SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología
ISSN: 0300-5267
ISSN: 2340-4078
Sociedad Hispano-Luso-Americana de Lepidopterología

Razowski, J.; Trematerra, P.; Colacci, M.
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SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología, vol. 46, no. 181, 2018, June-March, pp. 91-104
Sociedad Hispano-Luso-Americana de Lepidopterología

SHILAP Revta. lepid., 46 (181) marzo 2018: 91-104 eISSN: 2340-4078 ISSN: 0300-5267

Tortricidae from Ethiopia, 3 (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

J. Razowski, P. Trematerra & M. Colacci

Abstract

Twenty-two species are discussed, and five species are described as new (*Parabactra addisalema* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Megaherpystis subae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Megaherpystis oromiae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Eucosmocydia zegieana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Thaumatographa amarana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.). New combinations: *Polychrosis acanthis* Meyrick, 1920 is transferred to *Emrahia* Koçak, 1981, *Eucosma accipitrina* Meyrick, 1913, *Eucosma calliarma* Meyrick, 1909, *Eucosma nereidopa* Meyrick, 1927, *Cosmetra maficana* Razowski, 2015, *Cosmetra podocarpivora* Razowski & Brown, 2012, and *Cosmetra taitana* Razowski & Brown, 2015, to *Megaherpystis* Diakonoff, 1969. Known species of *Megaherpystis* are listed. Females of *Endothenia ethiopica* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010, and *Gypsonoma giorgiae* Razowski & Trematerra, 2012 are newly described.
KEY WORDS: Insecta, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, faunistics, new species, Ethiopia.

Tortricidae de Etiopía, 3
(Insecta: Lepidoptera)

Resumen

Se examinan 22 especies y se describen cinco nuevas especies (*Parabactra addisalema* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Megaherpystis subae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Megaherpystis oromiae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Eucosmocydia zegieana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., *Thaumatographa amarana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.). Nuevas combinaciones: *Polychrosis acanthis* Meyrick, 1920 se transfiere a *Emrahia* Koçak, 1981, *Eucosma accipitrina* Meyrick, 1913, *Eucosma calliarma* Meyrick, 1909, *Eucosma nereidopa* Meyrick, 1927, *Cosmetra maficana* Razowski, 2015, *Cosmetra podocarpivora* Razowski & Brown, 2012 y *Cosmetra taitana* Razowski & Brown, 2015, a *Megaherpystis* Diakonoff, 1969. Se presentan las especies conocidas de *Megaherpystis*. Se describe por primera vez la hembra de *Endothenia ethiopica* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010 y *Gypsonoma giorgiae* Razowski & Trematerra, 2012.
PALABRAS CLAVE: Insecta, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, fauna, nuevas especies, Etiopía.

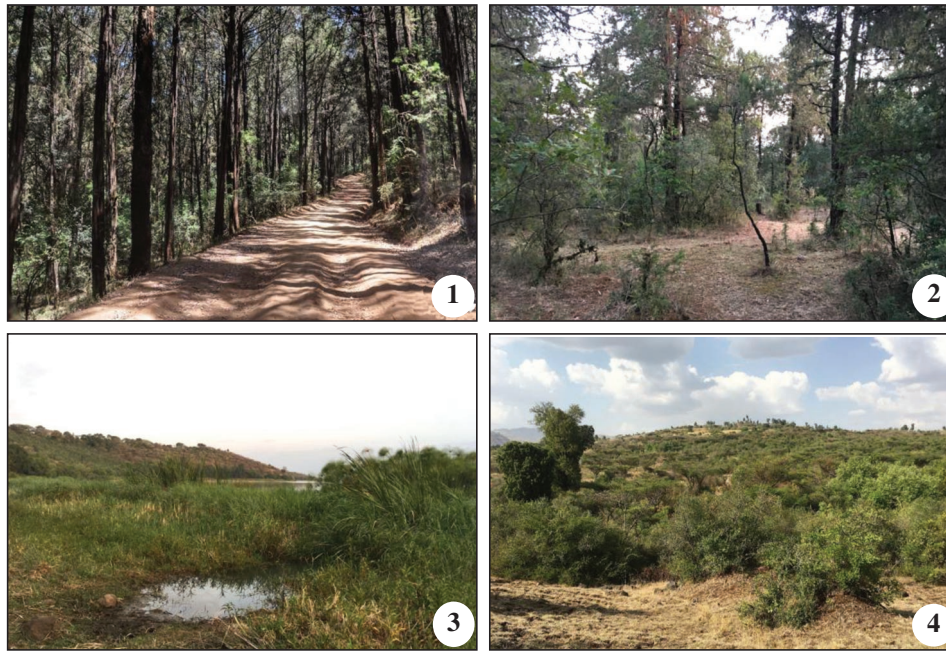
Introduction

Tortricidae of Ethiopia are still very little known and since the MEYRICK (1932) publication of the results of expedition to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in the years 1926-1927 only the below discussed collections were made.

The history of the entomological expeditions of the University of Molise to southeast Ethiopia in the years 2009 and 2010 were described by RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2010). Those of two expeditions to the Oromia Region by the entomologists of the Molise University and University of Milano were mentioned by same authors (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2012).

