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Article

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**Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Siccia* Walker (= *Aemene* Walker, syn. n.) in the Afrotropics with descriptions of seventy-three new species, three new subspecies, and a check-list of Asiatic taxa of the genus (Lepidoptera: Erebidae: Arctiinae: Lithosiini)**

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**Abstract**

The Afrotropical taxa of the genus *Siccia* Walker, 1854 are reviewed and seventy-three new species and three new subspecies are described from mainland Africa: *S. kasanka* sp. n., *S. kuehnei* sp. n., *S. evrys* sp. n., *S. mikongo* sp. n., *S. araios* sp. n., *S. carinata* sp. n., *S. synthetia* sp. n., *S. conicarina* sp. n., *S. kastanota* sp. n., *S. bwindi* sp. n., *S. usambara* sp. n., *S. laszlogyulai* sp. n., *S. dilova* sp. n., *S. perigraphoides* sp. n., *S. nepa* sp. n., *S. milesi* sp. n., *S. violetteae* sp. n., *S. mago* sp. n., *S. faucaria* sp. n., *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* ssp. n., *S. acornuta* sp. n., *S. foya* sp. n., *S. kpelle* sp. n., *S. chilambwe* sp. n., *S. ziela* sp. n., *S. processa processa* sp. n., *S. processa chloma* ssp. n., *S. ankistro* sp. n., *S. meyi* sp. n., *S. megista* sp. n., *S. kibale* sp. n., *S. mbeli* sp. n., *S. nzame* sp. n., *S. akanthodis* sp. n., *S. kota* sp. n., *S. bicultula* sp. n., *S. mulanja* sp. n., *S. tanzaniae* sp. n., *S. kingstoni* sp. n., *S. setis* sp. n., *S. spinulosia* sp. n., *S. durantei* sp. n., *S. curvalva* sp. n., *S. alberti* sp. n., *S. takanoi* sp. n., *S. micronodula* sp. n., *S. margopuncta patterna* ssp. n., *S. myraina* sp. n., *S. intermedia* sp. n., *S. trichota* sp. n., *S. mumbuluma* sp. n., *S. kirkspriggsi* sp. n., *S. smithi* sp. n., *S. lubumbashia* sp. n., *S. malfakassa* sp. n., *S. paraxena* sp. n., *S. changwena* sp. n., *S. mukuyu* sp. n., *S. kundalila* sp. n., *S. lydiae* sp. n., *S. hackeri* sp. n., *S. nyasa* sp. n., *S. tridens* sp. n., *S. robusta* sp. n., *S. ndoki* sp. n., *S. wologizia* sp. n., *S. morettoii* sp. n., *S. aristophanousi* sp. n., *S. brevicornuta* sp. n., *S. exilisioides* sp. n., *S. bilobata* sp. n., *S. mayombe* sp. n., *S. comma* sp. n., *S. semliki* sp. n., *S. chimanimani* sp. n., and *S. tsitsikamma* sp. n. Two Afrotropical species are transferred from *Siccia* to *Stictane* Hampson, 1900: *Stictane dudai* (Ivinskis & Saldaitis, 2008), **comb. nov.** from Oman, and *Stictane decolorata* (Toulgoët, 1954), **comb. nov.** from Madagascar. The Asiatic genus *Aemene* Walker, 1854 (along with its junior synonyms *Panassa* Walker, 1865, *Autoceras* Felder, 1874, *Parasiccia* Hampson, 1900, and *Hyposiccia* Hampson, 1900) is synonymised with *Siccia* and seventy-seven new combinations are established for the Asiatic species: *Siccia agitata* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.**, *Siccia alba* (Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.**, *Siccia albisparsa* (Hampson, 1898), **comb. n.**, *Siccia altaica* (Lederer, 1855), **comb. n.**, *Siccia amnaea* (Swinhoe, 1894), **comb. n.**, *Siccia annamica* (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016), **comb. n.**, *Siccia bicornuata* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.**, *Siccia bucseki* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.**, *Siccia cernyi* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.**, *Siccia chinensis* (Daniel, 1951), **comb. n.**, *Siccia cinerea* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.**, *Siccia clarimaculata* (Holloway, 2001), **comb. n.**, *Siccia coniuncta* (Černý, 2009), **comb. n.**, *Siccia cortexa* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia crustata* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia dentata* (Wileman, 1911), **comb. n.**, *Siccia discrepans* (Wileman & West, 1928), **comb. n.**, *Siccia eudonioides* (Volynkin & Černý, 2017), **comb. n.**, *Siccia eugoana* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.**, *Siccia fukudai* (Inoue, 1965), **comb. n.**, *Siccia fulvocincta* (Hampson, 1900), **comb. n.**, *Siccia fumeola* (Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.**, *Siccia fumosa* (Černý, 2009), **comb. n.**, *Siccia fusconigra* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.**, *Siccia fuscus* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia glauca* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia gracilisa* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia guttulosa* (Walker, 1863), **comb. n.**, *Siccia hortensis* (Černý, 2009), **comb. n.**, *Siccia lancea* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.**, *Siccia languidusa* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia laszloi* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.**, *Siccia maculifascia* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.**, *Siccia marginipuncta* (Talbot, 1926), **comb. n.**, *Siccia mesozonata* (Hampson, 1898), **comb. n.**, *Siccia micromesozona* (Holloway, 2001), **comb. n.**, *Siccia minuta* (Butler, 1881), **comb. n.**, *Siccia mokanshanensis* (Reich, 1937), **comb. n.**, *Siccia monastyrskii* (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 1913), **comb. n.**, *Siccia nebulosa* (Wileman, 1914), **comb. n.**, *Siccia nilgirica* (Hampson, 1891), **comb. n.**, *Siccia nocturna* (Hampson, 1900), **comb. n.**, *Siccia obscura* (Leech, [1889]), **comb. n.**, *Siccia parvula* (Fang, 1990), **comb. n.**, *Siccia pectinata* (Fang, 2000), **comb. n.**, *Siccia perirrorata* (Hampson, 1903), **comb. n.**, *Siccia pseudonigra* (Holloway, 2001), **comb. n.**, *Siccia punctatissima* (Poujade, 1886), **comb. n.**, *Siccia punctigera* (Leech, 1899), **comb. n.**, *Siccia punctilinea* (Wileman, 1911), **comb. n.**, *Siccia quinquefascia* (Hampson, 1891), **comb. n. & stat. rev.**, *Siccia robiginis* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia sagittifera* (Moore, 1888), **comb. n.**, *Siccia satellitis* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia sausai* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.**, *Siccia sordida* (Butler, 1877), **comb. n.**, *Siccia spinivalva* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.**, *Siccia subterrena* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia taeniata* (Fixsen, 1887), **comb. n.**, *Siccia takahashii* (Kishida, 2018), **comb. n.**, *Siccia taprobanis* Walker, 1854, **comb. n.**, *Siccia sinuata* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.**, *Siccia tenebrosa* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.**, *Siccia terrena* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, *Siccia tripuncta* (Wileman, 1910), **comb. n.**, *Siccia tripunctata* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.**, and *Siccia zolotuhini* (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016), **comb. n.**; and ten original combinations are restored: *Siccia hengshanensis* Fang, 2000, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia kimurai* Kishida, 2010, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia minima* Hampson, 1900, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia punctata* Fang, 2000, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia nigra* van Eecke, 1927, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia seriate* Hampson, 1900, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia stellatus* Fang, 2000, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia taiwana* Wileman, 1911, **comb. rev.**, *Siccia likiangensis* Daniel, 1951, **comb. rev.**, and *Siccia taprobanoides* van Eecke, 1927, **comb. rev.** One Asiatic taxon is restored from the synonymy to species level: *Siccia quinquefascia* (Hampson, 1891), **comb. n. & stat. rev.** *Siccia shikatai* Kishida, 2010 described from Japan is synonymised with *Siccia taeniata* (Fixsen, 1887), **comb. n.** Seven taxa are synonymised with *Siccia sordida* (Butler, 1877): *Aemene nigropunctana* Saalmüller, 1880, **syn. n.**; *Siccia conformis* Hampson, 1914, **syn. n.**; *Siccia punctipennis* ab. *teitaensis* Strand, 1922, **syn. n.**; *Siccia humilis* Rothschild, 1924, **syn. n.**; *Siccia arabica* Wiltshire, 1983, **syn. n.**; *Afrasura terlineata* Durante, 2009, **syn. n.**; and *Siccia bifurcata* Hacker, 2016, **syn. n.** Two synonymies are revised: *Siccia caffra* Walker, 1854 = *Lithosia nigropunctata* Wallengren, 1860, **syn. rev.** and = *Melania punctigera* Felder, 1874, **syn. rev.** Lectotypes for *Aemene sordida* Butler, 1877, *Aemene subcinerea* Moore, 1878, *Aemene modesta* Moore, 1878, *Aemene nigropunctana* Saalmüller, 1880, *Siccia sordida* form. *albescens* Draudt, 1914, *Aemene quinquefascia* Hampson, 1891, *Melania punctigera* Felder, 1874, *Siccia atriguttata* Hampson,

1909, *Siccia gypsia* Hampson, 1914, and *Siccia melanospila* Hampson, 1911 are designated. A check-list of the Asiatic taxa of the genus is provided. Adults and male and female genitalia of the Afrotropical taxa of the genus are illustrated.

**Key words:** Clemensiina, lectotype, new combination, new status, new synonym, revised combination, *Stictane*.

## Introduction

The genus *Siccia* Walker, 1854 was erected to include two species, *Siccia caffra* Walker, 1854 and *Siccia rivulosa* Walker, 1854 (Walker 1854) from South Africa. Subsequently, Kirby (1892) designated the former as the type species of the genus whereas the latter was assigned by the author to the genus *Sesapa* Walker, 1854 and was eventually placed in *Afrasura* Durante, 2009 (Durante 2009). The genus belongs to the subtribe Clemensiina Bendib & Minet, 1999 of the tribe Lithosiini Billberg (Palting & Moore 2022) and considered to be widely distributed in the Afrotropical realm. The check-list of the genus from mainland Africa was provided by Kühne (2007) who described twelve new species. Subsequently, six further new species were described by Ivinskis & Saldaitis (2008), Hacker (2016), Volynkin (2019b), and Volynkin *et al.* (2022), one species was excluded from the genus and transferred to the genus *Meganola* Dyar, 1898 (Nolidae: Noliniinae) (László & Volynkin 2019), and one species was transferred to *Siccia* from the genus *Afrasura* Durante, 2009 (Volynkin 2019a).

In their work on the tribal structure of Lithosiini, Bendib & Minet (1999) considered the genus-group name *Aemene* Walker, 1854 (type species: *Aemene taprobanis* Walker, 1854 described from Sri Lanka) as a junior subjective synonym of *Siccia* whereas the taxa *Hyposiccia* Hampson, 1900 (type species: *Aemene amnaea* Swinhoe, 1894 from NE India) and *Parasiccia* Hampson, 1900 (type species: *Aemene maculifascia* Moore, 1878 from NE India) were accepted by the authors as valid genera. Nevertheless, Holloway (2001) subsequently restored *Aemene* to generic level and synonymised *Hyposiccia* and *Parasiccia* with it. Later authors followed Holloway's concept and considered Asiatic species of this complex under the genus *Aemene* (e.g., Černý & Pinratana 2009; Bucsek 2012, 2014). However, a number of Asiatic species remained assigned to *Siccia* and Volynkin *et al.* (2017) finally placed all the Asiatic taxa of the group in *Aemene*. Up to now, the genus *Siccia* comprised 39 valid Afrotropical species (De Prins & De Prins 2023).

In the course of examination of extensive unidentified Afrotropical *Siccia* materials held in various institutional and private collections, a large number of unknown species was found. The newly discovered taxa display a great diversity of the male and female genitalia structures providing a number of variants transitional between the type species of *Siccia* (Figs 66–68, 326, 472) and *Aemene* (Figs 4, 5, 281, 458) that makes morphological delimitation of these genera impossible. The primary phylogenetic analysis based on COI sequences of 61 Afrotropical taxa also supported the monophyly of the group. For these reasons, the genus-group name *Aemene* is hereby synonymised with *Siccia*, following the original concept by Bendib & Minet (1999). The present paper contains the descriptions of seventy-three new species and three new subspecies of the genus *Siccia* from the Afrotropical realm. Most of the valid Afrotropical taxa are also revised, and the Asiatic species of the group are combined with the genus *Siccia* below.

## Material and methods

### *Abbreviations of the depositories used:*

- AKW = research collection of Anthony J. Kingston (Wolverhampton, United Kingdom)
- ANHRT = African Natural History Research Trust (Leominster, United Kingdom)
- ASV = research collection of Aidas Saldaitis (Vilnius, Lithuania)
- EIHU = Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University (Sapporo, Japan)
- GMF-B = research collection of Günter Müller (Freising, Germany & Bamako, Mali)
- HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary)
- MfN = Museum of Natural History, Berlin (Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany)
- MHNG = Natural History Museum of Geneva (Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Switzerland)
- MWM/ZSM = Museum Witt Munich in the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Museum Witt München / Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany)

NHMB = Natural History Museum of Basel (Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland)  
 NHMUK (formerly BMNH) = Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom)  
 NHRS = Swedish Museum of Natural History (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden)  
 RBINS = Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (Brussels, Belgium)  
 RMCA = Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium)  
 SNMF = Senckenberg Museum (Senckenberg Naturmuseum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany)  
 WIGJ = World Insect Gallery (Joniškis, Lithuania)  
 ZSM = Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany)

*Other abbreviations used:*

AV = genitalia slide prepared by A.V. Volynkin  
 BI = Bayesian Inference  
 BR = Biosphere Reserve  
 DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo  
 HT = holotype  
 LT = lectotype  
 NP = National Park  
 NR = National Reserve  
 NT = neotype  
 PT = paratype  
 RSA = Republic of South Africa  
 SL = sequence length  
 ST = syntype  
 SR = Special Reserve

*Morphological studies*

The genitalia were dissected applying standard methods of preparation (Lafontaine & Mikkola 1987; Kononenko 2010), then stained with Eosin Y or Chlorazol Black and embedded in Euparal on microscope slides, or preserved in glycerine in micro vials pinned under the specimens. The photos of adults were taken using a Nikon D3100/AF-S camera equipped with a Nikkor 18–55 mm or Sigma 105 mm F2.8 EX DG Macro OS lenses while the photos of genitalia were taken using the same camera attached to a microscope with an LM-scope adapter. All pictures were processed using the Adobe Photoshop CC 2018 software.

*Molecular studies*

DNA barcodes were obtained by removing tarsal segments or whole legs from 293 adult specimens of 61 morphologically recognised taxa of Afrotropical *Siccia*. *Eilema caniola* (Hübner, [1808]) (accessed in the BOLD database) was selected as an outgroup taxon (see Table). The tissues were submitted to the Canadian Centre for DNA Barcoding (CCDB, Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, University of Guelph) for DNA extraction, amplification and sequencing of cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI-5P) applying either standard high through-put protocols (Ivanova *et al.* 2006). DNA barcodes of a further four specimens of *Siccia caffra* accessed in the BOLD public database were also included in the genetic analyses. Sequences were aligned using MUSCLE and edited in MEGA version X (Kumar *et al.* 2018), genetic divergences within and between species were calculated using the Kimura 2-parameter model (Kimura 1980). Phylogenetic tree searches were performed using Bayesian Inference (BI) and Maximum Likelihood (ML). BI analyses were performed using MrBayes version 3.2.7a (Ronquist *et al.* 2012). Metropolis-coupled Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analyses were run with four chains (one cold and three heated) for 10,000,000 generations sampling every 100 generations, discarding the first 25% as burn-in. The two runs converged with the standard deviation of split frequencies 0.019. ML analyses were performed in MEGA, the model parameters optimised for the dataset using the Bayesian Information Criterion (T92+G+I). Trees were visualised and annotated in FigTree version 1.4.4 and Adobe Photoshop CC 2018 software. The COI-5P sequences are available from the BOLD Systems website ([www.boldsystems.org](http://www.boldsystems.org)).

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS

**Table 1.** Specimen, barcode and collecting locality data for the 297 specimens of *Siccia* and a specimen of *Eilema caniola* used in the present study.

Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	Process ID	SL
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070071	ANLMN958-21	654
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00148422	ANLMN1173-21	653
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070088	ANLMN957-21	655
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020113	ANLMN959-21	653
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00142183	ANLMN1201-21	654
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00095361	ANLMN931-21	653
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Guinea, Bossou Forest	ANHRTUK-00151088	ANLMN1063-21	659
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Bossou Forest	ANHRTUK-00153505	ANLMN1153-21	654
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Serengbara	ANHRTUK-00161327	ANLMN1202-21	654
<i>S. acornuta</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164861	ANLMN1187-21	654
<i>S. akanthodis</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00149774	ANLMN1105-21	654
<i>S. akanthodis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00139081	ANLMN1144-21	654
<i>S. akanthodis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00149773	ANLMN1104-21	655
<i>S. akanthodis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00152558	ANLMN1107-21	653
<i>S. akanthodis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00152559	ANLMN1108-21	654
<i>S. ankistro</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00060189	ANLMN1021-21	654
<i>S. ankistro</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070095	ANLMN1017-21	653
<i>S. ankistro</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00139003	ANLMN1212-21	655
<i>S. ankistro</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00139004	ANLMN1211-21	693
<i>S. araios</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00001483	ANLMN1003-21	653
<i>S. araios</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00001484	ANLMN1002-21	653
<i>S. araios</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00049651	ANLMN1006-21	655
<i>S. araios</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00037572	ANLMN1005-21	653
<i>S. aristophanousi</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020131	ANLMN1049-21	654
<i>S. aristophanousi</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00001431	ANLMN1056-21	653
<i>S. atriguttata</i>	♀	Zambia, Jiwundu Swamp	ANHRTUK-00058205	ANLMN939-21	652
<i>S. atriguttata</i>	♂	Zambia, Ntumbachushi Falls	ANHRTUK-00102812	ANLMN938-21	654
<i>S. atriguttata</i>	♂	Zambia, Lumangwe Falls	ANHRTUK-00103254	ANLMN937-21	653
<i>S. bicolorata</i>	♀	Zambia, Kapishya Hot Springs	ANHRTUK-00050967	ANLMN912-21	651
<i>S. bicolorata</i>	♀	Zambia, Kapishya Hot Springs	ANHRTUK-00070162	ANLMN911-21	653
<i>S. bicolorata</i>	♀	Zambia, Kapishya Hot Springs	ANHRTUK-00070163	ANLMN910-21	653
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020120	ANLMN919-21	651
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019040	ANLMN915-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019041	ANLMN916-21	655
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019870	ANLMN917-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020110	ANLMN918-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020121	ANLMN920-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00142198	ANLMN1149-21	653
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00142199	ANLMN1148-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Serengbara	ANHRTUK-00161329	ANLMN1137-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00191679	ANLMN1129-21	654
<i>S. bicultula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00196615	ANLMN1130-21	654
<i>S. bilobata</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00168013	ANLMN1085-21	654
<i>S. bilobata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00137836	ANLMN1068-21	653
<i>S. bilobata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00141981	ANLMN1074-21	654
<i>S. bilobata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00152756	ANLMN1088-21	654
<i>S. caffra</i>	♀	RSA, Gauteng, Hekpoort		LSAFR1201-12	658
<i>S. caffra</i>	♂	RSA, Gauteng, Hekpoort		LSAFR1540-12	658
<i>S. caffra</i>	♂	RSA, Gauteng, Hekpoort		LSAFR391-12	658
<i>S. caffra</i>	♂	RSA, Gauteng, Hekpoort		LSAFR449-12	658
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Zuwulor Village	ANHRTUK-00020155	ANLMN1011-21	653
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Zuwulor Village	ANHRTUK-00020154	ANLMN1012-21	653
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00060206	ANLMN1010-21	652
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Banco NP	ANHRTUK-00134319	ANLMN1179-21	649
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164926	ANLMN1066-21	653
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00167180	ANLMN1117-21	655
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192402	ANLMN1118-21	654

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Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	Process ID	SL
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192403	ANLMN1120-21	652
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192404	ANLMN1119-21	655
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192405	ANLMN1121-21	656
<i>S. carinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192425	ANLMN1116-21	654
<i>S. changwena</i> sp. n., HT	♀	Zambia, Changwena Falls	ANHRTUK-00078745	ANLMN979-21	654
<i>S. chilambwe</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Zambia, Chilambwe Falls	ANHRTUK-00139646	ANLMN1138-21	649
<i>S. chilambwe</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Zambia, Nyangombe Falls	ANHRTUK-00062366	ANLMN954-21	654
<i>S. chilambwe</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Zambia, Mutinondo	ANHRTUK-00196429	ANLMN1113-21	642
<i>S. chilambwe</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Cameroon, Adamawa Plateau	ANHRTUK-00070042	ANLMN934-21	654
<i>S. chilambwe</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Cameroon, Adamawa Plateau	ANHRTUK-00070043	ANLMN933-21	642
<i>S. chimanimani</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Mozambique, Chimanimani NR	ANHRTUK-00050668	ANLMN1052-21	653
<i>S. chogoriae</i>	♂	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00001638	ANLMN1046-21	640
<i>S. chogoriae</i>	♂	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00007519	ANLMN1045-21	661
<i>S. chogoriae</i>	♂	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00015844	ANLMN1047-21	652
<i>S. chogoriae</i>	♂	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00019421	ANLMN1044-21	654
<i>S. chogoriae</i>	♀	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00200997	ANLMN1048-21	654
<i>S. conicarina</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00137813	ANLMN1176-21	655
<i>S. conicarina</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00165926	ANLMN1096-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00018872	ANLMN925-21	653
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00046082	ANLMN926-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019039	ANLMN927-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Liberia, Nimba Mts	ANHRTUK-00070107	ANLMN1217-21	655
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Liberia, Nimba Mts	ANHRTUK-00070108	ANLMN1218-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♀	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00095291	ANLMN942-21	653
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101850	ANLMN928-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♀	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192373	ANLMN1131-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♀	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192374	ANLMN1132-21	653
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192378	ANLMN1128-21	654
<i>S. cretata</i>	♀	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00197064	ANLMN1082-21	645
<i>S. cretata</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00160388	ANLMN1163-21	655
<i>S. curvalva</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162677	ANLMN1027-21	654
<i>S. curvalva</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00149421	ANLMN1080-21	653
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162667	ANLMN1190-21	653
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00110983	ANLMN1196-21	652
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162655	ANLMN1192-21	655
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00192578	ANLMN1094-21	654
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00193522	ANLMN1095-21	651
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00155710	ANLMN1101-21	654
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00155711	ANLMN1102-21	654
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Cameroon, Nkoteng Forest	ANHRTUK-00060184	ANLMN956-21	655
<i>S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera</i> ssp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Nimba Mts	ANHRTUK-00060229	ANLMN932-21	651
<i>S. durantei</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00138734	ANLMN1031-21	653
<i>S. durantei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00111189	ANLMN1026-21	654
<i>S. durantei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163048	ANLMN1029-21	654
<i>S. durantei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163050	ANLMN1028-21	654
<i>S. durantei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163064	ANLMN1030-21	654
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00105910	ANLMN993-21	654
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163036	ANLMN1157-21	655
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163097	ANLMN1059-21	654
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107512	ANLMN1204-21	654
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00139001	ANLMN1155-21	654
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00160529	ANLMN1139-21	654
<i>S. evrys</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162698	ANLMN1156-21	655

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Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	Process ID	SL
<i>S. evryis</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00167784	ANLMN1098-21	654
<i>S. exilisioides</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00168015	ANLMN1083-21	652
<i>S. exilisioides</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00168014	ANLMN1084-21	654
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00167934	ANLMN1099-21	640
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107542	ANLMN1199-21	654
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00138736	ANLMN1164-21	655
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00139005	ANLMN1154-21	654
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00192535	ANLMN1093-21	651
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101853	ANLMN930-21	654
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00142197	ANLMN1203-21	653
<i>S. faucaria</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00148560	ANLMN1169-21	654
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019885	ANLMN953-21	654
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020122	ANLMN951-21	654
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00020189	ANLMN952-21	656
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00100831	ANLMN941-21	652
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00100832	ANLMN940-21	653
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00100842	ANLMN950-21	654
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Banco NP	ANHRTUK-00134236	ANLMN1177-21	655
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Banco NP	ANHRTUK-00134325	ANLMN1180-21	655
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164971	ANLMN1167-21	651
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00166323	ANLMN1168-21	640
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107513	ANLMN1197-21	653
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107541	ANLMN1200-21	653
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107583	ANLMN1198-21	653
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00138735	ANLMN1195-21	654
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162736	ANLMN1097-21	654
<i>S. foya</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163065	ANLMN1182-21	654
<i>S. grossagranularis</i>	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070077	ANLMN1216-21	654
<i>S. grossagranularis</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00142004	ANLMN1151-21	654
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192431	ANLMN1133-21	652
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♀	Sierra Leone, Tiwai Island	ANHRTUK-00020595	ANLMN1020-21	651
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00060191	ANLMN1016-21	654
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00148513	ANLMN1064-21	655
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Liberia, Nimba Mts	ANHRTUK-00070116	ANLMN1014-21	654
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Liberia, Nimba Mts	ANHRTUK-00070117	ANLMN1015-21	654
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Cameroon, Adamawa Plateau	ANHRTUK-00070268	ANLMN1019-21	654
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♀	Cameroon, Nkoteng Forest	ANHRTUK-00059773	ANLMN1018-21	654
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00192600	ANLMN1114-21	653
<i>S. gypsia</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00192725	ANLMN1115-21	653
<i>S. kota</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00138723	ANLMN1142-21	654
<i>S. kota</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00110883	ANLMN1136-21	654
<i>S. kota</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Cameroon, Nkoteng Forest	ANHRTUK-00059852	ANLMN955-21	654
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020140	ANLMN944-21	654
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020129	ANLMN945-21	653
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020134	ANLMN943-21	652
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00142302	ANLMN1170-21	654
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00145334	ANLMN1174-21	654
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101048	ANLMN948-21	646
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101049	ANLMN947-21	652
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101051	ANLMN949-21	651
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101057	ANLMN946-21	640
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Lake Piso area	ANHRTUK-00199617	ANLMN1296-21	654
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Lake Piso area	ANHRTUK-00199618	ANLMN1297-21	651
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Lake Piso area	ANHRTUK-00200046	ANLMN1298-21	656
<i>S. kpelle</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00155737	ANLMN1091-21	653
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00011220	ANLMN986-21	651
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00001486	ANLMN987-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00018556	ANLMN1004-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00018579	ANLMN1007-21	653
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00046080	ANLMN1008-21	655
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00046081	ANLMN1009-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00049630	ANLMN1215-21	661
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00049665	ANLMN988-21	654

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Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	Process ID	SL
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00161378	ANLMN1062-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00161417	ANLMN1206-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00161427	ANLMN1205-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00019072	ANLMN989-21	655
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Banco NP	ANHRTUK-00134243	ANLMN1178-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164850	ANLMN1185-21	653
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164989	ANLMN1181-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00166332	ANLMN1191-21	652
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019106	ANLMN991-21	661
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020118	ANLMN992-21	736
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00085182	ANLMN1158-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101994	ANLMN990-21	655
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192386	ANLMN1126-21	656
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192387	ANLMN1125-21	653
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192391	ANLMN1122-21	655
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192393	ANLMN1127-21	654
<i>S. kuehnei</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192394	ANLMN1124-21	653
<i>S. laszlogyulai</i> sp. n., HT	♀	Zambia, Kalungu	ANHRTUK-00136155	ANLMN1058-21	654
<i>S. lydiae</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00105180	ANLMN906-21	651
<i>S. lydiae</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00105173	ANLMN905-21	652
<i>S. lydiae</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00105196	ANLMN907-21	655
<i>S. lydiae</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00106179	ANLMN908-21	652
<i>S. malfakassa</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP	ANHRTUK-00102690	ANLMN967-21	654
<i>S. malfakassa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP	ANHRTUK-00047227	ANLMN982-21	652
<i>S. margopuncta patterna</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107516	ANLMN1032-21	655
<i>S. margopuncta patterna</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00156201	ANLMN1077-21	654
<i>S. margopuncta patterna</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00160454	ANLMN1033-21	654
<i>S. margopuncta patterna</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162639	ANLMN1208-21	652
<i>S. margopuncta patterna</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00042534	ANLMN969-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Solve Problem Vill.	ANHRTUK-00098917	ANLMN994-21	655
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020109	ANLMN995-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070092	ANLMN1000-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070093	ANLMN997-21	655
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070121	ANLMN999-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00148390	ANLMN1140-21	655
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00148497	ANLMN1141-21	656
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00161417	ANLMN1206-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00105913	ANLMN1001-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00110882	ANLMN1135-21	654
<i>S. megista</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00149346	ANLMN1111-21	654
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♀	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019107	ANLMN1039-21	657
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020060	ANLMN1038-21	654
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♀	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020061	ANLMN1040-21	654
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020099	ANLMN1025-21	654
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020119	ANLMN1024-21	653
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♂	Liberia, Nimba Mts	ANHRTUK-00061969	ANLMN1022-21	654
<i>S. microsticta</i>	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070541	ANLMN1041-21	654
<i>S. mikongo</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107451	ANLMN1159-21	654
<i>S. mikongo</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107450	ANLMN1162-21	654
<i>S. milesi</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Sierra Leone, Loma Mts	ANHRTUK-00020571	ANLMN935-21	654
<i>S. milesi</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Sierra Leone, Loma Mts	ANHRTUK-00070169	ANLMN936-21	653
<i>S. morettoii</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00160399	ANLMN1069-21	654
<i>S. myraina</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00111109	ANLMN1076-21	654
<i>S. myraina</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00137781	ANLMN1075-21	640
<i>S. myraina</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00165727	ANLMN1079-21	654
<i>S. myraina</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00168065	ANLMN1078-21	654
<i>S. nzame</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00105914	ANLMN914-21	653
<i>S. nzame</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00158177	ANLMN1109-21	654
<i>S. nzame</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162742	ANLMN1147-21	654
<i>S. paraxena</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Cameroon, Wack (La Falaise)	ANHRTUK-00062126	ANLMN968-21	655
<i>S. perigraphoides</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163063	ANLMN1152-21	659

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GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS

Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	Process ID	SL
<i>S. perigraphoides</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163057	ANLMN1165-21	654
<i>S. perigraphoides</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00138686	ANLMN1150-21	654
<i>S. perigraphoides</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00155706	ANLMN1112-21	654
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00052774	ANLMN922-21	654
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164514	ANLMN1189-21	652
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164842	ANLMN1186-21	655
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Ivory Coast, Abidjan	ANHRTUK-00164951	ANLMN1061-21	653
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00001466	ANLMN921-21	652
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00164874	ANLMN1184-21	653
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast, Taï NP	ANHRTUK-00164889	ANLMN1183-21	657
<i>S. processa processa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00020133	ANLMN923-21	654
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., HT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107449	ANLMN1160-21	654
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00105905	ANLMN977-21	655
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00105915	ANLMN978-21	652
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00139002	ANLMN1175-21	653
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00148667	ANLMN1103-21	652
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00165623	ANLMN1194-21	654
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00165789	ANLMN1100-21	655
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00193516	ANLMN1092-21	653
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00155668	ANLMN1106-21	654
<i>S. processa chloma</i> ssp. n., PT	♀	Gabon, Ivindo NP	ANHRTUK-00163047	ANLMN1060-21	654
<i>S. punctipennis</i>	♂	RSA, Golden Gate Highlands NP	ANHRTUK-00070190	ANLMN961-21	654
<i>S. punctipennis</i>	♂	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00200993	ANLMN962-21	653
<i>S. punctipennis</i>	♀	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00200995	ANLMN964-21	653
<i>S. punctipennis</i>	♀	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00200996	ANLMN965-21	655
<i>S. quilimania</i> , NT	♂	Mozambique, Maputo SR	ANHRTUK-00013408	ANLMN913-21	653
<i>S. rarita</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00111255	ANLMN1145-21	641
<i>S. rarita</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00158176	ANLMN1110-21	656
<i>S. rarita</i>	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162676	ANLMN1146-21	654
<i>S. robusta</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Zambia, Zambezi Rapids	ANHRTUK-00058645	ANLMN1051-21	653
<i>S. setis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00019075	ANLMN1035-21	651
<i>S. setis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00019681	ANLMN1036-21	651
<i>S. setis</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00062187	ANLMN1023-21	654
<i>S. setis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00019670	ANLMN1037-21	655
<i>S. smithi</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00105205	ANLMN902-21	651
<i>S. smithi</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00105207	ANLMN903-21	653
<i>S. smithi</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Zambia, Sinazongwe	ANHRTUK-00105209	ANLMN904-21	654
<i>S. sordida</i>	♀	Ivory Coast, Denguele Forest	ANHRTUK-00132925	ANLMN985-21	653
<i>S. sordida</i>	♂	Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP	ANHRTUK-00062242	ANLMN983-21	640
<i>S. sordida</i>	♂	Zambia, Lungu Forest Reserve	ANHRTUK-00105888	ANLMN981-21	653
<i>S. sordida</i>	♂	Mozambique, Lugela	ANHRTUK-00046306	ANLMN980-21	655
<i>S. spinulosia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00137782	ANLMN1042-21	654
<i>S. spinulosia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00165647	ANLMN1090-21	654
<i>S. ? stictica</i>	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00148428	ANLMN1213-21	654
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00145023	ANLMN1207-21	654
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Foya	ANHRTUK-00037570	ANLMN1013-21	654
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00107544	ANLMN1166-21	654
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00111235	ANLMN1188-21	654
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00137814	ANLMN1172-21	653
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00162666	ANLMN1193-21	660
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Crystal Mts	ANHRTUK-00168062	ANLMN1089-21	657
<i>S. synthetia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon, Nyonié	ANHRTUK-00152600	ANLMN1087-21	653
<i>S. trichota</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070086	ANLMN972-21	654
<i>S. trichota</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00019077	ANLMN970-21	654
<i>S. trichota</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00019078	ANLMN971-21	640
<i>S. trichota</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00070087	ANLMN973-21	653
<i>S. trichota</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Res.	ANHRTUK-00101047	ANLMN974-21	654
<i>S. tridens</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Cameroon, Wack (La Falaise)	ANHRTUK-00070133	ANLMN1214-21	654
<i>S. tridens</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP	ANHRTUK-00047228	ANLMN1054-21	654

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Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	Process ID	SL
<i>S. tsitsikamma</i> sp. n., PT	♂	RSA, Tsitsikamma NP	ANHRTUK-00070196	ANLMN960-21	651
<i>S. wologizia</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia, Wologizi Mts	ANHRTUK-00060207	ANLMN1050-21	653
<i>S. ziela</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192400	ANLMN1134-21	654
<i>S. ziela</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea, Ziéla	ANHRTUK-00192421	ANLMN1123-21	654
<i>E. caniola</i>	♂	Austria, Kaernten		ABOLA132-14	658

### Type label data

Information provided in quotation marks is transcribed verbatim. Different labels are separated by a slash (“/”) while the different lines of the same label are separated by an upright slash (“|”). Any additional data are provided in square brackets.

## Taxonomic part

### Genus *Siccia* Walker, 1854

- Siccia* Walker, 1854, *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum*, 2: 539 (Type species: *Siccia caffra* Walker, 1854, by subsequent designation by Kirby (1892)).
- = *Aemene* Walker, 1854, *List of the specimens of lepidopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum*, 2: 541 (Type species: *Aemene taprobanis* Walker, 1854, by monotypy), **syn. nov.**
- = *Melania* Wallengren, 1863, *Wiener entomologische Monatschrift*, 7 (5): 145 (Type species: *Lithosia nigropunctata* Wallengren, 1860 (a junior subjective synonym of *S. caffra*), by subsequent designation by Hampson (1900)), a junior homonym of *Melania* Lamarck, 1799 (Mollusca).
- = *Panassa* Walker, 1865, *List of the specimens of lepidopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum*, 32: 607 (Type species: *Panassa cingalesa* Walker, 1865 (a junior synonym of *A. taprobanis*), by monotypy), **syn. nov.**
- = *Autoceras* Felder, in Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, *Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859 unter den Behilfen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair. Zoologischer Theil*, 2 (2): pl. 106, fig. 24 (Type species: *Autoceras grammophora* Felder, 1874 (a junior synonym of *A. taprobanis*), by monotypy), **syn. nov.**
- = *Parasiccia* Hampson, 1900, *Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, 2: 407 (Type species: *Aemene maculifascia* Moore, 1878, by original designation), **syn. nov.**
- = *Hyposiccia* Hampson, 1900, *Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, 2: 406 (Type species: *Aemene amnaea* Swinhoe, 1894, by original designation), **syn. nov.**

**Diagnosis.** Species of the genus are small moths, most of which have pale off-white, greyish or brownish forewing ground colour (rarely, it is ochreous, yellow, orange or blackish-brown), and a pattern consisting of black or brown spots and diffuse transverse lines. Many species of the genus are externally similar to each other which, along with intraspecific variability, makes correct identification difficult and requiring the examination of the genitalia structures. The genitalia configurations of members of the genus are diverse and species can be subdivided into numerous species-groups characterised by variously modified structures of the copulatory organs of both sexes.

The male genital capsule of the genus is distinguished from the similar *Palaeosiccia* Hampson, 1900 (Figs 279, 280, 257, 530) by the slender uncus (it is medially swollen in *Palaeosiccia*), the long, thick and distally rugose scaphium which is more or less equal in length to the uncus (it is thin, short and terminating with a setose plate in *Palaeosiccia*), and the membranous anellus, which is sclerotised in *Palaeosiccia*. The phallus of *Siccia* is evenly sclerotised whereas it is dorsally membranous in *Palaeosiccia*. The vesica of *Siccia* is membranous and bears diverticula, cornuti or areas of scobination or granulation whereas the vesica of *Palaeosiccia* has no diverticula or armature but bears broad areas of sclerotisation making its eversion problematic.

The female genitalia of the genus are diverse in configuration but have corpus bursae bearing broad areas of spinulose scobination, sclerotised plates, elongate signa or clusters of robust spines whereas that of *Palaeosiccia* is membranous bearing only a small elliptical or circular cornutus.

**Description. External morphology of adults.** Male antenna ciliate, serrate or bipectinate, female antenna ciliate. Body and forewing ground colour from off-white or pale brown to orange or blackish-brown, in many species suffused with grey or blackish scales. Forewing pattern black or blackish-brown, consisting

of spots and diffuse transverse lines, latter usually interrupted into spots. In certain species forewing pattern reduced to a few or even one spot (usually discal one). Hindwing from off-white without pattern to blackish-brown, in most species extensively suffused with grey or brown. Discal spot and interrupted terminal line present in certain species but diffuse. Female abdomen with corethrogyne. **Male genitalia.** Uncus almost straight, elongate and slender, more or less cylindrical, somewhat dilated medially or proximally and with tiny claw-shaped tip. Scaphium thin but heavily sclerotised and distally rugose, as long as uncus or somewhat shorter. Arms of tegumen weakly sclerotised, posteriorly dilated and fused. Peniculus present and bearing cluster of setae in certain group. Vinculum shorter than tegumen and with short U-shaped or rectangular saccus. Valvae diverse in shape, from elongate and narrow to strongly proximally dilated, in certain groups asymmetrical or proximally connected by commissure. Costa with ventral lobe of various shapes and sizes, smooth or bearing processes or setae, and situated proximally or medially. Distal section of costa (called in the present paper ‘cucullus’) separated from the distal membranous lobe, heavily sclerotised in most species-groups, and bearing one or several processes of various shapes. Sacculus narrow, smooth in most groups but sometimes bearing setae or processes on its dorsal surface. Distal saccular process present in certain groups and diverse in its shape and size. Distal membranous lobe of valva present in certain groups, sometimes fused with ventral margin of cucullus. Phallus cylindrical, in certain groups distally dilated or/and with carina bearing thorns or clusters of denticles. Vesica membranous with diverticula of various shapes and sizes and, in certain groups, bearing cornuti of various shapes and/or fields of graniculi or spinules. Distal plate of vesica (basal plate of vesica ejaculatorius) long and slender, well-sclerotised. **Female genitalia.** Papilla analis weakly sclerotised and setose, rectangular or trapezoidal. Ovipositor short. Apophyses elongate and thin. Ostium bursae relatively broad. Postvaginal area with lateral subostial sclerotised lobes of various shapes bearing scales of corethrogyne. Postvaginal and antevaginal plates present in certain groups. Ductus bursae various in length and sclerotisation, in certain groups membranous or forming antrum, or vestigial. Corpus bursae sack-like or pyriform, bearing sclerotised plates, signa of various shapes and sizes, and, in many groups, densely covered with minute spinules. Appendix bursae situated postero-laterally, laterally or anterio-laterally, in most species more or less conical but in certain groups tubular and helicoid, or vestigial.

**Distribution.** Species of the genus are distributed from the Afrotropics through the Arabian Peninsula to the Oriental and eastern Palearctic realms reaching New Guinea in the east.

**Molecular data.** The topologies from the dataset of 297 COI-5P sequences inferred by BI and ML analyses were mostly congruent. Due to its better resolution, the BI tree was chosen for illustration in this paper (Figs 1–3). The pairwise distances between morphospecies varied greatly in different species-groups and were in the range of 1.56–14.54%. Most of the taxa included in the analyses were recovered as monophyletic with intraspecific divergences in the range of 0–2.19%. However, a few morphospecies (*S. faucaria*, *S. carinata*, *S. synthetia*, *S. punctipennis*, etc.) varied intraspecifically (the divergences between different populations were in the range of 2.51–5.46%) and were recovered as polyphyletic, while three morphospecies (*S. megista*, *S. foya* and *S. chilambwe*) appeared paraphyletic with the latter two species being mixed with each other (Fig. 1). The phenomenon of poly- and paraphyly in COI trees has been discussed by Mutanen *et al.* (2016). As no morphological differences can be found between such populations, they were treated in the present paper as belonging to the same species.

The grouping below was based mostly on morphology.

### Species content of the genus *Siccia* in Afrotropics

#### The *S. taprobanis* species-group

- *S. sordida* (Butler, 1877), **comb. n.**
  - = *modesta* Moore, 1878
  - = *subcinerea* Moore, 1878
  - = *nigropunctana* Saalmüller, 1880, **syn. n.**
  - = *albescens* Draudt, 1914
  - = *conformis* Hampson, 1914, **syn. n.**
  - = *teitaensis* Strand, 1922, **syn. n.**
  - = *humilis* Rothschild, 1924, **syn. n.**
  - = *baibarensis* Matsumura, 1927

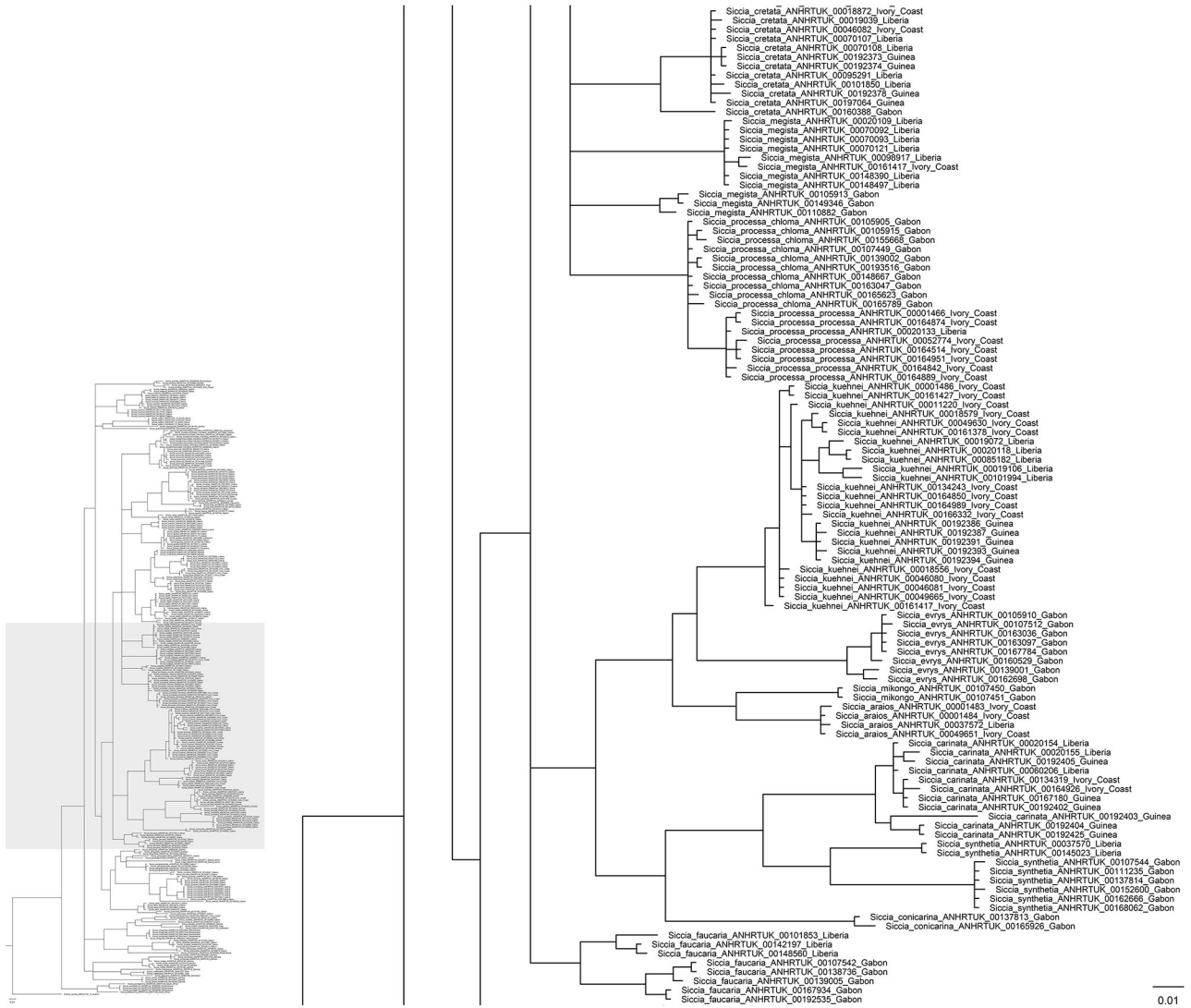
- = *arabica* Wiltshire, 1983, **syn. n.**
- = *terlineata* Durante, 2009, **syn. n.**
- = *bifurcata* Hacker, 2016, **syn. n.**
- *S. butvilai* Ivinskis & Saldaitis, 2008
- *S. kasanka* **sp. n.**
- *S. buettikeri* Wiltshire, 1988
- *S. kravchenkoi* Volynkin, Müller, Prozorov & Saldaitis, 2022
- *S. kabadougou* Volynkin, 2022

**The *S. anserina* species-group**

- *S. anserina* Kühne, 2007
- *S. kuehnei* **sp. n.**
- *S. evrys* **sp. n.**
- *S. mikongo* **sp. n.**
- *S. araios* **sp. n.**



**Figure 1.** Phylogenetic tree of the genus *Siccia* from Afrotropics recovered from the BI analysis of COI barcodes.



**Figure 2.** Continuation from Fig. 1 of phylogenetic tree of the genus *Siccia* from Afrotropics recovered from the BI analysis of COI barcodes.

