New species of Afrotropical Ancylolomia Hübner, 1825 (Lepidoptera: Crambidae: Crambinae)

Author: Bassi, Graziano

Source: Revue suisse de Zoologie, 131(1) : 229-250

Published By: Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève

URL: https://doi.org/10.35929/RSZ.0121

Revue suisse de Zoologie (March 2024) 131(1): 229-250 ISSN 0035-418

New species of Afrotropical *Ancylolomia* Hübner, 1825 (Lepidoptera: Crambidae: Crambinae)

Graziano Bassi

Via Sant'Agostino, 51, I-10051 Avigliana (Torino), Italy; Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, C.P. 6434, CH-1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland (Corresponding member); alphacrambus@gmail.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6028-0740

Abstract: The knowledge on the *Ancylolomia prepiella* species complex of the Afrotropical region is reviewed. Nineteen new species are described and illustrated: *A. anna* sp. nov. from The Gambia, *A. audeoudi* sp. nov. from Uganda, *A. fiorenzae* sp. nov. from South Africa, *A. greta* sp. nov. from Cameroon, *A. isabella* sp. nov. from Cameroon, *A. lavinia* sp. nov. from Ivory Coast, Niger and Nigeria, *A. lotis* sp. nov. from Tanzania and Kenya, *A. lucia* sp. nov. from South Africa, *A. lydia* sp. nov. from Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, *A. maria* sp. nov. from South Africa, *A. medioafricana* sp. nov. from Angola, Cameroon and Democratic Republic of the Congo, *A. sakania* sp. nov. from Democratic Republic of the Congo, *A. savutiensis* sp. nov. from Botswana, *A. shingwedzi* sp. nov. from South Africa, *A. sonia* sp. nov. from Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Nigeria, *A. sophia* sp. nov. from Tanzania, *A. trematerrai* sp. nov. from Mozambique, *A. vanessa* sp. nov. from Ghana, and *A. victoria* sp. nov. from Zimbabwe.

Keywords: Africa - *Ancylolomia prepiella* species complex - Ancylolomiini - distribution - Pyraloidea.

INTRODUCTION

Ancylolomia Hübner, 1825 is the main genus of tribe Ancylolomiini Ragonot. It experienced important evolutionary success in the Old World and particularly in the Afrotropics. Recent genetic studies (Léger *et al.*, 2019) highlighted that the Ancylolomiini should enclose the Prionapterygini Landry (1995: 56). However, *Ancylolomia* and genera strictly related to it, as summarized in Bassi (2013), have morphological characters that easily distinguish them from the *Prionapteryx* complex of genera. The Afrotropical fauna of *Ancylolomia* and allied genera were never reviewed, except for two small species groups of *Ancylolomia* (Bassi, 2013) and some other small genera (Bassi, 2021; Bassi *et al.*, 2021). This paper treats the species of the characteristic *Ancylolomia prepiella* complex of species in the *A. inornata* group as identified in Bassi & Trematerra (2014); it includes only the well-characterized species known to me as many species that I have identified as new are not described here due to the lack of sufficient material or the difficulty in correctly assigning males and females. Also, many other species are certainly still waiting to be discovered.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Genitalia preparations were made following Robinson (1976). The terminology of the genitalia follows Błeszyński (1970) and Bassi (2013). Genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon S120 digital camera. Ratios of structures were recorded with the aid of a micrometric slide. The habitus photos were made with a Nikon D3300 digital camera. The images were enhanced with Adobe Photoshop Elements. The following abbreviations are used: 'SB' for Stanisław Błeszyński, 'DRC' for Democratic Republic of the Congo', 'GB' for Graziano Bassi, 'GS' for genitalia slide', 'm' for meter(s), 'HNHM' for Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary, 'RCGB' for Graziano Bassi Research Collection (to be deposited in MHNG), Avigliana, Italy, 'ISAM' for Iziko South African Museum, Cape Town, RSA, 'MfN' for Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Berlin, Germany, 'MHNG' for Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland, 'NHMUK' for Natural History Museum, London, UK, 'RSA' for Republic of South Africa, 'TMSA' for Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly the Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, RSA,

Manuscript accepted 21.12.2023
DOI: 10.35929/RSZ.0121

'ZMUC' for Zoological Museum collection, Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark, 'ZSM' for Zoologische Staatsammlung München, Munich, Germany.

TAXONOMY

Ancylolomia Hübner, 1825

Genus *Ancylolomia* Hübner (type species *Tinea palpella* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) includes 70 species from almost all over the Old World, reaching eastward to Australia with a single species. The Afrotropical region presently includes 36 species (Nuss *et al.*, 2023), mainly referable to the *inornata* group of species (Błeszyński, 1970; Bassi, 2013). Among the *inornata* group, the *prepiella* complex of species is characterized by female genitalia with a lateral extension of the corpus bursae, usually thin, or globular in *A. arabella* Błeszyński and *A. sophia* sp. nov. The female genitalia also present two types of papillae anales: type A (Fig. 1), large and strongly covered with setae and type B (Fig. 2), narrower and less covered with setae; the ductus seminalis is opening basally on the corpus bursae; the corpus bursae is always suboval and delicately wrinkled basally. Male genitalia have the phallus strongly curved and very long, often longer than the whole apparatus; the uncus and gnathos are of two types: type C (Fig. 3), both slender and longer than half the tegumen, and type D (Fig. 4), both shorter than half the tegumen and with the uncus stouter than in type C; the tegumen is typical of the *inornata* group, i.e. slender, subtriangular and basally enlarged. Adults are generally small moths, of a wingspan from 12 to 32 mm, but mostly around 20 mm, with ocelli and chaetosemata fully developed. Their wing markings have the typical pattern of *Ancylolomia* (Bassi, 2013) and it is usually difficult to distinguish the species from one another. However, the subterminal area of the forewing, especially, but also the length of the labial palpus and the shape of the antenna in the male (Figs 28-30) can help in the determination. Both male and female genitalia are, on the other hand, very characteristic and allow for easier distinction of the species. However, the problem of correctly associating males and females collected individually often remains, even in the same locality or in localities close to each other. Although *Ancylolomia* species have been reported to feed on various Poaceae (Robinson *et al*., 2010), the biology of the species treated here is yet unknown. Adults are nocturnal and are easily attracted to light.

List of the *Ancylolomia* of the *prepiella* complex of species presently known and their distribution:
Ancylolomia arabella Błeszyński, 1965: Saudi Arabia.
Ancylolomia melanothoracia Hampson, 1919: Tanzania. See Bassi & Trematerra, 2014.
Ancylolomia nigrifasciata Bassi, 2004 (Fig. 25): Namibia.
Ancylolomia obscurella Joannis, 1927 (Fig. 27): Mozambique, Namibia.
Ancylolomia parentii Bassi, in Bassi & Trematerra, 2014 (Fig. 8): eSwatini, Mozambique, RSA.
Ancylolomia prepiella Hampson, 1919 (Fig. 26): eSwatini, Lesotho, RSA.

Ancylolomia anna sp. nov.

Figs 12, 31

Material examined: Holotype male: The Gambia, near Gunjur, 50 m üNN, 13°10'57N, 16°46'02W, 12.vii.1998, LF, Buchsbaum, Riedel, Schacht *leg[unt]*.; GS 4445 GB; ZSM.

Etymology: The new name doesn't refer to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: The adult is similar to *A. greta* (Fig. 6), but it is smaller and differs in the forewing with a paler subterminal area and a dark costal spot close to the subterminal line (Fig. 12, arrow). The male genitalia have the valva slenderer (width length ratio 0.28 vs 0.42 of *A. greta*), the costal process with a more rounded tip, and the phallus with the cornutus apically narrower than in *A. greta* (Fig. 32).

Description: Wingspan 13.5 mm. Labial palpus thin, 2 X eye diameter, brown with inner side paler. Maxillary palpus narrow, brown. Antenna densely serrate, brown with costa silvery white. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex pale brown. Patagium brown, paler medially. Tegula grey brown with inner edge paler. Thorax pale brown sprinkled with grey brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 12). Underside of forewing brown suffused with yellow with subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing brown along costa, otherwise off-white. Legs pale yellow brown, paler on inner side and with tarsi annulated dark brown; tibial spurs slender, the external half as long as the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Uncus and gnathos of type C, almost straight, with rounded tip. Vinculum slightly shorter than valva, distally narrowing. Pseudosaccus U-shaped. Juxta 0.6 as long as vinculum, slightly narrowing distally. Valva subrectangular, with costal process exceeding cucullus, with rounded tip; fold of areola overlapping cucullus, longest sensorial scales 0.5 as long as valva. Phallus slightly longer than whole apparatus, and gently curved; vesica thick and wrinkled with cornutus longer than phallus shaft.
Female unknown.

Distribution: The Gambia.

***Ancylolomia audeoudi* sp. nov.**
Figs 14, 54

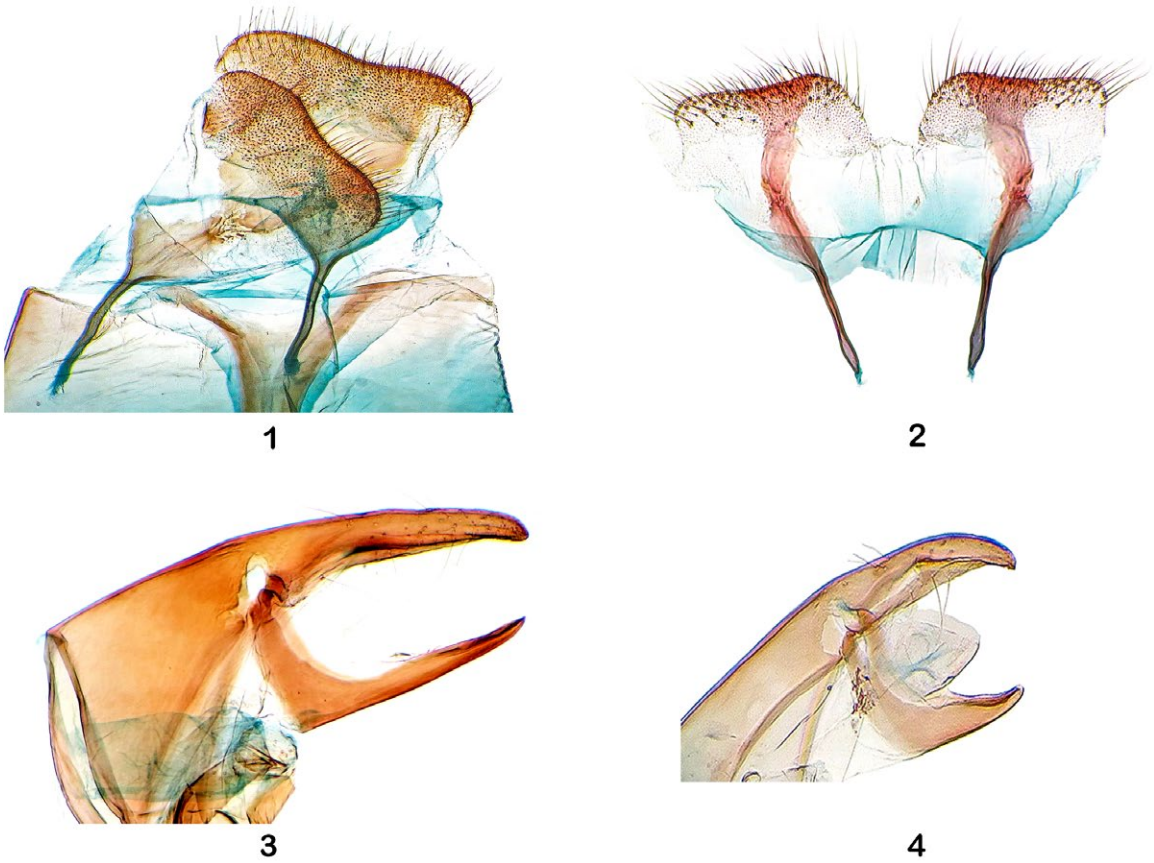
Material examined: Holotype female: [Uganda], Kampala, 8.viii.[19]25, Pic, Coll. G. Audéoud, GS 7448 GB; MHNG-ENTO-0249546; MHNG.

