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Lepidoptera Noctuiformes

Agaristidae II

(Ethiopian and Madagascan Species)

Bearbeitet von

Prof. Dr. S. G. Kiriakoff, Gent

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Systematic Index

Introduction

There is little doubt that the origin of the Ethiopian and Madagascan Agaristidae is to be sought in the Oriental faunistic region. Some genera as e.g. *Heraclia*, *Aegoceropsis* and *Mitrophrys*, have undergone but very little morphological change, and they hardly differ from their eastern relatives, viz. *Episteme* and *Aegocera*. On the other hand, there are genera that have diverged morphologically quite considerably, especially some Madagascan genera. On the African continent, there is a very aberrant genus, *Andrhippuris*, lacking the harpe, and placed here among the Agaristidae with some doubt. The remaining genera can be divided into two groups, according to the structure of the antennae – those genera with the antennae more or less dilated towards the extremity being traditionally considered as the "true" Agaristidae. Those with the antennae differently shaped have received different treatment according to the various authors. The most comprehensive treatment is that adopted in the Lepidopterorum Catalogus, part 5, by E. STRAND. HAMPSON, in the Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, parts 3 and 9, was rather restrictive in his judgment, while JORDAN, perhaps the foremost authority on the Agaristidae, occupied an intermediate position. There is little doubt that filiform antennae are plesiomorphic, but ciliate, serrate, pectinate or clubbed antennae all are apomorphic. In the case of the Ethiopian and Madagascan Agaristidae, however, genera with clubbed antennae (which form the vast majority of the genera considered here as Agaristid) form a rather homogenous group, with three easily recognizable subgroups, viz. the *Heraclia*-group, the *Aegoceropsis*-group, and the *Brephos*-group, all three with a basically similar pattern of markings. The "hererocerous" genera, on the other hand, lack homogeneity in that respect, except perhaps *Charitosemia* on the continent, and *Schausiana* in Madagascar. Of the genus *Aletopus* only the female is known, with filiform antennae, and it is quite possible that the male has clubbed antennae, the facies of the moth being very alike that of the *Apaegocera*-complex; the question is further complicated by the fact that both genera seem to belong to a mimetic group around some Geometric genera, and including the butterfly genus *Euphaedra*. A further development consists in the presence, in some genera, of a series of well differentiated, rather stiff spinae towards and around the apex of the valva. This peculiar, apomorphic character (also found in some Oriental genera) cannot, however, be considered as a synapomorphy, because it occurs in both main series of Agaristid genera: in the "heterocerous" series, the genera *Leucovis*, *Paratuerta* and *Hemituerta* **gen. nov.** have spinulated valvae, in the "rhopalocerous" series, this is the case with the genera *Misa*, *Hypotuerta* **gen. nov.**, *Metagarista*, *Weymeria*, *Massaga*, *Massagidia*, *Hespagarista* and *Syfanoidea*.

As far as the writer is able to judge, neither of the main groups just referred to is monophyletic on the Ethiopian faunistic niveau. The seemingly oldest genera, such as *Heraclia*, *Aegoceropsis* and *Mitrophrys*, are descended from different genera of the monophyletic Oriental complex of genera. The "rhopalocerous" group is monophyletic on a paleotropical niveau, and many students would probably find that this is sufficient to consider the Ethiopian branch alike as monophyletic.

The eight or nine "heterocerous" genera, however, cannot be considered as a monophyletic sister-group of the former, even on the above basis. The more plesiomorphic genera, the genus *Tuerta* of the authors, split in the present revision in several genera (*Tuerta*, *Pseudotuerta*, *Tuertella*, *Hemituerta*) on structural grounds, and *Pristoceraea*, certainly have not much in common, as evidenced by the very peculiar male genitalia of the latter genus. *Paratuerta*, with serrate, *Leucovis* with ciliate, and *Ovios* with bipectinate antennae, are in the same case. The fact that these last genera occur in East and South Africa procures perhaps a valuable indication, but our present knowledge of the Agaristidae is much too fragmentary, especially regarding the early stadia, to allow of a better substantiated arrangement.

