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Synonymic notes on African Lasiocampidae (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

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Abstract

One new generic and eleven specific synonymies are established here for selected African Lasiocampidae:

Metajana HOLLAND, 1896 - Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. **18**: 765.

= *Craspia* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, syn.nov. - Ark. Zool. **5** (5): 20.

Metajana chanleri HOLLAND, 1896

= *Pachypasa wellmani* WEYMER, 1908, syn.nov.,

= *Craspia wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, syn.nov.,

= *Craspia wahlbergi anagna* HERING, 1928, syn.nov.

Oplometa cassandra (DRUCE, 1892)

= *Oplometa cornuta* AURIVILLIUS, 1894, syn.nov.

Gonopacha brotoëssa (HOLLAND, 1893)

= *Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927, syn.nov.

Opisthodontia flavipicta TAMS, 1929

= *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, syn.nov.

Streblote diluta (AURIVILLIUS, 1905)

= *Streblote dysimata* TAMS, 1931, syn.nov.

Streblote butiti (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906)

= *Taragama koenigi* STRAND, 1914, syn.nov.

= *Nadiasa nzoiae* STONEHAM, 1946, syn.nov.

Leipoxais batesi BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927

= *Leipoxais nervosa* BERIO, 1937, syn.nov.,

= *Leipoxais typodes* TAMS, 1931, syn.nov.

The following new combinations are established here: *Metajana marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908), comb.nov., *Metajana hypolispa* (TAMS, 1930), comb.nov., *Streblote diluta* (AURIVILLIUS, 1905), comb. nov., *Oplometa cassandra* (DRUCE, 1892), comb. nov.

A lectotype of *Gonopacha brotoëssa* HOLLAND, 1893, is designated here from CMNH and the cocoon of the species is described and figured in the present paper.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Gattungs- und elf neue Art-Synonyme werden hier bei ausgewählten afrikanischen Lasiocampidae festgestellt:

Metajana HOLLAND, 1896 - Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. **18**: 765.

= *Craspia* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, syn.nov. - Ark. Zool. **5** (5): 20.

Metajana chanleri HOLLAND, 1896

= *Pachypasa wellmani* WEYMER, 1908, syn.nov.,

= *Craspia wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, syn.nov.,

= *Craspia wahlbergi anagna* HERING, 1928, syn.nov.

Oplometa cassandra (DRUCE, 1892)

= *Oplometa cornuta* AURIVILLIUS, 1894, syn.nov.

Gonopacha brotoëssa (HOLLAND, 1893)

= *Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927, syn.nov.

Opisthodontia flavipicta TAMS, 1929

= *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, syn.nov.

Streblote diluta (AURIVILLIUS, 1905)

= *Streblote dysimata* TAMS, 1931, syn.nov.

Streblote butiti (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906)

= *Taragama koenigi* STRAND, 1914, syn.nov.

= *Nadiasa nzoiae* STONEHAM, 1946, syn.nov.

Leipoxais batesi BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927

= *Leipoxais nervosa* BERIO, 1937, syn.nov.,

= *Leipoxais typodes* TAMS, 1931, syn.nov.

Die folgenden Neukombinationen werden hier festgestellt: *Metajana marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908), comb. nov., *Metajana hypolispa* (TAMS, 1930), comb. nov.,

Streblote diluta (AURIVILLIUS, 1905), comb. nov., *Oplometa cassandra* (DRUCE, 1892), comb. nov.

Ein Lectotypus von *Gonometa brotoëssa* HOLLAND, 1893 aus dem CMNH wird hier festgelegt und der Cocoon der Art wird in diesem Artikel beschrieben und abgebildet.

Key words. Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae, Africa, taxonomy, new synonymy, lectotype designation.

Introduction

Already preliminary work revealed a lot of synonymic names in most genera of the African Lasiocampidae. In the present paper, a part of these new synonyms is formally established in those genera which will not be revised in the nearest future. Therefore, their advanced publication is of special interest.

The type material used for the study is kept in The Natural History Museum (London), Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, U.S.A.), United States National Museum of Natural History (The Smithsonian, Washington), Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander KOENIG (Bonn), Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin and Museum Royal of African Congo (Tervuren). All museums are stipulated and the following abbreviations are used for them in the text:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London;
CMNH	Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, PA, U.S.A.);
DEI	Deutsches entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (Germany);
MCSN	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" (Genova, Italia);
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris;
MRAC	Museum Royal of African Congo, Tervuren, Belgium;
MWM	entomologisches Museum WITT, Munich;
NMK	Nairobi National Museum, Kenya;
RMS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm;
USNM	United States National Museum (The Smithsonian), Washington (DC, U.S.A.);
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn;
ZMHU	Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin.

The data on host plants of the species, if given, were noted on the original labels. On the images of genitalic slides, the situation of the aedeagus in relation with the general armature differs from the position in the slides. This arrangement was made digitally without altering the general scale and proportions, using CorelPhotoPaint. The photographed adult type specimens have not been altered. All plates for the article were produced by Alexander V. GURKOVICH.