The material of the present study comes from a new expedition realized on February-March 2017

by the entomologists of the University of Molise to Amhara Region and Oromia Region in Central-Northeast Ethiopia. The itinerary of the expedition was: Oromia Region, Suba Forest, 2500 m/a.s.l., 23-II-2017 (Coord. 8º 58' 18"N, 38º 32' 20"E); Amhara Region, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017 (Coord. 11º 41' 35"N, 37º 19' 13"E); Oromia Region, Suba Forest, 2840 m/a.s.l., 2-III-2017 (Coord. 8º 57' 54"N, 38º 33' 47"E); Oromia Region, Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l., 3-III-2017 (Coord. 9º 01' 06"N, 38º 21' 35"E) (Figures 1-4).



Figs. 1-4.– Habitats visited during expedition in Ethiopia 2017. **1.** Suba Forest 2500 m/a.s.l. (Oromia Region); **2.** Suba Forest 2840 m/a.s.l. (Oromia Region); **3.** Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l. (Amhara Region); **4.** Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l. (Oromia Region).

During the above expeditions ca 70 Tortricidae species were collected of which 19 species were described as new. Further 22 species are listed and five new species are described by Razowski & Trematerra in this paper. Eight species were repeatedly found in these collections: *Lozotaenia karchana,* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010; *Lozotaenia sciarrettae* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010; *Procrica ophiograpta* (Meyrick); *Procrica parisii* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010; *Choristoneura palladinoi* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010; *Emrahia tenuivalva* Razowski & Trematerra, 2008; *Endothenia ethiopica* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010; *Gypsonoma giorgiae* Razowski & Trematerra, 2012.

The characteristics of the collection sites are as follows.

SUBA FOREST (Oromia Region), 2500 m/a.s.l. and 2840 m/a.s.l.: Suba Forest is one of the remaining examples of dry Afromontane forest. The vegetation varied with altitude, from high forest on the lower slopes to sub-afro-alpine vegetation at higher altitudes. The natural forest is dominated by *Juniperus procera* Hochst. ex Endl. that grows to 30 m, and forms a relatively open canopy. *Allophylus abyssinicus* (Hochst.), *Euphorbia ampliphylla* Pax, *Maytenus* spp. and *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidate* (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif., form the understorey, some *Podocarpus falcatus* (Thunb.) C.N. Page. trees are scattered throughout the forest. At higher altitudes, smaller *Juniperus procera* are mixed with *Erica*

arborea L., the endemic *Jasminum stans* Pax and *Rosa abyssinica* R. Brown. Two giant herbs, *Lobelia gibberoa* Hemsl. and *Solanecio gigas* (Vatke) dominate the sides of the valleys, while the striking *Scadoxus multiflorus* (Martyn) Raf. carpets the forest floor (HAILU *et al*., 2000; SENBETA & TEKETAY, 2001) (Figures 1-2).

ZEGIE PENINSULA (Amhara Region), 1820 m/a.s.l.: the Zegie Peninsula has an area of 1230 ha. The elevation of the area ranges from 1775 to 1985 m/a.s.l.. Three fourth of the total area is surrounded by Lake Tana. This area is dominated by different vegetation such as *Mimusops kummel* Bruce ex A. DC. and *Syzygium guineense* (Willd.) DC. Whereas in the middle of the Peninsula, where the maximum elevation is 1885 m/a.s.l., the density as well as the distribution and type of vegetation varied, dominated by bush and woodland vegetation. In most places inside the Peninsula indigenous trees such as *Apodytus dimidiate* E. Mey. ex Arn., *Celtis africana* N.L. Burm., *Cordia africana* Lam., *Ficus vasta* Forssk., *Millettia ferruginea* (Hochst) Baker and *Rothmannia urcelliformis* (Hiern) Bullock ex Robyns are the dominant ones. Most coffee plantations are grown in the shade of these trees (ALELIGN *et al*., 2007) (Figure 3).

ADDIS ALEM, AMBO PARK (Oromia Region), 2170 m/a.s.l.: this study area could be categorized under Dry Evergreen Montane Forest which is characterized by the dominance of *Juniperus* and *Olea* species (WOLDU *et al*., 1999). The natural vegetation is dominated by shrubs to the large extent, scattered trees and herbaceous species. The study area is characterized by having diverse plant species such as *Albizia schimperiana* Oliv., *Carissa spinarum* L., *Juniperus procera*, *Maytenus arbutifolia* R. Wilczek, *Myrsine africana* L., *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidate, Osyris quadripartite* Salzm. ex Decne, *Pterolobium stellatum* (Forssk.) Brenan, etc. However, the vegetation of the area is severely threatened because of anthropogenic activity such as agricultural land expansion and grazing. In addition to this, in many areas, removing of the natural vegetation and replacing it by plantation is common (Figure 4).

Material and methods

Adults of tortricids were collected during the day by net and at night from a white sheet placed behind a 160 Watts mixed light. Genitalia were prepared using standard methods, the abdomen was macerated in 10% KOH and dissected under a stereoscopic microscope, the genitalia were separated and mounted in euparal on a glass slide.

