



A contribution to the knowledge of the prominent moths (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Notodontidae) of the Maputo Special Reserve with descriptions of four new species

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Abstract

This paper provides the first comprehensive summary of the Notodontidae fauna of the Maputo Special Reserve in southern Mozambique listing 51 species. Four species are described as new to science (*Thacona smithi* László & Schintlmeister **sp. n.**, *Arciera meridiana* László & Schintlmeister **sp. n.**, *Leptolepida krugeri* László & Schintlmeister **sp. n.**, *Thaumetopoea latinivea* László & Schintlmeister **sp. n.**) and 23 species are recorded as new country records. Several taxonomic changes are made: the genus *Arciera* Kiriakoff, 1962 is reinstated and a lectotype is designated for *Turnaca grisea* Holland, 1893; *Thacona pinheyi* is transferred to the genus *Subscrancia* Gaede, 1928 (*Subscrancia pinheyi* (Kiriakoff, 1965) **comb. nov.**); and *Hoplitis gigas* Distant, 1899 is reinstated from synonymy to species rank (*Amyops gigas* (Distant, 1899) **stat. rev.**). 106 colour and 40 black and white diagnostic figures are provided including the hitherto unknown females of *Archistilbia mlawula* Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015 and *Eurystauridia iphis* Kiriakoff, 1968.

Key words: Taxonomy, faunistics, new records, species list, new combination, lectotype designation, *Thacona*, *Arciera*, *Leptolepida*, *Thaumetopoea*, Afrotropics, Mozambique

Introduction

The Lepidoptera fauna of Mozambique has remained one of the least explored in Sub-Saharan Africa until the first decade of the 21st century. One of the earliest entomological collections made in this country can be attributed to Carlo Antonio Fornasini, an Italian ivory trader and amateur naturalist who was based at Inhambane around 1840 collecting a wide range of natural history specimens. Many new species of insect were described from his collections.

The first major faunal survey was undertaken by Wilhelm Peters, who travelled to Mozambique via Angola in 1842 with the aim to explore the Zambezi river and the coastal region of the country. As a summary of his research, he published a series of publications entitled *Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach mossambique* from 1852 onwards based on his zoological collections of 1842-1848.

With regards to the exploration of the Lepidoptera of Maputaland, the British botanists and naturalists Rose and Joachim John Monteiro collected in the vicinity of Delagoa Bay (modern day Maputo Bay) between 1876 and 1891 (Monteiro 1891). Many Lepidoptera species have been described from this material with the majority of them preserved in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London, rendering Delagoa Bay an important historic type locality.

Further, sporadic studies, undertaken during the 20th century, were summarized by Congdon et al. (2010).

In the past ten years, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of entomological research expeditions in Mozambique, aiming to collect and identify butterflies and moths in protected areas such as Gorongosa National

Park, Chimanimani National Reserve (Bakowski et al. 2020) and Maputo Special Reserve (Bassi & Trematerra 2014, László & Vetina 2019, Yakovlev et al. 2020, Bakowski et al. 2020, Volynkin & László 2018, 2019). Besides these protected areas, other mountain forests in northern Mozambique have also been visited with fundamental information on certain groups of the Lepidoptera fauna becoming available for Mount Chipirone (Timberlake et al. 2007, Congdon et al. 2010), Namuli (Timberlake et al. 2009; Congdon et al. 2010; Bakowski et al. 2020), Mecula, Yao (Congdon & Bayliss 2013) and Mabu (Congdon et al. 2010, Bakowski et al. 2020). These expeditions have revealed several new Lepidoptera species and new records for the fauna of Mozambique, mostly in the Rhopaloceran families and Sphingidae. Despite these efforts, our knowledge of the taxonomy, zoogeography and ecology of the Heteroceran families remains far from complete.

Despite the generally attractive appearance and high diversity of Notodontidae, the family is one of the least studied groups of Heterocera in the Afrotropics. Besides a series of publications by Kiriakoff (e.g. 1954, 1962a, 1962b, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1971), the only comprehensive work devoted to the Afrotropical Notodontidae is the recently published monograph of the South African fauna by Schintlmeister & Witt (2015). This publication can be considered the most important identification tool currently available for the family; it contains descriptions of numerous new taxa as well as several taxonomic changes. However, as the book is restricted to coverage of the South African fauna, identification of the Notodontidae from other Afrotropical regions remains difficult.

The Notodontidae fauna of Mozambique can be considered one of the least known in Sub-Saharan Africa. Whereas the Afromoths website (De Prins & De Prins 2020) lists 1170 species-group names (including synonyms) for the entire Afrotropical region, only 57 of these have been recorded from Mozambique to date. It is also worth noting that many of these records are likely to be based on misidentifications and thus the identity of these species requires further verification.

The present paper aims to provide a summary of the Notodontidae fauna of the Maputo Special Reserve based on material collected by three expeditions organized by the African Natural History Research Trust and the Museu de História Natural, Maputo between 2016 and 2018.

Material and methods

Notodontidae were collected by various means of light trapping using a square ground-plan white tent illuminated by 125W Mercury vapour bulb and automatic bucket traps equipped with 8W actinic light tubes or LepiLED light source. Detailed information about the collecting sites in the Reserve is provided in Yakovlev et al. (2020). The collected material was deposited in the ANHRT and MHNM collections. Systematics and species definitions follow Schintlmeister & Witt (2015). Identification of problematic species was confirmed by examination of their copulatory organs. The genitalia were dissected and stained with Eosin red and mounted in Euparal on microscope slides applying standard methods of preparation (Lafontaine & Mikkola 1987). Genitalia terminology applied follows Schintlmeister & Witt (2015) (see Figs. I, II). Photos of adults were taken using a Nikon D90 camera equipped with a Nikkor AF Micro 60 mm lens. The genitalia preparations were photographed using either a Tucsen H series digital microscope camera mounted on a Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope or a Canon EOS 700D camera mounted on a Wild M7Z stereomicroscope.

Abbreviations of the depositories used:

- ANHRT—African Natural History Research Trust, Leominster, UK;
- CMNH—Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, USA;
- TMSA—Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria (formerly Transvaal Museum of South Africa);
- MFN—Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany;
- MHNM—Museu de História Natural, Maputo, Mozambique;
- MWM—Museum Witt München, Munich, Germany;
- MRAC—Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium;
- NHMUK—The Natural History Museum, London, UK;
- NHMZ—Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe;
- NHRM—Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;

Other abbreviations:

LG—Genitalia slide prepared by Gyula M. László

MSR—Maputo Special Reserve

RSA—Republic of South Africa

TM—Genitalia slide deposited in the TMSA

W—Genitalia slide deposited in the MWM

Taxonomic account of the Notodontidae collected in the Maputo Special Reserve

Subfamily Scraeciinae Miller, 1991

Thacona brunnescens (Gaede, 1928) (Fig. 1)

Scraecia brunnescens Gaede, 1928, in: Seitz, A. (ed.) Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde 14: 424, pl. 70: c. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal, Johannesburg. Holotype, male (MFN).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00385 (ANHRT).

Thacona stictica (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 2-3, 107)

Scraecia stictica Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (8), 5(30): 480-481. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, 1 female, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3-13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00384 (female); 1 male, same site, 30.V.-9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 1 male, same site, 24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00383 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

Thacona smithi László & Schintlmeister sp. n. (Figs. 4–5, 108)

Holotype. Male, “Mozambique, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016. MV. Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg. ANHRT: 2017.22”; unique number: ANHRTUK 00083849, gen. slide No.: LG 5324 (ANHRT).

Paratype. 1 male, same locality and collectors as in the holotype but 21-30.XI.2016, ANHRT: 2017.22, unique number: ANHRTUK 00011052 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The new species is reminiscent of *Thacona stictica* (Hampson, 1910) but is considerably smaller in size (by approximately 30%) and has a less contrasting wing pattern, without reniform stigmata. The male antennae of *T. smithi* sp. n. are filiform with fine ciliation, whereas they are bipectinate with short rami in *T. stictica*. Despite the external similarity of these two species, the configurations of their male genitalia are quite different. The new species has a markedly wider, distally dilated uncus with a short medio-apical depression, a much shorter tegumen and a ventro-medially dilated valva, which is evenly narrow along its length. The digitus processes are considerably shorter, apically pointed, the juxta is inverted-triangular and the phallus of the new species is somewhat shorter,

distally slightly curved with a rather thick, straight coecum penis. The vesica bears a small area of granulation basally. The sclerotized plate of the eighth sternite of *T. smithi* is considerably smaller, more quadrangular with longer anterior processes than in *T. stictica*.

The female is unknown.

Description

Adult (Figs. 4–5)

Forewing length 15.5–16 mm in males. Antenna filiform with fine ciliation in males, pale brownish-grey dorsally, dark brown ventrally.

Head relatively large, labial palpus medium long, almost straight, first and second segments short, inner and lateral surface pale brownish-grey, dorsal surface dark brown; frons and vertex pale brownish grey; compound eye large, globular. Thorax, tegula and collar brownish-grey, posterior and dorsal margins of tegula somewhat darker brown, abdomen pale brownish grey.

Forewing relatively long and narrow, elongate quadrangular, costal margin slightly arched, ventral margin straight, outer margin evenly arcuate and apically rounded. Forewing ground colour pale ochreous-brown with somewhat darker brown apical, tornal and subtornal areas. Transverse fasciae absent except for a strongly dentate, pale greyish brown subterminal line and a sharply defined, dark grey, interrupted terminal line; veins finely, but sharply highlighted with black scales in distal third of forewing; orbicular and reniform stigmata absent; cilia pale brownish-grey with admixture of graphite-grey scales.

Hindwing pale yellowish-white in basal half, slightly darker grey in apical area; discal spot absent; terminal line narrow, but sharply defined, interrupted, dark grey; cilia uniformly pale greyish-yellow. Underside of forewing dark brown along costal margin, pale greyish-brown in basal two-thirds, dark greyish-brown in apical third, trace of subterminal line visible; underside of hindwing slightly paler than upper side, outer margin with a narrow dark greyish-brown area. Intraspecific variability negligible; all specimens rather similar in coloration and wing pattern.

Male genitalia (Fig. 108)

Sclerotized plate of 8th sternite relatively small, rectangular, with two elongate anterior plates projected at an acute angle from proximal margin of plate.

Uncus short and robust, broad at base, slightly dilated subapically, then tapered apically, distal margin with a short medial concavity; tegumen short and relatively broad; juxta shield-like, inverted-triangular; vinculum relatively short, very broad, bilobate; valva medium long, ventro-medially dilated, costal margin almost straight, heavily sclerotized, ventral margin evenly arched medially, membranous, apex narrowly rounded; digitus well developed, bifurcate, anterior process short and narrow, apically rounded, posterior process long, arcuate, apically pointed, shape of digitus processes slightly different on each valva; sclerotized costal margin and sacculus connected by an arched, gradually tapering sclerotized plate. Sacculus short, rather quadrangular, without processes. Phallus relatively short and narrow, coecum penis long, almost half as long as entire phallus, relatively thick, apically rounded; distal quarter of phallus heavily sclerotized, slightly curved, ventro-apically finely dentate. Endophallus short, basally with a small scobinate area, medially with a short diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Mr Richard Smith, founder and director of the African Natural History Research Trust.

Archistilbia mlawula Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015 (Figs. 8–11, 115, 136)

Archistilbia mlawula Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015, Proceedings of the Museum Witt Munich 2: 23, fig. 18., gen. fig. 5, colour fig. 5. Type locality: Swaziland, Mlawula. Holotype, male (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 7 males, 3 females, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00377 (female); 6 males, same site, (Sand Forest), 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00376; 4 males, same site, (Sand Thicket), 9–17.II.2018; 1 male, same site, 24.II.2018; 1 male, same site, (Sand Forest), 21–22.II.2018; 1 female, same site, 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark: This species was described from a single specimen collected in Swaziland. During our research, 19 males and 4 females were collected in the MSR representing a new country record. The female and its genitalia are illustrated here for the first time (figs. 10–11, 136).

***Postscrancia discomma* (Jordan, 1916) (Figs. 6–7)**

Scrancia discomma Jordan, 1916, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1916(1): 141, pl. 2:10. Type locality: [Somalia] Somaliland, Mendera. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, 1 female, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00382 (female); 1 female, same site, (Sand Forest), 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 1 female, same site, (Sand Thicket), 9–17.II.2018; 1 male, Futi Corridor (Sand Forest Woodland Mosaic) 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg. ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00381; 1 female, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Subscrancia albobrunnea* Kiriakoff, 1970 (Figs. 12–13, 109)**

Subscrancia albobrunnea Kiriakoff, 1970, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 26(9): 188. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, St. Lucia lake. Holotype, male (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00378; 2 males, 1 female, same site, 9–17.II.2018; 1 male, same site, 24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

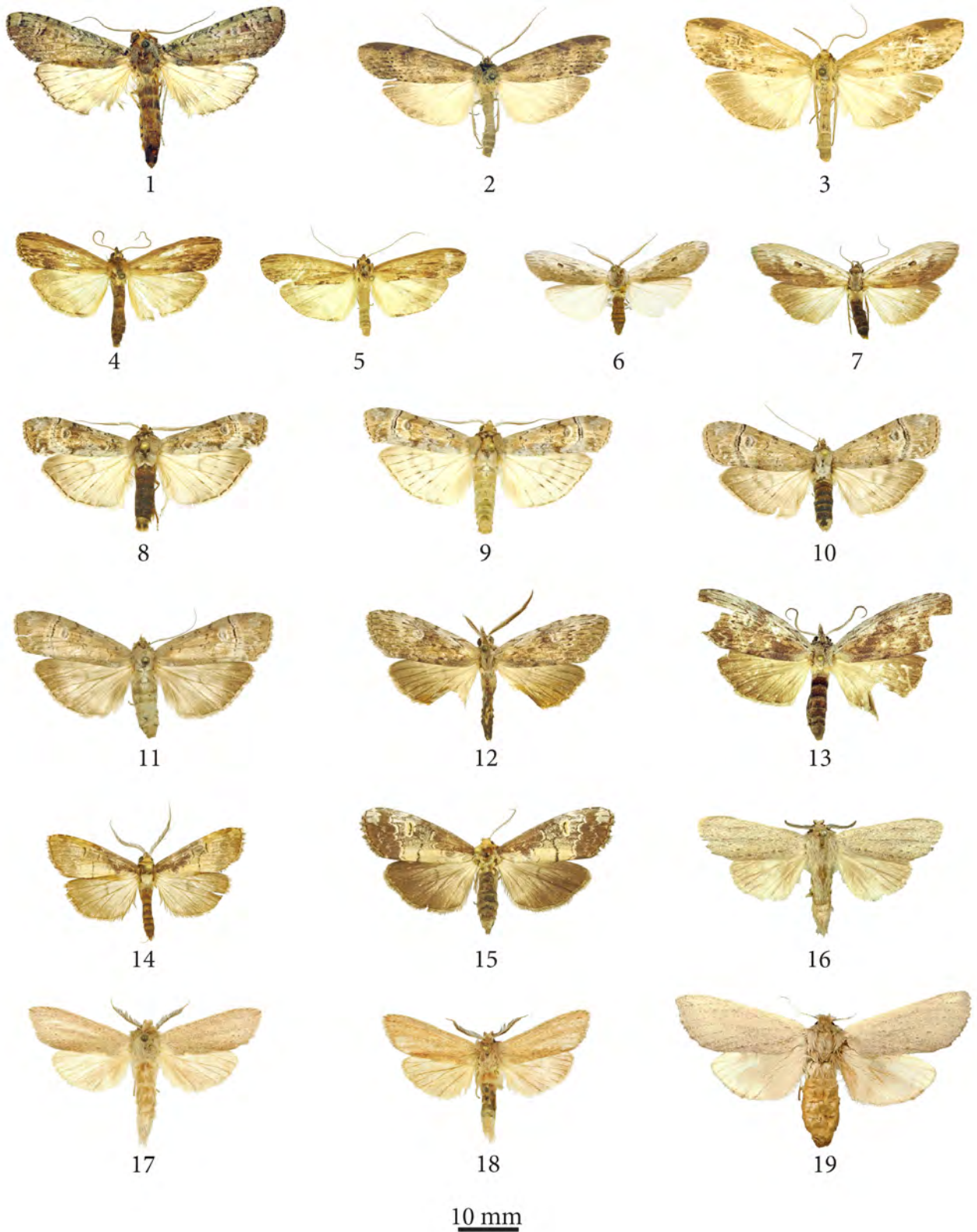
***Subscrancia pinheyi* (Kiriakoff, 1965) comb. nov. (Figs. 14–15, 110, 137)**

Scrancia pinheyi Kiriakoff, 1965, Bulletin et Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique 101(18): 331–340. Type locality: [Mozambique] Chiluva Hills. Holotype, male (NHMZ).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00379; 1 female, same site, (Sand Forest), 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00380 (ANHRT).

Remark. Kiriakoff (1965) described this species in the genus *Scrancia* Holland, 1893, which is now a synonym of *Thacona* Walker, 1865 (Schintlmeister & Witt 2015). However, based on external characters and configuration of the male genitalia, *pinheyi* appears to belong in the genus *Subscrancia* (see *S. albobrunnea*, cf figs. 109 and 110): *Subscrancia pinheyi* (Kiriakoff, 1965) **comb. nov.** The female genitalia of *S. pinheyi* are illustrated here for the first time (fig. 137).



