Neue Entomologische Nachrichten **63**: 1-75, Marktleuthen

A review of the genus *Pachypasa* WALKER, 1855 sensu lato in Africa

(Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae)

by

VADIM V. ZOLOTUHIN[1] & ALEXANDER V. GURKOVICH[2]

received 5.VIII.2009

[1, 2]Department of Zoology, State Pedagogical University of Uljanovsk
[1]v.zolot@mail.ru; [2]gurkovich-stars@mail.ru

Abstract: The genus *Pachypasa* WALKER, 1855 is currently considered to be polyphyletic and is divided into 17 monophyletic branches. They all are considered here in a rank of 16 separate genera, 12 of which are erected as new ones: ***Gufria*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Bombyx limosa* DE VILLERS [1827] 1826), ***Pachytrina*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa honrathii* DEWITZ, 1881), ***Pallastica*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa lateritia* HERING, 1928), ***Cheligium*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Taragama lineatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1893), ***Filiola*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ***Sophyrita*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Gonometa argibasis* MABILLE, 1893), ***Grellada*** **gen. nov.** [type species *Pachypasa* (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902], ***Seydelora*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa semna* HERING, 1941), ***Beriola*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa anagnostarai* BERIO, 1939), ***Euphorea*** **gen. nov.**(type species *Taragama ondulosa* CONTE, 1909), ***Cleopatrina*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa bilinea* WALKER, 1855), ***Muzunguja*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa madelineae* TAMS, 1936).

Also 2 new subgenera are established here: ***Gurkognoma*** **subgen. nov.** in ***Pachytrina*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa papyroides* TAMS, 1936) and ***Sompallina*** **subgen. nov.** in ***Pallastica*** **gen. nov.** (type species *Pachypasa mesoleuca* STRAND, 1911).

28 species are described here as new ones: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***trihora*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***diablo*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***okzilina*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***elygara*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***regeria*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***gliharta*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***verba*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***ornata*** **spec. nov.**, *Pallastica* ***sanricia*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***hararia*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***kakamegata*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***litlura*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***redissa*** **spec. nov.**, *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***satanas*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***crabik*** **spec. nov.**, *Cheligium* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov..**, *Ch.* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, *Ch.* ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**, *Ch.* ***ufo*** **spec. nov.**, *Filiola* ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**, *Braura* ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**, *B.* ***othello*** **spec. nov.**

24 new synonyms are here established:
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) *papyroides* (TAMS, 1936) = *Pachypasa senex* HERING, 1941 **syn. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) *philargyria* (HERING, 1928) = *Pachypasa papyri* TAMS, 1931 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica lateritia (HERING, 1928) = *Pachypasa phronema* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica sericeofasciata (AURIVILLIUS, 1921) = *Pachypasa honrathi orientis* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica meloui (RIEL, 1909) = *Pachypasa cornuta* STRAND, 1912 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa punctulata* AURIVILLIUS, 1910 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa sericeofasciata orientalis* STONEHAM, 1942 **syn. nov.**
Cheligium lineatum (AURIVILLIUS, 1893) = *Taragama pulchristriata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa dallana* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Cheligium nigrescens (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) = *Pachypasa rohdei* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 **syn. nov.**
Filiola fulgurata (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) = *Taragama postalbida* SCHAUS, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Filiola occidentale (STRAND, 1912) = *Pachypasa subhyalina* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Sophyrita argibasis (MABILLE, 1893) = *Eutricha sophax* DRUCE, 1896 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Eutricha bifascia (WALKER, 1855) = *Pachypasa albofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921 **syn. nov.**
Eutricha morosa (WALKER, 1865) = *Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915 **syn. nov.**
Beriola anagnostarai (BERIO, 1939) = *Pachymeta sanmarcoi* ROUGEOT, 1984 **syn. nov.**
Euphorea ondulosa (CONTE, 1909) = *Pachypasa androphila* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Cleopatrina bilinea (WALKER, 1855) = *Pachypasa auriflua* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 **syn. nov.**
Cleopatrina phocea (DRUCE, 1888) = *Taragama mirabilis* DISTANT, 1897 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa laterifascia* BERIO, 1937 **syn. nov.**
Muzunguja rectilineata (AURIVILLIUS, 1900) = *Pachypasa asopha* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa madelineae* TAMS, 1936 **syn. nov.**

The lectotypes for 10 species (*Pachypasa lateritia* HERING, 1928, *Pachypasa phronema* HERING, 1928, *Pachypasa sericeofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921, *Taragama meloui* RIEL, 1909, *Taragama lineatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1893, *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, *Pachypasa* (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902, *Taragama imitans* AURIVILLIUS, 1893, and *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG, 1910) and neotypes for 3 species (*Lebeda morosa* WALKER, 1865, *Pachypasa elgonensis* KRUCK, 1940 and *Pachypasa ferruginea* FELDER, [1864-1875]) are also designated. ♂♂ and ♀♀ are matched with each other within all genera, some for the first time.

Zusammenfassung: Die polyphyletische Lasiocampiden-Gattung *Pachypasa* WALKER, 1855 der afrikanischen Fauna wird revidiert und in 17 monophyletische Linien geteilt. Diese Linien werden als 16 eigenständige Gattungen betrachtet, von denen hier 12 Gattungen neu festgelegt werden: ***Gufria*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Bombyx limosa* DE VILLERS [1827] 1826), ***Pachytrina*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa honrathii* DEWITZ, 1881), ***Pallastica*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa lateritia* HERING, 1928), ***Cheligium*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Taragama lineatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1893), ***Filiola*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ***Sophyrita*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Gonometa argibasis* MABILLE, 1893), ***Grellada*** **gen. nov.** [Typusart *Pachypasa* (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902], ***Seydelora*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa semna* HERING, 1941), ***Beriola*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa anagnostarai* BERIO, 1939), ***Euphorea*** **gen. nov.**(Typusart *Taragama ondulosa* CONTE, 1909), ***Cleopatrina*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa bilinea* WALKER, 1855), ***Muzunguja*** **gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa madelineae* TAMS, 1936).

Zwei neue Untergattungen werden festgelegt: ***Gurkognoma* subgen. nov.** in ***Pachytrina* gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa papyroides* TAMS, 1936) und ***Sompallina* subgen. nov.** in ***Pallastica* gen. nov.** (Typusart *Pachypasa mesoleuca* STRAND, 1911).

28 Arten werden neu beschrieben: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***trihora*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***diablo*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***okzilina*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***elygara*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***regeria*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***gliharta*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***verba*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***ornata*** **spec. nov.**, *Pallastica* ***sanricia*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***hararia*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***kakamegata*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***litlura*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***redissa*** **spec. nov.**, *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***satanas*** **spec. nov.**, *P.* ***crabik*** **spec. nov.**, *Cheligium* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**., *Ch.* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, *Ch.* ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**, *Ch.* ***ufo*** **spec. nov.**, *Filiola* ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**, *Braura* ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**, *B.* ***othello*** **spec. nov.**

Folgende neue Synonyma werden vorgeschlagen:
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) *papyroides* (TAMS, 1936) = *Pachypasa senex* HERING, 1941 **syn. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) *philargyria* (HERING, 1928) = *Pachypasa papyri* TAMS, 1931 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica lateritia (HERING, 1928) = *Pachypasa phronema* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica sericeofasciata (AURIVILLIUS, 1921) = *Pachypasa honrathi orientis* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica meloui (RIEL, 1909) = *Pachypasa cornuta* STRAND, 1912 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa punctulata* AURIVILLIUS, 1910 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa sericeofasciata orientalis* STONEHAM, 1942 **syn. nov.**
Cheligium lineatum (AURIVILLIUS, 1893) = *Taragama pulchristriata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa dallana* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Cheligium nigrescens (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) = *Pachypasa rohdei* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 **syn. nov.**
Filiola fulgurata (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) = *Taragama postalbida* SCHAUS, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Filiola occidentale (STRAND, 1912) = *Pachypasa subhyalina* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Sophyrita argibasis (MABILLE, 1893) = *Eutricha sophax* DRUCE, 1896 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Eutricha bifascia (WALKER, 1855) = *Pachypasa albofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921 **syn. nov.**
Eutricha morosa (WALKER, 1865) = *Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915 **syn. nov.**
Beriola anagnostarai (BERIO, 1939) = *Pachymeta sanmarcoi* ROUGEOT, 1984 **syn. nov.**
Euphorea ondulosa (CONTE, 1909) = *Pachypasa androphila* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Cleopatrina bilinea (WALKER, 1855) = *Pachypasa auriflua* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 **syn. nov.**
Cleopatrina phocea (DRUCE, 1888) = *Taragama mirabilis* DISTANT, 1897 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa laterifascia* BERIO, 1937 **syn. nov.**
Muzunguja rectilineata (AURIVILLIUS, 1900) = *Pachypasa asopha* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.** = *Pachypasa madelineae* TAMS, 1936 **syn. nov.**

Die Lectotypen von 10 Arten (*Pachypasa lateritia* HERING, 1928, *Pachypasa phronema* HERING, 1928, *Pachypasa sericeofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921, *Taragama meloui* RIEL, 1909, *Taragama lineatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1893, *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, *Pachypasa* (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902, *Taragama imitans* AURIVILLIUS, 1893 und *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG, 1910) und die Neotypen für drei Arten (*Lebeda morosa* WALKER, 1865, *Pachypasa elgonensis* KRUCK, 1940 und *Pachypasa ferruginea* FELDER, [1864-1875]) werden hier designiert. Beide Geschlechter werden den einzelnen Gattungen zugeordnet, erstmals sogar für einige derselben.

The main aim of this article is to give a complete revision of the genus *Pachypasa* WALKER, 1855, (sensu lato) in an up-to-date work to separate monophyletic lineages and to establish connections between them. For that, all accessible primary types were investigated and all original descriptions were analyzed. As a result, *Pachypasa* is divided into a few separate lineages, isolated distinctly one from another and bearing their own autapomorphies. They are considered by us therefore to be in a rank of separate genera.

The following 75 names of *Pachypasa* s. lat. have been introduced in the literature (these are given alphabetically without individual forms of *P. otus* DRURY, 1773, and *P. limosa* DE VILLERS, [1827] 1826).

albofasciata AURIVILLIUS, 1921;
anagnostarai BERIO, 1939;
androphila HERING, 1928;
argibasis MABILLE, 1893;
asopha HERING, 1928;
auriflua AURIVILLIUS, 1908;
bifascia WALKER, 1855;
bilinea WALKER, 1855;
capensis LINNAEUS, 1767;
choerocampoides HOLLAND, 1893;
concolor ROTHSCHILD, 1921;
convergens HERING, 1928;
cornuta STRAND, 1912;
dallana BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927;
denticula BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908;
drucei BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908;
elgonensis KRUCK, 1940;
epithymia HERING, 1928;
ferruginea FELDER, 1974;
fulgurata AURIVILLIUS, 1908;
fulvida DISTANT, 1897;
honrathii DEWITZ, 1881;
imitans AURIVILLIUS, 1893;
jamiesoni BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915;
lanceolata HERING, 1932;
laterifascia BERIO, 1937;
lateritia HERING, 1928;
ligniclusa WALKER, 1865;
limosa DE VILLIERS, [1827] 1826;
lineatum AURIVILLIUS, 1893;
lomia DRUCE, 1888;
madelineae TAMS, 1936;
marshalli AURIVILLIUS, 1902;
meloui RIEL, 1909;
mesoleuca STRAND, 1911;
mirabilis DISTANT, 1897;
morosa WALKER, 1865;
nigrescens AURIVILLIUS, 1908;
nilotica AURIVILLIUS, 1925;
obscura WALKER, 1855;
occidentale STRAND, 1912;
ondulosa CONTE, 1909;
orientalis STONEHAM, 1942;
orientis HERING, 1928;
otus DRURY, 1773;
pallens BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908;
papyri TAMS, 1931;
papyroides TAMS, 1936;
philargyria HERING, 1928;
phocea DRUCE, 1888;
phronema HERING, 1928;
picturata GRUNBERG, 1910;
pithyocampa CRAMER, 1781;
plagiogramma MABILLE, 1879;
postalbida SCHAUS, 1927;
pulchristriata BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911;
punctulata AURIVILLIUS, 1910;
pyrsocoma TAMS, 1936;
pyrsocorsa TAMS, 1936;
rectilineata AURIVILLIUS, 1900;
richelmanni WEYMER, 1892;
rohdei AURIVILLIUS, 1908;
rubra TAMS, 1929;
sanmarcoi ROUGEOT, 1984;
semna HERING, 1941;
senex HERING, 1941;
sericeofasciata AURIVILLIUS, 1921;
sophax DRUCE, 1896;
subfascia WALKER, 1855;
subhyalina BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927;
sultani WILTSHIRE, 1986;
trapezina WEYMER, 1892;
trilineata AURIVILLIUS, 1911;
truncatum WALKER, 1855.

It seems that for a long time the name *Pachypasa* was used to designate all robust and large species with a more or less "*otus*"-appearance. Only a very few of them were initially attributed to other genera, or were later transferred into separate genera (such as *Braura* WALKER, 1865, *Pachyna* WEYMER, 1892, *Androphysia* KIRBY, 1897, or *Eutricha* HÜBNER, [1814] 1806). Some of them are still incorrectly considered to be members of other genera (*Streblote* HÜBNER [1820] 1816, *Stoermeriana* DE FREINA & WITT, 1983, or "*Taragama*" MOORE [1860] 1858-1859) - and all are included in the list above. On the other hand, names initially introduced in connection with "*Pachypasa*" but connected now with *Streblote*, *Stoermeriana* or other genera, are not included in the list (for ex., *Pachypasa* [now *Stoermeriana*] *directa* MABILLE, 1893, *Pachypasa* [now *Stoermeriana*] *graberii* DEWITZ, 1881, *Pachypasa* [now *Stoermeriana*] *tessmanni* STRAND, 1912, *Pachypasa* [now *Pachymeta*] *massilia* DRUCE, 1888, *Pachypasa* [now *Metajana*] *wellmani* WEYMER, 1908, etc.).

Only three works are to be found with some kind of revision in faunistic lists [at least for the species of the South African fauna]. One of them is a list of species given by AURIVILLIUS ([1927]) in the famous series of SEITZ's books but most species of the group were described later. Other works are a monograph by PINHEY (1975), which contains a lot of mistakes in synonymy and specific attributions, and another by VÁRI, KROON & KRÜGER (2002) presented as a revised list of the lepidopterous species of South Africa. It was remarkable to find here an attribution of all of the species of the African fauna under consideration to a single complex genus *Eutricha* HÜBNER, [1814] 1806 as opposed to the generotypus *Pachypasa otus* (DRURY, 1773) from Europe. It is surely correct that African *otus* are not conspecific to those in Europe, although it has not been assumed here that they are presented by different phylogenetic lineages. Recently, GURKOVICH & ZOLOTUHIN (2007) summarised the known data in a short preliminary report.

Some interesting notes on hostplants were given by KROON (1999), although we are unsure that the identification of all species was correct.

The most difficult part of this investigation was matching of the two sexes, it being of especial interest that ♀♀ are found here for previously unknown taxa. Only breeding or rearing will prove some of our conclusions in the article. We therefore understand that some of our ideas and conclusions, especially in ***Pallastica* gen. nov.**, ***Cheligium* gen. nov.**, or ***Pachytrina* gen. nov.**, may be changed later after further investigations.

The ♂ genitalia are usually diagnostic within the complex, especially for generic separation. They are substantive and heavily sclerotized. In all members of the group, the uncus and gnathos is missing, valvae more or less stiletto-shaped, and bilobed; distal processes of vinculum always present, often with special additional structures to fix sexes by copulation (cf. apical spurs or teeth, or inner medial processes). Aedeagus tubular, mostly with protruding apical spur. Vesica bag-shaped, sometimes of 2 or 3 lobes, rarely with scobination; cornuti are an exception and only occur in a very few groups (cf *honrathii* DEW.- and *ondulosa* CONTE-groups).

On the basis of external characters and genital morphology, we separate all known taxa into lineages named as "groups" in the text below. They are now a distinct monophyletic clad each; at the same time not all of them are related to the prope *Pachypasa*-lineage, which proves a paraphyly of the *Pachypasa* s. lat. under a modern view. The lineages considered are (given alphabetically):

anagnostarai-group - described in the text under ***Beriola*** **gen. nov.**;
androphila-group - ***Euphorea*** **gen. nov.**;
bilinea-group - ***Cleopatrina*** **gen. nov.**;
Braura-group - *Braura* WALKER, 1865;
capensis-group - *Eutricha* HÜBNER, [1814] 1806;
cornuta-group - ***Pallastica*** **gen. nov.**;
argibasis-group - ***Sophyrita*** **gen. nov.**;
fulgurata-group - ***Filiola*** **gen. nov.**;
honrathii-group - ***Pachytrina*** **gen. nov.**.;
imitans-group - ***Grellada*** **gen. nov.**;
limosa-group - ***Gufria*** **gen. nov.**;
lineatum-group - ***Cheligium*** **gen. nov.**;
madelineae-group - ***Muzunguja*** **gen. nov.**;
otus-group - *Pachypasa* WALKER, 1855;
semna-group - Seydelora **gen. nov.**;
senex-group - a subgenus within ***Pachytrina*** **gen. nov.**;
subfascia-group - *Pachyna* WEYMER, 1892 (=*Andraphisia* KIRBY, 1897).

These are considered separately in the corresponding parts of the text.

The main part of the type material for African *Pachypasa* s. lat. is kept in The Natural History Museum (London), Riksmuseum Stockholm, Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, U. S. A.) and Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, but the most representative one is a collection in the Museum Royal of African Congo (Tervuren) even though there are only a few type specimens are housed there. All museums and private collections are stipulated and the following abbreviations are used for them in the text:

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London;
CAHU: collection of ARMIN HAUENSTEIN (Untenmünkheim, Germany);
CLKP: collection of LARS KÜHNE (Potsdam);
CMNH: Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, PA, U.S.A.);
HDOU: HOPE Department of the Oxford University;
ISNB: Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (Bruxelles, Belgique) [Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique];
LSL: Linnean Society London;
MCL: Musée des Confluences of Lyon;
MCSN: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. DORIA" (Genova, Italia);
MHNG: Museum d'histoire naturelle, Geneve, Switzerland;
MNHN: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris;
MRAC: Museum Royal of African Congo, Tervuren, Belgien;
MWM: entomologisches Museum WITT, Munich;
NHMB: Natural History Museum of Basel;
NHMW: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien;
NMK: National Museum Nairobi, Kenya;
RMS: Riksmuseet Stockholm;
SMNS: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart;
TMP: Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa;
USNM: United States Natural Museum (The Smithsonian), Washington;
ZFMK: Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum ALEXANDER KOENIG, Bonn;
ZMC: Zoological Museum of University of Copenhagen (Zoologisk Museum København, Dennmark);
ZMHU: Zoologisches Museum der HUMBOLDT Universität zu Berlin;
ZSM: Zoologische Staatssammlung, München.

The data on host plants of the species, if available, are summarized mostly after KROON (1999). Other references are specially noted in the text and mostly taken from the labels. On the distribution maps, black stars mean type localities. They are usually absent if in the original description the type locality is given just as a country without further details. In some cases the images of the genitalic slides, particularly those destroyed and therefore only available as separate parts, were artificially constructed into one complex if possible, maintaining their general scale and proportions, using CorelPhotoPaint X3. None of the images of typical specimens were altered. All plates for the article were produced by A. GURKOVICH.

Acknowledgements. It is a great pleasure for us to express our sincere thanks for all colleagues who helped us in different ways during preparing of the revision: MARTIN HONEY and GEOFF MARTIN (BMNH), GINE DOUGLAS (LSL), POL LIMBOURG (ISNB), G.

Bernardi and Joël Minet (MNHN), Roberto Poggi (MCSN), Wolfram Mey (ZMHU), Ugo Dall'Asta and Franz Desmet (MRAC), Dieter Stüning (ZFMK), John Rawlins (CMNH), Scott E. Miller (USNM), Darren Mann (Oxford University), Mike Mostovski (Johannesburg, R. S. A.), Bert Gustafsson (RMS), Christoph Häuser (SMNS), Bernard Landry and Bernhard Merz(MHNG), Thomas J. Witt and Wofgang Speidel (MWM), Axel Hausmann and Ulf Buchsbaum (ZSM), Kirstin Williams (Durban Natural Science Museum), Joël Clary (Département des Sciences de la Vie, Musée des Confluences, Lyon, France), Ole Karsholt (ZMC), Geoff Hancock (Hunterian Museum (Zoology, University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK), Violah Muyambo (Natural History Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe), Margie Cochrane and Simon van Noort (Natural History Division, South African Museum, Iziko Museums of Cape Town), Jean Lambert Westi Lofete and Jean Claude Mukinzi (University of Kisangani, Democratic Republic of Congo), Daniel Burckhardt (NHMB) as well as Armin Hauenstein (Schwäbisch Hall-Hessental, Germany), Fabian Haas (Nairobi, Kenya), John Joannou (Krugersdorp, South Africa), Ulf Eitschberger (Marktleuthen); Lars Kühne (Pottsdam, Germany), Josef de Freina (Munich, Germany), Siegfried Ihle (Ingolstadt, Germany), Vassily Kovtunovich (Moscow, Russia), Peter Ustjuzhanin (Novosibirsk, Russia) and Vassily Anikin (Saratov, Russia). The work was carefully corrected linguistically by Colin Pratt (Peacehaven, U. K.) whom we are especially thankful.

Financially the investigation was supported by Thomas-Witt-Stiftung in 2005 - 2008 and by special grant of Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin in 2006.
The images of the typical specimens from the collection of the BMNH were figured here under courtesy of The Trustees of the Museum; those from Linnaean Society by curtesy of The Trustees of the Society.

The work is a part of a program of the Department of Zoology (State Pedagogical University of Uljanovsk) on an investigation into the biodiversity of moths.

A list of species of the complex known as *Pachypasa* sensu lato

Pachypasa Walker, 1855
Pachypasa otus (Drury, 1773)
  Pachypasa otus otus (Drury 1773)
  Pachypasa otus fulvescens Kotzsch, 1932

***Gufria* gen. nov.**
Gufria limosa (de Villiers [1827] 1826) **comb. nov.**

***Pachytrina* gen. nov.**
Subgenus ***Pachytrina* subgen. nov.**
Pachytrina honrathii (Dewitz, 1881) **comb. nov.**
Pachytrina ***wenigina*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***trihora*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***diablo*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***okzilina*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***elygara*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***regeria*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina ***crestalina*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina trilineata (Aurivillius, 1911) **comb. nov.**
Subgenus ***Gurkognoma* subgen. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) papyroides (Tams, 1936) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa senex* Hering, 1941 **syn. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) *philargyria* (Hering, 1928) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa papyri* Tams, 1931 **syn. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) *rubra* (Tams, 1929) **comb. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) ***gliharta*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) ***verba*** **spec. nov.**
Pachytrina (*Gurkognoma*) ***ornata*** **spec. nov.**

***Pallastica* gen. nov.**
Subgenus ***Pallastica* subgen. nov.**
Pallastica pallens (Bethune-Baker, 1908) **comb. nov.**
=*Metanastria denticula* Bethune-Baker, 1908
Pallastica lateritia (Hering, 1928) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa phronema* Hering, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica sericeofasciata (Aurivillius, 1921) **comb. nov.**
Pallastica sericeofasciata sericeofasciata (Aurivillius, 1921)
=*Pachypasa honrathi orientis* Hering, 1928 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica meloui (Riel, 1909) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa cornuta* Strand, 1912 **syn. nov.**
=*Pachypasa punctulata* Aurivillius, 1910 **syn. nov.**
= *Pachypasa sericeofasciata orientalis* Stoneham, 1942 **syn. nov.**
Pallastica ***sanricia*** **spec. nov.**
*Pallastica*a ***hararia*** **spec. nov.**
Pallastica ***kakamegata*** **spec. nov.**
Pallastica ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**
Pallastica ***litlura*** **spec. nov.**
Pallastica ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**
Pallastica ***pyrsocorsa*** (Tams, 1936) **comb. nov.**
Subgenus ***Sompallina* subgen. nov.**
Pallastica (*Sompallina*) *mesoleuca* (Strand, 1911) **comb. nov.**
Pallastica (*Sompallina*) *pyrsocoma* (Tams, 1936) **comb. nov.**
Pallastica (*Sompallina*) *redissa* **spec. nov.**

Pachyna Weymer, 1892 (=*Andraphisia* Kirby, 1897)
Pachyna subfascia (Walker, 1855) **comb. nov.**
=*Gonometa lomia* Druce, 1888
=*Pachyna trapezina* Weymer, 1892
=*Pachypas* [sic!] *nasmythii* Ehrmann, 1894
Pachyna ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**
Pachyna ***satanas*** **spec. nov.**
Pachyna ***crabik*** **spec. nov.**

***Cheligium* gen. nov.**
Cheligium lineatum (Aurivillius, 1893) **comb. nov.**
=*Taragama pulchristriata* Bethune-Baker, 1911 **syn. nov.**
=*Pachypasa dallana* Bethune-Baker, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Cheligium ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**
Cheligium nigrescens (Aurivillius, 1908) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa rohdei* Aurivillius, 1908 **syn. nov.**
Cheligium choerocampoides (Holland, 1893) **comb. nov.**
Cheligium ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**
Cheligium ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**
Cheligium ***ufo*** **spec. nov.**

***Filiola* gen. nov.**
Filiola fulgurata (Aurivillius, 1908) **comb. nov.**
= *Taragama postalbida* Schaus, 1927 **syn. nov.**.
Filiola occidentale (Strand, 1912) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa subhyalina* Bethune-Baker, 1927 **syn. nov.**
Filiola lanceolata (Hering, 1932) **comb. nov.**
Filiola ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**

***Sophyrita* gen. nov.**
Sophyrita argibasis (Mabille, 1893) **comb. nov.**
= *Eutricha sophax* Druce, 1896 **syn. nov.**
= *Pachypasa epithymia* Hering, 1928 **syn. nov.**

***Grellada* gen. nov.**
Grellada marshalli (Aurivillius, 1902) **comb. nov.**
Grellada enigmatica (Hering, 1941) **comb. nov.**
Grellada imitans (Aurivillius, 1893) **comb. nov.**

***Seydelora* gen. nov.**
Seydelora semna (HERING, 1941) **comb. nov.**

Eutricha HÜBNER, [1814] 1806
Eutricha capensis (LINNAEUS, 1767)
=*Phalaena pithyocampa* STOLL, 1780
Eutricha obscura (WALKER, 1855)
=*Pachypasa ferruginea* FELDER, [1864-1875],
Eutricha bifascia (WALKER, 1855)
=*Pachypasa albofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921 **syn. nov.**
Eutricha morosa (WALKER, 1865)
=*Pachypasa richelmanni* WEYMER, 1892
=*Gonometa drucei* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908
=*Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915 **syn. nov.**
Eutricha fulvida (DISTANT, 1897)

***Beriola* gen. nov.**
Beriola anagnostarai (BERIO, 1939) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachymeta sanmarcoi* ROUGEOT, 1984 **syn. nov.**

***Euphorea* gen. nov.**
Euphorea ondulosa (CONTE, 1909) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa androphila* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
=*Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**

***Cleopatrina* gen. nov.**
Cleopatrina bilinea (WALKER, 1855) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa auriflua* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 **syn. nov.**
Cleopatrina phocea (DRUCE, 1888) **comb. nov.**
=*Taragama mirabilis* DISTANT, 1897 **syn. nov.**
=*Pachypasa laterifascia* BERIO, 1937 **syn. nov.**

***Muzunguja* gen. nov.**
Muzunguja rectilineata (AURIVILLIUS, 1900) **comb. nov.**
=*Pachypasa asopha* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**
=*Pachypasa madelineae* TAMS, 1936 **syn. nov.**

Braura WALKER, 1865
Braura sultani (WILTSHIRE, 1986) **comb. nov.**
Braura concolor (ROTHSCHILD, 1921) **comb. nov.**
Braura truncatum (WALKER, 1855)
=*Lasiocampa plagiogramma* MABILLE, 1879
Braura nilotica (AURIVILLIUS, 1925) **comb. nov.**
Braura picturata (GRÜNBERG, 1910) **comb. nov.**
Braura elgonensis (KRUCK, 1940) **comb. nov.**
Braura ligniclusa WALKER, 1865
Braura ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**
Braura ***othello*** **spec. nov.**

The name *Pachypasa* was introduced by WALKER in 1855, and in 1892 its typical species was subsequently designated by KIRBY as *Sphinx otus* DRURY, 1773. Thus, to understand the diagnosis of the genus sensu stricto, it is necessary to specify the diagnosis of a typical species and, whenever possible, to find its close relatives.

Pachypasa WALKER, 1855, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1387 (key), 1422.
Type species: *Sphinx otus* DRURY, 1773, Illust. nat. Hist. exot. Insects **2**: index to 1, by subsequent designation by KIRBY, 1892, Syn. Cat. Lep. Het. **1**: 817. Locus typicus: [Turkey, Izmir] Smyrna.
The species was described and illustrated by DRURY in vol. **1** of the above work without scientific names until its index was published in vol. **2** in 1773.

Mecistosoma RAMBUR, 1866, Cat. syst. Lepid. Andalousie (**2**): 341.
Type species: *Sphinx otus* DRURY, 1773, by original designation.
A junior objective synonym of *Pachypasa* WALKER, 1855.

Diagnosis. Moths of large size with robust body and large broad wings. Sexual dimorphism in the colour and patterning indistinct, but ♀♀ larger than ♂♂ and more robust. ♂ antennae bipectinate with broad cup-shaped base; rami decrease in their length to the tip of antenna, ♀ antennae with very short rami.
Venation is not diagnostic (fig. 1) and in all clades of the group as well as in related genera (*Dendrolimus* GERMAR, 1812, *Pyrosis* OBERTHÜR, 1880, *Streblote* HÜBNER, [1820] 1816, *Pachypasoides* MATSUMURA, 1927, etc) is of the same shape; forewing with medial stem completely reduced in R-Cu cell and discal vein is weak or interrupted in medial part; Sc slightly sinusoidal, R1 free, R2+R3 stalked from R4+(R5+M1); M2+M3 also stalked, on a short branch; only one A (A2) distinct, A1 reduced to a fold, and A3 short, weakly observed. Hindwings with short oblique cross vein between Sc+R forming ovoid additional humeral cell about a quarter of the size of the R-Cu one; M2+M3 on a short common branch, foundations of both Cu veins closed together; 2 A presented, and A1 developed as a fold; discal vein weak or interrupted. Pseudoneuria typical for related genera are absent here, although there is an angular increase in size in the basal field of the costal margin. Fore wing pattern is reduced to 2 toothed medial lines, weakly oblique, of medial type and of rather primitive composition. In some specimens these lines are joined with their teeth forming complete celled pattern. Hind wing plain and without patterning.

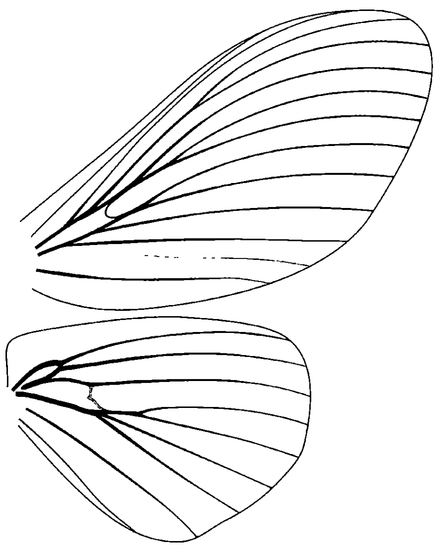


Fig. 1: Wing venation of *Pachypasa otus* (DRURY, 1773)

Fore legs with short ellipsoid epiphysis as long as 1/4-1/5 length of tibia. Tarsi with strong ventral spines.

In ♂ genitalia (fig. 4), prevalent development of the upper lobes of valva is diagnostic for the *otus*-group. At the same time, the **lower lobes are transformed into short pyramid-like processes which adhere to the upper ones. Distal processes of vinculum short** and broad, accrete completely by medial edge in one singular plate, apical teeth simple, not dentate, closed together and bear an increasing medial crest. Aedeagus weakly curved, with short pointed apical spur and long flattened basal wing-shaped processes. Vesica without cornuti but with a zone of a weak scobination.

In ♀ genitalia (fig. 134) papillae analis covered with dense setae. Apophyses short and slender. Antevaginal plate reduced, desclerotized to a narrow band, antrum just cranially sclerotized, ostium opening membraneous, coming into a long ductus; bag-shaped corpus bursae lacks signa.

The characters listed are unique and in the combination given they were not found in any other species of the Pachypasa s. lat. The group is therefore considered to be a separate monotypic genus having the following autapomorphies.

- All patterning elements on the forewing corresponding to medial system are diagonally modified;
- in ♂ genitalia, the upper lobes of valva are developed hypertrophically whereas the lower ones are significantly reduced and become more or less membraneous;
  distal processes of vinculum are adhered to one sclerit;
  in ♀ genitalia, antevaginal plate is reduced to narrow band and distinctly desclerotized. An absence of sexual dimorphism in patterning, in the colouration and shape of the wings, and very strong pectination of ♂ antennae, are all characteristic.

Distribution (map is given by de Freina & Witt, 1987: map 282). Consisting of only one species, the genus is known from the Mediterranean area from southern Europe to Turkey, Transcaucasus, Big Caucasus, Daghestan, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Iran, Iraq, and Egypt/Eastern Desert.

Pachypasa otus (Drury, 1773) (col. pl. 1: 1-4)

Sphinx otus Drury, 1773, Illustr. nat. Hist. exot. Ins. 2: index to 1. Locus typicus: [Turkey, Izmir] Smyrna. Types: [not found] - no taxonomic questions.
=*Bombyx fulminea* Goeze, 1781, Ent. Beitr. **3**: 65. Types: [not found].
=*Bombyx agrius* Olivier, 1790, Enc. Méth. Ins. **5**: 39. Types: [not found].
=*Bombyx dryophaga* H.-Gey., 1828, Eur. Schmett., figs 366, 367, 306, 307. Locus typicus: not stated [southern Europe]. Types: [not found].
=*Pachypasa otus fulvescens* Kotzsch, 1932, Int. Ent. Z. **25** (43): 440. Locus typicus: «Syria, Akbes». Types: «eine Anzahl» [not found].

The species is easily diagnosed when using generic characteristics. No problem with identification. Two subspecies can be considered. The nominate one is darker, with a predominance of a cream grey colour, while *P. o. fulvescens* Kotzsch, 1932 (from Syria and Southern Iran) has a brighter sandy-yellow colouration to the wings.

Bionomics. The species is known at altitudes from 1100 to 2210 m and is on the wing from late June to August. In Transcaucasus the species inhabits more or less humid mountain forests where oak and Juniperus trees dominate. The caterpillars are polyphagous but in Europe and Transcaucasus they mostly have been noted from *Quercus* spp., *Pinus* spp, *Juniperus* spp. (*J. foetidissima, J. polycarpos*), *Pistacia pudica* and *Cypressus* spp. In Iraq, Wiltshire (1957) listed *Quercus* and *Pistacia*; and Modarres Awal (1994, 1997) listed pistachio, oak, juniper and *Cypressus sempervirens* var. *cereiformis* as host plants in Iran (pl. 17: 1). In Caucasus, the species is connected with different *Juniperus* spp. de Freina & Witt (1987: 380) also listed *Thuja occidentalis* and occasionally *Quercus pubescens* to be hostplants. Gleichauf (1989) gives *Pinus sylvestris* L., *Quercus pubescens* Willd., *Q. ilex* L., *Thuja occidentalis* L., and *Cypressus* spp. as food plants in Europe, while without references he cited *Terebinthus* spp. and *Fraxinus ornus* L. and pointed out for a first time that *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco was a suiteable host for rearing. In Italia the species was noted on *Quercus robur* L., *Q. ilex* L., *Q. trojana* Webb., *Pistacia lentiscus* L., *Cypessus* spp., and *Pinus halepensis* Mill. (Parenzan & Porcelli, 1985). The species has one or two generations a year (at least on the Caucasus), with mid instar larva overwintering.

Material examined. More than 200 ♂♂ and ♀♀ from different localities.

Gufria gen. nov.

Type species: *Bombyx limosa* de Villiers, [1827] 1826, Mem. Soc. Linn. Paris **5**: 478, here designated.

Diagnosis. Small moths with robust body and elongated wings. Not sexually dimorphic in wing pattern and colouration but ♀♀ much more robust. Antennae bipectinate in ♂♂ but piliform in ♀♀.

Forewing pattern is reduced to teethed medial fasciae, these being very oblique and almost horizontal; their limits are lost due to their fusion with apical parts; all other fasciae patterning is present as indistinct shadows if present. Hindwings plain.

♂ genitalia (fig. 130) robust. Both valvar lobes are almost parallel in position, are slender, closed, slightly concave, the lower ones being serrated on outer margin. Distal processes of vinculum elongate, separate from one another, with large long inner spur on inner surface; the second spur is typical for tips of the processes. Aedeagus short, straight, with small apical spur and short, curved, basal wing-shaped processes. Vesica with short tubular base, elongated, without cornuti, with weak scobination on apex.

In ♀ genitalia (fig. 135) papillae analis spherical, with numerous short setae. Apophyses short, with a flattened and heavily sclerotized base. Antevaginal plate reduced to a narrow band of weak sclerotization. Antrum submerged, half-spherical, processing into long membraneous ductus bursae. Corpus bursae membraneous, short, without signa.

The genus has the following autapomorphies:

- Patterning ranges from the diagonal to almost horizontal;
- both valvar lobes similarly developed;
- valvar lobes parallel to each other;
- distal processes of vinculum with strong medial spur on inner surface;
- in ♀ genitalia, antrum weak, hemispherical; the lack of a functional orifice to fix aedeagus is distinctive.

Absence of sexual dimorphism and regular increase in the length of antennal rami in ♂♂ are also diagnostic.

Distribution. The genus (monotypic) is known from southern Europe to northern Africa.

Gufria limosa (DE VILLIERS, [1827] 1826) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 1: 5-11)

Bombyx limosa DE VILLIERS, [1827] 1826, Mem. Soc. Linn. Paris **5**: 478. Locus typicus: Südfrankreich, Umg. Montpellier, Herault. Types: [not found].

lineosa DE VILL. auct. - misspelling!
Pachypasa limosa [race] *Powelli* OBERTHÜR, 1916, Et. Lep. comp. **12**: 343. Locus typicus: [Algier] "d'Aflou". Syntypes: male[s] and female[s] are pointed out. 1 ♀, cotype (ZMHU) [examined].
Pachypasa limosa intermedia ROTHSCHILD, HARTERT & JORDAN, 1917, Novit. Zool. **24**: 370. Locus typicus: „Alger". Syntypes: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (BMNH) [examined].
Pachyrasa [sic!] *lineosa* WILL. [sic!] *souresi* CHNEOUR, 1955, Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Tunisie **8**: 266, pl. L: 45. Locus typicus: [Tunis] Bou Kornine. Holotype by monotypy: ♀ [not found].

With generic characters, the species is easily diagnosed. No problem with identification.

Division into separate subspecies is unjustified and unreasonable. The names introduced are connected with local geographical or seasonal forms more than races and have no taxonomic meaning.

Nomenclatorial comments. The species is mostly known in the literature under the name of *lineosa*, despite the fact that it was originally described as *limosa*. We cannot use the latest name as lapsus calami ("limosa" means "dirty" or "dusty", this being a colour characteristic of the species), and suggest using the original name as has also been discussed by DE FREINA & WITT, 1987.

Distribution (map is given in DE FREINA & WITT, 1987: map 283). Southern Europe (Portugal, Spain, and southern France), northern Africa (Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, and Oran).

Bionomics. The species is known at altitudes from 100 to 1400 m and is on the wing from April to November in 2-3 generations. The caterpillars are olygophagous and associated with *Cypressus sempervirens* and *C. fastigiata* in northern Africa; *Cypressus sempervirens*, *Callitris articulate* and different *Juniperus* in Morocco (RUNGS, 1981: 430); while DE FREINA & WITT (1987: 380) list *Cypressus*, *Juniperus* and *Thuja* as hostplants. The species overwinters as mid instar larva.

Material examined. More than 200 ♂♂ and ♀♀ from different localities. Among them: ♀, Syntype of *Pachypasa limosa intermedia* ROTHSCHILD, HARTERT & JORDAN, H. Dey, 18.XI 1911, Hussein, Dey Alger, Capt. HOLL (BMNH); ♀, Cotype of *Pachypasa limosa powelli* OBERTHÜR, [Algier] d'Aflou (ZMHU).

Pachytrina **gen. nov.**

Type species: *Pachypasa honrathii* DEWITZ, 1881, Nov. Acta. Acad. Nat. Cur. **42**: 73, pl. 2, fig. 11, here designated.

In the genus 2 groups of species can be separated and they are considerd as distinct subgenera: subgenus Pachytrina sensu stricto and Subgenus Gurkognoma subgen. nov.

Diagnosis. The genus is diagnosed by the following characters: middle- and large-sized moths (wingspan 39-71 mm in ♂♂ and 69-109 mm in ♀♀). Antennae bipectinate in ♂♂, with elongated basal rami forming characteristic cup-shaped structure, with a continuous decrease in length to the tip of antenna; ♀ antennae thinner, pectinate, with short to very short rami. Sexual dimorphism extreme, both in size and in wing pattern and, to a lesser extent, in colouration; in ♀♀ the fore wings are broader, with pointed apex and slightly concave costal margin. Wing pattern in ♀♀ much more extensive, although all elements are of the same shape and intensity, in ♂♂ the medias often double. A presence of protruded strong brown scale setae medially on mesothorax is a characteristic feature in ♀♀; abdomen is uniformly coloured.
♂ genitalia are diagnostic, valvae bilobed, with both lobes presented as curved tubes; both widely separated by membranous field; lower valvar lobe is flattened at the base, with short tooth by apex;distal processes of vinculum robust, with massive caudo-medial teeth joined in distinct crest and processing caudally into elongated claw-shaped spur; aedeagus relatively short, stiletto-shaped, sometimes flattened from sides, with short basal lobes; length of its apical spur varies from species to species; vesica with numerous very small thorns at the top (subgenus *Pachytrina* sensu stricto), of a characteristic mushroom-shape, or without any cornuti (Subgenus ***Gurkognoma*** **subgen. nov.**); always without additional lobes.

In ♀ genitalia, ostium is covered with slightly convex antevaginal plate; there is a high probability that it can turn upwards in copula by aedeagus. Shape of vaginal plate varies from ellipsoid to round, often with a caudal crease medially. Antrum deep, hemispherical, medially membraneous and laterally sclerotized, ductus short, with dorsal origin closer to cranial edge, at the same time the rest of atrium orifice corresponds well in its height to the length of apical spur of aedeagus. Corpus bursae bag-shaped, short, membraneous, without signa.

The features pointed out clearly separate the group from relatives and characterise it as monophyletic. The following characters are considered to be autapomorphies:

- Mesothorax of ♀♀ dorsally with specialised protruding medial hair-like scales;
- valvae tubular, with broad membranous field between both lobes;
- distal processes of vinculum with complete crest of irregular teeth on inner surface medially;
- antevaginal plate turned back by copulation and antrum is modified in a sclerotized sphere with special orifice to fix an apical spur of aedeagus.

16 species are included, distributed in tropical [rain] forests of equatorial Africa (Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo, and Angola to Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania).

The annotated list of species

Subgenus ***Pachytrina* gen. nov.** sensu stricto
Type species: *Pachypasa honrathii* DEWITZ, 1881, Nov. Acta. Acad. Nat. Cur. **42**: 73, pl. 2, fig. 11, here designated.

The subgenus is characterised by the following characters: Both sexes with distinct development of light wing pattern, wings not translucent, with a rich covering of scales. The top of a forewing in both sexes is pointed and slightly expanded. Medial fasciae distinct in both sexes, zig-zag shaped.

In ♂ genitalia distal processes of vinculum with massive caudo-medial teeth joined in distinct crest and coming caudally into elongated claw-shaped spur; aedeagus relatively short, stiletto-shaped, sometimes flattened from sides, with short basal lobes; length of its apical spur varies from species to species; vesica with numerous very small thorns at the top.

In ♀ genitalia, antevaginal plate weaker sclerotized in comparison with the second subgenus, ellipsoid to round, often with a caudal crease medially or with protruded appendages on lateral margin cranially. Antrum hemispherical, protruded ventrad, sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix bag-shaped, short, membranous, without signi. Protruded antrum and lateral appendages of antevaginal plate easily differentiate the subgenus from closely related ***Gurkognoma* subgen. nov.**

2 species have already been described in the subgenus. They are *P. honrathii* DEWITZ, 1881, described after a ♀, and *P. trilineata* AURIVILLIUS, 1911, described after a ♂. During this investigation, 8 more new species were found; their descriptions are given below.

Pachytrina honrathii (DEWITZ, 1881) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 2: 1-3)

Pachypasa Honrathii DEWITZ, 1881, Nov. Acta Acad. Nat. Cur. **42**: 73, pl. 1, fig. 11. Locus typicus: Chinchoxo. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].

honrathi auct. – misspelling!

♂. Wingspan 43–54 mm, fore wing length 19–25 mm. Ground colour of the wing reddish yellow, varying to different tints of yellow-grey. Medial fasciae a zig-zag, somewhat vague, closed in some parts of the wing but not anastomosed, mostly parallel, weakly concave in costal zone. External field weakly expressed and limited by shadows of external line presented as sparse black scales. Hind wing reddish brown to brownish yellow. Abdomen with brown to black hairs on the top.

♀. Wingspan 71-87 mm, fore wing length 36-39 mm. In fore wing, medial field is distinctly dark brown on lighter ground colour. In central part ante- and postmedia closed or merged. External line present as a field of light scales contrasting with brown external field. Hind wing brown with basal yellowish lightening.

♂ genitalia (figs 6, 7). Vinculum broad, broader than in related species. Distal processes of vinculum wide, with strongly developed medial crests bearing irregular teeth with protruded pointed caudal spurs. Aedeagus strong, almost straight, with short and slightly curved apical spur.

♀ genitalia (figs 138, 139). Antevaginal plate rounded, with lateral thin symmetrical appendages; ductus bursae short, antrum spherical, sclerotized, with weak medial membranization. It differs from related species by a more rounded but less swollen antrum; postvaginal plate without medial crease on caudal edge.

Diagnosis. Up to the present, the diagnosis of the species was spread automatically on all members of "spot-patterned" *honrathii*-similar taxa; at the same time the scarce species have been largely incorrectly identified in most collections. In spite of reared material, we cannot attribute the sexes without any doubt, although a study of a long series of both sexes within the genus allows us to attribute the sexes with a high degree of certainty. Other ♀♀ differed by wing pattern (see *wenigina* or *trichora*), or by colour saturation of the wings not corresponding to that of the ♂♂. For the species under consideration, a presence of brownish red ground colour, sandy yellow spotted external line and whitish medial fasciae are diagnostic for both sexes. The shape of the external fascia is the most useful character in attributing the different sexes to one species within the complex.

Bionomics. The species was reared by SIEGFRIED IHLE (Germany) from eggs obtained from a native ♀ taken from Masako (northern Zaire, leg. GURKOVICH & ZOLOTUHIN) on *Rosa* sp. Larvae seem to be gregarious until last instar (pl. 18: 13-23).

Distribution. Congo, Zaire, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Equatorial, and Tanzania.

Taxonomic notes. Described as a subspecies, *Pachypasa honrathi* [sic!] *orientis* HERING, 1928, is a member of another genus - see ***Pallastica* gen. nov.** below.

Material examined: holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa honrathii* DEWITZ, Chinchoxo (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Bena Dibele, VI 1928, don. de Mme TROLLI (GU 2006-81, MRAC); 1 ♀, Lusambo, 8.X.1958, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Sankuru: Lusambo, 22.VII.1950, Dr. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Equateur: Flandria, 1935, R. P. HULSTAERT (MRAC); 1 ♀, Ilebo, 14.-15.VII.1925, S. A. R. Prince LEOPOLD (MRAC); 1 ♀, Equateur, 9.I.1948, Rev. P. HULSTAERT (MRAC); 1 ♀, Tshuapa: Flandria, 2.I.1948, R. P. HULSTAERT (MRAC); 1 ♀, Equateur: Flandria, 2.I.1947, R. P. HULSTAERT (MRAC); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Mont Tonkoul, 1150 m, 9./16.III.1964, GRIVEAUD et PIART (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Tanzanie: Mbeya Province, Mt. Kungwe, S., 1710 m, 09°10.953 S./03839.066'E., montane forest, 27.V.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM, GU 11.779, 11.780); 1 ♂, Sp. G., Makomo, Benitogebiet, 1.-15.X.1906, G. TESSMANN S. G. (ZMHU, GU 2006-05); 1 ♂, Sp. G., Makomo, Benitogebiet, 16.-31.VIII.1906, G. TESSMANN S. G. (ZMHU, GU 2006-10); 1 ♂, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L. 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINIAEV (MWM); 1 ♂, Tanganjika, Usambara-Berge, Sakarani, 1500 m, 14.XI.1952, lg. LINDEMANN und PAVLITZKI (ZSM, GU-LAS-011); 1 ♂, Tanganjika, Bukoba, IX-X 1964, leg. J. SCHEVEN (ZSM); 1 ♂, Ghana, Opro River Reserve, 3.-8.IV.1966, leg. S. ENDRÖDI-YOUNGA (ZSM); 1 ♂, Tanzanie: Tanga Region, West Usambara Mts., Gogoi Forest, alt. 1450 m, 23.V.2005, leg. PH. DARGE (ZSM); 1 ♂, Leopoldville, 8.IX.1953, Dr. M. FONTAINE (ZSM, GU-08-10).

Pachytrina wenigina **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 2: 6-8; pl. 3: 13)
Holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Bingerville, 7.I.1963, J. Decelle (MRAC, GU 2006-07);
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Katanga: Kolwezi, 1951, Rec. V. Allard (MRAC, GU 2006-06); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, 1961, J. Decelle (MRAC, GU 2006-15); 1 ♀, Tanganjika, Uruguru Berge, 21.XII.1962, leg. G. Heinrich (ZSM); 1 ♀, Angola, V. Mechow (ZMHU, GU 2006-35); 1 ♀, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 13.XII.1968, R.Vuattoux (GU 2008-05, MRAC).

♂. Wingspan 39-51 mm, fore wing length 14-22 mm. Ground colour of the wing yellowish with admixture of black and brown scales. Wing pattern indistinct, in central zone patterning merged or connected with streaks along veins. External line also indistinct, consisting of black and yellow scales. Hind wing reddish yellow to brownish with lighter external edge. Abdomen with brown hairs on the top.

♀. Wingspan 69-70 mm, fore wing length 31-33 mm. Medial field light brown. Medial fasciae not merged. External line weakly expressed and pointed by irregular line outlined by different coloured zones. Hind wing yellowish, externally light brownish, with bright yellow cilia.

♂ genitalia (figs 11, 12).The slenderest and the most elegant species of the group. Vinculum narrow, distal processes of vinculum slender, with developed well medial crests bearing irregular teeth with protruding, pointed, very long caudal spurs. Aedeagus strong, curved, with elongated slightly curved apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

Female genitalia (fig. 143). Antevaginal plate of hemispherical shape, without lateral appendages, antrum distinctly larger. Postvaginal plate with medial crease and increased sclerotization along its cranial edge.

Diagnosis. The smallest species of the subgenus, with light ground colour and weakly expressed medial pattern. In male genitalia, slender and more elegant tubular elements are diagnostic and caudal spur of distal processes is the longest and narrowest of the group.

Distribution. Côte d'Ivoire, Zaire, Tanzania, Angola, and Gabon. Two ♀♀ (not included in the type series, one from R. C. A., Bangui, Chasseurs Africana in coll. MHNG, and another from Natal, 7.III 1910 in ZFMK) are also attributed to this species.

Pachytrina trihora **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 2: 9, 10)
Holotype ♂, [Zaire] Kibali-Ituri: Nia-Nia, 20.IX.1955, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2007-02).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L., 29.I.-3.III.1997 leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM); 1 ♀, [Zaire] Lusambo, 10.VII.1950, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2006-89).

♂. Wingspan 52-54 mm, fore wing length 22-23 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing brown with sparse grey scales. Wing pattern indistinct, transversal fasciae almost parallel, without black streaks between veins. External line also vague. Hind wing brown with yellowish external edge. Abdomen uniform dark yellow.

♀. Wingspan 93-95 mm, fore wing length 36-37 mm. Medial field dark brown, distinctly outlined with curved black double lines. External fascia weakly expressed and mostly pointed by medial field of dark brown colouration. Hind wing brown with admixture of yellow scales basally and in cilia.

♂ genitalia (fig. 5). Vinculum narrow, distal processes of vinculum with weakly developed medial crests bearing few irregular teeth with protruded, flattened, medium sized caudal spurs. Aedeagus strong, slightly curved, with elongated straight apical spur.

♀ genitalia (fig. 137). Antevaginal plate of semi-ellipsoid shape, with irregular caudal edge. Antrum shortened, broad, somewhat flattened. Postvaginal plate with a heart-shaped crease on caudal edge.

Diagnosis. Shape of caudal spurs on distal processes of vinculum and of aedeagus is diagnostic. In external characters, the ♀♀ differ very well from related species due to the shape of medial fasciae and their colour saturation. ♂♂ of the species are very similar externally to *P. honrathii* Dew. and *P.* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov.**, therefore genitalic preparation is strongly recommended for an accurate identification.

Distribution. Congo and Zaire.

Pachytrina diablo **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 3: 6)
Holotype ♂, Kenya western, Kakamega Forest N. P., vic Buyango, Buyango Hill (view point), primary forest, 27.IX.2005, 19-23h at light, 34°51'79,8"E, 0°20'88,5"N, J. Hostein & D. Bartsch leg. (SMNS, GU 2006-11).

♂. Wingspan 40-41 mm, fore wing length 15-16 mm. Ground colour black, pattern weakly expressed. Medial field is high-lighted by single yellow scales on both sides; external field is coloured similarly to the ground colour. Hind wing black. Abdomen uniform black.

♀. Unknown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 10). Vinculum broad, distal processes of vinculum wide, without medial crests bearing teeth, these being replaced by a zone of distinct additional sclerotization; caudal spurs short, flattened, leaf-shaped. Aedeagus strong, medially bent, with elongated and almost straight apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

Diagnosis. Very dark ground colour is diagnostic. In genitalia, absence of inner teeth on medial crest of distal processes of vinculum is also characteristic.

Distribution. Kenya.

Pachytrina okzilina **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 2: 11-13)
Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Namiong b. Lolodorf a. Lokundjefluss, Ulbrich V. E. Conrad S. (ZMHU, GU 16-MB).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central, 24.XI.1967, G. Bernardi (MNHN, GU Las-0195); 5 ♂♂, West Kenya, Kakamega Forest, IX 2001 - X 2002, leg. L. Kühne (CLKP); 1 ♀, Kamerun, Buea, Preuss S. (ZMHU, GU 2006-38).

♂. Wingspan 57-59 mm, fore wing length 24-26 mm. Ground colour of wing light brown with a distinct pattern. Medial fasciae not parallel, joined in central parts by comissures from brownish scales along veins. External fasciae indistinct but showing by a brown tint on light ground colour. External field is coloured identical to medial field. Hind wing brown, yellowish in basal zone, with narrow whitish line along cilia. Abdomen yellowish with light brown apex and base.

♀. Wingspan 98 mm, fore wing length 45 mm. Medial field darker than ground colour, of dark grey colour, with distinct light triangular spot in costal zone. External field of dark brown colour. Hind wing somewhat semi-transparent, light brown, with bright yellow scales on periphery. Abdomen uniform yellow.

♂ genitalia (figs 13, 14). Vinculum broad, distal processes of vinculum wide but short, with medial crests bearing teeth; caudal spurs pointed, almost straight. Aedeagus strong, with elongated, straight apical spur bent dorsally; basal lobes well developed. All genital armature is heavily sclerotized.

♀ genitalia. Damaged by a pest.

Diagnosis. Differs from related species by yellowish ash-grey colouration in ♂♂ and very characteristic wing pattern in ♀♀, their medial field bearing a triangular lighter spot.
Distribution. Cameroon, Gabon, and Kenya.

Pachytrina elygara spec. nov. (col. pl. 3: 8, 9)

Holotype ♂, Nigeria, Leinde Fadali, 1750 m, XII 1989, D. Knoop (MRAC, GU 2006-11).
Paratypes: 1 ♀, Kamerun, Barombi-Staat, Preuss S. (ZMHU, GU 2006-26); 1 ♀, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e.o. 15.VII. 1988, geschl. A.X 1988, leg F. Diemer (MWM); 1 ♀, La Maboke, Rép. Centralfric., VI 1966, R. Pujor (MRAC, GU 2006-88).

♂. Wingspan 62 mm, fore wing length 29 mm. Ground colour light brown with grey tint. Pattern distinct, grey brown. Medial field is outlined with a pair of zig-zag fascia of the same coloration, with whitish corresponding zig-zag shading. External field lightened but wholly corresponds in coloration to medial field. Hind wing light brown, darker basally. Abdomen uniform light brown.

♀. Wingspan 118 mm, fore wing length 54 mm. Pattern corresponds to that of the ♂, with the same colour saturation and localised patterning.

♂ genitalia (fig. 15). Vinculum broad, distal processes of vinculum with strong medial crests bearing short teeth; caudal spurs flattened, obtuse, toothed on inner surface. Aedeagus strong, bent to a right angle, with elongated, straight apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 141). Antevaginal plate of semi-ellipsoid shape, with tapered lateral sides. Antrum ovoid, replaced ventrally, not deep, sclerotized. Postvaginal plate with a medial crease and partial sclerotization on caudal edge.

Diagnosis. Other ♀♀ of the genus differ either by wing pattern (*P. **wenigina*** **spec. nov.** or *P. **flamerchena*** **spec. nov.**) or by colour saturation of ground colour, which corresponds well with that of ♂♂. Grey-brown tint is very characteristic for both sexes of the species as well as the shape of external fascia. ♀♀ are very similar externally to *P. **trichora*** **spec. nov.** and differs by a shape of postmedia, having in *P. **elygara*** **spec. nov.** a sharp curve on costal margin as well as by wing saturation that is much darker and richer in *P. **elygara*** **spec. nov.**

Distribution. Central Africa: Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, and R. C. A.

Pachytrina flamerchena spec. nov. (col. pl. 3: 10-12)

Holotype ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X.1959 J. Hecq, e.l. (MRAC, GU 2006-10).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X.1959, J. Hecq, e. l. (MRAC, GU 2006-05); 1 ♀♀, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X.1959, J. Hecq, e. l. (MRAC, GU 2006-82); 1 ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Lolgorien, 2000 m, IV 2000, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM, GU 11.556); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Rwanda, Cyangugu pref., Karengera, Kamiranzovu, 2000 m, 7.X.1993, lux 1730 -1930 , Th. Wagner leg. (ZFMK).

♂. Wingspan 46-52 mm, fore wing length 20-23 mm. Ground colour varies from yellow to brownish; medial fasciae indistinct, not parallel, and touching in central zone of the wing. External fascia indistinct with spotted pattern of black scales. Hind wing similarly coloured, with vague yellowish band medially. Abdomen a uniform light brown or yellow with darker hair-like scales on the tip.

