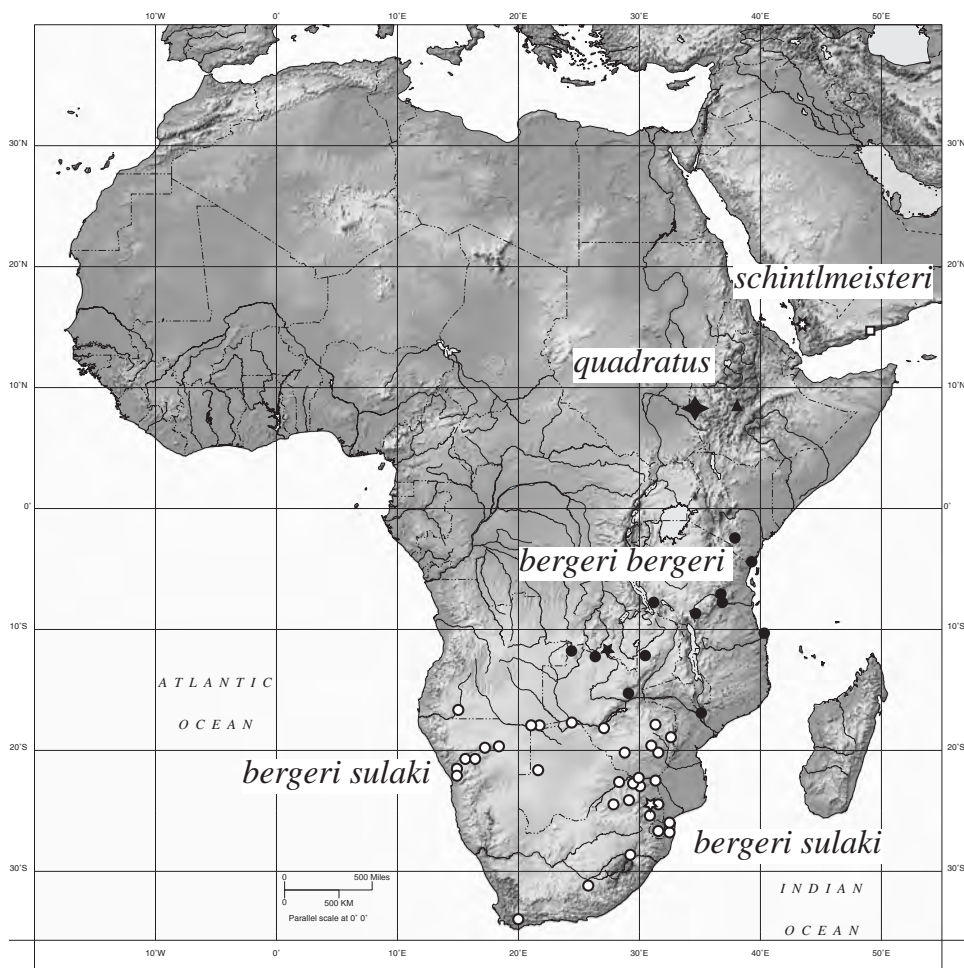
The type locality is uncertain, as river Baro covers a large area in W Ethiopia.

T a x o n o m i c n o t e . Only two females are known of *A. quadratus*, and the genitalia are not illustrated yet. *A. quadratus* is surely not conspecific with *A. dasychirina* but could be a further subspecies of *A. bergeri*.

D i a g n o s i s . Antennae are of holotype orange, including rami; a further fresh female has pink antennae, with brownish-orange rami. Forewings are grey or brownish grey. Forewing pattern resembles *A. bergeri bergeri*, but the black submarginal fascia is more strongly developed and does not fade with nearness to the apex. The squarish costal area in the post basal region is fuscous-brown-filled. Postbasal area is tinged golden brown on a greyish ground colour. Discal spot is cream-coloured, ring stigma toward the base circular brown, surrounded cream. Both stigma are indistinct and less visible in the holotype specimen. Hindwings are white with a broad, fuscous postmedial area. Anal markings are blackish and white. Male is unknown.

B i o n o m i c s . Holotype has been taken in May and a second female in May at 1575 m above sea level.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Known so far only from Ethiopia.



Map 7. Distribution of *Afroplitis bergeri*, *Afroplitis quadratus* and *Afroplitis schintlmeisteri*.

III. *Afroplitis schintlmeisteri* – group

Afroplitis schintlmeisteri HACKER, 2015: 141; pl. 195: 7, 8; genitalia plate 7: a, b. (Figs. 113)

Type locality: Yemen, Prov. Al Hudaydah, 14°52'33"N, 43°26'17"E, Jebel Burra, 25 km SE Bajil, 600m

H o l o t y p e : ♂, 23. - 24. iv. 1998 in ZSM, Munich by original designation.

The author does not know this species, which was described from using three males from Yemen. Two specimens are illustrated as imago and in their male genitalia in the original description.