Adults and slides are housed in P. Trematerra Collection, Campobasso (Italy).

Systematic part

ARCHIPINI

Lozotaenia karchana Razowski & Trematerra, 2010

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Oromia, Suba forest, 2500 m/a.s.l., 23-II-2017; 1 ♀ from Oromia, Suba forest, 2840 m/a.s.l., 2-III-2017.

Remarks: Described from Karcha, Harenna Forest in the Bale Mountains in late January at the altitude of 2350 m and in the Harenna Forest (January, 1600 m) (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010).

Lozotaenia sciarrettae Razowski & Trematerra, 2010

Material examined: 3 ♀♀ from Oromia, Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l., 3-III-2017.

Described from the Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp from one pair collected late September at the altitude of 2350 m. RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2012) recorded it from the Ilubabor Zone, Bedelle at the Dabeta River. It was collected mid-November at the altitude of 1800 m.

Remarks: The male holotype differs from the female in having slenderer forewing (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010). Facies of the above females is variable as shown in Figures 5, 6, 7.

Procrica ophiograpta (Meyrick, 1933)

Material examined: 3 ♂♂ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2500 m/a.s.l., 23-II-2017; 4 ♂♂, from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2840 m/a.s.l., 2-III-2017.

Remarks: *P. ophiograpta* was described from Djem-Djem Forest, Ethiopia. RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2010) recorded it from the Bale Mountains (collected late February at the altitude of 2350 m) and, same authors (2012) from Bedelle, Mute Forest (late January, at 2060 m).

Procrica parisii Razowski & Trematerra, 2010

Material examined: 1 ♂ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2840 m/a.s.l., 2-III-2017.

Remarks: *P. parisii* was described from Dinsho Lodge, Bale Mountains where it was collected in February at the altitude of 3100 m.

The male genitalia were originally mistakenly numbered 43 instead of 46 (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010). The species shows some external variation in the forewing markings and colouration (Figures 8, 24).

Choristoneura palladinoi Razowski & Trematerra, 2010

Material examined: 3 ♂♂ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: This Ethiopian species was described from Harenna Forest from one male collected late September at the altitude of 1600 m (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010).

OLETHREUTINI

Lobesia semosa Diakonoff, 1992

Material examined: 3 ♂♂ from Oromia, Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l., 3-III-2017.

Remarks: *L. semosa* was described from the Ambre Mountains, N Madagascar from a single male (Figures 9, 25).

Eccopsis aegidia (Meyrick, 1932)

Material examined: 3 ♀♀ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2840 m/a.s.l., 2-III-2017.

Remarks: *E. aegidia* was described from Jam-Jam Forest, Ethiopia. The holotype was illustrated by CLARKE (1958), AARVIK (2004) redescribed and illustrated the male and female genitalia of the species. It is known from Kenya and Ethiopia.

Megalota rhopalitis (Meyrick, 1920)

Material examined: 2 ♂♂ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *M. rhopalitis* was described from Kenya (Nairobi Forest, 1700 m). According to AARVIK (2004) who redescribed *rhopalitis* it is known from Kenya and Tanzania.

BACTRINI

Bactra stagnicolana Zeller, 1852

Material examined: 1 ♀ from Oromia, Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l., 3-III-2017.

Remarks: DIAKONOFF (1963) revised this species and provided its distribution. *B. stagnicolana* is known from Mauritius, Nyassaland, South Africa (Cape Province, Southern Rodesia, Zimbabwe, Transvaal: Pretoria, Natal) and Madagascar. Ethiopia is the most north-east stand of the distribution of *stagnicolana* (Figures 10, 26).

***Parabactra addisalema* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.** (Figure 11)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ from Oromia, Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l., 3-III-2017.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish, tegula paler. Foreiwng slender, typical

of the genus. Ground colour brown-yellow; costal strigulae weak, pale; strigulation of wing brownish. Markings brown in form of dorsopostbasal spot, three spots in posterior half of median cell and weak marks from end of the latter to apex of wing. Cilia yellow-brown. Hindwing brownish, creamer apically; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figure 27): Uncus narrowed medially, with distal part broad spined apically; socii in form of hairy ends of apical lobes of tegumen; valva broad basally, slender terminally; sacculus with small postbasal group of spines and a large group of terminal spines; aedeagus slender, weakly bent.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: In the facies, *P. addisalema* is similar to *Bactra lancealana* (Hübner, [1799]) but the valva without bulbous basal part, the terminal lobes of the tegumen and the sacculus similar to those of the Sumatran *Parabactra foederata* (Meyrick, 1909).

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality, Addis Alem, Ethiopia.

Emrahia Koçak, 1981

Emrahia Koçak, 1981, Priamus, **1**: 120. Replacement name for *Scoliographa* Diakonoff, 1975.

Scoliographa Diakonoff, 1975, Zool. Meded., **48**: 312. Type species: *Argyroploce hoplista* Meyrick, 1927, Sumatra; nom. preocc.

Remarks: Three species included: *Argyroploce hoplista*, the type-species of *Scoliographa* (Sumatra, India, Taiwan), *Polychrosis acanthis* Meyrick, 1920 (India: Bengal) and *Emrahia tenuivalva* Razowski & Trematerra, 2008 (Mozambique).