♀. Wingspan 84-85 mm, fore wing length 39-40 mm. Medial field brownish yellow, with indistinct curved fasciae with bands of dark scales. External fascia weak, with external field of the same colour as medial one. Hind wing brown, basally with distinct yellowish tint and externally with narrow bright yellow cilia. Abdomen uniform yellow.

♂ genitalia (figs 8, 9). Vinculum broad, distal processes of vinculum with strong medial crests bearing numerous teeth coming onto caudal spurs; the last are flattened, obtuse, wide, also toothed on outer edge. Aedeagus strong, curved, with elongated, straight apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 136). Antevaginal plate of semi-ellipsoid shape, with irregularly serrated caudal margin. Antrum hemi-spherical, ventrally sclerotized, looking as a sphere, closed with vaginal plate with a dense membrane. Postvaginal plate bifid, with a medial crease on caudal edge.

Diagnosis. Both sexes are distinguished by their colour saturation, a brownish yellow. In ♂♂, shape of distal processes of vinculum with flattened, obtuse caudal spurs is diagnostic; in females, shape of antevaginal plate and antrum position are also characteristic. It differs well from the similar *P. **elygara*** **spec. nov.** by its more blurred wing pattern with less contrast in evidence, more yellow ground colour, and medial pattern being less contrasting.

Distribution. Kenya, Rwanda, and Zaire.

Pachytrina regeria spec. nov. (col. pl. 2: 4, 5)

Holotype ♂, Nigeria, B.W.A. Port Harcourt, Bred ab L. 20-12-[19]54: № 452, B. J. MacNulty (BMNH, GU LAS-003).
Paratype: 1 ♀, Nigeria, B.W.A. Port Harcourt, Bred ab L. 23-12-[19]57: № 452, B. J. MacNulty (BMNH, GU LAS-005).

♂. Wingspan 47-48 mm, fore wing length 21-22 mm. Ground colour of the whole body reddish brown, patterning almost invisible. Dorsal and costal edges of the wing are pointed with dark scales in some zones. External field with sparse white scales, external fascia absent. Hind wing is basally lightened to light brown. Abdomen with admixture of black and yellow scales on the tip.

♀. Wingspan 85-86 mm, fore wing length 36-37 mm. Ground colour is similar to male but somewhat lighter. Medial field has a darker band, external fascia absent. Hind wing with light brown base changing to semi-transparent brownish margin.

♂ genitalia (fig. 16). Vinculum narrow, distal processes of vinculum short, with strong medial crests bearing large teeth; caudal spurs slender, pointed, without teeth. Aedeagus strong, slightly curved, with elongated, straight apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 142). Antevaginal plate bifid, consisting of 2 symmetric sclerites coming medially into gutter. Antrum ellipsoid, sclerotized. Postvaginal plate distinctly bifid.

Diagnosis. Reddish brown colouration of the wings and reduction of the wing pattern are diagnostic for the species.

Distribution. Nigeria.

***Pachytrina crestalina* spec. nov.** (col. pl. 3: 1-4)

Holotype ♂, Equater: Flandria, 27.XII.1947, R. P. Hulstaert (MRAC, GU 2006-09).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Bipendi [Kamerun] (ZMHU, GU 2006-07); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 24.VI.1960, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2006-08); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle (BMNH, GU Las-004); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC, GU 2006-13); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC, GU 2006-01); 1 ♂, Equater: Flandria, 14.XII.1947, R. P. Hulstaert (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kamerun int., Barombi Station, 1889, Preuss (ZMHU, GU 2006-46); 1 ♀, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle (BMNH); 1 ♀, Gabon, ex coll. Le Moult (MRAC, GU 2006-87).

♂. Wingspan 46-60 mm, fore wing length 24-28 mm. Ground colour dark brown with light fields, pattern blackish brown. Medial field narrow, with medial comissures, laterally outlined with light brown fascia. External field without distinct boundary, external fasciae reduced. Hind wing brown with yellowish cilia, abdomen uniform, brown, with blackish apical hair-like scales.

♀. Wingspan 98-100 mm, fore wing length 46-47 mm. Ground colour similar that of the male but lighter, with yellowish green tint. Patterning highlighted with black scales. Medial field with pinkish scales. External field dark brown, external fascia absent. Abdomen yellow.

♂ genitalia (figs 17, 18, 127). Vinculum narrow, distal processes of vinculum with strong and high medial crests bearing distinct irregular teeth; caudal spurs slender, pointed, with teeth. Aedeagus short, slightly curved, with elongated, almost straight apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 140). Was damaged by a pest in a loaned specimen therefore not studied.

Diagnosis. A large species. Differs from related species by darker and distinct medial pattern which contrasts with ground colour. Dark grey tint is characteristic colouration in both sexes. ♂ genitalia are diagnostic; the sclerotized crests of distal processes of vinculum are very high and vinculum itself has parallel sides.

Distribution. Cameroon, Tanzania, Zaire, and ?Gabon.

Pachytrina trilineata (Aurivillius, 1911) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 3: 5)

Pachypasa trilineata Aurivillius, 1911, Trans. ent. Soc. London **1911**: 167. Locus typicus: Uganda, Entebbe. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 47 mm, fore wing length 18 mm. Ground colour brown with distinct dark pattern. Medial fasciae merge together in central part of the wing. External field concolourous with medial field. Hind wing and abdomen brown.

♀. Unknown.

♂ genitalia (figs 19, 20). Vinculum broad, distal processes of vinculum short, with strong sclerotized medial crests bearing short and indistinct tubercles; caudal spurs short, strong, and conical. Aedeagus strong, with almost straight apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

Diagnosis. Wing pattern is very characteristic, the medial fasciae with tips closed together in medial field that is not typical for any other congener. Colour saturation and colouration of the patterning are also typical; ♂ genitalia diagnostic.

Distribution. Is known only from the type-locality so far.

Taxonomic remarks. ♂ specific colouration and wing pattern is expected to be the same in a ♀, but no corresponding material has been so far found. ♂ genitalia preparation was re-mounted from the slide made by Tams (Nr 645 in the Canadian Balsam) and is therefore not of the best quality.

Material examined: Holotype ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, 05. E. A. Minchin (BMNH, GU-Tams-645).

Subgenus ***Gurkognoma* subgen. nov.** in ***Pachytrina* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Pachypasa papyri* Tams, 1931, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10) **8**: 36, pl. 1, fig. 1, here designated.

Diagnosis. Both sexes with reduced light wing pattern, wings often semi-transparent with sparse scale covering. Forewing apex is pointed in both sexes. Ground colour of the wings dark yellowish to reddish brown. Medial fasciae mostly smooth in both sexes. Reduced light patterning replaced by indistinct black transversal fasciae. Hind wings are reduced in size in males, sometimes distinctly concave on outer margin.

♂ genitalia. Distal processes of vinculum weaker, with protruding medial spines, without medial crest on inner surface; vesica elongated, bilobed, without cornuti. Valvae usually shorter, especially the upper lobes.

♀ genitalia. Antevaginal plate larger and more heavy sclerotized in comparison to the nominate subgenus, often with a crease on

caudal edge. Antrum with membraneous medial part and with lateral sclerotization, accreted with antevaginal plate. Corpus bursae bag-shaped, short, membraneous, without signa.
5 species were already described: *P. papyri* TAMS, 1931; *P. papyroides* TAMS, 1936; *P. rubra* TAMS, 1929; *P. philargyria* HERING, 1928; *P. senex* HERING, 1941. 3 more species are described below and 2 new synonyms are established here.

Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) *papyroides (TAMS, 1936) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 1-4)
Pachypasa papyroides TAMS, 1936, Novit. Zool. **40**: 106, pl. 11, fig. 14. Type locality: Angola, Amboim district, Fazenda Congulu, 700-800 m. Holotype ♀ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa senex* HERING, 1941 **syn. nov.**, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. **35**: 75, pl. 9, fig. 3. Locus typicus: Katanda. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (MRAC) [examined].

Male. Wingspan 46-50 mm, fore wing length 18-21 mm. Ground colour of the wings rust-red with blurred fore wings medial pattern. Hind wing deeply concave. Abdomen rust-red at the base, with yellowish apex.
♀. Wingspan 75-94 mm, fore wing length 35-44 mm. Ground colour from yellowish to reddish brown. Medial field is highlighted on both sides with dark grey scales, with additional light grey lines. An indistinct dark lineal band is present between postmedial fasciae and the blurred external field. Hind wing of the same colour, with lightened base.

♂ genitalia (figs 22, 23). Weakly sclerotized. Caudal spurs of the distal processes of vinculum slightly curved. Aedeagus short, tubular, slightly curved, with short and obtuse apical spur.

♀ genitalia (figs 144, 145). Antevaginal plate half round, smaller than in related species, its caudal margin of different shape from concave to convex. Antrum fused with the plate into a single element. Ostium opening Ω-shaped with partially sclerotized edge.

Diagnosis. ♂ of the species is indistinguishable due to light ground colour and dense scale cover. ♀♀ are very similar to *P.* (***Gurkognoma***) *philargyria* (HERING, 1928) and *P.* (***G.***) *rubra* (TAMS, 1929), differing only in saturation of the wing coloration. ♀ genitalia should be used to confirm identification. In ♂ genitalia, caudal processes of vinculum are diagnostic, as they are aligned inwards. In ♀♀, fusion of antrum with antevaginal plate into a single element is also typical.

Distribution. Is known only from Zaire and Gabon so far; one specimen from MRAC is labeled "Madag[ascar]." obviously incorrect.

Taxonomical notes. ♀♀ of *P. papyroides* TAMS, 1936 correspond well to ♂♂ of *P. senex* HERING, 1941 due to the distinctly lightened ground colour on the wings, with reduction of reddish-lilac tint and blackish pattern in both sexes, therefore the synonymy as pointed out above is hereby established. The characters listed differ from the similar *P. philargyria* HERING, 1928.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa papyroides* TAMS, Angola, Amboim district, Fazenda Congulu, 7-800 m, 17.-22.IV.1934 (BMNH); Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa senex* HERING, Katanga, Katada, XI 1937, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC, GU 2006-01); 1 ♂, [Madag.: Lakato, VII 1967, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC, GU 2005-24); 1 ♂, Gabon: Franceville, 1.XI.1963, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Congo] Sankuru 28.III.1951, Dimbe Penge, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kassai Fluss, Kongostatt, coll. H. NEUSTETTER (NHMW, GU LAS-004); 2 ♀♀, Ost-Afrika, N. Urundi, BAUMANN (NHMW, GU LAS-003); 1 ♀, Belg. Congo, Elisabethville, 29.IV.1948, leg. CH. SEYDEL (ZSM, GU LAS-009); 1 ♀, [Congo] Sankuru: Dimbelenge, 22.III.1951, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-84); 1 ♀, Lubumbashi, 30.IV.1979, J. THIRY (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Congo] Kasai: Luluabourg, J. DEHEEGHER (MRAC, GU 2006-80); 1 ♀, Ituri: Kilomins, XII 1931, S. DU SOLEIL (MRAC); 1 ♀, Katanga: Kangele, 4.IV.1925, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC); 1 ♀, Burundi: Gitega, 29.XI.1966, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, W. Kiwu, Kashusha, 1937, VANDELANNOITE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Dili (Haut Ibele), 1925, S. A. R. Prince LÉOPOLD (MRAC); 1 ♀, Zaire: Mombasa, Ituri, X 1929, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC); 1 ♀, Mayidi, 1943, VON LYCES (MRAC); 1 ♀, Sankuru: Lusambo, 4.VIII.1950, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC).

Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) *philargyria (HERING 1928) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 5-7)
Pachypasa philargyria HERING, 1928, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 491, pl. 2, fig. 10. Locus typicus: Kamerun, Mbogebirge. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Pachypasa papyri* TAMS, 1931 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10) **8**: 36, pl. 1, fig. 1. Locus typicus: Kumpala (Uganda). Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 40-48 mm, fore wing length 18-20 mm. Ground colour of the wings reddish brown with blurred fore wing pattern. Postmedial fascia wide blackish. Hind wing deeply concave.

♀. Wingspan 71-96 mm, fore wing length 31-42 mm. Ground colour resembles that of male but somewhat lighter. Wing pattern similar on that of *P.* (*G.*) *papyroides* (TAMS, 1936) but medial field narrower and bordered with pinkish scales. Linear dark postmedial fascia distinct. Hind wing semi-transparent, fore wing similar but lightened at the base.

♂ genitalia (figs 24, 25, 131). More heavily sclerotized than in *P.* (*G.*) *papyroides* (TAMS, 1936). Caudal spurs of the distal processes of vinculum broader, with small zones of sclerotization. Aedeagus short, tubular, slightly curved, with short and obtuse apical spur.

♀ genitalia (figs 146, 148). Differs from those of *P.* (*G.*) *papyroides* (TAMS) having distinctly wider antevaginal plate and rounder antrum. Ostium opening Ω-shaped without partially sclerotized edge.

Diagnosis. ♀♀ of the species are very similar externally to *P.* (*G.*) *papyroides* (TAMS, 1936) and *P.* (*G.*) *rubra* (TAMS, 1929), differing just in colour saturation of the wings. Genitalic preparation is strongly recommended for correct identification of the species. ♂♂ of the species are extremely rare in collections; probably they are day-fliers.

Distribution. Uganda, Congo, Cameroon, Zaire, Rwanda, Tanzania, and ?Kenya.

Bionomics. SEVASTOPULO (1983: 91) listed *Eucalyptus* spp. as food plants for *Pachypasa papyri* TAMS in Kenya.

Taxonomical notes. ♀♀ of *P.* (*G.*) *philargyria* (HERING, 1928) correspond well to ♂♂ of *P.* (*G.*) *papyri* (TAMS, 1931), as the dark colouration of wings is somewhat semi-transparent in medial field. The synonymy as pointed out above is therefore established.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa papyri* TAMS, 1931, Uganda, Kampala, 4.VIII.1930, G. L. R. HANCOCK (BMNH); Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa philargyria* HERING, 1928, Kamerun, Mbogebirge, 5.XII.[19]08, RIGGENBACH S. G. (ZMHU); 1 ♂, Uganda: Kampala, 4.VIII.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Uganda, Entebbe, XI 1962, E. S. BROWN (USNM); 1 ♂, Urundi: Usumbura 900 m. 9.XII.1961, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-75); 3 ♂♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), V 1960, e. l., J. HECQ (MRAC, GU 2006-73); 1 ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 21.XI.1952, J. HECQ, e. l. (MRAC, GU 2006-74); 1 ♀, Uganda, Kampala, 18.VIII.1930, H. HARGREAVES (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Urundi: Kitega, 5.XII.1964, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-76); 1 ♀, Urundi: Kitega, 10.V.1965, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka 20.II.1954, J. HECQ, e. l. (MRAC, GU 2006-78); 1 ♀, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 3.V.1960, J. HECQ, e. l. (MRAC, GU 2006-79); 1 ♀, [Tanzania] Tanganjika, Bukoba, 21.V.1963, leg. J. SCHEVEN (GU LAS-010, ZSM); 1 ♀, Congo, Kivu, Lwiro, VIII 1966, Dr. JILLU leg (SMNS); 1 ♀, Zaire (Haut-Ituri) Nioka, VI 1976, F. SCHÄUFFELE leg. (SMNS); 1 ♀, Congo, Kivu, Lwiro, 5.XII.1966, Dr. JILLU leg. (SMNS); 1 ♀, Congo, Kivu, Lwiro, 13.XII.1966, Dr. JILLU leg. (SMNS); 1 ♀, Lubumbashi, 30.IV.1979, THIRY (MRAC); 1 ♀, Elisabethville, 6.IV.1948, CH. SEYDELE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Elisabethville, 19.IV.1948, CH. SEYDELE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Elisabethville, 28.XI.1950, Ch. SEYDELE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo: Lusambo, 17.V.1950, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo: Lusambo, 27.VIII.1949, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo: Lusambo, 23.IV.1951, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Leopoldville, 20.VII.1955, P. JOBELS (MRAC); 1 ♀, Ruanda: Kisenyi, 26.IV.1957, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis, 26.II.1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Sankuru: Lusambo, 9.VII.1950, Dr. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kibali-Ituri: Kilo, 10.IV.1929, G. DU SOLEIL (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo, Haut Uele: Watsa, III 1923, BURGEON (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kivu: Mulungu (Tschibinda), XII 1956, J. HECQ (MRAC); 1 ♀, Goquilhatville, 1927, D. HONDT (MRAC); 1 ♀, Bas. Kongo, Kisantu, IV 1945, Rev. Fr. ANASTASE (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, [Uganda] Kampala, 19.IX.1925, P. L. (MHNG); 2 ♀♀, [Uganda] Kampala, 24.VII.1925, 25.VII.1925, P. L. (MHNG); 1 ♀, Tanganyika, WOHLERS, 1927 (MHNG).

Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) *rubra (TAMS, 1929) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 8-10)

Pachypasa rubra TAMS, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10) **3**: 152. Locus typicus: Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (CMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 45-60 mm, fore wing length 20-26 mm. Ground colour varies from dark reddish brown to blackish with reduced wing pattern. Medial fasciae zig-zag, hardly visible on ground colour. Outer margin of the hind wing straight to concave with different grade of crease developing.

♀. Wingspan 71-79 mm, fore wing length 31-35 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing reddish brown with blackish transversal band and blackish medial field. Hind wing semi-transparent outwards and with yellowish lightening basally.

♂ genitalia (figs 26, 27, 128). Distal processes of vinculum with flattened oblique caudal spur bearing fine dentation on inner margin. Aedeagus elongate, tubular, with slender and strongly curved apical spur. Vesica distinctly bilobed. Basal lobes of aedeagus weakly developed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 149). Flattened antrum is diagnostic. Antevaginal plate similar on that of *P.* (*G.*) *philargyria*.

Diagnosis. The darkest coloured species. Fore wings elongate, narrow, hind wings of the males often concave. In ♀ genitalia, antrum flattened. ♂ genitalia help to confirm the identification in difficult cases.

Distribution. Zaire, Congo, and Cameroon.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa rubra* TAMS, 1929, Kamerun, Efulen, 15.III.1923, leg. H. L. WEBER (CMNH, GU 2008-29); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 3.I.1956, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis, 26.V.1956, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Afrika, Congo Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM, GU 10652); 1 ♂, Katera: Sango Bay, Masaka, Uganda, Okt. 1960, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH); 1 ♂, Falinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI 1961, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH); 1 ♀, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 4.XII.1952, J. HECQ, e. l. (MRAC); 1 ♀, Ituri: Nioka, 10.V.1953, J. HECQ, e. l. (MRAC, GU 2006-85); 1 ♀, Kissenyi, Dr. VAN SACEGHEM (MRAC).

***Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) *gliharta* spec. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 16, 17)

Holotype ♂, Uele: Paulis, 27.XI.1960, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-27).

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, Uganda occ., Kallinzu Forest, 7.-10.I.1965, leg. SCHEVEN (ZSM, GU LAS-008); 1 ♂, Uganda occ., Kallinzu Forest, VIII 1964, leg. SCHEVEN (ZSM, GU LAS-006); 9 ♂♂, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I.- 3.III.1997, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINIAEV (MWM); 10 ♂♂, Afrika, Congo Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.- 3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); 1 ♂, Gabon, Makokou, A Colline Mission biologique, 7.III.1962, G. BERNARDI (MNMH); 1 ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 10.VI.1960, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-26); 19 ♂♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, different data, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Zaire: Mambasa (K l.), 29.III.1971, J. TAVERNIERS (MRAC); 1 ♂, Nigeria: Okomu Hills, 4.IV.1991, A. A. KNOOP (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Camerun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 24./25.II.1993, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Ebodje Akok, 22./23.XII.1992, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Ebogo, 23./29.XI.1992, TH. BOUYER (MRAC, GU 2006-28); 2 ♂♂, Uganda, Falinzu Forest, Ankole, XI 1961, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH); 1 ♂, Uganda, Katera Sango Bay, Masaka, X 1960, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1406); 24 ♂♂, Liberia: Harbel (Marshall Ter.), different data, R. M. FOX (CMNH).

♂. Wingspan 49-56 mm, fore wing length 20-26 mm. Ground colour brown; wing pattern strongly reduced and medial fasciae are practically invisible. Hind wing of triangular shape, outer margin somewhat protruded.

♀. Unknown.

♂ genitalia (figs 30, 31). Distal processes of vinculum with flattened caudal spur with parallel sides, bearing irregular dentation on inner margin. Aedeagus elongate, tubular, with slender and strongly curved apical spur. Vesica distinctly bilobed. Basal lobes of aedeagus well developed.

Distribution. Congo, Uganda, Cameroon, Gabon, Nigeria, Zaire, and Liberia.

Diagnosis. ♂ genitalia differ from those of *P.* (*G.*) *rubra* (Tams, 1929) having longer caudal spurs on distal processes of vinculum and more distinct teeth. Externally, the new species lighter.

***Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) *verba* spec. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 11, 12)

Holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(BMNH, GU LAS-006).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(BMNH); 1 ♂, Amani, Usambara, 1961, Tanganjika, G. Pringle (BMNH); 1 ♂, Amani, Usambara, Tanzania, XI 1965, R. H. Carcasson (BMNH); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Nguu Mts., Tamota Forest, 15.VIII.2004, leg. local collector, ex collection Ph. Darge (ZSM, GU LAS-005); 2 ♂♂, Malawi, Chitipa District, Jembya Reserve, 18 km SSE Chisenga, 10-08S, 33-27E, 1870 m, 1.-10.I.1989. J. Rawlins & S. Thompson leg. (CMNH); 1 ♀, Chobe, Kasane, 20.II.1970, at black light, W. R. Ingram (GU Lasio 1442, BMNH).

♂. Wingspan 55-65 mm, fore wing length 24-27 mm. Ground colour yellowish brown; light wing pattern strongly reduced and only dark shadows are present. Hind wing reddish brown, of triangular shape with outer margin straight.

♀. Wingspan 78 mm, fore wing length 35 mm. Ground colour light brown, pattern is distinct, both medial fasciae developed as toothed pinkish greyish lines, outlined inside by brown shading. Basal field with admixture of light hair-like scales. Hind wings uniform light brown. Thorax with dark brown medial band. Abdomen dark yellow with basal triangular reddish brown spot.
Male genitalia (figs 28, 32). Distal processes of vinculum robust, with caudal spurs covered with distinct medial teeth, and broad at the base. Aedeagus relatively short, tubular, curved, with elongated hook-shaped apical spur, broadened medially.

♀ genitalia as illustrated (fig. 150).

Diagnosis. In external characters moths are very similar to *P.* (*G.*) ***gliharta* spec. nov.** but differs well by genitalia where shape of aedeagus (hook-shaped in the latest species) and incurved caudal spurs of distal processes of vinculum are diagnostic. Externally the is species also significantly different in that the shape of the fore wing is much broader.

Distribution. Tanzania, Malawi, and Botswana.

***Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) *ornata* spec. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 13, 14)

Holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 7.XII 1966, Cl. Girard (MRAC, GU 2006-30).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, lum., 12.X.1980, R.Vuattoux (MRAC, GU 2006-29); 25 ♂♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, R. Vuattoux (MRAC); 9 ♂♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto (Toumodi), 7.-19.XII.1966, Cl. Girard (MRAC); 3 ♂♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Adiopodoume, I 1965, P. Griveaude (MRAC); 4 ♂♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Azaguié, 9.II./VIII.1964, Abdoulaye (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Anguededou, 15.VII.1964, Guerout (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, National park Tai, 16.IV.1982, leg. Dr. Politzar (ZSM, GU LAS-007).

♂. Wingspan 53-66 mm, fore wing length 24-31 mm. Ground colour yellowish brown; wing pattern can be plain or, contrarily, well developed as a parallel double zig-zag pattern, brown, with strongly toothed lines. Hind wing with rounded outer margin.

♀. Unknown.

♂ genitalia (figs 29, 33). Distal processes strong, caudal spurs with distinct teeth, somewhat broadened on the tip. Valvae short, much shorter (in 2-3 times) than in all other congeners, almost straight. Aedeagus relatively short, tubular, with narrow leaf-shaped apical spur.

Diagnosis. In external characters, the species is very similar to ***P.* (*G.*) *verba* spec. nov.** but differs well by its larger size and especially by the presence of distinct whitish zig-zag pattern if it is developed on the wings; wing colouration lighter. In ♂ genitalia, much shorter valvae are diagnostic, as figured.

Distribution. Côte d'Ivoire.

***Pallastica* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Pachypasa lateritia* Hering, 1928, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 493, pl. 2, fig. 13, here designated.

Diagnosis. Relatively large moths with distinct sexual dimorphism in wing pattern and size. In ♂♂, fore wings narrow, elongated, with pointed apex. In ♀♀, fore wings broader, with pointed apex but with convex costal margin. Antennae in males bipectinate with long rami, especially in basal half; in ♀♀, very short rami.
Fore wing pattern is specific. Normally it consists of double zig-zag fasciae, those at the postmedial more or less oblique and those at the antemedial completely curved and often with sharp bend in medial part; in some species, especially in females, wing pattern reduced. Both fasciae in males are pointed with black points or streaks between veins, corresponding well with the general situation of the patterning in ♀♀. Sometimes black pattern in ♂♂ are changed into light fasciae in ♀♀. Hind wing of different colours and saturation as shown below, in some species clearly bicoloured.

♂ genitalia are diagnostic for the genus, the valvae being bilobed; the upper lobe elongated, flattened, S-shaped, with swollen base and numerous fine thorns or teeth dorsally; the lower one much shorter, more or less straight, stiletto- to pyramid-shaped, also with broadened base. Saccus weak, rounded. Distal processes of vinculum flattened, very broad, with long and usually curved caudal smooth spurs bearing no additional thorns. Aedeagus short, wide, tubular, with apical opening of vesica and very small to completely reduced apical spur; basal lobes of aedeagus weak; vesica elongated, cowl-shaped, without cornuti.

Regretfully, the ♂ genitalia are not suitable for specific diagnosis therefore their description is missing in the text for most species; some diagnostic features are pointed out if present; however the genitalia are figured for all species.

In the ♀ genitalia, papillae anales ovoid, densely haired. Apophyses long. Ostium is closed with concave antevaginal plate of hemispherical shape, in some species with medial invagination; antrum spherical, sclerotized, but membraneous where the zone changes into ductus bursae. Corpus bursae bag-shaped, short, without signa.

The following autapomorphies are typical for the genus:

- Strong sexual dimorphism in size and wing pattern;
- ♂ wing pattern of spotted or streaked type, sometimes reduced to single points or dots between veins;
- upper lobes of valvae are predominant, with swollen base and a crest of fine thorns dorsally;
- apical spur is strongly reduced or absent in aedeagus;
- presence of smooth caudal spurs on distal processes of vinculum lacking any additional sclerotized equipment;
- in ♀♀, antevaginal plate of semi-spherical shape with swollen antrum transferred ventrad.

13 species were already described within the complex: *P. cornuta* STRAND, 1912, *P. denticula* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, *P. lateritia* HERING, 1928, *P. meloui* RIEL, 1909, *P. mesoleuca* STRAND, 1911, *P. orientalis* STONEHAM, 1942, *P. orientis* HERING, 1928, *P. pallens* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, *P. phronema* HERING, 1928, *P. punctulata* AURIVILLIUS, 1910, *P. pyrsocoma* TAMS, 1936, *P. pyrsocorsa* TAMS, 1936, *P. sericeofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921. Six new species are described here.
2 groups of species are separated within the genus; they are considered here to be different subgenera.

Subgenus ***Pallastica*** **subgen. nov.**

Type species: *Pachypasa lateritia* HERING, 1928, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 493, pl. 2, fig. 13, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Smaller than members of another subgenus, the ***Sompallina*** **subgen. nov.**, without dominance of dark red colouration. Hind wings without white basal spot in ♀♀. ♀ genitalia with whole vaginal plate, sometimes with medial desclerotization; antrum with replaced ventrad, dorsally with packed membrane.

Taxonomic remarks. The genus, and especially the subgenus, is very difficult to determine. The typical specimens already described differ well from each another but when a large sample is examined a reliable identification is impossible. Rearing of the species is strongly recommended to understand the relationship between the different sexes and species as well. All of the conclusions given below are provisional.

Pallastica pallens (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 6: 1-3)

Gonometa pallens BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 2: 260. Locus typicus: Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH).
=*Metanastria denticula* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) **2**: 259. Locus typicus: Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH).

♂. Wingspan 42-62 mm, fore wing length 19-26 mm. Ground colour ash-yellow, uniform throughout the wing. Fore wing pattern presents as 2 double faded zig-zag lines with black dots on the tips of angles. Hind wing yellow with a lighter base. Abdomen yellow.

♀. Wingspan 71-86 mm, fore wing length 33-47 mm. Ground colour pale cream yellow. Postmedial fascia light brown with indistinct bends in anal field. External fascia small but its situation is highlighted with a field of light scales contrasting to a brown external zone. Hind wing yellow, externally with narrow dark yellow border. Abdomen uniform yellow, with blackish chitin appearing through scale cover.

♂ genitalia (fig. 35). Undiagnostic.

♀ genitalia (fig. 153). Ostium opening is covered with concave antevaginal plate of hemispherical shape; antrum dorsally concave, cranially membranous.

Bionomics. Probably the caterpillars of the species were described by KROON (1999) as *P. sericeofasciata* AURIVIL. from *Bauhinia* (Fabaceae), *Eucalyptus* sp. (Myrtaceae), *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Bignoniaceae), *Persea gratissima* (Lauraceae), *Pyracantha* (Rosaceae) and *Tibouchina* (Melastomataceae); also it is possible that several related species are here implied. J. JOANNOU (pers. comm.) reared the caterpillars ex ovo on *Eucalyptus ficifolia*. Larvae are strongly flattened dorso-ventrally imitating bark (pl. 18, figs 1, 2).

Distribution. Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Ghana, and the Congo.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of denticula, Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia, leg. A. A. LONGSHAE (BMNH); holotype ♀ of *Gonometa pallens* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, Fort Jameson, N.E. Rhodesia, 2.IV.1906, leg. A. A. LONGSHAE (BMNH); 1 ♂, D. O. Afrika, Udllidje, MEINLEVE S. (ZMHU); 1 ♂, Dargle, Natal, 24.II.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, N. R., cultivated land, 1600 m, 19.III.2002, Lichtfalle (4) 0.21,2 N; 34.51,4 E, leg. F. NAMU (SMNS); 1 ♀, Tanganjika, Bukoba, 22.III.1963, leg. J. SCHEVEN (ZSM); 1 ♀, Insel Ukerewe (ZFMK); 1 ♀, Beira Jany 1924 (TMP); 1 ♀, Burundi: Gitege, 7.I.1968 Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Port. E. Africa: Beira, 3.IX.1929, G. A. K. MARSHALL (BMNH); 1 ♀, Elisabethville, 17.IV.1952 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Gold Coast: Accra, VIII 1922, J. W. SCOUT (BMNH); 1 ♀, S. Tang., Terr. Mbeya, 28.XI.1950, H. R. KETTLEWELL (BMNH); 1 ♀, Nguelo, Usambara, Dr. KUMMER (BMNH); 1 ♀, Afrique, Lulua-Sankuru, Haut-Kasaï, LANDBECK, 1902-4 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis 4.XI.1959 (MRAC); 1 ♀, South Afrique, Ngoye Forest, 28°57'S, 31°44'E, 8.VIII.1998, leg. H. STAUDE (coll. J. JOANNOU); 1 ♀, Lulua-Sankuru, Haut-Kasaï, LANDBECK, 1902-4 (BMNH).

Pallastica lateritia (HERING, 1928) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 7-13)

Pachypasa lateritia HERING, 1928, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 493, pl. 2, fig. 13. Locus typicus: Togo. Lectotype ♂ (ZMHU), here designated [examined].
=*Pachypasa phronema* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 492, pl. 2, fig. 2. Locus typicus: Togo. Lectotype ♀ (ZMHU), here designated [examined].

♂. Wingspan 36-44 mm, fore wing length 15-19 mm. Ground colour of the wings dark red brown, wing pattern a double black zigzag fasciae consisting of arrow-like dots or streaks. Hind wings greyish brown, lighter at the base. Abdomen red brown, with black apical tuft. Congolese population differs, with a lighter ground colour and less curving of the fore wing fasciae, and with yellow hind wings with indistinct lateral pattern; probably a separate subspecies.

♀. Wingspan 63-76 mm, fore wing length 27-35 mm. Wing pattern of the same kind as in males but antemedial fasciae slightly curved outwards. Ground colour as in male but external field has pinkish spots contrasting with a brown external zone. Forewings vary in general colouration from red to yellow brown, but always darker than in related species. The presence of a dark point-like discal spot is very typical for the species. Hind wing greyish brown, darker externally, with yellowish hair-like scales at the base. Abdomen dark yellow.

♂ genitalia (figs 36-38). Upper valvar lobe with distinct serrated crest; distal processes of vinculum broad, some times with additional very short spur on the apex. Aedeagus without apical spur.

♀ genitalia (figs 151, 154). Antevaginal plate from 2 connected lateral sclerites with weak membraneous field medially.

Diagnosis. Dark red brown ground colour and presence of dark discal point (more distinct in females, less so in ♂♂) are diagnostic for the species.

Distribution. Ghana, Congo, Nigeria, Togo, Mali, Lagos, and R.S.A.

Taxonomical notes. 1: In spite of reverse priority in the pages, we have synonymised here *Pachypasa phronema* Hering, 1928 **syn. nov.** to *Pachypasa lateritia* Hering, 1928 taking a Principle of the First Reviser (Article 24.2 of the Code…). Partly it is because the first species is described from ♂♂ but mostly to avoid the use of introduced concordant specific names (cf. *P. phronema* Hering, 1928, *P. philargyria* Hering, 1928, *P. phocea* Druce, 1888). Both ♂♂ and ♀♀ appear to have been collected or reared together, as their identical labels suggest, so they are probably the same species.
2: The species *P. lateritia* Hering, 1928 was described after 2 ♂♂ now kept in ZMHU. One of them bears the following labels (white square with printed «det. Mart. Hering» and hand-written inscription in black ink «*Pachypasa* / *lateritia* / m. / ♂-Type»; white rectangle with inscription in black ink «Togo / G. Klinkmüller / II.»; red square with printed «Type»; white framed square with printed «Coll. HU-Berlin / Lasiocampidae / V. Zolotuhin prep. / GU 2006-06») is designated by us as a lectotype. It is supplied with a corresponding label: red rectangle with black frame and printed «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♂ / lateritia / Hering, 1928 / des. V. Zolotuhin & / A. Gurkovich, 2008»). The second ♂ is considered to be a paralectotype.
3: The species *P. phronema* Hering, 1928 was described after 2 ♀♀ now kept in ZMHU. One of them bears the following labels (white square with printed «det. Mart. Hering» and hand-written inscription in black ink «*Pachypasa* / *phronema* / m. / Type»; white rectangle with inscription in black ink «Togo / G. Klinkmüller / II.»; red square with printed «Type»; white framed square with printed «Coll. HU-Berlin / Lasiocampidae / A. Gurkovich prep. / GU 2006-19») is designated by us a lectotype. It is supplied with a corresponding label: red rectangle with black frame and printed "LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♀ / *phronema* / Hering, 1928 / des. V. Zolotuhin & / A. Gurkovich, 2008". The second ♀ is considered to be a paralectotype.

Material examined: Lectotype ♂ of *Pachypasa lateritia* Hering, 1928, Togo, G. Klinkmüller (ZMHU); lectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa phronema* Hering, 1928, Togo, G. Klinkmüller (ZMHU); 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e. o. 15.VII.1988, geschl. A[nfang]. X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (MWM); 1 ♀, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e.o. 15.VII.1988, geschl. A. X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (MWM, GU 11.539); 1 ♀, Mariepskop, 15.-24.III.1965, Potgieter & E. V. Son (TMP); 3 ♂, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM, GU 10.648); 1 ♀, Portonovo, Lagos Krs. (ZMHU); 1 ♀, [Congo] Mayumbe, 20.X.1916, Ortmans (MRAC); 1 ♀, Mali, Bamako (ville), l.III. XII.1978, J. Hecq (MRAC); 1 ♀, Nigeria, Hair Coll., Pres. by L. Chrisie, R. M. 1969-272 (BMNH).

Pallastica sericeofasciata (Aurivillius, 1921) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 14-16; pl. 7: 1)

Pachypasa sericeofasciata Aurivillius, 1921, Ann. South Afr. Mus. **18**: 238. Locus typicus: "Kongo, Boko dist.". Lectotype ♀ (RMS), here designated [examined].
=*Pachypasa honrathi* [sic!] *orientis* Hering, 1928, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 492. Locus typicus: Ukamibergen. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (ZMHU) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 50-55 mm, fore wing length 22-24 mm. Ground colour sandy yellow. Wing pattern indistinct, consisting of black dots on the veins coming together in medial zone of the wing. External field darker. Hind wing yellow with tracks of a vague brownish field at the base.

♀. Wingspan 70-89 mm, fore wing length 32-40 mm. Ground colour sandy yellow, the wing pattern also being very similar to the male. Diagnostic features are distinct anastomoses between both medial fasciae in central field, sometimes the fascia being completely interrupted. External fascia darker, without distinct border, similar in shape to that of the male. Hind wing yellow at the base, becoming darker in the outer field; cilia light brown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 39). Not diagnostic; distal processes slender.

♀ genitalia (fig. 155). Not diagnostic.

Distribution. Congo, Burundi, and ?Kenya.

Bionomics. Sevastopulo (1984: 236) lists *Jacaranda* to be a food plant in Kenya.

Taxonomic notes. 1: *Pachypasa sericeofasciata orientalis* Stoneham, 1942 [described in Bull. Stoneham Mus. **43**: 2, with locus typicus: [British East Africa] East Surrey Estates, Kenya Colony. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (NMK) was described from Kenya. Status of the taxon is under *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), lower.
2: The taxon *orientis* described by Hering, 1928 is rejected here as a subspecies of *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz), and is transferred in the *Pallastica*, this being based on morphological criteria. Here it is provisionally considered to be a ♂ of *Pallastica sericeofasciata* Aurivil.; but this suggestion should be confirmed by breeding.
3: A species *P. sericeofasciata* Aurivillius, 1921 was described after at least 2 ♀♀ with note «S. African Museum from Durban, Na-

tal. Coll. JANSE's from New Hanover». One of them is kept now in RMS and is designated here to be a Lectotype of the species. It bears the following labels: white square with typed «Kongo / Laman» and «Boko / distr.»; red rectangle with typed «Type»; white rectangle with inscription with black ink by AURIVILLIUS's hand «*sericeofasciata* / AURIV» and red rectangle with black frame and typed «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♀ / *sericeofasciata* / AURIVILLIUS, 1921 / des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & / A. GURKOVICH, 2008». Institutions of deposition are unknown for other specimens of the type series, not found in South African Museum TMP where JANSE's collection is deposited.

Material examined: Lectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa sericeofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, Kongo, Laman, Boko distr. (RMS); holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa honrathi* [sic!] *orientis* HERING, Ukami Berge, 1200 m, Ost Africa, 3.VI .889, MORITZ (ZMHU); 2 ♂♂, Kassaifluss, Kongostaat (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Ukami Berge, 1200 m, Ost Africa, 3.VI.1889, MORITZ (ZMHU); 1 ♀, D. O. Afrika, Usambara, H. ROLLEV (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Kenya, Nakuru, bred, 2.VI.1950, A. TOWNSEND (USNM); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 15.IV.1969, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 1.III.1965, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 4.XII.1966, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Urundi: Kitega, 28.III.1965, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kenya, South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest, 10.IX.-5.X.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); 3 ♂♂, [Congo] Elisabethville, 14.IX.1950, 8.IV.1951, 8.VII.1951, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC).

Pallastica meloui (RIEL, 1909) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 1-6; pl. 6: 4)

Taragama Meloui RIEL, 1909, Bull. Soc. Ent. France **1909**: 350. Locus typicus: "les environs de St-Louis (Senegal)". Lectotype ♂ (MCL), here designated [examined].
=*Pachypasa punctulata* AURIVILLIUS, 1910 **syn. nov.**, Sjöstedts Kilimandjaro-Exped.: 19, pl. 1, fig. 5. Locus typicus: Kilimandjaro: Kulturzone. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (RMS) [examined].
=*Pachypasa cornuta* STRAND, 1912 **syn. nov.**, Arch. Naturg. **78**: 139. Locus typicus: [Süd–Kamerun und Spanisch Guinea] Uelleburg. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Pachypasa sericeofasciata orientalis* STONEHAM, 1942 **syn. nov.**, Bull. Stoneham Mus. **43**: 2. Locus typicus: [British East Africa] East Surrey Estates, Kenya Colony. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (NMK) [after photo examined].

♂. Wingspan 42-54 mm, fore wing length 18-23 mm. Ground colour brownish yellow to light brown, lighter externally. Wing pattern distinct, clear, consisting of 2 separated double zig-zag black lines, not streaks or small dots. Postmedial fasciae completely straight, pointing outside with greyish field with brown external line. Hind wing uniformly dark yellow to light brown. Abdomen yellow with brownish tip.

♀. Wingspan 71-87 mm, fore wing length 31-44 mm. Ground colour brownish grey with yellowish tint. External fasciae absent but its location is high-lighted with light scales contrasting to brownish external field. Postmedial fascia almost straight, dotted with black scales. Hind wing brownish yellow with yellowish base. Abdomen uniform yellow, with blackish chitin appearing through scale cover.

♂ genitalia (fig. 34, 50, 51). Upper valvar lobes flattened and widened in medial part, with serrated dorsal edge; distal processes of vinculum with long, broad and robust apical processes, much larger than in congeners. Aedeagus without apical spur.

♀ genitalia. Not studied.

Diagnosis. Wide medial field on the fore wing are typical; ♂ genitalia are also diagnostic, as pointed out.

Distribution. Guinea Equatorial, Rhodesia, Uganda, Senegal, Congo, Zaire, Tanzania, and Kenya.

Bionomics. Our *P. sericeofasciata orientalis* STONEHAM were reared from eggs found on Black Wattle (*Acacia* sp.) (STONEHAM, 1942).

Taxonomic notes. 1: Both syntypes of *T. meloui* RIEL, 1909, a couple, were found in Lyon. It was a great surprise that they did not correspond well to the original description given by the author, at least the character "couleur foncière d'un fauve roux un peu violacé" was interpreted very loosely. It was this misinterpretation by later workers that led to the synonymy pointed out above. As a matter of fact, we couldn't find any reliable differences between colour saturation and wing pattern between ♀♀ of *P. meloui* (RIEL), and *P. cornuta* STRAND, 1912, as well as between ♂♂ of *P. meloui* (RIEL) and *P. punctulata* AURIVILLIUS, 1910.

2: The species *T. meloui* RIEL, 1909, was described after a ♂ and a ♀ from Senegal was discovered in "ma collection". Both specimens were really found by MCL in RIEL's collection. The ♂ is designated here as a lectotype. It bears the white rectangular label inscribed in black ink in RIEL's hand «Sénégal / G. MELOU / recule 17 Avril 1909 / x 1136» and additionally identified with a pinned white rectangular label inscribed in black ink by ?RIEL's hand "T*aragama* / *Meloui* / RIEL". It is designated with a red rectangular label within a black frame and the following text printed on a computer «LECTOTYPE / *Taragama* ♂ / *Meloui* RIEL, 1909 / des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & / A. GURKOVICH, 2008». The ♀ should be therefore considered to be a paralectotype and designated with a corresponding red label.

3: A ♂ of the species attributed here to *P. cornuta* STRAND, 1912, was designated by HERING as a [allo??neo]type; it is kept in ZMHU; this designation is invalid under the Code (also, no published designation was found) and type-series should be treated as consisting of the single ♀, the holotype by monotypy, described by STRAND.

4: The species *Pachypasa sericeofasciata orientalis* STONEHAM, 1942 described from Kenya was for the long time unknown to entomologists. The types, a couple, were surprisingly just recently found in Nairobi by SCOTT MILLER. "STONEHAM Lasicampidae types at NMK were kept in a separate drawer of STONEHAM types, not with the main Lepidoptera collection, and not with the type collection. Additional STONEHAM material was also not found in the main collection - it may have been destroyed by museum pests during storage in Kitale, or it may be in uncurated drawers at NMK" (SCOTT MILLER, pers. comm. from 11. July 2008). The pair confirm the synonymy pointed out above.

Material examined: Lectotype ♂ of *Taragama meloui* RIEL, 1909, Sénégal, recule 17 Avril 1909, G. MELOU, # 1136 (MCL); paralectotype ♀ of *T. meloui* RIEL, 1909, Sénégal, recule 17 Avril 1909, G. MELOU, # 1137 (MCL); holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa punctulata* AURIVILLIUS, 1910, [Tanzania] Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto, Kulturz., Sjöstedt, 1905-6, 6 Apr. (RMS); holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa cornuta* STRAND, 1912, Westafrika, Uelleburg, VI.-VIII.1908. TESSMANN S. G. (ZMHU); ♂, [Neoallotype of *P. cornuta* STRAND] [Tanzania] [Ujiji] (ZMHU); 14 ♂♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N. 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM, GU 10.650, 11.551, 11.552, 11.554); 3 ♂♂, Burundi: Gitega, 25.V.1965, 19.VII.1968, 11.XI.1968, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Urundi: Kitega, 2.III.1962, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 5 ♂, Zaire: Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX.1989, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♂, Emangeni, Rhod[esia]., 19.I.1918, A. J. T. JANSE (TMP); 1 ♂, Uganda: Busoga: VIII 1945, P. A.BUXTON, B.M. 1945-5 (BMNH).

Pallastica sanricia **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 6: 5)

Holotype ♀, Akassa Rio, Niger (BMNH).
Paratypes: 1 ♀, Malanji, Brit. C. Afr. (BMNH); 1 ♀, Warri, Nigeria, G. P., VI 1896, Dr. ROTH, eggs, Nr. 03 (BMNH).

♀. Wingspan 76-93 mm, fore wing length 35-39 mm. Ground colour brick-red with lilac tint on the border of medial pattern; medial fasciae fine, smooth, dark grey. A blurred discal dot is visible at the base of the fore wing. Hind wing yellowish, with blurred reddish external margin. Abdomen uniformly yellowish.

♂. Unknown.

♀ genitalia. Were not studied.

Diagnosis. Large species with reduction of black patterning and dominance of lilac-pink tints in colouration.
Distribution. Niger.

Pallastica hararia **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 6: 13, 14)

Holotype ♂, Harar, July'[19]34, R. E. ELLISON (BMNH).
Paratypes: 1 ♀, Abyssinia, B. Harar, Em. 16.VII.1939, R. E. ELLISON (BMNH); 1 ♀, Harar, 28.XI.1934, R. E. ELLISON (BMNH).

♂. Wingspan 51 mm, fore wing length 21 mm. Ground colour greyish yellow. Wing pattern consists of two black, double, zig-zag fasciae connecting with transverse streaks in costal margin. Hind wing uniform yellow. Abdomen light brown.

♀. Wingspan 79–80mm, fore wing length35–36mm. Ground colour of wing and thorax varies from yellowish to reddish brown; medial field is high lighted on both sides with light lilac lines. Medial fasciae meet but do not merge; wing pattern with admixture of black scales especially in yellow form. External field similar to the ground colour. Hind wing reddish yellow, lighter at the base.

♂ genitalia (fig. 40). Weakly diagnostic. Lower valvar lobes shorter than in related species; distal processes of vinculum with distal processes curved near the base. Aedeagus without apical spur.

♀ genitalia. Were not studied.

Diagnosis. Fore wing pattern is diagnostic as the medial fasciae are close together in medial field but do not merge. The species seems to be endemic to Abyssinia.

Distribution. Abyssinia.

Pallastica kakamegata **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 6: 15, 16)

Holotype ♂, Kenya – Western, Kakamega Forest N.P., vic. Buyangu, Buyangu Hill (view point), primary Forest, 27.IX.2005, 19-23 h, at light, 34°51'79,8"E, 0°20'88,5"N, D. BARTSCH & J. HOLSTEIN leg. (SMNS).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Kenya - Western, Kakamega Forest N.P., vic. Buyangu, Zalazar circuit, [22], prim, forest, 1588 m, 28.IX 2005, at light 19-21:30 h, 34°52'16,1"E, 0°20'09,1"N, D. BARTSCH & J. HOLSTEIN leg. (SMNS); 1 ♂, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., prim. forest, 1600 m, 24.III.2002, Lichtfalle (1) 0.21,34N; 34.51,39E, leg. L. KÜHNE (SMNS); 1 ♂, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, prim. forest, 1600 m, 29.IV.2002, Lichtfalle (1), ca. 0.21,3N; 34.51E, leg. L. KÜHNE (CLKP).

♂. Wingspan 36-38 mm, fore wing length 15-16 mm. Ground colour of the wing brown with greenish tint. Wing pattern indistinct, highlighted with black dots on medial tips of double zig-zag fasciae. Hind wings of triangular shape, blackish, with dark brown external margin. Abdomen uniformly black.

♂ genitalia (fig. 43). Upper valvar lobes with pointed apex and serrated dorsal margin; distal processes of vinculum with short but very broad and robust apical processes, the most robust of all its congeners. Aedeagus without apical spur.

♀. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Dark colouration is diagnostic. ♂ genitalia with the most robust apical spurs of distal processes of vinculum when compared with its congeners.

Distribution. Kenya (Kakamega Forest).

Pallastica rubinia **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 6: 6, 7)

Holotype ♂, Kenya South Coast, 0 m, Buda Forest 15.I.-1.II.1995, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU 10.651).
Paratype: 1 ♀, Kenya South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest 10.IX.-5.X.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM).

♂. Wingspan 57 mm, fore wing length 26 mm. Ground colour brown with slight wing pattern. Anal margin of the fore wing with basal darkening; hind wing light brown with a rounded outer margin.

♀. Wingspan 83 mm, fore wing length 37 mm. Ground colour also brown with slight wing pattern but medial field is highlighted here with pinkish scales on both sides. Hind wings brown with yellowish base.

♂ genitalia (fig. 44). Weakly diagnostic. Distal processes of vinculum with short and straight apical spurs. Aedeagus without apical spur.

♀ genitalia (fig. 152). Not diagnostic, typical for the subgenus.

Diagnosis. Wing pattern reduced in both sexes, wings uniformly coloured.

Distribution. Kenya.

Pallastica litlura spec. nov. (col. pl. 6: 8, 9)

Holotype ♂, Tanganyika Territory, Bukoba 24.X.1921 N. C. E. MILLER (BMNH, GU Lasio 1401).
Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, Uganda, Entebbe, 8.VI. 1914 (BMNH); 1 ♀, [Congo] Leopoldville, 27.VIII.1953, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC).

♂. Wingspan 40 mm, fore wing length 18 mm. Ground colour reddish brown. Wing pattern slight and highlighted only with lilac or pinkish scales in central zones of the fore wing. Hind wing with the same scales in medial field, but with yellowish base. Abdomen uniform reddish brown.

♀. Wingspan 55-67 mm, fore wing length 24-25 mm. Ground colour light brown with yellow or reddish tints. Medial fasciae are merged in medial zone and interrupted in the external field with light scales; external field indistinct. Hind wings brownish with yellow base.

♂ genitalia (fig. 45). Distal processes of vinculum with slender caudal processes. Aedeagus with short but distinctly pointed apical spur.

Diagnosis. Smaller species with slight wing pattern and a dominance of reddish brown colours; pointed apical spurs of aedeagus is diagnostic.
Distribution. Tanganyika, Uganda, and Congo.

Pallastica lucifer spec. nov. (col. pl. 6: 10-12)

Holotype ♂, Dargle, Natal, 24.VIII.1930 (BMNH, GU Lasio 1392).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Dargle, Natal 21.IX.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Dargle, Natal 1.I.1930 (BMNH).

♂. Wingspan 54-56 mm, fore wing length 23-24 mm. Ground colour dark grey with greenish tint. Medial fasciae are highlighted with light borders and black dots on the tops of the angles. External fascia is separated from ground colour by an irregular pinkish line. Hind wing cream-grey, lighter basally and darker externally. Abdomen uniform cream-grey to brownish yellow.

♀. Wingspan 82 mm, fore wing length 36 mm. Ground colour reddish brown, wing pattern distinct. Medial fasciae coming together in medial field forming an anastomosis. Medial field is highlighted with pinkish scales, the last bordered with dark medial fasciae. External field with very indistinct bordering, highlighted with black scales. Hind wing reddish, with yellowish base and darker outer margin.

♂ genitalia (fig. 46). Heavy sclerotized and somewhat shortened. Caudal spurs of distal processes of vinculum robust. Curved, with singular thorns basally. Aedeagus with short rounded apical spur.

Diagnosis. Blackish ground colour with spotted light pattern typical for the ♂♂; wing pattern characteristic for the females. Strong sclerotization and short rounded apical spur are diagnostic for the ♂ genitalia.

Distribution. Natal.

Pallastica pyrsocorsa (TAMS, 1936) comb. nov. (col. pl. 7: 1)

Pachypasa pyrsocorsa TAMS, 1936, Novit. Zool. **40**: 105, pl. 9, fig. 6. Type locality: Angola, Pungo Andongo. Holotype ♀ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].

♀. Wingspan 78 mm, fore wing length 35 mm. Ground colour light brown in wings and body. Wing pattern developed as black medial fasciae with a distinctive curvature as figured. External field with an indistinct blackish external line. Hind wing slightly semi-transparent with sparse scale covering, very light brownish, with lighter base.

♀ genitalia (fig. 157). Not diagnostic, typical for the subgenus. Antevaginal plate hemispherical, without medial crease caudally, heavily sclerotized.

♂. Unknown. No corresponding ♂ was found to match the unique wing pattern of the ♀, especially in Angola.

Diagnosis. Shape of black medial fasciae on light brown ground colour is diagnostic. It separates the species easily from all known subgenera.

Distribution. Angola.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa pyrsocorsa* TAMS, 1936, Angola, Pungo Andongo (BMNH).

Subgenus *Sompallina* subgen. nov. in *Pallastica* gen. nov.

Type species: *Pachypasa mesoleuca* STRAND, 1911, Ent. Rundsch. **28**: 150, here designated.

Diagnosis. The subgenus is diagnosed by wing pattern and colouration. Dark red ground colour is typical, sometimes with yellowish tint. In ♀♀, medial field dotted with pinkish scales, in some species postmedia dark, mostly straight. Hind wing of ♀♀ contrastingly coloured, dark, with white base. ♀ abdomen with complete colouration, bright yellow with pure white dorsal zone at the base.

♂ genitalia as in the nominate subgenus, not diagnostic; aedeagus without apical spur.

In ♀ genitalia antevaginal plate bifid, antrum deep, completely sclerotized.

The genus is ranged to Kamerun, Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, and R.S.A.

3 species included.

Pallastica (*Sompallina*) *mesoleuca* (STRAND, 1911) comb. nov. (col. pl. 7: 5-7)

Pachypasa mesoleuca STRAND, 1911, Ent. Rundsch. **28**: 150. Locus typicus: Dehane, Süd-Kamerun. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 43 mm, forewing length 18 mm. Ground colour of both wings is dark brownish-red. Wing pattern presents as blackish scales forming double zig-zag lines in apical 1/3 of the wing. External field similarly coloured in main part of the wing but external fascia is an indistinct blackish line.

♀. Wingspan 94-98 mm, forewing length 41-45, in holotype 52 mm. Ground colour differs from that of males being yellowish-brown to sandy brown. Postmedia distinct, dotted along its length by black scales, straight; antemedia irregularly convex, hardly visible. Medial field outlined by rosy to lilac scales, those defining the position of external fascia. Hind wing with white basal spot, sharply bordered by brown external field. Abdomen bicoloured; it is whitish dorsally on medial part but yellowish-brown from sides, on apex and at its base.

♂ genitalia (fig. 47). As in the nominate subgenus, not diagnostic.

♀ genitalia (fig. 160). Not diagnostic.

Diagnosis. ♀♀ differ from those species with white basal spot in hindwings by darker saturation, distinct blackish postmedia and weakly falcate external margin. ♂♂ with distinct unbroken black pattern, weakly lightening at the base of the hind wing; they are of diagnostically dark brownish-red colouration.
Bionomics. In Nigeria the species was reared from Eucalyptus deqlupta.

Distribution. Kamerun, Congo, Nigeria, Malawi, and Gabon.

Material examined: Type ♀ of *Pachypasa mesoleuca* Strand, 1911, Dehane Pd., Kamerun (ZMHU); 2 ♂♂, Nigeria, 64-0110, W.A.T.B.R.U. H, *Eucalyptus deqlupta* (BMNH); 1 ♂, Malawi, Mzuzu, 11.31'S, 34.00'E, 16.X.1996, LF, Leg W. Mey & M. Nuss (ZMHU); 1 ♀, [Congo Equatorial] Coquilhatville, B. C. Febr. 22, 1946 (ZSM, Las-014); 1 ♀, N.W. Kamerun, Moliwe b. Victoria, Frfr. v. Maltzan G. (GU 2006-30, ZMHU); 1 ♀, Haut Congo (BMNH); 1 ♀, [Nigeria ? Kassari] Kasrai (NHMW); 1 ♀, Camerun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, [Congo] Lubumbashi, 27.V.1979, J. Thiry (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Gabon], [valley of Ogove river] Ogove, leg. Good (CMNH).

Pallastica* (*Sompallina*) *pyrsocoma (Tams 1936) **stat. nov.** (col. pl. 7: 10, 11)

Pachypasa mesoleuca pyrsocoma Tams, 1936, Novit. Zool. 40: 105, pl. 9, fig. 5. Type locality: [Angola] Nyasaland, Mt. Mlanje. Holotype ♀ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].

♀. Wingspan 98-106 mm, fore wing length 45-51 mm. Ground colour reddish yellow. Medial field is dotted with black scales, from both sides it is also bordered with pinkish scales. White basal field of the hind wing contrasts with the border of pinkish brown in the external zone; cilia yellowish. Abdomen white with large reddish yellow spots at the base and on the top.

♀ genitalia (fig. 159). Antevaginal plate bifid, with distinct spherical antrum. Ostium opening bordered with a fold coming into sternite.

♂. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Differs well from all congeners by wing colouration, where not reddish but dark yellow colours are dominant, and by absence of a falcate crease on outer margin of the fore wing.

Distribution. Angola, Kamerun, Malawi, and Congo.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa mesoleuca pyrsocoma* Tams, 1936, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 8.V.1913, S. A. Neave, 1914-171 (BMNH); paratype ♀ of *P. m. pyrsocoma* Tams, 1936, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 23.IV.1913, S. A. Neave, 1914-171 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Kamerun, Victoria, 28.IX.-2.X.1910, E. Hintz S. G. (ZMHU); 1 ♀, [Angola] Fazenda Congulu, Amboim district, 7-800 m, 7.-11.IV.1934 (BMNH); 1 ♀, [Malawi] Ligangala River, Zomba, Nyassaland, XII 1920. H. Barlow (BMNH); 1 ♀, [Congo] Eala, II 1936, J. Ghesquière (MRAC).

Pallastica* (*Sompallina*) *r e d i s s a **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 7: 8, 9)

Holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(BMNH).
Paratype: 1 ♀, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(BMNH); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Dar-es-Salam Province, Kisarawe Forest, 267 m, 06°53.877'S, 039°05.189E, 6.VI.2004, Ph. Darge (MWM).