The original description is (HACKER, 2015: 142):

"The facies of *A. schintlmeisteri* are characterised by a rather monochrome pale grey ground colour and white hindwings; pattern absent except for a large, oval and black orbicular stigma.

Male genitalia (Pl. 7, Figs a, b): The male genitalia of *A. dasychirina*, *A. sulaki* and *A. phyllocampa* were figured by KIRIAKOFF (1964, fig. 75), SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT (2014, figures 26-28). Those of *A. schintlmeisteri* are different in the following specific respects:

- uncus absent, socius heavily sclerotised, shaped like the beak of a raptor
- valva large, elongated; costal margin broadly heavily sclerotised, lacking any costal evagination apart from a few posterior short teeth
- sacculus indistinct, but with a heavily sclerotised finger-shaped posterior process, which curves inwards
- aedeagus short, broad, including a sclerotised plate with some spines."

Male genitalia are unique and unmistakeable within *Afropplitis* by absent uncus.

Female is unknown.

D i s t r i b u t i o n . Restricted to Yemen.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his thanks to Prof. Dr. h.c. Thomas Witt, Museum Witt, Munich for the permissions and possibilities to use the material in his museum. He sponsored also some technical support (e.g. genitalia dissections by Tibor Csövari, Budapest) and enabled the publishing of the colour plates.

I am much obliged to Dr. Axel Hausmann, ZSM, Munich, Geoff Martin and Dr. Alberto Zilli, NHMUK, London, Dr. Joel Minet, MNHN, Paris, Dr. Jurate de Prins, Tervuren, Wolfram Mey, ZMHU, Berlin, Dr. Tomasz Pyrcz, Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Dr. Dirk Stadie, Eisleben, Ralf Fiebig, Roßleben and Andreas Werno, Zentrum für Biodokumentaion, Reden, for access to the collections under their care, loan of material and supporting this study in various way. Gyula László, The African Natural History Research Trust, Leominster (UK) provided also several photos of imagines and genitalia images he scanned from genitalia dissections which he made for this study.

Harry Sulak, MWM, München motivated me to undertake this study and supported my work by the valuable material he collected by himself, particularly in Angola. The author additionally thank William Clapp, Dresden, for linguistic corrections of this paper.

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Plate 1: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 1** *Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928): ♂, [Namibia], Germ. South West Afrika, holotype of *Simesia pylades* KIRIAKOFF, 1955 (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 2** *Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928): ♀, [Namibia], Germ. S. W. Afr., Tsumeb; holotype of *Hoplitis dasychiroides* Rothschild, 1917 (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 3** *Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928): ♂, Namibia, Prov. Otjiwarongo, Eaterberg-Plateau-Park, 1600 – 1700 m, 23. – 25. i. 1998, leg. De Freina (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 4** *Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928): ♂, Namibia, Outjo, Buschfeld Park Resort, 4. ii. 2009, (genitalia slide ZMHU2014-02) leg. W. Mey (ZMHU, Berlin).
- Fig. 5** *Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp.: ♂, South Africa, Limpopo, Thabazimbi, 24°25'S 27°25'E, 27. xii. 2011 - 2. i. 2012, T. Beyers, holotype, (genitalia slide TM 16.807) (TMSA, Pretoria).
- Fig. 6** *Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp.: ♀, [South Africa, Limpopo], Malta F[orest], 19.ii.1972, D.M. Kroon, paratype (TMSA, Pretoria).
- Fig. 7** *Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973): ♂, Djibouti, Massif du Dag, parc national, 1.400 m, 1. xii. 1972, Balachowsky-Menier 1972, holotype, (Genitalia prep. Viette 5353) (MNHN, Paris).
- Fig. 8** *Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973): ♂, Djibouti, Ditolou valley, Wadi, 2 km below Camp 11°46.643'N 42°42.045'E, 670 m, 15. - 16. ii. 2015, leg. D. & Ph. Stadie (coll. D. Stadie, Eisleben).
- Fig. 9** *Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973): ♂, Ethiopia, Kaffa province, 5km E Jima, 1800 m, 7°40'N 36°55'E, 28. iv. 2008, leg. Naumann & Schnitzler, (genitalia slide MWM 25.900) (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 10** *Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973): ♀, Ethiopia, Sidamo, Yabello vic. 10 km W road to Konso, 1950 m, N 04°55.308/E 38°02.302, 8.v.2016, LF, leg. R. & S. Fiebig/D. Stadie (coll. R. Fiebig, Roßleben).