The following species have not been included in the present revision, being considered by the writer as belonging to the sister-family of the Agaristidae, i.e. the Noctuidae:

Eudryas (?) *liturata* AURIVILLIUS, Entomol. Tidskr., Stockholm, **13**: 187, 1892.
Paratuerta abrupta ROTHSCHILD, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., London, (9) **14**:315, 192?.
Paratuerta undulata BERIO, Bull. Soc. entomol. ital., Firenze, Genova, **102**:25–26; fig. 6, 1970.
BERIO (1970) places the genus *Paratuerta* with the Noctuid subfamily Amphipyrinae, but it belongs to the Agaristidae, and *P. undulata* should accordingly be placed in a new genus of its own.

Fam. **Agaristidae**

A. Ethiopian Genera

Key to the genera

The following artificial table should permit the identification of the Ethiopian Agaristid genera, although the presence of many very similar genera makes the identification sometimes slightly doubtful.

1	Antennae filiform, sometimes dilated towards the extremity	4
1′	Antennae ciliate, serrate or bipectinate	2
2	Antennae bipectinate	*Ovios*, p. 118
2′	Antennae ciliate or serrate	3
3	Antennae ciliate	*Leucovis*, p. 121
3′	Antennae serrate	*Paratuerta*, p. 104
4	Antennae not dilated towards the extremity	5
4′	Antennae dilated towards the extremity	11
5	Abdomen of male with a very long hairbrush	*Andrhippuris*, p. 4
5′	Abdomen of male without long hairbrush	6
6	Third segment of the palpi long	7
6′	Third segment of the palpi moderately long	8
7	Third segment of palpi very slender, naked	*Aletopus*, p. 10
7′	Third segment of palpi not very slender	*Charitosemia*, p. 116

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7	Third segment of palpi very slender, naked	*Aletopus*, p. 10
7′	Third segment of palpi not very slender	*Charitosemia*, p. 116