♂. Wingspan 54 mm, fore wing length 21 mm. Ground colour of body and fore wings dark red. Wing pattern distinct, developed as black dots on the angles of zig-zag medial fasciae. External field contains an indistinct blackish external fascia. Hind wing uniform red brown.

♀. Wingspan 94 mm, fore wing length 46 mm. Ground colour of body and fore wings dark red to brownish red, the medial fasciae the same shape as in the ♂. Abdomen yellow with pure white rectangular dorsal spot.

♂ genitalia (fig. 49). The lower valvar lobes very robust, broad, almost straight. At the same time distal processes of vinculum with reduction in sclerotization.

♀ genitalia (fig. 161). Antevaginal plate strong and distinctly bifid; antrum spherical, completely sclerotized.

Diagnosis. Ground colour with the most intensive red coloration and lilac bordering of medial field without black pattern elements in ♀♀. ♀ genitalia are the smallest in size when compared with other members of the subgenus. Ostium opening longitudinal.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Pachyna Weymer, 1892

Stettin. Ent. Ztg **53**: 115. Type species: *Pachyna trapezina* Weymer, 1892, Stettin. Ent. Ztg 53: 116, by monotypy.
Pachyna trapezina Weymer, 1892 is a junior subjective synonym of *Pachypasa subfascia* Walker, 1855;
= *Andraphisia* Kirby, 1897, in Allen's Naturalist's Libr., Handb. Order Lepid. **4**: 128. Type species: *Pachypasa subfascia* Walker,

1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1426 (but included by KIRBY as *subfasciata*, an unjustified amendment), by monotypy, treated here to be an junior synonym to *Pachyna* WEYMER, 1892.

Diagnosis. Large to very large and very robust species (wingspan in ♀♀ 124-137 mm, in ♂♂ 67-73 mm), with elongated and pointed fore wings and remarkable sexual dimorphism.
♂ wing pattern somewhat reduced, consisting of a distinct external line and strongly convex dark band touching inside. Hind wing with concave or rounded outer margin, and with distinct short anal tail in generotypus.
In ♀, fore wing with dark broad, straight, oblique postmedial fascia. Antemedial fascia is visible only in R-M zone or absent. Hind wing broadly rounded, with basal lightening.
In ♂ genitalia, the distinct elongation of vinculum, stiletto-shaped valvae, the accretion of short distal processes on vinculum, as well as tubular aedeagus with very short apical spur and very long basal lobes, are diagnostic.
In ♀ genitalia, the attachment of the antevaginal plate to antrum, with the complex distinctly elongated; ostium is changed to a dorso-caudal direction.

The genus has the following autapomorphies:
- Modified wing pattern;
- distinct elongation of all parts of ♂ genitalia;
- strong narrowing of medial part of vinculum;
- distal processes of vinculum accreted, with medial sclerotized crests;
- valvae divided into 2 parallel sclerotized lobes;
- basal lobes of aedeagus strongly developed; at the same time its apical spur very small and short;
- attachment of the antevaginal plate with antrum, and distinct extension of the complex;
- ostium changed dorso-caudally.

In external characters both sexes have a strong similarity with members of ***Grellada* gen. nov.**, and it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish ♀♀ of both without experience, but in ***Grellada* gen. nov.** ♂ genitalia not elongated, distal processes of vinculum free, valvae blade-shaped, aedeagus of another shape. The similarity in appearance is probably just a some kind of convergence.

The genus includes 4 species, 3 of them are described as new ones, and ranged to Central Africa.

Pachyna subfascia (WALKER, 1855) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 11: 9, 10; pl. 16: 2-5)

Pachypasa subfascia WALKER, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1426. Locus typicus: Ashanti. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Gonometa lomia* DRUCE, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. London 1887: 681. Locus typicus: West Africa: Mongo-ma Lubah. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachyna trapezina* WEYMER, 1892, Stettin. Ent. Ztg 53: 116. Locus typicus: Cameroon. Types: 2 ♂♂ (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Pachypas* [sic!] *Nasmythii* EHRMANN, 1894, Canad. Ent. 26: 70. Locus typicus: [Southern Liberia] W. Africa, Cape Palmas. Syntypes: 2 ♀♀, but in original description erroneously pointed to be ♂ (CMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 67-73 mm, fore wing length 29-32 mm. Ground colour light to dark brown. Wing pattern is always characterised by dark postmedial fascia. Antemedial fascia weakly developed, highlighted by lightly coloured veins. External field dark grey brown, with yellowish irregular external fascia dotted outside with black scales. Hind wing reddish brown with a tail, outer margin with a dark grey simple pattern.

♀. Wingspan 124-137 mm, fore wing length 57-61 mm. Ground colour yellow brown with brown shading. Oblique postmedial fascia dark brown, hardly visible in R-zone. External field with large brown spot in M zone. Hind wing with white basal part, dark brown medial zone and yellowish brown outer margin. Abdomen light yellow with dark apex.

♂ genitalia (figs 52, 53). Valvae bilobed, with parallel lobes pointing towards the dorsum. The lower lobe heavy sclerotized, with additional apical thorn; the upper lobe S-shaped, slender, with small apical hook. Saccus distinct. Distal processes of vinculum short, completely accrete, with claw-shaped caudal process coming into short medial crest on inner surface of the distal processes. Aedeagus strong, tubular, elongate, with very long basal lobes and without apical spur. Vesica short, bag-shaped, without cornuti.

♀ genitalia (fig. 169). Antevaginal plate elongated, with medial crease and protruding caudal appendages. Antrum attached to antevaginal plate, elongated and flattened cranially. All sclerotized structural elements with distinct extension. Ductus short. Bursa bag-shaped, without signa.

Diagnosis. Most large species of the group under consideration can hardly be confused with other species. But without experience the ♀♀ can be confused with those of *Grellada imitans* (AURIVIL.), this being more greyish coloured, without yellow tint, with more or less distinct dark discal spot and with raised brown scales on the thorax medially. Genitalic characters are diagnostic for both genera.

Distribution. Ghana, Nigeria, Congo, Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra-Leone, Burundi, and the Ivory Coast.

Bionomics. The species was reared in Cameroon from *Pointiana* by SCHULTZE (material in ZMHU) and was differentiated from *Persea gratissima*, *Poinciana regia* and *Eucalyptus* by AURIVILLIUS (1933: 242); in Kumasi (Ghana) it was reared from *Pycranthus angolensis*. SEVASTUPULO listed *Eucalyptus* spp. (1983: 91) as well as *Markhamia* and *Stereospermum* (1984: 236) as food plants for the species in Kenya.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa subfascia* WALKER, 1855, Ashanti (BMNH); syntype ♂ of *Pachyna trapezina* WEYMER, 1892, Cameroon 1889 (ZMHU); holotype ♂ of *Gonometa lomia* DRUCE, 1888, Mongo-ma Lubah (BMNH); syntype ♀ of *Pachypas* [sic!] *Nasmythii* EHRMANN, 1894, [Southern Liberia] W. Africa, Cape Palmas (CMNH); 1 ♂, Cameroon 1889 (ZMHU); 1 ♂, Kamerun, Victoria, 13.VIII.1910, e. l., Pointiana, A. SCHULTZE (ZMHU); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega 25.IV.1969, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Urundi: Kitega e.l. 16.V.1965, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Bitye, 2000 ft., Ja River, Cameroon, G. L. BATES (BMNH); 1 ♂, Westafrika: Uellenburg VI-VIII 1908, Tessmann S. G. (ZHUB); 1 ♀, Togo (ZFMK); 1 ♀, Congo/Kivu Lwiro August, 1966, Dr. Jitku leg (SMNS); 1 ♀, Juli+Aug. 77. Nigeria, Calabar, leg. Staudinger (ZFMK); 1 ♀, Kumasi, 13.IX 1968 (ZFMK); 1 ♀, Côte d'Ivoire, Afrique Occidentale, Gremer, 1919 (ZFMK); 1 ♀, N.W. Kamerun, e. l., Victoria, 2.VII.1912, Arnold Schultze (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Equateur: Bokuma, 20.XI.1941, Rév. P. Hulstaert (MRAC); 1 ♂, Equateur: Flandria, 1.I.1947, R. P. Hulstaert (MRAC); 1 ♂, Congo Belge, Kashusha-Kivu,Coll. Le Moult (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 28.X.1952, J. Hecq (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 2.XII.1955, J. Hecq (MRAC); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Mokta, 5.-17.VI.1964, R.Griveaud (MRAC); 1 ♂, Bunia, VII 1930, R. P. Ghalman (MRAC); 1 ♂, Lulua: Kapanga, II 1934, G. F. Overlaert (MRAC); 1 ♂, Congo Belge: P.N.A., 22.-30.X.1954, P. Vanschuytbroek & H. Synave (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 6.XI.1953, J. Hecq (MRAC); 1 ♂, Eala, 6.IV.1938, G. Couteaux (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kapanga, II 1933, F. G. Overlaet (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ariwumi: Panga, 1926, Eug. Bock (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ituri: Nioka, 1.IV.1953, J. Hecq (MRAC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Camerun: Ebogo, 23.-29.XI.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Urundi: Kitega, 4.IV.1967, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Liberia: Harbel (Marshall Ter.), 14.VI.1956 & 15.III.1966, R. M. Fox (CMNH); 1 ♂, Liberia, Nimba, rassfield, VIII-IX 1967, A. Forbes-Watson (USNM); 1 ♀, Urundi: Kitega, 8.VI.1964, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Burundi: Gitega, 3.XII.1967, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Sankuru: Katako, Kombe, 16.XI.1952 (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo Belge: Kashisha-Kivu, Coll. Le Moult (MRAC); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis, 3.VIII.1957, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Luluabourg, 3.XI.1950, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Uganda: Mt. Elgon, Mbale, III 1980, Rec. V. Allard (MRAC); 1 ♀, Tshuapa: Flandria, 18.I.1948, R. P. Hulstaert (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kivu: Mulmga, VI 1935, J. Sorvy (MRAC); 1 ♀, Rutshuru, 14.V.1938, J. Ghesquière (MRAC); 1 ♀, Rutshuru, 20.IV. 1937, J. Ghesquière (MRAC); 1 ♀, R.C.A.: Bangui, XI 1966, Rec. V. Allard (MRAC); 1 ♀, Entre Gombe et Coq, 17.XII.1927, Dr. Hondt (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo Français, Etoumbi, Coll. Le Moult (MRAC); 1 ♀, Vieux Kilo, 1937, P. Tholman (MRAC); 1 ♀, Arumiwi: Panga, 1926, Eug. Bock (MRAC); 1 ♀, Stanleyville, II 1926, J. Ghesquière (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kiv: Mulingu, VI 1935, Lerny (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kibali Ituri: Kilo, VII-VIII 1929, G. du Soleil (MRAC); 1 ♀, Cala, 1937, J. Couteaux (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kasai: Mérode du Salvator, I 1923, R. P. Boghemans (MRAC); 1 ♀, Bunia: 1937, R. F. Maristes (MRAC); 1 ♀, Bokuma, 24.X.1942, R. P. Huhtaest (MRAC); 1 ♀, Lulua: Kapanga, 9.III.1934, F. G. Overlaert (MRAC); 1 ♀, Lusambo, 7.IX.1950, Dr. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ht. Katanga, Tshikolobwe, 21.IX.1931, J. Romieux (MHNG); 1 ♀, [Camerun] Lolodorf, 1902 (MHNG); 1 ♀, [Camerun] Lolodorf, IX 1930 - I 1931 (MHNG); 1 ♀, [Ivory Coast] Agboville, 11.I.1970, P. Dubief (MHNG); 2 ♀♀, Kamerun, Batanga, 5.VI.1912, A. I. Good (CMNH).

Pachyna bogema **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 9: 4; pl. 13: 15; pl. 16: 6, 7)

Holotype ♂, Cameroun: Ebogo, 23./29.XI.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC, GU 06-25).
Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Cameroun: Ebogo, 23./29.XI.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cameroon, Lolodorf, 22.-23.X.1923, leg. A. I. Good, "in coitus" (CMNH).

♂. Wingspan 61 mm, fore wing length 26 mm. Ground colour light brown with dark brown patterning. Medial fasciae straight, dark, widely separated one from another. External field grey, with distinct bordering. Hind wing uniform dark brown.

♀. The only known ♀ was caught in copula with a ♂ of this species therefore its identity is beyond question. Wingspan 112 mm, fore wing length 58 mm. Ground colour dark sandy brownish, suffused with reddish brown scales. Typically the postmedial fascia is reddish brown, oblique, without light bordering. Its position on the wing differs from that of related species in that it is not so horizontal and is similar to that in *Grellada imitans* (Aurivil.). Costal area with 2 indistinct reddish brown transversal streaks; basal spot absent. External zone suffused with greyish scales in R-M zone. Hind wing with external area coloured similarly to the fore wing, with more reddish brown in the medial field and lightened sandy brownish but no semi-transparent basal field. Abdomen dark yellow with lighter lateral sides of 3-5 segments.

♂ genitalia (figs 54, 55). The lower valvar lobe modified into strong stiletto-shaped structure with lateral serration. Vinculum with narrowing in valvar zone. Distal processes of vinculum partially accreted, with sclerotized crest on inner surfaces coming into strong caudal processes. Aedeagus large, with small apical spur and long basal lobes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 133). Antevaginal plate schort, transferring into a broad egg-shaped antrum. All sclerotized structural elements distinctly larger and wider than in *P. subfascia* Walker. Ductus short. Bursa bag-shaped, without signa.

Diagnosis. Morphologically, the ♂ of the species is similar to ***P. crabik*** **spec. nov.** but with widely separated medias on the fore wing; shape of the lower valvar lobe is diagnostic in the ♂ genitalia. Females externally resembles *G. imitans* (Aurivil.) but with dominance of yellow not creamy-rose colouration; in *G. imitans* (Aurivil.), postmedia of the forewing straight (here slightly S-curved), with distinct external whitish boundary, hind wings with very distinct whitish basal field, and abdomen very contrastingly coloured in white and yellow.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Pachyna satanas **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 9: 3; pl. 13: 16)

Holotype ♂, [Zaire] Uele: Paulis, 24.X.1955, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2006-46).
Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, Uele: Paulis, 29.IX. + 20., 25.X.1956, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC).

♂. Wingspan 62 mm, length of the fore wing 28 mm. Ground colour blackish-brown, with distinct black pattern from vague oblique and convex fasciae. Fore wing very elongated, with pointed apex; hind wings with outer margin concave, uniform blackish-brown without patterning.

♀. Unknown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 57). Distal processes of vinculum flattened and somewhat desclerotized. The lower lobes of valvae transferred into cone-shaped structures without teeth or spines. Apical spur is a little smaller but has long basal processes.

Diagnosis. Very peculiar species; can't be confused with related species, either in colouration or in genitalia, in spite of larger size and very dark colour.

Distribution. Known only from Zaire.

***Pachyna crabik* spec. nov.** (col. pl. 9: 1)

Holotype ♂, [Africa] O. B., 16.IV.[19]33 (BMNH, GU Lasio 1408).

♂. Wingspan 61 mm, fore wing length 28 mm. Ground colour light brown with dark brown patterning. Medial fasciae straight, dark. External field grey, with distinct bordering. Hind wing uniform dark brown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 56). The lower valvar lobe claw-shaped, with distinct lateral serration. Vinculum with lateral narrowing. Distal processes of vinculum accrete in a common plate with strong caudal processes. Aedeagus strong, with small apical spur and long basal lobes.

♀. Unknown, although a previously presumed ♀ is figured.

Diagnosis. Medias practically straight, not concave as in related species. In ♂♂, the genitalia have distinctly claw-shaped lower valvar lobes which are diagnostic.

Distribution. Not known [Africa]; an abbreviation "O. B." from the label was not decoded.

***Cheligium* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Taragama lineatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1893, Ent. Tidskr. **14**: 213, here designated.

Diagnosis. Middle-sized or large and very robust species, with wingspan of 42-62 mm in ♂♂ and 92-131 mm in ♀♀, with elongated forewings with pointed apex; sexual dimorphism very strong and is typical for size of the moths, their pattern, colouration, scale covering and shapes of the scales etc. Wing pattern in ♂♂ is modified, oblique, on the fore wing, and continues diagonally as parallel wavy, serrated or straight, fasciae, these becoming almost parallel at the anal edge. Hind wing smaller, without patterning, sometimes with deeply concave outer margin.

In ♀♀ fore wings lilac-brown to sandy-brownish, with indistinct smooth pattern, and just violet silky scales covering the external fascia; remaining patterning very vague with just the postmedia sometimes being very distinct, presented as narrow line of differing width, almost straight in medial zone, coming from the apex, sometimes with light bordering. Hind wings broadly rounded, with basal lightening on darker ground colour. Thorax without raised scales but with distinct pattern from 3 dark bands of modified scales; abdomen with light dorsal rectangular field. Top of abdomen covered with grey fine scales forming a kind of pillow, especially on lateral surface.

Genitalia characters are also diagnostic where:

The size of genitalia is increased disproportionally when compared with other species in the group; valvae separated distinctly on 2 lobes: the narrow, tubular, curved upper one and strong, pyramidal or swollen lower one covered with strong spurs or thorns; distal processes of vinculum long but slender, axe-shaped, broadened caudally, with protruding sclerotized caudal appendages near inner edge and usually without teeth; aedeagus strong, stiletto-, claw- or leaf-shaped, often strongly flattened from sides, with short basal protuberance; length of its apical spur varies according to the species but it is always prominent; vesica very large, divided, with numerous very small needle-shaped cornuti.

In ♀ genitalia ostium opening closed by broad sclerotized antevaginal plate, its shape is varied as well by a presence of medio-caudal appendix with corresponding crease in cranial edge, up to a complete absence of both. In the last case the vaginal plate looks like reverse, right trapezium. Medially on a vaginal plate some "islands" of sclerotization are distinctly visible on ventral surface. Ductus short and coming out dorsally. Bursa bag-shaped, short, membranous, without signa.

Those characters diagnose well the group as holophyletic. Their autapomorphies are:

- Strong sexual dimorphism;
- strong diagonal wing pattern, especially typical for ♀♀;
- elongation or broadening of the lower valvar lobe and its transformation into complete spicular pyramid-like or approximate spherical structure;
- transformation of the distal processes of vinculum in rod-shaped structures;
- presence of tender hair-pillow on the top of female's abdomen laterally;
- in ♀♀, not only mesothorax but also tegulae with tufts of modified dark scales forming characteristic striped pattern;
- in ♀ genitalia vaginal plates developed hypertrophically to hold males when copulating.

4 species have already been described from ♂♂: *Taragama lineatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1893; *Taragama choerocampoides* HOLLAND, 1893; *Pachypasa nigrescens* AURIVILLIUS, 1908; *Taragama pulchristriata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911.

Here, for the first time, the ♀♀ are linked to the ♂♂ of the genus. 2 species were described from ♀♀, they are *Pachypasa dallana* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 and *Pachypasa rohdei* AURIVILLIUS, 1908.

In total 7 species are included in the genus, 4 of them being described as new ones. Their distribution is limited by the tropical forests of equatorial Africa (Congo, Angola, Gabon, Cameroon, Tanzania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and C. A. R.).

Taxonomic difficulties. Because of the strong sexual dimorphism and an absence of reared siblings, we can't be absolutely sure in attributing the sexes within different species. The synonymic list for the genus is based on different sexes, so they are therefore of a previous character. The status of some species can be changed later (after reared material has been obtained) under the rules of Priority (Article 23 of the Code…); the rearing of different species is of the greatest interest and is very important for further investigations.

Cheligium lineatum (AURIVILLIUS, 1893) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 8: 1-4)

Taragama lineatum AURIVILLIUS, 1893, Ent. Tidskr. 14: 213. Locus typicus: "Camerun". Lectotype ♂ (RMS), here designated [examined].

=*Taragama pulchristriata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) **7**: 561. Locus typicus: Oni (Lagos). Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].

=?*Pachypasa dallana* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) **20**: 331. Locus typicus: N'Dalla Tando, N. Angola. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 50-54 mm, fore wing length 21-22 mm. Ground colour bright reddish brown with distinct brown small-waved medial pattern. Basal veins covered with bright yellow to golden scales contrasting with darker ground colour.

♀. Wingspan 102 mm, fore wing length 47 mm. Ground colour much lighter than in males, greyish brown. External field without distinct borders. Hindwing reddish brown, semi-transparent. Abdomen uniform brown.

♂ genitalia (figs 58, 59). Shape of the valva is diagnostic for the species, it having a robust swollen lower lobe with caudal crease and fine teeth. Distal processes of vinculum with serrate caudal processes. Aedeagus large, stiletto-shaped, with protruding apical spur; basal lobes well developed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 165). Antevaginal plate modified, with distinct caudal process ventrally on inner surface. Average width of the plate corresponds well to the span of the valvae in male genitalia. Ventral process of the antevaginal plate heavy sclerotozed and probably serves to fix long apical spur of the aedeagus in copula.

Diagnosis. Up to now, the diagnosis of this species has been automatically spread across most species of the genus; at the same time it is a rather rare species, incorrectly identified in most collections. In spite of the absence of reared material at our disposal, the study of a large number of specimens of both sexes for all species of the genus allows us to confirm that the given synonymy between *Taragama lineatum* Aurivillius, 1893, and *Pachypasa dallana* Bethune-Baker, 1927, is correct. Other ♀♀ differ well, either in wing pattern [cf. *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland) or *Ch.* ***crabik*** **spec. nov.**] or in the colour saturation [cf. *Cheligium rohdei* (Aurivillius)] not corresponding to that of the ♂ of *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.). For both sexes of the species, reddish-brown colouration (just in some fields of the wings in ♀♀), sandy yellow external pattern, light shading on the ♀♀ wings corresponding to the dark medial pattern elements in the ♂♂, and especially the similar shape of the postmedial fascia, are diagnostic.
Genitalic characters are also of use, as the shorter valvae of *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.) correspond well to a shorter vaginal plate of *Ch. dallana* Bethune-Baker, contrary to the increased and broadened structures in *Ch. choerocampoides* (Holland).

Distribution. Western coast of equatorial Africa: Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Angola.

Taxonomic notes. The lectotype for *Pachypasa lineatum* Aurivillius, 1893, is designated here for clarification and for taxonomic stability (Article 74 of the ICZN, forth edition). In the original description, Aurivillius (1893: 213) stated several specimens were in the typical series but didn't mention the exact quantity and didn't designate the holotype for this taxon. Two specimens, both ♂♂, from the original series are kept now in RMS. One of them with the following labels (white rectangles with typed «Camerun.» and «Sjöstedt.» and white square with inscription in black ink «№ / 131.», white rectangle with inscription in black ink by Aurivillius's hand «*Pachypasa* ♂ / typus *lineata* Aur.»; red rectangle with black frame and printed «Type») is designated by us to be a Lectotype with a red rectangle with black frame and printed text «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♂ / *lineatum* / Aurivillius, 1893/ des. V. Zolotuhin & / A. Gurkovich, 2008». The second ♂ should be therefore considered to be a paralectotype and is supplied with a corresponding red label.

Material examined: Lectotype ♂ of *Taragama lineatum* Aurivillius, 1893, Camerun, Sjöstedt (RMS); paralectotype ♂ of *Taragama lineatum* Aurivillius, 1893, Camerun, Sjöstedt (RMS); holotype ♂ of *Taragama pulchristriata* Bethune-Baker, 1911, [Nigeria] Bred May 8. H 1910, Lagos Distr., Pupa April 22, larva April 16, in forest East of Oni 2 miles, Wet S[eason]., c. Apr. 25 to Nov. 15 1910, W. A. Lambron (MHDO); holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa dallana* Bethune-Baker, 1927, N'Dalla Tando, Angola, 14-1-[19]09, W. J. Ansorge (BMNH); 1 ♂, Sierra Leone, Njala, X 1935, E. Hargreaves (GU Tams 1936/221 - BMNH); 1 ♂, Kamerun, Barombi-Stat., Preuss S. (ZMHU).

Cheligium choerocampoides (Holland, 1893) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 8: 11, 14, 15)

Taragama choerocampoides Holland, 1893, Psyche **6**: 516. Locus typicus: [West Africa] [Gabon] [valley of Ogove River]. ?Holotype ♂ (CMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 50-53 mm, fore wing length 21-22 mm. This species is closely related to *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.), both having very similar external characters, but the new species has a more uniform dark reddish brown ground colour, without a yellow or golden covering of the veins.

♀. Provisionally attributed here. Wingspan 92 mm, fore wing length 42 mm. Ground colour brownish yellow, with a blurred, more or less straight, cream brown postmedial fascia outlined with whitish scales; generally not so bright as *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.). Hind wings darker, unicolorous.

♂ genitalia (figs 67-69). Highly diagnostic, the distal processes of vinculum elongated, with parallel sides and curved caudal spurs. The lower valvar lobes modified in robust, elongate, heavy sclerotized structures bearing teeth on the apex. Aedeagus stiletto-shaped, with apical spur conical and flattened at the sides.

♀ genitalia (fig. 164). Resembles those of *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.) but with considerably higher antevaginal plates which corresponds well to the elongated structures in male genitalia.

Diagnosis. While the species differs well by its more uniform wing ground colour from *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.), genitalic analysis is highly recommended for a correct identification and for separation from its very similar sister-species *Ch.* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**. Elongated valvar lobes and broaded foundation of apical spur on aedeagus are highly diagnostic in ♂♂. The species is not known to occur sympatrically with *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.).

Distribution. Cameroon, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea.

Taxonomical notes. Aurivillius ([1927]: 243) wrongly synonymized the species to his *Pachypasa lineatum* Aurivil.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Taragama choerocampoides* Holland, 1893, [West Africa] [Gabon] [valley of Ogove River] (CMNH, GU 2008-30); 24 ♂♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM, GU-10642, 11546); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L. 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM); 1 ♂, [Congo] Uele: Paulis, 5.VII.1956, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2006-22); 1 ♂, [Congo] Uele: Paulis, 15.III.1956, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, [Congo] Uele: Paulis, 1.XI.1957, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, [Congo] Uele: Paulis, 31.VII.1959, Dr. M.

Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2006-24); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281 (BMNH); 2 ♂, Camerun: Pout Kelle, 27./30.XII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Camerun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 15, XII 1991, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Camerun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Congo Belge: P.N.A., 25.IV.1955, Secteur Tshiaberimu, Mont Buliwa, 2450 m, ex P. nov. A., P. Vanshuytbroeck & R. Fontain (MRAC); 1 ♂, [Uganda] Kampala, 19.X.1925, Pil. (MHNG).

***Cheligium licrisonia* spec. nov.** (col. pl. 8: 5, 10, 12, 13)

Holotype ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 29./30.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC, GU 2006-19).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Nyazanga, 5./8.IX.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Gabon: Ntoum, 19.VIII.1984, Réc. A. Pauly (Lum.) (MRAC, GU 2006-23); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa 13.VI. 1973, G. Bernardi, J. Pierre, RCP 317 (MNHN); 1 ♂, Gabon: Franceville, I 1964, Rec. V. Allard (MRAC, GU 2008-09); 1 ♂, Kamerun, Efulen, 21.XII.1921, leg. H. L. Weber (BMNH, GU 1377); 1 ♂, Kamerun, Victoria, Preuss S. (ZMHU, GU 2006-36); 11 ♂♂, Kamerun, Efulen, H. L. Weber, different data (CMNH, GU 2008-35).

♂. Wingspan 53-59 mm, fore wing length 24-25 mm. Similar in ground colour to *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.) and *Ch. choerocampoides* (Holland), but somewhat darker, with modified wing pattern. Medial fasciae separated but close together in costal part; external fascia distinctly bricked.

♀. Arranged supposedly. Wingspan 115 mm, fore wing length 55 mm. Ground colour sandy brown with distinct light covering. Postmedial fascia dark brown, without distinct light shading. Hind wing dark brown with yellowish cilia.

♂ genitalia (figs 60, 61). The lower valvar lobes of very specific shape. They consist of two perpendicular plates, one of them finely serrate, and serve the ♀ in the mechanics of copulation; the second is a costa fasten. Aedeagus leaf-shaped, flattened from the sides, with slender apical spur.

♀ genitalia. More sclerotized in comparison with *Ch. nigrescens* (Aurivil.), with more developed ventral protuberance of a plate. Here it is caudally protruded as a sclerotized pocket.

Diagnosis. The species differs from related congeners by a wavy pattern on the fore wings. In ♂ genitalia aedeagus leaf-shaped and the lower valvar lobe is modified into clutch-shaped structures with fine apical teeth. An examination of the ♂ genitalia is strongly recommended to separate the 3 closely related species which are otherwise very similar in appearance - *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.), *Ch. choerocampoides* (Holland) and *Ch.* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**

Distribution. Cameroon and Gabon.

Cheligium nigrescens (Aurivillius, 1908) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 8: 6-9; pl. 13: 18; col. pl. 16: 1)

Pachypasa nigrescens Aurivillius, 1908, Arkiv f. Zool. **5**: 18. Locus typicus: "Congogebiet: Gombi". Holotype (by monotypy) ♂ (ISNB) [examined].

=*Pachypasa Rohdei* Aurivillius, 1908 **syn. nov.**, Arkiv f. Zool. **5**: 18. Locus typicus: "Kamerun: Mundame". Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 42-52 mm, fore wing length 19-23 mm. Generally smaller, one of the smallest species of the genus. The species is diagnosed well by darker ground colour but in wing pattern also resembles *Ch. lineatum* (Aurivil.) and *Ch.* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov**. Ground colour grey to brown with greenish, lilac and dark grey tints. Dark medial fasciae, those concave and oblique, are bordered with lilac shadows. Hind wing smaller in size, somewhat elongate, of dark brownish colour.

♀. Wingspan 101-131 mm, fore wing length 48-56 mm. Ground colour dark sandy brownish, darker than in related species. Medial fasciae indistinct, antemedia coming together with blurred postmedial in the central part of the wing. Basal spot is visible on the fore wing. External zone darkened, with vague bordering at the costal margin which is concolorous with ground colour. Hind wing dark reddish brown.

♂ genitalia (figs 70-72). Similar to those of *Ch. choerocampoides* (Holland) but with lateral projections of distal processes of vinculum more elongated and curved. The lower valvar lobes modified in large, broad, elongated, sclerotized structures with apical teeth. Aedeagus stiletto-shaped, with conical apical spur.

♀ genitalia (fig. 163). Antevaginal plate with membranous cranial edge, very wide, ventrally with protruding conical protuberance. The last supposedly necessary to fix apical spur of the aedeagus during copula.

Distribution. Congo, Zaire, Cameroon, and Ivory Coast.

Taxonomic notes. 1: The only correspondence to Aurivillius's description of the ♂ holotype was found by us in ISNB (as pointed out in the original description) with the following labels: framed handwritten "Gombi / 13–12–03", printed "Waelbroeck", printed "102", blueish rectangular with printed "det. Aurivillius 19" with handwritten inscription " [19]09 / *Pachypasa* …" and whitish rectangular with printed "S. Kiriakoff rev., 19" with Kiriakoff's inscription " [19]54 / *Pachypasa* / *nigrescens* Aur. ♂". It was not supplied with an original Aurivillius's type label and has another one as "*Pachypasa* …… det. Aurivillius 1909", so we are strongly suggesting it is the same specimen that was pointed out in the original description as coming from "Congogebiet: Gombi" and kept in "Museum Bruxellense". It also corresponds well with a figure from A. Seitz, in the part written by Aurivillius himself. It is designated by us with a red label with black frame and printed text "HOLOTYPE / *Pachypasa* / *nigrescens* Aurivillius, 1908 / des. V. Zolotuhin & A. Gurkovich, 2008".

2: The type of *Pachypasa rohdei* Aurivillius, 1908, is kept in the collection of Schultze in ZMHU. It is a ♀ in bad condition (abdomen damaged by pests) with original handwritten label by Aurivillius. At the same time, the second ♀, in better preservation, with the same data, is also preserved here ("N. W.-Kamerun, Mundame, e. l., leg. Rohde, coll. A. Schultze"); both were reared from the same sample and it is not clear if they are a series of syntypes. But in the original description only one ♀ was pointed out by AURIVILLIUS ("Ein einziges Weibchen in Oberleutenant A. SCHULTZE's Sammlung" [1908: 18]) therefore it is considered by us as a holotype by monotypy.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa nigrescens* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Gombi, 13.XII.1903, WAELBROECK (ISNB); holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa rohdei* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, N. W.-Kamerun, Mundame, e. l., leg. ROHDE, coll. A. SCHULTZE (ZMHU); 1 ♀, N.W.-Kamerun, Mundame, e. l., leg. ROHDE, coll. A. SCHULTZE (ZMHU); 5 ♂♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINAEV & MURZIN (MWM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINAEV (MWM); 2 ♂♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 15, XII 1991, TH. BOUYER (MRAC, GU 2006-21); 2 ♂♂, Cameroun: Eloumden, 28./29.X 1992, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Congo Belge: P. nov. A., 23.VII.1957, Secteur Nord, marais riv. Semliki, route Watalinga, 690 m, P. VANSHHUYTBROECK (MRAC); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 29.XI.1956, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-16); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 10.VIII.1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-17); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 8.VIII.1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-20); 1 ♂, Sankuru: Katako-Kombe, 21.XII.1951, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-72); 2 ♂♂, Kamerun, Efulen, 19.X.1922, H. L. WEBER (CMNH); 1 ♂, Kamerun (ZMHU, GU 2006-33); 1 ♀, [Ivory Coast] Agboville, 4.IX.1969, J. R. DUBIEI (MNHG, GU 2008-03); 1 ♂, Zaire (N), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 8.II.2008, A. GURKOVICH & V. ZOLOTUHIN (MWM).

Cheligium ***s a n s e i*** **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 9: 5-7)

Holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 5208 Elev., R. VUATTOUX (MRAC, GU 2006-18).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Anguededou, 15.VII.1964, GUERLOUT (MRAC); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Adiopodoume, IX 1964, P. GRIVEAUD (MRAC); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Azaguié, 3-II / VIII 1964, ABDOULAYE (MRAC); 1 ♂, W. Africa, M. POUNDS (BMNH, Genital slide TAMS 644); 1 ♂, Grassfield Nimba, Liberia, VII-VIII 1967, A. FORBES-WATSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1425).

♂. Wingspan 47-56 mm, fore wing length 21-24 mm. Ground colour dark brown with indistinct covering from the light scales all over wings and body. Forewings broad, hind wings with medially elongated external margin.

♂ genitalia (figs 64, 65). Similar to those of *Ch. **licrisonia*** **spec. nov.** but lower lobes of valvae without dorsal projection, distal processes of vinculum much shorter. Aedeagus with apical spur curved and pointing dorsally. Basal projections of the aedeagus weak.

♀. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Differs well from related species by darker medial field, distinctly bordered by lilac lines coming together in costal zone. In male genitalia the shape of the lower valvar lobe and the absence of dorsal projections. Apical spur elongated and "S" shaped.

Distribution. Liberia and Ivory Coast.

Cheligium ***p i n h e y i*** **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 9: 8, 9)

Holotype ♂, Cameroun: Eloumden 24/25.X 1992, TH. BOUYER (MRAC, GU 2006-31).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Cameroun: Rte Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII 1992, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 1.V.1973, G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE RCP 317 (MNHN); 1 ♂, Afrika/Congo Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM, GU 10.641); 1 ♂, Congo D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L., 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINIAEV (MWM); 1 ♂, [Gabon, G. BERNARDI] 18.XI.1967 (MNHN).

♂. Wingspan 47-57 mm, fore wing length 21-24 mm. Ground colour dark brown, with dark grey and blackish wavy pattern. It consists of a dark brown colour from the black lateral curved postmedial line and parallel antemedial. External field dark grey, with distinct limits. Hind wings dusty brown, with almost straight outer margin.

♂ genitalia (figs 62, 63). Valvae with strong swollen lower lobe, with short thorn at apex. Caudal spur of the distal processes of vinculum with oblique top and teeth placed medially. Aedeagus with straight apical spur. Basal processes of aedeagus weakly developed.

♀. Unknown.

Diagnosis. The species is very characteristic, with valvae being similar to those of *Grellada imitans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893), and in distal processes structures on *Pachytrina* (*Gurkognoma*) ***verba*** **spec. nov.** Wing coloration is diagnostic.

Distribution. Congo, Cameroon, and Gabon.

Cheligium ***u f o*** **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 13: 17)

Holotype ♂, R. C. A., Prefecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, J. PLANTE leg. (MNHG, GU 2008-04).

♂. Wingspan 45 mm, fore wing length 20 mm. Ground colour yellowish grey. Wing pattern distinct, of dark grey spots in R-M zone and in anal field, connected with blurred medial field and bordered with light scales. Hind wings with a small crease on a darker coloured external margin.

♂ genitalia (fig. 66). Valvae distinctly bilobed with triquetrous serrate lower lobe. Distal processes of vinculum with curved caudal spurs directed inwards the genital complex. Aedeagus with strong apical spur and strong basal lobes. Vesica without cornuti.

♀. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Very peculiar species, which can't be confused with all other known taxa because of the slenderest of wings, yellowish grey ground colour and modified wing pattern. It is not quite certain that the species is really a member of *Cheligium*, and more material is necessary to solve the problem.

Distribution. Central African Republic.

Filiola gen. nov.

Type species: *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Arkiv f. Zool. **5**: 19, here designated.

Diagnosis. Large moths (♀♀ 74-135 mm and ♂♂ 48-85 mm) with elongated wings and weak dimorphism in pattern and colouration. Wing pattern in both sexes consists of two wavy medial fasciae with closed tips of singular bands; from both sides the similarly arranged darker shading is joined. External field darker than ground colour. Hind wing often with lighter basal part.
In ♂ genitalia, valvae short, modified into curved appendages, and distal processes with strong sclerotized crests pointed distally in short projections. Aedeagus relatively short, stiletto- or leaf-shaped, sometimes flattened at the sides, with short basal lobes; vesica short, axe-shaped, without cornuti.
In ♀ genitalia, antevaginal plate arrow-shaped, with protruding caudal and concave cranial margins. Antrum conical, membranous, ostium opening replaced dorso-cranially.

The genus has the following autapomorphies:

- Wing pattern is modified in a wavy medial field;
- the lower valvar lobe stiletto-shaped and short with serrate inner crests;
- distal processes of vinculum flattened and broaded coming into vinculum but with medial narrowing;
- ♀ genitalia elongated with simultaneous decrease in the size of antevaginal plate;
- antevaginal plate arrow-shaped, with protruding caudal and concave cranial margins;
- opening of ostium is replaced dorso-cranially.

3 species were temporarily known within the group: *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, *Pachypasa subhyalina* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927, and *Pachypasa lanceolata* HERING, 1932.
A taxon *occidentale* STRAND, 1912, considered in *Braura*-complex so far, is also (firstly) attributed to the group that leads to a new synonymy; one more new species is herein described.

Filiola fulgurata (AURIVILLIUS, 1908) comb. nov. (col. pl. 10: 1-4)

Pachypasa fulgurata AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Arkiv f. Zool. **5**: 19. Locus typicus: Congo: Kassai. Lectotype ♀ (ISNB) [examined], here designated.
= *Taragama postalbida* SCHAUS, 1927 **syn. nov.**, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **9**: 325. Locus typicus: Siera Leone. Syntypes: ♂ & ♀ (AMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 48-54 mm, fore wing length 21-24 mm. Ground colour of the wings light brown, with dark brown radial wing pattern in costal zone. External field very dark, almost black, distinctly dotted on lighter ground colour.

♀. Wingspan 74-103 mm, fore wing length 33-48 mm. Ground colour similar to that of the ♂, light brown, the external field is concolorous. Medial field has distinct black bordering, other pattern elements brown. Hind wings with whitish basal spot and greyish brown outer margin. Abdomen yellow.

♂ genitalia (figs 81, 82). The lower valvar lobes stiletto-shaped, with fine dorsal serration. Caudal spurs of distal processes of vinculum with sclerotized crest coming onto inner surface of the processes. Aedeagus stiletto-shapes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 187). Not diagnostic.

Diagnosis. Wing pattern similar to that of *F. **dogma*** **spec. nov.** in both species, but lighter, without basal spots and with commissures in medial field.

Taxonomical note. The species *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, was described after 2 ♀♀ originally pointed out to be in the collections of RMS and ISNB. A specimen from ISNB is designated here as a Lectotype. It bears the following labels: white rectangles with black frame and handwritten in black ink "Eiolo Kassai / 18-1-06", white rectangle with printed «WAELBROECK», white rectangle with printed "87", white rectangle with red frame and red typed "Type" with handwritten inscription in black ink "*Pachypasa / fulgurata* / AURIV." and bluish rectangle with printed "det. AURIVILLIUS 19" and handwritten inscription in black ink "[19]09 / *Pachypasa fulgurata* / AURIV. / Typus ♀". It is supplementarily designated with a red rectangular label within a black frame with the following text printed on computer «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♀ / *fulgurata* / AURIVILLIUS, 1908 / des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & / A. GURKOVICH, 2008». The ♀ from the collection of RMS should be therefore considered to be a paralectotype and designated with a corresponding red label.

Distribution. Congo, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone.

Material examined: Lectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Eolo, Kassai, 18.I 1906, WAELBROECK (ISNB); Paralectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa fulgurata* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Congo: Kassai, 18.I.1906, WAELBROECK (RMS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, syntypes of Taragama postalbida SCHAUS, 1927, Siera Leone, 3.V.1895 (AMNH) [examined]. 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 22.VII.1958, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-59); 1 ♂, Gold Coast, Bibianaha, 70 miles N. W. of Dimkwa, 700 ft, 27.XI.1910, H. G. F. SPURRELL (BMNH, GU Lasio 1382); 1 ♂, Sankuru: Katako-Kombe, 2.I.1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, National park Tai, 11.XII.1982, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Uele: Paulis, 14.VII.1958, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis, 26.VII.1957, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-51); 1 ♀, Sierra Leone, W. Africa (BMNH); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis, 30.I.1957, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Equateur: Bokuma, 29.I.1952, Rév. P. LOOLENS (MRAC); 1 ♀, C.d'Iv.: Abidjan, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC); 1 ♀, Belge Congo: Gombe, 27.XII.1948, T. WIKELEY (BMNH).

Filiola lanceolata (HERING, 1932) comb. nov. (col. pl. 10: 6, 7)

Pachypasa lanceolata HERING, 1932, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afrika **22**: 110, pl. 1, figs 1, 2. Locus typicus: [Congo] Sandoa. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (MRAC) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 63-85 mm, fore wing length 26-40 mm. Ground colour of the wings light brown with pale grey wing pattern; medial fasciae almost parallel, without radial markings. Wing base lighter, with a weak basal spot. External field dark brown to black. Hind wings rounded, dark brown, with dark outer spotted pattern.

♀. Wingspan 94-135 mm, fore wing length 44-60 mm. Ground colour dark, blackish brown. Medial field with black bordering similar in shape to that of the ♂. External field darker. Hind wing without whitish basal field but with basal lightening and brownish grey external margin. Abdomen brown.

♂ genitalia (figs 83, 84). The lower valvar lobes stiletto-shaped, with fine dorsal serration. Distal processes of vinculum with heavy sclerotized caudal spur with a crest deposited medially. Aedeagus stiletto-shaped.

♀ genitalia (fig. 186). Shape and size of the antevaginal plate are diagnostic; it has a weak caudal curvature and no medial projection.

Diagnosis. The largest species of *Filiola*, is distinguished easily by dark ground colour and absence of white basal spot on ♀♀ hindwings.

Distribution. Zaire, Kenya, Camerun, Angola, and Sierra Leone.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa lanceolata* HERING, 1932, Sandoa [Congo], 5.I.1921, F. G. OVERLAET (MRAC, GU 2006-02); paratype ♀ of *Pachypasa lanceolata* HERING, 1932, Sandoa [Congo], 3.II.1921, F. G. OVERLAET (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ituri: Nioka, 2.VIII. 1953, J. HECQ (MRAC, GU 2006-56); 1 ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Lolgorien, 2000 m, 1.-20.III.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU-10639); 1 ♂, Kenya, Kitale, July [...], C. R. How. (USNM); 1 ♂, Lamto, Côte d'Ivoire, CL. GIRARD (MRAC); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Azaguié, 3.-5.VI.164, GUÉROUT (MRAC); 1 ♂, [Congo] Zaire (Haut-Ituri), Nioka, VI 1976, F. SCHÄUFELE (SMNS); 1 ♂, Kenya Transmara Lolgorien, 2000 m, 1.-20.III.2000 Lf. leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Kenya, Western Prov. Kakamega Forest. nov. R., cultivated land, 1600 m 19.II.2002, Lichtfalle (4) 0.21,2N; 34.51.4 E, leg. F. NAMU (SMNS); 1 ♂, [Congo] Sankuru: Katako-Kombe, 14.IX. 1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Congo] Sankuru: Katako-Kombe, 10.IX.1952, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-54); 1 ♂, N-W Sierra Leone, Kenema, I 1975, don A. ALLAER (MRAC); 1 ♂, Katanga: Kolwezi, 10-1962, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC, GU 2006-61); 1 ♀, Luebo, Kassai, 1903 (LANDBECK) (BMNH); 1 ♀, Cameroons, Batouri District, lat. 3'45.N. Long., 13'45. E., 15.-30.V.1935, F. G. MERFIELD (BMNH); 1 ♀, Ituri: Nioka, 22.VI.1953, J. HECQ (MRAC); 1 ♀, Luanda (Angola), M. GIRANDET (MRAC, GU 2006-53); 1 ♀, Elisabethville, Belg. Congo, CH. SEYDEL (ZMHU, GU 2006-40); 1 ♀, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 3.VII.1953, J. HECQ (MRAC, GU 2006-55); 1 ♀, Hanleyville, Congo Belg. (ZSM); 1 ♀, Congo Belg., P.N.A., 22.-30.X.1954, P. VANSCHUYTBROECK & H. SYNAVE (MRAC).

Filiola ***d o g m a*** **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 10: 8-10)

Holotype ♂, Ghana, Ashanti-Region, Kumasi-Kwadaso, 300 m, 28.III 1970, leg. D. SCHRÖDER (ZSM).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Danane, 23.-24.IV.1982, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Gold Coast, 1905-47 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Congo, Kivu: Mulungu (Tshibinda), 25.I.1957, J. HECQ (MRAC, GU 2006-63); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Azaguié, 3./5.VI.1964, GUÉROUT (MRAC); 1 ♂, N-W Sierra Leone, Kenema, 11.XII.1974, don. A. ALLAER (MRAC, GU 2006-57); 1 ♂, W. Africa: Ashanti, Juaso, G. H. GIBBS, B.M.1925-29 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Ivory Coast, Foret de Tai, 6.-7.VIII.1985, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU 10.638); 1 ♀, Uele: Paulis, 12.IV.1956, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Bambesa, J. VRIJDAGH (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Liberia: Harbell (Marshall Terr.), 25.X. 1955 & 21.III.1957, R. M. FOX (CMNH); 1 ♀, Boukoko, Rep. Centralafric., U.V., IX 1966, MICHEL BOULARD (MRAC, GU 2006-50); 1 ♀, Kamerun, Lolodorf, 18.IV.1916, A. I. GOOD (CMNH).

♂. Wingspan 50-72 mm, fore wing length 23-32 mm. Dark brown to black radial medial pattern in costal zone. Ground colour brown, lighter basally, with distinct bordering to dark external field. Indistinct black spot is presented in R-Cu cell.

♀. Wingspan 82-90 mm, fore wing length 38-41 mm. Ground colour dark brown. Medial fasciae and corresponding shading black, external field also blackish. Hind wing with white base and dark grey outer margin. Abdomen whitish to greyish, with yellow top.

♂ genitalia (figs 87, 88). The lower valvar lobes with fine and slender sclerotized area, not stiletto-shaped. Distal processes of vinculum with heavy sclerotized caudal spur with an inner crest. Aedeagus leaf-shaped.

♀ genitalia (fig. 185). Not diagnostic.

Diagnosis. Dark coloured moths, ♀♀ with diagnostic white basal spot on the hind wing. ♂♂ with distinct black discal dot, dark brown to black external field and medial fasciae closed together in apical zone. Short valvae and distal processes of vinculum are diagnostic in male genitalia.

Taxonomical notes. The species is somewhat heterogeneous in its genital structures and divided into some populations which differ from one another in the shape of the apical spur on the aedeagus. It is quite possible that it presents a complex of species which needs special revision.

Distribution. Ghana, Zaire, Republic Central Africa, Liberia, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, and Ivory Coast.

Filiola occidentale (STRAND, 1912) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 10: 5, 11, 12)

Taragama ligniclusum WLK. var. *occidentale* STRAND, 1912, Arch. Naturg. **78**: 91. Locus typicus: Spanisch Guinea, Ntumgebiet. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Pachypasa subhyalina* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) **20**: 331. Locus typicus: Bitye, Cameroons, 2000 ft. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 47-58 mm, fore wing length 21-28 mm. Ground colour light brown with pale grey medial pattern. Basal field lightened, bordered by brown commissures, wing pattern not extending into radial field. External field blackish grey. Hind wing with slightly pointed external margin, brown.

♀. Wingspan 77-81 mm, fore wing length 34-38 mm. Ground colour lighter than that of the ♂. Medial fasciae brown, connected in medial field by commissures. External field not notable. Hind wings with very large white basal field, sometimes semi-transparent, often reaching tornal margin; external field light brown. Abdomen whitish, with yellow top.

♂ genitalia (figs 85, 86). The lower valvar lobes stiletto-shaped, with dorsal serrated crest. Distal processes of vinculum robust and large, their caudal spurs with an inner crest. Aedeagus leaf-shaped, with well developed basal lobes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 184). Antevaginal plate increased in a size, looking like a broken band; in medial zone with caudal broadening.

Diagnosis. The species is distinguished from all other congeners by its smaller size, light colouration and, in ♀♀, by hind wings broadly white basally. Fore wings of ♂♂ elongated, hind wings with angled outer margin.

Taxonomical notes. A taxon *Taragama ligniclusum* WLK. var. *occidentale* STRAND, 1912, was described after a ♀ as a variety of *Braura ligniclusa* (WALKER, 1865), but STRAND himself (1912: 91) pointed out "Es ist ganz wahrscheinlich, daß diese Form gute Art ist". HERING (1932: 111) considered it as a separate species *Braura occidentalis* [sic!] STRAND. In spite of vague external similarities, a taxon *occidentale* is not a member of *Braura*, that being easily proved by genitalic analysis. Hence, the same external characters allow a certain attribution to the *Filiola*. The synonymy pointed is confirmed with a study of both types.

Distribution. Guinea, Cameroon, Congo, Nigeria, Gabon, and Ivory Coast.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Taragama ligniclusum occidentale* STRAND, 1912, Sp. G., Makomo, Ntumgebiet, 2.V.1906, G. TESSMANN S. G. (ZMHU, GU 2006-11); holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa subhyalina* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927, Bitye, 2000 ft, Ja River, Cameroons, G. L. BATES (BMNH) ; 2 ♂♂, Ivory Coast, Danane, 23.-24.IV.1982, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); ♂, Uele: Paulis, 18.III.1956, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-60); ♂, Nigeria: J. BOWDEN, B. M., 1958 (BMNH, GU-1384); ♂, S. Nigeria, A. W. J. PONIEROY, 1921 (BMNH, GU-1383); ♂, Gabon, Ipassa, 1.IV.1973, G. BERNARDI, J. PIERRE RCP 317 (MNHN); ♂, Kongo: Kivu Irangi/Hombo, V 1967, Dr. DIETERLEN (SMNS); ♂, Lomela, Kasai, Congo Belge, IV 1959, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH); ♂, Uele: Paulis, 7.IV.1957, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); ♂, Uele: Paulis, 16.IV.1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-68); ♀, Uele: Paulis, 23.VIII.1956, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); ♀, Uele: Paulis, 26.II IV-1957, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC, GU 2006-52) ; 2 ♂♂, Kamerun, Efulen, 9.V.1923 & 16.XI.1922, H. L. WEBER (CMNH); ♂, Kamerun, Lolodorf, 18.IV.1916, A. I. GOOD (CMNH); ♂, Cam[eroon], Ebolewo, 31.X.1935 (CMNH).

Sophyrita gen. nov.

Type species: *Gonometa argibasis* MABILLE, 1893, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. **37**: 59, here designated.

Diagnosis. Ground colour brown, with different saturations in both species, more externally light in ♂♂. Wing pattern specific, consisting from 2 double irregular lines, from both the postmedia, distinctly oblique, almost straight, and the antemedia completely curved basally. Hind wing uniform brown in ♂♂ and dark grey with basal white field in ♀.
Genitalia are diagnostic, the valvae being short, bifid on the shorter distance in ♂♂, with the upper lobe elongated, broad, curved apically and the lower one short and falciform. Distal processes of vinculum flattened, coming into caudal sclerotized spurs with inner serration. Aedeagus short, stiletto-shaped, with short conical vesica and apical spur.
In ♀ genitalia, antevaginal plate rounded, with protruding hemispherical projection ventrally. Antrum membranous but strong, long, tubular; vesica bag-shaped without cornuti.

The following autapomorphies are typical:

- ♂ genitalia of simplified shape;
- valvae divided onto 2 short lobes;
- caudal spurs of the distal processes of vinculum with fine inner serration;
- antrum from consolidates membrane, long, coming into thin and long ductus bursae;
- antevaginal plate with ventral hemispherical projection.

For the genus, only 3 species were described so far: *Gonometa argibasis* MABILLE, 1893, *Eutricha sophax* DRUCE, 1896, *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928. All of they are treated to be conspecific.

Sophyrita argibasis (MABILLE, 1893) comb. nov. (col. pl. 9: 10-14)

Gonometa argibasis MABILLE, 1893, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. **37**: 59. Locus typicus: Mozamb[ique]. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Eutricha sophax* DRUCE, 1896 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 17: 355. Locus typicus: [Tanzania] Dar-es-Salaam. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928 **syn. nov.**, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 493, pl. 1, fig. 6. Locus typicus: [Tanzania] Bogamoyo. Lectotype ♂ (here designated) (ZMHU) [examined]

♂. Wingspan 48-58 mm, fore wing length 21-25 mm. External field with grey tint, distinctly dotted with light scales from inner part, and with a brown interrupted external line. Abdomen of uniform brown colouration.

♀. Wingspan 73-96 mm, fore wing length 35-46 mm. Much darker, of dark grey to blackish ground colour. Postmedial fascia black, bordered with pale line. Abdomen brown, densely covered with apical golden to dark yellow hair-like scales.

♂ genitalia (fig. 89). As described in generic account.

♀ genitalia (figs 182, 183). As described in generic account.

Diagnosis. ♀♀ undistinguishable due to very dark wing colouration, white basal field on a hind wing and golden hairs on the top of abdomen. ♂♂ differ well from related species by brownish grey wing saturation with remarkable reduction in the wing pattern. In ♂ genitalia, distal processes of vinculum are diagnostic; the caudal spur is enlarged in a triquetrous tooth. In ♀ genitalia, ductus longer, partially sclerotized, vaginal plate of hemispherical shape with ventral swelling.

Taxonomical notes. The species *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, was described after 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from [Tanzania] Bogamoyo. From them, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ are kept now in ZMHU. One of the ♂ from the type series is designated by us as a Lectotype. It bears the following labels: white square with typed «det. MART. HERING» and handwritten inscription in black ink in HERING's hand «*Pachypasa / epithymia* / m. / ♂ - Type»; white rectangle with double red frame and handwritten inscription in black ink «Bagamoyo. Sept. 92.»; white square with black frame and typed «Coll. HU-Berlin / Lasiocampidae / V. ZOLOTUHIN prep. / GU 2006-04», and additionally designated with red rectangle with black frame and printed «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♂ / *epithymia* / HERING, 1928 / des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & / A. GURKOVICH, 2008». All others specimens from the type series are designated to be paralectotypes by corresponding red labels.

Distribution. Kenya, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Gonometa argibasis* MABILLE, 1893, Mozamb[ique]. (BMNH); holotype ♀ of *Eutricha sophax* DRUCE, 1896, Dar-es-Salaam, E. Africa, ex SWINHOE (BMNH); lectotype ♂ of *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, Bagamoyo, Sept. [18]92 (ZMHU); paralectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, Bagamoyo, Sept. [18]92 (ZMHU); paralectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, Bagamoyo, - IX [18]92 (ZMHU, GU 2006-22); 1 ♀, E. Kenya, Kurale, 29.III.19[7]1, P. DUBIET (MHNG); 1 ♂, Kenya, Shimba Hills, Coast, Dec. 1961, R. H. CARCASSON (BMNH, GU Lasio 1390); 1 ♂, Kenya South, Coast, 0 m, Buda Forest, 15.I.-1.II.1995, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU-10.646).

Grellada gen. nov.

Type species: *Pachypasa* (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902, Ent. Tidskr. **23**: 281, here designated.

Diagnosis. Large species (wingspan 86-150 mm in ♀♀ and 67-73 mm in ♂♂) with elongated wings with pointed apex and strong sexual dimorphism.
Wing pattern is more or less reduced in both sexes. In ♂♂ it is represented by distinct external fascia, joining with a fine dark band and strongly oblique postmedial fascia. It starts at the apex of the wing and consists of some slightly radial lines and shading. Fore wing of the ♀ with dark postmedia, sometimes very indistinct, and rest of antemedial fascia in R-M zone. Hind wing with basal lightening and rounded or somewhat pointed outer margin.
In ♂ genitalia, valvae are diagnostic, these being bilobed, with slender tubular and short upper lobe and strong swollen lower lobe covering with strong thorns. Distal processes of vinculum narrow, caudally with axe-shaped broadening bearing sclerotized serrate processes on inner margin. Aedeagus strong, tubular, with hook-shaped apical spur and lower crest. Vesica spherical without cornuti.
In ♀ genitalia, antevaginal plate round, somewhat prominent. Hemispherical antrum closed together from caudal edge. Dorsally antrum membranous, coming into membraneous ductus bursae and bag-shaped corpus bursae without signa.

The genus has the following autapomorphies:
- Strong sexual dimorphism;
- wing pattern reduced;
- strong development of the lower valvar lobes into stiletto-shaped swollen structures with apical serration;
- strong hook-shaped apical spur in aedeagus with lower sclerotized crest;
- presence of a band of black modified scales dorsally on ♀♀ metathorax.

In external characters both sexes (of *Grellada imitans* AURIV.) are similar to *Pachyna subfascia* WALKER and ♀♀ of both groups are sometimes difficult to distinguish without skill. At the same time, the genitalia are highly diagnostic.

The genus ranges to Zambia, R. S. A., Zimbabwe, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Congo and Zaire.

3 species were already described.

Grellada marshalli (AURIVILLIUS, 1902) comb. nov. (col. pl. 11: 1-3)

Pachypasa (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902, Ent. Tidskr. **23**: 281. Locus typicus: "bei Salisbury im Mashunalande". Lectotype ♂ (here designated) (RMS) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 50-63 mm, fore wing length 24-28 mm. Ground colour dark to chocolate brown. Dark postmedial fascia indistinct, shift strongly to the external margin. Antemedial fascia zig-zag in shape, distinct, bordered with parallel basal shading. External field dark to black. Hind wing with yellowish basal field and blackish to dark grey external margin. Thorax black. Abdomen dark brown with black tip.