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Plate 2: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 11** *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp. ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. - 30. iv. 2001 Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (genitalia slide MWM 23.415); holotype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 12** *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp. ♀, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15.-30.iv.2001 Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar; (genitalia slide MWM 23.415); paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 13** *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp. ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. - 30. iv. 2001 Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (genitalia slide MWM 23.415); paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 14** *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp. ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. – 31. Xi. 2000 Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar; paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 15** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp. ♂, [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 28. i. 1982, leg. Dr. Politzar, holotype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 16** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp. ♀, [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 1. ii. 1982, leg. Dr. Politzar, (genitalia slide MWM 33.531), paratype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 17** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp. ♂, [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 18. ii. 85, leg. Dr. Politzar, paratype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 18** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp. ♀, [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 17. iii. 86, leg. Dr. Politzar, paratype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 19** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909): ♂, [South Africa], Natal, Malvern near Durban, 16. x. 1907, bred from larva A. D. Millar; lectotype (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 20** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909): ♀, [South Africa], Natal, Malvern near Durban, 8. ii. 1907, bred from larva A. D. Millar; paralectotype (NHMUK, London).



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Plate 3: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 21** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909): ♂, South Africa, Nelspruit, "de Hoop", 25°31'S, 31°10'E, 31. i. 1989, N. J. Duke; (genitalia slide TM16.871) (TMSA, Pretoria).
- Fig. 22** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909): ♀, Namibia, Abachaub, Grootfontein Dist., iv. 1944, G. Hobohm (TMSA, Pretoria).
- Fig. 23** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909): ♂, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Catenque & Cubal, 13°00.329'S/ 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 24. iii. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott (genitalia slide MWM 25.902) (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 24** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909): ♀, [Zimbabwe], Fort Victoria [Masvingo], ii. 1946, Mitton.
- Fig. 25** *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp.: ♂, Tanzania, Nguru Mts., West forêt sèche, Makuyu village, 566 m, 11. ii. 2005, Ph. Darge; (genitalia slide MWM 23.404), holotype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 26** *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp.: ♀, Tanzania, Prov. Morogoro, Str. Zwischen Difinga und Kibali, Umg. Pemba, 950 m, 6. xii. 2009, leg. A. Puchner, (genitalia slide MWM 23.403), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 27** *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp.: ♂, Kenya E., E of Mwingi, W of Enguni, 1. xii. 2010, Snizek leg., (genitalia slide MWM 23.405), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 28** *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp.: ♂, Kenya E., E of Thika, Mwingi loc., 30. iv. 2011 leg. Snizek lgt.; (genitalia slide MWM 23.417), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 29** *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp.: ♂, Kenya E., 202 km E Thika, Sosoma, 24.iv.2011, leg. Snizek; (genitalia slide MWM 22.742), holotype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 30** *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp.: ♀, Kenya E., 202 km E Thika, Sosoma, 24. iv. 2011, leg. Snizek; (genitalia slide MWM 22.743) paratype (MWM, Munich).



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Plate 4: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 31** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Nigeria sept., Mokwa, 25. ix. 1971, leg. H. Politzar, (genitalia slide sp. 442), Holotype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 32** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, Côte d'Ivoire, 40 km S Korhogo, Koko village, 9°23'N 5°38'W, vi. 2000, leg. P. Moretto (genitalia slide GU 90-35), (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 33** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Sierra Leone, Northern Prov., Konbaia, Loma Mts. Forest Reserve, 9°10.103'N, 11°12.381'W, 434 m, 9. V. 2013, leg. S. Naumann & B. Malec (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 34** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, The Gambia, Kiang West N.P., Ranger Station 17. x. 1999, leg. W. Schacht (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 35** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, 20 km SW Man, Mt. Tonkui, 7°23'N, 7°32'W, 1100 m, viii. 2000, leg. P. Moretto (genitalia slide GU 90-34), (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 36** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, Côte d'Ivoire, 40 km S Korhogo, Koko, 4°07.35'N, 7°35.04.'W, 347 m, 21. vii. 2014, leg. P. Moretto (genitalia slide LG_4154) (ANHRT, Leominster).
- Fig. 37** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 10. – 14. vi. 1986, leg. Dr. Politzar (genitalia slide MWM 23.495), (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 38** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, W. Africa, Goad Cost [= Ghana], Juaso, 21. i. 1939, G. S. Cansdale (genitalia slide BM 2262), (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 39** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Liberia, Grand Gedeh County, Putu Range, Mt. Jideh Ridge, 7. – 13. xi. 2012, leg. Sáfián, Sz. & Tropek, R. (genitalia slide MWM 23.463), (Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow).
- Fig. 40** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, Liberia, Grand Gedeh County, Putu Jawodee, Bufferzone to Sapo NP 21. – 26. xi. 2012, leg. Sáfián, Sz. & Tropek, R. (genitalia slide MWM 23.464), (Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow).



