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Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Ethiopia

Abstract - Twenty six new species of Tortricidae from southeast Ethiopia are reported: *Russograptis albulata* sp. n., *Acleris baleina* sp. n., *Acleris harenna* sp. n., *Procrica dinshona* sp. n., *Procrica parisii* sp. n., *Choristoneura palladinoi* sp. n., *Lozotaenia karchana* sp. n., *Lozotaenia sciarrettae* sp. n., *Endothenia ethiopica* sp. n., *Crotalaria albapex* sp. n., *Eccopsis brunneopostica* sp. n., *Eccopsis subincana* sp. n., *Megalota lygaria* sp. n., *Bubonoxena alatheta* sp. n., *Plutographa xanthala* sp. n., *Epinotia anepenthes* sp. n., *Epinotia latiloba* sp. n., *Coccothera triorbis* sp. n., *Coccothera carolae* sp. n., *Multiquestia aequivoca* sp. n., *Coniostola separata* sp. n., *Cydia tytthaspis* sp. n., *Cydia dinshoi* sp. n., *Cydia lathetica* sp. n., *Grapholita insperata* sp. n., *Thaumatotibia spinai* sp. n. Some faunistic data on the known taxa from this country are included. The material examined is too scarce to draw any zoogeographic conclusion but there are some species common to Ethiopia and the Republic of South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda or are very closely related with them. Two *Acleris* Hübner, 1825 described in this paper are closely allied with the Afghan species.

Riassunto - Tortricidae *(Lepidoptera) dall'Etiopia*

Vengono descritte 26 nuove specie di Lepidoptera *Tortricidae* raccolte in alcune aree montuose dell'Etiopia sudorientale: *Russograptis albulata* sp. n., *Acleris baleina* sp. n., *Acleris harenna* sp. n., *Procrica dinshona* sp. n., *Procrica parisii* sp. n., *Choristoneura palladinoi* sp. n., *Lozotaenia karchana* sp. n., *Lozotaenia sciarrettae* sp. n., *Endothenia ethiopica* sp. n., *Crotalaria albapex* sp. n., *Eccopsis brunneopostica* sp. n., *Eccopsis subincana* sp. n., *Megalota lygaria* sp. n., *Bubonoxena alatheta* sp. n., *Plutographa xanthala* sp. n., *Epinotia anepenthes* sp. n., *Epinotia latiloba* sp. n., *Coccothera triorbis* sp. n., *Coccothera carolae* sp. n., *Multiquestia aequivoca* sp. n., *Coniostola separata* sp. n., *Cydia tytthaspis* sp. n., *Cydia dinshoi* sp. n., *Cydia lathetica* sp. n., *Grapholita insperata* sp. n., *Thaumatotibia spinai* sp. n. Si riportano inoltre brevi note faunistiche su altri interessanti tortricidi locali. Il materiale esaminato non consente di avanzare considerazioni zoogeografiche conclusive ma è tuttavia possibile rilevare che alcune specie etiopiche sono in comune con Sud Africa, Mozambico e Uganda oppure sono prossime ad entità trovate in tali Paesi. Due *Acleris* Hübner, 1825 descritte nel presente lavoro sono simili a specie dell'Afganistan.

Key words: Ethiopia, faunistics, Lepidoptera**,** Tortricidae, new species.

INTRODUCTION

The material upon which the present study is based comes from three Italian expeditions realized by the entomologists of the University of Molise to southeast Ethiopia, in the years 2009 and 2010. During 2009 the itinerary of the expedition was: OMO VALLEY (Dowro Zone, Tarcha, 1400 m, 16.IV.2009); WENCHI CRATER (Oromia Region, S.W. Shewa Zone, Wenchi Crater Lake, 2900 m, 19.IV.2009); Bale Mountains (HARENNA FOREST, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009; DINSHO, GEYSAY VALLEY, 3000 m, 29.IX.2009; DINSHO LODGE, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009). In 2010 the expedition visited Bale Mountains (HARENNA FOREST, 1600-1800 m, 21-22.II.2010; SANETTI PLATEAU, 4000 m, 19.II.2010) (Photos A-D).

OMO VALLEY. This ecosystem is characterized by *Combretum* spp., *Terminalia* spp., *Oxytenanthera abyssinica, Boswellia papyrifera, Anogeissus lieocarpa, Sterospermem kuntianum, Pterocarpus lucens, Lonchocarpus laxiflorus, Lannea* spp., *Albizia malacophylla* and *Enatada africana*. These are small trees with fairly large deciduous leaves, which often occur with the lowland bamboo *O. abyssinica*. The understory is a combination of herbs and grasses. The herbs include *Justecia* spp., *Barleria* spp., *Eulophia chlorophytum, Hossolunda opposita* and *Ledeburia* spp.; the grasses include *Cymbopogon, Hyparrhenia, Echinochla, Sorghum, Pennisetum,* etc.

WENCHI CRATER. Natural vegetation - mainly *Erica arborea*, the African heather plant - can be found in the upper parts of the slopes. Furthermore, southwest of the lake there are indigenous forests home to *Hyginia abyssinica*, *Juniperus procera*, *Olea africana*, *Schefflera abyssinica*.

HARENNA FOREST (Bale Mountains). At lowest and driest altitude, around 1500 meters, there is a general open canopy about 40 m tall made up from *Warburgi ugandensis*, *Croton macrostachyus* and *Syzygium guineese*. The largest trees are *Podocarpus falcatus*. Within this species including *Coffea arabica*. This lowest assemblage of species gradually gets enriched with increase of altitude and moisture to the most species-rich area of the forest. The dominant trees are emergents to 50 m tall of *Aningeria adolfi-friderici*, *Podocarpus falcatus* and *S. guineese* with a closed canopy below which are included *Alangium chinense*, *Olea capensis*, *Ocotea kenyensis* and *Strychnos mitis*. *Podocarpus falcatus* is not generally found above 2400 m and *S. guineese* becomes the dominant tree along with *S. abyssinica* and other montane forest trees. There are also patches of *Aurundinaria alpina*. The tree canopy is not very dense at these higher altitudes so that there is a rich herb flora in the forest. Above 2800 m *Hagenia abyssinica* and *Hypericum revolutum* become more common along with *Erica arborea* and *E. trimera*. This forest can be found up to 3500 m.

DINSHO, GEYSAY VALLEY (Bale Mountains). These are most extensive in the north of the Bale Mountains National Park. In this ecosystem the most widespread species is a reed grass (*Calamagrostis epigejos* var. *capensis*) along with an endemic fox tail, *Alopercurus baptarrhenius* and several other grasses and herbs.

DINSHO LODGE (Bale Mountains). These are the forests in the northern parts of the National Park and also on the east around and above Goba. The dominant tree is *Juniperus procera* with *Hagenia abyssinica* and *Hypericum revolutum* become more frequent above 3000 m. Around Goba there are also patches of *Olea europaea cuspidata* and a few trees of *Pittosporum viridiflorum*.

Photos A-D. Four examples of habitats visited during Italian expeditions in Ethiopia. Wenchi Crater Lake (A); Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest (B); Dowro Zone, Tarcha (C); Dinsho, Geysay Valley (D).

SANETTI PLATEAU (Bale Mountains). Trees are absent at such high elevations, although some bushes and shrubs such as *Hypericum revoltum* do occur. The main vegetation types are moorland, grassland and herb meadow. Much of the montane vegetation is a heathland scrub around 0.5-1.0 m high, dominated by *Philippia*, *Erica arborea* and other shrub species. Between the shrubs, the soil is bare and there are smaller plant species, such as *Helichrysum, Alchemilla, Cerastium,* and the grasses *Koeleria* spp. and *Aira* spp. Steep rocky slopes and cliffs in the high-elevation regions support very little vegetation, while the sedge *Carex monostachya* dominates flat swampy areas. A distinctive feature of the vegetation in this zone is the giant *Lobelia rynchopetalum*.

Tortricidae of Ethiopia are very little known. Besides several species described by Meyrick (1932) from the Djem-Djem Forest there is no publication devoted to the leaf-rollers of this country. The present paper includes some faunistic data on the known taxa and enriched the number of the new species. Thanks to the expedition data we know a little about the habitats in which the species were collected.

The material examined is to scarce to draw any zoogeographic conclusion but we can mention that there are some species common to Ethiopia and the Republic of South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda or are very closely related with them. Two *Acleris* Hübner, 1825 described in this paper are closely allied with the Afghan species *A. sordidata* Razowski, 1971 and *A. dedita* Razowski, 1974.

Adults of tortricids were collected at night from a white sheet placed behind a 160 Watt mixed light. In most cases only a single specimen was found at any one locality. 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 deposited in P. Trematerra collection, Campobasso (Italy).

SYSTEMATIC PART

TORTRICIDAE

Subfamily Tortricinae

Tribe Tortricini

Russograptis albulata Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 1, 37)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 21.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. The female genitalia of this species are most similar to *R. medleri* Razowski, 1981 from Nigeria as the shapes of the signum, sterigma, and antrum show. Externally *R. albulata* differs from other *Russograptis* Razowski, 1981 chiefly by the lack of red forewing markings.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to colouration of the forewing; Latin: albulata - whitish.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Forewing not expanding terminallly, broadest near middle; costa convex especially at base; apex rounded; termen fairly oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour whitish with traces of greyish oblique fasciae. Markings dull brown in form of a small basal blotch, dorsal parts of median, subterminal and subapical fascia, and a subtornal suffusion. Cilia brownish white. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia white slightly tinged brownish.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Papilla analis small, slender; apophyses moderately long, rather strong; sterigma submembranous, scobinate, with better sclerotized proximal edge; sclerite of antrum large, broad postmedially, slender proximally; ductus seminalis postmedian; signum a weakly concave plate with a thorn.

MALE. Unknown.

Acleris baleina Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 2, 38)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Sanetti Plateau, 4000 m, 19.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. *A. baleina* certainly belongs to the *A. hastiana*-group of species, especially to the Afghanian *A. sordidata* Razowski, 1971, *A. baleina* with long aedeagus, thicker cornuti, and subtriangular hairy part of socius.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the type locality.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous. Forewing rather slender, hardly expanding terminal; costa weakly convex basally; termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour ferruginous strigulated brown. Cilia brownish with rust basal line. Hindwing grey; cilia paler.