**The *S. carinata* species-group**

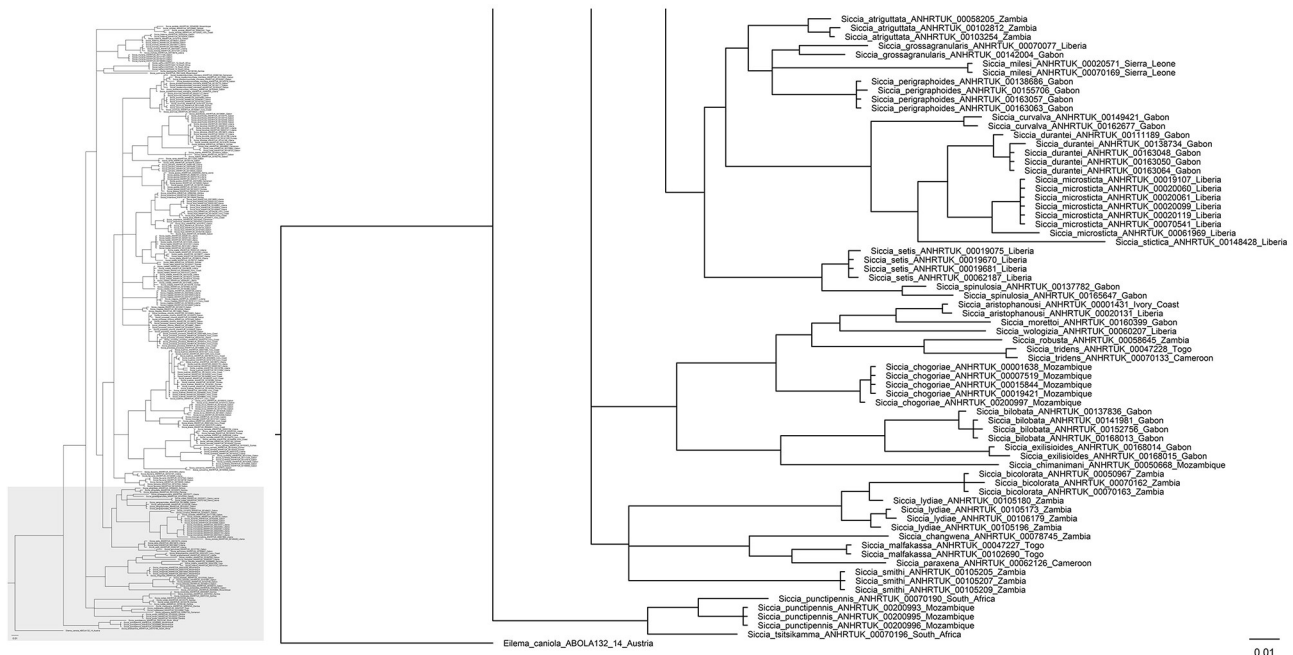
- *S. carinata* sp. n.
- *S. synthetia* sp. n.
- *S. conicarina* sp. n.
- *S. kastanota* sp. n.
- *S. bwindi* sp. n.

**The *S. usambara* species-group**

- *S. usambara* sp. n.

**The *S. caffra* species-group**

- *S. caffra* Walker, 1854
  - = *nigropunctata* Wallengren, 1860
  - = *punctigera* Felder, 1874
- *S. laszlogyulai* sp. n.



**Figure 3.** Continuation from Figs 1 and 2 of phylogenetic tree of the genus *Siccia* from Afrotropics recovered from the BI analysis of COI barcodes.

#### The *S. atriguttata* species-group

- *S. grossagranularis* Kühne, 2007
- *S. dilova* sp. n.
- *S. perigraphoides* sp. n.
- *S. nepa* sp. n.
- *S. orbiculata* Kühne, 2007
- *S. milesi* sp. n.
- *S. violetteae* sp. n.
- *S. mago* sp. n.
- *S. atriguttata* Hampson, 1909

#### The *S. faucaria* species-group

- *S. faucaria* sp. n.

#### The *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group

- *S. duodecimpunctata duodecimpunctata* Kiriakoff, 1958
- *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* ssp. n.
- *S. acornuta* sp. n.

#### The *S. foya* species-group

- *S. foya* sp. n.
- *S. kpelle* sp. n.
- *S. chilambwe* sp. n.
- *S. ziela* sp. n.
- *S. processa processa* sp. n.
- *S. processa chloma* ssp. n.

#### The *S. gypsia* species-group

- *S. gypsia* Hampson, 1914
- *S. ankistro* sp. n.

**The *S. cretata* species-group**

- *S. meyi* sp. n.
- *S. rarita* Kühne, 2007
- *S. megista* sp. n.
- *S. cretata* Hampson, 1914
- *S. kibale* sp. n.
- *S. mbeli* sp. n.

**The *S. nzame* species-group**

- *S. nzame* sp. n.
- *S. akanthodis* sp. n.
- *S. kota* sp. n.
- *S. bicultula* sp. n.

**The *S. melanospila* species-group**

- *S. quilimania* Strand, 1922
- *S. mulanjia* sp. n.
- *S. melanospila* Hampson, 1911
- *S. tanzaniae* sp. n.
- *S. kingstoni* sp. n.

**The *S. setis* species-group**

- *S. setis* sp. n.
- *S. spinulosia* sp. n.

**The *S. microsticta* species-group**

- *S. microsticta* Hampson, 1914
- *S. durantei* sp. n.
- *S. curvalva* sp. n.
- *S. imana* Volynkin, 2019
- *S. alberti* sp. n.
- *S. takanoi* sp. n.
- *S. micronodula* sp. n.
- *S. ursulae* Kühne, 2007
- *S. stictica* Hampson, 1914

**The *S. adiaphora* species-group**

- *S. adiaphora* Kiriakoff, 1958

**The *S. margopuncta* species-group**

- *S. margopuncta margopuncta* Kühne, 2007
- *S. margopuncta patterna* ssp. n.
- *S. myraina* sp. n.
- *S. intermedia* sp. n.
- *S. trichota* sp. n.

**The *S. eberti* species-group**

- *S. eberti* Kühne, 2007
- *S. mumbuluma* sp. n.
- *S. kirkspriggsi* sp. n.

**The *S. overlaeti* species-group**

- *S. smithi* sp. n.
- *S. overlaeti* Kühne, 2007
- *S. lubumbashia* sp. n.

**The *S. malfakassa* species-group**

- *S. malfakassa* sp. n.
- *S. paraxena* sp. n.
- *S. changwena* sp. n.

**The *S. bicolorata* species-group**

- *S. bicolorata* Romieux, 1937
- *S. mukuyu* sp. n.
- *S. kundalila* sp. n.
- *S. lydiae* sp. n.
- *S. hackeri* sp. n.
- *S. nyasa* sp. n.

**The *S. pallidata* species-group**

- *S. pallidata* Kühne, 2007
- *S. chogoriae* Kühne, 2007
- *S. pustulata* (Wallengren, 1860)
- *S. elgona* Kühne, 2007
- *S. pallens* Hampson, 1918
- *S. tridens* sp. n.
- *S. robusta* sp. n.
- *S. ndoki* sp. n.
- *S. wologizia* sp. n.
- *S. moretto* sp. n.
- *S. aristophanousi* sp. n.
- *S. brevicornuta* sp. n.

**The *S. exilisioides* species-group**

- *S. exilisioides* sp. n.
- *S. bilobata* sp. n.

**The *S. mayombe* species-group**

- *S. paucipuncta* Hampson, 1918
- *S. mayombe* sp. n.
- *S. comma* sp. n.
- *S. semliki* sp. n.
- *S. chimanimani* sp. n.

**The *S. punctipennis* species-group**

- *S. punctipennis* (Wallengren, 1860)
- *S. tsitsikamma* sp. n.

**The *S. taprobanis* species-group**

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of the species-group is characterised by the relatively narrow and distally tapered valva with a short and weakly sclerotised ventral costal lobe lacking processes, and a cucullus bearing two short ventral processes. An additional, distal process of the cucullus is present in certain species. The phallus is elongate, narrow, and medially upcurved. The vesica is sack-like with fields of graniculi and, in most species, also bears robust separate cornuti. In the female genitalia, the ductus bursae is elongate, dorso-ventrally flattened and sclerotised. The corpus bursae is posteriorly gelatinous or bearing sclerotised plates and spines. The anterior section of the corpus bursae bears elliptical or band-like signa. The appendix bursae is elongate and distally helicoid in most species, situated postero-laterally.

**Note.** Some of the Asiatic taxa of the species-group have recently been revised and described by Volynkin (2021).

*Siccia sordida* (Butler, 1877), **comb. n.**  
(Figs 7–30, 283–293, 459–463)

*Aemene sordida* Butler, 1877, *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London*, 1877: 372 (Type locality: “South India”).

**Type material examined. Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Fig. 7): male, “S. India | Coimbatore. | M.I. Walhouse. | 61-20.” / *Æ. sordida* | Butler Type” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010598068” (NHMUK).

**Note.** *Aemene sordida* Butler, 1877 was described without the number and the sex of the type specimens being mentioned (Butler 1877). In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male specimen labelled as “Type” and preserved in the NHMUK collection is hereby designated as the lectotype.

= *Aemene subcinerea* Moore, 1878; *Proceedings of the general meetings for scientific business of the Zoological Society of London*, 1878: 34 (Type locality: “N.W. India”).

**Type material examined. Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Fig. 8): male, “N. W. | India” (upper side) “*Æmene* | *subcinerea* | type) Moore” (under side) / “Moore Coll. | 94–106.” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010598071” (NHMUK).

**Note.** *Aemene subcinerea* Moore, 1878 was described without the number and the sex of the type specimens being mentioned (Moore 1878). In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male specimen labelled as “Type” and preserved in the NHMUK collection is hereby designated as the lectotype. The taxon was downgraded to a subspecies of *S. sordida* by Hampson (1900), while it was considered a ‘variety’ of *S. sordida* by Strand (1922), and subsequently considered as a synonym of *S. sordida* by Volynkin (2021).

= *Aemene modesta* Moore, 1878, *Proceedings of the general meetings for scientific business of the Zoological Society of London*, 1878: 34 (Type locality: [Taiwan] “Formosa”).

**Type material examined. Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Fig. 9): male, “Formosa | Swinhoe” (upper side) “*Æmene* | *modesta* | type) Moore” (under side) / “Moore Coll. | 94–106.” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010598072” (NHMUK).

**Note.** *Aemene modesta* Moore, 1878 was described based on a male but without the number of specimens being mentioned (Moore 1878). In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the specimen labelled as “Type” and preserved in the NHMUK collection is hereby designated as the lectotype. Hampson (1900) synonymised *modesta* with *subcinerea* and considered the latter as a subspecies of *S. sordida*. Inoue (1988) considered *modesta* as a junior synonym of *S. sordida* but did not include *subcinerea* in the list of synonyms of the species.

= *Aemene nigropunctana* Saalmüller, 1880, *Bericht über die Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Frankfurt am Main*, 1880: 309 (Type locality: “Madagascar”), **syn. n.**

**Type material examined.** Photographs of **lectotype** (hereby designated) (Fig. 23): female, “Madag.[ascar] | Loucoubé [Lokobe] | Ebenau 80” / “*Aemene* | *nigropunctana* | Saalm.” / red label “Typus | *Aemene* | *nigropunctana* | Saalmüller 1880 | SMF-L 4710” (SNMF); **paralectotypes** of *Aemene nigropunctana* Saalmüller: 2 females with the same data as lectotype, unique numbers: SMF-L 4711 and SMF-L 4712 (SNMF).

**Note.** In the original description (Saalmüller 1880), both sexes of *Aemene nigropunctana* Saalmüller, 1880 were described. However, in the SNMF collection, only three “Type” females were located (M. Terragni, pers. comm.). In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the female specimen with a unique number SMF-L 4710 is hereby designated as the lectotype. The type specimens of *nigropunctana* display no diagnostic differences from other populations of *S. sordida* from mainland Africa and Asia and therefore the taxon is synonymised with *S. sordida* in the present paper.

= *Siccia sordida* form. *albescens* Draudt in Seitz (Ed.), 1914, *Die Grossschmetterlinge der Erde*, 10: 162 (Type locality (hereby fixed by lectotype designation): [Indonesia] Bali, Low Country).

**Type material examined. Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Fig. 11): male, “Bali. | Low Country. | “W. Doherty. | 96-252.” / “Subsp. 1.” / “*Siccia* | *sordida* | var. *albescens* | Draudt | Holotype. | Hampson Subsp. 1.” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010598073” (NHMUK).

**Note.** Draudt (1914) introduced the name *albescens* for the nameless “Subsp. 1” suggested by Hampson (1900), who cited a male from Singapore and two males from Bali Island. In order to stabilise the

nomenclature, the male specimen from Bali labelled as “Type” and preserved in the NHMUK collection is hereby designated as the lectotype.

= *Siccia conformis* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*. Supplement 1: 706, pl. 37: fig. 13 (Type locality: “N. Nigeria, Minna”), **syn. n.**

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 18, 288): “N. Nigeria. | Minna. | 29.VIII.1910. | Scott Macfie. | 1911–389.” / “*Siccia* | *conformis* | type ♂. Hmpsn.” / red ring label “Holo- | type” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010914272” / “Arctiidae | Brit. Mus. slide | No. 6046♂” (NHMUK).

**Note.** In the original description, Hampson (1914) cited two males and one female but marked only the male from Minna as “type”. This specimen is hereby considered as the holotype. The populations from mainland Africa display no remarkable differences from Asiatic *S. sordida* and the name *conformis* is therefore synonymised here with the latter species.

= *Siccia punctipennis* ab. *teitaensis* Strand, 1922, *Lepidopterorum Catalogus*, 26: 736 (Type locality: [Kenya, Taita Hills] “Teita in British Ost-Afrika”), **syn. n.**

**Type material examined. Holotype** (by monotypy) (Fig. 19): female, “Teita. | E.Africa. | 2500–3000 ft. | Jan.1892. | F.J.Jackson. | 97–31.” / “*Siccia* | *punctipennis* | ab. *teitaensis* | Holotype. Strand | Hampson Ab. 1.” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010914270” (NHMUK).

**Note.** According to ICZN Article 45.6.2 (1999), the name *teitaensis* is infrasubspecific and therefore unavailable. Strand (1922) introduced it for the nameless “Ab. 1.” from “Teita” mentioned by Hampson (1900). Apparently, the single female specimen from “Teita” collected by F.J. Jackson (considered here as the holotype by monotypy) and cited by Hampson (1900) was subsequently assigned by the author (Hampson 1914) to his *S. conformis*. Nevertheless, following Hampson (1900), Strand (1922) treated *teitaensis* as an aberration of the superficially quite dissimilar *S. punctipennis*.

= *Siccia humilis* Rothschild, 1924, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9), 14 (81): 308 (Type locality: [Madagascar] “Diego Suarez”), **syn. n.**

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Fig. 24): female, “Diego Suarez. | Madagascar. | 22–24. July 1917. | (G. Melou)” / “*Siccia* | *humilis* | Type Rothsch.” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010914283” (NHMUK).

**Note.** In the original description of *Siccia humilis*, Rothschild (1924) listed two males and a female but specified that only the female is the “type”, which is thus considered the holotype. The holotype and the topotypical specimens of *S. humilis* display no diagnostic differences from other populations of *S. sordida* and therefore *S. humilis* is hereby synonymised with it.

= *Siccia baibarensis* Matsumura, 1927, *Journal of the College of Agriculture, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan*, 19 (1): 62, pl. 5, fig. 19 (Type locality: [Taiwan, Nantou County, Puli] “Formosa (Horisha)”).

**Type material examined.** Photographs of the **holotype** (Fig. 10): male, “Baibara | Kikuchi” / red label “Type | Matsumura” / “*Siccia* | *baibarana* | det. Matsumura” (EIHU).

**Note.** The taxon was synonymised with *S. sordida* by Inoue (1988).

= *Siccia arabica* Wiltshire, 1983, *Fauna of Saudi Arabia*, 5: 305, pl. 1: fig. 9 (Type locality: [Saudi Arabia] “Wadi Damad, 800m”), **syn. n.**

**Type material examined.** Photographs of **holotype** (Fig. 31): female, “Saudi Arabien | W. Büttiker” / “Wadi Damad | 800m 24.IX.[19]81” / “XII 32” / red label “*Siccia* | *arabica* | Wiltshire | holotype ♂♀”, gen prep. No.: WBL. 122 (NHMB).

**Notes.** (1) In the original description of *S. arabica*, Wiltshire (1983) cited the holotype as a male whereas it is in fact a female conspecific with *S. sordida*. For this reason, *S. arabica* is hereby synonymised with *S. sordida*. (2) The male genitalia illustrated by Wiltshire (1983: fig. 9a) as ‘*S. arabica*’ belong to an unidentified species of the genus *Siccia*. Unfortunately, the specimen dissected by Wiltshire and belonging in his private collection was not located in the NHMUK collection where it was deposited and therefore its specific placement remains unclear.

= *Afrasura terlineata* Durante, 2009, *Zootaxa*, 2280: 49, figs 32, 72 (Type locality: “Ethiopia, Langan Lake, 1580m”), **syn. n.**

**Note.** This taxon was originally described under the genus *Afrasura* Durante, 2009 (Durante 2009) and subsequently transferred to the genus *Siccia* by Volynkin (2019a). The female genitalia of the holotype illustrated by Durante (2009) display no remarkable differences from *S. sordida* therefore the new synonymy is hereby established.

= *Siccia bifurcata* Hacker, 2016, *Esperiana*, 20 (1): 213 (description), (2): pl. 35, fig. e (male genitalia); pl. 212, figs 3–5 (adults) (Type locality: “Yemen, Province of Al Hudaydah, Jabal Burra, 25 km SE of Bajil, 550m”), **syn. n.**

**Type material examined. Paratypes** (Figs 30, 287, 463): 1 male, 1 female, Yemen, Prov. Sana’a, 14°40'N 42°22'E, Jabal Raymah, 2.iii.2000, 20 km E Al Mansuriyah, 560m, F. Aulombard, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker & H.P. Schreier leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4752 (male), AV4753 (female) (ASV);

**Note.** When describing *S. bifurcata*, Hacker (2016) compared it only with *S. arabica* (*sensu auctorum*) and *S. buettikeri* occurring in the Arabian Peninsula. The male genitalia of the holotype illustrated by Hacker (2016: pl. 35, fig. e) and the genitalia of the paratypes dissected by the author of the present paper display no diagnostic differences from those of the African and Asian populations of *S. sordida* therefore *S. bifurcata* is hereby synonymised with the latter.

**Additional Afrotropical material examined. IVORY COAST:** 5 males, 6 females, 479m, Denguélé Classified Forest, 09°30'0.6"N, 07°40'51.1"W, 11–18.xi.2019, MV, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6635 (ANHRT); **MALI:** 1 female, 396m, 75km SSW of Bamako, near Ouronina, (mosaic forest savanna), 12°6'11.2"N 8°24'40.0"W, ix.2009, Müller, G. & al. leg. (ANHRT); **TOGO:** 3 males, 415m, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Point de vue campsite (Sundanian savannah), 8°48'50"N, 0°49'3.2"E, 16–23.viii.2018, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P., Sanbena, B. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5226, AV5227 (ANHRT); **NIGERIA:** 1 male, R. Niger, Sapele, F.W. Sampson, 99-107, unique number: NHMUK010916018, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314614 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **ZAMBIA:** 1 male, 1 female, 1452m, Lungu Forest Reserve, 20 km N of Mbala, Northern Province, 08°42'27"S, 31°16'34"E, 6–9.v.2019, MV & LepiLED Light Traps, Dérozier, V., László, G., Miles, W. leg. (ANHRT); **UGANDA:** 1 MALE, Ankole < 15.vii.[19]28, J. Gastrell, B.M. 1950-116, unique number: NHMUK010314616, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314616 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **TANZANIA:** 1 male, 1 female, Tang. Terr., Ukerewe I., Father Conrad [leg.], unique numbers: NHMUK010916008, NHMUK010916009, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010314604, NHMUK010314605 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, Morogoro reg., Morogoro District, Morogoro, Forest Hill, 580m, 6°50.270'S 37°40.500'E, 17.v.2001, A.J. Kingston leg. (AKW); 1 female, the same data as previous but 11.i.2001 (AKW); **ETHIOPIA:** 1 male, 2 females, Oromia, 04°57'50"N 37°52'55"E, 1 km W vill. Aluweya, 10.xi.2010, 1300m, J. De Freina, H. Hacker, H. Pels, H.-P. Schreier leg. (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, 06°08'59"N 37°34'42"E, 15 km N Arba Minch, 2 km after junct. to Chench, 3.v.2008, H. Hacker & H.-P. Schreier leg. (MWM/ZSM); 2 males, 1 female, ca. 340 km SSW Addis Abeba, road Yabelo-Konso, ca. 30 km NW Yabelo, 1600m, 12.xi.2010, de Freina leg., gen. prep. Nos.: ZSM Arct. 2021-183, ZSM Arct. 2021-184 (males), ZSM Arct. 2021-185 (female) (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, 1 female, Southern Province, ca. 320 km SW Addis Abeba, road Konso-Weyto, 5 km SE Weyto, 1600m, 13.xi.2010, de Freina leg. (MWM/ZSM); **MOZAMBIQUE:** 2 males, 271m, Zambezia Province, Lugela, around Hotel Mantega, 16°25'50.4"S, 36°45'09.4"E, 9–10.viii.2018, General coll., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5039, LG 4833 (prepared by László) (ANHRT); **RSA:** 1 male, KwaZulu Natal, Jozini, Cycad Rock, 27°24.96'S 32°03.79'E, 23–25.ii.2020, 160m, A.J. Kingston, K. Larsen & A. Cipolia leg. (AKW); 1 female, Krüger NP, Camp Berg-en-Dal, 350m, 29–30.xi.2011, M. Hluchy & Gy. M. László leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, Pumulanga [Mpumulanga] Prov., Barberton, 650m, Inni Krater Westhang, 25°45.035'S 30°59.532'E, 15.i.2007, J.-P. Rudloff leg. (MWM/ZSM); **ESWATINI:** 2 females, Swaziland, Ndzevane area, Matala near Nsogo, 240m, 26°58.716'S 31°58.529'E, 23.i.2007, J.-P. Rudloff leg. (MWM/ZSM); **MADAGASCAR:** 1 male, 1 female, Diego Suarez, 9.ix.1917, G. Melou / Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1, unique numbers: NHMUK010918150, NHMUK010918151, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315791 (male), NHMUK010315792 (female) (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, the same data as previous but 5.ii.1917, unique number: NHMUK010914284, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315793 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, the same data as previous but 16.vii.1917, unique number: NHMUK010914285, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315794 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **COMOROS:** 1 male, Grande Comore,

L. Humblot, 1884 / Adams Bequest, B.M. 1912-399, unique number: NHMUK010916028, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314624 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, Grande Comore, 7.iv.[19]21, G.F. Leigh / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1, unique number: NHMUK010916029, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314625 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–10.0 mm in males and 8.0–10.0 mm in females. The species varies in its size, the intensity of dark suffusion on both wings, and the degree of expression of the forewing markings. In the male genital capsule, the width of the cucullus is slightly variable. In the vesica, the number of cornuti varies from two to four. *Siccia sordida* is externally quite dissimilar to other Afrotropical congeners and is most reminiscent of the Oriental *S. taprobanis* but can easily be distinguished from it by its markedly smaller size, the ciliate male antenna (it is shortly bipectinate in the congener), and the antemedial and medial fasciae of the forewing interrupted into irregular spots whereas they are more or less continuous in *S. taprobanis*. In the male genital capsule of *S. sordida*, the ventral processes of the cucullus are directed differently and distant from each other whereas they are more or less parallel and situated close to each other in *S. taprobanis*. Additionally, the distal saccular process of *S. sordida* is markedly shorter than in the similar congener. The phallus of *S. sordida* is smaller than in *S. taprobanis* (in proportion to the genital capsule size) and has a smooth dorsal margin, which bears a postero-medial protrusion in the congener. Compared to *S. taprobanis*, the vesica of *S. sordida* lacks a dorsal diverticulum and bears only a row of short conical cornuti laterally whereas that of *S. taprobanis* bears a row of spiniform cornuti and a separate, large spike-like cornutus laterally. In the female genitalia, *S. sordida* is distinguished from *S. taprobanis* by the smaller lateral subostial plates, the anteriorly narrower ductus bursae, and the corpus bursae bearing one plate-like serrulate signum and one elongate and transversely ribbed band-like signum whereas *S. taprobanis* has two larger plate-like serrulate signa, and a markedly shorter and weakly sclerotised band-like signum. Additionally, the appendix bursae of *S. sordida* is broader and less helicoid than in *S. taprobanis*.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from four sampled specimens from mainland Africa is in the range of 0.62–2.19%. Since the molecular data are currently unavailable for other taxa in the species-group, the COI-5P sequences of *S. sordida* were compared with the morphologically similar *S. anserina* species-group, from which the current species diverges by 10.53–12.72%.

**Distribution.** The species is widespread from the Afrotropics (including Madagascar and Comoro Islands) (Saalmüller 1880, as *nigropunctana*; Hampson 1914, as *conformis*; Rothschild 1921, 1924, as *conformis* and *humilis*, respectively; Strand 1922, as *teitaensis*; Durante 2009, as *terlineata*) in the west through southern Arabian Peninsula (Wiltshire 1983, as *arabica*; Hacker 2016, as *bifurcata*), Sri Lanka and South India (Butler 1877; Hampson 1900), the Himalayas (Moore 1878, as *subcinerea*; Kishida 1994, as *taprobanis*), southern China (Hampson 1900; Fang 2000), Taiwan (Moore 1878, as *modesta*; Matsumura 1927, as *baibarensis*), Indochina including Malay Peninsula (Hampson 1900; Černý & Pinratana 2009), Greater Sunda Islands (Draudt 1914, as *albescens*), and reaching the Philippines and Lesser Sunda Islands (Indonesia) in the east. The easternmost known locality of the species is the island of Sumbawa.

**Taxonomic remark.** The South Indian *Siccia quinquefascia* (Hampson, 1891), **comb. n. & stat. rev.** (Figs 6, 282) is hereby confirmed to be a valid species. Hampson (1891) mentioned that it is “allied to *Ae. taprobanis*” but subsequently, the author (Hampson 1900) downgraded the taxon to a subspecies of *S. sordida*. Strand (1922) listed *quinquefascia* as a ‘variety’ of *S. sordida*, and later the taxon was considered a synonym of *S. sordida* by Volynkin (2021) due to their external similarity and the polymorphism of the latter. However, after comparing the genitalia structures of the specimens externally identical to the type with those of *S. sordida*, they proved to express conspicuous distinctive characters and displayed a close similarity to *Siccia bucseki* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.** and *Siccia tenebrosa* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.** In the original description (Hampson 1891), both sexes of *Aemene quinquefascia* were described and later, Hampson (1900) cited one male and one female as “type”. In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male syntype labelled as “Type” and preserved in the NHMUK collection is hereby designated as the lectotype. **Lectotype** of *Aemene quinquefascia* Hampson, 1891: male, “Nilgiris. | The plateau | 7000’ ” (upper side) / *Aemene* | *quinquefascia* | – Hampson | type ♂ (under side) / “Nilgiris. | HampsonColl. | 89–129.” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010598069” (NHMUK). **Paralectotype:** female “Nilgiris. | HampsonColl. | 89–129.” / “*Aemene* | *quinquefascia* | – Hampson | type ♀” / red ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010598070” (NHMUK). **Additional material examined:** series of both sexes, [South India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris District] Coonoor, vii.1900, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK014331254 (male), NHMUK014331255 (female) (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

***Siccia butvilai*** Saldaitis & Ivinskis, 2008  
(Figs 32, 294)

*Siccia butvilai* Saldaitis & Ivinskis in Ivinskis & Saldaitis, 2008, *Acta Zoologica Lituanica*, 18 (4): 258, figs 5, 6 (Type locality: “Socotra Island, N Haghier Mts, h-900 m, near Dicksam loc.”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 32, 294): male, [Yemen] “Sokotra Island N. | Haghier Mts., | h-900 m. | near Dicksam loc. | 05.03.2008. | Leg. A.Saldaitis” / red label “Holotypus | *Siccia butvilai* sp. nova. | Saldaitis & Ivinskis, 2008” / “Museum Witt | München” / “Genitalpräparat | Heterocera | Nr. 35.750 | Museum Witt München” (MWM/ZSM).

**Additional material examined. YEMEN:** 1 male, S Socotra Island, Wadi Difarroha, south side, 15.i.2010, Saldaitis leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4751 (ASV).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–6.5 mm in males. *Siccia butvilai* is externally reminiscent of pale specimens of *S. sordida* but distinguished by the smaller size, the reduced forewing pattern and the paler hindwing. In the male genital capsule of *S. butvilai*, the uncus is somewhat thinner than in *S. sordida*, the valva is distally broader (it is distally tapered in *S. sordida*), and the distal saccular process is longer, broader and rugose (it is smooth in *S. sordida*). Compared to *S. sordida*, the cucullus of *S. butvilai* has shorter ventral processes and a well-developed, broadly triangular dorsal process which is vestigial in the congener. The phallus of *S. butvilai* is distally broader than in *S. sordida*. The vesica of the species is more elongate and narrower than in the similar congener, has a broader subbasal dorsal diverticulum, and lacks cornuti.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is endemic to Socotra Island (Yemen) (Ivinskis & Saldaitis 2008).

***Siccia kasanka* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:84598A2D-40EB-47FD-962E-0C16AB33D456>

(Figs 33, 34, 295, 464)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 33, 295): male, “Zambia | Central Province | Kasanka NP | S12°546114 E30°3743812 [-12.546114 30.3743812] | 3–4. Nov. 2012, 1100 m | leg. Elk. Ott & H. Sulak” / “Slide | ZSM Arct. | 2020-035♂ | A. Volynkin” (MWM/ZSM).

**Paratypes. ZAMBIA:** 1 male, same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-036 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, the same data as previous (GMF-B); 1 female, Luapula Province, 35 km N of Mansa, Mumbuluma Falls, 1191m, S10°55.775' E28°44.205', 12.xi.2018, gen. prep. No.: AV6647 (AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.5–11.0 mm in males and 10.5 mm in the female. The new species differs clearly from other species in the group in its bipectinate male antenna and forewing pattern consisting of large black spots which is most reminiscent of the species of the *S. cretata* species-group. The male genital capsule of *S. kasanka* is most similar to the externally dissimilar *S. buettikeri* but distinguished by the longer uncus, the apically tapered valva (it is dilated in the congener), the shorter dorsal process of the cucullus positioned more distally, the shorter ventral processes of the cucullus, and the well-developed distal saccular process, which is vestigial in *S. buettikeri*. The phalli of the two species are alike. The vesica of *S. kasanka* bears a single robust cornutus whereas it has a row of smaller spine-like cornuti in the congener. The female genitalia of *S. kasanka* and *S. buettikeri* are rather dissimilar and those of the former are largely reminiscent of *S. sordida* from which, however, can easily be distinguished by the larger and anteriorly dilated band-like signum, the lack of a round signum, and the presence of a triangular protrusion of the postero-lateral sclerotised plate of the corpus bursae. Additionally, the distal helicoid section of the appendix bursae of the new species is markedly shorter than in *S. sordida*.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from two localities in central and northern Zambia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic with the type locality, Kasanka National Park in Zambia. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

*Siccia buettikeri* Wiltshire, 1988  
(Figs 35, 36, 296, 465)

*Siccia buettikeri* Wiltshire, 1988, *Fauna of Saudi Arabia*, 9: 71, fig. 29 (Type locality: “Saudi Arabia, Harithi, 21°18'N 40°18'E, 1910 m”).

**Material examined. SAUDI ARABIA:** 1 female, W Saudi Arabia, Asir, Shafa nr. Taif, 2000–2400m, 27–30.x.1997, A. Legrain leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-139 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM).

**Note.** The male and the female genitalia of the species were illustrated for the first time by Hacker (2016) and Ivinskis & Saldaitis (2008), respectively.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 13.0 mm in males and 12.0–12.5 mm in females. *Siccia buettikeri* is greatly different externally from other Afrotropical taxa in the genus due to its large size, pale ochreous forewing colouration, and diffuse, brownish grey forewing pattern. The male genitalia of the species are most similar to those of *S. kasanka*, the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species. The female genitalia of *S. buettikeri* are distinguished from other species in the group by the short and conical anterior section of the corpus bursae lacking the signa, the lack of clusters of spinulose scobination, and the narrow posterior sclerotised plate of the corpus bursae situated ventrally whereas it is situated laterally in the congeners.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Saudi Arabia and peninsular Yemen (Wiltshire 1988; Ivinskis & Saldaitis 2008; Hacker 2016).

*Siccia kravchenkoi* Volynkin, Müller, Prozorov & Saldaitis, 2022  
(Figs 37, 38, 297–299, 466)

*Siccia kravchenkoi* Volynkin, Müller, Prozorov & Saldaitis, 2022, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 54: 47, figs 4, 11 (Type locality: “Mali, 396m, 75km SSW of Bamako, near Ouronina, 12°6'11.2"N 8°24'40.0"W”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 37, 297): male, “Mali 396m | 75km SSW of Bamako, | near Ouronina | (mosaic forest savanna) | 12°6'11.2"N 8°24'40.0"W | ix.2009, Müller, G. & al. leg.” / “Slide | AV6775♂ | A. Volynkin” (WIGJ). **Paratypes:** 51 specimens of both sexes with the same data as in the holotype (ASV, GMF-B, WIGJ); 3 males, 2 females, the same data as in the holotype, accession number: ANHRT:2022.7, unique numbers: ANHRTUK 00201142–00201146, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6773, AV6776 (males), AV6774 (female) (ANHRT); 2 males, 1 female, Southern Mali, 80 km SW of Bamako, near Ouronina Forest, 420m, ix.2015, leg. [G.] Müller, K. [*recte*: V.] Kravchenko, M. Traore & al. (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0 mm in males and 8.5–9.5 mm in females. *Siccia kravchenkoi* and *S. kabadougou* clearly differ from all other congeners in the blackish-brown forewing ground colour with ochreous-orange suffusion and spots along the costal and outer margins, and the intense dark brownish-grey suffusion on the hindwing. Their dark colouration is vaguely reminiscent of only *S. buettikeri* which is, however, significantly larger than *S. kravchenkoi* and *S. kabadougou* and has a markedly different forewing pattern as well as male and female copulatory organs. The male genitalia structures of *S. kravchenkoi* and *S. kabadougou* are most similar to those of the sympatric *Siccia conformis*. In the male genital capsule, *S. kravchenkoi* differs from *S. conformis* in the distally dilated uncus (it is evenly narrow in the congener), the longer juxta, the markedly longer apical process of the valva, and the shorter distal sacculus process. The phallus of the current species is strongly upcurved medially whereas it is only slightly upcurved subproximally in *S. conformis*. The vesica of *S. kravchenkoi* is shorter and markedly narrower than in the congener, lacks a broad cluster of granulation, and bears a long and robust spine-like cornutus distally with one or two smaller spine-like cornuti laterally whereas the vesica of *S. conformis* bears a row of two to four short conical cornuti laterally. The female genitalia of *S. kravchenkoi* differ clearly from *S. conformis* in the markedly broader posterior gelatinous section of the corpus bursae bearing two heavily sclerotised dentate plates postero-laterally and laterally, connected by two narrow band-like and strongly dentate plates whereas the congener bears two clusters of weak serrulation anteriorly and postero-laterally at the base of the appendix bursae. The appendix bursae of the current species is short, broadly conical and weakly gelatinous whereas it is elongate, twisted and granulose in *S. conformis*. Additionally, compared to *S. conformis*, the

apophyses anteriores of *S. kravchenkoi* are longer, the antrum is broader, the anterior section of the ductus bursae is longer and broader, and the anterior section of the corpus bursae is shorter, narrower, and lacking the signa. The detailed comparison with *S. kabadougou* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from southern Mali (Volynkin *et al.* 2021).

*Siccia kabadougou* Volynkin, 2022  
(Figs 39, 300)

*Siccia kabadougou* Volynkin in Volynkin, Müller, Prozorov & Saldaitis, 2022, *Ecologica Montenegrina*, 54: 47, figs 4, 11 (Type locality: “Ivory Coast, 479m, Denguélé Classified Forest, 09°30'0.6"N, 07°40'51.1"W”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 39, 300): male, “Ivory Coast 479m | Denguélé Classified Forest | 09°30'0.6"N, 07°40'51.1"W | 11–18.xi.2019 LepiLED Light | Trap. Aristophanous, M., | Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., | Ouattara, S. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.23” / “Slide | AV6632♂ | A. Volynkin” / “ANHRTUK | 00223553” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0 mm in the male holotype. The male of *S. kabadougou* is very similar to *S. kravchenkoi* but is distinguished by the somewhat more subapically convex costal margin of the forewing, the presence of two smaller ochreous-orange costal spots in the subbasal area (vs. one larger spot in *S. kravchenkoi*), and the uniform dark brownish-grey hindwing with only slight ochreous-orange suffusion along the anal margin whereas the hindwing of the congener is ochreous-yellow with an intense dark brownish-grey suffusion along the costal margin and weaker suffusion medially. The male genital capsule of the current species differs from that of *S. kravchenkoi* in the more medially convex dorsal margin of the valva, the rounded and ventrally protruding valva apex with a markedly shorter distal process directed ventro-distally (whereas it is directed distally in the congener), the shorter ventral subapical process, and the longer, narrowly triangular distal saccular process. Compared to *S. kravchenkoi*, the phallus of *S. kabadougou* is less curved medially and has a more apically tapered and upcurved coecum. The vesica shape of *S. kabadougou* is similar to that of *S. kravchenkoi* but the dorsal cornutus is shorter (in proportion to the phallus length), only slightly larger than the lateral one, and the lateral diverticulum is absent.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known only from its type locality in north-western Ivory Coast (Volynkin *et al.* 2021).

### The *S. anserina* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genitalia ground plan of the group is similar to that of the *S. taprobanis* species-group but the valva is broader and bears a larger distal saccular process. The main difference between the groups is found in the vesica structure, which is characterised by the presence of a sclerotised plate bearing a cluster of spine-like cornuti in the *S. anserina* species-group whereas that of the *S. taprobanis* species-group bears separate robust cornuti in most species. In the female genitalia, the *S. anserina* species-group differs from the *S. taprobanis* species-group in the posterior section of the corpus bursae being densely covered with minute spinules (it is gelatinous with sclerotised plates and dentation in the *S. taprobanis* species-group), the anterior section of the corpus bursae lacking signa, and the broader and less helicoid appendix bursae.

*Siccia anserina* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 40–42, 301–304, 467)

*Siccia anserina* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 376, figs 88, 89; pl. 45, figs 175, 176 (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, colobus trail, 0.21,3 N; 34.51E [0°21.3'N 34°51.0'E]”).

**Type material examined. Paratype** (Fig. 40): male, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., prim. forest, 1600m, 30.viii.2002, light trap (1), 0°21.34'N 34°51.39'E, L. Kühne leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4837 (MfN).

**Additional material examined. KENYA:** 1 male, Western Province, Kakamega Forest, Rondo Retreat, 1600m, 0°13.607'S 34°53.120'E, 23–26.x.2019, A.J. Kingston, D.J.L. Agassiz, M. Ngugi leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6650 (AKW); 1 male, Kakamega Forest, 1575m, 00°19'N 034°52'E, 31.iii.2003, J. & W. De Prins leg., unique number: NHMUK010605653, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315268 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 2 male, Kakamega Forest, 1575m, 00°19'N 034°52'E, 29.iii.2003 and 01.iv.2003, J. & W. De Prins leg., unique numbers: NHMUK010605659, NHMUK010605660, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010315274, NHMUK010315275 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **UGANDA:** 1 male, Kibale National Park, Biol. Field Station, 19–24.xi[x].2014, W. Mey leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5329 (MfN); 1 male, Western Region, Kibale National Park, Chimps Nest, 18–22.i.2011, light, 1200m, H. Sulak & Tom Kolb leg. (GMF-B); **DRC:** 1 male, [North Kivu, north of Kivu Lake] Rwankwi, 20.viii.1947, J. V. Leroy leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7023 (RMCA).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 11.0–11.5 mm in males. According to Kühne (2007), the wingspan of the female is 27 mm. *Siccia anserina* is one of the largest Afrotropical species in the genus. It is most externally similar to *S. chilambwe*, but distinguished by the longer rami of the male antenna and the smaller spots of the forewing pattern. The genitalia of both sexes of the two species are fundamentally different. The detailed comparison with *S. kuehnei* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from western Kenya (Kühne 2007), Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo (North Kivu Province).

### *Siccia kuehnei* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:25ABE200-754B-4C10-A7CF-9CF254AC43DB>

(Figs 43, 44, 305, 306, 468)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 43, 305): male, “Ivory Coast, 174m | Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), | 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, | 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, | Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., | Geiser, M., Moretto, P., leg., | ANHRT:2017.25” / “ANHRTUK | 00011220” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4490♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. IVORY COAST:** 7 males, 5 females, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. Nos.: AV3356, AV5037, AV5041, AV5043, AV5687 (males), AV3357, AV5035, AV5044, AV5306 (females) (ANHRT); 3 males, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 4 males, 2 females, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, MV, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6616 (male), AV6605, AV6607 (females) (ANHRT); **GUINEA:** 5 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg. (ANHRT); 4 males, Konakry [Conakry], Macenta Prefecture, Ziama Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, November 2016, G. Petrányi, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller leg. (GMF-B); 2 males, the same locality as previous, May 2017, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko & G. Petrányi leg. (GMF-B); 1 male, the same data as previous, June 2017 (GMF-B); 2 males, the same data as previous, December 2016 (GMF-B); 1 male, the same locality as previous, 17.xi.–1.xii.2016, Generator, 250Watt, G. Petrányi, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko et al. leg. (GMF-B); **SIERRA LEONE:** 1 male, 180m, Western Area Peninsula Forest Reserve, 6.x.2015, 08°20'57"N, 13°10'42"W, Light Trap, R. Goff coll., leg. Smith, R. & Takano, H., gen. prep. No.: AV3180 (ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 2 females, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w) and Cold Cathode Light Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4474, AV4616 (females) (ANHRT); 1 male, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–21.i.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Bucket Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5686 (ANHRT); 1 male, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4462 (ANHRT); 2 males, 551m, Wetezu camp, Wonegizi Nature

Reserve, Lofa County, 8°45'57.11"N 9°34'47.86"W, 19–27.iii.2019, Light Trap Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Koivogui, S. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–8.0 mm in males and 7.5–9.5 mm in females. The new species is most externally reminiscent of *S. processa*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which are greatly different in both sexes of the two species. Despite the external dissimilarity, the male genital capsule of *S. kuehnei* is very similar to that of *S. anserina*, from which it differs only in the less medially convex dorsal margin of the valva. The phalli of the two species are alike. The reliable differences between *S. kuehnei* and *S. anserina* are found in the vesica structure: in the new species, it has a short ventral diverticulum, and the medial lateral sclerotised plate bears fewer spine-like cornuti, which are markedly more robust than in the congener. Compared to *S. anserina*, the female genitalia of *S. kuehnei* have broader lateral subostial lobes, a longer and wider ductus bursae (in proportion to the ovipositor length and width), and a broader corpus bursae. The comparison with another closely similar species, *S. evrys* is provided below in the diagnosis of that species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 25 sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–1.72%. The morphologically close *S. evrys* diverges genetically from the current species by 4.97–6.93%. The pairwise distances between *S. kuehnei* and two other morphologically similar species, *S. mikongo* and *S. araios* are in the range of 4.78–6.48% and 4.28–5.79%, respectively.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after Mr Lars Kühne (Potsdam-Babelsberg, Germany), author of the similar *S. anserina*. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

#### *Siccia evrys* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FF7BEE46-1759-42CE-8CB1-0ED7B0B95CF2>

(Figs 45, 46, 307, 308, 469)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 45, 307): male, “Gabon 185m | Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo | (Secondary forest) | 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E | 14–19.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00105910” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5776♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 1 male, 3 females, the same data as holotype, MV Light Trap, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6547, AV6603, AV6604 (ANHRT); 4 males, 1 female, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5915, AV6546 (males) (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–9.0 mm in males and 9.5–11.0 mm in females. *Siccia evrys* is externally indistinguishable from the sympatric *S. mikongo* and the allopatric *S. kuehnei*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genitalia of *S. evrys* are largely reminiscent of *S. kuehnei* but in the former species, the uncus is narrower, the phallus is somewhat longer and broader, and the vesica is considerably broader than in the corresponding structures of the congener. The female genitalia of the new species differ from *S. kuehnei* in the somewhat wider ductus bursae, and the posteriorly broader corpus bursae.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from eight sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–1.24%. The new species diverges from the morphologically most similar *S. kuehnei* by 4.97–6.93%, and from *S. mikongo* and *S. araios* by 6.16–7.02% and 6.85–7.37%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from two localities in Gabon.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘εὐρύς’ meaning ‘broad’ and refers to the broad vesica and phallus, which distinguish the new species from the similar *S. kuehnei*. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia mikongo* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9DF65800-D8A0-4153-A0EE-8456B37392FC>

(Figs 47, 48, 309, 310)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 47, 309): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00107451” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6548♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 2 males, the same data as holotype, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6667, AV6735 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 5 males, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–8.5 mm in males. The new species is externally very similar to the sympatric *S. evrys* and the allopatric *S. kuehnei* and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. In the male genital capsule, *S. mikongo* is distinguished from the aforementioned species by the shorter ventral process of the cucullus, and the markedly longer and broader distal saccular process. The vesica structure of the new species is most similar to *S. anserina* but differs in the thinner cornuti. Compared to *S. mikongo* and *S. kuehnei*, the vesica of *S. mikongo* lacks the ventral diverticulum, and bears more numerous and considerably thinner cornuti. The comparison with another closely similar species, *S. araios* is provided below in the diagnosis of that species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence between the two DNA barcoded specimens is 0.00%. The pairwise distance between *S. mikongo* and the similar *S. araios* is in the range of 4.12–4.45%. The new species diverges from two other morphologically similar species, *S. kuehnei* and *S. evrys* by 4.78–6.48% and 6.16–7.02%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia araios* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:35803976-B3FA-4757-9130-1C60751C86FC>

(Figs 49, 50, 311, 312)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 49, 311): male, “Ivory Coast, 174m | Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET) | 05°49'59.8"N, 07°20'32.0"W, | 5–10.vii.2015 Light Trap | Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., | Ruzzier, E., leg. | ANHRT:2017.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00030286” / “Slide | AV5202♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. IVORY COAST:** 1 male, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV5201 (ANHRT); 3 males, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV3358, AV3360, AV5270 (ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5046 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males. *Siccia araios* is externally largely reminiscent of the sympatric *S. kuehnei*, from which it differs in the remarkably darker, brownish-grey male hindwing, which is intensely suffused with brownish-grey only in the terminal area in the similar congener. The male genitalia of the new species are similar to those of the allopatric *S. mikongo* and can be distinguished from it by the somewhat shorter and markedly sparser cornuti in the lateral cluster.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from four sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.31%. *Siccia araios* diverges from *S. mikongo* by 4.12–4.45%, and from

two other morphologically similar species, *S. kuehnei* and *S. evrys* by 4.28–5.79% and 6.85–7.37%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Ivory Coast and Liberia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘αραιός’ meaning ‘sparse’ and refers to the sparse cornuti in the male vesica. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. carinata* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule structure of this species-group displays no remarkable differences to the *S. taprobanis* species-group but the phallus is shorter and broader (in proportion to the genital capsule size), bearing robust carinal process(-es) and, in certain species, a distal-lateral serrulate plate. The vesica is short (equal in length to the phallus or shorter) and membranous whereas it is markedly broader and bears cornuti and clusters of graniculi in the *S. taprobanis* species-group. The female genitalia of the species-group are characterised by the short and asymmetrical ductus bursae curved sideways and the small (in proportion to the ovipositor size) corpus bursae lacking signa but densely covered with minute spinules.