FIGURES 1–19: adults (collected in the MSR and deposited in coll. ANHRT, unless otherwise indicated). 1, *Thacona brunnescens*, ♂; 2, *T. stictica*, ♂; 3, *Ibidem*, ♀; 4, *T. smithi* **sp. n.**, holotype, ♂; 5, *Ibidem*, paratype ♂; 6, *Postscrancia discomma*, ♂; 7, *Ibidem*, ♀; 8, *Archistilbia mlawula*, ♂; 9, *Ibidem*, ♂; 10, *Ibidem*, ♀; 11, *Ibidem*, ♀; 12, *Subscrancia albobrunnea*, ♂; 13, *Ibidem*, ♀; 14, *S. pinheyi*, ♂; 15, *Ibidem*, ♀; 16, *Arciera grisea*, lectotype, ♂, [Gabon] Ogoue (CMNH); 17, *A. meridiana* **sp. n.**, holotype, ♂; 18, *Ibidem*, paratype, ♂; 19, *Ibidem*, paratype, ♀, RSA, Zululand (TMSA).

Subfamily Ceirinae Matsumura, 1929

Arciera meridiana László & Schintlmeister sp. n. (Figs. 17–19, 111, 138)

Holotype. Male, “Mozambique, 11m, Maputo Special Reserve, forest clearing campsite, Sand Forest, 26°17'24”S, 32°45'45”E, 9–12.VI.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg. ANHRT:2017.26” unique number: ANHRTUK 00016371, gen. slide No.: LG 4897 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, with the same data as the holotype, unique number: ANHRTUK 96555; 2 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2”S, 32°42'59.6”E, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, unique numbers: ANHRTUK 00077832, 00077833; 1 male, same site, (Sand Thicket), 24–25.II.2018, Actinic Light Trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, unique number: ANHRTUK 00035028, gen. slide No.: LG 4896 (ANHRT).

Republic of South Africa. 1 male, St. Lucia Estuary 20 m, 28°17'S 32°25'E, 12–13.XI.1989, leg. Oberprieler & Nässig; 1 male, 1 female, Zululand, Umhhluzi, 28.XI.1922 and 17.XII.1922, B. Marley, gen. slide Nos: TM 16894, 16893; 1 male, Umdoni Park, 30.IV.–2.V.1982, leg. Scoble & Lawrenson; 1 male, KwaZulu-Natal, Sodwana, 8–9.II.1997, leg. N.J. Duke, gen. slide No.: TM 16868; 1 male, Natal, Port Shepstone, 4.III.1989, leg. N.J. Duke, gen. slide No.: TM 16856; 1 male, Natal, Port Edward, 30.VIII.1988, leg. N.J. Duke (TMSA).

Diagnosis. *Arciera meridiana* sp. n., the south-east African sister species of *A. grisea* (Holland, 1893), described from Gabon, is distinguished by the following features: externally, the new species has a reddish wing coloration compared to the rather pale brownish grey or slightly yellowish coloration of *A. grisea*. In the male genitalia, *A. meridiana* has a slightly shorter uncus with a more dilated, bifid distal section and considerably shorter, slightly curved, latero-distally pointed apical processes. The new species also displays more curved socii, a shorter, markedly broader tegumen, a slightly narrower valva and a considerably shorter and narrower sacculus. The phallus of the new species is noticeably shorter and thicker with a shorter subapical carina dent. The eighth sternite of *A. meridiana* is considerably broader, its distal processes are much shorter and its proximal processes are longer with noticeably deeper medial depression compared to those of *A. grisea*. We did not study the female of *A. grisea*, so comparative studies of the female genitalia cannot be addressed in this paper.

Description

Adult (Figs. 17–19)

Forewing length 17–18 mm in male, 23 mm in female. Antenna bipectinate in male with gradually shortening rami in distal half, apical fifth filiform, axis whitish dorsally, rami dark blackish brown; female antenna filiform, covered in off-white scales dorsally.

Head relatively large, labial palpus short, curved dorsally, first and second segments short, inner and ventral surfaces creamy white, lateral surface pale brown, dorsal surface dark rusty brown, eye surrounded by long rusty brown hair-like scales; frons and vertex covered by long off-white hair-like scales with admixture of rusty brown hair-like scales; compound eye large, globular. Thorax, tegula and collar pale grey with admixture of rusty brown hair-like scales, abdomen pale rusty brown.

Forewing relatively long, narrow, elongate triangular, costal margin slightly arched, ventral margin straight, outer margin evenly arcuate, apically rounded. Forewing ground colour pale greyish brown with a rusty shade, costal margin off-white, ventral margin slightly darker than inner surface of forewing. Transverse fasciae absent with exception of subterminal line, represented by a double row of sparse, small blackish dots; orbicular and reniform stigmata absent; cilia off-white.

Hindwing pale yellowish-grey, slightly darker grey in ventral area in male, uniformly off-white in female, veins highlighted by pale brownish scales; discal spot absent; terminal line diffuse, pale brownish; cilia off-white with admixture of pale brownish scales. Underside of forewing rusty brown with some pinkish shade, off-white along the costal margin, pale pinkish-brown along outer and ventral margin; underside of hindwing uniformly off-white. Intraspecific variability low, expressed by the slightly variable strength of the rusty brown wing tone. Sexual dimorphism limited, expressed by larger size and considerably paler, off-white hindwing of female, compared to pale rusty-grey hindwing of male.

Male genitalia (Fig. 111)

Eighth sternite broad, quadrangular, ventro-distal processes very short, proximal projections relatively long and broad, rounded quadrangular with deep, wide, evenly arcuate medial depression between processes. Uncus medium long, relatively broad at base, apical half dilated into a somewhat Y-shaped bifid tip, apical arms of uncus slightly curved outwards, apically pointed with latero-distal tip bearing a short inner tooth; incision between lobes relatively shallow, V-shaped. Socii medium long, narrow, broader at base then gradually tapering, evenly arcuate, apically rounded. Tegumen conspicuously short, relatively narrow; juxta narrow, ribbon-like, medially directed caudad forming a reversed V-shaped structure; vinculum short and very broad, rounded. Valva short, broad at base, costal margin weakly sclerotized, ventral margin and inner surface membranous; sacculus poorly developed, slightly sclerotized, without processes. Phallus moderately long, medium thick, coecum penis short, apically rounded, phallus strongly curved after ostium ductus ejaculatorii, apically with a long, curved sickle-shaped carinal process and a tiny, short, triangular subapical dent erected near tip of phallus. Endophallus short, moderately thick basally with a short, conical subbasal diverticulum; cornuti field present at conjunction of diverticulum and distal tubular part of endophallus, covered in numerous small, deciduous caltrop cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 138)

Ovipositor short, relatively broad, papillae anales apically rounded; apophyses posteriores short and thin, apophyses anteriores medium long, conspicuously thin; 8th tergite short and broad, ribbon-like, medio-distally slightly dilated. Ostium bursae rather wide, shallow V-shaped; antrum heavily sclerotized, funnel-shaped, ductus bursae short, relatively narrow, strongly sclerotized; cervix bursae somewhat dilated, rugose-membranous; ductus seminalis very thick, rugose. Distal tubular part of corpus bursae membranous, somewhat narrower than cervix bursae; proximal dilated part of corpus bursae ovoidal; signum bursae conspicuously large, rectangular U-shaped, surrounded by a series of finely sclerotized rings.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin adjective *meridianus*, meaning southern, referring to the southern African distribution of the new species.

Taxonomic notes. *Turnaca grisea* Holland, 1893 was described from Gabon, based on an unspecified number of male and female syntypes. Because taxonomy of the genus *Arciera*, which contains several cryptic species, is difficult, the following dissected male syntype specimen of *Turnaca grisea* is designated here as the lectotype in order to stabilize the nomenclature (figs. 16, 112):

[with handwritten, in Holland's hand:] "Turnaca grisea Holl. ♂ type, Ogove, Good." [red label:] "Holotype No. 302 Carn. Mus. Ent.", [blue label, with handwritten:] "Syntype", [yellow label:] "Photo done by A. Schintlmeister #31.517", gen. slide No.: LG 5206, unique number: CMNH-IZ 724.069 (CMNH).

Although Schintlmeister & Witt (2015) treated *Arciera* Kiriakoff, 1962 as a valid genus, it was synonymised later by Hacker (2016) with *Sumeria* Tams, 1938, the latter having been established for *S. dipotamica* Tams, 1938 from South Iran. Nevertheless, separation of the Palaearctic *Sumeria* and the Afrotropical *Arciera* is supported by several structural differences in their genitalia, such as the non-bifurcate uncus, the heavily sclerotized saccular process of the bilobate valva and the short phallus lacking an endophallic diverticulum of *Sumeria*. With these differences considered, the Afrotropical *Arciera* is reinstated as a valid genus: *Arciera* **stat. rev.**

Lopiena rubritincta (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 20–21)

Pydna rubritincta Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 485. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 6 males, 2 females, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00370 (female); 2 males, same site, (Sand Forest) 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 1 male, same site, (Sand Thicket), 24–25.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 male, West Gate, 5m,

(Futi Riverine Vegetation), 26°29'51.4"S, 32°43'3.2"E, 5.XII.2016; 5 males, Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00369 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Subfamily Cerurinae Butler, 1881

Notocerura spiritalis (Distant, 1899) (Fig. 27)

Cerura spiritalis Distant, 1899, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (7) 3(18): 464. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal, Lydenburg District. Syntypes, 2 females (NHMUK and TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT).

Pseudorethona albicans (Walker, 1855) (Figs. 25–26)

Rethona albicans Walker, 1855, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum Part V, Lepidoptera Heterocera 5: 1043. Type locality: [South Africa] Caffraria. 2 syntypes, male and female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 10–17.II.2018; 3 males, same site (Sand Forest), 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 male, Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Pararethona hierax (Distant, 1897) (Figs. 22–24)

Desmeocraera hierax Distant, 1897, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (6) 20(116): 204. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal, Pretoria. Lectotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 10 males, same site, (Sand Forest), 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: LG 4911; 1 male, same site, 13–15.II.2018; same site, (Sand Thicket), 9–17.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 male, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 1 male, 1 female, same site, 17–21.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

Subfamily Dicranurinae Duponchel, 1845

Fentonina punctum Gaede, 1928 (Figs. 28–29)

Fentonina punctum Gaede, 1928, in: Seitz, A. (ed.) Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde 14: 421, pl. 70: e. Type locality: [Tanzania] Lindi. Holotype, male (MFN).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 7 males, 2 females,

same site, 9–17.II.2018; 3 males, same site, (Sand Forest), 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 male, West Gate, 5m, (Futi Riverine Vegetation), 26°29'51.4"S, 32°43'3.2"E, 5.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT, MHNM).

***Amyops gigas* (Distant, 1899) stat. rev. (Figs. 31, 114)**

Hoplitis gigas Distant, 1899, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (7) 3(18): 463. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal, Lydenburg District. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 6 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 5 males, same site, (Sand Forest), 13–15.II.2018; 1 male, same site, (Sand Thicket), 24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: LG 4906 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Republic of South Africa. 1 male, Kruger Nat. Park, Skukuza Res. Camp, 25°00'S, 31°35'E, gen. slide No.: TM 16806 (TMSA).

Taxonomic notes. *Hoplitis gigas* Distant, 1899, described from South Africa, has hitherto been considered a junior synonym of *Amyops ingens* Karsch, 1895, described from Togo. Despite their superficial similarity, Southern African specimens differ from West African ones by the following: their somewhat smaller size; paler forewings with less contrasting dark longitudinal streaks; the pale pinkish filling between the dark streaks (these areas are filled by rusty brown scales in the West African taxon); and the pale pinkish tegulae, which are dark grey with a hint of pinkish shade in *A. ingens* (cf figs. 30 and 31). There are also consistent differences in their male genitalia: the specimens from southern Africa have a considerably narrower and longer uncus; somewhat narrower and ventrally more rounded valva with a basally narrower subapical digitus process; and markedly longer and thicker, a more robust carinal process of the phallus (cf figs. 113 and 114). These morphological differences clearly support validity of the southern African taxon and it is reinstated here as a valid species: *Amyops gigas* (Distant, 1899) **stat. rev.**

***Afropplitis bergeri sulaki* Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015 (Figs. 32–34)**

Afropplitis sulaki Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015, Proceedings of the Museum Witt Munich 2: 42, fig. 22, gen. fig. 27, colour fig. 27. Type locality: South Africa, Limpopo, Camp David. Holotype, male (MWM).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 5 males, 2 females, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, gen. slide Nos: LG 4189, LG 4191, LG 4192, LG 4193 (males), LG 4196 (female); 2 males, 2 females, same site, (Sand Forest), 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide Nos: LG 4190, LG 4194 (males), LG 4195, LG 4197 (females); 6 males, same site, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 3 males, 4 females, same site, 13–15.II.2018; 5 males, 3 females, same site, (Sand Thicket), 9–17.II.2018; 5 males, 4 females, same site, (Sand Forest), 21–22.II.2018; 2 males, same site, 24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 female, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

***Desmeocraera interpellatrix interpellatrix* (Wallengren, 1860) (Figs. 35–36, 118)**

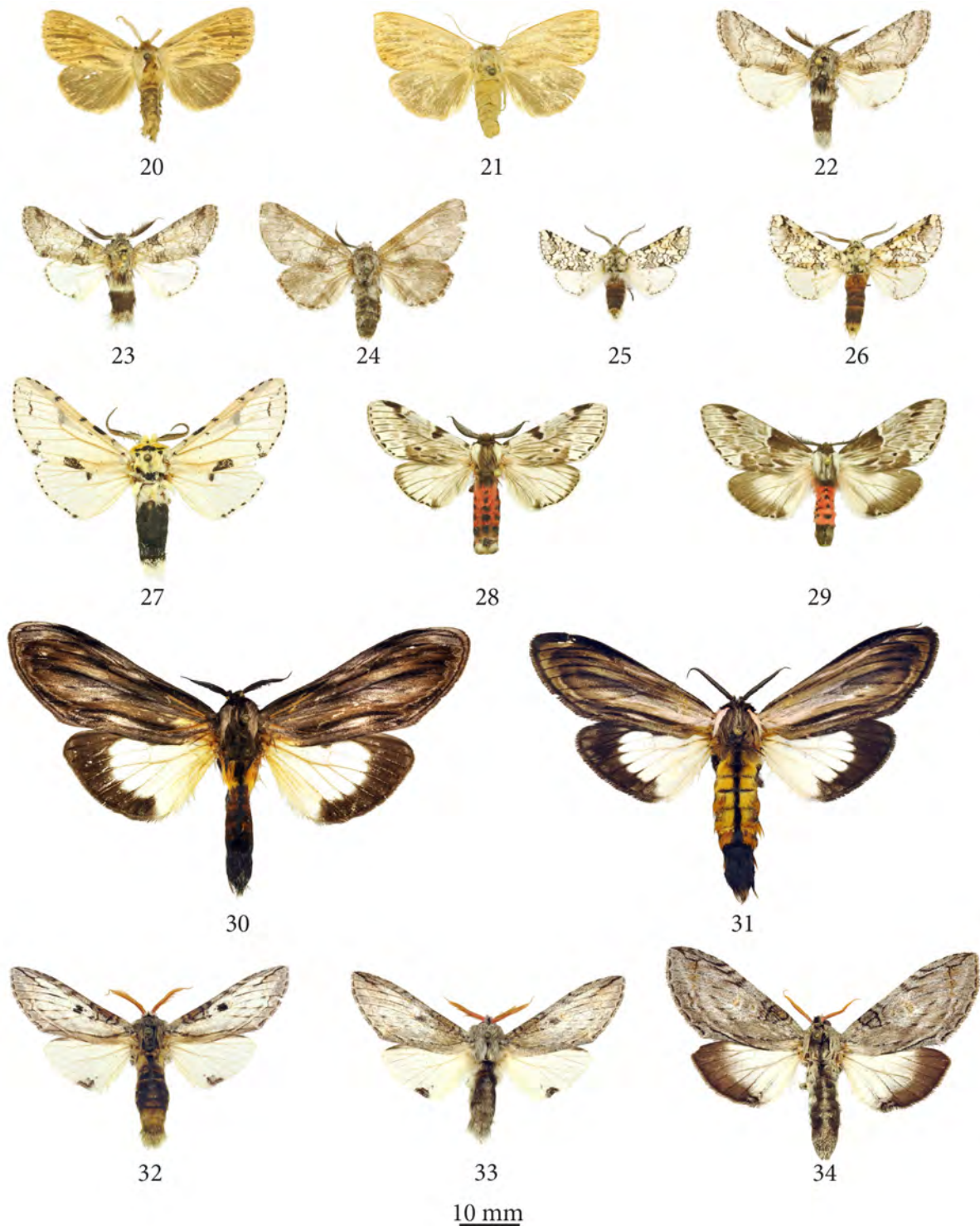
Stauropus interpellatrix Wallengren, 1860, Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift 4(6): 164. Type locality: [South Africa] Caffraria. Holotype, female, NHRM.

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest, Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen.

slide No.: LG 5291; 3 males, same site, 30.V.-9.VI.2017; 3 males, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25-30.V. 2017; 2 males, nr. Swamp Forest, 15m, (Sand Thicket), 26°27'59"S, 32°54'16"E, 28.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00351; 1 male, West Gate, 5m, (Futi Riverine Vegetation), 26°29'51.4"S, 32°43'3.2"E, 5.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.