Taxonomic Notes

Metajana chanleri HOLLAND, 1896

Figs 1-4

In spite of the name (reminding of *Jana* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], a genus of the Eupterotidae) the genus *Metajana* HOLLAND, 1896, was originally established in the Lasiocampidae not in the Eupterotidae. The generotypus, *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896 (fig. 1), the single finely preserved specimen, is now kept in USNM. It is a female, not a male (in spite of pectinate antennae), contrary to the original description. The species has a rather characteristic appearance; recently it was considered to be a member of the genus *Craspia* AURIVILLIUS, 1909 including such congeners as *C. wellmani* WEYMER, 1908, *C. wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, *C. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, *C. rhypara* HERING, 1928, and *C. hypolispa* Tams, 1930. From these, *C. wellmani* WEYMER, 1908 (fig. 4), and *C. wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908 (fig. 2) are surely conspecific with *M. chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896. That allows us to establish the following new synonymy:

Metajana chanleri HOLLAND, 1896 - Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. **18**: 766. Locus typicus: [Kenia] [Jombene Range, northeast of Mount Kenia] East Africa. Holotype (by original designation): female [sic! Originally indicated to be a male] (USNM) [examined].

= *Pachypasa Wellmani* WEYMER, 1908, syn.nov. - Dt. ent. Z. **1908** (Heft 4): 510. Locus typicus: [Angola] [Benguella]. Holotype (by monotypy): female (DEI) [examined].

= *Craspia Wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, syn.nov. - Ark. Zool. **5**: 20, fig. 48. Locus typicus: [?Namibia] Deutsch S. W. Africa: Svakop. Type(s): female (RMS) [examined].

= *Craspia wahlbergi anagna* HERING, 1928, syn.nov. - Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 488. Locus typicus: [Cameroon] zwischen Jaundestation und Simekoa. Holotype (by original designation): male (ZMHU) [examined].

Craspia wahlbergi anagna HERING, 1928 (fig. 3), described after a couple in fine condition, is more strongly marked and probably can be considered as the north-western subspecies of *M. chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, but is certainly conspecific. On the other hand, *M. marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 (fig. 5), and *M. rhypara* HERING, 1928 (fig. 6), described after different sexes, are also conspecific one to another and the following correct synonymy was therefore already established by VÁRI et al. (2002):

Metajana marshalli (AURIVILLIUS, [1909¹]), comb. nov.

Figs 5, 6

Craspia Marshalli AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, Ark. Zool. **5**: 21. Locus typicus: [Rhodesia] Mashunaland: Salisbury. Syntypes: male and female (RMS) [examined].

= *Craspia rhypara* HERING, 1928, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin **14**: 488, pl. 2, fig. 6. Locus typicus: [Burundi] Deutsch-Ostafrika, N.-W. Urundi (1200 m). Holotype (by original designation): male (ZMHU) [examined].

¹ Publication date of the description as well as of the volume is found on a page 29 as "Tryckt den 5 februari 1909".

Thus, the genus should be considered as consisting so far of three members: *M. chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, *M. marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, 1908), comb. nov. and *M. hypolispa* (TAMS, 1930), comb. nov. For inexplicable reasons, some additional species have for a long time been considered to be members of *Metajana* (as of *Craspia*) – *igneotincta* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, *poecilosticta* GRÜNBERG, 1910, *dubia* AURIVILLIUS, 1922, and *eothina* TAMS, 1936, being completely distinct and similar only in wing venation. Their habitus and genitalic peculiarities are quite different from that of typical *Metajana* and therefore they should be separated in their own genus, so far not erected (in prep.). Sometimes the name *Trichopisthia* AURIVILLIUS, 1909, has been introduced for this clade although it was established with the designation of *Lasiocampa monteiroi* DRUCE, 1888 (with the known synonym *pallida* FAWCETT, 1903) as the type-species; that is surely not a member of the group and should be treated outside of the complex. Male genitalia of all specific groups under consideration are figured here for comparison (figs 28-31); development of tergal lobes and valval equipment are diagnostic here.

Craspia wahlbergi AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, is the type species of *Craspia* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, that automatically leads to establish the following new synonymy:

***Metajana* HOLLAND, 1896, Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. 18: 765.**

Type-species: *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896 - Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. 18: 766, by original designation.

= *Craspia* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, syn.nov. - Ark. Zool. 5 (5): 20.

Type-species: *Craspia wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908, Ark. Zool. 5: 20, fig. 48, by original designation.

Taxonomic note. The original description of *Pachypasa wellmani* WEYMER, 1908 was based on a female. A male of the species was described soon afterwards and it was designated by WEYMER (1908 b: 733) to also be a type [Allotype] of the species. This act is invalid according to the ICZN, and therefore the male specimen labeled "Type" in the collection of ZMHU cannot be considered as a syntype of the species.