#### *Siccia carinata* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:72E0FEEE-F1B4-432E-AA8E-7E094DDC59A3>

(Figs 51–54, 313, 314, 470)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 51, 313): male, “Liberia 230m | Lofa County, Zuwulor Village | School | 7°54'52"N, 9°31'08"W | 8.xi.2017, Light Trap | (blended bulb 250W) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00020155” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4624♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 2 males, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. Nos.: AV4623, AV5162 (ANHRT); 1 male, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5108 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1000–1100m, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Nimba County (Cellcom road), 7°32'45.88"N, 8°31'21.04"W, 02–14.xii.2017, Cold Cathode Light Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5667 (ANHRT); **GUINEA:** 5 males, 2 females, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6549 (female) (ANHRT); 1 male, Konakry [Conakry], Macenta Prefecture, Ziama Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, March 2017, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko & G. Petrányi leg. (GMF-B); 1 male, the same data as previous but May 2017 (GMF-B); 1 male, the same locality as previous but November 2016, G. Petrányi, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller leg. (GMF-B); **IVORY COAST:** 2 males, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6625 (ANHRT); 1 female, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 60m, Parc National d'Azagny, entrée Sonaye (Secondary forest), 05°14'32"N 04°4'48'05"W, 25–28.xi.2021, Act. light trap, Moretto, P., Mulvaney, L., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); **GHANA:** 1 male, Ashanti, 35 km E of Kumasi, 3 km NE of Kubease, 6°42'N, 1°20'W, 31.iii.2014, 240m, J. & W. De Prins leg. / De Prins Coll. BMNH (E) 2014-125, unique number: NHMUK010605620, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315237 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, the same data as previous but 03.iv.2014, unique number: NHMUK010889619, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315308 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, the same data as previous but 04.iv.2014 (NHMUK); **GABON:** 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, & LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6619 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, 341m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 01–02.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–

29.ix.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–22.ix. 2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–7.0 mm in males and 7.0–8.0 mm in females. The new species differs externally from the other members of the group in the smaller spots of the forewing pattern and, compared to *S. synthetia* and *S. kastanota*, the paler greyish-brown hindwing. The male genital capsule of *S. carinata* differs clearly from the other species in the group in the considerably broader valva. The phallus of the new species bears a single upcurved dorsal carinal process whereas *S. conicarina* has two carinal processes directed dorsally and ventrally, and three carinal processes are present in *S. synthetia* and *S. kastanota*, namely a thorn-like dorsal one, a plate-like, distally directed ventral one, and a lateral crescent-shaped serrulate lateral plate. The vesica of *S. carinata* is semiglobular, similar to that of *S. conicarina* but broader with a shorter and broader ventral diverticulum, and lacking a distal diverticulum. Since the females of the other species in the group are unknown, the female genitalia of *S. carinata* were compared with the morphologically most similar *S. taprobanis* species-group. The ductus bursae of *S. carinata* is markedly shorter than in the members of the aforementioned group, and curved sideways with a laterally protruding right side (it is more or less straight in the *S. taprobanis* species-group). The corpus bursae of the new species is small (markedly shorter than the ovipositor), globular, lacking signa but densely covered with minute spinules whereas in the *S. taprobanis* species-group, the corpus bursae is larger and subdivided into an elongate posterior and globular anterior sections with the latter one bearing one or two signa but lacking the spinulose scobination.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 11 sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–3.14%. *Siccia carinata* diverges from *S. conicarina* and *S. synthetia* by 8.32–9.71% and 5.78–8.21%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Gabon.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the robust, upcurved dorsal carinal process characteristic of the species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia conicarina* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:80BA0CFF-B190-42B6-A424-B22666A339C4>

(Figs 55, 56, 315, 316)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 55, 315): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00137813” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6551♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratype. GABON:** 1 male, the same data as holotype but collected at Actinic Light, gen. prep. No.: AV6550 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm in males. *Siccia conicarina* is externally reminiscent of *S. carinata* but distinguished by its somewhat larger size and markedly larger spots of the forewing pattern. In the male genital capsule, the new species differs from the aforementioned congener in the narrower valva with thicker processes of the cucullus, and the broader distal saccular process. The phallus of *S. conicarina* is somewhat shorter than in *S. carinata*, and bears an additional, ventral thorn-like carinal process. The dorsal carinal process of the new species is conical and dorsally directed whereas it is thorn-like and directed more distally in *S. carinata*. The vesica structures of the two species are similar but that of *S. conicarina* is somewhat narrower and has a broader ventral diverticulum than in the congener.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence between the two DNA barcoded specimens is 0.46%. *Siccia conicarina* diverges from *S. carinata* and *S. synthetia* by 8.32–9.71% and 8.47–9.17%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in Gabon.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the conical dorsal carinal process characteristic of the species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia synthetia* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7A6B8E9F-5006-40CC-A830-A53275454EC1>

(Figs 57–59, 317–320)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 57, 317): male, “Liberia 611m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, | base camp forest | 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W | 20.xi.–01.xii.2017 | MV light trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00145023” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6555♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 1 male, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5047 (ANHRT); **GABON:** 9 males, the same data as holotype, MV, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6552, AV6618, AV6621, AV6622, AV6623 (ANHRT); 1 male, 10m, Nyonié (Lowland forest), 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E, 23–28.viii.2019, MV Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6553 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 3 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED, MV & Actinic Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6939 (ANHRT); 9 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic & MV light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 17 males, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV, LepiLED & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–7.0 mm in males. *Siccia synthetia* is externally reminiscent of *S. carinata* but distinguished by the slightly larger size, the darker ground colour of both wings, and the somewhat larger spots of the forewing pattern. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. carinata* but differs in the narrower uncus, the narrower valva, which is more dilated distally and with a broader cucullus, and the shorter distal sacculus process. The phallus of *S. synthetia* is clearly different from *S. carinata* by the markedly more robust dorsal carinal process, and the presence of two additional distal processes: one short and broadly triangular, and the ventral carinal one apically rounded. Compared to *S. carinata*, the vesica of the new species has a lateral basal diverticulum bearing a semicircular, dentate lateral lobe. Additionally, the main chamber of the vesica of *S. synthetia* is conical whereas it is semiglobular in the aforementioned congener. The detailed comparison of the phallus with *S. kastanota* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The Gabonese and West African populations of *S. synthetia* largely diverge from each other by 5.29–5.46% whereas the intrapopulational divergences of COI-5P sequences calculated from six specimens from Gabon and two specimens from Liberia are in the range of 0.00–0.31% and 0.00%, respectively. However, these populations display no recognisable morphological differences therefore it is impossible to consider them as two different taxa. The pairwise distances between *S. synthetia* and *S. carinata* are in the range of 5.78–8.21% whereas *S. conicarina* diverges from the current new species by 8.47–9.17%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Liberia, Gabon, and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘σύνθετη’ meaning ‘complex’ and refers to the complex structure of the phallus. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia kastanota* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:52EBE25A-EE9D-4302-A89B-057052917105>

(Figs 60, 61, 321–323)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 60, 321): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J.-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00107543” / “Slide | AV6554♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes.** DRC: 2 males, Congo Dem. Rep., Bas-Congo, 320 m, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe, 05°37'S 013°05'E, 30.v.2007, leg. J. De Prins, unique number: NHMUK010605621, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315238 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 2 males, the same locality as previous but 16.v.2007, J. & W. De Prins leg., unique number: NHMUK010605624, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315241 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, Bas-Congo, 250m, Luki-Mayumbe N.R., 5°27'S 13°5'E, 20.xi.2008, leg. J. & W. De Prins, unique number: NHMUK010605622, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315239 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 2 males, the same data as previous but 29.xi.2008 (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm in males. *Siccia kastanota* is distinguished from the other species in the group by the intense brown suffusion on the forewing and the dark, blackish-brown hindwing. The male genital capsule of the new species is reminiscent of *S. synthetia* but differs in the more elongate vinculum, the less medially convex dorsal margin of the valva, the somewhat narrower distal section of the valva, and the markedly broader distal saccular process. The phalli of the two species are similar but in *S. kastanota*, the dorsal carinal process is somewhat basally broader than in the congener, and the distal diverticulum of the vesica is somewhat more elongate.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known Gabon and western Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘καστανωτό’ meaning ‘brownish’ and refers to the brownish colouration of both wings of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

#### ***Siccia bwindi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BBF5CC2C-CED0-41B4-9CB4-D5ABD500AD05>

(Figs 62, 324)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 62, 324): male, “Uganda 1700m | Bwindi Impenetrable N.P., / Cuckooland Lodge | 01°00'17"S, 29°43'06"E | 28–29.vi.2022. Naumann, S., | Ott, E., Schintlmeister, A., | Sulak, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.12” / “ANHRTUK | 00201307” / “Slide | AV6984♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.5 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia bwindi* is externally largely different from the other members of the species-group and is most reminiscent of *S. mago*, from which the new species can be distinguished by the longer rami of the male antenna, the lack of the black subbasal spot on the forewing costa, and the larger and distinct spots in the cell and on the outer forewing margin. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to that of *S. kastanota* but differs in the somewhat narrower valva and the distal saccular process. The phallus of *S. bwindi* is narrower than in *S. kastanota* and has a shorter and narrower dorsal carinal process. Compared to *S. kastanota*, the vesica of *S. bwindi* has a narrower lateral basal diverticulum bearing a trapezoidal and more finely serrulate plate with irregular margins whereas that of *S. kastanota* is semicircular and covered with larger spinules. Additionally, the vesica of the new species has a conical dorsal and a utricular ventral diverticula, and its distal diverticulum is distally broader.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in south-western Uganda.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, the type locality of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

#### **The *S. usambara* species-group**

**Diagnosis.** In the male genital structure, the only known species of the group is reminiscent of the *S. taprobanis* and *S. caffra* species-groups due to the bilobate cucullus, the presence of the distal saccular process and the robust cornuti in the vesica. However, the spinulose costal lobe distinguishes it from both the groups which have a smooth costal lobe. The phallus of *S. usambara* is distally dilated whereas it is narrowly

cylindrical in the *S. taprobanis* and the *S. caffra* species-groups. The female genitalia of the *S. usambara* species-group is similar to those of the *S. caffra* species-group.

***Siccia usambara* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:70D225B4-87C8-4D30-98C5-1B0A4E4A1DDD>

(Figs 63, 64, 325, 471)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 63, 325): male, “Mal Inst Amani | P.562 8/63 [viii.1963]” / “Tanzania: | Amani | Malaria Institute | G. Pringle coll. | BM 1966-281” / “G. Pringle Coll. | B. M. 1966-281.” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010918060” / “Slide | NHMUK010315722” [prepared by Volynkin] (NHMUK).

**Paratype. TANZANIA:** female, the same data as holotype but vii.1964, unique number: NHMUK010918061, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315723 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5 mm in the male holotype and 10.0 mm in the female paratype. *Siccia usambara* is externally reminiscent of the sympatric *S. tanzaniae* but with fundamentally different genitalia in both sexes, and differs only in the somewhat larger size. Reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is vaguely similar to *S. caffra* but differs clearly in the narrower valva with a cucullus having a narrower dorsal and a longer, thicker and apically rounded ventral process (it is small and spike-like in *S. caffra*), the apically rounded and dorsally directed distal saccular process (in *S. caffra*, it is apically pointed and ventrally directed), and the larger costal lobe bearing a dense cluster of spinules (it is smooth in *S. caffra*). Additionally, the uncus of *S. usambara* is longer than in *S. caffra* and somewhat tapered subapically whereas it is distally dilated in the congener. The phallus of *S. usambara* is broader and more distally dilated than in *S. caffra*. The vesica of the new species is markedly broader than in the congener, has two broad diverticula dorsally and ventrally, and bears three robust cornuti distally, which have broader connections with the vesica membrane than in *S. caffra*. In the female genitalia of *S. usambara*, the antrum is trapezoidal and evenly sclerotised whereas it is funnel-shaped and medially membranous in *S. caffra*. The corpus bursae of the new species is broader than in *S. caffra*, gelatinous and densely covered with tiny spinules whereas it is weakly sclerotised bearing four separated clusters of short but robust spines posteriorly in the congener.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in the East Usambara Mountains in north-eastern Tanzania.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the type locality of the species, East Usambara Mountains. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. caffra* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The diagnostic features of the male genitalia of the species-group are described below under the diagnosis of *S. caffra*. The second species, *S. laszlogyulai* is assigned to the group due to the similarity of the female genitalia to *S. caffra* and the BI and ML analyses results recovering both the species close to each other. However, since the male of *S. laszlogyulai* is unknown and due to its external dissimilarity to *S. caffra*, its placement in the species-group remains provisional.

***Siccia caffra* Walker, 1854**

(Figs 66–68, 326, 472)

*Siccia caffra* Walker, 1854, *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum*, 2: 539 (Type locality: “South Africa”).

= *Lithosia nigropunctata* Wallengren, 1860, *Wiener entomologische Monatschrift*, 4 (2): 46 (Type locality: [RSA] “Caffraria”), **syn. rev.**

= *Melania punctigera* Felder, 1874, *Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara*, 2 (Abth. 2) (4): 6, pl. 106: figs. 34, 35 (Type locality: [RSA, Western Cape] “Africa m., Knysna”), **syn. rev.**

**Type material examined.** **Lectotype** of *Siccia caffra* (Fig. 66): female, “S. Africa | 46–27.” / “Siccia | caffra Walker | Lectotype ♀” / green label “Bombyx | caffra | 1.–” / green ring “Type” label / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010606121” (NHMUK); photographs of the **holotype** of *Lithosia nigropunctata*: female, “Caffra- | ria.” / “Lithosia | nigropunctata | Wallengr.” / “= caffra | Wlk.” / “474” / “16” / “NHRS-SRAH | 000000915” (NHRS); **lectotype** (hereby designated) of *Melania punctigera* (Fig. 67): male, “(Knysna.) / S. Africa.” / “Melania | puncti- | gera | N. i. t. ♂” / “punctigera n.” / round label “Felder | Colln.” / red ring “Type” label / “Rothschild | Bequest | B.M.-1939-1.” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK010292543” (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined.** **RSA:** 1 male, Transvaal, Pretoria, W.L. Distant, unique number: NHMUK010606123, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314586 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, 1 female, Limpopo [Prov.], Soutpansberg, 22°59'S 29°45'E, 1400m, 2–13.ii.2013, Stadie & Schintlmeister leg. (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, 15.X.1997, [Western Cape, Cape Town] 28 Primula St., Durbanville (ANHRT); 1 male, Pretoria, 23.xi.1911, A. J. T. Janse, gen. prep. No.: AV5722 (HNHM); 1 female, Pretoria, 14.xii.1911, A. J. T. Janse, gen. prep. No.: AV5723 (HNHM); 1 male, 1 female, Cape Town, Edgemoed, 1.x.1990, K. Gainsford leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5325 (male), AV5326 (female) (MfN); 1 male, Limpopo, Lekgalameetse Nat. Res., 28–30.iii.2011, 24°11'S 30°21'E, F. Koch leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5328 (MfN).

**Note.** In the original description of *Melania punctigera*, Felder (1874) mentioned and illustrated specimens of both sexes. The female illustrated (Felder 1874: pl. 106, fig. 34) is externally considerably different from the male (Felder 1874: pl. 106, fig. 35) and is probably conspecific to *S. punctipennis* or *S. tsitsikamma*. In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male syntype labelled as “Type” and housed in the NHMUK collection is hereby designated as the lectotype.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.5–10.0 mm in males and 9–10 mm in females. The species is easily distinguishable from its congeners by the shape of the postmedial line of the forewing, which is strongly incised inwards near the anal margin. The male genital capsule is characterised by the broad lobular valva with a wide cucullus having an apically rounded dorsal and a small spike-shaped ventral lobes, and a triangular and apically pointed distal saccular process directed dorso-distally. Unlike other congeners having robust cornuti in the vesica, the vesica of *S. caffra* is remarkably short and narrow (in proportion to the phallus size). In the female genitalia, the antrum has a medial membranous area subdividing it into two sclerotized lateral parts. Additionally, the corpus bursae of *S. caffra* has a globular anterior diverticulum, which is characteristic of the species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence calculated from four COI-5P sequences of specimens from Gauteng Province, Republic of South Africa obtained from the BOLD Systems website is 0.00%. The divergence from *S. laszlogyulai* is provided below.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Republic of South Africa (Walker 1854; Pinhey 1975, partim.; Krüger 2019, partim.). The records from Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Pinhey 1975, partim.; Krüger 2019, partim.) are doubtful and most probably belong to other species of the genus.

### *Siccia laszlogyulai* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2CA1E57D-4A26-42F7-B941-E38EB6219998>

(Figs 65, 473)

**Type material.** **Holotype** (Figs 65, 473): female, “Zambia 1280m | Kalungu, North of Isoka, | Muchinga Province | 09°40'52"S, 32°42'50"E | 30.iv.–1.v.2019 Actinic Light | Trap, Dérozier, V., László, G., | Miles, W. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.12” / “ANHRTUK | 00136155” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6542♀ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT);

**Paratype.** **ZAMBIA:** female, 1179m, Bruce-Miller Farm, Choma, 16°38'12"S, 27°01'30"E, 28.ii.–8.iii.2019, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Imakando, M., Miles, W., Mulvaney, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6920 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5 mm in females. *Siccia laszlogyulai* is distinguished from other species in the genus by its brown forewing with broad and diffuse black markings and brownish-black hindwing. The female genitalia of the new species are reminiscent of *S. caffra* but differ clearly in the broad caliciform antrum lacking the membranous medial area, and the gelatinous corpus bursae densely covered with tiny spinules whereas it is weakly sclerotized and bears four clusters of short but robust spines in the congener.

The male is unknown.

**Molecular data.** As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The pairwise distance between *S. laszlogyulai* and *S. caffra* is 7.95%.

**Distribution.** The species is known from two localities in northeastern and southern Zambia.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Dr Gyula M. László, Collections Manager, ANHRT, an expert of the subfamilies Nolinae and Thyatirinae, and the family Geometridae, and one of the collectors of the holotype. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

### The *S. atriguttata* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of the group is characterised by the smooth costal lobe (which is short in most species), the lack of the distal saccular process, and the cucullus bearing one or two narrow processes. The phallus is elongate and narrow. The vesica is broad bearing fields of graniculi or spinulose scobination. In the female genitalia, the ductus bursae is dorso-ventrally flattened and sclerotised, the lateral subostial lobes are elongate and smooth, and the corpus bursae bears robust spinulose scobination and gelatinous diverticula in certain species.

*Siccia grossagranularis* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 71–73, 327, 328, 474)

*Siccia grossagranularis* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 377, figs 94, 188 (Type locality: Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, ca. 0°21.3'N 34°21.3'E).

**Type material examined. Paratype:** male, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., W Byango Hill, 1600m, 1.x.2002, light trap (12), 0°20.91'N 34°51.71'E, L. Kühne leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4838 (MfN).

**Additional material examined. GABON:** 2 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, Actinic Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6545, AV6620 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, MV & Actinic Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6935, AV6936 (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 4 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 3 males, the same data as previous but January 2017 (GMF-B); **LIBERIA:** 1 female, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5307 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.5 mm in males and 7.5 mm in the female. *Siccia grossagranularis* is externally very similar to *S. perigraphoides* and *S. dilova*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The current species is also reminiscent of *S. orbiculata* but differs in the slightly smaller size, the somewhat more distinct forewing markings, and the darker hindwing. The genitalia of the two species are fundamentally different in both sexes. The diagnostic comparisons with *S. perigraphoides* and *S. dilova* are provided below in the diagnoses of these species. The male genital capsule of *S. grossagranularis* is also vaguely similar to *S. nepa* but distinguished by the narrower valva with a markedly shorter process of the cucullus, and the shorter uncus. Compared to *S. nepa*, the phallus of *S. grossagranularis* is longer and broader, and the vesica is considerably broader, lacking the elongate diverticula, and bearing two clusters of robust graniculi. The female genitalia of *S. grossagranularis* differ from the other species in the species-group in the short and narrow ductus bursae, and the corpus bursae bears four broad clusters of robust spines whereas it is densely covered with numerous tiny spinules in the similar congeners.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from a male from Gabon and a female from Liberia is 2.51%. As the pairwise distances between other species of the species-group are longer, the aforementioned single female from Liberia is hereby provisionally assigned to *S. grossagranularis*. The species diverges from the next-closest sequenced congener, *S. perigraphoides* by 2.83–3.97%.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from western Kenya (Kühne 2007), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and possibly Liberia.

***Siccia dilova* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:932EED0B-F0CB-4820-BF2C-4DC1603A1323>

(Figs 74, 75, 329, 330)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 74, 329): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mbeli camp | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00312035” / “Slide | AV7168♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, the same data as holotype (ANHRT); 1 male, 356m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E, 23.vi.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6863 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5–8.0 mm in males. *Siccia dilova* is externally indistinguishable from *S. grossagranularis* and *S. perigraphoides* and the reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. grossagranularis* but differs in the somewhat medially broader valva with a more convex dorsal margin, and the broader cucullus bearing two elongate and slender lobes: a shorter and basally broader distal one and a longer and slenderer ventral one whereas the cucullus of *S. grossagranularis* bears only a distal lobe, which is longer and proximally broader than in the new species. The phalli of the two species are similar but that of *S. dilova* is somewhat narrower distally. The vesica of *S. dilova* is longer than in *S. grossagranularis*, has two membranous distal diverticula (whereas in *S. grossagranularis*, there is a single, markedly broader distal diverticulum bearing a cluster of graniculi laterally), and a narrower subbasal diverticulum bearing finer graniculi.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from north-eastern Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘δίλοβος’ meaning ‘bilobate’ and refers to the bilobate cucullus. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia perigraphoides* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4EF80E34-BE5B-4A2B-A765-C1E5C3996C1C>

(Figs 76, 77, 331, 332)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 76, 331): male, “Gabon 185m | Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo | (Secondary forest) | 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E | 14–19.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J.-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00163063” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6543♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 1 male, the same data as holotype (ANHRT); 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, Actinic Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg.; 1 male, 10m, Nyonié (Lowland forest), 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E, 23–28.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6544 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 380m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa (Secondary forest), 02°12'25.7"N, 16°11'39.1"E, 18–22.vi.2022, Act. Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6864 (ANHRT); 2 males, 349m, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest (Secondary forest),

02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic & MV light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 375m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli bai, 02°15'30.4"N 16°24'39.5"E, 15–19.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–7.5 mm in males. The new species is externally very similar to *S. grossagranularis* and *S. dilova*, and reliably distinguishable only by the genitalia structures. The male genitalia of *S. perigraphoides* are most similar to *S. nepa*, the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. Compared to *S. grossagranularis* and *S. dilova*, the male genital capsule of *S. perigraphoides* has a medially broader valva, and a lobe-like dilated cucullus with a sinuous dorsal margin and a tiny spike-like tip whereas it is short finger-shaped in *S. grossagranularis*, whilst in *S. dilova*, it bears two elongate and slender lobes. The phallus of the new species is somewhat shorter than in *S. grossagranularis* and *S. dilova*, and is nearly straight whereas it is evenly medially upcurved in the aforementioned similar congeners. The vesica of *S. perigraphoides* is considerably shorter and narrower than in *S. grossagranularis* and *S. dilova*, has two conical gelatinous lateral diverticula dorsally and ventrally, and a semielliptical distal diverticulum covered with fine graniculi, whereas vesicae of the similar species have broad membranous diverticula bearing clusters of more robust graniculi.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from four sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.15%. As the molecular data for the morphologically most similar species, *S. nepa* are currently unavailable, the COI-5P sequences of *S. perigraphoides* were compared with *S. grossagranularis*, from which the new species diverges by 2.83–3.97%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the cucullus shape, which is reminiscent of certain species of the Palaearctic Noctuid genus *Perigrapha* Lederer, 1857. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia nepa* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CE9E694F-53D8-42CF-B3C9-66D713C675C5>

(Figs 78, 79, 333, 334, 475)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 78, 333): male, “Ivory Coast 40m | Banco National Park | 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W | 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, LepiLED Light | Trap, Aristophanous, M., | Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., | Outtara, S. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.23” / “ANHRTUK | 00220601” / “Slide | AV6624♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. IVORY COAST:** 4 males, the same data as holotype, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6636, AV6637, AV6638 (ANHRT); 1 female, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6749 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5 mm in males and 6.5 mm in the female. *Siccia nepa* is externally reminiscent of *S. grossagranularis* and *S. perigraphoides* but distinguished by its markedly smaller size. In the male genital capsule, the new species differs from both the similar species in the broader valva with a strongly elongate and narrow process of the cucullus. The phallus of *S. nepa* is shorter than in the aforementioned congeners. The vesica shape of the new species is similar to *S. perigraphoides* but differs in the bilobate distal diverticulum (it is unilobate in the congener), and the presence of an additional conical diverticulum ventrally. The female genitalia of *S. nepa* are most similar to *S. orbiculata* but distinguished by the shorter apophyses anteriores, the posteriorly broader ductus bursae with a medial depression in the ventral margin of the ostium bursae, and the considerably broader corpus bursae having larger postero-lateral gelatinous protrusions.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from coastal Ivory Coast.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the shape of the valva of the new species, which is reminiscent of the raptorial foreleg of members of the aquatic Heteropteran family Nepidae. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

*Siccia orbiculata* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 69, 70, 335, 476)

*Siccia orbiculata* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 377, figs 92, 93, 186, 187 (Type locality: Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, near Udo's campsite, ca. 0°21.3'N 34°51'E).

**Type material examined. Paratype** (Fig. 335): male, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., 14.x.2005, Colobus trail, ca. 0°21.3'N 34°51.0'E, local collector leg., gen. prep. No.: AV2894 (MfN).

**Additional material examined. DRC:** 7 males, 1 female, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller, gen. prep. Nos.: AV7153 (male), AV7162 (female) (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm in males and 9.5 mm in the single examined female. *Siccia orbiculata* is externally similar to *S. grossagranularis* but differs in the slightly larger size, the more indistinct forewing markings, and the markedly paler hindwing of both sexes. The male genital capsule of the species is clearly different from other similar congeners due to the broad, short and distally tapered valva with a cucullus bearing two slender and downcurved processes parallel to each other. The phallus is similar to *S. nepa*, but its vesica is somewhat broader and lacks the ventral gelatinous diverticulum. The female genitalia structure of *S. orbiculata* is reminiscent of *S. nepa*, and the comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from western Kenya (Kakamega County) (Kühne 2007), and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

*Siccia milesi* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:099F4C3B-DD19-46AE-BD2E-1089125F9C61>

(Figs 80, 336)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 80, 336): male, “Sierra Leone 1050m | Loma Mountains | Closed-canopy forest | N09°10'35", W11°05'25" | 7–10.vi.2016, Light Trap | leg. Takano, Miles & Goff | ANHRT:2017.18” / “ANHRTUK | 00020571” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5033♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratype. SIERRA LEONE:** male, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV5249 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–9.5 mm in males. *Siccia milesi* is externally reminiscent of the Ethiopian *S. mago* but differs in the somewhat broader and less elongate forewing, the slightly darker, ochreous body and forewing ground colour, the better developed and distinct forewing pattern, the more distinct hindwing discal spot, and the intense brown suffusion on the hindwing terminally. Despite the external similarity, the male genital capsule structure of the new species is greatly different from *S. mago* due to the distally tapered valva lacking a medial costal lobe and a cucullus having two processes. The cucullus structure of *S. milesi* is most similar to *S. orbiculata* but differ in the longer dorsal process directed ventrally (it is distally directed in the congener), and the thicker, apically rounded and less downcurved ventral process, which is hook-like downcurved and apically pointed in *S. orbiculata*. The phallus of *S. milesi* is markedly shorter and narrower than in *S. orbiculata* and *S. mago*. The vesica of the new species is shorter and narrower than in the similar congeners, and bears two dense clusters of tiny spinules whereas there are only two clusters of fine graniculi in *S. orbiculata*, and the vesica of *S. mago* bears a broad cluster of more robust spinules and a small cluster of several spine-like cornuti.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens is 0.00%. The genetically next-closest species is *S. grossagranularis* differing by 5.96–5.97%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from its type locality in eastern Sierra Leone.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after Mr William Miles (ANHRT), Mantodea specialist and one of the collectors of the type series. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia violetteae* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D707E372-5D0D-44B7-9F16-FEEF3315EBB3>

(Figs 81, 337)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 81, 337): male, “Republic of Congo 356m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | N.P., Ndoki formation camp | (Secondary forest) | 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E | 23.vi.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.9” / “ANHRTUK | 00275187” / “Slide | AV6862♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia violetteae* is largely reminiscent of *S. grossagranularis*, *S. dilova* and *S. perigraphoides* but distinguished by its longer rami of the male antenna. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to the externally dissimilar *S. mago* and *S. atriguttata* but differs in the medially dilated valva, which is shorter than in the congeners (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex), the markedly longer ventral costal lobe protruding beyond the ventral margin of the valva, and the longer and basally narrower process of the cucullus with a thinner tip. The phalli of the three species are very similar. Compared to *S. mago* and *S. atriguttata*, the vesica of *S. violetteae* is shorter and narrower and has a markedly shorter and narrower, globular medial diverticulum bearing two clusters of fine scobination, whereas in the aforementioned congeners, the homologous larger medial diverticulum is broadly conical and bears a broad cluster of spinules. Additionally, the vesica of the new species has a conical distal diverticulum (it is utricular in the congeners) and lacks the smaller medial diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in north-eastern Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Ms Violette Dérozier (ANHRT), Odonata specialist, organiser of several ANHRT expeditions to the Republic of the Congo and collector of the holotype. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia mago* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2F1CE60C-3CA4-4FFF-AF21-8872474551AB>

(Figs 82, 338)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 82, 338): male, “10 Ethiopia | 05°18'47"N 36°44'07"E | 12 km W Jinka | border Mago National Park | 6.V.2008, 930 m, Li [light] | leg. H. Hacker & H.-P. Schreier” (the label is designed in colours of the national flag of Ethiopia) / “Slide | ZSM Arct. 2021-187♂ | A. Volynkin” (MWM/ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.5 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia mago* is externally reminiscent of *S. atriguttata* but differs in the somewhat narrower forewing with smaller and less distinct markings, and the weak ochreous suffusion on the hindwing, which is pure white in the congener. The male genital capsule of the new species is very similar to *S. atriguttata* but can be distinguished by the shorter and medially broader valva, and the more ventrally swollen proximal section of the cucullus. Compared to *S. atriguttata*, the phallus of *S. mago* has a somewhat broader coecum. In the vesica, the new species is distinguished from *S. atriguttata* by the markedly longer subbasal diverticulum, the somewhat broader smaller medial diverticulum, and the considerably narrower cluster of spinules in the larger medial diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in south-western Ethiopia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from Mago National Park, in the vicinity of which the new species was collected. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

*Siccia atriguttata* Hampson, 1909  
(Figs 83–85, 339, 340, 477)

*Siccia atriguttata* Hampson, 1909, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8), 4 (22): 356 (Type locality: “Angola, Bihé [Kuito]”).

**Type material examined. Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Figs) (Fig. 83): male, “W. Africa | Bihe. | 1907-128.” / blue ring label “Syn- | type” / QR-code label with a unique number “NHMUK010914286” / “Arctiidae | Brit. Mus. Slide | No. 6843♂” (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined. ANGOLA:** 1 male, Bihé (Edw. Sanders) / Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1 / unique number: NHMUK010916016, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314612 (prepared by Volynkin). **ZAMBIA:** 1 male, 1346m, Kambishi, Jiwundu, 11°54'39"S, 25°29'05"E, 18–19.x.2014, Light Trap, Smith, Takano & Oram leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4469 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1160m, Lake Kashiba, Mpongwe, 13°26'55"S, 27°56'40"E, 25–26.x.2014, Light Trap, Smith, Takano & Oram leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3320 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1187m, Lumangwe Falls, Kalungwishi River, 09°32'33"S, 29°23'17"E, 4–7.ii.2019, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L., Smith, R., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5236 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1166m, Ntumbachushi Falls, Ngona River, Luapula Prov., 09°51'12"S, 28°56'40"E, 1–3.ii.2019, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 1340m, Jiwundu Swamp (Miombo / Riverine forest mosaic), 11°51'54"S, 25°33'20"E, 29.x.–4.xi.2018, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5034 (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], 14.vii.1934, Ch. Seydel leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6991 (RMCA); 4 females, the same data as previous but 1.ii.1924, 14.xi.1934, 4.ii.1935, 2.viii.1938 (RMCA).

**Note.** The type series of the species included a male and a female (Hampson 1909). In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male syntype is hereby designated as the lectotype.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–11.0 mm in males and 11.0–11.5 mm in females. The species is externally reminiscent of *S. chilambwe* but distinguished by the somewhat smaller size, the narrower forewing, and the smaller spots on the costal and outer forewing margins. The male genital capsule of *S. atriguttata* differs from the other species in the species-group in the valva having almost parallel margins and a broad costal lobe, and the cucullus bearing a single process, which is strongly basally dilated and medially downcurved perpendicular to the axis of the valva. The vesica of *S. atriguttata* is the broadest in the species-group (in proportion to the phallus size), and characterised by the presence of the wide and dense cluster of robust spinules. The female genitalia of *S. atriguttata* are distinguished from the other similar congeners by the longest ductus bursae (in proportion to the ovipositor length) and the broad and gelatinous corpus bursae with an anterior half being densely covered in spinules.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens from various localities in Zambia is in the range of 0.15–1.08%. As the molecular data for the morphologically most similar species, *S. mago* and *S. violetteae* are currently unavailable, the COI-5P sequences of *S. atriguttata* were compared to other species in the group, among which *S. grossagranularis* is genetically the next-closest one, diverging from the current species by 3.31–3.97%.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Angola (Hampson 1909), north-western Zambia and south-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (Katanga Province).

### The *S. faucaria* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The only known species of the species-group has male genitalia reminiscent of those of the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group but differs in the swollen distal section of the costa bearing sparse spinules, the spinulose ventral margin of the valva, and the vesica having markedly larger diverticula (more similar to that of certain members of the *S. cretata* species-group). In the female genitalia, the lateral sclerotised plates of the ostium bursae and the large and conical appendix bursae distinguish the *S. faucaria* species-group from the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group.

***Siccia faucaria* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B53957F2-AD63-46EE-BFFD-4D522AB4A1B6>

(Figs 86–88, 341, 342, 478)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 86, 341): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00167934” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6556♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 5 males, the same data as holotype, MV, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6611, AV6989 (ANHRT); 1 female, 185m, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary forest), 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, MV Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6601 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 16–23.ix.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–22.ix. 2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 4 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 6 males, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED, MV & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, Odzala Nat. Park, 400–500m, 0°23'N 14°50'E, 29.i.–3.iii.1997, Sinyaev & Murzin leg. (GMF-B); **DRC:** 1 male, [Haut-Uélé Prov., Isiro] Uele: Paulis, 3.ii.1957, Dr M. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7016 (RMCA); 1 male, 36 km SSE Kisangani, village Yoko, 413m, 00°14'N 25°17'E, 12–15.ii.2008, Gurkovich & Zolotuhin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-034 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 6 males, 4 females, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 1 female, the same data as previous but December 2016 (GMF-B); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, MV Light Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5685 (ANHRT); 3 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w) & 8w Actinic Light Trap Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4613, AV6990 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.5 mm in males and 9.5 mm in the female. *Siccia faucaria* is externally reminiscent of *S. duodecimpunctata* and *S. acornuta*, and can be distinguished only by the darker hindwing. Reliable identification of worn specimens requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is remarkably different from other congeners due to the short and distally tapered valva with a sacculus and a cucullus covered with robust spines of various lengths. Additionally, the costa of *S. faucaria* is distally swollen, heavily sclerotised and also sparsely covered with tiny spinules, and the uncus is thicker than in the congeners. The vesica of the new species lacks ornamentation, its configuration is similar to certain members of the *S. cretata* species-group, but in *S. faucaria*, it is shorter (in proportion to the phallus length) and has shorter diverticula. The female genitalia of *S. faucaria* are most reminiscent of the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group but differ in the heavily sclerotised lateral plates of the antrum, the considerably broader and more heavily sclerotised lateral subostial plates, and the markedly larger, conical appendix bursae bearing spinulose scobination proximally and situated laterally whereas it is semiglobular, membranous and situated postero-laterally in the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group.

**Molecular data.** The COI-5P sequences of the populations from Gabon (n=5) and Liberia (n=3) are divergent by 2.82–3.65% with an intrapopulational variability of 0.00–1.24% and 1.24–1.53%, respectively. However, the species is uniform in its external and genital morphology. The pairwise distances between *S.*

*faucaria* and species of the morphologically similar *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group are in the range of 5.25–8.35%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Liberia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the male valva shape, which is vaguely reminiscent of leaves of the succulent plants of the genus *Faucaria* Tisch. (Aizoaceae). The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genitalia of the species-group are characterised by the short and broad, lobular valva with a short and weakly sclerotised ventral costal process, the smooth sacculus lacking a distal process, and the complex cucullus bearing a robust claw-shaped dorsal process directed distally, a finger-shaped distal process densely covered with setae, and a nodular ventral process bearing spines or setae. The vesica is membranous, globular or elliptical, and with short diverticula. In one species, *Siccia duodecimpunctata* s. l., a short cornutus is present. In the female genitalia, the lateral subostial lobes are weakly sclerotised and rugose, the corpus bursae is elliptical, as long as the ovipositor or somewhat shorter, and densely covered with minute spinules, and the appendix bursae is short, semiglobular and membranous.

*Siccia duodecimpunctata duodecimpunctata* Kiriakoff, 1958  
(Figs 89–91, 343, 344, 479)

*Siccia duodecimpunctata* Kiriakoff, 1958, *British Museum (Natural History) Ruwenzori Expedition 1952*, 1 (2): 2 (Type locality: [Uganda] “Ruwenzori: Bugoye, 4500 ft.”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 89, 343): male, “Uganda: | Ruwenzori Range. | Bugoye. 4,500ft. | 5–10.ix.1952. | D.S. Fletcher.” / “Ruwenzori Exped. | B.M. 1952-566.” / “S.G. Kiriakoff det., 1955 | *Siccia duodecim-* | *punctata* sp. n.” / red ring “Type” label / “Photographed. | B.M. Neg. | 16615” / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 320” / QR-code label with a unique number “NHMUK010914280” (NHMUK). **Paratype** (“Allotype”) (Figs 90, 479): female, Uganda: Ruwenzori Range, Bundibugyo, 3400 ft., 22.viii.–3.ix.1952, D.S. Fletcher / Ruwenzori Exped. B.M. 1952-566 / Arctiidae genitalia slide No. 321, unique number: NHMUK010914281 (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined. KENYA:** male, Western Province, Kakamega Forest, Rondo Retreat, 1600m, 0°13.607'S 34°53.120'E, 23–26.x.2019, A.J. Kingston, D.J.L. Agassiz, M. Ngugi leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6707 (AKW).

**Note.** Kühne (2007: fig. 72) illustrated the male genital capsule of the holotype of *S. duodecimpunctata* along with the phallus belonging to another specimen. The holotype phallus was pushed out of the genital preparation cover slip during mounting which caused the illusion that the phallus was lost. Subsequently, the holotype slide was re-mounted and the vesica was everted by the author of the present paper.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.5–10 mm in males and 10.5 mm in the female. *Siccia duodecimpunctata* is externally very similar to *S. faucaria* and *S. acornuta*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. However, the nominate subspecies is distinguished by the relatively large size. The male genitalia of *S. duodecimpunctata* are characterised by the semielliptical and distally tapered valva with a cucullus bearing three processes: the smooth, apically pointed and downcurved dorsal one, the stick-shaped and densely setose medial one directed distally, and the short nodular ventral one bearing two or three ventrally directed robust spines of different sizes. The vesica of *S. duodecimpunctata* is semielliptical and bears a single flattened stick-shaped cornutus whereas the other species in the species-group, *S. acornuta* lacks it. In the female genitalia, the subostial area is weakly sclerotised and rugose, ductus bursae is short, and the corpus bursae is elliptical and with a spinulose posterior half. The comparison of the nominate subspecies with *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter subspecies.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for the nominate subspecies.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Uganda (Kiriakoff 1958) and western Kenya (Kühne 2008).

***Siccia duodecimpunctata mikrotera* ssp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:56E587A5-AFF2-4F1C-924D-064D8C26EBC0>

(Figs 92–94, 345, 346, 480)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 92, 345): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 Actinic light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00162667” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6634♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 5 males, the same data as holotype, MV, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, gen. prep. No.: AV6736 (ANHRT); 1 male, 10m, Nyonié (Lowland forest), 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E, 23–28.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 5 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6940, AV6972 (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7049 (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, LepiLED L. T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N 25°15'E, 388m, 2–8.ii.2008, Gurkovich & Zolotuhin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-033 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, 1 female, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller, gen. prep. No.: AV7181 (female) (GMF-B); 5 males, 2 females, the same data as previous but January 2017 (GMF-B); **CAMEROON:** 1 male, 612m, Central Region, Nkoteng, on Sanaga River, Nkoteng Forest, 04°33'34.2"N, 11°59'37.6"E, 24–28.x.2018, LepiLED Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5070 (ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 1 female, 750m, Nimba County, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Cellcom Road, 7°33'3.78"N, 8°31'46.49"W, 16–28.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5105 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm in males and 8.5 mm in the female. *Siccia duodecimpunctata mikrotera* externally differs from the nominate subspecies in the markedly smaller size and the less elongate forewing apex. The male genitalia of the new subspecies are very similar to *S. duodecimpunctata duodecimpunctata* but the uncus is somewhat thicker. In the female genitalia of *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera*, the posterior half of the corpus bursae is covered with larger spinules than in the nominate subspecies.

**Molecular data.** The intrasubspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from nine sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–1.24%. The pairwise distance between *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* and *S. acornuta* is in the range of 1.56–3.32%.

**Distribution.** The new subspecies is known from Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon and Liberia.

**Etymology.** The subspecific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘μικρότερος’ meaning ‘smaller’ and refers to its smaller size in comparison to the nominate subspecies. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia acornuta* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7D22BAC4-2E60-46B9-B4FC-6AD5A7CCF8A8>

(Figs 95–97, 347, 348, 481)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 95, 347): male, “Liberia 585m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., | Rosewood Camp | 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W | 18.xi–1.xii.2018 | LepiLED Light Trap | Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00070071” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5279♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 1 male, the same locality and collectors as holotype but MV light trap, gen. prep. No.: AV5280 (ANHRT); 2 males, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4633 (ANHRT); 1 female, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Light Trap (Blended bulb 250w), Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5654 (ANHRT); 5 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w) and Cold Cathode Light Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4540, AV4614, AV5156 (ANHRT); **GUINEA:** 2 males, 1 female, 690m, Guinée Forestière, Bossou Forest and Institut de Recherche Environnementale de Bossou (Lowland Forest-Farmland), 07°38'32"N, 08°30'30"W, 24–31.vi.2019, 8W UV Cold Cathode Light and MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Suah Dore, J., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5929 (male), AV6669 (female) (ANHRT); 1 male, 700m, Guinée Forestière, Monts Nimba UNESCO World Heritage Site, Serengbara Village to Yie River Valley (Lowland Forest-Farmland), 07°36'56"N, 08°26'54"W, 1–8.vii.2019, UV Cold Cathode Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg. (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 1 male, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, LepiLED and MV Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6627 (ANHRT); 1 male, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°49'59.8"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 5–10.vii.2015, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm in males and 8.5–9.5 mm in females. *Siccia acornuta* is externally indistinguishable from *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is very similar to *S. duodecimpunctata* but distinguished by the structure of the ventral process of the cucullus, which is somewhat longer and densely setose whereas it bears two or three robust spines in the congener. The phalli of the two species are alike. The vesica of *S. acornuta* is somewhat broader than in *S. duodecimpunctata*, has a semiglobular subbasal diverticulum, and lacks the cornutus. The female genitalia of the new species are largely reminiscent of *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* but differ in the shorter and narrower corpus bursae posteriorly covered with smaller spinules, and the larger appendix bursae.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from ten sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.62%. The pairwise distance between the new species and *S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* is in the range of 1.56–3.32%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Guinea, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the lack of the cornutus in the phallus vesica, which is characteristic of the similar *S. duodecimpunctata*. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. foya* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genitalia ground plan of the species-group is reminiscent of the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group but distinguished by the broader and heavily sclerotised costa bearing a robust ventral process, the hook-shaped cucullus bearing one or two claw-like processes, the medially angled ventral margin of the valva, and the vesica having considerably larger diverticula. The female genitalia of the two species-groups are conspicuously different and those of the *S. foya* species-group are characterised by the heavily sclerotised antrum (it is weakly sclerotised in the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group), the broad and heavily sclerotised

lateral substomial lobes (they are narrow, weakly sclerotised and rugose in the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group), the large and membranous corpus bursae having a sclerotised plate at the junction with the ductus bursae (the corpus bursae in the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group is small and densely covered with minute spinules), and the strongly elongate, tubular and curved appendix bursae (it is very short and semiglobular in the *S. duodecimpunctata* species-group).