FIGURES 20–34: adults (collected in the MSR and deposited in coll. ANHRT, except where otherwise indicated). 20, *Lopiena rubritincta*, ♂; 21, *Ibidem*, ♀; 22, *Pararethona hierax*, ♂; 23, *Ibidem*, ♂; 24, *Ibidem*, ♀; 25, *Pseudorethona albicans*, ♂; 26, *Ibidem*, ♂; 27, *Notocerura spiritalis*, ♂; 28, *Fentonina punctum*, ♂; 29, *Ibidem*, ♀; 30, *Amyops ingens*, ♂ (Togo); 31, *A. gigas*, ♂; 32, *Afroplitis bergeri sulaki*, ♂; 33, *Ibidem*, ♂; 34, *Ibidem*, ♀.

***Desmeocraera nugatrix* Felder & Felder, 1874 (Figs. 37–38, 119)**

Desmeocraera nugatrix Felder & Felder, 1874, Heterocera, Bombyxes & Sphinges, in Felder, R. & A.F. Rogenhofer: Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara...2(4), pl. 94: 9. Type locality: [South Africa] Cape colony. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 7 males, Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00350, LG 4909; 1 male, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 30.XI.–3.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 2 males, same site, 17–21.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00354 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Desmeocraera distanti* Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015 (Figs 39–40, 120, 139)**

Desmeocraera distanti Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015, Proceedings of the Museum Witt Munich 2: 52. Type locality: Swaziland, Siteki district, Muti Muti. Holotype, male (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, 1 female, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 30.XI.–3.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00361 (male), ANHRT 00362 (female) (ANHRT).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Desmeocraera platti* Janse, 1920 (Figs. 41–42, 121, 140)**

Desmeocraera platti Janse, 1920, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 7(3): 190, pl. 13:16. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Krantzklouf. Holotype, male (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00359; 1 female, same site, (Sand Thicket), 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00360 (female) (ANHRT).

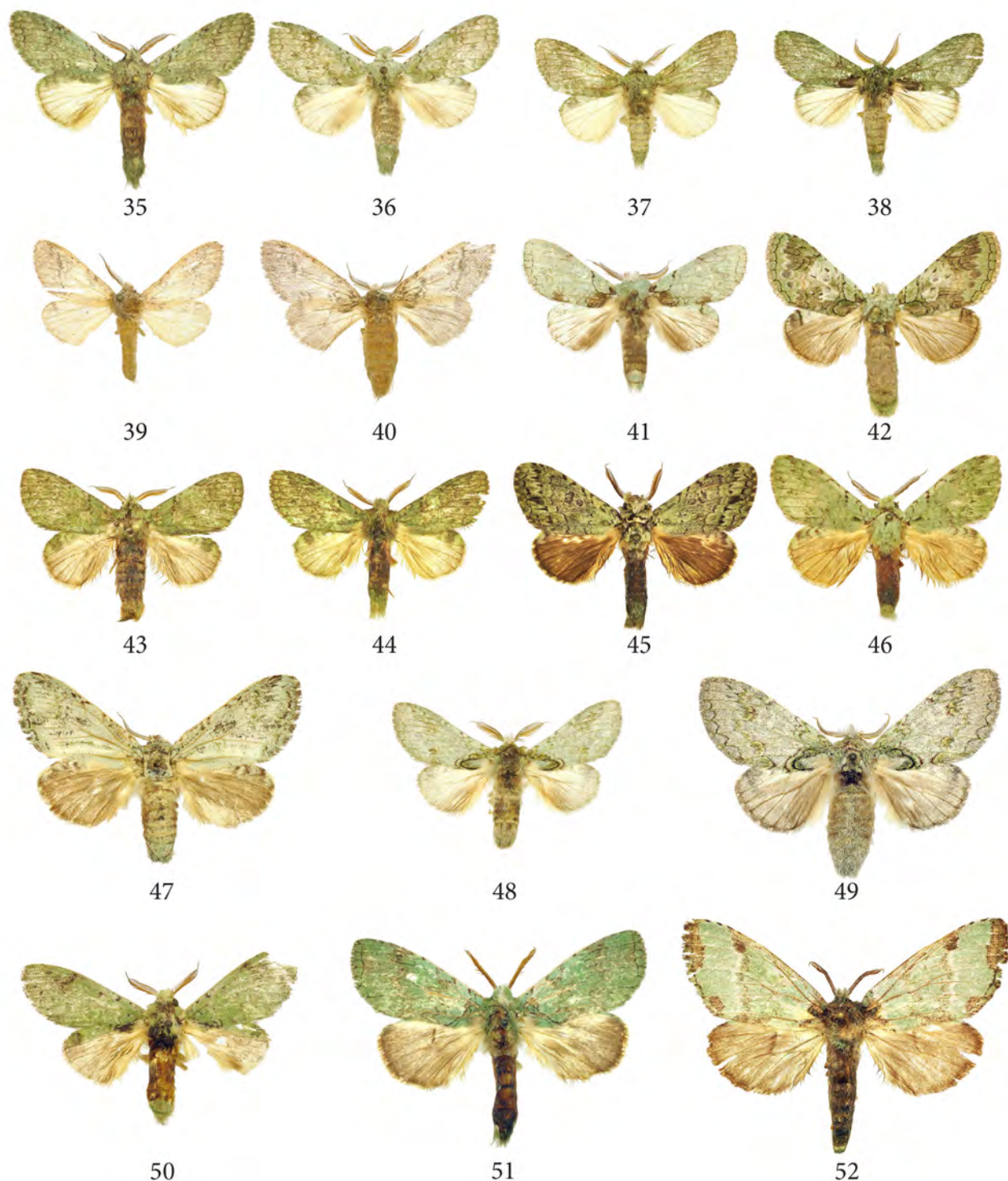
***Desmeocraera bethunebakeri* Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015 (Figs 43–44, 122)**

Desmeocraera bethunebakeri Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015, Proceedings of the Museum Witt Munich 2: 55. Type locality: South Africa, N. Transvaal, Soutpansberg. Holotype, male (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No: ANHRT 00355; 1 male, same site, (Sand Forest), 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 1 male, same site, (Sand Thicket), 10–17.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.



10 mm

FIGURES 35–52: adults (collected in the MSR and deposited in coll. ANHRT). 35, *Desmeocraera interpellatrix*, ♂; 36, *Ibidem*, ♂; 37, *D. nugatrix*, ♂; 38, *Ibidem*, ♂; 39, *D. distanti*, ♂; 40, *Ibidem*, ♀; 41, *D. platti*, ♂; 42, *Ibidem*, ♀; 43, *D. bethunebakeri*, ♂; 44, *Ibidem*, ♂; 45, *D. oliva*, ♂; 46, *Ibidem*, ♂; 47, *Ibidem*, ♀; 48, *D. basalis*, ♂; 49, *Ibidem*, ♀; 50, *D. latex*, ♂; 51, *Chlorocalliope calliope*, ♂; 52, *Ibidem*, ♀.

***Desmeocraera oliva* Kiriakoff, 1968 (Figs. 45–47, 123, 142)**

Desmeocraera oliva Kiriakoff, 1968, Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale d'Entomologie de Belgique 104: 143, fig. 7. Type locality: Uganda, Kalinzu Forest, Ankole. Holotype, male (NHMZ).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, 1 female, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 1 male, same site, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00356, LG 5292, LG 5295 (males), ANHRT 00358 (female); 3 males, same site, 10–17.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00357; 1 male, same site, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, slide No.: LG 5294; 3 males, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, gen. slide No.: LG 5293; 1 male, Forest Clearing Campsite, 11m, (Sand Forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.VI. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Desmeocraera basalis* Distant, 1899 (Figs. 48–49, 124, 143)**

Desmeocraera basalis Distant, 1899, The Annals and Magazine of Natural History (7) 4(23): 361. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal, Lydenburg District. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. Large series of both sexes with the following data: West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 13–15.II.2018; 9–17.II.2018; 21–22.II.2018; 24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00352 (male), ANHRT 00353 (female) (ANHRT, MHNM).

***Desmeocraera latex* (Druce, 1901) (Figs. 50, 125)**

Heterocampa (?) *latex* Druce, 1901, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (7) 7(37): 76. Type locality: Gambia. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00363 (ANHRT).

Remark. Originally described from Gambia, the taxonomy of this widely distributed species is not fully resolved (cf Schintlmeister & Witt 2015), requiring thorough studies of specimens from other Afrotropical regions, which was beyond the scope of this paper.

***Stauropida griseola* Kiriakoff, 1962 (Figs. 53–54, 116)**

Stauropida griseola Kiriakoff, 1962, Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 105(8): 250, fig. 15. Type locality: [Zambia] Ndola. Holotype, male (NHMZ).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. Large series of both sexes with the following data: West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00366 (female), 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest),

26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 30.XI.–3.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 25–30.V. 2017, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00365 (male), Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 17–21.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; Forest Clearing Campsite, 11m, (Sand Forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.VI. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016; Hygrophilous Grass-Sand Forest Ecotone, 18m, 26°28'32.6"S, 32°45'7.7"E, 10.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT, MHNM).

***Chlorocalliope calliope* (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 51–52)**

Stauropus calliope Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 466. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Syntypes, 2 males, 1 female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. Large series of both sexes with the following data: West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26; 13–15.II.2018; 9–17.II.2018; 21–22.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00364 (male); Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017; Forest Clearing Campsite, 11m, (Sand Forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.VI. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

Subfamily Notodontinae Stephens, 1829

***Polelassothis plumitarsus* Janse, 1920 (Figs. 57–58)**

Polelassothis plumitarsus Janse, 1920, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 7(3): 230, pl. 12: 2–8, pl. 14: 17. Type locality: [Zimbabwe] Sawmills; [South Africa] Waterberg. Syntypes, 1 male, 2 females (TMSA).

Material examined:

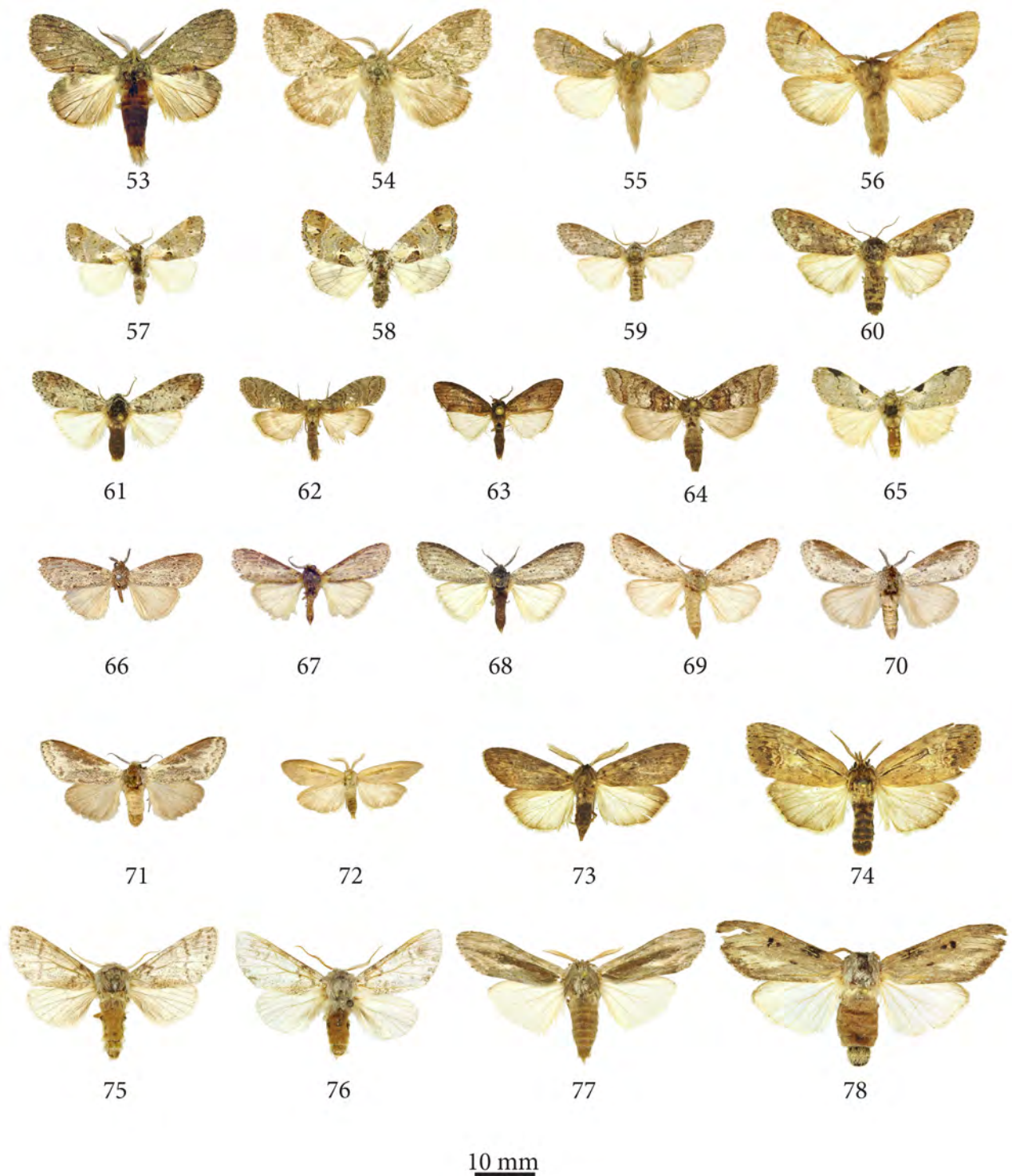
Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 8 males, 3 females, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 2 males, 1 female, same site, (Sand Forest) 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 2 males, same site, 13–15.II.2018; same site, (Sand Thicket), 1 male, 1 female, 10–17.II.2018 László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 2 males, 1 female, Hygrophilous Grass-Sand Forest Ecotone, 18m, 26°28'32.6"S, 32°45'7.7"E, 10.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT, MHNM).

***Rhenea mediata* (Walker, 1865) (Figs. 55–56)**

Ochrostigma mediata Walker, 1856, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum XXXII, Supplement 2 32: 412. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00368; 1 female, same site, 10–17.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 2 males, Futi Corridor (Sand Forest Woodland Mosaic) 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg. ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).



FIGURES 53–78: adults (collected in the MSR and deposited in coll. ANHRT except where otherwise indicated). 53, *Stauropida griseola*, ♂; 54, *Ibidem*, ♀; 55, *Rhenea mediata*, ♂; 56, *Ibidem*, ♀; 57, *Polelassothys plunitarsus*, ♂; 58, *Ibidem*, ♀; 59, *Stenostaura jansei*, ♂; 60, *Ibidem*, ♀; 61, *Ibidem*, ♂; 62, *Helga cinerea*, ♂; 63, *Ibidem*, ♂; 64, *Ibidem*, ♀; 65, *Leptolepida varians*, ♂; 66, *L. malangae*, holotype, ♂, (Angola, NHMUK); 67, *Ibidem*, ♂, (Angola, coll. H. Sulak); 68, *Ibidem*, ♂, (Zambia); 69, *L. krugeri* **sp. n.**, holotype, ♂; 70, *Ibidem*, paratype, ♂, (RSA, TMSA); 71, *Ibidem*, paratype, ♀, (RSA, TMSA); 72, *Psalisodes atrifasciata*, ♂; 73, *P. discalis*, ♂; 74, *Ibidem*, ♀; 75, *Epicerura steniptera*, ♂; 76, *Ibidem*, ♂; 77, *Bilulua atricollis*, ♂; 78, *Ibidem*, ♀.

***Bilulua atricollis* Kiriakoff, 1954 (Figs. 77–78)**

Bilulua atricollis Kiriakoff, 1954, Revue de Zoologie et Botanique Africaines 49(3–4): 320, pl. 1:14, pl. 2: 14. Type locality: [DR Congo] Katanga, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi]. Holotype, male (MRAC).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 1 male, 1 female, same site, (Sand Forest) 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 1 male, same site, (Sand Thicket), 9–17.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 2 males, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Stenostaura jansei* (Kiriakoff, 1970) (Figs. 59–61)**

Iostaura jansei Kiriakoff, 1970, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 26(9): 188, fig. 6. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, St. Lucia. Holotype, female (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 13 males, 4 females, same site, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, 1 male, same site, 24.V.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT: 2017.26; 1 male, same site, 13–15.II.2018, 1 male, same site, 23–24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 male, Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Helga cinerea* (Janse, 1920) (Figs. 62–64)**

Taeniopteryx cinerea Janse, 1920, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 7(3): 212, pl. 8: 14–19, pl. 14: 19. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, New Hannover; Zoutpansberg district; [Zimbabwe] Emangeni. Syntypes, 2 males, 1 female (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 3 females, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 3 males, 1 female, same site, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT: 2017.26, (ANHRT).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Leptolepida krugeri* László & Schintlmeister sp. n. (Figs. 69–71, 129–130, 144)**

Holotype. Male, “Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22”, “ANHRTUK 00006268”, gen. slide No.: LG 5382 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Mozambique. 1 male, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, Sand Forest, 22m, 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–22.II.2018, Actinic Light Trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, unique number: ANHRTUK 00199584; 1 male, same locality and collectors, but Sand Thicket, 24–25.II.2018, unique number: ANHRTUK 00197889 (ANHRT). **Republic of South Africa.** 1 male, 1 female, KwaZulu-Natal, Charters

Creek, 5–6.X.1997, leg. N.J. Duke, Schintlmeister photo No.: 26601 (male), 26602 (female); 1 male, Umdoni Park, 17.IV.1978, leg. D.M. Kroon, Schintlmeister photo No.: 29336, gen. slide No.: TM 16925; 1 female, same site, 15–19.IV.1975, leg. L. & G. Vári, Schintlmeister photo No.: 29337, gen. slide No.: TM 16926 (TMSA).