♀. Wingspan 86-114 mm, fore wing length 42-52 mm. Similar in colouration to the ♂♂; pattern almost merges with dark ground colour. Black basal dot is distinct on the fore wing. External field is highlighted with narrow light brown irregular line. Abdomen yellow laterally and caudally but whitish basally.

♂ genitalia (figs 73, 74). Non diagnostic.

♀ genitalia (fig. 147). Distinctly elongated. Vaginal plate encircled with wrinkling inside, more strongly on caudal edge. Antrum weakly expressed, heavily membranized dorsally. Ductus short, bursa membranous without signa.

Diagnosis. The darkest and most contrastingly coloured species, also for the ♀♀.

Distribution. Zambia, Congo, Zimbabwe, and Zaire.

Taxonomical notes. 1: Closely related to *Grellada enigmatica* (HERING, 1941), and probably conspecific in spite of differences in colouration and patterning in the females. It is highly likely that the forthcoming investigations will correct the status of both; the material at our disposal is insufficient to solve the problem. *G. marshalli* (AURIVIL.) is generally much darker than *G. enigmatica* (HERING) in both sexes.
2: *Pachypasa* (*Pachyna*) *marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1902, was described after a ♂ and ♀ were taken in copula "bei Salisbury im Mashunalande", and the pair is kept now in RMS. The ♂ is designated here as a Lectotype. It bears the following labels: white rectangle with printed «Marshall» and «Mashuna»; white square with ink inscription in AURIVILLIUS's hand «*Pachyna* / *Marshalli* / ♂ AUR. / Typus»; white piece of paper of irregular shape with handwritten inscription in black ink «♂+♀ in cop / Salisbury / Dec. 1901»; yellow RMS's rectangle with indication on genitalic preparation; narrow red rectangle with black frame and printed «Typus», and additionally supplied with a red rectangle with black frame and printed computer's text «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♂ / *Marshalli* / AURIVILLIUS, 1902 / des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & / A. GURKOVICH, 2008». The ♀ from the type series is designated with the same red label as a paralectotype.

Material examined: Lectotype ♂ of *Pachypasa marshalli* Aurivillius, 1902, Salisbury, XII 1901 (RMS); paralectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa marshalli* Aurivillius, 1902, Salisbury, XII 1901 (RMS); 1 ♂, N.W. Rhodesia: Solwezi, 30.VI.1917, H. C. Dollman 1919-79 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Zaire: Katanga, Mwera, 3.I.1985, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Salisbury, O'Neil, 15.6.'14, coll. Janse (TMP); 1 ♂, Vumba, S.Rh., 15.I.1959, H. Cookson, ex collectio A. J. Duke (TMP); 1 ♀, Katanga: Kolwezi, 1951, Rec. V. Allard (MRAC, GU 2006-77); 1 ♀, N.W. Rhodesia, H. C. Dollman (BMNH); 1 ♀, Nguelo, Usambara, H. Rolle, S.W.11 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Selukwe, Rhodesia (BMNH); 1 ♀, Cholo, Nyasaland, 2700', 9.V.1926, R. C.Wood (CMNH); 1 ♀, Salisbury, Rh., 5.VI.1917, J. O. Neil (TMP); 1 ♀, Nyassaland, Mlanje, 14.V.1913, S. A. Neave (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Congo] Chinkolobwe, ex larva, 8.VIII.1931, J. Romieux (MHNG).

Grellada enigmatica (Hering, 1941) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 11: 4, 5)

Pachypasa enigmatica Hering, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. **35**: 74, pl. 9, fig. 1. Locus typicus: [Congo: Lubumbashi] Elisabethville. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (MRAC) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 58-68 mm, fore wing length 26-30 mm. Ground colour light brown. Wing pattern similar that of *G. marshalli* (Aurivil.) but lighter. Hind wing with sparse grey scales on dark grey external margin. Thorax grey. Abdomen light brown.

♀. Wingspan 150 mm, fore wing length 70 mm. Similar in colouration to the ♂♂; pattern is similar on that of *G. marshalli* (Aurivil.) but lighter. Abdomen whitish, yellow basally.
♂ genitalia (fig. 75). Non diagnostic.

Diagnosis. Closely related to *G. marshalli* (Aurivil.) but generally much lighter; probably just a form or subspecies. The forthcoming investigations will correct the relationship between these two species; the material at our disposal is insufficient to definitly solve the problem.

Taxonomical notes. See under *G. marshalli* (Aurivil.).

Distribution. R. S. A., Zimbabwe, and Zaire.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa enigmatica* Hering, 1941, Elisabethville, XII 1924, Ch. Seydel (MRAC, GU 2006-03); 1 ♂, Salisbury, 4.6.1920 (TMP); 1 ♀, TMP-Transvaal, Wichgraf S., Dr. R. Lück & Gehlen V. (ZMHU).

Grellada imitans (Aurivillius, 1893) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 11: 6-8; col. pl. 16: 8)

Taragama imitans Aurivillius, 1893, Ent. Tidskr. **14**: 213. Locus typicus: Camerun. Lectotype ♂ (here designated) (RMS) [examined]. Re-arranged by Aurivillius himself in *Pachypasa* in 1902.

♂. Wingspan 50-72 mm, fore wing length 22-33 mm. Ground colour brown. Medial field bordered with almost smooth dark fasciae, bordered from inside with dark indistinct band. Basally, the foundation of veins are dotted with black scales. Hind wing brown, lighter basally, with indistinct darker external pattern.

♀. Wingspan 124-137 mm, fore wing length 57-66 mm. Ground colour generally greyish, varying from violet-grey to brownish grey. Oblique postmedial fascia dark brown, hardly visible in R-zone. External field with large brown spot in M-zone. Hind wing with white basal part, violet-grey medial zone and slightly lighter outer margin, always without yellow tint. Abdomen whitish with dark yellow sides and tip.

♂ genitalia (figs 76-80). Aedeagus oblong, often without serration on its apical spur.

♀ genitalia (figs 167, 168). Antevaginal plate ovoid, prominent. Antrum closed from caudal edge and formed from swollen hemispherical sclerite with more or less developed medial elongated depression. Antrum membranous dorsally.

Diagnosis. Both sexes of the species externally closely resemble those of *Pachyna subfascia* Wlk. but ♂♂ of *G. imitans* (Aurivil.) never have tails on hindwings and the females are more greyish, without yellow tint, with more or less distinct dark discal spot and with protruding brown scales on the thorax medially. Genitalic characters are diagnostic for both genera.

Bionomics. Caterpillar was pointed out from "Combrétacée asiatique introduite" *Terminalia catappa* (Combretaceae) in Côte d'Ivoire (Vuattoux, 1991: 250).

Taxonomic remarks. 1. The species is somewhat heterogeneous. ♂♂ vary distinctly both in size and in shape of hind wing as well as ♀♀ in wing saturation, varying from grey to dark cream grey. Light field at the base of hind wing is also very variable; at the same time no difference can be found in genitalia of ♂♂, and those of ♀♀ are quite variable in the shape of the vaginal plate. The problem will probably be resolved when new methods of investigation are deployed.

2. The species *Taragama imitans* Aurivillius, 1893, was described after some ♂♂ from Cameroon were pointed out in the collections of RMS and ZMHU. A ♂ from RMS is designated here as a Lectotype. It bears the following labels: white rectangles with printed «Camerun» and «Sjöstedt», one more with an inscription in black ink in Aurivillius's hand «*Pachypasa* ♂ / typus *imitans* AUR.»; white square with handwritten inscription in black ink «№ / 63» and yellow RMS label for genitalic preparation, and supplementary designated with a red rectangular label with black frame and the following text printed on computer «LECTOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♂ / *imitans* / Aurivillius, 1893 / des. V. Zolotuhin & / A. Gurkovich, 2008». Other syntypes (should be considered to be paralectotypes) not found; also not found in the collection of ZMHU.

Distribution. Tanganjika, Congo, Zaire, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Kenya, and Nigeria.

Material examined: Lectotype ♂ of *Taragama imitans* Aurivillius, 1893, Camerun, Sjöstedt (RMS); 1 ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 26.X.1952, J. Hecq (MRAC, GU 2006-71); 1 ♀, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 13.XI.1952, J. Hecq (MRAC); 1 ♂, Nigeria, IV 1992, A. A. Knoop (MRAC); 3 ♂♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM); 1 ♂, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L., 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM); 1 ♂, Cote d'Ivoire: Lamto, R. Vuattoux (MRAC, GU 2006-69); 1 ♂, Cote d'Ivoire: Mont Tonkoui, 1150 m, 9./11.III.1964, Griveaud et Piart (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kenya, Transmara, Lolgorien, 2000 m, 15.III.-5.IV.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM); 1 ♂, Cote d'Ivoire: Azaguié, 9.-11.VIII.1964, Abdoulaye (MRAC, GU 2006-64); 1 ♂, Cote d'Ivoire: Azaguié, VIII 1964, Guerout (MRAC); 1 ♂, N. Lac Kivu: Rwankwi [Congo], 15.VIII.1947, J. V. Leroy (MRAC, GU 2006-66); 1 ♂, Tanganjika, Bukoba, 1.XI.1962, leg. J. Scheven (ZSM); 1 ♂, Africa occ., Elfenbeinküste, Abidjan, 11.X.1952, leg. L. Sheljuzhko (ZSM); 2 ♂♂, Cameroun: Eloumden, 27./28.X.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC, GU 2006-65); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Rte Edea-Douala, 20 km, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Sankuru: Katako, Kombe, 23.XI.1952, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), XII 1956, J. Hecq (MRAC, GU 2006-67); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Kilimandjaro West, 15.VII.2004, local collector, ex coll. Ph. Darge (ZSM); 1 ♀, Tanganjika, Bukoba, IX-X 1964, leg. J. Scheven (ZSM); 1 ♀, Congo Belge: P.N.A., Chantier de Kasiudi: route vers Katwe, 950 m, 17.XI.1950, J. de Wilde (MRAC, GU 2006-83); 1 ♀, Sankuru: Katako, Kombe, 24.XII.1952, Dr. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 13.XI.1952, J. Hecq (MRAC, GU 2006-71); 1 ♀, Kasai: Luluabourg, 16.VI.1953, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Ghana, Hohoe, 15.VI.1975 (MRAC); 1 ♀, Douala (Cmn), XI 1981 (MRAC); 4 ♀, Leopoldville, 20.V.-27.VIII.1954, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, Eala, 10.II.1921, A. Collart (MRAC); 1 ♀, Mayumbe, 1.XII.1917, R. Mayne (MRAC); 1 ♀, Lulua: Kapanga, 7.V.1933, F. G. Overlaet (MRAC); 1 ♀, Lusambo, 27.I.1949, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Ivory Coast] Yapo-sud, 11.XII.1969, P. Dubief (MHNG).

Seydelora **gen. nov.**

Type species: *Pachypasa semna* Hering, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afrika **35**: 75, pl. 9, fig. 8, here designated.

Diagnosis: Small (♂♂) to middle-sized (♀♀) lasiocampids with wingspan 38-40 mm in ♂♂ and 60-65 mm in ♀♀, with minor sexual dimorphism, mainly in size of the sexes, where the ♀ is larger than the ♂; colouration of hindwings is also different.

♂. Wingspan 42-45 mm, fore wing length 19-20 mm. Ground colour dark brown. Wing pattern reduced, formed by distinct white external fasciae outlined by black scales external field. Both medias zig-zag shaped, more or less similar in colour with the ground colour. Top of the veins are highlighted by white spots. Hind wings elongated, small, with lighter brownish foundation and broad grey outer margin. Thorax with raised scales forming a dense white pattern outlined by black scales on mesothorax looking like a human skull. Abdomen brown with black caudal hair-like scales.

♀. Wingspan 60 mm, fore wing length 28 mm. Pattern and colour saturation is similar in both sexes but external fascia more stretched in ♀♀. Medial field darker, covered with blackish scales, postmedia more strongly concave in M-zone. Hind wing with whitish foundation coming into grey outer margin.

♂ genitalia (fig. 129). They have some similarity to those of members of *Eutricha* Hübner, [1814] 1806 but are more simple in construction. Valvae are also divided into 2 lobes with a right-angled bend in the lower lobe, but the upper lobe weakly modified, without thorns, teeth or spinal crests, as well as membrane between both lobes being more strongly developed. Distal processes of vinculum weakly sclerotized, simple, without thorns. Aedeagus short, tubular, with shortened and thinner apical spur, with distinct basal processes. Vesica short, hemispherical, without cornuti.

♀ genitalia (fig. 189). Papillae anales ovoid, densely haired with numerous setae; apophyses of the equal length; ostium is closed with stable rectangular vaginal plates (not prominent), situated on the side as a descending triangle folds; its inner surface with small tooth of pyramidal shape. Antrum deep, membranous, ductus bursae very short, membranous, with dorsal origin. Bursa bag-shaped, short, without signa.

The genus is considered to be a holophyletic group with the following autapomorphies:

- Complete pattern and raised hairiness on the mesothorax;
- in ♂ genitalia - presence of the membranous field dividing valvar lobes one from another;
- in ♀ genitalia - presence of the chitin tooth on vaginal plate that is used to fix (or direct) the aedeagus when copulating.

Generalized pattern, weakly modified of genitalia in both sexes, absence of modified scales, and short palpae, all allow us to consider the genus to be rather primitive, of basal origin in pachypasoid-clade and after some characters (wing pattern elements) probably to be an ancestral one.

Distribution. Equatorial Africa: Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo).

The only species is included so far.

Seydelora semna (Hering, 1941) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 13: 5-8)

Pachypasa semna Hering, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afrika **35**: 75, pl. 9, fig. 8. Locus typicus: [Zaire (Congo), Lubambashi] Elisabethville. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (MRAC) [examined].

With characters of the genus.

Distribution. The species seems to be rather rare and is only known from a very few specimens collected in nearby localities in south-eastern Zaire (Congo).

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa semna* Hering, 1941, [Zaire (Congo), Lubambashi] Elisabethville, V 1938, Ch. Seydel (MRAC, GU 2006-04); 1 ♂, Zaire, Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX.1989, leg. Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Zaire, Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 12.IX.1989, leg. Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Zaire, Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 13.IX.1989, leg. Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Zaire: Katanga, Mwera, 3.I.1985, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♀, [Zaire] Kat: riv. Luatsha, 2.XII.1933, leg. G. F. Overlaet (MRAC, GU 2006-86); 1 ♀, [Zaire] Lupweji [river], 19.IX.1936, leg. F. G. Overlaet (BMNH, GU Tams 1954/465).

Eutricha Hübner, [1814] 1806

Sammlung exot. Schmett. **1**: pl. [192]. Type species: *Phalaena pithyocampa* Stoll, 1780, in Cramer, Uitlandsche Kapellen (Papillons exot.) **4**: 29, pl. 304, figs E, F, by monotypy.
Phalaena pithyocampa Stoll, 1780 is a junior subjective synonym of *Phalaena capensis* Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. (Edn 12) 192: 813.

Moths of medium and large size, with wingspan 43-57 mm in ♂♂ and 60-100 mm in ♀♀, with elongated fore wings; sexual dimorphism weak and typical, this mostly being in the size and development of the wing pattern, which is always distinct, consisting of double zig-zagged fasciae with a postmedia that is is oblique, becoming diagonal, and completely concave in the antemedial one. Hind wing without or with an indistinct transverse pattern.
In ♂ genitalia valvae distinctly bilobed, with stiletto-shaped lobes; the lower lobe expanded and flattened in its foundation and characteristically curved dorsally at a right angle; distal processes of valvae robust but relatively short, with massive protruding caudal appendages, more sclerotized to a tip and bearing inside numerous short thorns; aedeagus with short apical spur and short basal lobes; vesica without cornuti, of characteristic conical shape.
In ♀ genitalia: hind apophyses short. Ostium opening closed by vaginal plate of hemispherical shape forming egg-shaped inner hole coming into a cone- to funnel-shaped sclerotized antrum. Ductus bursae short, partly sclerotized near the antrum; opening of ductus situated dorsally, closed with cranial edge and the rest of the antrum corresponds as well to the length of the apical spur of aedeagus. Corpus bursae bag-shaped, membraneous, without signa.

The characters pointed out distinguish the group under consideration well from related species of *Pachypasa* (s. l.) and characterise it as a holophyletic one. At the same time, characteristic transformation of valvae (bilobed separation and distinct curvation of the lower lobe under right corner) as well as deep cone- to funnel-shaped antrum should be considered to be autapomorphies of the complex. The designation of the group's name, *Eutricha* HÜBNER, [1814] 1806, with type species *Phalaena pithyocampa* STOLL, 1780, is valid.
5 species are included.

Eutricha capensis (LINNAEUS, 1767) (col. pl. 12: 1-4)

Phalaena capensis LINNAEUS, 1767, Syst. Nat. (Edn 12): 813. Locus typicus: [Cape] "Habitat in Africa". Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (LSL) [examined].
=*Phalaena pithyocampa* STOLL, 1780, in CRAMER, Uitlandsche Kapellen (Papillons exot.) **4**: 29, pl. 304, figs E, F, by monotypy. Locus typicus: [South Africa] "Cap de Bonne Espérance". Types: not found in BMNH but a ♀ from original CRAMER's collection [probably a type or syntype] is figured here (pl. 12, fig. 2). No neotype designation is necessary.

♂. Wingspan 47-50 mm, fore wing length 20-22 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing yellow brown. Medial field is distinctly limited by white irregular to serrated lines. External field weakly outlined as interrupted black, completely curved band. Hind wing yellow to brown with indistinct external pattern. Abdomen yellow.

♀. Wingspan 83-97 mm, fore wing length 36-40 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing from yellow to sandy yellow. Medial field is distinctly outlined by white irregular lines and black postmedial fascia. External fascia presented as an indistinct spotted band with black scales. Hind wing brown, with basal lightening. Hind wing uniform yellow.

♂ genitalia (fig. 94). Valvae well sclerotized, the lower lobe with fine serrations. Distal processes of vinculum flattened, with caudal spur lacking any serration. Aedeagus strong, with protruding apical spur and well expressed basal lobes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 176). Antevaginal plate irregularly ovoid with caudally protruding medial field and with a folded protuberance ventrally. Antrum egg-shaped, sclerotized dorsally.

Diagnosis. Contrary to other related species, the ♂♂ are characterised by light wing colouration without distinct shading or dark fields in medial and external zones; the species is also well distinguished by genitalia structure. ♂ genitalia are similar to those of *Eutricha obscura* (WALKER, 1855) but without sclerotized knob on lateral surface of the distal processes of vinculum and without serrate crest on the lower valvar lobe (but fine serration can be present, see figs 2, 3).

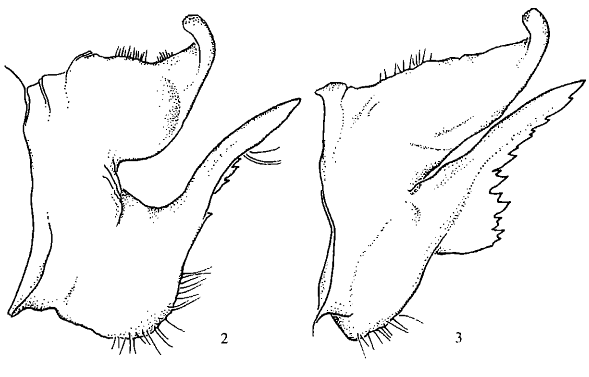


Fig. 2, 3: Right valvae of *Eutricha* spp. showing serration of outer margin.
Fig. 2: *E. capensis* (LINNAEUS, 1767).
Fig. 3: *E. obscura* (WALKER, 1855).

Bionomics. Larvae aggregate conspicuously on tree trunks (PICHER et al., 2002) feeding on *Acacia cyclops*, *A. carroo*, *A. mearnsii*, *A. saligna* (Fabaceae), *Bauhinia* sp. (Fabaceae), *Celtis africana* (Ulmaceae), *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* and *Ch. incana* (Asteraceae), *Combretum molle* (Combretaceae), *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Cupressaceae), *Eucalyptus macarthurii*, *Eu. paniculata* (Myrtaceae), *Euclea racemosa* (Ebenaceae), *Mangifera indica* (Anacardiaceae), *Pinus eliottii*, *P. montezumae*, *P. patula*, *P. radiata* (Pinaceae), *Populus* sp. [*wistezienii*] (Salicaceae), *Prunus armeniaca*, *P. persicae* (Rosaceae), *Rhus lancea* (Anacardiaceae), *Rosa banksiae* (Rosaceae), *Schinus molle*, *Sch. terebinthifolius* (Anacardiaceae), *Taxodium distichum* (Taxodiaceae); can be a pest on mango, peach and Brazilian Pepper in gardens (KROON, 1999; PICKER & al., 2002). Bright orange to reddish coloured lateral tufts of hairs (pl. 17: 4, 9) are typical for the larva of the species [pure white in the related *Eutricha obscura* (WALKER, 1855)].

Distribution. South Africa. PINHEY (1979: 124) includes Mosambique in range of the species and he placed the taxon *C. phocea* (DRUCE, 1888) within *E. capensis* (L.), which is obviously incorrect [see under *Cleopatrina bilinea* (WALKER) below]. The species seems to be limited in its distribution to Southern Africa.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Phalaena capensis* LINNAEUS, 1767 (LSL); probable [syn]type ♀ of *Phalaena pithyocampa* STOLL, 1780 (coll. CRAMER in BMNH); 2 ♂♂, Capland, Seethaler (ZMHU, GU 2006-12); 4 ♂♂, Transvaal, Lydenburg (ZMHU, GU 2006-08); 1 ♂, Transkei, Cape Colony, Miss BARRETT (BMNH); 1 ♀, Delagoa–Bay (BMNH); 4 ♀♀, Transvaal, Lydenburg (ZMHU); 1 ♀, from larva, Zerkoeivlei Cape EM: 18.XII.1976, R.

D. Stephen, F/P. P. Jackson (TMP); 1 ♀, from larva, ex Beacon Bay, EL. Cape Em: 23.I.1980, N. J. Duke, F/P Acacia karoo (TMP); 2 ♂♂, South Africa: Cape Prov., Ou Brug, Stormsrivier, 2,5 km S Stormsrivierbrug, 77 m, 11.-12.III.1978, D. & M. Davis, B. Akerbergs (USNM); 3 ♂♂, South Africa: Cape Prov., above Brackhill Falls, 9 km E Knysna, 175 m, *Eucalyptus litter*, 16.III.1978, Mignon Davis (USNM); 1 ♂, South Africa: Natal, 9 km S and 6 km W of Rietvlei, Karkloof Forest, 1525 m, 21.-25.III.1978, D. & M. Davis, B. Akerbergs (USNM); 1 ♀, Capland, Seethaler (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Bethel, Capland (ZMHU, GU 2006-47); 1 ♀, Pretoria - Transvaal (TMP); 2 ♀♀, Cape Province, Fich Hoek Jan - March. 1952. at light, H. B. D. Kettlewell (BMNH); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, S. Africa, Richardsbaai, XII 1978, P. Beirens (MRAC); 1 ♀, S. Africa, TMP, 27.I. 1979, P. Beirens (MRAC); 1 ♀, S. Africa, W. Cape, Bloubergstand, 33°47S, 18°28E, ex l., XI 1987, J. Scott (TMP); 1 ♂, Knysna, C. P., 3.III.1921, Dr. H. G. Breijer (TMP); 1 ♂, Durban, 20.2.08, G. F. Leigh (TMP); 2 ♂♂, Harrerville, 4.-7.III.1977, L. & G. Vari (TMP); 1 ♂, East London (TMP); 1 ♂, Uitenhage, I.11 (MUN-RG.) (TMP); 1 ♂, Cape Town, 24.XII.[19]43, G. B. Dickson (TMP); 1 ♂, Groenkop Forestry, George Distr., 3.III.1977, L. & G. Vari (TMP); 1 ♂, Hackerville, C.P., 6.-8.III.1921, Dr. H. G. Breijer (TMP); 1 ♂, Clovelly, C.P., II 1953, D.A. Swanepoel (TMP); 1 ♂, Saasveld, C.P., George Distr., 23.-28.I.1972, Vari (TMP); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, South Africa, Port Elisabeth, 23.I.1978, Potgieter & Scoble (TMP); 1 ♀, S. Afr., Rep. of Traskei, Landeni Forest, 31°28'S, 28°27'E, 9.III.1988, N. J. Duke (TMP); 1 ♀, Queenstown, C.P. II 1953, D. A. Swanepoel (TMP); 1 ♀, Tsomo, E.Cp, 2'35, Rev. Hunt (TMP); 1 ♀, Durban,16.II.1908, G. F. Leigh (TMP); 1 ♀, Dordrecht, Cape Prov., XII 1941, H. T. Sills (TMP).[1]

[1] Surprisingly, the species is represented in collections mostly by very old specimens collected mainly from the nearby Cape of Good Hope (in different inscriptions) or simply from "South Africa"; those indications are absent from the list of material examined (about 30 specimens from different museums). Fresh material is rare, and its present distribution needs to be defined more precisely.

Eutricha obscura (Walker, 1855) (col. pl. 12: 5-8)

Megasoma obscura Walker, 1855, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1452, Nr. 10. Locus typicus: [south Africa] originally not given. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa ferruginea* C. & R. Felder, [1874] 1864-1875, Reise d. Novara, Lep. **4**: 7, pl. 85, fig. 1. Locus typicus: "Afr. Port Natal". Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (absent from BMNH). Neotype ♂ (RMS) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 54-58 mm, fore wing length 22-25 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing dark brown. Medial field is distinctly limited by black irregular to serrated lines. External field completely curved, pointed with black band on light brown ground colour. Hind wing brown with indistinct external pattern. Abdomen brown with distinct light brown dorsal spot. Lighter forms with contrasting dark yellow shading on fore wings.

♀. Wingspan 80 mm, fore wing length 35 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing brown, lighter than in ♂♂. Medial field dark brown, with distinct black bordering, sometimes additionally bordered outside with grey shading. External field dark, dotted with dark brown at the external fascia. Hind wing pale brown with lighter base and indistinct external pattern. Abdomen uniformly yellow.

♂ genitalia (fig. 96). Valvae well sclerotized, the lower lobe short with strong crest of large irregular teeth dorsally. Distal processes of vinculum flattened, with zone of additional sclerotization on the inner surface and caudal spurs lacking any serration. Aedeagus robust, with protruding apical spur and well expressed basal lobes.

♀ genitalia (fig. 181). Antevaginal plate of hemispherical shape covering egg-shape vaginal hole; antrum partially sclerotized, funnel-shaped. Ductus bursae membranous, replaced cranially.

Diagnosis. The species is easily distinguished from the related *E. capensis* (L.), by contrasting darker wing colouration; medial fasciae on the fore wing hardly developed, sometimes just scarcely visible on the dark ground colour. Strong ferruginous to brown darkness of the wings is quite typical for both sexes; differs clearly from *E. bifascia* (Wlk.), by larger size and broader wings. Unambiguously diagnosed by male genitalia, as the lower valvar lobe is not longer than the upper one and dorsal surface of the lower lobe has a robust toothed crest.

Bionomics. *Acacia cyclops*, *A. saligna*, *A. karroo* (Fabaceae), *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* (Asteraceae), *Diospyros lycioides* (Ebenaceae), *Euclea racemosa* (Ebenaceae), *Pinus radiata* (Pinaceae) and *Rhus pyroides* (Anacardiaceae) are known to be host plants. At Johannesburg the larvae of the species were found on *Hedera helix* (Araliaceae) (J. Joannou, pers. comm.), and at Durbanville (Cape Prov.) on *Acacia cyanophilla* (coll. TMP). Pure white lateral tufts of hairs (pl. 17: 7-10; pl. 18:. 4) are typical for the larva of this species (orange in related capensis); the dorsal scale pattern is variegated and the development of white scales is also variable.

Distribution. South Africa.

Taxonomic notes. 1: The taxon *Megasoma obscura* Walker, 1855, is a dark coloured form of the species, probably due to age or bad preservation. Those moths are often met with in collections and are within the normal individual variation of the species. Therefore both of the forms mentioned above, *M. obscura* Wlk., and *Pachypasa ferruginea* C. & R. Felder, are considered to be conspecific.

2: Types by C. & R. Felder are not all preserved. *Pachypasa ferruginea* C. & R. Felder, [1864-1875] 1874, as an example, has not been found in the BMNH. A neotype for the taxon is therefore designated here to avoid taxonomic difficulties (according to Article 75 of the Code). A ♂ from the collection of RMS is selected here to be a neotype of the taxon. It completely corresponds with the figure given in C. & R. Felder (pl. 85, fig. 1) and bears the following labels: white rectangle with inscription «1 / 224», white turned trapezium with inscription with blue ink «Hilton Rd. Natal / Bird 25/1/10 / G. Heigh». The specimen is additionally supplied with red label within black frame and typed text «Neotype. ♂ / *Pachypasa / ferruginea* Felder, 1874 / des. A. Gurkovich & / V. Zolotuhin, 2007". A neotype is kept in collection of RMS.

3: Authorship and publication date for *Pachypasa ferruginea* C. & R. Felder are given after Nässig & Speidel (2007: 70).

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Megasoma obscura* Walker, 1855, [south Africa] (BMNH); neotype ♂ of *Pachypasa ferruginea* C. & R. Felder, Hilton Rd, Natal, Bird 25/1/10, G. Heigh (RMS); 2 ♂♂, S. Africa, TMP, 27.I.1979, P. Beirens (MRAC); 1 ♂, Pilgrims, rest Skea, 25.III.'ZO, coll. Janse (BMNH, GU Lasio 1380); 1 ♂, Südafrika, Limpopo Prov., 6,5 km NNW Gramadoela, 425 m, Mopane Buschland, Phalaborwa, TF + NF, SA06, S23°53,492', E31°06,834', 19.I.2007, leg. J. P. Rudloff (MWM); 1 ♀, Natal, q 6 Ruche (ZMHU, GU 2006-39); 1 ♀, Südafrika, Eastern Cape, Umg. Jeffreys Bay, 1-100 m, 3.XII.2005, leg. de Freina ex Larva 11.III.2006 (MWM); 1 ♂, Durban, E. L. Clark (RMS); 1 ♀, Dargle, Natal, 24.I.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Dargle, Natal, 14.II.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Dargle, Natal, 17.I.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, South Africa, Johannesburg, 8.-14.I.2005, I. Bampton (coll. J. Joannou); 1 ♂, Cape Province: Wilderness, Knysna, 6.-20.II.1954, H. B. D. Kettlewell (BMNH); 1 ♂, South Africa: Natal, 9 km S and

6 km W of Rietvlei, Karkloof Forest, 1525 m, 21.-25.III.1978, D. & M. DAVIS, B. AKERBERGS (USNM); 1 ♂, South Africa: Natal, ca 3 km S of Rietvlei, Blackheath Farm, 1375 m, 20.-25.II.1978, D. & M. DAVIS, B. AKERBERGS (USNM); 1 ♂, South Africa: Cape Prov., Brackhill Falls, 9 km E Knysna, 15 m, 15.-16.III.1978, D. & M. DAVIS, B. AKERBERGS (USNM); 1 ♂, South Africa: Natal, Lindeque Spruit, 1050 m, 14 km SE Bergville, 19.II.1978, D. & M. DAVIS, B. AKERBERGS (USNM); 1 ♂, Cape Town, XII 1942, Coll. JANSE (TMP); 1 ♂, Durban, 19.II 1908, G. F. LEIGH (TMP); 1 ♂, Harkerville, C.P., 5.III.1921, Dr. H. G. BREIJER (TMP); 1 ♂, S. Afr., Natal, Mbona, 30°18'S, 30°22'E, 26.-27.II.1990 C. B. & M. L. COTTRELL (TMP); 1 ♂, Durbanville, Cape Prov., I 1971, H. C. GERBER [ex *Acacia cyanophilla*] (TMP); 2 ♂♂, Mbabane, Swaziland, emerg. 22/9/[19]97, N. J. DUKE [F/p Wattle] (TMP).

Eutricha bifascia (WALKER, 1855) (col. pl. 12: 8-10; col. pl. 16: 9)

Megasoma bifascia WALKER, 1855, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1448. Locus typicus: South Africa. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa albofasciata* AURIVILLUS, 1921 **syn. nov.**, Ann. S.-Afric. Mus. 18: 239. Locus typicus: South Africa, Cape Colony. Syntypes: ♂ and ♀ (pointed out to be in coll. South African Museum, Durban, Natal) [not found].

♂. Wingspan 43-55 mm, fore wing length 19-23 mm. Wings narrow and elongate. Ground colour of the fore wing dark brown with distinct white pattern of medial bands. External field exhibiting well developed external fascia, always lighter than the ground colour. Hind wing uniformly brown with paler external pattern. Abdomen concolorous with the wings, with pale apical tuft.

♀. Wingspan 59-86 mm, fore wing length 24-39 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing brown, with lighter and dark grey shading. Wing pattern very similar to that of the male, sometimes with additional shading with black scales (in darker forms). External field dark, indistinct, dotted with white or light brown scales along the outer margin. Hind wing brown with lighter base and lighter indistinct external pattern. Abdomen uniformly yellow.

♂ genitalia (fig. 90). Valvae well sclerotized, the lower lobe long, slender, without dorsal crest or serration. Distal processes of vinculum flattened, with caudal spurs bearing medial serration. Aedeagus with protruding apical spur and basal lobes weakly expressed.

♀ genitalia (fig. 177). Antevaginal plate varies in its shape from hemispherical to bilobed with a round concave surface; antrum partially sclerotized, funnel-shaped.
Diagnosis. The smallest member of the group with elongated fore wing and contrasting pattern, with white medial fasciae usually not dotted with black scales. In doubtful cases genitalic analysis confirms the identification, as the lower valvar lobes are without serration.

Bionomics. *Erica* sp. (Ericaceae) and *Pinus radiata* (Pinaceae) are listed as hostplants; a ♀ from BMNH was reared on *Pinus insignis*. Lilac to violet coloured short dorsal tufts of scales and black dorsal longitudinal bands (pl. 17: 5, 6, 11) are typical for the larva of the species.

Taxonomic remarks. The institutions which hold the syntypes of *Pachypasa albofasciata* AURIVILLIUS, 1921 are unknown. In the original description it was pointed out that both typical specimens, ♂ and ♀, are kept in coll. South African Museum (Durban, Natal), but in fact they are missing (pers. comms of Mrs MARGIE COCHRANE, South African Museum, Capetown and Mr KIRSTIN WILLIAMS, Durban Natural Science Museum). The synonymy given above was provisionally based on a detailed description (AURIVILLIUS, 1921: 239): it "Seems to be nearly allied to *P. bifascia*, WALK., but without brown basal streak near the interior border of fore wing". The character pointed as "without brown basal streak …" is also typical for *bifascia* WALKER and the streak was not found in any specimens of the species. The species was illustrated by AURIVILLIUS (1930: pl. 33 row f), this proving its synonymy (see also pl. 16: 9).

Distribution. R.S.A.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Megasoma bifascia* WALKER, 1855, South Africa (BMNH); 1 ♂, P. de la Garde, 1906-89 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Südafrika, R[aupe]. 20.XII.1994, F[alter]. 16.II.1995, M. FORST (ZFMK); 1 ♀, Natal, Dargle, 11.II.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Transvaal, S. Africa (BMNH); 1 ♂, South Africa: Cape Prov., Brackhill Falls, 9 km E Knysna, 15 m, 15.-16.III.1978, D. & M. DAVIS, B. AKERBERGS (USNM); 1 ♂, Vyeboom, Cape, 23.-24.XII.1976, H. GEERTSEMA (TMP); 1 ♀, Natal, g 6, REICHE (ZMHU); 1 ♀, Loesic Plantation, 10.XI.1926 (BMNH); 1 ♀, S. W. Cape, Col. ex Dept. Agr. (TMP); 1 ♀, Elqini, C. P., XI 1932 (TMP); 1 ♀, George, C. P., 30.III.1933 (TMP); 1 ♀, Seven Oaks, Symons, 1917, Coll. JANSE. (TMP); 2 ♀♀, Bettiesbaai, 21.II.1977, L. & G. VARI (TMP); 1 ♀, Cape Town, ?.19, Mrs. C. DE MOOR (TMP); 1 ♀, Kleinmond Caledon District 22.-23.II.1977, L. & G. VARI (TMP); 1 ♀, Stormsriverbrug, 6.-7.III.1972, L. & G.VARI (TMP);1 ♀, S. Afr.: Cape, Kogelberg Nat Res., Dwars River SE 34 19, Bd, 14.III.1983, KROON & MOLEKANE (TMP); 1 ♀, Lebanon nr. Grabouw Mei, 1967, H. GEERTSEMA (TMP).

Eutricha morosa (WALKER, 1865) (col. pl. 12: 11-15)

Lebeda morosa WALKER, 1865, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **32**: 568. Locus typicus: [South Africa] Rhodesia, Umvuma. Holotype (by monotypy) ♂ or ♀ (see below, lost from BMNH). Neotype ♂ (here designated) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa Richelmanni* WEYMER, 1892, Stettin Ent. Ztg **53**: 113. Locus typicus: Ostafrika. Syntypes: ♂ and ♀ (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Gonometa drucei* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) **2**: 259. Locus typicus: Fort Jameson, N. E. Rodesia. Syntypes: ♂ and ♀ (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) **16**: 199. Locus typicus: Fort Jamieson, N. E. Rodesia. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 44-70 mm, fore wing length 18-23 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing varies from dark to light brown; distinctly oblique wavy dark and light lines and shading comes parallel from the apex, and radially in the lower section. External field dark grey, highlighted with black serrated line. Foundations of fore wing veins normally very light, yellow. Hind wing varies in colouration from dark yellow to light brown, with basal lightening and darker transversal spotted or streaked pattern. Abdomen uniform brown.

♀. Wingspan 60-110 mm, fore wing length 26-39 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing dark grey, medial field not distinguished. External field dark grey, highlighted with black serrate line. Hind wing grey with whitish indistinct basal field. Abdomen uniformly dusty yellow.

♂ genitalia (figs 91, 93, 95, 97, 98). Distal processes of vinculum stretched into stick-shaped structures, with strong and broad caudal spurs bearing distinct teeth. The lower valvar lobe long, slender, without dorsal crest or serration. Aedeagus with short apical spur and basal lobes weakly expressed.

♀ genitalia (figs 179, 180). Antevaginal plate hemispherical, often with lateral projections, its caudal margin with distinct crease; antrum funnel-shaped.

Diagnosis. This and the following species form a separate group within *Eutricha*. They have elongated wings with a contrasting linear pattern on a dark brown ground colour. Postmedial fascia is always black, straight or with a shallow curved arc parallel to outer margin. In male genitalia the lower valvar lobe distinctly longer than the upper one. In ♀ genitalia antevaginal plate often with lateral projections absent in other congeners.

Bionomics. The species was reared in Kenya from a Wattle (*Acacia* sp.). TOWNSEN (1938: 170) described preimaginal stages (as for "*Pachypasa*, sp. near *drucei*, B.-BAKER") and also noted "I have found the ova and young larvae on *Acacia* thorn, but have never been able to persuade them to eat it in captivity. They feed up very well on pepper tree… The larvae are gregarious… Duration of pupal stage is from two to three months. Complete life circle five months".

Distribution. Congo, Zambia, Mozambique, Kenya, Malawi, and Tanzania,

Taxonomic notes: 1: A neotype of *Lebeda morosa* WALKER, 1865, is designated here to clear up the nomenclatorial situation (Article 75 of the Code…), from the moths kept in the BMNH collection. The moth corresponds to the original description given by WALKER, which originated from South Africa and bears the following labels: white square with black frame and printed «Umvuma, / Rhod. / A. J. T. JANSE» and a handwritten inscription in black ink «Carnegie / 12:18»; white rectangle with inscription in blue ink «L29.»; white rectangle with printed text «W. H. T. TAMS det.» and inscription in black ink in TAMS's hand «*Pachypasa* ♂ / *drucei* B.-BKR.»; it has also a white square with typed text «Lasiocampidae / Brit. Mus. Slide / №» with inscription by ZOLOTUHIN's hand «1379». The specimen is designated by additional red label with printed text «Neotype. ♂/ *Lebeda* / *morosa* / WALKER, 1865 / des. V. ZOLOTUHIN / A. GURKOVICH &, 2008". The neotype is kept in the collection of BMNH. A ♂ was separated as a neotype according to the English text of the original description; in the Latin variant it was shown as "*Foem.*".

2: The synonymy pointed out above is established as a result of a study of the type specimens of all taxa listed. With a more detailed investigation of isolated geographic populations some of them could be raised up to subspecific level. More information and special investigations will help to solve the problem but, as a matter of fact, the taxon *Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915, was described from the same series as *Gonometa drucei* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908.

3: From Kenya (Mt. Elgon), *Pachypasa elgonensis* KRUCK, 1940, Ent. Z. **53**: 294, was described and identified by the author himself to "*Pachypasa morosa* WALKER, 1865", although it differs by a darker ground colour of the wings and golden-yellow collar. For its status, see under *Braura elgonensis* (KRUCK, 1940).

Material examined: Neotype ♂ of *Lebeda morosa* WALKER, 1865, Umvuma, Rhod[esia]., A. J. T. JANSE (BMNH, GU Lasio 1379); syntype ♂ of *Pachypasa richelmanni* WEYMER, 1892, Ostafrika (ZMHU); syntype ♀ of *Pachypasa richelmanni* WEYMER, 1892, Ostafrika (ZMHU); syntype ♂ of *Gonometa drucei* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia, A. A. LANGSHAW, 2.IV.1906 (BMNH); syntype ♀ of *Gonometa drucei* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia, A. A. LANGSHAW, 2.IV.1906 (BMNH); holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915, Fort Jamieson, N. E. Rhodesia, A. A. LANGSHAW, 18.IV.1906 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Mosambique, Mikindani, I to V.97, REIMER (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Malawi] Nyasaland: Zomba, Okt. 1925, H. BARLOW (BMNH); 1 ♂, Kenya, South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest, 1.-15.VIII.2000, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); 1 ♂, Kenya, Mt. Elgon, Ah 1933, T. H. E. JACKSON (BMNH); 1 ♀, Kenya, Muguga, ex Wattle, J. C. M. GARDNER (Com. Inst. Ent. Col. No.); 21 ♂♂, Zaire: Shaba, R. Luina, Kibomboma, 11.IX.1989, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Zaire: Plat. Du Biano, Chute Mulamba, 1600 m, 22.IX.1989, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 57 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Urundi: Kitega, different data, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 15 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, Elisabethville, different data, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC); 41 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, Burundi: Gitega, different data, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 7 ♂♂, Uele: Paulis, different data, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo: Kafakumba, I 1934, F. G. OVERLAET (MRAC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Katanga: Kolwezi, X 1953, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC); 1 ♀, Africa, Johannesburg, 30.IX.1978, P. BEIRENS (MRAC); 2 ♀♀, [Uganda] Kampala, 24. + 25.VII.1925, P. L. (MHNG); 1 ♂, Ht. Katanga, Tshikolobwe, 21.IX.1931, J. ROMIEUX (MHNG); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, [Tanzania] Makulane, ex larva, XII 1908 - XI 1909 (MHNG); 1 ♂, Tanzaniae: Morogoro Region, Mikimi N.P., Campsite, 3460 m, 14.XI.2004, 07°21.573'S, 037°08.858E, PH. DARGE (MWM); 1 ♂, Shangani, Rhod., Chamberl., 10'18. - Coll. JANSE (TMP); 1 ♂, Swaziland, Mpisi, 26.I.1991, N. J. DUKE (TMP);1 ♂, Nelspruit, 7.III.1962, Dept. Agriculture (TMP); 1 ♂, Politsi, 26.II.1963, H. GREENTSEMA (TMP); 2 ♂♂, TMP, 24.X.1963, I. BROWN (TMP); 1 ♂, Muden, Natal, 10.II.1950, K. M. PENNINGTON (TMP); 1 ♂, Salisbury, 17.-19.II.1950, N. NITTORI (TMP); 1 ♂, Roodeplaat, TMP Distr., VIII-1962, F. NEUBECKER (TMP); 1 ♂, South Africa, Transvaal, Ga-Rankuwa, De Wildt, 11.XII.1986, M. DE PLESSIS (TMP); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Geluk Estate, Withank, Oct. 1955, K. BRUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, TMP, 16.I.1957, H. K. MUNRA (TMP); 1 ♀, Lourenso, Maryxes (TMP); 3 ♀♀, TMP, 17.IX.1972, J. DU SUY (TMP); 1 ♀, Nelspruit, 12.III.1967 (TMP); 1 ♀, Skukuss, K. nov. E., I 1960, Biologist (TMP); 1 ♀, Rooiberg, N. Tvl., 15.IV.1960, R. B. COPLEY (TMP); 1 ♀, Nylsvei, Naboomspruit, 9.II.1976, C. SCHALTZ (TMP); 1 ♀, Fort Victoria, II 1946, MITTON (TMP); 1 ♀, Khami, Matabele'd, XI 1960 (TMP); 1 ♀, Delagoya Bay (TMP); 2 ♀♀, Middelburg, XII/X - 1924, G. KUHLMANN (TMP); 1 ♀, South Africa, Tranvaal, Ohrigstaat, Rusplaas, c. 24°51'S, 30°34'E, G. M. MANSEVETT (TMP); 1 ♀, Waterval onder Bonnekamps, 3.12., JANSE (TMP); 1 ♀, Port Herald, 11.XI.1928, 120', REW (CMNH); 1 ♀, Chikonje, Ruo, Nyassaland, 200', 22.IX.1914, REW (CMNH); 1 ♀, Cholo, 2700', 5.V.1927, REW (CMNH).

Eutricha fulvida (DISTANT, 1897) (col. pl. 12: 16, 17)

Caphara fulvida DISTANT, 1897, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) **20**: 209. Locus typicus: Transvaal, TMP. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 42 mm, fore wing length 17 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing light brown with white and black patterning. Medial field highlighted with curved white bands on blackish shading. Foundations of fore wing veins lightened similarly to that of morosa. External field light brown, bordered with black dots, indistinct external fascia. Hind wing uniform grey, with yellow foundation and darker external pattern. Abdomen brown with black apical tuft.

♀. Wingspan 60–62 mm, fore wing length 28–29 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing grey, medial field concolorous. Antemedial fascia almost invisible, the postmedial and external ones dark grey. Hind wing grey with yellowish base.

♂ genitalia (fig. 92). The lower valvar lobe with thin base and elongated slender apex. Distal processes of vinculum with caudal spurs lacking any serration. Aedeagus with protruding apical spur and weakly expressed basal lobes.
♀ genitalia (fig. 178). As in *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865).

Diagnosis. Very rare species, differing well from the closely related *E. morosa* (Wlk.) in double medial fasciae, more complicated curve in *E. fulvida* (Dist.). In ♂ genitalia sclerotization weaker and the lower valvar lobe not so robust.

Bionomics. *Brachystegia spiciformis* (Fabaceae), *Parinaria curatellifolia* (Chrysobalanaceae) and *Pinus radiata* (Pinaceae) are known to be host plants.

Distribution. R.S.A.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Caphara fulvida* Distant, 1897, Transvaal, TMP, Zotizenka (BMNH); 1 ♂, Geluk Estate, Witbank, X 1935, K. Brukul (BMNH); 1 ♀, Geluk Estate, Witbank, X 1935, K. Brukul (BMNH).

Beriola gen. nov.

Type species: *Pachypasa anagnostarai* Berio, 1939, Mem. Soc. entomol. Ital. **17**: 59, here designated.

The genus is diagnosed by the following characters: Moths of medium and large size (wingspan 47-65 mm in ♂♂ and 78-90 mm in ♀♀), with elongated fore wings with rounded external margin; sexual dimorphism atypical for pattern and colouration; wing pattern simple, consisting of parallel external and postmedial fasciae and a curved antemedial one. In basal part of the wing, the scales are modified into long hairs. Genitalia highly diagnostic, in ♂♂ (fig. 132) with both lobes closed, the lower lobe short, pyramid-like, without additional projections. Distal processes of vinculum finely serrated medially, the serration merging into caudal spurs. Aedeagus small, stiletto-shaped, with apical spur. In ♀ genitalia (fig. 188) antevaginal plate small, and ostium opening replaced cranially. Ductus bursae long, weakly sclerotized.
The characters given separate the group clearly from related genera and show it to be a monophylum. As autapomorphies, the following characters are listed:

- In fore wing basal scales are transformed into hair-like derivatives;
- ♂ genitalia generally simple with both valvar lobes joined;
- in ♀ genitalia antevaginal plate very small and tubular ductus bursae weakly sclerotized.

The only species is included.

Beriola anagnostarai (Berio, 1939) comb. nov. (col. pl. 13: 1-4)

Pachypasa Anagnostarai Berio, 1939, Mem. Soc. entomol. Ital. **17**: 59. Locus typicus: [Eritrea] Elaberet. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (MCSN) [examined].
= *Pachymeta sanmarcoi* Rougeot, 1984 **syn. nov.**, Mem. Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Nat. **128**: 57, pl. 10, figs 134, 136. Locus typicus: Ethiopia, Lac Awassa. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) [absent from MNHN]. Examined after a figure in the original description.

♂. Wingspan 47-65 mm, fore wing length 20-28mm. Ground colour grey but scale cover consists of light grey and brownish scales. Hind wing grey, with yellowish tint basally.

Sexual dimorphism in wing colouration and patterning absent, ♀♀ just more robust, wingspan 78-90 mm, forewing length 36-40 mm, with the same pattern and colouration.

Genitalia. See generic account.

Bionomics. Moths from Asmara (BMNH) were reared from *Acacia abyssinica* Host, *A. etbaica* Schwt., *A. cyanophylla* Linde (Fabaceae), *Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. cotynocafix* L. (Myrtaceae), *Schinus noffe* L. (Anacardiaceae), *Sunipetus ptoce* Hoch. (??), can be a pest.

Diagnosis. No similar species known. Basal scales of the wings are modified into hairs. Genitalia of a simple form.

Distribution. Eritrea, Ethiopia.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa anagnostarai* Berio, 1939, [Eritrea] Elaberet (MCSN); 1 ♂, Harar, Abyssinia, 13.II.1939, R. E. Ellison (BMNH, Lasio-1381); 1 ♂, Harar, Abyssinia, 19.III.1939, R. E. Ellison (BMNH); 1 ♂, Harar, Abyssinia, 4.VI.1939, R. E. Ellison (BMNH); 1 ♀, Harar, 14.III.1937, T. Wikery (BMNH); 1 ♀, Maraquo, Centr. Abyss., 2.IV.1914, leg. O. Kovacs (BMNH); 1 ♀, Eritrea, Abyssinia, e 350 mls. a. s. l., 1944, G. de Lotto (BMNH); 1 ♀, E. of. L. Abasse J., II 1901, C. V. Erlanger (BMNH); 1 ♀, Eritrea, Asmara, 2350 m, V 1947, G. de Lotto (BMNH); 2 ♂♂, Eritrea, vicinity of Gura, 80 km S of Asmara, elev. 6400-6800 ft, VI-XII 1942, J. W. H. Rehn (CMNH).

Euphorea gen. nov.

Type species: *Taragama ondulosa* Conte, 1909, Essai classif. Lépidopt. product. Soie **6**: 33, pl. 9, figs 2, 3, here designated.

The genus is diagnosed by the following characters: Large and robust moths (wingspan 52-64 mm in ♂♂ and 79-97 mm in ♀♀), with elongated fore wings; sexual dimorphism is absent in colouration and patterning; no modified scales present on the thorax of the moths; wing pattern simple, consisting from 2 more or less parallel brown medial fasciae on lighter ground colour; external fascia not expressed.

Genitalia are highly diagnostic, where in ♂♂ (figs 105, 106): Valvae distinctly bilobed with stiletto-shaped lobes with heavy apical sclerotization; the lower valvar lobe broad and flattened basally, with a characteristic crease bearing equally sized strong teeth; the upper lobe hook-shaped; distal processes of vinculum widened, with short caudal spurs. Aedeagus large, with short apical spur and weakly developed basal lobes; vesica bulky, hammer-shaped with numerous needle-shaped cornuti.

In ♀ genitalia (fig. 171), vaginal plates with local sclerotization and in the shape of an ellipsoid ventral projection, which holds the aedeagus during copula and is directed caudally. Basally on the plate, smaller sclerotized projections are present. Antrum egg-shaped, coming into a membranous curved ductus bursae, with distinct caudal narrowing to nearby bag-shaped membraneous corpus bursae which has no signa.

The characters given separate the group clearly from related genera and characterize it as a monophylum. As autapomorphies the following characters are listed:

- Modified valvae with characteristic curvation of the upper lobe;
- presence of cornuti on vesica;
- in ♀ genitalia, curve and constriction of ductus bursae.

At the same time, wing pattern of ancestral type and sexual dimorphism in pattern and colouration is absent.

The genus is monotypic so far.

Euphorea ondulosa (Conte, 1909) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 14: 1-4)

Taragama ondulosa Conte, 1909, Essai classif. Lépidopt. product. Soie **6**: 33, pl. 9, figs 2, 3. Locus typicus: [Yola] Afrique occidentale. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) for *Pachypasa bilinea* sensu Aurivillius, 1905, Arkiv för Zool. 5(4): 36, pl. 4, fig. 4 [examined].
=*Pachypasa androphila* Hering, 1928 **syn. nov.**, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 491, pl. 2, fig. 15. Locus typicus: Bassagebiet. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* Hering, 1928 **syn. nov.**, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 491, pl. 1, fig. 3. Locus typicus: [S. O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet]. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].

Pachypasa bilinea sensu Aurivillius in Seitz (1930: pl. 34, row a).
The species was described by Conte after a fine coloured figure of a ♀ reared by A. Schultze and illustrated by Aurivillius (1905: 36) as *Pachypasa bilinea* Wlk. The latter determination is obviously wrong and so the decision by Conte is quite correct. Despite this, later Aurivillius (1930: 245) wrote: "A. Conte hat das von mir als *bilinea* Walk. gedeutete und abgebildete ♀ ohne irgendwelche Gründe dafür anzugeben, als eine von *bilinea* verschiedene Art "*Taragama*" *ondulosa* (sic!) beschrieben und schlechte Kopien meiner Figuren ... abgebildet" ("A. Conte described a species distinct from *bilinea*, "*Taragama*" *ondulosa* (sic!), based on an identification and figure of my ♀ of *bilinea* without any reason and reproduced a bad copy of my figure"). Thus, the ♀ from the collection of ZMHU (coll. A. Schultze) taken for the illustration and pointed out above should be considered to be a holotype by monotypy. The taxon *ondulosa* Conte was for a long time attributed to *P. bilinea* Wlk. as an eastern subspecies and it was therefore overlooked by Hering in description of *P. androphila* Hering that led to the synonymy pointed out above.

♂. Wingspan 52-64 mm, fore wing length 22-28 mm. Ground colour sandy-brownish. Medial fasciae are distinct as fine red-brown, more or less parallel, lines. No light bordering of the fasciae is present. Sexual dimorphism in colouration and wing pattern absent; ♀♀ are just more robust (wingspan 65-95 mm, fore wing length 31-44 mm). A rare form with strongly curved medial fasciae is known under the name *Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* Hering, 1928; infrasubspecific.

Diagnosis. The species differs from *Cleopatrina bilinea* Walker, 1855, and its congener *C. phocea* Druce, 1888, in an absence of any light bordering along dark medial fasciae; ground colour monotonous without any light or dark shadows. Genitalia are quite different in both genera.

Distribution. Nigeria, Senegal, Liberia (Bassa), Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, French Guinea, and Burkina Faso.

Bionomics. The caterpillar has been found on *Bauhinia reticulata* (Fabaceae) and *Anona senegalensis* (Annonaceae) (Aurivillius, 1905: 37, plate 5, also reproduced here on pl. 17, fig. 2).

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Taragama ondulosa* Conte, 1909, [Afrique occidentale] [Nigeria] Yola, e. l., Mai 1903, Raupe auf T. 2, Schultze (ZMHU); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, types of *Pachypasa androphila* Hering, 1928, S. O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet, G. Tessmann S. G. (ZMHU); paratypus ♂ of *P. androphila* Hering, 1928, [S. O. Kamerun] Uamgebiet 1-106, 14, Tessmann S. (ZMHU); type ♀ of *Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* Hering, 1928, S. O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet, G. Tessmann S. G. (ZMHU); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, N. Nigeria, Azare, 1926, Dr. Ll. Lloyd (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Sénégal, Kaolack, collon Le Moult (BMNH); 1 ♀, French Guinea, [Diuquiraye], 24.X.1920, de Flenry (BMNH); 1 ♂, Ghana, Bolgatanga, 14.-15.IX.1993, leg. L. Kühne (CLKP); 1 ♂, Guinee, Boffa, 1927 (MNHB); 1 ♂, Burkina Faso, Tapoa District, Parc National du W du Niger, 12°21'37"N, 02°04'13"E, 13.XII.2002, leg. J. Bouyer (coll. J. Joannou); 1 ♀, Burkina Faso, Tapoa District, Mecrou, Parc National du W du Niger, 11°55'26"N, 02°23'41"E, 17.XII.2002, leg. J. Bouyer (coll. J. Joannou).

Cleopatrina **gen. nov.**

Type species: *Pachypasa bilinea* Walker, 1855, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1425, here designated.

Diagnosis. Medium to large sized moths (wingspan 49-62 mm in ♂♂ and 76-106 mm in ♀♀) with externally elongated and rounded fore wings. Sexual dimorphism practically absent in wing pattern and colouration but wing patterning more or less zig-zag shaped in ♂♂ and almost straight in ♀♀. Medial field sometimes with central narrowing in some ♀ specimens.
Genitalia diagnostic, in ♂ valvae bilobed, with stiletto-shaped upper lobe, long to very long and loop-shaped. Vinculum strongly flattened, with large, inner triangular sclerotized projection directed caudally. Distal processes of vinculum broad, caudal spur somewhat turned outside. ♀ genitalia specific for the species, with strongly modified transverse antevaginal plate with inner sclerotized wrinkles and crests; antevaginal plate adhered to postvaginal one.

The following autapomorphies are typical for the genus:

- In ♂ genitalia, the lower valvar lobe distinctly loop-shaped;
- vinculum with directed cranially strong triangular projection;
- in ♀ genitalia, antevaginal plate robust, transversal, with inner sclerotized crests.

5 species were described: *Pachypasa bilinea* Walker, 1855, *P. auriflua* Aurivillius, 1908, *Pachypasa phocea* Druce, 1888, *Taragama mirabilis* Distant, 1897, and *Pachypasa laterifascia* Berio, 1937. Type material was examined for all these taxa therefore a new

synonymy was established and only 2 species are considered to be valid.

Cleopatrina bilinea (WALKER, 1855) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 14: 5-7)

Pachypasa bilinea WALKER, 1855, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1425. Locus typicus: [West Africa] originally not given "----?". Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa auriflua* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 **syn. nov.**, Arkiv f. Zool. **5**: 19. Locus typicus: Sierra Leone. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy)(ZMHU) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 49-62 mm, fore wing length 22-26 mm. Ground colour brown, with external lightening. Medial field is bordered with fine lines of whitish grey scales, coming into external field of the same colouration. Medial fasciae almost straight, parallel, falling into anal margin. Hind wing yellow basally, externally with dark indistinct pattern; cilia yellow. Abdomen yellow with brown with blackish caudal tuft.