Etymology: The new species is named after Georges Audéoud (Geneva, Switzerland, 1874 - Chêne-Bourg, Switzerland, 1943), the collector of the holotype and of valuable additional Lepidoptera material in Africa in the first decades of the 1900's.

Diagnosis: The adult of this species can be distinguished from congeners with a pure white hindwing by the short labial palpus, and, on the forewing, by the narrow medial stripe, the well-defined brown lines along the veins on both upper and underside, and the strongly jagged subterminal line. The female genitalia are unique in having the apophyses posteriores with an ear-like bulge and the lateral extension shaft sclerotized for 2/3rds of its length.

Description: Wingspan 27 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X eye diameter, brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown. Antenna slightly thickened, brown with costa pale brown. Frons rounded, produced, brown. Vertex brown sprinkled with off-white. Patagium chestnut brown, paler medially. Tegula chestnut. Thorax chestnut brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 14). Underside of forewing off-white, yellowish-white along costa and brown medially and along veins. Underside of hindwing white, suffused with yellow along costa. Legs brown with inner side off-white; tibial spurs minute, the external half as long as the internal.
Female genitalia (Fig. 54). Papillae anales of type B. Apophyses posteriores three times longer than apophyses anteriores, with ear-like bulge basally. Abdominal segment VIII well developed, dorsally and laterally less sclerotized. Sterigma produced, rounded. Ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae, narrower medially. Lateral extension thin, shaft sclerotized for 2/3rds of its length, three times as long as corpus bursae, bulged distally.
Male unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.



Figs 1-4. *Ancylolomia* spp., male and female genitalia. (1) *A. greta* sp. nov., paratype, papillae anales of type A. (2) *A. sonia* sp. nov., paratype, Guinea, papillae anales of type B. (3) *A. greta* sp. nov., holotype, uncus and gnathos of type C. (4) *A. fiorenzae* sp. nov., holotype, uncus and gnathos of type D.

Ancylolomia fiorenzae sp. nov.

Figs 11, 37, 59

Material examined: Holotype male: RSA, [Mpumalanga] T[rans]v[aa]l, Kruger N[ational] P[ark], Pretoriuskop [25°10'S, 31°16'E], 600 m, 16.ii.1996, G. Bassi *legit*; GS 4260 GB; RCGB.
Paratypes: RSA: 1 female, S[outh] Afr[ica], T[rans] v[aa]l [Mpumalanga], Kruger N[ational] P[ark], Skukuza, 25°00'S 31°35'E, 21-27.iii.1992, Krüger & Dunning [*legunt*], GS 7145 GB, Collection de Bernard Landry, MHNG; 1 male, S[outh] Africa, Transvaal, Sabie Bridge, 10.x.1931, Pres[ented]. By Imp[erial]. Inst[itute of]. Ent[omology]. Brit[ish]. Mus[eum]. 1933-172, Prof. T.D.A. Cockerell, GS 16970 BM Pyral (6293 SB), NHMUK.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to my wife, Fiorenza, patient partner in life and in most of my travels through Africa and Europe.

Diagnosis: The adult has the same wingspan and is most similar in pattern to *A. parentii* (Fig. 8), but it differs in having the vertex mainly white instead of brown and an indentation in the subterminal fascia at the end of CuA2 in the forewing (Fig. 11, arrow). The male genitalia have the gnathos less upcurved, the costa apically more distinct, the vinculum dorsally longer and the phallus less curved and with the cornutus longer than in *A. parentii* (Bassi & Trematerra, 2014, fig. 2D). In female genitalia the long and narrow lateral extension associated with the concave sterigma and the apophyses posteriores basally enlarged are unlike those of any other congener.

Description: Wingspan: male 17 mm, female 22 mm. Labial palpus 2 X eye diameter, pointed, brown with inner side paler. Maxillary palpus triangular, brown. Antenna serrate in male, filiform in female, brown with costa paler. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex white, off-white sprinkled with brown between antennae. Patagium brown, darker laterally. Tegula dark brown with external border paler. Thorax brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 11). Underside of forewing pale brown suffused with yellow with subterminal area white. Underside of hindwing white suffused with brown. Legs brown with inner side white; tibial spurs slender, the external half as long as the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 37). Uncus and gnathos of type D, apically curved, with rounded tip. Vinculum slightly longer than valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus flat, slightly enlarging distally. Juxta 0.6 as long as vinculum, bulged medially. Valva narrow at base, then broad and rounded, with costa only thickened, slightly produced without reaching cucullus; fold of areola poorly developed, longest sensorial scales 0.33 as long as valva. Phallus slightly curved; vesica with cornutus pointed, twice as long as whole apparatus.
Female genitalia (Fig. 59). Papillae anales of type B. Apophyses posteriores 1.6 as long as apophyses anteriores, basally enlarged. Abdominal segment VIII with tergite slightly concave and sternite narrowing. Sterigma large, produced, concave medially. Ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae. Lateral extension thin, basally sclerotized, 3.4 as long as corpus bursae, ending in moderate bulge.

Distribution: RSA, Mpumalanga.

Ancylolomia greta sp. nov.

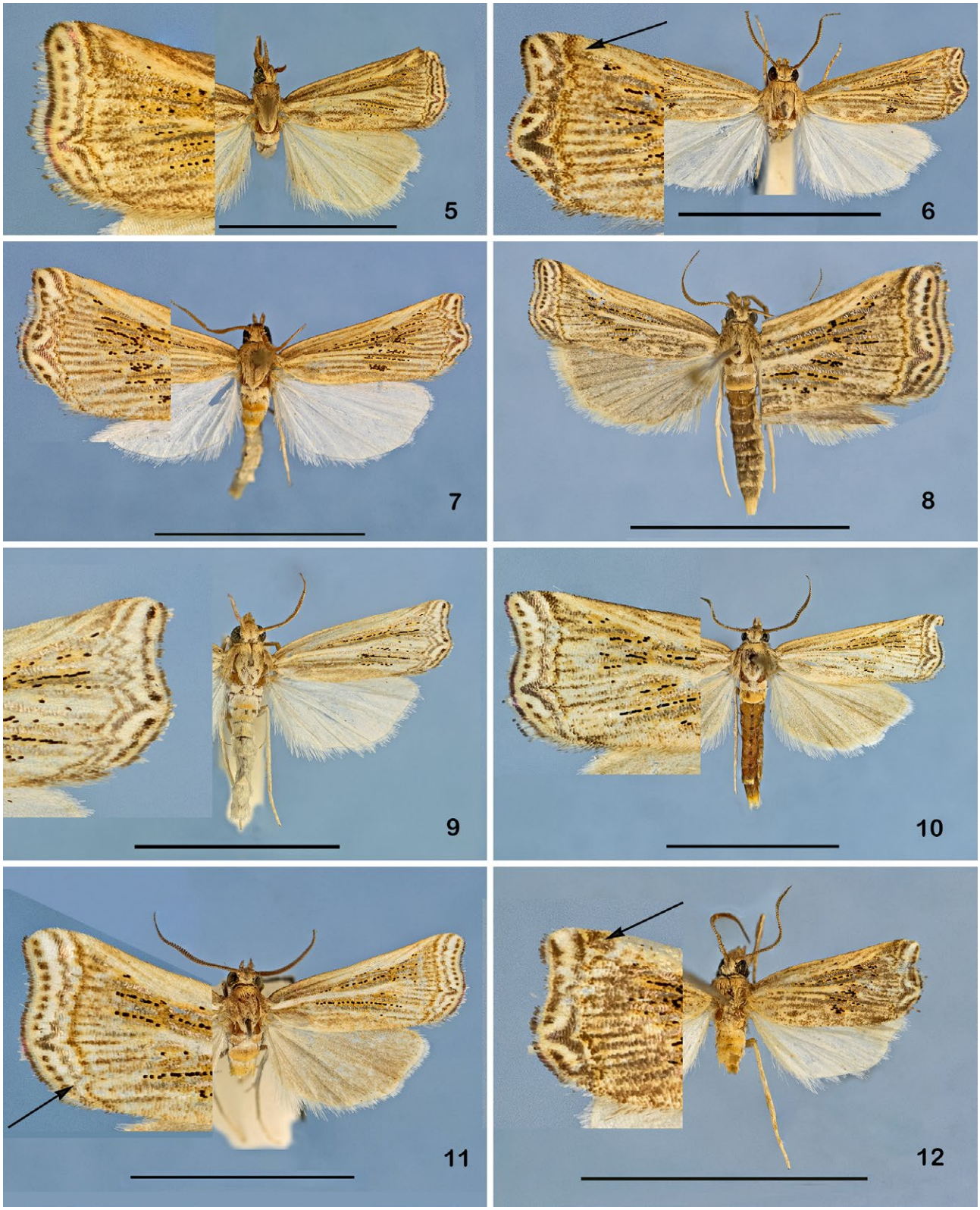
Figs 1, 3, 6, 32, 48

Material examined: Holotype male: Cameroon, N. Province, Faro river Camp, 275 m, 01.v.2005, 08°23'N, 012°49'E, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*]; GS 5026 GB; MHNG-ENTO-0249547; MHNG.
Paratypes: CAMEROON: 2 males: same labels as holotype, GS 5021 GB, MHNG and RCGB; 1 female: same labels as holotype, MHNG; 1 female: Faro River Camp, 275 m, 08°25'N, 012°47', 04.v.2005, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*], GS 5029 GB, RCGB.

