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Microlepidoptera

by

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The collection of Microlepidoptera formed by Mr. D. S. Fletcher during the Ruwenzori Expedition 1952-3 is among the most important of this group known from the highlands of East Africa. The special attention paid by the Expedition to the upper limits of the montane rain forest zone and the ericaceous and alpine belts lying between 8,500 ft. and 14,000 ft., where hitherto little collecting of Microlepidoptera appears to have been done, has yielded much new information concerning the composition and affinities of the microlepidopterous fauna of the Ruwenzori Range. Many of the species taken at these higher altitudes have proved to be either new to science or species previously known only from type material. The fauna of the regions below the level of the montane forest zone, which begins at about 5,000 ft., is more typically African in character and includes species with a wider distribution.

The total number of specimens collected by Mr. Fletcher belonging to the families generally classed as Microlepidoptera, excluding Pyraloidea, exceeds 1,200. A little over half of these, mainly specimens from the higher altitudes, have now been studied and the results are presented in this paper. Such material from the lower levels as has so far been studied is included: the remainder still awaits study.

The material examined has also included some from other sources, notably from the collections made by F. W. Edwards and D. R. Buxton during the British Museum Expedition to East Africa in 1934-5, and by the G. F. de Witte Expedition to the Congo in 1947. For the privilege of examining the Microlepidoptera collected by the de Witte Expedition I am indebted to Dr. A. Houben, Director of the Institut des Parcs Nationaux, Brussels, and his predecessor the late Dr. V. van Straelen. Only the very small part of this extensive collection from the Congo which supplements the Ruwenzori collection is studied in this paper.

The material discussed in the present report includes ninety species, forty-eight of them new to science, and a new subspecies. No new genera are erected, species being placed in existing genera, though in a number of cases, it is evident that the assignment is taxonomically not strictly tenable. Where such provisional generic combinations occur I have commented on them in the text. This course has been adopted because extensive generic revision is required in practically every family mentioned herein, and it is considered inappropriate to attempt such revision in the present study.

The types of new species described are in the British Museum (Natural History) unless indicated otherwise. Colour terms used in the descriptions are based on Ridgway (1912) and Kornerup & Wanscher (1963).

A detailed list of collecting localities and the itinerary of the Expedition appears in an earlier part under the series title (Evans & Fletcher, 1958). The geographical distribution of previously described species recorded below is given so far as known.

The illustrations of the wings (Figs. 1-62) are reproduced from photographs taken by Mr. P. Green, a staff photographer of the British Museum (Natural History). As the individual illustrations are considerably enlarged and of varying magnifications, the wing expanse (from wing tip to wing tip) of each species has been given, in parentheses, after the caption. The photomicrographs of the genitalia (Figs. 63-215) were taken by Mr. J. V. Brown, also of the museum photographic section, and I am indebted both to him and his colleague for these valuable visual aids to identification.

The study of Mr. Fletcher's Ruwenzori material began some years ago, while I was on the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), and has continued intermittently. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the encouragement that I received initially from Mr. N. D. Riley, C.B.E., then Keeper of Entomology, and subsequently from his successors Dr. W. E. China, C.B.E. and Mr. J. P. Doncaster; and also from Mr. W. H. T. Tams, to whom I am additionally indebted for reading and criticising the original manuscript. I am also greatly obliged to Dr. A. Diakonoff, of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, for his opinion regarding the generic affinities of certain of the Tortricidae.

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COCHYLIDAE (PHALONIIDAE)

Euxanthis limenias Meyrick

Euxanthis limenias Meyrick, 1928, Exot. Microlepidopt., 3 : 437.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

The two Ruwenzori specimens show evidence of variation within this species, previously known only from the unique type male from the Congo. Unlike the type they exhibit little trace of reddish brown suffusion in the coloration of the fore wing, and the wing markings are a comparatively blackish brown; in addition the semioval whitish patch on the costa is suffused with greyish and streaked with fine blackish lines. A prominent feature is the broad sinuous whitish band, suffused with greyish, extending from near the base of the fore wing to the middle of the inner margin (dorsum), curving apicad and finally merging with the distal margin of the semioval costal patch; in the type this band is almost completely obliterated by a brownish suffusion except for a short whitish furcation emitted from the costal patch.

The genitalia of the Ruwenzori specimens have been compared with those of the type and found to be identical except for slight differences in the cornuti of the aedeagus. In the type all

three cornuti – one very small thorn-like cornutus and two long slender cornuti – are straight, while in the Ruwenzori specimens the two larger cornuti are strongly curved. This difference at the most probably indicates no more than subspeciation.

Distribution: Congo.

Trachybyrsis euglypta Meyrick

Trachybyrsis euglypta Meyrick, 1927, Exot. Microlepidopt.. 3 : 368.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

This species has hitherto been known only from the type, a female erroneously described by Meyrick as a male. The four Ruwenzori specimens, collected at various altitudes between 6,000 ft. and 12,000 ft., show that the species has a vertical distribution which includes rain forest and the ericeous and alpine belts. Of interest is that the wing expanse of the moths increases with the altitude of the localities. The Mahoma River specimen, taken at 6,700 ft., is the smallest, with a wing span of 24 mm.; the Nyinabitaba specimen, 8,650 ft., has a wing span of 30 mm., which is similar to that of the type from Niansa, 5–6,500 ft.; the Nyamaleju specimen, 10,530 ft., measures 32 mm.; and the Bigo specimen, 11,400 ft., is the largest and measures 35 mm.

The Ruwenzori specimens differ superficially from the type in having the fore wing distinctly more greenish in colour.

Distribution: Rwanda.

Trachybyrsis hypsitropha sp.n. (Figures 1, 63)

♂ 37 mm. Labial palpus warm buff, darkened with fuscous irroration anteriorly. Head warm buff mixed with dark ochraceous-buff especially on crown. Thorax and tegula ochraceous-buff mixed with ochraceous-tawny, sometimes suffused greyish. Antenna with scape dark ochraceous-buff above, whitish below; flagellum warm buff, underside suffused with greyish and with basal segments marked with fuscous. Fore wing ground coloration light buff or light ochraceous-buff, almost entirely overlaid with fuscous suffusion liberally sprinkled with blackish, the whole sparsely irrorate with isabella color, giving a partially greenish tinge to the wing; markings diffuse and ill-defined, antemedial fascia narrow, dilated at costa, hardly discernible but usually distinguished by slightly heavier fuscous suffusion; terminal fascia narrowly edged inwardly from costa to near tornus with pale buff ground colour, diffuse distally, containing 3 or 4 quadrate hair brown strigulae along costa interspersed with ground colour; cilia pale buff intermixed with a sprinkling of blackish. Hind wing light buff, obscurely mottled with narrow, sinuous, greyish lines; cilia light buff, with a fuscous-black sub-basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 63). Very similar to *T. euglypta* Meyrick but differing as follows: Transtilla with medial arm very short, well sclerotized and strongly denticulate at apex; aedeagus slightly longer than in *euglypta* but with apex not so strongly curved ventrad, containing two thorn-like cornuti as in *euglypta*.

RUWENZORI: Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft., 1.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 3606; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30–31. vii. 1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂.

The structure of the male genitalia of this species is very similar to that of *euglypta*, as mentioned above, and both species are superficially similar in general facies and are evidently closely related.

In *hypsitropha* the coloration is more sombre and the fore wing markings more obscure than in *euglypta*. Both species are remarkable for their huge size, and probably have the greatest wing expanse of the known species of this family. The only other member of the genus, *T. chionochlaena* Meyrick, which occurs in Abyssinia, is quite dissimilar superficially and in structure of male genitalia, and is considered as doubtfully congeneric.

TORTRICIDAE

Capua pusillana (Walker)

Tortrix pusillana Walker, 1863, Cat. Lep. Ins. B.M., 28 : 328.

Capua exalbescens Meyrick, 1922, Zoöl. Meded. Leiden, 7 : 81.

Epagoge probolias Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 17 : 977.

Capua metacentra Meyrick, 1918, Exot. Microlepidopt., 2 : 163.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (Fletcher), 19 ♂♀; Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (Fletcher), 6 ♂♀.

Distribution: E. Africa (Uganda), S. Africa (Nyasaland), India (N. Bihar, Kumaon, Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam), Ceylon and Java.

Capua liparochra Meyrick

Capua liparochra Meyrick, 1928, Exot. Microlepidopt., 3 : 452.

RUWENZORI: Nawamba Valley, 6,500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (Fletcher), 6 ♂, 1 ♀; Nyamgasani Valley, 8,900 ft. (Buxton), 1 ♀.

Previously known only from the type, a male collected in the Congo at 4,000 ft. The Ruwenzori specimens resemble the type in coloration and markings but are considerably larger, the male having a wing expanse of 20–22 mm., the female 24–25 mm., while the type measures 18 mm.

The male genitalia and wing venation indicate generic affinities with *Paramesiodes* Diakonoff.

Distribution: Congo.

Capua spilonoma gitona subsp.n. (Figures 2, 64–66)

Capua spilonoma Meyrick, 1932, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., 87: 507.

♂ 16–18 mm. General coloration of fore wing darker and more brownish-tawny than in nominate subspecies from Abyssinia, and wing expanse slightly less. Minor differences are evident in the male genitalia (Figs. 64–66); in *gitona* the keel-like projection a little distad of the middle of the sacculus is produced to a sharp thorn-like point, and in some examples the ventral edge of the sacculus tends to be irregularly serrulate; the lateral lobe (labis) of the transtilla is evenly rounded compared with the almost pyramidal outline in *spilonoma*. The solitary, prominent, acuminate lateral tooth on the apical section of the aedeagus in *spilonoma* is replaced in *gitona* by a low weakly serrulate ridge.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 8109; Misigo, 8,500 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Parapandemis eustropha sp.n. (Figures 3, 67-69)

♀ 24-25 mm. Labial palpus ferruginous-brownish, suffused greyish above and below, paler inwardly; apex of terminal segment yellowish. Head, patagia and tegula drab, patagia and tegula with ferruginous admixture. Thorax drab, darkened with strong admixture of blackish brown, a sprinkling of ferruginous scales anteriorly. Antennal scape warm buff, overlaid with purplish fuscous and ferruginous above except apical margin; flagellum light brown, clothed above with warm buff scales, individual segments broadly banded with drab suffusion apically. Fore wing ground colour light buff, strongly overlaid with distinctive vinaceous drab, except for thin marginal lines bordering fasciae; markings well-defined outward-oblique nearly parallel fasciae, dark vinaceous drab partially overlaid with blackish-brown with weak ferruginous admixture; basal patch outward-convex towards dorsum (inner margin) and reaching to middle, this and both margins of medial fascia and proximal margin of terminal fascia emphasized by dark ferruginous mixed with blackish; radial veins etched with blackish; cilia greyish mixed with ferruginous, a thin light buff basal line, a few cilia tipped with light buff. Hind wing light buff suffused greyish; cilia light buff, a dark grey sub-basal line, suffused warm buff between this and edge of wing, a broad somewhat diffuse greyish suffusion medially.

Female genitalia (Figs. 67-69).

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♀, including holotype, genitalia slide 3532.

A distinctive species having conspicuous well-defined fasciae on the fore wing reminiscent of *P. isotetras* (Meyrick), **comb.n.**, from Fernando Po (W. Africa), to which it is closely related.

Parapandemis orophila sp.n. (Figures 4, 70)

♂ 20 mm. Except for smaller size and slight differences in coloration this species fits the description of the previous species, *P. eustropha* Bradley, having a similar disposition of fore wing markings but with the outer (distal) margin of the basal patch or fascia almost straight and not convex and reaching to middle of inner margin (dorsum) as in *eustropha*. The ground colour of the fore wing is warm buff, extensively suffused with buffy brown mixed with a trace of vinaceous drab - in *eustropha* the fore wing is extensively suffused with vinaceous drab, especially in the areas of the wing between the markings, and is very distinctive. Hind wing pale warm buff, diffuse greyish maculae distally and around margins; cilia light buff, suffused greyish apically.

Male genitalia (Fig. 70.)

RUWENZORI: Mt. Kinangop, 8,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 7048.

Paramesiodes aprepta sp. n. (Figures 5, 71-75)

♂ 17-23 mm., ♀ 19-24 mm. Labial palpus approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times width of eye in male, 2 times in female; ochraceous-buff, mixed with fuscous exteriorly. Head, thorax and tegula warm buff or ochraceous-buff, sometimes suffused greyish. Antenna dark brown above, warm buff or light brown below, scape mixed with warm buff above; flagellum in male finely ciliate, ciliations approximately as long as width of shaft; female with ciliations very short; in both sexes a small patch of warm buff scales present at base of each segment dorsally from base to near apex; in the male these are roughened and more conspicuous. Fore wing general coloration and markings

variable; in male holotype and majority of paratypes as follows: ground colour greyish light buff, areas between markings lightly irrorate with brownish; markings brownish with a variable admixture of tawny, mostly diffuse and ill-defined; basal marking broad, outer margin very diffuse, strongly outward-convex at middle; medial fascia stronger, outward-oblique, somewhat undulate, inner margin well-defined with coloration often darker and sometimes with an admixture of tawny and blackish producing a coffee coloured effect, outer margin mostly obliterate, traceable from costa, where fascia is very narrow, to end of cell area, strongly outward-oblique; apical area of wing from about $\frac{2}{3}$ on costa to termen a little above tornus suffused with greyish, slightly darker on costa, an indication of a broad pre-apical costal blotch, inner margin of apical area sometimes strengthened with a few specks of tawny or dark brown; in female allotype and two female paratypes the coloration is much darker and the general appearance of the fore wing is greyish fuscous with markings dark brown; in other specimens the markings are weak or obliterate; cilia concolorous. Hind wing whitish or ochreous-white, sometimes with greyish suffusion, distal half weakly mottled with dark grey, most strongly towards apex; cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia (Figs. 71, 72). Valva semimembranous, very short and broad, subovate, varying slightly in outline, ventral margin normally straight as in Fig. 71, sometimes curved and valva more rounded distally as in Fig. 72. Sacculus narrow, slightly dilated at middle. Uncus narrowly spatulate. Socius well developed, membranous, finely haired, subquadrate. Transtilla well sclerotized, moderately broad medially, dilated laterally and with latero-caudal margin produced and rounded, armed with bristly teeth decreasing in size towards comparatively narrow medial part of transtilla.

Female genitalia (Figs. 73-75.)

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 12 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 7038; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 8144; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 10 ♂; Balirungi River, 11,200 ft., 1.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Nyamgasani River, 10,500 ft.-11,500 ft., i.1953 (Buxton), 1 ♂; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Larger than the two Malagasy species, *P. longirostris* Diakonoff and *P. minor* Diakonoff, the only other species previously known representing the genus. In those two species the uncus of the male genitalia is broad throughout its length and truncate distally, appearing rectangular in shape viewed ventrally; in *aprepta* the uncus is narrower basally and dilated and rounded distally.

Niphothixa agelasta sp.n. (Figures 6, 76)

♂ 18 mm. Labial palpus fuscous exteriorly, whitish interiorly; tips of scales on exterior lightened with pale drab-grey producing an irrorate effect, apex of terminal segment pale drab-grey. Head, thorax, tegula, patagia and antenna greyish fuscous, scales tipped with drab producing an irrorate effect. Fore wing ground colour warm buff, diffusely irrorate with greyish fuscous striae forming transverse chains especially in distal area; markings fuscous mixed with fuscous-black, basal patch diffuse, strongest at costa, outer margin obtusely outward-angulate before middle, weakly outlined with fuscous-black; medial fascia outward-oblique from costa before middle to inner margin (dorsum) near tornus, containing a weak admixture of ochreous in central and dorsal areas, inner edge well-defined, sinuous and mixed with blackish, outer margin diffuse, not defined; a well-defined preapical marking on costa lightly sprinkled with ochreous and blackish;

a few ochreous scales in striae between apex of preapical marking and tornus; cilia warm buff, a thin submedial drab-grey line along termen broadly edged with strong fuscous suffusion, a fuscous streak from inner margin before tornal angle. Hind wing drab, whitish along costal margin; cilia warm buff, a fuscous sub-basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 76).

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 7047.

The genus *Niphothixa* Diakonoff was originally erected to accommodate two species from Madagascar. Of these, the species described above, *N. agelasta*, and also the following new species, are nearest *N. niphadacra* Diakonoff, having veins 3 and 4 of the hind wing connate. *N. agelasta* differs superficially from *niphadacra* in having the thorax a more or less uniform greyish fuscous, the apical fourth not being yellowish-white, and in the general coloration of the fore wing, which in *niphadacra* is a "deep fulvous-purple".

Niphothixa ophina sp.n. (Figures 7, 77-78)

♂ 18-20 mm. Labial palpus basal and second segments snuff brown diffusely irrorate with bister exteriorly, roughened dorsal scales suffused cinnamon-buff interiorly; terminal segment sayal brown diffusely irrorate with bister. Head, thorax and tegula bister, a weak cinnamon-buff suffusion medially from crown of head to middle of thorax. Antenna fuscous, latero-posterior scaling bister basally becoming warm buff towards apex; scape light buff, overlaid with mummy brown above. Fore wing ground colour cinnamon, with extensive light vinaceous-drab suffusion; markings bister mixed with mummy brown: basal marking occupying $\frac{1}{4}$, outer margin slightly outward-concave; medial fascia from costa before middle, outward-oblique to inner margin (dorsum) before tornus, narrow and well-defined at costa, broadening and becoming obliterate beyond middle; preapical triangular costal marking strong, emitting a diffuse bister streak from apex to termen parallel with medial fascia, a few scattered mummy brown striae distad and basad of this streak, a few thick short striae on inner margin between basal patch and medial fascia and along costa; radial veins finely etched with mummy brown penetrating into cilia as thickened dashes at tornus; an admixture of russet scales, not very conspicuous, along termen; cilia warm buff, a broad mummy brown medial band from apex to tornus, inner edge sharply defined, outer margin diffuse and extending into cilia. Hind wing pale warm buff, weakly infusate in distal and vannal areas, some scattered stronger fuscous mottling at apex and along terminal margin; cilia concolorous, a broad well-defined greyish brown sub-basal line, apices often whitish. At the base of the abdomen and most clearly visible in dissected specimens is a pair of subventral patches of specialised scales (Fig. 78).

Male genitalia (Fig. 77). Sacculus broad, compressed, without tooth-like projection. Aedeagus long, curved throughout its length, 4 or 5 comparatively short blade-like cornuti.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 3609; Misigo, 8,550 ft., 2-3.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distinguished from the previous species by the dark coloration of the fore wing and the weaker contrast between the transverse fasciae and the ground coloration.

Tortrix dinota Meyrick

Tortrix dinota Meyrick, 1918, Exot. Microlepidopt., 2 : 168.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

The male of this species is remarkable for the peculiar bifurcate aedeagus of the genitalia. This and certain other characters found in the male genitalia indicate that the species does not properly belong in the genus *Tortrix* L. (sensu stricto).

Distribution: Nyasaland (bred from spun shoots of cotton, *Gossypium*). Kenya (bred from Arabian coffee, *Coffea arabica*), Ghana, Sierra Leone and Principe I.

***Tortrix edwardsi* sp.n.** (Figures 8, 79)

♂ 20 mm. Labial palpus warm buff, basal and second segments with a weak admixture of ochraceous-tawny exteriorly, terminal segment wholly suffused greyish. Head ochraceous-buff mixed with ochraceous-tawny. Thorax and tegula ochraceous-tawny, thorax strongly suffused hair brown, apical half of tegula suffused drab-grey. Antenna warm buff, scape suffused greyish above. Fore wing ochraceous-buff diffusely marked with hair brown striae especially along costa, a moderately strong fuscous mixed with ferruginous fascia from costa before middle, narrow and moderately well-defined at costa, quickly broadening and forking to straddle a well-defined triangular cream colour marking, the base of which rests on inner margin (dorsum) from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to a little beyond middle and with apex reaching to about middle of wing, distal furcation of fascia very broad and somewhat diffuse, outer edge slightly sinuate extending obliquely to dorsum near tornus, proximal furcation broadening gradually towards inner margin; triangular marking traversed vertically by several short striae similar in coloration to fascia; a poorly defined sub-triangular preapical marking resembling fascia, blended with a diffuse terminal fascia the inner margin of which is moderately well-defined and extends from apex of costal marking to termen near tornus and is parallel with outer edge of medial fascia; cilia (worn in type) concolorous. Hind wing cinereous; cilia cartridge buff, with a greyish sub-basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 79). Uncus digitate, apex bluntly rounded, setose ventrally. Socius pendulous, hirsute. Gnathus a pair of compressed sclerotized arms with apices fused medially. Sacculus narrow, apex aciculate, a strong inward-projecting slender tooth-like projection near base, three slightly smaller tooth-like projections spaced equidistantly along inner edge of ventral margin. Transtilla labides globulose, bristling with strong denticulations, caudal margins connected medially by a short sclerotized rod-like bar. Aedeagus stout, orifice dorsal, apex bifurcate, upper prong produced to a long aciculate point, lower prong in the form of a strong tooth-like projection opposite orifice, curved slightly ventrad.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 7195.

Belonging to a species group which includes *Tortrix meridionana* (Walker), **sp.rev.**, *T. adustana* (Walsingham), **sp.rev.**, and *T. dorsiplagana* (Walsingham), **sp.rev.**, and superficially nearest the last species. These species are variable and may sometimes bear a close superficial resemblance to each other, so that *edwardsi* is more reliably distinguished by the strongly bifurcate apex of the aedeagus in the male.

The three species mentioned above as allied to *edwardsi* are removed from synonymy, together with *T. reciprocana* (Walker), **sp.rev.**, and *T. capitana* (Felder), **sp.rev.**, under *T. capensana* (Walker), where they were placed by Meyrick (1908, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1908 : 723). The re-examination of the types of *capensana*, *meridionana*, *capitana* and *reciprocana*, which are in the British Museum, has shown them to be distinct specifically; and examination of specimens of *adustana* and *dorsiplagana* from Walsingham's collection (the types of the last two species not

being available as they are in the Museum at Cape Town) indicates that these are also distinct species.

Contrary to Meyrick's opinion (*loc. cit.*), none of the above species is a true *Tortrix*. *T. capensana* is generically distinct from the other species hitherto placed in synonymy with it and belongs in a genus near *Capua*. The other species, including *edwardsi*, properly belong in a genus related to *Ptycholoma* Stephens and *Leontochroma* Walsingham, but as they cannot be more accurately placed they are for the present retained in the genus *Tortrix*.

***Tortrix chalicodes* Meyrick**

Tortrix chalicodes Meyrick, 1920, Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique, 2, Microlepidoptera, p. 48.

RUWENZORI: Misigo, 8,550 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

The additional Ruwenzori material shows *chalicodes* to be a true montane species, occurring at altitudes from a little under 6,000 ft. to over 11,000 ft. At higher elevations the wing expanse increases considerably and the fore wing markings become obsolescent, the wings then being almost unicolorous. On average the female is larger than the male, the wing measurements for the Ruwenzori specimens being: ♂ 20–32 mm., ♀ 28–33 mm.

This species does not belong in the genus *Tortrix*, its generic affinities lying nearer *Parapandemis*, but there appears at present to be no described genus to which it can be properly transferred.

Distribution: Kenya.

***Tortrix stenophora* sp.n. (Figures 9, 80–85)**

♂ ♀ 10–15 mm. Labial palpus ochraceous-buff, paler interiorly, second segment slightly infuscate exteriorly. Head, tegula and thorax ochraceous-buff, tegula lightly and thorax heavily suffused with drab. Antenna light buff, apices of segments spotted with blackish brown dorsally; scape ochraceous-buff, infuscate dorsally. Fore wing of male with moderate costal fold from base to near middle, ground colour in both sexes light buff diffusely irrorate with brownish and drab mixture, a few poorly defined scattered greyish strigulae and striae, darker along costa; markings yellowish light brown, suffused greyish; basal patch indicated by slight costal and dorsal suffusion; medial fascia outward-oblique from before middle of costa to dorsum near tornus, moderate, inner margin straight or slightly undulate, distal margin diffuse and dilated with drab suffusion in tornal proximity; preapical costal patch suffused greyish, produced inwardly as a rather narrow fascia extending obliquely towards termen, well defined along inner margin which is slightly undulate and edged with ochreous mixed with blackish and extends to tornus, diffuse and obscure distally and reaching termen before middle; cilia light buff or ochreous, a greyish sub-basal line. Hind wing greyish drab; cilia concolorous or paler, a greyish sub-basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs. 80–82).

Female genitalia (Figs. 83–85).

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 7039, 2 ♀, including allotype, slide 8140.

Closely related and superficially very similar to *Tortrix scaeodoxa* Meyrick. The male genitalia of both species are structurally similar but differ in the shape of the valva which is ovate in

scaeodoxa and triangulate in *stenophora*, and in the uncus which in *scaeodoxa* is more elongate and produced distally to an acute point. Neither species strictly belongs in the genus *Tortrix*, and the structure of the male genitalia indicates their generic affinities lie near *Adoxophyes*, but the separation of veins 7 and 8 in the fore wing, which in *Adoxophyes* are stalked, excludes them from that genus. They are therefore provisionally retained in *Tortrix*, since no described genus can be found which will properly accommodate them.