8 Palpi not longer than the diameter of the eye 9
8′ Palpi longer than the diameter of the eye 10
9 Third segment of palpi short, bent . . . . . *Pseudotuerta*, p. 113
9′ Third segment of palpi minute, pointed . . . . . *Tuertella*, p. 114
10 Palpi twice as long as the diameter of the eye . . . . . *Hemituerta*, p. 106
10′ Palpi shorter than twice the diameter of the eye . . . . . *Tuerta*, p. 110
11 Frons shaped more or less snoutlike . . . . . *Choeropais*, p. 97
11′ Frons not so shaped 12
12 Frons short beaklike; base of the abdomen with long lateral hairtufts in ♂ . . . . . *Paraegocera*, p. 48
12′ These characters not present, at least not together 13
13 Fore wings very narrow; size small (length of fore wing 17 mm) . . . . . *Aethodes*, p. 56
13′ Fore wings normal; size mostly larger 14
14 Fore tarsi with the first segment dilated in ♂ . . . . . *Weymeria*, p. 8
14′ Fore tarsi with the first segment not dilated in ♂ 15
15 Hind tibiae with a long hairtuft 16
15′ Hind tibiae without long hairtuft 17
16 Palpi upturned; in fore wings, vein 10 originating from near the extremity of the areole . . . . . *Omphaloceps*, p. 72
16′ Palpi porrect; in fore wings, vein 10 originating some distance from the extremity of the areole . . . . . *Agoma*, p. 70
17 Hind wings with veins 3, 4 and/or 6, 7 stalked 18
17′ Hind wings with veins 3, 4 and 6, 7 from a point, or slightly separated 22
18 In fore wings, vein 6 arising from the areole; in hind wings, veins 3, 4 from a point . . . . . *Syfanoidea*, p. 46
18′ In fore wings, vein 6 arising from the upper angle of cell, or below the angle; in hind wings, veins 3, 4 stalked 19
19 Palpi upturned, with the last segment long, slender; fore wings with vein 6 arising from below the cell-angle . . . . . *Crameria*, p. 94
19′ Fore wings with vein 6 arising from the cell-angle 20
20 Hind tarsi with long hair on the first two segments in ♂ . . . . . *Metagarista*, p. 49
20′ Hind tarsi without long hair on the first two segments in ♂ 21
21 Palpi long; last segment short, porrect . . . . . *Brephos*, p. 90
21′ Palpi moderate, upturned; last segment minute . . . . . *Hypotuerta*, p. 109
22 Fore wings with vein 5 well separated from veins 3, 4 23
22′ Fore wings with vein 5 approximated to veins 3, 4 24
23 Fore wings with veins 3, 4 approximated, and vein 5 from the lower cell-angle; vein 6 originating near the upper cell-angle . . . . . *Rothia*, 40 and p. 126
23′ Fore wings with veins 3, 4 approximated, and vein 5 widely apart; vein 6 originating at the upper cell-angle; abdomen with basal haircrests . . . . . *Apaegocera*, p. 6
24 Fore wings with vein 6 arising from the areole 25
24′ Fore wings with vein 6 arising at the upper cell-angle 26
25 Palpi very long, porrect, with the two last segments of equal length; fore wings with vein 6 arising from the extremity of the areole . . . . . *Paida*, p. 86
25′ Palpi upturned; last segment short, with long hair; fore wings with vein 6 arising from the base of the areole . . . . . *Schausia*, p. 82
26 Fore wings with vein 10 stalked with 9 of 8+9 27
26′ Fore wings with vein 10 arising from the areole, and not stalked with 9 or 8+9 28
27 Palpi with the last segment short in ♂, long in ♀; abdomen with long tufts of yellow hair at the base; fore wings with vein 10 stalked with veins 8+9 at the extremity of the areole; veins 3, 4, 5 well separated . . . . . *Massaga*, p. 99
27′ Palpi upturned, with the last segment long, porrect; fore wings with vein 10 stalked with vein 9; veins 3, 4, 5 arising from a point . . . . . *Heraclia*, p. 12
28 Palpi with the last segment long 29
28′ Palpi with the last segment short 32
29 Fore wings with veins 3, 4, 5 much approximated 30
29′ Fore wings with veins 3, 4, 5 well separated 31
30 Mid- and hind tibiae spined . . . . . *Aegoceropsis*, p. 58
30′ Mid- and hind tibiae not spined . . . . . *Pentelia*, p. 38
31 Frons with a bifid process . . . . . *Hoplarista*, p. 85

31′ Frons without bifid process . . . . . *Mitrophrys*, p. 64
32 Fore wings with veins 3, 4, 5 approximated 33
32′ Fore wings with veins 3, 4, 5 well separataed 34
33 Male with a stridulating organ . . . . . *Misa*, p. 79
33′ Male without stridulating organ; abdomen with a long terminal tuft . *Lophonotidia*, p. 77
34 Areole minute or absent; vein 10 from its middle; hind wings with anal area clothed with very long hair; fore tibiae with a terminal spine . . . . . *Pseudospiris*, p. 95
34′ Combination of characters different 35
35 Mid- and hind tibiae spined 36
35′ Mid- and hind tibiae not spined 37
36 Abdomen with basal crest; fore wings with vein 10 from near the extremity of the areole . . . . . *Polacanthopoda*, p. 52
36′ Abdomen with crests on the first and second segments; fore wings with vein 10 very proximal . . . . . *Acantuerta*, p. 122
37 Last palpal segment robust . . . . . *Chaetostephana*, p. 41
37′ Last palpal segment rather slender 38
38 Head and thorax clothed with long hair; first three urites crested; termen of fore wings crenulate . . . . . *Hespagarista*, p. 44
38′ Head and thorax clothed with short hair; fore wings with the termen not crenulate . . 39
39 Fore femora covered with long and dense hair . . . . . *Epischausia*, p. 75
39′ Fore femora not densely hairy 40
40 Abdomen of ♂ with lateral tufts; hind wings with veins 3, 4 slightly separataed . . . . . *Pseudopais*, p. 88
40′ Abdomen without lateral tufts; hind wings with veins 3, 4 from a point . *Massagidia*, p. 102