MALE GENITALIA. Terminal lobes of tegumen broad; tuba analis tapering terminally; socius subtriangular; sacculus with postmedian sharp angulation then weakly concave, spined termination moderate; aedeagus fairly long, slender; group of 7 spiniform cornuti and one elongate posterior thorn.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Acleris harenna Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 3, 39, 40)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 female paratype, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Externally this species resembles the Palaearctic *A. variegana* ([Denis & Schiffemüller], 1775) but *A. harenna* genitalia are close to *A. dedita* Razowski, 1974 from Afghanistan from which they differ chiefly in simple angulation of sacculus, distinct protuberance of spined termination, longer aedeagus, and long strongly constricted medially antrum sclerite.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour whitish to middle with brownish and grey suffusions, brownish ferruginous in distal part. Markings typical of *A. variegana* with brown dorso-basal bloch, ill-defined median fascia, and some brown posterior strigulae. Cilia concolorous with posterior parts of wing. Hindwing grey; cilia paler.

VARIATION. Proximal half of female forewing cream suffused ferruginous, slightly strigulated; median area grey, terminal portion grey-brown with dark brown spots. Markings represented by proximal edge of atrophied median fascia edged white, marked with a few rust brown spots.

MALE GENITALIA. Terminal lobes of tegumen elongate, rounded; distal part of tuba analis slender; socius subtriangular; sacculus angulate postmedially, then distinctly sinuate; spined termination elongate with well developed ventral lobe; aedeagus fairly long, slender; cornuti short.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Proximal lobes of sterigma long, tapering apically; distal part of antrum broad, proximal weakly so, median constricted; signum a small plate.

Tribe Archipini

Procrica dinshona Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 4, 41)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotpe male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is close to *P. ophiographa* (Meyrick, 1933) but is distinguished by much slenderer forewing and yellower ground colour.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the type locality.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax yellow with orange suffusions; labial palpus brownish. Forewing rather slender, hardly expanding terminally; costa convex chiefly to middle; termen distinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour yellow slightly tinged orange, with fine brown and pale brownish strigulae and dots; basal and tornal area suffused ferruginous. Markings ferruginous edged brown-grey except for subapical blotch consisting of the typical elements. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with weak rust basal line. Hindwing greyish cream; cilia whiter.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus fairly broad, rounded terminally; socius rather large; gnathos typical of the genus; valva hardly curved upward, rounded caudally; sacculus broad with short termination and well developed dorsal lobe; aedeagus rather long, slender, with curved coecum penis.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Procrica ophiographa (Meyrick, 1933) (Figs 5, 42)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. Easily distinguished from *P. dinshona* in pointed end of uncus, broader valva, and weakly curved coecum penis. Externally this species is distinct by broad forewing and rust brown colouration.

Procrica parisii Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 6, 43)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 18.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Closest to *P. ochrata* Razowski, 2002 from Cameroon but uncus in this species shorter and broader, socius small, and valva broad with distinct dorso-posterior lobe; facies differing from all the congeners by cream ground colour of forewing and brown, rust suffused markings.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its collector Mr Francesco Parisi.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax cream brownish, labial palpus brownish. Forewing slender; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, somewhat convex. Ground colour cream; strigulation sparse brownish. Markings brown with rust suffusions consisting of large basal blotch and median fascia fused with subapical and subterminal markings. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream grey tinged brownish apically; cilia cream.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus rather short, broad, weakly convex apically; socius moderate; gnathos rather short; valva broad, rounded posteriorly, indistinctly expanding dorsoterminally; sacculus well sclerotized dorsally, with small free termination; aedeagus fairly long, with fine ventral termination.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Choristoneura heliaspis (Meyrick, 1909) (Figs 7, 44, 45)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 27.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. This species is probably widely distributed; it was described from Natal, South Africa, then recorded from Mozambique (Razowski & Trematerra, 2008).

Choristoneura palladinoi Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 8, 46)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 27.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely related with *C. dinota* (Meyrick, 1918) from Malawi but is easily distinguished by almost complete reduction of a process from the dorsum of zone which is replaced by two small thorns.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is a partonym for Mr Alenuccio Palladino the collector of this species.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax rust brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa distinctly convex at base; termen rather not oblique, straight to middle. Ground colour pale ferruginous, markings dark rust brown consisting of basal blotch, median fascia and small subapical blotch. Cilia probably (damaged) concolorous with ground colour. Hind wing brownish, cilia paler.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus slender to middle, broad posteriorly where rounded; socius ill-defined; gnathos arm broad, terminal plate long, slender, bent; valva oval; sacculus slender with submedian, dorsal thorn and small free termination; transtilla broad, concave medially; aedeagus small, slender; coecum penis proportionally long; two thorn-like processes from zone.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Lozotaenia karchana Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 9, 47, 48)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; paratype female,

Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 21.II.2010, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is externally similar to *Epichorista capitana* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) but has more brownish hindwing and long, straight ventrally sacculus.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, a camp in the Bale Mountains.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 22 mm (male), 32 mm (female). Male with head yellowish brown; labial palpus yellowish brown. Forewing broad; costa convex; termen weakly convex, slightly oblique. Ground colour brownish yellow with dense brownish strigulation and some rust scales; markings reduced to brown tornal remnants of median fascia, and traces of costal elements. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish, mixed cream at apex; cilia much paler than wing.

Female with forewing costa more strongly convex. Ground colour brownish yellow with brown strigulae and dots, and rust subapical reticulation. Markings yellow-brown with dark brown parts: remnants of basal blotch, paler costal portions of median fascia and subapical blotch, large subtornal marking.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus broad, narrowing basally, rounded apically; valva broad with broad brachiola; sacculus broad, straight ventrally, angulate ventro-terminally; transtilla broad with sublateral, spiny dorsal lobes; aedeagus large terminating in a ventral hook.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Sterigma small with rounded proximal lobes; sclerite of antrum very large, broad postmedially with small, weakly sclerotized colliculum; ductus bursae moderately long, without cestum; signum a small funnel without basal plate.

Lozotaenia sciarrettae Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 10, 49, 50)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; paratype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Facies of this species is similar to *Metamesia physetopa* (Meyrick, 1932) and *Procrica dinshona* but genitalia quite different resembling *L. karchana* in having broad median part of the transtilla. This species is distinct by a large, bifid terminally dorsal process of aedeagus and broad ductus bursae.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is dedicated to Dr Andrea Sciarretta, the collector of this species.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 15-18 mm. Male with head and thorax yellowish brown. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa convex chiefly basally; termen weakly sinuate and oblique. Ground colour pale brownish cream with slight yellowish admixture; suffusions yellow-brown; some veins suffused brown. Markings yellowish brown consisting of ill-defined basal blotch, median fascia with rather straight proximal edge, and small subapical blotch; terminal marking weak in form of a median suffusion. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour.

Female forewing rather weakly expanding posteriorly with termen more oblique than in male.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus slender to middle then weakly expanding, tapering apically; socius broad; gnathos delicate with elongate median plate; valva oval, broadest postbasally;

sacculus slender, convex in 1/3, with minute terminal projection; transtilla broad, somewhat expanding laterally, distinctly spined dorsally; aedeagus moderate with large dorsal process bifid apically; coecum penis long.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Apophyses moderately short; sterigma broad with distinct proximal corners and postmedian scobination; ostium protected by a sclerite; ductus bursae broad; signum finely thorny plate.

Metamesia episema Diakonoff, 1960 (Figs 11, 51, 52)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 27.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 3 males and 2 females, Ethiopia, Oromia Region, S.W. Shewa Zone, Wenchi Crater Lake, 2900 m, 19.IV.2009, leg. A. Sciarretta, G. Spina.

REMARKS. This species was described from Madagascar; originally it was compared with *M. physetopa* (Meyrick, 1932) but the mentioned characters are insufficient for its identification; we are finding that the main difference between these two species is a much larger aedeagus of the latter.

Metamesia physetopa (Meyrick, 1932) (Figs 12, 53, 54)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4 males and 7 females, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. This is an Ethiopian species, externally and genitalically similar to *M. episema* (cf. above).

Subfamily Chlidanotinae

Trimalitis scalifera Meyrick, 1912 (Figs 13, 55)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 males, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. This species was described from Republic of South Africa (Natal). Our example has not been compared with the type. A discussion on *Trimalitis* Diakonoff, 1960, is by Tuck (1981).

Subfamily Olethreutinae

Tribe Bactrini

Endothenia ethiopica Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 14, 56)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; paratype male, 3 males, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho, Geysay Valley, 3000 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is similar and close to *E. alpigena* Bradley, 1965 from the Ruwenzori Range, Uganda but differs from it in having shorter spined process at the basal cavity of valva terminating in long spines similar to those of *E. nephelopsycha* (Meyrick, 1934) also from that range in Uganda, and long cornuti.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is devoted to the country of the origin.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 14-16 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish with darker scaling. Forewing fairly broad; costa convex; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish strongly suffused brown; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brown. Marking pale brown with rather unsharp edges consisting of diffuse basal blotch, median fascia, subterminal and terminal fasciae. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hind wing pale brownish; cilia paler.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus short, club-shaped, spiny terminally; socius lateral, posterior, densely hairy; neck of valva distinct; sacculus short, angulate, with large basal group of hairs; process at basal cavity of valva broad with thick terminal spines; cucullus elongate; aedeagus broad with rounded coecum penis; cornuti two large spines with broad bases.

FEMALE. Unknown.

REMARKS. The paratype differs from the holotype in slenderer wings and almost uniform brownish colouration of forewing but does not show any important genital difference. Bradley (1965) mentioned a similar colour variation in his *E. alpigena*. The available material is too sparse to explane the importance of the mentioned characters. It also is possible that *E. alpigena* is synonymous with *E. nephelopsycha* the species from same territory the male genitalia of which were examined by the senior author.

Endothenia gutturalis (Meyrick, 1934), **comb. n.** (Figs 15, 57, 58)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 21.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 2 females, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DESCRIPTION. Female genitalia. Apophyses and papilla analis moderate; sterigma short, plate-shaped; distal edge of sterigma forming a flat elongate sclerite flanked by a pair of prominences; ostium bursae large; antrum sclerite large with two distinct antemedian pockets; remaining part of ductus bursae membranous; signum a transverse shallow, scobinate pocket.

REMARKS. This species was described from the Island of São Tomé. Our specimen slightly differs from the type of *E. gutturalis* in having one longer and curved cornutus. The female genitalia were not known until now.

Crotalaria albapex Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 16, 59)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely related with *C. crotalariae* Razowski & Brown (2010, in press) from which it differs chiefly in having long uncus and slender lobe near the

basal cavity of valva; it is also similar to *Endothenia nephelopsycha* which has long haired socii and large lobe near basal cavity.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewing apex; Latin: albus - white.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax dark blackish brown. Forewing expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour white preserved in posterior half of wing especially near apex; proximal area strongly suffused brownish grey with more blackish strigulae and suffusions; costal strigulae indistinct, divisions weak in basal half of wing blackish. Markings brownish black with paler and darker parts represented chiefly by the costal part of median fascia and posterior portion of subterminal fascia; apex area tinged rust, with weak brownish marks. Cilia blackish brown (partly damaged). Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus slender, long hairy laterally, expanding terminally where strongly thorny; socius naked; sacculus moderate with small posterior angle; lobe at basal cavity of valva broad, hairy and thorny; cucullus large with rounded ventral lobe; aedeagus rather small; two short, capitate cornuti present.