Metamesia physetopa (Meyrick)

Tortrix physetopa Meyrick, 1932, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 80 : III.

RUWENZORI: Misigo, 8,500 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Abyssinia.

Metamesia elegans (Walsingham)

Lozotaenia elegans Walsingham, 1881, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1881 : 224, pl. 10, fig. 4.

Cacoecia hedrastis Meyrick, 1908, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1908 : 722.

Cacoecia prona Meyrick, 1911, Ann. Transv. Mus., 2 : 223. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (Fletcher), 3 ♂.

The above synonymy has been established following the comparison of type material of *M. hedrastis* (Meyrick) and *M. prona* (Meyrick), and topotypical specimens of *M. elegans* determined by Walsingham. All three species were described from South Africa. The type of *elegans* is in the South African Museum at Cape Town, and has not been examined during the present study. The type of *prona* is in the British Museum (lectotype designated by Clarke, 1958, Catalogue of the Type Specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum (Natural History) described by Edward Meyrick, 3 : 252, pl. 126, figs. 1-1b).

Cacoecia hedrastis Meyrick was synonymised under *Tortrix elegans* by Meyrick (1912, Lep. Cat., 10 : 33), but neither a type nor subsequent lectotype designation appears as yet to have been made for this species. A male in the Meyrick collection in the British Museum, representing one of the two original syntypes, is therefore now selected as LECTOTYPE. It bears labels with the following data, "Pretoria, Transvaal, Janse 3.06" "E. Meyrick coll." "Genitalia slide No. 8054".

Distribution: *M. elegans* occurs in S. and E. Africa; examples are known from Natal, Pretoria, Transvaal, Mashonaland, Kenya, Uganda and the Congo.

Metamesia octogona sp.n. (Figures 10, 86)

♂ 16-19 mm. Labial palpus light buff interiorly except terminal segment; clove brown mixed with ochraceous-buff exteriorly including whole of terminal segment. Head greyish hair brown, crown and chaetosema suffused with ochraceous-buff. Antenna light buff below, warm buff above, scales roughened postero-dorsally, tipped with fuscous or black; scape light buff below, warm buff above, marked with mummy brown dorsally except at apex. Thorax and tegula olive brown with ochreous admixture, tegula slightly paler towards apex. Fore wing with strong costal fold to near middle; ground colour light drab, a few dispersed olive brown dots or striae edged and mixed with raw sienna; markings basically olive brown, as follows: a moderate diffuse basal patch mixed with olive brown extending into costal fold; medial fascia well defined, narrow at middle of costa quickly dilating and resting on inner margin (dorsum) from about $\frac{2}{3}$

to tornus, almost completely suffused with vinaceous-grey mixed with ochreous except at margins, inner (proximal) margin straight, slightly outward-oblique from costa, outer (distal) margin curved outwards from below costa, continuing in a bold curve to tornus, a nearly constant admixture of raw sienna distributed along both margins and forming a weak yellowish demarcation line; a similar but somewhat broken and indefinite pre-apical marking on costa, followed by an obliquely transverse chain of dark olive-brown striae from near apex of marking to termen above tornus, similar scattered striae in terminal area beyond, surrounded by vinaceous-grey suffusion overlaying almost entire terminal area; cilia ochraceous-buff, a distinct broad vinaceous-grey sub-basal line, broadening and becoming diffuse around tornus. Hind wing drab, whitish along costa towards base; cilia light buff, with a strong, drab sub-basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 86). The caudal margin of VIIIth sternite bears an array of eight very large, curved, prong-like setae, arranged four at each side. In the specimen shown in Fig. 86, three of the left-hand group of setae are missing.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 4507; Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

The structure of the male genitalia of this species indicates close relationship with *Metamesia endopyrrha* (Meyrick), **comb.n.**, in which the VIIIth sternite is similarly developed and bears a similar number of prong-like setae. The two species differ superficially in coloration of the hind wing, *octogona* lacking the orange coloration present in *endopyrrha*.

Procrice ophiograpti (Meyrick)

Tortrix ophiograpti Meyrick, 1932, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 80 : 110.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Abyssinia.

Epichoristodes panochra sp.n. (Figures 11, 87-88)

♂ 14-16 mm. Labial palpus whitish suffused exteriorly with fuscous. Head, thorax and tegula whitish suffused with greyish fuscous. Antenna clothed with whitish scales dorsally; scape wholly whitish. Fore wing ground colour light buff, lightly suffused with greyish fuscous, suffusion stronger in basal area especially along costal margin; distal third of wing suffused with fuscous forming a broad somewhat diffuse fascia the inner edge of which is obtusely angled towards cell; cilia whitish. Hind wing whitish tinged with greyish; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 87-88). Lateral shoulder of transtilla crowned with slender crenellate column. Aedeagus without cornuti in specimens examined but slight internal scars indicate deciduous cornuti; apex obliquely tapered, rim of orifice minutely denticulate.

RUWENZORI: Misigo, 8,550 ft., 2-3.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 7514.

Similar to *Epichoristodes licmaea* (Meyrick), **comb.n.**, but distinguished by the diffuse transverse fascia in distal area of fore wing.

Epichoristodes atycta sp.n. (Figures 12, 89-90)

♂ 14-15 mm. Labial palpus ochraceous-buff, second segment suffused with fuscous exteriorly except at apex. Head warm buff or ochraceous-buff, thorax and tegula ochraceous-buff, mixed with brownish anteriorly. Antenna warm buff, segments dotted with dark brown dorsally. Fore wing warm buff with irregular diffuse fuscous suffusion; markings fuscous, diffuse and obscure; an indication of a basal patch strongest along costal margin; medial fascia hardly discernible, outward-oblique from about middle of costa, outer margin connected by fuscous suffusion to a slightly stronger preapical patch on costa; medial veins partially outlined with fuscous intermixed with a few scattered blackish specks; a small well-defined blackish dot in upper part of cell at $\frac{1}{3}$, preceded obliquely below by a similar weaker dot in plical fold, and followed by another slightly larger dot in plical fold a little above dorsum at about $\frac{2}{3}$, a fourth incomplete dot on inner margin at about $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia warm buff, paler at apices. Hind wing light buff, basal half overlaid with pronounced dark fuscous suffusion except along costal margin; cilia light buff.

Male genitalia (Figs. 89-90). Very similar to those of *E. panochra* Bradley, but differing as follows: denticulate cluster on dilated lateral portion of transtilla with teeth longer and base shallower; aedeagus similarly tapered towards apex but with rim of tapered portion smooth and not minutely denticulate as in *panochra*, a dense internal sheaf of hair-like cornuti.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 5206.

Near *E. panochra*, from which it may be distinguished superficially by the dark fuscous suffusion in the basal half of the hind wing.

Epichoristodes heterotropa sp.n. (Figures 13, 91-92)

♂ 18 mm. Labial palpus warm buff, second segment diffusely irrorate with greyish, sprinkled with ferruginous exteriorly; terminal segment suffused greyish, an admixture of ferruginous at apex. Head, thorax and tegula warm buff, scales tipped with pale vinaceous-fawn especially on tegula. Antenna warm buff weakly suffused with fuscous towards base posteriorly. Fore wing warm buff lightly strigulate with brownish; markings somewhat diffuse, tawny; basal patch very broad, reaching to $\frac{1}{4}$, strong in costal half and darkened with blackish strigulae, very weak and diffuse towards inner margin (dorsum); medial fascia oblique from middle of costa to inner margin near tornus, narrow and strongest at costa and darkened with blackish, dilate in discal and tornal areas; a subtriangular costal patch at $\frac{1}{3}$ with a weak blackish admixture, emitting a stria from its apex to tornus; cilia warm buff at apices, tawny basally, a diffuse greyish medial line. Hind wing pale buff-yellow, costal margin broadly white to near apex, basal third of this whitish area irrorate with purplish black scales; cilia cartridge buff, a basal line concolorous with wing, bordered outwardly by a slightly darker thin sub-basal line, greyish around apex, sub-basal line tawny at apex. General coloration of underside of fore wing ochraceous-buff and hind wing pale warm buff, basal area of costa of both wings with an extensive patch of sparsely distributed purplish black scales, sometimes partly concealed by translucent whitish scales; a sprinkling of similar blackish scales either side of median vein towards base of fore wing; vannal margin of hind wing narrowly edged with similar black scales above and below. Legs whitish, fore and middle legs suffused with ochraceous-buff exteriorly, tibia and tarsal segments of fore leg marked with diffuse greyish fuscous bands. A well developed purplish brown hair-tuft arising from thorax laterally immediately below wings.

Male genitalia (Figs. 91, 92). Uncus elongate-spatulate, bristled on ventral surface of spatulate portion. Gnathus arms not fused medially. Socius large, pendulous. Traustilla very narrow at middle. Labis greatly enlarged, simple, sparsely setose antero-ventrally. Aedeagus curved ventrad, apex oblique, produced ventrally to a slender, tapered lip; a dense, compact sheaf of numerous cornuti.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 20-21.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 4506.

This species may tentatively be placed next to *E. atycta*. The separation of the gnathus arms, which are free and not fused medially as in the male genitalia of *atycta* and other related species, is atypical of the genus.

Acleris thylacitis (Meyrick)

Peronea thylacitis Meyrick, 1920, Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale, 2, Microlepidoptera, p. 57.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

A montane species exhibiting considerable variation. The Ruwenzori specimens include forms similar to those originally described by Meyrick, including a male and female of the form having a semioval blotch on the apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costa of the fore wing.

The type (a lectotype female selected by Dr. P. Viette) in the Paris Museum has been compared with a female from Nyamaleju (genitalia slide 3436), which it resembled most closely superficially, and found to be identical in genitalia.

Distribution: E. Africa.

Crociosema plebejana Zeller

Crociosema plebejana Zeller, 1847, Isis von Oken, 40 : 721.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan in tropical and subtropical regions, and sometimes occurring in temperate zones. Larva on seeds of Malvaceae.

Eucosma phaeochyta sp.n. (Figures 14, 93)

♂ 22-23 mm. Labial palpus grey, second segment paler interiorly, infusate exteriorly, brush partly concealed and reaching beyond apex of terminal segment which is also infusate except at apex; sometimes a trace of pale ferruginous in upper margin of second segment. Head, thorax and tegula grey, sometimes with a ferruginous admixture, front of head usually paler. Antenna dark grey, minutely ciliate. Fore wing pale greyish ochreous, overlaid with irregular scattered brown markings, heaviest distally, diffuse and forming no definable pattern; a variable admixture of scattered pale ferruginous scales, most evident in distal area, along costa and termen; ocellar area above tornus sometimes free from extraneous coloration; an elongate diffuse leaden-grey patch from costa before apex to upper margin of cell, usually with brownish coloration superimposed; four or five jet black post ocellar dots, forming quadrangle; cilia greyish, sometimes brownish below apex to near middle of termen, an admixture of ferruginous along termen to near tornus. Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 connate; light grey; cilia concolorous, with darker grey sub-basal shade.

Male genitalia (Fig. 93).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 6542; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Near *E. orthopeda* Meyrick, but having appreciably greater wing span, *orthopeda* measuring only 18 mm., and further distinguished by the overall darker coloration of the fore wing and the obscure wing pattern.

Notocelia scotodes sp.n. (Figures 15, 94)

♂ 16 mm. Labial palpus white, basal and second segments overlaid with fuscous-black exteriorly and beneath. Head with lower part of face white, narrowly bordered with fuscous around margin of eye; crown and vertex fuscous-black, individual scales tipped with greyish white. Thorax and tegula fuscous-black, middle of thorax and apical half of tegula mixed with whitish. Fore wing white, costa irregularly strigulated dark fuscous, a weak sprinkling of ochreous scales in and below costal margin; markings fuscous mixed with fuscous-black, a small somewhat diffuse basal patch, margin angled outwards at middle; a broad antemedial fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, outer edge sharply defined, irregular, slightly outward-oblique, inner edge diffuse; a broad, diffuse, ill-defined fuscous-black mixed with leaden-grey postmedial fascia, preceded by an irregular fuscous-black line from costa to inner margin (dorsum); a circular fuscous-black apical marking below which extends a broad fuscous-black mixed with grey suffusion along termen; white discal area with irrorate leaden-grey suffusion, heavier towards inner margin; cilia dark grey, a whitish basal line, apices of some cilia whitish grey. Hind wing fuscous; cilia grey, a thin whitish basal line followed by broad sub-basal shading.

Male genitalia (Fig. 94).

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 5199.

Apparently the only representative belonging to the genus *Notocelia* known from Uganda. Readily distinguished from *N. suffusana* Duponchel, the geographical range of which extends southwards to North Africa, by the appreciably darker coloration of the fore wing.

Crimnologa fletcheri sp.n. (Figures 16, 95-97)

♂♀ 26-33 mm. Labial palpus with terminal segment wholly white, second segment black excepting white apical half of dorsal margin, basal segment black above, white below. Head wholly pale sulphur yellow. Antenna black, scape white below, flagellum with a thin white line ventrally from base to about $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax and tegula pale sulphur yellow, a heavy quadrate black marking occupying most of anterior half of thorax, narrow anteriorly, broadening to full width of thorax at middle; a prominent patch of raised black scales posteriorly on thorax; basal half of tegula overlaid with black. Fore wing pale sulphur yellow (in worn specimens this colour fades and becomes whitish), an intricate broken pattern of small black markings as illustrated in Fig. 16; these markings vary slightly, in some examples certain of the costal markings may be fused and the apex of the triangular marking at middle of termen and the inner margin of the costal marking opposite it may be connected and form an oblique fascia; cilia pale sulphur yellow mixed with whitish at apex and tornus, wholly black along termen, on inner margin before tornus and on

costa before apex. Hind wing grey, suffused brownish distally; cilia brownish grey, whitish apically, a dark brown sub-basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 95).

Female genitalia (Figs. 96, 97).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,350 ft., 14-19.iv.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 3239, 3 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 3433, Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

The only other known species belonging to this genus is *C. perspicua* Meyrick, described from a unique female collected on Kilimanjaro. The type has not been available for examination during the present study; from the description it resembles *fletcheri* in size and general appearance but differs in the pattern of the black markings of the fore wing, notably in the more numerous markings on the costa which has about eighteen transverse marks or small dots.

Endothenia alpigena sp.n. (Figures 17-19, 98-102)

♂ ♀ 15-20 mm. Labial palpus fuscous-black, second segment mixed above and below (except apical brush) with yellowish white varying to greyish yellow (amber). Head fuscous-black mixed, sometimes very strongly, with light yellow or greyish yellow. Thorax fuscous-black; tegula fuscous, sometimes with an admixture of yellowish, normally with apex strongly suffused with greyish yellow varying less frequently to yellowish white. Antenna fuscous-black above, yellowish white beneath; in male finely ciliate. Abdomen fuscous or greyish fuscous above, caudal margins of segments fringed with long yellowish white scales; underside yellowish white; anal tuft of male yellowish white. Fore wing variable in pattern: fuscous mixed with fuscous-black, sparsely sprinkled with ferruginous-orange scales, more heavily in some examples (particularly allotype) than in others, an irregular whitish yellow fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, narrow and angled outwards at middle, as in holotype (Fig. 17), or broad and diffuse as in allotype (Fig. 18); a second more extensive fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, constricted at middle thence divided, one fork reaching termen immediately above tornus, the other fork going to inner margin (dorsum) a little before tornus, in some examples (Fig. 19) these fasciae are partially or entirely obliterated by fuscous suffusion; a small almost invariably well-defined discal spot is present at end of cell, in some examples this is bordered costally with a few additional ferruginous-orange scales; costa irregularly marked with fuscous-black strigulae; small white interneural or neural dots spaced along termen which may sometimes have a heavier concentration of ferruginous-orange; cilia fuscous, a strong fuscous-black basal band from apex to tornus inclusive, cilia along termen tipped with yellowish-white or greyish yellow. Hind wing white, apical area dark fuscous, in some examples the normally clear white area of the wing may be suffused with greyish; cilia white, a broad dark fuscous sub-basal line from above apex to below middle of termen; cilia along this line suffused with fuscous to near apices.

Male genitalia (Figs. 98, 99).

Female genitalia (Figs. 100-102).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 18 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10488, 7 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 10530; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, 1 ♀ (all with white fasciae on fore wing obliterate); Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Stuhlmann Pass, 13,500 ft., 27.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂ (white

markings obliterate in both specimens); Mt. Stanley, 14,500 ft., 26.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (white markings obliterate).

Near *E. vasculigera* Meyrick, from which it may be distinguished by the white hind wing, which in *vasculigera* is dark grey.

***Epinotia penthrana* sp.n.** (Figures 20, 103-106)

♂ ♀ 29-34 mm. Labial palpus greyish sepia, second segment strongly suffused with golden yellow interiorly. Head greyish sepia, slightly darker on frons; sometimes an admixture of golden yellow, apices of individual scales on crown often pale grey. Antenna sepia, scape somewhat darker. Thorax and tegula blackish sepia mixed with ferruginous, sometimes a sprinkling of white- or grey-tipped scales on thorax, especially in posterior raised scale-tuft; apex of tegula whitish or greyish. General coloration of fore wing blackish sepia, irregularly mixed with ferruginous, sometimes sufficiently strong to form streaks and patches, but in other examples partly obscured by bluish grey suffusion; coloration of markings varying from whitish to dark brown: numerous small strigulae, usually in pairs, scattered along costa; a moderately broad transverse fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to dorsum beyond middle containing a variable mixture of dark fuscous and ferruginous; a similarly coloured marginal band from immediately below apex, inner edge slightly sinuous to tornus, thence deflected inwards and becoming somewhat obscure and terminating at medial fascia a little above inner margin (dorsum); a small discal dot at end of cell; cilia matching general coloration of fore wing: greyish sepia with dark sub-basal line, extreme tips greyish or brownish. Hind wing whitish grey varying to grey, darker distally and sometimes with diffuse dark grey patches in terminal margin; cilia whitish grey, a greyish sub-basal line, a similar more diffuse subapical line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 103).

Female genitalia (Figs. 104-106).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 3229, 1 ♀, allotype, slide 3528; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Superficially nearest *E. rhodochranta* (Meyrick) and *E. nimbosa* (Meyrick), but at once distinguished from these and other known species in this group by its large size.

***Olethreutes phyllodoxa* (Meyrick)**

Argyroploce phyllodoxa Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 310.

RUWENZORI: Misigo, 8,550 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Previously known only from the type.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

***Olethreutes orestera* sp.n.** (Figures 21, 22, 107-110)

♂ 24-27 mm., ♀ semibrachypterous, 18-20 mm. Length of labial palpus approximately 3 times width of eye, second segment extremely long, terminal segment very short and partly concealed by apical brush of second segment; general coloration medium grey, diffusely irrorate with fuscous exteriorly and beneath; projecting bristly scales at apex of second segment dark fuscous; scales along dorsal margin of all segments tipped with whitish. Head, thorax and tegula medium grey; scales on head tipped with whitish; thorax suffused with dark fuscous posteriorly; tegula

strongly suffused with dark fuscous. Antenna minutely ciliate in both sexes, greyish fuscous, apices of segments fringed with roughened scales, dark fuscous above with trace of purplish sheen, light grey below; scape dark fuscous. Fore wing in male subtriangular, apex prominent and in some examples examined showing strong tendency to turn upwards, termen sinuate, subcostal and discocellular veins separate, a circular cavity containing specialized scales situated on underside of wing and enclosed in basal furcation of vein 1a; ground colour medium grey, sometimes weakly purplish, diffusely irrorate with fuscous and fuscous-black; a blackish suffusion at base of costa, a broad longitudinal diffuse blackish band along plical fold from base to end of cell, paralleled by a narrower band along subcostal vein, both sometimes interrupted near middle, or in heavily marked examples dilate and merging medially so as to form an almost solid blackish central area, in any event both bands dilate and coalesce distally, thence turning obliquely costad and continuing as a narrow gradually tapering streak to apex, upper margin of distal half of subcostal band and whole of apical streak bordered with white, sometimes a sprinkling of ferruginous scales in blackish streaks, especially along edges; a sprinkling of whitish scales along termen; cilia grey, tipped with whitish; a diffuse dark greyish fuscous basal line. Fore wing in female greatly reduced, apex attenuate; general coloration similar to male but with markings mostly obsolete. Hind wing in both sexes whitish grey; cilia concolorous, weak greyish basal and apical lines.

Male genitalia (Fig. 107).

Female genitalia (Figs. 108-110).

RUWENZORI: Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, 1 ♀, allotype, genitalia slide 9610; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 5 ♂; Stuhlmann Pass, 13,500 ft., 27.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂; Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft., 1.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

The longitudinal markings of the fore wing, well-defined in the male and obsolescent in the female, and the reduced development of the fore wing in the female, make *orestera* a species of distinctive and unusual appearance. It is similar in size to *O. phyllodoxa* (Meyrick) with which it is provisionally associated until such time as it can be more precisely placed generically. Apart from similarity in size, the two species are quite distinctive and readily separated by difference in general coloration of the fore wing, *orestera* lacking the greenish coloration prevalent in *phyllodoxa*.

GELECHIIDAE

Psamathocrita doloma sp.n. (Figures 23, 24, 111-114)

♂ ♀ 7-9 mm. Labial palpus yellowish white, basal and second segments diffusely irrorate with sepia, most strongly exteriorly, except at apex of second segment, which is encircled by a comparatively whitish annulus; terminal segment with broad basal and postmedial sepia annuli. Head, thorax and tegula yellowish brown with variable, sometimes very strong, greyish admixture, front of head (face) usually much paler. Antenna pale ochreous basally, scape lightly suffused with greyish sepia above, flagellum suffused with greyish above basally and with alternate segments blackish to near middle, from about middle to apex the markings on the segments are arranged so that three adjacent blackish segments are followed by three white

segments interspersed with two blackish segments followed by three consecutive black segments followed by one white; the same sequence, beginning with three blackish segments is then repeated to apex. Fore wing yellowish brown suffused with dark greyish; markings diffuse, obscure, consisting of blackish sepia liberally mixed with plumbeous; a small black dot of raised scales above tornus confluent with a smaller whitish patch basad; cilia grey. Hind wing and cilia grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 111).

Female genitalia (Figs. 112-114).

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 15 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10148, 6 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 10144.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii.-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Tentatively assigned to the Palearctic genus *Psamathocrita* on account of the similarity of the genitalia structure, but superficially very different from other species in the genus, which are comparatively plain and whitish in appearance.

***Aristotelia epacria* sp.n.** (Figures 25, 115-119)

♂ ♀ 16-19 mm. Labial palpus white, second segment suffused fuscous to near apex, except dorsal margin and narrow interruption at middle; terminal segment with broad fuscous-black subapical and sub-basal annuli. Head whitish, diffusely irrorate greyish fuscous. Antenna greyish fuscous, alternate segments suffused fuscous-black; scape suffused fuscous-black. Thorax and tegula whitish, suffused greyish fuscous, darker and approaching fuscous-black on thorax medially and towards basal half of tegula. Fore wing white, variably suffused, in places strongly, with greyish fuscous, markings blackish; a small blackish patch at base of costa, a narrow outward-oblique somewhat diffuse blackish fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{6}$ terminating before inner margin (dorsum), followed distally by whitish area very weakly suffused with fuscous; a wedge-shaped blackish patch on costa at about $\frac{1}{3}$, contiguous with small spot of somewhat roughened black scales at about $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing, a similar spot diagonally beyond this near middle of wing, a little below and slightly basad of which is an elongate blackish stigma lying in plical fold; a small spot of roughened blackish scales at end of cell a little above tornus; area between this and blackish spots at middle predominantly whitish; apical area mostly whitish, weakly suffused with greyish fuscous; scattered blackish scales along termen, around apex and in apical margin before apex; cilia greyish. Hind wing greyish; cilia matching or paler.

Male genitalia (Figs. 115, 116).

Female genitalia (Figs. 117-119).

RUWENZORI: Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 8717, 2 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 9616; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Balirungi River, 11,200 ft., 1.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Tentatively placed near *A. achyrobathra* Meyrick, from which it may be distinguished by slightly larger size and absence of ochreous coloration in the fore wing.

***Tricyanaula metallica* Walsingham**

Tricyanaula metallica Walsingham, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1891: 97, pl. 4, f. 34.

CONGO: Gorges de la Pelenge, 1,150 m., 10-14.vi.1947 (G. F. de Witte), 34 ♂ ♀.

Distribution: Gambia, Transvaal and Madagascar.

Chelaria stasimodes Meyrick

Chelaria stasimodes Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 70.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mozambique.

