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NOTES ON SOME AFRICAN PTEROPHORIDAE, WITH DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES (LEPIDOPTERA)

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Abstract: Recently collected Pterophoridae from African countries have been examined. In this study, new species have been recognised: *Agdistis gambiaensis* **sp. n.**, *A. rumurutia* **sp. n.**, *A. turia* **sp. n.**, *Ochyrotica juratea* **sp. n.**, *O. willyi* **sp. n.**, *Crocydoscelus castaneum* **sp. n.**, *Walsinghamiella leifi* **sp. n.**, *W. niniella* **sp. n.**, *W. peterseni* **sp. n.**, *Platyptilia albilobata* **sp. n.**, *P. gatamaiyua* **sp. n.**, *P. kaijadoensis* **sp. n.**, *P. kasulua* **sp. n.**, *P. nyumgwea* **sp. n.**, *P. rufamaculata* **sp. n.**, *P. rwandae* **sp. n.**, *Stenoptilia amharae* **sp. n.**, *S. uwinkae* **sp. n.**, *S. wieringai* **sp. n.**, *Exelastis hulstaerti* **sp. n.**, *Capperia morogoroa* **sp. n.**, *Prichotilus tanzanicus* **sp. n.**, *Apoxyptilus steineri* **sp. n.**, *Megalorhipida umbra* **sp. n.**, *Pselnophorus busoroensis* **sp. n.**, *Hellinsia ruhuruinia* **sp. n.**, *Adaina kihonda* **sp. n.**, *Merrifieldia lonnvei* **sp. n.**, and *Cosmoclostis bivalva* **sp. n.** The imagines and male and female genital structures are illustrated.

New synonyms are recognised: *Agdistis augrabiesi* Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010 (*partim*) = *A. criocephala* Meyrick, 1909 **syn. n.**; *Deuterocopus henrioti* Bigot & Boireau, 2006 = *D. deltoptilus* Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**; *Platyptilia pentheres* Bigot, 1969 = *Inferuncus toxochorda* (Meyrick, 1934) **syn. n.**; *Exelastis bergeri* Bigot, 1969 = *Exelastis tenax* (Meyrick, 1913) **syn. n.**; *Pselnophorus ducis* Gibeaux, 1994 = *Pselnophorus laudatus* Bigot, 1964 **syn. n.**.

New combinations are listed: *Inferuncus* Gibeaux, 1994 for *Platyptilia infesta* Meyrick, 1934; *Platyptilia interpres* Meyrick, 1922; *Platyptilia strictiformis* Meyrick, 1932; and *Platyptilia toxochorda* Meyrick, 1934. *Bigotilia* Gibeaux, 1994 for *Platyptilia melitroctis* Meyrick, 1924. *Antarches* Gibeaux, 1994 for *Oxyptilus tessmanni* Strand, 1912. *Trichoptilus* Walsingham, 1880 for *Oxyptilus erebites* Meyrick, 1937. *Megalorhipida* Amsel, 1935 for *Trichoptilus festus* Meyrick, 1920; *Trichoptilus varius* Meyrick, 1909; and *Trichoptilus viduus* Meyrick, 1917. *Gypsochares* Meyrick, 1890 for *Pselnophorus pachyceros* Meyrick, 1921. *Crassuncus* Gibeaux, 1994 for *Aciptilus tripunctatus* Walsingham, 1881. *Picardia* Gibeaux, 1994 for *Pterophorus ecstaticus* Meyrick, 1932; *Pterophorus eparches* Meyrick, 1931; *Pterophorus orchatias* Meyrick, 1908; and *Oidaematophorus ruwenzoricus* Gielis, 1991. *Vietteilus borbonica* (Viette, 1957) is recognized as a **bona species**. Notable distribution data are mentioned.
Key words: Lepidoptera, Pterophoridae, new species, taxonomy, faunistics, Afrotropics.

Notas sobre Pterophoridae recientemente recogidos en África y descripción de especies nuevas (Lepidoptera)

Resumen: Se ha revisado recientemente material de Pterophoridae recogido en países africanos. En este estudio se han reconocido las especies nuevas siguientes: *Agdistis gambiaensis* **sp. n.**, *A. rumurutia* **sp. n.**, *A. turia* **sp. n.**, *Ochyrotica juratea* **sp. n.**, *O. willyi* **sp. n.**, *Crocydoscelus castaneum* **sp. n.**, *Walsinghamiella leifi* **sp. n.**, *W. niniella* **sp. n.**, *W. peterseni* **sp. n.**, *Platyptilia albilobata* **sp. n.**, *P. gatamaiyua* **sp. n.**, *P. kaijadoensis* **sp. n.**, *P. kasulua* **sp. n.**, *P. nyumgwea* **sp. n.**, *P. rufamaculata* **sp. n.**, *P. rwandae* **sp. n.**, *Stenoptilia amharae* **sp. n.**, *S. uwinkae* **sp. n.**, *S. wieringai* **sp. n.**, *Exelastis hulstaerti* **sp. n.**, *Capperia morogoroa* **sp. n.**, *Prichotilus tanzanicus* **sp. n.**, *Apoxyptilus steineri* **sp. n.**, *Megalorhipida umbra* **sp. n.**, *Pselnophorus busoroensis* **sp. n.**, *Hellinsia ruhuruinia* **sp. n.**, *Adaina kihonda* **sp. n.**, *Merrifieldia lonnvei* **sp. n.** y *Cosmoclostis bivalva* **sp. n.**. Se ilustran los adultos y las genitalias de los machos y las hembras.

Se establecen las siguientes nuevas sinonimias: *Agdistis augrabiesi* Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010 (*partim*) = *A. criocephala* Meyrick, 1909 **syn. n.**; *Deuterocopus henrioti* Bigot & Boireau, 2006 = *D. deltoptilus* Meyrick, 1930 **syn. n.**; *Platyptilia pentheres* Bigot, 1969 = *Inferuncus toxochorda* (Meyrick,1934) **syn. n.**; *Exelastis bergeri* Bigot, 1969 = *Exelastis tenax* (Meyrick, 1913) **syn. n.**; *Pselnophorus ducis* Gibeaux, 1994 = *Pselnophorus laudatus* Bigot,1964 **syn. n.**

Se establecen las siguientes **nuevas combinaciones**: *Inferuncus* Gibeaux, 1994 para *Platyptilia infesta* Meyrick, 1934; *Platyptilia interpres* Meyrick, 1922; *Platyptilia strictiformis* Meyrick, 1932 y *Platyptilia toxochorda* Meyrick, 1934. *Bigotilia* Gibeaux, 1994 para *Platyptilia melitroctis* Meyrick, 1924. *Antarches* Gibeaux, 1994 para *Oxyptilus tessmanni* Strand, 1912. *Trichoptilus* Walsingham, 1880 para *Oxyptilus erebites* Meyrick, 1937. *Megalorhipida* Amsel, 1935 para *Trichoptilus festus* Meyrick, 1920; *Trichoptilus varius* Meyrick, 1909 y *Trichoptilus viduus* Meyrick, 1917. *Gypsochares* Meyrick, 1890 para *Pselnophorus pachyceros* Meyrick, 1921. *Crassuncus* Gibeaux, 1994 para *Aciptilus tripunctatus* Walsingham, 1881. *Picardia* Gibeaux, 1994 para *Pterophorus ecstaticus* Meyrick, 1932; *Pterophorus eparches* Meyrick, 1931; *Pterophorus orch*atias Meyrick, 1908 y *Oidaematophorus ruwenzoricus* Gielis, 1991. *Vietteilus borbonica* (Viette, 1957) es reconocido como **buena especie**. Se dan los datos de distribución destacados.
Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Pterophoridae, especies nuevas, taxonomía, faunística, Región Afrotropical.

Introduction

In recent years an increased interest in the fauna of Africa has led to the collecting of material of the Micro-Lepidoptera, including Pterophoridae. Noticeable in this respect are Leif Aarvik (Ås, Norway), David Agassiz (Weston-super-Mare, England), Thierry Bouyer (Chenée, Belgium), Jan Lucas (†) (Rotterdam, The Netherlands), Mr. and Mrs. De Prins (Leefdaal, Belgium), Rob Schouten (Oegstgeest, The Netherlands), Gerrit Tuinstra (Drachten, The Netherlands), Hugo van der Wolf (Nuenen, The Netherlands) and the author. In addition to their material, recent acquisitions from the University Museum of Copenhagen (Denmark), the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren (Belgium), and the Smithsonian Institute, Washington (U.S.A.) have been examined.

The recently collected material originates from: Angola, Cameroun, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali,

Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda. All of these countries are situated in the Afrotropical region.

Recently incidental identifications have been published (Gielis, 2008), as well as a review of species from Katanga (Gielis, 2009). Other authors focused on the fauna of southern Africa (Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009a, b), and former French territories (Bigot, 1969; Bigot & Boireau, 2006). A comprehensive review of Pterophoridae has never been published. With this review of recently collected species I hope to create a better understanding of this beautiful fauna, with its numerous rarely collected and recognized species. After creating a wider scope of species, in the future, it may be possible to create a review of the fauna and arrange species into appropriate genera, an option poorly performed and hardly possible now.

Checklist of Afrotropical Pterophoridae

(Africa south of the Sahara, and including Yemen. Mentioned are: valid name, author, year of publication, original genus, and country of type locality. Valid names in bold, synonyms in italics).

Agdistis aberdareana Arenberger, 1988. Kenya.
Agdistis adenensis Amsel, 1961. Yemen.
Agdistis africana Arenberger, 1996. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis anikini Kovtunovich. & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis arabica Amsel, 1958. Saudi Arabia.
Agdistis arenbergeri Gielis, 1986. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis augrabiesi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010 (partim). Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis bifurcatus Agenjo, 1952. Morocco.
Agdistis bouyeri Gielis, 2008. Angola.
Agdistis capensis Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis cathae Arenberger, 1999. Yemen.
Agdistis clara Arenberger, 1986. Botswana.
Agdistis cretifera Meyrick, 1909. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis criocephala Meyrick, 1909. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis augrabiesi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010 (partim). Rep. S. Africa. **Syn. n.**
Agdistis danutae Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis darwini Arenberger, 2008. Rep. S. Africa
Agdistis dazdraperma Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis dentalis Arenberger, 1986. Rep. S Africa.
Agdistis dicksoni Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis dimetra Meyrick, 1924. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis eberti Arenberger, 2008. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis endrodyi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis facetus Bigot, 1969. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Agdistis gambiaensis Gielis **sp. n.** Gambia.
Agdistis gibberipenis Arenberger, 1996. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis gornostaevi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis haghieri Arenberger, 2009. Yemen.
Agdistis infumata Meyrick, 1912. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis insolitus Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis jansei Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis karischi Arenberger, 1996. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis kenyana Arenberger, 1988. Kenya.
Agdistis kevintucki Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis korana Arenberger, 1988. Kenya.
Agdistis kruegeri Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis linnaei Gielis, 2008. Kenya.
Agdistis lomholdti Gielis, 1990. Namibia.
Agdistis malitiosa Meyrick, 1909. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis malleana Arenberger, 1988. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis meyi Arenberger, 2008. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis minima Walsingham, 1900. Yemen.
Agdistis mostovskii Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis myburgi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis namaqua Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis namibiana Arenberger, 1988. Namibia.
Agdistis nikolaii Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis notabilis Karsholt & Gielis, 2009. Cape Verde Islands
Agdistis obstinata Meyrick, 1920. Kenya.
Agdistis pala Arenberger, 1986. Namibia.
Agdistis picardi Bigot, 1964. Madagascar.
Agdistis piccolo Gielis, 1990. Namibia.
Agdistis potgieteri Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis prisoner Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis pustulalis Walker, 1864. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis quagga Arenberger, 2008. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis rastri Arenberger, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis reciprocans Meyrick, 1924. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis riftvalleyi Arenberger, 2001. Kenya.
Agdistis rumurutia Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya.
Agdistis sanctaehelena (Wollaston, 1879) (*Adactyla*). St. Helena Island.
Agdistis spinosa Arenberger, 1986. Namibia.
Agdistis springbok Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis swakopi Arenberger, 2008. Namibia.
Agdistis swierstri Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis tihamae Arenberger, 1999. Yemen.
Agdistis tsumkwe Arenberger, 2001. Namibia.
Agdistis tamaricis (Zeller, 1847) (*Adactyla*). France.
Agdistis bagdadiensis Amsel, 1949. Iraq.
Agdistis xinjiangsis Qin & Zheng, 1997. China.
Agdistis toliarensis Bigot, 1987. Madagascar.
Agdistis turia Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya.
Agdistis unguica Arenberger, 1988. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis varii Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2009. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis violaceus Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis yakovi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis yemenica Arenberger, 1999. Yemen.
Ochyrotica africana (Bigot, 1969) (*Steganodactyla*). Dem. Rep. Congo.
Ochyrotica bjoernstadti Gielis, 2008. Tanzania.
Ochyrotica juratea Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda.
Ochyrotica moheliensis Gibeaux, 1994. Comores.
Ochyrotica rufa Arenberger, 1987. Madagascar.
Ochyrotica willyi Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda.
Deuterocopus deltoptilus Meyrick, 1930. Uganda.
Deuterocopus henrioti Bigot & Boireau, 2006. Ivory Coast. **Syn. n.**
Deuterocopus socotranus Rebel, 1907. Yemen, Sokotra Island.
Deuterocopus jacksoni Walsingham (nomen nudum).
Deuterocopus mathewi Walsingham (nomen nudum).
Deuterocopus viticola Meyrick, 1911. Sri Lanka.
Deuterocopus triannulatus Meyrick, 1913. Australia.
Crocydoscelus ferrugineum Walsingham, 1897. Nigeria & Congo (Brazzaville).
Crocydoscelus castaneum Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania & Kenya.
Walsinghamiella eques (Walsingham, 1891) (*Gilbertia*). Ghana.
Deuterocopus nigerianus Arenberger, 1996. Nigeria.
Walsinghamiella illustris (Townsend, 1958) (*Platyptilia*). Kenya.
Walsinghamiella leifi Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Walsinghamiella niniella Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Walsinghamiella peterseni Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Walsinghamiella prolai (Gibeaux, 1994) (*Titanoptilus*). Comores.

Walsinghamiella vibrans (Meyrick, 1921) (*Oxyptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Titanoptilus melanodonta Hampson, 1905. Uganda.
Titanoptilus procerus Bigot, 1969. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Titanoptilus serrulatus Meyrick, 1935. Nigeria.
Titanoptilus stenodactylus (Fletcher, 1911) (*Oxyptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Titanoptilus laniger Bigot, 1969. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Titanoptilus patellatus Meyrick, 1913. Rep. S. Africa.
Fletcherella niphadarcha Meyrick, 1930. Uganda.
Platyptilia heterolicma Meyrick, 1936. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Platyptiliodes albisignatula Strand, 1913. Cameroun.
Platyptilia aarviki Gielis, 2008. Kenya.
Platyptilia albifimbriata Arenberger, 2002. Yemen.
Platyptilia albilobata Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda.
Platyptilia barbarae Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia bowkeri Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2011. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia censoria Meyrick, 1910. Mauritius.
Platyptilia claripicta Fletcher, 1910. Seychelles.
Platyptilia comorensis Gibeaux, 1994. Comores.
Platyptilia daemonica Meyrick, 1932. Ethiopia.
Platyptilia dschambija Arenberger: 1999. Yemen.
Platyptilia farfarellus Zeller, 1867. Poland.
Platyptilia benitensis Strand, 1912. Cameroun.
Platyptilia molopias Meyrick, 1906. Sri Lanka.
Platyptilia petila Yano, 1963. Solomon Islands.
Platyptilia fulva Bigot, 1964. Madagascar.
Platyptilia gatamaiyua Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya.
Platyptilia gondarensis Gibeaux, 1994. Ethiopia.
Platyptilia grisea Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Platyptilia humida Meyrick, 1920. Kenya.
Platyptilia implacata Meyrick, 1932. Ethiopia.
Platyptilia kaijadoensis Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya
Platyptilia kasulua Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Platyptilia locharcha Meyrick, 1924. Zimbabwe.
Platyptilia longalis (Walker, 1864) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia morophaea Meyrick, 1920. Kenya.
Platyptilia nyungwea Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda & Kenya.
Platyptilia odiosa Meyrick, 1924. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia periacta Meyrick, 1910. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia pauliani Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Platyptilia peyrierasi Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Platyptilia picta Meyrick, 1913. Kenya.
Platyptilia postbarbata Meyrick, 1938. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Platyptilia pseudofulva Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Platyptilia pygmaeana Strand, 1912. Cameroun.
Platyptilia rhyncholoba Meyrick, 1924. Rwanda.
Platyptilia romieuxi Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Platyptilia rubriacuta Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Platyptilia rufamaculata Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya.
Platyptilia rwandae Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda.
Platyptilia sabius Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875 (*Mimeseoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia sciophaea Meyrick, 1920. Kenya.
Platyptilia sochivkoi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2011. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia sogai Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Platyptilia thiosoma Meyrick, 1920. Kenya.
Platyptilia vinsoni Gibeaux, 1994. Maurice.
Platyptilia violacea Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Inferuncus infesta (Meyrick, 1934) (*Platyptilia*). São Tomé. **Comb. n.**
Inferuncus interpres (Meyrick, 1922) (*Platyptilia*). Uganda. **Comb. n.**
Inferuncus nigreus Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Inferuncus stoltzei (Gielis, 1990) (*Amblyptilia*). Tanzania.
Inferuncus strictiformis (Meyrick, 1932) (*Platyptilia*). Uganda. **Comb. n.**
Platyptilia spiculivalva Gielis, 1990. Tanzania
Inferuncus toxochorda (Meyrick, 1934) (*Platyptilia*). São Tomé. **Comb. n.**
Platyptilia pentheres Bigot, 1969. Dem. Rep. Congo. **Syn. n.**
Bigotilia centralis (Bigot, 1964) (*Platyptilia*). Madagascar.
Bigotilia melitroctis (Meyrick, 1924) (*Platyptilia*). Rwanda. **Comb. n.**
Bigotilia montana Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Vietteilus borbonica Viette, 1957 (*Platyptilia*). Réunion Island. **Bona spec.**
Vietteilus stenoptilioides Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Vietteilus vigens (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) (*Oxyptilus*). New Zealand (mislabeled).
Amblyptilus africae Walsingham, 1881. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia maligna Meyrick, 1913. Rep. S. Africa.
Bipunctiphorus dimorpha (Fletcher, 1910) (*Platyptilia*). Seychelles.
Platyptilia patriarcha Meyrick, 1912. Rep. S. Africa.
Bipunctiphorus etiennei Gibeaux, 1994. Réunion Island.
Lantanophaga pusillidactylus (Walker, 1864) (*Oxyptilus*). Jamaica.
Platyptilia tecnidion Zeller, 1877. Virgin Islands.
Platyptilia hemimetra Meyrick, 1886. Réunion Isl.
Platyptilia amphiloga Meyrick, 1909. Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia lantana Busck, 1914. Hawai'i Islands.
Platyptilia teleacma Meyrick, 1932. Indonesia, Java.
Platyptilia lantanadactyla Amsel, 1951. Morocco.
Stenoptilodes taprobanes (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) (*Amblyptilia*). Sri Lanka.
Platyptilia brachymorpha Meyrick, 1888. India.
Platyptilia seeboldi Hofmann, 1898. Syria.
Platyptilia terlizzii Turati, 1926. Libya.
Platyptilia monotrigona Diakonoff, 1952. Indonesia, Irian Jaya.
Amblyptilia zavatterii Hartig, 1953. Italy.
Platyptilia legrandi Bigot, 1962. Seychelles.
Stenoptilodes vittata Service, 1966. Nigeria.
Stenoptilia aethiopica Gibeaux, 1994. Ethiopia.
Stenoptilia amharae Gielis **sp. n.** Ethiopia.
Stenoptilia balsami Arenberger, 2010. Yemen.
Stenoptilia bandamae Bigot, 1964. Ivory Coast.
Stenoptilia conicephala Gielis, 1990. Kenya.
Stenoptilia ionota Meyrick, 1920. Kenya.
Stenoptilia johnistella Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Stenoptilia kiitulo Gielis, 2008. Tanzania.
Stenoptilia melanoloncha Meyrick, 1927. Kenya.
Stenoptilia natalensis Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Stenoptilia rougeoti Gibeaux, 1994. Ethiopia.
Stenoptilia sanaa Arenberger, 1999. Yemen.
Stenoptilia tyropiesta Meyrick, 1932. Ethiopia.
Stenoptilia uwinkae Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda.
Stenoptilia viettei Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Stenoptilia wieringai Gielis **sp. n.** Gabon.
Stenoptilia zophodactylus (Duponchel, 1840) (*Pterophorus*). France.
Pterophorus loewii Zeller, 1847. Italy.
Pterophorus canalis Walker, 1864. Australia.
Mimeseoptilus semicostata Zeller, 1873. USA (Tx).
Amblyptilia direptalis (Walker, 1864) (*Oxyptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia amblydectis Meyrick, 1932. Ethiopia.
Amblyptilia incerta Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Amblyptilia viettei Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar..
Xyroptila africana (Bigot, 1969) (*Xyroptilia*). Dem. Rep. Congo.
Xyroptila fulbae Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Nigeria.
Xyroptila irina Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Madagascar.
Xyroptila masaia Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Kenya.