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Plate 5: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 41** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Nigeria sept., Kaduna, 23. vii. 1971, leg. Dr. Poltzar (genitalia slide Sp 502), holotype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 42** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, Ghana, Northern Region, Banda Nkwanta, 20. - 29. ix. 1965, leg. S. Enrödi-Younga; paratype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 43** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé N. P., Kakpin, 8°39'N, 3°46'W, i. 2001, leg. P. Moretto (genitalia slide GU 90-33) (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 44** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♀, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé N. P., Kakpin, 8°39'N, 3°46'W, i. 2001, leg. P. Moretto (genitalia slide GU 90-36), (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 45** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Obervolta [= Burkina Faso], Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 22. x. 1985, leg. Dr. Poltzar (genitalia slide MWM 23.411), (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 46** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979): ♂, Obervolta [= Burkina Faso], Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 1. iv. 1985, leg. Dr. Poltzar (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 47** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955): ♂, Angola, Quirimbo, 75 km E. of Port Amboim, 300 m, 7. - 12. v. 1934, Dr. R. Jordan, holotype (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 48** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955): ♀, Angola, Quirimbo, 75 km E. of Port Amboim, 300 m, 7. - 12. v. 1934, Dr. R. Jordan, allotype (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 49** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955): ♂, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Cutembo & Caluquembe, 14 km E Cuatembo, 13°47,905'S/ 14°01,928'E, 1047 m, 23. iii. 2014, leg. Sulak Naumann & Ott, (genitalia slide MWM 26.491), (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 50** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955): ♀, Angola, Quirimbo, 75 km E. of Port Amboim, 300 m, 7. - 12. v. 1934, Dr. R. Jordan (genitalia slide BM 2261), (NHMUK, London).



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Plate 6: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 51** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp.: ♂, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott (genitalia slide: MWM 25.896), holotype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 52** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp.: ♀, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott, paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 53** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp.: ♂, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott (genitalia slide: MWM 26.488), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 54** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp.: ♀, Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott, (genitalia slide: MWM 26.489), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 55** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.: ♂, Kenya NE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, 28. iv. 2011, leg. Snižek, holotype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 56** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.: ♀, Kenya NE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, 28. iv. 2011, Snižek lgt., (genitalia slide: MWM 22.744), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 57** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.: ♂, Kenya NE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, 18. - 20. xii. 2009, Snižek lgt., paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 58** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.: ♀, Kenya CEE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, 18. - 20. xii. 2009, Snižek lgt., paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 59** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.: ♂, Somalia m., Caanole Fluß, 12. v. 89, leg. Dr. Politzar, (genitalia slide: MWM 26.494), paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 60** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp.: ♀, Somalia m., Deshek Wamu, 30. iv. 1989, leg. Dr. Politzar, (genitalia slide: MWM 26.494), paratype (MWM, Munich).



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Plate 7: Adults of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Illustrations are in natural size.

- Fig. 61** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954): ♂, Congo, Elisabethville, 14. iii.1950, Ch. Seydel; holotype (RMCA, Tervuren).
- Fig. 62** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954): ♀, Zambia NW., 150 km S of Mwinilunga, 2. xi. 2008, (genitalia slide: MWM 23.406) (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 63** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954): ♂, Belgian Congo, Elisabethville, 20. ii.1953, Ch. Seydel; (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 64** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954): ♀, Tanzania, Morogo Reg., Kaguru Mts., h – 1790 m, 7. ii. 2004, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 65** *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: ♂, South Africa, Limpopo prov., Camp David, 5 km S Ofcolaco, 475 m, 17. - 24. i. 2002, leg. S. Murzin; holotype, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 66** *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: ♂, Namibia, Kunene district, ca. 3 km N Ouju, 20°05.704'S / 16°07.630'E, 1280 m, 9. – 10. iv. 2014, leg. H. Sulak & E. Ott, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 67** *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: ♀, Republic South Africa, Provinc Limpopo, Soutpansberg mountain, Masovhela Lodge, S 22°56' / E 39°53', 1030 m üNN, 20. – 22. Xi. 2014, leg. R. & S. Fiebig, paratype, (coll. R. Fiebig, Roßleben).
- Fig. 68** *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: ♂, Namibia, Okatjikona, Waterberg Nat. Park, 14. – 18. ii. 2008, leg. W. Mey, paratype, (ZMHU, Berlin).
- Fig. 69** *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015: ♀, Namibia, Kavango, Kpopa Falls Camp, S19.120,848, E 21.579,895, 27. ix. 2010, 1060 m, leg. J. Cave & T. A. Newton-Chance, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 70** *Afroplitis quadratus* (VIETTE, 1954): ♀, Abyss. [= Ethiopia], Riv. Baro, 22. v. 1926, (genitalia slide P. VIETTE Prep. No. 3028); holotype (MNHN, Paris).
- Fig. 71** *Afroplitis quadratus* (VIETTE, 1954): ♀, Ethiopia], Oromia, Gibe river valley, 15 km S of Welkite., N 08°15.288 / E 37°36.689, 11. V. 2016, 1575 m, leg. R. & S. Fiebig / D. Stadie, (coll. R. Fiebig, Roßleben).



