

## The Results of the Zoological Collecting Trip to Egypt in 1957, of the Natural History Museum, Budapest.

### 8. Egyptian Microlepidoptera II.

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As outlined in the joint preliminary paper of Dely, Gozmány, et Horváth (The Results of the Zoological Collecting Trip to Egypt in 1957, of the Natural History Museum, Budapest, Ann. Hist-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung. s. n. IX, tom. 50, 1958, p. 131—133), the zoological collecting trip of the above authors to Egypt had the main objective to gather as many animal specimens from Northern Africa as possible, to partially replace the almost wholly annihilated African collections in the fall of 1956 of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. They had therefore the rather formidable task to collect during their journey whatever they could, from birds to worms, — the limitations being set only by the available storage place and the time factor involved in the necessary partial preparation of the material. The collectings therefore had a strong flavor of the zoological huntings of old-time expeditions, a process (though the only possible one from the point of view of our project) now long since outmoded by the work of the specialist who pinpoints his activities to gather only the specimens of his group. Thus it came about that the present author (the entomologist of the staff) was responsible for the capturing of insects. Let us bear this fact therefore in mind, if we regard the amount of collected Microlepidoptera (as set out below) as lower than what might be expected. The micro-moths represent but a fraction of the insect quarry.

As regards the history, the itinerary, the whole collected material, and the time at the disposal of the expedition, I refer the reader to our preliminary report (l. c.). As a recapitulation, it will suffice to mention that the trip (in Egypt) lasted from 3 September till 29 November 1957, during which time we were able to collect in the field from 7 October till 7 November, on our zigzagging way across the region. During this one month period, we crossed the Fayum District (staying for about a week in the Oasis Kom Osim), then followed the Nile upstream to Assuan, and, turning on our tracks back to Idfu, we set out across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, and travelled northwards to Suez and Cairo. When in the Capital, we could do but occasional collectings in its vicinity.

From the point of view of lepidopterology, other considerations are more worthy of mention. For instance, the late autumnal period, though inferring a relative scarcity of insect life, yielded interesting informations, among others, on generation problems. Not a few of the micros collected were known up to now from springtime imagos only, captured at the season when the desert "blooms" and collectors venture afield. And what of the late fall and winter? Those who have not yet seen the autumnal barrenness of the desert, where an occasional desiccated stalk of a thorny plant or a solitary greyish-brown and dusty Tamarix shrub is a welcome sight, or the utterly vegetationless, forbidding, almost lunar aspect of the black coastline hills along the Red Sea and the mountains of the Eastern Desert, they simply cannot imagine their lifelessness. There is always some light breeze, turning occasionally into sandy gusts of wind when the night sets in, in the oases and among the hills, — so that the collecting sheet of the light trap collapses. This is also the time in the desert, when the dry nocturnal cold takes over. Accordingly, the flight of the insects lasts from sundown (about 7 p. m. in this season) till 9 p. m. only. And yet, the most interesting forms (rare and also new species) were caught in circumstances like this, in the late fall in oases and along the barren coast of the Red Sea!

Aside of the agricultural vegetation abounding in the fertile valley of the Nile, — communities in which mainly insect-pests dominate —, the oases harbour chiefly date, durra and other palms, Casuarina, Olea, and Eucalyptus rostratus trees, reeds, sedges, some thorny bushes. The desert allows for a few Boraginaceae, succulent plants (from the relationship of Camphorosma), some scattered clumps of Carex or grasses, and small tracts of Tamarix shrubs for endless miles of sand, gravel and rocks. At least, this is how it looks like in October and November.

Of Microlepidoptera, I collected 59 species. Some of the new species were described in a former paper of mine (Egyptian Microlepidoptera, Ann. Hist-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung. s. n. 10, tom. 51, 1959, p. 363—370), as a tribute to those personages who made possible the realization of the very first official Hungarian zoological collecting trip to a foreign continent. In the followings, I give an annotated list of the whole captured material.

*Arenipses sabella* Hmps. et Rag. — Assuan, 26 Oct. Known from the Persian Gulf to Maroc.

*Ommatopteryx anapiella* Z. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct. A second generation from the fall.

*Ommatopteryx ramburiella* Dup. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct. A second generation from the fall. I have a specimen from Tunis, caught in September.

*Ommatopteryx jaxartella* Ersch. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct., Sids, 14 Oct. A second generation from the fall. I have yet specimens from Tunis.

*Ommatopteryx ocella* Haw. — Idfu, 28 Oct.