TIMYRIDAE

Timyra floccula sp.n. (Figures 26, 120, 121)

♂ 22 mm. Labial palpus buff yellow, second segment with very long erectly expanded hairs above. Head, thorax and tegula drab. Antennal flagellum buff yellow, a deep notch at base anteriorly; scape buff yellow, elongate, projecting scales at apex posteriorly. Fore wing buff yellow, anterior edge of costa slightly deeper yellow; markings ochreous, very diffuse and poorly defined; basal area of wing to near middle lightly suffused with ochreous, suffusion extending along costal margin towards apex and spreading into distal area; the semblance of a weak ill-defined brownish fascia from below costa before middle, slightly outward-oblique to inner margin (dorsum); a similar indistinct fascia from below costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to inner margin before tornus; cilia ochreous. Hind wing maize yellow, an admixture of buff yellow in distal area and below median vein to base, an elongate area of greyish brown scales occupying cell at middle of wing; cilia pale maize yellow.

Male genitalia (Figs. 120, 121).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 7202.

Related to *T. aeolocoma* Meyrick, which occurs in Malawi. The two species are similar in general coloration, but *floccula* may be readily distinguished by the absence of brown in the cilia of the fore wing, and the absence of the conspicuous greyish brown triangular apical patch, present on the hind wing in *aeolocoma*.

COSMOPTERIGIDAE

Cosmopterix transcissa Meyrick

Cosmopterix transcissa Meyrick, 1914, Exot. Microlepidopt., 1 : 203.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 4 ex.; Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ex.

CONGO: Lusinga, 1,700 m., 15.iv.1947 (*G. F. de Witte*), 4 ex.; R. Mubale, 1,480 m., 6.v.1947 (*G. F. de Witte*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Malawi (Mt. Mlanje).

Labdia oxychlora Meyrick

Stigmatophora promacha (Meyrick); Lefroy, 1909, Indian Insect Life, p. 536. Calcutta.

Stigmatophora promacha (Meyrick); Meyrick, 1914, Ent. Mitt.-Suppl. no. 3 : 54.

Pyroderces promacha Meyrick; Fletcher, 1920, Rep. Proc. ent. Meet. Pusa, 1 : 150.

Pyroderces promacha Meyrick; Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dep. Agric. India ent. Ser., vi: 100.

Labdia promacha (Meyrick); Meyrick, 1927, Insects, Samoa, iii: 90.

Labdia promacha (Meyrick); de Joannis, 1931, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., 98 : 728.

Labdia oxychlora Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 314.

Labdia promacha (Meyrick); Fletcher, 1933, Scient. Monogr. Counc. agric. Res. India., no. 4 : 3.

Labdia fletcherella Bradley, 1951, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (12) 4 : 510.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (Fletcher), 7 ♂♀; Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (Fletcher), 8 ♂♀.

Distribution: W. Africa, India and Ceylon.

***Pyroderces embrochota* Meyrick**

Pyroderces embrochota Meyrick, 1914, Exot. Microlepidopt., 1 : 280.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone.

***Pyroderces orphnographa* Meyrick**

Pyroderces orphnographa Meyrick, 1936, Exot. Microlepidopt., 5 : 29.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Congo.

***Limnaecia pamphaea* sp.n. (Figures 27, 122, 123)**

♂ 15-16 mm. Labial palpus yellowish white (cream), second segment roughened beneath with long loosely projecting dark brown scales, wholly overlaid with dark brown exteriorly except apical margin; terminal segment with a dark brown medial line ventrally. Head and thorax light yellow (pale buttercup yellow), lower part of frons, margin of eye and area around antenna dark brown; tegula dark brown (negro); a sprinkling of brown scales at middle of thorax. Antenna yellowish brown, paler apically, suffused with greyish basally and overlaid with brownish scales at base; scape dark brown. Fore wing ground colour yellowish white, overlaid with yellowish brown except along inner margin (dorsum); cell and basal areas of wing suffused pale greyish; a blackish brown dash at $\frac{2}{5}$ in plical fold, a slightly heavier dot-like dash at end of cell; a sprinkling of dark brown scales in plical fold, heaviest towards base; a more conspicuous irrorate longitudinal band of dark brown scales beginning between first stigma and costa, enclosing second stigma and reaching to apex and continuing into apical cilia; cilia otherwise yellowish white suffused with greyish, an admixture of brownish scales scattered along terminal margin and around apex. Hind wing greyish beige; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs. 122, 123).

CONGO: Lusinga, 1,760 m., 10.iv.1947 (G. F. de Witte), 1 ♂, holotype, 15 ♂, same locality data, various dates iii and iv.1947. Holotype and 10 paratypes in the Institut des Parcs Nationaux, Brussels; 5 paratypes in the British Museum.

This species is the only representative of the large composite genus *Limnaecia* known from the Ruwenzori region. It belongs in the *L. eretmota* species-group and may be distinguished by the more sombre coloration from other species of this group known to me.

Diophila bathrota (Meyrick) **comb.n.**

Mompha bathrota Meyrick, 1911, Ann. Transv. Mus., 3 : 71.

Diophila claricoma Meyrick, 1937, Exot. Microlepidopt., 5 : 149. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (Fletcher), 5 ♂ ♀.

UGANDA Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (Fletcher), 7 ♂ ♀; Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (Fletcher), 5 ♂ ♀.

The above new synonymy has been established following an examination of type material in the British Museum.

The type female of *claricoma* from Uganda is identical with the Ruwenzori specimens in coloration, and with them differs from the type female of *bathrota* from Transvaal, which has much lighter coloration. The abdomen of *claricoma* is missing but the genitalia of the type of *bathrota* (slide J.F.G.C. 4529) have been compared with the Ruwenzori specimens.

The difference in coloration may indicate that the E. African material belongs to a distinct subspecies, for which the name *claricoma* could be used, but more material from the Transvaal is needed for study in order to establish this.

Distribution: Transvaal and Uganda.

CARPOSINIDAE**Meridarchis mesosticha** sp.n. (Figures 28, 124, 125)

♂ 20 mm. Labial palpus white, second segment diffusely irrorate blackish exteriorly except at apex. Head, thorax and tegula white, frons narrowly bordered with blackish around compound eye, posterior half of thorax suffused greyish, tegula similarly suffused, more strongly towards base. Antennal scape white, flagellum whitish-grey; ciliations about 3 times width of shaft. Fore wing white, partially suffused with dull ochraceous-buff mixed with fuscous, partially sprinkled with dark fuscous; a heavy blackish basal fascia inward-oblique from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, outer edge direct to inner margin (dorsum) and fringed with roughened white-tipped scales, fascia weak or obsolescent on inner margin at base; a thick blackish V-shaped marking with one side arising from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, the other at $\frac{2}{3}$, both gradually thickening to converge a little beyond middle of wing, enclosing two blackish dots on costa; a third costal dot midway between marking and apex, below this dot weak blackish infuscation forming a diffuse narrow band direct to tornus; a circular whitish tuft in cell a little before middle adjacent to triangular marking, a second smaller tuft near costa, two similar less prominent tufts, one on each side of plical fold a little before $\frac{1}{3}$; raised scales forming two not very prominent contiguous tufts in outer margin of costal marking, one near middle, the other at apex of marking; cilia greyish, basal half slightly darker, apices often whitish producing a weak irrorate effect. Hind wing whitish grey; cilia pale buff, shaded greyish around apex and along termen except for narrow marginal line bordering wing.

Male genitalia (Figs. 124, 125).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 8250.

Near *M. phaeodelta* Meyrick, but readily distinguished by the strong black basal fascia on the fore wing.

Carposina euschema sp.n. (Figures 29, 30, 126-130)

♂ ♀ 20-31 mm. Labial palpus in male about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as width of eye; in female about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times width of eye, second segment being greatly extended; white, second segment suffused fuscous-black exteriorly except at apex, terminal segment with fuscous-black medial annulus. Head whitish mixed with greyish or fuscous, most strongly on vertex and laterally behind antenna. Thorax white, almost wholly overlaid with fuscous-black except for diffuse anterior band; tegula fuscous-black, tipped with white. Antenna and scape whitish, suffused greyish fuscous, sometimes strongly, scape and other basal segments marked with fuscous-black; male ciliations about 3 times width of shaft; female with very short fine ciliations. Fore wing whitish, suffusedly mixed with fuscous which is variable and in some examples very dark; a weak sprinkling of ochraceous-buff scales most evident in examples having light coloration; a fuscous or fuscous-black basal fascia inward-oblique from costa, sometimes black along distal margin, edged distally with white, weak or incomplete at base of dorsum (inner margin); infuscation heavier in cell area beyond middle and showing semblance of a medial fascia, edged outwardly with four black discal dots of raised scales, each dot ringed with white, the first three dots arranged in a straight line from middle of costa obliquely to end of cell, fourth dot coalescent and basal of third dot; two, sometimes three, similar dots at middle of wing along inner margin of infusate area, these preceded by three similar dots extending obliquely inward across wing, two coalescent near costa, third situated near dorsum; six diffuse blackish spots on costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to near apex; similar small neural spots along termen and around tornus; cilia whitish or grey, basal half barred with fuscous, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ tipped with fuscous. Hind wing whitish grey; cilia ochreous whitish, shaded with fuscous medially and apically. In the holotype and several paratypes the discal area of the fore wing is free of infuscation, leaving a large whitish patch.

Male genitalia (Figs. 126-128). In the aedeagus of the type, Fig. 127, the large subapical spine-like seta is missing; it is shown in a paratype, Fig. 128.

Female genitalia (Figs. 129, 130). Bursa copulatrix without signum.

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 8720, 5 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 8752; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

In size this species is similar to *C. scierotoxa* Meyrick, of which I have not seen examples, but otherwise differs superficially in the distinctive dots ringed with white on the fore wing, and in the shorter antennal ciliations in the male, which according to the original description of *scierotoxa* are six times the width of the antennal shaft in that species.

Carposina mesophaea sp.n. (Figures 31, 32, 131-135)

♂ 14 mm., ♀ 16-18 mm. Labial palpus in male about twice as long as width of eye; in female about 4x width of eye; second segment greatly lengthened; white, second segment suffused fuscous-black exteriorly except dorsal margin and apex; terminal segment with fuscous-black annulus medially. Head, chaetosema, thorax and tegula white; mesothorax and base of tegula sometimes suffused fuscous-black. Scape white, antennal shaft white suffused fuscous. Fore wing white, a few scattered dark fuscous scales; a subtriangular blackish blotch occupying basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa, a small roughened blackish spot between this and inner margin (dorsum) near base, well-defined in female, diffuse in male and connected to costal marking by fuscous suffusion; six

small blackish spots on costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex; similar smaller blackish spots at ends of radial veins along termen and around tornus; 2 or 3 diffuse, sometimes confluent, elongate blackish spots transversely placed in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a heavy wedge-like blackish marking extending from end of cell to 4th black costal spot at $\frac{3}{4}$; an ill-defined sinuous fascia from 5th costal spot to tornus (hardly discernible in holotype); cilia whitish-grey, basal half barred with fuscous along termen. Hind wing whitish-grey, darker distally; cilia whitish-grey, darker around apex.

Male genitalia (Figs. 131, 132).

Female genitalia (Figs. 133-135).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 3270, 2 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 4223.

The well-defined blackish discal marking, contrasting with the comparatively white general appearance of the fore wing, distinguishes this species from *C. candace* Meyrick, to which it is closely related.

Carposina poliophara sp.n. (Figures 33, 136, 137)

♂ 18-20 mm. Labial palpus about $1\frac{2}{3}$ width of eye, white, second segment suffused fuscous-black exteriorly except apex; terminal segment with broad fuscous-black medial annulus. Head, thorax and tegula white; tegula greyish fuscous towards base, marked with fuscous-black at extreme base. Antennal flagellum whitish grey, ciliations about three times width of shaft; scape white. Fore wing white suffused with dull ochraceous-buff mixed with blackish; a weak inward-oblique fuscous mixed with ochraceous-buff basal fascia, incomplete proximally, strengthened with blackish admixture on costa; six small blackish spots spaced along costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex, fifth and sixth spots slightly closer together; two raised ochraceous-buff suffused fuscous tufts below first costal spot arranged transversely across wing, first situated at middle in cell, second obliquely based on dorsal side of plical fold; a similar slightly larger tuft on costal side of fold a little before middle of wing; two equally large tufts close together and arranged transversely in discal area at end of cell, the one nearest costa preceded by a less prominent tuft on upper margin of cell; termen and tornus narrowly edged with fuscous-black, obscuring blackish neural spots; blackish irroration slightly heavier between fifth costal spot and tornus; a moderately heavy black dash below fourth costal spot between veins 9 and 10, and a similar black dash slightly basad on inner margin (dorsum) extending obliquely inward; cilia whitish suffused dark grey apically. Hind wing whitish grey; cilia white, suffused grey around apex.

Male genitalia (Figs. 136, 137).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 8722.

Near *C. impavida* Meyrick from which it may be distinguished by the shorter labial palpus and the absence of an extensive black discal patch.

HELIODINIDAE

Eretmocera haemogastra Meyrick

Eretmocera haemogastra Meyrick, 1936, Exot. Microlepidopt., 5 : 62.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (Fletcher), 4 ♂, 4 ♀.

Distribution: Congo.

GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

Choreutis bjerkandrella (Thunberg)

Tinea bjerkandrella Thunberg, 1784, Diss. Ent., 1 : 36, pl. 3, figs. 23, 24.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Widespread and often common in both hemispheres.

Choreutis pychnomochla sp.n. (Figures 34, 138-140)

♀ 15 mm. Labial palpus sordid white, brush of second segment mixed with sepia, an admixture of sepia on terminal segment strongest along upper margin. Head, thorax and tegula brownish grey (elephant skin colour), thorax darker posteriorly. Antenna greyish above, segments tipped with fuscous-black to about $\frac{3}{4}$, thence wholly fuscous-black to apex; wholly whitish at base ventrally, including scape, otherwise tipped with whitish to near apex. Fore wing brown, a strong whitish fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, inner margin well-defined, inward-oblique, slightly concave, outer margin diffuse, less oblique, outwardly dilated at middle, containing a sprinkling of brownish scales most evident towards inner margin (dorsum); basal area mixed with dark brown; an irrorate ferruginous streak from base below costa to fascia; a shorter less pronounced streak in plical fold; a diffuse narrow whitish fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, outward-curved at middle (discal area), excavation thus formed containing blackish scales; margin of costa between fasciae broadly suffused with dark brown; a sprinkling of blackish scales in space between fasciae extending from blackish patch in disc to inner margin; a heavy sprinkling of bluish grey scales in distal area, especially around apex and along termen to tornus; termen and apex outlined with ferruginous; cilia greyish brown, a dark brown basal line, a faint whitish medial line along termen. Hind wing fuscous; cilia brownish grey, a dark brown sub-basal line.

Female genitalia (Figs. 138-140).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀, holotype, genitalia slide 8973.

A species of such distinctive appearance as to justify description from a solitary female. Similar in size to the Abyssinian species *C. argyrastra* Meyrick, of which it appears to be a near relative, but with much lighter general coloration in the fore wing and at once distinguished from this and other related species by the broad whitish fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$.

Choreutis agelasta sp.n. (Figures 35, 141-145)

♂ ♀ 13-15 mm. Labial palpus basal segment sordid white; second segment fuscous, irrorate with whitish dorso-medially and laterally towards apex; ventral brush fuscous-black. Head fuscous or greyish fuscous. Antenna fuscous, segments with raised scales at apices, ciliations fasciculate in both sexes, cilia approximately twice width of shaft in male, less than width of shaft in female. Thorax and tegula khaki with bronzy sheen. Fore wing khaki with bronzy sheen, without markings except for indication of a small whitish costal patch at about $\frac{2}{3}$; an admixture of ochreous scales around apex and along termen; cilia dark grey, a moderately broad basal band, overlaid in places by ochreous scales from termen; a thin whitish medial line, sometimes interrupted along termen. Hind wing grey, suffused brownish towards apex and in marginal areas;

cilia grey, a moderately broad dark sub-basal line edged on each side along termen by a thin whitish line.

Male genitalia (Figs. 141, 142).

Female genitalia (Figs. 143-145).

RUWENZORI: Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-vii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10494, 1 ♀, allotype, genitalia slide 10523; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 6 ♂.

Near *C. inspirata* Meyrick, but distinguished from this and other members of the genus by the almost unicolorous appearance of the fore wing.

***Glyphipterix chalcotypa* sp.n.** (Figures 36, 146-149)

♂ ♀ 12-16 mm. Labial palpus light buff or whitish, suffused with fuscous below. Head, thorax and tegula light buff diffusely irrorate with fuscous, fuscous irroration variable, in some examples dense and heavy especially on head. Antenna fuscous, in male finely ciliate, roughened in both sexes but more so in male, with raised scale-tippets at apices of segments. Fore wing light buff diffusely irrorate with fuscous, more heavily in some examples than others; costal margin narrowly fuscous, containing five chalybeous dots, the first sometimes elongated, spaced along apical half of costa from middle to apex; thick silvery lines finely edged with dark fuscous arise from certain of these dots: from first dot near middle of costa extending transversely about $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing, from fourth dot extending, outward-curved, to termen near tornus, interrupted near middle of wing in some examples, from fifth dot (apical) extending along termen to middle, sometimes fusing with interrupted apical portion of line from fourth dot or with distal part of same line; in latter examples whole of termen appears edged with silver; short silvery blobs edged proximally with dark fuscous arise from second and third dots; a silvery line similar to those emitted by costal dots arises from middle of dorsum, curving gently distad to terminate beyond middle of wing near third costal dot; directly distad of this line is a narrow light yellow (butter yellow) fascia reaching across wing to costal margin, enclosing first and second chalybeous dots and extending apicad as far as third dot; space between silvery lines emitted by fourth and fifth costal dots pale yellow; fourth silver line bordered with pale yellow along inner margin; a short thick silvery line below costa at about $\frac{1}{4}$ in proximal margin of fascia; a black flash sparsely sprinkled with yellow extending inward-oblique from tornus to silvery line from dorsum, with three or four embossed cupreous bands; cilia light buff, irrorate with fuscous, a broad light yellow basal band along termen from apex to tornus. Hind wing light grey; cilia similar, a cream buff basal shade along termen and inner margin, a diffuse grey sub-basal line along termen.

Male genitalia (Figs. 146, 147).

Female genitalia (Figs. 148, 149).

CONGO: Lusinga, 1,760 m., 10.iv.1947 (G. F. de Witte), 1 ♂, holotype; R. Mubale, 1,480 m., 1-20.v.1947 (G. F. de Witte), 9 ♂, 10 ♀, including allotype; Buye-Bala at g. Muye (af. dr. Lufira), 1,750 m., 25-31.iii.1948 (G. F. de Witte), 1 ♂; Kankunda aff. g. Lupiala, 1,300 m., 14-20.xi.1947 (G. F. de Witte), 1 ♂.

Holotype, allotype and 15 paratypes in the Institut des Parcs Nationaux, Brussels; 5 paratypes in the British Museum.

This species is near *G. ditiorana* (Walker) which occurs in South Africa. The two species may be separated by differences in the silvery lines arising from the apical and preapical costal dots

on the fore wing, in *ditiorana* the line from the apical dot extends along the termen to tornus, in *chalcotypa* it normally reaches only to middle of termen; the preapical line in *ditiorana* extends to middle of wing, in *chalcotypa* this line normally traverses the wing to termen above tornus.

Glyphipterix plagiographa sp.n. (Figures 37, 150, 151)

♂ 11 mm. Labial palpus pastel yellow, second segment with sepia medial and basal annuli; terminal segment dark sepia below and at apex, a somewhat diffuse sepia annulus at base. Head, thorax and tegula dull silvery cinereous, head narrowly edged with pastel yellow anteriorly from base of antenna; fringing scales (eyelashes) along posterior margin of eye pastel yellow; a trace of pale yellow in tegula. Antenna greyish sepia. Fore wing dark greyish sepia mixed with earth colour, a short transverse yellow bar on costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, a similar much smaller deeper yellow strigula a little apicad, followed by six transverse whitish streaks, partially edged with blackish, spaced along costa to near apex, the basal four slightly outward-oblique, each streak white and comparatively conspicuous at costa, all except second, which is shorter than the others, strongly violaceous inwardly; a small blackish spot below costa close to apex; a small elongate blackish patch in disc surrounded by several short, broken, transverse chains of violaceous scales reaching to inner margin; termen diffusely edged with blackish sepia, indented below apex; cilia whitish, a blackish sepia basal line. Hind wing fuscous; cilia matching, paler apically.

Male genitalia (Figs. 150, 151).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 10135.

Similar to *G. gemmatella* (Walker) but lacking the broad yellow sub-basal fascia on the fore wing.

Glyphipterix gemmatella (Walker)

Gelechia gemmatella Walker, 1864, Cat. Lep. Ins. B.M., 30 : 1022.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone and French Congo.

ELACHISTIDAE

Elachista oritropha sp.n. (Figures 38, 39, 152-156)

♂ ♀ 10-11 mm. Labial palpus smooth-scaled, dark silver varying to smoke brown, whitish interiorly. Front of head (frons) smooth-scaled, somewhat shining, whitish or whitish-grey; crown with loosely appressed whitish or greyish fuscous scales. Antenna dark silver varying to smoke brown. Thorax and tegula silver varying to smoke brown. Fore wing light silver, suffused smoke brown or light sepia, suffusion usually weak distally so that the silvery ground colour is apparent, becoming stronger towards base of wing, and in some examples very heavy; a somewhat diffuse broad sepia streak from below costa at about $\frac{1}{3}$ extending very obliquely to termen below costa, slightly thickened with a small darker coloured discal dash between cell and apex; a similar parallel streak in plical fold from near base to a little beyond middle of wing; cilia greyish brown. Hind wing greyish silver; cilia greyish brown.

This is a variable species and the above description is of the commonest form among the material available and is considered typical. A form (Fig. 39) occurs in which the interior of the labial palpus, including apex of second segment, the whole of head and thorax medially, are pastel yellow; and the fore wing is more heavily suffused with dark brown or fuscous, excepting along dorsal margin which is whitish, sometimes with an admixture of yellow, and in most examples with a short outward-oblique linear dash projecting from before middle; the dorsal streak terminating in a small similarly coloured blotch at tornus; a similar slightly smaller blotch obliquely above on costa at about $\frac{5}{8}$.

Male genitalia (Figs. 152, 153).

Female genitalia (Figs. 154-156).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 33 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10129, 7 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 9612; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 9 ♂, 2 ♀.

A distinctive species by virtue of the wing pattern which differs from that of other known species of *Elachista*, and the only representative of this genus recorded from the alpine region of Ruwenzori.

SCYTHRIDAE

Scythris philorites sp.n. (Figures 40, 157-159)

♂ 10-13 mm. Labial palpus pale yellow, apical half of second segment and whole of terminal segment except base overlaid with fuscous exteriorly. Head, thorax and tegula bronze, head shiny, tip of tegula and medial area of thorax tinged purplish. Antenna fuscous-black. Fore wing fuscous-black, moderately sprinkled with whitish scales along costal margin and in apical area; a broad white streak from base along plical fold to tornus, slightly constricted at middle and dilate near tornus; cilia dark grey, those below apex to near middle of termen pale yellow apically. Hind wing dark grey, cilia concolorous. At the base of the abdomen a pair of hair-pencils arise dorso-laterally on the first somite, as shown in Fig. 159. When not expanded these are concealed in longitudinal pockets or folds in the first and second pleurites.

Male genitalia (Figs. 157, 158).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10137.

A distinctive species, tentatively assigned to the composite genus *Scythris* and placed near *S. aphanatma* Meyrick which it resembles in size and general coloration. The two species may be separated by the absence of the white plical streak on the fore wing in *aphanatma*, and by the coloration of the head which is light yellow in *aphanatma*, compared with bronze in *philorites*.

ARGYRESTHIIDAE

Argyresthia lamiella sp.n. (Figures 41, 42, 160-166)

♂ ♀ 11-12 mm. Labial palpus greyish, apical halves of second and terminal segments suffused fuscous. Head whitish grey, roughened scales on crown and vertex light greyish ochreous or dull ochraceous. Antenna whitish grey, flagellum with somewhat diffuse greyish fuscous annuli.

Thorax and tegula somewhat shining pale golden or coppery golden; thorax broadly suffused with whitish grey or grey medio-dorsally. Fore wing coloration and markings variable, male usually with markings more obscure than in female; ground coloration in male white suffused with a mixture of pale golden and fuscous, a series of compacted striae along costa from about $\frac{1}{3}$; several diffuse ill-defined whitish patches along inner margin (dorsum), a sprinkling of whitish scales in apical area; female with ground colour whitish, a semblance of three golden-brown fasciae, first strong on inner margin at about $\frac{1}{4}$ forming a quadrate blotch, obsolete at middle of wing, reappearing on costa; second at about middle of inner margin, similar and parallel with first; third terminal, very narrow, not always discernible; costa basad of first fascia usually pale grey, a sprinkling of whitish scales around apex and along termen; cilia pale grey with a weak golden tinge. Hind wing pale grey; cilia matching, with a weak golden tinge.

Male genitalia (Figs. 160-163).

Female genitalia (Figs. 164-166).

RUWENZORI: Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 10456, 5 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 10452; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Nyamalaju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 5 ♂, 2 ♀; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

In general appearance this species is reminiscent of the European *A. goedartella* (Linnaeus), but the two are not likely to be confused since they are allopatric. The only other *Argyresthiid* belonging to this genus known from E. Africa is *A. liparodes* Meyrick, which is readily recognizable from *lamiella* by the whitish head and labial palpus, and the whiter general appearance of the fore wing which lacks the golden-brown fasciae of *lamiella*.