♀. Wingspan 89-106 mm, fore wing length 42-45 mm. Ground colour resembles that of the male. Medial field wide, dotted outside with light scales. Hind wings yellow basally with gradual darkening to brown external margin. Abdomen yellow with visible blackish sclerites.

♂ genitalia (figs 99-101). The lower valvar lobes are diagnostic, these not being extremely long and hook-shaped. Aedeagus with short apical spur and well developed basal lobes.

♀ genitalia (figs 174, 175). Both vaginal plates adhered, forming broad sclerotized pocket. Antrum not distinct, opening of ostium replaced cranially and atrium is formed with more solid membrane. Inner surface of the antevaginal plate with longitudinal sclerotized crests. Ductus short, partly sclerotized in foundation.

Diagnosis. Both sexes of the species differ from *C. phocea* (DRUCE) by usually wider medial field bordered by almost parallel fasciae but the expanse of the character is quite large and a reliable diagnosis is only possible after a study of the genitalia which are visible without any special preparation after clearing of the abdominal tip.

Bionomics. In Nigeria the species was reared from *Eucalyptus camalawensis* (Myrtaceae). Caterpillars were listed from *Terminalia glaucescens* (Combretaceae), *Crossopteryx febrifuga* (Rubiaceae), *Bridelia ferruginea* (Euphorbiaceae) and *Annona senegalensis* (Annonaceae) in Côte d'Ivoire (VUATTOUX, 1991: 250); hence in some cases there could also be a misidentification of *Euphorea ondulosa* (CONTE, 1909).

Taxonomic notes. 1: The synonymy between both species was established after the corresponding conformity of the short atrium in ♀ genitalia and shorter lower valvar lobes in ♂ genitalia [compr. also with *C. phocea* (DRUCE, 1888) below].
2: Taxon *Euphorea ondulosa* (CONTE) has erroneously constantly been here attributed, but is a separate species (see ***Euphorea* gen. nov.** above).

Distribution. Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa bilinea* WALKER, 1855, 63. 50 (BMNH); holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa auriflua* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Sierra Leone, 87-88, PREUSS (ZMHU, GU 2006-01); 1 ♂, Côte d'Ivoire (BMNH, GU Lasio 1389); 1 ♂, D.-Ostafrika [Tanzania??], Mkatta, X 08 - VII 09, SCHOENHEIT S. G. (ZMHU, GU 2006-05); 2 ♂♂, Sierra Leone, MITFORD, 96 (BMNH, GU Lasio 1147); 1 ♂, [Kenya] Suna, S. Kavirondo, III 1932, W. FEATHER (BMNH, GU Lasio 1416); 1 ♂, Sierra Leone, Major BAINBRIDGE (BMNH); 1 ♂, Nigeria, 63-0457, W.A.T.B.R.U., H[ost]. *Eucalyptus camalawensis*, I[mago]. 15.XII.1963 (BMNH); 1 ♂, Abuja - Nigeria, IX 1981, leg. STAUDINGER (ZFMK, GU 2006-07); 11 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, Elev. R. VUATTOUX (MRAC); 1 ♀, S. Leone, AFZELIUS (RMS); 1 ♀, Sier. L.[eone], PR. (ZMHU, GU 2006-28); 1 ♀, Sier. L.[eone], PR. (ZMHU, GU 2006-31); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sierra Leone, 20.V.95, CLEMENTS (CMNH).

Cleopatrina phocea (DRUCE, 1888) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 14: 8-11)

Pachypasa phocea DRUCE, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. London **1887**: 680. Locus typicus: East Africa [Mozambique]: Delagoa Bay. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*Taragama mirabilis* DISTANT, 1897 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (**20**): 208. Locus typicus: Transvaal, Lydenburg District. Syntypes ♂ and ♀ (BMNH) [examined].
=*Pachypasa laterifascia* BERIO, 1937 **syn. nov.**, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova **59**: 375. Locus typicus: [Africa] Chikuni. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (MCSN) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 51-62 mm, fore wing length 23-27 mm. Ground colour is similar to that of *C. bilinea* (WLK.) but medial fasciae more oblique running into anal margin with visible replacement to wing base. Postmedial fasciae almost straight, the antemedial one curved. Hind wing yellow, darker in external zone, cilia yellow. Abdomen yellow with blackish apical tuft.

♀. Wingspan 76-89 mm, fore wing length 34-42 mm. Similar to ♀ of *C. bilinea* (WLK.), medial field usually narrower and darker. Hind wings yellow basally with gradual darkening to brown external margin. Abdomen yellow with visible blackish sclerites.

♂ genitalia (figs 102-104). The lower valvar lobes are diagnostic, these being extremely long, loop-shaped, with a mace-like apex. Aedeagus with oblique short apical spur and well developed basal lobes.

♀ genitalia (figs 172, 173). Vaginal plates adheared, forming a highly sclerotized pocket. Antrum indistinct, opening of ostium replaced, cranial and atrium is formed by 2 symmetrical hemispherical sclerites. Inner surface of the antevaginal plate with longitudinal finger-shaped holes, probably to fix the lower valvar lobe of a ♂ when in copula. Ductus bursae long, partly sclerotized in foundation.

Diagnosis. Both sexes of the species differ from *C. bilinea* (WLK.) by usually narrower medial field; genitalia are highly diagnostic. See also under *C. bilinea* (WLK.) above.

Bionomics. *Annona* spp. (Annonaceae), *Persea* (Lauraceae), *Pinus engelmannii* (Pinaceae), *Psorospermum febrifugum* (Clusiaceae), *Protea angolensis* (Proteaceae) are listed host plants (KROON, 1999, but *Pachypasa bilinea* WLK., is erroneous, it being unknown in Southern Africa). The species was also reared on *Bauhinia variegata* by JOANNOU (pers. comm. - pl. 17, fig. 3).

Taxonomic notes. The synonymy between species was established after the conformity of the high atrium in the ♀ genitalia and very long lower valvar lobes in male genitalia were discovered. The typical ♀ specimen of *C. phocea* (DRUCE) is somewhate aberrant and is characterized by closed medial fasciae, the form being unknown in other specimens of the species.

Distribution. R. S. A., Kenya, Congo, Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Cameroon.

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa phocea* DRUCE, 1888, Delagoya-Bay, E. Africa, MONTERO (BMNH); holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa laterifascia* BERIO, 1937, Il qundicina, Olt: I Dic: Chikuni, 1929, leg. L. CIPRIANI (MCSN); syntype ♂ of *Taragama mirabilis* DISTANT, 1897, Transvaal, Lydenburg Distr., ZURRZENKA (BMNH); 1 ♂, Elisabethville, V 1938, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC, GU 2006-14); 24 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀, Elisabethville, different data, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kigama, 11.II.1932, L. BURGEON (MRAC); 1 ♂, Congo, Lulua: Kapanga, II 1933, G. F. OVERLAET (MRAC, GU 2006-37); 1 ♂, [Zaire] Katanga: Kolwezi, 1951, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC, GU 2006-38); 1 ♂, [Zaire] Katanga: Luashi, 1933, FREYNE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Lubumbashi, IV 1934, CH. SEYDEL (MRAC); 1 ♂, K. 245 de Kindu, 3.VII.1912, L. BURGEON (MRAC); 1 ♂, Gandajika, 7.VIII.1947, HENRAD (MRAC); 1 ♂, Source Lubibash., XI 1937, FREYNE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Wilde honden Klael., 4.I.07 (TMP); 1 ♂, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia 24.III.[19]63 A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Wingate Sby, S. Rhodesia 17.XI.[19]74 A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Melsetheb, S. Rhodesia 21.XI.[19]68 A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, From larva, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, Em: 4.VIII.[19]63, A. J. DUKE F/*Protea* (TMP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nylsvley, Naboomspruit, Rep. S. Afr. SE, 24 28 Da, 1100 m, savanna ecosystem reserch project, C. S. I. R. (TMP); 1 ♂, Dar-es-Salaam, Germ. E. Africa (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Kenya] Suna, S. Kavirondo, March 1932, W. FEATHER (BMNH); 1 ♂, Kenya, Nakuru, VIII 1938, A. TOWNSEND (MNHG); 1 ♂, Zaire: Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX.1989, TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♂, Zaire: Luena, PNT, 4.VIII.1984, Rec. TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♀, Zaire: Luena, PNT, 30.V.1984, Rec. TH. BOUYER (MRAC); 1 ♀, Congo Belge, P. nov. G., Miss. H. DE SAEGER, II/gd/10.-11.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER (MRAC); 1 ♀, Zaire: Kisangani, X 1972, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Cholo, Nyasaland, different data, R.C.W. (CMNH); 1 ♀, Salisbury, Rhod., O'Nel 3.44, A. J. T. JANSE (TMP); 1 ♀, Buffelspoort, 15.XII.1924, A. J. T. JANSE (TMP); 1 ♀, Metsimaklaba, 7-12.III 1930 (TMP); 3 ♂♂, Zombe, Nyassaland, 6000 ft, coll. H. BARLOW (USNM); 1 ♂, Kafakumba, Katanga dist., December 31. (BMNH); 1 ♂, Kitwe N. Rh. 1954, J. H. S. KRUGER (TMP); 1 ♀, Barberton. 4.1905, Miss DE BEER (TMP); 1 ♀, Afriq. Occid, Barombi; Intérieur de Cameroons, D'PREUSS, Recu de STAUDINGER, Nov. 89. (BMNH); 1 ♀ Delagoa-Bai, 92 - 93, JUNOD (ZMHU, GU 2006-27); 1 ♀, Delag. B or Angola (Monteiro), JUNOD (ZMHU, GU 2006-27); 1 ♀, Joko, Kamerun, 6.V.1911 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Sandoa, 20.VI.1920, F. G. OVERLAET (MRAC); 2 ♀♀, Lulua: Kapanga, V 1934, F. G. OVERLAET (MRAC); 1 ♀, Boekenboutskloof drift, 286 JR. Tvl., 5.III.1985, Mrs. E. A. VOLGT (TMP); 1 ♀, Malelane K.N.P. Survey 3.-5.XII.1963, L. VÁRI (TMP); 1 ♀, Kassai district, Congo F. St., TAYMANS (BMNH); 1 ♀, [Malawi or Kenya] Nyassaland: Zomba, VII 1925, H. BARLOW B. M. 1925-550 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Région de M'Pala, Tanganjika, R. P. GUILLEMĖ (BMNH); 1 ♂, Xmas [Christmas] Pass, S. Rhodesia, 5.III.1923, E. W. LANNIN (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Kenya] Nakuru, 3.VI.1918, TOWSEND (MHNG);1 ♀, [Tanzania] Makulane, ex larva, III 1908 (MHNG); 1 ♀, South Africa, Tvl, O.T.K. Reserve nr Loskopdam, 25°27S, 29°24E, 9.-11.XII.1985, V. W. SWAIN (TMP); 1 ♀, South Africa, Klaserie, 24°32'S, 31°04E, 8.XII.2002, J. JOANNOU (coll. J. JOANNOU).

Muzunguja gen. nov.

Type species: *Pachypasa madelineae* TAMS, 1936, The Entomologist **69**: 160, text-fig., here designated.
This taxon is most probably a junior subjective synonym of *P. rectilineata* AURIVILLIUS, 1900, Oefvers. Vet. Akad. Foerhl. **57**: 1052.

Diagnosis. Moth from small (♂♂) to large (♀♀) size, with wingspan 39-47 mm in ♂♂ and 70-87 mm in ♀♀, with strong sexual dimorphism in size, shape of the wings, colouration and wing pattern.

Wing pattern in ♂♂ of medial type, very indistinct, with parallel transversal fasciae; in ♀♀, strongly modified, oblique, with its antemedial fasciae reduced.

Absence of protruding brown setae on medial zone of mesothorax of ♀♀ is also diagnostic.

Genitalia are diagnostic in both species. In ♂♂ valvae bilobed, the lower valvar lobe short, stiletto-shaped, with broad foundation and serrate margin; the upper one long, with hooked spur distally and stiletto-shaped pointed projection basally. Saccus weak, of rhombic shape. Distal processes of vinculum broadened, with sclerotized teethed field on inner surface medially; often with pointed apex of inner margin. Caudal spurs short, smooth with rounded or straight apex. Aedeagus strong, tubular basally, with claw-shaped apical spur with lower curved hook. Basal lobes well developed. Vesica with numerous cornuti located in 2 separated fields.

In ♀ genitalia, papillae anales elongated and narrowed in central part forming some kind of ovipositor. Ostium covered with concave rhombic antevaginal plate, with irregular caudal and cranial margins. Antrum short, sclerotized venrad, with distinct narrowing towards ductus. Ductus approximately as long as antrum. Ductus seminalis coming into nearby ostium. Corpus bursae an elongated bag-shape, membraneous, without signa.

The characters pointed out above separate the group from other genera and characterize it to be a monophylum. The following autapomorphies can be specially listed:
- Strong sexual dimorphism and diagonal modification of the fore wing pattern in ♀♀;
- lateral surfaces of the distal processes of vinculum with complete system of irregular teeth;
- apical spur of aedeagus divided into 2 vertical lobes;
- vesica bears numerous cornuti;
- in ♀ genitalia, papillae anales distinctly elongated and transformed into some kind of short ovipositor;
- ductus seminalis originates nearby ostium opening.

Only one species, somewhat polymorphic in patterning and in shape of the hindwings of the ♂♂. Hence we have added 2 more species under the principle of "females without a corresponding pair", and as a result a new priority name is established as a senior synonym and the following new synonymy is established as pointed out below.

Range of the genus is limited by tropical forests of the equatorial Africa.

Muzunguja rectilineata (Aurivillius, 1900) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 13: 9-14)

Pachypasa rectilineata Aurivillius, 1900, Oefvers. Vet. Akad. Foerhl. **57**: 1052. Locus typicus: Congo. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (RMS) [examined].
=*Pachypasa asopha* Hering, 1928, syn. nov., Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 498, pl. 1, fig. 7. Locus typicus: Banjo-Bamenda. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) (ZMHU) [examined].
=*Pachypasa madelineae* Tams, 1936 **syn. nov.**, The Entomologist **69**: 160, text fig. Locus typicus: [C. A. R.] French Congo, Ubangui-Chari Territory, Alindao. Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 39-47 mm, fore wing length 18-22 mm. Fore wings elongate, narrow with pointed apex. Ground colour of the wing reddish to violet brown, wing pattern indistinct, both medial fasciae usually not distinguished but their presence is indicated with a wide zone of light brown scales. In central part of the wing they are in a common brown field. Veins often darker than ground colour, at least in medial field. External fascia unexpressed but dark brown external field is shown on the wing with lighter field. Hind wing brown with lighter foundation and yellowish external margin. Outer margin of the hind wing rounded, straight, or convex. Abdomen uniform but sometimes with central yellowish ring.

♀. Wingspan 70-87 mm, fore wing length 32-38 mm. Fore wings short and broad, almost triangular, with slightly pointed apex. Ground colour sandy cream to light brownish grey, patterning weak with only brown postmedial fascia distinct, this being straight, oblique, outlined with lighter scales. Outer zone of the fore wing with distinct reddish brown external spot in R-M zone. Hind wing varies from light to dark yellow in ground colour, with lighter foundation and bright yellow cilia. Abdomen uniform yellow with brown to black sclerites.

♂ genitalia (figs 125, 126). As in generic account.

♀ genitalia (fig. 170). As in generic account.

Diagnosis. The species is well distinguished by wing shape, specific wing pattern, and by strongly modified genitalia in both sexes. Distal processes of vinculum with very characteristic serrated zone on inner part of medial surface and the apical spur of aedeagus also strongly modified, this not being known in any other species of the *Pachypasa* s. l. complex. In ♀, general elongation of the complex and unique wing pattern are diagnostic.

Taxonomic notes. In external characters the moths differ strongly from all known *Pachypasa* s. l. Conspecifity of both sexes and corresponding synonymy should be therefore confirmed by rearing of siblings from eggs.
We are 95% certain about the synonymy established. It turned out that from all *Pachypasa* s. l. there were only 2 groups that were not attributed to their corresponding sexes; they were ♂♂ of *P. madelineae* Tams, 1936, and ♀♀ of *P. rectilineata* Aurivillius, 1900. This was a sufficient reason to place them into one group, this being indirectly proved by the peculiarities of their genitalia (the completely curved apical spur of aedeagus entering into the completely wrinkled vaginal plates of the ♀).

Distribution. Tanzania, Congo, Zaire, C. A. R., Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, and Gabon.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa madelineae* Tams, 1936, Alindao, 30.XII 1934, R. F. Johnstone (GU TAMS 1959/110 - BMNH); holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa rectilineata* Aurivillius, 1900, Congo, leg. Laman (RMS); holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa asopha* Hering, 1928, N.W. Kamerun, Banjo-Bamenda (ZMHU); 4 ♂♂, Afrika/Congo Odzala Nat. Park H: 400-500 m 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM) (GU 11647); 1 ♂, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N. B. / 15°00'E.L. 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM); 1 ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 22.XII.1967, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, 2006-40); 1 ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 8.III.1956, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC, 2006-43); 1 ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 6.V. 1956, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 3.I.1958, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, Sankuru: Djeka, 1.XII. 1952, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, Leopoldville, 20.V.1954, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nia-Nia, 20.IX.1955, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 3 ♂♂, Cote d'Ivoire, Lamto, Elev. R. Viattoux (MRAC, 2006-39); 1 ♂, Cote d'Ivoire, Lamto (Toumadi), 19.XII.1966, Cl. Girard (MRAC, 2006-44); 1 ♂, Cote d'Ivoire, Lamto, Cl. Girard (MRAC); 1 ♂, Cameroun: Eloumden, 24./25.X.1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Tanganjika, Bukoba, 17.V.1963, leg. J. Scheven (ZSM); 1 ♂, [Zaire] Eala, XI 1936, J. Ghesquière (MRAC); 1 ♀, Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, June, G. L. Bates (BMNH); 1 ♂, Gabon, Kivoro (Lyon).

Braura Walker, 1865

List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **32**: 464.
Type species: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **32**: 464, by monotypy.
Braura was established in the Notodontidae; it was placed in the Lasiocampidae by Aurivillius (1927: 246).

Diagnosis: medium-sized moths with elongated, externally rounded, fore wings; sexual dimorphism in the shape, wing pattern, and colour saturation of wings, is minor; wing pattern consists of dark wavy medial lines and shading, with pointed tips between veins. Basal part of fore wing is specifically lightened to a different degree and distinctly bordered with completely curved antemedial fascia. External field sometimes lighter than ground colour; outer margin darker.
♂ genitalia are of generic diagnosis. They are distinctly smaller when compared to other genera; valvae distinctly bilobed with stiletto-shaped lower lobes. The last are adheared to juxta near to the base of aedeagus, and that led to some difficulties in its preparation; the lower lobes pyramid-shaped with broaded base and hooked apex. Distal processes of vinculum are shortened, with sclerotized lateral sides and claw-shaped apical hooks. Aedeagus tubular with reduced apical spur and weakly developed basal lobes; vesica hammer-shaped, without cornuti.
In ♀ genitalia, postvaginal plate formed by weakly sclerotized sclerite, the antevaginal one being modified into a slender transversal sclerite with caudal crease. Antrum hemispherical, not deep, with membranous zone in opening to short ductus bursae. Corpus bursae bag-shaped without signa.

The autapomorphies of the genus are as following:
- Fore wing pattern is strongly modified into wavy elements;
- Genitalia are smaller in both sexes;
- Valvae bilobed with short but broad stiletto-shaped lower lobes;
- Juxta adheared both to base of aedeagus and base of valva;

Apical spur is reduced in aedeagus;
Antevaginal plate reduced to transversal narrow plate;
Antrum with membranous zone in opening to short ductus.

♂ genitalia have a very limited significance for a specific diagnosis, therefore such characters as shape of the wing, its pattern, type of scale cover, as well as geographic distribution, should be especially taken in consideration for identification. ♂ genitalia are not therefore considered in the text of this article.

7 species were hitherto described within the genus; one more species, *Pachypasa elgonensis* Kruck, 1940, was mistakenly placed into the *Eutricha* Hübner. Here more 2 species are described but the status of some specimens can't be defined precisely because only single examples are available.

Braura sultani (Wiltshire, 1986) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 15: 16)

Pachypasa sultani Wiltshire, 1986, Fauna Saudi Arabia **8**: 268, fig. 77. Locus typicus: Saudi Arabia, Asir, Baljurshi (Olea-Dodonaea zone). Holotype ♂ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 56 mm, fore wing length 25 mm. Ground colour of the wing dark grey, wing pattern much reduced in a darker coloured external field with border sharply contrasting with rest of the wing. Medial fasciae weakly expressed but visible, forming a narrow medial field. Hind wing similarly coloured but somewhat lighter, and has curved dark grey pattern in external field; cilia contrasting whitish in R-M zone. ♂ genitalia as illustrated (fig. 116).

The only known ♀, the paratype, from Asir, Namas, 2380 m, VIII 1980, was said to be in coll. Basel [NHMB] (according to the original description) but is not now housed there (Dr. Daniel Burckhardt, pers. comm. from 7.XI 2007); its origin is therefore doubtful.

Diagnosis. The species differs from all congeners by dark external field, contrastingly bordered by the wing's ground colour, and by considerable reduction in patterning. Hind wings with curved dark fascia mostly absent in congeners. The species is endemic to the southern part of the Arabian peninsular (Asir).

Bionomics. The species inhabits mountain Olea-Dodonaea-Juniper zone, the ♀ being collected at an altitude of 2380 m. All known specimens have been collected in April and August, indicating perhaps two generations per year. *Juniper* is a supposed host plant.

Distribution. Saudi Arabia: so far is known only from Asir.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa sultani* Wiltshire, 1986, Saudi Arabia, Baljurshi, 80 km N Abha, Dodonaea-Juniper zone, 9.IV.1983, A. R. Pittaway (BMNH).

Braura concolor (Rothschild, 1921) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 15: 20)

=*Pachypasa concolor* Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28**: 219. Locus typicus: [Niger] Aderbissinat, N. of Damergou. Holotype ♀ (by original designation) (BMNH) [examined].

♀. Wingspan 55 mm, fore wing length 25 mm. Ground colour dark grey with sparse whitish scales, the hardly visible patterning being expressed only as semilunar spots in R-field. Basal field is covered with brownish scales. Hind wing lighter, with darker external margin and serrated external edge. ♀ genitalia as illustrated (fig. 192).

♂. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Contrary to other species, the body is covered with scales modified to hairs, which are especially dense on the wings' base, thorax and abdomen. The species is very distinctive in colouration and wing pattern but is only known from two typical ♀♀. The ♂♂, probably also with distinctive patterning, will be especially interesting in their specific diagnosis. Surely, a very special species with disjunct range.

Bionomics. Both known ♀♀ were collected in August in desert biotopes of Niger. *Acacia* spp. are the probable host plants.

Distribution. So far only known from Niger (Aderbissinat).

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa concolor* Rothschild, 1921, Aderbissinat, N. Damergou, 26. Aug. [19]20 (A. Buchanan) (BMNH); paratype ♀ of *Pachypasa concolor* Rothschild, 1921, Aderbissinat, N. Damergou, 20. Aug. [19]20 (A. Buchanan) (BMNH).

Braura truncatum (Walker, 1855) (col. pl. 15: 5-7)

Megasoma truncatum Walker, 1855, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **6**: 1451. Locus typicus: South Africa. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (BMNH) [examined].
=*L[asiocampa]. plagiogramma* Mabille, 1879, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. Ser. **5** (9): 314. Locus typicus: [South Africa] erroneously said to be Madagascar. Syntypes: ♂ and ♀ (BMNH) [examined]. Synonymy was established by de Lajonquière (1972: 207).

♂. Wingspan 43-51 mm, fore wing length 19-24 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing dark grey with distinctly expressed wavy pattern of medial fasciae, these being connected with distinct commissures in apical part of the wing. Medial field is bordered with slender zone of light scales and has parallel dark coloured outer shading. Veins are pointed with brown scales basally. Hind wing uniformly grey, in some specimens with an indistinct external pattern. ♂ genitalia as illustrated (figs 117, 118).

♀. Wingspan 67-69 mm, fore wing length 28-34 mm. Wing ground colour similar to that of the male but wing pattern more elongated. Basal field more distinct and discal part is also distinct. Hind wing uniformly grey without patterning.

♀ genitalia. Not studied.

Diagnosis. The species differs from the closely related *B. ligniclusa* Wlk. in that there is an absence of yellow to brown tints in colouration of both sexes, especially in ♀♀, and in the presence of a distinctly expressed light basal field. ♂♂ with dense covering of the white scales throughout the wings and body and an absence of reddish brown ground colour. In ♀♀, scale covering of the hind wings sparse, therefore the wings appear semi-transparent.

Taxonomical note. The type locality originally given for *L. plagiogramma* MAB. as Madagascar is obviously incorrect. The species is not known from the complex of Malgassy lasiocampids (see also DE LAJONQUIÈRE, 1972). The type locality is supposedly from Southern Africa to Mosambique.

Distribution. S. Africa, Angola, and Tanzania.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Megasoma truncatum* WALKER, 1855, South Africa (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, syntypes of *Lasiocampa plagiogramma* MABILLE, 1879, [Madagascar] (BMNH); 1 ♂, Algoa bay, BRAUNS, 20.X.1894, Coll. JANSE (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Dargle, Natal, 24.VIII.1930 (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Delagoa-Bay, acq. JANSON (BMNH); 1 ♂, Njombe, 6000-6500 ft., Tanganyka, 22.X.1957, W.P. HATEMED (BMNH); 1 ♂, Durban, 14.IX.1908, G. F. LEIGH (TMP);1 ♂, Tsomo, 23.VIII.1944, GOWAN C. CLARK (TMP).

Braura nilotica (AURIVILLIUS, 1925) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 15: 17)

Pachypasa nilotica AURIVILLIUS, 1925, Arkiv f. Zool. **17**: 17. Locus typicus: Sudan Nilen. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (RMS) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 53 mm, fore wing length 22 mm. Ground colour of the fore wings an intensive dark; the reduced wing patterning is expressed as a very indistinct double postmedial line along outer margin coming from the apex. Hind wings dark grey with pale transversal linear pattern. ♂ genitalia fig. 122.

Diagnosis. Body and wings of diagnostically dark colouration, especially the hind wings; scale covering without hair-like scales. Range is located anywhere along Nile.

Bionomics. Unknown.
Distribution. Sudan.

Taxonomical notes. The species is only known from a single ♂. Its status is not clear, and its relatives are not known. Additional material is especially necessary; probably the species is widely distributed. In any case, its unique external characters don't allow us considered it to be a ♂ of *B. concolor* (ROTHSCH.) or any other species.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa nilotica* AURIVILLIUS, 1925, Sudan Nilen, Prins W:s, Exp. GYLDENSTOLPE (RMS).

Braura picturata (GRÜNBERG, 1910) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 15: 8, 9)

Taragama picturata GRÜNBERG, 1910, Denkschr. Med. Ges. Jena **16** (= in: SCHULTZE, Zool. Anthropol. Ergebn. Forschungsreise Suedafrika 4): 137, pl. 3, figs 15, 16. Locus typicus: [Namibia] Windhuk. Lectotype ♀ (here designated) (ZMHU) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 39 mm, fore wing length 19 mm. Ground colour of the wings grey with indistinct wavy pattern from almost parallel indistinct medial fasciae. Antemedial fascia dark, bordered with lighter brownish basal field. Discal spot blackish, small but distinct. External field fused with ground colour and its borders have a dark band coming parallel to external margin. Hind wing greyish brown, with basal lightening and darker external streaked pattern. ♂ genitalia fig. 119.

♀. Wingspan 60-77 mm, fore wing length 29-37 mm. Wing colouration similar to that of the ♂ but pattern more distinct. Basal field is limited distinctly by black, serrate antemedial fascia. Discal spot small, black, but distinct. Hind wing ellipsoid, uniform whitish without patterning.

♀ genitalia (figs 197, 198). Postvaginal plate presents as a narrow sclerite and antevaginal plate of triangular shape, almost straight on its caudal margin. Atrium cone-shaped, ostium deep in the cone, coming into short and broad membraneous ductus bursae; corpus bursae elongated, egg-shaped, without signi.

Diagnosis. ♀♀ can be distinguished from the related *B. ligniclusa* WLK. and *B. truncatum* (WLK.) by distinct black antemedial fascia, more elongated narrow fore wings with pointed apex, lighter colouration, reduction of the hind wing's pattern, and dark head. ♂♂ (provisionally attributed to this species) also have narrow pointed wings and in external characteristics resemble moths of the Braura elgonensis complex. In any case, the conformity of the sexes should be confirmed with corresponding rearing.

Disrtibution. Namibia, South Africa.

Taxonomical notes. The type series of *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG is mixed up with a few other species and just a ♀ from Windhuk [Windhoek] is really this species, and «Ferner mehrere ♂♂ und ♀♀ aus Natal, Delagoa-Bai und Transvaal» should be considered to be conspecific with *B. ligniclusa* WLK.. To stabilise the situation, a lectotype of *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG, 1910, is designated there after the ♀ was pointed out by GRÜNBERG in the original description as "Windhuk, 1 ♀ (LINDT)". The specimen bears the following labels: blue square with typed «D. S. W. Afr. / Windhuk / LINDT SG.»; white square with black ink inscription of «Taragama / picturata / GRÜNB. / Type!»; white rectangle with black ink inscription in ?GRÜNBERG's hand «nicht *Pachypasa* / *basalis* WALK.!»; red rectangle with typed «Type»; white piece of paper with penciled inscription «*Taragama* MOORE» and white square with black frame and printed text «Coll. HU-Berlin / Lasiocampidae / A. GURKOVICH prep. / GU 2006-17». The specimen is designated as a Lectotype with the corresponding red rectangular label with black frame and printed text «LECTOTYPE / *Taragama* ♀ / *picturata* / GRÜNBERG, 1910/ des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & / A. GURKOVICH, 2008»). All other specimens should be considered to be paralectotypes, although really they are not conspecific as pointed out above.

Material examined: Lectotype ♀ of *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG, D. S. W. Afr., Windhuk, LINDT S. G. (ZMHU, GU 2006-17); 1 ♂, Nordost-Namibia, Westl. Caprivi, Okavango-Region, 1050 m, 15.-17.V.1996, leg. de FREINA (MWM); 1 ♀, D. S.W. Afrika, Ongembeanavita,15.II.1963, leg. F. GAERDES (ZSM, GU 2007-03); 1 ♀, Windhuk, coll. KNIER (ZSM); 1 ♀, South Africa, CP, Vanzylsrus, 26.52 S, 22.03 E, 12.II.1988, M.W. MANSELL (TMP); 1 ♀, South Africa, Tvl Fanie Botha Nat. Res. nr Tzaneen, 23°50'S, 30°10'E, 2.-6.III.1986, V. M. SWAIN (TMP); 1 ♂, South Africa, N, Cape, Campsite area Witsand Nature Reserve, 28°34'S, 22°28'E, 18.I.2000 RF Teblanche (TMP); 1 ♂, Okahandja, 1.II.1908 (MNHG); 1 ♀, Okahandja, S. W. A., 18.XII.1906 (MNHG); 1 ♀, 10.IX. 1972, Windhoek, Südwestafrika, S. O., 22.17.C, a geschlüpft R.Oberprieler (TMP).

Braura elgonensis (Kruck, 1940) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 15: 10-12)

Pachypasa elgonensis Kruck, 1940, Ent. Z. **53**: 294. Locus typicus: "Elgon-Gebirgstock, Nord-Kenya". Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (coll. Kruck, lost). Neotype ♂ (here designated) (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 44-49 mm, fore wing length 19-20 mm. Ground colour of the wing grey with brown wing base distinctly bordered with dark antemedial fascia. Wing pattern considerably reduced, consisting of an indistinct medial field and darker narrow lines coming more or less parallel along the outer margin. Hind wing uniformly brown. The character given in original description as «abweichend hellen Kopf und Halskragen .... holzfarben gelblich» is typical for the species, although some specimens have a dark coloured head. ♂ genitalia figs 120-124.

♀. Wingspan 80 mm, fore wing length 32 mm. Wing pattern similar to that of the ♂ but distinct. Basal field lightened to yellow, distinctly bordered from medial field by narrow black antemedial fascia. Black discal dot is distinct on the light medial field. Hind wing elongate, a uniform light grey to yellowish and without distinct patterning.

♀ genitalia (figs 190, 196). Postvaginal plate presents as a sclerite with medial widening, its caudal edge with a crease, the antevaginal one ribbon shaped. Antrum spherical, with distinct desclerotization caudally and nearby ductus foundation.

Diagnosis. The ♂♂ are very similar to related *B. ligniclusa* Wlk., *B. truncatum* (Wlk.) and *B. picturata* (Grünb.) but differ by their lighter colouration, more slender wings with pointed apex, and yellow collar and head. ♀♀ of the species also with apex of fore wings pointed, resembling *B. ligniclusa* Wlk., differing by bright yellow head. In any case, conformity of the sexes should be confirmed with corresponding rearing. In ♀ genitalia distinct local desclerotization of antrum and remarkable caudal crease on vaginal plate are typical.
Distribution. Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, and [southern] Ethiopia.

Taxonomical notes: 1: The type by Kruck was not found in spite of special search. In the description, the taxon "*elgonensis*" was also composed of related species, as was pointed out by the author, ["steht am nächsten"] as *Pachypasa* [here is considered as *Eutricha*] *morosa* Walker. Material on the latest species was specially investigated by us from the type locality (Mt. Elgon, Kenya) but not one specimen was found to be identical with the description of *P. elgonensis* Kruck because they hadn't the distinctly darkened wings or bright yellow head contrasting with the body. But moths from *Braura*, taken sympatrically, comply well with that description; they can also be mixed with *E. morosa* (Wlk.). In some collections both species were present as a mixed series. This allows us to assume that Kruck described his taxon erroneously from another specific group. In the aim of nomenclatorial stability, a neotype of *Pachypasa elgonensis* Kruck, 1940, is designated here.

2: As a Neotype, a ♂ from the genus *Braura* is designated. It was collected on Mt. Elgon in Kenya and completely corresponds to the original description. It bears the following labels: with a white square with typed «Mt. Elgon / Kenya / 1951 / T. H. E. Jackson» and inscription in black ink «Sept[ember].»; red rectangle with black frame and typed text «NEOTYPE / *Pachypasa* ♂ / *elgonensis* / Kruck, 1940 / des. V. Zolotuhin & / A. Gurkovich, 2008». The Neotype is kept in the collection of BMNH.

Material examined: Neotype ♂ of *Pachypasa elgonensis* Kruck, 1940, Mt. Elgon, Kenya, Sept. 1951, T. H. E. Jackson (BMNH); 1 ♂, D. O. Afrika, Mombo, B. L. Amani (ZMHU, GU 2006-14); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 23.V.1968, Dr. M. Fontane (MRAC, GU 2006-48); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Irinda Region, Kipengere Mts., Uwemba, 2130 m, 09°29.073'S, 034°46.880'E, 10.XII.2005 (Ph. Darge) (MWM); 1 ♂, Lubumbashi: 26.XI.1979 (78), J. Thiry (MRAC, GU 2006-47); 1 ♂, Kenya, Aberdares Mts., Gatamayo, ca 2300 m, 46 km von Nairobi, 20.-30.X.1995, leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM); 1 ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 21.V.2002, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM, GU 10.636); 1 ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 10.-15.XII.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Irinda Region, Kipengere Mts., Lugenge Moorland, 2060 m, 09°24.864'S, 034°34.822'E, 16.XII.2005, Ph. Darge (MWM); 1 ♂, Tanzania: Irinda Region, Kipengere Mts., Lugenge Forest, 2210 m, 09°26.44'S, 034°35.906'E, 13.I.2006, leg. local collector, ex coll. Ph. Darge (MWM); 1 ♂, Uganda 46, Karamoja, Moroto, 11.-14.IX.1970, C. F. D. (BMNH); 1 ♂, Tanganyka: I 1961, C. Kempe (BNMH); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 29.IX. 1967, Dr. M. Fontane (MRAC, GU 2006-49); 2 ♀♀, Tanzania: Pwani Region, savanes de Mandera, 166 m, 30.X.2004, 06°14.300'S., 038°23.179'E, Ph. Darge (ZSM, GU 2007-04); 1 ♂, S. Ethiopia, Arba Minch, Reg. Omo, Prov. Gemu Gofa, 1350-1450 m, 6°0'N, 37°33'E, 14.IV.-2.V.2001, leg. R. Beck (MWM); 1 ♀, S. Ethiopia, Arba Minch, Reg. Omo, Prov. Gemu Gofa, 1350-1450 m, 6°0'N, 37°33'E, 14.IV.-2.V.2001, leg. R. Beck (ZSM, GU 2007-01); 1 ♂, Lubumbashi, 2.III.1980, J. Thiry (MRAC); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 29.II.1968, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Urundi: Kitega, 7.III.1967, 5.IV.1965, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); 2 ♂♂, Tanzania: Mts Uluguru, Morgoro Campus, Fac. Agric. Piege, Lum., U.V., Alt. 600 m, 5.VI.1971 (MRAC); 1 ♂, Zaire: Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 7.IX.1989, Th. Bouyer (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kenya, Laikipia Plateau, Mpala Research Centre, 0.293'N, 36.899'E, 14.-16.XI.1998, 1650 m, S. E. Miller & N. Minakawa (USNM); 1 ♀, Kenya, Mpala Research Centre, 27.IX.1999, Snelling (USNM).

Braura ligniclusa Walker, 1865 (col. pl. 15: 1-4)

List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **32**: 464. Locus typicus: Natal. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy) [originally pointed to be ♂] (BMNH) [examined].

♂. Wingspan 46-54 mm, fore wing length 23-28 mm. Ground colour of the fore wing dark grey with distinct blackish pattern. Medial field consists of wavy blackish lines close together, touching at the tip. External line indistinct, bordered with dark wavy fascia. Medial field dotted with lighter scales. Hind wing of a uniform brownish grey colour. ♂ genitalia figs 107-109, 112.

♀. Wingspan 74-85 mm, fore wing length 35-42 mm. Ground colour similar to that of the male but much more contrasting. Shape of the medial fasciae similar in both sexes. Basal part of the wing with small but distinct black discal spot.

♀ genitalia (figs 193, 199). Postvaginal plate presents as a sclerite with medial widening, the antevaginal one ribbon shaped, almost straight with caudal crease. Atrium spherical, deep, ductus membranous, short and broad; corpus bursae elongated egg-shaped, without signa.

Bionomics. The caterpillars (pl. 18, figs 6-11) have been listed (Kroon, 1999) from *Acacia karroo*, *A. mearnsii*, unidentified *Acacia* species (Fabaceae) as well as from *Pinus patula* (Pinaceae) as *Pachypasa truncatum*, and also by Taylor (1953: 160) from *Acacia karoo*

[sic!] and *A. mollissima* WILLD. (Wattle); the life history is discussed and it is reported that the species has two generations per year and can caused considerable damage to Wattle in Natal. By Eshowe, the mature larva was found by H. STAUDE on *Acacia sieberiana* (J. JOANNOU, pers. comm.). A ♂ from CMNH was reared from larva "taken on cotton", although this is probably not a food plant.
Disrtibution. South Africa to Kenya, southern Congo, Burundi, Malawi, and Tanzania.

Taxonomical notes. These 3 externally very similar species [*B. truncatum* (WLK.), *B. ligniclusa* WLK., 1865, and *B. picturata* GRÜNB.] were for the long time considered to be conspecific (AURIVILLIUS, 1933: 246). We raise them again to separate species as they have constant diagnostic external characters. As a matter of fact, the *B. ligniclusa* complex consists of some weakly isolated sister or sibling species occupying different ecological niches on different locations in the whole range. Between them, *B. picturata* GRÜNB. is native to desert biotopes of western Africa, *B. ligniclusa* WLK. inhabits the savannas of southern and eastern Africa, and *B. truncatum* (WLK.) is typical for forest and coastal biotopes and flies allopatric with *B. ligniclusa* WLK. See also under *B. picturata* GRÜNB. and *B. truncatum* (WLK.).

Material examined: Holotype ♀ of *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, Port Natal (BMNH); 1 ♂, Transvaal (ZMHU, GU-Berl-04-06); 1 ♂, S. Africa, Prov. Mpumalanga, Hazyview, 15.I.2002, 1100 m, leg. S. MURZIN (MWM); 1 ♂, Lubumbashi, 26.XI.1979, J. THIRY (MRAC, GU 2006-47); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 23.V.1968, Dr. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 29.IX.1967, Dr. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, S. Africa, Prov. Eastern Cape, Katberg-pass, 9.I.2002, 1250 m, leg. S. MURZIN (MWM); 1 ♀, Transvaal (ZMHU, GU-Berl-34); 1 ♀, Verulam, Natal, SPILLER (ZMHU, GU-Berl-24); 1 ♂, Kitale, 6.V.[19]20, Kenya, G. W. JEFFERY (BMNH); 1 ♂, Potchefstroom, Transvaal, AYRES (BMNH); 1 ♂, E. Transvaal, White River, 6.XII.1909, A. T. COOKE (BMNH); 1 ♀, Transvaal, Barberton, H. HARRISON, DISTANT Coll. 1911-383 (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Dargle, Natal, 4.II.1930 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Natal, Durban, Geo-Leigh, 1910 (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, VAN SOMEREN, S. KAVIRONDO, W. F. MAY, VI 1932 (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Pitermaritzburg, S. Afr., ex coll. R. SCHMIEDER 1926, Coll. R. GSCHWANDER (BMNH); 1 ♀, South Africa, TMP, 1924, H. H. CURSON (BMNH); 1♀, Balgowan, Natal, V 1951, K. PENNINGTON (BMNH); 1 ♀, Bedford, S. Africa, M. WEALE (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Natal (Rosenb.), Johannesburg, Don. de M. TORLEY (MRAC); 1 ♀, Transvaal, Endlagana, 4000 ft, Jan. 1903, W. M. MERCER (BMNH); 1 ♂, Makulane, ex larva, XII 1909 (MNHG); 1 ♀, Makulane, ex larva, 1906 (MNHG); 1 ♂, South Africa: Natal, ca 3 km S of Rietvlei, Blackheath Farm, 1375 m, 20.-25.II.1978, D. & M. DAVIS, B. AKERBERGS (USNM); 1 ♀, South Africa, CP, Vanzylsrus, 26°52S, 22°03E, 12.II.1988, M. W. MANSELL (TMP); 1 ♀, South Africa, Tvl, Fanie Botha Nat. res., near Tzaneen, 23°50S, 30°10E, 2.-6. III.1986, V. W. SWAIN (TMP); 11 ♂♂, S. Africa, Kwazulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg / Cumberland Nature Reserve, 640 m, 29°30'S, 30°30'E, 9.IV.2007, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN & A. GURKOVICH (MWM); 4 ♂♂, S. Africa Rep., North West, 15 km NE of Bloemhof, Bloemhof Dam N.R., S27°35'07", E25°43'22", 2.I.2008, leg V. ANIKIN (MWM); 1 ♀, South Afrique, Eshowe, 29°02'S, 29°51'E, III 2007, leg. H. STAUDE (coll. J. JOANNOU); 1 ♀, Janja Juky, 1931, van SOMEREN (BMNH); 1 ♂, Balgowan, Natal, Mar. 1951, K. PENNINGTON (BMNH); 1 ♂, From larva, Rustenberg, Tvl. Em: 26.I.1980, A. J. DUKE, F/P: Acacia karroo (TMP); 1 ♂, Prieska, N.Cape,17.VIII.1979, N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, 5.III.1964, A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Swaziland, Malagwane Hill, Mbabane, 20.I.1990, N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Inyanga, S. Rhodesia, 25.II.1975, A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, 5.III. 1964, A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, 4.XII.1966, A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, from larva ex Beacon Bay, El Cape, Em: 28.II.1981, A. J. DUKE, F/P: Acacia karoo (TMP); 1 ♂, Swaziland, Malagwane Hill, Mbabane, 15.IX.1992, N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Durban, 14.IX.1908, G. F. LEIGH (TMP); 1 ♂, Suikerbosrand, Natuurreservaat, 5.IX.1980, D. M. KROON (TMP); 1 ♂, Port Elizabeth, 25.VIII.1939, G. C. CLARK (TMP); 1 ♂, St. John's, 4.IX 1909, H. H. SWINNY (TMP); 1 ♂, Vumba, S. Rhodesia, 21.XI.1974, A. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, New Hanover, Hardenberg, 2'13, Coll. JANSE (TMP); 1 ♂, De la Rey, Transvaal, Dr. BRAUNS, 1971 (TMP); 1 ♂, Natal, D'Urban, BOWKER (TMP); 1 ♂, Waterval onder, 26.III.1903, A. ROSS (TMP); 1 ♂, S.Afr.: Tvl KNP, Skukuza, 25°00'S, 31°35'E, KRÜGER & DUNNING (TMP); 1 ♂, Kampersrus, 24°30'S, 30°53'E, 9.X.1981, D. H. JACOBS (TMP); 1 ♂, Umtali, S. Rhodesia, 16.IX.1939 (TMP); 1 ♂, Witkoppen, 1.I.1975 (TMP); 1 ♂, Roodeplaat, TMP Distr., 6.-7.VII.1960, F. NEUBECKER (TMP); 1 ♂, Louis Trichardt, 17.II.1962, Div. of Entomol. (TMP); 1 ♂, S. Afr.: Swaziland, Malalatja, 4.III.1993, N. J. DUKE (TMP); 1 ♂, Transvaal, Saltpan (vivo), 4.-7.V.1978, J. BOOMKER (TMP); 1 ♂, Suikerbosrand, Natuurreservaat, 23.VIII.1980, D. M. KROON (TMP); 1 ♂, Witteklip, CP, 11.IV.1950, CGC. DICKSON (TMP); 1 ♂, East London, 1.X.1946, G. C. CLARK (TMP); 1 ♂, Elliot, II 1947, G. C. CLARK (TMP); 1 ♂, Richard's Bay, 27.IX.-3.X.1979, POTGIETER & MOLEKANE (TMP); 1 ♂, Middelburg, 1.X.1924, G. KUHLMANN (TMP); 1 ♂, [Tanzania] Ruo, Nyassaland, 200', 4.V.1915, R. C. W., larva taken on cotton (CMNH).

Braura othello spec. nov. (col. pl. 15: 13-15)

Holotype ♂, Mauretanien, Boghé, 6.XI.1968, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM);
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Mauretanien, Boghé, 1.-2.XI.1967, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Mauretanien, Boghé, 2.X.1967, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); 1 ♀, Mauretanien, Boghé, 19.XII.1966, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU-2007-02); 1 ♂, Mauretanien, Boghé, 2.VIII.1967, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); 1 ♀, Mauretanien, Boghé, 27.XI.1967, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM, GU-LAS-015).

♂. Wingspan 40-45 mm, fore wing length 17-20 mm. Ground colour dark grey, light brown at the wing base. Medial pattern reduced to short and fine streakes instead of wavy medial fasciae. External line is enclosed with the rest of postmedial one in tornal zone of the wing. Basal part of the wing brownish. Hind wing brownish grey with indistinct external patterning.

♀. Wingspan 65-72 mm, fore wing length 28-37 mm. Ground colour similar to that of the ♂. Wing pattern stretcher, presented by indistinct medial fasciae, not contrasting with basal field. Hind wing ellipsoid, brownish grey without patterning in external field.

♂ genitalia (figs 113-115). Distal processes of vinculum shortened, weakly sclerotized, caudal spurs pointed at their tips. Aedeagus tubular with apical spur, small and weak basal lobes; vesica without cornuti, of a characteristic hammer-like shape with stretched hind lobe much longer than the fore one.

♀ genitalia (figs 194, 195). Postvaginal plate consists of 2 weakly sclerotized lobes, the antevagial one is modified into a narrow transversal sclerite without caudal crease. Antrum cone-shaped, not deep, partially sclerotized but membranous where it transforms into the ductus. Corpus bursae egg-shaped, without signa.

Diagnosis. The species inhabits Mauritania and, probably, Egypt, differing from related *B. elgonensis* (KRUCK) and *B. truncatum* (WLK.) by indistinct wing pattern, especially in medial zone, and paler ground colour in both species. Head and collar are dark in most specimens.

Bionomics. The moths from Mauritania were collected in December-January as well as in May, so it probably develops 2 generations per year. The population from Egypt is on the wing in February and October (also in 2 or more partially overlapping broods) inhabiting altitudes of 500-1200 m. The species should be trophically connected to *Acacia* spp. in desert.

Distribution. Mauritania, ?Egypt.

Additional material examinened. We also consider the following specimens within the species but not treat them to be paratypes (all in MWM): 2 ♂♂, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. Müller; 2 ♂♂, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. Müller (GU-10.657 & 11.557); 3 ♀♀, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. Müller (GU 11.558, GU 11.559, GU 11.560).

Additional material from different locations in Sahara and the nearest territories will help to define the status of the specimens more precisely. The ♂ from Algeria listed below as *Braura* sp. also probably belongs to this species.

Braura desdemona **spec. nov.** (col. pl. 15: 18, 19)
Pachypasa sultani Wiltshire, 1986, sensu Hacker & al., 1999: 269.

Holotype ♂, Yemen, Prov. Sana'a, 15°02'N, 43°38'E, Jabal al Hotep (S Manakhah), 2800 m, 26.XI.2000, leg. F. Aulombard, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker & H. P. Schreier (MWM, GU 8237).
Paratypes: 1 ♂, Yemen Arab Republic, Prov. Ibb, 14°03'N, 44°12'E, Lower Wadi Malhama, Village Malhama, 20 km NON lbb, 1650 m, 8.III.2000 leg. F. Aulombard, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker, H. Peks, H. P. Schreier; 2 ♀♀, Yemen Arab Republic, Prov. Ibb, 13°47'84" N, 44°10'41"E, 5 km NON Al Qa'idah, 1840-1900m, 28.IV.1998. leg. A. Bischof, J. Bittermann, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker, H. Peks, H. P. Schreier (GU 2007-02); 2 ♂♂, the same data (GU-2007-01); 4 ♂♂, Yemen, Prov. Sana'a, 13°48'N, 44°10'E, Mahal al Houmeira, 5 km NON Al Qa'-idah, 1840-1900 m, 6.III.2000, leg. F. Aulombard, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker & H. P. Schreier (coll. Hacker); 2 ♂♂, Yemen, Prov. Sana'a, 13°45'N, 44°10'E, road Ta'izz-Ibb, 5 km S Nagdal Ahmar, 2280 m, 7.III.2000, leg. F. Aulombard, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker & H. P. Schreier (coll. Hacker).

♂. Wingspan 52-56 mm, fore wing length 24-27 mm. Wing ground colour ash grey to very light ash brown basally and along the outer margin. Medial pattern reduced to indistinct pale black lines. Basal part of the wing with admixture of hair-like grey scales. Hind wing pale grey with dark brown outer margin. Abdomen uniform light brown with long hair-like scales.

♀. Wingspan 101 mm, fore wing length 48 mm. Ground colour as in a ♂. Wing pattern more extensive. Hind wing of ellipsoid shape, light grey, with brownish outer margin.

♂ genitalia (figs 110, 111). The presence of distinct apical spur on aedeagus (absent in all other congeners) is diagnostic. Distal processes of vinculum somewhat desclerotized, but the valvae are, contrarily, more heavily sclerotized in comparison with other species of the genus.

♀ genitalia (fig. 191). Postvaginal plate consists of two weakly sclerotized lobes and antevaginal one is modified into narrow transversal plate without caudal crease. Antrum cone-shaped, short, with a ring of sclerotization, but completely membranous where the ductus exits. Corpus bursae egg-shaped, without signa.

Diagnosis. Differs clearly from all related species by lighter coloured wings and body, and modification of scales into long hair-like structures. The largest and most robust member of the genus native to Yemen and the Peninsular of Saudi Arabia as the whole.

Bionomics. Little known. All specimens were collected from the altitudes of 1650-2800 m; develops presumably in 2 generations, in March-April and in November-December. Host plants seems to be *Juniperus* or related genera.

Disrtibution. Yemen.

Taxonomical notes. The species has already been listed from Yemen (Hacker & al., 1999: 269) as "*Pachypasa sultani*", but both species are quite different and *B. sultani* (Wiltshire) is an endemic mountain species with a different external appearance. The new species differs clearly from all species of the genus inhabiting northern Africa, although it is probably related to the *Braura truncatum* group.

Braura spec. (col. pl. 15: 21)

More interesting African specimens of the genus were discovered in collections held by different museums. They are known from single specimens, therefore its specific status cannot be defined precisely. It is highly probable that the moths listed are bona fide species but this can only be confirmed after additional material is obtained.

Material examined: ♂ [*B. othello*?], SE Algeria, Tassili Mts., Dajanet env., H-1200 m, 10.-15.XII.2003 (MWM, GU 10.634); ♂ [*B. elgonensis*?], Ngong, Kenya, 27.V.1964 (SMNK); ♂ [*B. elgonensis*?], Morollo, Camerun, 26.I.1964, coll. Pierre Martin (MNHG); ♀ [*Braura* spec. nov.?], Addis Ababa, 29.IV.1939, T. Wikelex (BMNH).

* * * * *

Three more species are also usually considered within *Pachypasa* sensu lato, despite the fact that all of the type specimens are probably lost. These are *Bombyx aluco* Fabricius, 1793, *B. bilineata* Mabille, 1884, and *B. subulva* Mabille, 1884. Short diagnoses and taxonomic remarks are given for all three here.

"***B*[*ombyx*]." ***Aluco*** Fabricius, 1793
Ent.. Syst. **3** (1): 422. Locus typicus: "Habitat ad Cap. Bon". Holotype (???): ??? (Coll. "spei Mus. Dr. Schulz", not found from ZMC and University of Glasgow).

The original description reads:

> "*Aluco*. 48. *B.* [*ombyx*] alis reversis fuscis apice cinereis. Habitat ad Cap. Bon. spei Mus. Dr. Schulz. Corpus magnum, minime nitidum. Caput & thorax cinereo fusca. Alae anticae fuscae margine postico late cinereo. Subtus omnes ferrugineae atomis numerossimis, cinereis. Abdomen ferrugineo hirtum. Pedes hirti plantis albo annulatis".

The Latin text means: "Hindwings dark with grey apex. Lives on Cape of Good Hope, from Museum Dr. Schulz. Body large, dull. Head and thorax dark grey. Fore wings dark with wide grey hind margin. Whole underside is reddish-brown with numerous grey dots. Abdomen hairy, red-brown. Legs irregularly haired with white rings".

The description given is insufficient to determine which species is being discussed. At the same time the character described as "legs ... with white rings" is not typical for any species of *Pachypasa* s. l. The whereabouts of Dr. Schulz's collection is unknown; in any case the specimens are absent from ZMC (Dr. Ole Karsholt, pers. comm.) and from Hunterian Museum (Zoology), University of Glasgow (Dr. Geoff Hancock, pers. comm.) where the specimens of Fabricius are kept. In SMNS we have found an old specimen (of early XIX Century) of *Gonometa postica* Walker, 1855, labeled as "*Aluco* F." but it is not a species implied by the authors because it does not completely correspond to the original description. Aurivillius ([1927] 1930: 243) listed the species as (?) a possible synonym to *Eutricha capensis* (L.) but Fabricius's description doesn't correspond. The name is absent from the "Lepidopterorum Catalogus" (Collier, 1936).

We are therefore here deleting "*Bombyx*" *aluco* Fabricius from the complex of genera related to *Pachypasa* Walker, 1855; its taxonomic status will be hopefully decided later during a revision of other generic complexes.

"*Bombix*" [sic!] ***bilineata*** Mabille, 1884

Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris **7**: 31. Locus typicus: Kita, Bakel, Talaari. Holotype (??? or syntypes): ???, not found neither in MNHN nor in BMNH.

The original description reads:

> "Minor *B. neustria*; alœ rufulœ; posticœ pallidiores, immaculatœ; anticœ duabus lineis sectœ; altera exteriori per ramos currente et margina parallela, altera oblique, divergente et marginem internam prope basim tangente; fimbria alarum prœlonga, leviter infuscata".

The Latin text means: "Smaller than *B. neustria*; wings reddish; hind wings light, without patterning; fore ones crossed with two lines; outer line after discal cell curved and parallel to outer margin; another one oblique, dividing and coming into inner margin near basis; cilia long, somewhat darkened".

This description is also insufficient to determine which species is implied but sufficient to understand that it is not a member of *Pachypasa* because of "alœ ... in medio translucidœ" is not known for any species of *Pachypasa* s. lat. This transparent - or white coloured - central spot or field is not typical also for any African Lasiocampidae but they are very characteristic for members of a small African family Chrysopolomidae. It is not known where the specimen is deposited and we were unsuccessful in finding the rest of Mabille's collection; most his types are kept in BMNH, others have probably been destroyed (M. Honey, pers. comm.).

Kirby (1892: 840) attributed it without reason into the *Clisiocampa* Hübner, 1822 (= *Malacosoma* Hübner [1820] 1816) with a question mark; the only possible explanation is that the name [*Malacosoma*] *neustria* (Linnaeus, 1758) was mentioned in the text of the original description. No representatives of the genus are known in Africa southwards of the Atlas Mts or Libya.

The species was not attributed to any genus by Aurivillius [1927] 1930: 276, and was listed by him incerta sedis after his main list.

Collier (1936: 459) listed the species in the "Anhang" without any generic attribution.

We are deleting here "*Bombix*" *bilineata* Mabille from the complex of genera related to *Pachypasa* Walker; its taxonomic status will be hopefully decided during later revisions.

"*Bombix*" [sic!] ***subulva*** Mabille, 1884

Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris **7**: 31. Locus typicus: Kita, Bakel, Talaari. Syntypes: ???, not found neither in MNHN nor in BMNH.

The original description reads:

> "Alœ elongatœ, dilute fulvœ; in medio translucidœ, aut albidœ; anticœ cum puncto obscure in extrema cellula; alœ subtus lutescentes; corpus fulvum; antennœ nigrœ; abdomen paulo pallidius, longius".

The Latin text means: "Wings elongated, light yellowish red; in centre transparent or white; fore wings with dark dot on discal cell; wings underside yellowish; thorax dark; antennae black; abdomen lighter, long".

This description is also insufficient to determine which species is implied but sufficient to understand that it is not a member of Pachypasa because of "alœ ... in medio translucidœ" is not known for any species of *Pachypasa* s. lat. This transparent - or white coloured - central spot or field is not typical also for any African Lasiocampidae but they are very characteristic for members of a small African family Chrysopolomidae. It is not known where the specimen is deposited and we were unsuccessful in finding the rest of Mabille's collection; most his types are kept in BMNH, others have probably been destroyed (M. Honey, pers. comm.).

Kirby (1892: 829) attributed it without reason to the *Lasiocampa*, probably the transparent or white discal spot was the main reason for his decision. At the same time, no *Lasiocampa* are known from "Senegambia" and all its species of a reddish colour have no distinct white discal spot.

The species was not attributed to any genus by AURIVILLIUS [1927] 1930 and it was listed by him as incerta sedis after his main list of genera and species.