*Schoenobius niloticus* Z. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct.

*Rhaphimetopus ablutellus* Z. — Assuan, 25, 26 Oct., Idfu, 28 Oct. Very common also in the late fall, in grassy habitats.

*Ancylodes tunesella* Car. — Idfu, 28 Oct., Hurghada (Red Sea), 3. Nov. Second generation specimens from the late fall.

*Heterographis rhodochrella* HS. — Idfu, 28 Oct. Several specimens of a dull coloration.

*Heterographis convexella* Ld. — Idfu, 28 Oct., Marsa el 'Alam (Red Sea) 1 Nov.

*Syria pilosella* Z. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct. A specimen of the late fall generation.

*Hpyhantidium tacapellum* Rag. — Cairo, 12, 14 Sept., Sids, 14 Oct. I have some specimens yet from May, from Egypt (M. Tarih, leg. P r i e s n e r).

*Etiella zinckenella* Tr. — I collected only one specimen of this pest, Cairo, 12 Sept.

*Christophia leucochrella* HS. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct., Idfu, 28 Oct. Several specimens from the late autumn generation.

*Salebria brephiella* Stgr. — Hurghada (Red Sea), 3 Nov.

#### Nefertitia gen. n.

Face with conical process forward ; labial palpi obliquely ascendent, smooth, flattened, third joint short ; maxillary palpi hidden, adpressed to face ; antennae without any particularity (description based on Holotype female !), basal joint possibly scaped out in male ; tongue well developed (fig. 1 : A). Body strong, not stout.

Fore wing elongate triangular, apex pointed. Venation :  $r_1$  from beyond middle of cell,  $r_2$  almost from upper angle, removed from common stalk of  $r_{3+4}$ , stalk as long as free branches,  $m_1$  removed from them, below apex,  $m_{2+3}$  separate, straight, with  $cu_1$  equidistant from each other,  $cu_2$  further back. Hind wing : subtriangular, pointed ; venation : cell 1/3 of wing, lower angle much processed, sc adpressed to  $rr+m_1$ , these stalked for 1/3 of their length, then  $rr$  follows sc for almost half its length,  $m_{2+3}$  on long stalk,  $cu_1$  on same, but stalk very short,  $cu_2$  further removed (fig. 1 : C).

The new taxon stands nearest, as far as I could find out, to some American genera and to the Holarctic *Elasmopalpus* Blanch.; to wit, *Adelphia* Heinr. *Ufa* Wlk., and *Acruncosa* Barn. & McDunn. are somewhat similar. However, *Adelphia* Heinr., has  $cu_2$  near lower angle of cell,  $m_{2-3}$  are subparallel and only then divergent,  $r_2$  approximates stalk of  $r_{3+4}$  on fore wing; *Ufa* Wlk. has no equidistantly originating  $m_2 - cu_1$ , with  $m_{2,3}$  anastomosing on hind wing; *Acruncosa* Barn. & McDunn. has  $cu_2$  also near lower angle of cell,  $r_{3+4}$  on very long stalk; *Elasmopalpus* Blanch. with also closely originating  $cu_2$  to lower angle of cell,  $m_{2,3}$  also parallel only divergent.

Concerning genitalia (of female!), *Ufa lithosella* Rag., *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* Z., and *Acruncosa albiflavella* Barn. & McDunn. resemble it the most, but their signa in the bursa copulatrix are by far not as symmetrical, their bursae more elongate, ductus not as strongly chitinized, and also much longer.

Genotype: *candida* sp. n.