Diagnosis. *Leptolepida krugeri* sp. n. is the southern African allopatric sister species of *L. malangae* Bethune-Baker, 1922, described from northern Angola. The external appearance of the new species differs markedly from that of *L. malangae* in its paler, greyish forewing ground colour with a considerably darker, brownish costal area, without the strikingly different coloration of its congener. Differences in the male genitalia also support recognition of two species based on the following features: the new species has a noticeably wider genital capsule and a somewhat longer and slightly more robust distal process of the uncus; the peculiar ventral process of the uncus is positioned at the uncus base in the new species, whereas that of *L. malangae* projects from the distal process of the uncus at its basal third; the new species has a somewhat wider juxta with shorter apical lobes, compared to that of *L. malangae*; and the phallus is shorter than that of its congener with the coecum penis slightly dilated and more broadly rounded (it tapers gradually in *L. malangae*). Furthermore, the cornutus of the endophallus of *L. krugeri* is considerably thinner, almost straight and abruptly tapered after its wide basal part, situated subbasally, whereas it is more robust, gently curved, tapering gradually and situated basally in *L. malangae*. As the female of *L. malangae* is currently unknown, comparative studies of female genitalia were not carried out in this paper.

Description.

Adult. (Figs. 69–71)

Forewing length 13.5–15 mm in males, 14–17 mm in females. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate with abruptly shortening rami in the distal three-quarters, apical quarter filiform, axis whitish dorsally, sparsely suffused with brownish scales, rami dark brown.

Head relatively large, labial palpus medium long, straight, directed ventrad, first and second segments very short, covered in long, creamy-brownish hair-like scales; frons narrow, covered in long dark brown scales, vertex pale brownish-grey; compound eye large, globular. Thorax, tegulae and collar pale grey with admixture of brownish hair-like scales, abdomen pale creamy-brown.

Forewing moderately long, rather narrow, costal margin slightly arched, ventral margin straight, outer margin gently arcuate, apically rounded. Forewing ground colour pale grey with sparse admixture of brownish hair scales, costal margin dark brown, with slightly dilated brown area subapically, ventral margin with sparse, small dark brownish patches. Basal, subbasal and medial fasciae absent, antemedial, postmedial and subterminal fasciae indistinct, interrupted, represented by a sparse row of brownish dots; terminal line narrow, sharply defined dark brown, interrupted; orbicular and reniform stigmata absent; cilia pale greyish white. Hindwing pale creamy-white, slightly greyish apically in males, dark grey in females; discal spot absent; terminal line diffuse, pale yellowish in males, brownish in females; cilia off-white in males, brownish-grey in females. Underside of forewing dark brownish-grey without traces of pattern; underside of hindwing uniformly off-white in male, grey in female. Intraspecific variability negligible; sexual dimorphism limited, expressed by larger size and considerably darker hindwing of female.

Male genitalia. (Figs. 129–130)

Eighth sternite unmodified, quadrangular without projections. Uncus bifurcate with a distal and a medio-ventral lobe; distal lobe broad at base, medium long, gradually tapering, apically pointed, almost straight; medio-ventral lobe medium long, slightly curved, apically rounded, finger-like, projecting from base of uncus; socii absent; tegumen short and narrow, fused with robust, conspicuously broad and short vinculum. Valva strongly reduced, represented by a narrow, short, membranous, apically rounded, ventrally sparsely setose lobe; transtilla well-developed, narrow quadrangular, anterior margin heavily sclerotized; juxta short and relatively narrow, posteriorly bilobate with short and broadly rounded, apically densely setose lobes. Phallus short and relatively thick, anteriorly slightly dilated, coecum penis broadly rounded, carina absent; endophallus short, globular basally, tubular distally, bearing a medium long, basally broad, then abruptly tapered, almost straight, apically acute cornutus near base.

Female genitalia. (Fig. 144)

Ovipositor broad and relatively long; papillae anales broad, rounded-quadrangular, weakly sclerotized; apophyses posteriores short and narrow, apophyses anteriores short and narrow, spine-like; eighth tergite short, lightly sclerotized. Ostium bursae conspicuously wide, cup-shaped, antrum short but robust, funnel-like; distal section of ductus bursae dilated-globular, rugose; proximal section narrow, tubular, membranous. Corpus bursae globular, slightly rugose; signum large, basally plate-like, apically claw-like.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to the late South African lepidopterist and former curator of TMSA, Pretoria, Dr. Martin Krüger who has, despite his untimely death, contributed immensely to the knowledge of Afrotropical moths.

Taxonomic notes. Schintlmeister & Witt (2015) identified the South African *Leptolepida* species tentatively as *malangae* due to the lack of comparative material (the holotype is missing its abdomen). In the course of work on this paper, the authors managed to locate a topotypical specimen from northern Angola and additional specimens from northern Zambia. Examination of these specimens and their genitalia revealed that the South African population represents a hitherto undescribed *Leptolepida* species.

Type material examined. (Fig. 66)

Holotype of *Leptolepida malangae* Bethune-Baker, 1911. Male, green circular Type label / [Angola] "Malange, Portugese W. Africa", / [with handwritten:] "54".

Additional *Leptolepida malangae* material examined. (Figs. 67–68, 131–132)

Angola. 1 male, Cuanza Sul prov., rd. Quibala—Mussende, ca. 80km E Quibala, 10°35'43.7"S, 15°38'38.7"E, 1352m, 22.XI.2017, leg. S. Naumann, E. Ott & H. Sulak, gen. slide No.: CSW 01–22 (prepared by László) (coll. H. Sulak). **Zambia.** 1 male, Chilambwe Falls, Kafubu River, 1420m, S09°50'13"; E30°43'35", 8–12.II.2019, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L., Smith, R., Takano, H. leg., ANHRT: 2019.4, gen. slide No.: LG 5393; 1 male, Lukwakwa, West Lunga NP, (Crytosepalum forest/Dambo), 1147m, S12°39'40", E24°26'13", 9–15.XI.2018, LepiLED Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., ANHRT:2018.40, gen. slide No.: LG 5394 (ANHRT).

Leptolepida varians Kiriakoff, 1962 (Fig. 65)

Leptolepida varians Kiriakoff, 1962, Annales du Musée du Congo belge, Zoologie [3, Arthropodes] section 2, Catalogues raisonnés 114: 48, fig. 62. Type locality: Angola, Quirimbo. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT: 2017.26, gen. slide No.: LG 4907 (ANHRT).

Remark. The specimen collected in the MSR represents a new country record for Mozambique.

Psalisodes atrifasciata Hampson, 1910 (Fig. 72)

Psalisodes atrifasciata Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 483. Type locality: [Kenya] Br. E. Africa, Taveta (2 females); Athi River (1 female). Syntypes, 3 females (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E,

21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Psalisodes discalis* (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 73–74)**

Scrancia discalis Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazin of Natural History (8) 5(30): 479–480. Type locality: [Kenya] Taveta. Syntypes, 2 females (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 3 males, 1 female, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 1 male, same site, 24–25.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 female, Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 1 female, Forest Clearing Campsite, 11m, (Sand Forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.VI. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

***Epicerura steniptera* (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 75–76)**

Stauropus steniptera Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 471–472. Type locality: [Zimbabwe] Mashonaland, Salisbury [Harare]. Syntypes, 2 males (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 13–15.II.2018, gen. slide No.: LG 4910; 1 male, same site, 21–22.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT).

***Stemmatophalera curvilinea* (Swinhoe, 1907) (Figs. 79, 127)**

Hyperaeschra curvilinea Swinhoe, 1907, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (7) 19(111): 207. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00390 (ANHRT).

Remark. Schintlmeister & Witt (2015) published an incorrect original citation for this species.

***Stemmatophalera persimilis* (Hampson, 1910) (Figs 80–81, 128)**

Chadisra persimilis Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(29): 463. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 6 males, 1 female, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00389 (male), ANHRT 00391 (female); 6 males, same site, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00387; 5 males, same site, 13–15.II.2018, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00386, ANHRT 00388; 1 male, same site, 21–22.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 female, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).



10 mm

FIGURES 79–93: adults (collected in the MSR and deposited in coll. ANHRT). 79, *Stemmatophalera curvilinea*, ♂; 80, *S. persimilis*, ♂; 81, *Ibidem*, ♀; 82, *S. sjostedti*, ♂; 83, *Eurystaura griseitincta*, ♂; 84, *Batempa buceros*, ♂; 85, *Eurystauridia iphis*, ♀; 86, *Phalera imitata*, ♂; 87, *Ibidem*, ♀; 88, *P. lydenburgi*, ♂; 89, *Rigema ornata*, ♂; 90, *Ibidem*, ♀; 91, *Antheua tricolor*, ♂; 92, *Ibidem*, ♀; 93, *Polienus capillata*, ♂.

***Stemmatophalera sjöstedti* Aurivillius, 1910 (Figs. 82, 126)**

Stemmatophalera sjöstedti Aurivillius, 1910, Lepidoptera, in: Sjöstedt, Y. (ed.) Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der schwedischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimanjaro, dem Meru und den umgebenen Massasteppen Deutsch-Ostafrikas 1905–06, part 9, 2(9): 20. Type locality: [Tanzania] Kilimanjaro. Holotype, female (NHRM).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, 22m, West Gate, Sand Forest, 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 30.V.–9.VI.2017 MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, slide No.: LG 5381 (ANHRT).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

Subfamily Ptilodontinae Packard, 1864

***Eurystaura griseitincta* (Hampson, 1910) (Fig. 83)**

Scalmicauda griseitincta Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 492–493. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Syntypes, 1 male, 1 female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 8 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 1 male, same site, 24.II.2018 gen. slide No.: LG 4912; 1 male, same site (Sand Forest), László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 8 males, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Eurystauridia iphis* Kiriakoff, 1968 (Figs 85, 141)**

Eurystauridia iphis Kiriakoff, 1968, Bulletin et Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique 104: 137. Type locality: [Mozambique] Chiluva Hills. Holotype, male (NHMZ).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 female, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00375 (ANHRT).

Remark. The external features of the single specimen collected in the MSR match well with the male holotype of *E. iphis*; we here recognize this specimen as the previously unknown female (Schintlmeister & Witt 2015) (Figs. 85, 141).

***Batempa buceros* (Kiriakoff, 1971) (Fig. 84, 117)**

Rheneina buceros Kiriakoff, 1971, Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique 107: 316. Type locality: [Zimbabwe] Vumba. Holotype, male (NHMZ).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 1 male, same site, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 2 males, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00367; 1 male, Futi Corridor (Sand Forest Woodland Mosaic) 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg. ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

Subfamily Phalerinae Butler, 1886

Phalera imitata Druce, 1896 (Figs. 86–87)

Phalera imitata Druce, 1896, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (6) 17(101): 356. Type locality: [Tanzania] Dar-es-Salaam. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. Large series of both sexes with the following data: West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 9–17.II.2018; 21–22.II.2018; 24.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016; West Gate, 5m, (Futi Riverine Vegetation), 26°29'51.4"S, 32°43'3.2"E, 5.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; Futi Corridor (Sand Forest Woodland Mosaic) 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–27.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg. ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Phalera lydenburgi Distant, 1899 (Fig. 88)

Phalera lydenburgi Distant, 1899, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (7) 3(18): 463–464. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal, Lydenburg District. Holotype, female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 9–17.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg. ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00392 (ANHRT).

Rigema ornata Walker, 1865 (Figs. 89–90)

Rigema ornata Walker, 1865, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum XXXII, Supplement 2 32(2): 437. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal. Syntypes, 2 males (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00395; 3 males, 1 female, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 30.XI.–3.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00396; 2 males, same site, 17–21.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Antheua tricolor Walker, 1855 (Figs. 91–92)

Antheua tricolor Walker, 1855, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum III, Lepidoptera Heterocera 3: 688. Type locality: [South Africa] Port Natal. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. Large series of both sexes with the following data: West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket, Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016; 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 9–17.II.2018; 21–22.II.2018; 24–25.II.2018, László, G.,

Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; Mangrove Camp, 9m (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.XII.2016; West Gate, 5m, (Futi Riverine Vegetation), 26°29'51.4"S, 32°43'3.2"E, 5.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00393 (male), ANHRT 00394 (female) (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Polienus capillata* (Wallengren, 1875) (Fig. 93)**

Simyra capillata Wallengren, 1875, Öfversigt af Kongliga Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar 32(1):104. Type locality: [South Africa] Transvaal. Holotype, male (NHRM).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 30.XI.–3.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22 (ANHRT).

Subfamily Pygaerinae Duponchel, 1845

***Peratodonta heterogyna* (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 97–98)**

Scalmicauda heterogyna Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 490. Type locality: [Mozambique] Delagoa Bay. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 female, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.XI.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00374; 1 male, same site, (Sand Forest), 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: ANHRT 00373; 1 female, forest clearing campsite, 11m, Sand Forest, 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.VI.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26 (ANHRT).

***Janthinisca joannoui* Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015 (Figs. 94–96)**

Janthinisca joannoui Schintlmeister & Witt, 2015, Proceedings of the Museum Witt Munich 2: 108. Type locality: South Africa, Limpopo, Hoedspruit. Holotype, male (TMSA).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 2 males, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 3–13.XII.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., ANHRT: 2017.22; 6 males, 1 female, same site, 30.V.–9.VI.2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide Nos: ANHRT 00371, ANHRT 00372 (males); 2 males, same site, 13–15.II.2018; 2 males, same site, 21–22.II.2018; 1 male, same site (Sand Thicket), 24–25.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2 (ANHRT, MHNM).

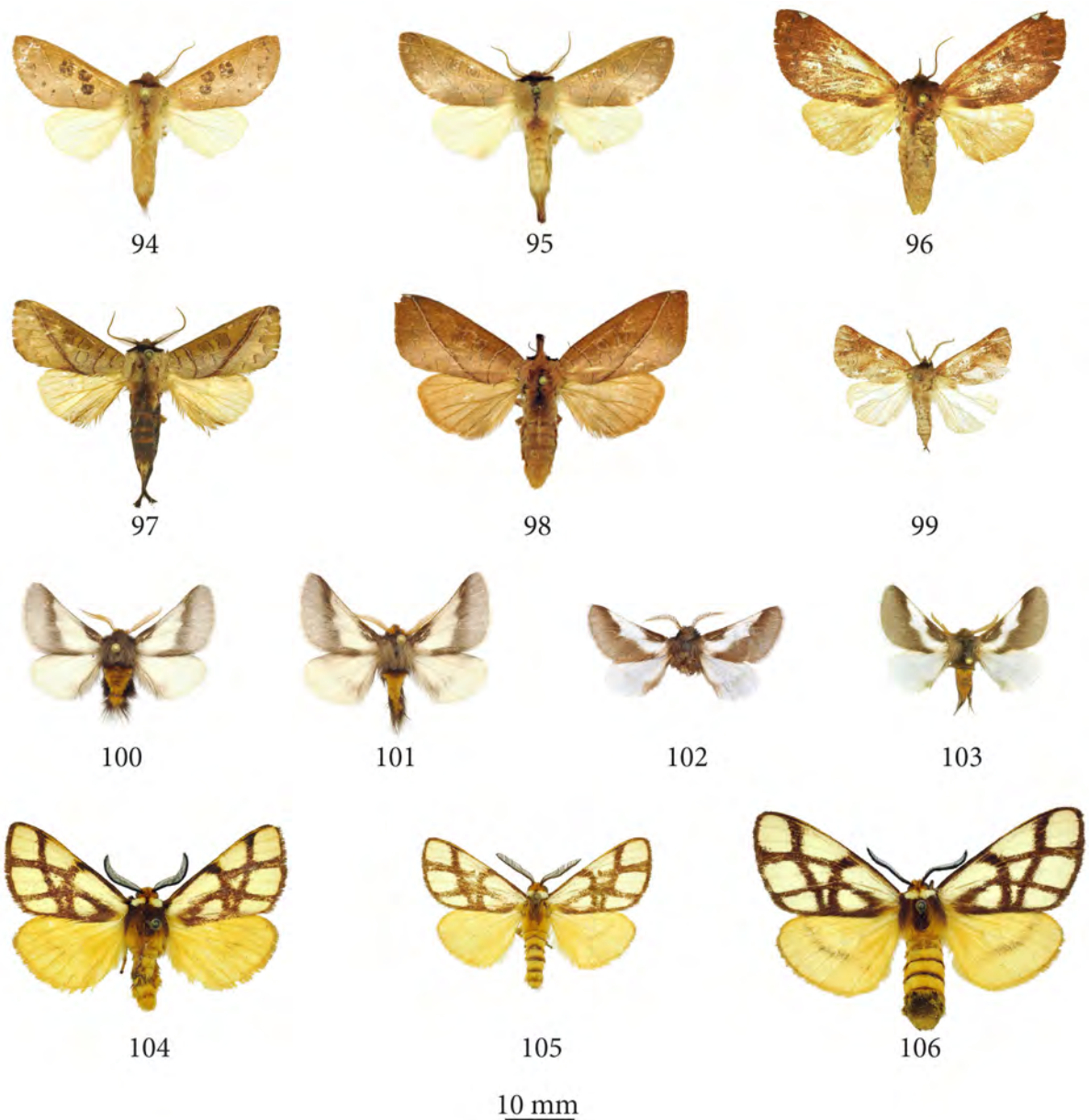
Remark. The specimens collected in the MSR represent a new country record for Mozambique.