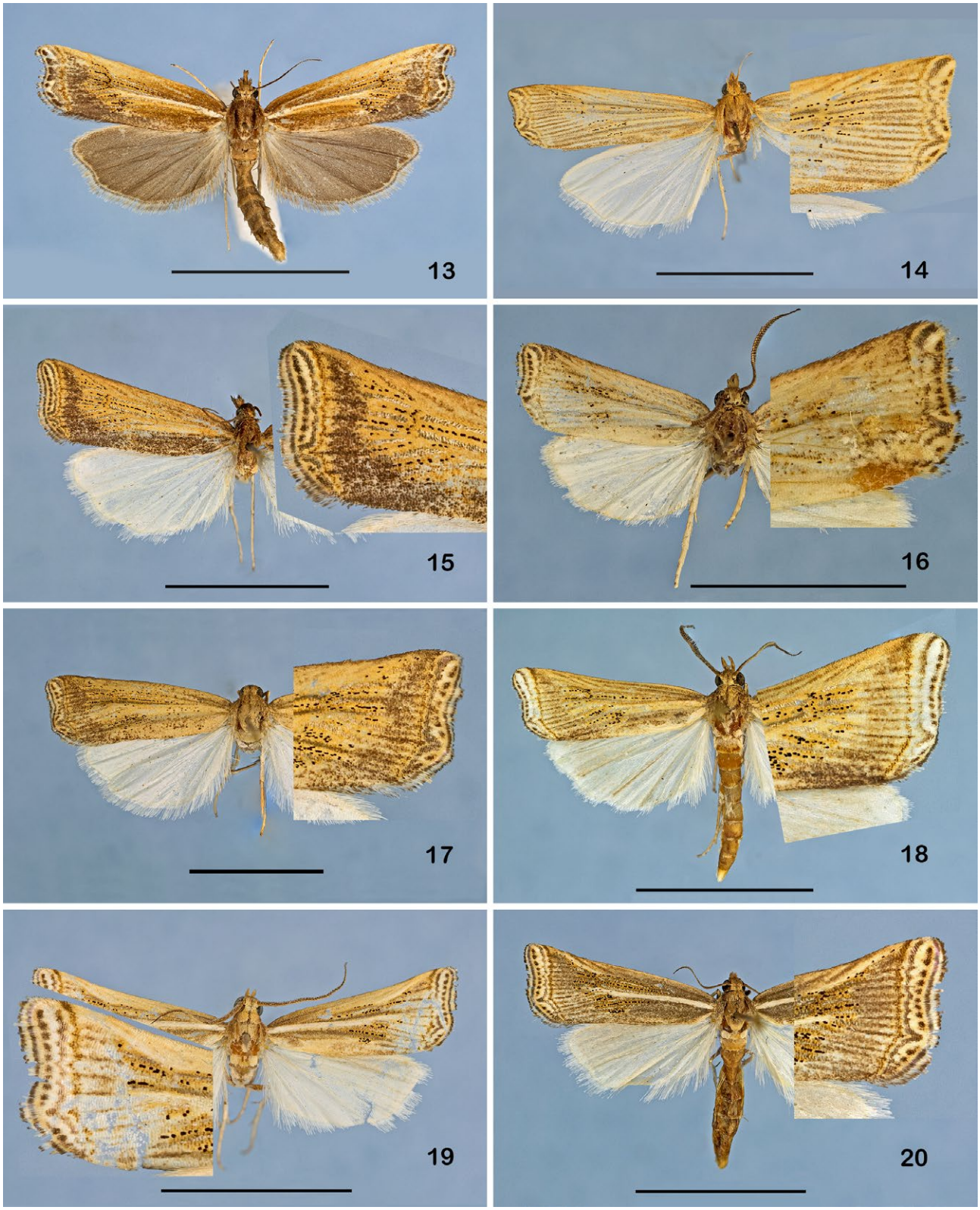
Etymology: The new name doesn't refer to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: The adult is similar to that of *A. anna* (Fig. 12), but is larger and differs in the forewing with a darker subterminal area and no dark costal spot close to the subterminal line (Fig. 6, arrow). The male genitalia are distinguished by the larger valva (width/length ratio 0.42 vs 0.28 for *A. anna*), the costal process with a more pointed tip, and the phallus with the cornutus apically more rounded than in *A. anna* (Fig. 31). In the female genitalia the broadly convex sterigma and the short lateral extension are unlike any other allied species.

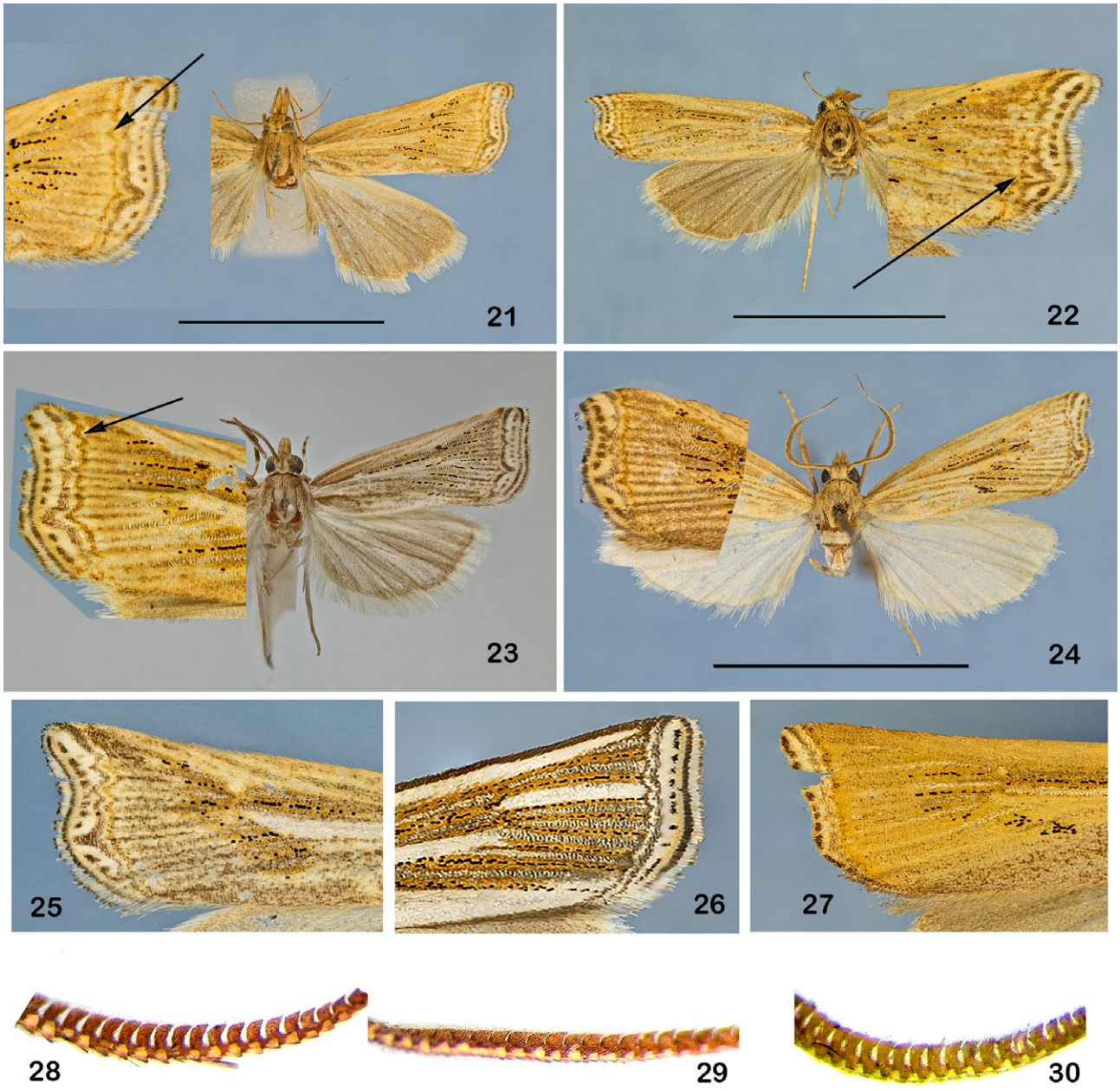
Description: Wingspan: males 18 mm, females 24 and 25 mm. Labial palpus 2.1 X eye diameter, narrow, brown with inner side paler. Maxillary palpus thin, brown. Antenna serrate in male, filiform in female, brown with costa bright pale brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown sprinkled with pale brown. Vertex pale brown, brown medially and between antennae. Patagium pale brown, darker laterally. Tegula pale brown sprinkled with brown. Thorax brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 6). Underside of forewing off-white suffused with yellow along costa and with brown medially and along veins. Underside of hindwing white suffused with yellow especially along veins. Legs ivory yellow; tibial spurs slender, the external slightly shorter than the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Uncus and gnathos of type C, apically slightly curved, with rounded tip. Vinculum 0.6 X as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus sub conical. Juxta 0.9 X as long as vinculum, with distal symmetric sclerotized arms. Valva narrowing



Figs 5-12. *Ancylolomia* spp., habitus and distal end of forewing magnified. (5) *A. lotis* sp. nov., holotype. (6) *A. greta* sp. nov., paratype. (7) *A. sonia* sp. nov., holotype. (8) *A. parentii* Bassi, RSA, Kwa-Zulu Natal. (9) *A. medioafricana* sp. nov., holotype. (10) *A. savutiensis* sp. nov., paratype. (11) *A. fiorenzae* sp. nov., holotype. (12) *A. anna* sp. nov., holotype. Scale bars = 10 mm. Arrows indicate distinctive features.



Figs 13-20. *Ancylolomia* spp., habitus and distal end of forewing magnified. (13) *A. isabella* sp. nov., paratype. (14) *A. audeoudi* sp. nov., holotype. (15) *A. sophia* sp. nov., holotype. (16) *A. lavinia* sp. nov., holotype. (17) *A. vanessa* sp. nov., holotype. (18) *A. victoria* sp. nov., holotype. (19) *A. maria* sp. nov., holotype. (20) *A. shingwedzi* sp. nov., holotype. Scale bars = 10 mm.



Figs 21-30. *Ancylolomia* spp., habitus, distal end of forewing magnified, and male antenna. (21) *A. lucia* sp. nov., holotype. (22) *A. trematerrai* sp. nov., holotype. (23) *A. lydia* sp. nov., male paratype, wingspan 20 mm, RSA, photo: B. Landry and C. Lehmann-Graber, MHNG, and magnified wing of the female paratype. (24) *A. sakania* sp. nov., paratype and magnified wing of the holotype. (25) *A. nigrifasciata* Bassi, Namibia. (26) *A. prepiella* Hampson, RSA. (27) *A. obscurella* Joannis, cotype, Mozambique. (28) *A. lavinia* sp. nov., holotype, mid-antenna. (29) *A. lydia* sp. nov., paratype, mid-antenna, Namibia. (30) *A. sonia* sp. nov., holotype, mid-antenna. Scale bars = 10 mm. Arrows indicate distinctive features.

Figs 31-36. *Ancylolomia* spp., male genitalia. (31) *A. anna* sp. nov., holotype. (32) *A. greta* sp. nov., paratype. (33) *A. lavinia* sp. nov., holotype. (34) *A. lotis* sp. nov., paratype. (35) *A. lydia* sp. nov., paratype, RSA, photo: B. Landry and C. Lehmann-Graber, MHNG. (36) *A. victoria* sp. nov., paratype.

near sacculus, then enlarging up to blunt cucullus; costa straight or slightly bulged medially, with costal process upcurved and pointed, longer than cucullus; fold of areola overlapping cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.33 as long as valva. Phallus concave, vesica with cornutus 1.26 as long as whole apparatus, with rounded apex.
Female genitalia (Fig. 48). Papillae anales of type A. Apophyses posteriores twice as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII well developed, dorsally strongly concave. Sterigma rounded, large, produced. Ductus bursae 0.5 length of corpus bursae, with V-shaped sclerotization medially. Lateral extension thin, membranous, 0.5 as long as corpus bursae. Ductus seminalis opening basally on corpus bursae.

Distribution: Cameroon.

Ancylolomia isabella sp. nov.
Figs 13, 38, 55

Material examined: Holotype male: Cameroon, N. Province, Faro river Camp, 275 m, 01.v.2005, 08°23'N, 012°49'E, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*]; MHNG-ENTO-0249548; MHNG.
Paratypes: CAMEROON: 7 males, 23 females: same labels as holotype, GS 5017, 5022 and 7230 GB, MHNG and RCGB; 3 females: Faro River Camp, 275 m, 08°25'N, 012°47'E, 04.v.2005, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*], MHNG and RCGB; 1 female: Faro River Camp, 275 m, 06.v.2005, 08°22'N, 012°51'E, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*], MHNG.

Etymology: The new name doesn't refer to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: The adult habitus, dark brown and chestnut brown in the forewing and dark brown in the hindwing, distinguishes *A. isabella* from all other congeners. In male genitalia, the stout uncus, the narrow and pointed gnathos, and the strong and very long costal process are distinctive features; in female genitalia the lateral extension sclerotized up to the apical bulge is unique among related species.