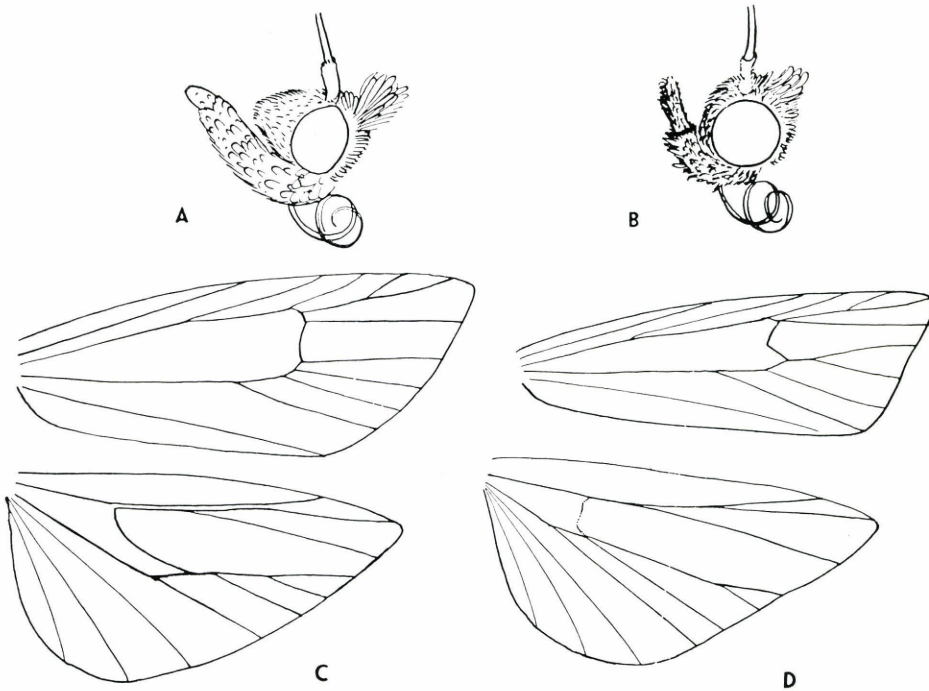


Fig. 1: A. Head of *Nefertitia* gen. n., laterally (female) — B. Head of *Nylonala* gen. n., laterally (female) — C. Venation of *Nefertitia* gen. n. — D. Venation of *Nylonala* gen. n.

### *Nefertitia candida* sp. n.

Alar exp.: 20 mm.

Head, thorax, abdomen a very light ochreous white, labial palpi somewhat more yellowish externally. Fore wing ochreous, with some very light reddish tinge (mainly under costa and toward termen); an almost perpendicular whitish, ochreous and medium broad band near base, bordered basad by yellowish red; an almost invisible dark dot on analis beyond band; an elongate, whitish spot



at end of cell; a narrow and oblique whitish preterminal stria, broken twice at  $m_1$  and at  $cu_2$ ; termen with a dark fawnish line; ciliae ivory white. Hind wing almost transparent, whitish, darker only along fringe.

It much resembles *Ufa rubedinella* Z. (= *Elasmopalpus pyrrochrellus* Rag.), but it is somewhat darker yellowish, with three minute dark dots, which, though very small, are conspicuous and sharp (Hab: America).

Genital armature: introitus vaginae almost quadrangular (when pressed in slide), gonapophyses anteriores rather long, posteriores not visible; ductus forked, very short, highly sclerotized, broad and stout; bursa large, globular, with two very large signa, similar to a medusa, highly chitinized, strong, darkly spotted above, one slightly larger than other, with more „teeth” (fig. 2: A. B).

Holotype female: “Hurghada on the Red Sea, 3 Nov. 1957, at light, gen. prep.: 1180, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y”. Type specimen in the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