***Siccia foya* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FDA101F9-CE7B-4A8F-A55B-1345A1C215E8>

(Figs 98, 99, 349, 350, 482)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 98, 349): male, “Liberia 530m | Lofa County, Foya Proposed | Protected Area | 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W | 10–19.xi.2017 | MV Light Trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00019885” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4541♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 2 males, 1 female, the same data as holotype, MV (125w) and 8w Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV5665 (male), AV4612 (female) (ANHRT); 1 male, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4625 (ANHRT); 3 males, 1 female, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, MV Light Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5671, AV5674, AV5675 (males), AV5673 (female) (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 4 males, 1 female, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 6 males, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, Actinic, LepiLED & MV Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6579, AV6626, AV6628, AV6629, AV6630 (ANHRT); **GABON:** 6 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6575, AV6576, AV6617 (ANHRT); 1 male, 185m, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary forest), 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 370m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (Moist mixed forest), 02°12'48.5"N, 16°23'45.6"E, 25.vi.2022, MV & Actinic Light Traps, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6871, AV6872 (ANHRT); 9 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, Actinic, MV & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 10–16.x.2022, LepiLED Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Sankuru [Prov.]: Katako-Kombe, 29.xii.1951, Dr. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7013 (RMCA); 1 male, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 3 males, the same data as previous but January 2017 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males and 7.5–9.0 mm in females. The new species is externally reminiscent of *S. faucaria*, *S. duodecimpunctata* and *S. acornuta* but distinguished by the pale ochreous suffusion on both wings. Additionally, the female hindwing of *S. foya* is markedly darker than in the aforementioned congeners. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. kpelle* and *S. ziela* but differs in the valva lacking the subapical dorsal costal fold and the hook-shaped cucullus bearing two equally long apical processes whereas one of those processes is considerably shorter than the other one in both the similar congeners. The phalli of the three species display no remarkable differences. The vesica of *S. foya* is similar to *S. kpelle* but has a longer medial-distal diverticulum. Compared to *S. ziela*, the vesica of the new species is markedly shorter and narrower, and lacking the subbasal dorsal diverticulum. The

female genitalia of *S. foya* differ from those of *S. kpelle* and *S. chilambwe* in the narrower antrum with narrower lateral sclerotised plates, and the shorter and narrower corpus bursae lacking the signum. Additionally, the anterior sclerotised plate of the ductus bursae of *S. foya* is narrower than in the aforementioned congeners, and compared to *S. kpelle*, bears a medial longitudinal groove. The lateral subostial plates of *S. chilambwe* are broader than in *S. kpelle* and *S. chilambwe*.

**Molecular data.** Three populations of *S. foya* from Liberia, Ivory Coast and Gabon diverge genetically from each other at the level typical of species in the current group (2.19–4.14%) and, additionally, have been recovered in combination with the morphologically dissimilar *S. chilambwe*. However, these populations are morphologically indistinguishable from each other and are considered here to be belonging to the same species. The nearest neighbours of *S. foya* are *S. chilambwe* and *S. kpelle* differing by 2.35–4.14% and 3.96–6.32%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from Foya County of Liberia, where the holotype of the new species was collected. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia kpelle* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2934FF90-F1B1-4CFE-AD52-DF5C64336A8C>

(Figs 100–102, 353, 354, 484)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 100, 353): male, “Liberia 530m | Lofa County, Foya Proposed | Protected Area | 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W | 10–19.xi.2017 | MV Light Trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00020140” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4621♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 6 males, the same data as holotype, MV (125w) and 8w Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV4615, AV4617, AV4619, AV4620 (ANHRT); 3 males, 15m, Grand Cape Mount County, Lake Piso area, 6°39'19.19"N, 11°7'71.35"W, 2–9.i.2019, MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); 10 males, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Blended bulb 250w and Cold Cathode UV Bucket Light Traps, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5669, AV5676, AV5677, AV5678, AV5679, AV5680, AV5681, AV5682, AV5683, AV5684 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV (8w) and MV Light Traps, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5104 (male), AV5661 (female) (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 1 male, 174m, Tai NP, Tai Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3359 (ANHRT); **GHANA:** 1 male, Ankasa N.P. – Entrance, 5°13'N, 2°39'W, 80m, 05.vi.2011, J. & W. De Prins leg. / De Prins Coll. BMNH (E) 2014-125, unique number: NHMUK010605623 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **GABON:** 1 male, 10m, Nyonié (Lowland forest), 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E, 23–28.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–7.5 mm in males and 8.5 mm in the female. *Siccia kpelle* is externally similar to the sympatric *S. foya* but can be distinguished by the somewhat smaller size, the larger spots of the forewing pattern, and the markedly darker hindwing. In the male genital capsule, the new species differs from *S. foya* in the presence of the subapical dorsal costal lobe of the valva, the smaller medial costal lobe lacking the medial thorn, and the shorter and thinner cucullus having a tiny second process situated subapically whereas it has two equal apical processes in the congener. The phalli of the two species are alike. In the vesica, *S. kpelle* has a short semielliptical medial-distal diverticulum whereas it is longer and utricular in *S. foya*. The detailed comparison with *S. ziela* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. The female genitalia of the new species differ from *S. foya* in the broader antrum with somewhat broader lateral sclerotised plates, the broader anterior plate of the ductus bursae lacking the longitudinal medial groove, and the broader and somewhat longer corpus bursae bearing a signum anteriorly. The lateral subostial lobes of *S. kpelle* are considerably broader and more heavily sclerotised than in *S. foya*.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 13 sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–2.03%. The nearest neighbours of *S. kpelle* are *S. ziela* and *S. chilambwe* differing by 2.99–3.97% and 3.15–4.63%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Liberia, Ivory Coast and Gabon.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after the Kpelle people, the largest ethnic group in Liberia. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia ziela* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9A894A7A-DD23-48BA-BBF0-DCAC3DA8E7B7>

(Figs 105, 106, 355, 356, 485)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 105, 355): male, “Guinea 540–600m | 619km ESE Conakry, | Nzerekore Region, | Prefecture de Lola, | Ziela env., x.2017 | 7°42'N, 8°21'W | Local collectors Leg. | ANHRT:2020.6” / “ANHRTUK | 00192400” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6578♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GUINEA:** 2 males, 1 female, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV6577 (ANHRT); 1 male, Konakry [Conakry], Macenta Prefecture, Zياما Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, April 2016, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko & G. Petrányi leg. (GMF-B); 1 female, the same locality as previous but November 2016, G. Petrányi, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7183 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–7.5 mm in males and 9.0 mm in the female. *Siccia ziela* externally differs from the similar *S. foya* and *S. kpelle* in the somewhat larger size, the more elongate forewing with larger spots, and the markedly paler hindwing. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. kpelle* but distinguished by the somewhat broader and longer valva (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex), the broader subapical dorsal lobe of the costa, the broader ventral lobe of the costa bearing a medial thorn, and the somewhat longer cucullus with a more elongate apex and longer subapical process. The phalli of the two species display no remarkable differences. Compared to *S. kpelle*, the vesica of *S. ziela* is markedly longer and broader, has the subbasal diverticulum, and a longer medial-distal diverticulum. In the female genitalia, *S. ziela* is most similar to *S. chilambwe* but distinguished by the shorter antrum with narrower lateral sclerotised plates, the considerably shorter and more weakly sclerotised posterior plate of the ductus bursae, the narrower corpus bursae, and the markedly broader appendix bursae. Additionally, the lateral subostial lobes of *S. ziela* are significantly shorter and narrower than in *S. chilambwe*.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens is 0.62%. The genetically next-closest species is *S. kpelle* differing by 2.99–3.97%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from two localities in the Nzérékoré Region of Guinea.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality of the new species, Ziéla village. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia chilambwe* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DEB60BBE-0B16-4233-BE6A-9027755D6A96>

(Figs 103, 104, 351, 352, 483)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 103, 351): male, “Zambia 1420m | Chilambwe Falls, Kafubu River | 09°50'13"S, 30°43'35"E | 8–12.ii.2019 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L., | Smith, R., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.4” / “ANHRTUK | 00139646” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6574♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. ZAMBIA:** 1 male, 1460m, Mutinondo Wilderness Area, Mpika, Northern Province, 12°27'06"S, 31°17'30"E, 16–20.iii.2017, Actinic Light Trap, Oram, D., Miles, W., Smith, L. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 1300m, Nyangombe Falls (Miombo/Riverine forest mosaic), 11°48'25"S, 24°32'12"E, 15–17.xi.2018, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5237 (ANHRT); **CAMEROON:** 2 females, 1246m, Adamawa Region, Adamawa Plateau, 7.3km West of Bazanga, Chute De Tello, 07°13'50.6"N, 13°56'29.2"E, 24–30.ix.2018, MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg. gen. prep. No.: AV5657 (ANHRT); **UGANDA:** 1 male, Mpigi, Mpanga Forest, 25–30.xi.2014, W. Mey leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5327 (MfN); **KENYA:** 1 male, Western Province, Kakamega

Forest, Rondo Retreat, 1600m, 0°13.607'S, 34°53.120'E, 23–26.x.2019, A.J. Kingston, D.J.L. Agassiz, M. Ngugi leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6649 (AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.5–12.0 mm in males and 11.5–12.0 mm in females. *Siccia chilambwe* is externally reminiscent of *S. atriguttata* having fundamentally different genitalia in both sexes but distinguished by the somewhat broader forewing with larger black spots on costal and outer margins. The male genital capsule of the new species is most similar to the externally dissimilar *S. foya* but differ in the larger medial thorn of the medial costal process, and the more robust cucullus bearing markedly larger claw-shaped apical processes. The phallus of *S. chilambwe* is somewhat longer than in *S. foya* (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex). Compared to *S. foya*, the vesica of the new species is broader and has an additional utricular medial-distal diverticulum. The female genitalia of *S. chilambwe* are most similar to *S. ziela* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five specimens is in the range of 0.00–1.71%. The nearest neighbour of *S. chilambwe* is *S. foya* differing by 2.35–4.14%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Zambia, Cameroon, Uganda and western Kenya.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality of the new species, Chilambwe Falls. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia processa processa* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:746076EF-2ED7-44D5-A4B2-13CE6B7B167D>

(Figs 107–109, 357, 358, 486)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 107, 357): male, “Ivory Coast, 39–48m, | Abidjan, Banco Forest | (Parc-National du Banco) | 05°23'03.8"N 04°03'11.2"W | 21–30.iv.2017, MV light, | Aristophanous, A., | Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., | Moretto, P., leg., | ANHRT:2017.25” / “ANHRTUK | 00052774” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5666♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. IVORY COAST:** 2 males, 1 female, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV6759 (female) (ANHRT); 5 males, 174m, Tai NP, Tai Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV3351, AV3352, AV3355 (ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4618 (ANHRT); 1 male, 230m, Lofa County, Zuwulor Village School, 7°54'52"N, 9°31'08"W, 8.xi.2017, Light Trap (blended bulb 250W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4622 (ANHRT); 3 males, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Blended bulb 250w and MV Light Traps, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5668, AV5670, AV5672 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males and 8.0 mm in the female. The nominate subspecies of *S. processa* is externally reminiscent of *S. foya* and *S. kpelle* but distinguished by the darker, pale ochreous forewing and darker, greyish-brown hindwing. The male genital capsule of the new species differs clearly from the other species in the species-group in the strongly elongate, slender and upcurved medial process of the ventral lobe of the costa (it is very short and triangular or absent in the similar congeners), and the cucullus bearing two short, broad and apically rounded apical processes whereas they are claw-shaped in the similar congeners. The phallus of *S. processa* is less distally dilated than in the other species in the species-group. The vesica of the new species is most similar to *S. ziela* but lacks the medial-distal and the subbasal diverticula. In the female genitalia, *S. processa* differs from *S. foya* and *S. chilambwe* in the shorter, narrower and more weakly sclerotised antrum, the longer anterior section of the ductus bursae with longer sclerotised plates, and the markedly shorter, semiglobular appendix bursae, which is strongly elongate, tubular and medially curved in the aforementioned congeners. Additionally, the lateral subostial lobes of *S. processa* are markedly shorter and narrower than in the congeners.

**Molecular data.** The intrasubspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.46%. Besides *S. processa chloma*, the nearest neighbour of *S. processa processa* is *S. kpelle* differing by 5.26–6.45%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Liberia and Ivory Coast.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the strongly elongate medial process of the ventral lobe of the costa in the male genitalia of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia processa chloma* ssp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:779F0D7B-99D5-432E-AD43-204D8EDE7209>

(Figs 110, 111, 359, 360, 487)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 110, 359): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J.-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00107449” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6573♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 4 males, 3 females, the same data as holotype, MV, LepiLED and Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6758 (male), AV5774, AV5775 (females) (ANHRT); 1 male, 10m, Nyonié (Lowland forest), 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E, 23–28.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 2 females, 185m, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary forest), 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, LepiLED and MV Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6600 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 6 males, 1 female, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6937, AV6938, AV6941, AV6942 (males) (ANHRT); 3 males, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 3 females, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Actinic & LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 9 males, 4 females, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 5 males, 5 females, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 female, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 3 males, 3 females, the same data as previous but January 2017 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.5 mm in males and 9.0–10.0 mm in females. *Siccia processa chloma* is externally distinguished from the nominate subspecies in the larger size, the more elongate and somewhat paler forewing, and the markedly paler hindwing. However, the male genitalia of the two subspecies display no remarkable differences. In the female genitalia, the new subspecies differs from the nominate one in the more elongate lateral subostial lobes.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.62%. The pairwise distance between the two subspecies of *S. processa* is in the range of 0.93–1.56%.

**Distribution.** The new subspecies is known from Gabon, Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The subspecific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘χλωμός’ meaning ‘pale’ and refers to the paler colouration of the wings in comparison to the nominate subspecies. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. gypsia* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of the species-group is characterised by the medially constricted and distally narrow valva lacking the distal saccular process and having an elliptical cucullus, and the heavily sclerotised juxta bearing postero-lateral processes. The phallus is elongate and narrow. The vesica is broad

with a number of short diverticula and bearing fields of spinulose scobination. In the female genitalia, the lateral subostial lobes are short, the antrum is robust, posteriorly dilated, medially membranous and with heavily sclerotised and swollen lateral margins. The corpus bursae is elliptical and covered with minute spinules. The appendix bursae is short and narrow.

***Siccia gypsia*** Hampson, 1914  
(Figs 112–114, 361, 362, 488)

*Siccia gypsia* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British museum (Supplement)*, 1: 704, fig. 228 (Type locality: [Ghana, Ashanti Region] “Kumasi”).

**Type material examined.** **Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Figs 112, 361): male, “Kumasi, | W. Africa. | J.D.G. Sanders. | 1912–481.” / “*Siccia* | *gypsia* | type ♂. Hmps” / red ring label “Type | H.T.” / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 316” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK 010914274” (NHMUK). **Paralectotype**: female, Kumasi, W. Africa., J.D.G. Sanders., 1912–481, unique number: NHMUK010914276, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314588 (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined.** **GUINEA**: 21 males, 4 females, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6567, AV6568 (males) (ANHRT); 2 males, 700m, Nimba Mts, SMFG concession area (Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée), Cité 1, 7°42'2.83"N 8°23'58.60"W, 16–25.vii.2017, General coll. at Light, Sáfián, Sz. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, Conakry, Macenta Prefecture, Ziama Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, November 2016, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko & G. Petrányi leg. (GMF-B); 1 male, the same data as previous, June 2017 (GMF-B); 1 female, the same locality as previous, October 2017, G. Petrányi & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 1 female, the same locality as previous, 17.xi.–1.12.2016, G. Petrányi, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko et al. (GMF-B); **LIBERIA**: 4 males, 1 female, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4463, AV4513, AV4626 (males) (ANHRT); 3 males, 494m, Nimba County, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Grassfield FDA Field Station, 7°29'32.45"N, 34°34'54.05"W, 22.xi.2018, Light Trap, Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5281, AV5282, AV5283 (ANHRT); 1 male, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5107 (ANHRT); 3 males, 1 female, 883m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., Ridge Camp 2, 8°7'20.79"N, 9°56'50.75"W, 22–31.xi.2018, Light Trap Blended Bulb (250W) and Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5102, AV5103 (ANHRT); 1 male, 230m, Lofa County, Zuwulor Village School, 7°54'52"N, 9°31'08"W, 8.xi.2017, Light Trap (blended bulb 250W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 1250–1350m, ENNR, Nimba Mountains, Cellcom Road, little stream, 7°31'28"N, 8°30'39.9"W, 14–15.iii.2017, Light Trap (250w blended bulb) & cold cathode UV light bucket trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg. (ANHRT); **SIERRA LEONE**: 1 female, 385m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Bodu, 08.4767°N, 10.7424°W, 21–30.i.2020, Sinyaev, B. & Kalnoi, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 370m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Bongema, 08.4886°N, 0.7738°W, 16–28.xii.2019, Sinyaev, V. & Kalnoi, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 120m, Tiwai Island, Moa River, 07°33'00"N, 11°21'09"E, 17–22.vi.2016, Light Trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5036 (ANHRT); 1 female, Goderich, Baoma, 8°25'41"N 13°15'47"W, R.W. Goff leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3179 (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST**: 1 male, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, the same locality as previous, 5–10.vii.2015, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 1171m, Mt. Tonkoui Peak, 07°27'15.2"N, 07°38'12.5"W, 01–08.xi.2015, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3317 (ANHRT); **GHANA**: 1 male, Ashanti Region, Kumasi, Kwadaso, 300m, iv.1970, D. Schröder leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-168 (ZSM); **NIGERIA**: 1 male, 7210, At Light, Benin, 20.iv.[19]76, M.A. Cornes, unique number: NHMUK010889620, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315309 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **CAMEROON**: 1 female, 1246m, Adamawa Region, Adamawa Plateau, 7.3km West of Bazanga, Chute De Tello, 07°13'50.6"N, 13°56'29.2"E, 24–30.ix.2018, MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 612m, Central Region, Nkoteng, on Sanaga River, Nkoteng Forest,

04°33'34.2"N, 11°59'37.6"E, 24–28.x.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5211 (ANHRT); **GABON**: 2 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 1 male, Odzala[-Kokoua] Nat. Park, 400–500m, 0°23'N 14°50'E, 29.i.–03.iii.1997, Sinyaev & Murzin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-023 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, 311m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo baï (Marshland), 02°10'14.4"N 16°08'27.9"E, 28.vi.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Mékounou, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6877 (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki N.P., Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'48.5"N 16°23'45.6"E, 23.vi.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6876 (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC**: 1 male, [Haut-Uélé Prov., Isiro] Uele: Paulis, 20.viii.1957, Dr M. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7017 (RMCA); 1 male, the same data as previous but 25.viii.1957, gen. prep. No.: AV7020 (RMCA); 1 male, the same data as previous but 26.viii.1957, gen. prep. No.: AV7022 (RMCA); 1 male, [Kinshasa] Léopoldville, 27.iv.1949, Dr. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7021 (RMCA); 1 female, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); **UGANDA**: 1 male, 1 female, Western Region, Fort Portal, Lake Nkuruba, 0°31.100'N 30°18.146'E, 1–6.vii.2011, 1530m, H. Sulak leg. (GMF-B); 1 male, Fort Portal, 26–28.xii.1991, Dr Politzar leg. (GMF-B).

**Note.** In the original description of the species, Hampson (1914) mentioned a male and two females from Kumasi as “Type”. In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male syntype is hereby designated as the lectotype.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.5 mm in males and 9.5–11.0 mm in females. *Siccia gypsia* is externally reminiscent of species of the *S. setis* and the *S. microsticta* species-groups but differs in the less elongate and more rounded forewing apex, the larger spots in the cell, and the weaker blackish suffusion on the forewing. The male genitalia of *S. gypsia* are distinguished from the other species in the genus by the medially constricted valva lacking processes and having a narrow and elliptical cucullus, and the juxta structure, which is unique in the genus. In *S. gypsia*, the juxta is broad, heavily sclerotised bearing two postero-lateral thorn-like processes and two strongly elongate band-shaped and weakly sclerotised parallel postero-medial processes fused with the anellus and supporting the phallus ventrally whereas in most other species in *Siccia*, the juxta is smaller, weakly sclerotised and lacking processes. In the female genitalia, the structure of the elongate and relatively narrow antrum is characteristic of the species: it has heavily sclerotised and swollen lateral margins medially and anteriorly separated from each other by the flexible, finely cellulate longitudinal medial area. The detailed comparison with the similar *S. ankistro* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 10 sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.62%. The pairwise distance between *S. gypsia* and the similar *S. ankistro* is in the range of 3.65–3.98%.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda. The record from western Kenya (Kühne 2008) requires clarification as the only specimen from this area available for examination in the present study belongs to *S. ankistro*, which is externally indistinguishable from *S. gypsia*.

### *Siccia ankistro* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8D8F525C-D929-463E-A0C6-786B632672EB>

(Figs 115–117, 363, 364, 489)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 115, 363): male, “Liberia 883m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., | Ridge Camp 2 | 8°7'20.70"N, 9°56'50.75"W | 22–31[30].xi.2018 Cold Cathode | UV Light Trap (8W) | Sáfián, Sz.,

Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00060189” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5106♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 1 female, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6570 (ANHRT); **GABON:** 3 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6569 (ANHRT); **KENYA:** 1 male, Western Province, Kakamega Forest, Rondo Retreat, 1600m, 0°13.607'S, 34°53.120'E, 23–26.x.2019, A.J. Kingston, D.J.L. Agassiz, M. Ngugi leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6648 (AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–10.0 mm in males and 9.5 mm in the female. The new species is externally very similar to *S. gypsia* and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. In the male genital capsules of the two species, the valva configurations are similar but in *S. ankistro*, the cucullus has a medial incision distally, and the costa has a more proximally convex dorsal margin, bearing a thin but heavily sclerotised, hook-like upcurved basal process with a basal axis directed proximally. Compared to *S. gypsia*, the juxta of *S. ankistro* is markedly narrower, lacking the medial band-like processes, and having shorter and apically rounded postero-lateral processes, which are apically pointed in the congener. The phalli of the two species are very similar. The vesica of *S. ankistro* is somewhat narrower than in *S. gypsia*, bears an area of fine granulation instead of a broad cluster of spinules in *S. gypsia*, and bears two semielliptical membranous lateral diverticula and a subbasal multilobate diverticulum with four short subdiverticula. In the female genitalia, the new species differs clearly from *S. gypsia* in the markedly broader, strongly posteriorly dilated antrum with broader and longitudinally rugose lateral sclerotised margins separated from each other by the posteriorly dilated macrocellulate flexible area, which is fused with the similarly macrocellulate postero-lateral swellings representing the base of the corethrogynae. Additionally, compared to *S. gypsia*, the corpus bursae of *S. ankistro* is shorter and narrower, bearing sparser spinulose scobination only posteriorly (it is evenly densely covered with spinules in the congener), and a band-shaped weakly sclerotised signum with a few transverse folds.

**Molecular data.** The populations of *S. ankistro* from Liberia and Gabon diverge from each other by 1.40% whereas those populations are genetically uniform with 0.00% intrapopulational variability based on two sequenced specimens each. The morphologically closest *S. gypsia* diverges genetically from the new species by 3.65–3.98%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Liberia, Gabon and western Kenya.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘ἄγκιστρο’ meaning ‘hook’ and refers to the robust hook-shaped basal process of the costa of the valva. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. cretata* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of the group is characterised by the large ventral costal lobe bearing processes or dentation, the broad cucullus bearing processes of various shapes, and the lack of a distal saccular process. The vesica is sack-like with several short diverticula and fields of granulation. In the female genitalia, the lateral subostial lobes are elongate, heavily sclerotised and rugose, the corpus bursae is pyriform and densely covered with fine spinulose scobination, and the appendix bursae is conical and situated laterally.

#### *Siccia meyi* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B164C2AD-2BCF-4216-8E19-4713F69B3D85>

(Figs 118, 119, 365, 490)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 118, 365): male, blue label “RSA Western Cape | Jamaka Cederberge | 32°20'S/19°01'E | Farm 7.–18.IX.2008 | leg. F. Koch” / “Slide | AV5324♂ | A. Volynkin” (MfN).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:** 1 male, Western Cape, Cederberg Mts, Algeria, 22–24.XI.2008, LF [light trap], Ebert, Mey & Kühne leg. / Uitkyk Pass, LF Turm, 22.XI.08, gen. prep. No.: AV5331 (MfN); 1 female, Western Cape, Cederbergregion [Cederberg Local Municipality], Uitkyk Pass,

SW Algeria [National park], 800m, 19.iii.1999, de Freina leg. (GMF-B); 1 female, Western Cape, Cederbergregion [Cederberg Local Municipality], ca. 30 km ESE Clanwilliam, Algeria National Park, 600–700m, 23–24.xi.1998, de Freina leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7163 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 12.0 mm in males and 11.0–12.0 mm in females. *Siccia meyi* is externally vaguely similar to *S. caffra* but differs in the somewhat larger size, the pale brown colouration of both wings (it is pale ochreous in *S. caffra*), the continuous antemedial line (it is interrupted into spots in the congener), and the shape of the postmedial line, which is slightly incised inwards near the anal margin whereas it is deeply incised in *S. caffra*. The male genital capsule of the new species is well distinguished from the other species in the species-group by the narrow distal section of the valva with almost parallel margins, the small ventral lobe of the costa lacking processes, the unilobate cucullus with a short and apically rounded distal lobe, and the anellus bearing two broad lateral clusters of robust spinules. The vesica configuration of *S. meyi* is reminiscent of *S. kota*, *S. acantodis* and *S. bicultula* but differs in the smaller and semiglobular subbasal diverticulum (it is sack-like in the aforementioned congeners), and the larger dorsal-distal diverticula. The female genitalia of the new species are most reminiscent of *S. megista* but differ in the shorter apophyses, the more weakly sclerotised lateral subostial lobes, the broader and gelatinous ductus bursae (whereas it has a longitudinal triangular sclerotised plate in the congener), and the considerably shorter, conical appendix bursae (it is tubular and distally tapered in *S. megista*). Additionally, the corpus bursae of *S. meyi* is broader than in *S. megista*, covered with larger spinules, and bears a markedly shorter signum medially whereas the signum of *S. megista* is situated anteriorly.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from the Cederberg Mountains, Republic of South Africa.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Dr Wolfram Mey (Berlin, Germany), former curator of the MfN Lepidoptera collection, expert in Afrotropical Microlepidoptera, and one of the collectors of the male paratype. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

*Siccia rarita* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 120–124, 366–368)

*Siccia rarita* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 376, figs 90, 173 (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R. ... near Udo’s Campsite, ca. 0°21.3'N 34°51'E”).

**Type material examined. Paratype** (Figs 120, 366): male, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., 14.xii.2003, near Udo’s campsite, ca. 0°21.3'N 34°51'E, local collector leg., gen. prep. No.: AV2895 (MfN).

**Additional material examined. GABON:** 5 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5921, AV6563, AV6564, AV6610 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, Odzala-Kokoua N.P., 400–500m, 1°00'N 15°00'E, 29.i.–3.iii.1997, S. Murzin & V. Sinyaev leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-024 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 3 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 375m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli bai, 02°15'30.4"N 16°24'39.5"E, 15–19.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); **CAMEROON:** 1 male, Lolodorf, L. Conradt, 1994–1895 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3, unique number: NHMUK0010292068, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010317785 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **DRC:** 1 male, Kassai district, Congo F.[ree] St.[ate], Taymans [leg.], unique number: NHMUK010292070, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010317787 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **UGANDA:** 1 male, 1700m, Bwindi Impenetrable N.P., Cuckooland Lodge, 01°00'17"S, 29°43'06"E, 28–29.vi.2022, Naumann, S., Ott, E., Schintlmeister, A., Sulak, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6983 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–12.5 mm in males. *Siccia rarita* is externally very similar to a number of other species in the species-group such as *S. megista*, *S. cretata*, *S. mbeli*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. rarita* is vaguely reminiscent of *S. meyi* but differs in the distally broader valva with a longer and bilobate cucullus having a longer and narrower distal lobe and a short, triangular and apically rounded ventral lobe positioned proximally and directed ventrally. Compared to *S. meyi*, *S. rarita* has a larger ventral lobe of the costa with a dentate ventral margin. Additionally, in *S. rarita*, the uncus is longer than in *S. meyi*, the vinculum is somewhat shorter, and the anellus lacks the clusters of spines. The phallus and vesica of *S. rarita* are both shorter and narrower than in *S. meyi* and the vesica has a shorter distal-dorsal diverticula. The detailed comparison with *S. megista* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens is in the range of 0.15–0.62%. The pairwise distance between *S. rarita* and the Gabonese and West African populations of the morphologically most similar *S. megista* is in the range of 5.11–5.79 and 6.78–7.99%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from western Kenya (Kühne 2007), Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, and Gabon.

***Siccia megista* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5BDCD902-4BAD-4958-8A65-F582EB196A3C>

(Figs 125–129, 369, 370, 491)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 125, 369): male, “Liberia 103m | Sinoe County, 6.5km NW | of Jacksonville, Forest near | Solve Problem Village | 5°26'25"N, 9°7'39.9"W | 23–27.i.2018 MV Light Trap | Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00098917” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5656♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 2 females, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5276 (ANHRT); 1 male, 883m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., Ridge Camp 2, 8°7'20.79"N, 9°56'50.75"W, 22–31.xi.2018, Light Trap Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5275 (ANHRT); 4 males, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4460, AV4472 (ANHRT); 4 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4536, AV4538, AV4605, AV4608 (ANHRT); 1 male, 494m, Nimba County, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Grassfield FDA Field Station, 7°29'32.45"N, 34°34'54.05"W, 22.xi.2018, Light Trap, Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 1 male, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4491 (ANHRT); 2 males, the same locality as previous but 14–23.xi.[20]15, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV3182, AV3319 (ANHRT); 1 male, the same locality as previous but 5–10.vii.2015, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5652 (ANHRT); 1 male, 59m, Azagny NP, 05°14'33.7"N, 04°48'06.2"W, 26.xi.–1.xii.[20]15, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3318 (ANHRT); **GABON:** 6 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5712, AV6571, AV6572, AV6609, AV6612 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 4 males, 349m, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, 1 female, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 3 males, the same data as previous but January 2017 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5–11.0 mm in males and 12.5–13.0 mm in females. Most specimens of the new species are somewhat larger in size than the other species in the species-group (except *S. dentiloba*, which has paler wings and smaller spots of the forewing pattern), but reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. megista* is similar to *S. rarita* but distinguished by the shorter and proximally broader valva, the trapezoidal ventral process of the costa bearing a short triangular process directed distal-dorsally, and the shorter cucullus having a markedly broader ventral lobe and a shorter and apically pointed distal lobe (it is apically rounded in *S. rarita*). The phallus of the new species is somewhat longer than in *S. rarita* (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex length). Compared to *S. rarita*, the vesica of *S. megista* is somewhat broader and has a smaller subbasal diverticulum. Since the female of *S. rarita* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. megista* were compared with *S. cretata*, from which they differ in the lack of the ventral subostial lobes, the shorter and narrower ductus bursae with a longer and anteriorly tapered medial sclerotised plate (it is rather rectangular in the congener), the shorter and narrower corpus bursae bearing more robust spinulose scobination posteriorly, and the proximally narrower appendix bursae. Additionally, the lateral subostial lobes of *S. megista* are shorter than in *S. cretata* and smooth whereas they are rugose and laterally curved posteriad in the congener.

**Molecular data.** The COI-5P sequences of the Gabonese and West African populations of *S. megista* largely diverge from each other by 6.29–6.64% and, additionally, have been recovered separately in both the phylogenetic trees. The intrapopulation divergences of COI-5P sequences calculated from three specimens from Gabon and eight specimens from Liberia and Ivory Coast are in the range of 0.15–0.77% and 0.00–0.62%, respectively. However, these populations display no recognisable morphological differences therefore it is impossible to separate them even at subspecific level. The pairwise distance between the Gabonese and West African populations of *S. megista* and the morphologically most similar *S. rarita* is in the range of 5.11–5.79% and 6.78–7.99%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘μέγιστος’ meaning ‘largest’ and refers to the large size of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

*Siccia cretata* Hampson, 1914  
(Figs 130–133, 371, 372, 492–494)

*Siccia cretata* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British museum (Supplement)*, 1: 705, pl. 37: fig. 11 (Type locality: [Ghana, Bibiani] “Gold Coast, Bibianaha”).

**Type material examined.** **Holotype** (by monotypy) (Figs 132, 492): female, “Gold Coast. | Bibianaha. | XI.1911. | H.G.F. Spurrell. 1912–85.” / “*Siccia* | *cretata* | type ♀. Hmpsn.” / red ring “Type” label / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 318” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK 010914277” (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined.** **GUINEA:** 1 male, 3 females, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6566 (ANHRT); 3 males, Konakry [Conakry], Macenta Prefecture, Zياما Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, April 2017, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko & G. Petrányi leg. (GMF-B); 1 male, 1 female, the same data as previous but May 2017 (GMF-B); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4461 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Blended bulb 250w and MV Light Traps, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5688 (male), AV5655 (female) (ANHRT); 2 males, 494m, Nimba County, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Grassfield FDA Field Station, 7°29'32.45"N, 34°34'54.05"W, 22.xi.2018, Light Trap, Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., AV5308, AV5309 (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 2 males, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5040, AV5042 (ANHRT); **GHANA:** 1 male, Ashanti, 35 km E of Kumasi, 3 km NE of Kubease, 6°42'N, 1°20'W, 09.iv.2014, 240m, J. & W. De Prins leg. / De Prins

Coll. BMNH (E) 2014-125, unique number: NHMUK010605656, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315271 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, the same data as previous but 04.iv.2014, unique number: NHMUK010605658, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315273 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); **GABON**: 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, House light, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6565 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 2 males, 2 females, Odzala Nat. Park, 400–500m, 0°23'N 14°50'E, 29.i.–3.iii.1997, Sinyaev & Murzin leg. (GMF-B); 1 female, 349m, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. **DRC**: [Haut-Uélé Prov., Isiro] Uele: Paulis, 6.xi.1959, Dr M. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7009 (RMCA); 1 male, 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N 25°15'E, 388m, 2–8.ii.2008, Gurkovich & Zolotuhin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-032 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 2 females, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**: 1 male, Oubangui-Chabi-Tchad, Bangui / Coll<sup>on</sup> Le Mould, Naturaliste, Paris / Coll. J. / Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1, unique number: NHMUK010292067, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010317784 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Note.** Kühne (2007: fig. 70) erroneously illustrated the male genitalia of an unidentified species similar to *S. chilambwe* without locality data as *S. cretata*. The male genitalia of *S. cretata* are illustrated and diagnosed for the first time in the present paper.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5–9.5 mm in males and 10.0–12.0 mm in females. The species is externally similar to *S. rarita*, *S. megista*, *S. mbeli*, *S. nzame* and *S. kota*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. cretata* is unmistakable and characterised by the short but broad cucullus bearing three thin and curved spur-like processes of different lengths, and the basally broad and distally elongate and tapered, upcurved and apically pointed ventral lobe of the costa bearing a few denticles on its ventral margin. The phallus of *S. cretata* displays no differences from *S. meyi* and *S. rarita*. The vesica configuration of the species is most similar to *S. rarita* but the medial-dorsal diverticulum of *S. cretata* is markedly larger than in the aforementioned congener. The female genitalia of *S. cretata* are reminiscent of *S. megista* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 12 sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–2.51%. As the molecular data for the morphologically most similar species, *S. kibale* and *S. mbeli* are currently unavailable, the COI-5P sequences of *S. cretata* were compared with *S. rarita* and *S. megista*, from which the current species diverges by 5.77–6.61% and 5.11–7.99%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Ghana (Hampson 1914), Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Central African Republic.

### *Siccia kibale* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1ECBCE6D-F8F1-46FE-9BBB-1BD28CFE0A62>

(Figs 136, 137, 373)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 136, 373): male, “Uganda, Kibale | National Park | Biol Field Station [0°33'44.6"N 30°21'24.7"E, 1510m] | 19.–24.XI.[X]2014, LF [light trap] | leg. W. Mey” / “Slide | AV5330♂ | A. Volynkin” (MfN).

**Paratype. REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 1 male, Odzala Nat. Park, 400–500m, 0°23'N 14°50'E, 29.i.–3.iii.1997, Sinyaev & Murzin leg., gen. prep. No. AV7152 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 12.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia kibale* is one of the largest Afrotropical species in the genus externally distinguished from the similar congeners such as *S. megista* by the creamy white forewing with smaller spots of the pattern, and the unicolorous pale creamy hindwing. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. cretata* but differs in the distally tapered valva (it has almost parallel margins in the congener) with a markedly narrower cucullus bearing shorter spike-like processes, and the trapezoidal ventral lobe of the costa bearing four robust denticles on its ventral margin and a number of sparse tiny denticles on its inner surface proximally. The phalli of the two species are alike. The

vesica of *S. kibale* is distinguished from *S. cretata* by the broader dorsal chamber having markedly shorter and narrower subbasal and medio-lateral diverticula.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Uganda and Republic of Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of Kibale National Park, where the holotype was collected. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia mbeli* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FFF10C89-3A18-4C70-AED7-41EA732027A4>

(Figs 134, 135, 374)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 134, 374): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mbeli camp | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00312136” / “Slide | AV7156♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratype. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, D'Ozala [Odzala-Kokoua] Parc National, 400–500m, 1°00'N 15°00'E, 29 January – 3 March 1997, S. Murzin & V. Sinyaev leg., ex coll. A. Schintlmeister, gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-025 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.5–10.0 mm males. *Siccia mbeli* is externally very similar to *S. rarita*, *S. megista* and *S. cretata*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is reminiscent of *S. kibale* but distinguished by the shorter and narrower valva with a cucullus bearing two short, swollen and claw-like, inwardly curving distal processes with spine-like tips. The ventral costal lobe of *S. mbeli* is broad, semielliptical, and with a densely serrulate inner surface and ventral margin whereas it is trapezoidal and ventrally and inwardly dentate in *S. kibale*. Additionally, the juxta of the new species is markedly shorter and the vinculum is longer than those structures in *S. kibale*. The phallus of *S. mbeli* is longer than in *S. kibale* and is medially upcurved whereas it is almost straight in the congener. The vesica of the new species differs clearly from the similar congeners in the markedly longer medio-lateral and distal diverticula.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from two localities in Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality, Mbeli camp, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

**The *S. nzame* species-group**

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule structure of the species-group is similar to the *S. cretata* species-group but differs in the smaller uncus, the proximally broader valvae anteriorly connected by a membranous commissure, and the more heavily sclerotised ventral costal lobe bearing robust spike-like processes. The cucullus is elongate and bilobate, reminiscent of those of *S. rarita* and *S. megista*. The female genitalia of the *nzame* species-group can be distinguished from those of the *S. cretata* species-group by the more heavily sclerotised postvaginal area with markedly shorter lateral subostial lobes, and the distally helicoid appendix bursae.

***Siccia nzame* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9E46D3B3-9226-4127-BEDC-1C55D592E561>

(Figs 138–142, 375, 376, 495)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 138, 375): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J-L.,

Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17" / "ANHRTUK | 00105914" (DNA barcode iD) / "Slide | AV5773♂ | A. Volynkin" (ANHRT).

**Paratypes.** **GABON:** 3 males, the same data as holotype, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6562, AV6608 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 353m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki N.P., Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6873 (ANHRT); 4 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbéli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV, actinic & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, 352m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, 5 females, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV, actinic & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7178 (female) (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Sankuru [Prov.]: Katoko-Kombe, 3.i.1952, Dr. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7015 (RMCA); 1 male, 36 km SSE Kisangani, village Yoko, 413m, 00°14'N 25°17'E, 12–15.ii.2008, Gurkovich & Zolotuhin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-021 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Station, 00°36'N 25°15'E, 388m, 2–8.ii.2008, Gurkovich & Zolotuhin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-031 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 5 males, 3 females, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, December 2016, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B); 7 males, 2 females, the same data as previous but January 2017 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5–10.0 mm in males and 9.5–11.0 mm in females. *Siccia nzame* is externally very similar to *S. kota*, *S. akanthodis* and *S. bicultula*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. nzame* is similar to the aforementioned species but distinguished by the two short but thick medial-ventral processes of the ventral lobe of the costa whereas the processes are markedly longer in the similar species. Additionally, in the new species, the ventral lobe of the cucullus is basally broader than in *S. kota* and *S. akanthodis*, and the distal lobe of the cucullus is longer than in *S. akanthodis* and *S. bicultula*. The phallus of *S. nzame* is markedly shorter and narrower than in the similar species (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex). The vesica of the new species is shorter than in the similar congeners and has a shorter subbasal dorsal diverticulum. The female genitalia of *S. nzame* can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the large triangular ventral sclerotised lobes of the ostium bursae, the narrower posterior plate of the ductus bursae, the anterior section of the ductus bursae lacking the spinulose scobination medially, and the considerably shorter and narrower corpus bursae with a shorter signum. Additionally, the lateral subostial lobes of the new species are more elongate than in the similar congeners, and the appendix bursae is proximally narrower.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.77%. The genetically next-closest species is *S. akanthodis* differing by 6.14–6.84%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** In the mythologies of the Fang people of Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Cameroon, Nzame is the supreme creator god. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia akanthodis* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3C3DABD1-9174-4521-BBBB-98716C0F8BCA>

(Figs 143–145, 377, 378)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 143, 377): male, "Gabon 10m | Nyonié (Lowland forest) | 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E | 23–28.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17" / "ANHRTUK | 00149774" (DNA barcode iD) / "Slide | AV6560♂ | A. Volynkin" (ANHRT).

**Paratypes.** **GABON:** 4 males, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV6561 (ANHRT); **CAMEROON:** 1 male, Johann-Albrechts Höhe Station, L. Conradt, 1896 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3, unique number: NHMUK010914278, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010317789 (prepared by Volynkin)

(NHMUK); **NIGERIA**: 1 male, Cross River, Old Calabar / Rothschild Bequest B.M.1939-1, unique number: NHMUK010292069, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010317786 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–8.5 mm in males. *Siccia akanthodis* is externally very similar to *S. nzame*, *S. kota* and *S. bicultula*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is most reminiscent of *S. bicultula* but differs clearly in the ventral lobe of the costa bearing a robust outer medial process directed distally, and the very short but robust inner medial process whereas in the congener, those processes are markedly thinner and longer, and the outer (the longest) one is directed ventro-distally. The juxta of *S. akanthodis* bears robust triangular postero-sublateral processes whereas they are lobe-like and dentate in *S. bicultula*. Additionally, in the new species, the ventral lobe of the cucullus is longer than in *S. bicultula* and triangular whereas it is rather trapezoidal in the congener. The phallus of *S. akanthodis* is somewhat longer and broader than in *S. bicultula*. The vesica of the new species is very similar to *S. bicultula* but has a somewhat longer main chamber and larger dorsal and distal diverticula.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.15%. The nearest neighbour of *S. akanthodis* is *S. bicultula* with a pairwise distance of 3.98–4.48%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon, Cameroon, and Nigeria.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘ακανθώδης’ meaning ‘thorny’ and refers to the robust thorn-like processes of the ventral costal lobe of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia kota* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4F984CEE-F737-46F9-B08A-D2D04229993E>

(Figs 146–148, 379, 380, 496)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 146, 379): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 Actinic Light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00138723” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6558♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON**: 1 male, the same data as holotype, Actinic light, gen. prep. No.: AV6559 (ANHRT); 1 female, 185m, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary forest), 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, MV Light Trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6602 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 6 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED & Actinic Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6934, AV6985, AV6986 (ANHRT); 4 males, 1 female, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV, Actinic & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki N.P., Mbeli bai (Swamp forest), 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 25.vi.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6881 (ANHRT); 2 males, 353m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki N.P., Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6879, AV6880 (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–22.ix. 2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC**: 1 male, [Haut-Uélé Prov., Isiro] Uele: Paulis, 18.i.1957, Dr M. Fontaine [leg.], gen. prep. No.: AV7008 (RMCA); 1 male, the same data as previous but 25.viii.1957, gen. prep. No.: AV7010 (RMCA); 1 female, the same data as previous but 5.ii.1957, gen. prep. No.: AV7012 (RMCA); **CAMEROON**: 1 female, 612m, Central Region, Nkoteng, on Sanaga River, Nkoteng Forest, 04°33'34.2"N, 11°59'37.6"E, 24–28.x.2018, LepiLED Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5076 (ANHRT); 2 males, Bitje, Ja River, Oct., Wet Season, G.L. Bates / Joicey Bequest, Brit. Mus.