FEMALE. Unknown.

REMARKS. This is the second known species of the new genus *Crotalaria* Razowski & Brown (2010, in press) described from Kenya.

Eccopsis brunneopostica Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 17, 60)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is externally similar to *E. affluens* (Meyrick, 1921) from Mozambique (only female holotype is known, cfr. Razowski & Krüger, 2007) and *E. ochrana* Aarvik, 2004 but hindwing of *E. affluens* and *E. ochrana* is orange yellow whilst in *E. brunneopostica* it is brown.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to the colour of the hindwing; Latin: posticus - hind, brunneus - brown.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax creamish brown. Forewing as in *E. wahlbergiana* Zeller, 1852. Ground colour orange cream suffused and strigulated brownish. Markings brownish with brown diffuse spots: basal blotch broad; median fascia incomplete, with orange median spot; subterminal fascia brownish; apex of wing orange rust with some brown marks. Cilia damaged. Hindwing brown; cilia damaged.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus moderate, broad terminally; socius weakly sclerotized, drooping, hairy; valva slender with ill-defined neck, left valva with large group of long hairs; ventral lobe of cucullus small; dorsal lobe of posterior edge of basal cavity slender; aedeagus short, broad; cornuti one.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Eccopsis subincana Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 18, 61)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Facies resembling *E. maschalista* (Meyrick, 1932) from Djem-Djem Forest, Ethiopia but this species with white parts of the forewing interfasciae; female genitalia as in *E. incultana* (Walker, 1863) described from Mauritius but sclerite of the antrum in *E. incultana* is long and the signum symmetric. From *E. ptilonota* (Meyrick, 1921) from South Africa this species differs chiefly in lack of white dorsum of forewing and short distance between sclerites of ductus bursae in *E. subincana*.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to the ground colour; Latin: incana - very grey, sub - a prefix determining a limit.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 20 mm; head and thorax brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa gradually, weakly convex; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour white preserved in form of dorsal part of postbasal interfascia and chiefly costal part of postmedian interfascia; other areas distinctly suffused grey; strigulation and diffuse spots greyish brown; costal strigulae whitish. Markings diffuse dark brown with darker spots: basal blotch convex, median fascia interrupted into two parts, terminal and subterminal fasciae slender, incomplete. Cilia greyish. Hindwing pale greyish brown; cilia whitish greyish.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Sterigma submembranous; sclerite of antrum uniformly broad with lateral prominences; postmedian part of ductus bursae broadening, sclerotized, separated from the preceding sclerite; signum with two blades.

MALE. Unknown.

REMARKS. The female genitalia of *E. maschalista* are not known; the moth differs from *E. subincana* in brown colouration without whitish shades or marks in *E. maschalista*. Two species of this genus were described from Ethiopia, viz., *maschalista* and *E. aegidia* (Meyrick, 1932); the photographs of their types are provided (Figs 81, 82).

Megalota lygaria Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 19, 62)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. - Holotype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. *M. lygaria* resembles the South African *M. spondylis* (Meyrick, 1918) and *M. purpurana* Aarvik, 2004 from Kenya but is more grey in hue; from the former it differs in shorter, not constricted subterminally sclerite of antrum, from the latter in larger antrum and broader ductus bursae, and from the two in long postostial sterigma.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Greek: lygae - shade.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax cream brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa rather weakly, gradually convex; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour greyish cream in dorso-posterior area indistinctly tinged pink, in basal third more grey, with subapical interfascia in part white; strigulation greyish brown and brownish; costal strigulae in basal half grey, in subterminal area cream; divisions brownish. Markings brown in form of costal half of median fascia followed by a grey suffusion near middle of wing connected with subterminal fascia; apex brown. Cilia whitish grey. Hindwing pale brown; cilia whitish grey.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Sterigma elongate terminating in a small bilobed median sclerite, proximally finely edged by a curved sclerite; antrum broad with lateral sclerites; signum with two small projections.

MALE. Unknown.

Bubonoxena alatheta Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 20, 63)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Externally similar to *B. endaphana* Diakonoff, 1967 from Philippine Islands; male genitalia as in *B. spirographa* Diakonoff, 1968 but *B. alatheta* with densely bristled dorso-posterior part of valva and shorter setae of the terminal part of sacculus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the generic position of the species; Greek: alethes - genuine.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax whitish brown. Forewing slender; costa weakly convex; termen oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour whitish; costal divisions and suffusions brownish. Markings dark brown consisting of basal blotch, median fascia fused with subterminal fascia, and irregular terminal marks; cilia damaged. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia brownish white.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen small, simple; valva large, oval, densely bristled medio-proximally and dorsally; sacculus long, rather slender, convex ventro-subterminally where large group of setae occurs; aedeagus small, simple, tapering terminally.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Tribe Eucosmini

Crocidosema Zeller, 1847 (Figs 21, 64, 64a, 64b)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 27.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta

REMARKS. These specimens are not determinable. Certainly they are closely related with *C. bostrychodes* Diakonoff, 1992 from Madagascar.

Plutographa xanthala Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 22, 65)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. In male genitalia this species is most similar to *P. eudela* Diakonoff, 1989 from Madagascar but *P. eudela* with more elongate neck of valva and cucullus. Facies of *P. eudela* is quite different, with the typical eucosmine markings and not oblique termen of forewing.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Greek: xanthos - yellow, Latin: ala - wing.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax yellow tinged ferruginous. Forewing slender, with costal fold and antennal notch; costa weakly convex; apex pointed; termen strongly oblique, hardly sinuate beneath apex. Wing yellow with weak ferruginous suffusions and dots, spots in postmedian area browner; costal strigulae not visible. Markings indistinct: trace of ferruginous yellow basal suffusion and median fascia preserved. Hindwing greyish cream; cilia whiter.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus short deeply bifurcate; socius long, slender, drooping, hairy; basal part of valva broad, neck slender; cucullus oval; sacculus wealy convex, angulate; aedeagus short.

Strepsicrates Meyrick, 1888 (Figs 23, 66)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 27.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 21.II.2010, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. Our specimens are closely related with *S. melanastraptis* (Diakonoff, 1969) **comb. n.** described from Seychelles in the genus *Neohermenias* Diakonoff, 1966 now treated as a synonymy of *Holocola* Meyrick, 1881. Female genitalia of our specimens are also very similar to *S. sinuosa* (Meyrick, 1917) from South Africa.

Epinotia anepenthes Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 24, 67, 68)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, 10 males, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; paratype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta

DIAGNOSIS. Very close to *E. penthrana* Bradley, 1965 (Fig. 83) from the Ruwenzori Range, Uganda but *E. anepenthes* ground colour of forewing creamish and valva broad with indistinct neck and upcurved dorsal part of cucullus.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the colouration of the moth in contrary to that expressed in the name of the species from Ruwenzori; Greek: penthos - a sorrow, ne - no, not.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 20-27 mm. Head and thorax yellowish brown. Forewing less expanding than in *E. penthrana*, with more oblique termen. Ground colour whitish cream, in costal area suffused pale ferruginous and strigulated brownish rust. Markings brownish with slight rust admixture and darker places: median fascia atrophying dorsad, fused with the oblique fascia from apex of wing; basal blotch weak. Cilia concolorous with the costal suffusion. Hindwing greyish, cilia whiter.

VARIATION. Female browner than male with well developed basal blotch.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus rather short, bifid postmedially with rounded ends of the lobes; tegumen with weak latero-terminal lobes of tegumen; socius fairly long, tapering terminally; valva broad with hardly expressed ventral incision; sacculus almost straight; cucullus with small ventral lobe and large, curved upward dorsal lobe; aedeagus short.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Sterigma as in *E. penthrana* but posterior part of ductus bursae with a small sclerite; signa two small funnels.

Epinotia latiloba Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 25, 69)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *E. anepenthes* and *E. penthrana* but *E. latiloba* with subterminal

forewing fascia parallel to termen and broad lobes of uncus and tegumen.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the lobes of the uncus and tegumen; Latin: latus - board.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding terminally, costa convex; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour whitish densely dotted and strigulated brown, sparsely dotted white; costal strigulae whitish suffused brownish, divisions brown. Markings brown: posterior edge of basal blotch parallel to median fascia; the latter marked dark brown in median cell atrophying dorsally; subterminal fascia expanding subcostally, extending to middle of median fascia. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish white basally suffused brownish, similarly reticulated posteriorly; cilia brownish white.

MALE GENITALIA. Uncus strong with posterior arms broad, rounded apically; lateral corners of tegumen forming broad lobes; socius rather well sclerotized, tapering terminal; neck of valva indistinct; cucullus elongate, slender posteriorly with strong ventro-proximal group of spines.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Tribe Grapholitini

Dracontogena niphadonta Diakonoff, 1970 (Figs 26, 70)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. This species was described from Madagascar where it is widely distributed. Karisch (2005) decribed *D. niphadonta continentalis* from Zambia which according to the original figure has dark posterior half of the forewing. Our specimen fits well the original description by Diakonoff, hence we add Ethiopia to the distribution area of this species. We are neither to decide about the subspecific importance of the continental population.

Coccothera triorbis Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 27, 71)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 21.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species differs from all its congeners by the presence of yellow orange forewing blotches resembling the Palaearctic *Pammene aurana* (Fabricius, 1775). Male genitalia similar to *C. ferrifracta* Diakonoff, 1968 from Ghana but *C. triorbis* aedeagus uniformly broad throughout and valva concave at cucullus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the yellow orange blotches of forewing; Latin: tri - three, orbis - circle.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 16 mm. Head orange, thorax brown, collar orange. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa rather uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour yellow orange forming transverse postbasal blotch and two rounded postmedian blotches. Remaining area and cilia dark brown. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen delicate; pedunculi slender; valva moderately broad, concave before cucullus; the latter rounded ventrally, with rather small spiny surface; sacculus convex marked with small subdorsal group of spines; aedeagus long, slender.
FEMALE. Unknown.

Coccothera carolae Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 28, 72)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 27.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.
DIAGNOSIS. Facies slightly reminding *C. victrix* (Meyrick, 1918) from KwaZulou-Natal, South Africa but this species with red-brick posterior area of forewing; female genitalia close to *C. areata* (Meyrick, 1918) from Pretoria but the signa in *C. areata* are small.
ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after my daughter Carola Trematerra.
DESCRIPTION. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax blackish densely scaled white. Forewing distinctly expanding terminal; costa straight; apex rounded; termen weakly convex. Ground colour in basal half of wing whitish densely scaled black, with some black strigulae; brick-red distal area of wing with black marks; refractive lines edging median fascia, smaller refractive elements beneath costal strigulae; costal strigulae white, divisions blackish. Median fascia blackish with brick-red inclusions and whitish scales. Cilia glossy grey with black basal line. Hindwing brown paler basally; cilia white grey.
FEMALE GENITALIA. Ovipositor fairly long; apophyses moderate; sterigma membranous with two elongate postostial patches; ductus bursae long, very slender with weak sclerite of antrum; signa two funnels with large thorns.
MALE. Unknown.