Description: Wingspan: males 17-18 mm, females 22-23 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X eye diameter, olive brown with inner side brown. Maxillary palpus triangular, olive brown with inner side brown. Antenna serrate in male, filiform in female, dark brown with costa bronze brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex white sprinkled with brown. Patagium black brown, brown medially. Tegula black brown sprinkled with brown. Thorax sprinkled with off-white. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 13). Underside of forewing dark brown suffused with yellow and with subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing dark brown suffused with yellow; terminal line off-white. Legs brown with inner side yellowish white; tibial spurs slender, the external half as long as the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 38). Uncus and gnathos of type D, almost straight; uncus stout, gnathos rounded. Vinculum 0.8 as long as valva, distally narrowing. Pseudosaccus subconical. Juxta 0.7 as long as vinculum, with sclerotized arms distally symmetric. Valva enlarging distally; costa straight with strong costal process upcurved and clearly longer than cucullus; fold of areola large, overlapping cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.4 as long as valva. Phallus slightly curved, vesica with cornutus 1.6 as long as whole apparatus, with pointed apex.
Female genitalia (Fig. 55). Papillae anales of type B. Apophyses posteriores 3.5 as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII with upper edge strongly sinuate. Sterigma large, slightly produced. Ductus bursae strong, 0.73 as long as corpus bursae. Lateral extension thin, with duct half sclerotized up to small apical bulge, 2.4 times as long as corpus bursae.

Distribution: Known only from Cameroon.

Ancylolomia lavinia sp. nov.
Figs 16, 28, 33

Material examined: Holotype male: Africa, Nigeria, Ibadan, ca Jan[uary] – Juni 1954, H. Stenholt Clausen [*legit*]; GS 4241 GB; ZMUC.
Paratypes: NIGER: 1 male, Anambara Creek, Rothschild Bequest 1939-I, GS 4633 GB, NHMUK; IVORY COAST: 1 male, Bingerville, Sept. 8-11.1915 (G. Melou), F 474 GB, GS 4645 GB, NHMUK.

Etymology: The name refers to a Latin woman's name, without referring to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: The adult differs from those of allied species in having the male antenna strongly serrate and the forewing brown costal margin enlarging distally, close to the subterminal line. In the male genitalia the strongly developed costal process and the strongly curved phallus with the cornutus relatively short and narrowing distally distinguish *A. lavinia* from allied species.

Description: Wingspan: males 18 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X eye diameter, narrow, brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown. Antenna slightly serrate (Fig. 28), brown with costa bright brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex pale brown, with scales basally pale brown. Patagium pale brown, darker laterally. Tegula pale brown. Thorax pale brown with bottom edge off-white. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 16). Underside of forewing brown suffused with yellow especially along costa; subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing white with veins and terminal line yellow. Legs pale brown, ivory yellow on inner side; tibial spurs narrow, the external 0.3 as long as the internal.

Figs 37-42. *Ancylolomia* spp., male genitalia. (37) *A. fiorenzae* sp. nov., holotype. (38) *A. isabella* sp. nov., paratype. (39) *A. maria* sp. nov., holotype. (40) *A. sakania* sp. nov., paratype. (41) *A. sonia* sp. nov., holotype. (42) *A. prepiella* Hampson, RSA.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Uncus and gnathos of type C; uncus with rounded tip, gnathos apically slightly upcurved. Vinculum 0.66 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus rounded. Juxta 0.8 as long as vinculum, strongly bent. Valva ventrally concave, costa with costal process strongly produced and upcurved, with rounded tip; fold of areola overlapping cucullus, longest sensorial scales 0.4 as long as valva. Phallus strongly concave, vesica with cornutus apically narrowing, pointed, 0.7 as long as whole apparatus.
Female unknown.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Niger, Nigeria.

Ancylolomia lotis sp. nov.
Figs 5, 34, 50

Material examined: Holotype male: Africa, Tanzania, [03°22'S, 36°51'E] Usa river 3900 ft, 20.V.1965, *legit* Dr. J. Szunyoghy; GS 3976 GB; HNHM.
Paratypes: TANZANIA: 1 male, same labels as the holotype, HNHM; 1 female, same labels but 29.iv.1965, GS 7162 GB, RCGB; 1 female, same labels but 17.v.1965, GS 4539 GB, HNHM; 1 male, same labels but 20.vi.1965, RCGB; 2 males, same labels but 1965, HNHM; 13 males, 2 females, same labels but ix-ii.1965-66, GS 3935, 4156, 5013, 7164 and 7442 GB, HNHM and RCGB; 1 male, Mcnungu, *leg.* Frontier, GS 4573 GB, ZMUC. KENYA: 1 male, 1 female, Kenya coast, 35 m, Arabuko-Sokoke forest, 29.iii.2004, sta 19, Gielis *legit*, GS 5058 and 5095 GB, MHNG.

Etymology: The new species takes its name from that of a Naiad nymph of the Greek mythology.

Diagnosis: *Ancylolomia lotis* is on average slightly larger and paler than *A. lydia* (Fig. 23). The male genitalia of *A. lotis* can be distinguished from those of *A. lydia* (Fig. 35) by the uncus and gnathos, which are broader and more curved in *A. lydia*, the costal process of the valva, which is longer and more curved in *A. lydia*, and the apical spine of the phallus, which is shorter in *A. lydia*. The female genitalia of *A. lotis* are very similar to those of all species with papillae anales of type A, but the lateral extension is basally membranous, as opposed to having various degrees of sclerotization in the other species.

Description: Wingspan: males 19-21 mm, females 28 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X eye diameter, brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown. Antenna strongly serrate in male, filiform in female, brown with costa bright brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex pale brown. Patagium brown, paler medially. Tegula brown with external border paler. Thorax brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 5). Underside of forewing pale bronze brown with subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing brown along costa, then off-white. Abdomen pale brown with tergites 1-4 suffused with orange; sternites pale brown with medial line and two lateral lines dark brown. Legs pale brown; tibial spurs small, the external slightly shorter than the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 34). Uncus and gnathos of type C; uncus slightly down curved apically, with blunt tip, gnathos straight, with raised lamella apically. Vinculum 0.75 as long as valva, distally broadly rounded. Pseudosaccus subconical, with rounded tip. Juxta subconical, as long as vinculum, less sclerotized apically. Valva ventrally concave, costa with costal process upcurved without reaching cucullus tip; fold of areola not overlapping cucullus, longest sensorial scales 0.2 as long as valva. Phallus concave, vesica with cornutus apically needle-shaped, as long as whole apparatus.
Female genitalia (Fig. 50). Papillae anales of type A. Apophyses posteriores 2.5 times as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII 1.5 times as long as apophyses posteriores. Sterigma rounded, produced. Ductus bursae 0.45 as long as corpus bursae, more sclerotized medially. Lateral extension thin, 1.8 times as long as corpus bursae, membranous, bulged apically.

Distribution: Kenya, Tanzania.

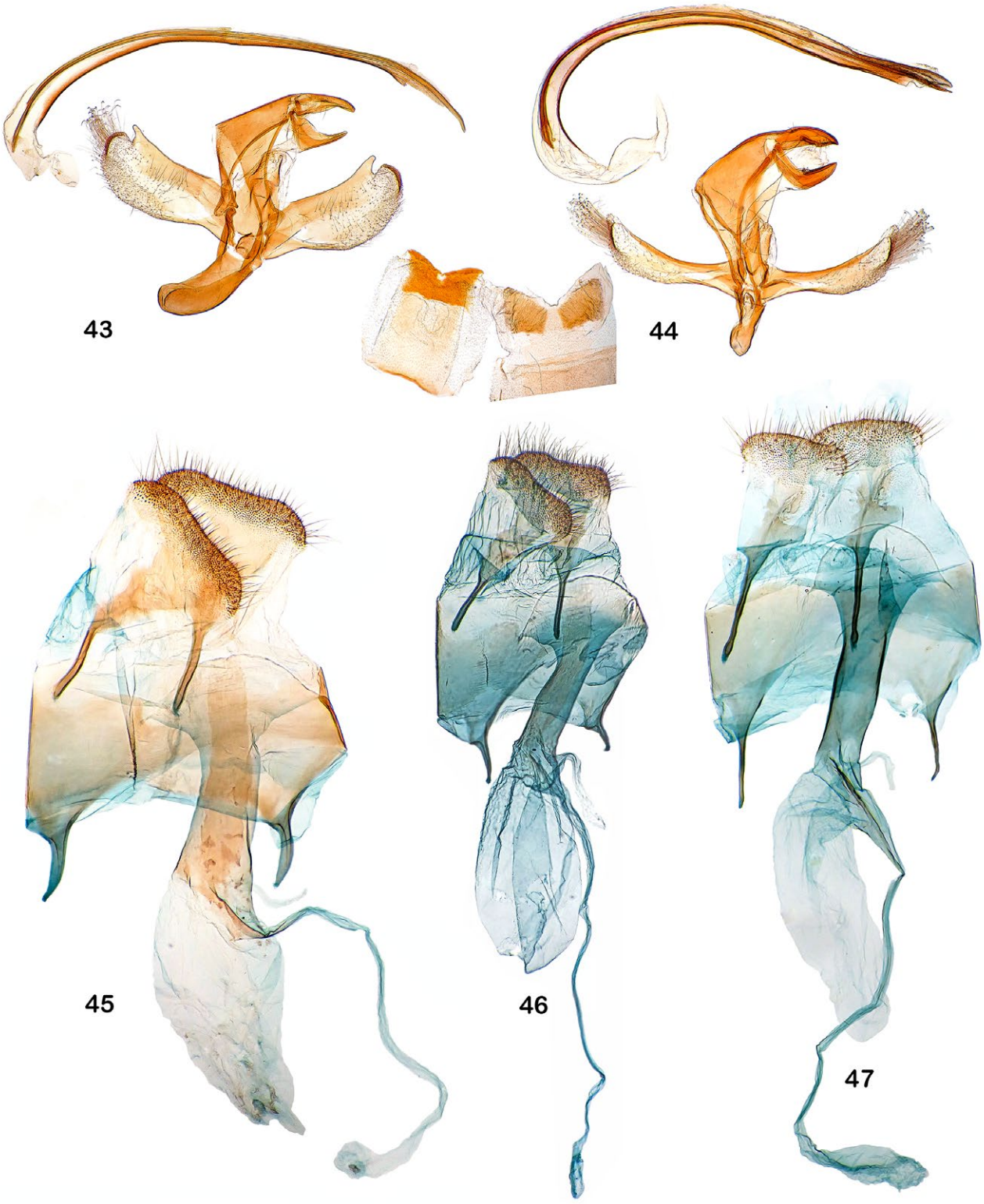
Ancylolomia lucia sp. nov.
Figs 21, 45

Material examined: Holotype female: RSA, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30.iii.1998, G. Bassi *legit*; GS 7148 GB; RCGB.

Etymology: The new species derives its name from that of the type locality and is treated as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis: The adult of *A. lucia* is most similar to those of *A. trematerrai* and *A. lydia*; it is distinguishable in having longer palpi than *A. lydia*, and the forewing subterminal area has a paler inner line, with a triangular marking on vein M1 facing backward (Fig. 21, arrow), whereas this line is jagged with markings pointing forward in *A. lydia* (Fig. 23, arrow) and with brown triangular markings in *A. trematerrai* (Fig. 22, arrow). The female genitalia are similar to those of *A. lydia*, but in *A. lucia* the papillae anales are larger and more intensely covered with setae, the apophyses posteriores are basally smaller, the apophyses anteriores are shorter and stouter, the ductus bursae is shorter and larger, and the lateral extension is narrower and shorter.