ETHMIIDAE

Ethmia phricotypa sp.n. (Figures 43, 167, 168)

♂ 24 mm. Labial palpus black, second segment lightly sprinkled with whitish scales exteriorly and below, narrowly ringed with white apically; terminal segment with white submedian and apical annuli. Head with face purplish black, crown white. Antenna purplish black, scape white below. Thorax and tegula white, a purplish black quadrate blotch at base of tegula, a similar marking medially on prothorax, a third smaller marking on metathorax. Fore wing purplish black except on inner margin along which extends a narrow white streak the inner edge of which makes strong incursions into the black area as follows: near base, at $\frac{1}{3}$, this closely followed by a slight indentation, and before tornus; a large white post-tornal blotch extends into cilia up to middle of termen; cilia beyond this point purplish black, somewhat brownish around apex; costal margin of wing sparsely sprinkled with sordid white. Hind wing butter yellow basally, becoming greyish distally; a pecten of long greyish yellow hair-like scales arises on basal half of subcostal vein. Fore and middle legs black; tibia of middle leg ringed with white at middle, and bearing small white external spots at base and apex; tibia of fore leg similarly but less strongly marked, whitish annuli at base and apex of first (basal) tarsal segment; hind leg deep butter yellow becoming blackish towards apex of first tarsal segment, tarsal segments marked with white apical bars dorsally.

Male genitalia (Figs. 167, 168).

UGANDA: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5-10.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 10474.

Near *E. iphicrates* Meyrick from which it is readily separated by the solid black coloration of the costal half of the fore wing and by the yellowish coloration of the hind wing.

COLEOPHORIDAE

Coleophora tacera sp.n. (Figures 44, 169-171)

♂ ♀ 11-15 mm. Labial palpus with terminal segment slightly larger than second; projecting apical tuft on second weakly developed, very short; sepia, in male usually wholly overlaid with light yellow interiorly, but apex remaining sepia in some examples; terminal segment sometimes suffused with light yellow or partially suffused to near apex; in female second segment suffused yellowish white at base. Head shining light golden-yellow. Antenna greyish sepia, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ whitish; scape comparatively short and simple, without pecten; scape and basal segments of flagellum sometimes with a weak golden sheen. Thorax and tegula greyish golden-yellow. Fore wing dark grey with deep golden sheen, becoming more yellow towards apex, reddish yellow or buttercup yellow at apex; some examples weakly violaceous distally; cilia yellowish (matching wing) around apex, grey along termen. Hind wing dark grey, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 169).

Female genitalia (Figs. 170, 171).

RUWENZORI: Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10139, 1 ♀, allotype, genitalia slide 9617; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 5 ♂, 4 ♀; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Related to the palaearctic *C. idaeella* Hofmann and its *Vaccinium*-feeding allies, but distinguished from these and other members of the genus by the yellowish coloration in the apical area of the fore wing, which appears to be peculiar to *tacera*.

GRACILLARIIDAE (LITHOCOLLEDIDAE)

Conopomorpha fustigera (Meyrick)

Acrocercops fustigera Meyrick, 1928, Exot. Microlepidopt., 3 : 408.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda (Kampala) and South Africa (Durban).

Acrocercops orianassa Meyrick

Acrocercops orianassa Meyrick, 1932, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 80 : 116.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Abyssinia.

Acrocercops chenopa Meyrick

Acrocercops chenopa Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 270.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

Metriochoera celidota sp.n. (Figures 45, 172-175)

♂ ♀ 7-9 mm. Labial palpus sordid white, suffused with greyish or blackish fuscous, usually more strongly exteriorly. Head greyish with a strong gloss, crown darker posteriorly. Thorax and tegula greyish or fuscous mixed with greyish. Antenna and scape dark greyish fuscous; apical fifth of antenna whitish. Fore wing blackish fuscous, somewhat lightened by an admixture of greyish basad of postmedial fascia; two silvery-white transverse fasciae, first at about $\frac{1}{4}$ poorly defined and partly obliterated, especially towards inner margin (dorsum) by a suffusion of greyish fuscous; second fascia at about $\frac{3}{5}$, comparatively bold and well-defined, free from extraneous suffusion, extending a little into cilia at tornus, inner edge almost straight and slightly inward-oblique from costa, outer edge shallowly concave; an obscure partial fascia or transverse elongate diffuse white patch near costa a little before middle, absent in female; cilia dark grey, paler around termen and inner margin. Hind wing and cilia grey. Legs wholly grey, depth of colour varying between specimens.

Male genitalia (Figs. 172, 173).

Female genitalia (Figs. 174, 175).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 9623; 1 ♀, allotype, slide 10453.

Near *M. argyrocelis* Vári, described from S. Rhodesia, but at once distinguished superficially by difference in arrangement of the white markings of the fore wing, *argyrocelis* having small broken markings on the costa and tornus in place of the complete transverse postmedial fascia in *celidota*.

Caloptilia pachyspila sp.n. (Figures 46-48, 176-180)

♂ 9-12 mm. Labial palpus dark grey. Head varying from wholly whitish to dark grey, frons often paler than crown. Thorax and tegula dark grey. Antenna dark grey, a broad whitish subapical band. Fore wing pattern variable, type (Fig. 46) and one paratype as follows: ground colour fuscous-black diffusely mixed with greyish, marked with three white fasciae, the first sub-basal, very diffuse and comparatively inconspicuous; second a little before middle, comparatively bold and broad, directly transverse and with well-defined margins; third at about $\frac{3}{5}$, outer edge directly transverse, inner edge slightly incurved from costa; a weak bronzy sheen covers the whole wing and is also faintly discernible on the thorax and crown of head; of the remaining paratypes, five have generally lighter ground coloration than the type, the coloration of the head is also lighter (whitish), but the fore wing lacks the bold white fasciae, these being represented by small white markings, varying in size and number, along the costal and dorsal margins and in the apical area, as shown in Fig. 47; in these paratypes the bronzy sheen is evident; in two paratypes from Mt. Stanley (Fig. 48) and Balirungi R. the fore wing is a uniform fuscous-black diffusely mixed with greyish, the white markings being entirely absent, and in only the Balirungi R. specimen is there a trace of the bronzy sheen. Hind wing and cilia grey.

Male genitalia (Figs. 176-180). In the holotype, Fig. 176, the prong projecting from the ventral margin of the valva a little basad of the apical flange is vestigial but in some examples examined was found to be more strongly developed as shown in Fig. 178. In Fig. 180 are shown the expansible hair-tufts arising laterally on the VIIth somite.

RUWENZORI: Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 8937; Balirungi River, 11,200 ft., 1.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂; Mt. Stanley, 14,500 ft., 26.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

The remarkably wide variation in the superficial appearance of *pachyspila* does not appear from the material examined to be related to locality or elevation. The sombre general coloration and, when present, the white markings of the fore wing, distinguish this species from the species which follows, *C. janeae* Bradley, next which it is tentatively placed.

Caloptilia janeae sp.n. (Figures 49, 50, 181-186)

♂ ♀ 16-21 mm. Labial palpus blackish sepia, apex of terminal segment, base and underside of second segment overlaid with pale sulphur yellow. Head blackish sepia, mixed with pale sulphur yellow laterally. Antenna dark grey. Thorax and tegula blackish sepia, thorax with a longitudinal sulphur yellow lateral streak, tegula tipped with pale sulphur yellow. Fore wing sulphur yellow, markings variable, consisting mostly of small, irregular, scattered blackish sepia dots and patches, sometimes confluent medially; cilia brownish grey from apex to inner margin, an admixture of dark sepia along termen, sometimes a sprinkling of sulphur yellow at base along termen; indian yellow above apex. Hind wing grey, cilia brownish grey.

Two of the paratypes, a male and female from the type locality, represent a form in which the sulphur yellow coloration of the fore wing is replaced with light brown, the male having the dark markings greatly reduced and less intense than in the typical form, the female lacking these markings altogether and having the fore wing an almost uniform dark brown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 181-183).

Female genitalia (Figs. 184-186).

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10131, 2 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 9586; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

The sulphur yellow coloration and the intricate pattern of broken blackish sepia markings of the fore wing in the typical form distinguish this species from *C. pachyspila* and other members of the genus.

PHYLLOCNISTIDAE

Phyllocnistis loxosticha sp.n. (Figures 51, 187-190)

♂ ♀ 7 mm. Labial palpus, head, thorax and tegula white, a trace of yellowish sheen on palpus and head; thorax broadly suffused with dark olive brown medially; tegula narrowly edged with dark olive brown along outer margin. Antenna white; a longitudinal olive brown dorsal line from base of scape to apex of flagellum. Fore wing white, a weak yellowish sheen sometimes evident; two thick parallel median longitudinal dark olive brown lines from base, upper (costad) reaching to middle, lower to $\frac{2}{3}$, enclosed space greyish pale yellow; a dark olive brown line from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, outward-oblique from costa to middle thence inward-oblique to inner margin (dorsum), followed by two similar streaks from costa, originating in cilia, and preceded by a similar but stronger and well-defined very oblique line from middle of costa, terminating at end of lower olive brown medial line, all these lines from costa inwardly edged with a broad suffusion of pale

yellow; an elongate jet black apical dash; cilia white, basal half suffused pale yellow along termen, a straight dark olive brown medial line from costa to a point level with inner margin (dorsum); four blackish diverging bars in apical cilia arising from apex of wing. Hind wing greyish white; cilia white. Legs sordid white; tibia and tarsus of fore leg suffused fuscous-black interiorly; hind tibia with comb of dorsal hairs.

Male genitalia (Figs. 187, 188).

Female genitalia (Figs. 189, 190).

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 10145, 2 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 10526.

Allied to the palaeartic *P. saligna* Zeller, but differing superficially in the very much more oblique linear marking from the middle of costa, and in the elongate black apical dash which in *saligna* is in the form of a round dot.

EPERMENIIDAE

Epermenia oriplanta sp.n. (Figures 52, 53, 191-195)

♂♀ 13-27 mm. Both sexes variable in size and appearance; in the type series the majority measure about 22-24 mm., the largest in the series being the holotype male, and the smallest a paratype male with the same data. Labial palpus warm buff or ochraceous-buff, infuscate exteriorly; terminal segment and apical part of second segment sometimes overlaid with fuscous-black. Head warm buff or ochraceous-buff, variably suffused greyish, fuscous or fuscous-black; frons sometimes with whitish admixture. Thorax and tegula warm buff or ochraceous-buff mixed or wholly overlaid with greyish, fuscous or fuscous-black; frons sometimes with whitish admixture. Thorax and tegula warm buff or ochraceous-buff mixed or wholly overlaid with greyish, fuscous or fuscous-black; tegula frequently tipped with white scales. Antenna in female minutely ciliate along anterior margin to near base, basal segments, dorsal and posterior surfaces of flagellum clad with greyish fuscous or fuscous scales, usually darker towards apex of antenna, usually a trace of ochraceous admixture in basal segments, individual segments often lighter proximally, scape fuscous-black dorsally with a trace of ochraceous admixture, underside of scape and basal segments of flagellum whitish cream; antennal flagellum in male wholly ciliate, ciliations about $\frac{1}{2}$ width of shaft, shaft thickened beyond base, gradually tapering apically, scape and basal segments clad with fuscous scales with variable ochraceous admixture, remainder of segments except near apex each spotted posteriorly with a small scallop-like tuft of whitish scales. Fore wing ground colour white, overlaid with variable fuscous-black irroration, a variable admixture of ochraceous-tawny, in some examples this is very strong and forms diffuse patches especially in middle and discal areas of wing; inner margin (dorsum) bordered with white to beyond middle, a raised blackish scale-tooth at about $\frac{1}{3}$, a smaller tuft beyond middle at end of white border; sometimes a few white scales partly encircling a black discal dot at end of cell, less frequently a sprinkling of white scales extending into cell area; cilia light buff, a blackish medial line along termen, cilia apical of tornus to near middle of termen suffused fuscous. In allotype female and four paratype males the ochraceous-tawny coloration is obliterated by heavy fuscous and fuscous-black suffusion; in

the allotype the blackish coloration is exceptionally heavy and forms a narrow inward-oblique blackish mixed with ochreous medial fascia. Hind wing silvery grey; cilia light buff.

Male genitalia (Figs. 191, 192).

Female genitalia (Figs. 193-195).

RUWENZORI: Lake Bukuju, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 6 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 8266, 1 ♀, allotype, slide 4221; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju 10,530 ft., 19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 5 ♂; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

This species is apparently a close relative of *E. epirrhina* Meyrick, described from the Parc National Albert from one specimen, which I have not seen. *E. oriplanta* differs superficially from *epirrhina* which, according to the original description, does not have ochraceous-tawny coloration in the fore wing and has a basal patch of dark fuscous suffusion, and has the thorax white mixed with grey.

PLUTELLIDAE

Plutella symmorpha sp.n. (Figures 54, 196-198)

♂ 16 mm. Labial palpus pale cream-buff, suffused fuscous-black exteriorly; apical tuft of second segment short. Head and antennal scape pale cream-buff mixed with cartridge buff, weakly suffused with greyish. Antennal flagellum cartridge buff, annulate with ochraceous-buff. Thorax and tegula pale cream-buff heavily overlaid with fuscous-black. Fore wing greyish fuscous, variably irrorate or suffused with fuscous-black; several more or less distinctly developed longitudinal blackish lines radiating from cell area in costal half of wing; dorsal area as far as fold relatively free of dark infuscation, a diffuse bisinuate ochraceous-buff streak extending along plical fold to inner margin (dorsum), more or less edged above with blackish; a slender wedge-shaped ochraceous-buff streak from middle of termen to middle of wing; blackish pre-apical strigulae along costa interspersed with ochraceous-buff; termen diffusely edged with blackish; cilia cartridge buff mixed with ochraceous-buff, a diffuse sub-basal line, a few cilia tipped with blackish. Hind wing light grey; cilia whitish grey, with a grey sub-basal shade.

Male genitalia (Figs. 196-198).

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinango, 8,000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 8268.

Related and superficially similar to the Abyssinian species *P. stichocentra* Meyrick, but distinguished by its smaller size, the general coloration of the fore wing, which in *stichocentra* is distinctly more grey along the costa, and the distribution of the blackish irroration, which in *stichocentra* is less concentrated and does not form the almost unbroken radiating lines as in *symmorpha*.

Plutella orosoma Meyrick

Plutella orosoma Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 228.

RUWENZORI: Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (Fletcher), 15 ♂, 4 ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (Fletcher), 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

A truly montane species of Plutellid having greatly developed wing expanse and occurring mainly at higher elevations in the ericaceous zone and extending into the alpine belt. The fresh material shows evidence of considerable superficial variation within the species. In the typical form the dorsal markings of the fore wing are well-defined and the inner and terminal margins are mixed with whitish; in some examples the margins are diffuse to varying degrees and may sometimes be mixed with ochreous.

P. orosoma appears to be a near relative of the Abyssinian species *P. oxylopha* Meyrick and the European species *P. incarnatella* Steudal, but most remarkable is that it seems to be more nearly related to *P. culminata* Meyrick, which occurs in South America. A comparison of the genitalia of the type female of *culminata*, which is in the British Museum, with those of *orosoma* shows them to be structurally very similar.

Acrolepia nephelota sp.n. (Figures 55, 199–203)

♂ ♀ 11–12 mm. Labial palpus yellowish-white, second segment suffused fuscous below; terminal segment with broad fuscous sub-basal and apical annuli. Head, thorax and tegula fuscous, with a weak dark purplish sheen; front of head with variable admixture of yellowish-white; tegula becoming yellowish-white towards tip; patagia yellowish-white or ochreous. Antenna greyish fuscous; scape fuscous. Fore wing greyish fuscous irregularly and diffusely strigulate with blackish; several poorly defined thick fuscous-black strigulae along costa; a moderately heavy sprinkling of white scales forming a whitish patch in distal area below costa at about $\frac{3}{4}$; a thin sprinkling of white scales at apex and along termen, a few on costa immediately before apex sometimes forming a small whitish dot at about $\frac{3}{4}$, also a few on inner margin (dorsum) before tornus and at middle; cilia greyish fuscous. Hind wing dark grey; cilia matching.

Male genitalia (Figs. 199, 200).

Female genitalia (Figs. 201–203).

RUWENZORI: Lake Mahoma, 9,600 ft., 12.v.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 10458; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14–19.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♀, including allotype, slide 9627.

Near *A. trapezopa* Meyrick, described from Mt. Mlanje; distinguished by the darker coloration of the fore wing and absence of the subquadrate blotch present on the inner margin in *trapezopa*.

LYONETIIDAE

Opogona chrysophthalma Meyrick

Opogona chrysophthalma Meyrick, 1934, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 462.

UGANDA: Entebbe, Lake Victoria, Bugonga Point, Cave No. 2 (*Fletcher*), 13 ♂ ♀.

KENYA: Nairobi (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Uganda and Kenya.

Opogona dimidiatella Zeller

Opogona dimidiatella Zeller, 1853, Byull. mosk. Obshch. Ispyt. Prir., 26 (2) : 507, pl. 4, figs. 13–16.

Glyphypteryx dimidiatella Walker, 1864, Cat. Lep. Ins. B.M., 30 : 839. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

The above new synonymy has been established following an examination of the type of *O. dimidiatella* Zeller (a male, genitalia slide 1862) and the type of *G. dimidiatella* Walker (a female, slide 8975), which are both in the British Museum.

Distribution: Indo-Malayan region, South and East Africa.

Opogona scaeozona Meyrick

Opogona scaeozona Meyrick, 1920, Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Oriental, 2, Microlepidoptera, p. 94.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (Fletcher), 3 ♂; Nyinabitaba, Lower Bamboo zone, 8,700–9,000 ft. (Fletcher), 4 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya.

TINEIDAE

Tinissa poliophasma sp.n. (Figures 56, 204, 205)

♀ 19 mm. Labial palpus white, second segment narrowly suffused with dark sepia dorsally to near apex, an admixture of sepia in middle of brush exteriorly and interiorly; terminal segment with narrow sepia annulus medially. Head, thorax and tegula white, base of tegula suffused with beige. Antennal flagellum beige; scape white. Fore wing beige diffusely irrorate with slightly darker flecks giving the wing a somewhat mottled appearance; a white fascia at base, outer margin straight, inward-oblique from costa at about $\frac{1}{6}$, narrowly edged with dark beige; base of costa and extreme base of wing dark beige; a narrow irregular dark beige line from costa at middle of white basal fascia, inward-oblique towards base of inner margin (dorsum), strong and well-defined at costa becoming weak and obsolete near middle and beyond; a pair of small indistinct strigulae on costa a little before middle; a white transverse spot on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$, a similar smaller spot at $\frac{3}{4}$; small diffuse dark beige interneural spots around apex and along termen; an indistinct whitish spot on dorsum near middle, and a smaller pretornal spot; cilia beige, suffused blackish along termen. Hind wing greyish with a weak golden sheen, apex and termen thinly outlined with dark grey, an elliptical patch of white scales on basal half of costa (concealed by fore wing); cilia grey, suffused with light buff basally along margin of wing, apices white-tipped.

Female genitalia (Figs. 204, 205).

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii.–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀, holotype, genitalia slide 8483.

The conspicuous white basal fascia readily distinguishes this species from *T. spaniastra* Meyrick, described from Abyssinia, to which it appears to be most closely related.

Polymnestra capnochcalca Meyrick

Polymnestra capnochcalca Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 207.

RUWENZORI: Bigo, 11,400 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Previously known only from the original two type specimens taken on Ruwenzori at 10,000–12,000 ft.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

Atabyria bucephala Snellen

Atabyria bucephala Snellen, 1884, Tijdschr. Ent., 27 : 166, pl. 9, figs. 1, 1a-b.

Ospkretica chomatias Meyrick, 1910, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1910 : 475.

Depressaria rotundata Matsumura, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Japan, p. 1091, fig. 2248.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: S. Africa, India, China, Borneo, E. Siberia and, if the synonymy of *rotundata* is correct, Japan.

Trapezoritis anisastra Meyrick

Trapezoritis anisastra Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 212.

RUWENZORI: Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

Homalopsycha hyacinthopa Meyrick

Homalopsycha hyacinthopa Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 208.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 11-12,000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyamgasani Valley, 12,500 ft. (*Buxton*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Portal River, 12,250-12,550 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Bujuku River, 12,550 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft. (*Fletcher*), 6 ♂, 2 ♀; Stuhlman Pass, 13,500 ft. (*Fletcher*), 5 ♂; Mt. Stanley, 14,500 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Kilembe, 4,500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

This species has previously been known only from the type, a male collected at Bujuku at 12,000 ft. The additional material, in excellent condition, is therefore of particular interest. It shows that *hyacinthopa* is remarkably widespread on Ruwenzori and occurs in the various floral zones from 4,500 to 14,500 ft. It shows also that the species is variable superficially. The wing expanse of the fresh material ranges from 19 mm. to 25 mm., compared with that of the type which measures 22 mm. Besides representing the norm in wing expanse the type specimen is remarkable in that it is also intermediate in the extent of white scaling in the distal area of the fore wing. In some of the additional specimens the white scaling is greatly reduced, while in others it is heavier and more extensive than in the type.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

Monopis liparota Meyrick

Monopis liparota Meyrick, 1920, Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Oriental, 2, Microlepidoptera, p. 99.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Namwamba, 6,500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂; Namwamba, 10,200 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya.

I am indebted to Dr. L. Gozmány for the identification of the above Ruwenzori material following his examination of the unique type of *liparota* in the Paris Museum.

Monopis megalodelta Meyrick

Monopis megalodelta Meyrick, 1908, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1908 : 737.

UGANDA : Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: S. Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Natal. Bred from cocoons on *Citrus* leaf.

Monopis sciagrapha sp.n. (Figures 57, 206, 207)

♂ 12–18 mm. Labial palpus yellowish white, overlaid with dark sepia exteriorly; terminal segment half length of second, suffused with sepia, sometimes heavily, at base interiorly. Head light yellow. Thorax yellowish white, weakly irrorate with dark sepia laterally; tegula dark sepia. Antenna sepia tinged greyish. Fore wing with veins 2 and 3 out of 4, 6 to apex, 7 and 8 separate, 9, 10 and 11 separate, 11 from beyond middle of cell; yellowish white, variably suffused and irrorate with fuscous, suffusion strong along basal half of costa extending inwards to subcostal vein; a small dark sepia patch at extreme base of dorsum; a moderate subhyaline blackish sepia-edged depression in end of cell; a broad dark sepia apical streak extending into cilia, a similar but smaller and less conspicuous streak at tornus; cilia whitish yellow suffused fuscous. Hind wing with all veins separate; greyish bronze; cilia greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 206, 207).

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 9550; Ibanda 4,700 ft., 20–21.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bugoye, 4,500 ft., 5–10.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Near *M. coniodina* Meyrick, from which it may be distinguished by the yellowish white coloration of the thorax, which in *coniodina* is dark fuscous, and by the presence of the dark sepia apical and tornal streaks.

Tinea amphitrite Meyrick

Tinea amphitrite Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 209.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, Heath Zone, 10,500–11,500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 12–13,000 ft. (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 7 ♂; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (*Fletcher*), 7 ♂; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

This species has previously been known only from the type material: two males, not a male and female as stated by Meyrick in the original description, collected on Ruwenzori at 10,000 ft. The additional material reveals that considerable variation occurs in the coloration and fore wing markings in this species. In the typical (type) form the dark markings of the fore wing are strongly defined and contrast with the pale yellowish ground colour. Among the fresh material, six of the seven specimens from Bigo, 11,400 ft., are of the typical form, having the fore wing markings strong and well-defined, while the seventh specimen from this locality has the fore wing strongly suffused with fuscous obliterating the pattern and making the wing an almost unicolorous brown in appearance. None of the specimens from other localities match the types exactly, and have the wing pattern variable and often reduced or partially obscured by fuscous suffusion.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori).

Tinea othello Meyrick

Tinea othello Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 17 : 988.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 7 ex.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Africa, Madagascar and India.

Tinea allomella sp.n. (Figures 58, 59, 208-211)

♂ 13-18 mm. Labial palpus dark brown varying to greyish brown, a trace of yellowish suffusion at apex of terminal segment in some examples. Head dark brown with variable yellowish admixture. Thorax and tegula dark brown, individual scales on tegula and less frequently on thorax tipped with purplish. Antenna dark greyish brown. Fore wing dark brown varying to greyish brown in some examples, very weakly diffusely irrorate with greyish; basal area often darkened with purplish which sometimes extends obliquely some distance along costal margin; a moderately prominent blackish stigma at end of cell; cilia yellowish orange. Hind wing greyish yellow, diffusely overlaid with greyish brown except at apex and termen, darker towards base and along costa; sometimes a weak violaceous iridescence in examples having very dark coloration; cilia yellowish orange. Abdomen greyish brown.

♀ 10-12 mm. Brachypterous. Coloration and markings of fore wing basically as in male but paler and less intense.

Male genitalia (Figs. 208, 209).

Female genitalia (Figs. 210, 211).