COLLIER (1936: 459) listed the species in the "Anhang" without any generic attribution.

We are deleting here "*Bombix*" *subulva* MABILLE, 1884 from the complex of genera related to the *Pachypasa* WALKER; its taxonomic status will be hopefully decided during a later revision. Probably it has already been allocated in the BMNH in its correct systematic position, outside of the Lasiocampidae.

* * * * *

A few words in conclusion. The maps here show the distributional pattern of genera and species. This pattern does not principally differ from that given for the Rhopalocera by BERNARDI (1966, 1979). But it is too early to make zoogeographic conclusions for the Lasiocampidae because the material studied has only given us an incomplete impresson on their specific distribution in Africa. On the other hand, some unidentified and blank areas given for *Pallastica meloui* (RIEL), *Grellada imitans* (AURIVIL.) and some other species can be explained by the fact that some closely related species are confused under one specific name; we can't divide them now without using non-traditional methods of taxonomy such as DNA sequencing or karyosystematics etc.

The complex needs to be specially investigated using DNA sequencing. It has already been pointed out above that the complex of *Pachypasa* s. l. is a paraphyletic taxon including non-related branches. We propose only preliminary ideas on their relationship and hope that additional material and its fine analysis will help to decide some taxonomic problems in the near future.
Without doubt, some historical affinity is typical for some phylogenetic branches. For example, *Pachyna* WEYMER 1892 and ***Cheligium*** **gen. nov.** should be considered to be closely related. Being now well separated at the generic level by peculiarities in their genitalic characters, both genera have a similar complex of features, which bears witness to their common origin. They have similar external characters in wing pattern and dimorphism, a diagonal medial pattern (especially in females) as well as stiletto-shaped genitalic characters in the male genitalia. Supposedly there is a clade joined in foundation with the ***Grellada*** **gen. nov.**; it is suggested that the complex is related to ***Muzunguja*** **gen. nov.**

We suppose that an affinity exists between the genera *Eutricha* HÜBNER, [1814] 1806 and ***Sophyrita*** **gen. nov.** Common characters are an oblique wing pattern with diagonal patterning; in ♂ genitalia the shape of the aedeagus is quite similar but probably this is a convergence.

There is also a strong resemblance, perhaps also convergent, but involving a lot of characters and features (both in wing patern and genitalia) is typical for the genera ***Filiola*** **gen. nov.** and *Braura* WALKER, 1865; it is highly probable that they are closely related.

So far, phylogenetic relationships are quite unknown for some very specialised branches such as ***Pallastica*** **gen. nov.**, ***Seydelora*** **gen. nov.**, and ***Euphorea*** **gen. nov**. Supposedly most others are also not close relatives:

Pachypasa WALKER, 1855
Gufria **gen. nov.**
Pachytrina **gen. nov.**
Beriola **gen. nov.**
Cleopatrina **gen. nov.**

Unfortunately, pre-imaginal stages gave us a very few characters for a study of their phylogeny, in spite of their high significance. Caterpillars are known or described only for a couple of genera. But we hope that additional material that will be obtained in future will help to detail the system and position of separate clades more precisely.

Appendix Table: The depositories of the primary type specimens of the *Pachypasa*-group, in alphabetic order. HT = holotype, LT = lectotype, NT = neotype, ST = syntypes, ?? = number of types, their status or present deposition unknown. For abbreviations of the institutional collections see the introduction.

Taxon	Status	Deposition	Sex, comments
agrius OLIVIER, 1790	??	??	??
albofasciata AURIVILLIUS, 1921	ST	??	♂ & ♀
anagnostarai BERIO, 1939	HT	MCSN	♂
androphila HERING, 1928	HT	ZMHU	♂
argibasis MABILLE, 1893	HT	BMNH	♀
asopha HERING, 1928	HT	ZMHU	♀
auriflua AURIVILLIUS, 1908	HT	RMS	♂
bifascia WALKER, 1855	HT	BMNH	♀
bilinea WALKER, 1855	HT	BMNH	♀
bogema spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
capensis LINNAEUS, 1767	HT	LSL	♀
choerocampoides HOLLAND, 1893	HT	CMNH	♂
concolor ROTHSCHILD, 1921	HT	BMNH	♀
convergens HERING, 1928	HT	ZMHU	♀
cornuta STRAND, 1912	HT	ZMHU	♀
crabik spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
crestalina spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
dallana BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927	HT	BMNH	♀
denticula BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908	HT	BMNH	♂
desdemona spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
diablo spec. nov.	HT	SMNS	♂
dogma spec. nov.	HT	ZSM	♂
drucei BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908	ST	BMNH	♂ & ♀
dryophaga H.-GEY., 1828	??	??	??
elgonensis KRUCK, 1940	NT	BMNH	♂
elugara spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂

enigmatica HERING, 1941	HT	MRAC	♂
epithymia HERING, 1928	LT	ZMHU	♂
ferruginea C. & R. FELDER, [1874] 1864-1875	NT	RMS	♂
flamerchena spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
fulminea GOEZE, 1781	??	??	??
fulvescens KOTZSCH, 1932	ST	??	♂
fulvida DISTANT, 1897	HT	BMNH	♀
gliharta spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
hararia spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
honrathii DEWITZ, 1881	HT	ZMHU	♂
imitans AURIVILLIUS, 1893	LT	RMS	♂
intermedia ROTHSCHILD, HARTERT & JORDAN, 1917	ST	BMNH	♂
jamiesoni BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915	HT	BMNH	♂
kakamegata spec. nov.	HT	SMSN	♂
lanceolata HERING, 1932	HT	MRAC	♂
laterifascia BERIO, 1937	HT	MCSN	♂
lateritia HERING, 1928	LT	ZMHU	♂
licrisonia spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
ligniclusa WALKER, 1865	HT	BMNH	♀
limosa de VILLIERS, [1827] 1826	??	??	??
lineatum AURIVILLIUS, 1893	LT	RMS	♂
litura spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
lomia DRUCE, 1888	HT	BMNH	♂
lucifer spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
madelineae TAMS, 1936	HT	BMNH	♂
marshalli AURIVILLIUS, 1902	LT	RMS	♂
meloui RIEL, 1909	LT	Lyon	♂
mesoleuca STRAND, 1911	HT	ZMHU	♀
mirabilis DISTANT, 1897	ST	BMNH	♂
morosa WALKER, 1865	NT	BMNH	♂
nasmythii EHRMANN, 1894	ST	CMNH	♀
nigrescens AURIVILLIUS, 1908	HT	MHNB	♂
nilotica AURIVILLIUS, 1925	HT	RMS	♂
obscura WALKER, 1855	HT	BMNH	♂
occidentale STRAND, 1912	HT	ZMHU	♀
okzilina spec. nov.	HT	ZMHU	♀
ondulosa CONTE, 1909	HT	ZMHU	♀
orientalis STONEHAM, 1942	ST	NMK	♂ & ♀
orientis HERING, 1928	HT	BMNH	♂
ornata spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
othello spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
otus DRURY, 1773	??	??	??
pallens BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908	HT	BMNH	♀
papyri TAMS, 1931	HT	BMNH	♂
papyroides TAMS, 1936	HT	BMNH	♀
philargyria HERING, 1928	HT	ZMHU	♂
phocea DRUCE, 1888	HT	BMNH	♀
phronema HERING, 1928	LT	ZMHU	♀
picturata GRÜNBERG, 1910	LT	ZMHU	♀
pinheyi spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
pithyocampa STOLL, 1780	?ST	BMNH	♀
plagiogramma MABILLE, 1879	ST	BMNH	♂ & ♀
powelli OBERTHÜR, 1916	ST	BMNH	♀
pulchristriata BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911	HT	HDOU	♂
punctulata AURIVILLIUS, 1910	HT	RMS	♂
pyrsocoma TAMS, 1936	HT	BMNH	♀
pyrsocorsa TAMS, 1936	HT	BMNH	♀
rectilineata AURIVILLIUS, 1900	HT	RMS	♀
redissa spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
regeria spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
richelmanni WEYMER, 1892	ST	ZMHU	♂ & ♀
rohdei AURIVILLIUS, 1908	HT	ZMHU	♀
rubinia spec. nov.	HT	MWM	♂
rubra TAMS, 1929	HT	CMNH	♂
sanmarcoi ROUGEOT, 1984	HT	MNHN	♂, lost from here
sanricia spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♀
sansei spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
satanas spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
semna HERING, 1941	HT	MRAC	♂
senex HERING, 1941	HT	MRAC	♂
sericeofasciata AURIVILLIUS, 1921	LT	RMS	♀
sophax DRUCE, 1896	HT	BMNH	♀
souresi CHNEOUR, 1955	HT	??	♀
subfascia WALKER, 1855	HT	BMNH	♀
subhyalina BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927	HT	BMNH	♀
sultani WILTSHIRE, 1986	HT	BMNH	♂
trapezina WEYMER, 1892	ST	ZMHU	♂
trihora spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
trilineata AURIVILLIUS, 1911	HT	BMNH	♂
truncatum WALKER, 1855	HT	BMNH	♂
verba spec. nov.	HT	BMNH	♂
wenigina spec. nov.	HT	MRAC	♂
ufo spec. nov.	HT	MNHG	♂

References

Aurivillius, Ch. (1905): A. Schultze's Sammlung von Lepidopteren aus West Afrika. - Arkiv för Zoologi **2** (12): 30-43, Stockholm.

Aurivillius, Ch. ([1930] 1927): Lasiocampidae. - In: Seitz, A., Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde. Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer **14** (Text): 205-281. - Alfred Kernen Verlag, Stuttgart.

Aurivillius, Ch. (1921): 4. - Descriptions of some South African Heterocera (Lepidoptera). - Ann. South Afri. Mus. **18**: 235-241, London.

Bernardi, G. (1966): Aréotypes et Chorologie de l'Ouest africain principalement d'aprés les Pieridae (Insect. Lépid.). - J. West Afri. sci. Assoc. **11**: 49-67.

Bernardi, G. (1979): Contribution a la biogeography des montagnes Africaines: 1. Généralités – C. R. Soc. Biogéogr. **479**: 5-28.

Collier, W. A. (1936): In Strand, E. (ed.), Lepidopterorum Catalogus, Pars 73: Lasiocampidae. - Gustav Feller Vrlg, Neubrandenburg.

Conte, M. A. (1909): Essai de Classification des Lépidoptères producteurs de Soie. - Laboratoire d'Études de la Soie **6**: 1-73, Lyon.

de Lajonquière, Y. (1972): Insectes Lépidoptères Lasiocampidae. - Faune de Madagascar **34**: 1-214, Tananarive, Paris.

Freina, J. de. & Th. Witt (1987): Die Bombyces und Sphinges der Westpalaearktis (Insecta, Lepidoptera) **1**. Ed. Forschung & Wissenschaft, Verlag GmbH, München.

Gleichauf, R. (1989): Die Zucht von *Pachypasa otus* (Drury) (Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae) an Douglasia (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). - Nachr. Ent. Ver. Apollo **10**: 215-221, Frankfurt am Main.

Grünberg, K. (1910); Lasiocampidae. - in: Denkschriften der medicinisch naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena. **16**. Band. Leonard Schultze zoologische und anthropologische Ergebnisse einer Forschungsreise im westlichen und zentralen Südafrika. **4**. Band: 135-138. Systematik und Tiergeographie. - Jena, Verlag von Gustav Fischer.

Gurkovich, A. V. & V. V. Zolotuhin (2007): A Review of the genus *Pachypasa* Walker, 1855 (Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae) of African Fauna. - Proceedings of the XIII Congress of Russian entomological Society: 86-87, Krasnodar, 9-15. September 2007. (in Russian).

Hacker, H. H., Schreier, H.-P. & A. Bischof (1999): Lepidoptera of Yemen Arab Republic, collected by A. Bischof H. Hacker and H.-P. Schreier in autumn 1996 and B. Müller in summer 1987. - Esperiana **7**: 267-282, Schwanfeld.

Hering, M. (1932): Neue Heteroceren aus Afrika. - Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines **22** (1): 102-116, Bruxelles.

Kirby, W. F. (1892): A Synonymic Catalogue of Lepidoptera Heterocera (Moths). Vol. 1, Sphinges and Bombyces. - Gurney & Jackson, London; R. Friedländer & Sohn, Berlin.

Kroon, D. M. (1999): Lepidoptera of Southern Africa. Host-plants & other association. A Catalogue. - Lepidopterists' Society of Africa.

Modarres Awal, M. (1994): List of Agricultural Pests and Their Natural Enemies in Iran. - Ferdowsi University Press, Mashhad.

Modarres Awal, M. (1997): List of Agricultural Pests and Their Natural Enemies in Iran. 2nd Edition. - Ferdowsi University Press, Mashhad.

Nässig, W. & W. Speidel (2007): On the authorship of the Lepidoptera Atlas of the "Reise der Novara" with a list of the taxa of the Bombycoidea [s. l.] therin described (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Bombycoidea). - Senckenbergiana Biologia **87**: 63-74, Frankfurt am Main.

Parenzan, P. & F. Porcelli (1985): Notizie bio-etologiche sulla *Pachypasa otus* Drury (Lepidoptera-Lasiocampidae) in Italia meridionale. - Entomologica **20**: 109-123, Bari.

Picker, M., Griffiths, Ch. & A. Weaving (2002): Field Guide to Insects of South Africa. - Cape Town.

Pinhey, E. C. G. (1975): Some Well Known African Moths. - Bundu Series. Longman Rhodesia, Salisbury.

Pinhey, E. C. G. (1976): Moths of Southern Africa. Desrciptions and colour illustrations of1183 species. - A. A. Balkema, Rotterdam.

Rungs, Ch. E. E. (1981): Cataloge raisonné des Lépidoptères du Maroc. Inventaire Faunistique et observations écologiques. **2**: 424-432. - Travaux de l'Institut Scientifique, Série Zoologie, Nr 40, Rabat.

Sevastopulo, D. G. (1983): Species of *Eucalyptus* as food plants for Lepidoptera in East Africa. - J. Lep. Soc. **37** (3): 91, London.

Sevastopulo, D. G. (1984): The Gesneriaceae and Bignoniaceae as food-plants of the Lepidoptera. - J. Lep. Soc. **38** (3): 235-236, London.

Stoneham, H. F. (1942): Notes on the breeding of *Pachypasa sericeofasciata*, Auriv. - Bull. Stoneham Museum. № 43: 1-3, Nairobi.

Strand, E. (1912a): Über Lepidoptera aus Mkatta und Morogoro in Deutsch Ost-Afrika, nebst Beträgen zur Kenntnis afrikanischer *Taragama*-Arten. - Archiv für Naturgeschichte **78**: 67-92, Berlin.

Strand, E. (1912b): Zoologische Ergebnisse der Expedition des Herrn G. Tessmann nach Süd-Kamerun und Spanisch-Guinea. Lepidoptera. II (Fam. Lasiocampidae). - Archiv für Naturgeschichte **78**: 112-148, Berlin.

Tams, W. (1936): A new species of African Lasiocampidae belonging to the genus *Pachypasa* Walker 1865 (Lepidoptera). - The Entomologist **69**: 160, London.

Taylor, J. S. (1953): Lepidoptera in eastern Cape province. - J. ent.Soc. South Africa **16** (2): 159-165, London.

Townsend, A. L. H. (1938): Further notes on the early stages of Heterocera bred in the Nakuru District. - J. East Afr. Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc. **13** (5): 168-182, London.

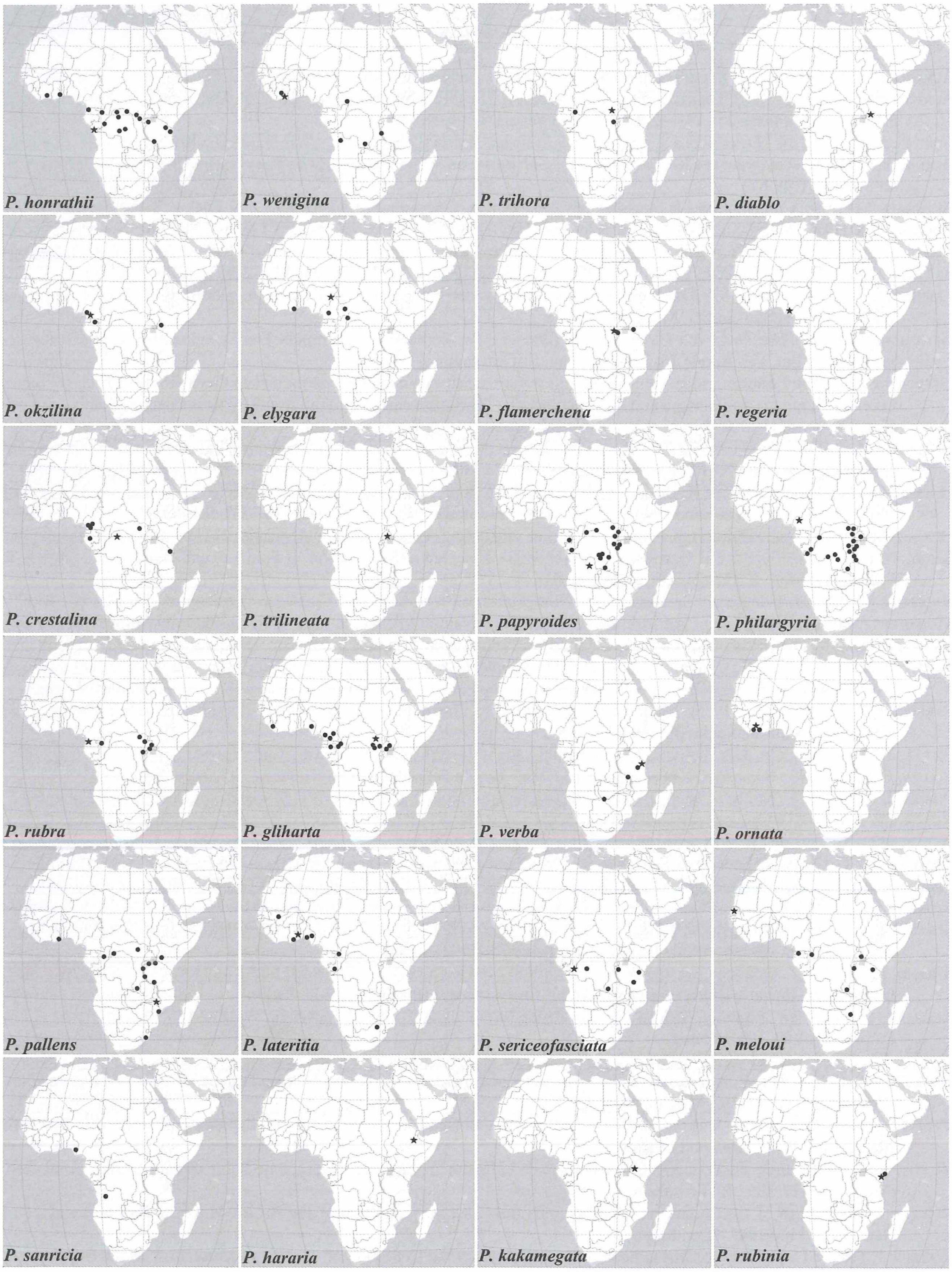
Vári, L., Kroon, D. M. & M. Krüger (2002): Classification and Checklist of the species of Lepidoptera recorded in Southern Africa: 147-149. - Chastwood, Australia.

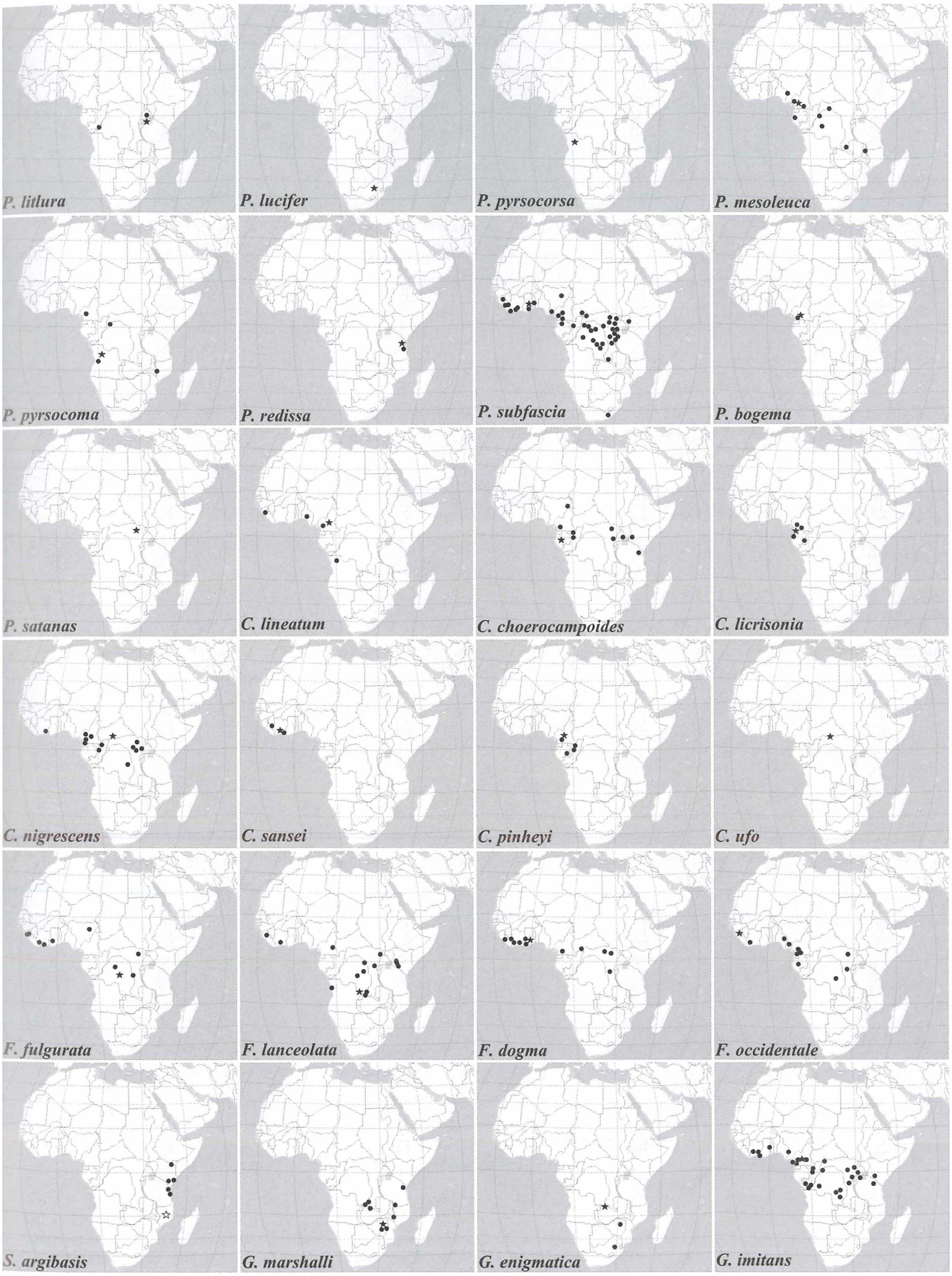
Vuattoux, R. (1991): Première donnée sur trios familles de Lépidoptères de la region de Lamto (Côte d'Ivoire). - Bull. Annls Soc. r. ent. Belg. **127**: 235-252, Bruxelles.

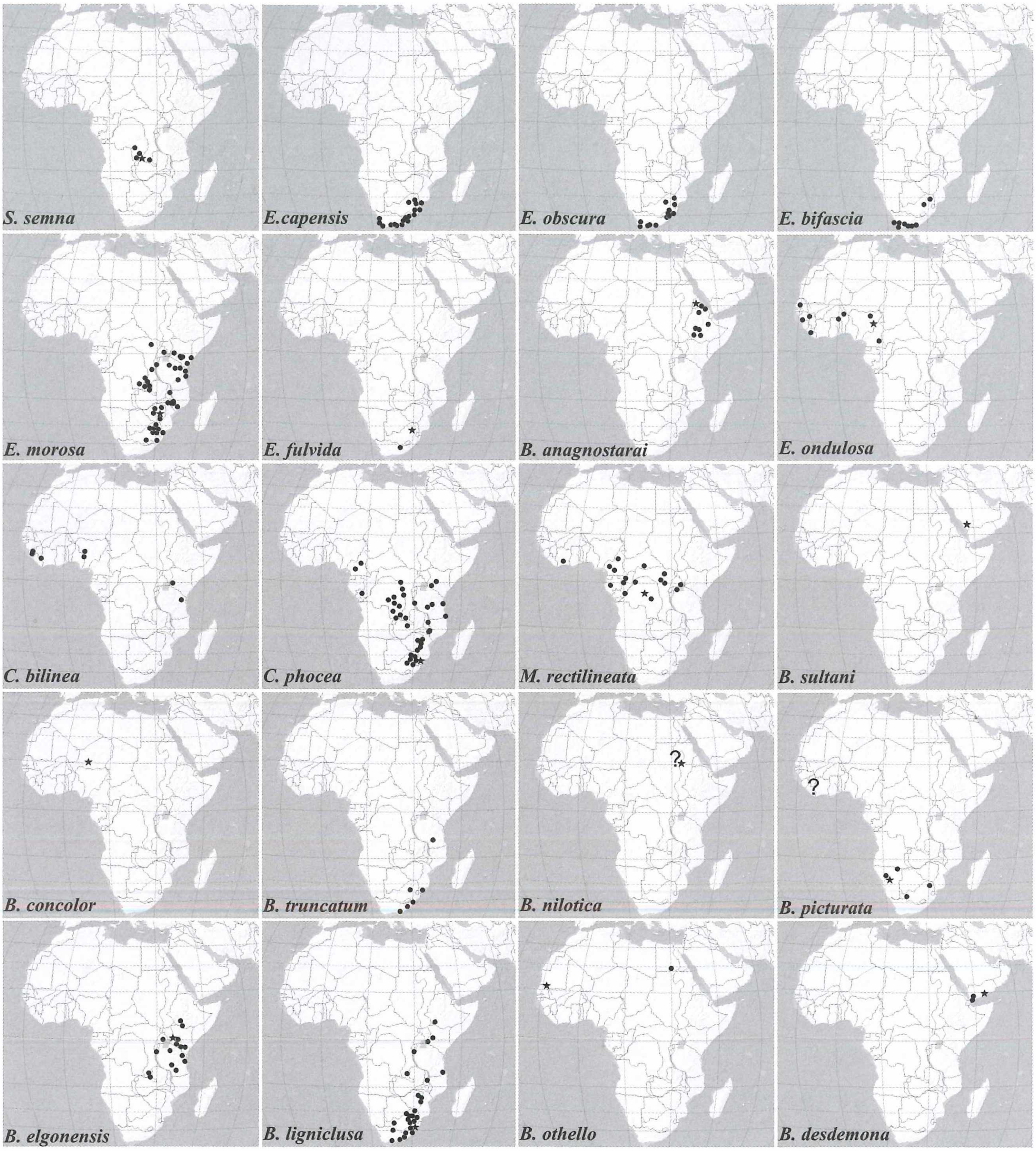
Walker, F. (1855): List of the Specimens Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. Part **6**. Lepidoptera Heterocera: 1440-1449. - London.

Walker, F. (1865): List of the Specimens Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. Part **32**. Supplement. Part **2**: 568-569. - London.

Wiltshire, E. P. (1957): The Lepidoptera of Iraq. - Nicholas Kaye, London.


P. honrathii
P. wenigina
P. trihora
P. diablo
P. okzilina
P. elygara
P. flamerchena
P. regeria
P. crestalina
P. trilineata
P. papyroides
P. philargyria
P. rubra
P. gliharta
P. verba
P. ornata
P. pallens
P. lateritia
P. sericeofasciata
P. meloui
P. sanricia
P. hararia
P. kakamegata
P. rubinia


P. litlura
P. lucifer
P. pyrsocorsa
P. mesoleuca
P. pyrsocoma
P. redissa
P. subfascia
P. bogema
P. satanas
C. lineatum
C. choerocampoides
C. licrisonia
C. nigrescens
C. sansei
C. pinheyi
C. ufo
F. fulgurata
F. lanceolata
F. dogma
F. occidentale
S. argibasis
G. marshalli
G. enigmatica
G. imitans


S. semna
E.capensis
E. obscura
E. bifascia
E. morosa
E. fulvida
B. anagnostarai
E. ondulosa
C. bilinea
C. phocea
M. rectilineata
B. sultani
B. concolor
B. truncatum
B. nilotica
?
B. picturata
?
B. elgonensis
B. ligniclusa
B. othello
B. desdemona

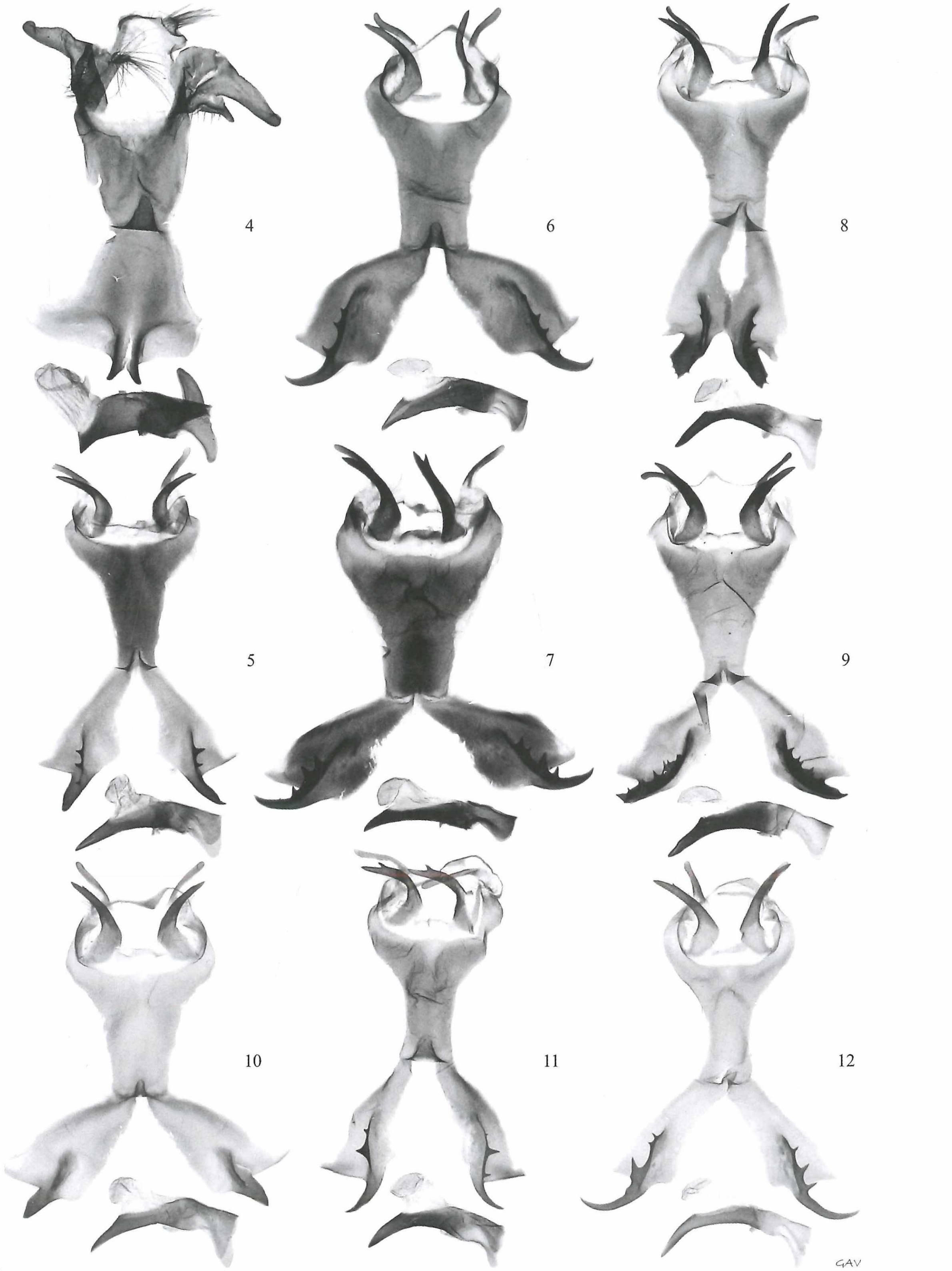


Plate 1

4: *Pachypasa otus* (DRURY, 1773), ♂, Israel, Northern Golan, Heights, Majdal Shams, 1200 m, M. August 2000, Lf., leg. LI & MÜLLER (GU 10.632, MWM).
5: *Pachytrina* ***trihora*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nia-Nia, 20.IX.1955, Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2007-02, MRAC).
6: *Pachytrina honrathii* (DEWITZ, 1881), ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Mont Tonkoul, 1150 m, 9./16.III.1964, GRIVEAUD et PIART (GU 2006-12, MRAC).
7: *Pachytrina honrathii* (DEWITZ, 1881), ♂, Tanzanie: Mbeya Province, Mt. Kungwe, S., 1710 m, 09°10.953 S./03839.066'E., montane forest, 27.V.2004, leg. PH. DARGE (GU 11.779, MWM).
8: *Pachytrina* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X.1959, J. HECQ, e. l. (GU 2006-10, MRAC).
9: *Pachytrina* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X.1959, J. HECQ, e. l. (GU 2006-05, MRAC).
10: *Pachytrina* ***diablo*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kenya western, Kakamega Forest N. P., vic Buyango, Buyango Hill (view point), primary forest, 27.IX.2005, 19-23h at light, 34°51'79,8"E, 0°20'88,5"N, J. HOLSTEIN & D. BARTSCH leg. (GU 2006-11, SMNS).
11: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Katanga: Kolwezi, 1951, Rec. V. ALLARD (GU 2006-06, MRAC).
12: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Bingerville, 7.I.1963, J. DECELLE (GU 2006-07, MRAC).

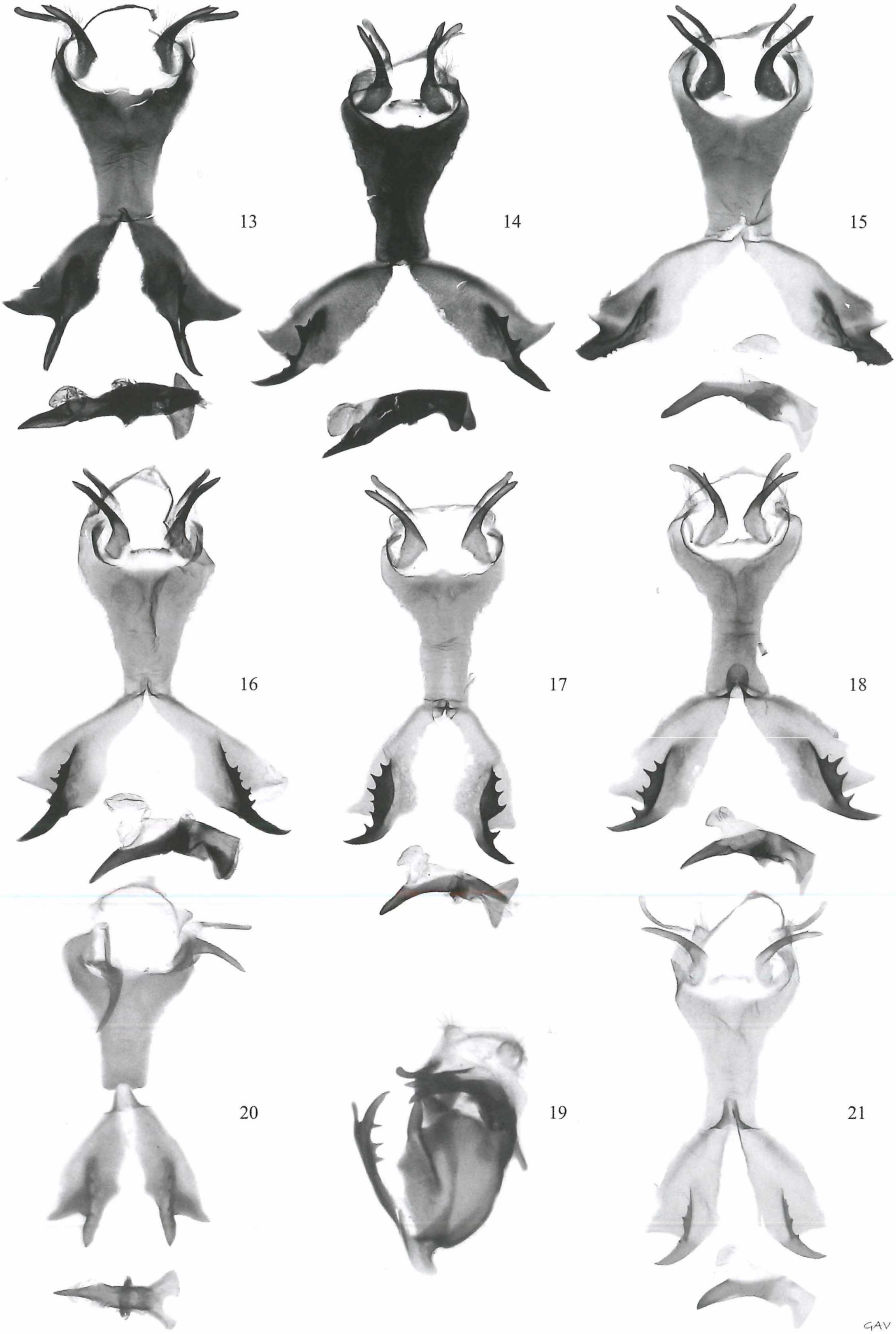


Plate 2

13: *Pachytrina* **okzilina spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kamerun, Namiong b. Lolodorf a. Lokundjefluss, Ulbrich V. E. Conrad S. (GU 2006-16, ZMHU).
14: *Pachytrina* **okzilina spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central, 24.XI.1967, G. Bernardi (GU-0195, MNHN).
15: *Pachytrina* **elygara spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Nigeria, Leinde Fadali, 1750 m, XII 1989, D. Knoop (GU 2006-11, MRAC).
16: *Pachytrina* **regeria spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Nigeria, B. W. A. Port Harcourt, Bred ab L. 20-12-54: № 452, B. J. MacNulty (GU 2006-13, MRAC).
17: *Pachytrina* **crestalina spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Bipendi [Kamerun] (GU 2006-07, ZMHU).
18: *Pachytrina* **crestalina spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (GU 2006-13, MRAC).
19: *Pachytrina trilineata* (Aurivillius, 1911), holotype ♂, Uganda, Entebe, 05., E. A. Minchin (original preparation by Tams 645, BMNH).
20: *Pachytrina trilineata* (Aurivillius, 1911), holotype ♂, the same preparation (see fig. 19) after remoulting (BMNH).
21: *Pachytrina* spec., ♂, Boukoko, Rep. Centralafric., U. V., I 1967, Michel Boulard (GU 2006-45, MRAC).

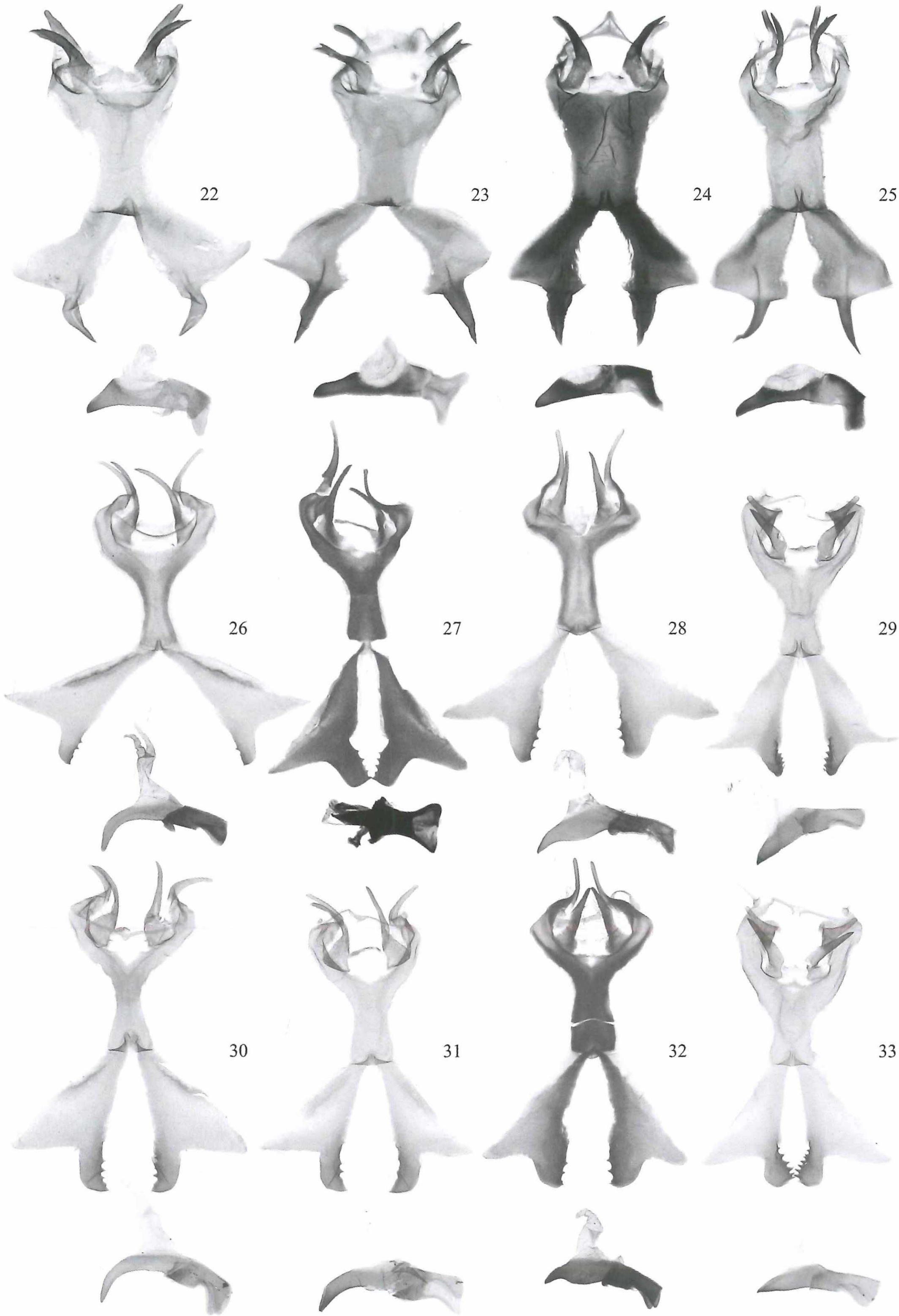


Plate 3

22: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa senex* Hering, 1941, Katanga, Katada, XI 1937, Ch. Seydel (GU 02, MRAC).
23: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), [Madag.: Lakato, VII 1967, Rec. V. Allard] (GU 2005-24, MRAC).
24: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), V 1960, e. l., J. Hecq (GU 2006-73, MRAC).
25: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 21.XI.1952, J. Hecq, e. l. (GU 2006-74, MRAC).
26: *Pachytrina rubra* (Tams, 1929), ♂, Katera: Sango Bay, Masaka, Uganda, Okt. 1960, R. H. Carcasson (GU Lasio 1406, BMNH).
27: *Pachytrina rubra* (Tams, 1929), ♂, Afrika, Congo Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (GU 10.652, MWM).
28: *Pachytrina* ***verba*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. Pringle (GU Lasio 1402, BMNH).
29: *Pachytrina* ***ornata*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, lum., 12.X.1980, R.Vuattoux (GU 2006-29, MRAC).
30: *Pachytrina* ***gliharta*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Uele: Paulis 27.XI.1960, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-27, MRAC).
31: *Pachytrina* ***gliharta*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 10.VI.1960, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-26, MRAC).
32: *Pachytrina* ***verba*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Tanzania: Nguu Mts., Tamota Forest, 15.VIII.2004, leg. local collector, ex collection Ph. Darge (GU LAS-005, ZSM).
33: *Pachytrina* ***ornata*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 7.XII.1966, Cl. Girard (GU 2006-30, MRAC).

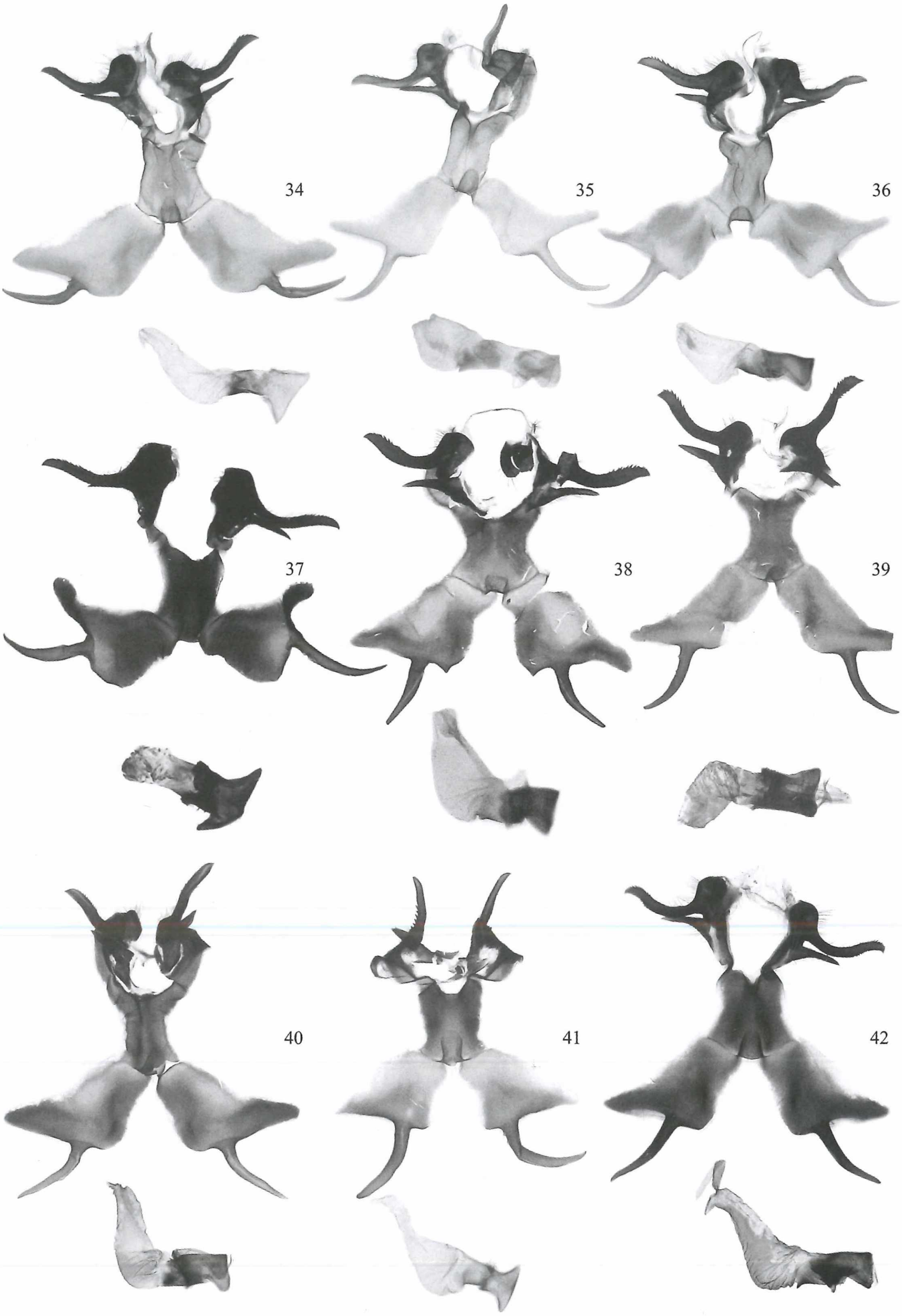


Plate 4

GAV

34: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), ♂ [Neoallotype of *cornuta* Strand, 1912] [Tanzania] [Ujiji] (GU 2006-07, ZMHU).
35: *Pallastica pallens* (Bethune-Baker, 1908), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa denticula* Bethune-Baker, 1908, Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia, leg. A. A. Longshae (GU Lasio 1370, BMNH).
36: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), lectotype ♂, Togo, G. Klinkmüller (GU 2006-06, ZMHU).
37: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♂, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e. o. 15.VII.1988, geschl. A[nfang].X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (GU 10.658, MWM).
38: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♂ of f. *phronema* Hering, 1928, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I.-3. III.1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (GU 10.648, MWM).
39: *Pallastica sericeofasciata* (Aurivillius, 1921), ♂, Kenya, South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest 10.IX.-5.X.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (GU 10.649, MWM).
40: *Pallastica* ***hararia*** **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Harar, July'[19]34, R. E. Ellison (GU Lasio 1397, BMNH).
41: *Pallastica* spec., ♂, Falinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI 1961, leg. R. H. Carcasson (GU Lasio 1398, BMNH).
42: *Pallastica* spec., ♂, Ngong, Nairobi, IV-V 1954, Fowler & Coulson (GU Lasio 1393, BMNH).

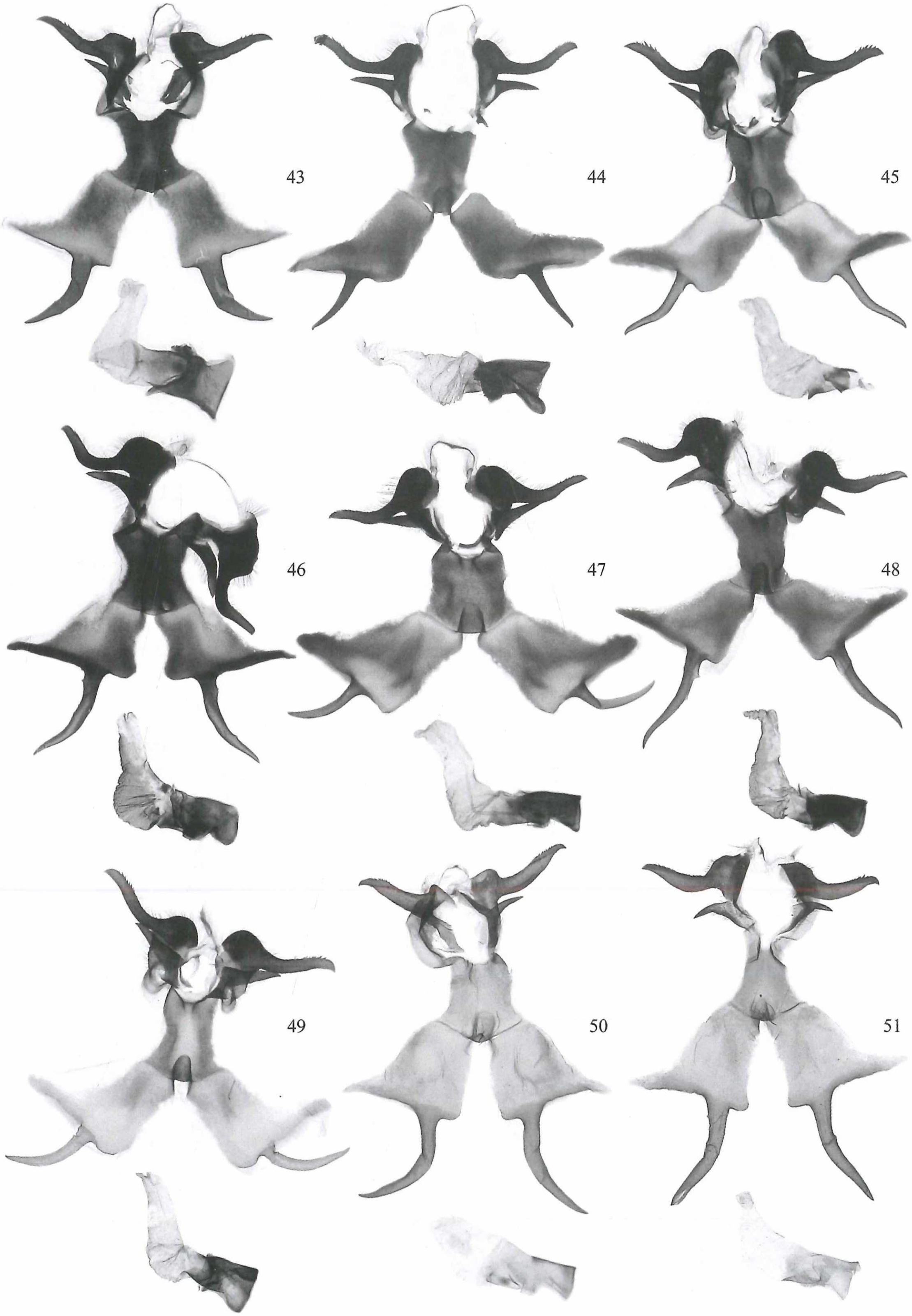


Plate 5

43: *Pallastica* ***kakamegata*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kenya – Western, Kakamega Forest N.P., vic. Buyangu, Buyangu Hill (view point), primary Forest, 27.IX.2005, 19-23 h, at light, 34°51'79,8"E, 0°20'88,5"N, D. Bartsch & J. Holstein leg. (GU 2006-09, SMNS).

44: *Pallastica* ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kenya South Coast, 0 m, Buda Forest 15.I.-1.II.1995, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (GU 10.651, MWM).

45: *Pallastica* ***litlura*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanganyika Territory, Bukoba, 24.X.1921, N. C. E. Miller (GU Lasio 1401, BMNH).

46: *Pallastica* ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Dargle, Natal, 24.VIII.1930 (GU 1392, BMNH).

47: *Pallastica mesoleuca* Strand, 1911, ♂, Nigeria, 64-0110, W.A.T.B.R.U. (GU Lasio 1404, BMNH).

48: *Pallastica* probably *pyrsocoma* (Tams, 1936), ♂, Estcourt, coll. Janse (GU Lasio 1404 BMNH).

49: *Pallastica* ***redissa*** **spec. nov.**, ♂, "En., 27/6/34" (GU Lasio 1395, BMNH).

50: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), ♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N. 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (GU 11.554, MWM).

51: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), ♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N. 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (GU 11.552, MWM).

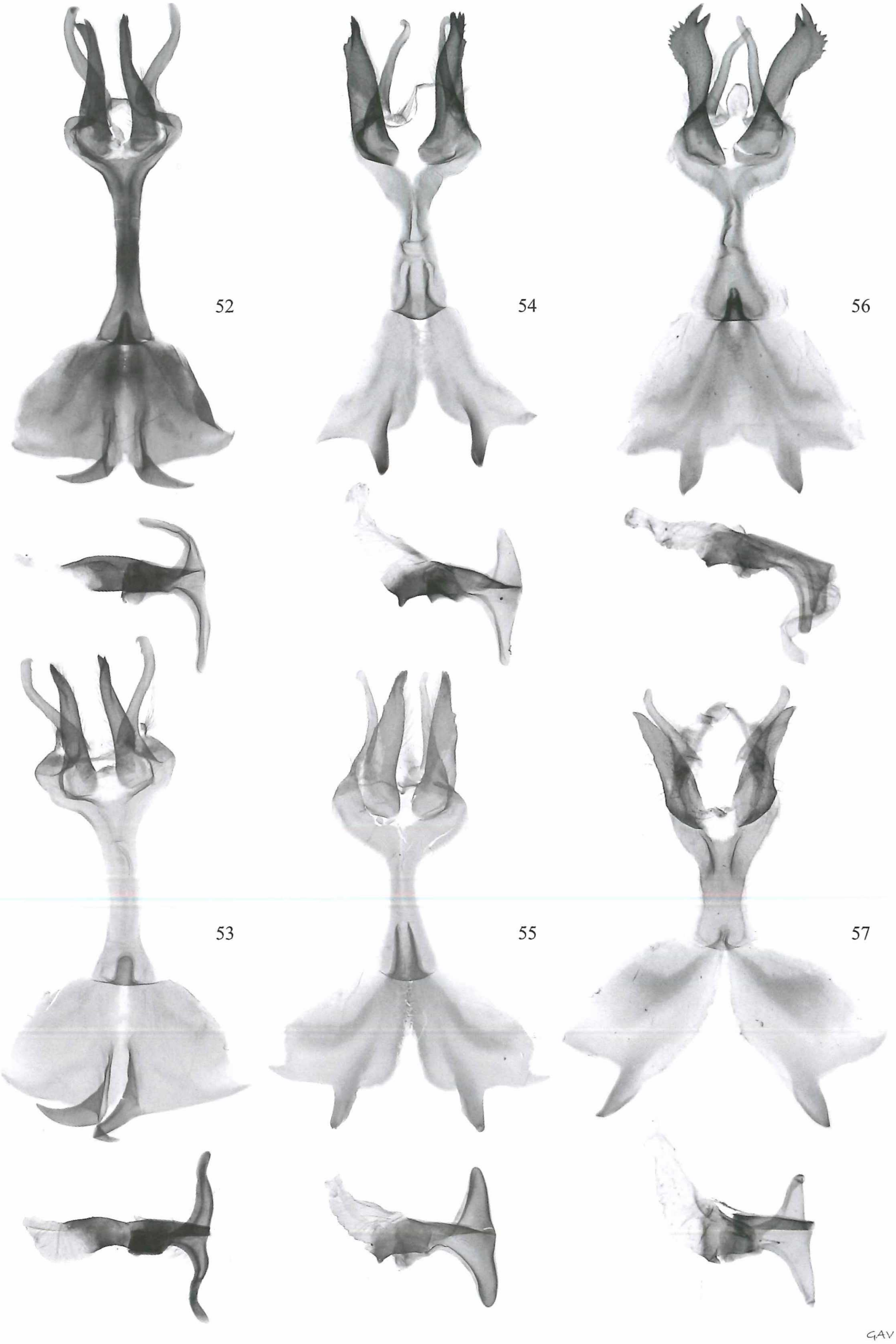


Plate 6

52: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 3.XII.1967, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2997-70, MRAC).
53: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), ♂, Urundi: Kitega, 4.IV.1967, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-62, MRAC).
54: *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Cameroun: Ebogo, 23./29.XI.1992, Th. Bouyer (GU 206-25, MRAC).
55: *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Cameroon, Lolodorf, 22.-23.X.1923, leg. A.I. Good, "in coitus" (CMNH).
56: *Pachyna* ***crabik*** **spec. nov.**, holotype, ♂ [Africa] OB, 16.IV.[19]33 (GU Lasio 1408, BMNH).
57: *Pachyna* ***satanas*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Zaire] Uele: Paulis, 24.X.1955, Dr M. Fontaine (GU 2006-46, MRAC).