Xyroptila monomotapa Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Mozambique.
Xyroptila naiwasha Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Kenya.
Xyroptila ruvenzori Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Uganda.
Xyroptila zambesi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006. Zimbabwe.
Leesi masoala Gibeaux, 1996. Madagascar.
Cnaemidophorus horribilis Gibeaux, 1996. Madagascar.
Marasmarcha bonaespei (Walsingham, 1881) (*Lioptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Marasmarcha corniculata (Meyrick, 1913) (*Platyptilia*). Rep. S. Africa.
Marasmarcha empedota (Meyrick, 1908). Rep. S. Africa.
Marasmarcha sisyrodes Meyrick, 1921. Zimbabwe.
Platyptilia proterischna Meyrick, 1935. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Marasmarcha verax (Meyrick, 1909) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Exelastis boireaui Bigot, 1992. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Exelastis caroli Gielis, 2008. Kenya.
Exelastis crepuscularis (Meyrick, 1909) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Exelastis crudipennis (Meyrick, 1932) (*Marasmarcha*). Uganda.
Exelastis hulstaerti Gielis **sp. n.** Dem. Rep. Congo.
Exelastis luqueti (Gibeaux, 1994) (*Cordivalva*). Madagascar.
Exelastis montischristi (Walsingham, 1897) (*Pterophorus*). Dominica.
Pterophorus cervinicolor Barnes & McDunnough, 1913. USA (Fl).
Exelastis pavidus (Meyrick, 1908) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Exelastis phlyctaenias (Meyrick, 1911) (*Marasmarcha*). Sri Lanka.
Exelastis pilum Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Exelastis pumilio (Zeller, 1873) (*Mimeseoptilus*). USA (Tx).
Marasmarcha liophanes Meyrick, 1886. Réunion Island.
Mimaesoptilus gilvidorsis Hedemann, 1896 (not Zeller, 1877). Virgin Islands.
Exelastis robinsoni Gibeaux, 1994. Comores.
Exelastis tenax (Meyrick, 1913) (*Marasmarcha*). Rep. S. Africa.
Exelastis bergeri Bigot, 1969. Dem. Rep. Congo. **Syn. n.**
Exelastis viettei (Gibeaux, 1994) (*Cordivalva*). Comores.
Exelastis vuattouxi Bigot, 1970. Ivory Coast.
Nippoptilia regulus (Meyrick, 1906) (*Oxyptilus*). Sri Lanka.
Arcoptilia gizan Arnberger, 1985. Saudi Arabia.
Arcoptilia pongola Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Sphenarches anisodactylus (Walker, 1864) (*Oxyptilus*). Sri Lanka.
Pterophorus diffusalis Walker, 1864. Australia.
Sphenarches synophrys Meyrick, 1886. New Hebrides/Tonga.
Sphenarches chroesus Strand, 1913. Cameroun.
Megalorhipida rishwani Makhan, 1994. Surinam.
Sphenarches bifurcatus Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Sphenarches caffer (Zeller, 1852) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus walkeri Walsingham, 1881. Rep. S. Africa.
Sphenarches cafer, Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010 (Misspelling).
Sphenarches cafferoides Gibeaux, 1996. Madagascar.
Sphenarches gilloni Bigot & Boireau, 2006. Ivory Coast.
Procapperia hackeri Arenberger, 2002. Yemen.
Eucapperia bullifera (Meyrick, 1918) (*Platyptilia*). Rep. S. Africa.
Lantanophaga longiductus (Gibeaux, 1992). Madagascar.
Eucapperia continentalis Gielis, 2008. Kenya.
Paracapperia esuriens (Meyrick, 1932) (*Oxyptilus*). Ethiopia.
Trichoptilus infernus Meyrick, 1939. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Capperia insomnis Townsend, 1956. Kenya.
Capperia morogoroa Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Prichoptilus tanzanicus Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Apoxyptilus anthites (Meyrick, 1936) (*Oxyptilus*). Uganda.
Apoxyptilus steineri Gielis **sp. n.** Madagascar.
Pseudoxyptilus secutor (Meyrick, 1911) (*Oxyptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus variegatus Meyrick, 1920. Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus erythrodactylus Fletcher, 1911. Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus orichalcias Meyrick, 1916. Malawi.
Crombrugghia richardi Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Stenodacma cognata Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo
Stenodacma wahlbergi (Zeller, 1851) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Pterophorus rutilalis Walker, 1864. Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus rutilans Wollaston, 1879. St. Helena Island.
Stenodacma iranella Amsel, 1959. Iran.
Antarches tessmanni (Strand, 1912) (*Oxyptilus*). Cameroun. **Comb. n.**
Oxyptilus aguessei Bigot, 1964. Guinée.
Antarches luqueti Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Buckleria girardi Gibeaux, 1992. Guinée.
Buckleria madecassea Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Buckleria negotiosus (Meyrick, 1926) (*Trichoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Buckleria vanderwolfi Gielis, 2008. Rep. S. Africa
Trichoptilus cryphias Meyrick, 1912. Rep. S. Africa.
Trichoptilus erebites (Meyrick, 1937) (*Oxyptilus*). Dem. Rep. Congo. **Comb. n.**
Megalorhipida angusta Arenberger, 2002. Yemen.
Megalorhipida festus (Meyrick, 1920) (*Trichoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa. **Comb. n.**
Trichoptilus animosus Meyrick, 1921. Rep. S. Africa.
Megalorhipida fissa Arenberger, 2002. Yemen.
Megalorhipida leptomeres (Meyrick, 1886) (*Trichoptilus*). Réunion Island.
Megalorhipida leucodactylus (Fabricius, 1794) (*Pterophorus*). Virgin Islands.
Pterophorus defectalis Walker, 1864. Sierra Leone.
Pterophorus congrualis Walker, 1864. Sierra Leone.
Pterophorus oxydactylus Walker, 1864. Sri Lanka.
Aciptilia hawaiiensis Butler, 1881. Hawaii Islands.
Trichoptilus ochrodactylus Fish, 1881. USA (Tx).
Trichoptilus centetes Meyrick, 1886. New Guinea.
Trichoptilus compsochares Meyrick, 1886. Cape Verde Islands.
Trichoptilus adelphodes Meyrick, 1887. Australia.
Trichoptilus ralumensis Pagenstecher, 1900. Bismarck Islands.
Trichoptilus derelictus Meyrick, 1926. Ecuador, Galapagos Islands.
Megalorhipida palaestinensis Amsel, 1935. Israel.
Megalorhipida subtilis (Rebel, 1907) (*Trichoptilus*). Aden.
Megalorhipida maceratus (Meyrick, 1909) (*Trichoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Megalorhipida parvula Arenberger, 2010. Yemen.
Megalorrhipida prolai Gibeaux, 1994. Comores.
Megalorhipida umbra Gielis **sp. n.** Rep. S. Africa.
Megalorhipida varius (Meyrick, 1909) (*Trichoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa. **Comb. nov.**
Megalorhipida viduus (Meyrick, 1917) (*Trichoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa. **Comb. nov.**
Megalorhipida vivax (Meyrick, 1909) (*Trichoptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Gypsochares aulotes Meyrick, 1911. Rep. S. Africa.
Gypsocharess astragalotes (Meyrick, 1909) (*Pselnophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Gypsochares catharotes (Meyrick, 1908) (*Pselnophorus*). India.
Gypsochares londti Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Gypsochares pachyceros (Meyrick, 1921) (*Pselnophorus*). Mozambique & Rep. S. Africa. **Comb. n.**
Pselnophorus baoulei Bigot & Boireau, 2002. Côte d'Ivoire
Pselnophorus busoroensis Gielis **sp. n.** Rwanda.
Pselnophorus jaechi (Arenberger, 1993) (*Pterophorus*). Kenya.
Pselnophorus meruensis Gielis, 2008. Tanzania.
Pselnophorus laudatus Bigot, 1964. Madagascar.
Pselnophorus ducis Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar. **Syn. n.**
Pselnophorus zulu Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Setosipennula viettei Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.

Helpaphorus boby Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Helpaphorus festivus (Bigot, 1964) (*Pselnophorus*). Madagascar.
Helpaphorus griveaudi (Bigot, 1964) (*Aciptilia*). Madagascar.
Helpaphorus imaitso Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Helpaphorus testaceus Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Crassuncus chappuisi Gibeaux, 1994. Kenya
Crassuncus defectus (Bigot & Luquet, 1991) (*Pterophorus*). Madagascar.
Crassuncus orophilus Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Crassuncus pseudolaudatus (Gibeaux, 1992) (*Pterophorus*). Madagascar.
Crassuncus tripunctatus (Walsingham, 1881) (*Aciptilus*). Rep. S. Africa. **Comb. n.**
Pterophorus serpens Meyrick, 1909. Rep. S. Africa.
Pterophorus laqueatus Meyrick, 1913. Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia acuminatus (Meyrick, 1920) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia adumbratus (Walsingham, 1881) (*Aciptilus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia aethiopicus (Amsel, 1963) (*Leioptilus*). Ethiopia.
Hellinsia aistleitneri Arenberger, 2006. Cape Verde Islands.
Hellinsia aldabrensis (T.B. Fletcher, 1910) (*Pterophorus*). Aldabra Island.
Hellinsia ammonias (Meyrick, 1909) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia basuto Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2011. Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia bawana Arenberger, 2010. Yemen.
Hellinsia bengtssoni Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Hellinsia bigoti (Rougeot, 1983) (*Leioptilus*). Ethiopia.
Hellinsia borbonicus (Gibeaux, 1991) (*Leioptilus*). Réunion Island.
Hellinsia brandbergi Arenberger, 2004. Namibia.
Hellinsia callidus (Meyrick, 1913) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia colubratus (Meyrick, 1909) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia conscius (Meyrick, 1920) (*Pterophorus*). Kenya.
Hellinsia emmelinoida Gielis, 2008. Tanzania.
Hellinsia furfurosus (Meyrick, 1911) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia illutus (Meyrick, 1917) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia invidiosus (Meyrick, 1911) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia katangae Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Hellinsia lienigianus (Zeller, 1852) (*Pterophorus*). Letland.
Pterophorus melinodactylus Herrich-Schäffer, 1855. Europe.
Pterophorus scarodactylus Becker, 1861. Belgium.
Leioptilus serindibanus [Moore] in: Walsingham, 1887. Sri Lanka.
Leioptilus sericeodactylus Pagenstecher, 1900. Bismarck Islands.
Ovendenia septodactyla Tutt (nec. Treitschke), 1905a: 37.
Pterophorus victorianus Strand, 1913. Cameroun.
Pterophorus scarodactylus var. *catharodactylus* Caradja, 1920 (partim). Central Asia.
Pterophorus hirosakianus Matsumura, 1931. Japan.
Oidaematophorus mutuurai Yano, 1963. Japan.
Hellinsia mauritius (Gibeaux, 1994) (*Oidaematophorus*). Maurice.
Hellinsia mineti (Gibeaux, 1994) (*Oidaematophorus*). Madagascar.
Hellinsia negus (Gibeaux, 1994) (*Oidaematophorus*). Ethiopia.
Hellinsia pacifica (Meyrick, 1911) (*Marasmarcha*). Rep. S. Africa.
Pterophorus ambitiosus Meyrick,1911. Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia pectodactylus (Staudinger, 1859) (*Pterophorus*). Spain.
Lioptilus angustus Walsingham, 1880. USA (Cal).
Lioptilus stramineus Walsingham, 1880. USA (Cal).
Pterophorus melanoschisma Walsingham, 1908. Canary Islands.
Hellinsia punctata Gielis, 2009. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Hellinsia purus (Meyrick, 1913) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia ruhuruinia Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya.
Hellinsia sordidatus (Meyrick, 1912) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia sphenites (Meyrick, 1913) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Hellinsia subnotatus (Walker, 1875) (*Pterophorus*). St. Helena Island.
Hellinsia timidus (Meyrick, 1908) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa.
Paulianilus conyzae Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Paulianilus madecasseus (Bigot, 1964) (*Pterophorus*). Madagascar.
Leioptilus devius Bigot, 1969. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Picardia betsileo Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Picardia ecstaticus (Meyrick, 1932) (*Pterophorus*). Uganda. **Comb. n.**
Picardia eparches (Meyrick, 1931) (*Pterophorus*). Uganda. **Comb. n.**
Picardia orchatias (Meyrick, 1908) (*Pterophorus*). Rep. S. Africa. **Comb. n.**
Pterophorus imerinae Bigot, 1964. Madagascar.
Picardia ruwenzoricus (Gielis, 1991) (*Oidaematophorus*). Dem. Rep. Congo. **Comb. n.**
Emmelina amseli (Bigot, 1969) (*Leioptilus*). Dem. Rep. Congo.
Emmelina bigoti Gibeaux, 1990. Kenya.
Emmelina lochmaius (Bigot, 1974) (*Leioptilus*). Gabon.
Emmelina monodactyla (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Phalaena Alucita*). Europe.
Phalaena bidactyla Hochenwarth, 1785. Germany.
Alucita pterodactyla Hübner, [1805], nec Linnaeus, 1758. Europe.
Pterophorus flaveodactylus Amary, 1840. Italy.
Pterophorus cineridactylus Fitch, 1855. USA (NY).
Pterophorus naevosidactylus Fitch, 1855. USA (NY).
Pterophorus impersonalis Walker, 1864. Venezuela.
Pterophorus pergracilidactylus Packard, 1873. USA (Cal).
Pterophorus barberi Dyar, 1903. USA (Az/Ca).
Pterophorus pictipennis Grinnell, 1908. USA (Cal).
Pterophorus monodactylus f. *rufa* Dufrane, 1960. Belgium.
Adaina gentilis Meyrick, 1911. Rep. S. Africa.
Adaina kihonda Gielis **sp. n.** Tanzania.
Adaina microdactyla (Hübner, [1813]) (*Alucita*). Europe.
Pterophorus carphodactylus Stephens, 1834. England.
Adaina montivola Meyrick, 1937. China.
Adaina subflavescens Meyrick, 1930. Indonesia.
Oidaematophorus madecasseus Gibeaux, 1994. Madagascar.
Adaina periarga Meyrick, 1913. Rep. S. Africa.
Adaina propria Meyrick, 1921. Rep. S. Africa.
Merrifieldia improvisa Arenberger, 2001. Kenya.
Merrifieldia innae Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2011. Rep. S. Africa.
Merrifieldia lonnvei Gielis **sp. n.** Ethiopia.
Pterophorus africanus Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010. Rep. S. Africa.
Pterophorus albidus (Zeller, 1852) (*Aciptilus*). Southern Africa.
Alucita endogramma Meyrick, 1922. Fiji.
Alucita endophaea Meyrick, 1930. Mozambique.
Aciptilia suffiata Yano, 1963. Japan, Okinawa.
Pterophorus ashanti Arenberger, 1995. Ghana.
Pterophorus bacteriopa (Meyrick, 1922) (*Alucita*). Tanzania.
Pterophorus baliolus Bigot & Luquet, 1991. Madagascar.
Pterophorus candidalis (Walker, 1864) (*Aciptilus*). Sierra Leone.
Pterophorus ceraunia (Bigot, 1969) (*Aciptilia*). Dem. Rep. Congo.
Pterophorus cleronoma (Meyrick, 1920) (*Alucita*). Kenya.
Pterophorus dallastai Gielis, 1991. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Pterophorus lamottei Gibeaux, 1992. Guinée.
Pterophorus lampra (Bigot, 1969) (*Aciptilia*). Dem. Rep. Congo.
Pterophorus legrandi Gibeaux, 1992. Guinée.
Pterophorus lindneri (Amsel, 1963) (*Aciptilia*). Ethiopia.
Pterophorus massai Gielis, 1991. Kenya.
Pterophorus rhyparias (Meyrick, 1907) (*Alucita*). Rep. S. Africa.
Alucita centrocrates Meyrick, 1933. Dem. Rep. Congo.
Aciptilia viettei Bigot, 1964. Madagascar.
Pterophorus spissa (Bigot, 1969) (*Aciptilia*). Dem. Rep. Congo.
Pterophorus uzungwe Gielis, 1991. Tanzania.
Pterophorus virgo (Strand, 1912) (*Alucita*). Cameroun.
Cosmoclostis bivalva Gielis **sp. n.** Kenya.

Cosmoclostis brachybela Fletcher, 1947. Rep. S. Africa.
Cosmoclostis chalconota Fletcher, 1947. Uganda.
Cosmoclostis schouteni Gielis, 1990. Ivory Coast.
Cosmoclostis shouteni, Bigot & Boireau, 2006 (Misspelling).

Abbreviations

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain
DA: Dr. David Agassiz, Weston-super-Mare, Great Britain
CG: Dr. Cees Gielis, Lexmond, The Netherlands (Collection CG is part of the collection of the Nationaal Centrum voor Biodiversiteit "Naturalis", Leiden, The Netherlands).
gent CG: Genital preparation Cees Gielis
LA: Leif Aarvik, Ås, Norway
MRAC: Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium
SAM: South Africa Museum, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa
TMP: Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa
USNM: United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A.

Systematic part

Agdistis criocephala Meyrick, 1909
Agdistis criocephala Meyrick, 1909: 349. Rep. S. Africa.
Agdistis augrabiesi Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2010: 250 (partim). Rep. S. Africa. **Syn. n.**
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Kenya, Central, Aberdare C Club, 1985 m, 19.VI.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6579 (DA). New for Kenya.
REMARKS. After studying the type of *A. criocephala* and carefully reading the description and considering the illustration of the female genitalia of *A. augrabiesi* I have to conclude that the female species in the publication is a junior synonym.

Agdistis gambiaensis **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 1, 47.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, Gambia, Kotu Strand, 11-16.XI. 1980 (K. Schnack), gent CG 4594 (ZMUC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is rather small, 15 mm, with simple ostium/antrum shape, and well-developed, bilobed, terminal margin of 7 sternite. This combination differentiates the species from others in the genus *Agdistis*.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 15 mm. Head appressedly scaled, grey-white. Palps as long as eye diameter, grey-white, protruding. Antennae shortly ciliated, basal segments grey-white, terminal segments grey-brown. Tegulae pale brown-grey, caudally gradually paler.

Fore wings pale brown-grey. "Naked-field" (see: Remarks) rather well scaled. Along dorsal margin of naked-field a pale brown spot at base, at ¼ and at middle, and on costal margin of "naked-field" spot at ¾. No evident costal spots. Fringes grey-brown. Underside grey-brown.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. Underside grey-brown. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row more intensely scaled and longer. Venous scales centrally covered by large patch of grey-brown scales.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium excavated. Antrum rather short, 1½x longer than wide. Ductus bursae as long as antrum. Bursa copulatrix and ductus seminalis vesicular, ductus seminalis longer. Apophyses anteriores short, half papillae anales, rather laterally positioned. Lamina ante-vaginalis narrow. Sternite 7 terminally bilobed. Sternite 8 with narrow sclerotized margin. Apophyses posteriores just longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in November. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Gambia.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the country of its occurrence, the Gambia.

REMARKS. The naked field in species from the genus *Agdistis* is a triangular shaped part of the fore wing. The tip is at the cell, and the base is the termen of the wing. The costal and dorsal margin are the lines along which the moth fold the wing to create its characteristic resting position (Gielis, 1996; Wasserthal, 1974). This part is often poorly scaled.

Agdistis rumurutia **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 2, 30, 48.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Kenya, Rift Valley, Rumuruti, 1830 m, 1.I.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6578 (DA). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality, 31.XII.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6576 (CG); 1 ♀, same locality, 20.X.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6565 (DA).

DIAGNOSIS. On external characteristics the species cannot be differentiated from other species of *Agdistis* in the region. In male genitalia the shape of the valve and cucullar process, with the shape of the 8th sternite with double tips and each tip bilobed, differentiates the species. In the female genitalia the wide ostium and short antrum, combined with the wide, bilobed 7th sternite, differentiate the species.

DESCIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 17 – 20 mm. Head appressedly scaled brown-grey. Palps brown-grey, protruding, as long as eye-diameter; drooping scales. Antennae dark grey-brown, pectinate. Thorax, tegulae and abdomen brown-grey. Hind legs with two pairs of short unequal spurs, distal spurs 2/3 of proximal spurs.

Fore wings brown-grey, "naked field" with numerous dark brown scales. At base of "naked field" small spot; along dorsum at 1/3, 2/3 and 4/5; and along costa of "naked field" spot at 2/3. At costa of wing four spots at regular distance. Fringes grey-brown, darker at apex. Underside brown-grey; spots along costa well indicated.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. Underside brown-grey. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer; basal half of venous scales covered by tunnel-shaped roof of large grey-brown scales.

Male genitalia. Valves asymmetrical. Left valve saccular margin with two indentations, cucullar margin with pronounced cucullar protrusion. Cucullar process as long as width of valve, simple. Right valve with three indentations along saccular margin and gradual extension of cucullar margin; tip on cucullar side, extended. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus bifid in both basal parts as tip. Sternite 7 forked, each tip with bilobed aspect. Aedeagus angulated, with spiny tip surrounded by membraneous and vesicular tissue. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ostium wide, minimally curved. Antrum short, 2x wider than long. Ductus bursae very short, progressing into vesicular bursa copulatrix and ductus seminalis. No signum. Lamina ante-vaginalis "V"-shaped. Apophyses anteriores short, half papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores twice papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in January, October, and December at an altitude of 1830 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Kenya: Rift Valley.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the locality of collecting: Rumuruti.

***Agdistis turia* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 3, 49.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀: Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 20.III.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6580 (DA).

DIAGNOSIS. On external characteristics the species cannot be differentiated from other species of *Agdistis* in the region. In female genitalia ostium is excavated. The antrum, as long as wide, combined with the wide and large bilobed 7th sternite, and the presence of rather stout apophyses anteriores differentiate the species.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 18 mm. Head appressedly scaled brown-grey. Palps brown-grey, protruding, as long as eye-diameter, segments with drooping scales. Antennae dark grey-brown, pectinate. Thorax, tegulae and abdomen brown-grey. Hind legs with two pairs of short unequal spurs, distal spurs 2/3 of proximal spurs.

Fore wings brown-grey, "naked field" with numerous dark brown scales. At base of "naked field" small spot; along dorsum at 1/3, 2/3 and at anal angle; and along costa of "naked field" spot at 2/3. At costa of wing faintly spotted. Fringes grey-brown, darker at apex. Underside brown-grey.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. Underside brown-grey. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer; basal half of venous scales covered by tunnel-shaped roof of large grey-brown scales.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium excavated. Antrum as long as wide. Ductus bursae very short, directly progressing into vesicular bursa copulatrix and ductus seminalis. No signum. Lamina ante-vaginalis narrow, arched. Sternite 7 large and wide, bilobed. Apophyses anteriores short, just over half papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores 1½x length of papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in March, at an altitude of 2440 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Kenya: Rift Valley.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the locality of collecting: Turi.

O*chyrotica africana* (Bigot, 1969)
Steganodactyla africana Bigot, 1969: 170. – Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Uganda, Kampala, 1160 m, 14.II.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6600 (DA); 1 ♀, Uganda, North-West, Masindi distr, Budongo forest, 50 km W Masindi, 1090 m, 14-16.XI.2007 (L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger), gent CG 6685 (LA). New for Uganda.

***Ochyrotica juratea* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 4, 31.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6543 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. Externally the species cannot be separated from *O. bjoernstadti* Gielis, but the genitalia are of the *O. africana* Bigot type; it differs from *O. bjoernstadti* by the single uncus and lobated sacculus, and from *O. africana* by the asymmetrical saccus endings and the wider, bigger valves.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 15 mm. Description as in *O. bjoernstadti* Gielis.

Male genitalia. Valves symmetrical, widely elongate. Sacculus bilobed, terminal part rounded with wart-like terminal extensions. Saccular process from base of terminal part of sacculus towards juxta, mildly curved. Tip of valve blunt. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus as long as tegumen, rather slender. Juxta broad, with two coarse, asymmetrical, anellus arms, and at tip of right arms a spiculated field. Vinculum broad, a rounded plate. Saccus with slender distal half, ending asymmetrically, bilobed. Aedeagus slender, curved. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in July, at an altitude of 1800 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Rwanda: Nyungwe National Park.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Jurate De Prins, an eminent microlepidopterist, devoted to the Afrotropical Gracillaridae fauna, but also with an open eye for other microlepidoptera families.

***Ochyrotica willyi* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 5, 50.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀: Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6542 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *O. africana* Bigot, *O. bjoernstadti* Gielis, and *O. juratea* **sp. n.**, but differs by the vivid wing pattern and presence of apophyses anteriores in female genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 18 mm. Head appressedly scaled, brown, between antennae greyish. Collar with numerous long, brown, bifid scales. Palps 2x eye-diameter, brown, terminally on segments a greyish-white ring. Antennae faintly ringed dark brown and brown-grey, terminally pectinate. Thorax and tegulae brown-ochreous; mesothorax dark brown. Abdomen brown-grey, with dorsal brown spot at segment 7. Hind legs ringed dark brown and grey-white. Spur pairs of unequal length, proximal pair longer than distal pair, and median spurs longer than lateral spurs, spurs ringed dark brown and grey-white.

Fore wings terminal to apex sinuate, brown-ochreous and brown mixed. Markings dark brown: densely diffuse scales along costa to 10/13, and along dorsum to 3/4, these costal positions connected by pale chevron- shaped line, basally of this line a dark brown, terminally pale brown transverse band; subterminally dark brown, interrupted by narrow wavy grey-white line. Fringes grey-brown. Underside dark brown, with faint transverse line in shape of chevron as above.

Hind wings dark brown. Fringes dark brown, with ochreous basal line. Underside dark brown. Venous scales black, single row.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium slightly excavated. Antrum 4x

width of ostium. Ductus bursae simple, with single twist. Bursa copulatrix and ductus seminalis vesicular, without signum. Apophyses anteriores short, left 2x length of right. Apophyses posteriores 2x longer than papillae anales. Lamina ante-vaginalis semicircular, bulged out terminally.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in July, at an altitude of 1800 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTON. **Rwanda**: Nyungwe National Park.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Willy De Prins, an eminent Microlepidopterist, to honour his dedicated work on Afrotropical Lepidoptera.

Deuterocopus deltoptilus Meyrick, 1930
Deuterocopus deltoptilus Meyrick, 1930: 565. - Uganda.
Deuterocopus henrioti Bigot & Boireau, 2006: 16. - Ivory Coast. **Syn. n.**
REMARKS. After comparing the imago and male genitalia of the holotype of *D. deltoptilus* Meyrick, with the description and genital illustrations of *D. henrioti* Bigot & Boireau I consider these species to be identical.

Crocydoscelus ferrugineum Walsingham, 1897
Crocydoscelus ferrugineum Walsingham, 1897: 35. - Nigeria & Congo (Brazzaville).
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Uganda, Kampala, 3.VII.(19)30 (H.H.), gent BM 21293 (BMNH); 1 ♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 11.I.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4431 (DA). New for Uganda and Kenya.

Crocydoscelus castaneum **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 6, 32, 51.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂. Tanzania, Mufindi, Mufindi, 1960 m, 16.I.1993 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4454 (LA). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 16.I.1999, 29.I.1999, 27.II.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4432 (DA, CG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species closely resembles *Crocydoscelus ferrugineum* Walsingham, differing in the dark hind wings, elongate valve in the male genitalia, and the longer antrum, bigger post-vaginal plate and the more compact spiculated post-vaginal area in the female genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Head appressedly scaled, dark brown, collar with erect scales. Palps protruding, slender, 2x eye-diameter, ringed dark brown and white, third segment acute. Antennae dorsally dark brown with narrow line of white scales, ventrally intermitted blocked dark brown and white scales. Thorax and tegulae dark brown; mesothorax brown. Abdomen dark brown. Fore legs femur and ventrally whitish, dorsally dark brown, tibia terminally with dark brown scale brush; mid legs dark brown, medial femur and tibia whitish and scattered white scales, terminal part of tibia with dark brown scale brush and pair of spurs of uneven length; hind legs as mid legs, tibia with two pairs of spurs and two scale brushes.

Fore wings cleft from 5/7, dark brown. At base of cleft chevron-shaped paler spot and distal from chevron in both lobes black-brown. Fringes basally pronounced black scales at termen, in cleft and at dorsum terminally from chevron; at termen white. Underside dark ferruginous-brown; white spot at costa just beyond base of cleft.

Hind wings black-brown, basally with ferruginous to ochreous gloss. Fringes grey-brown. In male subterminal scale-tooth, in female this scale-tooth reduced to sparse scales. Underside first lobe black-brown; second and third lobe ferruginous-brown to orange-brown with scattered white scales. Venous scales ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Valves symmetrical, elongate. Tegumen bifid, with small, acute tip, and median margin spiculate. Uncus blunt, triangular. Juxta and anellus arms short. Vinculum centrally thickened. Aedeagus minimally curved, with acute, poorly sclerotized tip.

Female genitalia. Ostium narrow, almost flat. Antrum slender, rather long. Lamina post-vaginalis with rather narrow, long sclerotized plate, and terminally, delicately spiculated, peripherally denser spiculated, oval plate. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores 3x longer than papillae anales. Papillae anales rather pronounced, elongate.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in January and February, at an altitude of 1950 to 2450 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Mufindi; Kenya: Rift Valley.

ETYMOLOGY. The name *castaneum* (= chestnut-like) reflects the colour of the moth.

Walsinghamiella Berg, 1898
Walsinghamiella Berg, 1898: 42. - Type species: *Gilbertia eques* Walsingham, 1891, by original designation.
Gilbertia Walsingham, 1891: 259. - Homonym of *Gilbertia* Cossman, 1889 (Mollusca).
REMARKS. Recently collected specimens revealed a number of species with great resemblance to the type-species. New species and combinations were recognized. The position of this genus is not certain, and needs further examination.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Walsinghamiella*.

1 Thorax with white or silvery-white transverse band 2
– Thorax without such a transverse band 3

2 Hind wings basally bright ferruginous-orange .... *W. illustris* (Townsend, 1958)
– Hind wings basally orange-brown .... *W. eques* (Walsingham, 1891)

3 Thorax dark brown to black..... 4
– Thorax ferruginous-orange to orange-brown 5

4 Second lobe of fore wing basally with whitish oblique spot; antrum in female genitalia narrow .... *W. vibrans* (Meyrick, 1921)
– Second lobe of fore wing basally with pale brown transverse band; antrum in female genitalia as wide as long . .....*W. prolai* (Gibeaux, 1994)

5 Fore wings with bright orange costal spot at 2/5, and transverse band in both lobes, just beyond base of cleft .....*W. leifi* **sp. n.**
– Fore wings without bright costal spot, and spots just beyond base of cleft less developed 6

6 Basal spot in second fore wing lobe rectangular ....*W. niniella* **sp. n.**
– Basal spot in second fore wing lobe oblique..... ..... *W. peterseni* **sp. n.**

***Walsinghamiella leifi* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 7, 52.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀: Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 25.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6528 (LA).

DIAGNOSIS. See keys to the genus.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Head ferruginous-orange, appressedly scaled, collar ferruginous with erect, long scales. Palps ferruginous-orange, curved up, 2½x eye-diameter. Antennae with longitudinal rows of brown and grey-white scales, shortly ciliate. Thorax and tegulae ferruginous-orange, between base of fore wings a ferruginous band. Abdomen orange-brown, with transverse silvery white bands on segment 3 and 6, and spots on segment 8, ventrally white. Hind legs basally ferruginous-orange, terminally on tibiae and tarsal segments brown; on tibiae three bristles; two pair of spurs, of equal length.

Fore wings cleft from just beyond middle; brown with markings bright ferruginous-orange: scattered scales along basal half of costa and dorsum; costal spot just before base of cleft; transverse band directly beyond base of cleft; first lobe with longitudinal costal dash at terminal 1/4; and second lobe with small costal spot at 2/3. Fringes dark brown, but at ferruginous-orange wing spots ferruginous-orange, and at termen of second lobe whitish. Underside basally bright orange, terminally dark brown, with single costal spot in first lobe.

Hind wings basally up to ¼ in first and second lobe, and entire third lobe orange; terminal ¾ of first and second lobe brown. Fringes ferruginous-orange, at dark parts of first and second lobe dark ferruginous; third lobe with mid-dorsal small black scale-tooth, and terminally large scale-tooth at costa and dorsum. Underside ferruginous-orange, tips of first and second lobe mixed with brown scales. Venous scales orange, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium excavated. Antrum gradually narrowing, 1½x longer than ductus bursae. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with single rosette-like signum, surrounded by concentric rings of spiculae. Apophyses anteriores short. Apophyses posteriores just under 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in May. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Morogoro.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Leif Aarvik, to honour his continuous effort to study the Microlepidoptera fauna of the African continent.

***Walsinghamiella niniella* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 8, 53.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀: Tanzania, Muheza distr., Amani, 900-950 m, 13.XII.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5634 (LA). Paratype: 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 10.III.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6526 (CG); 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro, Uluguru Mt, Morningside, 950 m, 12.V.2010 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6571 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. See keys to the genus.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 13 mm. Head ferruginous to orange-brown, appressedly scaled. Palps pale ochreous-orange, protruding, 2½x eye-diameter. Antennae dark brown, with row of alternating white and brown scales. Thorax brown-orange, tegulae orange. Mesothorax white. Hind legs basally orange, terminal part of tibiae and tarsal segments brown; on tibiae three bristles; two pair of spurs, of equal length. Abdomen dorsally ferruginous-brown, with transverse silvery white bands on segment three and six, and spots on segment eight, ventrally white.

Fore wings cleft from middle, dark brown. Markings orange: dorsal spot at 1/4; spot at end of cell; rectangular spot in basal half of second lobe, and indistinct spot in basal half of first lobe. Fringes dark brown; orange at dorsum near spot in second lobe. Underside mixed brown-grey and orange scales, in terminal half of both lobes dark brown-grey.

Hind wings orange, grey-brown in first and second lobe from just beyond base of cleft. Fringes brown, orange along basal dorsum of second and entire third lobe; third lobe with mid-dorsally small black scale-tooth, and terminally large scale-tooth at costa and dorsum. Underside orange, terminally in first, second and in lesser extent third lobe mixed dark grey. Venous scales ferruginous-orange, in double row, of equal length.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium excavated. Antrum 4x longer than wide, with nearly parallel margins. Ductus bursae just under 2x the antrum length. Bursa copulatrix vesicular. Signum double, forming sclerotized plates surrounded by minute spiculae. Apophyses anteriores as crude thorns, as an extension of the 8th tergite. Apophyses posteriores slender, 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in March and December, at an altitude of 900 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Muheza, Morogoro.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Mrs. Nini Cecilie Roll Aarvik, for her support in field work, and to honour her for the delicate and beautiful watercolour illustrations of moths that she produces.

***Walsinghamiella peterseni* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 9, 54.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, Tanzania, Uzungwa Mts, Chita forest Res, 750 m, 28.X.1984 (M. Stolze & G. Petersen), gent. CG 4061 (ZMUC). Paratype ♀: Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 30.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6527 (LA).

DIAGNOSIS. See keys to the genus.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 13 mm. Head ferruginous-orange, with erect scales at collar and vertex. Palps curved up, 3x eye-diameter, ferruginous-orange, terminal part of second segment white. Antennae shortly ciliated, faintly ringed pale and dark brown. Thorax and tegulae ferruginous-orange, with paler transverse band at costa and darker transverse band at dorsum of fore wings. Mesothorax whitish. Hind legs with two pairs of spurs of unequal length. Abdomen dorsally ferruginous-brown, with transverse silvery white bands on segment three and six, and spots on segment eight, ventrally white.

Fore wings cleft from 3/7, brown. Tip of first lobe acute; second lobe with distinct sinuate termen. Markings pale ferruginous-orange: dorsal spot at 1/4; faint spot basally in

first lobe and oblique spot in second lobe beyond base of cleft. Fringes dark grey-brown, paler at ferruginous-orange and oblique spot. Underside dark brown, ferruginous-yellow along costa and at transverse band as above.

Hind wings with dark brown first and second lobe, which are gradually turning ferruginous towards base; and third lobe pale ferruginous. Fringes in first and second lobe dark brown; in third lobe pale ferruginous. Third lobe with small black scale-tooth at middle of dorsum and large terminal scale-tooth. Terminal scale-tooth dorsally with two separated groups of scales and costally with one pronounced group. Underside pale ferruginous-yellow, with brown base and mid section in first and second segments. Venous scales ferruginous, in double row of equal length.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium excavated. Antrum terminally funnel-shaped, proximally with parallel margins ending rounded. Ductus bursae 2½x longer than antrum. Bursa copulatrix vesicular. Signum forming two spiculated, rounded structures, peripherally scattered, towards centre denser spiculated, centrally open. Lamina ante-vaginalis on rim with numerous spiculae. Lamina post-vaginalis with two longitudinal large spines, covered with numerous spiculae. Median margin of tergite 7 and proxi-medial margin of tergite 8 covered with numerous, often pronounced, spiculae. No obvious apophyses anteriores. Apophyses posteriores slender, just over 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in May and October, at about 900 meters altitude. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Morogoro, Uzungwa Mountains.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Mr. G. Petersen, one of the collectors of this species.

Walsinghamiella prolai Gibeaux, 1994
Titanoptilus prolai Gibeaux, 1994: 82. - Comores.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro, Morogoro, 550-600 m, 12.IV.1993 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5633 (LA). New for Tanzania.

Walsinghamiella vibrans (Meyrick, 1921)
Oxyptilus vibrans Meyrick, 1921: 49. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Angola, Cuanza Sul, I-II.1999 (T. Bouyer), gent CG 3183 (CG); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tanzania, Arumeru, Usa River, 1170 m, 28.VII.1991, 6.ix.1991 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4456 (♀), 5628 (♂) (LA, CG); 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro, Morogoro, 550-600 m, 19.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5632 (LA); 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro, Morogoro, Kiguruyembe, 700-900 m, 23.VIII.1992 (L. Aarvik) (LA). New for Angola and Tanzania.

Titanoptilus stenodactylus (Fletcher, 1911)
Oxyptilus stenodactylus Fletcher, 1911: 282. - Rep. S. Africa.
Titanoptilus patellatus Meyrick, 1913: 109. - Rep. S. Africa.
Titanoptilus laniger Bigot, 1969: 183. - Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 1♂, Kenya, Nairobi, Kitengele Plains, 1800 m, 11.IV.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6660 (DA). New for Kenya.

Platyptilia Hübner, [1825]
REMARKS. In the afrotropical fauna, this genus holds three species groups with characteristics which only partly fit the present genus *Platyptilia*.

– **A**. *Platyptilia daemonica* Meyrick, 1932; *P. nyungwea* **sp. n.**; *P. postbarbata* Meyrick, 1938; and *P. rhyncholoba* Meyrick, 1924.
– **B**. *Platyptilia locharcha* Meyrick, 1924; *P. longalis* (Walker, 1864); *P. kaijadoensis* **sp. n.**, and *P. rubriacuta* Gielis, 2009.
– **C**. *Platyptilia aarviki* Gielis, 2009; and *P. sabius* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875).

Further study of these species may reveal the necessity to create separate genera for these groups.

Platyptilia aarviki Gielis, 2008
Platyptilia aarviki Gielis, 2008: 46. - Kenya.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Mirab (West), Gojan zone, 15 km NW Bahar Dar, 4 km NEE Zege, Zege Peninsula, 11°41'32,5"N 37°19'54"E, 1860 m, 30.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6670 (LA). New for Ethiopia.

Platyptilia albilobata **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 10, 55.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 10 km N Uwinka, 2°26"S 29°10'E, 1900 m, 4.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6547 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by the pale brown colour, in first fore wing lobe bright central field, and in both lobes moderately developed subterminal white line, which is narrower than in *P. rwandae*. The antrum is long and the ductus bursae short.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 18 mm. Head pale brown, frons with conical protrusion of 2/3 of eye-diameter. Palps 2x eye-diameter, pale brown, protruding. Only basal segments of antennae present, not to be described. Thorax and tegulae pale brown, mixed with some ferruginous scales, mesothorax ochreous-white. Abdomen dark brown. Hind legs pale white-brown, with pale brown rings at base of spurs and terminally in first tarsal segment.