RUWENZORI: Stuhlmann Pass, 13,500 ft., 27.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 20 ♂, including holotype, genitalia slide 6530, 3 ♀, including allotype, genitalia slide 9584; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 12-13,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 9 ♂; Kumusong Valley, 12,000 ft., 23.xii.1961-1.i.1962 (*Univ.-Rhod. Nyas.*) 1 ♂; Nyamgasani Valley, 12-13,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Buxton*), 2 ♂.

Evans & Fletcher (1958 : v) comment on this species: ". . . found in numbers on the trunks of the *Senecios*, among the accumulated dead foliage, on which the larvae almost certainly feed".

Closely related to *T. luridula* Meyrick, an alpine species from Abyssinia. The unique type of *luridula* is in the British Museum and on re-examination during the present study was found to be a male and not female as stated by Meyrick in the original description. In general appearance it closely resembles *allomella* though somewhat paler in coloration; it differs most noticeably in having the head yellowish (pale ochraceous-orange) and in lacking the blackish stigma present on the fore wing in *allomella*.

Tinea tolma sp.n. (Figures 60, 212, 213)

♂ 19 mm. Labial palpus dark fuscous, apical half of terminal segment pale yellow. Head pale chrome yellow. Antenna brownish grey. Thorax and tegula nutria colour, smooth, slightly shiny. Fore wing pale yellow, costa suffused nutria, dark towards base; an undefined tornal spot of faint light grey suffusion, extending into cilia; cilia pale yellow. Hind wing brassy-grey; cilia whitish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs. 212, 213).

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft., 22.viii.-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 9541.

Resembling the Abyssinian species *T. nephelotoma* Meyrick but with fore wing less brassy and hind wing a slightly darker shade of grey, sufficient to distinguish the two species superficially.

***Machaeropteris irritabilis* Meyrick**

Machaeropteris irritabilis Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlepidopt., 4 : 329.

UGANDA: Mbarara (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Previously known only from the unique type male.

Distribution: Uganda (Budongo Forest).

***Hapsifera horridella* (Walker)**

Tinea horridella Walker, 1863, Cat. Lep. Ins. B.M., 28 : 474.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4,700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: E. Africa, Congo and Natal.

***Hapsifera platyloxa* Meyrick**

Hapsifera platyloxa Meyrick, 1930, Exot. Microlepidopt., 3 : 553.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5,500-7,500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Uganda.

PSYCHIDAE

***Narycia crocodilitis* Meyrick**

Narycia crocodilitis Meyrick, 1930, Exot. Microlepidopt., 3 : 554.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3,440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 6 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda.

ADELIDAE

***Adela stenonipha* sp.n. (Figures 61, 214)**

♂ 12 mm. Head and thorax abraded, remaining scales indicate coloration may normally be blackish, with possibly yellowish admixture on front of head. Antennae broken, remaining basal section, including scape, purplish fuscous, a trace of overlaying whitish scaling on flagellum. Fore wing purplish fuscous with weak metallic golden sheen, purplish scaling very evident in discal area when viewed obliquely; a narrow well-defined slightly inward-oblique white fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, margins bordered with deep purplish suffusion to a depth about same as width of fascia, slightly greater on outer margin; cilia greyish, mixed with purplish fuscous in basal

half. Hind wing dark grey, a weak purplish mixed with bronze sheen; cilia dark grey, a weak sub-basal line of deeper shade. Hind leg greyish, somewhat shining, tibia and first tarsal segment clothed above with long dark hair.

Male genitalia (Fig. 214).

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8,650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 10472.

Near the Moroccan species *A. collicolella* Walsingham, but differing in the darker general coloration of the fore wing which in *collicolella* is shining bronzy metallic with a strong, distinctive golden sheen.

NEPTICULIDAE

Stigmella ruwenzoriensis sp.n. (Figures 62, 215)

♂ 8 mm. Head and collar (patagia) blackish brown; antenna greyish brown, antennal eyecaps cream colour. Thorax and tegula dark greyish brown with a very weak purplish sheen. Fore wing very elongate and narrow, in general appearance greyish brown, an indication of purplish sheen when viewed obliquely; individual scales light grey basally gradually becoming brown towards middle and dark apically, lighter coloured basal part of scales mostly concealed by overlapping scales; a moderately prominent cream colour tornal spot; cilia dark brown along costa and around apex, greyish with slight ochreous tinge along inner margin. Hind wing grey; cilia greyish, tinged ochreous along inner margin. Fore leg greyish brown, dorsal margin of tibia suffused cream colour; middle and hind legs medium grey; hind tibia bearing 15 to 20 well developed spines. Underside of fore wing greyish dark brown; hind wing dark grey.

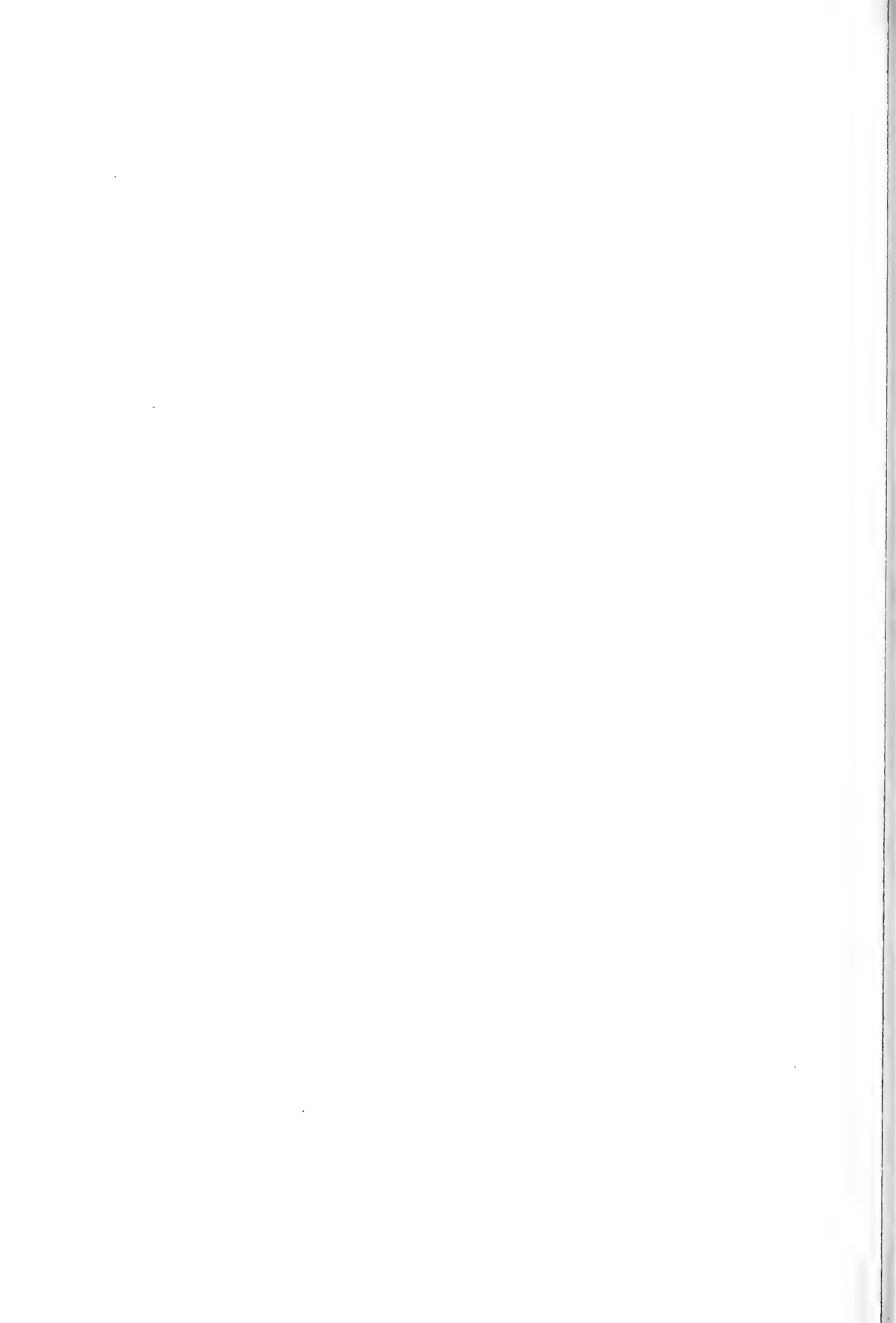
Male genitalia (Fig. 215). Tegumen broad proximally, tapering to a slender sparsely setose pseuduncus which terminates in a pointed tip bent ventrad. Uncus very distinctive, in the form of an inverted, quadrate, open horse-shoe with thick shoulders and lateral arms; arising ventro-medially is a short nail-headed projection. Valva broad basally, ventral margin irregularly serrulate; originating from inner surface near costa and close to arm of transtilla and projecting inwards is a style-like rod, conical, very slender, tapering gradually and with apex truncate. Ventral plate of vinculum rather short, breadth greater than width, caudal margin produced submedially to a pair of short triangular points, margin concave medially between these points and again immediately laterad of them; lateral arms of vinculum fused with large hood-shaped tegumen, forming with ventral plate a complete ring around the abdomen. Saccus extremely short, proximal margin concave, lateral angles obtusely rounded. Gnathus arms comparatively straight and narrow, merging medially to form a short, bluntly pointed tooth-like projection. Anellus developed distally in the form of two strongly sclerotized lobes (cornua), close to and laterad of aedeagus; juxta weakly sclerotized, deeply incised medially, laterally with two well sclerotized cornua which are slightly recurved and flattened basally. Aedeagus about four times as long as wide, slightly constricted near middle, distally with two lobes, one ventral and one dorsal; cornuti numerous, transparent or semitransparent, flat, spatulate or slender-triangular.

RUWENZORI: Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, holotype, genitalia slide 8933.

This species is apparently the first Nepticulid known from Ruwenzori, and has proved of considerable interest. It has been pronounced as certainly new by Mr. A. G. Carolsfeld-Krausé

of Copenhagen, Denmark, to whom I am indebted for guidance in compiling the foregoing description, notably of the genitalia characters, and for comments on the generic position of the species.

S. ruwenzoriensis is closely related to the group of species from South Africa described in the genus *Stigmella* by Vári (1955, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 22 : 331-336). It can be placed near *S. oleivora* Vári, from which it may be distinguished by the long and very narrow fore wing, and by the absence of markings on the fore wing except for the moderately prominent tornal spot. *S. ruwenzoriensis* is not typical of the genus *Stigmella*, and the present generic position should be regarded as provisional, having been adopted as a matter of expediency because the nearest apparent relatives have been assigned to that genus. The structure of the male genitalia shows certain characteristics of the palaeartic genus *Fomoria* Beirne, and it is likely that the generic affinities of *ruwenzoriensis* and its congeners will prove to lie with that group. Certainly they belong in the dechtirioid section of the Nepticulidae with large hood-shaped tegumen.



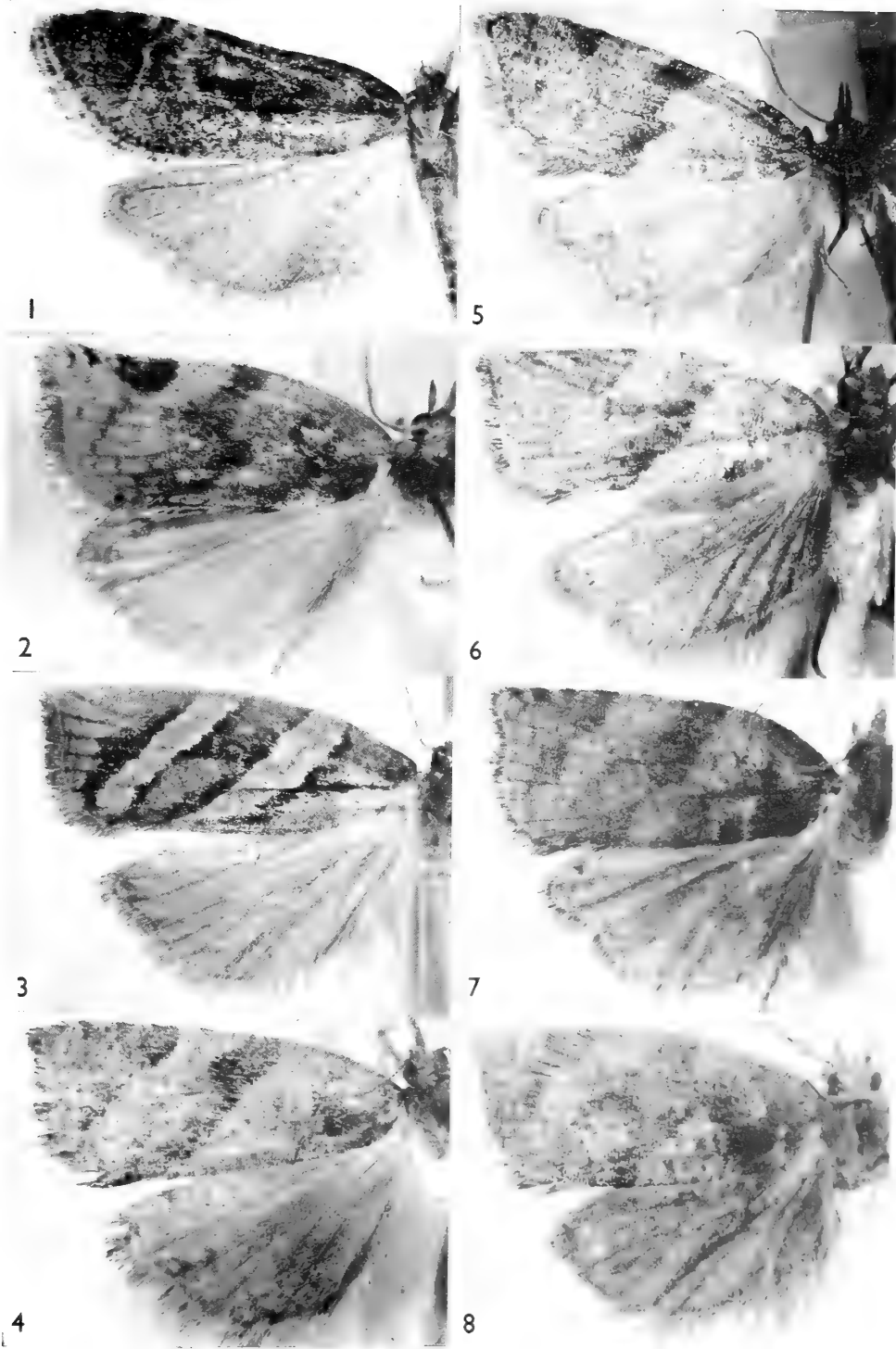


FIG.
 1. *Trachybyrsis hypsitropha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (37 mm.)
 2. *Capua spilonoma gitona* subsp.n. holotype ♂ (16-18 mm.)
 3. *Parapandemis eustropha* sp.n. holotype ♀ (image reversed) (24-25 mm.)
 4. *Parapandemis orophila* sp.n. holotype ♂ (20 mm.)

FIG.
 5. *Paramesiodes aprepta* sp.n. holotype ♂ (17-18 mm., ♀ 19-24 mm.)
 6. *Niphothixa agelasta* sp.n. holotype ♂ (18mm)
 7. *Niphothixa ophina* sp.n. holotype ♀ (18-20 mm)
 8. *Tortrix edwardsi* sp.n. holotype ♂ (20 mm)

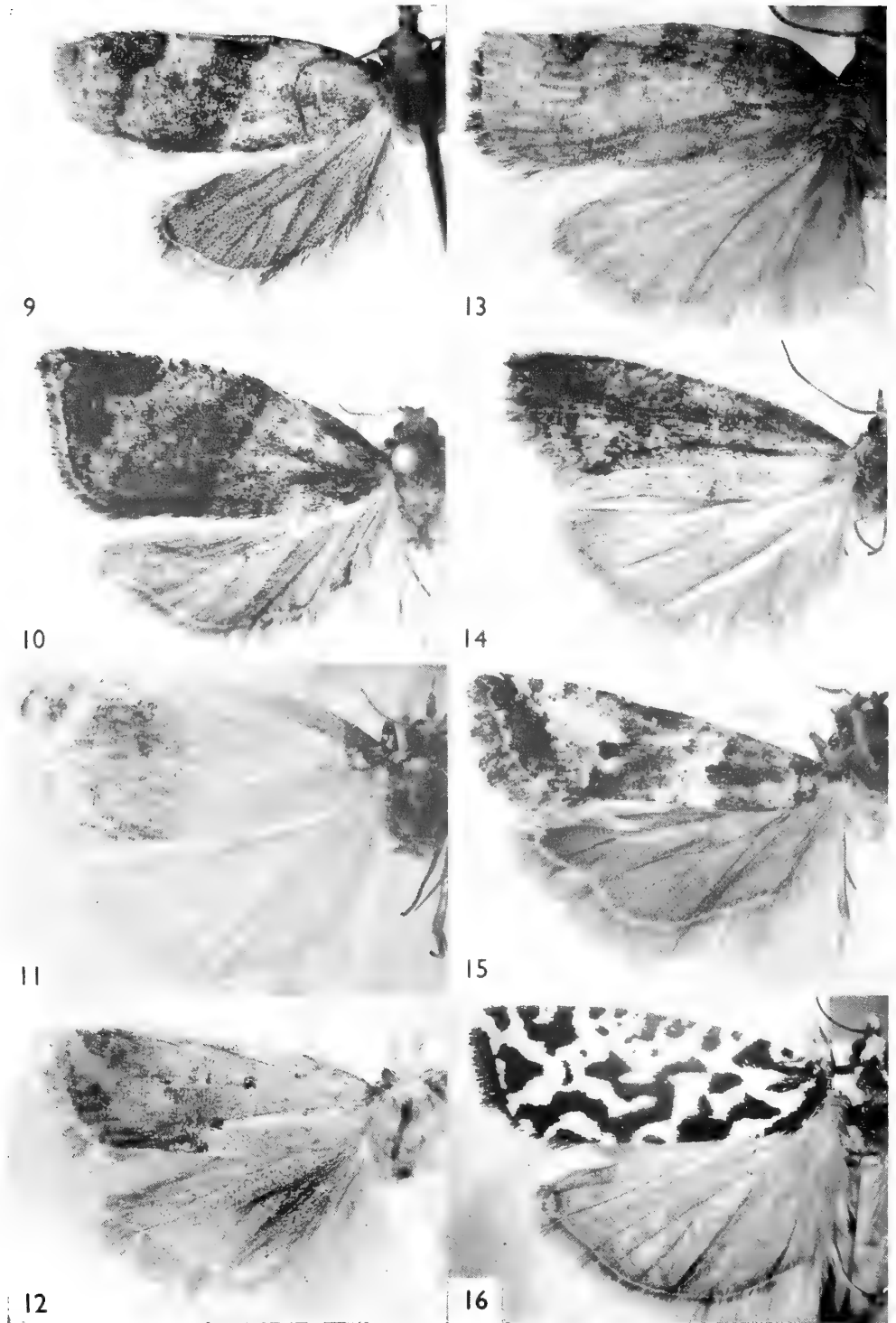


FIG.

9. *Tortrix stenophora* sp.n. holotype ♂ (10-15mm.)
 10. *Metamesa octogona* sp.n. holotype ♂ (16-19 mm.)
 11. *Epichoristodes panochra* sp.n. paratype ♂ (14-16 mm.)
 12. *Epichoristodes atycta* sp.n. paratype ♂ (14-15 mm.)

FIG.

13. *Epichoristodes heterotropa* sp.n. holotype ♂ (18 mm.)
 14. *Eucosma phaeochyta* sp.n. holotype ♂ (22-23 mm.)
 15. *Notocelia scotodes* sp.n. holotype ♂ (16 mm.)
 16. *Crimmologa fletcheri* sp.n. allotype ♀ (26-33 mm.)

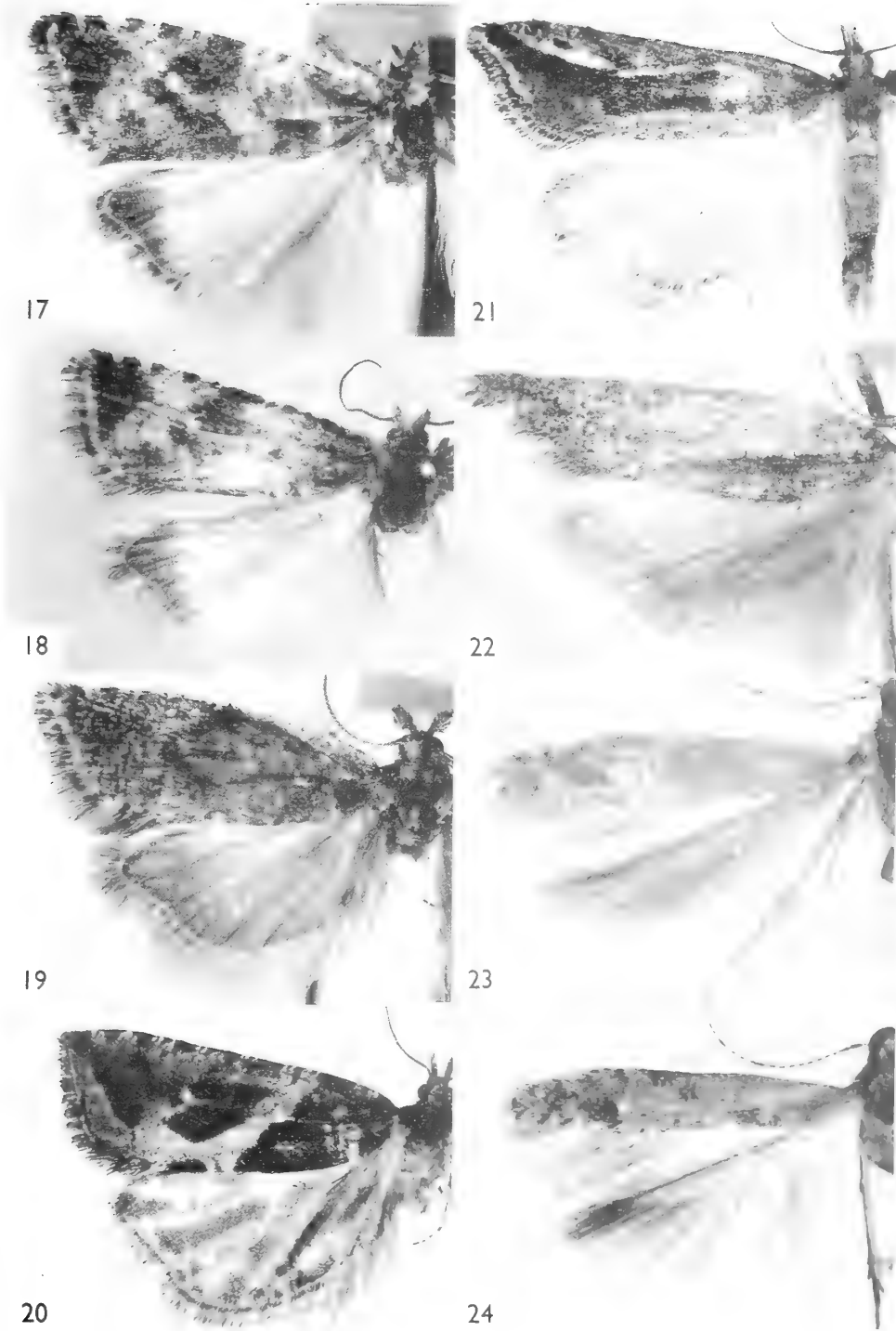
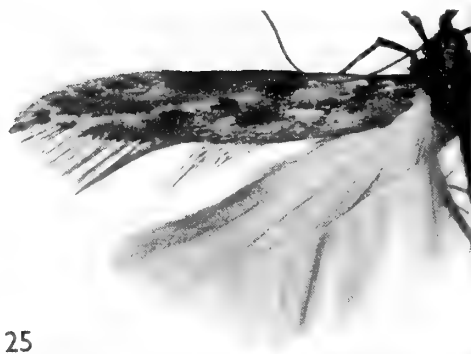


FIG.
 17. *Endothenia alpigena* sp.n. holotype ♂ (15-20 mm.)
 18. *Endothenia alpigena* sp.n. allotype ♀
 19. *Endothenia alpigena* sp.n. paratype ♂
 20. *Epinotia penthrana* sp.n. holotype ♂ (29-34 mm.)