The male genitalia of the three are very similar especially of the two lasts mentioned. *E. hoplista* differs from them in deep ventral incision of valva and slender end of uncus.

E. acanthis, **comb. n.** and *E. tenuivalva* have ill-defined ventral incision and may be conspecific. However, they differ in the shape of the sacculus (very shallow in *tenuivalva*). The female genitalia of *hoplista* and the latter have different sterigma and sclerites of antrum. The two Meyrick species are illustrated by CLARKE (1958) and DIAKONOFF (1975). *E. tenuivalva* is here treated as a valid species.

Emrahia tenuivalva Razowski & Trematerra, 2008 (Figure 12)

Material examined: 4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *E. tenuivalva* was described from Zitundo and Namaacha, Mozambique where was collected in January in the Acacia savanna and the open savannah (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2008).

Description of female genitalia (Figure 28): Sterigma short with lateral lobes; sclerite of antrum uniformly broad, long; signum typical of the tribe.

Endothenia ethiopica Razowski & Trematerra, 2010 (Figure 13)

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *E. ethiopica* was described from five males collected in Harenna Forest and Dinsho, Geasay Valley, Bale Mountains where it was collected in late September at the altitudes of 2350 and 3000 m. RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2012) recorded it from Ilubabor zone (Bedelle, Mute Forest at 2060 m, and near Bedelle at Dabeda River, late January).

The, above mentioned specimens, characterize with forewings slenderer than those of type series and have shorter terminal edges. The male genitalia of all examined examples seem identical.

The sterigma of *ethiopica* differs from *E. gutturalis* in having much shorter posterior lobe of postostial sterigma and membranous cup-shaped distal part of ductus bursae. Female genitalia of the third related species, *E. albapex* Razowski & Trematerra, 2010 are illustrated by same authors in 2012. It differs from the above mentioned ones by a simple antrum with ill-defined sclerites.

Description of female genitalia, hitherto unknown (Figure 29): Anteostial sterigma in form of belt-like sclerite; postostial sterigma fairly broad with large postmedian lobes; antrum sclerite large with

two ventro proximal processes and dorsal colliculum; distal part of ductus bursae cup-shaped, membranous.

ENARMONIINI

Tetramoera isogramma (Meyrick, 1908) (Figure 14)

Material examined: 6 ♂♂ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *T. isogramma* was described from Pretoria, Transvaal, RSA and the type was illustrated by CLARKE (1958) in *Eucosma*; DIAKONOFF (1982) mentioned it from Sri Lanka and South Africa and RAZOWSKI (2015) from South Africa.

EUCOSMINI

Megaherpystis Diakonoff, 1969, Tijdschr. Ent., **112**(3): 97; type-species: *Megaherpystis eusema* Diakonoff, 1969.

Megaherpystis was established for a single Afrotropical species (from Seychelles and Aldabra). Several species were erroneously described or placed in *Cosmetra* Diakonoff, 1977, the genus represented in BROWN catalogue (2005) by two Diakonoff's species and revised by AARVIK (2016). RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2012) redescribed this genus under *Cosmetra*. The list of species included to *Megaherpystis* is as follows.

Megaherpystis accipitrina (Meyrick, 1913), Ann. Transv. Mus., **3**(4) 247 (*Eucosma*) - **comb. n.** Type locality: Barberton, RSA.

Remarks: The holotype, male, was redescribed and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007).

Megaherpystis calliarma (Meyrick, 1909), Ann. Transv. Mus., **2**(1): 8 (*Eucosma*) - **comb. n**. Type locality: Pretoria, RSA.

Remarks: The holotype, female, was redescribed and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). One male (genital slide 4629, Transvaal Museum) differing from the holotype in having whiter forewing ground colour. RAZOWSKI (2015) recorded it from Royal Natal National Park and Drakensberg, Cathedral Park, RSA.

Megaherpystis maficana (Razowski, 2015), Acta zool. cracov., **58**(1): 46 (*Cosmetra*) - **comb. n**. Type locality: Mafika Lisu Pass, Lesotho, RSA.

Megaherpystis nereidopa (Meyrick, 1927), Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 333 (*Eucosma*) - **comb. n.** Type locality: Kericho, Kenya. *Eucosma phylloscia* (Meyrick, 1937), Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 333 (*Eucosma*). Type locality: N. Bugishu, Uganda.

Remarks: Types of *nereidopa* and *phyllosocia* are illustrated by CLARKE (1958).

Megaherpystis hendrickxi (Ghesquière, 1940), Annls Mus. Congo Belge, (3) **7**(1): 98 (*Polychrosis*). Type locality: Baie du Congo, Congo [Zaire].

Remarks: The holotype was redescribed and illustrated by RAZOWSKI *et al*. (2010) under the generic name *Sycacantha*.

Megaherpystis podocarpivora (Razowski & Brown, 2012), Zootaxa, **32222**: 13 (*Cosmetra*) - **comb. n.** Type locality: Gatamayu Forest, Central Province, Kenya.