Fore wings cleft from 2/3, pale brown. Markings dark brown: spot at 1/5 of dorsum, at end of cell; costal triangle just before base of cleft; in centre of second lobe diffuse darkening. Centre of first lobe whitish, and in both lobes white, moderately developed subterminal line. Fringes grey, in cleft pale brown; at 3/5 a large and at 4/5 of dorsum small scale-teeth. Underside dark brown, white markings as above.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. Dorsum of third lobe with between base and middle scattered black scales; in middle compact scale-tooth, apical 1/3 with loose scaled scale-tooth of which towards apex scales get shorter. Underside dark brown, in first lobe subterminally some pale scales. Venous scales dark ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum gradually narrowing, almost 10xs longer than wide. Ductus bursae short, curved. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like, large signa. Lamina ante-vaginalis curved towards apophyses anteriores. Apophyses anteriores as long as papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores 3½ longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in August, at an altitude of 1900 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Rwanda: Nyungwe National Park.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named to highlight the pale area in the first fore wing lobe.

Platyptilia farfarellus Zeller, 1867
Platyptilus farfarellus Zeller, 1867: 334. - Poland.
Platyptilia benitensis Strand, 1912: 64. - Cameroun.
Platyptilia molopias Meyrick, 1906: 135. - Sri Lanka.
Platyptilia petila Yano, 1963: 851. - Solomon Islands.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Ghana, Ashanti, Bobiri, 4 km NE Kubease, 230 m, 6°41'N 1°20'W, 25.V.2011 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6696 (MRAC). New for Ghana.

Platyptilia gatamaiyua **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 11, 33, 56.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Nairobi, Gatamaiyu Nat Res, 2285 m, 0°58'S 36°41'E, 2285 m, 24.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4705 (MRAC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 2285 m and 2305 m, 24.IV.2002, 24.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 6568 (♀) (MRAC, CG); 1 ♀, Kenya, Aberdare National Park, Ruhuruini Gates, 0°23'S 36°49'E, 2260 m, 20.X.2001 (J. De Prins) (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by the dark colour, and in fore wings the absence of pale subterminal line, as seen in resembling species: *P. odiosa* Meyrick, *P. kasulua* **sp. n.**, and *P. morophaea* Meyrick.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 16-20 mm. Head appressedly scaled, brown, frons with small conical protrusion of ½x eye-diameter. Palps brown, protruding, 1½x eye-diameter. Antennae faintly ringed dark brown and grey-brown, ciliated. Thorax and tegulae dark brown. Mesothorax grey-white. Abdomen dark brown. Hind legs pale brown; dark brown ringed at spur pairs, terminal half of first tarsal segment, and terminally at tarsal segments 2 – 5.

Fore wings cleft from 2/3, brown. Markings dark brown: spot at 1/5 of dorsum; longitudinal spot in cell; costal triangle just before base of cleft; darkening in both lobes. Terminally of costal triangle pale transverse line, and in subterminal region of first lobe some isolated pale scales. Fringes grey, at base paler; at anal angle of first lobe small scale-tooth, and at dorsum scale-teeth at 2/3, 5/6, and at anal angle. Underside dark brown, with white transverse line at termen of costal triangle, subterminally in first lobe, and in second lobe subterminal spot.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. Dorsum of third lobe, between wing base and middle, with scattered, pronounced black scales, in middle small black scale-tooth, and between scale-tooth and apex diffusely scattered smaller, greyish scales. Underside dark brown, in first lobe with sparsely distributed grey-white scales. Venous scales dark ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Symmetrical. Valves lanceolate with rounded apex. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus as long as tegumen, apex as rounded knob. Juxta arched, anellus arms reaching up to just over junction between tegumen and valve, in middle with spine, tip acute. Vinculum trapezoid, distal angles with small spines. Aedeagus curved, gradually tapering; coecum rectangular with rounded corners; processus basalis rather slender, curved to coecum.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum 8x longer than ostium width, gradually narrowing. Ductus bursae short, straight. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like, slender signa. Signa elongated at wider part. Lamina antevaginalis laterally progressing into apophyses anteriores, which are as long as papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores 5½x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in April and October, at an altitude of approximately 2300 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Kenya: Aberdare National Park, Gatamaiyu Natural Reserve.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the collecting locality of the holotype: Gatamaiyu Natural Reserve.

Platyptilia gondarensis Gibeaux, 1994.
Platyptilia gondarensis Gibeaux, 1994: 424. - Ethiopia.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 27.XI. 1998 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6588 (DA); 1 ♀, Uganda, North-Western, Masindi distr, Budongo forest, 50 km W Masindi, 1090 m, 14-16.XI.2007 (L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger), gent CG 6689 (LA). New for Kenya and Uganda.

Platyptilia kaijadoensis **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 12, 35.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North district, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 27.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6661 (DA).

DIAGNOSIS. The wing shape, the presence of a scale-tooth at the third hind wing lobe, and the shape of the male genitalia place this species in the genus *Platyptilia,* group B: near *P. locharcha*. The species differs by dark wing pattern before base of cleft, and male genitalia with rounder valves (as seen in true *Platyptilia* species), and large and well developed uncus.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 20 mm. Head appressedly scaled, dark brown, between the eyes mixed with whitish scales. Palps dark brown, slender, protruding, 1½x eye-diameter. Antennae dark grey-brown, ciliated, half wing length. Thorax, tegulae, and abdominal segments dark grey-brown. Hind legs with two pairs of equal spurs, pale grey-brown, at base of spurs thickened by scales and dark brown.

Fore wings cleft from 7/11, grey-brown. Markings dark brown: longitudinal dash before base of cleft; longitudinal scale groups in centre of both lobes, best expressed in second lobe; dash along dorsum from beneath base of cleft towards wing base. In both lobes subterminally narrow pale lines. Fringes grey, with whitish patches at dorsum of first lobe, and two patches at dorsum of second lobe. At dorsum of wing groups of pronounced black scales just before and after level of base of cleft. Underside black-brown, with pale subterminal lines in both lobes, as above.

Hind wings grey-brown, with patch of black-brown scales at base of second lobe. Fringes dark grey. At dorsum of third lobe most fringes are lost, but still recognisable are small scale-teeth at apex and subapically, and scattered scales basally. Underside black-brown. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Symmetrical. Valves elongate, simple. Uncus large, wide, apparently double. Tegumen simple, half the length of uncus. Juxta small, arched, with pair of short anellus arms. Vinculum extended, with basal small, narrow,

arched sclerotised ridge. Aedeagus simple, arched, with narrow tip. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in November, at an altitude of 1650 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Kenya: Rift Valley.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the district of its occurrence: Kaijado North.

***Platyptilia kasulua* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 13, 57.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, Tanzania**,** Kigoma, Kasulu, Kasulu, 1300 m, 15.X.1986 (A. Bjørnstad), gent CG 4455 (LA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by the dark colour and markings; in the female genitalia the signa are semicircularly curved, a feature not seen in the resembling species: *P. odiosa* Meyrick, *P. gatamaiyua* **sp. n.**, and *P. morophaea* Meyrick.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 18 mm. Head appressedly scaled, brown. Palps pale brown with some scattered white scales, protruding but mildly curved, just over 2x eye-diameter. Antennae dark brown. Thorax and tegulae dark brown, mesothorax ferruginous-white. Abdomen brown, with dark brown triangle dorsally on segment 3, and dark brown on segment 5. Hind legs pale brown, tarsal segments 2 and 3 white; two pairs of spurs of equal length; at base of spur pairs small scale bristles.

Fore wings cleft from 4/7, brown. Markings dark brown: spot at end of cell; costal triangle just before base of cleft; and terminal 2/3 of both lobes. Fringes white with terminally black, continuous, basal scales which extend around anal angle; at dorsum small black scale-teeth just before and at base of cleft. Underside brown, with transverse white line in first lobe at base of cleft and subterminally in both lobes.

Hind wings and fringes ferruginous-brown. At dorsum of third lobe scale-tooth just before middle, between wing base and scale-tooth scattered pronounced black scales, and between scale-tooth and apex row of poorly pronounced, grey-brown basal scales. Underside brown. Venous scales dark ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum 6x longer than wide, progressing into slender ductus bursae. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like signa. Signa at wide part denticulate, narrow part strongly curved, almost semi-circular. Apophyses anteriores from curved lamina ante-vaginalis, smaller than papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores 5x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in October. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Kigoma.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the locality of its collecting: Kasulu.

***Platyptilia nyungwea* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 14, 34, 58.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 1 km S Pindura, 2100 m, 28.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6534 (MRAC). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6539 (CG); 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North District, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 1°23'04"S 36°49'51"E, 8.XII.2010 (D. Agassiz & L. Aarvik) (DA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by its size, 31-34 mm, and the distinctly dentated, costal triangle in middle of first fore wing lobe, not seen in bigger species in the genus: *P. rhyncholoba* Meyrick, *P. postbarbata* Meyrick, *P. daemonica* Meyrick, and *P. aarviki* Gielis.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 31-34 mm. Head brown-ochreous, with two protruding scale bristles arising above and below thebase of antennae, the lower 1½x eye-diameter. Palps protruding, brown-ochreous, as a thick brush of scales, 4x eye-diameter. Antennae with dark brown scales on paler ground colour, basally ciliated, terminally pectinate. Thorax and tegulae brown-ochreous, dark brown latero-thoracal line and caudally in tegulae. Abdomen ochreous-brown, terminally darker. Hind legs pale ochreous, at base of spur pairs and terminally on tarsal segments dark brown scales.

Fore wings cleft from 7/10, pale brown. Markings dark brown: checkered, pale and dark brown groups of scales along dorsum of cell; diffuse scaling along basal half of costa; central line from cell to base of cleft; small group around base of cleft; diffuse in basal half of second lobe; and distinctly dentated costal triangle in middle of first lobe, basally faintly margined ochreous, and terminally distinctly white around the dentation. In second lobe an indistinct whitish subterminal line, as a progression of the white marking around the dentation. Fringes brown-ochreous, small dark scale bristle at 2/3 of dorsum. Underside dark brown, with white angulated subterminal chevron as above around dentation of triangle.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. Along dorsum of third lobe scale bristle shaped as continuous, dense row of black scales from wing base to apex, terminally ¼ greyish tinged. Underside dark brown, with densely scattered black scales in third lobe. Venous scales orange-ferruginous, in double row, dorsal row longer.

Male genitalia. Symmetrical. Valves with rounded apex. Sacculus gradually narrowing to apex. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus spade-like, as long as tegumen. Juxta narrow, arched, anellus arms rather short and blunt. Vinculum almost rectangular, forked. Aedeagus centrally arched, basally blunt; coecum short. Cornuti as small spiculated group.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum length 1½x width. Ductus bursae 3x antrum, narrow, with slender sclerite. Ductus seminalis near junction with bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like signa. Signa slender, hardly curved. Apophyses anteriores from lamina ante-vaginalis, half papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores approximately 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in July and December, at an altitude of 1650-1800 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Rwanda: Nyungwe National Park; Kenya: Rift Valley.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the collection locality: Nyungwe National Park in Rwanda.

Platyptilia odiosa Meyrick, 1924.
Platyptilia odiosa Meyrick, 1924: 93. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Semien (North), Gondar zone, 26 km NEE Debark, Simien Mts NP, 13°16' 39.3"N 38°06'52.4"E, 3752 m, 21.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6672 (LA). New for Ethiopia.

Platyptilia rufamaculata **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 15, 36.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Coast, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, 90 m, 3º25'19"S 39º53'36"E, 25.III.2004 (C. & F.K. Gielis) (CG). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality and date (CG); 1 ♂, same locality, 40 m, 3º18'01"S 39º59'07"E, 1.IV.2004 (C. & F.K. Gielis), gent CG 4970 (CG); 1 ♂, same locality, 51 m, 3º18'11"S 39º58'51"E, 3.IV.2004 (C & FK Gielis) (CG); 2 ♂♂, same locality, 243 m, 3º19'S 39º56'E, 2.XII.2000 (U. Dall'Asta), gent CG 5803 (MRAC, CG); 1 ♂, same locality, 30 m, 3º25'S 39º53'E, 17.III.1999 (U Dall'Asta) (MRAC); 1 ♂, Kenya, Tsavo NP, Taita Discovery Centre, 530 m, 13.IV.2002 (J. De Prins) (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species belongs to the group of species with *Platyptilia*- shaped wings and valves in male genitalia, but has a characteristic longitudinally shaped and poorly sclerotised saccus, with blunt and wide uncus, separating the species from other species in this genus.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 12 mm. Head appressedly scaled, ferruginous, collar with long bifid, erect scales. Palps protruding, ferruginous, 3/4 of eye-diameter. Antennae ferruginous-ochreous, shortly ciliated, short. Thorax, tegulae and mesothorax ferruginous, Abdomen ferruginous, towards segment 9 gradually paler to ochreous-ferruginous. Hind legs ochreous with brown rings at base of spur pairs and terminally in first and second tarsal segments. Spur pairs of unequal length, and median spurs longer than lateral spurs.

Fore wings cleft from 4/7, ferruginous. Markings of indistinct ochreous spots at costal half of first lobe, in costal parts of second lobe. Spots vary in intensity in all available specimens. Fringes grey to dark grey, with whitish patch at termen of second lobe. Underside ferruginous, with pale ochreous spots in first and second lobe.

Hind wings ferruginous. Fringes grey, at dorsum of third lobe pronounced black scales, concentrated to pronounced scale-tooth at 3/4, and smaller at apex. Underside ferruginous, mottled ochreous in first lobe. Venous scales in double row, black, costal row longer and extending into second lobe.

Male genitalia. Valves symmetrical, gradually narrowing towards apex. Uncus short, stout, bifid base. Tegumen arched. Juxta small, shaped as lateral projecting triangles. Saccus centrally longitudinally sclerotised, laterally membranous, top bifid. Aedeagus moderately arched, gradually tapering towards tip; ductus seminalis with sclerotised ridge.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in March, April and December, at low altitudes. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION . Kenya: Coast, Tsavo NP.

ETYMOLOGY. The name reflects the ferruginous (*rufa*-) colour and the ochreous spots (-*maculata*) on the fore wings.

Platyptilia rwandae **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 16, 59.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 2°32'S 29°11'E, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6545 (MRAC). Paratype ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 1 km S Pindura, 2°31'S 29°11'E, 2100 m, 28.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins) (CG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species has dark brown wing colour, in first lobe distinct pale centre and broad subterminal line, second lobe dark brown with partly expressed subterminal line. Signa in female bursa copulatrix small and irregularly hook-shaped. These characteristics are not met in the resembling species group: *P. odiosa* Meyrick, *P. gatamaiyua* **sp. n.,** *P. kasulua* **sp. n.**, and *P. morophaea* Meyrick.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 21-22 mm. Head pale brown mixed with white scales, frons with conical protrusion 2/3 of eye-diameter. Palps pale brown, 2x eye-diameter, protruding. Antennae ringed pale brown and ochreous-white. Thorax and tegulae pale brown, mesothorax grey-white. Abdomen brown. Hind legs pale ochreous-white, at base of spurs pale brown rings; two pairs of spurs, medial spurs longer than lateral spurs, and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Fore wings cleft from 2/3, dark brown. Markings black-brown: spot at end of cell; dorsal longitudinal darkening in middle of wing; costal triangle just before base of cleft; dorsal patches in first and second lobe. Fringes dark brown, at 3/5 large and at 4/5 of dorsum small scale-teeth. Underside dark brown with pale spot in centre of first lobe and subterminal lines as above.

Hind wings and fringes dark grey-brown. At dorsum of third lobe scattered black scales between base and middle, from middle to apex large scale-tooth with gradually less long scales towards apex. Underside dark brown. Venous scales dark ferruginous-brown, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Antrum almost flat, with left lateral small triangular hook. Antrum 4½x longer than wide; ductus bursae shorter than antrum. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of small signa. Signa horn-like, but wide parts irregularly shaped. Lamina antevaginalis arched towards short apophyses anteriores, which are approximately 1/3 of papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in July, at an altitude of around 2000 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Rwanda: Nyungwe National Park.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the country of its discovery: Rwanda.

Bigotilia melitroctis (Meyrick, 1924)
Platyptilia melitroctis Meyrick, 1924: 2. - Rwanda.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Dem. Rep. Congo, PNA, Nord, 1050 m, 17.XII.1956 (P. Vanschuytbroeck, ao), gent CG 5766 (MRAC). New for the Dem. Rep. Congo.

Inferuncus toxochorda (Meyrick, 1934) **comb. n.**
Platyptilia toxochorda Meyrick, 1934: 402. - São Tomé.
Platyptilia pentheres Bigot, 1969: 191. - Dem. Rep. Congo. **Syn. n.**
REMARKS. After studying the type specimens of both *Platyptilia toxochorda* Meyrick and *P. pentheres* Bigot, the species

appear to by synonymous. The external characteristics and genital structures fit the genus *Inferuncus* Gibeaux, so I need to shift the species to this genus

Bipunctiphorus dimorpha (Fletcher, 1910)
Platyptilia dimorpha Fletcher, 1910: 401. - Seychelles.
Platyptilia patriarcha Meyrick, 1912: 54. - Rep. S. Africa.
Bipunctiphorus etiennei Gibeaux, 1994: 57. Réunion Island.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Malawi, Mt Mulanje, 1000 m, 9.XII.2002 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6607 (DA). New for Malawi.

Vietteilus vigens (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)
Oxyptilus vigens Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875: plate 140, fig. 49. - New Zealand. (Mislabeled data).
Amblyptilus africae Walsingham, 1881: 278. - Rep. S. Africa.
Platyptilia maligna Meyrick, 1913: 110. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 17.I.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4406 (DA). 1 ♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 5.III.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4442 (CG); 1 ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 11 km N Uwinka, 2°25'S, 29°09'E, 1800 m, 3.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins) (MRAC). New for Kenya and Rwanda.

Vietteilus borbonica (Viette, 1857) **bona spec.**
Platyptilia borbonica Viette, 1957: 170. - Réunion Island.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Tanzania, Tanga, Usumbara Mts, Masumbwai, 15 km E Bumbuli, 1500 m, 24-26.II.2003 (K. Larsen), prep CG 6465 (CG). New for continental Africa.
REMARKS. In contrast to the opinion of Ustjuzhanin and Kovtunovich (2010), I consider this species to be valid, due to the constantly present, angulated shape of the valvae in male genitalia, and the soucer-like shape of the ostium and ductus bursae without signum in female genitalia in contrast to *V. vigens* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875).

Amblyptilia viettei Gibeaux, 1994
Amblyptilia viettei Gibeaux, 1994: 39. - Madagascar.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Kenya, Central, Nyahururu, 2440 m, 14.VI. 1998 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4422 (DA). New for continental Africa.

Stenoptilia aethiopica Gibeaux, 1994.
Stenoptilia aethiopica Gibeaux, 1994: 430. - Ethiopia.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Rumuruti, 1830 m, 18. X.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6594 (DA). New for Kenya.

Stenoptilia amharae **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 17, 60.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Semien (North), Gondar zone, 17 km NEE Debark, Simien Mts NP, 12°10,435'N 37°42,421'E, 3241 m, 23-26.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6676 (LA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles in external characteristics *Stenoptilia ionata* Meyrick*, S. conicephala* Gielis*, S. aethiopica* Gibeaux and *S. uwinkae* **sp. n.** The last species is, however, very dark in wing colour. The others are distinguished by the shape of the antrum in the female genitalia, which in this species is as long as wide, while in the others the length is at least 2x the width.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 18 mm. Head appressedly scaled, pale brown, above eye a narrow white line. Frons slightly conical. Palps protruding pale brown, almost 2x eye-diameter. Antennae pale brown, ciliated. Thorax and tegulae pale brown. Mesothorax and first abdominal segment brown-ochreous, laterally white. Abdominal segments 2 to 9 dorsally dark brown. Hind legs pale brown, with two pairs of spurs of unequal length, medial spurs longer than lateral spurs, and proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Fore wings cleft from 7/10, pale grey-brown. Markings dark brown: scattered scales in discus; at end of discus small spot; large single spot just before base of cleft; in first lobe central and longitudinal spot; and in second lobe centrally scattered scales. Fringes grey; at termen of both lobes and around apex of second lobe continuous basal row of dark scales. Underside pale ferruginous, in both lobes mixed with ochreous-white scales.

Hind wings ferruginous-brown. Fringes brown-grey. Underside ferruginous. Venous scales orange-ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium mildly excavated, extended to left side. Antrum short, slightly longer than wide. Ductus bursae 3x length of antrum, with single twist; central longitudinal, curved sclerite, ½x ductus bursae. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like signa. No apophyses anteriores. Apophyses posteriores just over 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in October, at an altitude of 3250 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Ethiopia: Amhara.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the province of its occurrence: Amhara in Ethiopia.