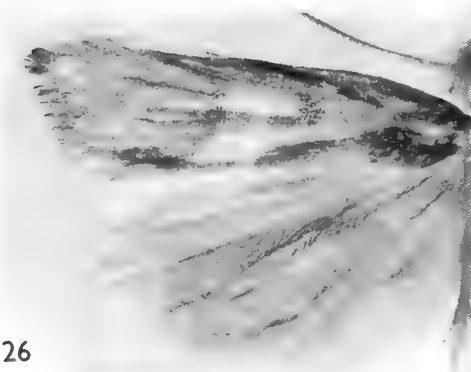
FIG.
 21. *Olethreutes orestera* sp.n. holotype ♂ (24-27 mm)
 22. *Olethreutes orestera* sp.n. paratype ♀ (18-25 mm)
 23. *Psamathocrita doloma* sp.n. holotype ♂ (7-9 mm)
 24. *Psamathocrita doloma* sp.n. allotype



25



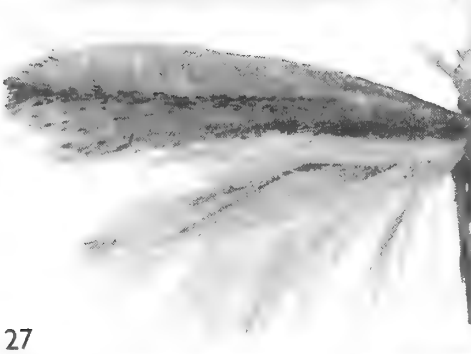
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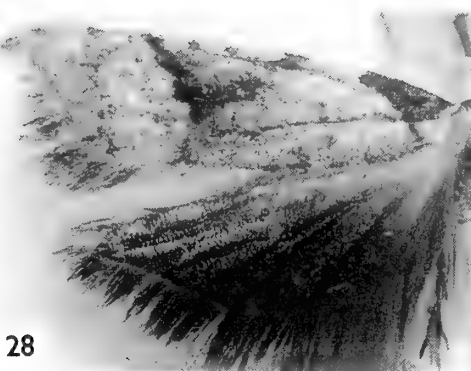
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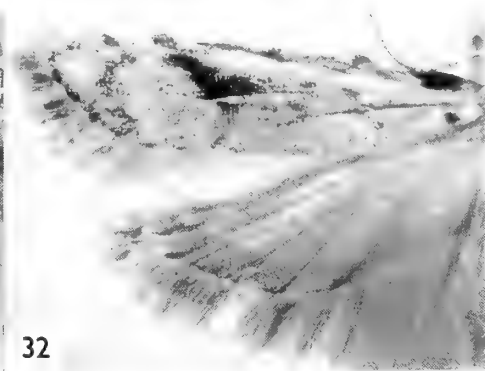
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FIG.

25. *Aristotelia epacia* sp.n. holotype ♂ (16–19 mm.)
 26. *Timyra floccula* sp.n. holotype ♂ (22 mm.)
 27. *Limnaecia pamphaea* sp.n. holotype ♂ (15–16 mm.)
 28. *Meridarchis mesosticha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (20 mm.)

FIG.

29. *Carposina euschema* sp.n. holotype ♂ (20–31 mm.)
 30. *Carposina euschema* sp.n. allotype ♀
 31. *Carposina mesophaea* sp.n. holotype ♂ (14 mm.)
 32. *Carposina mesophaea* sp.n. allotype ♀ (16–18 mm.)

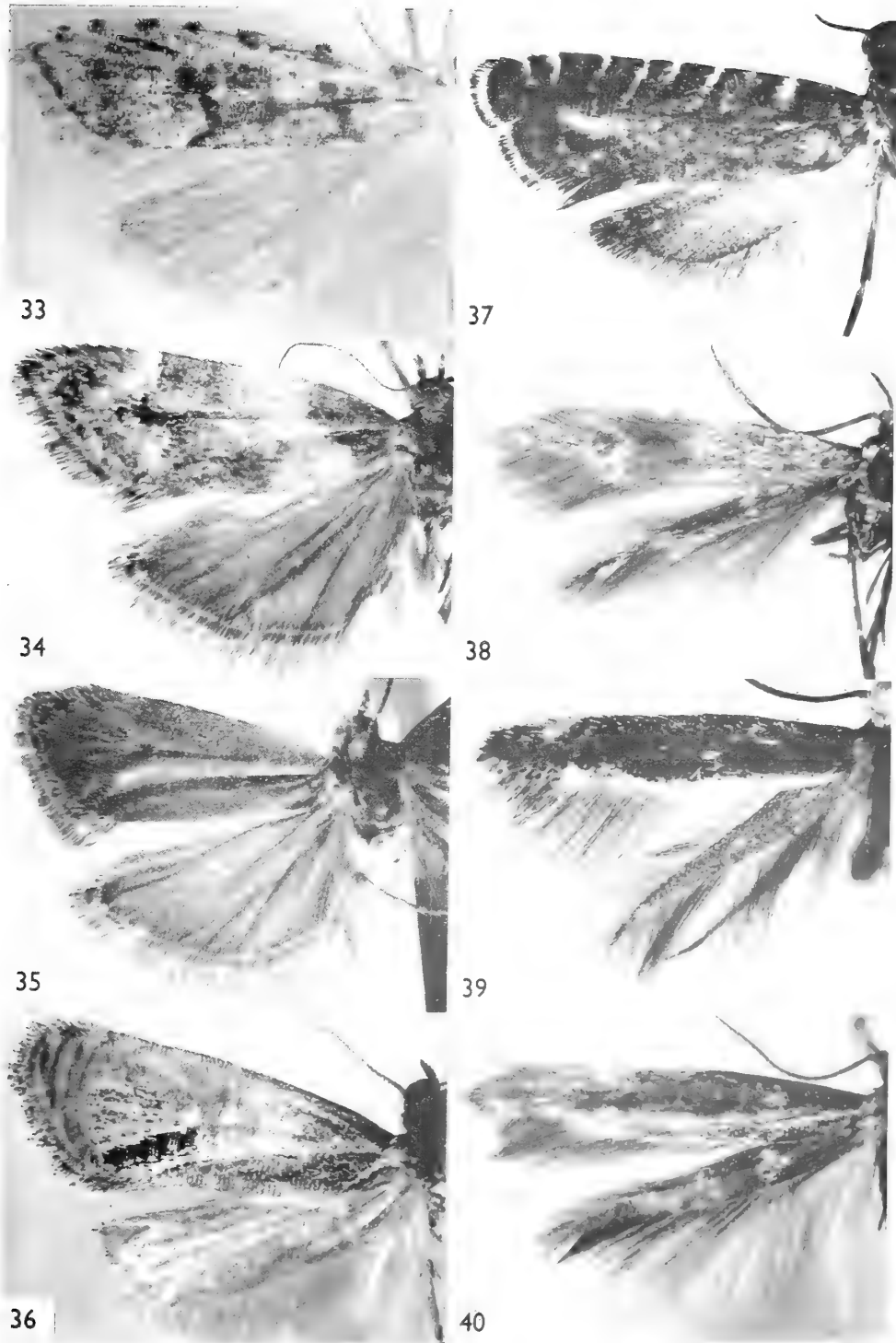


FIG.

33. *Carposina poliophara* sp.n. holotype ♂ (18-20 mm.)
 34. *Choreutis pychnomochla* sp.n. holotype ♀ (15 mm.)
 35. *Choreutis agelasta* sp.n. holotype ♂ (13-15 mm.)
 36. *Glyphipterix chalcotypa* sp.n. paratype ♂ (12-16 mm.)

FIG.

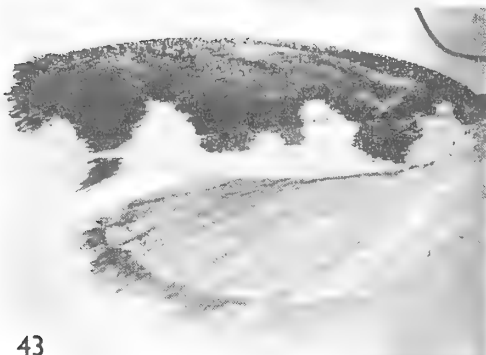
37. *Glyphipterix plagiophara* sp.n. holotype ♂ (11 mm.)
 38. *Elachista oritropha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (10-11 mm.)
 39. *Elachista oritropha* sp.n. paratype ♂
 40. *Scythris philorites* sp.n. paratype ♂ (10-13 mm.)



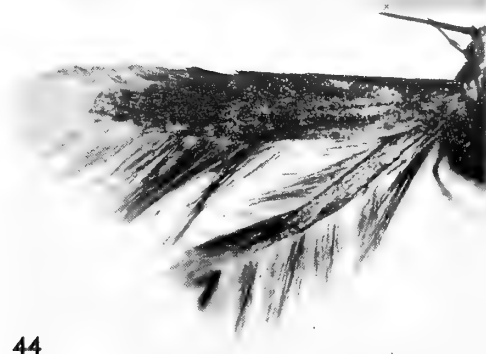
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FIG.

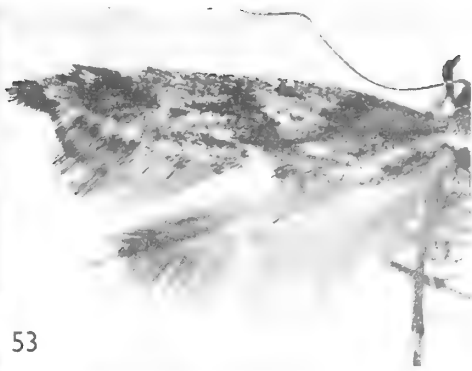
41. *Argyresthia lamiella* sp.n. holotype ♂ (11-12 mm.)
 42. *Argyresthia lamiella* sp.n. allotype ♀
 43. *Ethmia phricotypa* sp.n. holotype ♂ (24 mm.)
 44. *Coleophora tacera* sp.n. holotype ♂ (11-15 mm.)

FIG.

45. *Metriochroa celidota* sp.n. holotype ♂ (7-9 mm.)
 46. *Caloptilia pachyspila* sp.n. holotype ♂ (9-12 mm.)
 47. *Caloptilia pachyspila* sp.n. paratype ♂
 48. *Caloptilia pachyspila* sp.n. paratype ♂



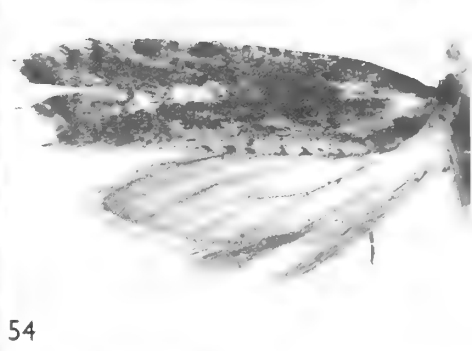
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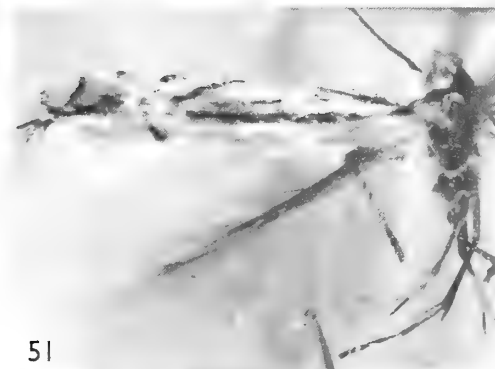
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52



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FIG.

49. *Caloptilia jancae* sp.n. holotype ♂ (16-21 mm.)
 50. *Caloptilia jancae* sp.n. allotype ♀
 51. *Phyllocnistis loxositcha* sp.n. paratype ♂ (7 mm.)
 52. *Epermenia oriplantia* sp.n. holotype ♂ (13-27 mm.)

FIG.

53. *Epermenia oriplantia* sp.n. allotype
 54. *Pluella symmorpha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (16 mm.)
 55. *Acrolepia nephelota* sp.n. holotype ♂ (11-12 mm.)
 56. *Tinissa poliophasma* sp.n. holotype (19 mm.)

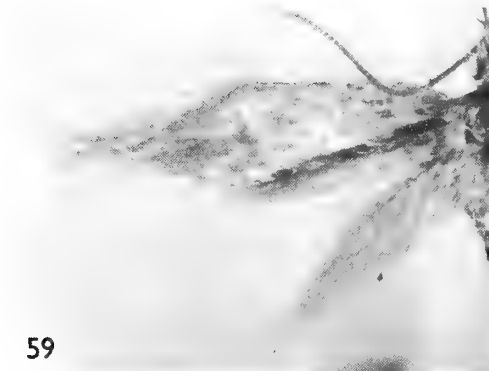
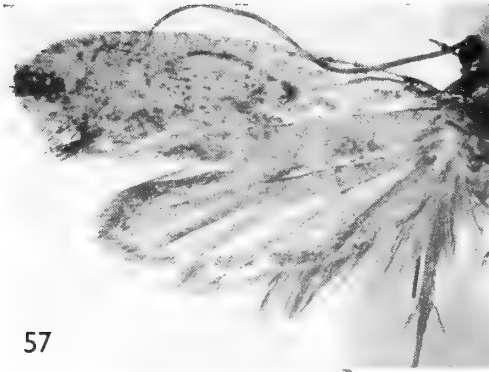


FIG.

57. *Monopis sciagrapha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (12-18 mm.)

58. *Tinea allomella* sp.n. holotype ♂ (13-18 mm.)

59. *Tinea allomella* sp.n. allotype ♀ (10-12 mm.)

FIG.

60. *Tinea tolma* sp.n. holotype ♂ (19 mm.)

61. *Adela stenopha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (12 mm.)

62. *Stigmella ruwenzoriensis* sp.n. holotype ♂ (8 mm.)



63



64



67



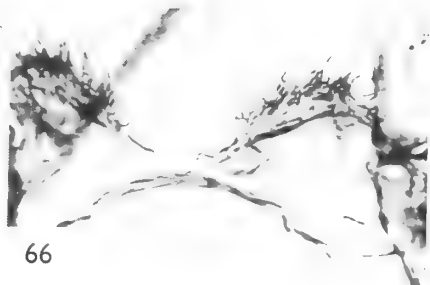
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70



71

FIG.

- 63. *Trachybyrsis hypsitropha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 64. *Capua spilonoma gitona* subsp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 65. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
- 66. *Ibidem*, enlargement of transtilla
- 67. *Parapandemis eustropha* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view

FIG.

- 68. *Ibidem*, ostium
- 69. *Ibidem*, signum
- 70. *Parapandemis orophila* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 71. *Paramesiodes aprepta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*

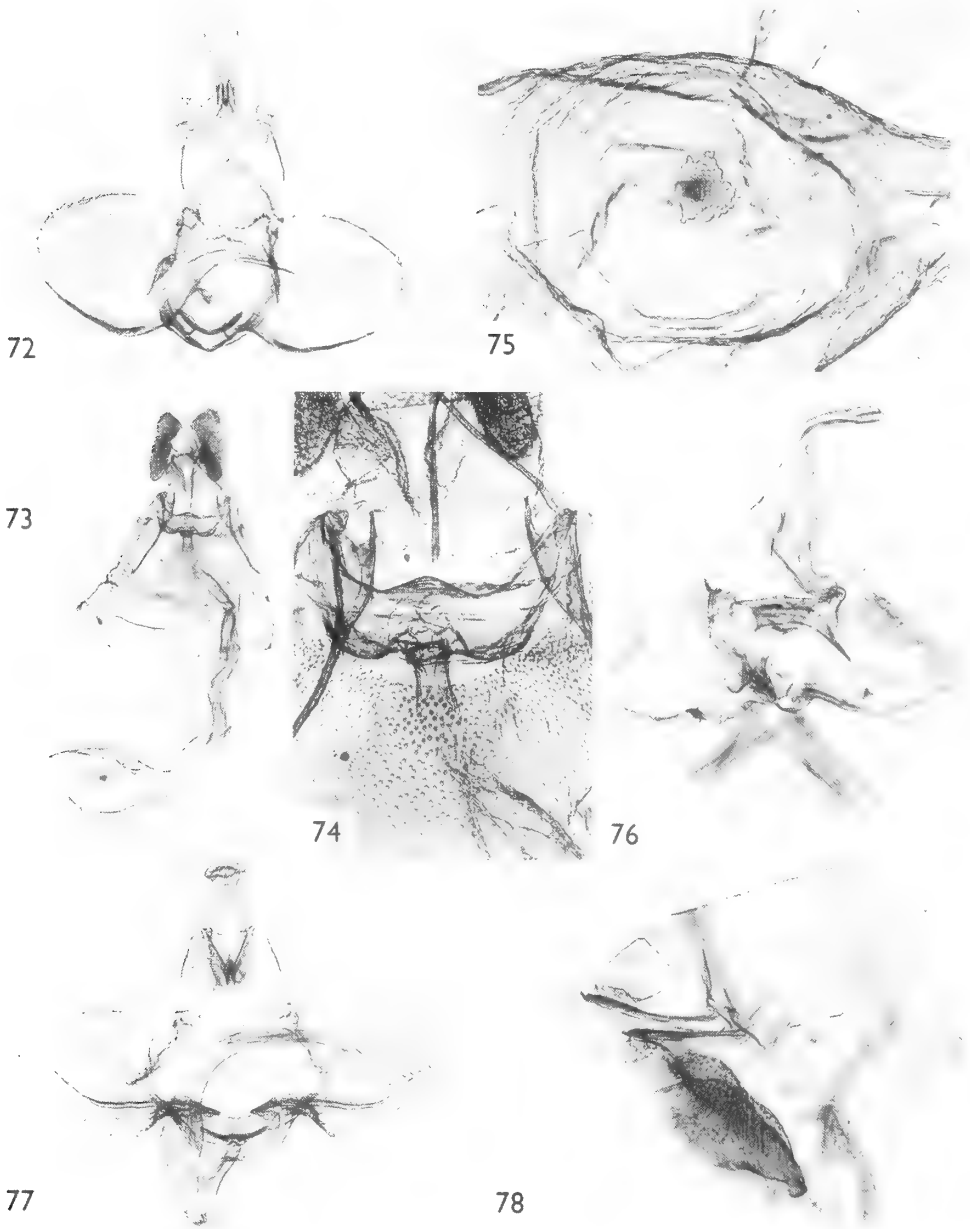


FIG.

72. *Paramesiodes aprepta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (paratype)
 73. *Paramesiodes aprepta* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 74. *Ibidem*, ostium
 75. *Ibidem*, signum

FIG.

76. *Niphothixa agelasta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 77. *Niphothixa ophina* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 78. *Niphothixa ophina* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, lateral aspect, showing patches of specialised scales on sternum of 1st segment

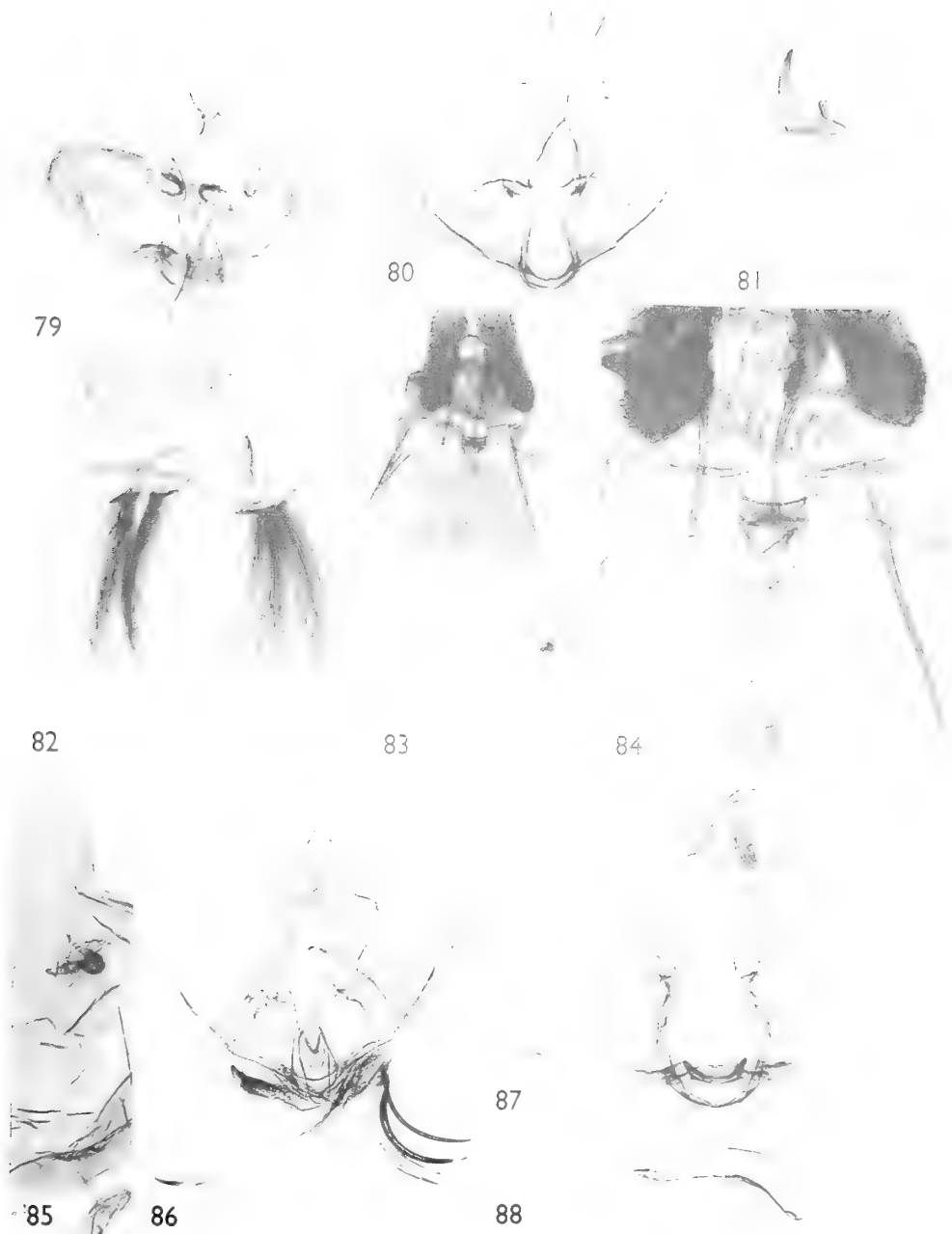


FIG.

- 79. *Tortrix edwardsi* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 80. *Tortrix stenophora* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 81. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
- 82. *Ibidem*, coremata
- 83. *Tortrix stenophora* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view

FIG.

- 84. *Ibidem*, ostium
- 85. *Ibidem*, signum
- 86. *Metamesia octogona* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 87. *Epichoristodes panochra* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 88. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

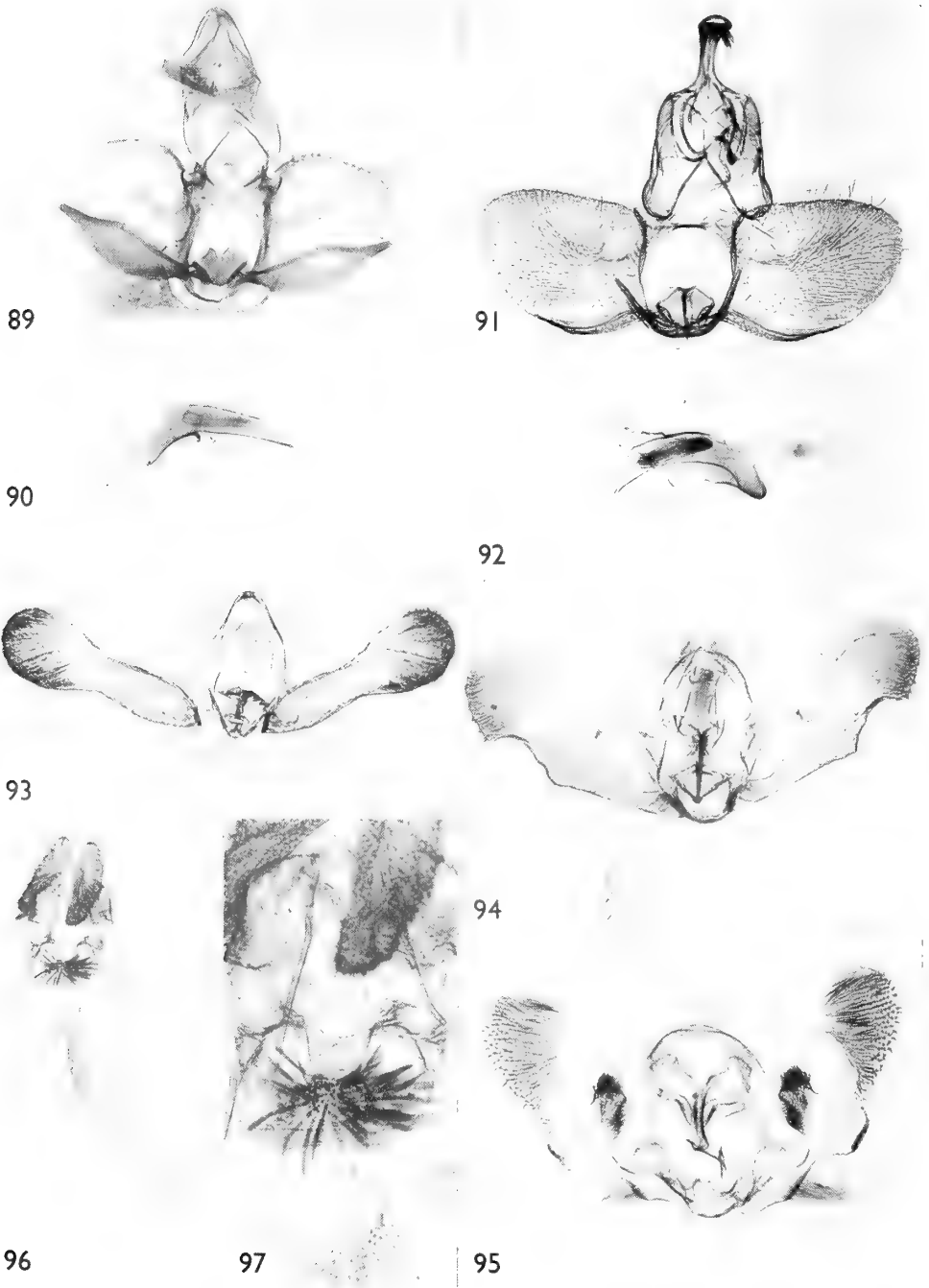


FIG.