Description: Wingspan 22 mm. Labial palpus 3.5 X eye diameter, brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown with inner side paler. Antenna slightly thickened, brown with costa bright brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex brown sprinkled with off-white. Patagium brown, paler medially. Tegula brown sprinkled with cream brown. Thorax brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 21). Underside



Figs 43-47. *Ancylolomia* spp., male and female genitalia. (43) *A. savutiensis* sp. nov., male holotype. (44) *A. medioafricana* sp. nov., male holotype and sclerites of abdominal segment VIII. (45) *A. lucia* sp. nov., female holotype. (46) *A. trematerrai* sp. nov., female holotype. (47) *A. lydia* sp. nov., female paratype.

of forewing pale brown sprinkled with off-white with subterminal area white. Underside of hindwing brown suffused with off-white. Legs pale brown with inner side paler; tibial spurs slender, the external slightly shorter than the internal.
Female genitalia (Fig. 45). Papillae anales of type A. Apophyses posteriores three times as long as the stout apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII well developed, laterally with sinuous sclerotization. Sterigma with lamella antevaginalis broadly rounded and clearly produced. Ductus bursae half as long as corpus bursae, more densely sclerotized medially. Lateral extension thin, basally sclerotized, 1.5 times as long as corpus bursae, ending in moderate bulge.
Male unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Ancylolomia lydia sp. nov.
Figs 23, 29, 35, 47

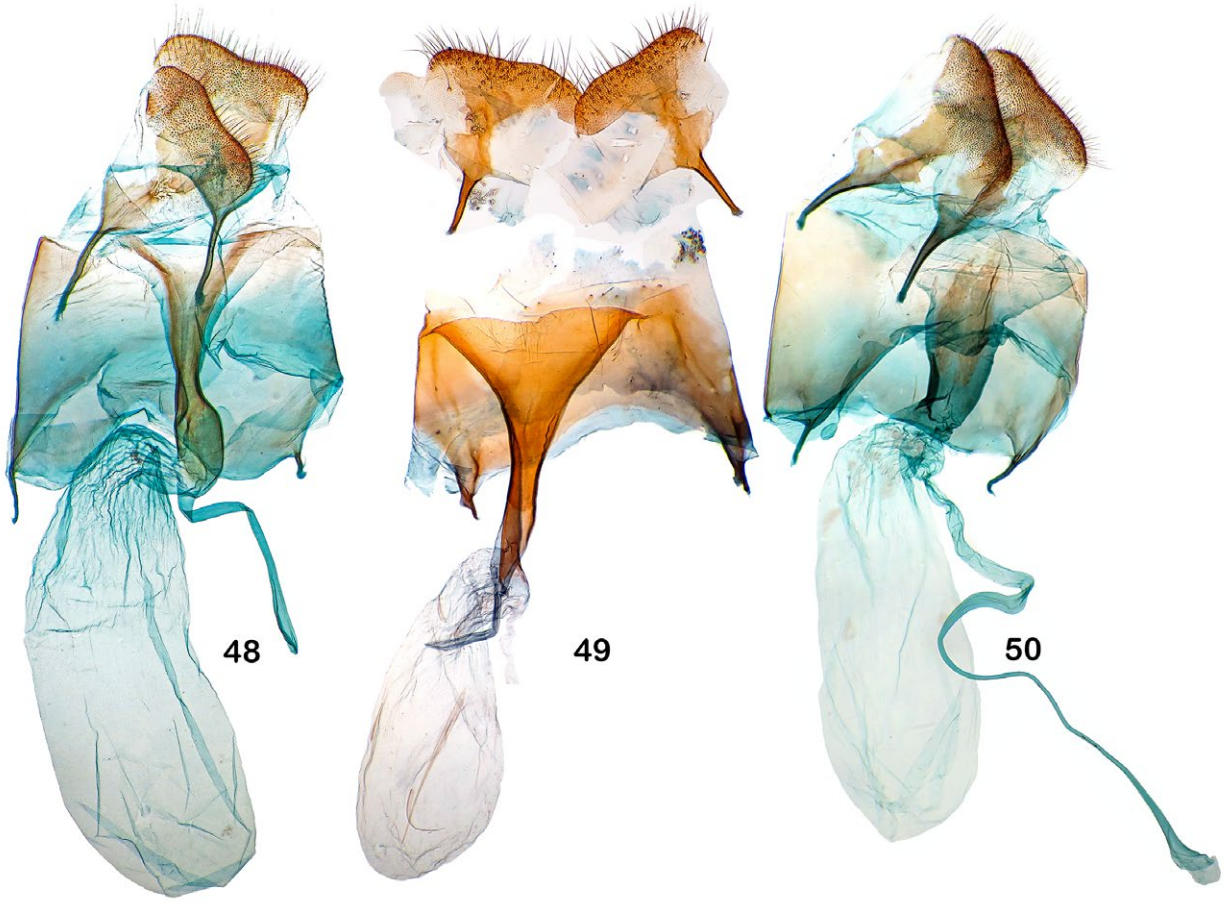
Material examined: Holotype male: Mkuzi Nat[ure] Game Reserve [RSA, Kwa-Zulu Natal, 130 m, 27°38'S, 32°09'E], 23-26.iv.1982, Scoble & Lawrenson [*legunt*]; GS 3351 GB; TMSA.
Paratypes: BOTSWANA: 1 male, Chobe N[ational] P[ark], Savuti Camp, 950 m, 30.xi.2010, G. Bassi *legit*, GS 7454 GB, RCGB; MALAWI: 1 male, Nyasaland, Mt. Mlanje, 17.ii.1914, S. A. Neave, 1914-171, GS 4651GB, NHMUK; 1 male, Nyasaland, Mt. Mlanje, 3.ii.1914, S. A. Neave 1914-171, GC 16963 BMPyral (6792 SB), NHMUK; 1 male, Nyasaland, Mt. Mlanje, 11.ii.1914, S. A. Neave 1914-171, GC 21094 BMPyral, NHMUK; NAMIBIA: 1 male, Namibia exp[edition] ZMB 1992, Kavango: Popa Falls, 18°07'S, 21°35'E, lux, 26.ii-1.iii.1992, Mey *legit*, GS 4524 GB, RCGB; MOZAMBIQUE: 1 female, Nyaka [Inhaca Island], P[ortuguese] E[ast] Africa [Mozambique], Feb[ruary] 1924, RF Lawrence, GS 4641 GB, ISAM; RSA: 1 male, T[rans]v[aa]l, Kruger N[ational] P[ark], Lower Sabie Camp, lux, 23-26.iii.1998, GS 5144 GB, RCGB; 1 male, RSA, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-30.iii.1998, G. Bassi *legit*, RCGB; 1 male, Karino, E[ast] Transvaal, Aug. 1911, A. T. Cooke, ISAM; 1 male, RSA, Gauteng, 1100 m, Tswaing Crater Reserve, 25°24'S, 28°05'E, 16.xi.2004, *leg*. J. & W. de Prins, GS 5113 GB, MHNG; 1 male, South Africa, East Transvaal, Mazyvied-Numbi Hotel, 5.iii.1979, S.E. Whitebread, Brit. Mus. 1986-437, GS 21100 BM, NHMUK; ZIMBABWE: 3 males, Bulawayo, Matopo Nat. Park, 28.30.xi.1993, *leg*. Mey & Ebert, GS 3902, 3905 and 4015 GB, MfN.

Etymology: The name refers to a Latin woman's name, without referring to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: *Ancylolomia lydia* is slightly smaller and darker than *A. lotis*, with a better defined off-white medial stripe in the forewing. It is also very similar to *A. trematerrai* and *A. lucia*, but it differs in having shorter palpi than in both of these species, and the forewing subterminal area's inner jagged line has markings pointing forward on veins R4-M1 (Fig. 23, arrow), whereas this line is almost straight with only a tooth facing backwards in *A. lucia* (Fig. 21, arrow), and with brown triangular teeth in *A. trematerrai* (Fig. 22, arrow). The male genitalia of *A. lydia* can be distinguished from those of *A. lotis* (Fig. 34) by the smaller uncus and gnathos, the shorter and straighter costal process of the valva, and the shorter apical spine of the phallus. The female genitalia of *A. lydia* are very similar to those of all species with papillae anales of type A, but the lateral extension is 1.7 times the length of the corpus bursae, as opposed to various other lengths in the other species.

Description: Wingspan: males 18-22 mm, females 25 mm. Labial palpus 3 X eye diameter, brown with inner side paler. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown with inner side paler. Antenna serrate (Fig. 29), thickened in female, brown with costa bright brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown, paler laterally. Vertex pale brown. Patagium yellow brown, dark brown laterally. Tegula blackish brown with external border yellow brown. Thorax brown sprinkled with dark brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 23). Underside of forewing dark brown sprinkled with yellow brown with costa yellow and subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing dark brown, ventrally off-white; terminal line white. Abdomen concolorous with hindwing, with tergites 1-4 suffused with orange and other tergites annulated ivory yellow; sternites ivory yellow with medial line grey; anal tuft ivory yellow. Legs pale brown with inner side ivory yellow; tibial spurs thickened, the external slightly shorter than the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Uncus and gnathos of type C; uncus with lateral margin sinuate, apically slightly bent and blunt; gnathos distally upcurved, with raised medial lamella close to apex. Vinculum 0.6 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus fan-shaped. Juxta subconical, as long as vinculum. Valva ventrally concave at base, costa with costal process upcurved, extending beyond cucullus and with rounded tip; fold of areola slightly overlapping cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.22 as long as valva. Phallus concave and twisted, vesica with cornutus longer than phallus shaft, apically shortly needle-shaped.
Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Papillae anales of type A. Apophyses posteriores 1.7 times as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII well developed. Sterigma rounded, strongly produced. Ductus bursae 0.6 as long as corpus bursae, more thickly sclerotized laterally. Lateral extension thin, 1.7 times as long as corpus bursae, bulged apically, with duct half sclerotized up to 0.8 of its length.

Distribution: Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, RSA, Zimbabwe.



Figs 48-50. *Ancylolomia* spp., female genitalia. (48) *A. greta* sp. nov., paratype. (49) *A. vanessa* sp. nov., holotype. (50) *A. lotis* sp. nov., paratype, Kenya.

Ancylolomia maria sp. nov.

Figs 19, 39

Material examined: Holotype male: RSA, Northern Prov[ince] [Limpopo, 22°41'S, 31°01'E, 460 m], Kruger N[ational] P[ark], Punda Maria, 24.x.2002, *legit* HW van der Wolf, st. 7, ex Collection van der Wolf; GS 5040 GB; MHNG-ENTO-0249549; MHNG.