Genus Andrhippuris KARSCH

(fig. 1)

1895 *Andrhippuris* KARSCH, Entomol. Nachr.Bl., Wien, **21**:348.– Species typica: *Andrhippuris caudaequina* KARSCH (by original designation).

Diagnosis: Proboscis fully developed. Palpi obliquely porrect, with the second joint fringed with rough scales, and the third short, thickly scaled; frons broad, with a large truncate corneous prominence, flattened beneath, with a nearly reniform raised rim at the extremity. Antennae nearly filiform, without distinct terminal dilatation, even in male. Tibiae moderately fringed with hair. Abdomen without crests, but with a very long terminal tuft in male. Nervation: in fore wings, vein 2 given off from about three-quarters of cell; 3, 4, 5 approximated, equidistant; discocellulars faintly angled inwards; 6 from the upper cell-angle; areole rather long, narrow; 7 from just below the angle of the areole; 8+9 from the extremity of the areole, 10 from the upper side of the same, near the extremity. In hind wings, vein 2 from three-fifths of the cell; 3 and 4 from the cell-angle; discocellulars faintly incurved; 5 obsolescent, from middle of discocellulars; 6 and 7 very short stalked.

Male genitalia: Uncus short, with the base triangular, becoming extremely narrow, compressed, with a distinct terminal hook. Tubus analis rather broad, well sclerified. Vincula very broad, with a very broad fold bearing in the distal portion a few short hairs, but no distinct bunch of stiff hair. Valva elongate, rather narrow, with costa and sacculus parallel, the former faintly incurved after middle, the latter correspondingly outcurved; apex narrow, cut obliquely; fold of sacculus rather narrow, with the harpe absent. Aedeagus rather small, slightly longer than half of costa, slender, nearly straigt; fultura inferior broad; proximal margin straight; sides converging distally; terminal margin with a longer median and shorter lateral prongs; fultura

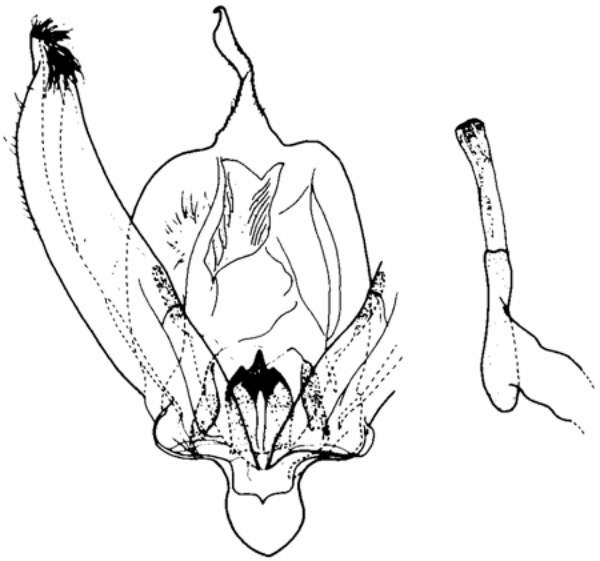

Fig. 1. *Andrhippuris caudequina* KARSCH. B. M. Noct. 8477

superior broad, with narrow lateral sclerifications. Saccus semi-elliptical, slightly broadening distally.

Distribution: West and Central Africa.

Andrhippuris caudaequina KARSCH

1895 *Andrhippuris caudaequina* KARSCH, Entomol. Nachr.Bl., Wien **21**:353; pl. 1, fig. 1 and 2. – Terra typica: Lower Guinea (Types, ♂, ♀, in Berlin Museum).