Megaherpystis taitana (Razowski & Brown, 2012), Zootaxa, **32222**: 14 (*Cosmetra*) - **comb. n.** Type locality: Ngangao Forest/Taita Hills, Coast Province, Kenya.

***Megaherpystis subae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.** (Figure 15)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2500 m/a.s.l., 23-II-2017; paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; apex short; termen sinuate. Ground colour brownish cream; strigulation weak, brown. Markings brown consisting of basal blotch diffuse dorsally, median fascia and indistinct subapical and apical elements, all well developed at costa, dorsally and indistinct dorsally, and marked by blackish brown longitudinal lines medially and last towards apex of wing. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish, in part translucent, paler basally; cilia concolorous with wing.

Variation: In paratype wing span 13 mm; ground colour browner than in the holotype, markings better visible.

Male genitalia (Figure 30): Uncus slender, broadening terminally, slightly concave apically; socius long, drooping; gnathos weak, slender; valva slender with distinct neck; sacculus almost straight with small convexity at angle; cucullus elongate; aedeagus simple, slender.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. subae* is related to *C. accipitrina* (Meyrick, 1913) but without uncus which in the latter is well developed, helmet-shaped.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality, Suba Forest, Ethiopia.

***Megaherpystis oromiae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.** (Figures 16-17)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2840 m/a.s.l., 2-III-2017; paratypes: 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; apex pointed; termen indistintcly concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish; markings dark brown consisting of basal blotch both atrophying dorsally, and apical suffusion. Cilia brownish. Hindwing pale brown, darkening on peripheries. Cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figure 31): Uncus absent; socius drooping, with dorsal thorn; valva rather slender with slender neck and elongate-oval cucullus with rounded ventral lobe; aedeagus short, pointed ventro-terminally.

Female genitalia (Figure 32): Apophyses rather short; anteostial sterigma shallow, membranous; postostial sterigma consisting of two scobinate plates; antrum sclerite slender in proximal half with strongly reduced ventral sack; signa slender.

Diagnosis: *M. oromiae* is closely related to *M. calliarma*; the male of *oromiae* has much slender and longer neck of the valva; from *M. subai* it differs chiefly by the lack of the uncus.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality, Oromia Region, Ethiopia.

Cosmetra tumulata (Meyrick, 1908) (Figure 18)

Material examined: 1 ♂ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *C. tumulata* was decribed from Pretoria and its synonym, *C. neka* Razowski & Brown, 2009 from the Cape Province, RSA.

Gypsonoma giorgiae Razowski & Trematerra, 2012 (Figure 19)

Material examined: 1 ♀ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *G. giorgiae* was described from Ilubabor Zone, Bedelle at Dabeda River (1800 m, in mid-November (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2012).

Description of female genitalia (Figure 33): Sterigma semioval, rounded proximally, almost straight posteriorly, with small lateral plates; antrum sclerite fairly long; proximal half of ductus bursae broad; signa slender.

Gypsonoma paradelta (Meyrick, 1925)

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 8 ♀♀ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2500 m/a.s.l., 23-II-2017.

Remarks: *G. paradelta* was described from KwaZulu-Natal, RSA and its synonym *Eucosma picrodelta* Meyrick, 1932 from Djem-Djem Forest, Ethiopia. CLARKE (1958) illustrated the type of the later, RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) redescribed and figured the holotype of *paradelta*, and AARVIK (2008) revised it, transferred to *Gypsonoma*, and provided its distribution. *G. paradelta* is known from South Africa, Kenya and Tanzania.

GRAPHOLITINI

Eucosmocydia zegieana **Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.** (Figure 20)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017; paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Description: Wingspan 13 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, labial palpus dark brown with white scales. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly oblique; termen somewhat sinuate. Ground colour white in form of large dorsal patch dorsally marked by small brown spots and darker spots between brown suffusions and strigulae in remaining area of wing; some spots in apical and terminal parts of wing pale orange. Costal strigulae cream. Cilia brown. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figure 34): Tegumen typical of the genus, rather slender; valva slender, long with weak ventral incision; cucullus slender with indistinct ventro-proximal prominence; aedeagus slender, bent.

Female genitalia (Figure 35): Apophyses long; sterigma consisting of pair of weak postostial sclerites; ductus bursae slender, slightly sclerotized in proximal half.

Diagnosis: *E. zegieana* is closely related to *E. pharangodes* (Meyrick, 1920) from Kenya but differs from it in having distinct whitish dorsal patch, slender, long cucullus, and long, slender posterior part of aedeagus, and long anterior membranous part of ductus bursae.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality, Zegie Peninsula in Ethiopia.

Dracontogena continentalis Karisch, 2005

Material examined: 1 ♀ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017.

Remarks: *D. continentalis* was described as a subspecies of *D. niphadonta* Diakonoff, 1970 from Mbala, Zambia. The genus was revised by AARVIK *et al.* (2012).