89. *Epichoristodes atycta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 90. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 91. *Epichoristodes heterotropha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 92. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 93. *Eucosma phaeochyta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*

FIG.

94. *Notocelia scotodes* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 95. *Crimmologa fletcheri* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 96. *Crimmologa fletcheri* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 97. *Ibidem*, ostium

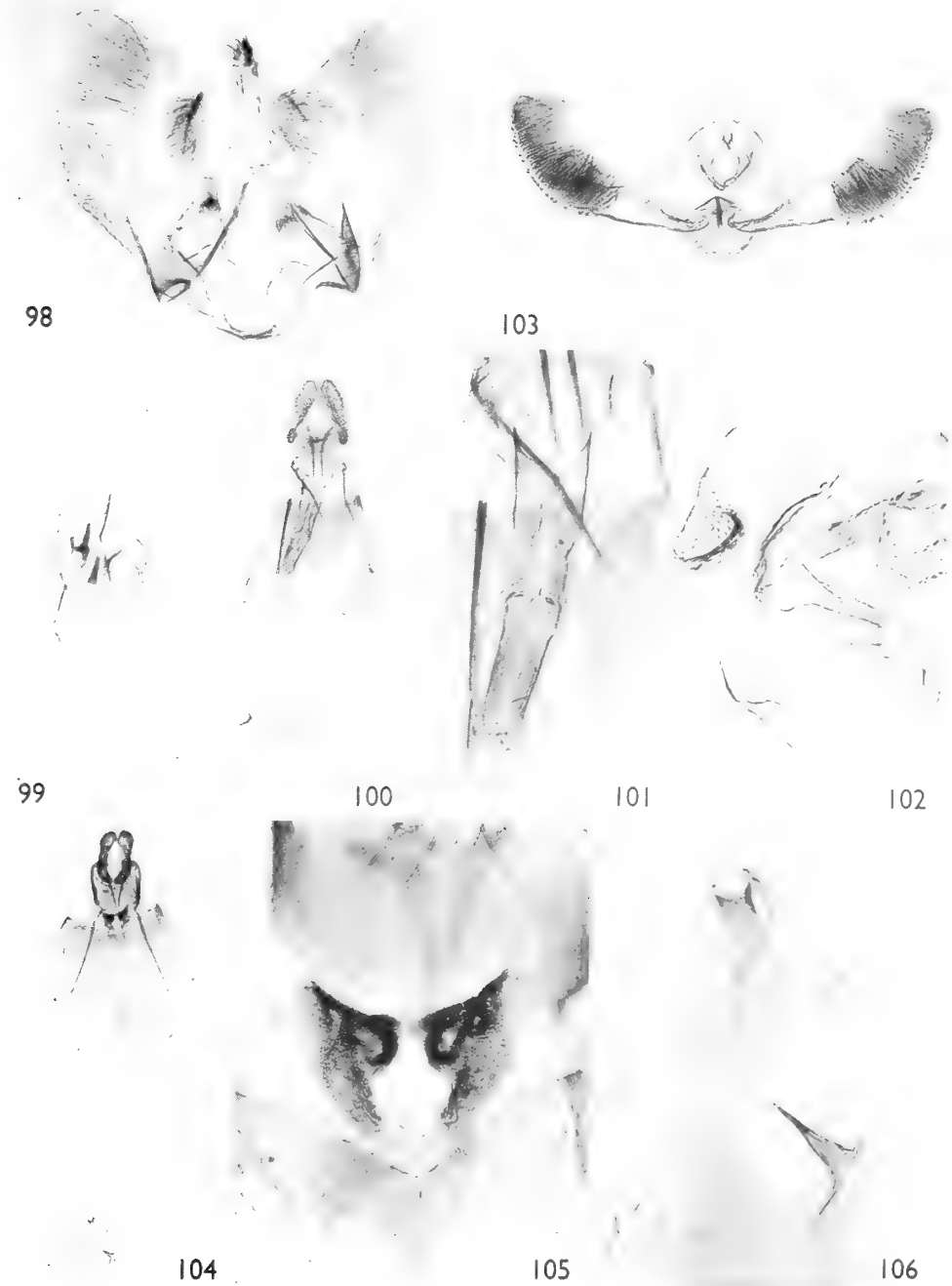


FIG.
 98. *Endothenia alpigena* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 99. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 100. *Endothenia alpigena* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 101. *Ibidem*, ostium
 102. *Ibidem*, signum

FIG.
 103. *Epinotia penthrana* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 104. *Epinotia penthrana* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 105. *Ibidem*, ostium
 106. *Ibidem*, signum

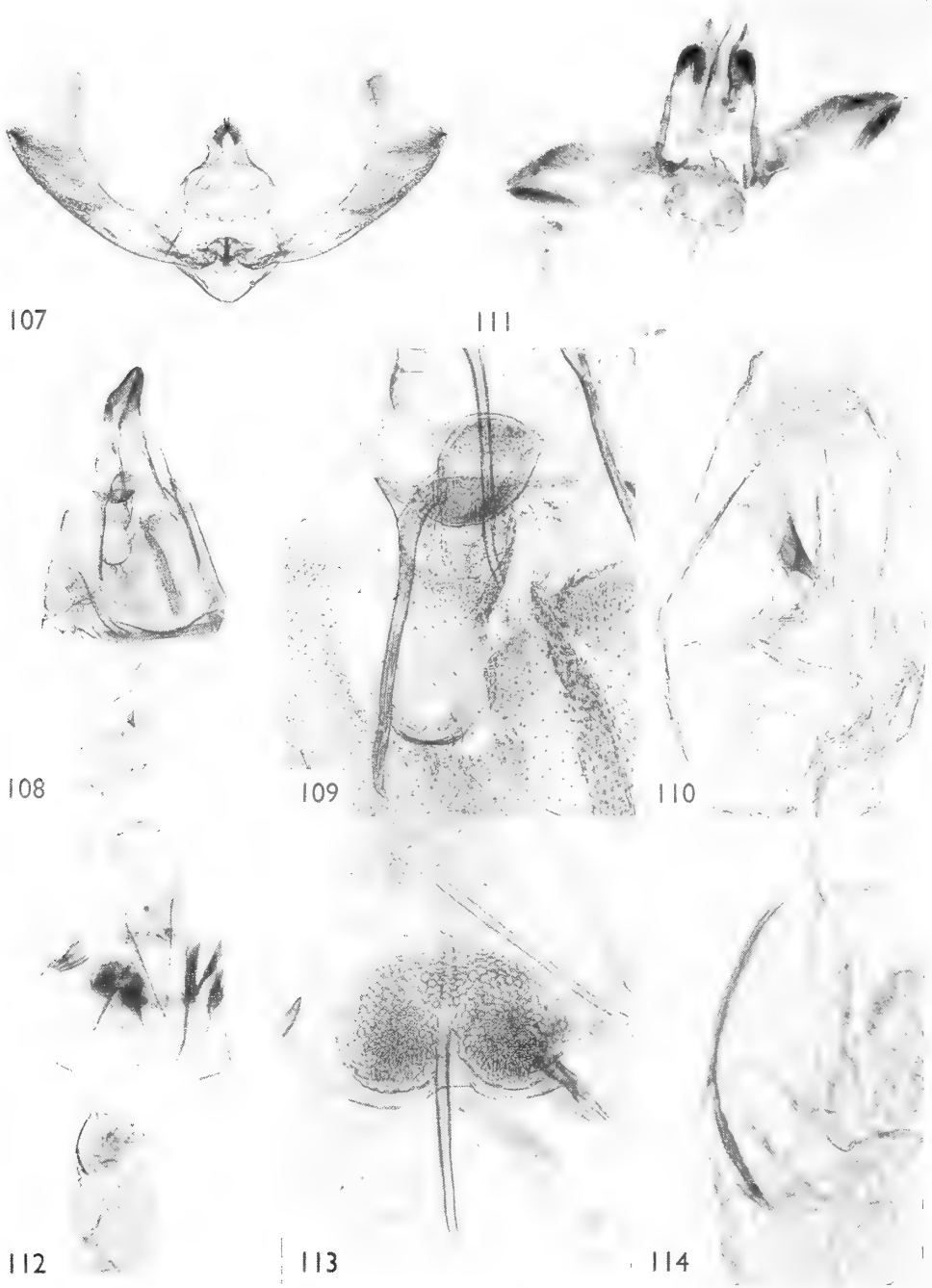


FIG.

107. *Olethreutes orestera* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 108. *Olethreutes orestera* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 109. *Ibidem*, ostium
 110. *Ibidem*, signum

FIG.

111. *Psamathocrita doloma* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 112. *Psamathocrita doloma* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 113. *Ibidem*, ostium
 114. *Ibidem*, signum

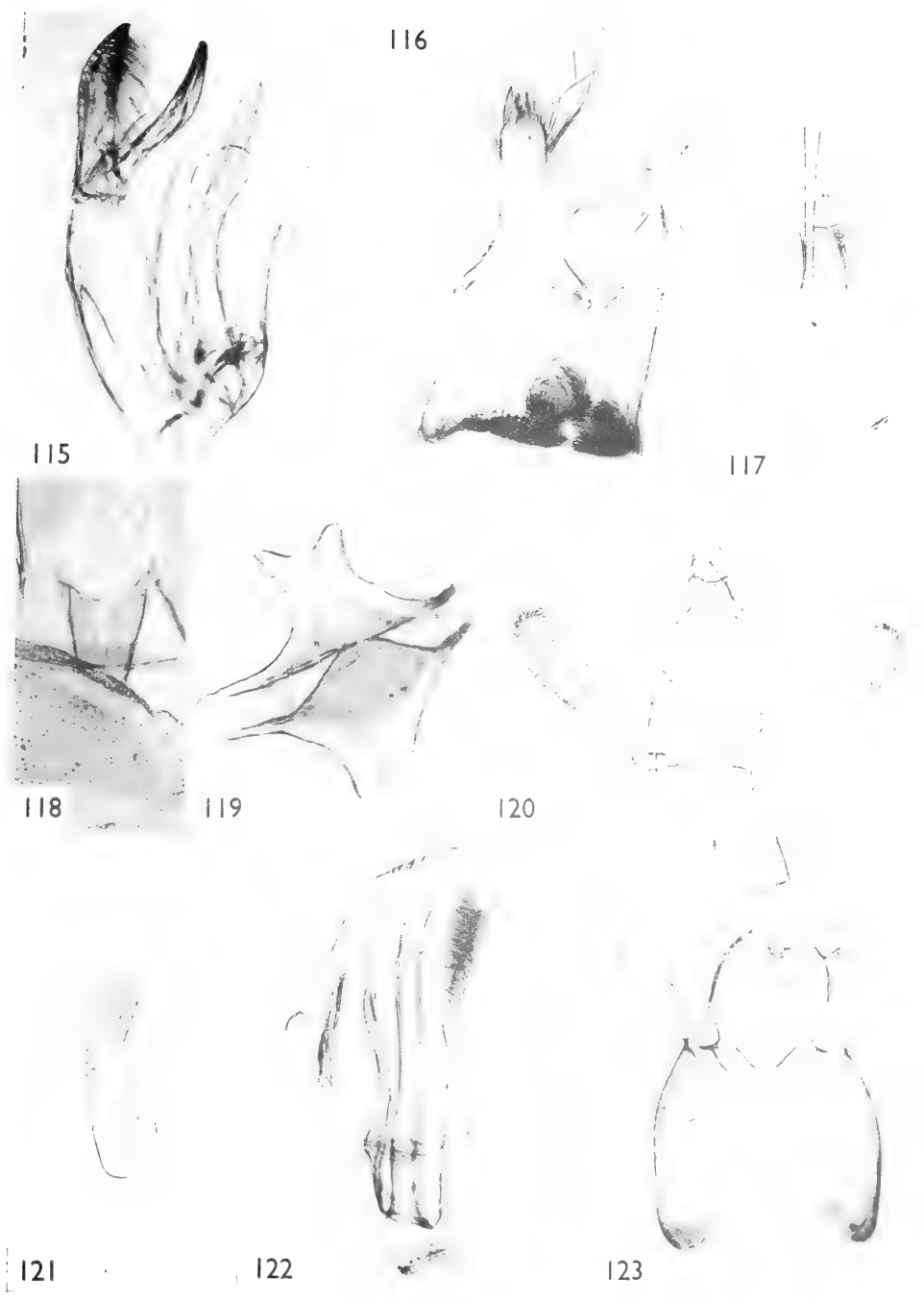


FIG.

- 115. *Aristotelia epacria* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, lateral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 116. *Aristotelia epacria* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, showing VIIIth sternum and tergum
- 117. *Aristotelia epacria* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
- 118. *Ibidem*, ostium
- 119. *Ibidem*, signum

FIG.

- 120. *Timyra floccula* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 121. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
- 122. *Limnaccia panphaca* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, lateral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 123. *Limnaccia panphaca* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, showing VIIIth sternum and tergum

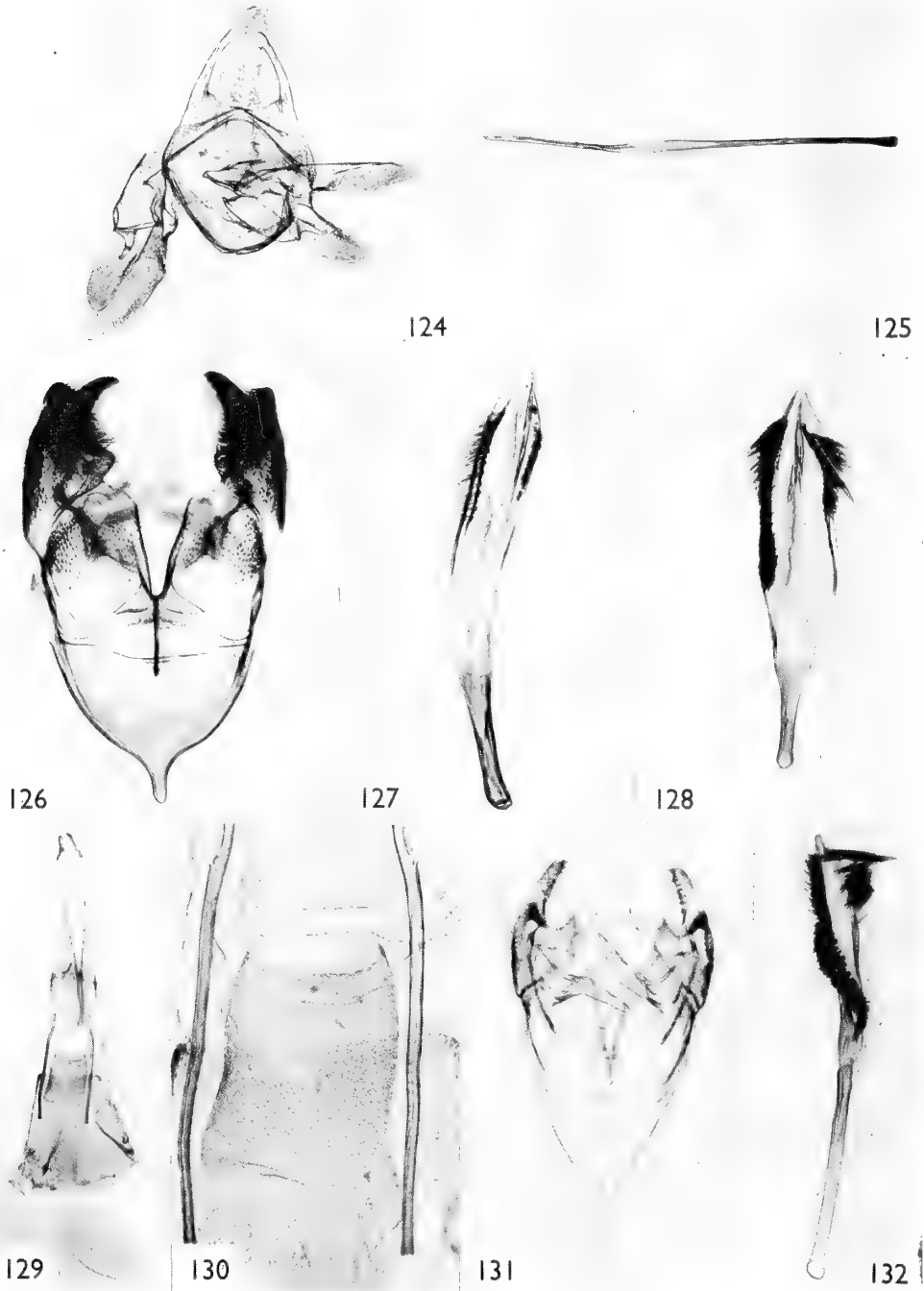


FIG.

124. *Meridarchis mesosticha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 125. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 126. *Carposina euschema* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 127. *Ibidem*, aedeagus (subapical seta missing)
 128. *Ibidem*, aedeagus (subapical seta present)

FIG.

129. *Carposina euschema* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 130. *Ibidem*, ostium
 131. *Carposina mesophaca* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 132. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

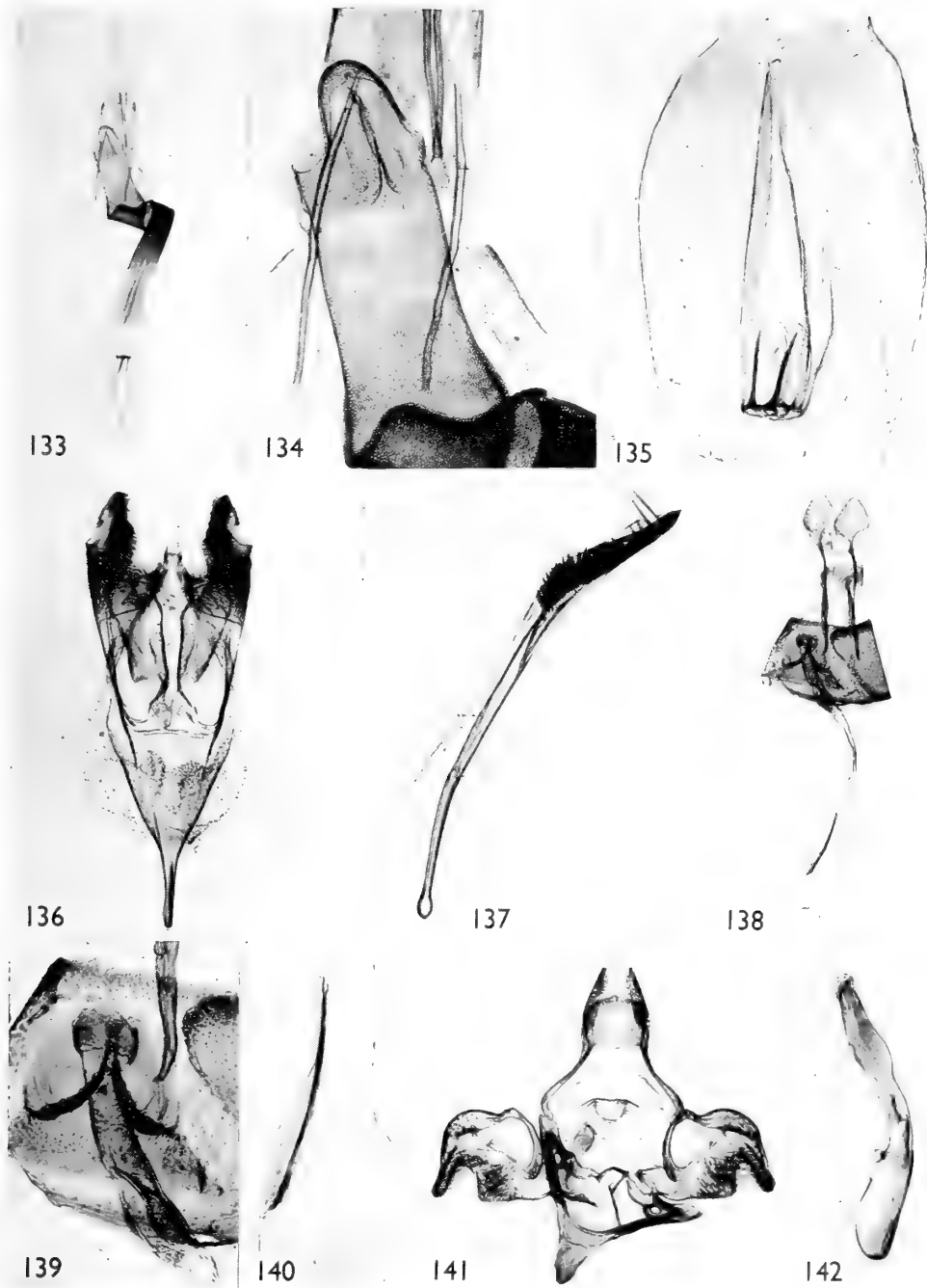


FIG.

- 133. *Carposina mesophaea* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
- 134. *Ibidem*, ostium
- 135. *Ibidem*, signa
- 136. *Carposina poliophara* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 137. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

FIG.

- 138. *Choreutis pycnomochla* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
- 139. *Ibidem*, ostium
- 140. *Ibidem*, signum
- 141. *Choreutis agelasta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 142. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

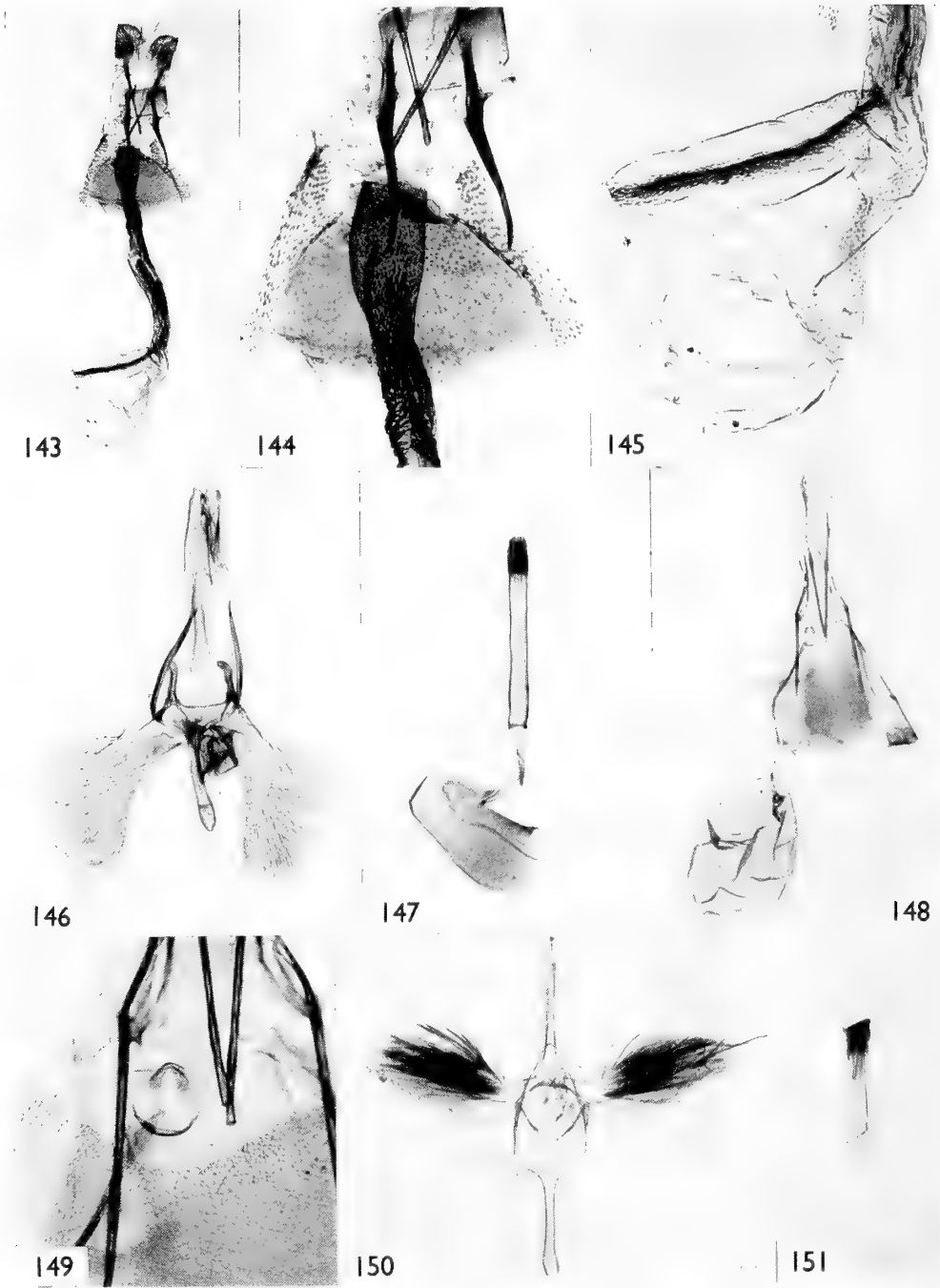


FIG.