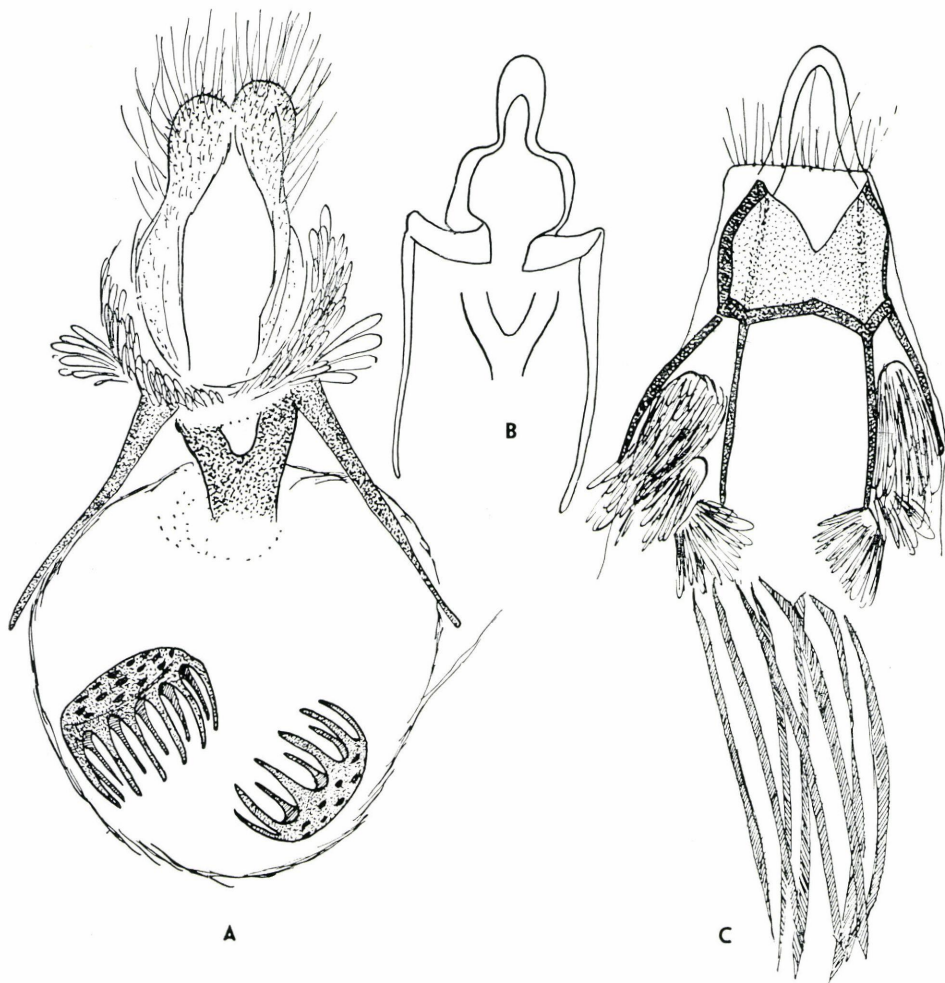


Fig. 2: A. Female genital organ of *Nefertitia candida* sp. n., free in alcohol — B. Same, when pressed in slide (outlines only) — C. Female genital organ of *Nylonala infidelis* sp. n.



**Nylonala** gen. n.

Face rounded, labial palpi ascendent, third joint as long as second; maxillary palpi appressed to face; tongue well developed, antennae without peculiarities (based on Holotype female!), with possibly scaped out basal joint in male (fig. 1 : B).

Fore wing elongate, narrow, apex somewhat blunt; termen subperpendicular. Venation:  $r_1$  very long,  $r_2$  removed from common stalk of  $r_{3+4}$ , this as long as free branches, conscent with  $m_1$ , from upper angle of cell, lower angle more processed, with short common stalk of (later much divergent)  $m_{2+3}$  originating from it,  $cu_{1,2}$  almost equidistant with stalk of  $m_{2+3}$  both much removed from lower angle. Hind wing elongate subtriangular, apex long. Venation  $sc+rr$  on as long a stalk as free branches, anastomosing or stalked for a short bit with  $m_1$ , cell very short, discocellular not arched but almost straight and evanescent,  $m_{2+3}$  on very long stalk with conscent  $cu_1$  from lower angle of cell,  $cu_2$  not far removed (fig. 1 : D).

Concerning general composition of venation and shape of wing, it stands nearest to *Tlascalala* Hulst, but its  $r_1$  is shorter,  $r_2$  almost coincident with  $3_{3+4}$  on fore wing, with distinctly arched if evanescent discocellular on hind wing; *Stylopalpia* Hampson is also similar, but with  $r_1$  also shorter, and free  $m_{2,3}$  on fore wing.

Female genital organ characterized by ductus-wall being fortified by long, highly sclerotized ribs, somewhat bent along axis of duct.

Generotype: *infidelis* sp. n.

**Nylonala infidelis** sp. n.

Alar exp.: 18mm.

Head, palpi, thorax and abdomen a dark greyish-brown, roughly covered with intermingling blackish scales. Fore wing dark greyish brown, with two very indistinct blackish transverse bands, one near base, second near and parallel with termen. Surface of wing roughly scaled. Ciliae dark grey, with blackish basal line. Hind wing a very light, wholly transparent grey, darker only along margin, ciliae greyish.

It rather resembles a dark, patternless *Phycita*-species, or a large and blackish *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* Mill., but it cannot be confused with any known taxon.

Female genital organ: introitus a deep incision, lamella multiangular, gonapophyses anteriores and posteriores of almost equal length, three patches of coremata on each size, bursa wholly transparent and invisible, same as ductus, which is, however, made conspicuous by its 8—10 longitudinal and much sclerotized dark ribs, somewhat contorted along longitudinal axis of duct (fig. 2 : C).

Holotype female: "Cairo, Egypt, 18 Sept. 1957, gen. prep. 1177, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y". Deposited in the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

*Ectomyeloides ceratoniae* Z. — Cairo, 12 Sept.

*Cryptoblabes gnidiella* Mill. — Cairo, 12, 14, 18, 20; Kom Osim, 9 Oct., Sids, 14 Oct. It occurred in masses in the valley of the Nile.