Diagnosis: Head and thorax black; first and second palpal joints, frons and sides of head, collar and shoulders spotted with white; thorax with some orange scales; hind tibiae fringed with yellow hair; tarsi slightly ringed with white, abdomen black with subdorsal orange patches forming dorsal bands on the first three urites, and a sublateral series of white patches. Fore wings rufous orange, mostly with a carmine suffusion; apical area suffused with golden brown; a basal black patch with two white striae on it, forming a fascia on dorsum, with patches of bluish-white scales on it just before the cell-end; a lunulate black discocellular spot with bluish-white lunules in centre; in male, a slight black suffusion at the lower cell-angle; before tornus, a black fascia with a few bluish-white scales; cilia blackbrown, spotted with white. Hind wings rufous orange, with a black terminal band with slight vein-streaks; cilia as on fore wings. Length of fore wing 21–28 mm.

Distribution: Lower Guinea; most of the Congo Basin: Kinshasa, Sankuru, Shaba, Zambia. There are no specimens from West Africa (except Kinshasa) in the British Museum nor at Tervuren.

Genus Apaegocera HAMPSON
(fig. 2)

1905 *Apaegocera* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., London, (7) **15**:449. – S p e c i e s t y p i c a: *Apaegocera argyrogramma* HAMPSON (by original designation).

D i a g n o s i s: Proboscis fully developed. Palpi upturned, the second joint fringed with long hair in front forming a pointed tuft at the extremity, the third joint long, porrect, dilated at the extremity. Antennae moderately dilated towards the extremity. Frons with a truncate conical process with a raised rim at the extremity. Tibiae nearly smooth, without spines. Abdomen with dorsal crests on the basal segments. Nervation: In fore wings, vein 2 given off slightly beyond middle of the cell; 3 and 4 approximated, distance between 4 and 5 nearly three times that between 3 and 4; upper discocellular incurved; 6 from the cell-angle; areole very narrow, 7, stalk of 8+9 and 10 from the extremity of the areole. In hind wings, vein 2 arising from about three quarters of the cell; 3, 4 and 6, 7 from the cell-angles; discocellulars very faintly incurved, 5 obsolescent, from middle of the discocellulars; 8 anastomosing with the cell shortly after base.

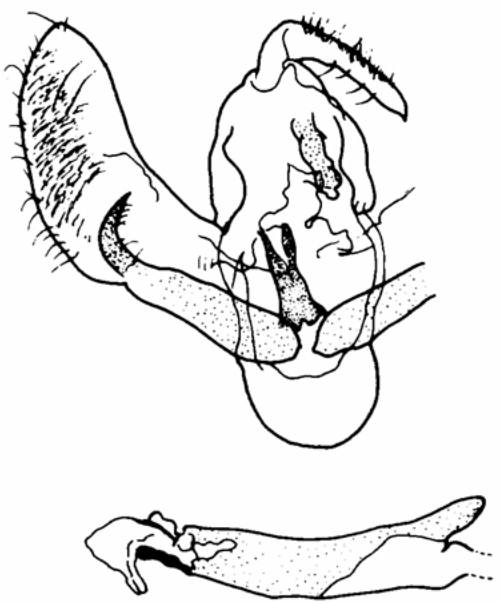

Fig. 2. *Apaegocera aurantiipennis* HAMPSON. B. M. Noct. 8579. Typus.

Male genitalia: Uncus about two-thirds of costa in length, compressed, arched at base, otherwise nearly straight, with a hardly marked terminal hook. Tubus analis short but broad, sclerified. Vinculum with the fold triangular, bearing s small bunch of hair. Valva broadly banana-shaped, with the costa on the whole faintly incurved, the apex broadly rounded, and the sacculus faintly incurved before the third, then

outcurved; fold very broad basally, then narrowing, reaching to just before one-third of the sacculus, and ending in a small sickle-shaped harpe. Aedeagus very slightly shorter than the valva, moderately robust, somewhat more so proximally, faintly arched, bearing terminally a short stripe of cornuti; fultura inferior triangular, with the proximal margin notched at middle, and with a terminal rounded process. Saccus roughly semi-circular.