***Clostera lentisignata* (Hampson, 1910) (Figs. 99, 133)**

Ichthyura lentisignata Hampson, 1910, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (8) 5(30): 495. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal, Durban. Holotype, male (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 1 male, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–22.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, gen. slide No.: LG 5322 (ANHRT).



FIGURES 94–106: adults (collected in the MSR and deposited in coll. ANHRT except where otherwise indicated). 94, *Janthinisca joannoui*, ♂; 95, *Ibidem*, ♂; 96, *Ibidem*, ♀; 97, *Peratodonta heterogyna*, ♂; 98, *Ibidem*, ♀; 99, *Clostera lentisignata*, ♂; 100, *Thaumetopoea latinivea* sp. n., holotype, ♂; 101, *Ibidem*, paratype, ♂; 102, *T. apologetica*, holotype, Tanzania, Mkalama, ♂ (MFN); 103, *Ibidem*, Uganda, Mudende District, ♂; 104, *Anaphe reticulata*, ♂; 105, *Ibidem*, ♂; 106, *Ibidem*, ♀.

Subfamily Thaumetopocinae Aurivillius, 1891

***Thaumetopoea latinivea* László & Schintlmeister sp. n. (Figs. 100–101, 134)**

Holotype. Male, “Mozambique, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 13–15.II.2018, MV Light Trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2”, unique number: ANHRTUK 00019995, genitalia slide No.: LG 5317 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Mozambique. 1 male, with the same data as the holotype, unique number: ANHRTUK 00019996, genitalia slide No.: LG 4555; 1 male, Maputo Special Reserve, Futi Corridor (Sand Forest Woodland Mosaic), 17m, 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–24.ii.2018, Actinic Light Trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2, unique number: ANHRTUK 00020025, genitalia slide No.: ANHRT 00349 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. This species is reminiscent of *Thaumetopoea apologetica* Strand, 1909 (figs. 102–103), but is distinguished by its considerably paler forewing ground colour and markedly broader whitish oblique stripe of the forewing, with a much narrower dark area at the basal third of the costa. The male genitalia of all *Thaumetopoea* species are rather simplified, displaying only subtle differences between species (cf. Hacker 2016, plate 8: a–d). Nevertheless, *T. latinivea* can be distinguished from *T. apologetica* by its noticeably broader socii and apically broader, rounded quadrangular valva, which is more triangular in its congener (figs 134–135).

Description

Adult. (Figs 100–101)

Forewing length 13–14 mm in males. Antenna bipectinate in male, rami more or less equal in length except in apical fifth, where rami become abruptly shorter, without filiform section; axis and rami pale orange-brown. Head small, labial palpus extremely short, directed ventrad, covered completely in long, dense dark grey hair-like scales, first and second segments short; eye surrounded by long rusty hair-like scales; frons dark grey medially with small groups of shiny white scales, its perimeter covered by moderately long brownish-orange hair-like scales; vertex covered in long dark grey scales; compound eye small, globular. Thorax, tegula and collar covered in dense, very long dark grey hair-like scales; abdomen orange brown dorsally, dark grey laterally.

Forewing short, broad triangular, costal margin straight, ventral margin slightly arcuate, outer margin evenly arcuate, tornal angle broad, apex narrowly rounded. Forewing ground colour pale graphite-grey, costal margin dark grey in its basal quarter forming a narrow elongate subbasal patch; median area of forewing off-white, stretching to forewing base in ventral half, bordered distally by a moderately oblique, slightly undulating, diffuse dark grey medial line; postmedial area rather narrow, dark grey, gradually fading to a pale graphite-grey terminal area; postmedial, subterminal and terminal fasciae, as well as orbicular stigma absent; cilia off-white. Hindwing off-white, darker greyish along ventral margin; a pale, rather broad, greyish transverse medial fascia sometimes present; discal spot and terminal line absent; cilia off-white. Underside of forewing similar to upperside but somewhat darker, with a sharply defined, dark grey costal margin; underside of hindwing similar to upperside. Intraspecific variability negligible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 134)

Eighth sternite short, broad, trapezoidal with acute anterior angles. Uncus short, relatively broad at base, apically rounded, lobe-like. Socii short, somewhat longer than uncus, broad at base, slightly tapering, lateral margin evenly arcuate, inner margin straight, apex rounded. Tegumen short, relatively narrow; juxta very broad proximally, abruptly constricted medially, trapezoidal distally, weakly sclerotized; vinculum short, broadly rounded. Valva short, relatively broad at base, rounded quadrangular, costal margin not sclerotized, apical area with sparse, short setae; sacculus reduced. Phallus short, straight, moderately thick, coecum penis short, apically rounded, phallus slightly constricted in proximal third, then gradually dilated, apically rounded. Endophallus short, thick basally, with a short, broad diverticulum subbasally, distal part of endophallus thin, tubular; cornuti absent.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific name is an aggregate of the Latin adjectives *latus*, meaning wide, and *niveus*, meaning white, referring to the distinctive wing pattern of this species.

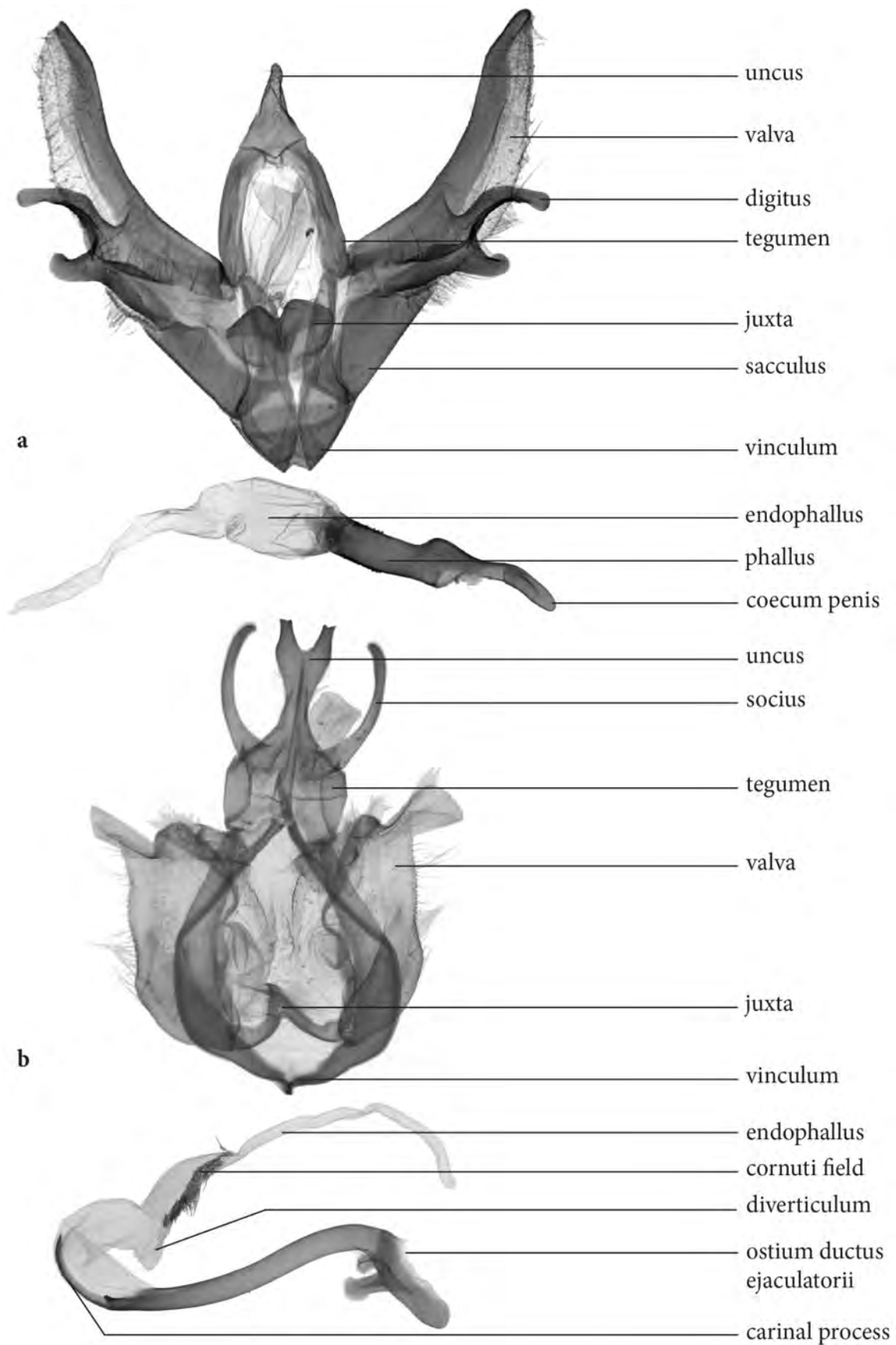


FIGURE I. Terminology of male genitalia morphology: a) *Thacona stictica* (ANHRT 00383); b) *Arciera grisea* (LG 5206).

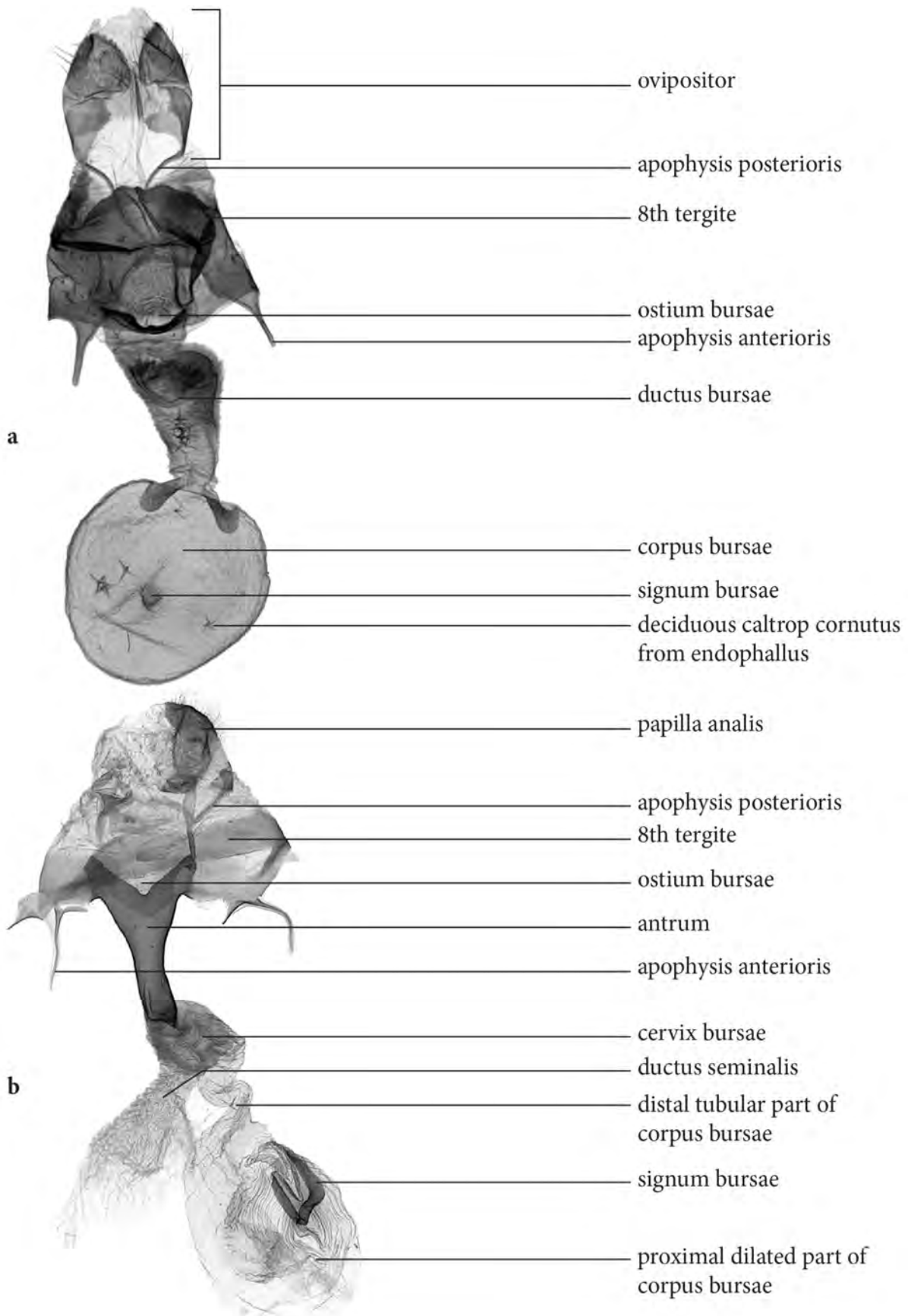
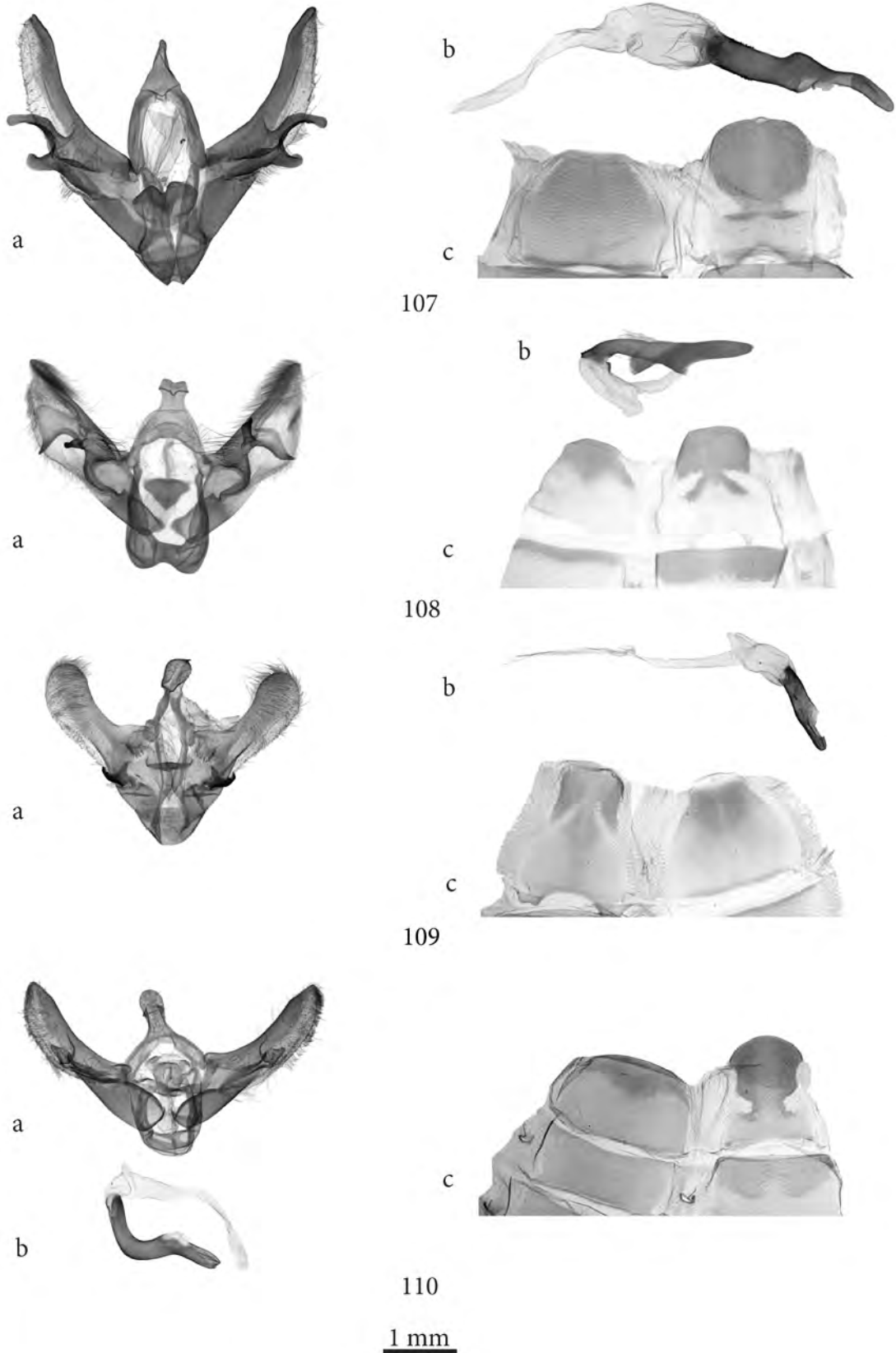
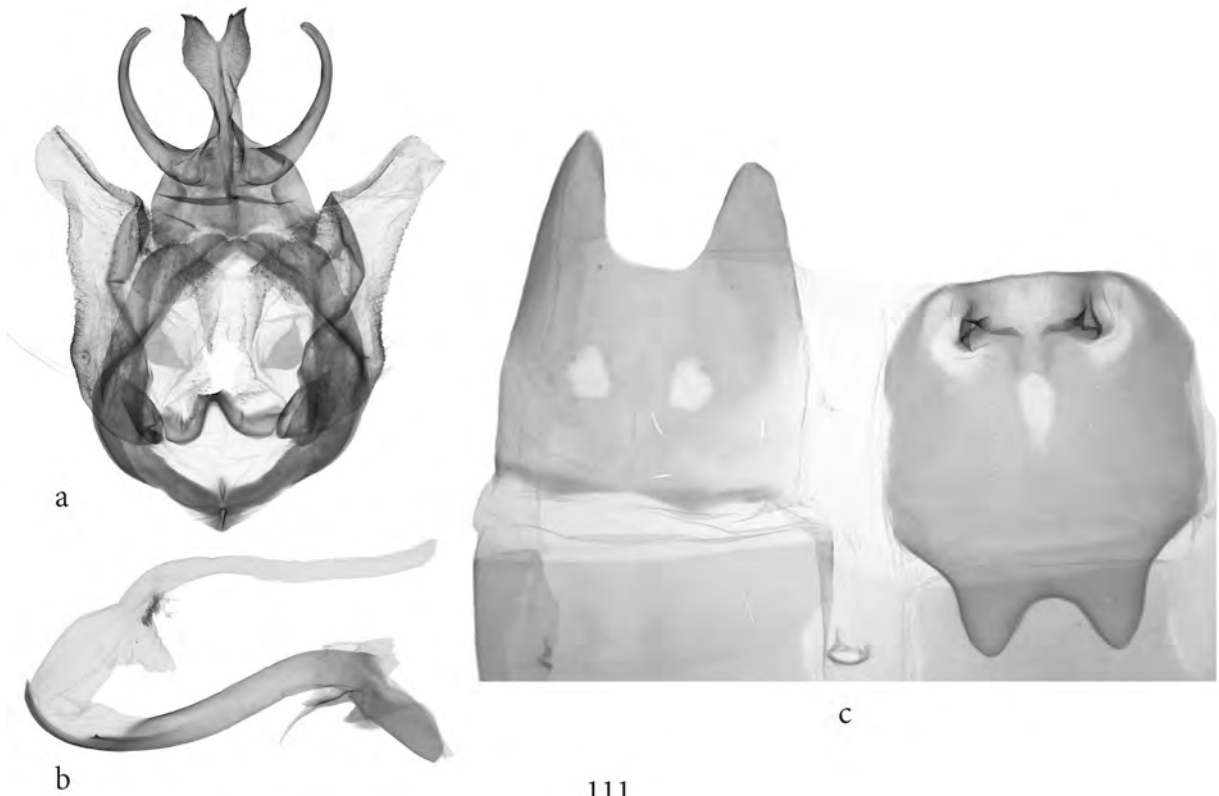