61



62



63



64



65



67



66



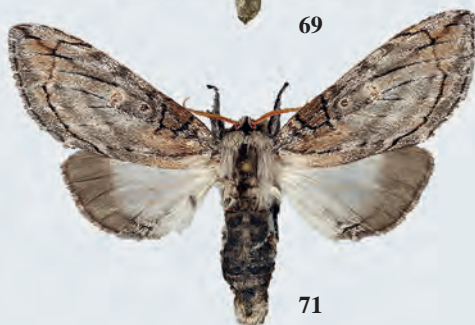
68



69



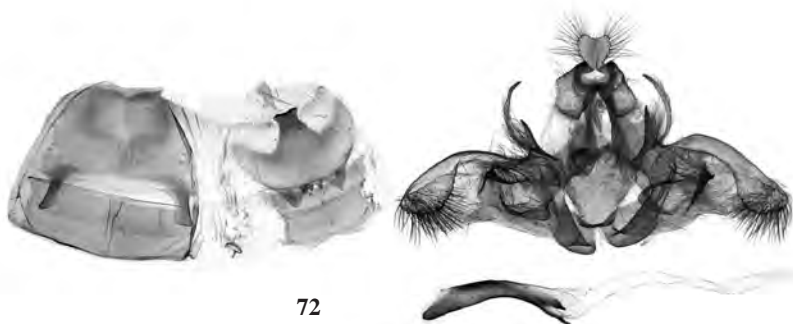
70



71

Plate 8: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

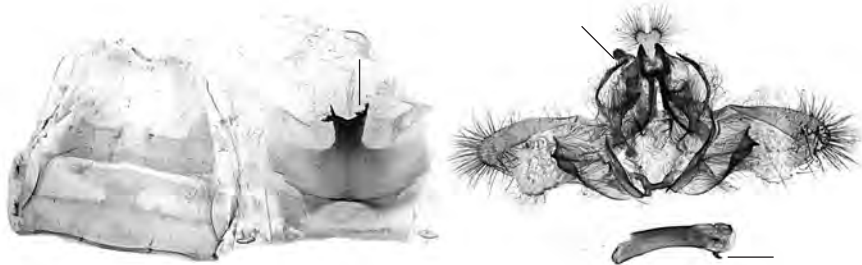
- Fig. 72** *Afroplitis dasychirina* (GAEDE, 1928), genitalia slide ZMHU2014-02: Namibia, Outjo, Buschfeld Park Resort, 4. ii. 2009, leg. W. Mey (ZMHU, Berlin).
- Fig. 73** *Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp., genitalia slide TM 16.807: South Africa, Limpopo, Thabazimbi, 24°25'S 27°25'E, 27. xii. 2011 - 2. i. 2012, T. Beyers, holotype, (TMSA, Pretoria).
- Fig. 74** *Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973), genitalia slide MWM 25.900: Ethiopia, Kaffa province, 5km E Jima, 1800 m, 7°40'N 36°55'E, 28. iv. 2008, leg. Naumann & Schnitzler (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 75** *Afroplitis balachowskyi* (KIRIAKOFF, 1973), from KIRIAKOFF, 1973, fig. 2 (Genitalia prep. VIETTE 5353): Djibouti, Massif du Dag, parc national, 1.400 m, 1. xii. 1972, Balachowsky-Menier 1972, holotype, (MNHN, Paris).



72



73



74



75

1 mm

FIG. 2. — *Simesia balachowskyi* sp. nov. ♂ (Prép. P. Viette 5353).

Plate 9: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

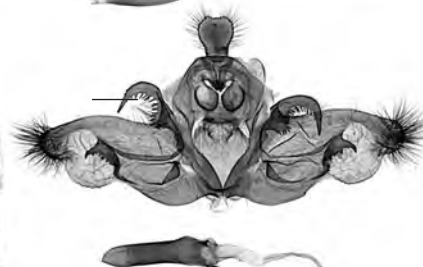
- Fig. 76** *Afroplitis kibwezi* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 23.415: Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15. - 30. iv. 2001 Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar, holotype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 77** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 23.414: [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, 10 km SE Tiefora, Galerewald am Sinlo, 10. i. – 25. ii. 1983, H. Schreiber, M. Paulus, paratype (ZfB, Reden).
- Fig. 78** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 26.490: [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 18. ii. 85, leg. Dr. Politzar, paratype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 79** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909), genitalia slide TM16.871: South Africa, Nelspruit, "de Hoop", 25°31'S, 31°10'E, 31.i.1989, N. J. Duke (TMSA, Pretoria).
- Fig. 80** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909), genitalia slide ZMHU2014-01: Namibia, Okatjikona, Waterberg Nat. Park, 14. – 18. ii. 2008, leg. W. Mey (ZMHU, Berlin)