Stenoptilia uwinka **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 18, 61.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 12 km N Uwinka, 1800 m, 2.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6560 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by its very dark, black-brown, colour differentiating it from all other species in this genus, and the straight antrum, which is shorter and broader than those seen in *S. ionota* Meyrick and *S. conicephala* Gielis.

DESCRIPTON. Female. Wingspan 16 mm. Head appressedly scaled, dark black-brown, speckled grey. Palps fuscous, first and second segments thickened with scales, protruding, 2x eye-diameter. Antennae dark brown, sparse grey scales, ciliated. Thorax and tegulae rostrally black-brown, caudally and mesothorax fuscous. First abdominal segment fuscous, other segments grey-brown. Hind legs fuscous-grey, with two pairs of spurs, the proximal pair longer than distal pair and medial spurs longer than lateral spurs.

Fore wings cleft from just over 2/3, black-brown, dorsal field from base to 2/3 ferruginous mixed. Markings black: spot in cell; double spot before base of cleft. On wings diffusely speckled greyish scales. Fringes grey, at termen of both lobes a basal row of black scales, in first lobe around anal angle, and in second lobe around apex. Underside ferruginous-brown.

Hind wings ferruginous-brown. Fringes grey. Underside ferruginous-brown. Venous scales ferruginous-brown, diffi-

cult to separate from wing colour, double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum almost rectangular, 2½x longer than wide. Ductus bursae 2x antrum, with long sclerite. Ductus seminalis from tip of bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of horn-like signa. Lamina ante-vaginalis poorly sclerotized, wavy in shape. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores 3½x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in August, at an altitude of 1800 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Rwanda: Nyungwe National Park.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the locality of its collecting: Uwinka.

***Stenoptilia wieringai* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 19, 37.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Gabon, Woleu-Ntem, Crystal Mts, Tchimbélé, 0°37.42'N 10°24.26'E, 570 m, 13.XI.2004 (J.J. Wieringa), gent CG 6620 (ZMA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *S. rougeoti* Gibeaux, but differs in bigger fore wing spot at base of cleft, and in male genitalia in longer anellus arms and more acute tip of valve.

DESCRIPTION. Wingspan 24 mm. Head appressedly scaled, grey-ferruginous, with small conical frontal protrusion of 1/3 eye-diameter. Palps grey-ferruginous, protruding, 2x eye-diameter; second segment thickened by numerous scales, which encapsulate short third segment.
Antennae longitudinally grey-ochreous and grey scaled, ciliated. Thorax, tegulae, mesothorax and abdomen grey-ochreous. Hind legs grey-ochreous, with two pairs of unequal spurs, lateral spurs longer than medial.

Fore wings cleft from 2/3, pale grey-ferruginous. Markings brown: at ¼ near dorsum, in discus, large spot touching base of cleft. Fringes pale ochreous-grey. Underside as above.

Hind wing lobes one and two ochreous, densely covered with ferruginous-grey scales, lobe 3 ochreous-grey. Fringes pale ochreous-grey. Underside grey-ochreous. Venous scales ferruginous, in double row, dorsal row longer.

Male genitalia. Valves symmetrical; bilobed, with "bird-head"-like acute tip. Basal saccular lobe long, second lobe small 3/8 of basal lobe. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus short, triangular, tip beyond margin of tegumen. Anellus arms rather slender, just over 2/3 of tegumen length. Vinculum arched. Aedeagus strongly curved, long and slender, with long slender sclerite. Coecum curved backwards.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in November. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Gabon: Woleu-Ntem.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Mr. J.J. Wieringa, an entomologist working on Orthoptera of the Afrotropical region, and collector of the specimen.

Xyroptila masaia Kovtonovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006
Xyroptila masaia Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin, 2006: 257. - Kenya.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀,Tanzania. Morogoro, Morogoro, 550-600 m, 19.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5635 (LA); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro, Uluguru Mts, nr For Res Kibwe, 1300-1400 m, 2.XII.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5631 (LA). New for Tanzania.

Marasmarcha Meyrick, 1886
REMARKS. *Marasmarcha bonaespei* (Walsingham, 1881), *M. empedota* (Meyrick, 1908), *M. verax* (Meyrick, 1909), and *Exelastis pavidus* (Meyrick, 1908) are species with similar anatomical structures. The characteristics partly fit in both the genera *Marasmarcha* Meyrick and *Exelastis* Meyrick, 1908. For this reason in a future manuscript it may be considered wise to create a separate genus for this species group, to be placed between the mentioned genera.

Exelastis boireaui Bigot, 1992
Exelastis boireaui Bigot, 1992: 54. - Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 6 ♂♂, Uganda, Minziro forest, 0°55'21"S 31°37' 58"E, 1130 m, 4.V.2001 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6596 (DA, CG). New for Uganda.

Exelastis crudipennis (Meyrick, 1932)
Marasmarcha crudipennis Meyrick, 1932: 252. - Uganda.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Ghana, Ashanti Region, Bobiri forest, Kubeasi, 19.VIII.2010 (G. Tuinstra), prep CG 6510 (CG). New for Ghana.

***Exelastis hulstaerti* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 20, 38, 62.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Democratic Republic Congo, Tshuapa, Bamanya, 25.IV.1979 (P. Hulstaert), gent CG 6559 (MRAC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality, 6.V.1979 (P. Hulstaert) (CG); 1 ♀, Tanzania, Tanga, E Usambara, Sigi river, 610 m, 15.VIII.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6611 (DA); 1 ♀, Tanzania, East Usambara, Amani, 1000 m, 30.I.1977 (H. Enghof, ao), gent. CG 4032 (ZMUC); 1 ♂, Uganda, North-West, Masindi distr, Budongo forest, 50 km W Masindi, 1090 m, 14-16.XI.2007 (L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger), gent CG 6681 (LA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species externally resembles a *Hellinsia* species, but differs in the genitalia as being typical for *Exelastis*. The male genitalia resemble *E. bergeri*, but differ in the more rounded shape of the valves, and the shorter tegumen / uncus complex. The female genitalia resemble *E. phlyctaenias*, but differ in the simple straight antrum, with oblique ostium.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 15 mm. Head beige. Collar with erect, bifid scales, ferruginous. Face pale brown-grey. Palps 1½x eye-diameter, brown-grey, protruding; third segment of palps with dark tip. Antennae shortly ciliated, ringed brown-grey and beige. Thorax, tegulae, mesothorax and abdominal segments 1 – 3 beige. Hind legs grey-brown, darker at base of spur pairs. Spur pairs of equal length.

Fore wings cleft from 3/5, beige. Along dorsum scattered black-brown scales, and spots at: discus; base of cleft, most pronounced at dorsal half; first lobe with costal spots at 1/4 and 2/3; spots apically and in anal region of both lobes. Fringes brown-grey. Underside dark brown; spots as above, but faintly recognisable.

Hind wings and fringes brown-grey. Underside dark brown. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Valves symmetrical. Top half of valve with gradually rounded margin, at top nearly rectangular.

Lower half of valve with straighter margins and lower angle rectangular, rounded. Tegumen and uncus bilobed, only marginally extending beyond valves. Juxta simple. Vinculum narrow, centrally with dentate extension. Aedeagus blunt, almost rectangular, length 2x width. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ostium obliquely to antrum. Antrum with lateral, longitudinal sclerites; length 2x width. Ductus bursae short, as long as antrum, progressing in gradually widening, vesicular bursa copulatrix. Pair of signa, in shape of longitudinally stretched bean-shaped plates, with centrally numerous spiculae. Lamina ante-vaginalis arched. No apophyses anteriores. Apophyses posteriores 3½x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in January, April, May, August and November. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Democratic Republic Congo: Tschuape; Tanzania: Tanga, East Usambara; Uganda: North-West.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the collector of the first specimens: P. Hulstaert.

Exelastis montischristi (Walsingham, 1897)
Pterophorus montischristi Walsingham, 1897: 59. - Dominica.
Pterophorus cervinicolor Barnes & McDunnough, 1913: 185. - USA (Fl).
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Dem. Rep. Congo, Bas-Congo, NR Liki-Mayumbe, 320 m, 15.III.2006 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 5757 (MRAC). 1 ♂, Kenya, Coast, Mwabungu, 0 m, 19.XI. 2004 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6662 (DA). New for the Dem. Rep. Congo and Kenya.

Exelastis pavidus (Meyrick, 1908)
Pterophorus pavidus Meyrick, 1908: 493. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Uganda, Western, Budongo forest, 915 m, 1.VII.2000 (D. Agassiz) (CG); 1 ♂, Uganda, Minziro forest, 0°55'21"S 31°37'58"E, 1130 m, 4.V.2001 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6601 (DA). New for Uganda.

Exelastis pilum Gielis, 2009.
Exelastis pilum Gielis, 2009: 237. Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Kakamega forest, 1575 m, 1.IV.2003 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6558 (MRAC); 1 ♂, Madagascar, Fianarantsoa, 7 km W Ranomafana, 1100 m, 1-7.XI.1988 (W.E. Steiner), gent CG 6634 (USNM). New for Kenya and Madagascar.

Exelastis pumilio (Zeller, 1873)
Mimeseoptilus pumilio Zeller, 1873: 324. - USA (Tx).
Marasmarcha liophanes Meyrick, 1886: 19. - Réunion Island.
Mimaesoptilus gilvidorsis Hedemann, 1896: 8 (not Zeller, 1877). - Virgin Islands, St. Croix.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North district, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 25.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6659 (DA). New for Kenya.

Exelastis tenax (Meyrick, 1913)
Marasmarcha tenax Meyrick, 1913: 268. - Rep. S. Africa.
Exelastis bergeri Bigot, 1969: 176. – Dem. Rep. Congo. **Syn. n.**
MATERIAL. 1♀, Uganda, Malamigambo forest, 1230 m, 0°55'21"S 31°37'58"E, 2.V.2001 (D. Agassiz) (DA); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro, Kilombero, Udzungwa Mts NP, Mang'ula, 550 m, 4-6.XII.2005 (L.Aarvik & D. Agassiz), gent CG 6687 (LA). New for Uganda and Tanzania.

REMARKS. After examining the type specimens of *E. bergeri* and *M. tenax* I have to conclude that the former is a junior synonym of *Exelastis tenax* (Meyrick, 1913).

Exelastis vuattouxi Bigot, 1970.
Exelastis vuattouxi Bigot, 1970: 761. - Ivory Coast.
MATERIAL. 3 ♂♂, Uganda, South, Rakai Distr, Sango Bay, Malamigambo For, 0°55,795'S 31°37,287'E, 1140 m, 1-2.XI.2007 (L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger), gent CG 6675 (LA). New for Uganda.

Nippoptilia regulus (Meyrick, 1906)
Oxyptilus regulus Meyrick, 1906: 135. - Sri Lanka.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, 550-600 m, 25.I.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4453 (LA). New for the Afrotropical region.

Sphenarches anisodactylus (Walker, 1864)
Oxyptilus anisodactylus Walker, 1864: 934. - Sri Lanka.
Pterophorus diffusalis Walker, 1864: 945. - Australia.
Sphenarches synophrys Meyrick, 1886: 17. - New Hebrides/Tonga.
Sphenarches chroesus Strand, 1913: 66. - Cameroun.
Megalorhipida rishwani Makhan, 1994: 353. - Surinam.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Ghana, Greater Accra, Kokrobite, 5°29'N 0°21'W, 5 m, 10.VI.2011 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6697 (MRAC). New for Ghana.

Sphenarches caffer (Zeller, 1852)
Pterophorus caffer Zeller, 1852: 348. - Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus walkeri Walsingham, 1881: 279. - Rep. S. Africa.
Sphenarches cafer, Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010 (Misspelling).
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6546 (MRAC). New for Rwanda.

Sphenarches gilloni Bigot & Boireau, 2006
Sphenarches gilloni Bigot & Boireau, 2006: 15. - Ivory Coast.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Dem. Rep. Congo, Bas-Congo, NR Liki-Mayumbe, 320 m, 16.V.2007 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 5757 (MRAC). New for the Dem. Rep. Congo.

Capperia morogoroa **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 21, 39, 63.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, 550-600 m, 17.I.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4461 (LA). Paratype ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro distr., Kimboza For. Res., 300 m, 22.IX.1992 (L Aarvik), gent CG 5629 (CG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species externally resembles *Apoxyptilus anthites* Meyrick, but differs in palps without brush along third segment; subterminal scale-teeth at third lobe of hind wing well shaped, and not positioned at 2/3; and male genitalia of *Capperia* type, with curled aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 11-13 mm. Head appressedly scaled, pale ochreous-white, face white, collar pale ochreous. Palps pale ochreous-white, mildly curved up, 2x eye-diameter. Antennae longitudinally scaled dark brown and white, ciliated. Thorax and tegulae ochreous-white, mesothorax white. Abdomen ochreous-white with some white longitudinal lines at dorsum of segments 3, 4, and 7. Hind legs white, with ochreous-white darkening at the base of spur pairs, and middle of first tarsal segment. Two spur pairs,

white with dark subterminal ring, medial spurs longer than lateral spurs.

Fore wings cleft from just before middle, ochreous-white. Markings white: spot in terminal part of cell; two slightly oblique bands in first lobe, progressing into second lobe; and black markings: small dot at 2/3 of cell; around base of cleft; and at costa of first lobe a small line at 1/4, and dots at middle and 2/3, and at anal angle of first lobe; and at termen of second lobe. Fringes grey-white, with sparse pronounced black and white scales, darker at terminal ¼ of dorsum of second lobe, in cleft, and at anal angle of first lobe. Underside ochreous, with white markings as above.

Hind wings and fringes pale grey-brown. Third lobe with black, subterminal scale-tooth at dorsum and costa; some black scales at apex, and scattered black scales between wing base and scale-tooth along dorsum, black scales at dorsum more pronounced than at costa. Underside ochreous, in third lobe mixed with numerous white scales. Venous scales ferruginous-orange, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Symmetrical. Valves basally narrow, widening to trapezoid shape, mildly angulated, apex rather acute. Tegumen triangularly tipped, uncus before tip of tegumen rather blunt. Two rather blunt anellus arms. Vinculum arched. Sternite 9 wide bifid plate. Aedeagus mildly curved, with curled tip. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum gradually progressing into ductus bursae, angulated. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, simple, without signum. Ductus seminalis vesicular. Lamina ante-vaginalis doubly arched, rather narrow. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores approximately 2x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in January. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Morogoro.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the district of its occurrence: Morogoro.

Apoxyptilus steineri **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 22, 64.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀: Madagascar, Fianarantsoa, 7 km W Ranomafana, 900 m, 8-13.III.1990 (W.E. Steiner), gent CG 6623 (USNM).

DIAGNOSIS. The species externally resembles *A. anthites (*Meyrick, 1936), but differs in the well developed ochreous scaling on fore wings, and richer pronounced scales along costa and dorsum of third hind wing lobe; in female genitalia bursa copulatrix covered with numerous thorn-like signa.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Wingspan 10 mm. Head pale ochreous, face white. Collar with ochreous, erect, long, bifid scales. Palps slender, mildly curved, ochreous, with darker ring centrally at third segment, 2x eye-diameter. Antennae ciliate, ochreous- and white- scaled. Thorax, tegulae and mesothorax pale ochreous. Abdomen ochreous. Hind legs white with ochreous rings at 1/3 of tibiae, at base of spurs and terminally on tarsal segments.

Fore wings cleft from 3/5, ochreous with pale brown oblique spot at base of cleft, and white transverse markings at 1/3 and 2/3 of fore and hind wings. Fringes pale grey, grey-white at pale transverse markings. Underside as above.

Hind wings pale ochreous. Third lobe with scattered dark scales along costa, slightly grouped at terminal 1/5; and dorsally small scale-teeth at 5/6 and at termen. Fringes pale grey-ochreous. Underside pale ochreous. Venous scales ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia. Ostium flat. Antrum soucer-like, 2x wider than long. Ductus bursae slender. Ductus seminalis from just above bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, covered with numerous thorn-like spines. Anterior apophyses absent. Posterior apophyses 3½x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in March. Host plant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Madagascar: Fianarantsoa.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its collector, Mr. W.E. Steiner.

Crombrugghia richardi Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010 **comb. n.**
Fig. 65

Crombrugghia richardi Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010: 697.- Rep. S. Africa.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tanzania, East Usambara, Amani, 1000 m, 4.II.1977 (H. Enghof, ao), gent CG 4029, 4030 (ZMUC); 1 ♂, 1 without abdomen, Tanzania, West Usambara Mts, Mazumbai, 1600 m, 1.VIII.1980 (M. Stoltze & N. Scharff) (ZMUC); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Uluguru Mts, Kimboza Forest, 250 m, 18.VII.1981 (Stoltze & Scharff), gent CG 4069 (CG); 3 ♀♀, Tanzania, Arumeru, Usa River, 1170 m, 13.VII.1991, 22.VII.1991, 28.VII.1991 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4459, 5630 (LA, CG). New for Tanzania.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Ostium bulged protruding. Antrum narrow disk with lateral acute ending. Ductus bursae slender, just over length of bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of signa, one slightly elongate, the other more disk like. Lamina ante-vaginalis as broadly arched rim. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores 3½x longer than papillae anales.

REMARKS. The female genitalia are illustrated here for the first time.

The present generic position of the species fits better with both the external and anatomical structures.

Prichotilus tanzanicus **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 23, 40.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Kigoma, Kigoma, Kibirizi, 800 m, 15.IV.1989 (A. Bjørnstad), gent CG 4458 (LA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by the uniform beige-brown colour, and the male genitalia with the long, curved, cucullar extension and short, straight, saccular extension. In the other species in this genus: *P. archeodes* Meyrick and *P. bidens* Meyrick, in the male genitalia the basal half of the valve is less well developed, and shorter.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 14 mm. Head appressedly scaled, beige, along the rim of eye white; collar with beige erect, bifid scales. Palps white with scattered beige scales, curved up, nearly 2x eye-diameter, along third segment small scale-brush from terminal part second segment. Antennae dark brown with two longitudinal rows of white scales. Tho-

rax and tegulae beige; mesothorax white. Hind legs white with narrow longitudinal dark brown lines; single pair of spurs of equal length.

Fore wings cleft from 3/8, beige-brown, near tips of lobes scattered white scales. Both lobes with acute tip. Fringes mixed beige and white; second lobe at mid-dorsum some pronounced scales. Underside pale beige, first lobe at terminal part of costa white.

Hind wings and fringes beige-brown. Third lobe in middle and sub-apically black scale-teeth, and pronounced black scales between wing base and scale-tooth in middle. Underside pale beige, mixed with scattered white scales. Venous scales ferruginous-orange, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Symmetrical. Valves gradually widening, with straight end, cucullar margin extended into curved, slender process ½ the valve length, and saccular process, short and straight. At base a short cucullar process, as long as width of valve. Tegumen triangular. Uncus knob-like, before tip of tegumen. Juxta narrow, with slender anellus arms. Vinculum Y-shaped, and extended into membraneous plate. Aedeagus gradually tapering, mildly curved. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in April. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Kigoma.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the country of its occurrence, Tanzania.

REMARKS. The first species in this genus recognized from Africa.

Stenodacma wahlbergi (Zeller, 1852)
Pterophorus wahlbergi Zeller, 1852: 346. - Rep. S. Africa.
Pterophorus rutilalis Walker, 1864: 943. - Rep. S. Africa.
Oxyptilus rutilans Wollaston, 1879: 441. - St. Helena Island.
Stenodacma iranella Amsel, 1959: 30. - Iran.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Ghana, Eastern Region, Bunso arboretum, Bunso, 23.VIII.2010 (G. Tuinstra) (CG). New for Ghana.

Antarches tessmanni (Strand, 1912) **comb. n.**
Oxyptilus tessmanni Strand, 1912: 66. - Cameroun.
Oxyptilus aguessei Bigot, 1964: 178. - Guinée.
Antarches luqueti Gibeaux, 1994: 77. - Madagascar.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Ghana, Ashanti Region, Bobiri forest, Kubeasi, 19.VIII.2010 (G. Tuinstra), prep CG 6509 (CG). New for Ghana.
REMARKS. The placing of this species by Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich (2010) in the genus *Megalorhipida* Amsel, 1936 has occurred without phylogenetic arguments. In the phylogenetic study of the tribus **Oxyptilini** (Alipanah and others, 2011) it becomes evident that the genus *Antarches* Gibeaux (1994) is distinct and closely related to the genera *Oxyptilus* Zeller (1841) and *Crombrugghia* Tutt (1907).