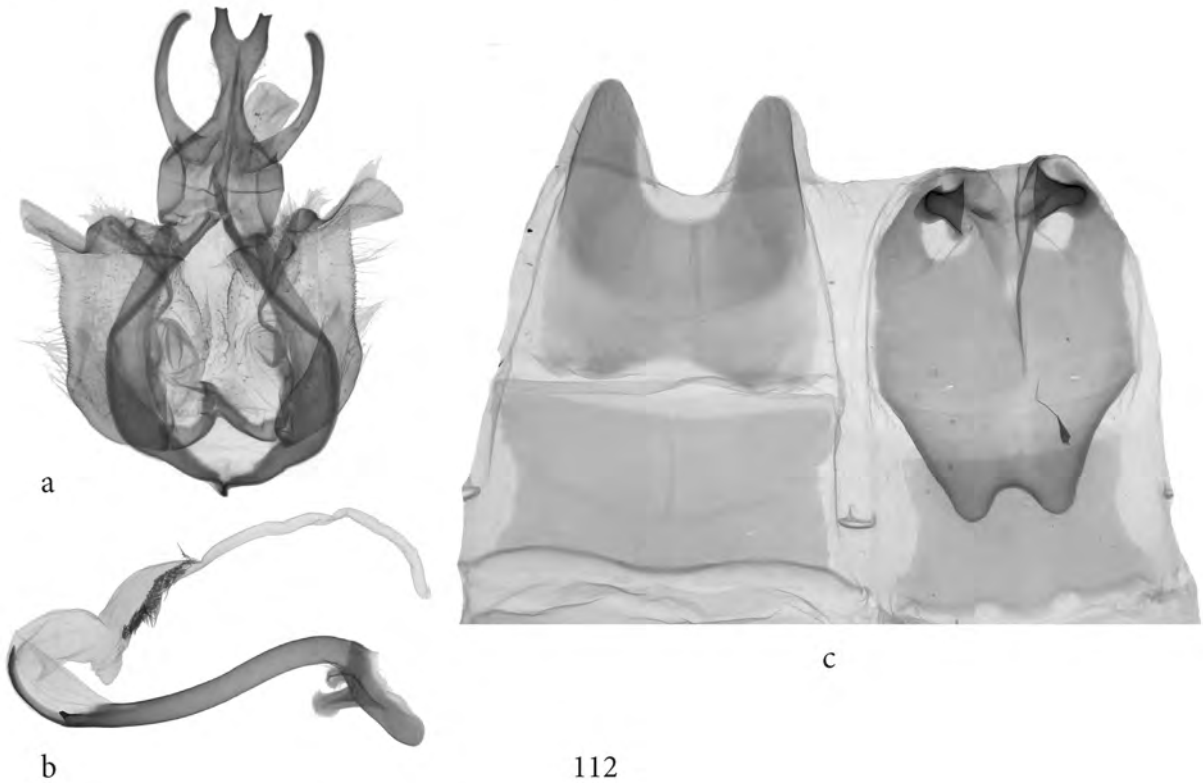
FIGURE II. Terminology of female genitalia morphology: a) *Phalera lydenburgi* (ANHRT 00261); b) *Arciera meridiana* (TM 16894).



FIGURES 107–110. Male genitalia (a: clasp apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment; all MSR, coll. ANHRT). 107, *Thacona stictica*, slide No. ANHRT 00383; 108, *T. smithi* sp. n., holotype slide No. LG 5324; 109, *Subscrancia albobrunnea*, slide No. ANHRT 00378; 110, *S. pinheyi*, slide No. ANHRT 00379.



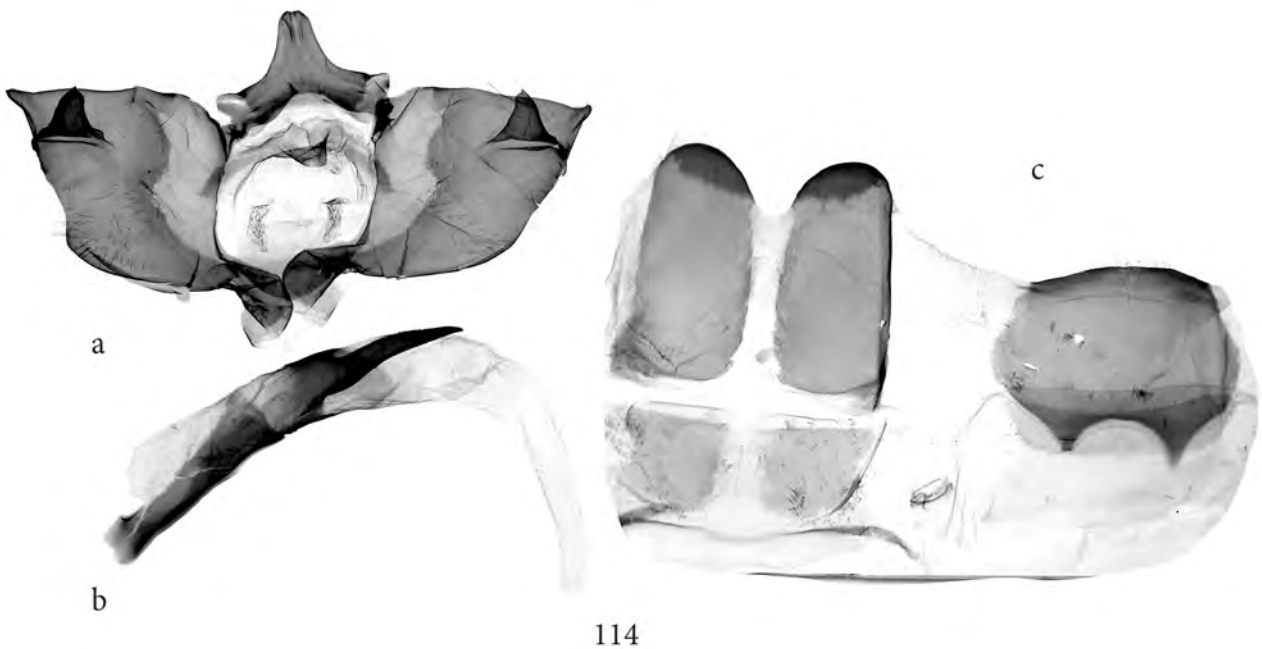
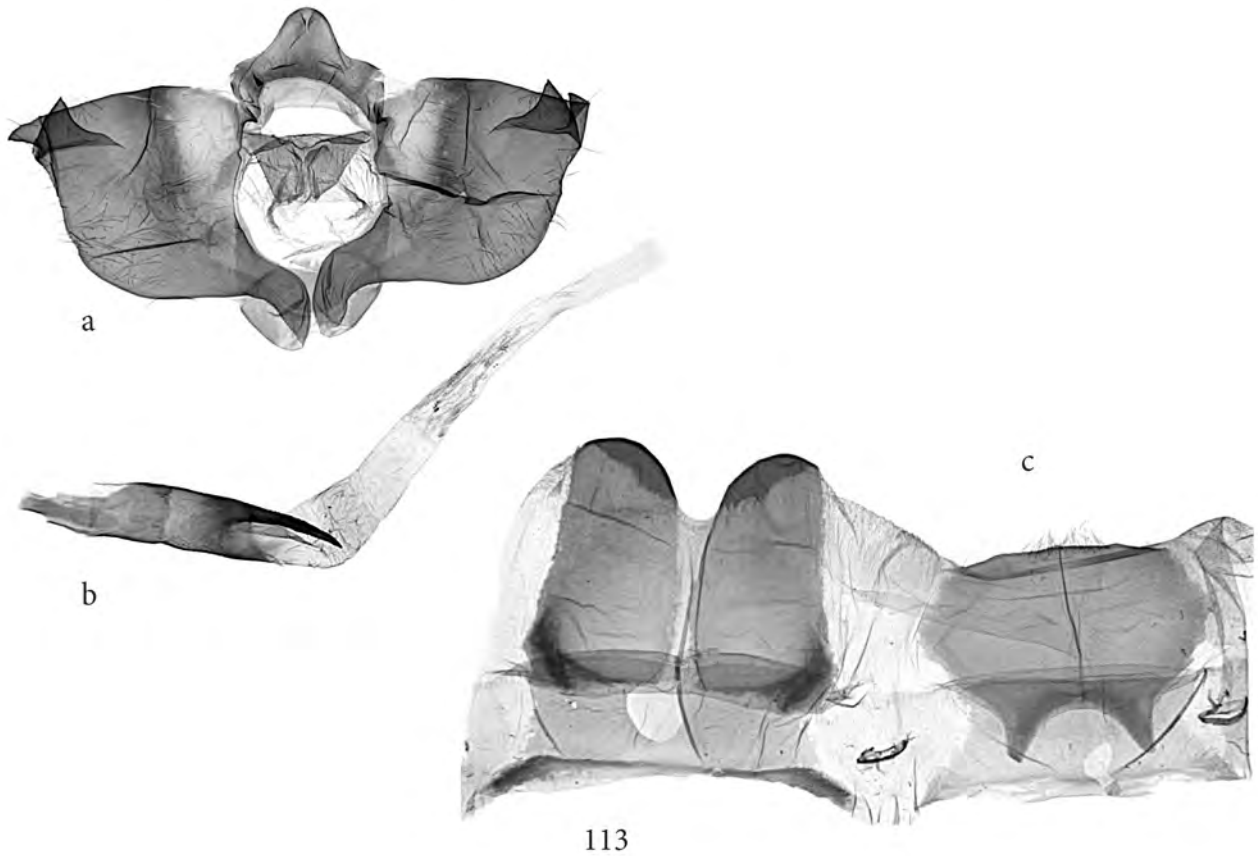
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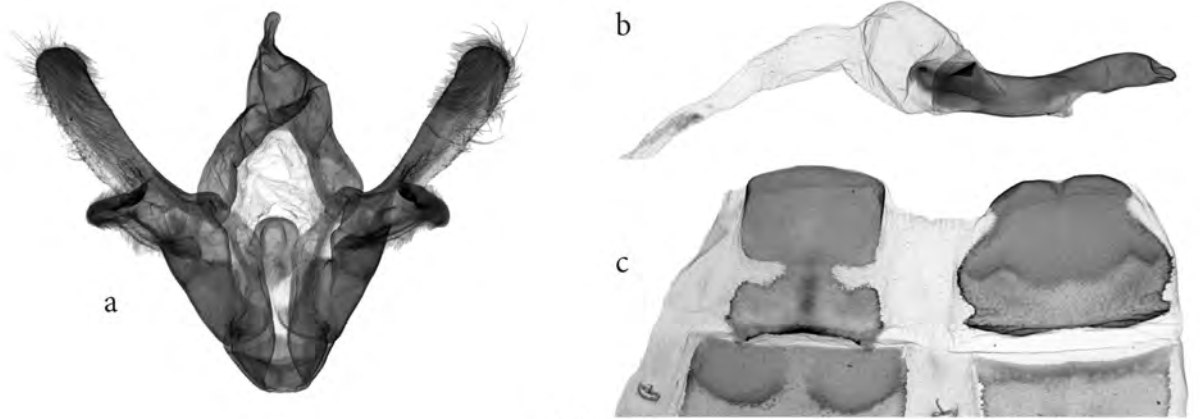
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FIGURES 111–112. Male genitalia (a: clasping apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment). 111, *Arciera meridiana* sp. n., holotype, slide No. LG 4897 (MSR, ANHRT); 112: *A. grisea*, lectotype, slide No. LG 5206 (Gabon, CMNH).

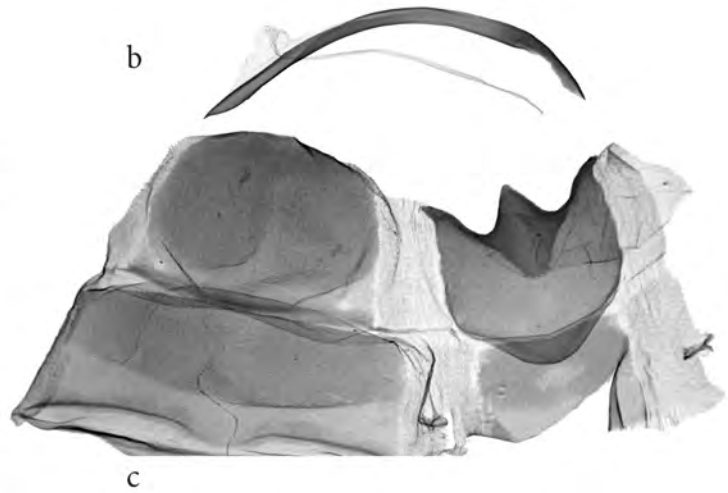
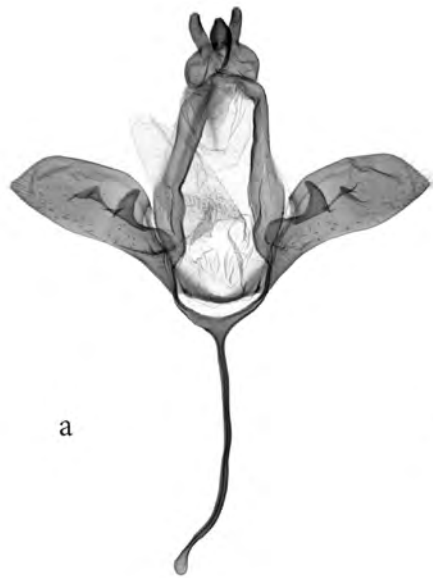


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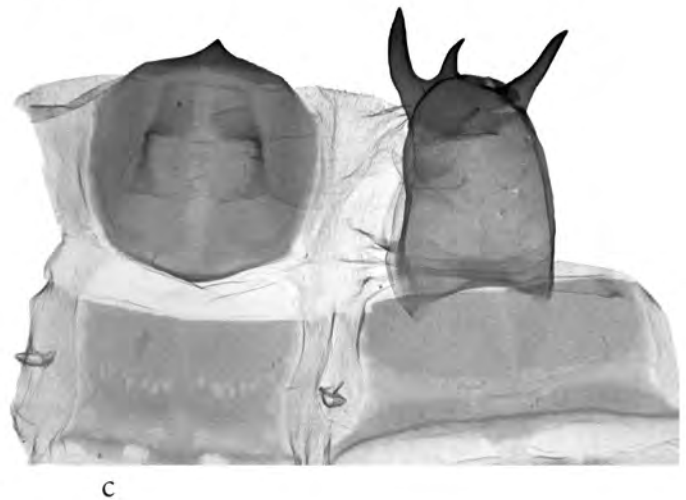
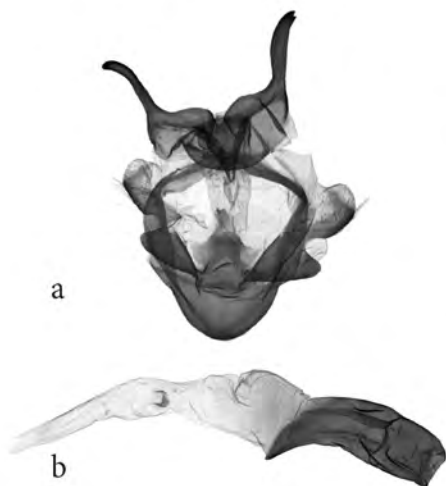
FIGURES 113–114. Male genitalia (a: clasping apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment). 113, *Amyops ingens*, slide No. W 26004 (Togo, MWM); 114, *A. gigas*, slide No. TM 16806 (RSA, TMSA).