76



77



78



79



1 mm



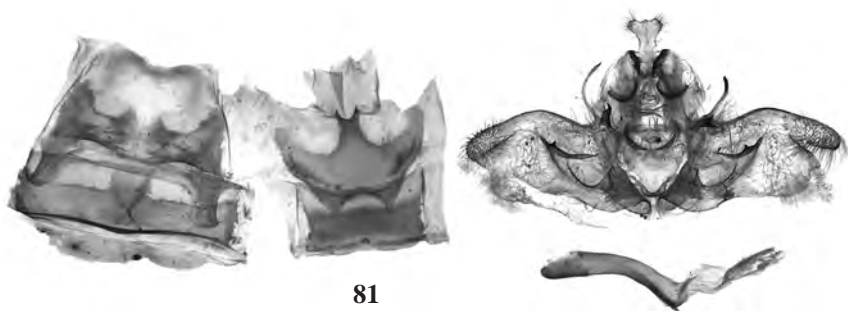
753



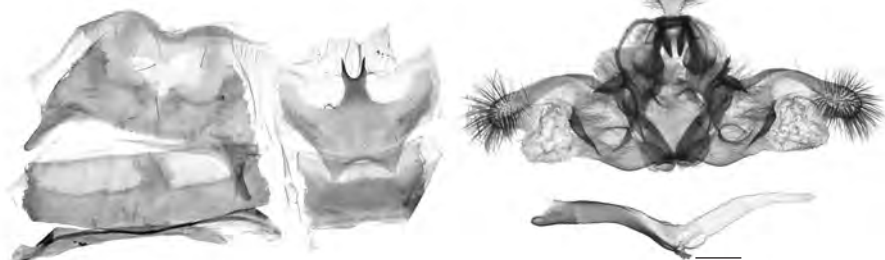
80

Plate 10: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

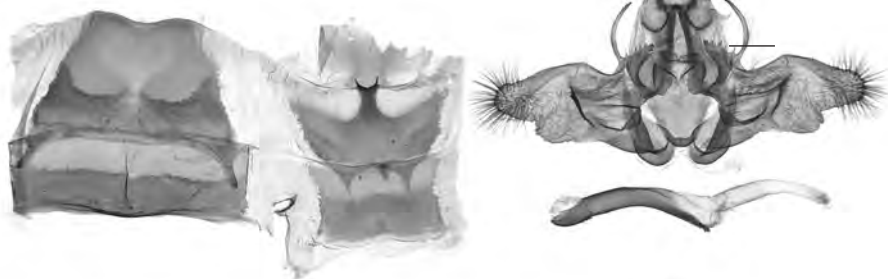
- Fig. 81** *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 23.404: Tanzania, Nguru Mts., West forêt sèche, Makuyu village, 566 m, 11. ii. 2005, Ph. Darge, holotype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 82** *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 23.405: Kenya E., E of Mwingi, W of Enguni, 1. xii. 2010, Snizek leg., paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 83** *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 23.402: Kenya CEE., E of Garsen, W of Witu, 18. – 20. Xii. 2009, Snižek lgt., paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 84** *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 22.742: Kenya E., 202 km E Thika, Sosoma, 24. iv. 2011, leg. Snižek, holotype (MWM, Munich).



81



82



83



84

1 mm

Plate 11: Female genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

- Fig. 85** *Afroplitis krooni* nov.sp., genitalia slide ZMHU2014-03: RSA, Limpopo, Hoedspruit, Hongony Camp, 30. iv. – 1. v. 2010, leg. Mey & Kühne, paratype, (ZMHU, Berlin).
- Fig. 86** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 33.531: [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Bobo Dioulasso, 1. ii. 1982, leg. Dr. Politzar, paratype (ZSM, Munich).
- Fig. 87** *Afroplitis neglecta* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 25.886: [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, 10 km SO Tiefora, Galerewald am Sinlo, 11. i. – 19. ii. 1982, Nagel, Schreiber, Kalmund, paratype (ZfB, Reden).
- Fig. 88** *Afroplitis phyllocampa* (TRIMEN, 1909), genitalia slide TM16.818: [Namibia], Abachaub SW A, Grootfontein Dist., iv. 1944, G. Hobohm (TMSA).
- Fig. 89** *Afroplitis tanzaniae* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 23.403: Tanzania, Prov. Morogoro, Str. Zwischen Difinga und Kibali, Umg. Pemba, 950 m, 6. xii. 2009, leg. A. Puchner, paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 90** *Afroplitis kuehnei* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 22.743: Kenya E., 202 km E Thika, Sosoma, 24. iv. 2011, leg. Snižek, paratype (MWM, Munich).