Megalorhipida angusta Arenberger, 2002
Megalorhipida angusta Arenberger, 2002: 55. - Yemen.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Tanzania, Tanga, Pangani, 0 m, 14.VIII. 2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6619 (DA). New for Tanzania.

Trichoptilus erebites (Meyrick, 1937) **comb. n.**
Oxyptilus erebites Meyrick, 1937: 118. – Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 2 ♀, **Kenya**, Coast, Arabuko-Sokoke For, 21.III. 2004, 26.III.2004 (C. Gielis), gent CG 4969, 4974 (CG). New for Kenya.
REMARKS. The genital structures and external characteristics fit the genus *Trichoptila*. For this reason I transfer the species to this genus.

Megalorhipida festus (Meyrick, 1920) **comb. n.**
Trichoptilus festus Meyrick, 1920: 273. - Rep. S. Africa.
Trichoptilus animosus Meyrick, 1921: 49. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Rumuruti, 1830 m, 18. X.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6594 (DA); 2 ♀♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Samburu, 915 m, 3.IV.2000 (D. Agassiz) (DA, CG); 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Lake Bogoria, 0°20'46"N 36°04"E, 22.I.2006 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6648 (DA). New for Kenya.
REMARKS. The genital structures and external characteristics fit best the genus *Megalorhipida.* For this reason I transfer the species to this genus.

Megalorhipida subtilis (Rebel, 1907)
Trichoptilus subtilis Rebel, 1907: 114. - Aden.
Trichoptilus maceratus Meyrick, 1909: 2. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Lake Bogoria, 0°20' 46"N 36°04"E, 22.I.2006 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6654 (DA); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Arumeru district, Usa River, 1170 m, 25.VII.1991 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6686 (LA). New for Kenya and Tanzania.

Megalorhipida umbra **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 24, 41, 66.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Rep. S. Africa, Mpumalanga, Waterval-Boven, 28-29.X.2002 (H.W. van der Wolf), gent CG 4768 (CG). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Kenya, Central, Nare Moru, 1985 m, 28.XII.1999 (D. Agassiz) (DA); 1 ♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 10.XII.1998 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4423 (CG); 1 ♀, Kenya, Nairobi, 6-23.VIII.1978 (B. Skule), gent CG 4027 (ZMUC); 1 ♀, Kenya, Nairobi, Oluloa forest, NMK-IPR compound, 1822 m, 15.VIII.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6610 (DA).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by both fore wing lobes with brown colour and minimal whitish transverse markings at 1/3, and whitish fringes at these transverse patches. This minimal pattern is not met in other species in the genus. The genitalia resemble those of *Megalorhipida festus*, but differ in the male by the acute, almost hooked, tip of the valvae; and in the female genitalia by the much sharper angulated shape of the lamina ante-vaginalis, and the presence of triangular signa, which are dentate at one side.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 11-13 mm. Head appressedly scaled grey-brown; collar with long erect bifid scales; along eye white scales. Palps 2x eye-diameter, grey-brown with some white scales, protruding. Antennae pectinate, longitudinally scaled grey-brown and white. Thorax and tegulae grey-brown. Mesothorax and first abdominal segment white. Abdomen brown with white lines on segments 2 and 3, laterally white- scaled on all segments, and dorsally white again on segments 7 to 9. Hind legs white, with brown scale bristles at base of spur pairs and terminally on tarsal segments. Spur pairs of equal length; spurs longitudinally brown and white.

Fore wings cleft from 3/7, grey-brown (in Kenyan specimens dark brown). Markings faint transverse whitish band at 1/3 of both lobes, and some pale scales in first lobe at 2/3. Fringes dark brown, with whitish patches at dorsum of first and second lobe at transverse band and at region of anal angle; some pronounced black scales at dorsum at 1/3, 2/3, 3/4 and 5/6. Underside pale brown, with white patches as above.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown. At dorsum of third lobe small central black scale-tooth. Underside pale brown. Venous scales ferruginous, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Valves lanceolate, with ventrically elongate, acute tip ending in small hook, and covered with spiculae; tegumen bilobed. Uncus broad, short. Juxta small, narrow, with two symmetrical anellus arms. Vinculum narrow, with vertically extending saccular plate. Aedeagus slightly tapering, curved. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ostium narrow. Antrum and ductus bursae poorly sclerotized, slender. Bursa copulatrix vesicular. Signum pair of triangular plates, with dentation along one side. Lamina ante-vaginalis distally with rounded top, almost parallel bent backwards to proximal margin of lamina; proximal margin centrally bent distally with sharp angle. No apophyses anteriores. Apophyses posteriores 3x - 4x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in August, October and December. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Republic South Africa: Mpumalange; Kenya: Nairobi, Central, Rift Vally.

ETYMOLOGY. The name *umbra* (= shadow) reflects the dark grey-brown colour of the species.

***Pselnophorus busoroensis* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 25, 42.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6540 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by its wing pattern, which resembles *P. jaechi* (Arenberger, 1993), but has a dark black-brown colour instead of orange, and the shape of the male genitalia with long and slender saccular process left, and blunt in right valve.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 17 mm. Head appressedly scaled, black-brown, between antennae grey. Palps brown, as long as eye-diameter. Antennae brown-grey, basally ciliate, terminal 2/3 pectinate. Thorax, tegulae and abdomen black-brown. Hind leg brown-ochreous, with black-brown rings at base of spurs, terminally in tarsal segments 1 and 5; spur pairs of equal length, median spurs longer than lateral spurs.

Fore wings cleft from just before middle, brown-white. Markings black-brown: basal spot; dorsal spot at ¼; triangular spot before base of cleft; around basal 1/3 of cleft; costal spots at 1/3 and at middle of wing; spots at costa of first lobe at 2/3 and 4/5; spot at dorsum of second lobe at 1/3; and diffuse scattered scales on basal half of wing, extending to basal half of second lobe. Fringes checkered pale and dark grey. Underside dark brown, pale at base of cleft.

Hind wings and fringes dark grey-brown. Underside dark brown, with scattered paler scales, particularly in first lobe. Venous scales black, in single row.

Male genitalia. Valves asymmetrical. Left valve elongate; saccular process long, just over 4/5, broad-based, gently curved. Right valve smoothly angulated tip, shorter than left valve; saccular process ½ valve length, broad-based and slender acutely tipped. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus curved and slender. Juxta broad, with blunt ending. Vinculum narrow, arched. Aedeagus mildly curved. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in July, at an altitude of 1800 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Rwanda: Nyungwe Nat. Park.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the locality where it was collected: Busoro.

Pselnophorus laudatus Bigot, 1964.
Pselnophorus laudatus Bigot, 1964: 32. Madagascar.
Pselnophorus ducis Gibeaux, 1994: 104. Madagascar. **Syn. n.**
REMARKS. After carefully reading the description of both species, and comparing the genital illustrations, combined with the examination of additional specimens, I have to conclude that the species are synonymous.

Gypsochares catharotes (Meyrick, 1908).
Pselnophorus catharotes Meyrick, 1908: 491. - India.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Mpala Res. Centre, 1720 m, 27.XI.2008 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6657 (DA). New for Kenya.

Hellinsias illutus (Meyrick, 1917)
Pterophorus illutus Meyrick, 1917: 2. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Tanzania, Morogoro, Mazimbu Orchard, 500 m, 7.VII.2009 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6544 (MRAC). New for Tanzania.

Hellinsia invidiosus (Meyrick, 1911)
Pterophorus invidiosus Meyrick, 1911: 220. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, Kenya, Taita Hills, Chawai Forest, 1.VII.1998 (U. Dall'Asta), prep CG 4725 (MRAC, CG). New for Kenya.

Hellinsia timidus (Meyrick, 1908)
Pterophorus timidus Meyrick, 1908: 494. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Malawi, Dzalamyama, 1250 m, 14°15'S, 33°27'E, 14.XII.2002 (D. Agassiz) (DA); 1 ♂, Tanzania, West Usambaras, Soni, 915 m, 4.VIII.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6599 (DA). New for Malawi and Tanzania.

***Hellinsia ruhuruinia* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 26, 43, 67.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Aberdare National Park, Ruhuruini Gates, 2300 m, 0°23'S 36°49'E, 22.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4726 (MRAC). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality, 2260 m, 20.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4731 (MRAC); 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 15.III.1999, 26.V.1999, 10.XI.1998, 6.XII.1999, 26.XII.1999 (D. J.L. Agassiz), gent CG 4419 (♂), 4440 (♀) (DA, CG); 1 ♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Ndoinet, 2745 m, 20.XII.1998 (D.J.L. Agassiz) (DA); 1 ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 6 km S Pindura, 1900 m, 2°32'S 29°09'E, 31.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins) (CG); 1 ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 11 km N Uwinka, 1800 m, 2°25'S 29°09'E, 3.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6563 (MRAC).

DIAGNOSIS. Group K10 (Gielis, in press). Male genitalia in left valve with large central saccular plate, distally with two small protrusions; right valve with long saccular process with two hook-like processes. Fore wings dark brown with dense black scales and distinct double costal spot in first lobe.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 19-22 mm. Head appressedly scaled, vertex pale brown, frons dark brown; collar dark brown, with erect, slender, bifid scales. Palps dark chocolate-brown, slender, mildly curved, 1½x eye-diameter. Antennae brown, ciliated. Thorax and tegulae beige-brown, caudally darker. Mesothorax dorsally beige-brown, laterally white. Abdomen brown, mixed beige-brown. Hind legs brown, tarsal segments 2 – 5 creamy-white terminally brownish; with two pairs of spurs, proximal pair longer than distal pair, and medial spurs longer than lateral spurs.

Fore wings cleft from 3/5, beige-brown. Markings dark brown: diffuse scales on entire wing, intensity varies with specimens; wedge-shaped spot with tip in cell to just before base of cleft, and slightly extending into first lobe; first lobe with costal line from base of cleft to 2/3, interrupted at 2/3 of length (in specimens from Turi and Rwanda well divided, in types from Aberdare distinct); in first lobe central longitudinal line; diffuse but dense darkening of second lobe, with central longitudinal paler line. Fringes dark grey-brown to dark brown. Underside dark brown.

Hind wings and fringes grey-brown to dark grey-brown. Underside dark brown. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Valves asymmetrical. Left valve wide, lanceolate. Saccular process with suffused sclerotized plate trapezoid shaped, and distally slightly extended tips, a small slender process on cucullar side. Right valve narrower than left. Saccular process long, with two strongly backwards bent hooks. Tegumen slender, bilobed. Uncus slender. Juxta progressing into asymmetrical anellus arms. Vinculum narrow, mildly curved. Aedeagus straight, slender, with small hooked cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ostium slightly excavated. Antrum distally knobbed, with "S"-shape sclerotized ridge, 2x longer than wide. Ductus bursae very short, and progressing into vesicular bursa copulatrix and slender ductus seminalis. Signum pair of longitudinal sclerotized ridges with spiculae. Ductus seminalis longer than bursa copulatrix. No apophyses anteriores. Apophyses posteriores 2½x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in March, May, August, and October to December, at altitudes from 1800 to 2450 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Kenya: Aberdare, Rift Valley; Rwanda: Nyungwe NP.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the site of collecting: Ruhuruini Gates in the Aberdare National Park in Kenya.

REMARKS. The grouping of the genus *Hellinsia*, is proposed to be able to distinguish species groups in a non-phylogenetic way. At present more than 220 species are known in the genus. There is good reason to assume this number will rise by another 200 species in the next years.

Paulianilus madecasseus (Bigot, 1964)
Pterophorus madecasseus Bigot, 1964: 34. - Madagascar.
Leioptilus devius Bigot, 1969: 197. – Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Uganda, Minziro forest, 1130 m, 2.V.2001 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6598 (DA). 1 ♀, Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North district, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 4.XII.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6658 (DA). New for Uganda and Kenya.

Emmelina lochmaius (Bigot, 1974)
Leioptilus lochmaius Bigot, 1974: 701. - Gabon.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Kenya, Kakamega forest, 1650 m, 0°20'N 34°51'E, 18.IV.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4711 (MRAC). New for Kenya.

Adaina gentilis Meyrick, 1911
Adaina gentilis Meyrick, 1911: 219. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North Distr, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 28.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6653(DA). New for Kenya.

Adaina kihonda **Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 27, 44.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kihonda, 500 m, 23.IV.1993 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4448 (LA). Paratype ♂, Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, 550-600 m, 7.X.1991 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5618 (CG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles other species in the genus *Adaina*, but differs in the bone-white colour and the markings reduced to three spots. Also male genitalia have lanceolate valve shape and short saccular spine in left valve.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 12 mm. Head appressedly scaled, pale ochreous-white, between antennae white. Collar with erect scales. Palps white, protruding, 2/3 of eye-diameter. Antennae bone-white, pectinate. Thorax, tegulae and mesothorax bone-white. Abdomen bone-white with three narrow pale ochreous, longitudinal dorsal lines. Hind legs bone-white, with two pairs of spurs, medial spurs minimally longer than lateral spurs, and the proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Fore wings cleft from middle, bone-white with pale ochreous scaling. Markings black: spot at base of cleft and at anal angle of both lobes. Fringes white. Underside pale brown, with ochreous costal line and pale ochreous in both lobes.

Hind wings and fringes silvery-white. Underside pale ochreous. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Left valve lanceolate. Saccular process mildly curved to saccular margin, 1/5 of valve length. Right valve lanceolate. Saccular process small, longitudinal, with two small hooks. Tegumen bilobed. Uncus slender, rather short. Juxta with two asymmetrical anellus arms. Vinculum rather narrow, straight. Aedeagus gradually narrowing, "S"-shaped. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in April and October. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania: Morogoro.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the locality of its collecting: Kihonda.

***Merrifieldia lonnvei* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 28, 45, 68.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Debub (South), Gondar zone, 8 km NW Addis Zemen, Hwy 3, 12°09,527'N 37°44,182'E, 2141 m, 30.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6674 (LA). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality and date, gent CG 6692 (LA); 1 ♂, Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Semien N(orth), Gondar Zone, 17,5 km NEE Debark, Semien Mts NP, Sancaber Camp, 12°10,435'N 37°42,421'E, 3241 m, 23-26.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal) (CG).

DIAGNOSIS. The male genitalia of this species indicate that it belongs to the palaearctic species group: *Merrifieldia malacodactylus*, but in fore wings it differs in lacking the costal line. The afrotropical *M. improvisa* Arenberger, 2001 has dark brown fore wings, in contrast to pale brown colour of this species; in male genitalia it differs from the latter by: valves a more rounded shape, left cucullar process straighter; right saccular process rectangularly angulated and not curved in shape; and longer anellus arms and uncus.

DESCRIPTION. Male, female. Wingspan 23-24 mm. Head appressedly scaled, grey-brown, around eye narrow white line. Palps protruding, grey-brown, 1½x eye-diameter. Antennae pale brown, with continuous row of white scales. Thorax, tegulae and abdomen pale grey-brown. Mesothorax and first abdominal segment brown-white. Hind legs pale grey-brown, with two pairs of equal spurs, proximal pair longer than distal pair.

Fore wings cleft from 5/12, grey-brown; both lobes pale ochreous, with along dorsum of lobes pale grey-brown line. Pale ochreous area in second lobes starts before base of cleft. Costal fringes of first lobe grey-black, remaining fringes grey. Underside as above.

Hind wings and fringes pale grey-brown. Underside grey-brown, terminal half of all lobes ochreous. Venous scales in double row, costal row black and the longer, dorsal row grey-brown.

Male genitalia. Left valve rounded, with rather straight cucullar process. Right valve with saccular process with rectangular angle in middle of valve, with straight shape. Uncus rather long, slender. Tegumen bilobed. Juxta rectangular, with pair of slender, rather long, anellus arms. Vinculum simple, arched. Aedeagus straight, slightly tapering near tip. No cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ostium small, surrounded by circular poorly sclerotized ridges. Antrum three times longer than wide, with thick wall. Ductus bursae 3x longer than antrum. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with pair of large triangular signum plates. Lamina ante-vaginalis as broad folded ridge. Lamina post-vaginalis with poorly sclerotized ridges as mentioned above. Apophyses anteriores absent. Apophyses posteriores 3x longer than papillae anales.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in October, at an altitude between 2100 and 3200 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Ethiopia: Amhara.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its collector mr. O.J. Lønnve.

Pterophorus lampra (Bigot, 1969)
Aciptilia lampra Bigot, 1969: 204. – Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Ghana, Central Region, Kakum NP, Abrato, 25.VIII.2010 (G. Tuinstra), prep CG 6508 (CG). New for Ghana.

Pterophorus rhyparias (Meyrick, 1907)
Alucita rhyparias Meyrick, 1907: 489. - Rep. S. Africa.
Alucita centrocrates Meyrick, 1933: 425. - Dem. Rep. Congo.
Aciptilia viettei Bigot, 1964: 35. - Madagascar.
MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Uganda, Central, Mabira forest, 915 m, 16.VII.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6584 (DA). New for Uganda.

Pterophorus spissa (Bigot, 1969)
Aciptilia spissa Bigot, 1969: 202. - Dem. Rep. Congo.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Cameroun, Korup Park, Manu River, III.1989 (O. Raleigh), gent CG 5759 (MRAC). New for Cameroun.

***Cosmoclostis bivalva* Gielis sp. n.**
Fig. 29, 46.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Eastern, Hunters Lodge, 930 m, 24.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6651 (DA).

DIAGNOSIS. In the male genitalia the species has an apparent double valve. This feature is commonly present in *Walsinghamiella* and not in Afrotropical *Cosmoclostis*; in addition species in *Cosmoclostis* have no scale-teeth along third hind wing lobe. From other species of *Cosmoclostis* this species differs by almost unmarked dark brown fore wing colour and in male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Wingspan 12 mm. Head appressedly scaled dark brown, mixed with whitish scales between base of antennae. Palps slender, curved up, as long as eye-diameter, pale brown-grey. Antennae dorsally pale brown-grey, ventrally whitish, terminal half pectinate. Thorax and tegulae grey-brown. Mesothorax grey-white. Abdomen dark brown, segments 1, 3, 5 and 7 white, cranio-dorsal white spot on segments 4 and 6. Hind legs grey-white, on femur with lateral brown line, and two pairs of spurs of equal length at 2/3 and terminal, at base of spurs brown scale brush.

Fore wings cleft from 2/5, dark grey-brown, acute tips. White patches of scales in first lobe at middle and subterminal, and on second lobe subterminal. Fringes brown-grey. Underside dark brown, with pale patches as above.

Hind wings dark grey-brown. Fringes brown-grey. Underside dark brown. Venous scales black, in double row, costal row longer.

Male genitalia. Genitalia symmetrical. Valve slender, mildly arched, widened at tip, tip flat and slightly excavated. From ventral base of valve, as an apparent second valve, a triangular and large lobe. Basally in this lobe spiculae, and at tip setae. Uncus basally broad, tip acute and narrow. Tegumen as long as uncus, with a pair of socii. Vinculum broad, and prominently arched. Aedeagus long and slender, tapering towards acute tip. No cornuti.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

ECOLOGY. The moth flies in November, at approximately 950 meters. Hostplant unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Kenya: Eastern.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is called *bivalva* (=two valves) for its apparent double valves in the male genitalia.

REMARKS. In the genital drawing part of the left lobular structure has been reconstructed.

Cosmoclostis brachybela Fletcher, 1947.
Cosmoclostis brachybela Fletcher, 1947: 44. - Rep. S. Africa.
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kenya, Coastal, Watamu, 3°30'S 40°01'E, o m, 27.XI.2004 (D. Agassiz) (DA). New for Kenya.