1934-120, unique numbers: NHMUK010916021, NHMUK010916022, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010314617, NHMUK010314618 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.0–11.0 mm in males and 10.5–11.5 mm in females. *Siccia kota* is externally very similar to *S. nzame*, *S. akanthodis* and *S. bicultula*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. nzame* and *S. bicultula* but distinguished from the former species by the somewhat shorter valva (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex length), the shorter cucullus with narrower lobes, and the presence of only the outer medial-ventral process of the ventral costal lobe, which is longer and thinner than in *S. nzame*. Additionally, compared to *S. nzame*, the juxta of *S. kota* is broader and bearing two small postero-sublateral triangular processes, and the uncus is longer. The phallus of *S. kota* is longer and broader than in *S. nzame*. The vesica of the new species is longer than in *S. nzame* and has a longer subbasal dorsal diverticulum. In the female genitalia, *S. kota* differs from *S. nzame* in the markedly shorter and narrower ventral sclerotised lobes of the ostium bursae directed posteriorly (they are directed latero-posteriorly in the congener), the broader ductus bursae with a shorter but broader posterior plate and dense spinulose scobination anteriorly, the considerably longer and broader corpus bursae with a longer signum, and the proximally broader appendix bursae. Additionally, the lateral subostial lobes of *S. kota* are remarkably shorter than in *S. nzame*.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.93%. The nearest neighbours of *S. kota* are *S. bicultula* and *S. akanthodis* differing by 5.47–6.50% and 5.48–5.65%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Gabon, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The species is named after the Kota people, a Bantu ethnic group from Gabon and Republic of the Congo. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia bicultula* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4893CF42-C2BA-4D40-AA5C-72ED7DCD924E>

(Figs 149–152, 381, 382, 497)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 149, 381): male, “Liberia 530m | Lofa County, Foya Proposed | Protected Area | 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W | 10–19.xi.2017 | MV Light Trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00020120” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4610♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 7 males, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. Nos.: AV4470, AV4471, AV4537, AV4609, AV4611, AV6557 (ANHRT); **GUINEA:** 2 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 700m, Guinée Forestière, Monts Nimba UNESCO World Heritage Site, Serengbara Village to Yie River Valley (Lowland Forest-Farmland), 07°36'56"N, 08°26'54"W, 1–8.vii.2019, UV Cold Cathode Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, Konakry [Conakry], Macenta Prefecture, Ziama Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, May 2017, G.C. Müller, V.D. Kravchenko & G. Petrányi leg. (GMF-B); 4 males, 2 females, the same data as previous but May 2017 (GMF-B); **IVORY COAST:** 3 males, 1 female, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, MV & LepiLED Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6613, AV6614 (males), AV6606 (female) (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, 60m, Parc National d'Azagny, entrée Sonaye (Secondary forest), 05°14'32"N 04°4'48'05"W, 25–28.xi.2021, MV light trap, Moretto, P., Mulvaney, L., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 174m, Tai NP, Tai Research Station (SRET), 05°49'59.8"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 14–23.xi.[20]15, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3181 (ANHRT); 1 male, Danane, 23–24.iv.[19]82, Dr Politzar leg. (GMF-B); **GHANA:** 1 male, Ashanti, 35 km E of Kumasi, 3 km NE of Kubease, 6°42'N, 1°20'W, 05.iv.2014, 240m, J. & W. De Prins leg. / De Prins Coll. BMNH (E) 2014-125, unique number: NHMUK010915995, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314591 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, the same data as previous but 03.iv.2014, unique number: NHMUK010605662, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315277 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, the same data as previous but 04.iv.2014, unique number: NHMUK010915996, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314592 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, the same data as previous but 08.iv.2014, unique number: NHMUK010605654, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315269 (prepared by

Volyntin) (NHMUK); 1 male, the same data as previous but 09.iv.2014, unique number: NHMUK010605655, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315270 (prepared by Volyntin) (NHMUK); 1 male, the same data as previous but 27.iii.2014, unique number: NHMUK010605661, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315276 (prepared by Volyntin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–10.5 mm in males and 10.5 mm in the female. *Siccia bicultula* is externally very similar to *S. nzame*, *S. kota* and *S. akanthodis*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is most similar to *S. kota* but distinguished by the ventral costal lobe having two elongate blade-shaped medial processes, of which the outer one is the longest, protruding beyond the ventral margin of the valva. Additionally, in *S. bicultula*, the ventral lobe of the cucullus is basally broader than in *S. kota*, and the postero-sublateral processes of the juxta are lobular and dentate whereas they are triangular and thorn-like in the congener. The phalli of the two species are alike. The vesica structure of the new species is very similar to *S. kota* but differs in the narrower main chamber. In the female genitalia, *S. bicultula* differs from *S. kota* in the narrower ductus bursae bearing a narrower posterior sclerotised plate and the finer spinulose scobination anteriorly. Additionally, compared to *S. kota*, the new species has a posterior section of the corpus bursae bearing finer spinulose scobination, and a narrower but somewhat longer lateral subostial lobes.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 11 sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.46%. The nearest neighbour of *S. bicultula* is *S. akanthodis* with a pairwise distance of 3.98–4.48%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Ghana.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘cultulus’ meaning ‘small knife’ and refers to the two slender blade-shaped medial processes of the ventral costal lobe. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. melanospila* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of this species-group is characterised by the broad valva with a ventral costal lobe densely covered with robust setae, and the cucullus having an elongate and narrow distal lobe and one or two hook-like ventral lobes. The phallus is short, strongly dilated distally and bears a plate-like dorsal carinal plate protruding toward the vesica. The latter is short, sack-like with one or two diverticula and fields of weak graniculi. In the female genitalia of the species-group, the ovipositor is short and broad, the lateral subostial lobes are weakly sclerotised, the ostium bursae is broad, the ductus bursae is vestigial, the corpus bursae is short, globular or elliptical and densely covered with minute spinules, and the appendix bursae is extremely short and situated laterally.

#### *Siccia quilimania* Strand, 1922

(Figs 153, 383)

*Siccia quilimania* Strand, 1922, *Lepidopterorum Catalogus*, 26: 736 (Type locality (hereby fixed by the neotype designation): Mozambique, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E).

**Type material. Neotype** (hereby designated) (Figs 153, 383): male, “Mozambique, 22m | Maputo Special Reserve, | West Gate, (Sand Thicket) | 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E | 21–30.XI.2016 Light Trap | Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, | J., László, G., Miles, W. leg. | ANHRT:2017.22” / “ANHRTUK | 00013408” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4449♂ | A. Volyntin” (ANHRT).

**Note.** Strand (1922) introduced the name *Siccia quilimania* for the specimen briefly described by Pagenstecher (1893) as ‘*Aemene spec.*’ (No. 86 in the paper) with the label data [Mozambique] “Quilimane, 2.II.[18]89”. The specimen was held in the collection of the University of Hamburg (Germany), which was destroyed during the Second World War (Kühne 2007), and the identity of the taxon remained unclear. Kühne (2007) assumed that it may be conspecific to *S. punctipennis*. However, following the specimen description by Pagenstecher (1893), it is possible to conclude that the type specimen was largely externally different from *S. punctipennis*. In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the male specimen from the same coastal region matching well with the description provided by Pagenstecher (1893) is hereby designated as

the neotype. According to ICZN (1999) Article 76.3, the place of origin of the neotype (Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve) becomes the type locality of the species.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5 mm in the male neotype. *Siccia quilimania* is externally reminiscent of *S. tanzaniae* but distinguished by the more distally positioned medial spot on the forewing costa. The male genitalia of *S. quilimania* are unmistakable and characterised by the broad valva with a broad cucullus bearing three robust elongate and curved processes of different shapes, and the extremely broad, distally directed triangular ventral costal lobe dorsally bearing a broad and elongate dense cluster of robust spines protruding distally into the medial section of the costa. The detailed comparison with the similar *S. mulanjia* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** As the species is known from its neotype only, the intraspecific genetic variability could not be calculated. Since the molecular data for the other species in the species-group are currently unavailable, the COI-5P sequence of *S. quilimania* was compared with the species of the morphologically similar *S. nzame* species-group, from which the current species diverges by 8.99–10.43%.

**Distribution.** The species is known only from the coastal area of Mozambique.

### *Siccia mulanjia* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:69B26973-E0F6-47E9-8AF7-F9D3DD676A46>

(Figs 154, 384)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 154, 384): male, “Malawi – Southern Region | Mulanje District – 700m | Lujeri Tea Estate – G. house | E035°39.366' S16°01.997' [S16°01.997' E035°39.366'] | 9.iv.[20]04 – A.J. Kingston” / “Slide | AV6588♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT, ex AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia mulanjia* externally differs from *S. quilimania* in the smaller size, the paler, off-white forewing ground colour with slight greyish suffusion (it is pale ochreous in *S. quilimania*), the more proximally positioned medial costal spot, and the paler, grey hindwing (it is greyish-brown in the congener). The new species is externally largely reminiscent of *S. tanzaniae* and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. mulanjia* is similar to *S. quilimania* but distinguished by the narrower valva with a shorter ventral costal lobe bearing a shorter dorsal cluster of spines, and a differing cucullus structure. Compared to *S. quilimania*, the cucullus of *S. mulanjia* is narrower, its dorsal (distal) process is subapically tapered and apically rounded whereas it is longer and distally spatulate in the congener, the medial process is markedly smaller, denticle-like and directed ventrally (it is triangular and directed inwards in *S. quilimania*), and the ventral process is markedly shorter and gradually distally tapered whereas it is postmedially dilated and distally tapered in the similar congener. The phalli of the two species are alike. The vesica of the new species is similar to *S. quilimania* but has a narrower main chamber.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from its type locality in southern Malawi.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Mulanje Massif, and its southern foothills where the new species was discovered. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia melanospila* Hampson, 1911

(Figs 155–157, 385, 386, 498)

*Siccia melanospila* Hampson, 1911, *The Annals and magazine of natural history, zoology, botany, and geology*, 8 (46): 404 (Type locality: [Kenya, Kiambu County] “Br. E. Africa, Kikuyu, Escarpment”).

**Type material examined. Lectotype** (hereby designated) (Figs 155, 385): male, “Escarpment | 7500–8500 ft. | Kikuyu: Ibea | E. Africa | IX–X. 1900 | Doherty Wlsn. GM. | 1910–1966.” / “*Siccia* | *melanospila* | type ♂. Hmpsn” / blue ring label “Syn- | type” / “Arctiidae | Brit. Mus. slide | No. 6045♂” (NHMUK).

**Paralectotypes:** 2 males, 1 female, the same data as lectotype (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined. KENYA:** 1 male, Nairobi, vi.1958, unique number: NHMUK010916011, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314607 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, 1 female, Escarpment, B.[ritish] E.[ast] A.[frica], xi.1901, 6500–9000 ft., W. Doherty, unique numbers: NHMUK010916025, NHMUK010916026, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010314621 (male), NHMUK010314622 (female) (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Note.** In the original description of the species, Hampson (1911) mentioned three males and one female as “Type”. In order to stabilise the nomenclature, the dissected male syntype is hereby designated as the lectotype.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.5–11.0 mm in both sexes. *Siccia melanospila* externally differs from the other species in the species-group in its larger size, the more elongate forewing apex, and the spots of the postmedial line connected by blackish suffusion and forming an almost continuous fascia whereas the postmedial line is indistinct in the similar congeners. The genitalia of both sexes of *S. melanospila* are similar to *S. tanzaniae* and the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Kenya (Hampson 1911).

### *Siccia tanzaniae* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FFC1E8A8-EB3F-40F5-AC62-7D75D983243F>

(Figs 158–161, 387, 388, 499)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 158, 387): male, “Tanzania | Morogoro 800 m | ca. 25 km SE Mikuma | 07°28'S 037°00'E | 11.VII.2009 | leg. J. & W. De Prins” / “De Prins Coll. | BMNH (E) | 2014-125” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK010605663”, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315278 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Paratype: TANZANIA:** 2 females, Iringa, Udzungwa N.P., 330m, 24 km S of Kilombero, 07°50'S 36°58'E, 16. and 17.v.2010, J. & W. De Prins leg., unique numbers: NHMUK010605664, NHMUK010292544, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315279 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 2 males, 1 female, Amani, Malaria Institute, G. Pringle coll., BM 1966-281 / G. Pringle Coll., B.M. 1966-281 / Mal Inst Amani, P.562, unique numbers: NHMUK010918058, NHMUK010918059, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010315720, NHMUK010315721 (males) (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, Tanganyika sept., Mt. Meru, Momella, 1600–1800 m, 10–19.ii.[19]64, W. Forster leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-169 (prepared by Volynkin) (ZSM); 1 female, Arusha Region, Kilimanjaro District, Momella Lodge, Arusha N.P., 6°50.270'S 37°40.500'E, 1620m, 11.iv.2001, A.J. Kingston, gen. prep. No.: AV6750 (AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–8.5 mm in the males and 8.0–10.5 mm in females. *Siccia tanzaniae* externally differs from *S. melanospila* in the smaller size, the less elongate forewing apex, and the indistinct suffusion between the spots of the postmedial line. The male genital capsule of the new species is reminiscent of *S. melanospila* but distinguished by the cucullus having a distally narrower dorsal lobe and a markedly narrower ventral lobe with a less upcurved apex. The phallus of *S. tanzaniae* has a markedly shorter and narrower dorsal carinal plate than that of *S. melanospila*. In the vesica, the new species differs from *S. melanospila* in the markedly longer ventral subbasal diverticulum and the main chamber as well. The female genitalia of the two species are very similar but the corpus bursae of *S. tanzaniae* is broader and bears more robust spinulose scobination than in the congener.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from mainland Tanzania.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from Tanzania, from where the new species is known. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia kingstoni* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FAA3CF2C-9E6E-4E1B-B834-1EE5FB3478C7>

(Figs 162, 389)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 162, 389): male, “Malawi – Central Region | Lilongwe District – 1,560m | Nchisi Forest Reserve | E034°00.677' S13°22.073' [13°22.073'S 34°00.677'E] | 18–19.ii.[20]04 – A.J. Kingston” / “Slide | AV6589♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT, ex AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0 mm in the male holotype. The new species is externally reminiscent of *S. tanzaniae* but distinguished by the larger spots of the forewing pattern. In the male genital capsule, *S. kingstoni* differs from *S. melanospila* and *S. tanzaniae* in the proximally narrower and distally strongly dilated and bilobate ventral lobe of the cucullus with a larger and triangular distal lobe and a smaller, distally curved, thorn-like proximal lobe. Additionally, in the new species, the ventral costal lobe bears a cluster of more robust spines than in the aforementioned congeners, and the dorsal lobe of the cucullus is more distally dilated and downcurved. The phallus of *S. kingstoni* is similar to *S. tanzaniae* but has a somewhat longer dorsal carinal plate. The vesica of the new species has a shorter ventral diverticulum and main chamber than in *S. tanzaniae*, and a longer and broader main chamber than in *S. melanospila*.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from its type locality in central Malawi.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Mr Anthony J. Kingston (Wolverhampton, UK), collector of the holotype specimen. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

### The *S. setis* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of the species-group is characterised by the elongate, narrow and distally tapered valva with a nodular and densely setose cucullus, and the sacculus bearing an elongate dense cluster of thin spinules as well as a lobular distal process. The ventral costal lobe is short and bears several robust spines. The phallus and the vesica structures are similar to the *S. cretata* and the *S. nzame* species-groups. In the female genitalia of the species-group, the lateral subostial lobes are heavily sclerotised, elongate and rugose, the corpus bursae is elliptical, densely covered with minute spinules bearing a band-shaped dense cluster of spinules, and the appendix bursae is short, conical and situated laterally.

#### *Siccia setis* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:65AE0FED-8D3A-40FA-B3CF-B04C32548C0D>

(Figs 163–165, 390, 391, 500)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 163, 390): male, “Liberia 611m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, | base camp forest | 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W | 20.xi.–01.xii.2017 | MV light trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00145020” / “Slide | AV6703♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 29 males, 3 females, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV4464, AV4514, AV4634 (males), AV5663, AV5664, AV7002 (females) (ANHRT); 10 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), 8W Actinic and Cold Cathode Light Buckets, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4515, AV4542 (ANHRT); 5 males, 3 females, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w) and MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5109 (male), LG 4845 (prepared by László), AV5203, AV5659 (females) (ANHRT); 1 male, 865m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Ridge camp, 8°07'10"N, 9°57'11"W, 24–29.xi.2017, Cold Cathode Light Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg. (ANHRT); 4 males, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Cold Cathode UV Bucket Light Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 3 males, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV3353, AV3361 (ANHRT); 1 male, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°49'59.8"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 14–23.xi.[20]15, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3183 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–8.0 mm in males and 8.5–9.0 mm in females. *Siccia setis* is externally indistinguishable from *S. spinulosia*, *S. microsticta*, *S. durantei*, *S. curvalva*, and *S. stictica*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. spinulosia* but distinguished by the larger cucullus, the distally broader sacculus

bearing a short dorsal cluster of spines restricted by its medial section whereas in *S. spinulosia*, the cluster of spines is considerably longer and stretches from the base of the distal saccular process to the ventral margin of the valva. The phallus of *S. setis* is somewhat more distally dilated than in *S. spinulosia*. The vesica of the current new species is largely reminiscent of *S. spinulosia* but has a larger distal diverticulum and a distal lobe of the subbasal diverticulum which bears a cluster of scobination (it is membranous in the congener). In the female genitalia, the new species differs from *S. spinulosia* in the broader ductus bursae with gelatinous lateral margins (they are sclerotised in the congener), the denser postero-lateral band-shaped cluster of spines in the corpus bursae, and the markedly shorter lateral substomial lobes.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from four sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.62%. The genetically next-closest species is *S. spinulosia* differing by 2.83–3.82%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Liberia and Ivory Coast.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘setis’ meaning ‘brush’ and refers to the brush-like dorsal cluster of spines in the sacculus. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia spinulosia* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D80E2DA5-AB41-4E78-8989-B78A984FE920>

(Figs 166–169, 392, 393, 501)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 166, 392): male, “Liberia 494m | Nimba County, Nimba Mts., | ENNR, Grassfield FDA Field | Station | 7°29'32.45"N, 8°34'54.05"W | 22.xi.2018 Light Trap, Blended | Bulb (250W) | Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00061966” / “Slide | AV5187♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 1 male, 1 female, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, MV Light Trap and Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6704 (male), AV5662 (female) (ANHRT); 3 males, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w) and Cold Cathode Light Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. (ANHRT); **GABON:** 4 males, 1 female, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV and LepiLED Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6583, AV6594, AV6595 (males), AV6615 (female) (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 6 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV, actinic & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–8.0 mm in males and 8.5–9.0 mm in females. *Siccia spinulosia* is externally indistinguishable from *S. setis*, *S. microsticta*, *S. durantei*, *S. curvalva*, and *S. stictica*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is characterised by the long saccular cluster of spines stretching from the base of the distal saccular process to the ventral margin of the valva. The detailed comparison of the genitalia of both sexes with the similar *S. setis* is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence between the two DNA barcoded specimens is 1.71%. The pairwise distance between *S. spinulosia* and the morphologically similar *S. setis* is in the range of 2.83–3.82%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Liberia, Gabon, and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the densely spinulose dorsal surface of the sacculus. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. microsticta* species-group

**Diagnosis.** Most members of the species-group are externally very similar to those of the *S. setis* species-group and can be identified only by the genitalia structures. In the male genital capsule, the valva configuration is reminiscent of that of the *S. setis* species-group but distinguished by the weakly sclerotised and lobular cucullus (it is small, nodular and densely setose in the *S. setis* species-group), the sacculus having a nodular and setose or spinulose distal process and a smooth dorsal margin (whereas in the *S. setis* species-group, the sacculus has a lobular distal process and a dorsal margin bearing an elongate cluster of spinules), and the ventral costal lobe being very short and smooth or bearing tiny denticles (whereas it bears long spinules in the *S. setis* species-group). Compared to the *S. setis* species-group, the phallus of the *S. microsticta* species-group is more elongate and less distally dilated, and the vesica bears a row of several thin cornuti whereas only fields of graniculi are present in the *S. setis* species-group. The female genitalia configurations of the two species-groups are similar but in the *S. microsticta* species-group, the lateral subostial lobes are setose or spinulose and shorter but protrude further into the ductus bursae, and the appendix bursae is vestigial.

*Siccia microsticta* Hampson, 1914  
(Figs 170–173, 394–396, 502)

*Siccia microsticta* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British museum (Supplement)*, 1: 704, fig. 227 (Type locality: [Ghana, Bibiani] “Gold Coast, Bibianaha”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (by monotypy) (Figs 170, 394): male, “Gold Coast. | Bibianaha. | 24–26.X.1911. | H.G.F. Spurrell. | 1911–413.” / “*Siccia* | *microsticta* | type ♂. Hmpsn.” / red ring label “Type | H.T.” / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 317” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK 010914273” (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined. LIBERIA:** 9 males, 3 females, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV (125w) and Cold Cathode Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. prep. Nos.: LG 4844 (prepared by László), AV4539, AV4543, AV4606, AV4607, AV6705 (males), AV4473, AV4600, AV4601 (ANHRT); 3 males, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6591 (ANHRT); 2 females, 585m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Rosewood Camp, 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W, 18.xi.–1.xii.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5660 (ANHRT); 1 male, 494m, Nimba County, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Grassfield FDA Field Station, 7°29'32.45"N, 34°34'54.05"W, 22.xi.2018, Light Trap, Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5186 (ANHRT); 1 male, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Light Trap (Blended bulb 250w), Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 103m, Sinoe County, 6.5km NW of Jacksonville, Forest near Solve Problem Village, 5°26'25"N, 9°7'39.9"W, 23–27.i.2018, MV Light Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 15m, Grand Cape Mount County, Lake Piso area, 6°39'19.19"N, 11°7'71.35"W, 2–9.i.2019, MV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 8 males, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3354, AV4495, AV4496 (ANHRT); 2 males, the same locality as previous but 5–10.vii.2015, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, the same locality as previous but 14–23.xi.[20]15, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3316 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5–9.0 mm in males and 8.5–9.0 mm in females. *Siccia microsticta* is externally indistinguishable from *S. setis*, *S. spinulosia*, *S. durantei*, *S. curvalva*, and *S. stictica*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The detailed comparison of the male and the female genitalia of the species with the similar *S. durantei* is provided below in the diagnosis of this species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from seven sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–1.72%. The nearest neighbour of the species is *S. durantei* at a pairwise distance of 2.52–3.49%.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Ghana (Hampson 1914), Ivory Coast and Liberia.

***Siccia durantei* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E95B3011-7A4A-4428-8AC6-69D06810F4CA>

(Figs 174–176, 397, 398, 503)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 174, 397): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 Actinic Light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00138734” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6590♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 10 males, 1 female, the same data as holotype, Actinic, LepiLED and MV Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6596, AV6979 (ANHRT); 9 males, 1 female, 185m, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary forest), 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, LepiLED and MV Light Traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6597 (male), AV6592 (female) (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6982 (ANHRT); 1 male, 380m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa (Secondary forest), 02°12'25.7"N, 16°11'39.1"E, 18–22.vi.2022, Act. Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6868 (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp (Moist mixed forest), 02°10'30.7"N, 16°08'37.7"E, 28.vi.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6867 (ANHRT); 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 10–16.x.2022, LepiLED Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 5 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 1 female, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 1 female, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 4 males, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 3 males, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, Odzala Nat. Park, 400–500m, 0°23'N 14°50'E, 29.i.–3.iii.1997, Sinyaev & Murzin leg. (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–9.0 mm in males and 9.0–10.0 mm in females. *Siccia durantei* is externally indistinguishable from *S. setis*, *S. spinulosia*, *S. microsticta*, *S. curvalva*, and *S. stictica*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is reminiscent of *S. microsticta* but distinguished by the more elongate and distally tapered distal section of the valva, which is broadly elliptical in the congener. The phalli and the vesicae of the two species display no remarkable differences. In the female genitalia, the new species is distinguished from *S. microsticta* by the markedly denser postero-lateral setose clusters of the ductus and ostium bursae. Additionally, the corpus bursae of *S. durantei* bears more robust spinulose scobination than in the congener.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.77%. The nearest neighbours of *S. durantei* are *S. microsticta* and *S. curvalva* differing by 2.52–3.49% and 4.46–4.97%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to Mr Antonio Durante (Natural History Museum of Salento, Calimera, Italy), specialist in West African Arctiinae. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia curvalva* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:07A05A9E-AF4C-4E21-B37F-03BA9CA9BC17>

(Figs 177, 178, 399, 400)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 177, 399): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 Actinic Light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00162677” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6581♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 2 males, the same data as holotype, LepiLED Light Trap, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6598, AV6599 (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller, gen. prep. No.: AV7159 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–8.5 mm in males. *Siccia curvalva* is externally indistinguishable from *S. setis*, *S. spinulosa*, *S. microsticta*, *S. durantei*, and *S. stictica*, and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. curvalva* is reminiscent of *S. microsticta* and *S. durantei* but differs clearly in the markedly longer, upcurved and medially constricted valva with a narrowly elliptical cucullus and a smaller nodular setose tip of the distal saccular process whereas the valvae of the aforementioned congeners are almost straight and have broader cuculli. The phallus of *S. curvalva* is somewhat shorter than in *S. microsticta* and *S. durantei*. The vesica of the new species is shorter and narrower than in the similar congeners and bears distally thicker cornuti in the dorsal diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence between the two DNA barcoded specimens is 0.62%. The pairwise distances between the new species and the similar *S. microsticta* and *S. durantei* are in the range of 3.64–4.81 % and 4.46–4.97%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is an aggregate of the Latin adjective ‘curvus’ meaning ‘curved’ and a noun ‘valva’, and refers to the remarkably upcurved valva of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia imana* Volynkin, 2019**

(Figs 179, 180, 401, 402, 504)

*Siccia imana* Volynkin, 2019, *Zootaxa*, 4571 (2): 285, figs 1–4, 10, 13, 14 (Type locality: “Rwanda, Nyungwe ... 2000[m]”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 179, 401): male, “Rwanda | Nyungwe | 8-III-[19]75 | B. Turlin | 2000[m]” / “Slide | ZSM Arct. | 186/2017 | A. Volynkin” (ZSM).

**Paratypes: RWANDA:** 1 female, Rwanda, Nyungwe, 2000 m, K16, B. Turlin [leg.], 15.I.[19]77, gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 224/2017 (prepared by Volynkin) (ZSM); 1 male, 1 female, Rwanda, Nyungwe NP, 1800m, Busoro, 2°32'S 29°11'E, 29.vii.2008, J. & W. De Prince leg., unique numbers: NHMUK10605644, NHMUK10605644, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010315259 (male), NHMUK010315260 (female) (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 11.0–12.5 mm in males and 13.0–13.5 mm in females. *Siccia imana* is distinguished from other species in the species-group by its large size and the well-expressed and distinct forewing pattern. The male and female copulatory organs of *S. imana* are most similar to those of *S. alberti* and the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of this species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Rwanda (Volynkin 2019).

***Siccia alberti* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7D27F5B5-22F2-4FC8-9820-5FC781ED5116>

(Figs 181–183, 403, 404, 505)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 181, 403): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00192724” / “Slide | AV7164♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 1 male, 1 female, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. Nos.: AV7028 (male), AV7029 (female) (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 352m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–9.0 mm in males and 10.0 mm in the female. *Siccia alberti* is externally reminiscent of large specimens of *S. microsticta*, *S. durantei*, and *S. curvalva* and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of the new species is most similar to *S. imana*, from which *S. alberti* is distinguished by the more elongate valva, the shorter and broader, hook-like curved cucullus (it is triangular in *S. imana*), and the broader tip of the distal saccular process bearing considerably longer setae. The phallus of the new species is distally narrower than in the similar congener. Compared to *S. imana*, the vesica of *S. alberti* is narrower (in proportion to the phallus width), and bears thinner and more numerous cornuti. In the female genitalia, the new species is distinguished from *S. imana* by the longer ovipositor, the longer, narrower and loop-like curved proximal section of the lateral subostial lobe (it is trapezoidal in *S. imana*), the shorter and broader ductus bursae, and the markedly broader corpus bursae covered with more robust spinules. The detailed comparison with another similar species, *S. takanoi* is provided below in the diagnosis of this species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Mr Jean-Louis Albert (Libreville, Gabon), passionate entomologist and one of the collectors of the holotype, for acknowledging his significant contribution to the knowledge of the insect fauna of Gabon.

***Siccia takanoi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EEAC6D8C-87C7-4E20-AB1E-8A10A64C07D7>

(Figs 187–189, 405, 506)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 187, 405): male, “Republic of Congo 349m | Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | National Park, Makao forest | (Secondary forest) | 02°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E | 24–29.ix.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00292658” / “Slide | AV6977♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, the same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV6980 (ANHRT); 1 female, 358m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6981 (ANHRT); 4 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, 1 female, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 2 males, 341m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 01–02.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller, gen. prep. No.: AV7154 (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–9.5 mm in males and 9.0–10.0 mm in females. *Siccia takanoi* is externally reminiscent of *S. alberti* and large specimens of *S. microsticta*, *S. durantei*, and *S. curvalva* but can be distinguished by the somewhat broader forewing with reduced markings. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. alberti* from which, however, *S. takanoi* differs in the proximally narrower valva, the rugose ventral edge of the costa (it is smooth in the congener), and the noticeably longer and triangular ventral process of the cucullus, which is trapezoidal in *S. alberti*. Additionally, the distal saccular process of *S. takanoi* is straight and bears short setae whereas it is upcurved, bearing markedly longer setae dorsally in *S. alberti*. The phallus of the new species is almost straight and of uniform width whereas it is medially upcurved and distally dilated in *S. alberti*. The vesica configurations of the two species are similar but in *S. takanoi*, the dorsal (largest) diverticulum bears fewer and shorter cornuti, and the distal diverticulum is somewhat shorter than in the congener. In the female genitalia, the new species is distinguished from *S. alberti* by the narrower and shorter lateral subostial lobes, the larger and denser clusters of spines in the corpus bursae, and the lack of the lateral sclerotised plates of the 7<sup>th</sup> sternite. The detailed comparison with another similar species, *S. micronodula* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to the knowledgeable entomologist Dr Hitoshi Takano, Collections Manager, ANHRT, organiser and participant of several entomological expeditions in Africa and one of the collectors of the main part of the type series. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia micronodula* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0F7BBC0C-9365-46A5-A876-36057ADF414D>

(Figs 184–186, 406, 407, 507)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 184, 406): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mbeli camp | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00312136” / “Slide | AV7156♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 4 females, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic, MV & LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7177 (ANHRT); **UGANDA:** 1 male, Western Region, near Misindi, Bodongo [Budongo] Forest, 1°66.853'N 31°52.328'E, 14.i.2011, at light, 600m, H. Sulak & Tom Kolb leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-020 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–10.0 mm in males and 11.0–11.5 mm in females. *Siccia micronodula* is externally reminiscent of *S. takanoi* but distinguished by the broader forewing with a more elongate apex, and the hindwing lacking markings whereas that of *S. takanoi* has a recognisable discal spot and intense greyish suffusion terminally. Compared to *S. takanoi*, the male genital capsule of the new species has a more distally tapered valva, a narrower and apically rounded cucullus with a markedly shorter ventral process, and a distally tapered distal saccular process (it is distally dilated in the congener) bearing a noticeably narrower cluster of setae apically. Additionally, in the new species, the ventral margin of the costa is smooth whereas it is rugose in the aforementioned congener. The phallus of *S. micronodula* is slightly upcurved and distally dilated whereas it is almost straight and of a uniform width in *S. takanoi*. The vesicae of the two species are similar but in *S. micronodula*, the dorsal diverticulum is markedly narrower than in the similar congener, the distal diverticulum is somewhat longer and proximally broader, and the cornuti are basally thicker. The female genitalia of *S. micronodula* are most similar to *S. alberti* but distinguished by the thicker and more heavily sclerotised subostial lobes, and the corpus bursae having a markedly longer postero-lateral, and a considerably smaller anterio-lateral clusters of spinules. Additionally, the lateral sclerotised plates of the 7<sup>th</sup> sternite of the new species are short and smooth whereas they are elongate and strongly rugose in *S. alberti*. Compared to another similar species, *S. takanoi*, the female genitalia of *S. micronodula* have markedly thicker, longer and more dentate lateral subostial lobes, a longer postero-lateral and a considerably smaller latero-anterior cluster of spines in the corpus bursae, and heavily sclerotised lateral plates of the 7<sup>th</sup> sternite, which are absent in the congener.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from north-eastern Republic of the Congo and western Uganda.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the relatively small nodular tip of the distal saccular process of the new species, which is significantly smaller than in the similar species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

*Siccia ursulae* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 190, 408)

*Siccia ursulae* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 375, fig. 87 (male genitalia), pl. 45, fig. 179 (adult) (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R. ... near Udo's Campsite, ca. 0°21.3'N 34°51.0'E”).

**Type material examined. Paratype** (Figs 190, 408): male, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., sec. forest, 1600m, 16.xi.2001, light trap (2), 0°21.31'N 34°51.82'E, F.N. Namu leg. / Paratypus *Siccia ursulae* by L. Kühne, gen. prep. No.: AV4836 (MfN).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 11.5 mm in the male examined. The species is vaguely reminiscent of *S. imana* due to its relatively large size but distinguished by the narrower forewing with a less elongate apex, and the reduced forewing markings, which are distinct mostly along the costal and outer forewing margins. The male genital capsule of *S. ursulae* is similar to *S. imana* but differs clearly in the long and broad proximal lobe of the sacculus bearing an elongate cluster of spinules along its dorsal margin. Additionally, the uncus of *S. ursulae* is shorter and narrower than in the congener, and the nodular tip of the distal saccular process is broader bearing longer setae. The phallus of *S. ursulae* is somewhat shorter than in *S. imana*. Compared to *S. imana*, the vesica of the current species bears fewer and smaller cornuti medially, and has a longer distal diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from western Kenya (Kakamega Forest) (Kühne 2007).

*Siccia stictica* Hampson, 1914  
(Figs 191–195, 409, 410, 508)

*Siccia stictica* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British museum (Supplement)*, 1: 705, pl. 37: fig. 12 (Type locality: [Ghana, Bibiani] ‘Gold Coast, Bibianaha’).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (by monotypy) (Figs 191, 508): female, “Gold Coast. | Bibianaha. | 24–26.X.1911. | H.G.F.Spurrell. | 1911–413.” / “*Siccia* | *stictica* | type ♀. Hmpsn” / red ring “Type” label / “Arctiidae | Brit. Mus. slide | No. 6042♀” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK 010914271” (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined. LIBERIA:** 3 males, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Base camp forest, 8°07'17"N 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV light trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6582 (ANHRT); 1 male, 530m, Foya Proposed Protected Area, Lofa County, 7°56'36"N 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV light trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6593 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 3 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV & actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV7174, AV7175 (ANHRT); **DRC:** 1 male, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller, gen. prep. No.: AV7158 (GMF-B).

**Note.** The species is currently known from the female holotype. The male specimens from Liberia, Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo are provisionally assigned to *S. stictica* in the present paper due to the external similarity to the holotype and the lack of females originating from these

areas. However, these males may represent a distinct, yet undescribed species but additional fresh material of both sexes suitable for a molecular analysis is necessary for clarification.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0 mm in the female holotype and 8.0–8.5 mm in the possible males. The female genitalia of the *S. stictica* holotype are most reminiscent of *S. imana* but distinguished by the lateral sclerotised plates of the ostium bursae being densely covered with robust spines. Additionally, compared to *S. imana*, the corpus bursae of *S. stictica* is shorter and narrower, bearing a broader posterior plate, a shorter lateral area of spinulose scobination, and a markedly shorter lateral cluster consisting of shorter and thinner spines.

The genital capsule of the possible male is vaguely reminiscent of *S. ursulae* due to the presence of the proximal lobe of the sacculus bearing a cluster of spines along its dorsal margin, which is, however, markedly narrower in the possible *S. stictica*. Additionally, the valva of the possible *S. stictica* is longer than in *S. ursulae* and has a rectangular cucullus (it has a triangular ventral lobe in the congener), and the distal saccular process is markedly longer, foot-shaped and bears an elongate cluster of setae along its outer margin whereas in *S. ursulae*, it is club-shaped and evenly covered with setae. The phallus of the possible *S. stictica* is more anteriorly tapered than in *S. ursulae*. The vesica of the possible *S. stictica* is distinguished from *S. ursulae* and similar species by the larger dorsal diverticulum with a club-shaped medial subdiverticulum bearing four cornuti whereas in the other species in the species-group, the cornuti are situated on the largest dorsal diverticulum laterally.

**Molecular data.** As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. Since the molecular data are currently unavailable for the similar *S. ursulae*, the COI-5P sequences of the possible *S. stictica* were compared with *S. microsticta*, *S. durantei* and *S. curvalva*, from which the possible *S. stictica* diverges by 5.63–6.84%.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Ghana (Hampson 1914) and, possibly, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### The *S. adiaphora* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The only known species of the species-group has strongly modified male genitalia structures and its placement within the genus is unclear. The diagnostic features distinguishing it from the other species in the genus are listed below in its diagnosis.

*Siccia adiaphora* Kiriakoff, 1958  
(Figs 196, 197, 411, 509)

*Siccia adiaphora* Kiriakoff, 1958, *British Museum (Natural History) Ruwenzori Expedition 1952*, 1 (2): 2, figs 10, 52 (Type locality: “Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft.”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Fig. 196): male, “Uganda: | Ruwenzori Range. | Nyinabitaba. | 8,650 ft. 7–13.vii.1952. | D.S. Fletcher.” / “Ruwenzori Exped. | B.M. 1952-566.” / “S. G. Kiriakoff det., 1955 | *Siccia* | *adiaphora* sp.n.” / red ring “Type” label / “Photographed. | B.M.Neg. | 16600” / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 410” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK 010914269” (NHMUK).

**Paratypes: UGANDA:** 1 male, same data as holotype, unique number: NHMUK010314613, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314613 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, Ruwenzori Range, Mubuku River, 8350 ft., 10.vii.1952, D.S. Fletcher / Ruwenzori Exped. B.M. 1952-566 (NHMUK); 1 female, Ruwenzori Range, xii.1934–i.1935, B.M. E. Afr. Exp., B.M. 1935-203 / Kilembe, 4500 ft., F.W. Edwards, unique number: NHMUK010292542, gen. prep. No.: Arctiidae 409 (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–9.5 mm in males and 8 mm in the female. *Siccia adiaphora* is externally vaguely reminiscent of species of the *S. setis* and the *S. microsticta* species-groups but differs in the ochreous forewing ground colour with intense brown suffusion antemedially and medially, the presence of the black antemedial spot on the vein M near the antemedial cellular spot, and the pale ochreous hindwing ground colour. The male genital capsule of *S. adiaphora* is clearly different from other species in the genus by the presence of ventral lobes of the tegumen bearing two robust narrowly triangular processes of different sizes, the elongate and apically trapezoidal cucullus, the well-developed distal membranous lobe of the valva

(it is vestigial in most of the Afrotropical species in the genus), the slender, stick-shaped and apically dilated distal saccular process, and the dorsally sclerotised anellus with heavily sclerotised and serrulate lateral margins. The valvae of *S. adiaphora* are asymmetrical: the left one is broader than the right one and bearing a short thorn-like dorsal process medially. Each valva has a sparsely setose inner surface and a broad ventral costal lobe bearing two robust thorn-like, apically pointed and slightly upcurved processes directed distally. The phallus of the species is elongate and relatively narrow, somewhat tapered distally and with short and membranous vesica. The female genitalia can be distinguished from the species in the genus by the ostium bursae being distant from the ovipositor and opening in the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> sternite, as well as the elongate and narrow ductus bursae. The corpus bursae is ovoid and covered with spinulose scobination anteriorly and laterally.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from Uganda (Kiriakoff 1958) and western Kenya (Kühne 2008).

### The *S. margopuncta* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The species-group comprises relatively small species displaying limited sexual dimorphism, although females have considerably darker hindwings than males. The male genitalia of the species-group are characterised by the presence of the large corema densely covered with short hair-like scales in the middle of the vinculum. In the valva, species of the group have one or a few distal processes originating from the transverse sclerotised plate situated subapically between the costa and the distal end of the sacculus. In the vesica, the distal diverticulum is distally multilobate with numerous tiny semielliptical subdiverticula. In the female genitalia, the corpus bursae has signa bearing numerous long and robust spines.

*Siccia margopuncta margopuncta* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 198, 412, 510)

*Siccia margopuncta* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 374, pl. 45, fig. 164 (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, near Rondo Retreat, 0°21.1'N 34°51.0'E”).

**Type material examined. Paratypes** (Figs 198, 412, 510): 1 male, 1 female (pinned), Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., prim. forest, 1600m, 4.iii.2002, 0°21.34'N 34°51.39'E, L. Kühne leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV4839 (male), Kühne 201-2004 (female) (MfN).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0 mm in both sexes. *Siccia margopuncta* is externally distinguished from the other species in the group by the reduced markings of the forewing, and the uniformly pale hindwing lacking the brownish-grey suffusion. The detailed comparison with *S. margopuncta patterna* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter subspecies.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for the nominate subspecies.

**Distribution.** The nominate subspecies is currently known from western Kenya (Kakamega Forest) (Kühne 2007).

*Siccia margopuncta patterna* ssp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EAEB6DB8-5C11-4BD0-BD9F-992407DD2417>

(Figs 199–204, 413, 511)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 199, 413): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mbeli camp | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00312062” / “Slide | AV7182♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 9 males, 2 females, the same data as holotype, actinic light trap (ANHRT); 5 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, LepiLED & actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B.,

Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6975 (ANHRT); 2 males, 356m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki N. P., Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E, 23.vi.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6860, AV6861 (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6976 (ANHRT); 1 male, 370m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (Moist mixed forest), 02°12'48.5"N, 16°23'45.6"E, 25.vi.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6869 (ANHRT); 1 male, 375m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli bai (Swamp forest), 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 4–10.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7172 (ANHRT); **GABON**: 11 males, 1 female, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary forest), 0°29'47"N 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED Actinic and MV Light Traps, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5150 (male), AV6580 (female) (ANHRT); 1 male, Ogooué Ivindo, P.N. Ivindo, Station de Recherche d'Ipasa, 450m, 0°30'43"N, 12°48'12"E, 14–26.vi.2016, Light Trap, Ruzzier, E., Tasane, T. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6665 (ANHRT); **DRC**: 2 males, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm in males and 6.5– 8.0 mm in females. *Siccia margopuncta patterna* is externally distinguished from *S. margopuncta margopuncta* by the somewhat larger size and the presence of the discal spot together with a few additional tiny spots posteriorly and along the costal and outer forewing margins whereas the nominate subspecies has only two spots on the outer forewing margin: a large one medially, which is protruding to the cilia, and a tiny one at the tornus. The male genital capsule of the new subspecies is similar to *S. margopuncta margopuncta* but differs in the somewhat shorter vinculum, the slightly narrower valva, and the denser setose cluster at the base of the distal process. The phallus of *S. margopuncta patterna* is somewhat narrower than in *S. margopuncta*. The vesica configurations of the two species are similar but in *S. margopuncta patterna*, the distal multilobate diverticulum is somewhat distally broader and bears more numerous subdiverticula outwardly. In the female genitalia of *S. margopuncta patterna*, the corpus bursae bears an additional, third, tiny signum (vs. two signa in *S. margopuncta margopuncta*).

**Molecular data.** The intrasubspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.77%. Since the molecular data are currently unavailable for the nominate subspecies, the COI-5P sequences of *S. margopuncta patterna* were compared with *S. myraina* and *S. trichota*, from which the new subspecies diverges by 3.31–3.64% and 2.66–3.30%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new subspecies is currently known from Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The subspecific epithet refers to the well-developed forewing pattern of the new subspecies. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia myraina* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6596CE79-5FA9-40C4-B40E-913627077497>

(Figs 205, 206, 414, 512)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 205, 414): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 Actinic Light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00111109” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6540♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON**: 8 males, 2 females, the same data as holotype, MV, LepiLED and Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. No.: AV6541 (female) (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0–7.5 mm in males and 6.5–7.0 mm in females. *Siccia myraina* is externally reminiscent of *S. margopuncta patterna* but distinguished by the somewhat narrower forewing with larger spots in the cell. The male genital capsule of the new species is clearly different from other similar congeners in the cucullus bearing three thin thorns dorsally, the presence of two spike-like distal processes of the valva encircling the subapical plate and directed ventrally and outwardly. The detailed

comparison with the similar *S. intermedia* is provided below in the diagnosis of the later species. The female genitalia of the new species are distinguished from the similar congeners by the strongly dilated postvaginal area bearing two zigzagged dense clusters of spinules medially and two broad lateral scobinated clusters laterally. Additionally, in the corpus bursae of *S. myraina* one of the signa is strongly elongate whereas in the other similar congeners, the signa are plate-like or shuttlecock-shaped.

**Molecular data.** The species is genetically uniform with 0.00% intraspecific variability based on four sequenced specimens. *Siccia myraina* diverges from *S. margopuncta patterna* and *S. trichota* by 3.31–3.64% and 2.83–3.15%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in Gabon.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘μύρραινα’ meaning ‘lamprey’ and refers to the dentate apex of the valva, which is reminiscent of the mouthparts of a lamprey. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia intermedia* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5396F45B-A32B-4E18-A654-A3CF923E34CE>

(Figs 207, 208, 415, 513)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 207, 415): male, “Republic of Congo 352m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | National Park, Ndoki formation | (Secondary forest) | 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E | 29.ix.–1.x.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00291542” / “Slide | AV7169♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. DRC:** 1 male, 2 females, Salonga National Park, 02°45'22.79"S 20°18'55.56"E, Ekongo Camp, January 2017, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller, gen. prep. Nos.: AV7151 (male), AV7161 (female) (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5 mm in males and 7.0 mm in females. *Siccia intermedia* is externally very similar to *S. margopuncta patterna* and *S. myraina*, and the reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. Compared to another similar species, the allopatric *S. trichota*, the new species has a smaller discal spot on the forewing. The male genital capsule of *S. intermedia* is most similar to *S. myraina* due to the presence of the dense cluster of spines on the dorsal margin of the costa proximally as well as the cluster of a few robust spines on the anellus, and the medially constricted uncus. However, unlike *S. myraina*, the aforementioned cluster of spines on the dorsal margin of the costa of the new species is shorter and narrower, the valva is broader and has two large and one tiny process distally (more similar to *S. trichota*), and the anellus bears fewer and thinner spines. Compared to *S. myraina*, the distal section of the valva of *S. intermedia* has a proximally thinner apical process of the cucullus, and a reduced distal process bearing a considerably smaller dorsal and a larger ventral process. The vesica configuration of the new species is reminiscent of *S. myraina* and *S. trichota* but distinguished by the longer medial diverticulum and the narrower distal multilobate diverticulum. In the female genitalia, *S. intermedia* is similar to *S. trichota* but differs in the shorter apophyses, the shorter but broader spinulose lateral subostial lobes, the broader lateral sclerotised plates of the 7<sup>th</sup> sternite, and the shorter corpus bursae having a considerably longer posterior signum and smaller medial and anterior signa.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the new species’ valva structure, which combines features of *S. myraina* and *S. trichota*.

