

***Siccia imana*, a new species from Rwanda (Lepidoptera: Erebiidae: Arctiinae)**ANTON V. VOLYNKIN^{1,2}¹Altai State University, Lenina Av. 61, RF-656049, Barnaul, Russia. E-mails: volynkin_a@mail.ru, barsine@yahoo.com²National Research Tomsk State University, Lenina Av., 36, RF-634050, Tomsk, Russia

The genus *Siccia* Walker, 1854 is a member of the subtribe Cisthenina Bendib & Minet of the tribe Lithosiini Billberg (family Erebiidae Leach, subfamily Arctiinae Leach) being widely distributed in the Afrotropics. Members of the genus are small or medium-sized moths with similar external appearance (whitish or grey wing coloration with blackish pattern consisting of spots and transverse lines). The check-list of the genus was provided by Kühne (2007), two additional species were described by Ivinskis & Saldaitis (2008). Currently the genus includes 20 valid species with very different male and female genitalia structures, and the generic and subgeneric structure of this group needs revision (Volynkin & László, in prep.).

During the studies of African Lithosiini materials deposited in the collection of the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology and the Natural History Museum, London, I found a further, yet undescribed species of *Siccia* collected in Rwanda. The description of the new species is given below.

Abbreviations of the depositories used: ANHRT = African Natural History Research Trust, Leominster, UK; NHMUK (formerly BMNH) = Natural History Museum, London, UK; ZSM = The Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Museum Witt München / Zoologische Staatssammlung München), Munich, Germany.

***Siccia imana* Volynkin, sp. nov.** (Figs 1–4, 10, 13, 14)

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Type material. **Holotype** (Figs 1, 10): ♂, Rwanda, Nyungwe, 8.III.[19]75, B. Turlin [leg.], 2000 [m], slide ZSM Arct. 186/2017♂ (Coll. ZSM).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe, 2000 m, K16, B. Turlin [leg.], 15.I.[19]77, slide ZSM Arct. 224/2017♀ (Coll. ZSM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 1800 m, Busoro, 2°32'S 29°11'E, 29.VII.2008, leg. J. & W. De Prince, slides NHMUK010315259 (♂), NHMUK010315260 (♀) Volynkin (Coll. NHMUK).

Etymology. *Imana* is the Creator deity in the traditional Banyarwanda religion in Rwanda.

Diagnosis. The closest relative of the new species is *Siccia microsticta* Hampson, 1914 (Figs 5–8), from which *S. imana* sp. nov. (Figs 1–4) can be easily distinguished by its much larger size (forewing length is 11–13.5 mm in the new species and 7–9.5 mm in *S. microsticta*), and well-developed antemedial, medial and subterminal transverse lines (while in *S. microsticta* only postmedial line is more or less visible, but usually diffuse). Externally, *S. imana* most resembles *Siccia atriguttata* Hampson, 1909 (Figs 9, 12), but differs by its larger size (forewing length is 10–11 mm in *S. atriguttata*), shorter pectination of male antennae, more diffuse pattern elements, solid medial line (while that is interrupted medially in *S. atriguttata*), and the male genitalia structure. The male genitalia of *S. imana* (Fig. 10) differs from that of *S. microsticta* (Fig. 11) by its uncus being slightly broader medially, broader costa with a short bulge basally (that is absent in *S. microsticta*), narrower and trigonal distal lobe of the dorsal part of valva (while that is much broader and more or less rounded in *S. microsticta*), broader spinulose tip of the distal saccular process, broader aedeagus, and absence of a subbasal dorsal cluster of short spinules in vesica. The female genitalia of *S. imana* (Figs 13, 14) differs from that of *S. microsticta* (Fig. 15) by its larger papillae anales, heavily sclerotized and rugose antevaginal lateral lobes, which are directed laterally (while those are more weakly sclerotized, densely setose, C-like curved and directed more or less posteriorly in *S. microsticta*), narrower and membranous ductus bursae (that is broader and heavily sclerotized in *S. microsticta*), rectangular posterior plate of corpus bursae situated at connection with ductus bursae (in *S. microsticta*, that is elliptical with V-like posterior groove and situated more posteriorly, in the membranous anterior section of ductus bursae), and solid lateral band of spinules in corpus bursae (that is interrupted and consists of a long band and a separated bunch of spinules in *S. microsticta*).