Multiquestia aequivoca Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 29, 73)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1600 m, 21.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta
DIAGNOSIS. This species is rather robust, resembling the members of *Dracontogena* Diakonoff, 1970, with ill-defined pale dorsal forewing markings; the female genitalia are closest to *M. iringana* Aarvik & Karisch, 2009 from Tanzania but *M. aequivoca* with broad sclerite of antrum.
ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the systematic position of this species; Latin: aequivocal - equivocal.
DESCRIPTION. Wing span 21 mm. Head whitish, thorax withish cream. Forewing broad; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish cream distinctly suffused brownish especially in basal area of wing. Markings brown in form of broad, diffuse median fascia with dark brown marks in median cell and subdorsally and elongate blotch at tornus; other parts of markings indistinct (subapical blotch, subterminal fascia). Cilia creamish with brown scales. Hindwing brownish; cilia brownish cream.
FEMALE GENITALIA. Apophyses rather short; sterigma submembranous; antrum sclerite broad separated membranously from the medio-proximal sclerite of ductus bursae; corpus bursae densely spined.
MALE. Unknown.

Coniostola separata Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 30, 74)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, 2 males, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 26.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely allied to *C. omistus* Diakonoff, 1988 from East Madagascar described in Eucosmimi but *C. separata* is distinct by short aedeagus, broad postmedian half of valva and weak lobes of cucullus.

ETYMOLOGY. This name refers to the separate position of the species.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa uniformly, weakly convex; apex short; termen weakly oblique, indistinctly sinuate. Ground colour cream ferruginous with browner suffusions and strigulae. Markings brown, indistinct, diffuse. Costal strigulae paler than ground colour; ocellar area small, with three blackish spots. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with brownish basal line. Hindwing brownish; cilia more whitish grey.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen fairly broad, rounded terminally; valva slender proximally, expanding terminad from beyond sacculus; cucullus broad with small lobes; aedeagus short, slender, bent, with broad base.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Fulcrifera aphrospila (Meyrick, 1921)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 males and 1 female, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. This species was described from KwaZulou-Natal, South Africa, then recorded by Razowski & Trematerra (2008) from Mozambique (as *F. afrospila* [sic!]).

Cydia tytthaspis Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 31, 75)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. Externally resembling *Coniostola omistus* Diakonoff, 1988 and *Mesotes psimythistes* Diakonoff, 1988 from Madagascar but this species with cream ferruginous forewing ground colour and rust markings. Male genitalia characteristic by small double apical lobes.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to size of the ocellar area of forewing; Greek: tytthos - small, aspis - a target.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour rust cream in basal and dorsal areas of wing suffused rust brown; costal strigulae indifferentiated, divisions rust; ocellar area weakly distinct. Markings reduced to some intervenal rust fasciae and stronger suffusion extending from end of median cell to beneath apex. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia creamish.

MALE GENITALIA. Pedunculi slender; terminal part of tegumen with two small lobes and long hairs; valva fairly broad; sacculus straight, terminating in a small projection followed by short ventral incision; cucullus elongate-oval; proximal group of spines directed towards mid-valva; aedeagus slender, almost straight; 3 slender cornuti, 5 apical thorns.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Cydia dinshoi Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 32, 76)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species resembles *C. tytthaspis* both in the shape of forewing and colouration but this species without ocellus and male genitalia distinct by strong ventral incision of valva.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Dinsho Lodge.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax orange rust. Forewing not expanding terminally, costa convex to before middle (terminal part of wing damaged). Wing almost unicolorous pale ferruginous-golden with some darker dots. Hindwing whitish with slight brown admixture; cilia whitish.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen rounded, hairy apically; socii two oval areas of long minute hairs; valva broad to middle, strongly incised ventrally; cucullus moderate with triangular ventral lobe; sacculus hardly convex, distinctly angulate; aedeagus rather slender, tapering in posterior half.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Cydia lathetica Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 33, 77)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Dinsho Lodge, 3100 m, 29.IX.2009, leg. A. Palladino, F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely related with *C. dinshoi* having similar genitalia but different forewing.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the genital similarity with the above mentioned species; Greek: lathetikos - easily concealed.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax reddish rust. Forewing expanding terminally, slender basally; costa almost straight, hardly concave medially; termen long, weakly sinuate. Wing almost unicolorous reddish rust with some browner diffuse spots. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing whitish brown, paler basally; cilia whitish.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen shorter than in *C. dinshoi* with similar broad areas of fine hairs; valva broad to end of sacculus; sacculus angulate; ventral incision rounded; cucullus almost rounded, convex caudally; aedeagus rather short, slender, tapering terminally.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Grapholita insperata Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 34, 78)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, 7 males, Ethiopia, Oromia Region, S.W. Shewa Zone, Wenchi Crater Lake, 2900 m, 19.IV.2009, leg. A. Sciarretta, G. Spina.

DIAGNOSIS. This species somewhat resembles the Palaearctcic *Lathronympha strigana* (Farbricius, 1775) or *Eucosma conformana* (Mann, 1872) but *G. insperata* with more elongate apex of forewing. Male genitalia peculiar, not similar to any congener (they resemble *Multiquestia dallastai* Aarvik & Karisch, 2009 from Kenya but is completely different externally).

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the way of the discovery of the species; Latin: insperata - inexpected.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 8 mm. Head and thorax cream brown. Forewing slender, uniformly broad throughout; apex elongate, pointed; termen moderately oblique, sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish cream; strigulation and suffusions brownish; costal strigulae paler than ground colour; divisions brownish; ocellus hardly differentiating. Remnants of marking brownish, indistinct. Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen elongate, simplified, hardly convex apically; basal third of valva broad, ventral incision large; neck very slender, fairly long; cucullus short with large ventral lobe (somewhat resembling *Ancylis tumida* Meyrick, 1912 from Ceylon); aedeagus slender, bent, extending ventro-terminally. Coremata typical of the genus.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Thaumatotibia batrachopa (Meyrick, 1908) (Figs 35, 79)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 males, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, Karcha Camp, 2350 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta; 1 male, Ethiopia, Bale Mountains, Harenna Forest, 1800 m, 22.II.2010, leg. F. Parisi, A. Sciarretta.

REMARKS. This species was described from Cape Colony, South Africa and is widely distributed in that country; it is also known from Madagascar (Diakonoff, 1988).

Thaumatotibia spinai Razowski & Trematerra, sp. n. (Figs 36, 80)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male, 2 males, Ethiopia, Omo Valley, Dowro Zone, Tarcha, 1400 m, 16.IV.2009, leg. A. Sciarretta, G. Spina.

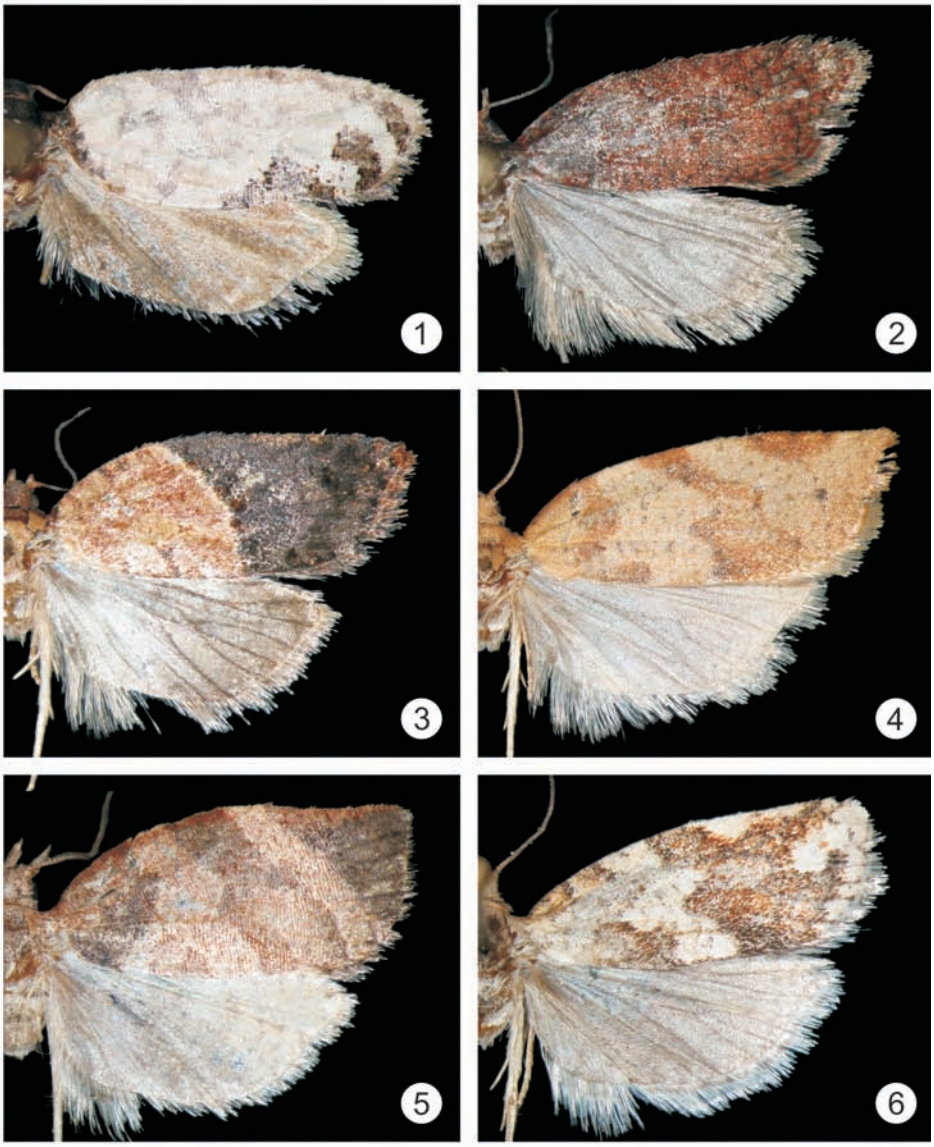
DIAGNOSIS. Facies similar to *T. batrachopa*, anal field of hindwing with long scale pencil; top of tegumen rounded without any projection resembling that of *T. aclyta* (Turner, 1916) from Queensland, Australia. Male genitalia distinct by presence of a strong lobe anterior to cucullus ventrally.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its collector Dr Giuseppe Spina.