### *Siccia trichota* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E6C8E1CE-ECE5-439A-B07F-3448C57477C5>

(Figs 209, 210, 416, 514)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 209, 416): male, “Liberia 585m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., | Rosewood Camp | 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W | 18.xi.–1.xii.2018 MV Light Trap | Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00070086” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6666♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. LIBERIA:** 1 male, the same data as holotype (ANHRT); 3 males, 1 female, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4465, AV5045 (males), AV4475 (female) (ANHRT); 5 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, 865m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Ridge camp, 8°07'10"N, 9°57'11"W, 24–29.xi.2017, Light Trap (blended bulb 250w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 883m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., Ridge Camp 2, 8°7'20.79"N, 9°56'50.75"W, 22–31.xi.2018, Light Trap Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); 1 female, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–21.i.2018, Cold Cathode UV Bucket Light Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); **GUINEA:** 1 female, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg. (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 2 males, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N, 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV Light Trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, the same locality as previous but 14–23.xi.[20]15, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3322 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males and 7.0–7.5 mm in females. *Siccia trichota* is externally reminiscent of *S. myraina* but distinguished by the somewhat broader forewing with a darker ochreous ground colour, the remarkably larger discal spot of the forewing, and the markedly darker hindwing. The male genital capsule of *S. trichota* is vaguely reminiscent of *S. margopuncta* but differs clearly in the proximally dilated valva (it is proximally tapered in the aforementioned congeners), the broader and distally tapered cucullus bearing a long and robust spike-like apical process, and the broad, crest-like distal process of the valva bearing two large, apically pointed and ventrally directed thorn-shaped processes. The phallus of the new species is somewhat longer than in the similar congeners. The vesica configuration of *S. trichota* is largely dissimilar to *S. margopuncta* and is reminiscent of *S. myraina* and *S. intermedia*, from which, however, it differs in the shorter subbasal diverticulum, the shorter medial diverticulum, and the broader distal multilobate diverticulum bearing considerably more numerous and smaller subdiverticula. The female genitalia of *S. trichota* are most similar to *S. intermedia* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species. Compared to another similar species, *S. myraina*, the female genitalia have a narrower and weakly sclerotised postvaginal area and sclerotised and densely setose lateral subostial lobes whereas in *S. myraina*, the postvaginal area is strongly dilated bearing two zigzagged dense clusters of spinules medially and two broad lateral scobinated clusters laterally, and the lateral subostial lobes are vestigial. Additionally, the signa bursae of the new species are somewhat larger than in *S. myraina* and bear longer spines.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.31%. The pairwise distance between *S. trichota* and the sympatric *S. margopuncta patterna* is in the range of 2.66–3.30%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from Guinea, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek 'τριχωτός' meaning 'hairy' and refers to the broad and dense setose area on the inner surface of the valva at the base of the distal process. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. eberti* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule of the species-group is characterised by the small and smooth ventral costal lobe, the elongate and unilobate, thorn-like cucullus, and the sacculus bearing an elongate distal process or a cluster of serrulation dorsally. The vesica of the species-group bears robust cornuti or clusters of robust spines. The female genitalia are characterised by the short and sclerotised ductus bursae, the gelatinous posterior section of the corpus bursae, and the elongate, narrow and helicoid appendix bursae.

*Siccia eberti* Kühne, 2007  
(Figs 211, 419)

*Siccia eberti* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 378, figs 96, 183 (Type locality: “Zimbabwe, Bulawayo / Matopo Nat. Park”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 211, 419): male, blue label “Zimbabwe, Bulawayo | Matopo Nat. Park | 28.–30.11.1993 | [1]eg. Mey & Ebert” / red label “Holotypus | *Siccia* | *eberti* | by L. Kühne” / “L. Kühne | Dauerpräparat | No. 402” (MfN).

**Note.** The species is currently known only from the holotype. The two male paratype specimens from Kyle National Park (Zimbabwe) (Fig. 270), including the one illustrated in the original description (Kühne 2007: fig. 183), belong to *S. punctipennis*.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia eberti* is externally vaguely reminiscent of *S. punctipennis* but distinguished by the pale ochreous forewing ground colour, the more sinuous antemedial line, the more circular cellular spots being equal in size (in *S. punctipennis*, the proximal spot is smaller than the discal one), and the medially interrupted medial line touching the postmedial line at the anal margin whereas those lines are distant from each other in *S. punctipennis*. The male genital capsule of *S. eberti* differs from other species in the short, apically rounded and distally directed cucullus, the short sacculus lacking the process but bearing a cluster of short setae dorsally, and the broad distal membranous lobe. The vesica of *S. eberti* bears two proximally swollen cornuti with thin needle-shaped tips and a cluster of spinules. The comparison with the similar *S. mumbuluma* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known only from its type locality in south-western Zimbabwe (Kühne 2007).

#### *Siccia mumbuluma* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4C78937A-C00C-40F3-A07F-F670DB2388BA>

(Figs 214, 417)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 214, 417): male, “Zambia: Luapula Province, | 35km N. of Mansa, | Mumbaluma [Mumbuluma] Falls. 1194m. | S:10°55.718", E:28°44.100" | 11. xi. 2018 | AJ Kingston” / “Slide | AV6587♂ | A. Volynkin (ANHRT, ex AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia mumbuluma* is most externally reminiscent of certain taxa in the *S. melanospila* species-group, e.g., *S. tanzaniae* but distinguished by the more apically elongate forewing, the smaller medial and postmedial spots on the forewing, and the paler hindwing. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. kirkspriggsi* and the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. Compared to another similar species, *S. eberti*, the male genital capsule of *S. mumbuluma* has a longer and proximally narrower uncus, a more elongate valva with a more medially convex dorsal margin, and a markedly longer and apically pointed cucullus, which is apically rounded in the congener. Additionally, the sacculus of *S. mumbuluma* bears an elongate, thorn-shaped distal process directed dorso-distally whereas it is absent in *S. eberti*. The phallus of the new species is distally broader than in *S. eberti*. Compared to *S. eberti*, the vesica of *S. mumbuluma* bears longer and proximally narrower single cornuti, and two clusters of spines whereas there is only one cluster in the congener.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from its type locality in northern Zambia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from Mumbuluma Falls, where the new species was found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia kirksprigsi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9B6C1425-C7C2-4EAA-B8CF-41B56899892E>

(Figs 212, 213, 418, 515)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 212, 418): male, “Republic of Congo 365m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mondika camp | 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E | 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap | Bakala N., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00311979” / “Slide | AV7031♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6952 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, the same locality as previous but 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV7030 (male), AV7032 (female) (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5 mm in males and 7.0 mm in the female. *Siccia kirksprigsi* is externally reminiscent of *S. mumbuluma* but distinguished by the smaller size, the less convex costal margin of the forewing, the somewhat darker, greyish forewing ground colour (it is off-white in the congener), the lack of the third, posterior antemedial spot on the forewing, and the remarkably more intense grey suffusion on the hindwing. In the male genital capsule, the new species is similar to *S. mumbuluma* but can be distinguished by the distally narrower valva, the shorter cucullus, and the markedly longer distal saccular process. The phallus of *S. kirksprigsi* bears a broader and more heavily sclerotised serrulate carinal plate in comparison to *S. mumbuluma*. In the vesica structure, the new species is clearly distinguished from *S. mumbuluma* by the noticeably longer and broader dorsal diverticulum, the broader lateral cluster consisting of markedly longer and thicker spines, the lack of a ventral diverticulum with a cluster of spinules, and the longer but narrower distal diverticulum lacking cornuti whereas that of *S. mumbuluma* bears two robust cornuti directed dorsally and ventrally. As the females of *S. mumbuluma* and *S. eberti* are unknown, the female genitalia of *S. kirksprigsi* were compared with *S. smithi*, from which the current new species is distinguished by the postvaginal area lacking the lateral subostial crests, the narrower ductus bursae, the gelatinous posterior section of the corpus bursae bearing clusters of considerably smaller spinules, and the markedly narrower, tubular and helicoid appendix which is sack-like in *S. smithi*. Additionally, the apophyses anteriores of *S. kirksprigsi* are shorter than in *S. smithi*.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from north-eastern Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Dr Ashley Kirk-Spriggs, Senior Curator of Diptera, ANHRT, and one of the collectors of the type series. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

### The *S. overlaeti* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule structure of the species-group is reminiscent of that of the *S. eberti* species-group but differs in the bilobate cucullus, the well-developed ventral costal lobe, and the sacculus bearing thorns and robust setae dorsally. The phallus and the vesica structures of the species-group display no diagnostic differences from the *S. eberti* species-group. In the female genitalia, the large and heavily sclerotised lateral subostial crests, and the heavily sclerotised ductus bursae are characteristic of the species-group. The similar ductus and postvaginal area structures are known in the *S. malfakassa* species-group, but the current species-group is distinguished from the latter by the corpus and ductus bursae densely covered with minute spinules.

***Siccia smithi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:55AD02A3-9501-487D-BCC6-33F34B56B670>

(Figs 215, 216, 420, 516)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 215, 420): male, “Zambia 493m | Lakeview Lodge, Sinazongwe | 17°16'12.9"S, 27°27'54.3"E | 23–28.ii.2019 LepiLED Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Imakando, M., | Miles, W.,

Mulvaney, L. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.5” / “ANHRTUK | 00105205” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5769♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes.** ZAMBIA: 11 males, 19 females, the same data as holotype, MV, LepiLED and Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. No.: AV5770 (female) (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–10.5 mm in males and 10.0–11.0 mm in females. *Siccia smithi* is externally very different from the other species in the species-group and is most similar to the sympatric *S. lydiae* but distinguished from it by the narrower forewing with a straighter costal margin and a somewhat more elongate apex, the intense orange colouration of both wings (it is ochreous-yellow in the congener), and the well-developed, continuous transverse lines of the forewing, which are indistinct and interrupted into spots in *S. lydiae*. The male genital capsule of *S. smithi* is readily different from those of *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia* by the broader uncus, the smooth anellus (it is bearing a few spinules in *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia*), the narrower and distally tapered valva, the considerably narrower cucullus bearing markedly shorter lobes, the sacculus bearing a row of robust denticles (it is setose in the aforementioned congeners), and the ventral costal lobe bearing spines (it is smooth in *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia*). The phallus of the new species is almost straight whereas it is medially upcurved in *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia*. The vesica of *S. smithi* is markedly narrower than in the similar congeners and bears a single thorn-shaped cornutus whereas both *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia* bear sclerotised plates and clusters of graniculi. As the females of *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia* are unknown, the female genitalia of *S. smithi* were compared with *S. kirkspriggsi* and *S. changwena* instead (see the diagnoses of these species).

**Molecular data.** The species is genetically uniform with 0.00% intraspecific variability based on three sequenced specimens. As the molecular data are currently unavailable for other species in the group, the COI-5P sequences of *S. smithi* were compared with those of the similar *S. malfakassa* and the *S. bicolorata* species-groups, from which the new species diverges by 8.62–9.69% and 9.52–10.24%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in southern Zambia.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Mr Richard Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, ANHRT, who, through organising and undertaking numerous entomological expeditions to Sub-Saharan Africa has enabled the discovery of numerous species new to science. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

### *Siccia overlaeti* Kühne, 2007 (Figs 217, 421)

*Siccia overlaeti* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 378, figs 95, 178 (Type locality: [DR Congo] “Kapanga”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (Figs 217, 421): “Coll. Mus. Congo | Kapanga | -IV -1933 | G. F. Overlaet” / red label “Holotypus | Siccia | overlaeti | by L. Kühne” / “L. Kühne | Dauerpräparat | No. 478” / QR-code label with unique number: “RMCA ENT | 000018613” (RMCA).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5 mm in the male holotype. The species is similar to *Siccia lubumbashia*, the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known only from its type locality in southern Democratic Republic of the Congo (Lualaba Province) (Kühne 2007).

### *Siccia lubumbashia* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:17FD40D0-7B03-40BC-91E4-71CF9FDBFF42>

(Figs 218, 219, 422)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 218, 422): male, [DRC, Katanga Province, Lubumbashi] “Musée du Congo | Elisabethville | 16-III-1937 | Ch. Seydel” / “Slide | AV7026♂ | A. Volynkin” (RMCA).

**Paratypes:** DRC: 1 male, same data as holotype but 3.iii.1935, gen. prep. No.: AV7025 (RMCA); 1 male, same locality as previous but 14.iii.1934, Dr Bourguignon, gen. prep. No.: AV7027 (RMCA).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 10.0 mm in males. *Siccia lubumbashia* is externally reminiscent of *S. overlaeti* but differs in the larger size and broader forewing. The male genital capsule of the new species is similar to *S. overlaeti* but distinguished by the broader valva with a markedly broader costal lobe, more asymmetrical and apically rounded cuculli (they are apically trapezoidal in the congener), and a markedly shorter spinulose proximal section of the sacculus. Additionally, unlike *S. overlaeti*, the distal saccular processes of *S. lubumbashia* bear two triangular lobes each (they are more or less trapezoidal in the congener), and the spines of the anellus are smaller and fewer. The phallus of *S. lubumbashia* is distally broader than in *S. overlaeti* and bears a robust carinal thorn. Compared to *S. overlaeti*, the vesica of the new species bears a more weakly sclerotised serrulate plate covered with smaller denticles.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from its type locality in southern Democratic Republic of the Congo (Haut-Katanga Province).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the type locality, Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville). The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. malfakassa* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genital capsule structure of the species-group is similar to that of the *S. overlaeti* species-group but distinguished by the valvae proximally connected by a thick commissure, and the costa bearing an elongate and dense cluster of robust spinules. The phallus and the vesica structures are similar to those of the *S. overlaeti* species-group. The female genitalia ground plan of the group is similar to the *S. overlaeti* species-group but differs in the membranous corpus and appendix bursae, which are densely covered with minute spinules in the *S. overlaeti* species-group.

#### *Siccia malfakassa* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7DD62471-58D6-4608-B718-956C47987C4D>

(Figs 220, 423)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 220, 423): male, “Togo 505m | Fazao-Malfakassa NP., | Mare aux crocodiles campsite | (Sudanian savannah-dry forest) | 8°44'58.8"N, 0°48'51.8"E | 26.viii.–7.ix.2018 MV Light Trap | Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., | Moretto, P., Sanbena, B. leg. | ANHRT:2018.31” / “ANHRTUK | 00102690” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5653♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratype: TOGO:** male, the same data as holotype, Actinic Light Trap, gen. prep. No.: AV5038 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0 mm in males. *Siccia malfakassa* is externally reminiscent of *S. lubumbashia* and *S. overlaeti* but distinguished by the more rounded forewing apex and somewhat more diffuse forewing pattern. The male genitalia of the new species are similar to *S. paraxena* due to the short and proximally broad valvae basally connected by a thick commissure, the spinulose costa, and the broad and heavily sclerotised sacculus bearing two dorsal processes. However, the male genital capsule of *S. malfakassa* differs from *S. paraxena* in the narrower valvae having shorter, broader and more asymmetrical cuculli directed distally and lacking spinules whereas in *S. paraxena*, the cuculli are almost equal in length and upcurved, and the spinulose dorsal cluster of the costa stretches through the cucullus reaching its apex. Additionally, compared to *S. paraxena*, the uncus of *S. malfakassa* is shorter, the vinculum is markedly narrower, and the sacculus bears a longer and thinner distal dorsal process and more robust spinules basally. The phallus of *S. malfakassa* is somewhat shorter and narrower than in *S. paraxena*. The vesica of the new species is broader than in *S. paraxena*, has longer distal and dorsal diverticula, and bears larger graniculi medially.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence between the two DNA barcoded specimens is 0.00%. The nearest neighbour of *S. malfakassa* is *S. paraxena* at a pairwise distance of 3.32% while it diverges from *S. changwena* by 5.09%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in the central part of Togo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality, Fazao Malfakassa National Park. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia paraxena* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C8FFB1A9-7F4B-4EF9-85D6-5911276AA085>

(Figs 221, 424)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 221, 424): male, “Cameroon 900m | North Region, Wack (La Falaise) | 07°40'16.5"N, 13°33'18.4"E | 2–21.x.2018 General Coll. | Safian, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.36” / “ANHRTUK | 00062126” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5188♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia paraxena* is externally reminiscent of *S. malfakassa* from which it is distinguished by the brownish-grey antenna and thorax, the brownish-grey forewing ground colour with intense yellow suffusion along the costal and outer margins (the forewing of *S. malfakassa* is yellowish-ochreous), the more distinct forewing pattern, and the paler hindwing with a discal spot. The detailed comparison of the male genitalia of the new species with *S. malfakassa* is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific genetic variability could not be calculated. The genetically next-closest species is *S. malfakassa* differing by 3.32%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in northern Cameroon.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Greek ‘παράξενος’ meaning ‘strange’ and refers to the peculiar male genitalia of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia changwena* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:07EAE145-94F1-4697-890C-B5F7B1A32DA7>

(Figs 222, 517)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 222, 517): female, “Zambia 1456m | Changwena Falls, | N. Swaka F.R., Central Prov. | 13°22'48"S, 29°33'18"E | 27–30.i.2019 LepiLED Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L., | Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.4” / “ANHRTUK | 00078745” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5658♀ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 11.5 mm in the female holotype. The female of the new species is externally reminiscent of the male of *S. paraxena* but differs in the more uniform greyish-brown forewing ground colour lacking the intense yellow suffusion along the costal and outer margins. As the females of *S. malfakassa* and *S. paraxena* are unknown, the female genitalia of *S. changwena* were compared with *S. smithi* instead. The female genitalia of *S. changwena* are distinguished from *S. smithi* by the considerably longer ductus bursae with a left lateral protrusion and the longer and broader corpus bursae. The latter is membranous posteriorly and medially, scobinated anteriorly, bearing two elongate clusters of basally dilated spines medially and anteriorly, and a band-shaped signum with transverse folds anteriorly whereas the corpus bursae of *S. smithi* is evenly covered with spinules and bears two short clusters of spines postero-laterally. The appendix bursae of the new species is broadly conical, membranous and bears a broad and dense cluster of spines basally whereas in *S. smithi*, it is sack-like, evenly covered with minute spinules, with a narrow transverse basal cluster consisting of shorter spinules. Additionally, the lateral subostial crests of *S. changwena* are semicircular whereas they are proximally trapezoidal and distally triangular and laterally curved in the congener.

**Molecular data.** As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of its COI-5P sequences could not be calculated. *Siccia changwena* diverges from *S. malfakassa* and *S. paraxena* by 5.09% and 5.26%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in Central Province of Zambia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality, Changwena Falls. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. bicolorata* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The male genitalia structure of the species-group is uniform and the differences between species are relatively minor. The male genital capsule is remarkably different from other congeners and characterised by the following features. The valvae are proximally broad and distally strongly tapered, and basally connected by a commissure. The ventral costal lobe is vestigial but an additional triangular costal process is present on the inner surface of the costa. The cucullus is trapezoidal bearing one or two clusters of robust setae. The membranous lobe is present, narrow and distally directed. The sacculus is short and with one or two ventral processes and an elongate dorsal crest in certain species. Additionally, in certain species, the peniculus bears an elongate and dense cluster of robust setae. The phallus with a strongly elongate ventral carinal plate bearing a cluster of denticles in certain species. The vesica is proximally gelatinous, with sclerotised plates medially, an elliptical or semiglobular distal diverticulum, and a spur-like terminal cornutus. In the female genitalia, both ante- and postvaginal plates are present. The former is broad with a plate-like and smooth medial section and broad and rugose lateral lobes. The antevaginal plate short and broad and with broad, elongate and distally tapered lateral lobes. The ductus bursae is very short. The corpus bursae is elliptical, gelatinous posteriorly and densely covered with spinulose scobination anteriorly, and bearing clusters of strongly elongate spines. The appendix bursae is short, conical and situated laterally.

*Siccia bicolorata* Romieux, 1937  
(Figs 223–225, 427, 518)

*Siccia bicolorata* Romieux, 1937, *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 17 (3): 130, pl. 8: fig. 4 (Type locality: “Haut-Katanga (Congo Belge) ... Tshinkolobwe”).

**Type material examined.** Photographs of the **holotype** (Fig. 223): male, [DRC, Katanga Prov., Shinkolobwe mine, 11°03'17.9"S 26°32'50.2"E] “Ht Katanga | Tshinkolobwe | 17.3.[19]31 | J. Romieux” / “*Siccia* Wlk. | *bicolorata* Rmx. | ♂ | type” / red ring “Type” label / “MHNG | ENTO | 00012693” (MHNG).

**Additional material examined.** ZAMBIA: 3 males, 1 female, 1437m, Kapishya Hot Springs, Shiwa N’gandu Estate, 11°10'13"S, 31°36'00"E, i–iii.2016, M.T. Harvey coll., Smith, R., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5778 (male) (ANHRT); 1 female, the same locality and collectors as previous but v.[20]15 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, the same locality and collectors as previous but i.2015, gen. prep. Nos.: AV3346 (male), AV33347 (female) (ANHRT); 2 females, the same locality as previous but i–iii.2017, M.T. Harvey coll., Miles, W., Oram, D., Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5779 (ANHRT); 1 female, the same locality and collectors as previous but 1–5.iii.2017 (ANHRT); 1 female, the same locality and collectors as previous but 14–16.iii.2017 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1566m, Senka Hill, Mukulizi Forest Reserve, Muchinga Province, 09°05'43"S, 32°05'06"E, 1–6.v.2019, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V., László, G., Miles, W. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5815 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–9.5 mm in males and 8.5–9.5 mm in females. *Siccia bicolorata* is largely reminiscent of *S. mukuyu* and can be reliably distinguished from it only by the genitalia structures (the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of *S. mukuyu*). Besides *S. mukuyu*, the genitalia of both sexes of the current species are also similar to those of *S. kundalila* and the detailed comparison is also provided below in the diagnosis of that species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.46%. As the molecular data are currently unavailable for the most similar *S. mukuyu*, the COI-5P sequences of *S. bicolorata* were compared with *S. lydiae*, from which the current species diverges by 2.68–4.16%.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from south-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (Katanga Province) (Romieux 1937) and Zambia.

***Siccia mukuyu* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E4347256-758B-4A89-A04D-C5A83998F904>

(Figs 226, 428)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 226, 428): male, [Tanzania, Kigoma Region, Mukuyu Forest] “Mukuyu | Kigoma T. T. | Nov. 1962 | Japanese | Primate Exped.” / “Coryndon Museum | B.M.1963-322” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK 010916030” / “Slide | NHMUK010314626” (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia mukuyu* is externally almost alike to *S. bicolorata* and differs from it only in somewhat narrower forewing with a discal spot being slightly more distant from the postmedial line. In the male genital capsule, the new species is distinguished from *S. bicolorata* by the shorter valva with a shorter and narrower cucullus bearing narrower clusters of thinner setae, and the narrower sacculus bearing a shorter and narrower dorsal crest, a large proximal process (it is reduced in the congener) and a markedly shorter and narrower distal process. Additionally, the costal process of *S. mukuyu* is apically rounded whereas it is apically pointed in *S. bicolorata*. The phallus of the new species bears a short cluster of spines distally whereas in *S. bicolorata*, it is markedly longer, stretching along almost the entire length of the carinal plate. Compared to *S. bicolorata*, the vesica of *S. mukuyu* is somewhat shorter, having a narrower distal semiglobular diverticulum (it is semielliptical in the congener) bearing a remarkably shorter but thicker terminal cornutus. In addition, the dorso-lateral sclerotised plate of the vesica of the new species is markedly narrower and shorter than in *S. bicolorata*.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in western Tanzania.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of Mukuyu Forest, where the new species was found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia kundalila* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9996DBCF-8D14-4284-A6EA-D001A162F8BD>

(Figs 227, 228, 429, 519)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 227, 429): male, “Zambia: Central Province, | 13Km S. of Kanona, | Kundalila Falls. 1498m. | S:13°09.268", E:30°42.123" | 1.iii.2019 | AJ Kingston & P Schmit” / “Slide | AV6641♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT, ex AKW).

**Paratypes. ZAMBIA:** 1 male, 1 female, same data as holotype, gen. prep. No.: AV6642 (female) (AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 9.0–9.5 mm in males and 10.5 mm in the female. *Siccia kundalila* is externally reminiscent of *S. bicolorata* and *S. mukuyu* but distinguished by the somewhat paler forewing ground colour and the pale ochreous-yellow hindwing, which is uniform dark greyish-brown with deep yellow cilia in the congener. The male genital capsule of the new species is most similar to that of *S. bicolorata* but differs from it in the more robust and longer penicular setae, the somewhat less elongate valva, the more dorsally prominent cucullus bearing a broader cluster of spinules, the longer distal membranous lobe of the valva, and the narrower saccular process. The phallus of *S. kundalila* bears a longer carinal cluster of spinules than in *S. bicolorata*. The vesica of the new species is markedly narrower than in *S. bicolorata*, having a markedly longer and broader subbasal diverticulum, a narrower and semiglobular distal diverticulum (it is semielliptical in the congener), and bearing a somewhat shorter but thicker terminal cornutus. In the female genitalia of *S. kundalila*, the lateral rugose lobes of the postvaginal plate are narrower than in *S. bicolorata*, and the lateral lobes of the antevaginal plate are elliptical and smooth (they are S-shaped and strongly rugose in the congener). Additionally, compared to *S. bicolorata*, the corpus bursae of the new species has more symmetrical postero-lateral clusters of spines whereas in *S. bicolorata*, the right cluster is markedly longer than the left one. The detailed comparison with *S. lydiae* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in Central Province of Zambia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality, Kundalila Falls. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia lydiae* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BEE55733-5E7A-440F-A59D-447AEC2D0F29>

(Figs 229–231, 430, 520)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 229, 430): male, “Zambia 493m | Lakeview Lodge, Sinazongwe | 17°16'12.9"S, 27°27'54.3"E | 23–28.ii.2019 LepiLED Light Trap | Derozier, V., Imakando, M., | Miles, W., Mulvaney, L. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.5” / “ANHRTUK | 00105180” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5767♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. ZAMBIA:** 139 males, 31 females, the same data as holotype, MV, LepiLED and Actinic light traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV5767 (male), AV5768 (female) (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5–9.5 mm in males and 8.5–11.0 mm in females. *Siccia lydiae* is externally reminiscent of *S. kundalila* but distinguished by the broader forewing, the darker, more ochreous ground colour of both wings, and the smaller pattern elements of the forewing. The male genital capsule of the new species differs from *S. kundalila* in the more rounded subuncal lobes of the tegumen, the somewhat more elongate valva, the slightly longer and more dorsally rounded cucullus bearing a cluster of more robust spines, the broader distal membranous lobe of the valva, and the somewhat curved distal sacculus process (it is straight in the congener). Compared to *S. kundalila*, the phallus of *S. lydiae* has a shorter carinal cluster consisting of shorter spinules. The vesica of the new species is somewhat broader than in *S. kundalila*, having a shorter subbasal diverticulum and a somewhat broader distal semiglobular diverticulum, and bearing a thicker terminal cornutus. In the female genitalia, *S. lydiae* differs from *S. kundalila* in the longer, broader and less rugose lateral lobes of the antevaginal plate, the longer and more distally tapered lateral lobes of the postvaginal plate, and the corpus bursae bearing a broader right postero-lateral cluster consisting of longer spines.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens is in the range of 0.14–1.86%. As the molecular data are currently unavailable for the most similar *S. kundalila*, the COI-5P sequences of *S. lydiae* were compared with *S. bicolorata*, from which the new species diverges by 2.68–4.16%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in southern Zambia.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after Mrs Lydia Mulvaney, Curator of Neuroptera, ANHRT, and one of the collectors of the type series. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia hackeri* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:18668391-FB97-4BD3-A012-59285DDC42BB>

(Figs 232, 425)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 232, 425): male, “10 Ethiopia | 05°18'47"N 36°44'07"E | 12 km W Jinka | border Mago National Park | 6.V.2008, 930 m, Li [light] | leg. H. Hacker & H.-P. Schreier” (the label is designed in colours of the national flag of Ethiopia) / “Slide | ZSM Arct. 2021-186♂ | A. Volynkin” (MWM/ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.5 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia hackeri* is externally vaguely reminiscent of *S. overlaeti* and *S. lubumbashia* due to its bipectinate male antenna and ochreous forewing ground colour but distinguished by the smaller size, the broader forewing with a more elongate apex, and the grey hindwing (whereas it is pale ochreous in the aforementioned congeners). The male genitalia ground plan of the new species is similar to *S. bicolorata*, *S. kundalila*, and *S. lydiae*. However, the male genital capsule of *S. hackeri* differs greatly from the aforementioned congeners in the anellus bearing two long, slender, smoothly curved and apically pointed processes, and the proximally narrower valva with a heavily sclerotised costa bearing two processes medially: a smooth, triangular and apically rounded dorsal one, and a semielliptical and spinulose ventral one whereas in the similar congeners, the costa bears only the ventral medial process, which is markedly smaller than in *S. hackeri*, triangular and apically pointed. The cucullus of the new species is longer but narrower than in *S. bicolorata*, *S. kundalila*, and *S. lydiae*, bearing a cluster of

more robust setae protruding beyond the ventral margin of the valva (it does not reach the margin in the congeners). The sacculus of *S. hackeri* is longer and more heavily sclerotised than in the similar congeners and bears a markedly longer and broader distal process. In addition, the uncus of the new species is postmedially dilated (whereas it is gradually distally tapered in *S. bicolorata*, *S. kundalila*, and *S. lydiae*), and the subuncal lobes of the tegumen are smaller than in the congeners. In the phallus carina, *S. hackeri* lacks the cluster of spinules, which is characteristic of the similar species. Compared to *S. bicolorata*, *S. kundalila*, and *S. lydiae*, the vesica of the new species has a broader subbasal diverticulum and a vestigial distal diverticulum, and bears a more robust terminal cornutus.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in the south-western part of Ethiopia.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after Mr Hermann H. Hacker (Bad Staffelstein, Germany), prominent expert in the taxonomy of the Palaearctic and Afrotropical Noctuoidea and one of the collectors of the holotype. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

### *Siccia nyasa* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E948DFE2-D6DC-423C-A680-F231E6D24680>

(Figs 233, 426)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 233, 426): male, [Malawi, Mulanje] “Mlanje, | Nyasaland. | 4·4·13 [4.iv.1913]” / “Rothschild | Bequest | B.M.1939-1.” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK010292545”, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK014331251 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia nyasa* is externally reminiscent of *S. hackeri* but can be distinguished from it by the broader forewing with a somewhat more convex costal margin, the paler, creamy forewing ground colour (it is pale ochreous in the congener), the larger spots of the antemedial line, the larger discal spot, and the considerably paler, greyish hindwing whereas it is brownish-grey in *S. hackeri*. The male genital capsule of the new species is reminiscent of *S. hackeri* due to the lack of the penicular setae and small subuncal lobes, but differs clearly from it in the medially concave costa lacking the medial processes but bearing a cluster of spinules proximally. The sacculus structure of *S. nyasa* is strongly different from *S. hackeri* and is similar to that of *S. bicolorata*, *S. mukuyu*, *S. kundalila* and *S. lydiae* due to the presence of the proximal process and the narrow distal process but the latter one is more elongate and directed distally in the current new species whereas those processes are directed ventrally in the aforementioned congeners. Unlike *S. hackeri*, the distal section of the costa of *S. nyasa* is considerably narrower bearing a cluster of markedly smaller spines apically. Additionally, compared to *S. hackeri*, the uncus of *S. nyasa* is shorter, and the anellus lacks processes. The phallus of the new species is shorter and broader than in *S. hackeri* with a considerably longer carina. The vesica of *S. nyasa* is significantly broader than in the similar congener and has a large, trilobate dorsal diverticulum, a longer and narrower distal diverticulum, and bears a shorter and thinner terminal cornutus.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in the Southern Region of Malawi.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after the Nyasa people inhabiting Malawi, south-western Tanzania and northern Mozambique.

### The *S. pallidata* species-group

**Diagnosis.** The group comprises relatively small species with a narrow forewing. In the male genital capsule, the ventral lobe of the valva is short and bearing a cluster of spinules in certain species. The cucullus is uni- or bilobate with elongate and narrow lobes. The membranous lobe is present, separated from both the cucullus and the distal saccular process. The latter is elongate and narrow. The phallus is long and broad (in proportion to the genital capsule size) and with a dentate carinal plate. The vesica is broad with elongate

diverticula of various shapes, bearing broad fields of graniculi and clusters of spine-like cornuti in certain species. In the female genitalia, the sclerotised antrum is characteristic of the species-group. The corpus bursae is densely covered with minute spinules, which are more robust posteriorly. The appendix bursae is conical and situated antero-laterally.

***Siccia pallidata* Kühne, 2007**

(Figs 234, 431)

*Siccia pallidata* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 373, figs 80, 189, 190 (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest, near Rondo Retreat, 0°21.1'N 34°51'E”).

**Type material examined. Paratype** (Figs 234, 431): male, Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., prim. forest, 1600m, 17.xii.2001, light trap (1), 0°21.34'N 34°51.39'E, F.N. Namu leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4842 (MfN).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5 mm in the male examined. The species is similar to *S. chogoriae*, the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of this species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from western Kenya (Kakamega Forest) (Kühne 2007).

***Siccia chogoriae* Kühne, 2007**

(Figs 236–239, 432, 433, 521)

*Siccia chogoriae* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 374, figs 82, 184 (Type locality: “Kenya, Mt. Kenya East, Chong[a]ria Forest Station, 1800m, 0°15'S 37°34'E”).

**Type material examined. Paratype** (Fig. 235): male, Kenya, Mt. Kenya, Chogoria Forest St., 6.x.2001, 1650m, L. Kühne leg., gen. prep. No.: AV4840 (MfN).

**Additional material examined: KENYA:** 1 male, Nairobi, xii.1952, E. Pinhey, unique number: NHMUK010916010, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314606 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 4 males, Central Province, Nyeri District, 1960m, Naro Moru River Lodge, 0°09.04.60'S [ca. 0°9'19.77"S] 37°00.398'E, 1–4.xii.2008, A.J. Kingston leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6713, AV6714, AV6715, AV6717 (AKW); 1 male, Central Province, Thika District, 8 km SW Thika, Karamaini Estate, 1550m, 01°02.746'S 36°59.472'E, 4.viii.2011, A.J. Kingston leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6712 (AKW); 1 male, the same data as previous but 15.ix.2012, gen. prep. No.: AV6716 (AKW); 1 male, the same data as previous but 19.ix.2012 (AKW); **TANZANIA:** 1 male, Mt. Meru, Momella, 1600–1800m, 10–19.ii.1964, W. Forster leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-171 (prepared by Volynkin) (ZSM); 1 male, Kilimanjaro, Marangu, 1500m, 20.x.1952, Lindemann and Pavlitzki leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-172 (prepared by Volynkin) (ZSM); **MOZAMBIQUE:** 2 males, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 21–30.xi.2016, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg. (ANHRT); 1 male, the same data as previous but 3–13.xii.2016 (ANHRT); 5 males, 1 female, the same locality as previous but 30.v.–9.vi.2017, Actinic and MV Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV3142, AV3143 (males), AV3161 (female) (ANHRT); 1 female, the same locality as previous but 9–17.ii.2018, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. (ANHRT); 1 male, the same data as previous but 21–22.ii.2018 (ANHRT); 1 male, the same data as previous but 24–25.ii.2018 (ANHRT); 1 male, 9m, Maputo Special Reserve, Mangrove Camp (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.xii.2016, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males and 7.0–7.5 mm in females. *Siccia chogoriae* is externally reminiscent of *S. pallidata* but distinguished by the somewhat less elongate forewing apex, and the markedly shorter, elliptical or circular proximal spot in the cell whereas it is dash-shaped in the congener. The male genital capsule of *S. chogoriae* differs from *S. pallidata* in the thinner uncus, the

markedly narrower valva with almost parallel margins (it is distally dilated in the congener), the unilobate, thin and apically pointed cucullus (whereas that of *S. pallidata* is bilobate with a ventral lobe almost fully fused with the distal membranous lobe of the valva), and the proximally broader and more distally tapered distal saccular process. The phallus of *S. chogoriae* is somewhat shorter and broader than in *S. pallidata* bearing a distal-lateral sclerotised serrulate plate. The vesica of *S. chogoriae* is markedly narrower than in *S. pallidata* and has a shorter, narrower and unilobate subbasal diverticulum lacking the sclerotised plate whereas it is bilobate in *S. pallidata*. Compared to *S. pallidata*, the medial diverticulum of the current species is shorter, straight and narrowly conical whereas it is sack-like and medially twisted in the congener. The distal diverticulum of *S. chogoriae* is markedly longer than in *S. pallidata* and with a distal section directed distally whereas it is distally recurved in the congener. As the female of *S. pallidata* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. chogoriae* were compared with *S. elgona*, the differences are listed below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five specimens from southern Mozambique is in the range of 0.00–0.15%. *Siccia chogoriae* diverges from other sequenced species in the species group by 4.75–6.25%.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Kenya (Kühne 2007), Tanzania and Mozambique.

***Siccia pustulata*** (Wallengren, 1860)

(Fig. 240)

*Lithosia pustulata* Wallengren, 1860, *Wiener entomologische Monatschrift*, 4 (2): 46 (Type locality: [RSA] “Caffraria”).

**Type material examined.** Photographs of the **syntype** (Figs 240): female, “Caffra- | ria.” / “Lithosia | pustulata | Wallengr.” \ “NHRS-SRAH | 000000917” (NHRS).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0 mm in the female syntype. The species is known from the female syntype(s), which remain undissected. *Siccia pustulata* is externally reminiscent of *S. elgona* and may be conspecific to it. To clarify this question, the examination of the holotype and additional specimens from South Africa is necessary.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from eastern Republic of South Africa.

***Siccia elgona*** Kühne, 2007

(Figs 241, 242, 434, 435, 522)

*Siccia elgona* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 373, figs 81, 185 (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Mt. Elgon N. P., 200m”).

**Material examined.** **KENYA:** 1 male, Kitale, 3.i.[19]49, A. Townsend / Corydon Museum B.M. 1963-322, unique number: NHMUK010292071, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010317788 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, Western Province, Mount Elgon District, Mt. Elgon National Park, Kapkoro Cottages, 2216m, 01°02.348'S 34°47.040'E, 21–22.x.2019, A.J. Kingston, D.J.L. Agassiz, M. Ngugi leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6718 (AKW); **RWANDA:** 2 males, Nyungwe NP, 1800m, 11 km N Uwinka, 2°25'S, 29°09'E, 03.viii.2008, J. & W. De Prins leg. / De Prins Coll. BMNH (E) 2014-125, unique numbers: NHMUK010605665, NHMUK010605666, gen. prep. Nos.: NHMUK010315280, NHMUK010315281 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, Nyungwe, 2000m, K3, 29.xii.1976, B. Turlin leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-173 (prepared by Volynkin) (ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.0–8.5 mm in males and 9.0 mm in the female. *Siccia elgona* is most externally similar to *S. chogoriae* but distinguished by the larger size, the more elongate forewing, and the more expressed forewing pattern. The male genital capsule of *S. elgona* differs from *S. chogoriae* in the shorter and distally thicker uncus, the shorter and broader valva with medially convex dorsal margin, the markedly shorter and thicker cucullus, the smaller distal membranous lobe of the valva, and the somewhat

shorter, proximally narrower and slightly distally dilated and apically rounded distal saccular process. The phallus of *S. elgona* is longer and somewhat narrower than in *S. chogoriae* and bears a short club-shaped lateral carinal process. Compared to *S. chogoriae*, the vesica of *S. elgona* is proximally narrower, having a shorter and narrower subbasal diverticulum, a broader and shorter, semiglobular medial diverticulum (it is elongate and narrowly conical in the congener), and two utricular distal diverticula directed dorsally and ventrally whereas *S. chogoriae* has only one, longer and broader distal diverticulum directed distally. In the female genitalia, *S. elgona* is distinguished from *S. chogoriae* by the markedly narrower, trapezoidal antrum with a convex posterior margin whereas it is strongly dilated posteriorly in *S. chogoriae*. The ductus bursae of *S. elgona* is longer than in *S. chogoriae* and straight whereas it is laterally curved in the congener. Compared to *S. chogoriae*, the corpus bursae of *S. elgona* is shorter, sack-like (it is more or less elliptical in the congener) and bears finer spinulose scobination posteriorly. The appendix bursae of *S. elgona* is broader than in *S. chogoriae* and situated laterally whereas it is originating from the anterior end of the corpus bursae in *S. chogoriae*.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Kenya (Kühne 2007) and Rwanda.

*Siccia pallens* Hampson, 1918  
(Figs 243–246, 436, 437, 523)

*Siccia pallens* Hampson, 1918, *Novitates Zoologicae*, 25 (1): 104 (Type locality: [South Sudan] “Uganda, Gondokoro”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (by monotypy) (Figs 243, 436): male, “Gondokoro, | White Nile. | W.E.Reymes-Cole. | 1908-62.” / “*Siccia* | *pallens*. | type ♀. Hmpsn.” / red ring label “Type | H.T.” / “Arctiidae | Brit. Mus. slide | No. 6043♂” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK 010914282” (NHMUK).

**Additional material examined. ETHIOPIA:** 1 male, Southern Province, ca. 320 km SW Addis Abeba, road Konso-Weyto, 5 km SE Weyto, 1600m, 13.xi.2010, de Freina leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2020-037 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 2 males, Southern, 05°21'18"N 37°02'34"E, 6 km ENE Weyto, Segen river, 11.xi.2010, 600m, J. De Freina, H. Hacker, H. Peks, H.-P. Schreier leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-214 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM); 2 females, Oromia, 04°57'50"N 37°52'55"E, 1 km W vill. Aluweya, 10.xi.2010, 1300m, J. De Freina, H. Hacker, H. Pels, H.-P. Schreier leg., gen. prep. No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-215 (prepared by Volynkin) (MWM/ZSM).

**Note.** Hampson determined the sex of the type specimen as female whereas it is in fact a male.

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males and 7.0 mm in females. *Siccia pallens* is similar to *S. tridens*, the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is known from South Sudan (Hampson 1918) and Ethiopia.

*Siccia tridens* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:324126A2-4BD8-42DB-8FCF-832DA4A51631>

(Figs 247–250, 438, 439, 524)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 247, 438): male, “Cameroon 900m | North Region, Wack (La Falaise) | 07°40'16.5"N, 13°33'18.4"E | 2–21.x.2018 Cold Cathode UV | Light Trap | Safian, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.36” / “ANHRTUK | 00070133” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5305♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. IVORY COAST:** 1 male, 2 females, 479m, Denguélé Classified Forest, 09°30'0.6"N, 07°40'51.1"W, 11–18.xi.2019, MV, Actinic & LepiLED Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6720 (male), AV6721 (female) (ANHRT); **TOGO:** 1 female, 505m, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Mare aux crocodiles campsite (Sundanian savannah/dry forest), 8°44'58.8"N, 0°48'51.8"E, 26.viii.–7.ix.2018, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P., Sanbena, B. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5050 (ANHRT); **NIGERIA:** 1 male, Zaria, Samaru, 9.viii.1978, J.C.

Deeming, unique number: NHMUK010889618, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010315307 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0–7.0 mm in males and 6.0–6.5 mm in females. *Siccia tridens* is externally reminiscent of *S. pallens* but distinguished by the smaller size and the less elongate forewing. The male genital capsules of the two species are similar but the uncus of *S. tridens* bears three spines apically whereas it is somewhat apically dilated bearing three broad triangular lobes in *S. pallens*. Additionally, the valva of the new species is somewhat proximally broader than in *S. tridens*, its cucullus is slightly longer, and the ventral margin of the ventral costal lobe bears more robust spinules. The phalli of the two species are alike. The vesica of *S. tridens* differs from *S. pallens* in the somewhat broader and more heavily granulose main chamber, the basally broader and somewhat more elongate subbasal diverticulum, and the longer distal diverticulum. Compared to *S. pallens*, the female genitalia of *S. tridens* have a markedly broader antrum, a longer and broader corpus bursae bearing stronger spinulose scobination, and a proximally broader appendix bursae.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens is 0.31%. As the molecular data are currently unavailable for the most similar *S. pallens*, the COI-5P sequences of *S. tridens* were compared with *S. robusta*, from which the current new species diverges by 3.64%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from north-western Ivory Coast, Togo, Nigeria and northern Cameroon.

**Etymology.** In Latin, ‘tridens’ means ‘trident’. The specific epithet refers to the uncus bearing three spines apically. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### *Siccia robusta* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9A4B02D8-3A4F-43AA-8CBF-82667973663E>

(Figs 251, 252, 440, 525)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 251, 440): male, “Zambia 1205m | Zambezi Rapids (Miombo / | Riverine forest mosaic) | 11°7'30"S, 24°11'6"E | 4–9.xi.2018 Actinic Light Trap | Aristophanous, M., Derozier, V., | Laszlo, G., Oram, D. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.40” / “ANHRTUK | 00058645” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5151♂ | A. Volynkin (ANHRT).

**Paratype: ZAMBIA:** female, 1147m, Lukwakwa, West Lunga NP. (*Cryptosepalum* forest/Dambo), 12°39'40"S 24°26'13"E, 9–15.xi.2018, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Derozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5689 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 7.0 mm in the male holotype and 6.5 mm in the female paratype. *Siccia robusta* is externally reminiscent of *S. pallens* but distinguished by the somewhat more convex costal margin of the forewing, the paler, milky white forewing ground colour, the thinner pattern elements of the forewing, and the markedly paler hindwing. The male genital capsule of the new species differs from *S. pallens* and *S. tridens* in the apically pointed uncus (it is apically trilobate in the congeners), the distally broader valva with a more medially convex dorsal margin, the markedly broader and apically rounded cucullus (it is apically pointed in the congeners), and the more robust spinules on the ventral margin of the ventral costal lobe. The phallus of *S. robusta* bears a dentate plate distally-laterally whereas in the aforementioned congeners, it has a weakly serrulate cluster instead. The vesica of *S. robusta* differs from *S. pallens* and *S. tridens* in the shorter and narrower subbasal diverticulum, the longer and broader proximal lateral diverticulum having an additional basal lobe bearing a longer cluster of robust spines, the presence of the medial diverticulum, and the shorter but broader distal diverticulum. In the female genitalia, the new species is distinguished from the aforementioned congeners by the broader and less anteriorly tapered antrum, the broader ductus bursae, the broader corpus bursae, and the appendix bursae bearing finer spinulose scobination proximally and situated antero-laterally whereas the appendices bursae of the similar species are positioned laterally. The diagnostic comparison with *S. ndoki* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

**Molecular data.** As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. Among sequenced species of the group, the nearest neighbour of *S. robusta* is *S. tridens* at a pairwise distance of 3.64%.

**Distribution.** The new species is known from two localities in North-Western Province of Zambia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the more robust valva in comparison to the similar *S. pallens* and *S. tridens*. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia ndoki* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D8AA309D-F962-492A-85A7-F101B1838E99>

(Figs 253, 441)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 253, 441): male, “Republic of Congo 356m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | N.P., Ndoki formation camp | (Secondary forest) | 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E | 23.vi.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.9” / “ANHRTUK | 00275185” / “Slide | AV6885♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia ndoki* is most externally reminiscent of *S. bilobata* but differs in the somewhat more elongate forewing with a paler ground colour, which is greyish with ochreous suffusion (vs. pale ochreous in the congener), and the more distinct, black spots in the cell (whereas they are brown in *S. bilobata*). Despite the external similarity, the male genitalia of the two species are greatly different and those of the new species are very similar to *S. robusta*. Compared to the latter species, the male genital capsule of *S. ndoki* has a broader juxta and markedly larger spinules on the ventral margin of the ventral costal lobe. In the phallus, *S. ndoki* differs from *S. robusta* in the lack of the distal lateral dentate plate. The vesica of the new species is distinguished from *S. robusta* by the broader and more globular main chamber, the shorter proximal lateral diverticulum, the larger medial diverticulum, and the narrower distal diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in north-eastern Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality, Ndoki formation camp, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia wologizia* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1E84BCD5-F379-40E7-838C-FCDB26504698>

(Figs 254, 442)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 254, 442): male, “Liberia 585m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., | Rosewood Camp | 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W | 18.xi–1.xii.2018 Cold Cathode | UV Light Trap (8w) | Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00060207” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV5132♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia wologizia* is externally reminiscent of *S. exilisioides* but distinguished by the somewhat more convex forewing costal margin, and the more yellowish ground colour of both wings. The male genital capsule of the new species is most similar to *S. robusta* and *S. ndoki* but distinct in the longer uncus, the proximally narrower valva with an almost straight dorsal margin (it is medially convex in the aforementioned congeners), the longer and basally narrower cucullus, the broader distal membranous lobe of the valva, the considerably longer distal saccular process, and the more prominent, triangular ventral costal lobe bearing denser but shorter spinules on its ventral margin. The phallus of *S. wologizia* is longer and distally narrower than in *S. robusta* and *S. ndoki*. The vesica of the new species is markedly longer than in the similar congeners, and with a bilobate subbasal diverticulum (it is unilobate in the congeners), a bilobate proximal lateral diverticulum lacking the cluster of cornuti, an elongate and trilobate medial diverticulum (it is unilobate and semiglobular in the congeners), and a broader, utricular distal diverticulum (it is distally tapered in the congeners).