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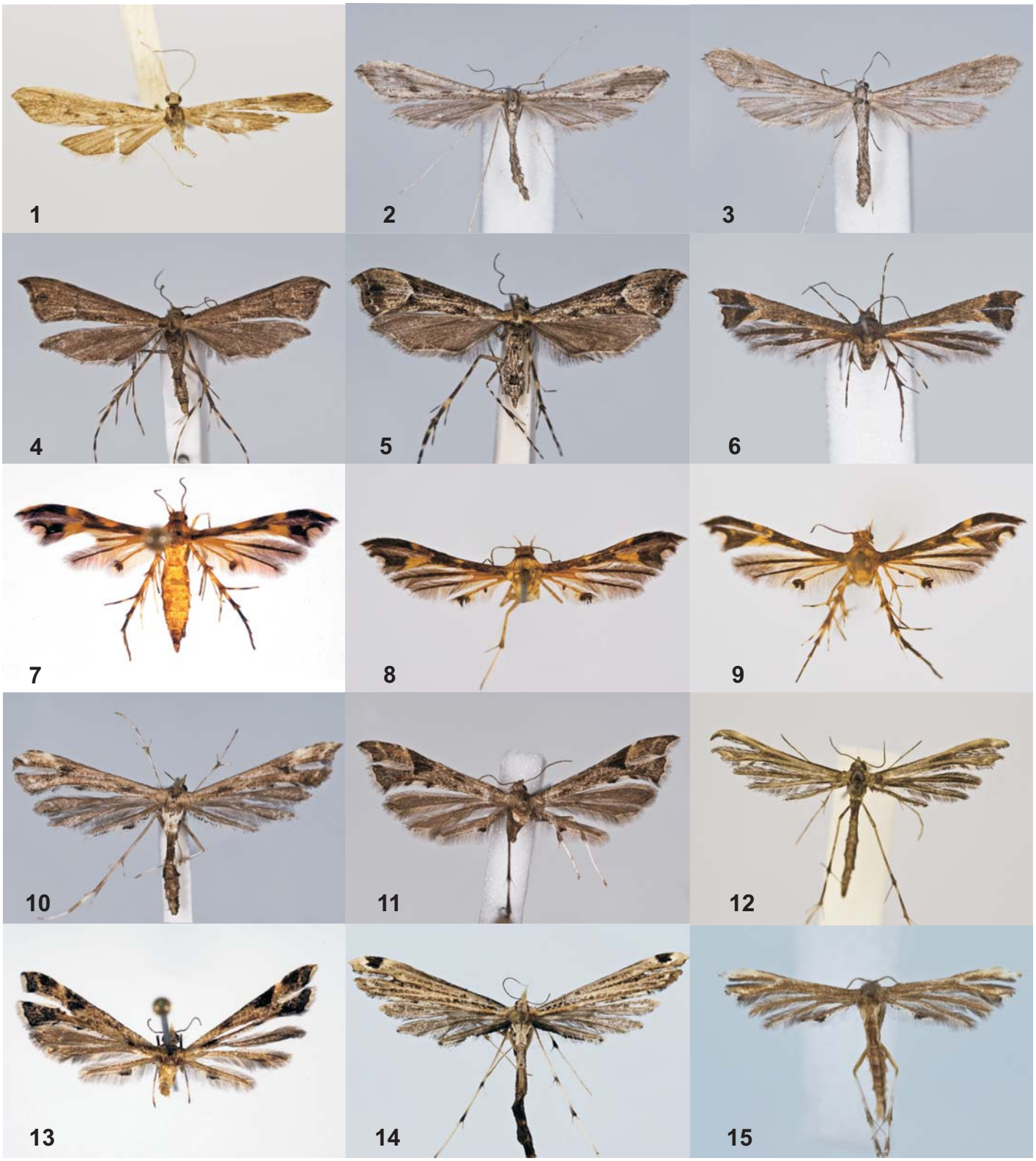


Fig. 1-15. Imago: **1.** *Agdistis gambiaensis* Gielis, sp. n. Gambia, Kotu Strand, 11-16.XI.1980 (K. Schnack), gent CG 4594 (ZMUC). **2.** *Agdistis rumurutia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Rumuruti, 1830 m, 1.I.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6578 (DA). **3.** *Agdistis turia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 20.III.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6580 (DA). **4.** *Ochyrotica juratea* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6543 (MRAC). **5.** *Ochyrotica willyi* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. de Prins), gent CG 6542 (MRAC). **6.** *Crocydoscelus castaneum* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 16.I.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4432 (DA). **7.** *Walsinghamiella leifi* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 25.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6528 (LA). **8.** *Walsinghamiella niniella* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Muheza distr., Amani, 900-950 m, 13.XII.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5634 (LA). **9.** *Walsinghamiella peterseni* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 30.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6527 (LA). **10.** *Platyptilia albilobata* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 10 km N Uwinka, 2°26"S 29°10'E, 1900 m, 4.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6547 (MRAC). **11.** *Platyptilia gatamaiyua* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Nairobi, Gatamaiyu Nat Res, 2285 m, 0°58'S 36°41'E, 24.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4705 (MRAC). **12.** *Platyptilia kaijadoensis* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North district, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 27.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6661 (DA). **13.** *Platyptilia kasulua* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Kigoma, Kasulu, Kasulu, 1300 m, 15.X.1986 (A. Bjornstad), gent CG 4455 (LA). **14.** *Platyptilia nyungwea* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 1 km S Pindura, 2100 m, 28.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6534 (MRAC). **15.** *Platyptilia rufamaculata* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Coast, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, 90 m, 3°25'19"S 39°53'36"E, 25.III.2004 (C. & F.K. Gielis) (CG).

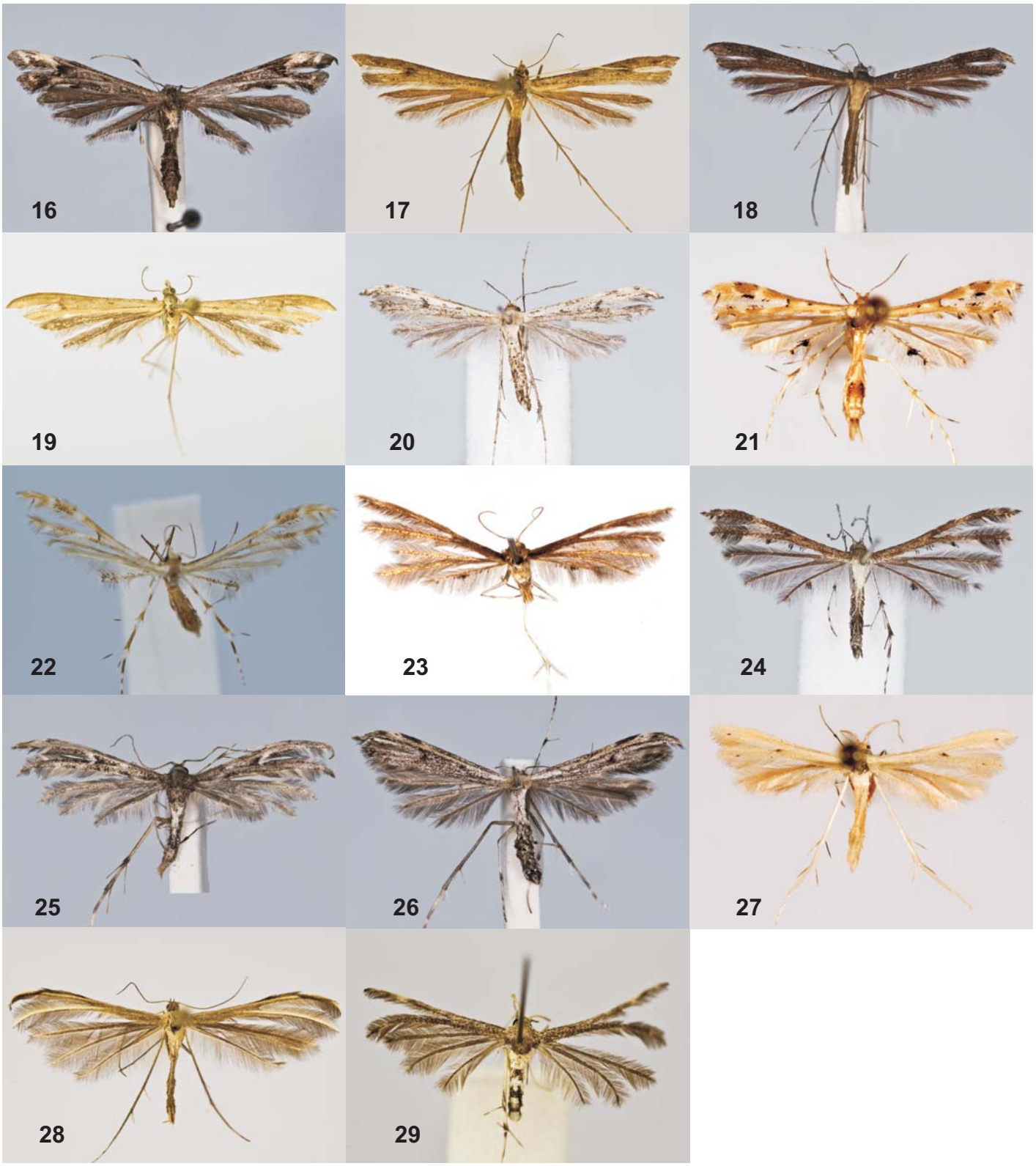


Fig. 16-29. Imago: 16. *Platyptilia rwandae* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 2° 32'S 29° 11'E, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6545 (MRAC). **17.** *Stenoptilia amharae* Gielis, sp. n. Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Semien (North), Gondar zone, 17 km NEE Debark, Simien Mts NP, 12°10,435'N 37°42,421'E, 3241 m, 23-26.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6676 (LA). **18.** *Stenoptilia uwinka* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 12 km N Uwinka, 1800 m, 2.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6560 (MRAC). **19.** *Stenoptilia wieringai* Gielis, sp. n. Gabon, Woleu-Ntem, Crystal Mts, Tchimbélé, 0°37.42'N 10°24.26'E, 570 m, 13.XI.2004 (J.J. Wieringa), gent CG 6620 (ZMA). **20.** *Exelastis hulstaerti* Gielis, sp. n. Democratic Republic Congo, Tshuapa, Bamanya, 25.IV.1979 (P. Hulstaert), gent CG 6559 (MRAC). **21.** *Capperia morogoroa* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, 550-600 m, 17.I.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4461 (LA). **22.** *Apoxyptilus steineri* Gielis, sp. n. Madagascar, Fianarantsoa, 7 km W Ranomafana, 900 m, 8-13.III.1990 (W.E. Steiner), gent CG 6623 (USNM). **23.** *Prichotilus tanzanicus* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Kigoma, Kigoma, Kibirizi, 800 m, 15.IV.1989 (A. Bjørnstad), gent CG 4458 (LA). **24.** *Megalorhipida umbra* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Central, Nare Moru, 1985 m, 28.XII.1999 (D. Agassiz) (DA). **25.** *Pselnophorus busoroensis* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6540 (MRAC). **26.** *Hellinsia ruhuruinia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Aberdare National Park, Ruhuruini Gates, 2300 m, 0°23'S 36°49'E, 22.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4726 (MRAC). **27.** *Adaina kihonda* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kihonda, 500 m, 23.IV.1993 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4448 (LA). **28.** *Merrifieldia lonnvei* Gielis, sp. n. Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Debub (South), Gondar zone, 8 km NW Addis Zemen, Hwy 3, 12°09,527'N 37°44,182'E, 2141 m, 30.X.2007 (O.J.Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6674 (LA). **29.** *Cosmoclostis bivalva* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Eastern, Hunters Lodge, 930 m, 24.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6651 (DA).

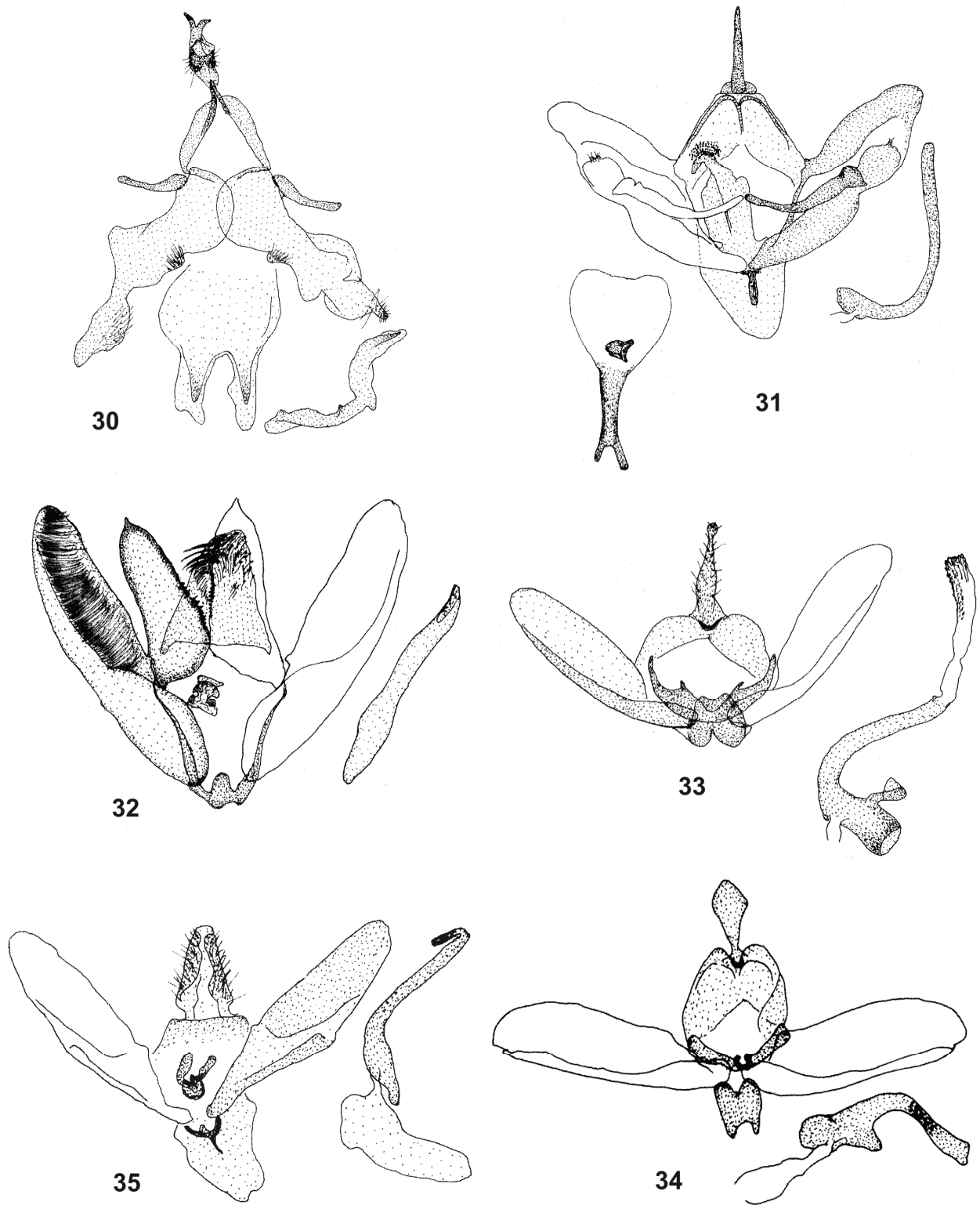
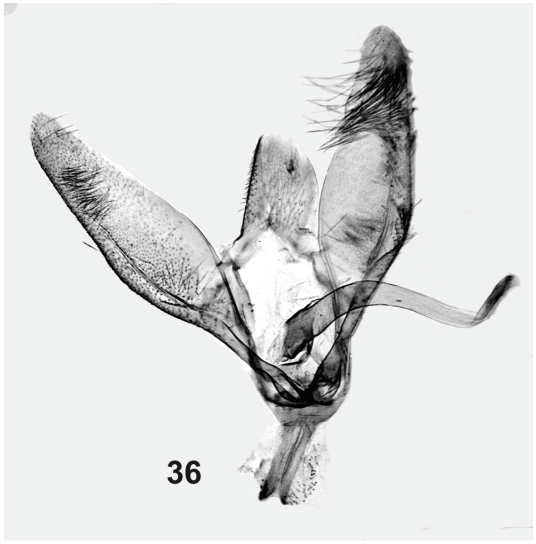
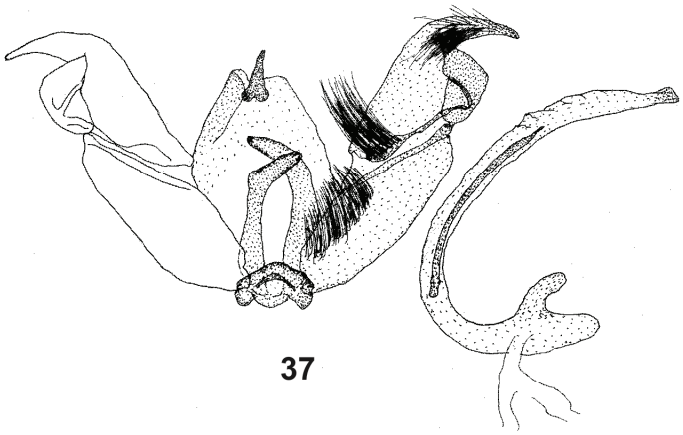
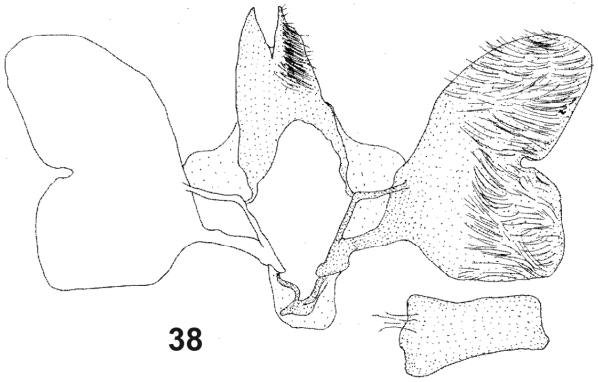
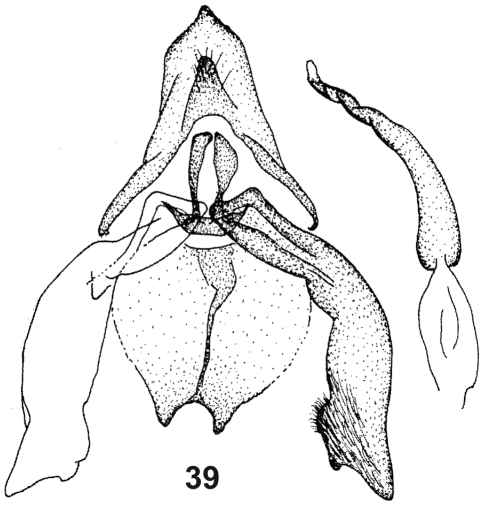


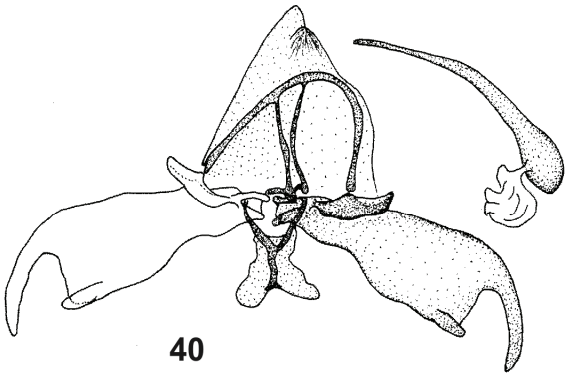
Fig. 30-35. Male genitalia: 30. *Agdistis rumurutia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Rumuruti, 1830 m, 1.I.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6578 (DA). **31.** *Ochyrotica juratea* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6543 (MRAC). **32.** *Crocydoscelus castaneum* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Mufindi, Mufindi, 1960 m, 16.I.1993 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4454 (LA). **33.** *Platyptilia gatamaiyua* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Nairobi, Gatamaiyu Nat Res, 2285 m, 0°58'S 36°41'E, 24.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4705 (MRAC). **34.** *Platyptilia nyungwea* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 1 km S Pindura, 2100 m, 28.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6534 (MRAC). **35.** *Platyptilia kaijadoensis* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Kaijado North district, Masai Lodge, 1665 m, 27.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6661 (DA).











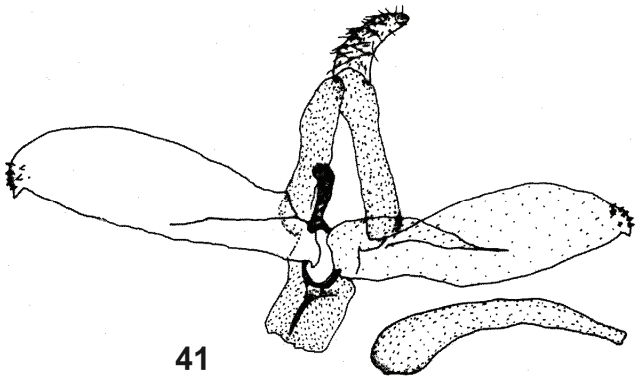


Fig. 36-41. Male genitalia: 36. *Platyptilia rufamaculata* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Coast, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, 40 m, 3°18'01"S 39°59'07"E, 1.IV.2004 (C. & F.K. Gielis), gent CG 4970 (CG). **37.** *Stenoptilia wieringai* Gielis, sp. n. Gabon, Woleu-Ntem, Crystal Mts, Tchimbélé, 0°37.42'N 10°24.26'E, 570 m, 13.XI.2004 (J.J. Wieringa), gent CG 6620 (ZMA). **38.** *Exelastis hulstaerti* Gielis, sp. n. Democratic Republic Congo, Tshuapa, Bamanya, 25.IV.1979 (P. Hulstaert), gent CG 6559 (MRAC). **39.** *Capperia morogoroa* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, 550-600 m, 17.I.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4461 (LA). **40.** *Prichotilus tanzanicus* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Kigoma, Kigoma, Kibirizi, 800 m, 15.IV.1989 (A. Bjørnstad), gent CG 4458 (LA). **41.** *Megalorhipida umbra* Gielis, sp. n. Rep. S. Africa, Mpumalanga, Waterval-Boven, 28-29.X.2002 (H.W. van der Wolf), gent CG 4768 (CG).