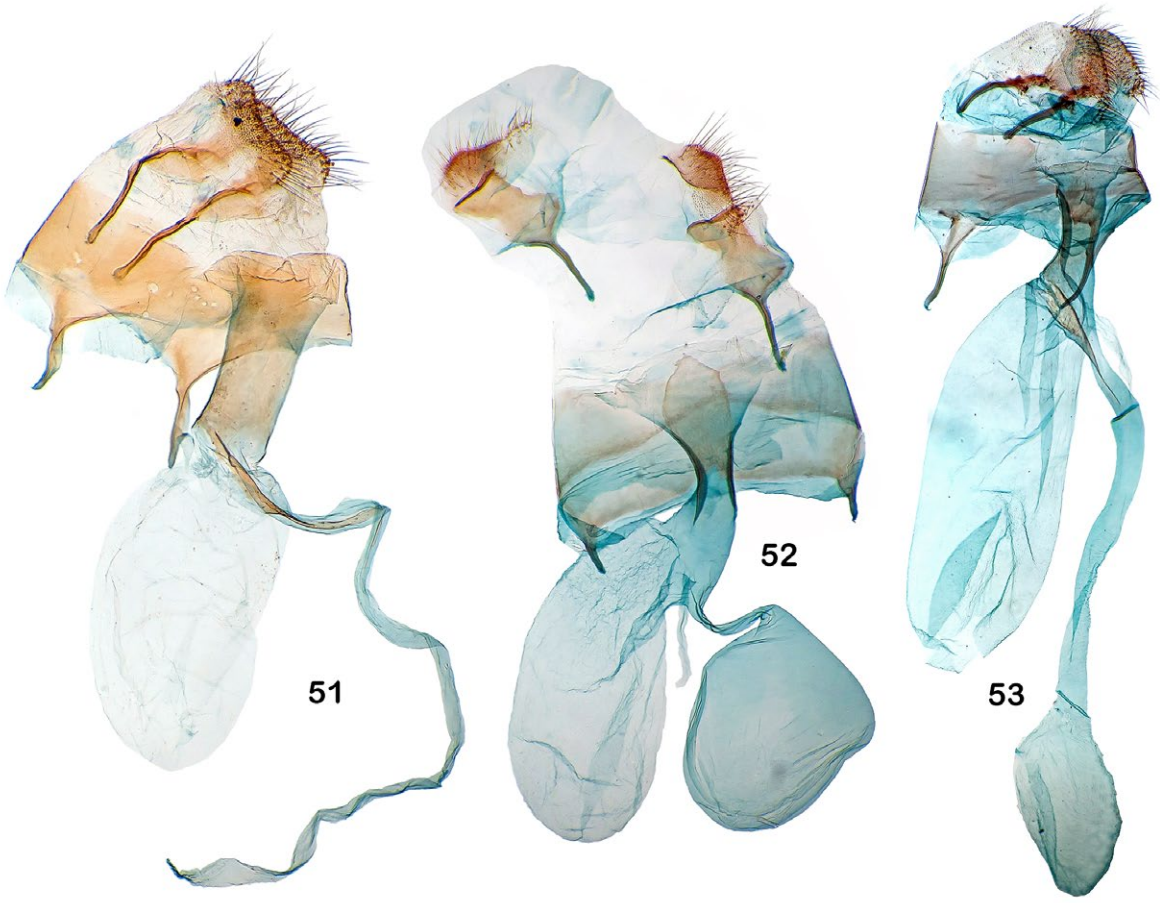
Etymology: The new species derives its name from that of the type locality and is treated as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis: *Ancylolomia maria* is distinguished from *A. shingwedzi* (Fig. 20), the other species flying in Northern Limpopo, by a paler forewing ground colour, larger medial stripe, and more jagged brown subterminal line. The male genitalia are similar to those of *A. fiorenzae* (Fig. 37) in the long phallus, but in *A. maria* the cornutus is stronger and the costal process is much more strongly developed than in *A. fiorenzae*.

Description: Wingspan 20 mm. Labial palpus narrow, 2 X longer than widest diameter of eye, brown with inner side pale brown. Maxillary palpus thin, brown. Antenna densely serrate, brown with costa bronze brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, ochre brown. Vertex off-white sprinkled with pale brown. Patagium pale brown. Tegula brown sprinkled with pale brown. Thorax pale brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 19). Underside of forewing brown, yellowish brown under costa and with subterminal area white with markings as on upper side. Underside of hindwing white suffused with brown along costa. Legs yellowish brown with inner side white; tibial spurs slender, the external one third as long as the internal.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39). Uncus and gnathos of type D; uncus distally downcurved with pointed tip, gnathos straight, with blunt tip. Vinculum 0.75 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus subconical. Juxta 0.6 as long as vinculum, strongly bent. Valva ventrally concave, costal process strongly produced and upcurved, with pointed tip; fold of areola overlapping cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.25 as long as valva. Phallus gently curved, vesica with strong cornutus apically slightly downcurved, pointed, 1.3 as long as whole apparatus.

Female unknown.



Figs 51-53. *Ancylolomia* spp., female genitalia. (51) *A. victoria* sp. nov., paratype. (52) *A. sophia* sp. nov., holotype. (53) *A. prepiella* Hampson, RSA.

Distribution: Known only from northern RSA.

Ancylolomia medioafricana sp. nov.

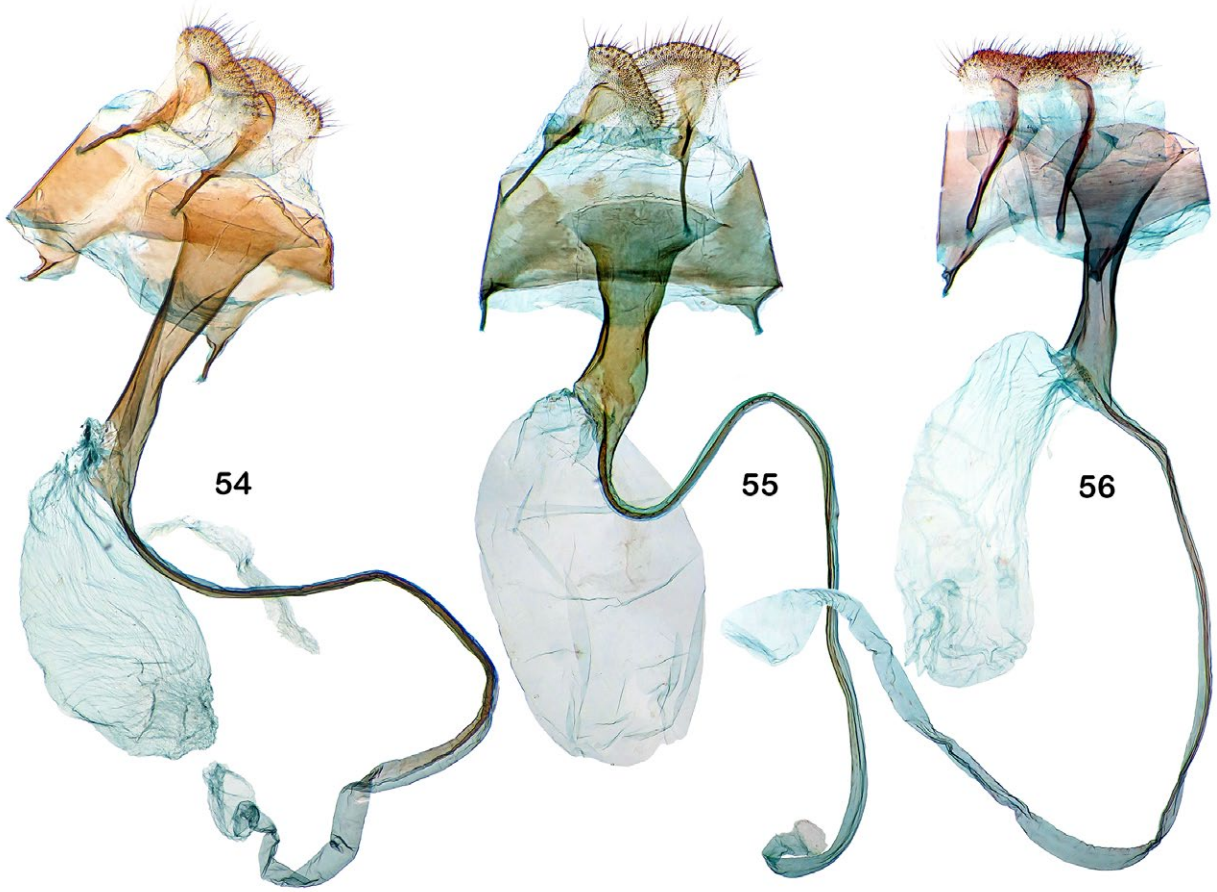
Figs 9, 44

Material examined: Holotype male: Cameroon, N. Province, Faro river Camp, 275 m, 01.v.2005, 08°23'N, 012°49'E, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*]; GS 7455 GB; MHNG-ENTO-0249550; MHNG.
Paratypes: ANGOLA: 1 male, Chiyuka Bihé, 27.xi.04 (D. Ansorge), Rothschild Bequest 1939-1, Brit. Mus. Slide number 15762, NHMUK; CAMEROON: 1 male, N. Province, Faro river Camp, 275 m, 01.v.2005, 08°23'N, 012°49'E, J. & W. de Prins [*legunt*], MHNG; 2 males, DRC: 1 male, Lulua: Kapanga, xii.1934, F. G. Overlaet, Pyralidae Brit. Mus. Slide number 15271, Błeszyński Collection BM 1974-309, NHMUK; 1 male, Lulua: Kapanga, iv.1933, F. G. Overlaet, Pyralidae Brit. Mus. Slide number 15272, Błeszyński Collection BM 1974-309, NHMUK.

Etymology: The name refers to the distributional area of the species.

Diagnosis: The adult is unique in having a strongly produced frons, strongly jagged inner subterminal line and abdominal segment VIII with two strongly sclerotized sclerites contained in a fold at its apex. The male genitalia are distinguished by stouter uncus and gnathos, a particularly stocky tegumen, a narrow valva and a more strongly curved and twisted phallus than in all other congeners.

Description: Wingspan: 18-26 mm, the specimen from Angola the largest, the others 18-22 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X as long as widest diameter of eye, pale brown. Maxillary palpus thin, brown. Antenna serrate, brown with costa bright pale brown. Frons rounded from above, subconical in lateral view, strongly produced, brown. Vertex pale brown. Patagium pale brown, darker laterally. Tegula brown with edge paler. Thorax pale brown with narrow brown medial line. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 9). Underside of forewing off-white, yellowish brown under costa, bright brown medially and with subterminal area white. Underside of hindwing white suffused with brown near costa and with veins pale yellow. Abdomen bright white with tergites I-IV suffused with orange-yellow; sternites



Figs 54-56. *Ancylolomia* spp., female genitalia. (54) *A. audeoudi* sp. nov., holotype. (55) *A. isabella* sp. nov., paratype. (56) *A. sonia* sp. nov., paratype, Ivory Coast.

white suffused with yellow, medially more intensely so. Legs pale yellow with inner side white; tibial spurs slender, the external 0.3 as long as the internal. Sclerites of abdominal segment VIII as on Fig. 44.

Male genitalia (Fig. 44). Uncus and gnathos of type D, stout, apically slightly curved, uncus with blunt tip and gnathos with stocky tip. Vinculum 0.3 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus elongated, enlarged basally. Juxta as long as vinculum. Valva long and narrow, with width length ratio of 0.3; costa gently concave, thickened for 0.9 of its length, without costal process; fold of areola overlapping cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.3 as long as valva. Phallus concave and twisted, vesica with cornutus 1.2 as long as whole apparatus, with pointed apex.

Female unknown.

Distribution: Angola, Cameroon, DRC.

Ancylolomia parentii Bassi, 2014

Figs 8, 58

Examined material after original description: eSwatini: 1 female, Hlane National Park, 04.xii.2011, 270 m, 26°15'S, 31°52'E, G. Bassi *legit*, GS 5450 GB, RCGB; RSA: 1 male, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Santa Lucia, 28-3.iii.1998, G. Bassi *legit*, GS 7450 GB, RCGB; 1 male, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Umfolozi National Park, Nselweni, 9.ii.2019, 110 m, lux, 28° 17' S, 31° 55' E, G. Bassi *legit*, GS 6722 GB, RCGB.

Female genitalia (Fig. 58). Papillae anales of type B. Apophyses posteriores 1.8 X as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII with sternite with upper edge straight. Sterigma large, produced, rounded medially. Ductus bursae stout, 0.8 as long as corpus bursae. Lateral extension thin, basally sclerotized, strongly twisted, with duct half sclerotized up to 0.8 its length, 5 times longer than corpus bursae, ending in small bulge.

Remarks: The distal pattern of the forewing is shown on Fig. 8. The in-depth study of the species complex leads me to the conviction that the uncus and gnathos of type C are related to the papillae anales of type A as those of type D are to the papillae anales of type B. In fact, the study of additional specimens of *A. parentii* collected in RSA and eSwatini allows me to describe the female while the single paratype originally described as

Figs 57-59. *Ancylolomia* spp., female genitalia. (57) *A. shingwedzi* sp. nov., holotype. (58) *A. parentii* Bassi, eSwatini. (59) *A. fiorenzae* sp. nov., paratype.