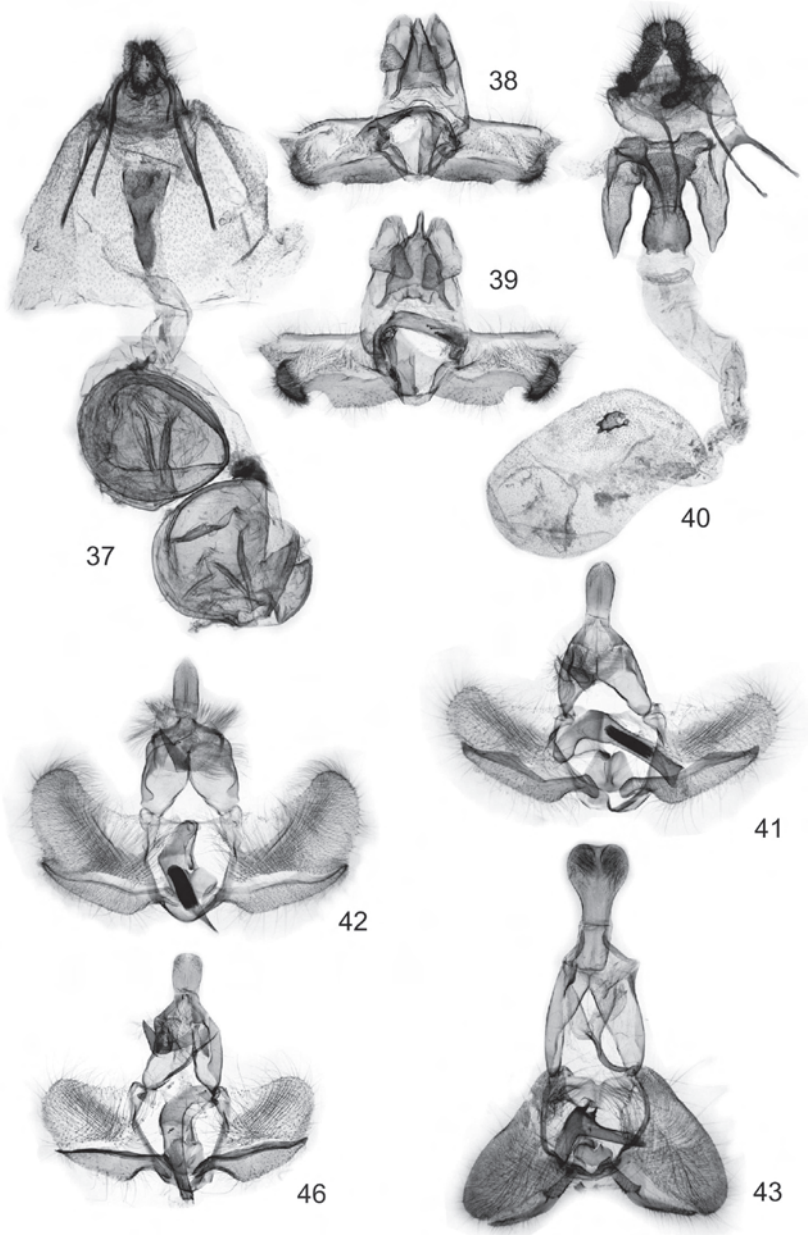
DESCRIPTION. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing broad, somewhat expanding terminad; apex rounded; termen slightly oblique, convex. Wing almost unicolorous yellowish brown with browner suffusions and dots; traces of brown markings at wing base and costa (a rubbed specimen). Cilia concolorous. Hindwing brown; cilia yellowish grey.

MALE GENITALIA. Tegumen rather long, simple, tapering apicad; socii absent; pedunculi fairly broad; valva slender gradually expanding towards middle; cucullus tapering apically with oblique group of spines proximally; neck of valva absent; triangular lobe before ventral part of sacculus; aedeagus long, slender, with posterior, dorsal process.

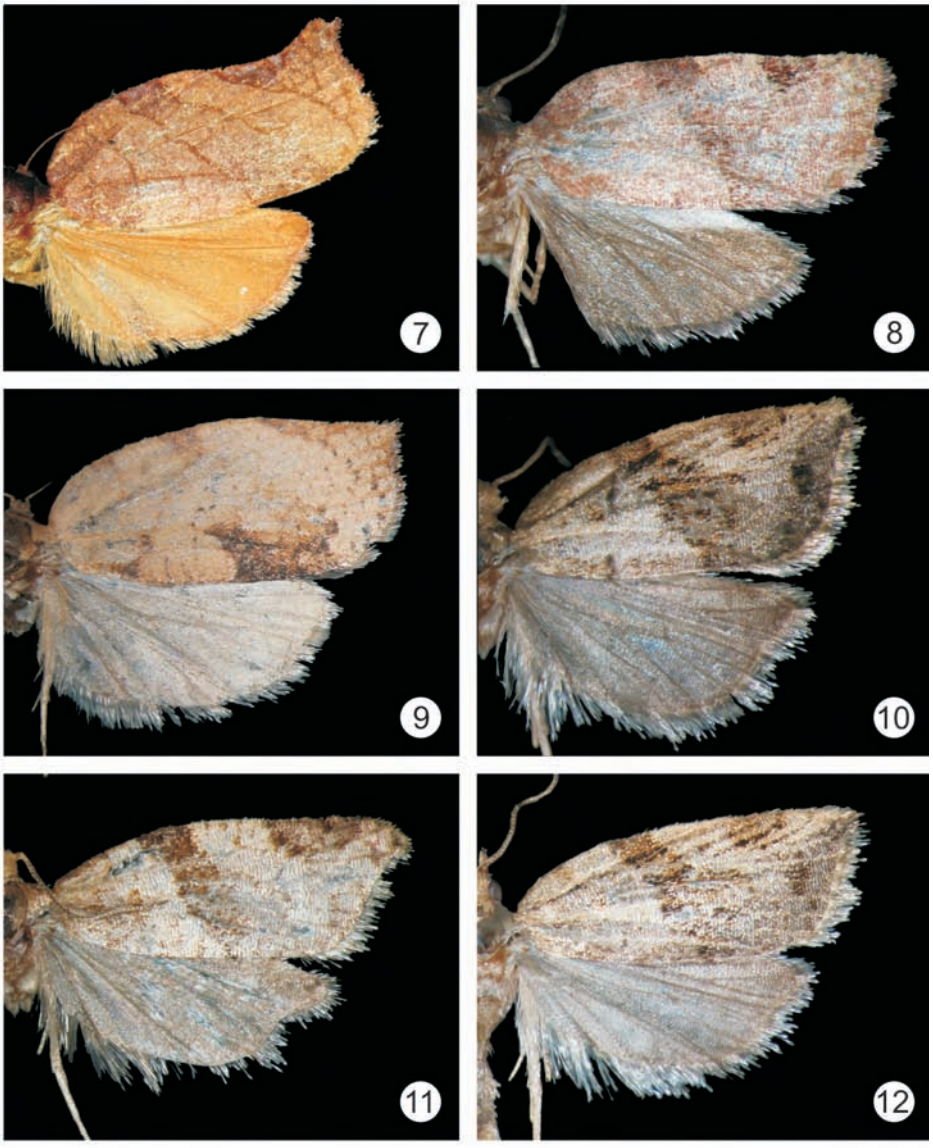
FEMALE. Unknown.



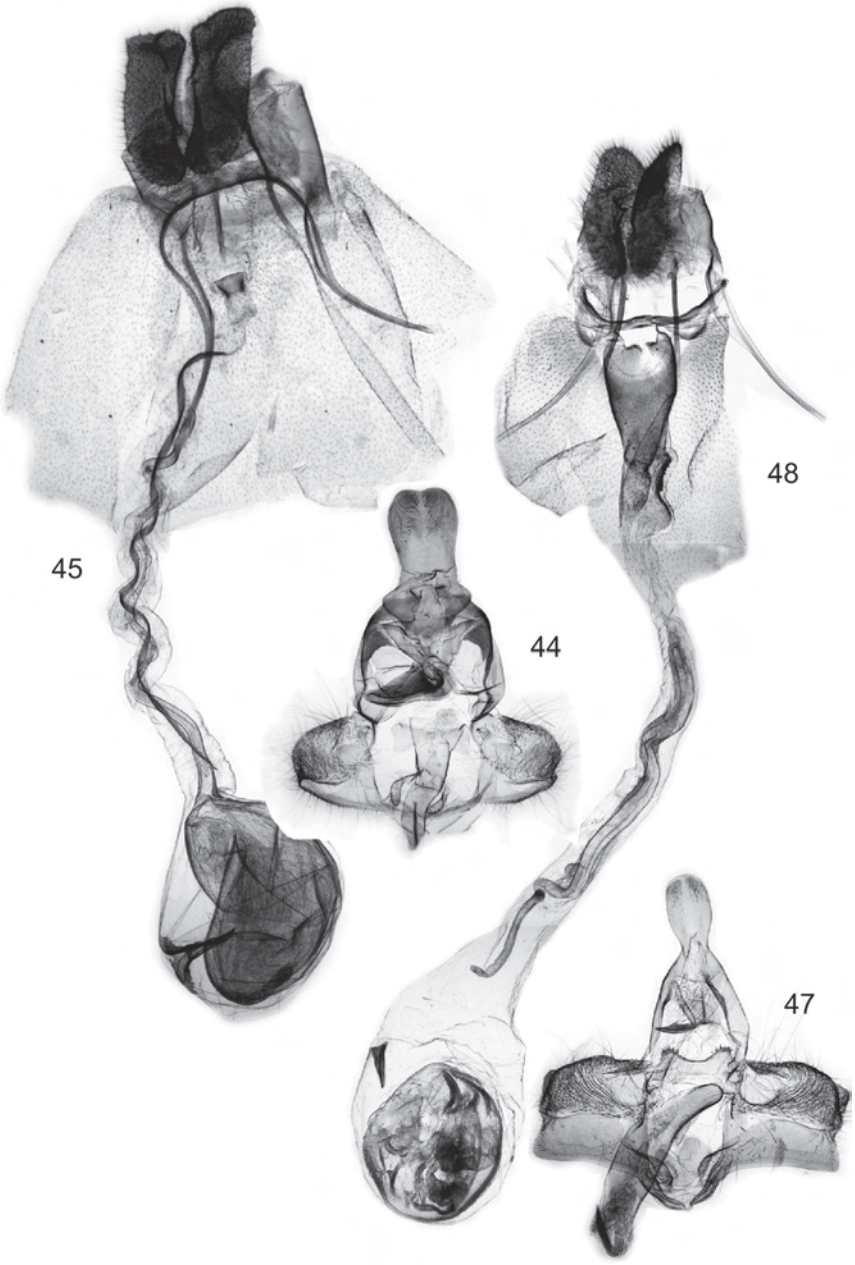
Figures 1-6. Adults. *Russograptis albulata* sp. n., holotype (1); *Acleris baleina* sp. n., holotype (2); *Acleris harenna* sp. n., holotype (3); *Procrica dinshona* sp. n., holotype (4); *Procrica ophiographa* (Meyrick, 1933), Harenna Forerst (5); *Procrica parisii* sp. n., holotype (6).