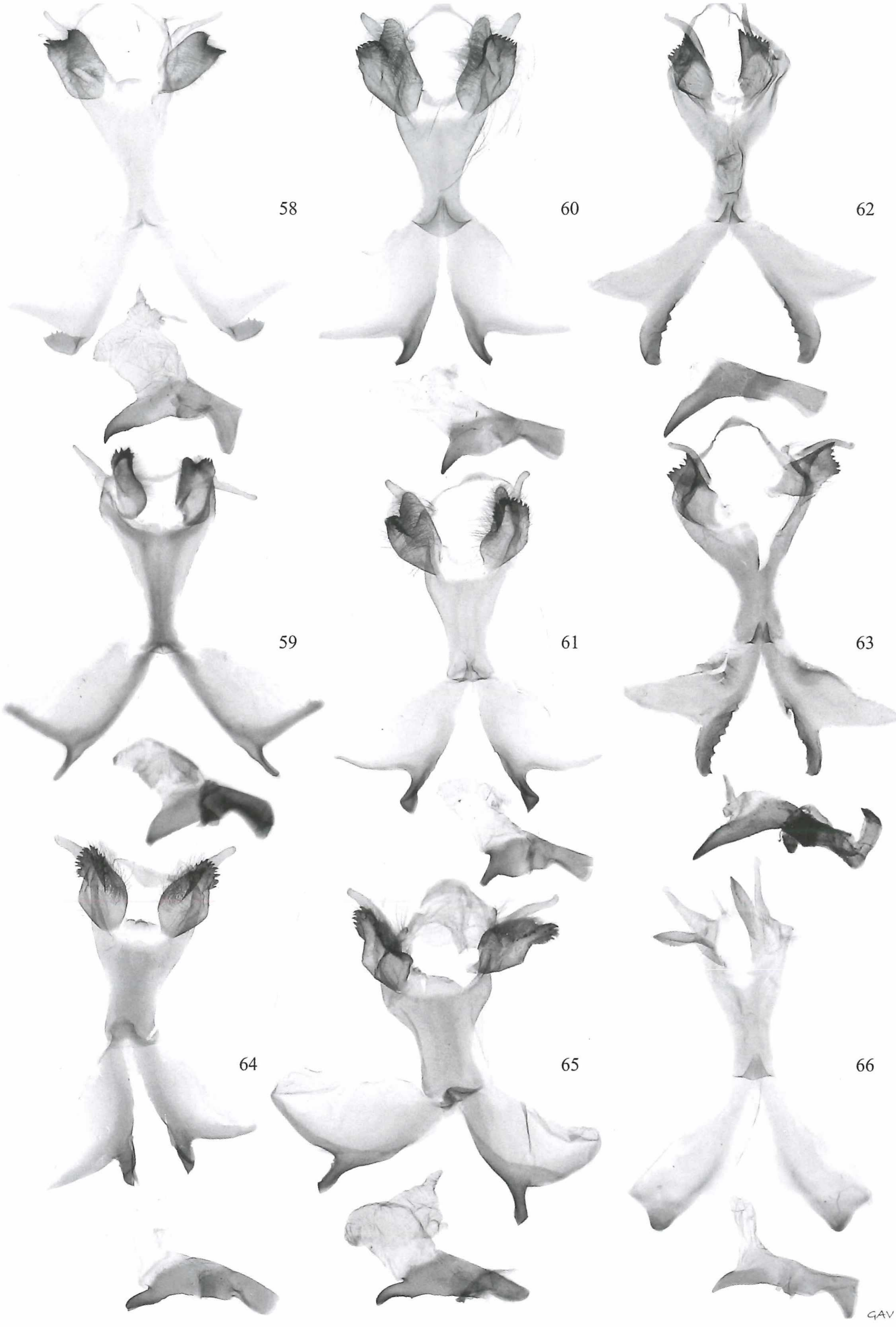


Plate 7

58: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), lectotype ♂, Camerun, Sjöstedt (RMS).

59: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), holotype ♂ of *Taragama pulchristriata* Bethune-Baker, [Nigeria] Bred May 8. H 1910, Lagos Distr., Pupa April 22, larva April 16, in forest East of Oni 2 miles, Wet S[eason]., c. Apr. 25 to Nov. 15 1910, W. A. Lamborn (GU 678, MHDO).

60: *Cheligium* ***licrosinia*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 29./30.VII.1992, Th. Bouyer (GU 2006-19, MRAC).

61: *Cheligium* ***licrosinia*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Gabon: Ntoum, 19.VIII.1984, Réc. A. Pauly (Lum.) (MRAC, GU 2006-23).

62: *Cheligium* ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Cameroun: Eloumden, 24./25.X.1992, Th. Bouyer (GU 2006-31, MRAC).

63: *Cheligium* ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Afrika, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E 29.I-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (GU 10.641, MWM).

64: *Cheligium* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 5208 Elev., R. Vuattoux (GU 2006-18, MRAC).

65: *Cheligium* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Grassfield Nimba, Liberia, VII-VIII 1967, A. Forbes - Watson (GU Lasio 1425, BMNH).

66: *Cheligium* ***ufo*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, R. C. A., Prefecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1.-17.VIII.1969, J. Plante leg. (GU 2008-04, MNHG).

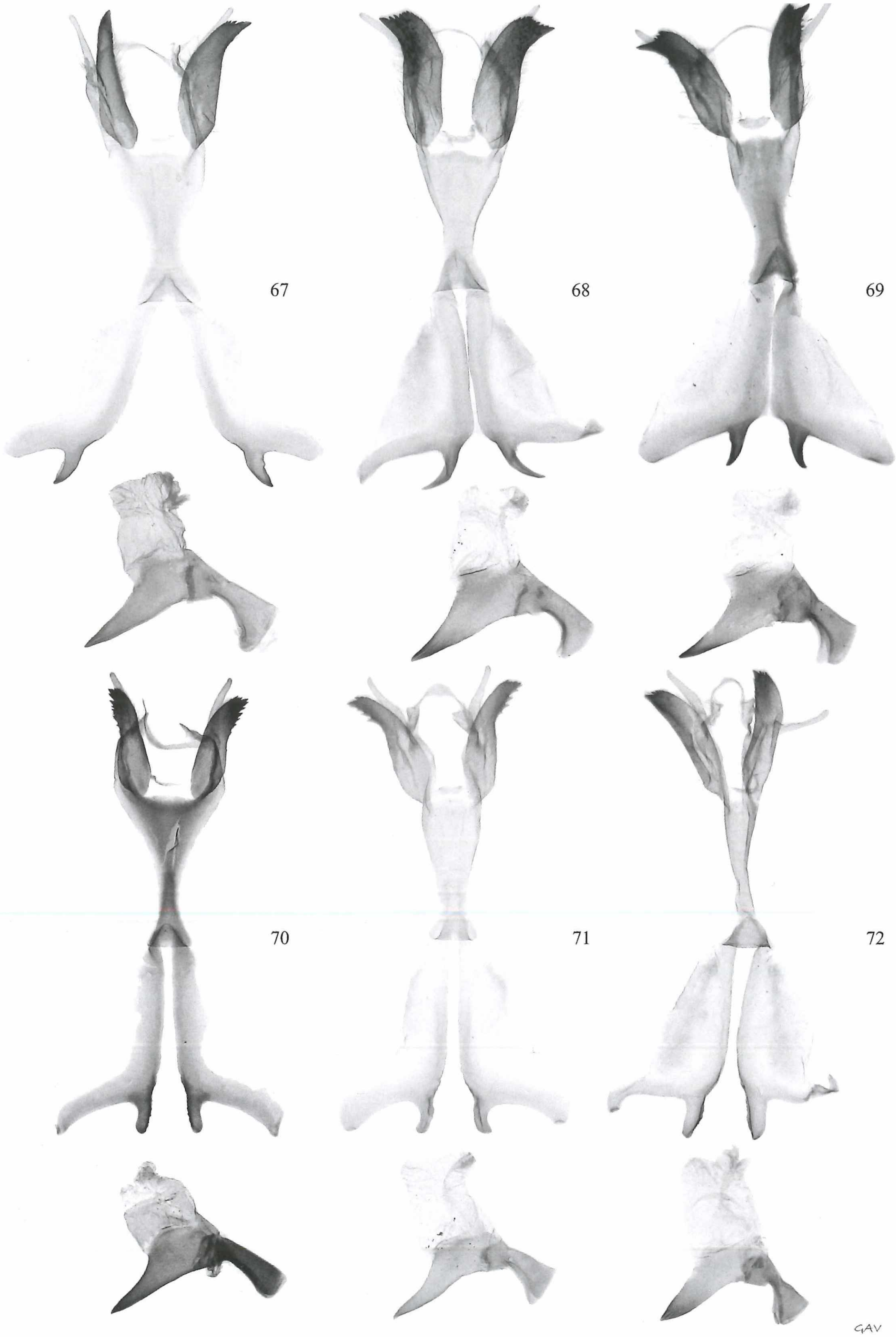


Plate 8

67: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland, 1893), ?holotype ♂, [West Africa] [Gabon] [valley of Ogove River] (GU 2008-30, CMNH).
68: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland, 1893), ♂, [Congo] Uele: Paulis, 5.VII.1956, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-22, MRAC).
69: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland, 1893), ♂, [Congo] Uele: Paulis, 31.VII.1959, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-24, MRAC).
70: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), ♂, Afrika/Congo Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (GU 10.644, MWM).
71: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 15, XII 1991, Th. Bouyer (MRAC, GU 2006-21).
72: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), ♂, Uele: Paulis, 10.VIII.1959, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-17, MRAC).

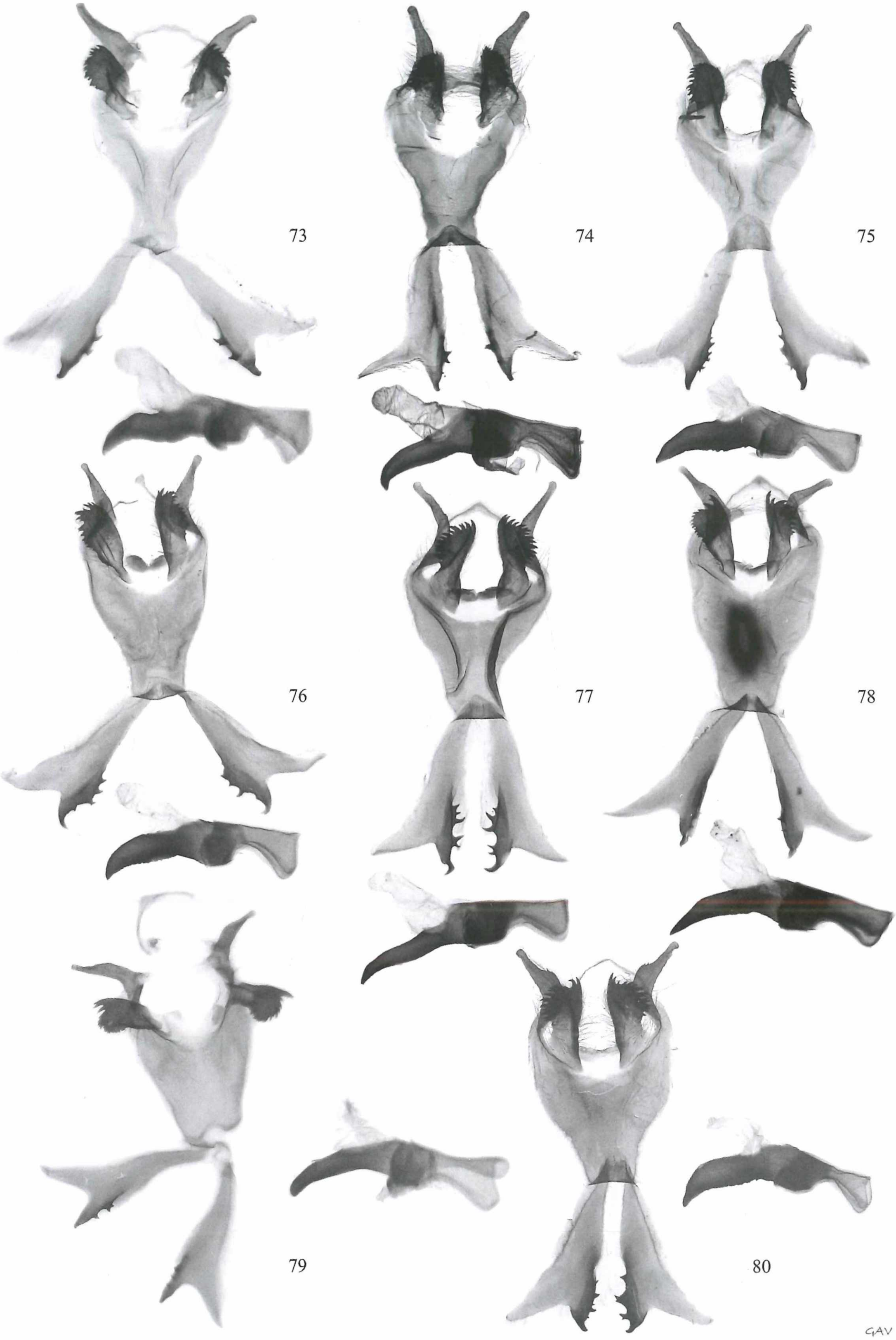


Plate 9

73: *Grellada marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, 1902), lectotype ♂, Salisbury, XII 1901 (RMS).
74: *Grellada marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, 1902), N.W. Rhodesia: Solwezi, 30.VI.1917, H. C. DOLLMAN, 1919-79 (GU Lasio 1334, BMNH).
75: *Grellada enigmatica* (HERING, 1941), holotype ♂, [Zaire] Elisabethville, XII-1924, CH. SEYDEL (GU 2006-03, MRAC).
76: *Grellada imitans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893), ♂, N. Lac Kivu: Rwankwi [Congo], 15.VIII.1947, J. V. LEROY (GU 2006-66, MRAC).
77: *Grellada imitans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893), ♂, Cote d'Ivoire: Azaguié, 9.-11.VIII.1964, ABDOULAYE (GU 2006-64, MRAC).
78: *Grellada imitans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893), ♂, Cameroun: Eloumden, 27./28.X.1992, TH. BOUYER (GU 2006-65, MRAC).
79: *Grellada imitans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893), lectotype ♂, Camerun, SJÖSTEDT (RMS).
80: *Grellada imitans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1893), ♂, Tanganjika, Bukoba, 1.XI.1962, leg. J. SCHEVEN (GU 2006-03, ZSM).

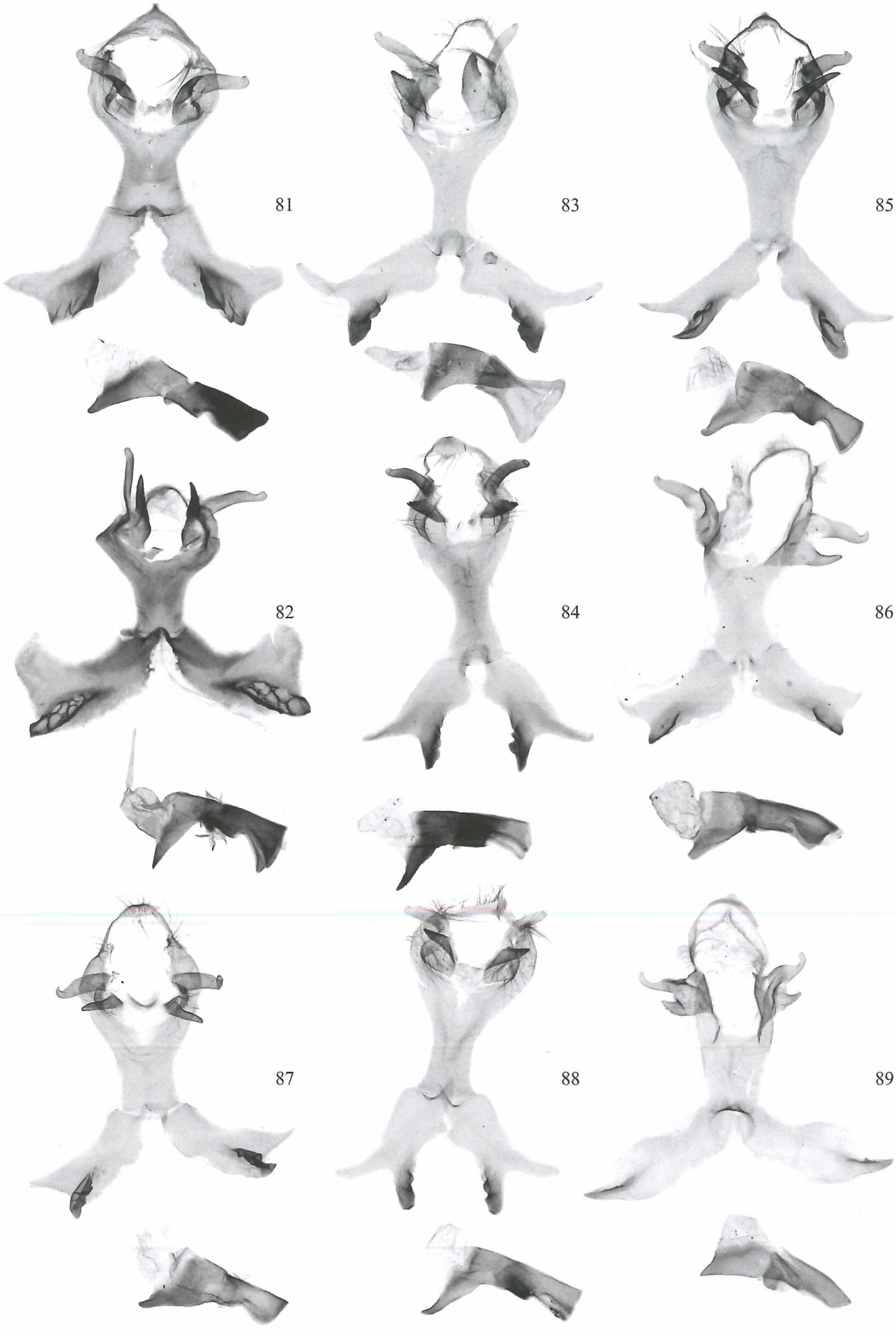


Plate 10

81: *Filiola fulgurata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♂, Uele: Paulis, 22.VII.1958, Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2006-59, MRAC).
82: *Filiola fulgurata* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), ♂, Gold Coast, Bibianaha, 70 miles NW of Dimkwa, 700 ft, 27.XI.1910, H. G. F. SPURRELL (GU Lasio 1382, BMNH).
83: *Filiola lanceolata* (HERING, 1932), holotype ♂, Sandoa [Congo], 5.I.1921, leg. F. G. OVERLAET (GU 2006-01, MRAC).
84: *Filiola lanceolata* (HERING, 1932), ♂, Ituri: Nioka, 2.VIII.1953, J. HECQ (GU 2006-56, MRAC).
85: *Filiola occidentale* (STRAND, 1912), ♂, [Zaire] Uele: Paulis, 16.IV.1959, Dr. M. FONTAINE (GU 2006-68, MRAC).
86: *Filiola occidentale* (STRAND, 1912), ♂, S. Nigeria, A.W. J. PONIEROY, 1921 (GU Lasio1383, BMNH).
87: *Filiola* **dogma spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, N-W Sierra Leone, Kenema, 11.XII.1974, don. A. ALLAER (GU 2006-57, MRAC).
88: *Filiola* **dogma spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Congo, Kivu: Mulungu (Tshibinda), 25.I.1957, J. HECQ (GU 2006-63, MRAC).
89: *Sophyrita argibasis* (MABILLE, 1893), lectotype ♂ of *Pachypasa epithymia* HERING, 1928, Bagamoyo, Sept. [18]92 (GU 2006-04, ZMHU).

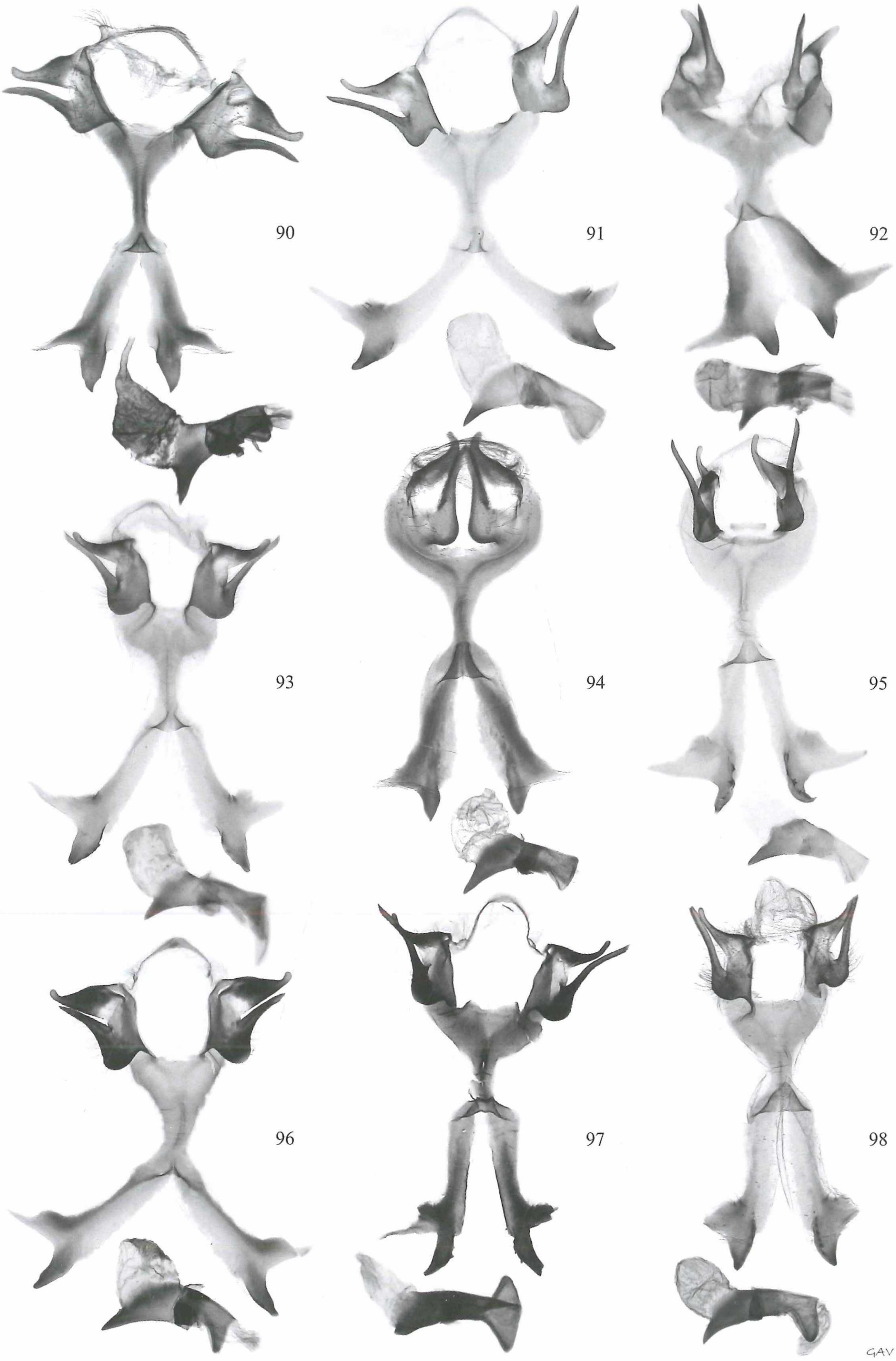


Plate 11.

90: *Eutricha bifascia* (WALKER, 1855), ♂, P[ort]. de la Garde, 1906-89 (GU Lasio 1320, BMNH).
91: *Eutricha morosa* (WALKER, 1865), ♂, Elisabethville, 18.IX.[19]93, CH. SEYDEL (GU Lasio 1410, BMNH).
92: *Eutricha fulvida* (DISTANT, 1897), ♂, Geluk Estate, Witbank, X 1935, K. BRUKL (GU Lasio 1329, BMNH).
93: *Eutricha morosa* (WALKER, 1865), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa jamiesoni* BETHUNE-BAKER, Fort Jamieson, N.E. Rodesia (GU Lasio 1333, BMNH).
94: *Eutricha capensis* (LINNAEUS, 1767), ♂, [South Africa] (BMNH, GU Lasio 1319).
95: *Eutricha morosa* (WALKER, 1865), ♂, Zaire: Shaba, R. Luina, Kibomboma, 11.IX.1989, TH. BOUYER (GU 2006-36, MRAC).
96: *Eutricha obscura* (WALKER, 1855), ♂, Pilgrims, rest Skea, 25.III.'ZO, coll. JANSE (GU Lasio 1380, BMNH).
97: *Eutricha morosa* (WALKER, 1865), ♂, Kenya, South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest, 1.-15.VIII.2000, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU 10.637, MWM).

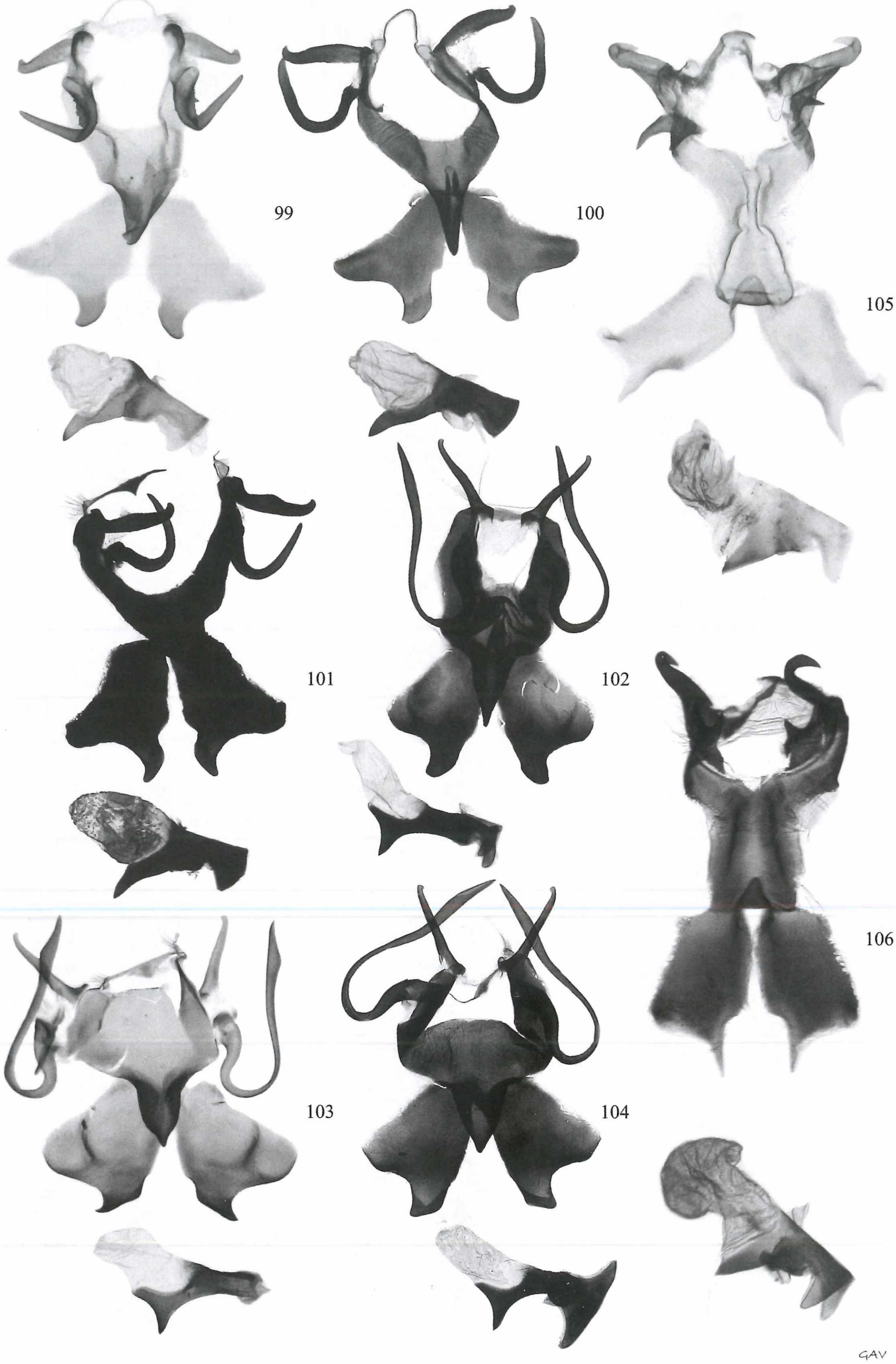


Plate 12

99: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (WALKER, 1855), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa auriflua* AURIVILLIUS, 1908, Sierra Leone, 87-88, PREUSS (GU 2006-01, ZMHU).
100: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (WALKER, 1855), ♂, [Kenya], Suna, S. Kavirondo, III 1932, W. FEATHER (GU Lasio 1416, BMNH).
101: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (WALKER, 1855), ♂, Abuja - Nigeria, IX 1981, leg. STAUDINGER (GU 2006-07, ZFMK).
102: *Cleopatrina phocea* (DRUCE, 1888), syntype ♂ of *Taragama mirabilis* DIST., 1897, Transvaal, Lydenburg Distr., Zurrzenka (GU Lasio 1432, BMNH).
103: *Cleopatrina phocea* (DRUCE, 1888), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa laterifascia* BERIO, 1937, Il qundicina, Olt: I Dic: Chikuni, 1929, leg. L. CIPRIANI (GU 2006-01, MCSN).
104: *Cleopatrina phocea* (DRUCE, 1888), ♂, D.-Ostafrika [Tanzania??], Mkatta X 08 - VII 09, SCHOENHEIT S. G. (GU 2006-05, ZMHU).
105: *Euphorea ondulosa* (CONTE, 1909), paratype ♂ of *Pachypasa androphila* HERING, 1928, S.O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet, G. TESSMANN S. G. (GU 2006-02, ZMHU).
106: *Euphorea ondulosa* (CONTE, 1909), ♂, N. Nigeria, Azare, 1926, Dr. LL. LLOYD (GU Lasio 1324, BMNH).

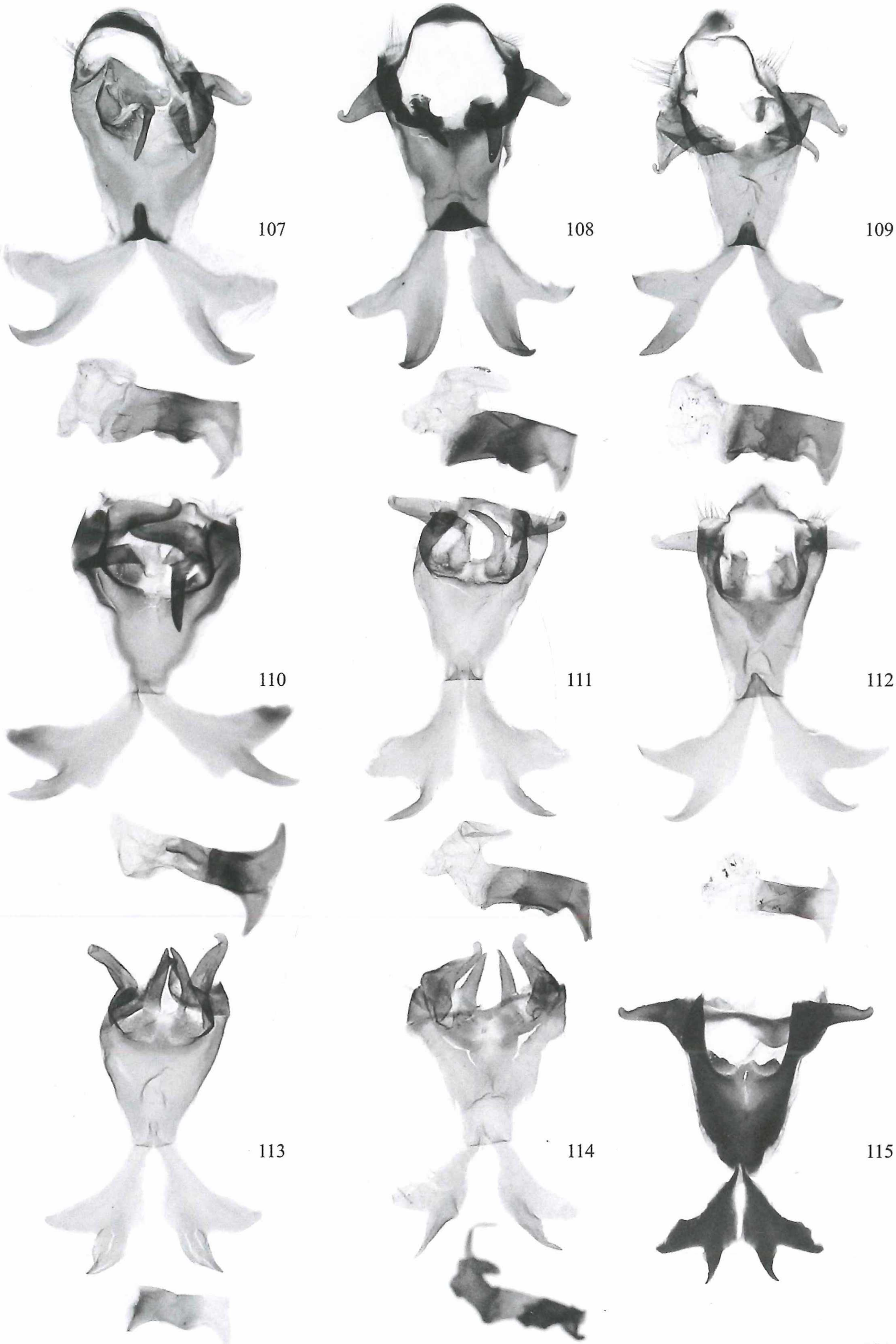


Plate 13

107: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, syntype ♂ of *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG, 1910, Transvaal (GU 2006-08, ZMHU).
108: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, ♂, Lubumbashi, 26.XI.1979, J. THIRY (GU 2006-47, MRAC).
109: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 23.V.1968, Dr. FONTAINE (GU 2006-48, MRAC).
110: *Braura* ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Yemen, Prov. Sana'a, 15°02'N, 43°38'E, Jabal al Hotep (S Manakhah), 2800 m, 26.XI.2000, leg. F. AULOMBARD, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER & H. P. SCHREIER (GU 8237, MWM).
111: *Braura* ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Yemen Arab Republic, Prov. Ibb, 13°47'84"N, 44°10'41"E, 5 km NON Al Qa'idah, 1840-1900m, 28.IV.1998, leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS, H-P. SCHREIER (GU 2007-01, MWM).
112: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, ♂, Burundi: Gitega, 29.IX.1967, Dr. FONTAINE (GU 2006-49, MRAC).
113: *Braura* ***othello*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Mauretanien, Boghé, 2.X.1967, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (GU 11.557, MWM).
114: *Braura* near ***othello*** **spec. nov.**, ♂, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. MÜLLER (GU 10.627, MWM).
115: *Braura* near ***othello*** **spec. nov.**., ♂, SE Algeria, Tassili Mts., Dajanet env., H-1200 m, 10.-15.XII.2003 (GU 10.634, MWM).

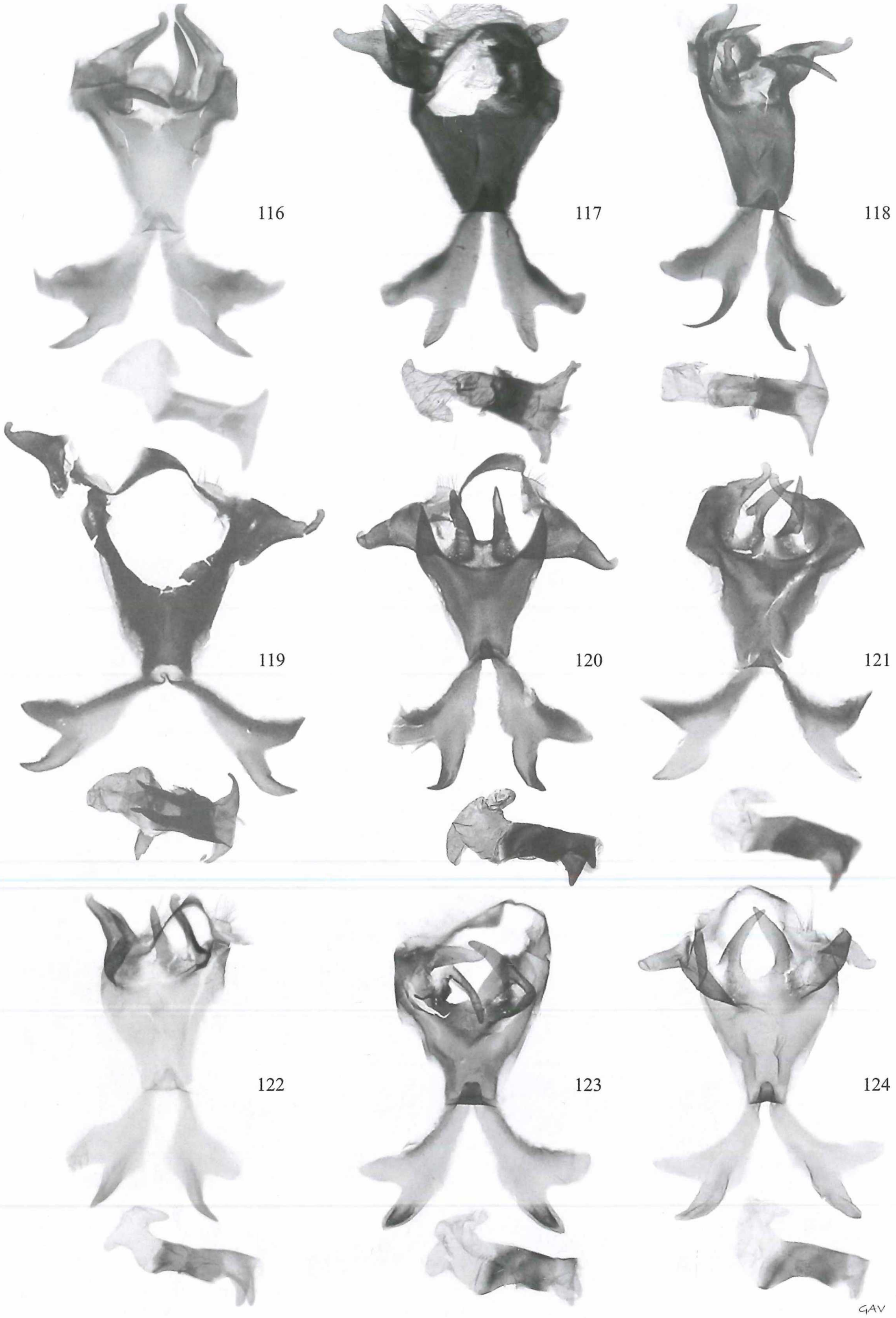


Plate 14

116: *Braura sultani* (Wiltshire, 1986), holotype ♂, Saudi Arabia, Asir, Baljurshi (*Olea-Dodonaea* zone) (GU Lasio 1221, BMNH).
117: *Braura truncatum* (Walker, 1855), ♂, South Africa (GU Lasio 1331, BMNH).
118: *Braura truncatum* (Walker, 1855), ♂, Algoa bay, Brauns, 20.X.1894, coll. Janse (GU Lasio 1378, BMNH).
119: *Braura picturata* (Grünberg, 1910), ♂, Nordost-Namibia, Westl. Caprivi, Okavango-Region, 1050 m, 15.-17.V.1996, leg. de Freina (GU 10.635, MWM).
120: *Braura elgonensis* (Kruck, 1940), ♂, D. O. Afrika, Mombo, B. L. Amani (GU 2006-14, ZMHU).
121: *Braura elgonensis* (Kruck, 1940), ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 21.V.2002, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (GU 10.636, MWM).
122: *Braura nilotica* (Aurivillius, 1925), holotype ♂, Sudan, Nilen (GU RMprep 9950, RMS).
123: *Braura* spec. near *elgonensis* (Kruck, 1940), ♂, Ngong, Kenya, 27.V.1964 (GU 2006-10, SMNK).
124: *Braura* spec. near *elgonensis* (Kruck, 1940), ♂, Kenya, Nairobi (GU Lasio 1417, BMNH).

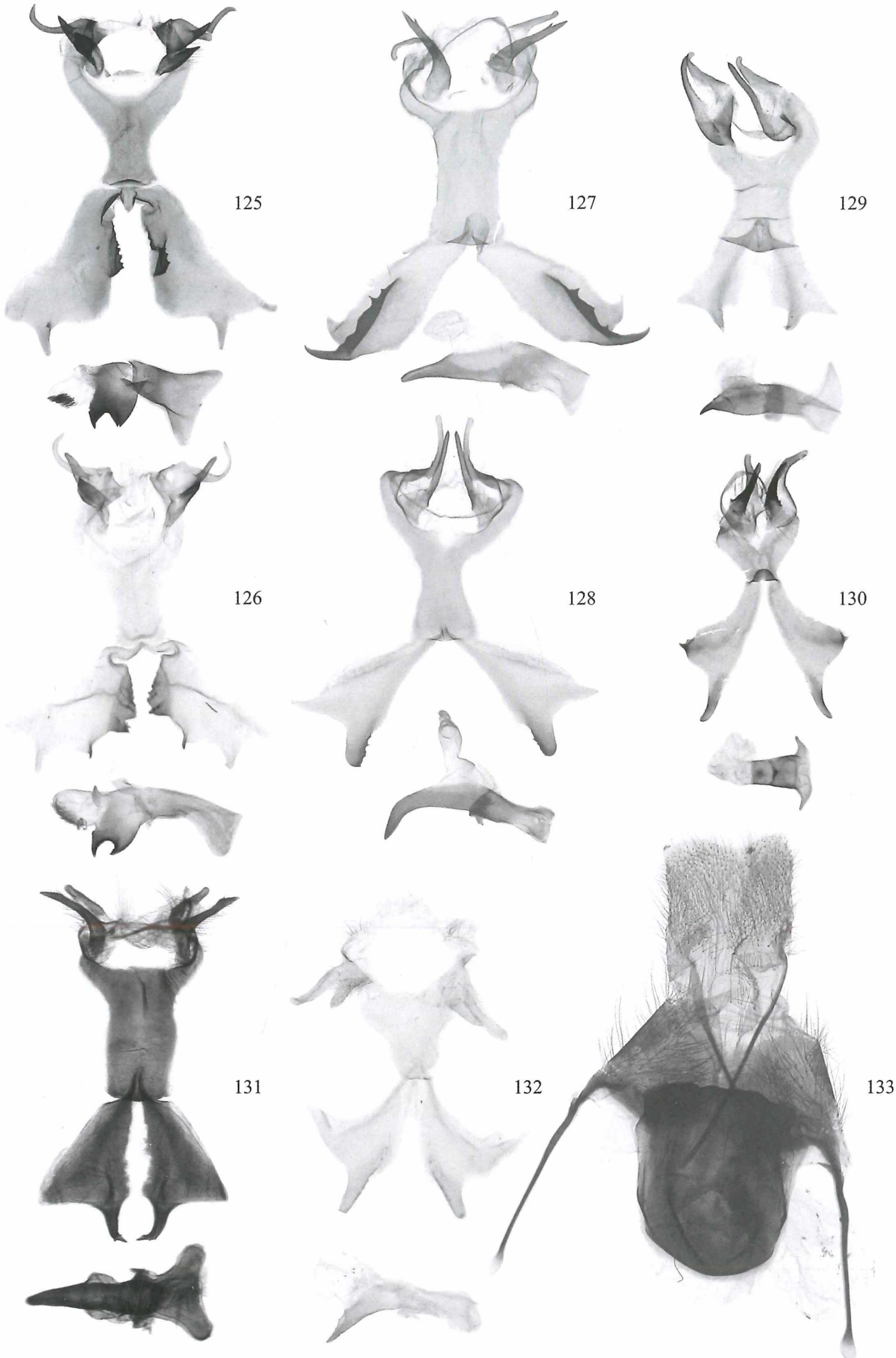


Plate 15

125: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), ♂, Cote d'Ivoire, Lamto (Toumadi), 19.XII.1966, Cl. Girard (GU 2006-39, MRAC).

126: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa madelineae* Tams, Alindao, 30.XII.1934, R. F. Johnstone (GU Lasio 1368, BMNH).

127: *Pachytrina* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Equater: Flandria, 27.XII.1947, R. P. Hulstaert (GU 2006-09, MRAC).

128: *Pachytrina rubra* (Tams, 1929), holotype ♂, Kamerun, Efulen, 15.III.1923, leg. H. L. Weber (GU 2008-29, CMNH).

129: *Seydelia semna* (Hering, 1941), holotype ♂, [Zaire (Congo), Lubambashi] Elisabethville, V 1938, Ch. Seydel (GU 2006-04, MRAC).

130: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♂, Morocco, Mediterranean coast, 3 km W of Kala-Iris, 4°21'W, 35°20'N, 100 m, 19.IV.1994, leg. Gy. Laszlo (GU 10.633, MWM).

131: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Tams, 1928), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa papyri* Tams, 1931, Uganda, Kampala, 4.VIII.1930, G. L. R. Hancock (GU Lasio 1325, BMNH).

132: *Beriola anagnostarai* (Berio, 1939), holotype ♂, [Eritrea] Elaberet (GU 2006-02, MCSN).

133: *Cheligium* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Cameroon, Lolodorf, 22.-23.X.1923, leg. A.I. Good, "in coitus" (GU 2008-47, CMNH).

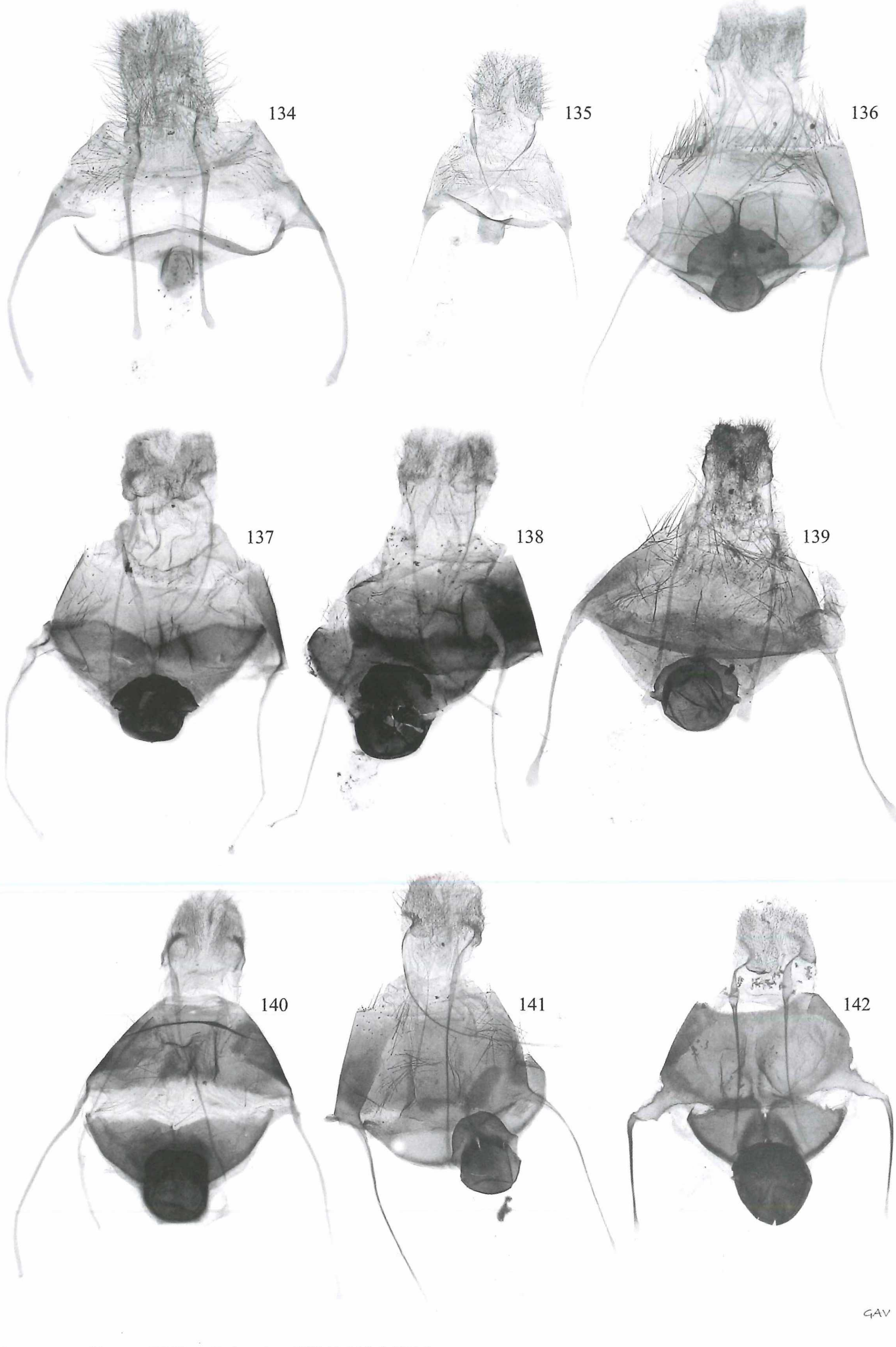


Plate 16

134: *Pachypasa otus* (Drury, 1773), ♀, Dalmatien (GU 13.235, MWM).
135: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♀, Tunesien, Hammamed, ex o., IX 1979, leg. Pinker (GU 11.544, MWM).
136: *Pachytrina* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X.1959, J. Hecq, e. l. (GU 2006-82, MRAC).
137: *Pachytrina* ***trihora*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, [Congo] Lusambo, 10.VII.1950, Dr. M. Fontaine (GU 2006-89, MRAC).
138: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), ♀, Bena Dibele, VI 1928, don. de Mme Trolli (GU 2006-81, MRAC).
139: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), holotype ♀, Chinchoxo (GU 2006-18, ZMHU).
140: *Pachytrina* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Gabon, ex coll. Le Moult (GU 2006-87, MRAC).
141: *Pachytrina* ***elygara*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Kamerun, Barombi-Staat, Preuss S. (GU 2006-26, ZMHU).
142: *Pachytrina* ***regeria*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Nigeria, B.W.A. Port Harcourt, Bred ab L. 23-XII-57: № 452, B. J. MacNulty (GU Lasio 005, BMNH).

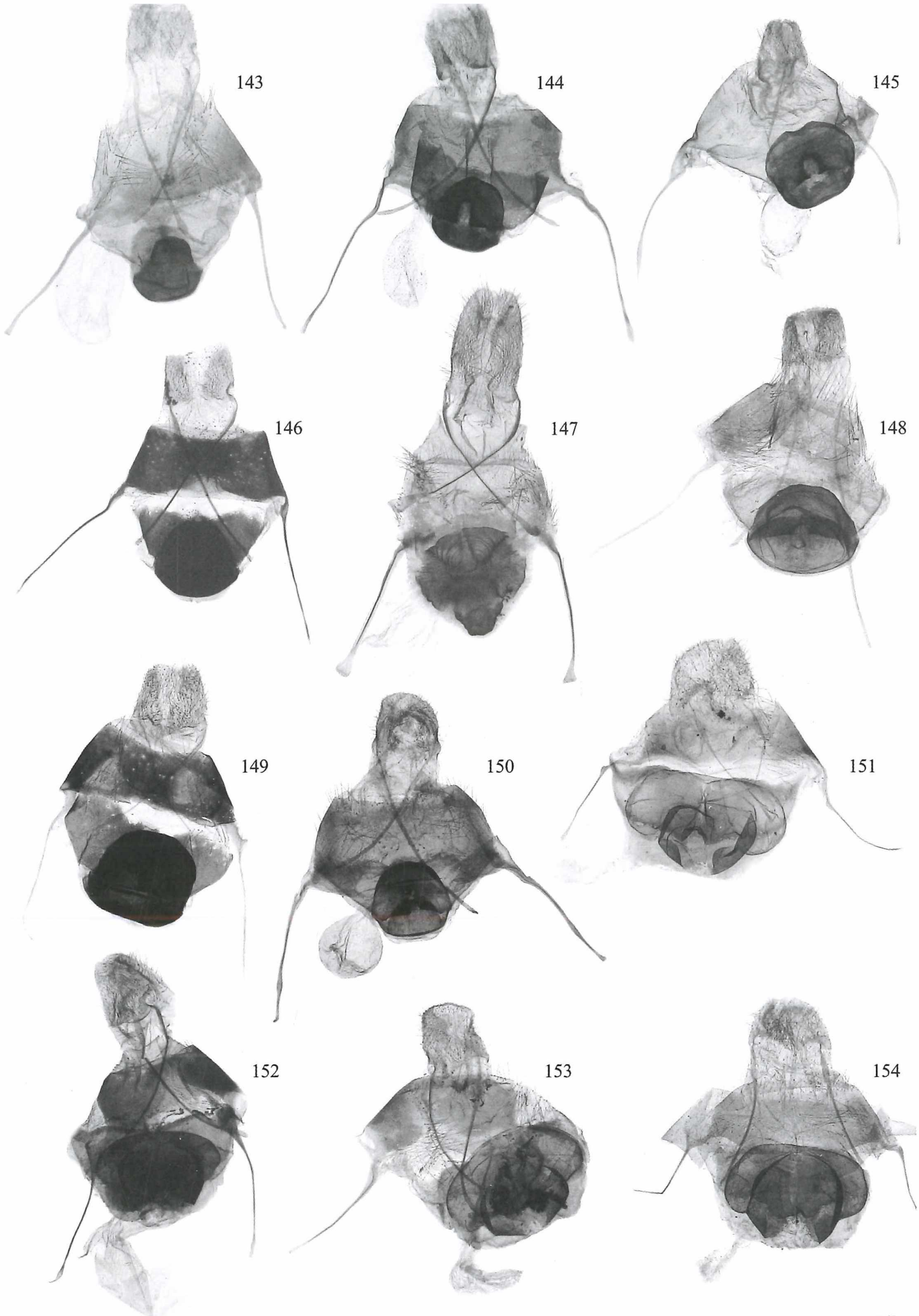


Plate 17

143: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 13.XII.1968, R. Vuattoux (GU 2008-05, MRAC).
144: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), ♀, Ost-Afrika, N. Urundi, Baumann (GU LAS-003, NHMW).
145: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♀, Angola, Amboim district, Fazenda Congulu, 7-800 m, 17.-22.IV.1934 (GU Lasio 1440, BMNH).
146: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), ♀, Tanganjika, Bukoba, 21.V.1963, leg. J. Scheven (GU LAS-010, ZSM).
147: *Grellada marshalli* (Aurivillius, 1902), ♀, Salisbury, Rhodesia, 27.VI.1918, bred, J. A. O'Neil (GU 125501, USNM).
148: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), holotype ♀, Kamerun, Mbogebirge, 5.XII.1908, Riggenbach S.G. (GU 2006-21, ZMHU).
149: *Pachytrina ?rubra* (Tams, 1929), ♀, Ituri: Nioka, 10.V.1953, J. Hecq, e. l. (GU 2006-85, MRAC).
150: *Pachytrina* ***verba*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Chobe, Kasane, 20.II.1970, at black light, W. R. Ingram (GU Lasio 1442, BMNH).
151: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♀, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e. o. 15.VII.1988, geschl. A[nfang].X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (GU 11.539, MWM).
152: *Pallastica* ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**, ♀, South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest 10.IX.-5.X.2001, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (GU 12.426, MWM).
153: *Pallastica pallens* (Bethune-Baker, 1908), holotype ♀, Fort Jameson, N.E. Rhodesia, 2.IV.1906, leg. A. A. Longshae (GU Lasio 1439, BMNH).
154: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), lectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa phronema* Hering, 1928, Togo (GU 2006-19, ZMHU).

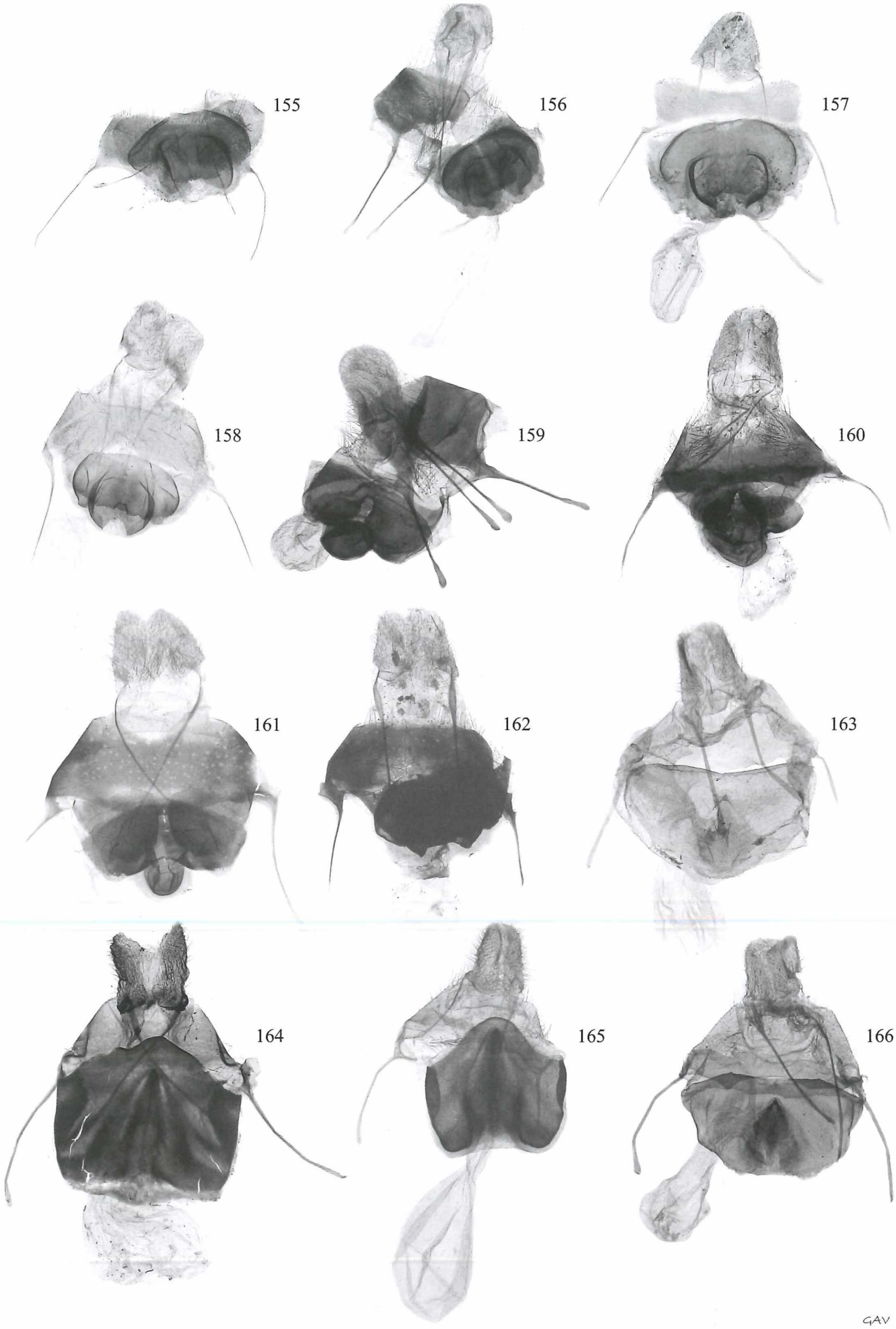


Plate 18

155: *Pallastica sericeofasciata* (Aurivillius, 1921), ♀, Ukami Berge, 1200 m, Ost Africa, 3.VI.1889, Moritz (GU 2006-26, ZMHU).
156: *Pallastica* spec., ♀, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 13.IX.1913, S.A. Neave (GU Lasio 1424, BMNH).
157: *Pallastica pyrsocorsa* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♀, Angola, Pungo Andongo (GU Lasio 1438, BMNH).
158: *Pallastica* spec., ♀, Stanleyville, Kongo WA., 10.VIII.1922 (GU 2006-01, ZSM).
159: *Pallastica pyrsocoma* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa mesoleuca pyrsocoma* Tams, 1936, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 8.V.1913, S. A. Neave, 1914-171 (GU Lasio 1429, BMNH).
160: *Pallastica mesoleuca* (Strand, 1911), ♀, N.W. Kamerun, Moliwe b. Victoria, Frfr. v. Maltzan G. (GU 2006-30, ZMHU).
161: *Pallastica* **redissa spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G.Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(GU LAS 001, BMNH).
162: *Pallastica* spec., ♀, Addis Ababa, 21.IX.1983, Dr. Angenstein (GU 2006-37, ZMHU).
163: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa rohdei* Aurivillius, 1908, N.W.-Kamerun, Mundame, e. l., leg. Rohde, coll. A. Schultze (ZMHU).
164: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland), ♀, Congo, D'Odzala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L. 29.I.-3.III.1997, leg. S.Murzin & V.Siniaev (GU 11.782, MWM).
165: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa dallana* Bethune-Baker, 1927, N'Dalla Tando, Angola, 14-1-[19]09, W. J. Ansorge (GU Lasio 1441, BMNH).
166: *Cheligium* spec., ♀, SO Nigeria, Ilesha, Capt. Humfrey (GU Lasio 1436, BMNH).