85



86



87



88

1 mm



89



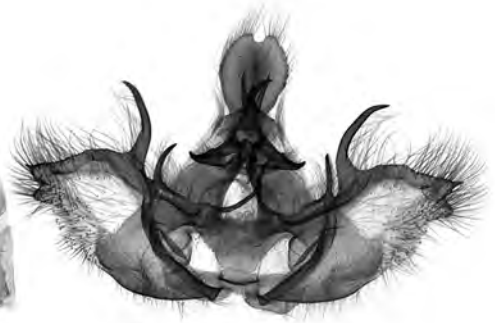
90

Plate 12: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

- Fig. 91** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide MWM 24.224: Sierra Leone, Northern Prov., Konbaia, Loma Mts. Forest Reserve, 9°10.103'N, 11°12.381'W, 434 m, 9. V. 2013, leg. S. Naumann & B. Malec (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 92** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide MWM 24.409: [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 12. x. 1985, leg. Dr. Politzar, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 93** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide GU 90-34: Côte d'Ivoire, 20 km SW Man, Mt. Tonkui, 7°23'N, 7°32'W, 1100 m, viii. 2000, leg. P. Moretto, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 94** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide MWM 24.410: [Burkina Faso], Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 18. xii. 1985, leg. Dr. Politzar, (MWM, Munich).



91



92



93



94

1 mm

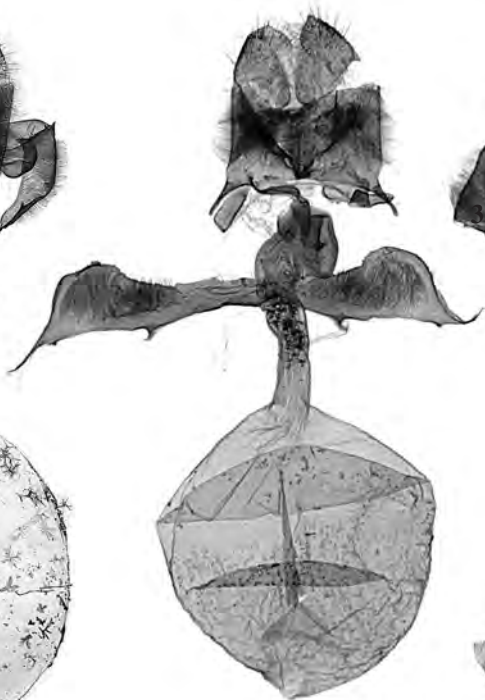


Plate 13: Female genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

- Fig. 95** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide GU 90-35: Côte d'Ivoire, 40 km S Korhogo, Koko village, 9°23'N 5°38'W, vi. 2000, leg. P. Moretto (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 96** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide MWM 23.464: Liberia, Grand Gedeh County, Putu Jawodee, Bufferzone to Sapo NP 21. – 26. xi. 2012, leg. Sáfián, Sz. & Tropek, R. (Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow).
- Fig. 97** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide BM 2262: W. Africa, Goad Coast [= Ghana], Juaso, 21. i. 1939, G. S. Cansdale (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 98** *Afroplitis dierli* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide LG_4154: Côte d'Ivoire, 40 km S Korhogo, Koko, 4°07.35'N, 7°35.04'W, 347 m, 21. vii. 2014, leg. P. Moretto (ANHRT, Leominster).
- Fig. 99** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide GU 90-36: Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé N. P., Kakpin, 8°39'N, 3°46'W, i. 2001, leg. P. Moretto (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 100** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955), genitalia slide BM 2261: Angola, Quirimbo, 75 km E. of Port Amboim, 300 m, 7. - 12. v. 1934, Dr. R. Jordan, (NHMUK, London).



95



96



97



98

1 mm



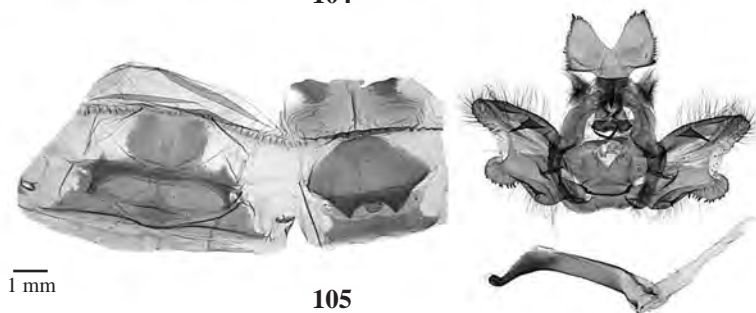
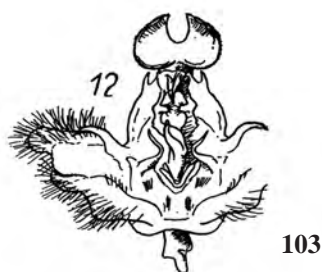
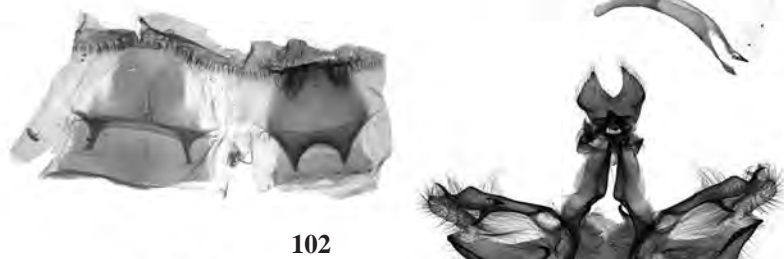
99