Combretum (Combretaceae) was listed to be a host plant for *Craspia wahlbergi* (see: PINHEY, 1976; KROON, 1999). PINHEY (1976: 120) also pointed out that the larva of the species called "Woolly bear" resembles more Arctiidae-larvae than Lasiocampidae.

***Oplometa cassandra* (DRUCE, 1892), comb. nov.**

Figs 7, 8

This quite characteristic species was described twice within a time interval of 2 years. After additional material will be studied to define the distribution of the species, the status of *Oplometa cornuta* AURIVILLIUS, 1894 (fig. 8), will be solved more precisely. It is possible, that the name can be used to designate a local population of West Africa with reduced yellow hindwing pattern in the rank of a subspecies, but at present both names should be recognized as conspecific with the establishment of the new synonymy:

Gonometa cassandra DRUCE, 1892 - Proc. zool. Soc. London 1892: 681. Locus typicus: West Africa: Cameroon. Holotype (by monotypy): male (BMNH) [examined].

= *Oplometa cornuta* AURIVILLIUS, 1894, syn.nov. - Ent. Tidskr. 15: 178. Locus typicus: Sierra Leona. Holotype (by monotypy): male (MHUB) [examined].

Oplometa cornuta AURIVILLIUS, 1894 is the type species of *Oplometa* AURIVILLIUS, 1894 and therefore the new generic combination of *cassandra* DRUCE, 1892, is established here.

***Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893)**

Figs 9, 11-16

The situation with HOLLAND's taxon is quite unexpected. The name was given to a mixed series of moths, reported as of both sexes. The type series is kept now in CMNH and consists of one male and one "female" completely corresponding to the description. From these, the male of *Gonometa brotoëssa* HOLLAND (fig. 9) is fully conspecific with *Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927 (fig. 11), and the "female" of the taxon is also a male (only one of at least two "females" originally recorded was found) of *Gonometa nysa* DRUCE, 1888 s. str. (fig. 10).

This "female" also became a sticking point for C. AURIVILLIUS in the description of his *Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927. He pointed out (loc. cit.: 256): "Ich sah früher diese Art als *G. brotoëssa* HOLL. an, da aber Hollands Beschreibung nicht gut paßt, führe ich hier *brotoëssa* als selbständige Art an". "Da die Beschreibung des ♂ so nahe auf das ♂ von *G. rothschildi* paßt, ist es anzunehmen, daß die Flügelform, von der nichts gesagt wird, auch dieselbe ist. Beide Geschlechter weichen indessen durch den oben stahlblauen Hlb ab und das ♀ stimmt gar nicht mit dem ♀ von *rothschildi* überein. Zwei verschiedene Arten von *Gonopacha* liegen darum wahrscheinlich vor."

A lectotype designation is therefore urgently necessary in this case and we select the male type sensu HOLLAND to designate the lectotype of *G. brotoëssa*.

As noted, the species *Gonometa brotoëssa* HOLLAND, 1893, was described after one male and at least 2 females taken in the valley of the Ogove River (Gabon); 2 syntypes are kept now in CMNH. The lectotype bears the following labels: large yellowed rectangle with double pink frame with pencil inscription in the hand of HOLLAND «*Gonometa | brotoëssa* ♂ | HOLL. | Type.»; white square with ink inscription «25.» and white rectangle with text printed on printing press "338", and additionally supplied with a red rectangle with black frame and printed computer's text «LECTOTYPE | *Gonometa | brotoëssa* HOLLAND, 1893 | des. V. ZOLOTUHIN & | A. GURKOVICH, 2008». The second syntypic male, recorded in the original description to be a female, and bearing the label «*G. brotoëssa* ♀ | HOLL | Type.» is designated with the corresponding red label as a Paralectotype although it is not conspecific with the lectotype. The second "female" is not found in CMNH.

The lectotype designation leads to a new synonymy:

Gonometa brotoëssa HOLLAND, 1893 - Psyche 6: 549. Locus typicus: [Gabon] [West Africa] [valley of Ogove River]. Lectotype: male (CMNH), here designated [examined].

=*Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927, syn.nov., in SEITZ, Die Großschmet. Erde 14: 256, pl. 36 row a. Locus typicus: Kamerun: Bitje. Syntypes: male and female (BMNH) [examined].

Gonopacha rothschildi AURIVILLIUS, 1927 is the generotypus of *Gonopacha* AURIVILLIUS, 1927. The genus is monotypical so far and is not in close relationship with *Gonometa* WALKER, 1855.

G. brotoëssa (HOLL.) is known from Sierra Leone, Gabon, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Zaire, Liberia. R. VUATTOUX (1991) supposes connection of the species with a liane

Salacia erecta (G. Don.) from Celastraceae. A cocoon with a pupa was found by Alain ALEKO in a secondary forest near Masako (Zaire: 17 km N Kisangani, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m) at February 7, 2008. It was hung on a liane on a thread of dark yellow silk on a branch imitating a fruit (figs 13, 14). The cocoon surface is net-wrinkled and covered with protruded larval black setae. A narrow hole opening present on upper pole. A male hatched at 15.II 2008 (figs 15, 16). Sexes of the species are not distinctly dimorphic as was supposed by HOLLAND and the female is just larger, lighter and more robust in comparison with the male (fig. 12).

***Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929**

Figs 17, 18

Opisthodontia flavipicta TAMS, 1929 - Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (Ser. 10) **3**: 149. Locus typicus: Kamerun, Efulen. Holotype (by original designation): female (CMNH) [examined].

= *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, syn.nov. - Explor. Parc Nat. Albert **16**(3): 77. Locus typicus: [Zaire] "mont Mulungu, 2600 m, rive gauche de la riviere Lume". Holotype (by original designation): female (MRAC) [examined].

Both taxa under consideration are surely conspecific. Their position in *Opisthodontia* AURIVILLIUS, 1895, sensu stricto, needs special investigation but conspecificity of both taxa is doubtless.

O. flavipicta TAMS, 1929 is a relatively rare species known in a few specimens. Its distribution range covers Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Zaire. Males are similarly patterned and colored and are also indistinguishable from related species.

***Streblote diluta* (AURIVILLIUS, 1905), comb. nov.**

Figs 19, 20

Taragama diluta AURIVILLIUS, 1905, Ark. Zool. **2**: 35, pl. 3, fig. 9. Locus typicus: [Sudan or Nigeria or Chad] Bornu: Bila-Butube. Holotype (by monotypy): female (MHUB) [examined].

= *Streblote dysimata* TAMS, 1931, syn.nov. - Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (Ser. 10) **7**: 5, pl. 1, fig. 4. Locus typicus: Sudan, G.R.F. Medani. Holotype (by original designation): female (BMNH) [examined].

This rare species is only known by a few specimens until now and is very localized being distributed in arid [desert?] zone of Sudan. Two names were introduced to designate the species, both are conspecific.

The male of the species is still unknown. It is possible, that it will be different in pattern and coloration from the female because sexual dimorphism is typical for the genus.

Taragama diluta AURIVILLIUS, 1905 (fig. 19) was originally illustrated on pl. 3, fig. 9, however this colour image is not well recognizable. It may be the reason why TAMS overlooked the description of this *Streblote* HÜBNER so distinct from other congeners although it was reproduced in better quality also in the SEITZ series (AURIVILLIUS 1927: pl. 32, row c). The typical female specimen of *diluta* was sent, after description, back to Berlin with all other types described in the article (AURIVILLIUS, 1905) and was kept in unsorted material outside of the Lasiocampidae collection in ZHUB and therefore it was also overlooked by all previous investigators.

Distribution: Sudan, G.R.F. Medani; Bornu: Bila-Butube.

The female holotype of *Streblote dysimata* TAMS was found on heglig (*Balanites aegyptiaca* DEL.).

***Streblote butiti* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906)**

Figs 24-27

Taragama butiti BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906 - Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (Ser. 7) **18**: 344. Locus typicus: [Uganda] Butiti, Toro. Holotype (by monotypy): female (BMNH) [examined].

= *Taragama Koenigi* STRAND, 1914, syn.nov., Arch. Naturg. **80**: 104. Locus typicus: [Sudan] Schambah (Bahr el Djebel). Holotype (by original designation): female (ZFMK) [examined].

= *Nadiasa nzoiae* STONEHAM, 1946, syn.nov., Bull. Stoneham Mus. **53**: 2. Locus typicus: British East Africa, Kenya Colony. Syntypes: "a long series of both sexes" [NMK].

This rare species is known by only a few specimens until now and is very localized being distributed in a small area of Uganda, Sudan and Kenya. Three names were introduced to designate the species, all are conspecific.

The male of the species was unknown for a long time; here it is figured for the first time (fig. 26). It is similar in pattern and coloration to the female, is much smaller, with straight to slightly concave outer margin of the hindwing.

Distribution: Uganda, Kampala; Schambah (Bahr el Djebel); Butiti, Toro; Kenya, Thomsons Falls.

The male of the species was reared from *Pinus radiata* and the female from "cotton leaf" (both in USNM). In spite of the fact that *Nadiasa nzoiae* STONEHAM, 1946 was reared from eggs laid by a wild female, no data on food preferences are given (STONEHAM 1946), also on labels of typical specimens.

***Leipoxais batesi* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927**

Figs 21-23

Leipoxais batesi BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 - Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (Ser. 9) **20**: 332. Locus typicus: Bitje, Cameroon, 2000 ft. Holotype (by monotypy): male (BMNH) [examined].

= *Leipoxais nervosa* BERIO, 1937, syn.nov. - Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova **59**: 376. Locus typicus: [Zaire] Congo, tra Coquilhatville e Stanleyville. Holotype (by original designation): male (MCSN) [examined].

= *Leipoxais typodes* TAMS, 1931, syn.nov. - Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (Ser. 10) **7**: 8, pl. 1, fig. 7. Locus typicus: Uganda, Jinja. Holotype (by original designation): female (BMNH) [examined].