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific genetic variability could not be calculated. *Siccia wologizia* diverges from the similar *S. robusta* and *S. tridens* by 6.42% and 6.59%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in the north-eastern part of Liberia.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Wologizi Mountains, where the new species was found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia moretto* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FB77D49D-D205-4B15-B486-4D27FC9CC41A>

(Figs 255, 443)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 255, 443): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 House light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00160399” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV6709♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes: REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp (Moist mixed forest), 02°10'30.7"N, 16°08'37.7"E, 28.vi.2022, MV Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6882, AV6883 (ANHRT); 1 male, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo baï (Marshland), 02°10'14.4"N 16°08'27.9"E, 28.vi.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Mékounou, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6987 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5–6.0 mm in the males. *Siccia moretto* is externally very similar to *S. aristophanousi* and *S. brevicornuta* and the detailed comparisons with them are provided below in the diagnoses of those species. The new species is also externally reminiscent of *S. ndoki* and *S. bilobata* but differs in the somewhat less elongate forewing and the lack of the proximal spot in the forewing cell. The male genital capsule of *S. moretto* is similar to *S. wologizia* but distinguished by the broader uncus, the narrower valva with a postmedially convex dorsal margin, the more apically rounded ventral costal lobe with a smooth ventral margin (it is covered with spinules in *S. wologizia*), the apically pointed cucullus (it is apically rounded in the congener), and the longer and distally dilated distal saccular process. The phallus of the new species is upcurved distally whereas it is more or less straight in the congener. The vesica of *S. moretto* is proximally broader than in *S. wologizia* and has a unilobate subbasal diverticulum bearing a robust thorn-like cornutus (it is bilobate and lacking the cornutus in the congener), broader and unilobate proximal lateral and medial diverticula (in *S. wologizia*, they are bilobate and trilobate, respectively), and the somewhat longer and distally tapered distal diverticulum (it is utricular in the congener).

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The nearest neighbour of *S. moretto* is *S. aristophanousi* at a pairwise distance of 3.15%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from northern Gabon and north-eastern Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Mr Philippe Moretto, a specialist in Scarabaeinae and one of the collectors of the holotype. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia aristophanousi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2150E474-2E6D-42B2-95F4-D25F905775CD>

(Figs 256, 257, 444, 526)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 256, 444): male, “Liberia 530m | Lofa County, Foya Proposed | Protected Area | 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W | 10–19.xi.2017 | MV Light Trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00020131” (DNA barcode iD) / “Slide | AV4582♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratype: IVORY COAST:** female, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 05°50'00"N 07°20'32.0"W, 25.iii.–17.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3376 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5 mm in the male holotype and 5.0 mm in the female paratype. *Siccia aristophanousi* is externally very similar to *S. moretto* and differs only in the somewhat smaller size

and the slightly more oblique forewing tornus. The male genital capsule of the new species is distinguished from *S. morettoii* by the slightly shorter valva with a somewhat more medially convex dorsal margin, the shorter and proximally broader cucullus, and the shorter and distally narrower distal saccular process. Additionally, the uncus of *S. aristophanousi* is somewhat less distally downcurved than in the similar congener. Unfortunately, the phallus of the holotype was damaged during dissection which led to the failure of everting the vesica and therefore it is currently impossible to compare the vesica structures of the two species. However, in the current new species, the cornutus has an elongate and curved base and is distally straight whereas that of *S. morettoii* has a short and straight base and is somewhat distally curved. As the females of *S. morettoii* and another similar species, *S. brevicornuta* are unknown, the female genitalia of *S. aristophanousi* were compared with those of *S. robusta*, from which the current new species differs in the markedly narrower and longer antrum, the narrower ductus bursae, and the longer and broader appendix bursae.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two specimens is 0.15%. The intraspecific divergence between *S. aristophanousi* and *S. morettoii* is 3.15%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from two localities in Liberia and Ivory Coast.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to Mr Marios Aristophanous, accomplished Cyprian entomologist, one of the collectors of the type series, who led numerous ANHRT research expeditions to Sub-Saharan Africa. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

***Siccia brevicornuta* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E2FD3E89-7557-4F77-81C6-E1D62CA14179>

(Figs 258, 445)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 258, 445): male, “Republic of Congo 356m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | N.P., Ndoki formation camp | (Secondary forest) | 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E | 23.vi.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.9” / “ANHRTUK | 00201163” / “Slide | AV6886♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV7041, AV7042 (ANHRT); 2 males, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV7044, AV7046 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5–6.5 mm in males. *Siccia brevicornuta* is externally reminiscent of *S. morettoii* and *S. aristophanousi* but differs in the somewhat more elongate forewing apex, the somewhat paler ground colour of both wings, and, compared to the sympatric *S. morettoii*, the discal spot of the forewing being positioned somewhat closer to the costa. The male genital capsule of the new species is distinguished from the aforementioned congeners by the considerably shorter ventral costal lobe. The phallus of *S. brevicornuta* is more upcurved than in *S. morettoii* and *S. aristophanousi*. The vesica configuration of the new species is similar to *S. morettoii* but differs in the shorter and proximally broader cornutus in the subbasal diverticulum (the feature distinguishing the species also from *S. aristophanousi*), the proximally broader medial diverticulum having a distal protrusion, and the somewhat shorter distal diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from the north-eastern part of the Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘brevis’ meaning ‘short’ and refers to the short subbasal cornutus in the phallus vesica. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

**The *S. exilisioides* species-group**

**Diagnosis.** Members of the species-group are externally similar to the *S. pallidata* species-group and can be distinguished by the genitalia structures only. The male genital capsule configuration is similar to that of the *S. pallidata* species-group but differs in the broader and heavily sclerotised cucullus, and the shorter sacculus

with a distal process directed dorso-distally whereas it is directed distally in the *S. pallidata* species-group. The phallus and the vesica structures of the two groups display no remarkable differences. The female genitalia are similar to the *S. pallidata* species-group but distinguished by the laterally sclerotised posterior section of the corpus bursae, the presence of a broad band-shaped cluster of robust spinules and the appendix bursae situated laterally.

***Siccia exilisioides* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:33AC4326-DE33-4144-99E1-5A9ECF9F3C8B>

(Figs 259, 260, 446, 447)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 259, 446): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00168015” (DNA barcode id) / “Slide | AV6708♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. GABON:** 1 male, the same data as holotype (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 356m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E, 23.vi.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6884 (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6943 (ANHRT); 2 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, LepiLED L. T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6998, AV6999 (ANHRT); 2 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV7035, AV7037 (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7039 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5–6.0 mm in males. *Siccia exilisioides* is externally most reminiscent of *S. bilobata* but distinguished by the more greyish forewing ground colour and the markedly darker, brownish-grey hindwing whereas it is greyish-ochreous in the congener. In the male genital capsule, the new species differs from *S. bilobata* in the shorter, fold-like ventral costal lobe (it is ventrally rounded and lobular in the congener), the longer and broader distal membranous lobe of the valva, and the markedly longer, unilobate and slightly asymmetrical cuculli, of which the left one is somewhat longer than the right one whereas the cuculli of *S. bilobata* are symmetrical and bilobate. The phallus of *S. exilisioides* is longer and proximally broader than in *S. bilobata* and almost straight whereas it is medially downcurved in the congener. Compared to *S. bilobata*, the vesica of *S. exilisioides* is markedly longer and broader, with a semiglobular subbasal diverticulum (it is elliptical in the congener), a broader medial diverticulum bearing granulation (it bears a cluster of tiny short cornuti in *S. bilobata*), a bilobate distal diverticulum (absent in the congener), and a longer ventral diverticulum with two additional short subdiverticula apically and laterally.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens is 0.46%. The nearest neighbour of *S. exilisioides* is *S. bilobata* with a pairwise distance of 3.78–4.60%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the new species' external reminiscence of species of the genus *Exilisia* Toulgoët, 1958. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia bilobata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:237EA99C-5F00-404A-BA25-EB0562F9885B>

(Figs 261–264, 448, 449, 527)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 261, 448): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J-L.,

Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17" / "ANHRTUK | 00168013" (DNA barcode iD) / "Slide | AV6710♂ | A. Volynkin" (ANHRT).

**Paratypes.** **GABON:** 5 males, the same data as holotype, LepiLED and Actinic Light Traps, gen. prep. Nos.: AV67111, AV6719 (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 3 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6988, AV6992, AV6993 (ANHRT); 3 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV6995, AV6996, AV6997 (ANHRT); 4 males, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV7033, AV7034, AV7038, AV7040 (ANHRT); 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7036 (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 1 male, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7000 (ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 1 female, 140m, Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Juboe River, 7.5km SW Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–20.i.2018, Cold Cathode UV Bucket Light Trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5690 (male), AV5691 (female) (ANHRT); 2 males, 611m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, base camp forest, 8°07'17"N, 9°57'42"W, 20.xi.–01.xii.2017, MV Light Trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg., gen. prep. Nos.: AV5048, AV5172 (ANHRT); **GUINEA:** 1 male, Konakry [Conakry], Macenta Prefecture, Ziama Forest, 550m, Mt. Nimba, November 2016, G. Petrányi, V.D. Kravchenko & G.C. Müller leg. (GMF-B).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5–6.0 mm in males and 5.0 mm in the female. *Siccia bilobata* is externally reminiscent of *S. ndoki* but distinguished by the somewhat smaller size, the pale ochreous forewing ground colour, and the more diffuse, brown cellular spots, of which the proximal one is smaller than the discal one whereas those spots are distinct, black and more or less equal in size in the congener. The male genitalia of the new species are similar to *S. exilisioides* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species. As the female of *S. exilisioides* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. bilobata* were compared to those of the most similar *S. pallens*, from which the new species differs in the shorter antrum with parallel lateral margins (it is posteriorly dilated in the congener), and the longer corpus bursae with a long band-like cluster of robust spinules stretching obliquely through the posterior section of the corpus bursae whereas the corpus bursae of *S. pallens* is medially evenly covered with spinules. Additionally, the appendix bursae of *S. bilobata* is sack-like and situated laterally whereas it is conical and situated postero-laterally in *S. pallens*.

**Molecular data.** The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from four sampled specimens is in the range of 0.00–0.46%. The pairwise distance between *S. bilobata* and the similar *S. exilisioides* is in the range of 3.78–4.60%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the bilobate cucullus in the male genital capsule of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. mayombe* species-group

**Diagnosis.** Species of the group are externally similar to those of the *S. pustulata* and the *S. exilisioides* species-groups. The male genital capsule of the species-group is characterised by the thin, strongly elongate and asymmetrical cuculli, of which the right one is longer than the left one, and the laterally curved distal section of the phallus. Additionally, the vesica of the species-group bears a single cornutus medially. The female genitalia of the group are unknown.

***Siccia paucipuncta*** Hampson, 1918  
(Fig. 265)

*Siccia paucipuncta* Hampson, 1918, *Novitates Zoologicae*, 25 (1): 104 (Type locality: “Sierra Leone”).

**Type material examined. Holotype** (by monotypy) (Fig. 265): male without abdomen, “Sierra Leone. | W.G. Clements. | July 1895” / red ring label “Type | H.T.” / “*Siccia* | *paucipuncta* | type ♂. Hmpsn.” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK010292541” (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.0 mm in the male holotype. The species is currently known only from the holotype lacking the abdomen therefore its male genitalia structure remains unknown making its placement within the genus unclear. However, *S. paucipuncta* is externally reminiscent of *S. semliki* and therefore the species is provisionally assigned to the *S. mayombe* species-group.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The species is currently known only from Sierra Leone (without exact locality data) (Hampson 1918).

***Siccia mayombe* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:319118E6-FDE3-4DCA-9CC0-75962C8245C4>

(Figs 266, 450)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 266, 450): male, “Congo Dem. Rep. / Bas-Congo 250 m | Luki-Mayombe N.R. | 5°27'S 13°5'E | 29.XI.2008 | leg. J. & W. De Prins” / “De Prins Coll. | BMNH (E) | 2014-125” / QR-code label with unique number “NHMUK010605613” / “Slide | NHMUK010315236” (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia mayombe* is most externally reminiscent of *S. morettoii* and *S. brevicornuta* due to the lack of the proximal cellular spot on the forewing but distinguished by the somewhat smaller size, the narrower forewing with a smoother tornus, the pale brown forewing ground colour (it is pale ochreous-grey in the aforementioned species), and the darker, pale greyish-brown hindwing ground colour. The male genital capsule of the new species differs from the other three species in the group with known male genitalia in the relatively short and almost straight cuculli. The detailed comparison with the similar *S. comma* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. Compared to *S. semliki* and *S. chimanimani*, the phallus of *S. mayombe* is broader. The vesica of the new species is broader than in *S. semliki* and *S. chimanimani*, and bears a markedly shorter cornutus situated in the distal diverticulum (it is situated laterally at the base of the distal diverticulum in the aforementioned congeners). Additionally, compared to *S. semliki* and *S. chimanimani*, the vesica of *S. mayombe* has a shorter distal diverticulum, a broader medial diverticulum, and a broader subbasal diverticulum with longer lobes.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from its type locality in western Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from the DRC portion of Mayombe Forest, where the new species is known. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

***Siccia comma* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8423CF0B-1E92-423E-A9FA-431677E4DD0E>

(Figs 267, 451)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 267, 451): male, “Republic of Congo 352m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | National Park, Ndoki formation | (Secondary forest) | 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'48.8"E | 29.ix.–1.x.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00291553” / “Slide | AV6994♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 365m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7047 (ANHRT); 1 male, 341m, Nouabale-Ndoki National

Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV7048 (ANHRT); 1 male, 372m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia comma* is externally reminiscent of *S. mayombe* but distinguished by the somewhat larger size, the broader forewing with a more convex costal margin and a more elongate apex, the paler, brownish-grey forewing ground colour (it is pale brown in the congener), the larger and comma-shaped discal spot of the forewing (it is circular in *S. mayombe*), the somewhat larger subapical spot at the costal margin, and the somewhat more greyish hindwing. In the male genital capsule, the new species differs from *S. mayombe* in the distally narrower uncus, and the somewhat narrower valvae with thinner and slightly downcurved cuculli (they are almost straight in the congener). The phallus of *S. comma* is less anteriorly dilated than in *S. mayombe*, and its distal section is more laterally curved. Compared to *S. mayombe*, the vesica of *S. comma* is somewhat shorter and narrower, the dorsal diverticulum bears a shorter cornutus laterally, the subbasal diverticulum is narrower, and the distal diverticulum is proximally narrower.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known from north-eastern Republic of the Congo.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the characteristic comma-shaped discal spot on the forewing of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

#### *Siccia semliki* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B3BEE71F-7459-454A-BD8E-9F773AC1B512>

(Figs 268, 452)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 268, 452): male, “Uganda: | Ruwenzori Range. | Semliki Forest. | 2,850ft.22.viii.–3.ix.1952. | D.S. Fletcher.” / “Ruwenzori Exped. | B.M. 1952-566.” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK 010918062” / “Slide | NHMUK010315724” (NHMUK).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia semliki* is externally vaguely reminiscent of *S. paucipuncta* but differs clearly in its larger size, the broader forewing with a more angular tornus, the longer dash-shaped cellular spots touching each other (they are well-separated in the congener), the larger brown spots on the forewing costal margin, and the intense brown suffusion in the subterminal area of the forewing. The male genital capsule of *S. semliki* is most similar to *S. chimanimani* but distinguished by the longer and broader proximal sections of the valvae, the longer and distally thinner left cucullus, the somewhat shorter and less distally downcurved right cucullus, and the distally thicker distal saccular process. The phallus of the new species is straight proximally and medially, and upcurved distally whereas it is gradually upcurved in the congener. The vesica configurations of the two species are similar but that of *S. semliki* is broader than in *S. chimanimani* and has a narrower medial diverticulum bearing finer granulation, a broader distal diverticulum, and bears a shorter cornutus. Additionally, the dorsal diverticulum of the new species is basally narrower than in *S. chimanimani* and has a smaller and conical proximal lobe (it is semiglobular in *S. chimanimani*), and a narrower and curved main lobe.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** Currently unavailable for this species.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in western Uganda.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the type locality, Semliki Forest. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

#### *Siccia chimanimani* sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5D09E2E9-4267-4AAE-9C74-C72C13C83517>

(Figs 269, 453)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 269, 453): male, “Mozambique 630m | Manica Province, Chimanimani | National Reserve, Moribane Forest | Ndzou Camp (Moist Forest) | 19°44'01.4"S, 33°20'15.1"E | 3–

5.viii.2018 LepiLED Light Trap | Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg. | ANHRT:2018.30" / "ANHRTUK | 00050668" (DNA barcode iD) / "Slide | AV5049♂ | A. Volynkin" (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 5.5 mm in the male holotype. *Siccia chimanimani* is externally reminiscent of *S. semliki* but distinguished by the smaller size, the narrower forewing with a smoother tornus, the more ochreous-yellowish ground colour of both wings, and the more diffuse forewing markings with smaller brown spots on the costal margin. Additionally, the patagia of the new species is ochreous-brown, similar to the entire thorax whereas it is a contrasted deep brown in *S. semliki*. The male genitalia structure of *S. chimanimani* is similar to *S. semliki* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

**Molecular data.** As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific genetic variability could not be calculated. As the molecular data are currently unavailable for other species in the group, the COI-5P sequence of *S. chimanimani* was compared with those of the similar *S. exilisoides* and the *S. pallidata* species-groups, from which the new species diverges by 8.45–9.88% and 9.82–11.25%, respectively.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from its type locality in western central Mozambique (Manica Province).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of the Chimanimani Mountains, where the new species was found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

### The *S. punctipennis* species-group

**Diagnosis.** Species of the group have strongly bipectinate antennae in the males. In the male genital capsule, the broad but short juxta with serrulate lateral lobes is characteristic of the species-group. The phallus has a broad ventral carinal plate bearing a dense cluster of long and robust spines. The vesica has elongate diverticula bearing clusters of spine-like cornuti. The female genitalia of the group are characterised by the asymmetrical ductus bursae, which is posteriorly dilated, laterally sclerotised but having a membranous medial longitudinal area.

*Siccia punctipennis* (Wallengren, 1860)  
(Figs 271–275, 454, 455, 529)

*Lithosia punctipennis* Wallengren, 1860, *Wiener entomologische monatschrift*, 4 (2): 46 (Type locality: [RSA] "Caffraria").

**Type material examined.** Photographs of **syntype** (Fig. 271): female, "Caffra- | ria." / "Lithosia | punctipennis | Wallengr." / "17" / "243" / "NHRS-SRAH | 000000916" (NHRS).

**Additional material examined.** **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:** 1 male, Natal, Weenen, i–iii.1927, H.P. Thomasset, unique number: NHMUK010916023, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314619 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 female, Natal, 1902-74 / Durban, 12/07, G.J. Leish, unique number: NHMUK010916024, gen. prep. No.: NHMUK010314620 (prepared by Volynkin) (NHMUK); 1 male, 1870m, Free State Prov., Golden Gate Highlands N.P., 28°30'S, 28°34'E, 26.ii.–4.iii.2018, Kovtunovich, V., Yakovlev, R. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5272 (ANHRT); **MOZAMBIQUE:** 1 male, 9m, Maputo Special Reserve, Mangrove Camp (Mangrove-Woodland Mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.xii.2016, Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3160 (ANHRT); 1 male, 1 female, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate (Sand Forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 30.v.–9.vi.2017, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3151 (male) (ANHRT); 1 male, 2 females, 11m, Maputo Special Reserve, forest clearing campsite (Sand Forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.vi.2017, MV and Actinic Light Traps, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3152 (male) (ANHRT); 1 female, 15m, Maputo Special Reserve, nr. Swamp Forest (Sand Thicket), 26°27'59"S, 32°54'16"E, 28.v.2017, Actinic Light Trap, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV3162 (ANHRT); **ZIMBABWE:** 1 male, Masvingo, Kyle Nat. Park, 1–4.xii.1993, Mey & Ebert leg. / Paratypus *Siccia eberti*

by L. Kühne, gen. prep. No.: AV4841 (MfN); 1 male, Masvingo province, Glenlivet, Muunze Forest Lodge, 1074m, 20°08.343'S 31°03.967'E, 21–25.xi.2017, A. Kingston, K. Larsen, A. Cipolla leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6643 (AKW); 1 female, Manicaland, Chipinge Highlands, Chirinda Forest, 1170m, 20°24.604'S 32°41.962'E, 19–20.xi.2017, A. Kingston, K. Larsen, A. Cipolla leg., gen. prep. No.: AV6644 (AKW).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 6.5–8.5 mm in males and 7.5–8.5 mm in females. The species is significantly variable in its size, forewing shape and colouration. However, the male genitalia structures of different forms are stable and display no remarkable differences. The diagnostic comparison with *S. tsitsikamma* is provided below in the diagnosis of this species.

**Molecular data.** Three specimens from southern Mozambique diverge from a specimen from Free State Province, Republic of South Africa by 2.67% whereas the population from southern Mozambique is genetically uniform with 0.00% intraspecific variability. The pairwise distance between *S. punctipennis* and *S. tsitsikamma* is in the range of 4.15–4.63%.

**Distribution.** The species is known from north-eastern Republic of South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal and Free State Provinces) (Wallengren 1860), southern Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Kühne 2007, as *S. eberti*, partim.). The records from Madagascar, the Comoros (de Toulgoët 1979), and the Seychelles (Legrand 1966) belong to *S. sordida*. The record from Namibia (Grünberg 1910) is doubtful and requires clarification.

***Siccia tsitsikamma* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:765DA98B-E53D-4DDF-8CDC-9EF97D4C31CD>

(Figs 276–278, 456, 528)

**Type material. Holotype** (Figs 276, 456): male, blue label “RSA, West. Cape | Tsitsikamma N.P. / 31.3. – 1.4.2011 | leg. W. Mey” / “MfN gen. prep. | A. Volynkin 2021 | N° 343 | ♂” (MfN).

**Paratypes. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:** 1 male, 3 females, Eastern Cape, Tsitsikamma Nature Sanctuary: Khoiania, 33°56.871'S, 23°31.272'E, 219m, 16–17.v.2006, A.J. Kingston, gen. prep. Nos.: AV6645 (male), AV6646 (female) (AKW); 1 male, 94m, Eastern Cape, Golden Route National Park, Tsitsikamma, 34°01'S, 23°53'E, 8–11.iii.2018, Kovtunovich, V., Yakovlev, R. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV5271 (ANHRT).

**Diagnosis.** The forewing length is 8.5–9.0 mm in males and 9.0–9.5 mm in females. *Siccia tsitsikamma* externally differs from *S. punctipennis* in the larger size, the longer rami of the male antenna, the broader forewing with a creamy white ground colour (it varies from off-white to brown or dark brownish-grey in the congener), and the more distinct and larger, blackish forewing markings. The male genital capsule of *S. tsitsikamma* is distinguished from *S. punctipennis* by the longer vinculum, the shorter valva with a narrower and apically tapered cucullus (it is rounded with a short, dorsally directed spike-like tip in the congener), the thinner distal sacculus process, and the more robust dentation of the lateral lobes of the juxta. The phallus of the new species is somewhat narrower than in *S. punctipennis* and bears thinner and slightly longer spines on the carinal plate. The vesica configurations of the two species are similar but in *S. tsitsikamma*, the dorsal diverticulum is narrower, has a shorter lateral lobe, and bears a narrower cluster of shorter cornuti. In the female genitalia, *S. tsitsikamma* differs from *S. punctipennis* in the narrower and more weakly sclerotised ductus bursae, the markedly shorter and narrower corpus bursae bearing weaker spinulose scobination, and the narrower appendix bursae situated more laterally (it is positioned postero-laterally in the congener).

**Molecular data.** As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The morphologically similar *S. punctipennis* diverges genetically from the new species by 4.15–4.63%.

**Distribution.** The new species is currently known only from the coastal area in southwestern Eastern Cape Province, Republic of South Africa.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is homonymic of Tsitsikamma National Park, where the new species was found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

**Afrotropical taxa excluded from the genus *Siccia***

Two Afrotropical species originally assigned to *Siccia* are hereby transferred to the genus *Stictane* Hampson, 1900, the Afrotropical taxa of which are currently under revision by Volynkin *et al.* (in prep.).

***Stictane dudai* (Ivinskis & Saldaitis, 2008), *comb. nov.***

*Siccia dudai* Ivinskis & Saldaitis, 2008, *Acta Zoologica Lithuanica*, 18 (4): 256, figs 1–4 (Type locality: “S. Oman, Dhofar, 20 km SW of Al Mughsayl, 640m”).

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Oman (Ivinskis & Saldaitis 2008).

***Stictane decolorata* (Toulgoët, 1954), *comb. nov.***

*Siccia decolorata* Toulgoët, 1954, *Mémoires de l'Institut scientifique de Madagascar*, (E) 5: 206 (Type locality: “Madagascar Central, Ankaratra Massif, Manjakatempo, Ambahona Forest, 1850m”).

**Distribution.** The species is currently known from Central Madagascar (de Toulgoët 1954).

**Check-list of the Asiatic taxa of *Siccia* (in alphabetical order) with brief data on their distribution**

- *S. agitata* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. alba* (Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.** (Taiwan, Malay Peninsula)
- *S. albisparsa* (Hampson, 1898), **comb. n.** (NE India)
- *S. altaica* (Lederer, 1855), **comb. n.** (E Kazakhstan, E Russia (S Siberia, Russian Far East), Korea, Japan, NE China)
  - = *Aemene fasciata* Butler, 1877
  - = *Aemene altaica coreana* Bryk, [1949]
- *S. amnaea* (Swinhoe, 1894), **comb. n.** (NE India)
- *S. annamica* (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016), **comb. n.** (Vietnam)
- *S. bicornuata* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.** (Laos)
- *S. bucseki* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.** (Nepal, E Pakistan)
- *S. cernyi* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.** (Nepal, NE India)
- *S. chinensis* (Daniel, 1951), **comb. n.** (China: Shandong and Zhejiang provinces)
- *S. cinerea* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.** (Laos)
- *S. clarimaculata* (Holloway, 2001), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula (S Thailand, Malaysia), Borneo)
- *S. coniuncta* (Černý, 2009), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula (S Thailand and Malaysia), Laos)
  - = *Aemene somodyi* Bucsek, 2012
- *S. cortex* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. crustata* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. dentata* (Wileman, 1911), **comb. n.** (Taiwan)
- *S. discrepans* (Wileman & West, 1928), **comb. n.** (the Philippines)
- *S. eudonioides* (Volynkin & Černý, 2017), **comb. n.** (N Myanmar, N Thailand, Laos)
- *S. eugoana* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. fukudai* (Inoue, 1965), **comb. n.** (Japan)
- *S. fulvocincta* (Hampson, 1900), **comb. n.** (India)
- *S. fumeola* (Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.** (Taiwan)
- *S. fumosa* (Černý, 2009), **comb. n.** (N Thailand)
- *S. fusconigra* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. fuscus* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. glaerea* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula, Cambodia)
- *S. gracilisa* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. guttulosana* (Walker, 1863), **comb. n.** (India, Sri Lanka)
- *S. hengshanensis* Fang, 2000, **comb. rev.** (China: Hunan)
- *S. hortensis* (Černý, 2009), **comb. n.** (N Thailand)
- *S. kimurai* Kishida, 2010, **comb. rev.** (Japan, Okinawa Isl.)
- *S. lancea* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.** (Laos)
- *S. languidusa* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)

- *S. laszloi* (Volynkin, 2021), **comb. n.** (Nepal)
- *S. maculifascia* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.** (NE India, W China)
  - = *Hyposiccia abraxina* Rothschild, 1913
  - = *Parasiccia tibetana* Fang, 1982
- *S. marginipuncta* (Talbot, 1926), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula, Borneo)
- *S. mesozonata* (Hampson, 1898), **comb. n.** (NE India, Thailand, Malay Peninsula)
- *S. micromesozona* (Holloway, 2001), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula (S Thailand, Malaysia), Borneo)
- *S. minima* Hampson, 1900, **comb. rev.** (Sri Lanka)
- *S. minuta* (Butler, 1881), **comb. n.** (Japan)
- *S. mokanshanensis* (Reich, 1937), **comb. n.** (E and SE China)
- *S. monastyrskii* (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 1913), **comb. n.** (S Vietnam)
- *S. nebulosa* (Wileman, 1914), **comb. n.** (Taiwan)
- *S. nigra* van Eecke, 1927, **comb. rev.** (Sumatra)
- *S. nilgirica* (Hampson, 1891), **comb. n.** (S India, Sri Lanka)
  - = *Aemene cinereicolor* Hampson, 1891
- *S. nocturna* (Hampson, 1900), **comb. n.** (NE India)
- *S. obscura* (Leech, [1889]), **comb. n.** (Japan, Taiwan)
  - = *Eugoa obscura* var. *formosibia* Strand
- *S. parvula* (Fang, 1990), **comb. n.** (China: Hainan)
- *S. pectinata* (Fang, 2000), **comb. n.** China (Guangxi)
- *S. perirrorata* (Hampson, 1903), **comb. n.** (W China)
- *S. pseudonigra* (Holloway, 2001), **comb. n.** (Borneo)
- *S. punctata* Fang, 2000, **comb. rev.** (SW China: Yunnan)
- *S. punctatissima* (Poujade, 1886), **comb. n.** (China)
- *S. punctigera* (Leech, 1899), **comb. n.** (N Thailand, China, Taiwan)
  - = *Hyposiccia punctigera* f. *kusukusuana* Matsumura, 1931
- *S. punctilinea* (Wileman, 1911), **comb. n.** (Taiwan)
- *S. quinquefascia* (Hampson, 1891), **comb. n. & stat. rev.** (S India)
- *S. robiginis* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. sagittifera* (Moore, 1888), **comb. n.** (NE India, W China)
- *S. satellitis* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. sausai* (Bucsek, 2014), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. seriata* Hampson, 1900, **comb. rev.** (NE India, Thailand)
- *S. sordida* (Butler, 1877), **comb. n.** (for synonymy and distribution see above under the species account)
- *S. spinivalva* (Bucsek, 2020), **comb. n.** (Laos)
- *S. stellatus* Fang, 2000, **comb. rev.** (China: Hainan)
- *S. subterranea* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. taeniata* (Fixsen, 1887), **comb. n.** (south of Russian Far East, Japan, Korea, and China)
  - = *Siccia v-nigra* Hampson, 1900
  - = *Siccia shikatai* Kishida, 2010, **syn. n.**
- *S. taiwana* Wileman, 1911, **comb. rev.** (Taiwan)
- *S. takahashii* (Kishida, 2018), **comb. n.** (Japan: Honshu Island)
- *S. taprobanis* Walker, 1854, **comb. n.**
  - = *Panassa cingalesa* Walker, 1865
  - = *Autoceras grammophora* Felder, 1874
- *S. sinuata* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.** (N and NE India, Nepal)
- *S. likiangensis* Daniel, 1951, **comb. rev.** (SW China: Yunnan Prov.)
- *S. taprobanoides* van Eecke, 1927, **comb. rev.** (Indonesia: Sumatra)
- *S. tenebrosa* (Moore, 1878), **comb. n.** (India)
- *S. terrena* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. tripuncta* (Wileman, 1910), **comb. n.** (Taiwan, Malay Peninsula)
- *S. tripunctata* (Bucsek, 2012), **comb. n.** (Malay Peninsula)
- *S. zolotuhini* (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016), **comb. n.** (Vietnam)

## Conclusion

As a result of the present review of the Afrotropical *Siccia* which has utilised an integrative taxonomic approach to incorporate both molecular and morphological data, the number of species of the genus known from the Afrotropical realm has increased significantly to 105 recognised species, from the 39 known up to now (De Prins & De Prins 2023). This shows the limitations of our knowledge of true biodiversity of the tropical lichen moths, and it is highly likely that further new species of this genus await discovery especially in the mountainous regions of East Africa. Such an impressive hidden species diversity is not unique to *Siccia* and has already been observed in a number of other Lithosiini genera in both the Afrotropical and Oriental realms (e.g., Krüger 2015; Volynkin & Černý 2018, 2021; Volynkin *et al.* 2019, 2023; Durante & Apinda-Legnouo 2020, etc.) suggesting the need for extensive revisions of most of the known genera of the Lithosiini.

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The Author declares that to the best of his knowledge he conforms to the national regulations and meets with the conditions and requirements of international conventions concerning collecting/export and handling of the specimens presented in this Article.

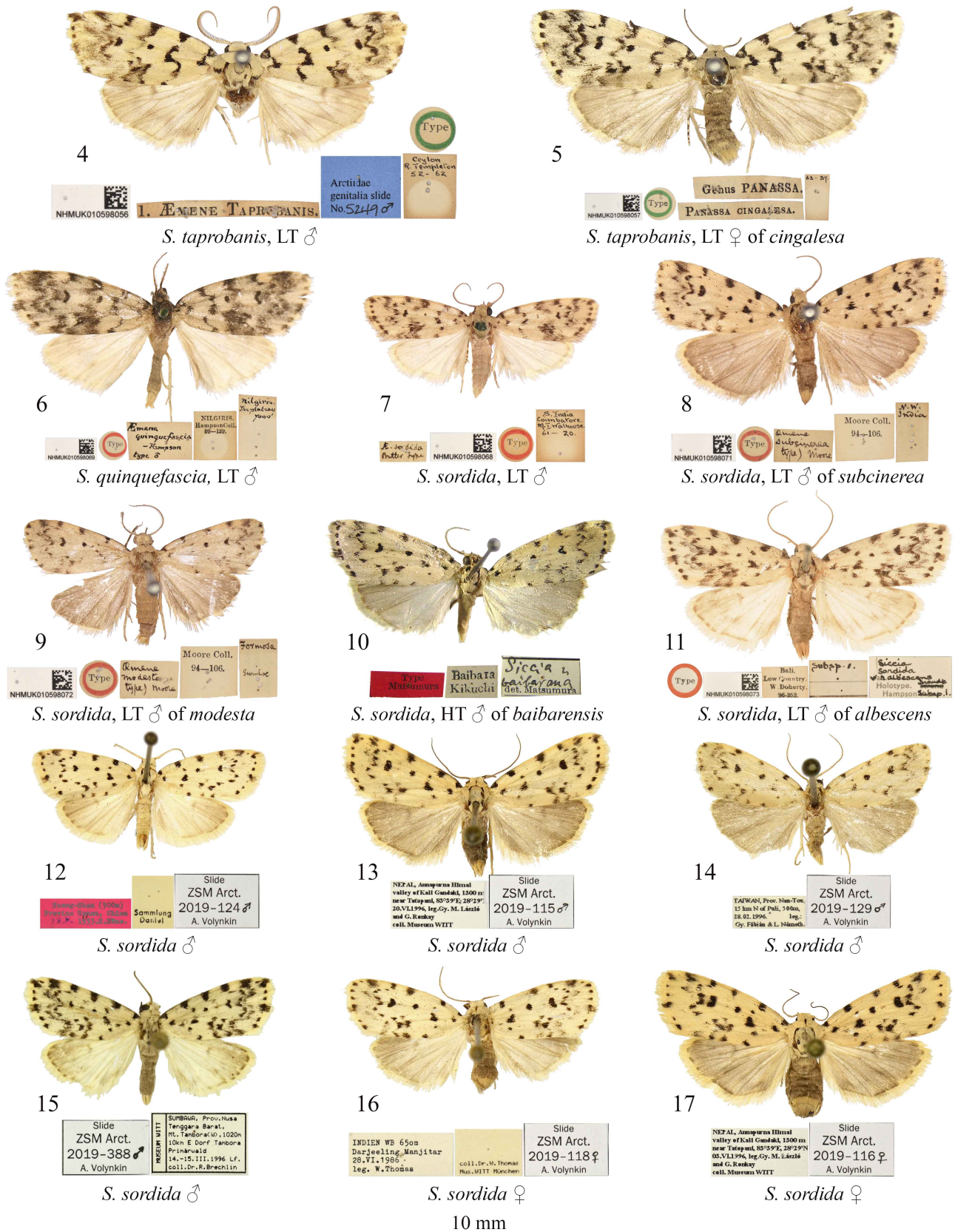
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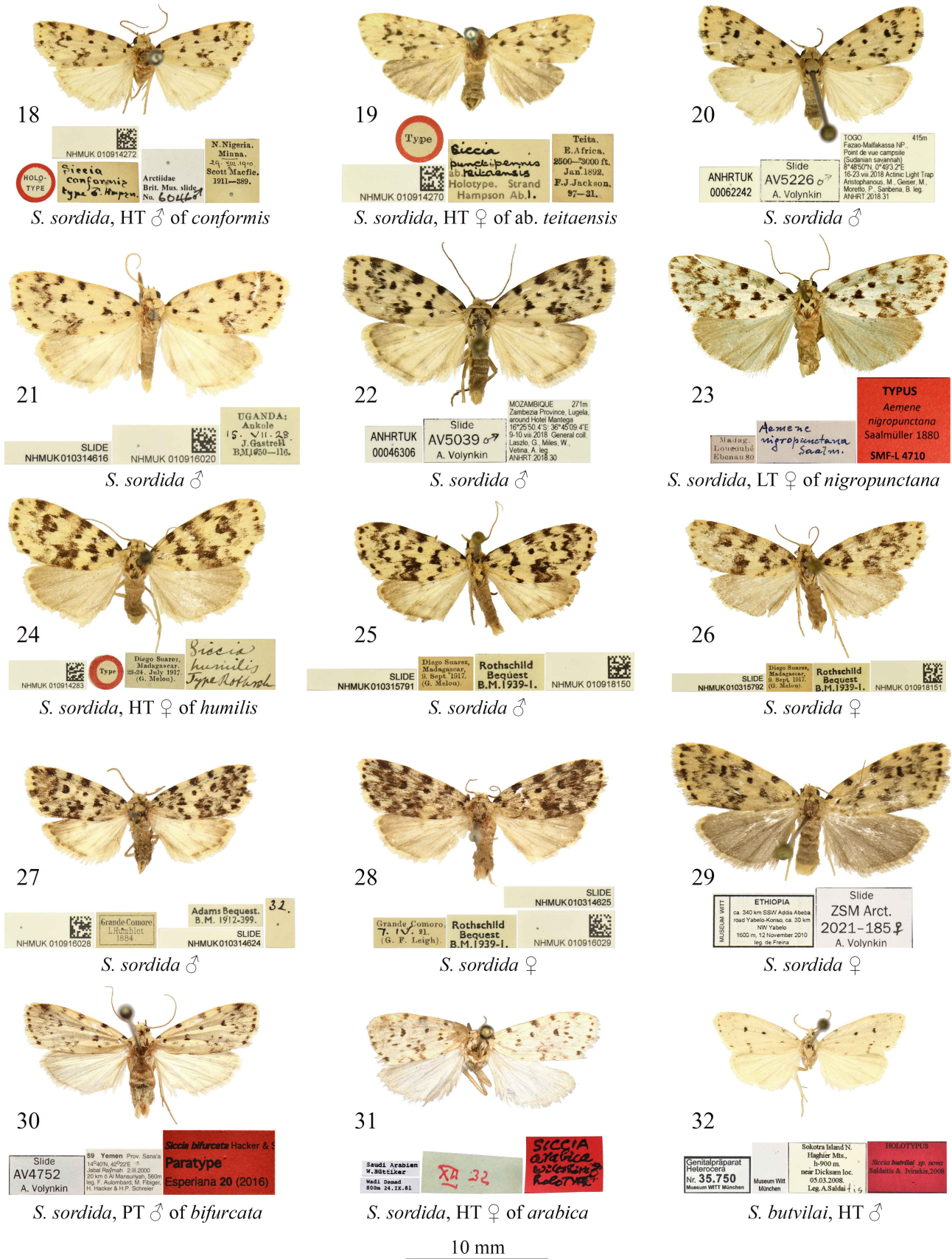
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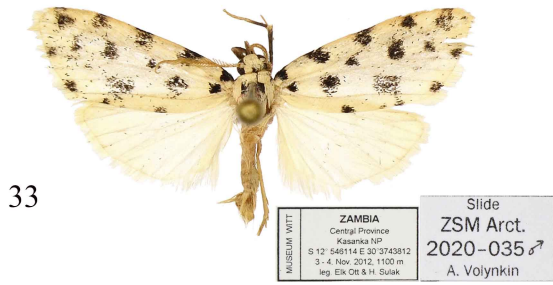


Figures 4–17. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 4–9, 11 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 10 in EIHU (photo by V.V. Zolotuhin, courtesy of V.V. Dubatolov); 12–17 in MWM/ZSM.

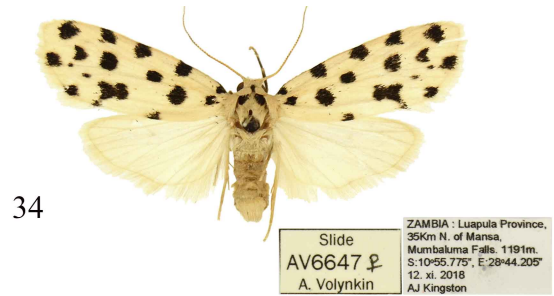
GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



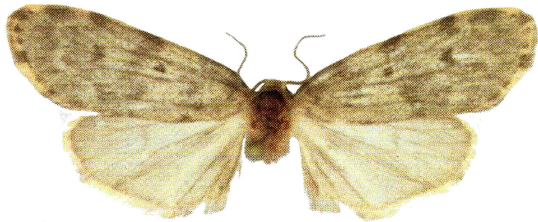
Figures 18–32. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 18, 19, 21, 24–28 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 20, 29 and 32 in MWM/ZSM; 20 and 22 in ANHRT; 23 in SNMF (photo by M. Terragni); 30 in ASV; 31 in NHMB (photo by I. Zürcher-Pfander).



*S. kasanka* sp. n., HT ♂

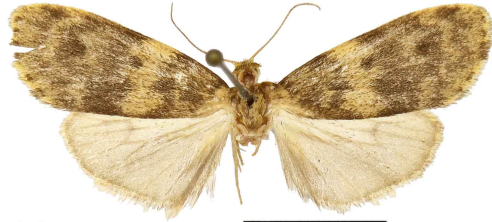


*S. kasanka* sp. n., PT ♀



Yemen, Ibb Province

*S. buettikeri* ♂



36

*S. buettikeri* ♀



37

*S. kravchenkoii*, PT ♂



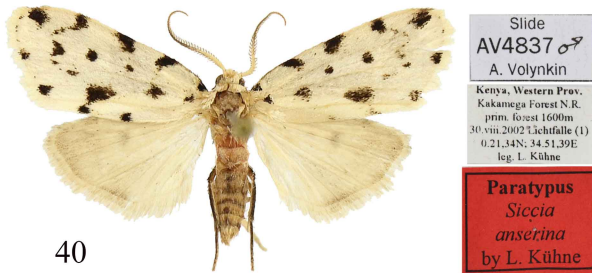
38

*S. kravchenkoii*, PT ♀



39

*S. kabadougou*, HT ♂



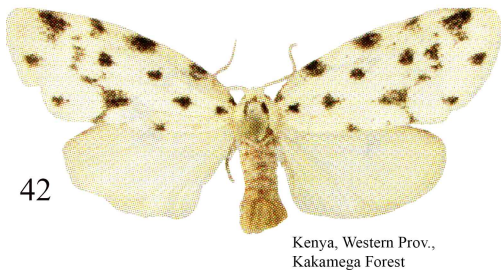
40

*S. anserina*, PT ♂



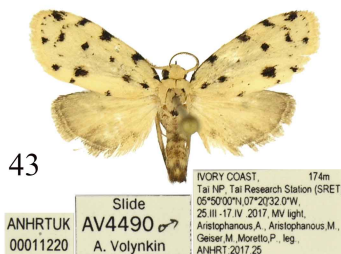
41

*S. anserina* ♂



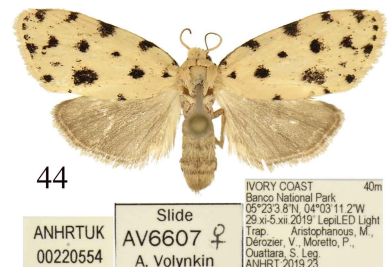
42

*S. anserina*, PT ♀



43

*S. kuehnei* sp. n., HT ♂



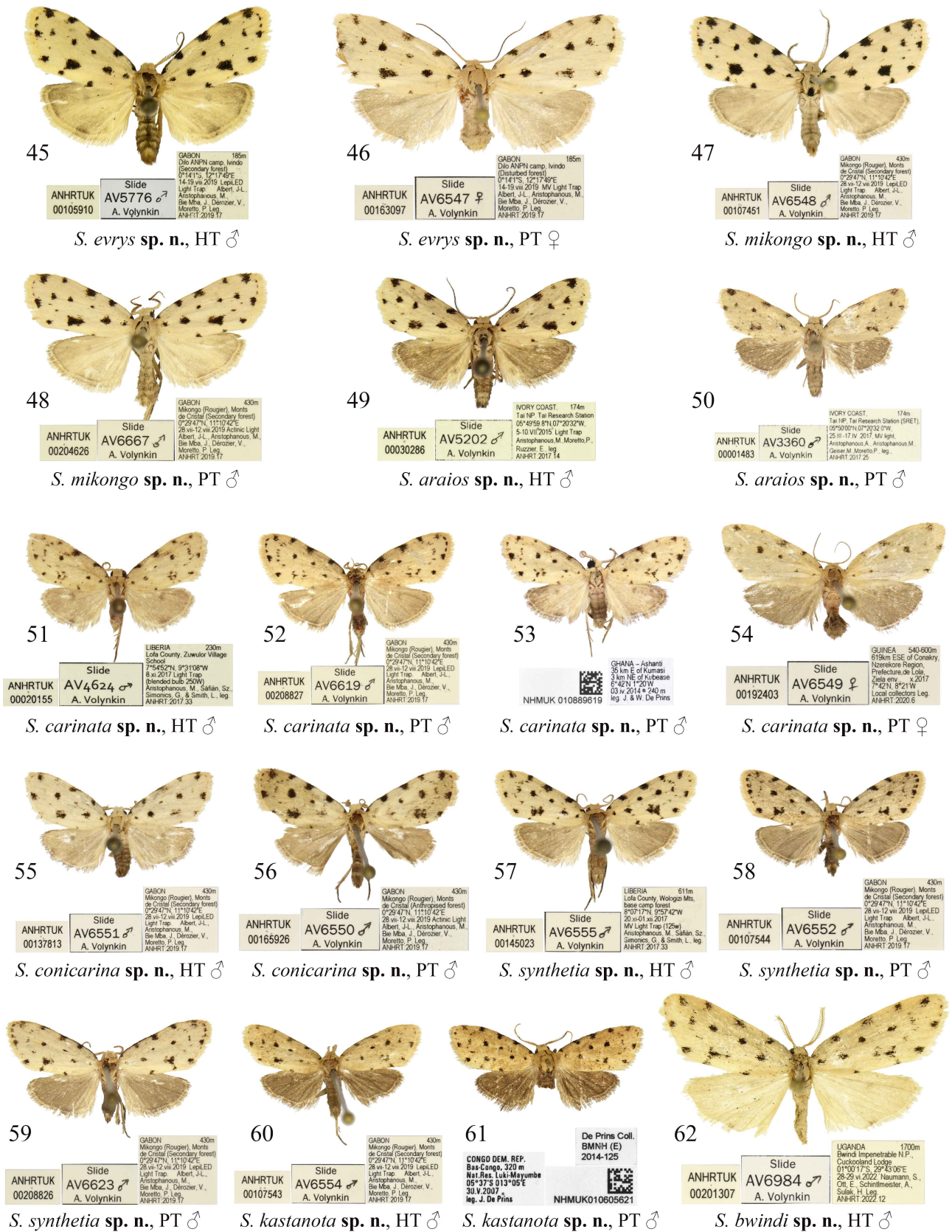
44

*S. kuehnei* sp. n., PT ♀

10 mm

Figures 33–44. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 33 and 36 in MWM/ZSM; 34 in AKW; 35 after Hacker (2016); 37–39, 43, 44 in ANHRT; 40 and 41 in MfN; 42 after Kühne (2007).