115



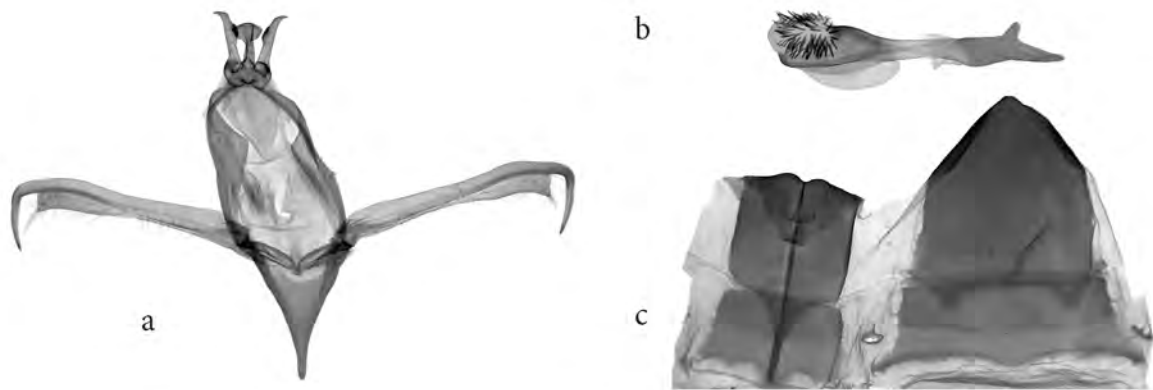
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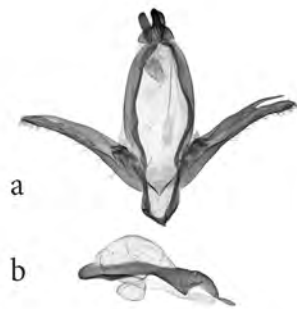
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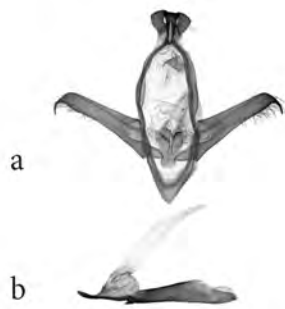
FIGURES 115–117. Male genitalia (a: clasping apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment; all MSR, coll. ANHRT). 115, *Archistilbia mlawula*, slide No. ANHRT 00376; 116, *Stauropida griseola*, slide No. ANHRT 00365; 117, *Batempa buceros*, slide No. ANHRT 00367.



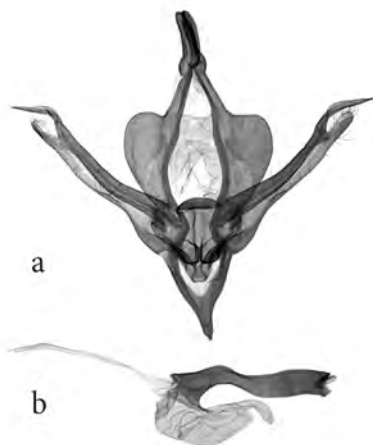
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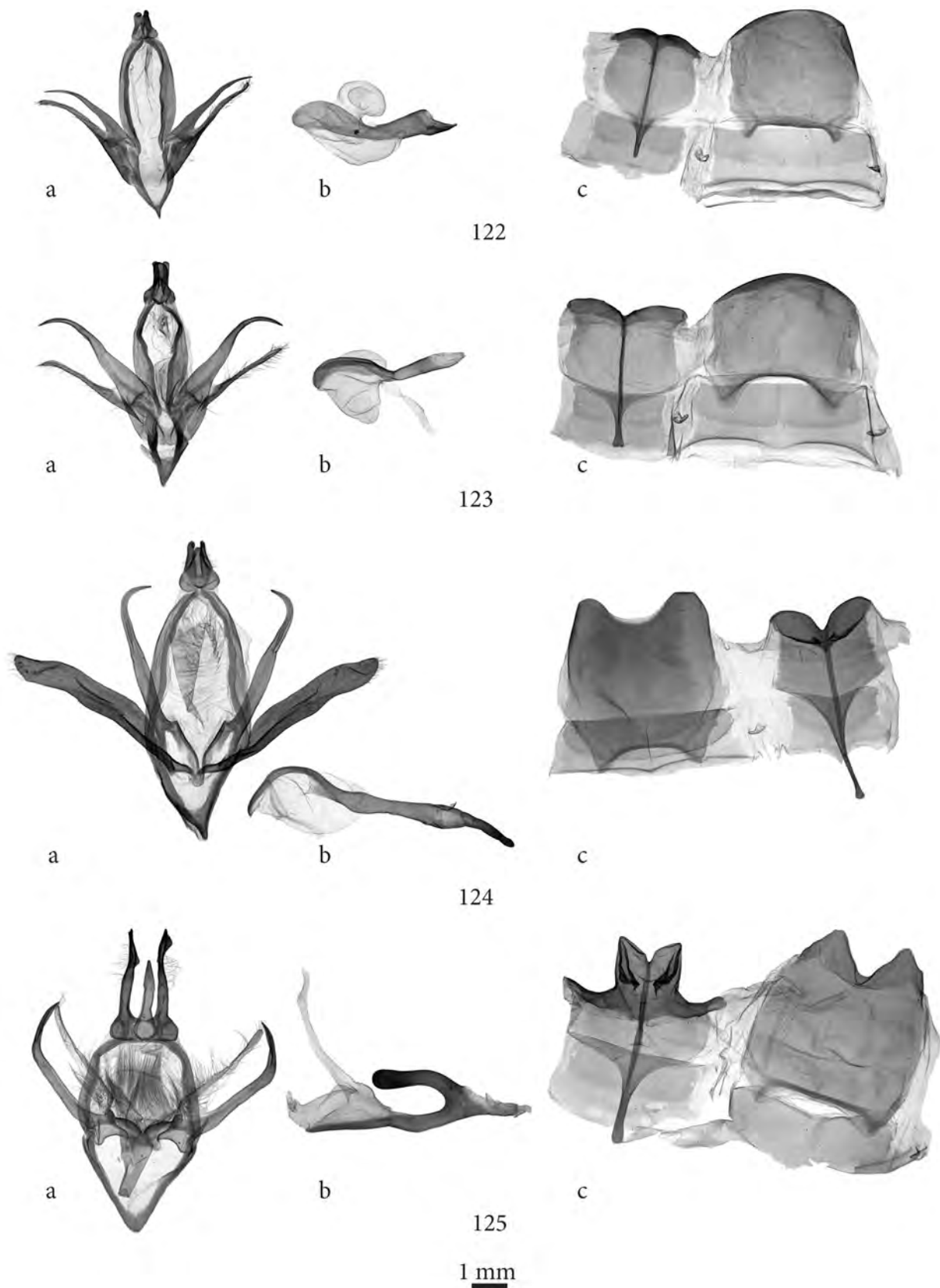
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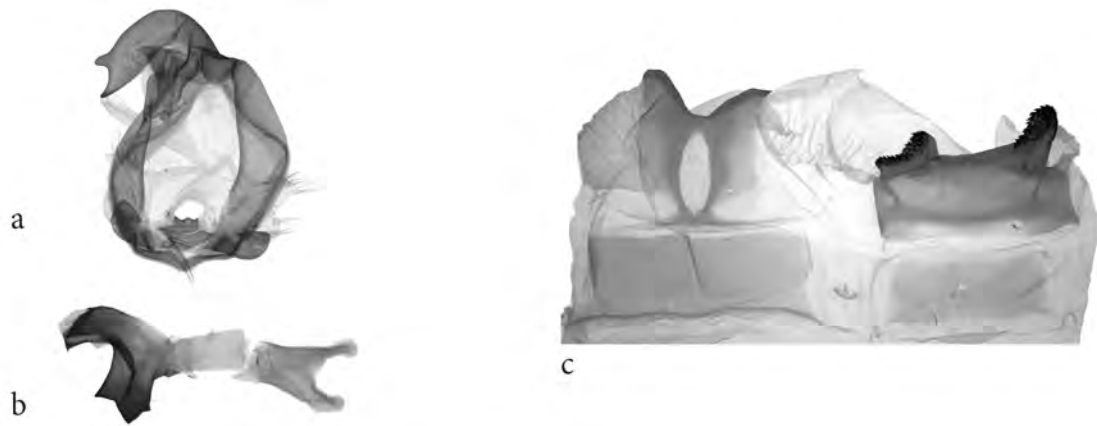
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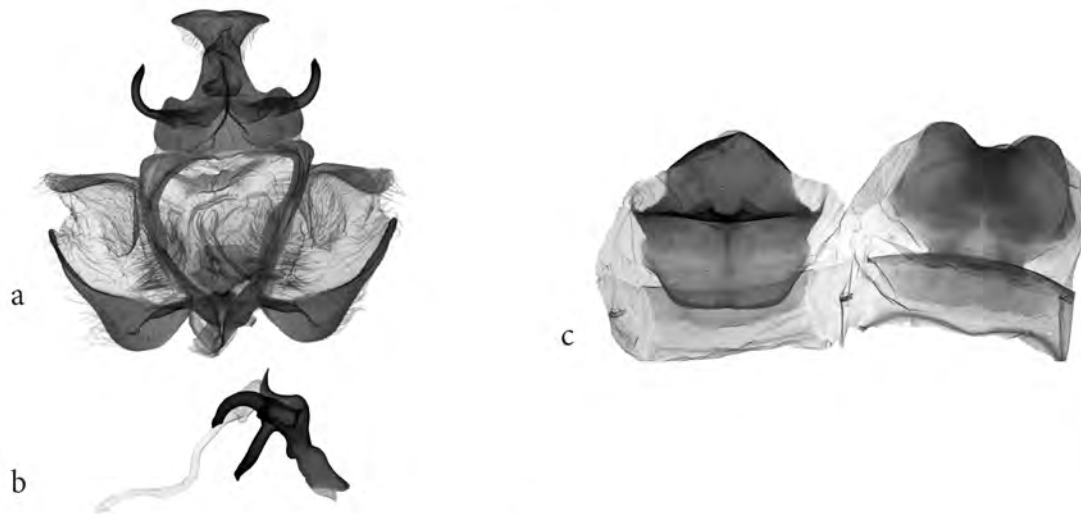
FIGURES 118–121. Male genitalia (a: clasping apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment; all MSR, coll. ANHRT). 118, *Desmeocraera interpellatrix*, slide No. LG 5291; 119, *D. nugatrix*, slide No. ANHRT 00354; 120, *D. distanti*, slide No. ANHRT 00361; 121, *D. platti*, slide No. ANHRT 00359.



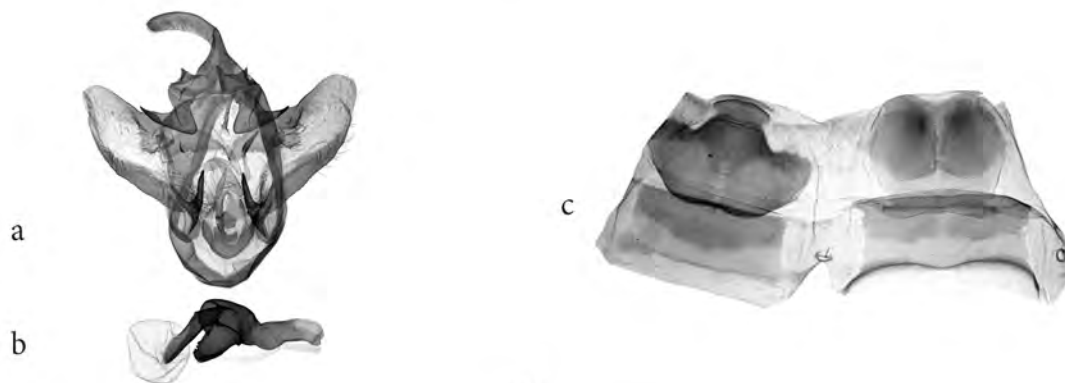
FIGURES 122–125. Male genitalia (a: clasp apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment; all MSR, coll. ANHRT). 122, *Desmeocraera bethunebakeri*, slide No. ANHRT 00355; 123, *D. oliva*, slide No. ANHRT 00356; 124, *D. basalis*, slide No. ANHRT 00352; 125, *D. latex*, slide No. ANHRT 00363.



126



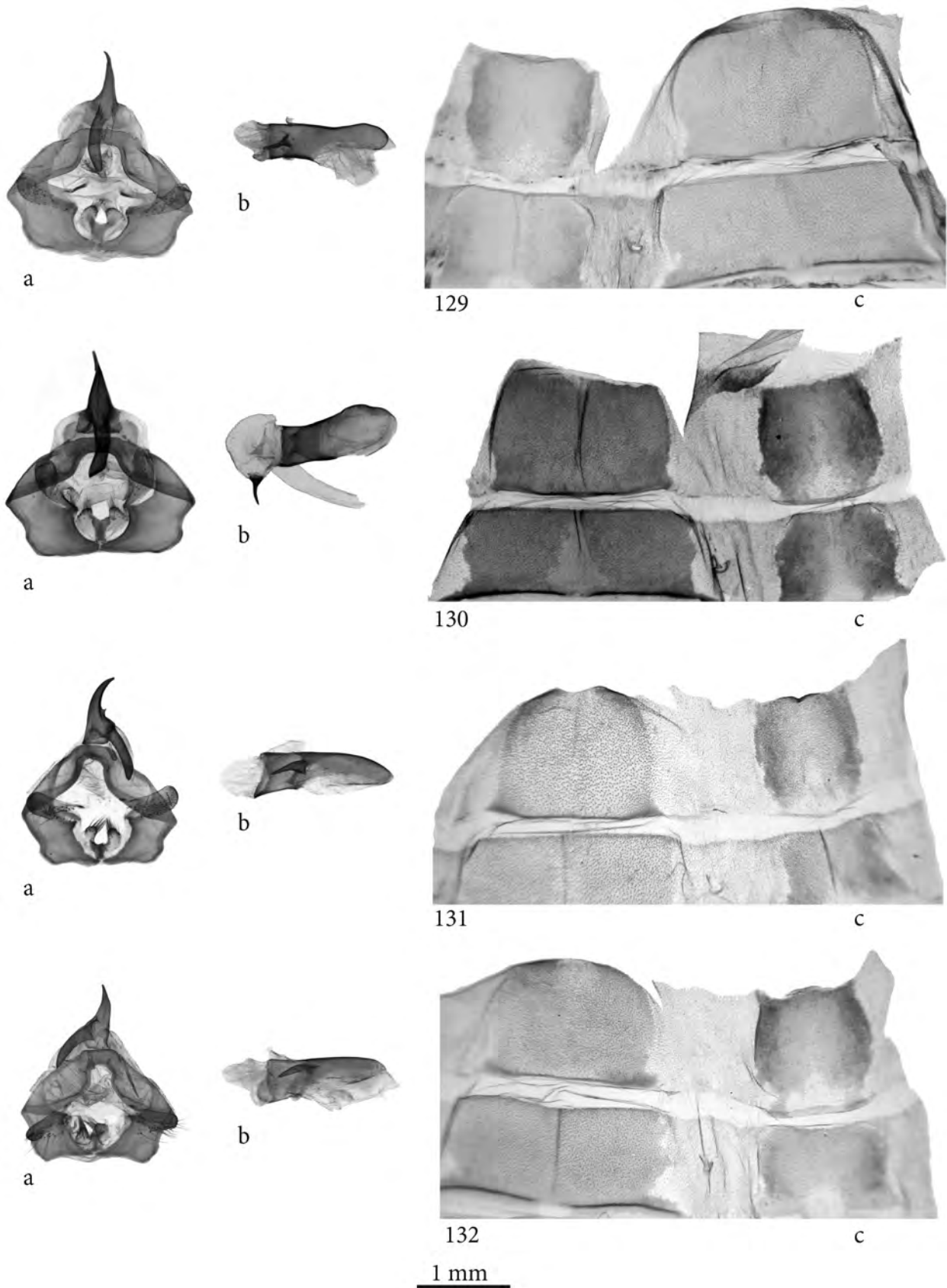
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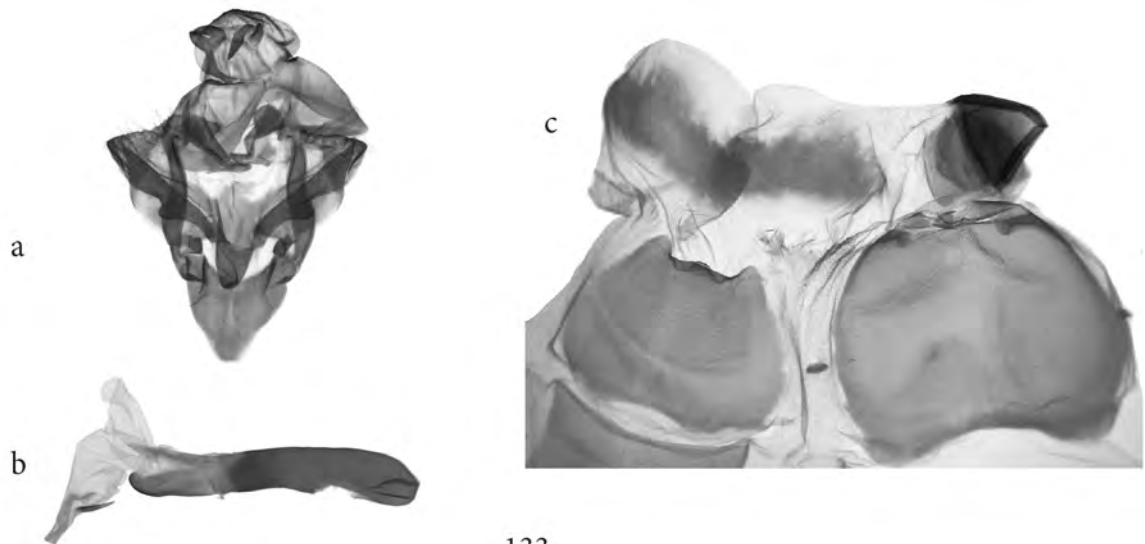
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FIGURES 126–128. Male genitalia (a: clasper, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment; all MSR, coll. ANHRT). 126, *Stemmatophalera sjostedti*, slide No. LG 5381; 127, *S. curvilinea*, slide No. ANHRT 00390; 128, *S. persimilis*, slide No. ANHRT 00389.