This remarkable species is distinguished very easily and quite common in collections, at least in the male sex; therefore the reason to describe it undertaken by BERIO, is not clear; conspecificity of both taxa, *L. batesi* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927 (fig. 21), and *L. nervosa* BERIO, 1937 (fig. 22), is doubtless.

Leipoxais typodes TAMS, 1931 (fig. 23) is just the female of this sexually dimorphic species, with a very high possibility.

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The images of the typical specimens from the collection of the BMNH are figured here under courtesy of The Trustees of the Museum.

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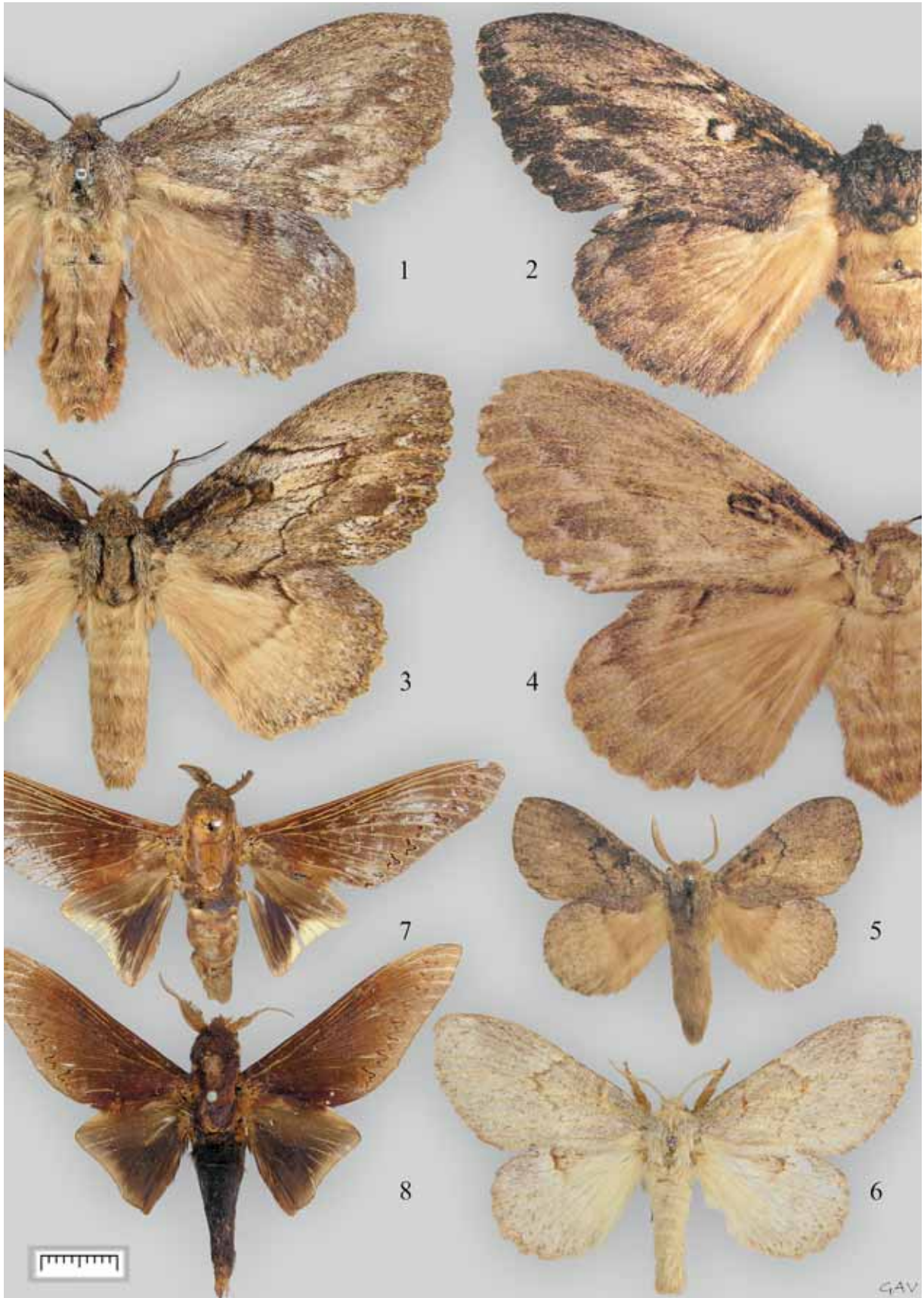
Legends