Thaumatographa amarana **Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n.** (Figure 21)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ from Amhara, Zegie Peninsula, 1820 m/a.s.l., 28-II-2017; paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax pale brown with whitish scales. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen somewhat oblique, hardly convex. Costal strigulae weak. Ground colour pale brown with whitish admixture; row of whitish strips along termen; strigulation brownish. Markings and suffusions brown consisting of basal, median and postmedian parts. The latter strongly convex beneath costa towards middle. Cilia brownish with darker interruptions. Hindwing greyish brown with some browner strigulae at apex; cilia almost concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figure 36): Tegumen typical of the genus; neck of valva fairly long, moderately broad, without thorns or processes; ventral incision shallow; cucullus oval, symmetrical posteriorly, without ventral lobe, weakly setose ventro-proximally; aedeagus short.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *T. amarana* is related to *T. leucotreta* (Meyrick, 1913) but differs from it chiefly in

having short, tapering posteriorly aedeagus; short sacculus; oval, and symmetrical cucullus with almost uniform setation, without group of long ventro-proximal group of setae.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality, Amhara Region in Ethiopia.

Thaumatographa leucotreta (Meyrick, 1924) (Figures 22-23)

Material examined: 1 ♂ from Oromia, Suba Forest, 2500 m/a.s.l., 23-II-2017; 1 ♀ from Oromia, Addis Alem, Ambo Park, 2170 m/a.s.l., 3-III-2017.

Remarks: *T. leucotreta* is known from Gambia and South Africa. Our specimens have an aberrative colouration and shape of the forewings hence we illustrate the adults and their genitalia (Figures 37-38).

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr Pasquale Calabrese and Dr Lorenzo Goglia (University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy), and Dr Tesfu Fekensa (University of Molise and Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) for technical support received during the field trip.