*Aglossa pinguinalis* var. *asiatica* Ersch. — Saqqara, 23 Sept.

*Crocalia aglossalis* Meyr. — Idfu, 29 Oct. A very light-colored specimen.

*Zeutolopha isidis* Z. — Cairo, 21 Sept., Assuan, 26 Oct. A male and a female specimen.

*Dattinia lobelalis* Chrét. — Helwan, 15 Sept. I have yet specimens from Algier and Tunis, yet all from April and May.

*Dattinia sinaica* Rbl. — Four specimens from Hurghada on the Red Sea, 3 Nov.

*Duponchelia fovealis* Z. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct.

*Duponchelia caidalis* Obrth. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct. Two specimens of this rare taxon.

*Ercta ornatalis* Dup. — Sohag, 19 Oct.

*Nomophila noctuella* Schiff. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct., Sids, 14 Oct., Assuan, 26 Oct., Hurghada, 3 Nov.

*Pachyzancla licarsialis* Wlk. — Cairo, 12, 14, Sept., Assuan, 26 Oct., Hurghada (Red Sea), 3 Nov. It is very common in the valley of the Nile, even in the centre of the cities, hiding in the daytime under the leaves of shrubs, ornamental bushes in gardens, etc.

*Micractis nubilalis* Hbn. — Cairo, 12, 20 Sept., Abu Rawash (near Gizeh, Cairo), 2 Oct.

*Cornifrons ulceratalis* Ld. — Sohag, 19 Oct., Idfu, 28 Oct., Hurghada (Red Sea), 3 Nov.

*Noctuella floralis* Hbn. — Cairo, 12 Sept., Idfu, 28 Oct.

#### ***Bactra hánosii* sp. n.**

Alar exp.: Male 14, female 15—16 mm.

Head, palpi, thorax light yellowish brown, with some darker scales, palpi of male more trapezoid than those of female, hairs of second joint whitish above, dark brownish below, those of female wholly brownish (fig. 3 : A, B). Basic color of fore wing yellowish brown, pattern very indistinct, dark greyish brown, consisting of a basal band, much broken, with usually only a darker spot remaining of it within base of cell, a larger but indistinct blotch at end of cell, surrounded by smaller dots or short lines, a preterminal light line, backed terminad by a dark and broken shadow, some very small dark wedges along costa ; wing lightest in plical, subcostal and preterminal areas ; ciliae greyish brown. Hind wings light greyish, ciliae silken grey.

Owing to the notoriously indistinct and variable pattern of all *Bactra* species, the new taxon cannot surely be identified by external morphological characters alone. Superficially, it stands nearest to *furfurana* Haw., yet this species belongs to sg. *Bactra*, whilst the new one must be relegated to sg. *Chiloides* Btl., owing to its genital characteristics, as set out below.

Male genital organ : it takes in an intermediate position between *Bactra* (*Chiloides*) *truculenta* Meyr., and *B. (Ch.) venosana* Z., so that it will be sufficient to describe only the distinguishing features. From *truculenta* Meyr., it differs in the shape of the uncus and tegumen, the larger valvula, the composition of the three groups of thorns on the sacculus (3 at its tip, 5 at its basal costa, and 4 in an oblique row along base), and mainly in the group of strong cornuti within the aedoeagus (4 large and several small ones). From *venosana* Z., it can be distinguished by the differently shaped tegumen, the large valvula, the larger number and bigger formation of the thorns on the sacculus, and the uneven size of the cornuti (fig. 3 : C).

The differences, concerning the above species with regard to the female organ, lie mainly in the very narrow lamella antevaginalis, and the complicated introitus vaginae (fig. 3 : D).

Dedicated, with gratitude, to G. B á n o s i , Second Mate of the Hungarian Merchant Marine, a companion of constant help and interest in all zoological matters and collecting activities.

Holotype male : Sohag, Egypt, 19 Oct. 1957, gen. prep. 1181, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y : Allotype female : same data, gen. prep. 1182 ; six Paratypes of : Sids, 14 Oct., Sohag, 19 Oct., Idfu 28 Oct. All types in the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