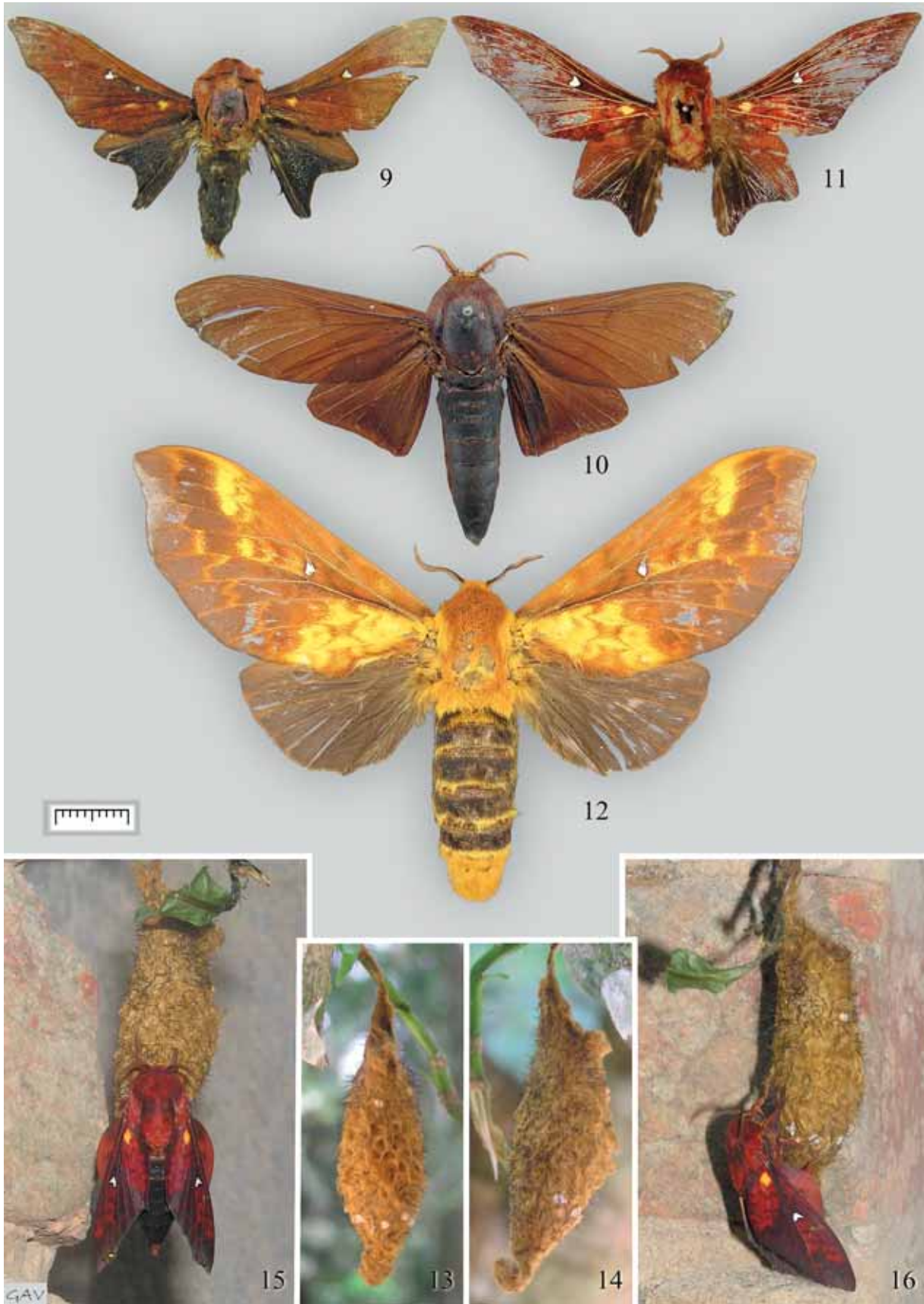
Figs 1-9: (1) *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, female holotype (USNM); (2) *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, female type of *Craspia wahlbergi* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 (RMS); (3) *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, male holotype of *Craspia wahlbergi anagna* HERING, 1928 (ZMHU); (4) *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, female holotype of *Pachypasa wellmani* WEYMER, [1909] 1908 (DEI); (5) *Metajana marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, [1909]), male syntype of *Craspia marshalli* AURIVILLIUS, [1909] 1908 (RMS); (6) *Metajana marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, [1909]), female holotype of *Craspia rhypara* HERING, 1928 (ZMHU); (7) *Oplometa cassandra* (DRUCE, 1892), male holotype of *Gonometa cassandra* DRUCE, 1892 (BMNH); (8) *Oplometa cassandra* (DRUCE, 1892), male holotype of *Oplometa cornuta* AURIVILLIUS, 1894 (MHUB); (9) *Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893), lectotype of *Gonometa brotoëssa* HOLLAND, 1893 (CMNH).