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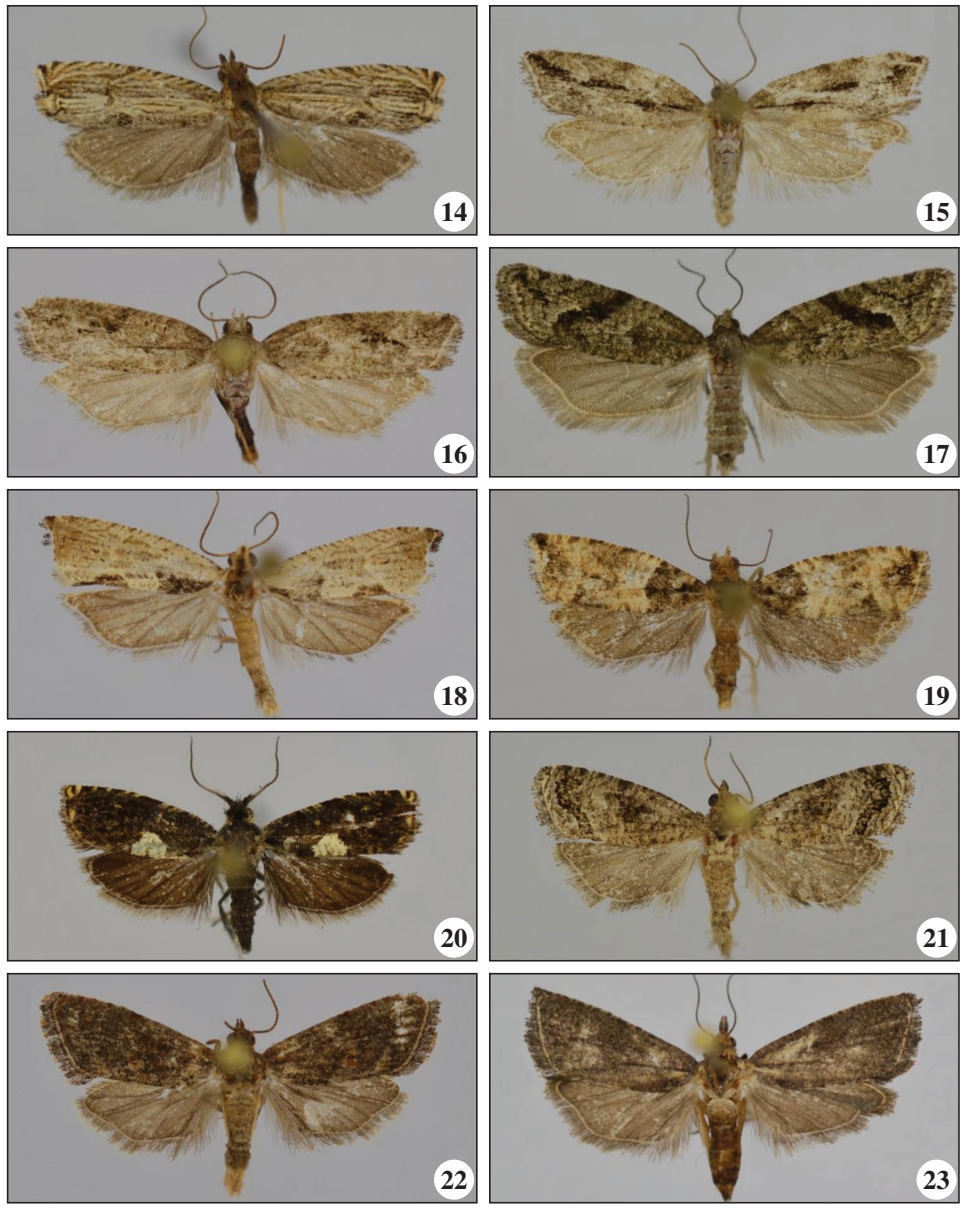
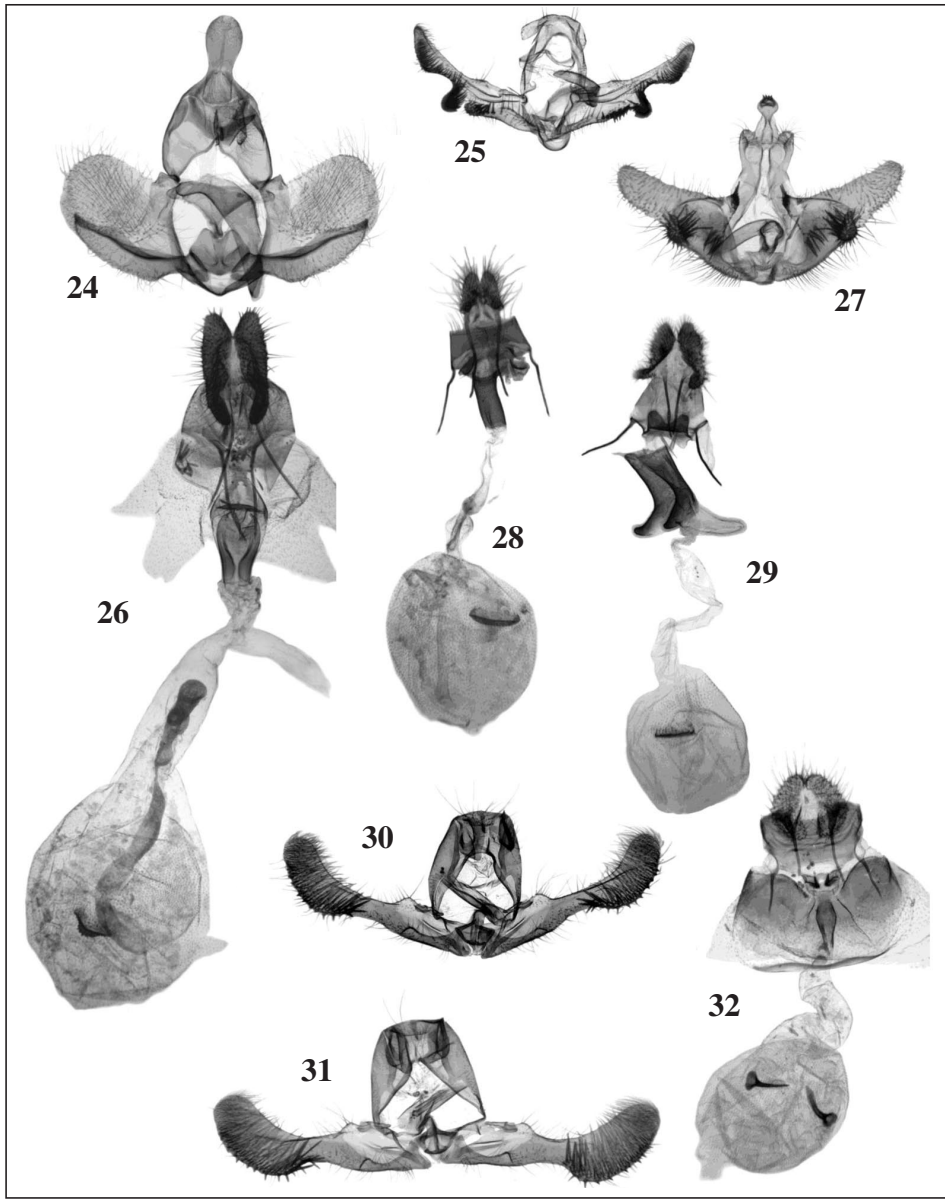
(Recibido para publicación / *Received for publication* 30-VIII-2017)
(Revisado y aceptedo / *Revised and accepted* 10-X-2017)
(Publicado / *Published* 30-III-2018)