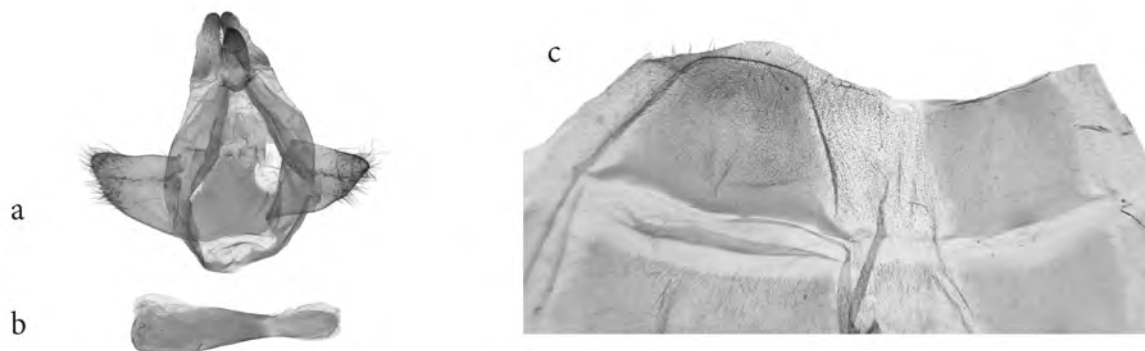
FIGURES 129–132. Male genitalia (a: clasp apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment). 129, *Leptolepida krugeri* sp. n., holotype, slide No. LG 5382 (MSR, ANHRT); 130, *Ibidem*, paratype, slide No. TM 16925 (RSA, TMSA); 131, *L. malangae*, slide No. CSW-01-22 (Angola, coll. H. Sulak); 132, *Ibidem*, slide No. LG 5393 (Zambia, ANHRT).



133



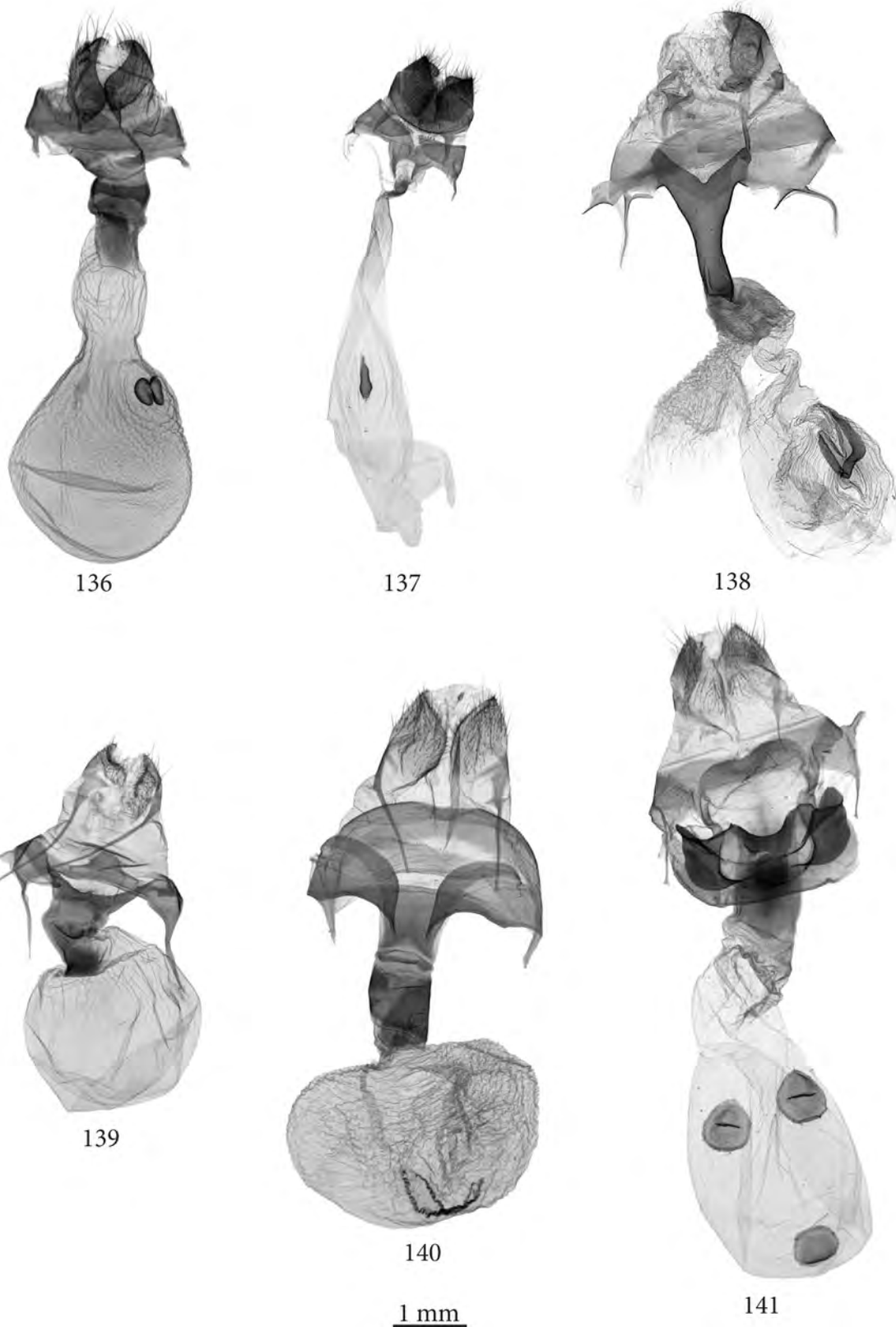
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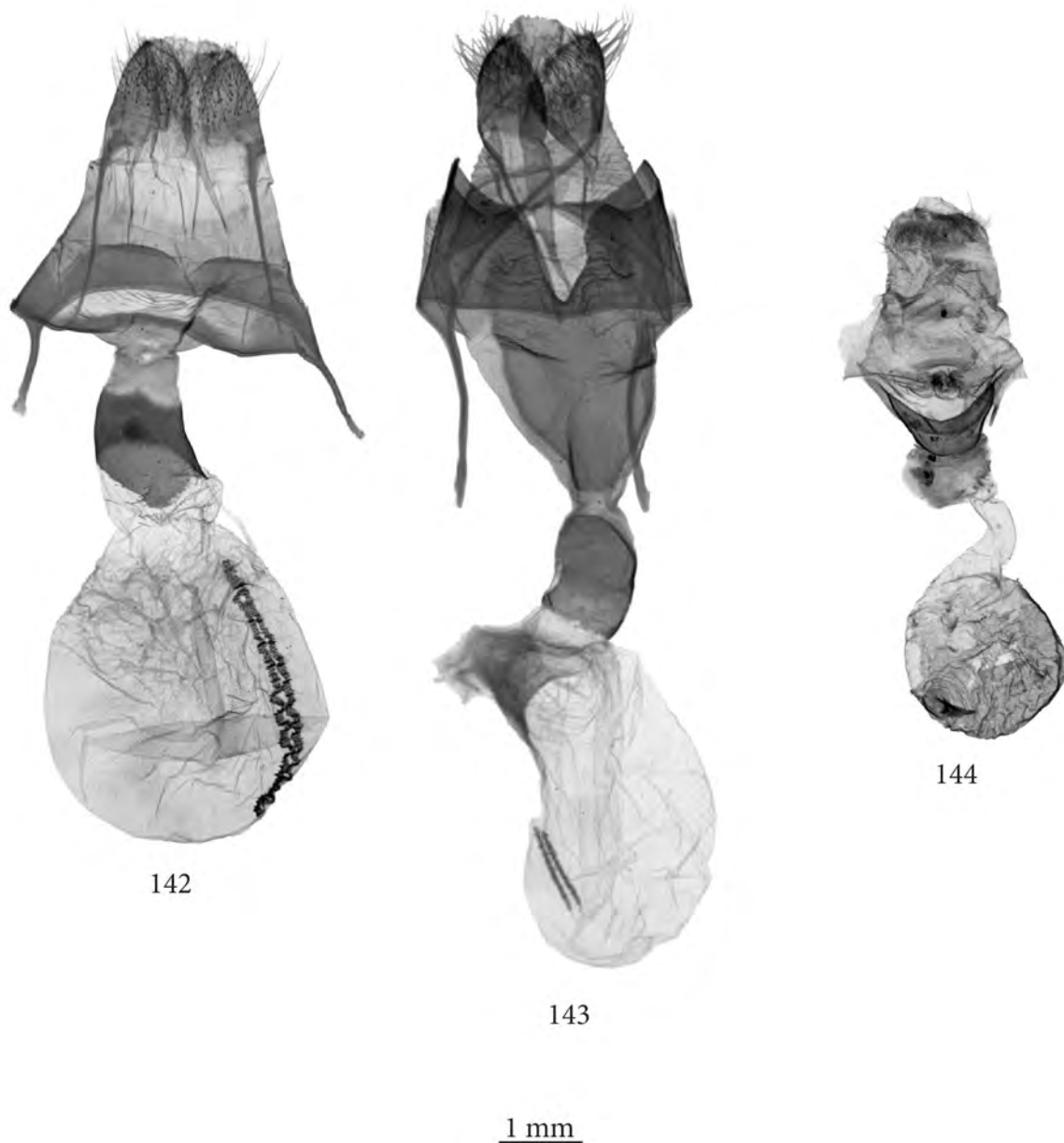
135

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FIGURES 133–135. Male genitalia (a: clasp apparatus, b: phallus, c: 8th abdominal segment; coll. ANHRT). 133, *Clostera lentisignata*, slide No. LG 5322 (MSR); 134, *Thaumetopoea latinivea* **sp. n.**, holotype, slide No. LG 5317 (MSR); 135, *T. apologetica*, slide No. LG 5320 (Uganda).



FIGURES 136–141. Female genitalia. 136, *Archistilbia mlawula*, slide No. ANHRT 00377 (MSR, ANHRT); 137, *Subscrancia pinheyi*, slide No. ANHRT 00380 (MSR, ANHRT); 138, *Arciera meridiana* **sp. n.**, paratype, slide No. TM 16894 (RSA, TMSA); 139, *Desmeocraera distanti*, slide No. ANHRT 00362 (MSR, ANHRT); 140, *D. platti*, slide No. ANHRT 00360 (MSR, ANHRT); 141, *Eurystauridia iphis*, slide No. ANHRT 00375 (MSR, ANHRT).



FIGURES 142–144. Female genitalia. 142, *Desmeocraera oliva*, slide No. ANHRT 00358 (MSR, ANHRT); 143, *D. basalis*, slide No. ANHRT 00353 (MSR, ANHRT); 144, *Leptolepida krugeri* **sp. n.**, paratype, slide No. TM 16926 (RSA, TMSA).

Type material examined.

Holotype of *Thaumetopoea apologetica* Strand, 1909 (Fig. 102): Male, red square type label, [Tanzania] “D. O. Afrika, Mkalama, 7.II.05, v. d. Marwitz S. G.”, [with handwritten]: “Thaumetopoea apologetica m. [printed]: Strand det.”, “Th. apologetica TYPE” (MFN).

Additional *T. apologetica* material examined (Fig. 103).

Tanzania. 1 male, Mt. Meru, Momella, 1600–1800m, 1–10.ii.1964, leg. W. Forster; 1 male, Usambara, Rangroi, 5700 ft., 9.xii.1961 (ZSM). **Kenya.** 1 male, Meru Forest, 10–22.2.1993, leg. Dr. Politzar, gen. slide No.: RF 134.2018 (ZSM). **Uganda.** 2 males, Mudende District, Kaweri Coffee Plantation, 1290m, 0°37'43.09"N, 31°28'27.34"E, 23–30.ix.2016, Balyegarina, B. leg., ANHRT:2017.36, gen. slide Nos: LG 5311, LG 5320 (ANHRT); 2 males,

Mburo Lake NP, Nshara Gate, Rwakobo Rock Lodge, 1291m, S0°31.671', E31°00.064', 31.iii.–01.iv.2013, leg. R. & S. Fiebig and D. Stadie (coll. R. Fiebig).

***Anaphe reticulata* Walker, 1855 (Figs. 104–106)**

Anaphe reticulata Walker, 1855, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum Part IV, Lepidoptera Heterocera 4: 856. Type locality: [South Africa] Natal. 3 syntypes, male and female (NHMUK).

Material examined:

Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve. 15 males, 4 females, West Gate, 22m, (Sand Thicket), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 9–17.II.2018; 7 males, same site, (Sand Forest), 13–15.II.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., ANHRT:2018.2; 1 male, Ponta Milibangalala, 15m, (Dune Grassland, Dune Forest), 26°26'58.6"S, 32°55'29.8"E, 25–30.V. 2017, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., ANHRT:2017.26, gen. slide No.: LG 5316 (ANHRT, MHNM).

Remark. The topotypical southern African specimens display certain differences in their external appearance when compared to those from Central and western Africa, especially their noticeably smaller size and conspicuously pale orange hindwing, as opposed to the pale yellowish hindwing in northern populations. The configuration of the male genitalia, however, does not show consistent differences when specimens from different regions are examined, suggesting that *A. reticulata* is a polymorphic species distributed throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

Conclusions

This comprehensive species account of the Notodontidae of the Maputo Special Reserve is based on three, four-week-long sampling expeditions undertaken during November–December 2016, May–June 2017 and February 2018. These expeditions targeted the beginning, middle and end of the rainy season in order to obtain a detailed picture of the species composition of the reserve.

Besides the identification of 51 species, 23 of which were reported from Mozambique for the first time, the research also resulted in the discovery of four hitherto unknown species. These new species are presumably endemic to the coastal sand forests and thickets of the Maputaland-Pondoland ecoregion, which remains in pristine condition within the MSR. Comparison of the total number of notodontid species in the reserve with that of the Republic of South Africa emphasizes the high conservation value of the MSR: the 51 recorded from this relatively small area is a surprisingly high number when compared to 99 species recorded for the whole of South Africa (Schintlmeister & Witt 2015).

Although the current list is likely to include the overwhelming majority of notodontid species inhabiting the MSR, further sampling in the area may yield new records. It is hoped that our taxonomic account will facilitate the identification of Notodontidae of southern Mozambique and adjacent areas.

Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to Dr Alberto Zilli and Mr Geoff Martin (NHMUK), Ms Vanessa Verdecia, Dr John Rawlins, Dr James Fetzner and Dr Robert Davidson (CMNH) and the late Dr Martin Krüger (TMSA) for the kind assistance during our visits to study the Notodontidae material under their care. The late Dr Thomas Witt (MWM) must also be mentioned for supporting the African Notodontidae studies of the second author since 2013. Mr Harald Sulak (Weiden) is thanked for his assistance during the many visits to the MWM as curator of the Museum Witt and for providing the opportunity to examine a valuable specimen of *Leptolepida malangae* from his personal collection.

Our special thanks go to the following co-operative partners in Mozambique for the diverse administrative and technical assistance provided during our field work in Maputo Special Reserve and for issuing the necessary research and export permits: Dr Bartolomeu Soto (Administração Nacional das Areas de Conservação, Maputo), Dr Lucilia Chuquela, Mrs Kisimenda Muambalo, Mr Anacleto Cossa (MHNM), Mr Armando Guenha, Mr Miguel

Goncalves, Mr Natercio Ngovene and Mr Brian Neubert (Maputo Special Reserve). Mr Tibor Csövári (Budapest, Hungary) is thanked for preparing and imaging genitalia slides as well as Mr Ralf Fiebig, (Roßleben, Germany) for providing us with valuable information on *Thaumetopoea apologetica*, including type images.

The authors declare that to the best of their knowledge they conform to the national regulations and meet with the conditions and requirements of International Conventions concerning collecting/export and handling of the specimens presented in this Article.

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