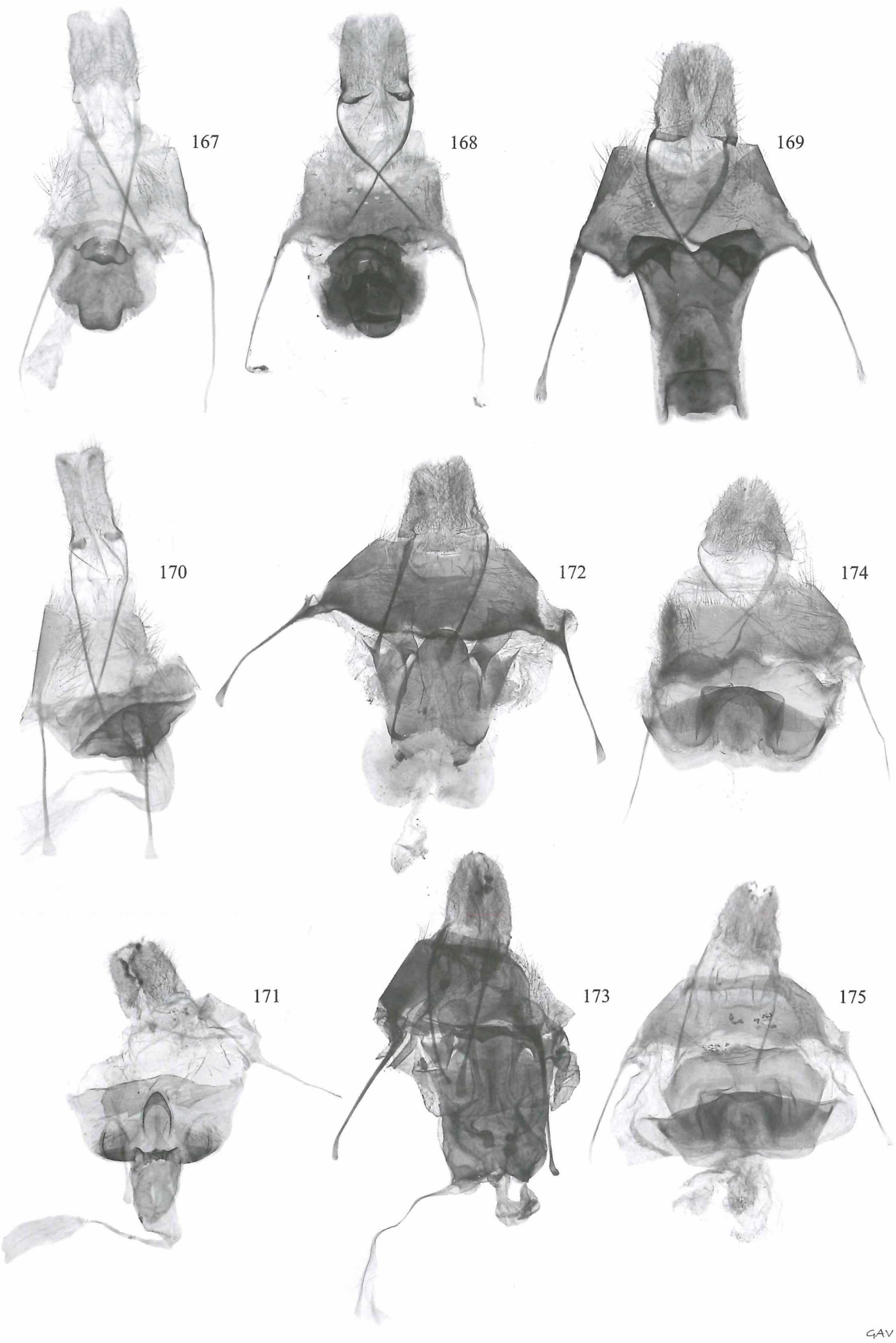


Plate 19

167: *Grellada imitans* (Aurivillius, 1893), ♀, ex ovo, 13.IX.1991 (GU Lasio 1388, BMNH).

168: *Grellada imitans* (Aurivillius, 1893), ♀, Congo Belge: P. N. A., Chantier de Kasiudi: route vers Katwe, 950 m, 17.XI.1950, J. de Wilde (MRAC, GU 2006-83).

169: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), ♀, Congo (GU LAS 004, ZSM).

170: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), ♀, Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, June, G.L. Bates (GU Lasio 1428, BMNH).

171: *Euphorea ondulosa* (Conte, 1909), holotype ♀, [Afrique occidentale] [Nigeria] Yola, e. l., Mai 1903, Raupe auf T. 2, Schultze (ZMHU).

172: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), ♀, Delagoa-Bai, 92-93, Junod. (GU 2006-27, ZMHU).

173: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), holotype ♀, Delagoya-Bay, E. Africa, Montero (GU Lasio 1433, BMNH).

174: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (Walker, 1855), ♀, Sier. L.[eone], Pr. (GU 2006-31, ZMHU).

175: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♀, 63. 50 (GU Lasio 1437, BMNH).

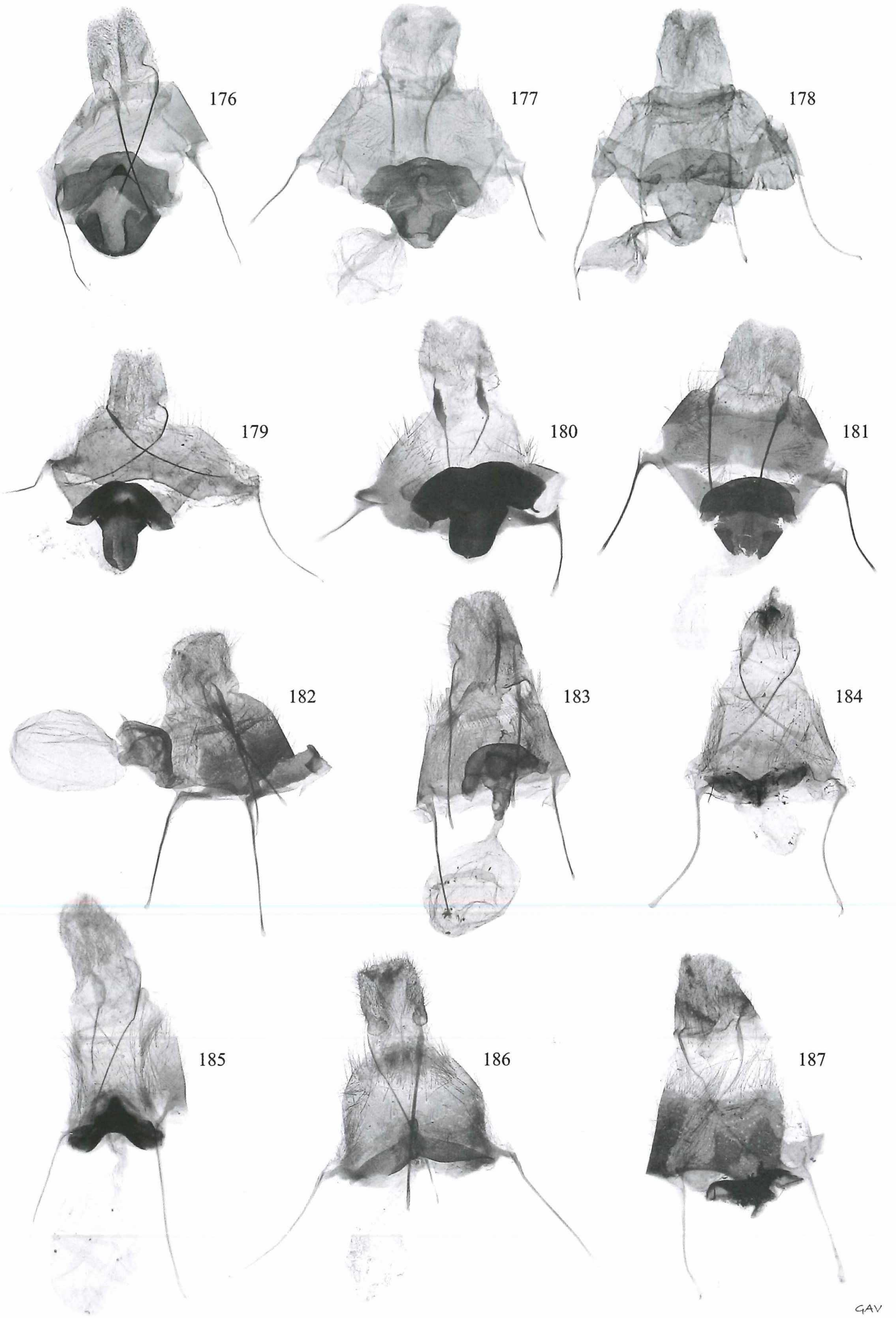


Plate 20

176: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), ♀, Bethel. Capland (GU 2006-47, ZMHU).
177: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), ♀, Loesic Plantation, 10.XI.1926 (GU Lasio 1386, BMNH).
178: *Eutricha fulvida* (Distant, 1897), holotype ♀, Transvaal, Pretoria, Zotizenka (GU Lasio 1449, BMNH).
179: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), ♀, D. O. Afrika, Meinicke S. A. (GU 2006-42, ZHUB).
180: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), ♀, D. O. Afrika, Mkatta, X 08 - VII 09, Schoenheit S. G. (GU 2006-41, ZHUB).
181: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), ♀, Natal, q 6 Ruche (GU 2006-39, ZMHU).
182: *Sophyrita argibasis* (Mabille, 1893), holotype ♀ of *Eutricha sophax* Druce, E. Africa, Dar-es-Salaam (GU Lasio 1435, BMNH).
183: *Sophyrita argibasis* (Mabille, 1893), holotype ♀, Mozamb[ique] (GU Lasio 1434, BMNH).
184: *Filiola occidentale* (Strand, 1912), holotype ♀ of *Taragama ligniclusum* Wlk. var. *occidentale* Strand, 1912, Spanisch Guinea, Makomo, Ntumgebiet, 2.V.1906, G. Tessmann S.G. (GU 2006-11, ZMHU).
185: *Filiola* ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Boukoko, Rep. Centralafric., U.V., IX 1966, Michel Boulard (GU 2006-50, MRAC).

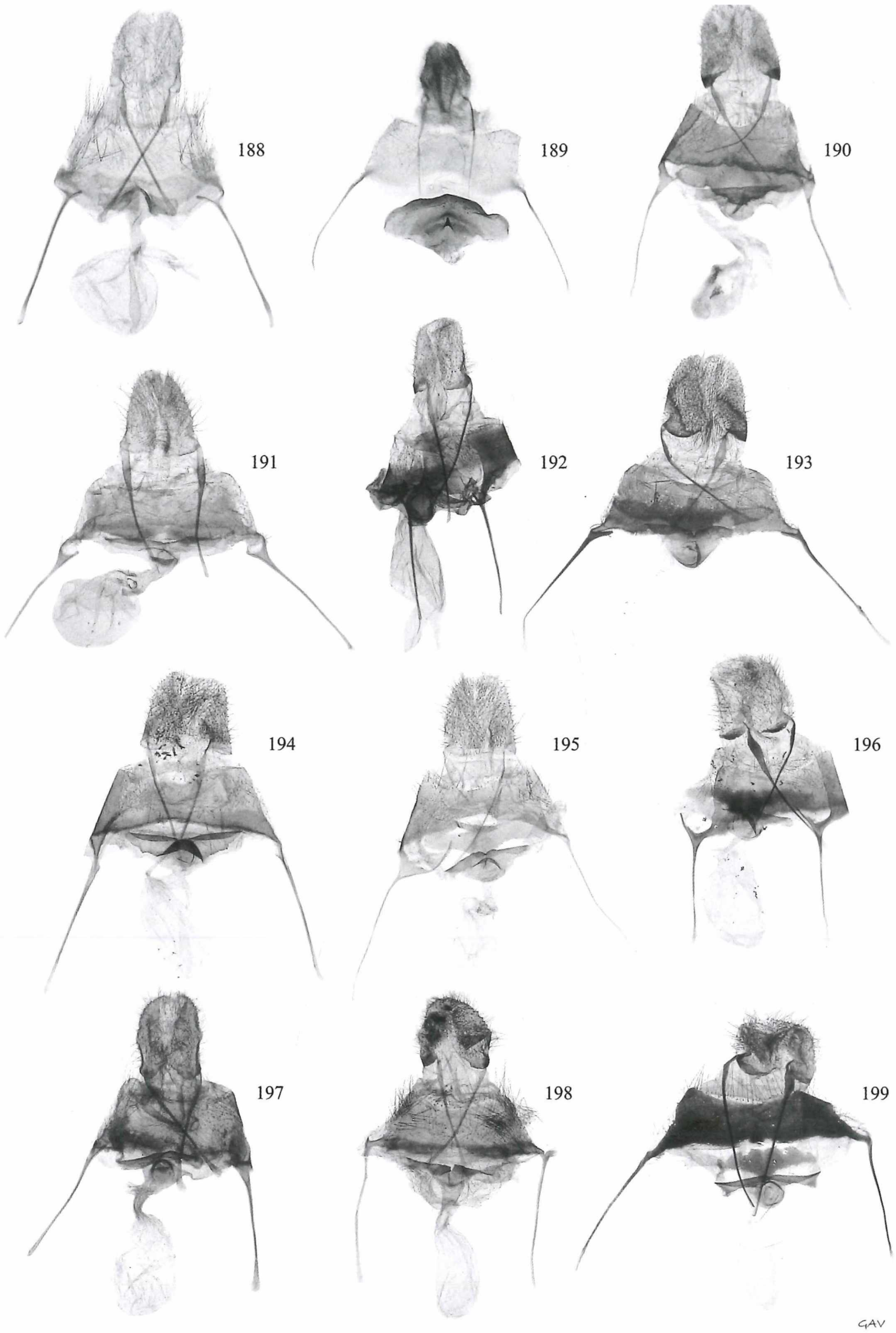


Plate 21

188: *Beriola anagnostarai* (Berio, 1939), ♀, Harar, 14.III.1937, T. Wikery (GU Lasio 1418, BMNH).

189: *Seydelia semna* (Hering, 1941), ♀, [Congo] Lupweji [river], 19.IX.1936, leg. F. G. Overlaet (GU Lasio 1448, BMNH).

190: *Braura elgonensis* (Kruck, 1940), ♀, S. Ethiopia, Arba Minch, Reg. Omo, Prov. Gemu Gofa, 1350-1450 m, 6°0'N, 37°33'E, 14.IV.-2.V.2001 leg. R. Beck (GU 2007-01, ZSM).

191: *Braura desdemona* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Yemen Arab Republic, Prov. Ibb, 13°47'84" N, 44°10'41"E, 5 km NON Al Qa'idah, 1840-1900 m, 28.IV.1998. leg. A. Bischof, J. Bittermann, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker, H. Peks, H-P. Schreier (GU Yemen 02, MWM).

192: *Braura concolor* (Rothschild, 1921), holotype ♀, Aderbissinat, N. of Damergou (GU Lasio 1431, BMNH).

193: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, ♀, Transvaal (GU 2006-34, ZMHU).

194: *Braura othello* **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Mauretanien, Boghé, 27.XI.1967, leg. Dr. Politzar (GU-LAS-015, ZSM).

195: *Braura* near *othello* **spec. nov.**, ♀, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. Müller (GU 11.558, MWM).

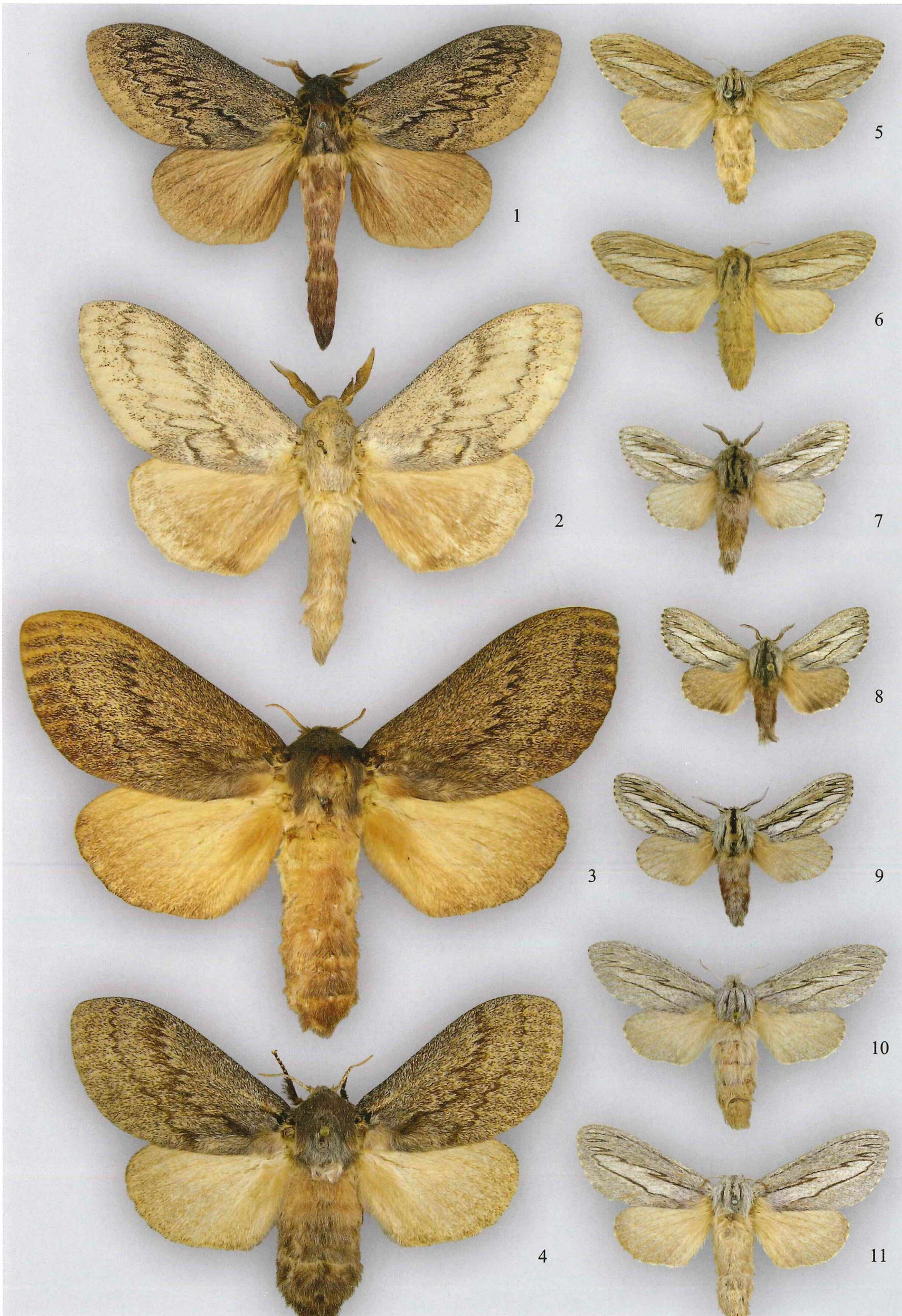
196: *Braura elgonensis* (Kruck, 1940), ♀, Tanzania: Pwani Region, savanes de Mandera, 166 m, 30.X.2004, 06°14.300'S., 038°23.179'E, Ph. Darge (GU 2007-04, ZSM).

197: *Braura picturata* (Grünberg, 1910), ♀, D. S. W. Afrika, Ongembeanavita, 15.II.1963, leg. F. Gaerdes (GU 2007-03, ZSM).

198: *Braura picturata* (Grünberg, 1910), lectotype ♀, D. S. W. Afr., Windhuk, Lindt S. G. (GU 2006-17, ZMHU).

199: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, ♀, Verulam, Natal, Spiller (GU-Berl-24, ZMHU).

Colour plate 1



1: *Pachypasa otus otus* (Drury, 1773), ♂, Israel, Northern Golan, Heights, Majdal Shams, 1200 m, M. August 2000, Lf., leg. Li & Müller (MWM). **2**: *Pachypasa otus fulvescens* Kotzsch, 1932, ♂, W-Iran, Kermanschahan, Ghalladje Pass, 40 km S Schahabad, 1880 m, 13.VII 1975, Ebert & Falkner leg. (SMNK). 3: *Pachypasa otus otus* (Drury, 1773), ♀, Syrien, Amanus-Geb., 1200 m, Gurndach (MWM). **4**: *Pachypasa otus otus* (Drury, 1773), ♀, Griehenland, Rhodos, ex l., 22.I 1988, coll. Gleichauf (MWM). **5**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), syntype ♀ of *Pachypasa lineosa intermedia* Rothschild, Hartert & Jordan, 1917, Hussein Dey, Alger, Capt. Holl. (BMNH). **6**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), syntype ♀ of *Pachypasa lineosa powelli* Oberthür, 1916, Prov. d'Oran, Aflou, Juin 1911, Harold Powell (ZMHU). **7**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♂, Tunesien, Hammamed, ex o., I 1980, leg. Pinker (MWM). **8**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♂, Morocco, Mediterranean coast, 3 km W of Kala-Iris, 4°21'W, 35°20'N, 100 m, 19.IV 1994, leg. Gy. Laszlo (MWM). **9**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♂, Serignan (Vaucluse), coll. J. T. Betz (MWM). **10**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♀, Tunesien, Hammamed, ex o., IX 1979, leg. Pinker (MWM). **11**: *Gufria limosa* (de Villiers, [1827]), ♀, S. Spanien, Mai 1924 (MWM).

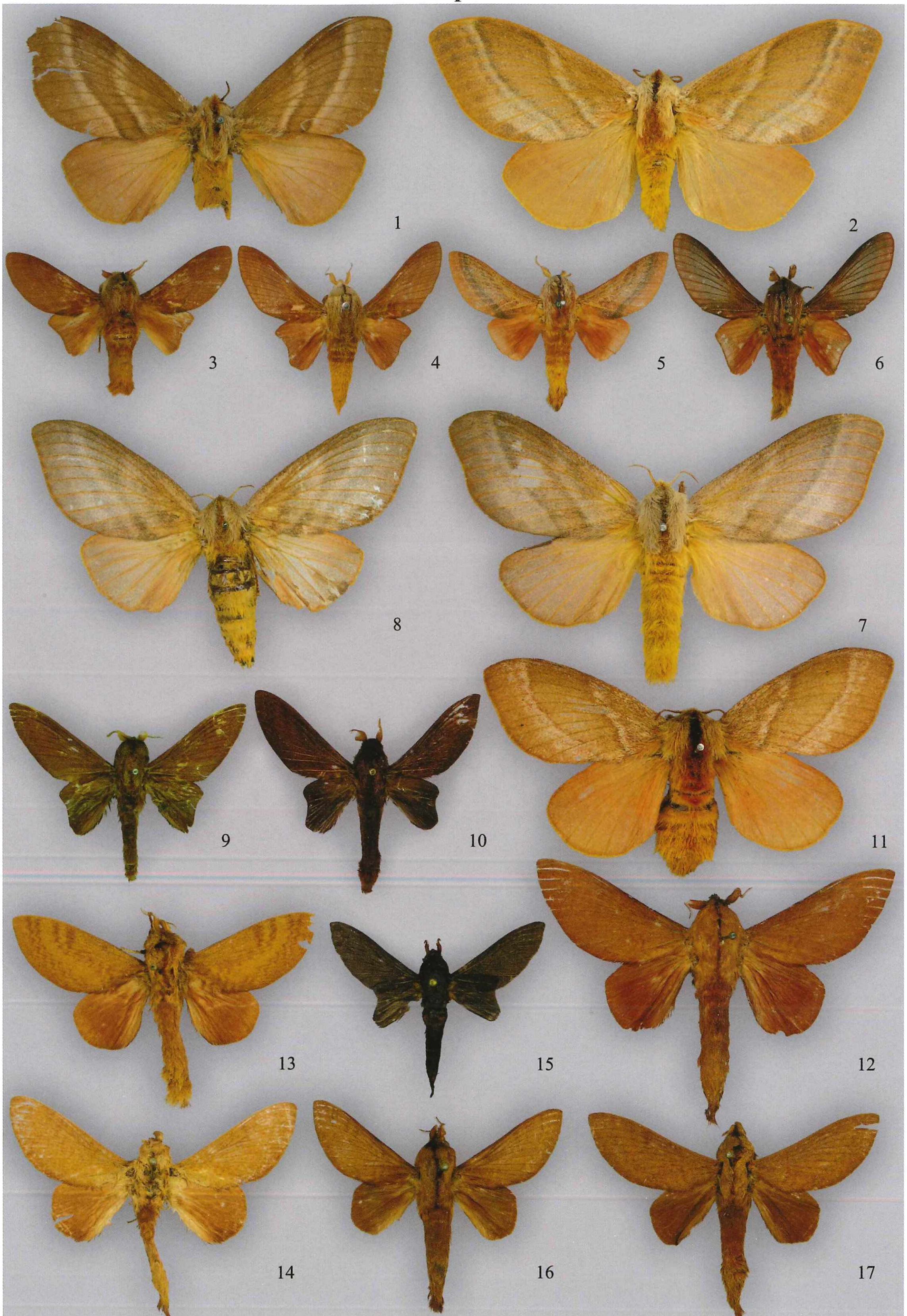
Colour plate 2

1: *Pachytrina honrathii* (DEWITZ, 1881), ♂, Sp. G., Makomo, Benitogbt, 16-31.VIII 1906, G. TESSMANN S. G. (ZMHU). **2**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (DEWITZ, 1881), ♂, Leopoldville, 8.IX 1953, Dr M. FONTAINE (ZSM). **3**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (DEWITZ, 1881), holotype ♀, Chinchoxo (ZMHU). **4**: *Pachytrina* ***regeria*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Nigeria, B.W.A. Port Harcourt, Bred ab L. 20-12-54: № 452, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH). **5**: *Pachytrina* ***regeria*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, Nigeria, B.W.A. Port Harcourt, Bred ab L. 23-12-57: № 452, B. J. MACNULTY (BMNH). **6**: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Katanga: Kolwezi, 1951, Rec. V. ALLARD (MRAC). **7**: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Bingerville, 7.I 1963, J. DECELLE (MRAC). **8**: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, Angola, V. MECHOW (ZMHU). **9**: *Pachytrina* ***trihora*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kibali-Ituri: Nia-Nia, 20.IX 1955, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC). **10**: *Pachytrina* ***trihora*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, [Congo] Lusambo, 10.VII 1950, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC). **11**: *Pachytrina* ***okzilina*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kamerun, Namiong b. Lolodorf a. Lokundjefluss, ULBRICH V. E. CONRAD S. (ZMHU). **12**: *Pachytrina* ***okzilina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Gabon, Belinga, 700 m, Camp Central, 24.XI 1967, G. BERNARDI (MNHN). **13**: *Pachytrina* ***okzilina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Kamerun, Buea, PREUSS S. (ZMHU).

Colour plate 3

1: *Pachytrina* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Equater: Flandria, 27.XII 1947, R. P. Hulstaert (MRAC). **2**: *Pachytrina* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Kamerun int., Barombi Station, 1889, leg. Preuss (ZMHU). **3**: *Pachytrina* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle (BMNH). **4**: *Pachytrina* ***crestalina*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G. Pringle (BMNH). **5**: *Pachytrina trilineata* (Aurivillius, 1911), holotype ♂, Uganda, Entebbe, 05. E.A. Minchin (BMNH). **6**: *Pachytrina* ***diablo*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kenya western, Kakamega Forest N. P., vic Buyango, Buyango Hill (view point), primary forest, 27.IX 2005, 19-23h at light, 34°51'79,8"E, 0°20'88,5"N, J. Holstein & D. Bartsch leg. (SMNS). **7**: *Pachytrina* spec., ♂, Boukoko, Rep. Centralafric., U.V., I 1967, Michel Boulard (MRAC). **8**: *Pachytrina* ***elygara*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Nigeria, Leinde Fadali, 1750 m, XII 1989, D. Knoop (MRAC). **9**: *Pachytrina* ***elygara*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, Kamerun, Barombi-Staat, Preuss S. (ZMHU). **10**: *Pachytrina* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X 1959, J. Hecq, e. l. (MRAC). **11**: *Pachytrina* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X 1959, J. Hecq, e.l. (MRAC). **12**: *Pachytrina* ***flamerchena*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), 26.X 1959, J. Hecq, e. l. (MRAC). **13**: *Pachytrina* ***wenigina*** **spec. nov**., ♀, Natal, 7.III 1910 (ZFMK).

Colour plate 4



1: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), ♀, Kassai Fluss, Kongostatt (NHMW). **2**: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♀, Angola, Amboim district, Fazenda Congulu, 7-800 m, 17-22.IV 1934 (BMNH). **3**: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa senex* Hering, Katanga, Katada, XI 1937, Ch. Seydel (MRAC). **4**: *Pachytrina papyroides* (Tams, 1936), ♂, [Madag.: Lakato, VII 1967, Rec. V. Allard (MRAC). **5**: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa papyri* Tams, Uganda, Kampala, 4.VIII.1930, G. L. R. Hancock (BMNH). **6**: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), ♂, Kivu: Nyamunyunye (Mulungu), V 1960, e. l., J. Hecq (MRAC). **7**: *Pachytrina philargyria* (Hering, 1928), holotype ♀, Kamerun, Mbogebirge, 5.XII.08, Riggenbach S.G. (ZMHU). **8**: *Pachytrina ?rubra* (Tams, 1929), ♀, Ituri: Nioka, 10.V 1953, J. Hecq, e. l. (MRAC). **9**: *Pachytrina rubra* (Tams, 1929), holotype ♂, Kamerun, Efulen (CMNH). **10**: *Pachytrina rubra* (Tams, 1929), ♂, Afrika, Congo Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I - 03.III 1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM). **11**: *Pachytrina* ***verba*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♀, Chobe, Kasane, 20.II 1970, at black light, W. R. Ingram (BMNH). **12**: *Pachytrina* ***verba*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. Pringle (BMNH). **13**: *Pachytrina* ***ornata*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 7.XII 1966, Cl. Girard (MRAC). **14**: *Pachytrina* ***ornata*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, lum., 12.X 1980, R.Vuattoux (MRAC). **15**: *Pachytrina* spec., ♂, Uele: Paulis, 3.I 1956, leg. Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC). **16**: *Pachytrina* ***gliharta*** **spec. nov**., holotype ♂, Uele: Paulis 27.XI 1960, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC). **17**: *Pachytrina* ***gliharta*** **spec. nov**., paratype ♂, [Zaire/Congo] Uele: Paulis, 10.VI 1960, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC).

Colour plate 5

1: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), paralectotype ♀, Sénégal, recule 17 Avril 1909, G. Melou, # 1137 (MCL). **2**: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), lectotype ♂, Sénégal, recule 17 Avril 1909, G. Melou, # 1136 (MCL). **3**: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa cornuta* Strand, 1912, Westafrika, Uelleburg, VI.-VIII 1908, Tessmann S. G. (ZMHU). **4**: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), ♂, Emangeni, Rhod[esia], 19.I 1918, A.J.T. Janse (BMNH). **5**: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa punctulata* Aurivillius, 1910, [Tanzania] Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto, Kulturz., 1905-6, 6 Apr., Sjöstedt (RMS). **6**: *Pallastica meloui* (Riel, 1909), neoallotype ♂ of *cornuta* Strand, [Tanzania] [Ujiji] (ZMHU). **7**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), lectotype ♂, Togo, G. Klinkmüller (ZMHU). **8**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♂, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e. o. 15.VII 1988, geschl. A[nfang].X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (MWM). **9**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♀, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e. o. 15.VII 1988, geschl. A[nfang].X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (MWM). **10**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♀, Ghana, Umg. Accra, Archimoto Forest, e. o. 15.VII 1988, geschl. A[nfang].X 1988, leg. F. Diemer (MWM). **11**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♂ of f. *phronema* Hering, 1928, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I - 3.III 1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM). **12**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), ♂ of f. *phronema* Hering, 1928, Congo, D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I - 3.III 1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM). **13**: *Pallastica lateritia* (Hering, 1928), lectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa phronema* Hering, 1928, Togo (ZMHU). **14**: *Pallastica sericeofasciata* (Aurivillius, 1921), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa honrathi* [sic!] *orientis* Hering, 1928, Ukami Berge, 1200 m, Ost Africa, 3.VI 1889, Moritz (ZMHU). **15**: *Pallastica sericeofasciata* (Aurivillius, 1921), ♂, Kassaifluss, Kongostaat (ZMHU). **16**: *Pallastica sericeofasciata* (Aurivillius, 1921), lectotype ♀, Kongo, Laman, Boko distr. (RMS).

Colour plate 6

1: *Pallastica pallens* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa denticula* BETHUNE-BAKER, Fort Jameson, N. E. Rhodesia, leg. A. A. LONGSHAE (BMNH). **2**: *Pallastica pallens* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908), ♂, Dargle, Natal, 24.II 1930 (BMNH). **3**: *Pallastica pallens* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908), holotype ♀, Fort Jameson, N.E. Rhodesia, 2.IV 1906, leg. A. A. LONGSHAE (BMNH). **4**: *Pallastica meloui* (RIEL, 1909), ♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N. 14°50'E, 29.I - 03.III 1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM). **5**: *Pallastica* ***sanricia*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♀, Akassa Rio, Niger (BMNH). **6**: *Pallastica* ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Kenya South Coast, 0 m, Marenche Forest 10.IX - 5.X 2001, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM). **7**: *Pallastica* ***rubinia*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kenya South Coast, 0 m, Buda Forest 15.I - 1.II 1995, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM). **8**: *Pallastica* ***litlura*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanganyika Territory, Bukoba 24.X.1921, N. C. E. MILLER (BMNH). **9**: *Pallastica* ***litlura*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Uganda, Entebbe, 8.VI.1914 (BMNH). **10**: *Pallastica* ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Dargle, Natal, 24.VIII 1930 (BMNH). **11**: *Pallastica* ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Dargle, Natal 21.IX 1930 (BMNH). **12**: *Pallastica* ***lucifer*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Dargle, Natal 1.I 1930 (BMNH). **13**: *Pallastica* ***hararia*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Harar, 28.XI 1934, R. E. ELLISON (BMNH). **14**: *Pallastica* ***hararia*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Harar, July'[19]34, R. E. ELLISON (BMNH). **15**: *Pallastica* ***kakamegata*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Kenya - Western, Kakamega Forest N.P., vic. Buyangu, Zalazar circuit, [22], prim, forest, 1588 m, 28.IX 2005, at light 19-21:30 h, 34°52'16,1"E, 0°20'09,1"N, D. BARTSCH & J. HOLSTEIN leg. (SMNS). **16**: *Pallastica* ***kakamegata*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Kenya - Western, Kakamega Forest N.P., vic. Buyangu, Buyangu Hill (view point), primary Forest, 27.IX 2005, 19-23 h, at light, 34°51'79,8"E, 0°20'88,5"N, D. BARTSCH & J. HOLSTEIN leg. (SMNS).

Colour plate 7

1: *Pallastica sericeofasciata orientalis* (Stoneham, 1942), ♀, Kenya, Nakuru, bred, 2.VI 1950, A. Townsend (USNM). 2: *Pallastica* spec., ♀, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 25.IV 1913, S.A. Neave (BMNH). 3: *Pallastica pyrsocorsa* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♀, Angola, Pungo Andongo (BMNH). 4: *Pallastica* spec., ♀, Dargle, Natal, 24.IX 1930 (BMNH). 5: *Pallastica mesoleuca* (Strand, 1911), holotype ♀, Dehane Pd., Kamerun (ZMHU). 6: *Pallastica mesoleuca* (Strand, 1911), ♀, [Nigeria ? Kassari] Kasrai (NHMW). 7: *Pallastica mesoleuca* (Strand, 1911), ♂, Nigeria, 64-0110, W.A.T.B.R.U. H, *Eucalyptus deqlupta* (BMNH). 8: *Pallastica* ***redissa*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G.Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(BMNH). 9: *Pallastica* ***redissa*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Tanzania: Amani Malaria Institute, G.Pringle, coll. BM 1966-281(BMNH). 10: *Pallastica pyrsocoma* (Tams, 1936), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa mesoleuca pyrsocoma* Tams, 1936, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 8.V 1913, S. A. Neave, 1914-171 (BMNH). 11: *Pallastica pyrsocoma* (Tams, 1936), paratype ♀ of *Pachypasa mesoleuca pyrsocoma* Tams, 1936, [Angola] Nyassaland, Mt. Mlanje, 23.IV 1913, S. A. Neave, 1914-171 (BMNH).

Colour plate 8

1: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), ♂, Kamerun, Barombi-Stat., Preuss S. (ZMHU). **2**: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), lectotype ♂ of *Taragama lineatum* Aurivillius, Camerun, Sjöstedt (RMS). **3**: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), holotype ♂ of *Taragama pulchristriata* Bethune-Baker, 1911, [Nigeria] Bred May 8. H 1910, Lagos Distr., Pupa April 22, larva April 16, in forest East of Oni 2 miles, Wet S[eason]., c. Apr. 25 to Nov. 15 1910, W. A. Lamborn (MHDO). **4**: *Cheligium lineatum* (Aurivillius, 1893), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa dallana* Bethune-Baker, 1927, N'Dalla Tando, Angola, 14-1-[19]09, W. J. Ansorge (BMNH). **5**: *Cheligium* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Congo, D'Odzala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°.00'N.B. / 15°.00'E.L. 29.I - 3.III 1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM). **6**: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa rohdei* Aurivillius, 1908, N.W.-Kamerun, Mundame, e. l., leg. Rohde, coll. A. Schultze (ZMHU). **8**: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), ♂, Congo D'Ozala Park National, 400-500 m, 1°00'N.B. / 15°00'E.L., 29.I - 3.III 1997, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev (MWM). **9**: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), holotype ♂, Gombi, 13.XII 1903, Waelbroeck (ISNB). **10**: *Cheligium* ? ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**, ♀, Kamerun, Victoria, Preuss S. (ZMHU). **11**: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland, 1893), holotype ♂, [West Africa] [Gabon] [valley of Ogove River] (CMNH). **12**: *Cheligium* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Cameroun: Rte. Edea-Douala, km 20, 5.VII 1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC). **13**: *Cheligium* ***licrisonia*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, [Equatorial Guinea] Kamerun, Efulen, 21.XII 1921, leg. H. L. Weber (BMNH). **14**: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland, 1893), ♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I - 03.III 1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM). **15**: *Cheligium choerocampoides* (Holland, 1893), ♂, Afrika/Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E, 29.I - 03.III 1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM).

Colour plate 9

1: *Pachyna crabik* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Africa] OB, 16.IV [19]33 (BMNH). **2**: *Cheligium* sp., ♀ ex group *lineata/choerocampoides/licrisonia*, SO Nigeria, Ilesha, Capt. Humfrey (BMNH). **3**: *Pachyna* ***satanas*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, [Zaire] Uele: Paulis, 24.X 1955, Dr M. Fontaine (MRAC). **4**: *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Cameroun: Ebogo, 23/29.XI 1992, Th. Boyuer (MRAC). **5**: *Cheligium* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Grassfield Nimba, Liberia, VII-VIII 1967, A. Forbes - Watson (BMNH). **6**: *Cheligium* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, W. Africa, M. Pounds (BMNH). **7**: *Cheligium* ***sansei*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Côte d'Ivoire: Lamto, 5208 Elev., R. Vuattoux (MRAC). **8**: *Cheligium* ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ Cameroun: Eloumden 24/25.X 1992 Th. Bouyer (MRAC). **9**: *Cheligium* ***pinheyi*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Afrika, Congo, Odzala Nat. Park, H: 400-500 m, 0°23'N, 14°50'E 29.I - 03.III 1997, leg. Siniaev & Murzin (MWM). **10**: *Sophyrita argibasis* (Mabille, 1893), lectotype ♂ of *Pachypasa epithymia* Hering, 1928, Bagamoyo, Sept. [18]92 (ZMHU). **11**: *Sophyrita argibasis* (Mabille, 1893), ♂, Kenya South, Coast, 0 m, Buda Forest, 15.I - 1.II 1995, Lf., leg. Dr. Politzar (MWM). **12**: *Sophyrita argibasis* (Mabille, 1893), holotype ♀ of *Eutricha sophax* Druce, E. Africa, Dar-es-Salaam (BMNH). **13**: *Sophyrita argibasis* (Mabille, 1893), paralectotype ♀ of *Pachypasa epithymia* Hering, 1928, Bagamoyo, Sept. [18]92 (ZMHU).

Colour plate 10

1: *Filiola fulgurata* (Aurivillius, 1908), lectotype ♂ of *Taragama postalbida* Schaus, 1927, Sierra-Leone, 3.V [18]95 (AMNH). **2**: *Filiola fulgurata* (Aurivillius, 1908), lectotype ♀, Congo: Kassai (ISNB). **3**: *Filiola fulgurata* (Aurivillius, 1908), ♂, [Zaire] Uele: Paulis, 22.VII 1958, Dr M. Fontaine (MRAC). **4**: *Filiola fulgurata* (Aurivillius, 1908), paralectotype ♀ of *Taragama postalbida* Schaus, 1927, Sierra-Leone, 3.V [18]95 (AMNH). **5**: *Filiola occidentale* (Strand, 1912), ♂, [Zaire] Uele: Paulis, 18.III 1956, leg. Dr M. Fontaine (MRAC, GU 2006-60). **6**: *Filiola lanceolata* (Hering, 1932), holotype ♂, Sandoa [Congo], 5.I 1921, leg. F. G. Overlaet (MRAC). **7**: *Filiola lanceolata* (Hering, 1932), ♀, Kenya, Western Prov. Kakamega Forest. N. R., cultivation land, 1600 m 19.II 2002, Licht-falle (4) 0.21,2N; 34.51.4 E, leg. F. N. Namu (SMNS). **8**: *Filiola* ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Ghana, Ashanti-Region, Kumasi-Kwadaso, 300 m, 28.III 1970, leg. D. Schröder (ZSM). **9**:*Filiola* ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Nigeria: J. Bowden, B.M., 1958 (BMNH). **10**: *Filiola* ***dogma*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Boukoko, Rep. Centralafric., U.V., IX 1966, Michel Boulard (MRAC). **11**: *Filiola occidentale* (Strand, 1912), holotype ♀ of *Taragama ligniclusum* Wlk. var. *occidentale* Strand, 1912, Spanisch Guinea, Makomo, Ntumgebiet, 2.V 1906, G. Tessmann S.G. (ZMHU). **12**: *Filiola occidentale* (Strand, 1912), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa subhyalina* Bethune-Baker, Cameroons, Bitye, 2000 ft, Ja River, leg. G. L. Bates (BMNH).

Colour plate 11

1: *Grellada marshalli* (Aurivillius, 1902), ♂, N.W. Rhodesia: Solwezi, 30.VI 1917, H. C. Dollman 1919-79 (BMNH). 2: *Grellada marshalli* (Aurivillius, 1902), lectotype ♂ Salisbury, XII 1901 (RMS). 3: *Grellada marshalli* (Aurivillius, 1902), ♀, Nyassaland, Mlanje, 14.V 1913, S. A. Neave (MRAC). 4: *Grellada enigmatica* (Hering, 1941), holotype ♂, [Zaire] Elisabethville, XII-1924, Ch. Seydel (MRAC). 5: *Grellada enigmatica* (Hering, 1941), ♀, Pretoria-Transvaal, Wichgraf S., Dr. R. Lück & Gehlen V. (ZMHU). 6: *Grellada imitans* (Aurivillius, 1893), ♂, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N. P., buyangu Hill (view point), 0°20'885"N, 34°51'798"E, 1700 m, 26.XI 2002, at light, 19:30-23:00, C. Häuser, D. Bartsch & A. Zahm leg. (SMNS). 7: *Grellada imitans* (Aurivillius, 1893), ♂, Brassaville, Congo, Sanviei, Elevage Fevuila – Mai (BMNH). 8: *Grellada imitans* (Aurivillius, 1893), ♀, [BM 1991-188] (BMNH). 9: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), ♂, Westafrika: Uellenburg, VI-VIII 1908, Tessmann S.G. (ZHUB). 10: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), ♀, Côte d'Ivoire, Afrique Occidentale, Gremer, 1919 (ZFMK).

Colour plate 12

1: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), holotype ♀ [Cape] (LSL). **2**: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), ♀, probable [syn]type of *Phalaena pithyocampa* Stoll, 1780 (coll. Cramer in BMNH). **3**: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), ♂, Transvaal, Lydenburg, F. Wilms S.V. (ZMHU). **4**: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), ♂, Capland, Seethaler, [18]93 (ZMHU). **5**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♂ [south Africa] (BMNH). **6**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), neotype ♂ of *Pachypasa ferruginea* C. & R. Felder, Hilton R[d], Natal, Bird 25/1/10, G. Heigh (RMS). **7**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), ♀, Dargle, Natal, 24.I 1930 (BMNH). **8**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♀, S. Africa (BMNH). **9**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), ♂, P[ort]. de la Garde, 1906-89 (BMNH). **10**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), ♀, [South Africa] (ZHUB). **11**: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), ♀, Mosambique (ZHUB). **12**: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), syntype ♀ of *Gonometa drucei* Bethune-Baker, 1908, Fort Jameson, N.E. Rodesia, (BMNH). **13**: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa jamiesoni* Bethune-Baker, 1915, Fort Jamieson, N.E. Rodesia (BMNH). **14**: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), neotype ♂, Umvuma, Rhod[esia]., A. J. T. Janse (GU-1379) (BMNH). **15**: *Eutricha morosa* (Walker, 1865), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa richelmanni* Weymer, Ostafrika (ZMHU). **16**: *Eutricha fulvida* (Distant, 1897), holotype ♀, Transvaal, Pretoria, Zotizenka (BMNH). **17**: *Eutricha fulvida* (Distant, 1897), ♂, Geluk Estate, Witbank, X 1935, K. Brukl. (BMNH).

Colour plate 13

1: *Beriola anagnostarai* (Berio, 1939), holotype ♂, [Eritrea] Elaberet (MCSN). **2**: *Beriola anagnostarai* (Berio, 1939), ♂, Harar, Abyssinia, 13.II 1939, R. E. Ellison (BMNH). **3**: *Beriola anagnostarai* (Berio, 1939), ♀, Maraquo, Centr. Abyss., 2.IV 1914, leg. O. Kovacs (BMNH). **4**: *Beriola anagnostarai* (Berio, 1939), ♀, Harar, 14.III 1937, T. Wikery (BMNH). **5**: *Seydelia semna* (Hering, 1941), ♀, [Congo] Lupweji [river], 19.IX 1936, leg. F. G. Overlaet (BMNH). **6**: *Seydelia semna* (Hering, 1941), holotype ♂, [Zaire (Congo), Lubambashi] Elisabethville, V 1938, Ch. Seydel (MRAC). **7**: *Seydelia semna* (Hering, 1941), ♂, Zaire, Shaba R., Luina, Kibomboma, 12.IX 1989, leg. Th. Bouyer (MRAC). **8**: *Seydelia semna* (Hering, 1941), ♀, [Congo] Kat: riv. Luatsha, 2.XII 1933, leg. G. F. Overlaet (MRAC). **9**: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), holotype ♀, Congo, leg. Laman (RMS). **10**: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa asopha* Hering, 1928, N.W. Kamerun, Banjo-Bamenda (ZMHU). **11**: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), ♀, Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, June, G. L. Bates (BMNH). **12**: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa madelineae* Tams, 1936, Alindao, 30.XII 1934, R. F.Johnstone (BMNH). **13**: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), ♂, Cote d'Ivoire, Lamto (Toumadi), 19.XII 1966, Cl. Girard (MRAC). **14**: *Muzunguja rectilineata* (Aurivillius, 1900), ♂, Kenya, Western Kakamega Forest N.P., vic. Buyangu, Buyangu Hill (view point), primary forest, 27.IX 2005, 19-23 h, at light, 34°51'79,8" E, 0°20'88,5" N, D. Bartsch & J. Holstein leg. (SMNS). **15**: *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Cameroun: Ebogo, 23/29.XI 1992, Th. Bouyer (MRAC). **16**: *Pachyna* ***satanas*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Uele: Paulis, 25.X 1956, Dr M. Fontaine (MRAC). **17**: *Cheligium* ***ufo*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, R. C. A., Prefecture de la Lobaye, Mbata, 1-17. VIII 1969, J. Plante leg. (MNHG). **18**: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), ♀, [Ivory Coast] Agboville, 4.IX 1969, J. R. Dubiei (MHNG).

Colour plate 14

1: *Euphorea ondulosa* (Conte, 1909), holotype ♀, [Afrique occidentale] [Nigeria] Yola, e. l., Mai 1903, Raupe auf T. 2, Schultze (ZMHU). **2**: *Euphorea ondulosa* (Conte, 1909), holotype ♀ of *Pachypasa androphila* f. *convergens* Hering, 1928, S.O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet, G. Tessmann S. G. (ZMHU). **3**: *Euphorea ondulosa* (Conte, 1909), paratype ♀ of *Pachypasa androphila* Hering, 1928, S.O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet, G. Tessmann S. G. (ZMHU). **4**: *Euphorea ondulosa* (Conte, 1909), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa androphila* Hering, 1928, S.O. Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet, G. Tessmann S. G. (ZMHU). **5**: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♀, 63. 50 (BMNH). **6**: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (Walker, 1855), ♂, Côte d'Ivoire, Joicey Bequest (ZMHU). **7**: *Cleopatrina bilinea* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa auriflua* Aurivillius, 1908, Sierra Leone, 87-88, Preuss (ZMHU). **8**: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), holotype ♀, Delagoya-Bay, E. Africa, Montero (BMNH). **9**: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), ♀, Delagoa-Bai, 92–93, Junod. (ZMHU). **10**: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), syntype ♂ of *Taragama mirabilis* Distant, Transvaal, Lydenburg Distr., Zurrzenka (BMNH). **11**: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), holotype ♂ of *Pachypasa laterifascia* Berio, Il qundicina, Olt: I Dic: Chikuni, 1929, leg. L. Cipriani (MCSN).

Colour plate 15

1: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, holotype ♀, Natal (BMNH). **2**: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, ♂, Lubumbashi, 26.XI 1979, J. THIRY (MRAC). **3**: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, ♀, Pietermaritzburg, S. Afr., ex coll. R. SCHMIEDEL, 1926, Coll. R. GSCHWANDER (BMNH). **4**: *Braura ligniclusa* WALKER, 1865, syntype ♂ of *Taragama picturata* GRÜNBERG, 1910, Transvaal (ZMHU). **5**: *Braura truncatum* (WALKER, 1855), ♀, Dargle, Natal, 24.VIII 1930 (BMNH). **6**: *Braura truncatum* (WALKER, 1855), holotype ♂, S. Africa (BMNH). **7**: *Braura truncatum* (WALKER, 1855), lectotype ♂ of *Lasiocampa plagiogramma* MABILLE, 1879, [South Africa] (BMNH). **8**: *Braura picturata* (GRÜNBERG, 1910), lectotype ♀, D. S. W. Afr., Windhuk, LINDT S. G. (ZMHU). **9**: *Braura picturata* (GRÜNBERG, 1910), ♂, Okahandja, 1.II 1908 (MNHG). **10**: *Braura elgonensis* (KRUCK, 1940), ♀, Tanzania: Pwani Region, savanes de Mandera, 166 m, 30.X 2004, 06°14.300'S., 038°23.179'E, PH. DARGE (ZSM). **11**: *Braura elgonensis* (KRUCK, 1940), neotype ♂, Mt. Elgon, Kenya, Sept. 1951, T. H. E. JACKSON (BMNH). **12**: *Braura elgonensis* (KRUCK, 1940), ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 21.V 2002, Lf., leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM). **13**: *Braura* ***othello*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Mauretanien, Boghé, 6.XI 1968, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM). **14**: *Braura* near ***othello*** **spec. nov.**, ♂, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. MÜLLER (MWM). **15**: *Braura* near ***othello*** **spec. nov.**, ♀, Ägypten, Eastern desert, Border of Sudan, Jebel Abu Hamamid, ca. 500 m, Feb. 2003, Lf., leg. G. MÜLLER (MWM). **16**: *Braura sultani* (WILTSHIRE, 1986), holotype ♂, Saudi Arabia, Asir, Baljurshi (*Olea-Dodonaea* zone) (BMNH). **17**: *Braura nilotica* (AURIVILLIUS, 1925), holotype ♂, Sudan, Nilen (RMS). **18**: *Braura* ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, Yemen, Prov. Sana'a, 15°02'N, 43°38'E, Jabal al Hotep (S Manakhah), 2800 m, 26.XI 2000, leg. F. AULOMBARD, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER & H. P. SCHREIER (MWM). **19**: *Braura* ***desdemona*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Yemen Arab Republic, Prov. Ibb, 13°47'84" N, 44°10'41"E, 5 km NON Al Qa'idah, 1840-1900 m, 28.IV 1998. leg. A. BISCHOF, J. BITTERMANN, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER, H. PEKS, H-P. SCHREIER (MWM). **20**: *Braura concolor* (ROTHSCHILD, 1921), holotype ♀, Aderbissinat, N. of Damergou (BMNH). **21**: *Braura* sp., ♀, Addis Ababa, 29.IV 1939, T. WIKELEX (BMNH).

Colour plate 16

1: *Cheligium nigrescens* (Aurivillius, 1908), holotype ♂ (after Aurivillius, 1930). **2**: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♀, Ashanti (BMNH). **3**: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), syntype ♀ of *Pachypas* [sic!] *Nasmythii* Ehrmann, [Southern Liberia] W. Africa, Cape Palmas (CMNH). **4**: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), syntype ♂ of *Pachyna trapezina* Weymer, 1892, Cameroon 1889 (ZMHU). **5**: *Pachyna subfascia* (Walker, 1855), holotype ♂ of *Gonometa lomia* Druce, 1888, Mongo-ma, Lubah (BMNH). **6**: *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Cameroon, Lolodorf, 22-23.X 1923, leg. A.I. Good "in coitus" (CMNH). **7**: *Pachyna* ***bogema*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Cameroon, Lolodorf, 22-23.X 1923, leg. A.I. Good "in coitus" (CMNH). **8**: *Grellada imitans* (Aurivillius, 1893), lectotype ♂ of *Taragama imitans* Aurivillius, 1893, Camerun, Sjöstedt (RMS). **9**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), syntype ♀ of *Pachypasa albofasciata* Aurivillius, 1921, South Africa, Cape Colony (after Aurivillius, 1930).

Colour plate 17

1: *Pachypasa otus* (Drury, 1773), mature larva, Iran, Sisakht, 22.VI 2005, leg. Reza Zahiri (photo: Reza Zahiri). **2**: *Euphorea ondulosa* (Conte, 1909), mature larva of holotype ♀, [Afrique occidentale] [Nigeria] Yola, 1903, leg. A. Schultze (from Aurivillius, 1905: pl. 5). **3**: *Cleopatrina phocea* (Druce, 1888), subadult larva, South Africa, Klaserie, 24°32'S, 31°04E, ♀ collected at 8.XII 2002, leg. et photo J. Joannou. **4**: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), mature larva, [South Africa], reproduced from Picker et al. (2002). **5**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), Südafrika, 20.XII 1994, M. Forst (photo: M. Forst). **6**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), the same larva, ventral view (photo: M. Forst). **7**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), mature larva, South Africa, Johannesburg, adult 8-14.I 2005, leg. I. Bampton (photo: J. Joannou). **8**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), the same larva, thoracic segments enlarged (photo: J. Joannou). **9**: *Eutricha capensis* (Linnaeus, 1767), mature larva blased, [South Africa] (RMS, photo: V. Zolotuhin). **10**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), mature larva blased, South Africa (RMS, photo: V. Zolotuhin). **11**: *Eutricha bifascia* (Walker, 1855), mature larva blased, South Africa (RMS, photo: V. Zolotuhin).

Colour plate 18

1: *Pallastica pallens* (Bethune-Baker), mature larva, South Afrique, Ngoye Forest, 28°57'S, 31°44'E, female collected at 8.VIII 1998, leg. H. Staude (photo: J. Joannou). **2**:*Pallastica pallens* (Bethune-Baker, 1908), the same larva, toracic segments enlarged (photo: J. Joannou). **3**: *Pallastica pallens* (Bethune-Baker, 1908), a ♂ hatched from the same larva in resting position (photo: J. Joannou). **4**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), ? dark form, Südafrika, Eastern Cape, Umg. Jeffreys Bay 1-100 m 3.XII 2005, leg. et photo J. de Freina. **5**: *Eutricha obscura* (Walker, 1855), a ♀ hatched from the same larva in resting position (photo: J. de Freina). **6**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, eggs, S. Africa, Kwazulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg/Cumberland Nature Reserve, 640 m, 29°30'S, 30°30'E, 9.IV 2007, leg. V. Zolotuhin (photo: A. Gurkovich). **7**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, first instar larvae, the same data (photo: A. Gurkovich). **8**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, third instar larva, the same data, dorsal view (photo: S. Ihle). **9**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, third instar larva, the same data, lateral view (photo: S. Ihle). **10**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, mature larva, South Africa, Eshowe, 29°02'S, 29°51'E, II 2007, leg. H. Staude (photo: J. Joannou). **11**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, same larva side view (photo: J. Joannou). **12**: *Braura ligniclusa* Walker, 1865, ♀ in resting position [South Africa], reproduced from Picker et al. (2002). **13**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), eggs, DRC (Zaire), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 3.II 2008, leg. A. Gurkovich & V. Zolotuhin (photo: A. Gurkovich). **14**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), newly hatched larvae, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **15**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz), first instar larvae, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **16**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), second instar larvae, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **17**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), second instar larvae, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **18**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), third instar larvae, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **19**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), third instar larva, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **20**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), forth instar larvae, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **21**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), forth instar larva, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **22**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), mature larva, the same data (photo: S. Ihle). **23**: *Pachytrina honrathii* (Dewitz, 1881), mature larva shortly before pupation, the same data (photo: S. Ihle).