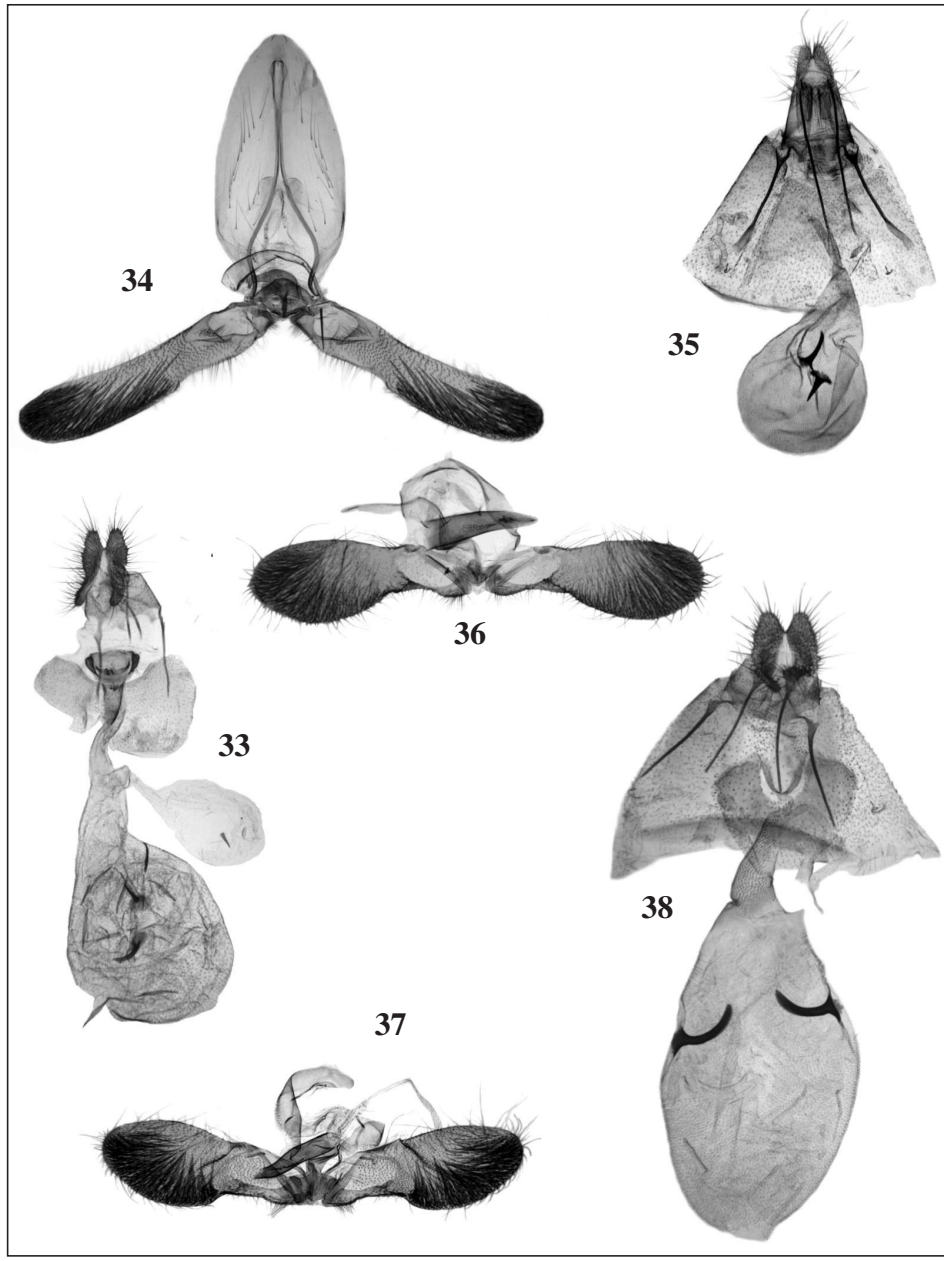
Figs. 5-13.– Adults. **5-7.** *Lozotaenia sciarrettae* Razowski & Trematerra, Ambo Park, Ethiopia; **8.** *Procrica parisii* Razowski & Trematerra, Suba Forest, Ethiopia; **9**. *Lobesia semosa* Diakonoff, Ambo Park, Ethiopia; **10**. *Bactra stagnicolana* Zeller, Ambo Park, Ethiopia; **11.** *Parabactra addisalema* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **12**. *Emrahia tenuivalva* Razowski & Trematerra, Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **13**. *Endothenia ethiopica* Razowski & Trematerra, Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia.



Figs. 14-23.– Adults. **14**. *Tetramoera isogramma* (Meyrick), Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **15**. *Megaherpystis subae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **16-17**. *Megaherpystis oromiae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype and paratype, male and female; **18**. *Cosmetra tumulata* (Meyrick), Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **19**. *Gypsonoma giorgiae* Razowski & Trematerra, Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **20**. *Eucosmocydia zegieana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **21**. *Thaumatographa amarana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **22-23**. *Thaumatographa leucotreta* (Meyrick), Suba Forest, Ethiopia



Figs. 24-32.– Genitalia. **24.** *Procrica parisii* Razowski & Trematerra, Suba Forest, Ethiopia; **25**. *Lobesia semosa* Diakonoff, Ambo Park, Ethiopia; **26**. *Bactra stagnicolana* Zeller, Ambo Park, Ethiopia; **27.** *Parabactra addisalema* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **28**. *Emrahia tenuivalva* Razowski & Trematerra, Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **29**. *Endothenia ethiopica* Razowski & Trematerra, Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **30.** *Megaherpystis subae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **31-32**. *Megaherpystis oromiae* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype and paratype, male and female.



Figs. 33-38.– Genitalia. **33**. *Gypsonoma giorgiae* Razowski & Trematerra, Zegie Peninsula, Ethiopia; **34-35.** *Eucosmocydia zegieana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype and paratype, male and female; **36**. *Thaumatographa amarana* Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n., holotype; **37-38**. *Thaumatographa leucotreta* (Meyrick), Suba Forest, Ethiopia, male and female.