143. *Chorentis agelasta* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 144. *Ibidem*, ostium
 145. *Ibidem*, signum
 146. *Glyphipterix chalcotpya* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 147. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

FIG.

148. *Glyphipterix chalcotpya* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 149. *Ibidem*, ostium
 150. *Glyphipterix plagiophara* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 151. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

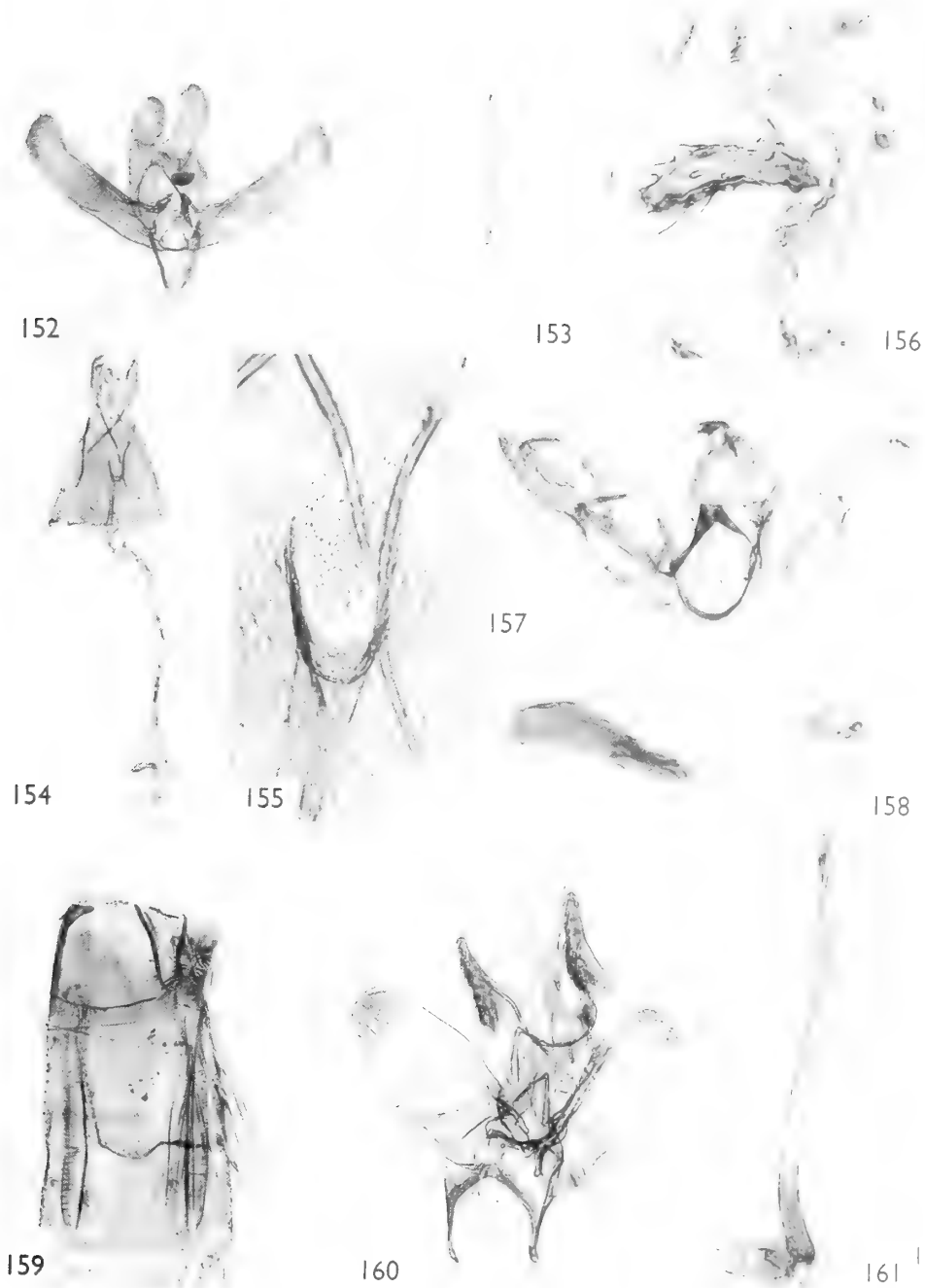


FIG.

152. *Elachista oritropha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 153. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 154. *Elachista oritropha* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 155. *Ibidem*, ostium
 156. *Ibidem*, signum

FIG.

157. *Scythris philorites* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 158. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 159. *Scythris philorites* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, showing hair-pencil arising from 1st segment
 160. *Argyresthia lamiella* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 161. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

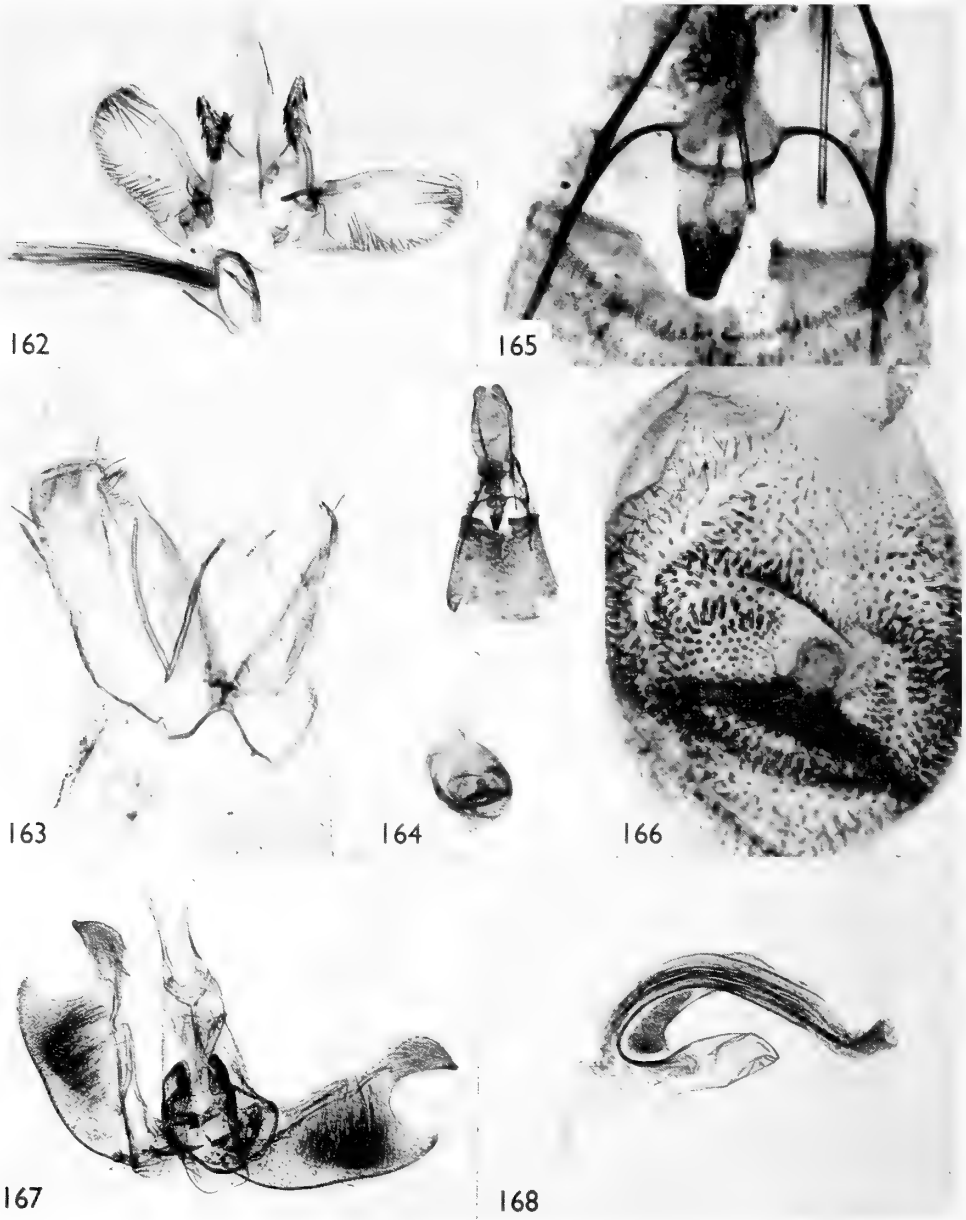


FIG.

162. *Argyresthia lamiella* sp.n. ♂ genitalia and coremata, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 163. *Argyresthia lamiella* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, VIIIth segment, showing V-shaped sternite

FIG.

164. *Argyresthia lamiella* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 165. *Ibidem*, ostium
 166. *Ibidem*, signum
 167. *Ethmia phricotypa* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 168. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view



169



173



170



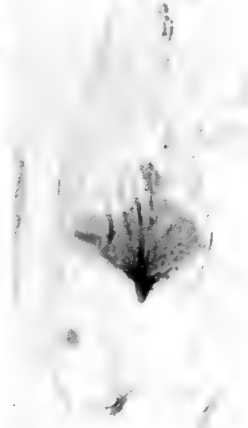
171



172



174



175



176



177

FIG.

- 169. *Coleophora tacera* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
- 170. *Coleophora tacera* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
- 171. *Ibidem*, ostium
- 172. *Metriochroa celidota* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed

FIG.

- 173. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
- 174. *Metriochroa celidota* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, subventral view
- 175. *Ibidem*, signum
- 176. *Caloptilia pachyspila* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
- 177. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view

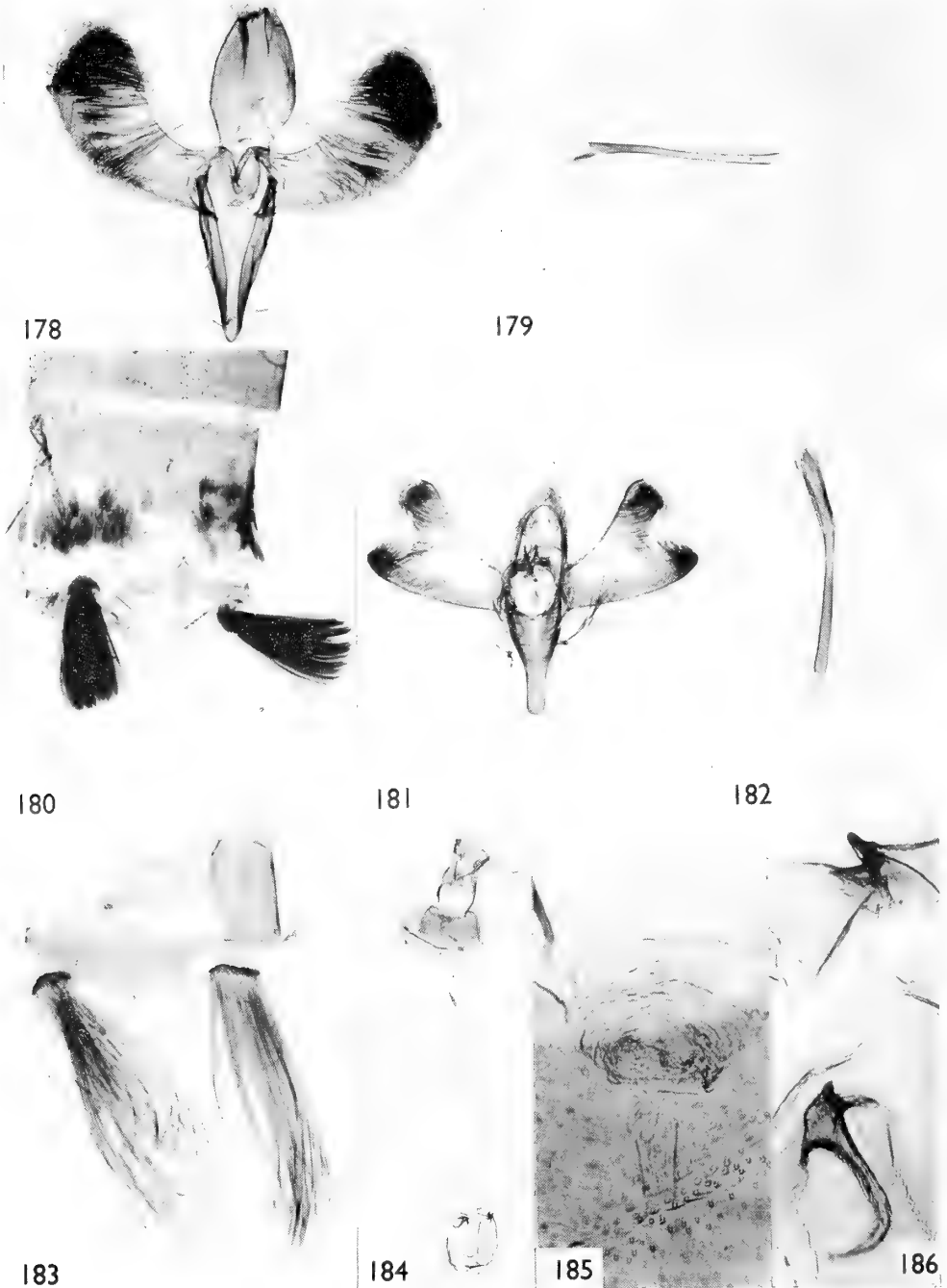


FIG.

178. *Caloptilia pachyspila* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 179. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 180. *Caloptilia pachyspila* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, showing coremata arising from VIIIth segment
 181. *Caloptilia janeae* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed

FIG.

182. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 183. *Caloptilia janeae* sp.n. ♂ abdomen, showing coremata arising from VIIIth segment
 184. *Caloptilia janeae* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 185. *Ibidem*, ostium
 186. *Ibidem*, signa

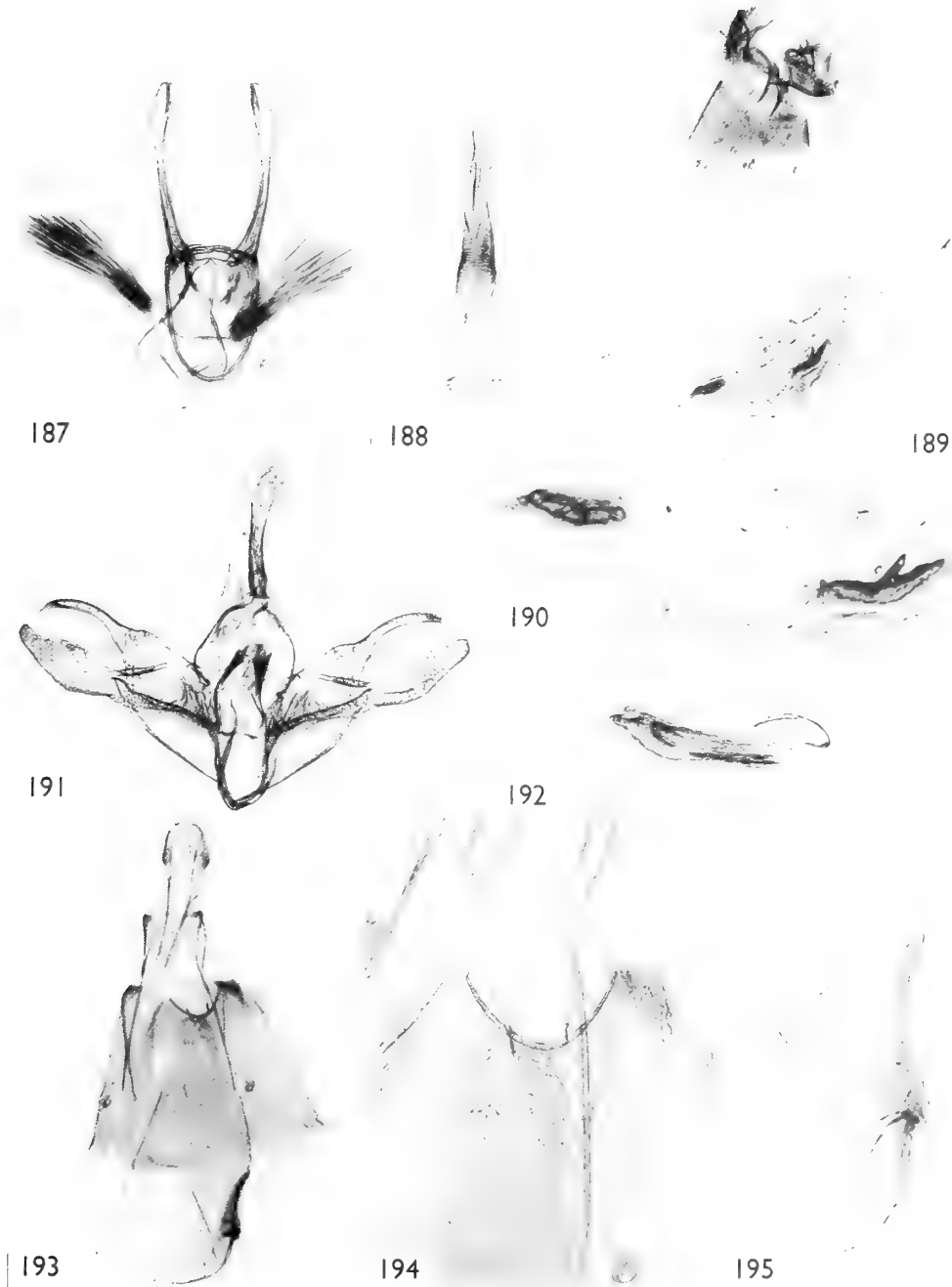


FIG.

187. *Phyllocnistis loxosticha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, including coremata, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 188. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 189. *Phyllocnistis loxosticha* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, lateral view, ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix detached
 190. *Ibidem*, signa

FIG.

191. *Epermenia criplanta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed
 192. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 193. *Epermenia criplanta* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 194. *Ibidem*, ostium
 195. *Ibidem*, signum

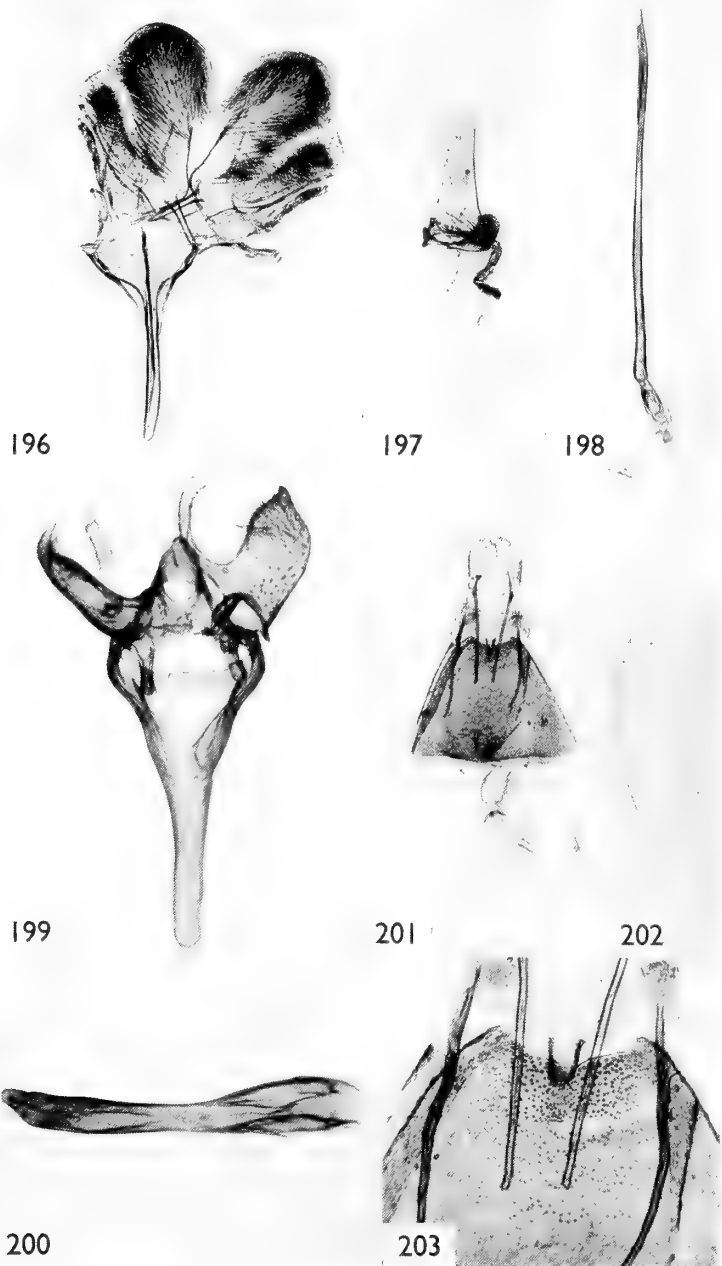


FIG.

196. *Plutella symmorpha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, uncus and aedeagus removed
 197. *Ibidem*, uncus, lateral view
 198. *Ibidem*, aedeagus
 199. *Acrolepia nephelota* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed

FIG.

200. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 201. *Acrolepia nephelota* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view, bursa copulatrix detached
 202. *Ibidem*, bursa copulatrix
 203. *Ibidem*, ostium

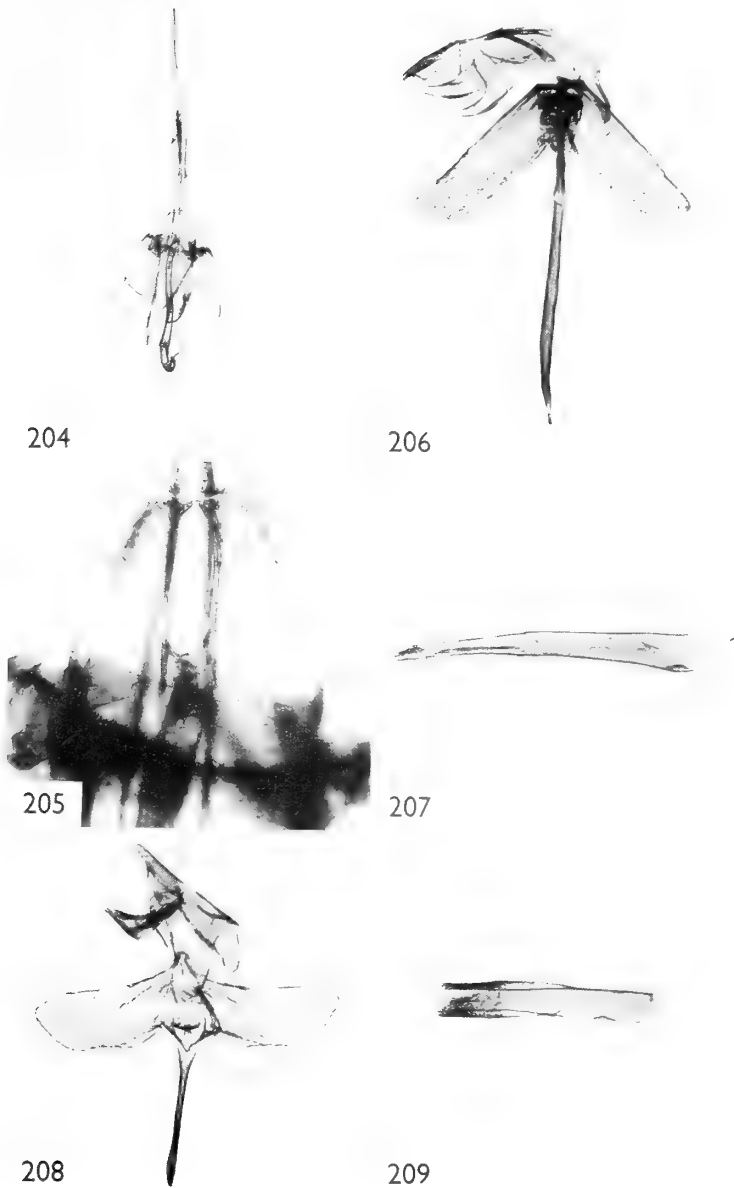


FIG.

204. *Tinissa poliophasma* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view205. *Ibidem*, ostium206. *Monopis sciagrapha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, acedeagus removed

FIG.

207. *Ibidem*, acedeagus, lateral view208. *Tinca allomella* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, acedeagus removed209. *Ibidem*, acedeagus, lateral view



210



212



211



213



214



215

FIG.

210. *Tinea allomella* sp.n. ♀ genitalia, ventral view
 211. *Ibidem*, ostium
 212. *Tinea tolma* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus removed

FIG.

213. *Ibidem*, aedeagus, lateral view
 214. *Adela stenonipha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*
 215. *Stigmella ruwenzoriensis* sp.n. ♂ genitalia, ventral view, aedeagus *in situ*





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