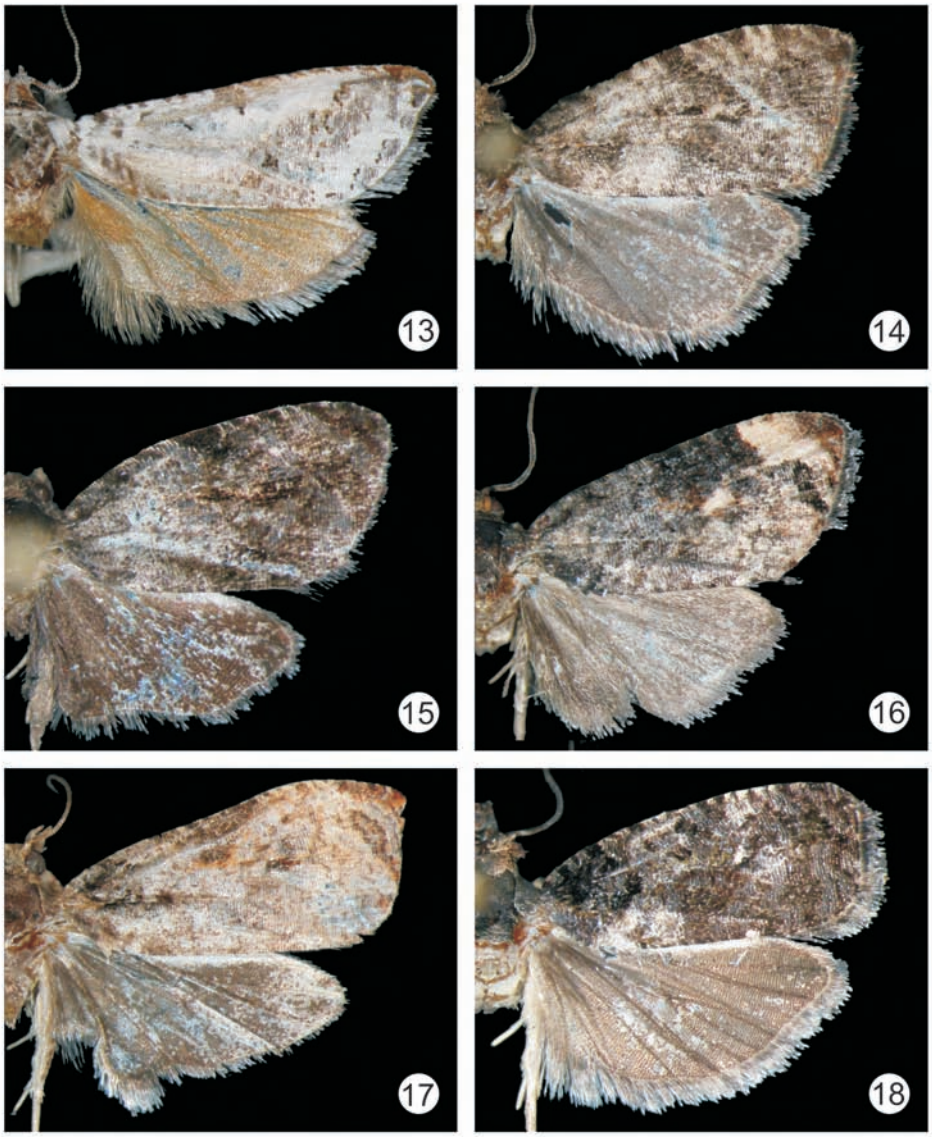
Figures 37-43, 46. Genitalia. *Russograptis albulata* sp. n., holotype (37); *Acleris baleina* sp. n., holotype (38); *Acleris harenna* sp. n., holotype (39), paratype (40); *Procrica dinshona* sp. n., holotype (41); *Procrica ophiographa* (Meyrick, 1933), Harenna Forest (42); *Procrica parisii* sp. n., holotype (43); *Choristoneura palladinoi* sp. n., holotype (46).



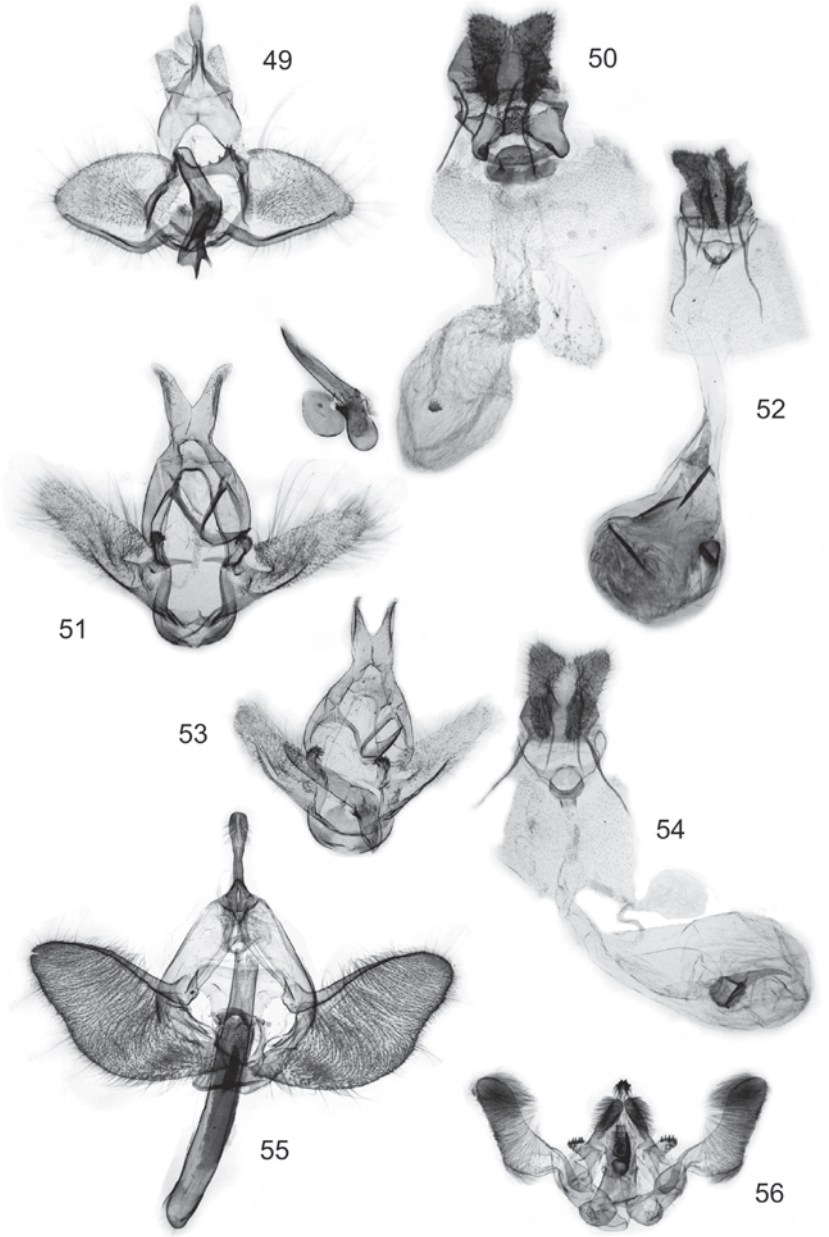
Figures 7-12. Adults. *Choristoneura heliaspis* (Meyrick, 1909), Harenna forest (7); *Choristoneura palladinoi* sp. n., holotype (8); *Lozotaenia karchana* sp. n., holotype (9); *Lozotaenia sciarrettae* sp. n., holotype (10); *Metamesia episema* Diakonoff, 1960, Harenna Forest (11); *Metamesia physetopa* (Meyrick, 1932), Harenna Forest (12).



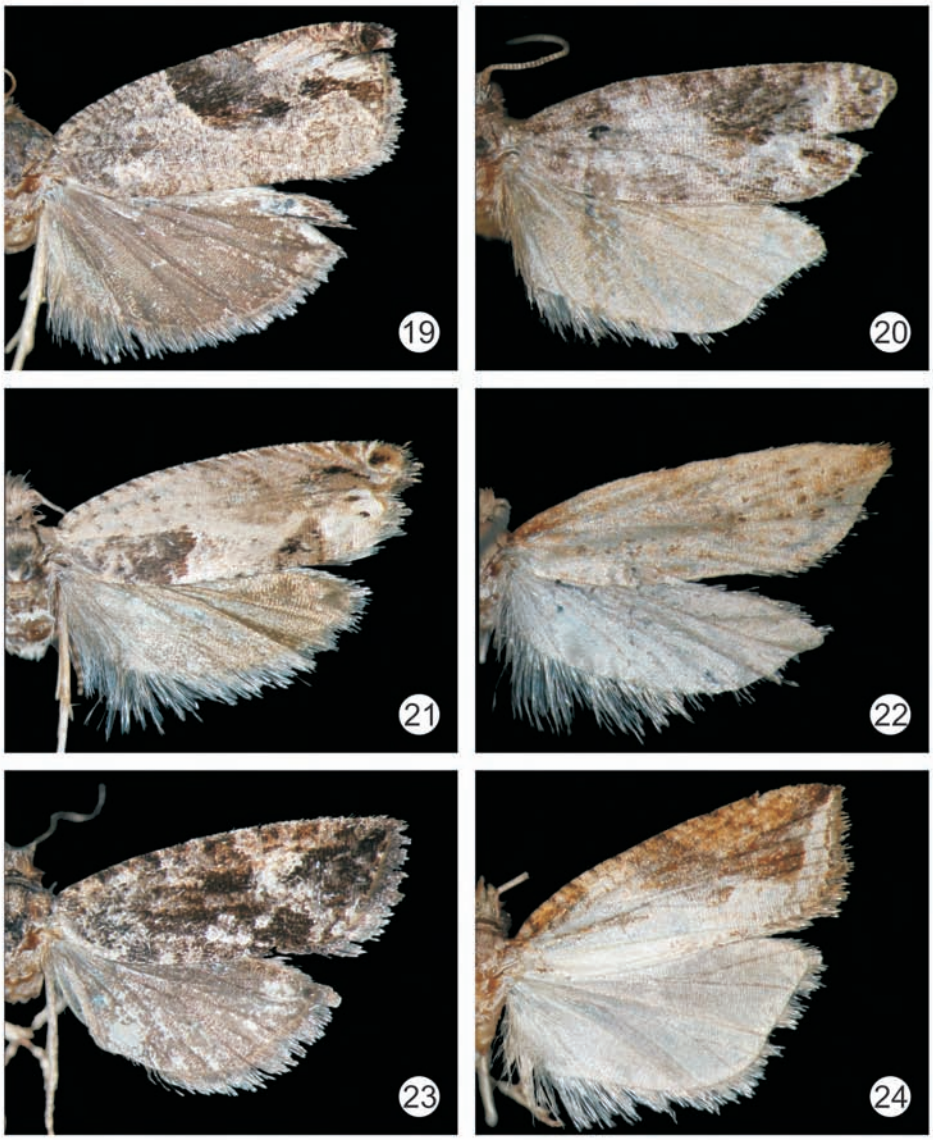
Figures 44-45, 47-48. Genitalia. *Choristoneura heliaspis* (Meyrick, 1909), Harenna Forest (44, 45); *Lozotaenia karchana* sp. n., holotype (47-48).