Distribution: West and Central Africa.

Key to the species

Apaegocera argyrogramma HAMPSON

1905 *Apaegocera argyrogramma* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., London, (7) **15**:449. – Terra typica: Obuassi, Ashanti (Type, ♂, in British Museum).

Diagnosis: Head and thorax black; extremities of the second and third palpal joints white, sides of frons white; vertex, collar, tegulae and thorax above spotted with white, tegulae edged with fulvous; abdomen black with white segmental lines; the three proximal urites fulvous with bluish-black dorsal crests; pectus and femora fulvous; tibiae and tarsi dark brown ringed with white. Fore wings fulvous, tinged with dark brown, extending on costa to the middle, and on dorsum to near the anal angle; distal area black; at the base of costa a small black and white patch; upper cell-angle with a small round white spot surrounded by a silvery-blue Y-shaped mark; subapically in the black area, an oblique band of five white spots in interspaces II to VII, the three upper spots conjoined. Hind wings orange red with a rather broad terminal black band, nearly uniform in width, slightly expanding at vein 2, and tapering to a point on the anal margin; cilia checquered black and white. Length of fore wing 29 mm.

Distribution: Ashanti; Ivory Coast.

Apaegocera aurantipennis HAMPSON

1912 *Apaegocera aurantipennis* HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., London, (8) **10**:611. – Terra typica: Kampala, Uganda (Type, ♂, in British Museum).
1923 *Apaegocera joycei* HULSTAERT, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., Bruxelles, **11**:204. – Terra typica: Lake Albert, Zaire (Type, ♂, in Museum Tervuren).

Diagnosis: Head and thorax black; first and second palpal joints with white spots; frons white laterally; collar, tegulae, meso- and metathorax marked with white; extremities of tegulae and sides of metathorax with orange-red pilosity; pectus orange; femora streaked with orange; tibiae at the extremities and tarsi ringed with white, abdomen black with narrow white segmental bands; sides with some orange at the base. Wings reddish orange. Fore wings with the terminal area blackish brown, very broad at costa and extending as a triangular patch into the upper extremity of

the cell where there is a white spot on it, preceded by a silvery blue dot, – and narrowing to the tornus, a white subapical band in the black area, between veins 4 and 7, traversed by dark streaks on veins 5 and 6, and small subterminal spots in interspaces II and II; a silvery blue discocellular bar; cilia with some white above the tornus. Hind wings with a narrow (1–1,5 mm wide) blackish brown terminal band, expanding slightly on vein 2 and on the anal margin; cilia chequered blackish brown and white. Length of fore wing 27–29 mm.

Distribution: Uganda; North-East Zaire (Stanleyville, Kibali-Ituri); Gabon (fide B. LAPORTE).

Genus Weymeria KARSCH

(fig. 3)

1895 *Weymeria* KARSCH, Entomol. Nachr.Bl., Wien, **21**:347. – Species typica: *Xanthospilopteryx athene* WEYMER (by monotypy).
1901 *Veymeria* HAMPSON (ex errore pro *Weymeria*), Cat. Lepidopt. Phal. Brit. Mus., **3**:548.