A. parentii belongs to the new species *A. trematerrai*, described below.

Ancylolomia prepiella Hampson, 1919
Figs 26, 42, 53

Remarks: This is the largest species of the complex (28-36 mm). The adult male is figured in Bassi (2021: 478, fig. 5), the distal pattern of the forewing is shown on Fig. 26, and the genitalia are illustrated on Figs 42 and 53.

Distribution: South African species: rather common in RSA, Lesotho and eSwatini. Its presence in Mali (Poltavsky *et al.*, 2018: 42) needs further investigations to be confirmed.

Ancylolomia sakania sp. nov.
Figs 24, 40

Material examined: Holotype male: Congo Zaïre [DRC], H[au]t Katanga, Sakania, 12°45'S, 28°34'E, 31.i.1932, J. Romieux *leg*[*it*]; GS 7445 GB; MHNG-ENTO-0249551; MHNG.
Paratypes: DRC: 1 male, H[au]t Katanga, Tsinkolobwe, 6.ii.[19]31, J. Romieux, GS 5077 GB, MHNG; 1 male, Congo, H[au]t Katanga, Sakania, 12°45'S, 28°34'E, 14.ii.1932, J. Romieux *leg*[*it*], GS 5041 GB, RCGB.

Etymology: The new species derives its name from that of the type locality, and is treated as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis: The adult of *A. sakania* can be distinguished from congeners by the short labial palpi, the pale thorax with a brown medial line, the forewing with a large medial stripe ending before the end of the cell, the almost straight and slightly jagged subterminal line, and the large silvery line of the short scales of the fringes. The male genitalia are similar to those of *A. fiorenzae* (Fig. 37), but the uncus is more strongly downcurved, the gnathos is stouter, the vinculum is shorter, and the costal process of the valva is much more strongly developed.

Description: Wingspan 20 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X

longer than widest diameter of eye, brown. Maxillary palpus triangular, brown. Antenna strongly serrate, brown with costa off-white. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex pale brown. Patagium and tegula pale brown. Thorax pale yellow with narrow medial line brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 24). Underside of forewing brown, yellowish brown under costa and with subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing white suffused with pale yellow. Abdomen with tergites I-IV orange-yellow, then ivory yellow; sternites ivory yellow, medially suffused with grey. Legs pale brown with inner side off-white; tibial spurs slender, the external 2/3 as long as the internal.
Male genitalia. (Fig. 40). Uncus and gnathos of type D; uncus with downcurved tip, gnathos straight and pointed. Vinculum 0.85 as long as valva, distally bulged. Pseudosaccus subrectangular, flat. Juxta 0.8 as long as vinculum, suboval. Valva enlarging medially; costa straight with costal process with rounded apex slightly projecting beyond cucullus tip; fold of areola slightly overlapping edge of cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.35 as long as valva. Phallus strongly curved, vesica with cornutus 1.25 as long as whole apparatus, with pointed apex.
Female unknown.

Distribution: Presently known only from the Haut-Katanga province of DRC.

Ancylolomia savutiensis sp. nov.
Figs 10, 43

Material examined: Holotype male: Botswana, Chobe N[ational] P[ark], Savuti Camp, 950 m, 30.xi.2010; G. Bassi *legit*; GS 6750 GB, RCGB.
Paratypes: BOTSWANA: 3 males, same data as holotype, GS 5286 GB, RCGB.

Etymology: The new species derives its name from that of the type locality.

Diagnosis: The adult of *A. savutiensis* is paler than in allied species except for *A. medioafricana* (Fig. 9), but it differs in the forewing with the subterminal inner line almost straight and in the sandy brown hindwing, whereas the forewing subterminal inner line is strongly jagged and the hindwing is off-white suffused with pale yellow in *A. medioafricana*. The male genitalia are unlike others in the stout costal process of the valva and the long phallus with a slender cornutus.

Description: Wingspan 20-23 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X as long as widest diameter of eye, creamy brown with inner side off-white. Maxillary palpus triangular, creamy brown. Antenna strongly serrate, brown with costa bronze brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex off-white suffused with pale brown. Patagium sandy brown, brown medially. Tegula sandy brown with edge creamy brown. Thorax pale brown with narrow medial line sandy brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 10). Underside of forewing brown suffused with yellow, white from cell to termen. Underside of hindwing off-white suffused with pale brown and yellow. Abdomen with tergites yellow, more intense on first four segments; sternites off-white with medial band brown. Legs pale yellow with inner side white; tibial spurs slender, the external half as long as the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 43). Uncus and gnathos of type D; uncus with slightly downcurved and blunt tip, gnathos straight and pointed. Vinculum 0.8 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus rectangular, flat. Juxta 0.7 as long as vinculum, with sclerotized arms distally symmetric. Valva enlarging postmedially; costa straight with stout costal process with rounded apex reaching cucullus tip; fold of areola slightly exceeding edge of cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.25 as long as valva. Phallus curved, vesica with cornutus 1.6 as long as whole apparatus, with pointed apex.
Female unknown.

Distribution: Presently known only from Botswana, Chobe District.

Ancylolomia shingwedzi sp. nov.
Figs 20, 57

Material examined: Holotype female: RSA, Limpopo, Shingwedzi Camp, KNP [Kruger National Park], 30.xi.2016, 375 m., G. Bassi *legit*; GS 7155 GB; RCGB.

Etymology: The name of new species is derived from that of the type locality and is treated as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis: Along with *A. isabella* (Fig. 13), *A. shingwedzi* can be distinguished from the other species of the complex by having the darkest forewing ground colour; it differs from *A. isabella* by the sandy grey forewing without olive green suffusion and the much paler hindwing. The female genitalia differ in the lateral extension with a basal sickle-shaped sclerotization and with a large duct, narrowing only after half of its length.

Description: Wingspan 22 mm. Labial palpus slender, 2.2 X eye diameter, grey brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, grey brown. Antenna thickened, grey brown with costa grey brown sprinkled with pale brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, grey brown. Vertex and patagium brown sprinkled with grey brown. Tegula grey brown with pale brown suffusion. Thorax grey brown with bottom edge pale brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 20). Underside of forewing brown with well demarcated yellow medial stripe and with subterminal area off-white. Underside of

hindwing white with marked brown suffusion in costal half. Legs dark brown with inner side off-white; tibial spurs slender, the external half as long as the internal.
Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Papillae anales of type B. Apophyses posteriores twice as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII with upper edge sinuate. Sterigma large, produced, rounded medially. Ductus bursae 0.4 as long as corpus bursae. Lateral extension large, narrowing distally, with duct broadly sclerotized basally, 3.5 times as long as corpus bursae, with small apical bulge.
Male unknown.

Distribution: Presently known only from Limpopo province in RSA.

Ancylolomia sonia sp. nov.
Figs 7, 30, 41, 56

Material examined: Holotype male: Afrika, Ghana, Kumasi, Nhiasu, 10-22.v.1965, Dr Endrödy-Yunga [*legit*]; GS 7161 GB; HNHM.
Paratypes: GHANA: 1 male, with same labels as holotype, GS 4536 GB, HNHM; 1 m, Afrika, Ghana, Kumasi, Nhiasu, 12-14.vi.1965, Dr Endrödy-Yunga, RCGB; GUINEA: 1 female, Nzérékoré, 1900 ft, French Guinea, 29.v-7.vi.26, 47-26, C.L. Collenette, GS 4580 GB, RCGB; IVORY COAST: 1 female, 49-26, Man, 1200 ft, 26-30.vi.'26, Côte d'Ivoire, C.L. Collenette, GS 4548 GB, TMSA. NIGERIA: 1 male, Nigeria, Miango, 24.iv.1949, A. Jørgensen *legit*, GS 4579 GB, ZMUC; 1 male, Nigeria, HG, 20.xi.1959, J. Birket-Smith *legit*, GS 7156 GB, ZMUC.

Etymology: The new name doesn't refer to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: The adult differs from that of allied species in the forewing with strongly jagged subterminal line toward apex and the pure white hindwing. The male genitalia differ from those of allied species in the large valva with a pointed and upcurved costal process and the stout and strongly curved phallus. The female genitalia are similar to those of *A. vanessa* (Fig. 49) in the large sterigma and the strongly narrowing ductus bursae medially, but *A. sonia* has much longer and basally thickened apophyses posteriores, and a much longer lateral extension.

Description: Wingspan: males 17-20 mm, females 26-29 mm. Labial palpus 2 X eye diameter, brown. Maxillary palpus slender, bulged distally, brown. Antenna serrate in male (Fig. 30), thickened in female, brown with costa bright brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex brown. Patagium brown, paler medially. Tegula brown with external border paler. Thorax brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 7). Underside of forewing pale brown sprinkled with off-white with subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing white with terminal line and veins yellow. Abdomen silvery white with tergites 1-4 suffused with orange and other tergites annulated pale yellow; sternites pale brown; anal tuft pale yellow. Legs pale brown with inner side white; tibial spurs slender, the external half as long as the internal.
Male genitalia (Fig. 41). Uncus and gnathos of type D; uncus with slightly downcurved and pointed tip, gnathos slightly upcurved and pointed. Vinculum 0.7 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus subconical. Juxta 0.85 as long as vinculum, strongly bent. Valva large with width/length ratio of 0.5; costa straight with pointed costal process slightly exceeding cucullus; fold of areola slightly overlapping edge of cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.4 as long as valva. Phallus strongly curved, vesica with cornutus 1.5 X as long as whole apparatus, with pointed and downcurved tip.
Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Papillae anales of type B. Apophyses posteriores 5 times as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII with upper edge sinuate. Sterigma large, produced, rounded medially. Ductus bursae 0.4 as long as corpus bursae. Lateral extension thin, with duct half sclerotized, 2.7 times as long as corpus bursae, bulging apically.

Distribution: Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria.

Ancylolomia sophia sp. nov.
Figs 15, 52

Material examined: Holotype female: Tanganyika, B.E. Africa, [Tanzania, 02°00'S, 34°24'E] Nata, 1960. II.19, Dr. Szunyoghy [*legit*]; GS 3927 GB; HNHM.

Etymology: The new name derives from a Latin woman's name and doesn't refer to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: No other species of the *inornata* group of *Ancylolomia* have a forewing pattern similar to that of this species in the bright orange yellow ground colour with large dark brown dorsum and postmedial area. Female genitalia are similar to those of *A. arabella* Błeszyński (Bassi, 1990, fig. 9) in the apophyses posteriores with the basal edge thickened and protruding, but the sterigma is less wide, the proximal shaft of the lateral extension is longer and the corpus bursae is larger than in *A. arabella*.

Description: Wingspan 23 mm. Labial palpi 2 X longer than widest diameter of eye, brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown. Antenna thickened, brown with costa darker. Frons rounded, slightly produced, dark brown. Vertex dark brown sprinkled with pale brown. Patagium, tegula and thorax brown. Wings with pattern and colours as illustrated (Fig. 15). Underside of forewing brown with subterminal area off-white. Underside of hindwing white with veins and terminal

line yellow. Legs bronze brown, paler inside; tibial spurs minute, the external slightly shorter than the internal.
Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Papillae anales of type A, large, less sclerotized ventrally. Apophyses posteriores three times as long as apophyses anteriores, with basal edge thickened and produced, enlarging medially. Abdominal segment VIII well developed, narrowing ventrally. Sterigma moderately produced, fan-shaped. Ductus bursae 0.6 as long as corpus bursae, more thickly sclerotized laterally. Lateral extension with short tubular duct and then globular.
Male unknown.

Distribution: Presently known from Tanzania only.

Ancylolomia trematerrai sp. nov.
Figs 22, 46

Material examined: Holotype female: Mozambique, Maputo Province, Maluana (lux), 22.I.2008, *leg*[*unt*] Palladino, Sciarretta; GS 5475 GB; RCGB.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to Dr Prof. Pasquale Trematerra, Università del Molise, Italy, well known Tortricidae specialist, in acknowledgment of his friendship.