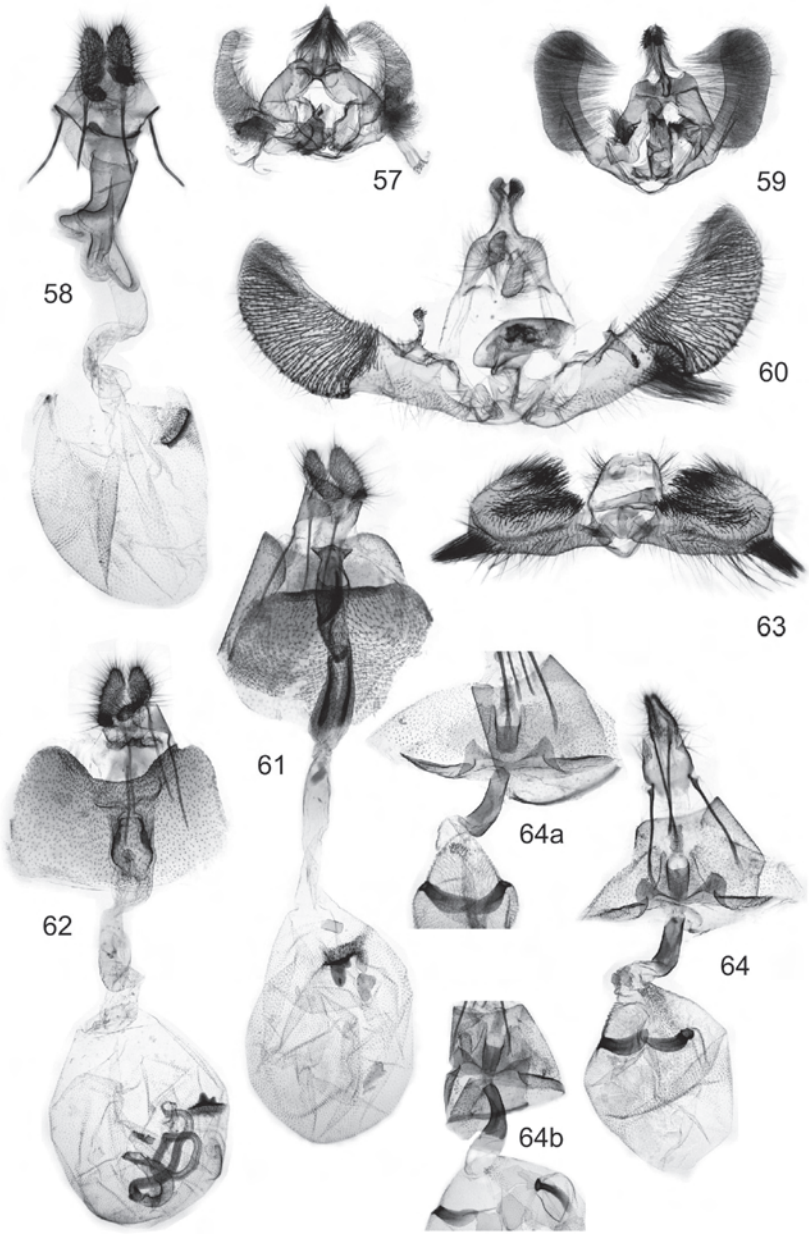
Figures 13-18. Adults. *Trimalitis scalifera* Meyrick, 1912, Harenna Forest (13); *Endothenia ethiopica* sp. n., holotype (14); *Endothenia gutturalis* (Meyrick, 1934), comb. n., Harenna Forest (15); *Crotalaria albapex* sp. n., holotype (16); *Eccopsis brunneopostica* sp. n., holotype (17); *Eccopsis subincana* sp. n., holotype (18).



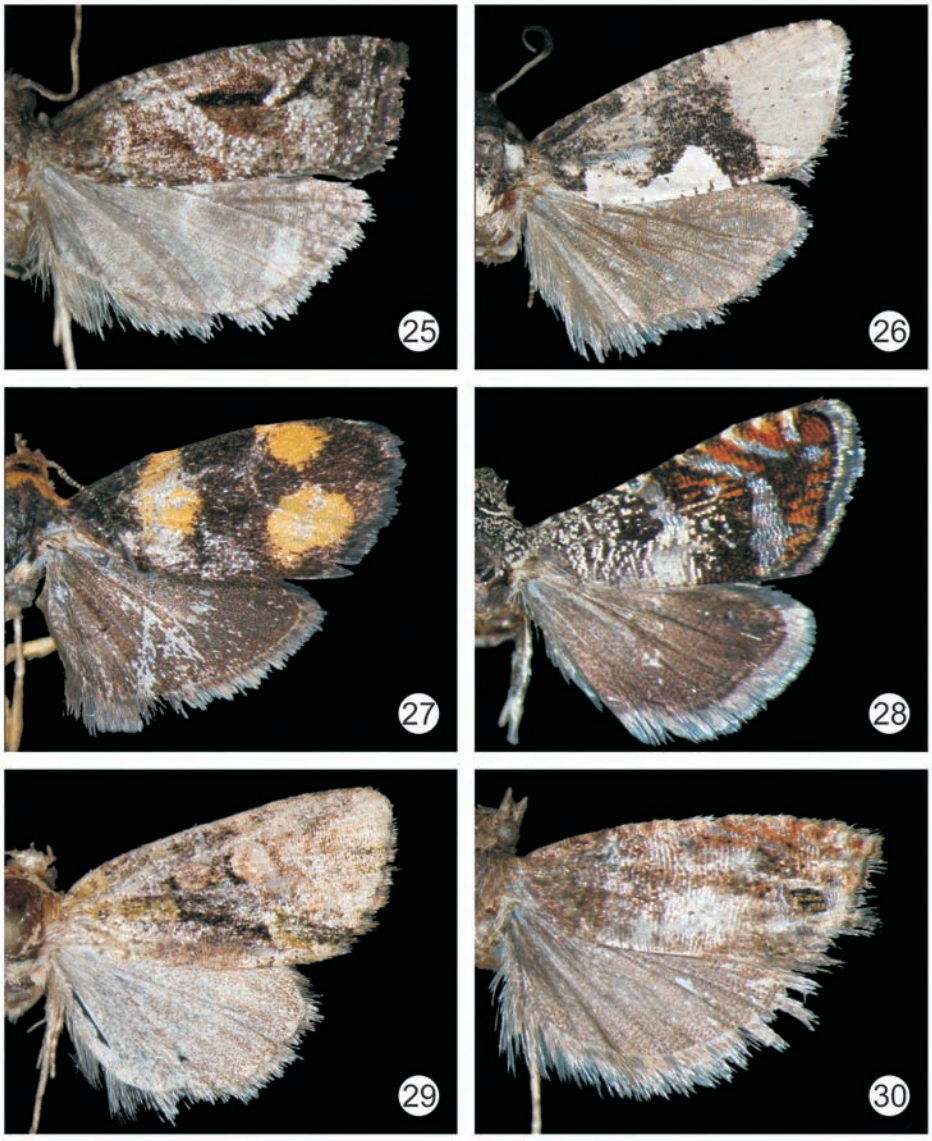
Figures 49-56. *Lozotaenia sciarrettae* sp. n., holotyppe (49), paratype (50); *Metamesia episema* Diakonoff, 1960, Harenna Forest (51, 52); *Metamesia physetopa* (Meyrick, 1932), Harenna Forest (53, 54); *Trimalitis scalifera* Meyrick, 1912, Harenna Forest (55); *Endothenia ethiopica* sp. n., holotype (56).



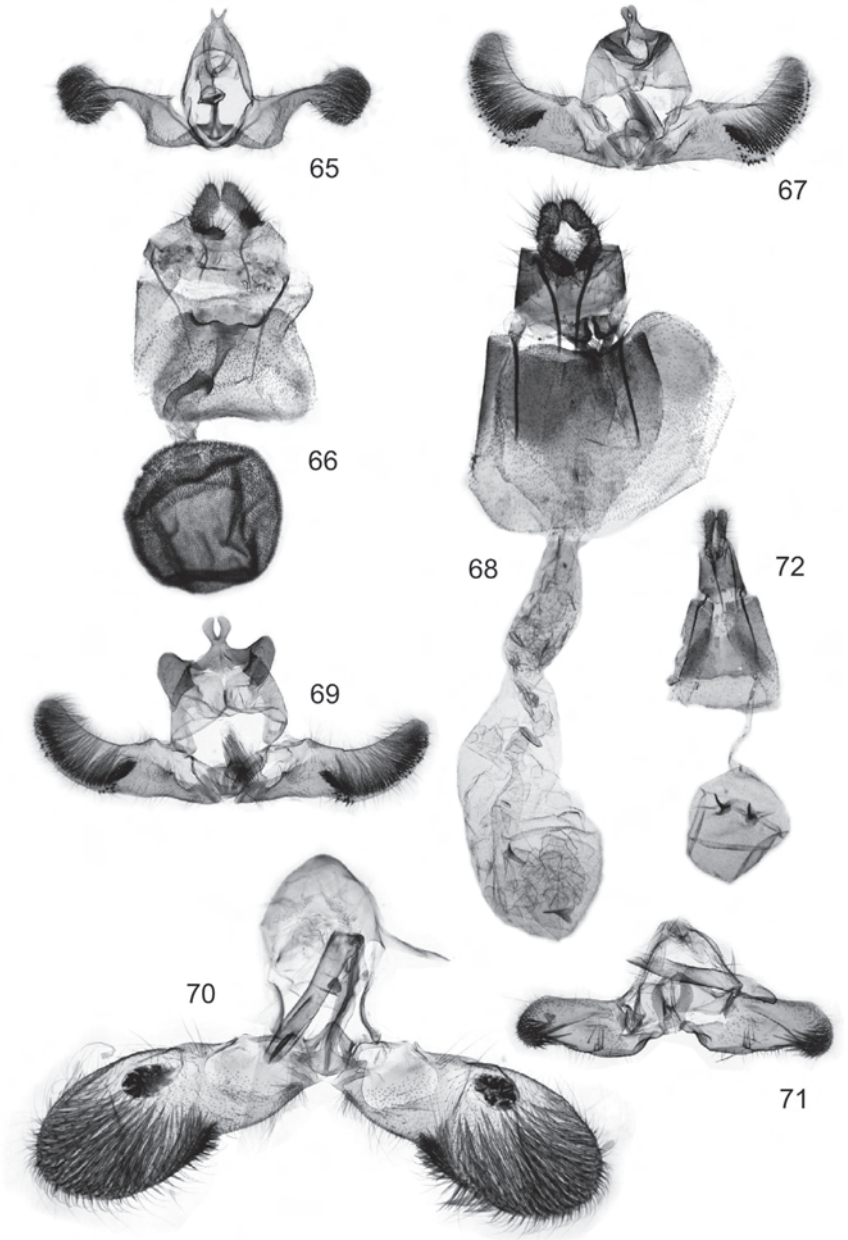
Figures 19-24. Adults. *Megalota lygaria* sp. n., holotype (19); *Bubonoxena alatheta* sp. n., holotype (20); *Crocidosema* sp., Harenna Forest (21); *Plutographa xanthala* sp. n., holotype (22); *Strepsicrates* sp., Harenna Forest (23); *Epinotia anepenthes* sp. n., holotype (24).