Diagnosis: Proboscis fully developed. Palpi oblique; first joint fringed with long hair; second joint nearly smoothly scaled; third joint long, slender, naked, por-

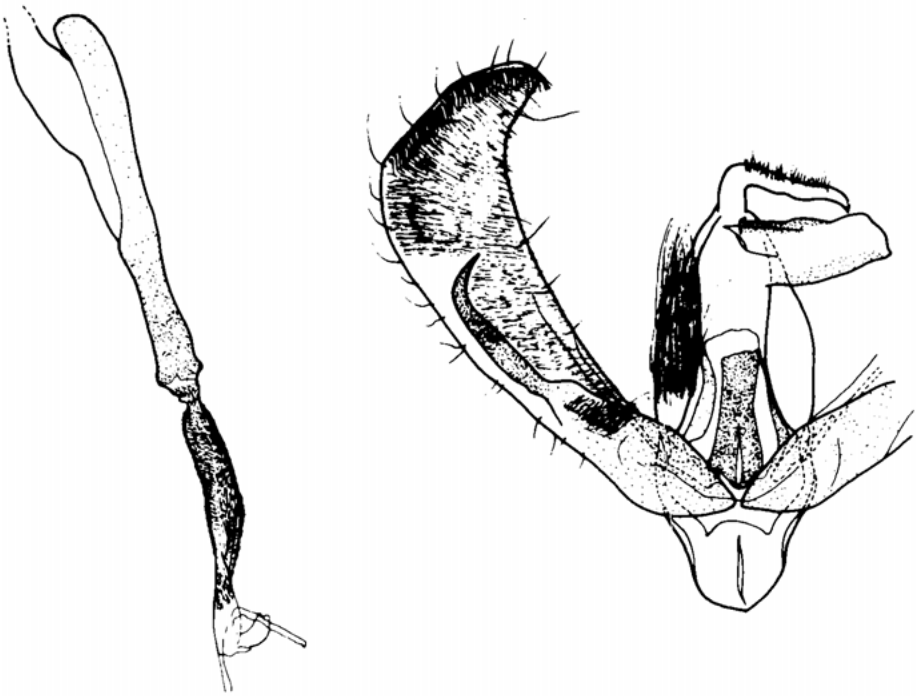

Fig. 3. *Weymeria athene* (WEYMER). B. M. Noct. 8459

rect. Antennae slightly dilated towards the extremity, less so in female. Frons with a truncate conical prominence, with raised rim at the extremity. Tibiae fringed with rough hair; fore tarsi in male with the first joint not much longer, but much more dilated than the second. Nervation: in fore wings, vein 2 arising from two-thirds of the cell; 3 and 4 separated; 5 given off from the lower fifth of the discocellulars which are faintly incurved; areole narrow; 6 from the lower cell-angle; 7 and the short stalk of 8+9 from the lower angle of the areole; 10 from the upper angle of the same. In hind wings, vein 2 from the seven-ninths of the cell; 3, 4 and 6, 7 from the cell-angles; discocellulars faintly incurved; 5 obsolescent, from the middle of the discocellulars, 8 fused with cell at base.

Male genitalia: Uncus about two-fifths of costa in length, compressed, bent at a right angle at about one-quarter of its length, then nearly straight, with a rather indistinct terminal hook. Tubus analis short and broad, sclerified both dorsally and ventrally. Vinculum narrow, with a strong bunch of stiff hair before the middle. Valva very elongate, rather narrow, slightly broadening distally, with the apical portion upturned; termen bearing a row of stiff, spicule-like hair; fold of sacculus very broad proximally, broader than the valve at base, then narrowing and ending in a slender, straight harpe, bent only terminally, reaching beyond the middle of the valva. Aedeagus about seven-tenths of costa in length, slender, nearly straight; everted vesica about two-thirds of aedeagus in length, covered, except apically, with minute spicules; two subterminal, nearly filiform processes; fultura inferior elongate and narrow, with a proximal projection at middle, and the sides faintly incurved; fultura superior broader, with the lateral margins sclerified. Saccus semi-elliptical.

Distribution: East Africa.