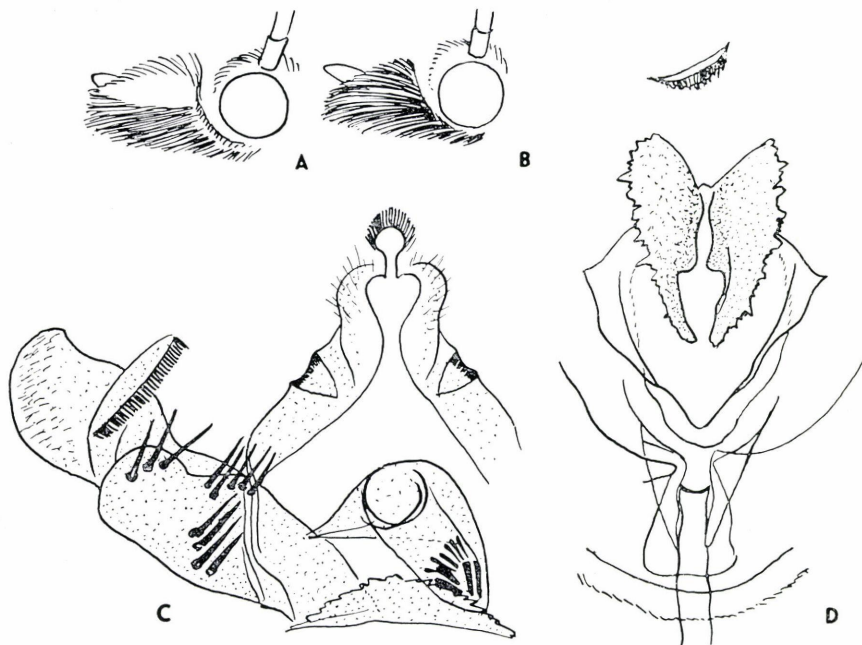


Fig. 3 : A. Head of male and-B. female of *Bactra bánosii* sp. n., laterally — C. Male genital organ (right valva omitted) of *B. bánosii* sp. n., ventrally — D. Female organ of same, with signum.

*Plutella maculipennis* Curt. — Marsa el 'Alam on the Red Sea, 1 Nov. Only one specimen !

*Platyedra gossypiella* Saund. — Kom Osim, 9 Oct. Also one specimen only of this formidable pest.

*Gnorimoschema* (?) *turgida* Meyr. — Idfu 28 Oct., Hurghada (Red Sea), 3 Nov.

#### ***Gnorimoschema infallax* sp. n.**

Alar exp.: 11—12 mm.

Head, palpi, thorax whitish (ivory) ochreous, palpi externally irrorated with light fawnish, with two rings on terminal joint. Fore wing light ochreous red, ivory along costa, sprinkled with brown scales ; usual dark dots represented by accumulation of brown scales in fold near base, this area much irrorated with brown, as also in middle of wing, irroration forming almost



an indistinct dark band at  $2/3$ , from here on (toward apex) and whole apical area irrorated with brown, an indistinct dark spot at end of cell, with two, almost whitish and very indistinct blotches before end of cell and beneath it (but towards termen) in fold; ciliae whitish, sprinkled with dark brown scales. Hind wings light pearl grey, semitransparent.

Abdomen silvery whitish, first three segments ochreous above.

It seems to be related to *ochraceella* Chrét., which has, however, more distinct markings, namely 2—3 dark spots at end of cell, and another one in apex. Also *obtemperata* Meyr., is similar, but its pattern is more regular, ornamented moreover by a „transverse shade, followed by blackish irroration”.

Holotype male: “Hurghada, Red Sea, Egypt, 3 Nov. 1957, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y”; Allotype female: same data. In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

### *Gnorimoschema tractatum* sp. n.

Alar exp. 10—11 mm.

Head, thorax ivory white, palpi more ochreous, third joint with two dark rings; antennae light reddish ochreous, ringed with dark brown. Fore wing an almost unicolorous light reddish ochreous; pattern very indistinct, consisting of whitish areas at base, at  $1/3$  and at  $2/3$  (first two „bands” reaching from costa to dorsum, third to end of cell only), two very indistinct darker dots near base in cell and below it (but more outwards) in fold; whitish areas edged by some few dark brown scales, denser along costa from  $1/2$  to apex, and within whitish ciliae. Hind wing light grey; abdomen as in former species.

Nearest *tragenella* Chrét., which has, however, dark spots at end of cell and in apical area; also *zygophyllella* Rbl., seems to be superficially related, but its transverse bands are brown, with apical area yellowish.