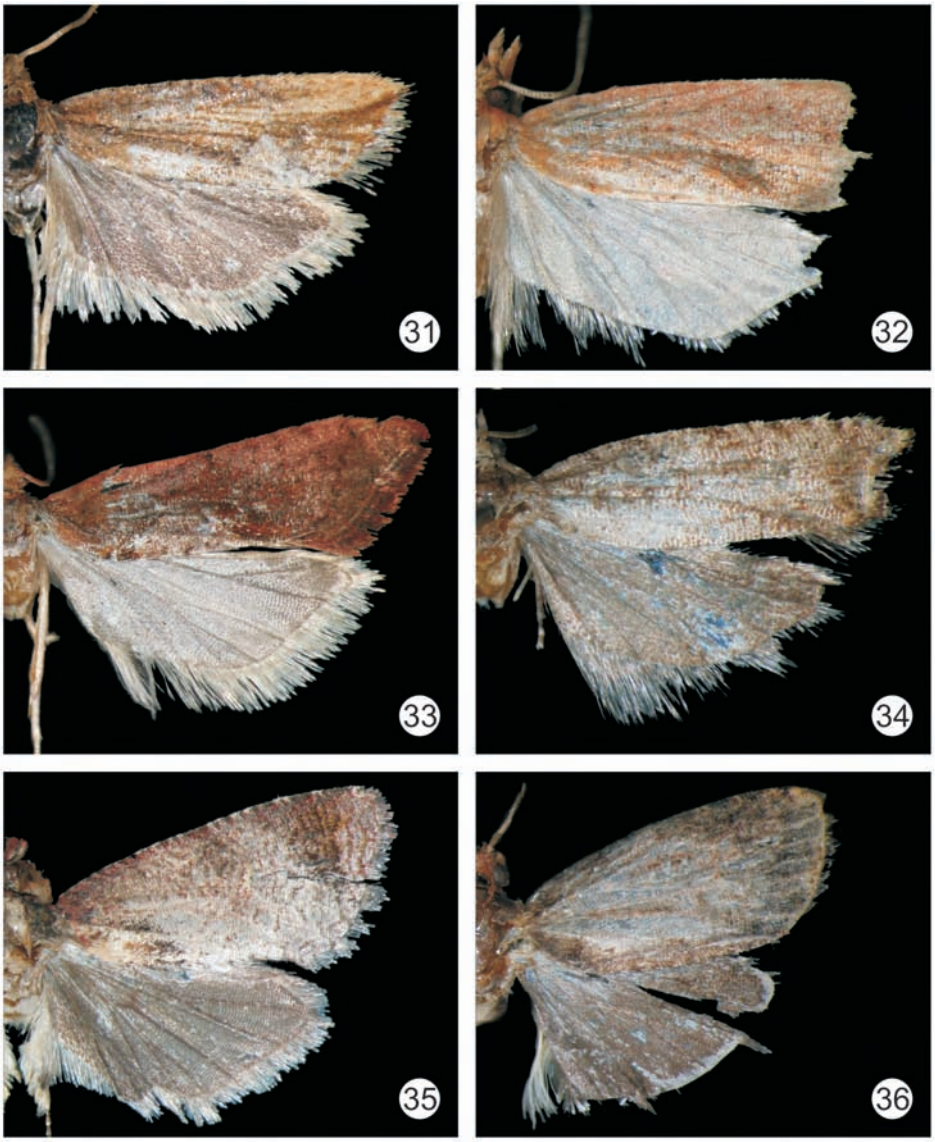
Figures 57-64. *Endothenia gutturalis* (Meyrick, 1934), comb. n., holotype (57), paratype (58); *Crotalaria albapex* sp. n., holotype (59); *Eccopsis brunneopostica* sp. n., holotype (60); *Eccopsis subincana* sp. n., holotype (61); *Megalota lygaria* sp. n., holotype (62); *Bubonoxena alatheta* sp. n., holotype (63); *Crocidosema* sp., Harenna Forest (64, 64a, 64b).



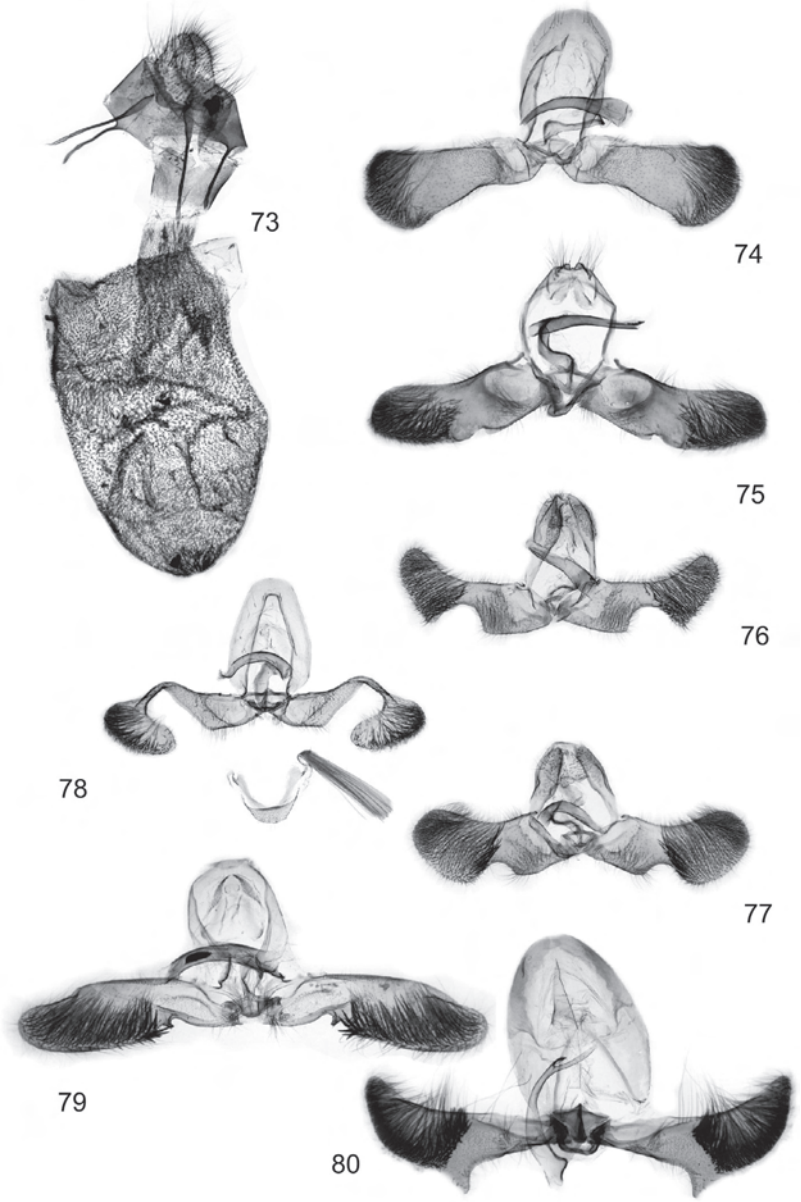
Figures 25-30. Adults. *Epinotia latiloba* sp. n., holotype (25); *Dracontogena niphadonta* Diakonoff, 1970, Harenna Forest (26); *Coccothera triorbis* sp. n., holotype (27); *Coccothera carolae* sp. n., holotype (28); *Multiquestia aequivoca* sp. n., holotype (29); *Coniostola separata* sp. n., holotype (30).



Figures 65-71. Genitalia. *Plutographa xanthala* sp. n., holotype (65); *Strepsicrates* sp., Harenna Forest (66); *Epinotia anepenthes* sp. n., holotype (67), paratype (68); *Epinotia latiloba* sp. n., holotype (69); *Dracontogena niphadonta* Diakonoff, 1970, Harenna Forest (70); *Coccothera triorbis* sp. n., holotype (71).



Figures 31-36. Adults. *Cydia tytthaspis* sp. n., holotype (31); *Cydia dinshoi* sp. n., holotype (32); *Cydia lathetica* sp. n., holotype (33); *Grapholita insperata* sp. n., holotype (34); *Thaumatotibia batrachopa* (Meyrick, 1908), Harenna Forest (35); *Thaumatotibia spinai* sp. n., holotype (36).



Figures 72-80. Genitalia. *Coccothera carolae* sp. n., holotype (72); *Multiquestia aequivoca* sp. n., holotype (73); *Coniostola separata* sp. n., holotype (74); *Cydia tytthaspis* sp. n., holotype (75); *Cydia dinshoi* sp. n., holotype (76); *Cydia lathetica* sp. n., holotype (77); *Grapholita insperata* sp. n., holotype (78); *Thaumatotibia batrachopa* (Meyrick, 1908), Harenna Forest (79); *Thaumatotibia spinai* sp. n., holotype (80).

Figures 81-83. Adults. *Eccopsis maschalista* (Meyrick, 1932), paralectotype (81); *Eccopsis aegidia* (Meyrick, 1932), holotype (82); *Epinotia penthrana* Bradley, 1965, holotype (83).

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