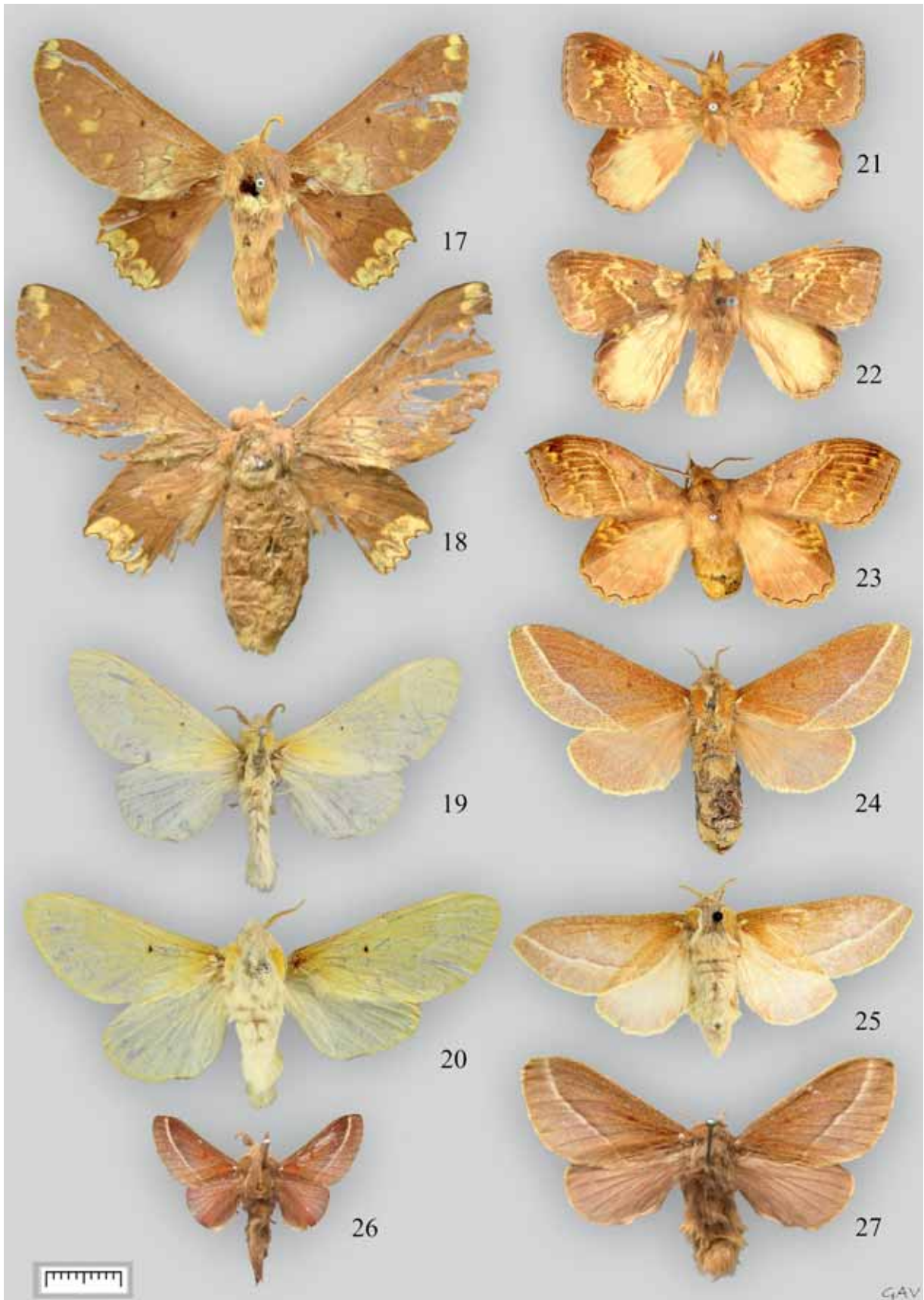
Figs 10-16: (10) *Gonometa nysa* DRUCE, 1888, male paralectotype ["female" sensu HOLLAND] of *Gonometa brotoëssa* HOLLAND, 1893 (CMNH); (11) *Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893), male syntype of *Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927 (BMNH); (12) *Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893), female syntype of *Gonopacha rothschildi* AURIVILLIUS, 1927 (BMNH); (13) *Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893), cocoon, lateral view, Zaire: 17 km N Kisangani, 00°36'N, 25°15'E, 388 m, 7. February 2008, Alain ALEKO leg.; (14) *Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893), the same cocoon, ventral view; (15-16) *Gonopacha brotoessa* (HOLLAND, 1893), freshly emerged male on a cocoon, the same data but 15. February 2008.