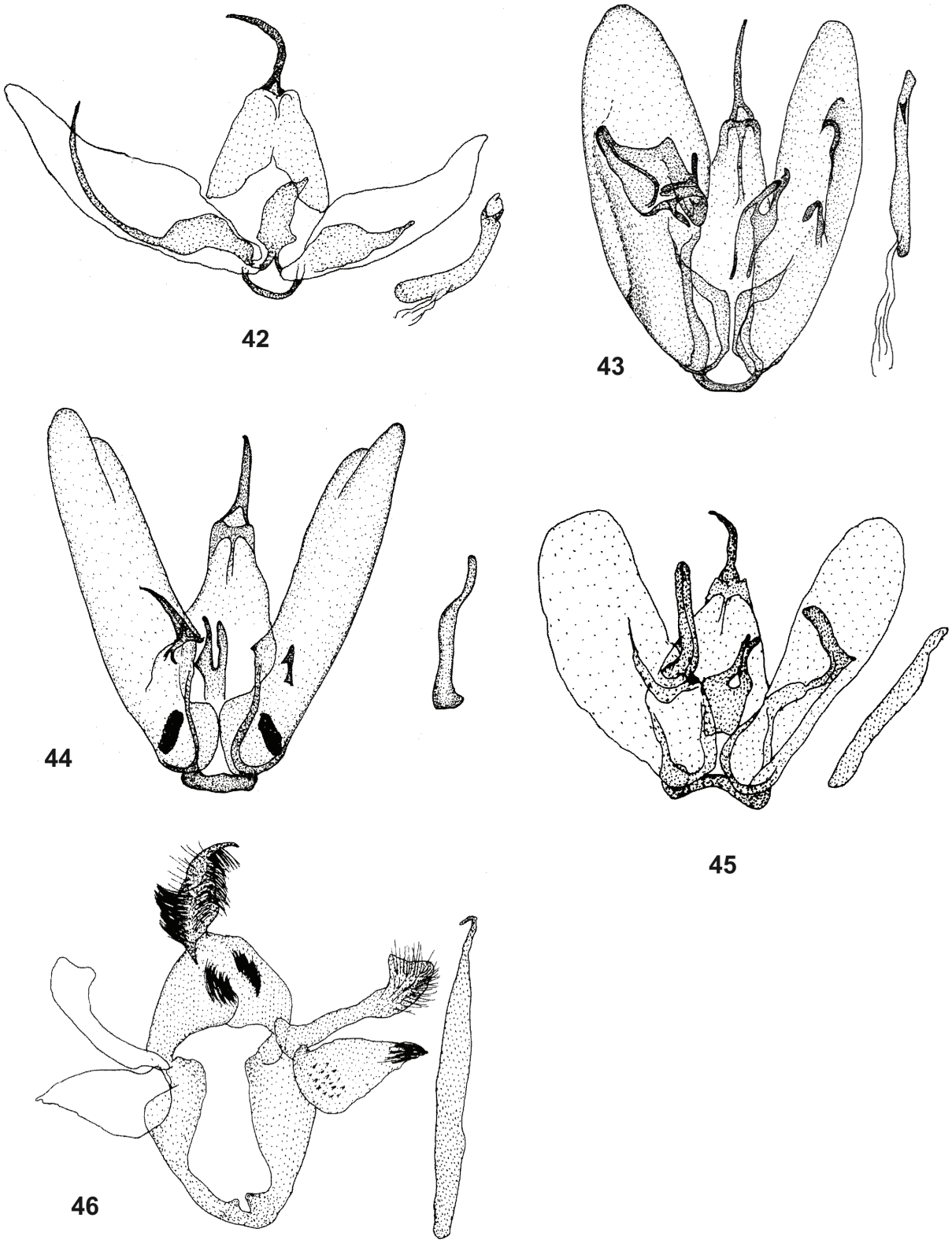
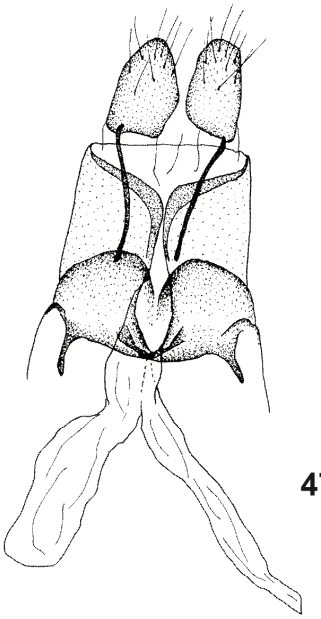


Fig. 42-46. Male genitalia: 42. *Pselnophorus busoroensis* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6540 (MRAC). **43.** *Hellinsia ruhuruinia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Aberdare National Park, Ruhuruini Gates, 2300 m, 0°23'S 36°49'E, 22.X.2001 (J. De Prins), gent CG 4726 (MRAC). **44.** *Adaina kihonda* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kihonda, 500 m, 23.IV.1993 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 4448 (LA). **45.** *Merrifieldia lonnvei* Gielis, sp. n. Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Debub (South), Gondar zone, 8 km NW Addis Zemen, Hwy 3, 2141 m, 12°09,527'N 37°44,182'E, 30.X.2007 (O.J.Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6674 (LA). **46.** *Cosmoclostis bivalva* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Eastern, Hunters Lodge, 930 m, 24.XI.2010 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6651 (DA).



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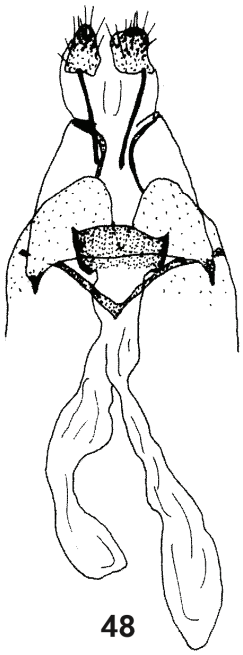

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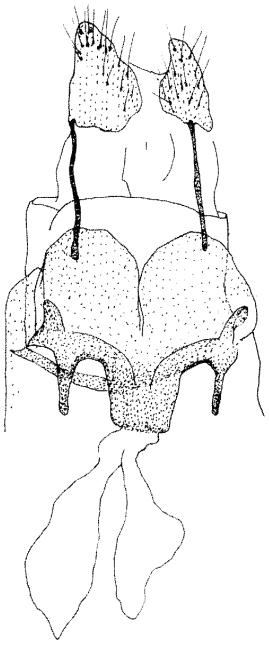

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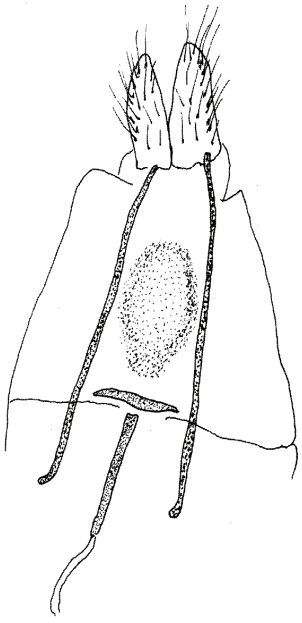

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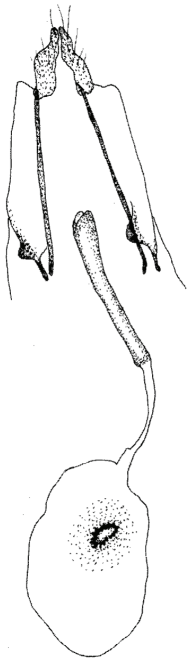

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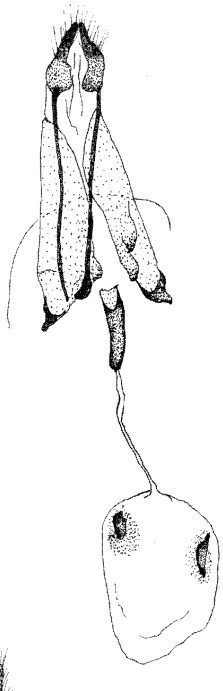

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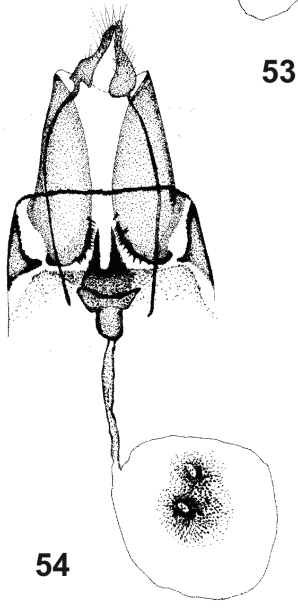

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Fig. 47-54. Female genitalia: 47. *Agdistis gambiaensis* Gielis, sp. n. Gambia, Kotu Strand, 11-16.XI.1980 (K. Schnack), gent CG 4594 (ZMUC). **48.** *Agdistis rumurutia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Rumuruti, 1830 m, 20.X.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6565 (DA). **49.** *Agdistis turia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 20.III.2000 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 6580 (DA). **50.** *O. willyi* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6542 (MRAC). **51.** *Crocydoscelus castaneum* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 16.I.1999 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4432 (DA). **52.** *Walsinghamiella leifi* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 25.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6528 (LA). **53.** *Walsinghamiella niniella* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Muheza distr., Amani, 900-950 m, 13.XII.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5634 (LA). **54.** *Walsinghamiella peterseni* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro Distr. & Town, Kigurunyemba, 700-900 m, 30.V.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 6527 (LA).

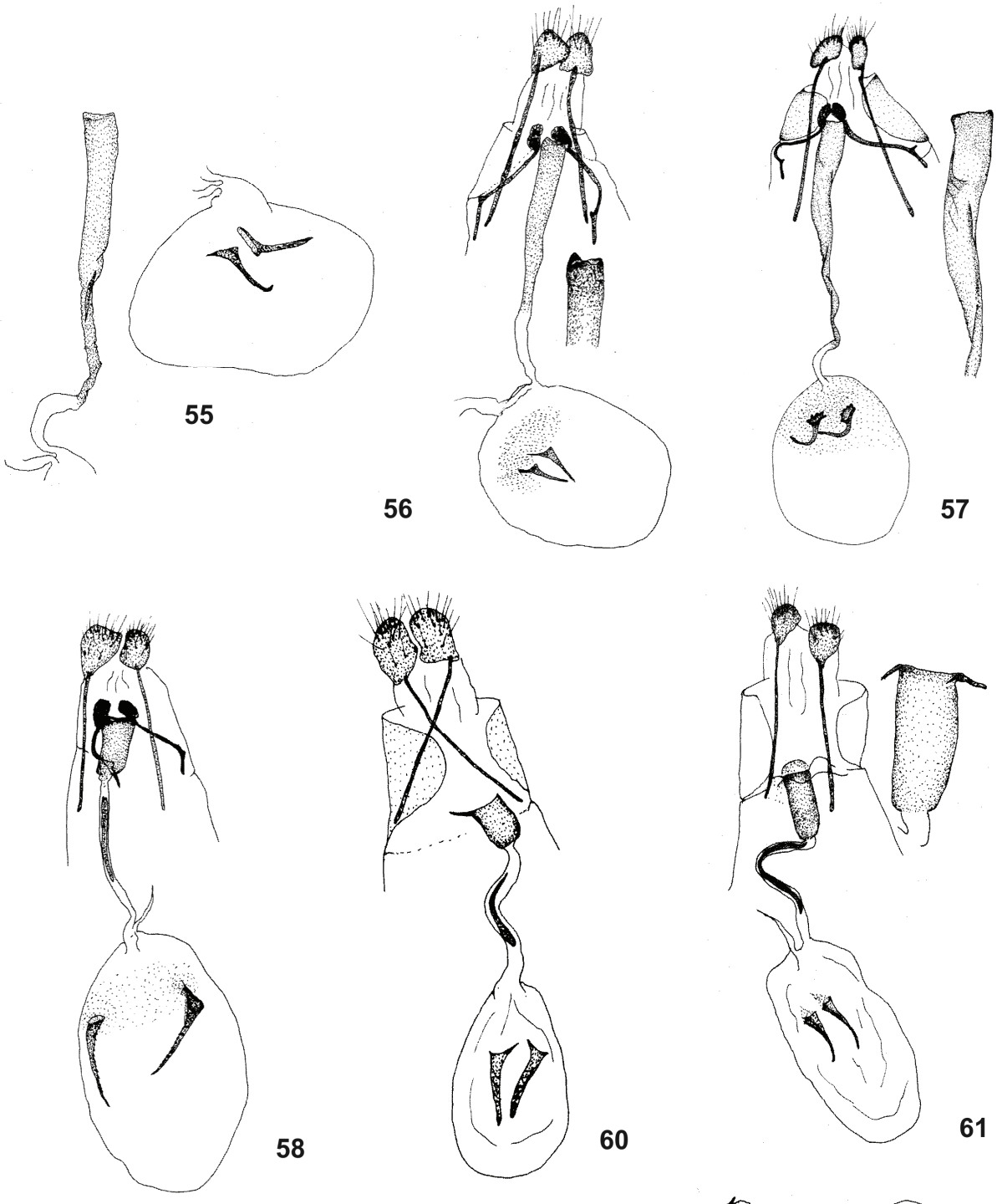

Fig. 55-61. Female genitalia: 55. *Platyptilia albilobata* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 10 km N Uwinka, 1900 m, 2°26"S 29°10'E, 4.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6547 (MRAC). **56.** *Platyptilia gatamaiyua* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Nairobi, Gatamaiyu Forest, 2305 m, 0°58'S 36°41'E, 24.IV.2002 (J. De Prins), gent CG 6568 (MRAC). **57.** *Platyptilia kasulua* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Kigoma, Kasulu, Kasulu, 1300 m, 15.X.1986 (A. Bjørnstad), gent CG 4455 (LA). **58.** *Platyptilia nyungwea* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6539 (CG). **59.** *Platyptilia rwandae* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, Busoro, 2°32'S 29°11'E, 1800 m, 29.VII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6545 (MRAC). **60.** *Stenoptilia amharae* Gielis, sp. n. Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Semien (North), Gondar zone, 17 km NEE Debark, Simien Mts NP, 12°10,435'N 37°42,421'E, 3241 m, 23-26.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6676 (LA). **61.** *Stenoptilia uwinka* Gielis, sp. n. Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 12 km N Uwinka, 1800 m, 2.VIII.2008 (J. & W. De Prins), gent CG 6560 (MRAC).

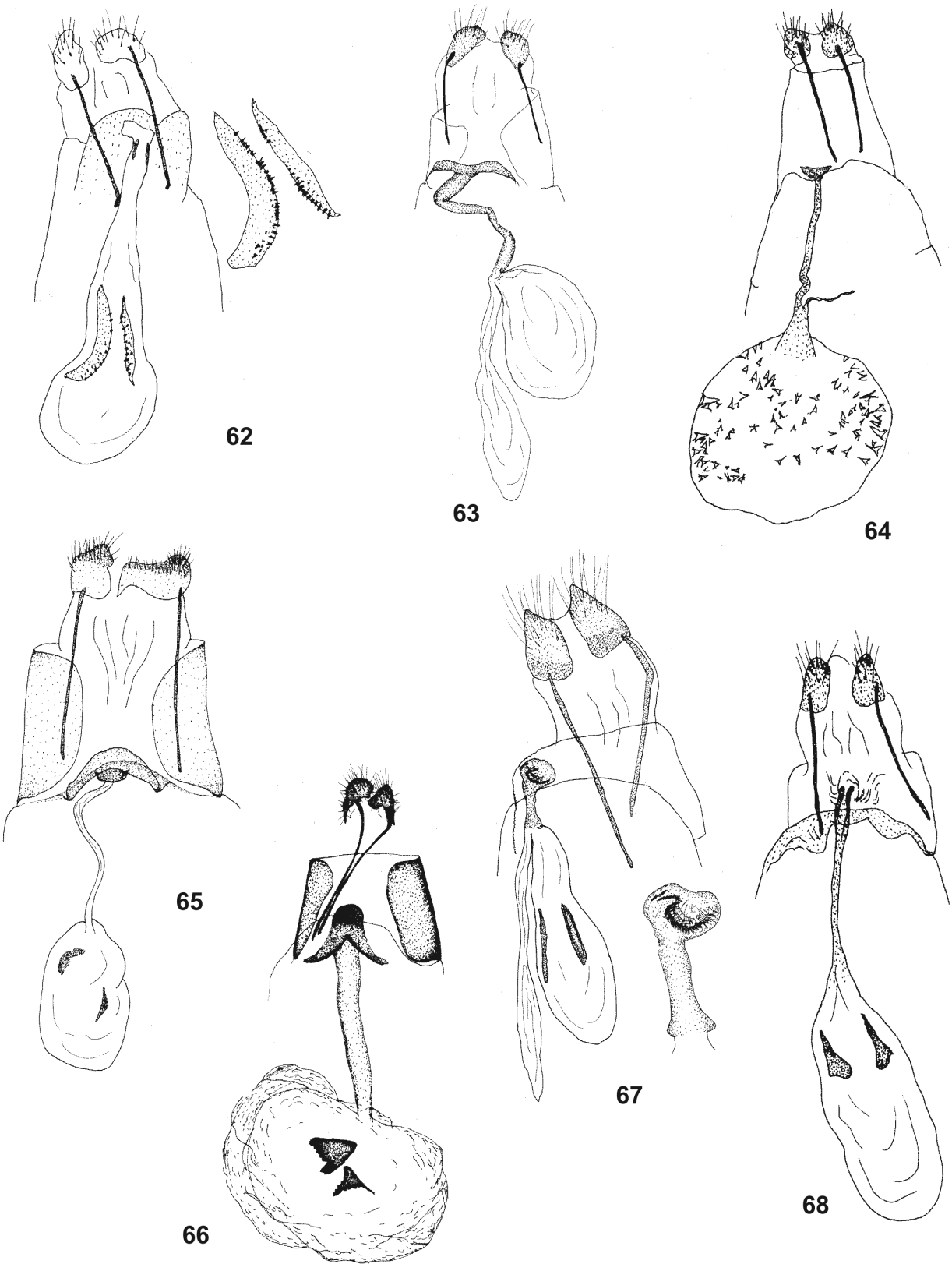

Fig. 62-68. Female genitalia: 62. *Exelastis hulstaerti* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, East Usambara, Amani, 1000 m, 30.I.1977 (H. Enghof, ao), gent. CG 4032 (ZMUC). **63.** *Capperia morogoroa* Gielis, sp. n. Tanzania, Morogoro distr., Kimboza For. Res., 300 m, 22.IX.1992 (L. Aarvik), gent CG 5629 (CG). **64.** *Apoxyptilus steineri* Gielis, sp. n. Madagascar, Fianarantsoa, 7 km W Ranomafana, 900 m, 8-13.III.1990 (W.E. Steiner), gent CG 6623 (USNM). **65.** *Crombrugghia richardi* (Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2010). Tanzania, East Usambara, Amani, 1000 m, 4.II.1977 (H. Enghof, ao), gent CG 4029 (ZMUC). **66.** *Megalorhipida umbra* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Nairobi, 6-23.VIII.1978 (B. Skule), gent CG 4027 (ZMUC). **67.** *Hellinsia ruhuruinia* Gielis, sp. n. Kenya, Rift Valley, Turi, 2440 m, 6.XII.1998 (D. Agassiz), gent CG 4440 (DA). **68.** *Merrifieldia lonnvei* Gielis, sp. n. Ethiopia, Amhara Reg, Debub (South), Gondar zone, 8 km NW Addis Zemen, Hwy 3, 12°09,527'N 37°44,182'E, 2141 m, 30.X.2007 (O.J. Lønnve & A. Endrestal), gent CG 6692 (LA).