100

Plate 13: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

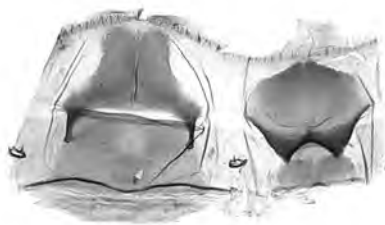
- Fig. 101** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide GU 90-33: Côte d'Ivoire, Comoé N. P., Kakpin, 8°39'N, 3°46'W, i. 2001, leg. P. Moretto (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 102** *Afroplitis politzari* (KIRIAKOFF, 1979), genitalia slide W 23.411: Obervolta [= Burkina Faso], Folonzo am Fluß Comoe, 22. x. 1985, leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 103** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955), from KIRIAKOFF, 1955, fig. 12 (holotype).
- Fig. 104** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955), genitalia slide BM 2260: Angola, Quirimbo, 75 km E. of Port Amboim, 300 m, 7. - 12. v. 1934, Dr. R. Jordan, (NHMUK, London).
- Fig. 105** *Afroplitis orestes* (KIRIAKOFF, 1955), genitalia slide MWM 26.491: Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Cutembo & Caluquembe, 14 km E Cuatembo, 13°47,905'S/ 14°01,928'E, 1047 m, 23. iii. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott (MWM, Munich).



1 mm

Plate 14: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

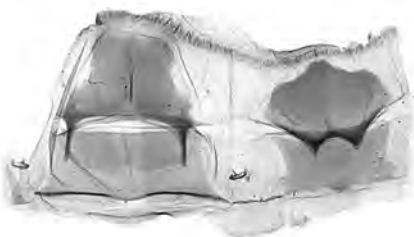
- Fig. 106** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp., genitalia slide: MWM 26.488: Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 107** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 26.497: Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 108** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp., genitalia slide: MWM 26.494: Somalia m., Caanole Fluß, 12. v. 89, leg. Dr. Politzar, paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 109** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954), genitalia slide BM 2264: Belgian Congo, Elisabethville, 6 . ix.1952, Ch. Seydel; (NHMUK, London).



106



107



108



1 mm

109



Plate 15: Male genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

Fig. 110 *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954), genitalia slide MWM 26.498: Belgian Congo, Elisabethville, 2. x.1950, Ch. Seydel; (ZSM, Munich).

Fig. 111 *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954), genitalia slide MWM 24.293: S. Malawi, Nsanje District, 125 km S Blantyre, Mwabvi, 16°39'20" S, 35°03'02" E, h 127 m, 23. iv. 2011, leg. R. Yakovlev (MWM, Munich).

Fig. 112 *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015, genitalia slide TM 16.810: South Africa, Mpumalanga, Kruger National Park, Skukuza Research Camp, 25°00'S, 31°35'E, 1. – 16. xii. 2010, J du G. Harrison, paratype (TMSA, Pretoria).

Fig. 113 *Afroplitis schintlmeisteri* HACKER, 2016 from HACKER 2016, genitalia plate 7: a, b (a = holotype, b = paratype).



110



111



112



1 mm



a

113



b

Plate 16: Female genitalia of *Afroplitis* KIRIAKOFF, 1964

- Fig. 114** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 25.897: Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott, paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 115** *Afroplitis otti* nov.sp., genitalia slide MWM 26.489: Angola, prov. Benguela, btw. Caterique & Cubal, 13°00.329'S, 13°48.236'E, 830 m, 1. iv. 2014, leg. Sulak, Naumann & Ott, paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 116** *Afroplitis schwarzi* nov.sp., genitalia slide: MWM 22.744: Kenya NE, E. of Garsen, W of Witu, 28. iv. 2011, Snižek lgt., paratype (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 117** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954), genitalia slide: MWM 23.406: Zambia NW., 150 km S of Mwinilunga, 2. xi. 2008, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 118** *Afroplitis bergeri bergeri* (VIETTE, 1954), genitalia slide: MWM 25.870: Zambia NW., 150 km S of Mwinilunga, 2. xi. 2008, (MWM, Munich).
- Fig. 119** *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki* SCHINTLMEISTER & WITT, 2015, genitalia slide ZMHU 2014-07: Namibia, Okavango dist., Mutompo, 60 km S Rundu, 18°18'38.7"S, 19°15'29.4"E, 1180 m NN, 13. iii. 2003, BIOTA 1555, leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland, paratype (ZMHU, Berlin).



114



115



116



1 mm

117



118



119

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Schintlmeister Alexander

Artikel/Article: [A review of the genus Afroplitis Kiriakoff, 1964 \(Lepidoptera: Notodontidae\) with description of seven new species 711-769](#)