Diagnosis: *Ancylolomia trematerrai* is most similar to *A. lucia* (Fig. 21) and *A. lydia* (Fig. 23) and is distinguishable in having longer labial palpi than *A. lydia*, and the inner line of the subterminal area with brown triangular spots, especially evident at the level of the largest spot at the end of the Cu1 vein (Fig. 22, arrow), whereas this line is only jagged in *A. lucia* and *A. lydia*. *Ancylolomia parentii* (Fig. 8) is similar in also having a dark hindwing, but its forewing has a grey brown ground colour as opposed to a yellow brown ground colour in *A. trematerrai*, and it lacks the brown triangular spots of the inner line of the subterminal area. The female genitalia are characterized by normally developed apophyses as opposed to narrower and longer apophyses in *A. lydia*, which also has apophyses posteriores basally enlarged, and larger apophyses in *A. lucia*. The ductus bursae is also narrower than that of *A. lucia* and shorter than that of *A. lydia*, and the lateral process is less sclerotized than in the other two species.

Description: Wingspan 24.5 mm. Labial palpus 2.5 X longer than widest diameter of eye, brown. Maxillary palpus subtriangular, brown. Antenna filiform, brown with costa bronze brown. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex brown, darker medially. Patagia brown, darker medially. Tegula dark brown sprinkled with pale brown. Thorax dark brown with lower half pale brown. Wings as illustrated (Fig. 22). Underside of forewing brown slightly sprinkled with pale yellow and off-white; subterminal area white. Underside of hindwing brown slightly suffused with pale yellow. Legs brown with inner side off-white; tibial spurs delicate, the external half as long as the internal.
Female genitalia (Fig. 46). Papillae anales of type A. Apophyses posteriores 2.5 as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII large, with upper edge sinuate. Sterigma rounded, produced. Ductus bursae slender, 0.7 as long as corpus bursae, more strongly sclerotized medially. Lateral extension narrow, 2.2 times as long as corpus bursae, with oval bulge apically and only weakly sclerotized basally.
Male unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality in Mozambique.

Ancylolomia vanessa sp. nov.
Figs 17, 49

Material examined: Holotype female: Ghana, Ashanti region, Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary, 06°57'N 01°11'W, 240 m, 26.xi.2011, Kovtunovich & Ustjuzhanin *legunt*; GS 6735 GB; RCGB.

Etymology: The new name doesn't refer to any person in particular.

Diagnosis: The adult forewing with the costa and medial area yellowish to yellowish brown and the dorsum and postmedial fascia greyish brown place *A. vanessa* near *A. sophia* (Fig. 15), but the latter is smaller (23 mm in wingspan) and yellower. The female genitalia are close to *A. greta* and *A. lydia*, but the papillae anales are narrower, the sterigma is larger and more sclerotized, and the lateral extension is shorter.

Description: Wingspan 27 mm. Labial palpus 2 X longer than widest diameter of eye, brown. Frons rounded, brown. Vertex, tegula and thorax brown sprinkled with pale brown. Wings as illustrated (Fig. 17). Underside of forewing brown basally, medially and along veins, white dorsally and distally. Underside of hindwing white with costa suffused with brown and veins pale yellow. Abdomen basally dark brown, tergites 1-2 orange brown, then pale brown; sternites brown. Anal tuft ivory yellow. Legs brown, ivory yellow inside; tibial spurs delicate, the external 0.75 the length of the internal.
Female genitalia (Fig. 49). Papillae anales of type A. Apophyses posteriores slightly longer than apophyses anteriores, basally enlarged. Apophyses anteriores stout. Abdominal segment VIII moderately concave dorsally. Sterigma large, strongly sclerotized and slightly concave medially. Ductus bursae 0.8 as long as corpus bursae, strongly sclerotized. Lateral extension thin, 0.4 as long as corpus bursae.
Male unknown.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality in Ghana.

***Ancylolomia victoria* sp. nov.**
Figs 18, 36, 51

Material examined: Holotype male: Zimbabwe, Victoria falls, 915 m, 17°55'S 25°50'E, 240 m, 27.xi.2010, G. Bassi *legit*; RCGB.
Paratypes: ZIMBABWE: 1 male, 1 female, with same data as holotype, GS 5265 and 7166 GB, RCGB.

Etymology: The name of the new species is derived from that of the type locality and is treated as a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis: *Ancylolomia victoria* is easily distinguishable from congeners in its very serrate antenna, and yellowish brown forewing ground colour with black brown dorsum and white subterminal area with the inner line almost straight, ochre brown. The male genitalia are unique among species with the uncus and gnathos of type C in lacking a produced costal process. The female genitalia are characterized by the concave sterigma, the large ductus bursae and the lateral process only shortly sclerotized, features never present all together in congeners.

Description: Wingspan of males 24 mm, female 28 mm. Labial palpus 2.2 X longer than widest diameter of eye, brown with inner side paler. Maxillary palpus half as long as labial palpus, pale brown. Antenna serrate in male, filiform in female, brown with costa paler. Frons rounded, slightly produced, brown. Vertex, tegula, patagium and thorax brown sprinkled with dark brown. Wings as illustrated (Fig. 18). Underside of forewing yellowish brown with subterminal area white. Underside of hindwing white heavily suffused with brown. Abdomen yellow with tergites 1-2 orange brown. Legs grey brown with tibial spurs delicate, the external half as long as the internal. Female more suffused with grey, both in fore- and hindwing.
Male genitalia (Fig. 36). Uncus and gnathos of type C; uncus almost straight, with rounded tip; gnathos distally straight, with raised medial lamella close to rounded apex. Vinculum 0.8 as long as valva, distally rounded. Pseudosaccus small, subrectangular. Juxta suboval, as long as vinculum. Valva with costa only thickened and slightly produced before cucullus; fold of areola overlapping cucullus, the longest sensorial scales 0.3 as long as valva. Phallus as long as whole apparatus, slightly concave, vesica with cornutus as long as phallus shaft.
Female genitalia (Fig. 51). Papillae anales of type A, with upper edge concave. Apophyses posteriores twice as long as apophyses anteriores. Abdominal segment VIII large, with upper edge straight. Sterigma concave, produced. Ductus bursae large, 0.45 as long as corpus bursae. Lateral extension large, 2.5 times as long as corpus bursae, with oval bulge apically and with duct half sclerotized up to 0.25 of its length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality in Zimbabwe.

Remarks: The female, even if collected along with the two males, could be incorrectly associated to *A. victoria* since the specimen is in rather poor condition and does not allow an in-depth analysis of the forewing pattern.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am particularly thankful to the staff of ISAM, NHMUK, HNHM, MfN and TMSA for the loan of material, to P. Ustjuzhanin (Barnaul, Russia) and V. Kovtunovich (Moscow, Russia) for providing valuable material from their African expeditions, to A. Hausmann (ZSM) and O. Karsholt (ZMUC) for the loan of material and their friendship during these last decades. A particular thank to B. Landry and Christina Lehmann-Graber (MHNG) for providing photos of the paratype of *A. lydia*, to B. Landry (MHNG) for his friendship, the loan of material and for the revision of the English language, and to P. Trematerra, Università del Molise, Campobasso, Italy, for sharing material collected during expeditions of his university. Finally, I thank the reviewers of the manuscript for their valuable suggestions.

REFERENCES

Bassi G. 1990. Contributi allo studio delle Crambinae (Lepidoptera, Crambidae), IV: note su alcune specie dell'Arabia Saudita. *Bollettino del Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino* 8(2): 387-394.

Bassi G. 2004. Crambidae: Crambinae and Cybalomiinae (Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea). In: Mey W. (ed.). The Lepidoptera of the Brandberg Massif in Namibia, Part 1. *Esperiana Memoir* 1: 215-220.

Bassi G. 2013. Revisione delle specie afrotropicali del genere *Ancylolomia* Hübner, [1825]. I: i gruppi *indica* e *chrysargyria* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, Crambinae). *Shilap. Revista de Lepidopterologia* 41(164): 517-529.

Bassi G. 2021. New genera and species of Afrotropical Ancylolomiini Ragonot, 1889 (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae *sensu lato*: Crambinae). *Revue suisse de Zoologie* 128(2): 477-486. https://doi.org/10.35929/RSZ.0058.

Bassi G., Trematerra P. 2014. The Crambinae from Ethiopia and Mozambique collected by the University of Molise expeditions in 2008 and 2009 (Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea: Crambidae, Crambinae). *Entomologia* 2: 35-45. https://doi.org/10.4081/entomologia.2014.160.

Bassi G., Sáfián S., Léger T., Müller G.C., Kravchenko V.D., Poltavsky A.N. 2021. *Ancylogastra*, a new genus of Afrotropical Crambinae, with descriptions of seven new species (Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea, Crambidae). *Zootaxa* 5052(1): 42-60. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5052.1.2.

Błeszyński S. 1965. Crambinae. In: Amsel H.G., Gregor F., Reisser H. (eds). Microlepidoptera Palaearctica 1 (1-2). *Georg Fromme & Co., Wien,* pp. i-l, 1-553, pls 1-133.

Błeszyński S. 1970. A revision of the oriental species of the genus *Ancylolomia* Hübner (Studies on the Crambinae, Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Part 49). *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* 113: 27-43.

Denis J.N.C.M., Schiffermüller I. 1775. Ankündung eines

systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wienergegend herausgegeben von einigen Lehrern am k.k. Theresianum. *Augustin Bernardi, Wien*, frontispiece, 1-323, pls 1-3.

Hampson G.F. 1919. Descriptions of new Pyralidae of the subfamilies Crambinae and Siginae. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany and Geology, London* (ser. 9) 4: 53-68, 137-154, 305-326.

Hübner J. 1816-1826 [imprint „1816“]. Verzeichniß bekannter Schmettlinge. *Bey dem Verfasser zu finden, Augsburg*. (Verzeichniß) [1] – [3] – 4–6 – [7] – 8–431, (Anzeiger) [1] – 2–72.

Joannis J. de 1927. Pyralidae d'Afrique australe principalement du district de Laurenço-Marquès. *Bulletin de la Société lépidoptérologique de Genève* 5: 181-256.

Landry B. 1995. A phylogenetic analysis of the major lineages of the Crambinae and of the genera of Crambini of North America (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *Memoirs on Entomology International* 1: 1-242.

Léger T., Landry B., Nuss M. 2019. Phylogeny, character evolution and tribal classification in Crambinae and Scopariinae (Lepidoptera, Crambidae). *Systematic Entomology* 44: 757-776.

Nuss M., Landry B., Mally R., Vegliante F., Tränkner A., Bauer F., Hayden J., Segerer A., Schouten R., Li H., Trofimova T., Solis M. A., De Prins J., Speidel W. 2003-2020. *Global Information System on Pyraloidea*. www.pyraloidea.org. Last accessed 19.09.2023.

Poltavsky A.N., Kravchenko V.D., Traore M.M., Traore S.F., Gergely P., Witt T.J., Sulak H., Beck R.H.T., Junnila A., Revay E.E., Doumbia S., Beier J.C., Muller G.C. 2018. The Pyraloidea (Lepidoptera) fauna of the woody savannah belt in Mali, West Africa. *Zootaxa* 4457 (1): 39-69. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4457.1.2.

Robinson G.S. 1976. The preparation of slides of Lepidoptera genitalia with special reference to the Microlepidoptera. *Entomologist's Gazette* 27: 127-132.

Robinson G.S., Ackery P.R., Kitching I.J., Beccaloni G.W., Hernández, L.M. 2010. HOSTS- A Database of the World's Lepidopteran Hostplants. *Natural History Museum, London.* https://doi.org/10.5519/havt50xw.