Holotype male: “Kom Osim, Egypt, Distr. Fayum, 9 Oct. 1957, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y”; paratype (without abdomen): same data. In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Concerning the above three *Gnorimoschema* species, there are yet two remarks to be made. The first is that Meyrick's *crocoleuca* and *extorris*, both described from Egypt, remained inaccessible to me (both specimens and descriptions). The second follows from this statement and is of a more general nature, namely, that in view of the today rather insufficient descriptions (among others, the lack of the descriptions of the genital organs) of W a l s i n g h a m, M e y r i c k, C h r é t i e n, R e b e l, and especially those of T u r a t i, as also the formidable amount of described North African taxa from the generic group-complexes *Gnorimoschema-Scrobipalpa*, we shall not get very much further in the future until a revision of these species from the above area is made. It will mainly hinge on differences in the genital organs, but though these will surely offer good differentiating characteristics, they will be very minute owing to the extreme similarity of the organs, and may lie hidden in parts or shapes not yet studied (or not sufficiently as yet). This is also the cause why I omitted the dissection of the above taxa. A slide made and fixed will be distorted to a certain extent and may hide those very features which might eventually be found to be the most important by a future reviser.

? *Bryotropha* sp. (without abdomen) — Kom Osim, 9 Oct.  
*Syncopaema polychromella* Rbl. — Idfu, 28 Oct. In masses.

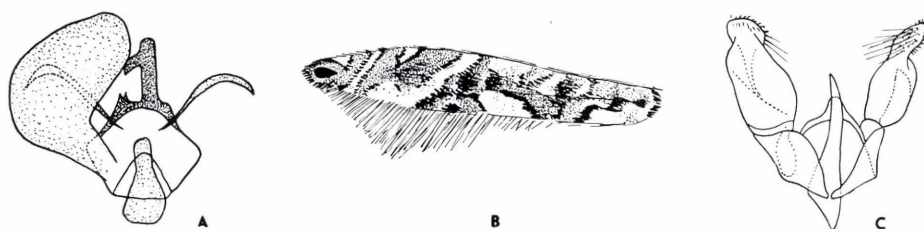


Fig. 4: A. Male genital organ (right valva omitted) of *Cosmopteryx superba* sp. n., ventrally — B. Left upper wing of *Acrocercops imperfecta* sp. n. — C. Male genital organ of *Tischeria noviciata* sp. n., ventrally.

### *Cosmopteryx superba* sp. n.

Alar exp.: 8—9 mm.

Face, vertex a light greyish brown; labial palpi whitish, with a narrow blackish stripe; antennae greyish brown, with two adjacent white rings at 4/5 and one other just before terminal joint. Fore wing a dark greyish brown with following pattern: 3 silvery violaceous longitudinal streaks on basal area: costal being shortest (leaving costa to turn inwards into basal area), dorsal being longest (from base to 1/2 of wing), here a black transversal band (1 row of scales deep), followed by a broad (4 scales deep) silvery gold band, then a black spot in cell and within broad orange transversal band (widest on costa, narrowest on dorsum), bordered by some few black scales terminad, and breaking through adjacent silvery gold band (this again bordered externally by some black scales), to end in a broken, narrow silvery white line in apex of dark ground color. Ciliae of ground color, except a white, subtriangular wedge (or line) at outer golden band on costa. Hind wings with ciliae dark grey. Abdomen dark, first 4 segments with washed-out orange spots above, next segments dark with whitish edges. Legs blackish, femur with long white streak laterally, joints with white ends, spurs white.

Concerning pattern, it belongs to the *scribaiella* Z. group, yet this is almost twice as large, its antennae white at the tips. *Flavipes* Trti. is related to the wholly differently marked *eximia* Haw. *Salahinella* Chrét. has an antenna ringed throughout dark, its median band not orange; *crassicervicella* Chrét. disposes of a wholly dark antenna. It stands nearest, however, to *flavofasciata* Woll., from the Canary Islands, and can be best distinguished from it by the following characteristics: *flavofasciata* Woll. has an even broader orange band than *scribaiella* Z., whilst that of *superba* Gozm. is narrower than that of *scribaiella* Z., also the annulation of the antennae, though similar, is decidedly different. Counting from the extreme tip of the antenna, it is ringed as follows in *flavofasciata* Woll.: 1. joint black, 2—3. white, 4—7. black, 8. white, 9. black, 10. white; while in *superba* Gozm.: 1—2. joints black, 3—4. white, 5—9. black, 10. white, 11. black, 12. white.

Male genital organ: gnathos assymmetrical, left one a small double thorn, right one a large, erect hook, uncus absent, valvula very narrow, valva large, boot-like, aedoeagus bulbous (fig. 4: A).

Holotype male: "Sohag, Egypt, 19 Oct. 1957, leg. Dr. Gozmány, gen. prep. 1183"; Paratype (without abdomen): Sids, Egypt, 14 Oct. leg. Dr. Gozmány. In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.