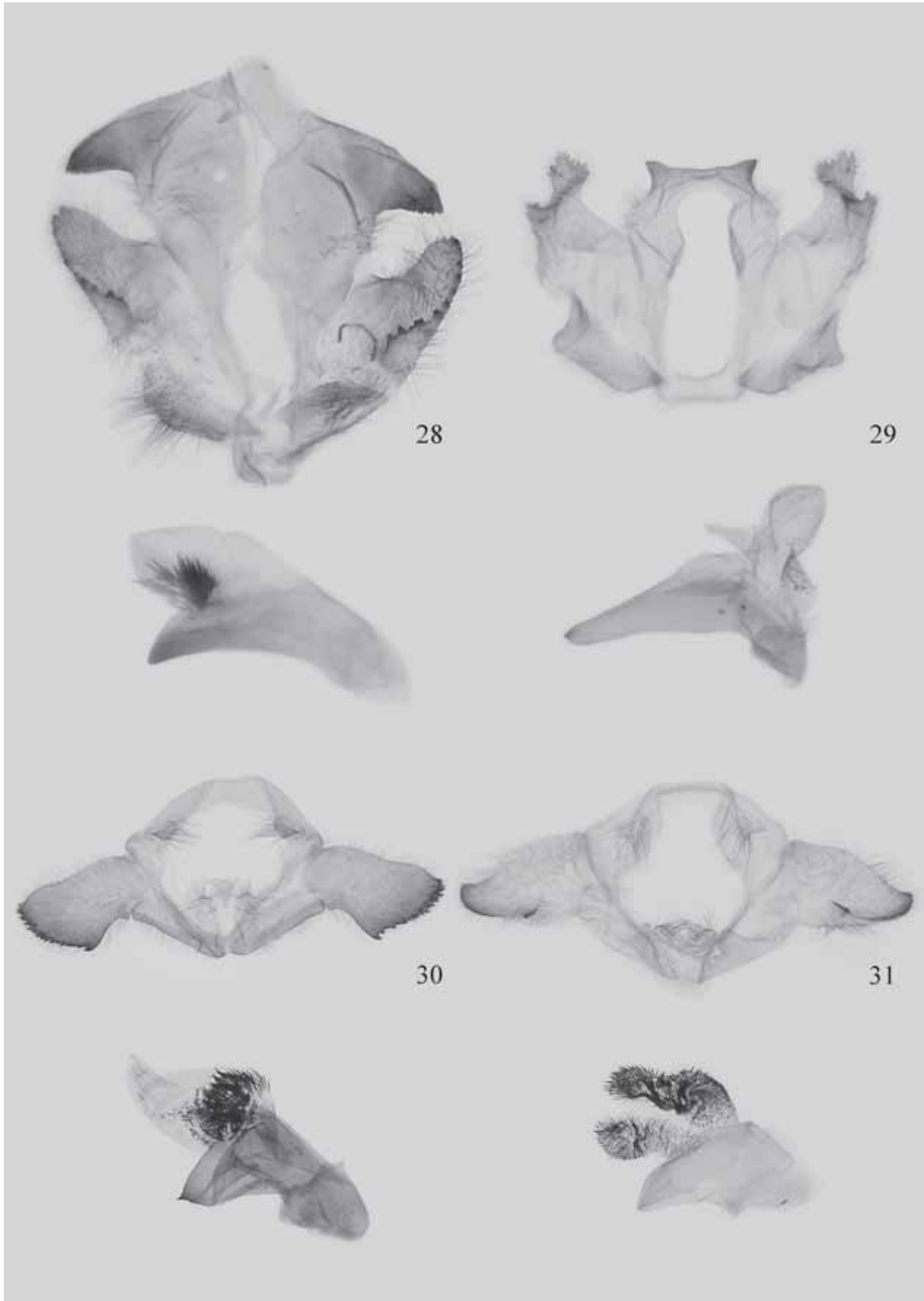
Figs 17-27: (17) *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929, female holotype (CMNH); (18) *Opisthodontia flavipicta* TAMS, 1929, female holotype of *Opisthodontia ochrosticta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 (MRAC); (19) *Streblote diluta* (AURIVILLIUS, 1905), female holotype of *Taragama diluta* AURIVILLIUS, 1905 (MHUB); (20) *Streblote diluta* (AURIVILLIUS, 1905), female holotype of *Streblote dysimata* TAMS, 1931 (BMNH); (21) *Leipoxais batesi* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927, male, holotype (BMNH); (22) *Leipoxais batesi* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927, male holotype of *Leipoxais nervosa* BERIO, 1937 (MCSN); (23) *Leipoxais batesi* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927, female holotype of *Leipoxais typodes* TAMS, 1931 (BMNH); (24) *Streblote butiti* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906), female holotype of *Taragama butiti* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906 (BMNH); (25) *Streblote butiti* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906), female holotype of *Taragama koenigi* STRAND, 1914 (ZFMK); (26) *Streblote butiti* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906), male syntype of *Nadisa nzoiae* STONEHAM, 1946, [NMK]; (27) *Streblote butiti* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1906), female syntype of *Nadisa nzoiae* STONEHAM, 1946, [NMK].

Figs 28-31: Male genitalia (aedeagi extracted, vesica enverted). (28) *Metajana chanleri* HOLLAND, 1896, male, Togo (ZSM); (29) *Metajana marshalli* (AURIVILLIUS, [1909]), male type, Mashunaland: Salisbury (RMS); (30) "*Craspia*" *igneotincta* (AURIVILLIUS, [1909]), Namibia, Prov. Otjiwarongo, Waterberg-Plateau-Park, 1600-1700 m, 23.-25.I 1998, leg. de FREINA (MWM, GU-13.358); (31) *Trichopisthia monteiroi* (DRUCE, 1888), Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 15.-30.IV 2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM, GU-13.470).









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