Weymeria athene (WEYMER)

1892 *Xanthospilopteryx athene* WEYMER, Stettin. entomol. Ztg., **53**:101. – Terra typica: Tanganyika (Type, in Berlin Museum).
1895 *Weymeria athene* – KARSCH, Entomol. Nachr. Bl., Wien, **21**:347; pl. 1, fig. 4.
1913 *Weymeria athene* aberr. *suffusa* JORDAN in SEITZ, Großschmetterl. Erde, **15**:11. – Terra typica: Tanganyika (Type, ♀, in British Museum).
1901 *Veymeria athene* – HAMPSON, Cat. Lepidopt. Phal. Brit. Mus., **3**:584; fig. 250.

Diagnosis: Head black, spotted with white and orange; palpi black with the first joint fringed with orange hair; thorax orange; collar spotted with black; pectus and legs black, coxae and spots on tibiae and tarsi white; abdomen orange with a series of black dorsal spots; last two urites and underside banded with black and white. Fore wings orange, more reddish at the base of dorsum; costa black; terminal area from mid-costa to tornus black, incurved in interspace I, with two large pale orange dots; cilia black tipped with white. Hind wings orange, more reddish basally; a terminal black band, about 6 mm wide in the subcostal region, and about $2^1/_2$ mm towards the anal angle, bearing four pale orange dots; cilia black, white near apex and the anal angle. Length of fore wing 25–28 mm.

Distribution Tanganyika; coast of Tanzania.

Genus Aletopus JORDAN
(fig. 4)

1926 *Aletopus* JORDAN, Novit. Zool., **33**:376. – Species typica *Aletopus imperialis* JORDAN (by original designation).

Diagnosis: Proboscis fully developed. Antennae of female not dilated towards the extremity. Frons with a conical truncate prominence, with raised rim at the extremity, the supra-oral ridge medially produced into a short sharp tooth. Palpi upturned, the second joint fringed with long hair in front, the third joint long, naked, somewhat porrect. Tibiae of female without long hair, and without spinae on mid and hind tibiae. Wings relatively short and rounded, particularly the hind wings. Neuration: in fore wings, veins 3, 4, 5 separated, vein 3 well before the cell-angle, being farther from 4 than this is from 5; 6 from the upper cell-angle; 7 and the long stalk of 8+9 from the extremity of the areole; 10 from the upper side of the latter, before the apex. In hind wings, vein 3 from well before the cell-angle; 5 from the middle of discocellulars; 6 and 7 stalked.

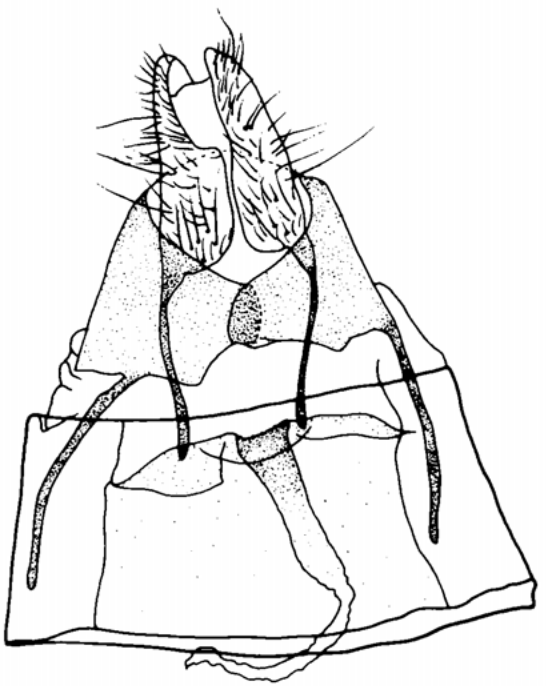

Fig. 4. *Aletopus imperialis* JORDAN B. M. Noct. 8298. Typus

Female genitalia: Papillae anales relatively very large; apophyses posteriores about as long as the papillae, and slightly shorter than the apophyses anteriores. Sterigma incurved at middle of the proximal margin. Ductus bursae sclerified, about as long as the apophyses posteriores. Bursa copulatrix small, without signum.

Distribution: Tanzania; Congo (Brazzaville)?