***Ascalenia satellita* sp. n.**

Alar exp.: 9 mm.

Head, thorax dark, yet shining greyish brown, palpi whitish inside, more greyish outside, third joint wholly blackish on tip. Basic color of fore wing a dark brownish grey, but tip of single scales white; pattern consists of a very oblique and rather indistinct white line from base of costa to middle of cell; a twice broken, angular, white line in 2/3, one blackish dot each at 1/3 in fold and at 2/3 in end of cell, both bordered by white (first terminad, second basad); finally a very indistinct whitish line from angle of preterminal line to extreme apex. Ciliae dark. Hind wing very light grey, ciliae yellowish grey.

The seemingly nearly related *A. antiqva* Meyr. has opposite costal and tornal spots instead of an angular postmedian line; while the pattern of *Mompha* (?*Ascalenia*) *seeboldiella* Rag. is ochreous yellow.

Holotype female: "Idfu, Egypt, 28 Oct. 1957, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y". In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

*Bedellia somnulentella* Z. — Sids, 15 Oct.

***Acrocercops imperfecta* sp. n.**

Alar exp.: 10 mm.

Head, thorax snow white, antennae light yellowish grey, hardly ringed; labial palpi large, porrect to slightly ascending, white, upper half of third joint black. Basic color of narrow fore wing white, with rather indistinct marmorate pattern of light yellowish brown color, covering wing in transverse and much broken bands, their edges delimited by black scales; these eventually accumulating in certain places in middle of wing; apex with a large black blotch, surrounded by black apical hairs as an eye-spot; ciliae light yellowish (fig. 4 : B). Hind wing dark grey, ciliae light yellowish. Legs white, with brown spots.

Of the very few North African *Acrocercops*-species described up to now, it is nearest, as far as I could find out, to *horrens* Meyr., described from Abyssinia. Its labial palpi are differently colored, third joint ornamented by two dark rings; also the pattern of the fore wing is, though similar, construed otherwise (cf. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1932, p. 117).

Holotype male: "Sids, Egypt, 14 Oct. 1957, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y". In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

***Tischeria noviciata* sp. n.**

Alar exp.: 8 mm.

Face, labial palpi, basal joint of antennae light yellowish; third joint of labial palpi with a black terminal ring; antennae simple, brown; vertex, scapulae, thorax dark greyish brown. Basic color of fore wing covered by equally distributed dark brown and yellowish scales, pattern consisting of a short black streak in fold at 1/3, and a dark dot at end of cell; ciliae light yellowish grey, with some protruding long black scales on termen. Hind wing dark grey, ciliae yellowish.

Nearest *T. longiciliatella* Rbl., but it is monochorous, either dark brown, or yellowish, and the hairs on its antenna very long (five times the diameter of the shaft).

Male genital organ quite conspicuous in the digitate valva, long and simple aedoeagus, and rudimentary uncus+tegumen+gnathos complex (fig. 4 : C).



Holotype male: "Hurghada, Red Sea, Egypt, 3 Nov. 1957, leg. Dr. G o z m á n y, gen. prep.: 1184." In the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

*Catabola hiskraella* Rbl. (or? *aegyptiaca* Rbl.; abdomen lacking) — Kom Osim, 9 Oct.

*Nepticula* sp. — Sids, 15 Oct. Two specimens captured at light. It would be hopeless to identify it, so I give only a general description as follows: Hairs on head, basal joint of antennae, and shaft yellowish; fore wing a patternless and somewhat dull dark bronzy yellow, ciliae of same color; hind wing with fringe light grey.

### ЕГИПЕТСКИЕ МОЛИ II.

Л. А. Г о з м а н ь, Будапешт

(Р е з ю м е)

Во втором сообщении о собранных во время экспедиции в Египет молей автор излагает результаты обработки большей части собранного материала. Кроме поучительных вопросов относительно поколений, распространения и встречаемости дается описание еще двух новых родов Phycitidae (*Nefertitia* gen. n., и *Nylonala* gen. n.) далее 9 новых видов, а именно *Nefertitia candida*, *Nylonala infidelis*, *Bactra bánosii*, *Gnorimoschema infallax*, *Gn. tractatum*, *Cosmopteryx superba*, *Ascalenia satellita*, *Acrocercops imperfecta*, *Tischeria noviciata*. Преобладающая часть новых видов (6) была обнаружена в долине Нила, а меньшая часть (3) на однообразном прибрежье Красного моря.