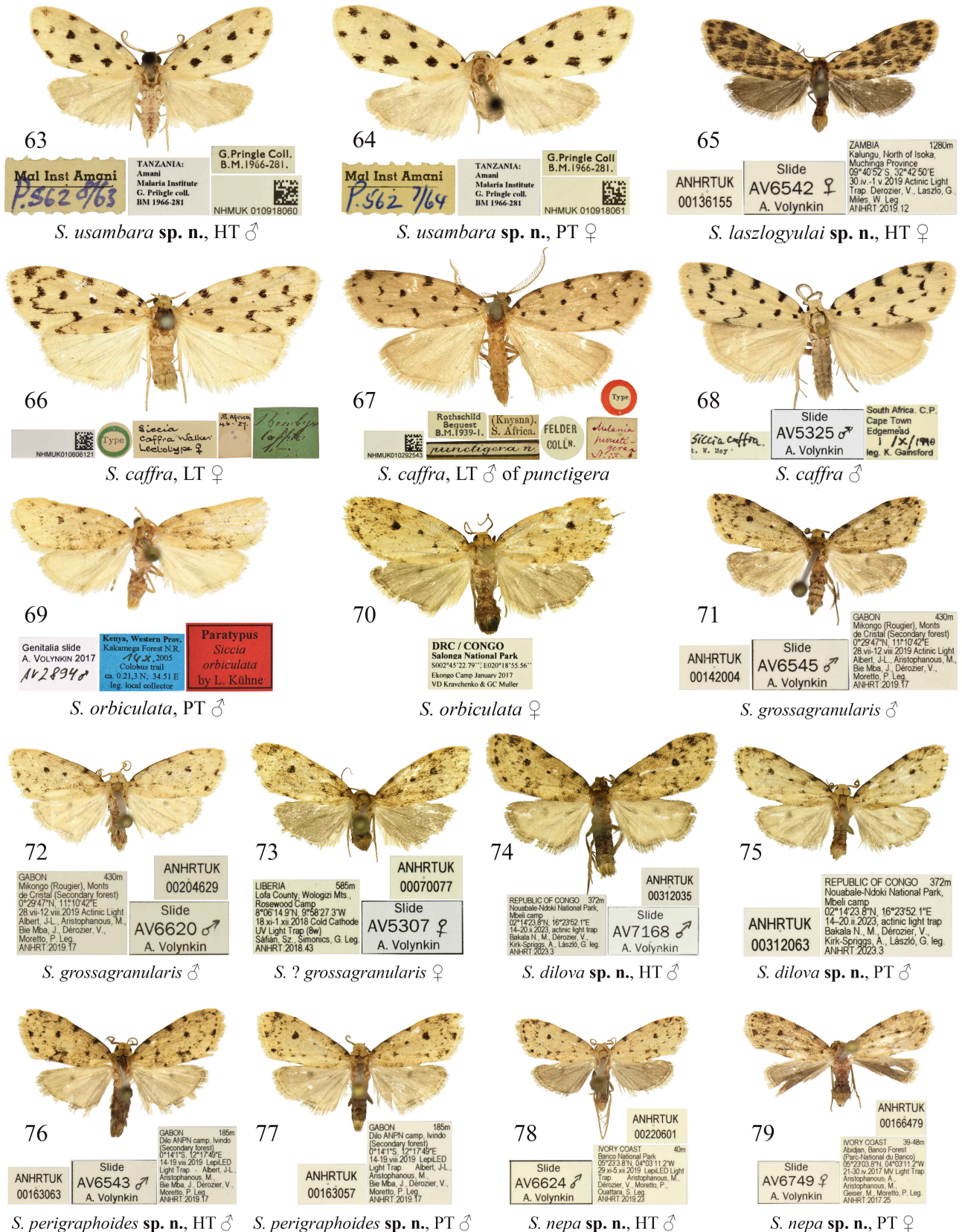
GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



10 mm

Figures 45–62. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 45–52, 54–60 and 62 in ANHRT; 53 and 61 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).

VOLYNKIN



10 mm

Figures 63–79. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 63, 64, 66 and 67 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 65, 71–79 in ANHRT; 68 in HHNM; 69 in MfN; 70 in GMF-B.

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80

Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5033 ♂  
00020571 A. Volynkin  
SIERRA LEONE 1050m  
Loma Mountains  
Closed-canopy forest  
N09°10'35"W 11°05'25"  
7-10.vi.2016 Light Trap  
leg Takano, Miles & Goff  
ANHRT 2017.18

*S. milesi* sp. n., HT ♂



81

Slide  
ANHRTUK AV6862 ♂  
00275187 A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 356m  
Sangha Prov. Nouabale-Ndoki  
N.P. Ndoki formation camp  
(Secondary forest)  
02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E  
23.vi.2022 Active Light Trap  
Deroyzer, V. Leg  
ANHRT 2022.9

*S. violetteae* sp. n., HT ♂



82

Slide  
10 ETHIOPIA  
05°14'47"N, 38°44'07"E  
12 km W Jinka  
border Mago National Park  
6.V.2008 930 m, LI  
leg H.Haefliger & H.-P.Schmied  
ZSM Arct.  
2021-187 ♂  
A. Volynkin

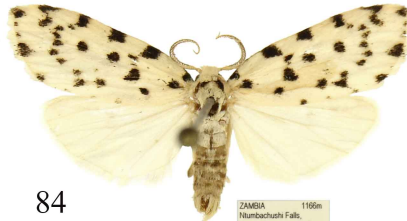
*S. mago* sp. n., PT ♂



83

W Africa  
Bite  
1897-188.  
Arctiidae  
Brit. Mus. slide  
No. 6643 ♂  
NHMUK 010914280  
SYN-  
TYPE

*S. atriguttata*, LT ♂



84

ZAMBIA 1166m  
Nuanetsi Falls  
Nyasa River, Lusapa Prov.  
(Monte woodland)  
09°51'12.5" S, 28°56'40"E  
3-3.2019 Active Light Trap  
Deroyzer, V. Makweke, L.  
Takano, H. Leg  
ANHRT 2019.4

*S. atriguttata* ♂



85

ZAMBIA 1340m  
Jiwundu Swamp (Miombo /  
riverine forest mosaic)  
11°51'54.5" S, 25°53'20"E  
29.x.4.vi.2018 Active Light Trap  
Anastophanous, M. Deroyzer, V.  
Lazlo G. Oram, D. Leg  
ANHRT 2018.40  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5034 ♀  
00058205 A. Volynkin

*S. atriguttata* ♀



86

GABON 430m  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts  
de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
02°24'7"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.vi-12.vii.2019 MV Light Trap  
Albert, J.-L., Anastophanous, M.,  
Sie Mba, J., Deroyzer, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg  
ANHRT 2019.17

*S. faucaria* sp. n., HT ♂



87

LIBERIA 140m  
Sinoe County Krahn Basra  
Reserve, Juoee River  
7.5km SW Pabon Town  
5°39'47"N, 8°39'47"W  
14.20.2018 MV Light Trap  
Gesner, M., Saklan, S.Z.  
Simonsen, G. Leg  
ANHRT 2017.31

*S. faucaria* sp. n., PT ♂



88

GABON 185m  
Dio ANPN camp, Ivindo  
District forest  
14°15'14"N, 12°17'40"E  
14.10.vi.2019 MV Light Trap  
Albert, J.-L., Anastophanous, M.,  
Sie Mba, J., Deroyzer, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg  
ANHRT 2019.17

*S. faucaria* sp. n., PT ♀



89

Archciidae  
genitalia slide  
No. 320  
UGANDA:  
Ruwenzori Range.  
Bugoye, 4,500ft.  
5-10.ix.1952.  
D.S. Fletcher.  
S. G. Kiriakoff det., 1955  
Ruwenzori Exped.  
B.M.1952-566.  
*Siccia duodecim-*  
*punctata* sp.n.  
Photographed  
B.M.Nag.  
19615  
Type

*S. d. duodecimpunctata*, HT ♂



90

UGANDA:  
Ruwenzori Range.  
Bündibugoye, 3,440 ft.  
22.viii-3.ix.1952.  
D.S. Fletcher.  
Archciidae  
genitalia slide  
No. 32/  
Ruwenzori Exped.  
B.M.1952-566.  
NHMUK 010914281

*S. d. duodecimpunctata*, PT ♀



91

KENYA : Western Province,  
Kakamega Forest,  
Rondo Forest: 1600m  
S.00°13.807', E.034°53.120'  
23-28. x. 2019.  
AJ Kingston, DJL Agassiz,  
M. Ngugi  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV6707 ♂  
A. Volynkin

*S. d. duodecimpunctata* ♂



92

GABON 430m  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts  
de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
02°24'7"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.vi-12.vii.2019 Active Light  
Trap  
Albert, J.-L., Anastophanous, M.,  
Sie Mba, J., Deroyzer, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg  
ANHRT 2019.17

*S. d. mikrotera* ssp. n., HT ♂



93

GABON 10m  
Nyone (Lowland forest)  
02°22'2" S, 9°27'22"E  
23-28.viii.2019 LepLED  
Light Trap  
Albert, J.-L.,  
Anastophanous, M.,  
Sie Mba, J., Deroyzer, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg  
ANHRT 2019.17

*S. d. mikrotera* ssp. n., PT ♀



94

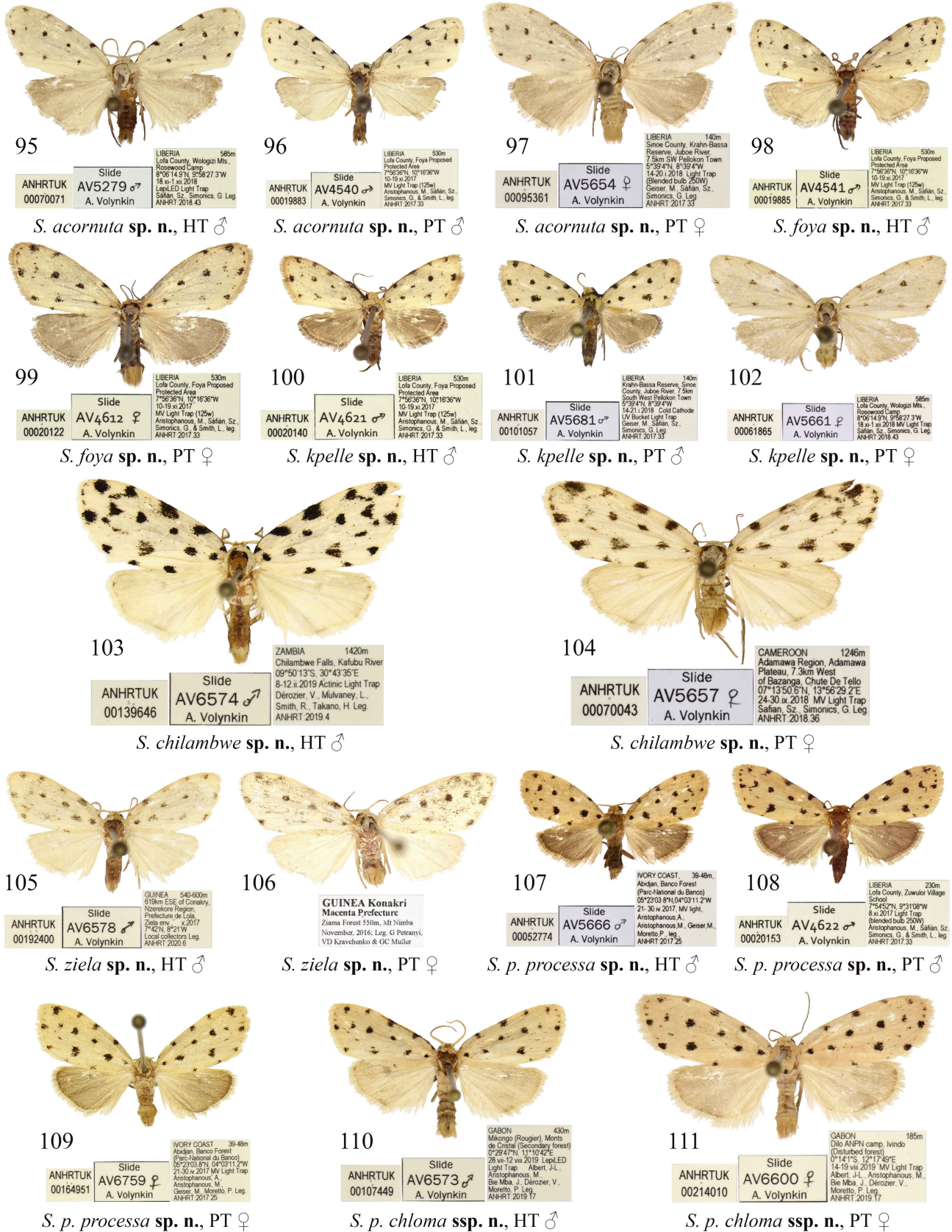
LIBERIA 750m  
Nimba County, Nimba Mts.  
ENHR, Calzaron Road  
7°33'78"N, 8°31'46.49"W  
16-28.xii.2018 Cold Cathode  
UV Light Trap (BW)  
Safian, Sz., Simonsen, G. Leg  
ANHRT 2018.43  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5105 ♀  
00060229 A. Volynkin

*S. d. mikrotera* ssp. n., PT ♀

10 mm

Figures 80–94. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 80, 81, 84–88, 92–94 in ANHRT; 82 in MWM/ZSM; 83, 89 and 90 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 91 in AKW.

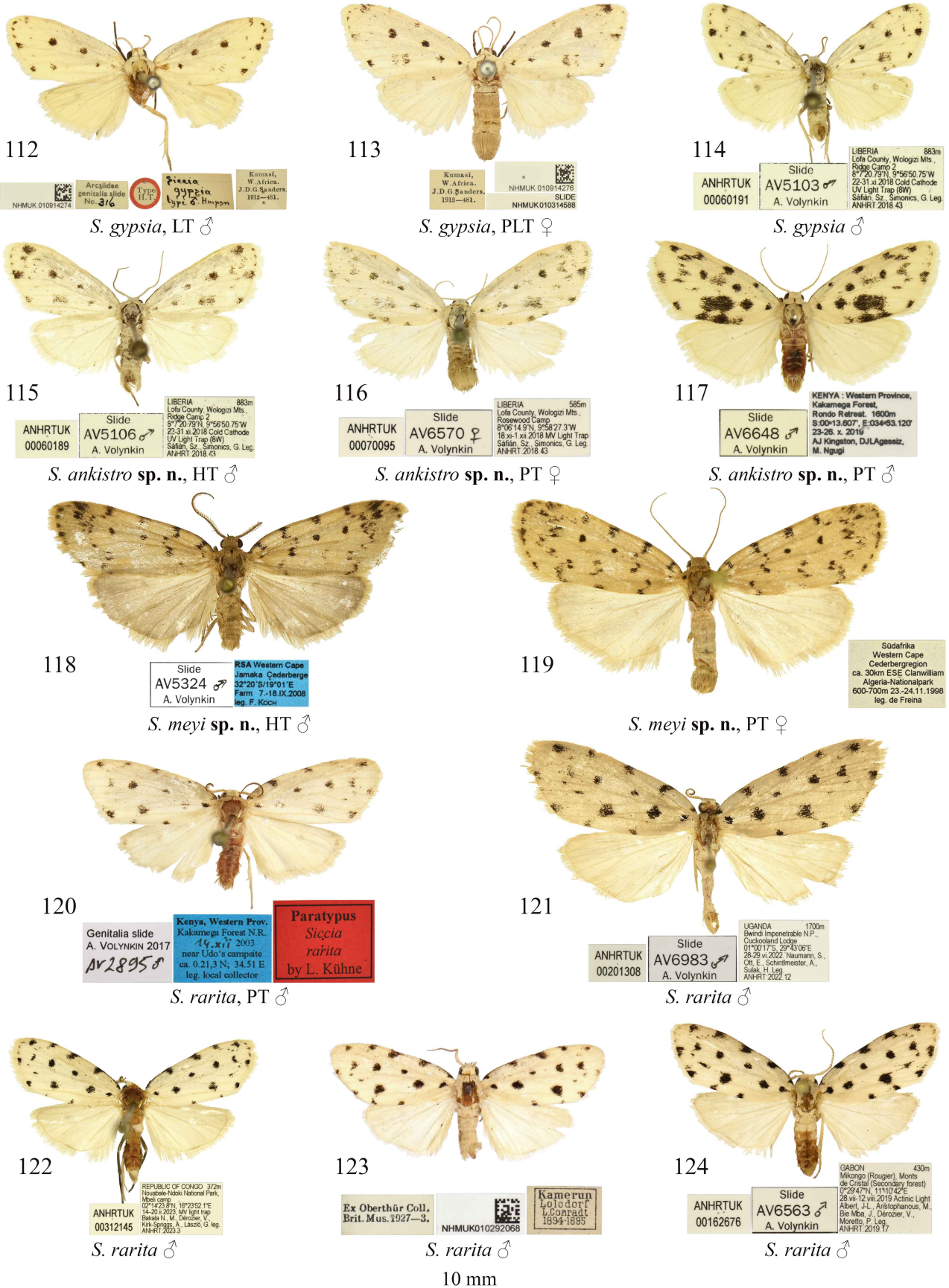
VOLYNKIN



10 mm

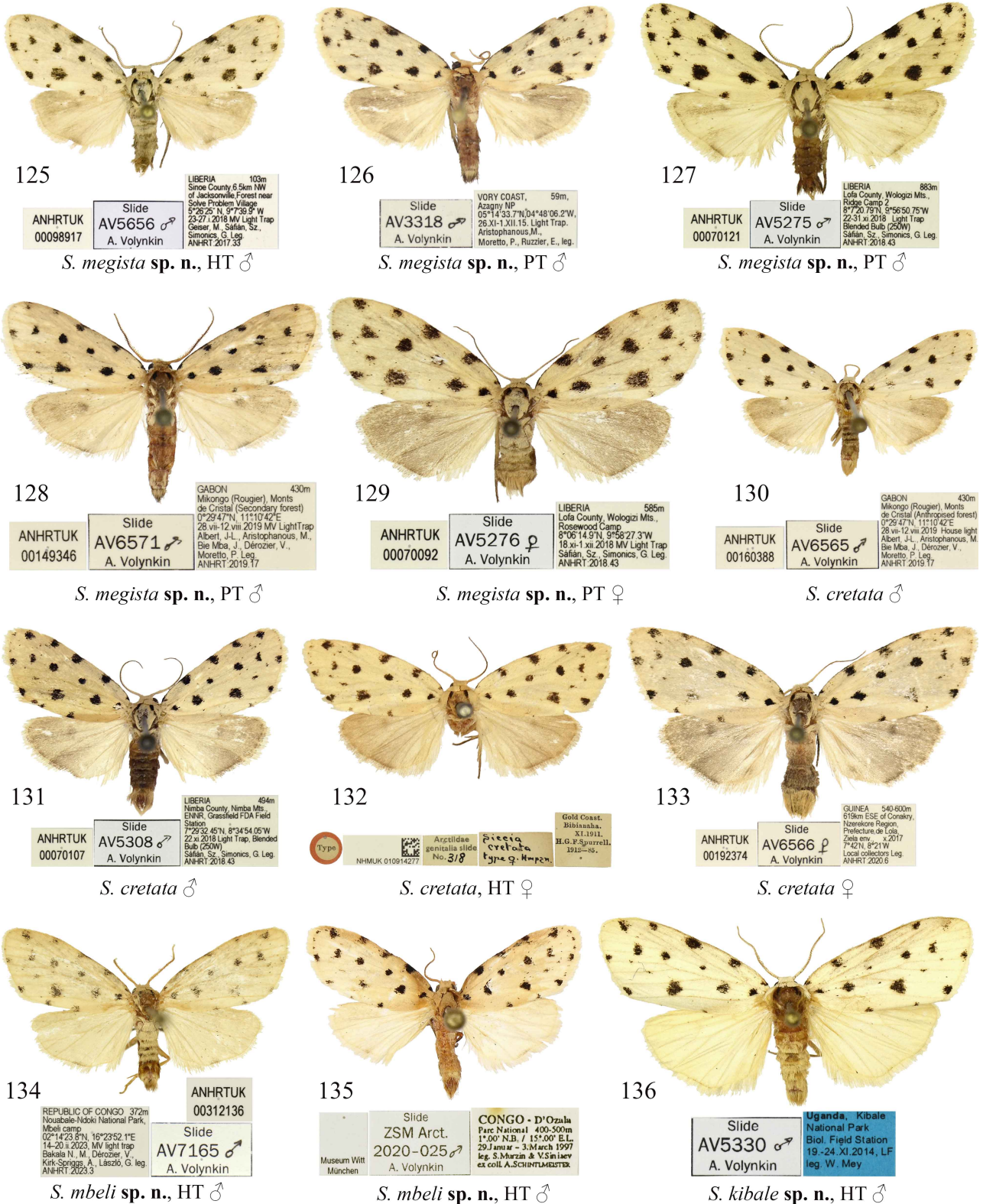
Figures 95–111. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 95–105 and 107–111 in ANHRT; 106 in GMF-B.

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



Figures 112–124. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 112, 113 and 123 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 114–116, 121, 122 and 124 in ANHRT; 117 in AKW; 118 and 120 in MfN; 119 in GMF-B.

VOLYNKIN



125  
 ANHRTUK 00098917  
 Slide AV5656 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. megista* sp. n., HT ♂

126  
 Slide AV3318 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. megista* sp. n., PT ♂

127  
 ANHRTUK 00070121  
 Slide AV5275 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. megista* sp. n., PT ♂

128  
 ANHRTUK 00149346  
 Slide AV6571 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. megista* sp. n., PT ♂

129  
 ANHRTUK 00070092  
 Slide AV5276 ♀  
 A. Volynkin

*S. megista* sp. n., PT ♀

130  
 ANHRTUK 00160388  
 Slide AV6565 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. cretata* ♂

131  
 ANHRTUK 00070107  
 Slide AV5308 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. cretata* ♂

132  
 Type  
 NHMUK 010914277  
 Arctiidae genitalia slide No. 318  
*Siccia cretata*  
 type ♀, Holotype  
 Gold Coast, Bibiana, 1911.  
 H.G.F. Spurrell, 1912-85.

*S. cretata*, HT ♀

133  
 ANHRTUK 00192374  
 Slide AV6566 ♀  
 A. Volynkin

*S. cretata* ♀

134  
 ANHRTUK 00312136  
 Slide AV7165 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. mbeli* sp. n., HT ♂

135  
 Museum Witt München  
 Slide ZSM Arct. 2020-025 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. mbeli* sp. n., HT ♂

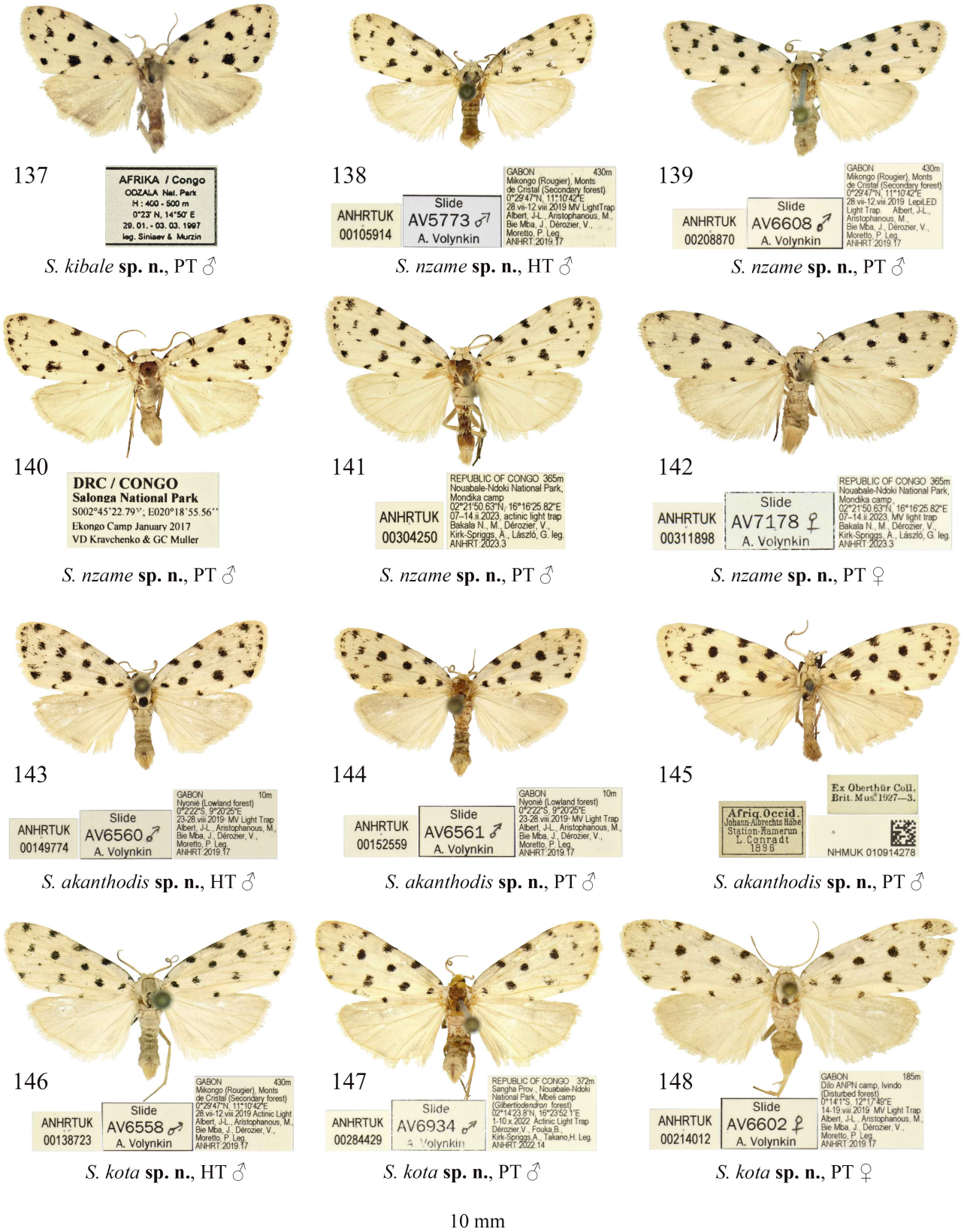
136  
 Slide AV5330 ♂  
 A. Volynkin

*S. kibale* sp. n., HT ♂

10 mm

Figures 125–136. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 125–131, 133–135 in ANHRT; 132 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 136 in MfN.

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



137  
AFRIKA / Congo  
OOZALA Nat. Park  
H: 400 - 500 m  
0°23' N, 14°50' E  
28. 01. - 03. 03. 1997  
leg. Siniaev & Murzin

*S. kibale* sp. n., PT ♂

138  
Slide  
AV5773 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
GABON 430m  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.viii-12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap  
Albert, J.L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Derozier, V., Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT.2019.17

*S. nzame* sp. n., HT ♂

139  
Slide  
AV6608 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
GABON 430m  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.viii-12.viii.2019 Lepid.ED Light Trap Albert, J.L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Derozier, V., Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT.2019.17

*S. nzame* sp. n., PT ♂

140  
DRC / CONGO  
Salonga National Park  
S002°45'22.79" S, E020°18'55.56" E  
Ekongo Camp January 2017  
VD Kravchenko & GC Muller

*S. nzame* sp. n., PT ♂

141  
Slide  
AV7178 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m  
Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp  
02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E  
07-14.ii.2023, acinic light trap  
Bakala N., M., Derozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT.2023.3

*S. nzame* sp. n., PT ♂

142  
Slide  
AV7178 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m  
Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp  
02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E  
07-14.ii.2023, MV light trap  
Bakala N., M., Derozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT.2023.3

*S. nzame* sp. n., PT ♀

143  
Slide  
AV6560 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
GABON 10m  
Nyonié (Lowland forest)  
0°22'22"S, 9°20'25"E  
23-28.viii.2019 MV Light Trap  
Albert, J.L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Derozier, V., Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT.2019.17

*S. akanthodis* sp. n., HT ♂

144  
Slide  
AV6561 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
GABON 10m  
Nyonié (Lowland forest)  
0°22'22"S, 9°20'25"E  
23-28.viii.2019 MV Light Trap  
Albert, J.L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Derozier, V., Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT.2019.17

*S. akanthodis* sp. n., PT ♂

145  
Africa Occid.  
Johann-Albrechts-Bühe  
Stgatten-Häusern  
L. Conradt  
1896  
Ex Oberthür Coll.  
Brit. Mus.1927-3.  
NHMUK 010914278

*S. akanthodis* sp. n., PT ♂

146  
Slide  
AV6558 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
GABON 430m  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.viii-12.viii.2019 Acinic Light  
Albert, J.L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Derozier, V., Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT.2019.17

*S. kota* sp. n., HT ♂

147  
Slide  
AV6934 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m  
Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mési camp  
(Gilbertodendron forest)  
02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E  
1-10.x.2022 Acinic Light Trap  
Derozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg.  
ANHRT.2022.14

*S. kota* sp. n., PT ♂

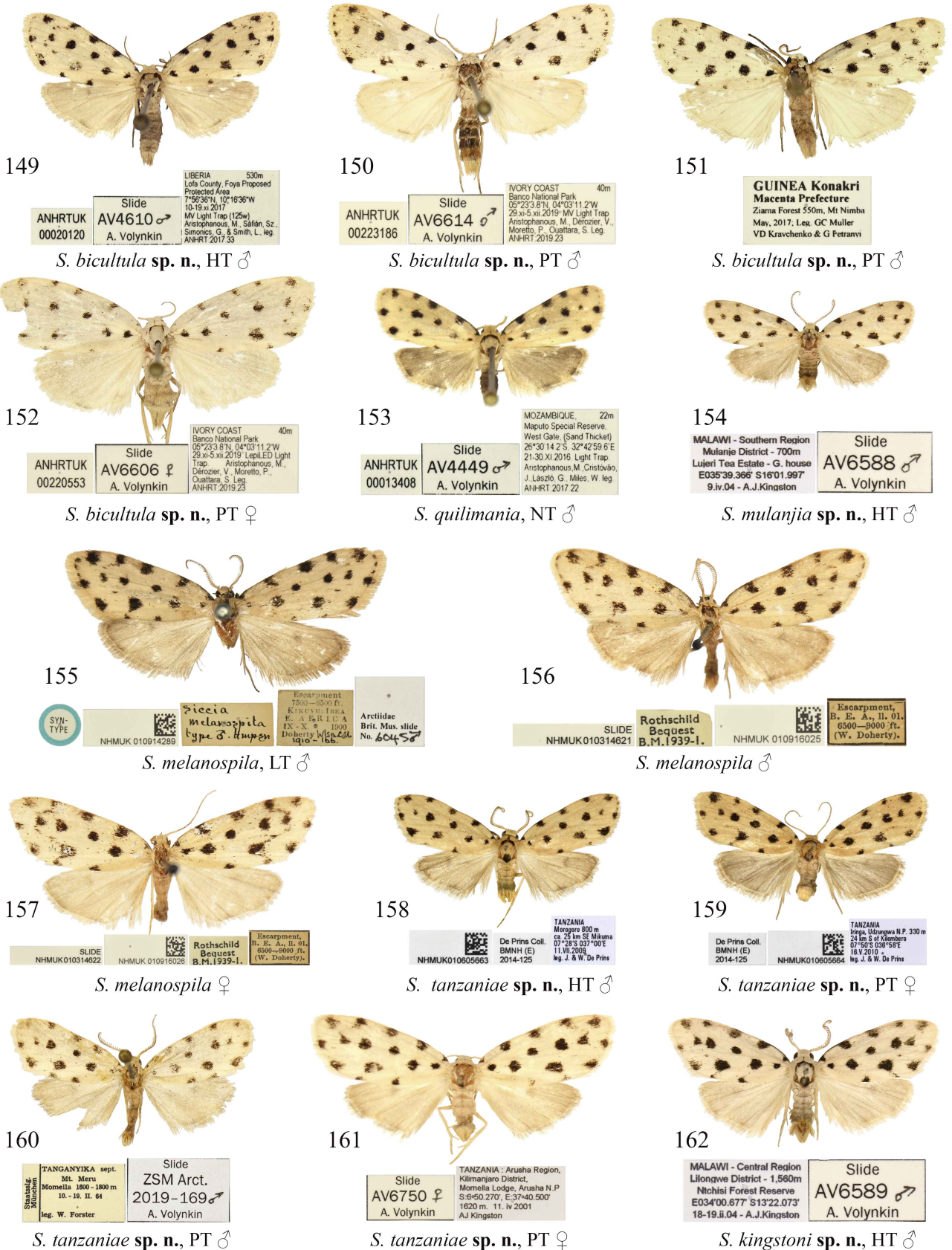
148  
Slide  
AV6602 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
GABON 185m  
Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Disturbed forest)  
0°14'11"S, 12°17'49"E  
14-19.viii.2019 MV Light Trap  
Albert, J.L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Derozier, V., Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT.2019.17

*S. kota* sp. n., PT ♀

10 mm

Figures 137–148. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 137 and 140 in GMF-B; 138, 139, 141–144, and 146–148 in ANHRT; 145 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).

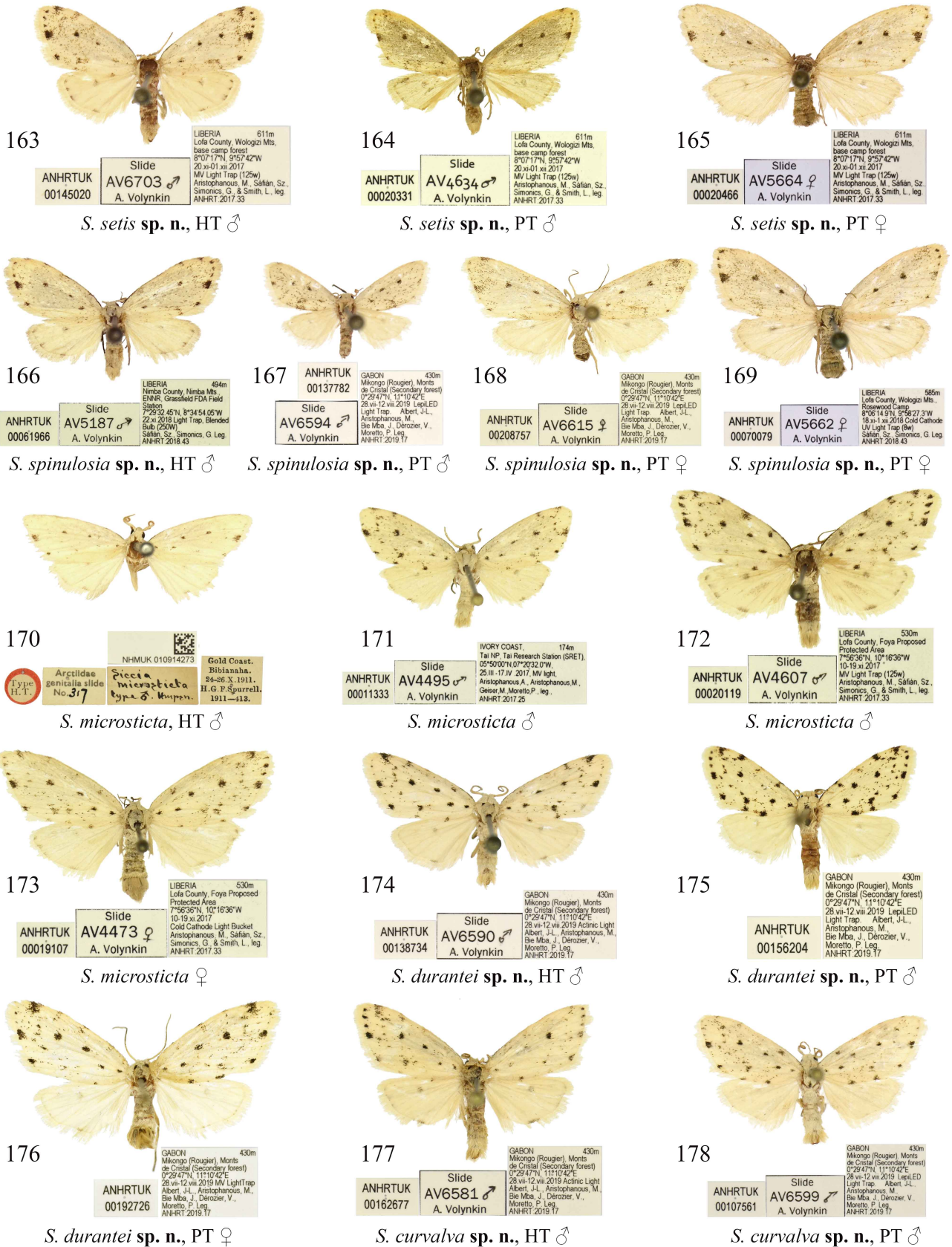
VOLYNKIN



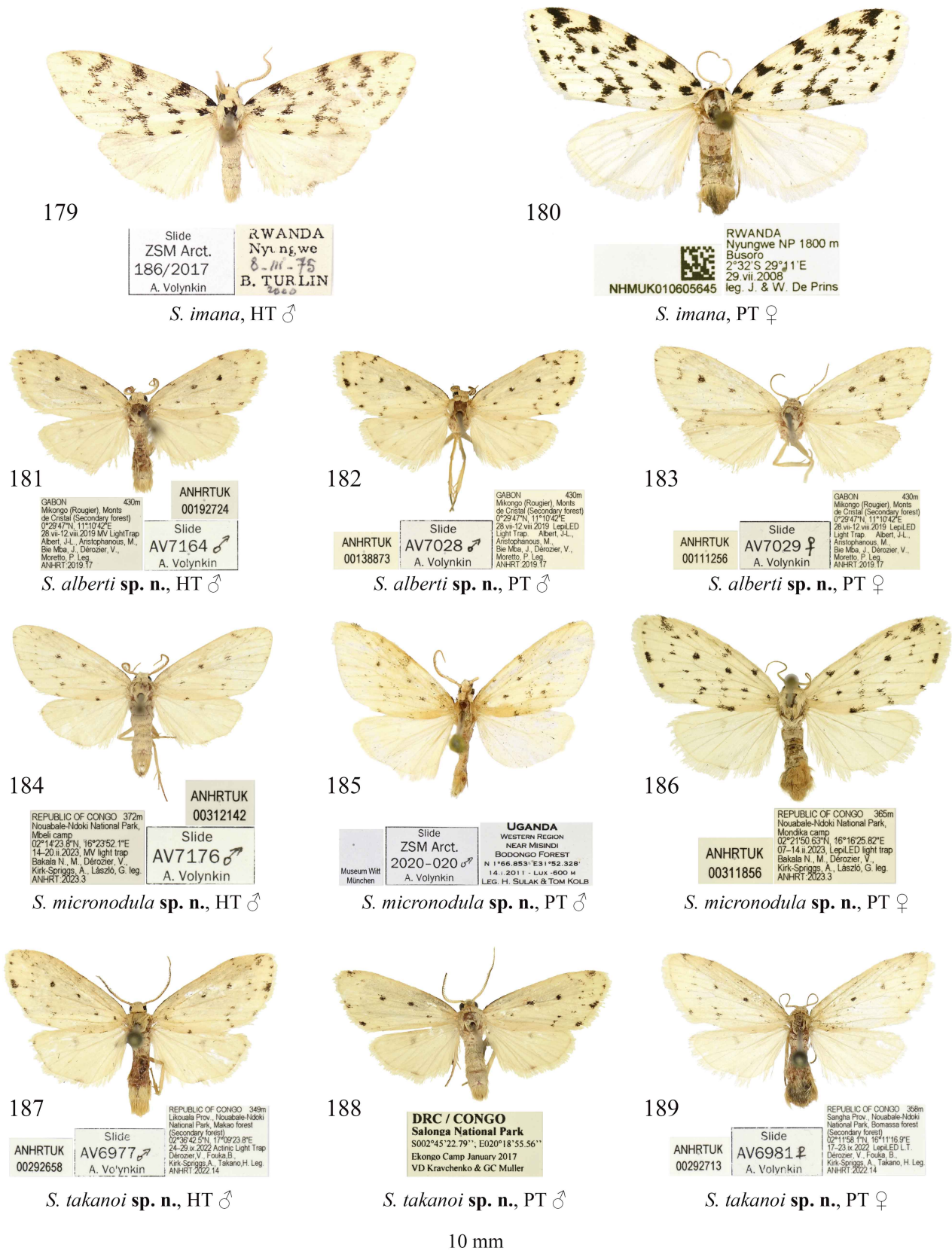
10 mm

Figures 149–162. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 149, 150, 152–154, and 162 in ANHRT (154 and 162: ex AKW); 155–159 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 160 in ZSM; 161 in AKW.

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



Figures 163–178. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 163–169, 171–178 in ANHRT; 170 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



179

Slide  
ZSM Arct.  
186/2017  
A. Volynkin

RWANDA  
Nyungwe  
8.iii.75  
B. TURLIN  
2010

*S. imana*, HT ♂

180

RWANDA  
Nyungwe NP 1800 m  
Busoro  
2°32'S 29°11'E  
29.vii.2008  
leg. J. & W. De Prins

NHMUK010605645

*S. imana*, PT ♀

181

GABON  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts  
de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.vii-12.viii.2019 MV LightTrap  
Albert, J.L., Aristophanos, M.,  
Ble Mica, J., Derozier, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT 2019.17

430m

ANHRTUK  
00192724

Slide  
AV7164 ♂  
A. Volynkin

*S. alberti* sp. n., HT ♂

182

GABON  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts  
de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.vii-12.viii.2019 LepiLED  
Light Trap Albert, J.L.,  
Aristophanos, M.,  
Ble Mica, J., Derozier, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT 2019.17

430m

ANHRTUK  
00138873

Slide  
AV7028 ♂  
A. Volynkin

*S. alberti* sp. n., PT ♂

183

GABON  
Mikongo (Rougier), Monts  
de Cristal (Secondary forest)  
0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E  
28.vii-12.viii.2019 LepiLED  
Light Trap Albert, J.L.,  
Aristophanos, M.,  
Ble Mica, J., Derozier, V.,  
Moretto, P. Leg.  
ANHRT 2019.17

430m

ANHRTUK  
00111256

Slide  
AV7029 ♀  
A. Volynkin

*S. alberti* sp. n., PT ♀

184

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m  
Nouabale-Ndoki National Park,  
Mbéli camp  
02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E  
14.-20.ii.2023. MV light trap  
Bakala N., M., Derozier, V.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT 2023.3

ANHRTUK  
00312142

Slide  
AV7176 ♂  
A. Volynkin

*S. micronodula* sp. n., HT ♂

185

UGANDA  
WESTERN REGION  
NEAR MISINDI  
BODONGO FOREST  
N 1°56.853' E 31°52.328"  
14.1.2011 - LUX - 600 M  
LEG. H. SULAK & TOM KOLB

Museum Witt  
München

Slide  
ZSM Arct.  
2020-020 ♂  
A. Volynkin

*S. micronodula* sp. n., PT ♂

186

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m  
Nouabale-Ndoki National Park,  
Mondika camp  
02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E  
07.-14.ii.2023. LepiLED light trap  
Bakala N., M., Derozier, V.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT 2023.3

ANHRTUK  
00311856

*S. micronodula* sp. n., PT ♀

187

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 349m  
Likouala Prov. Nouabale-Ndoki  
National Park, Makao forest  
(Secondary forest)  
02°39'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E  
24.-29.ix.2022 Actinic Light Trap  
Derozier, V., Fouka, B.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg.  
ANHRT 2022.14

ANHRTUK  
00292658

Slide  
AV6977 ♂  
A. Volynkin

*S. takanoi* sp. n., HT ♂

188

DRC / CONGO  
Salonga National Park  
S002°45'22.79"; E020°18'55.56"  
Ekongo Camp January 2017  
VD Kravchenko & GC Muller

*S. takanoi* sp. n., PT ♂

189

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 368m  
Sangha Prov. Nouabale-Ndoki  
National Park, Bomassa forest  
(Secondary forest)  
02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E  
17.-23.ix.2022 LepiLED L.T.  
Derozier, V., Fouka, B.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg.  
ANHRT 2022.14

ANHRTUK  
00292713

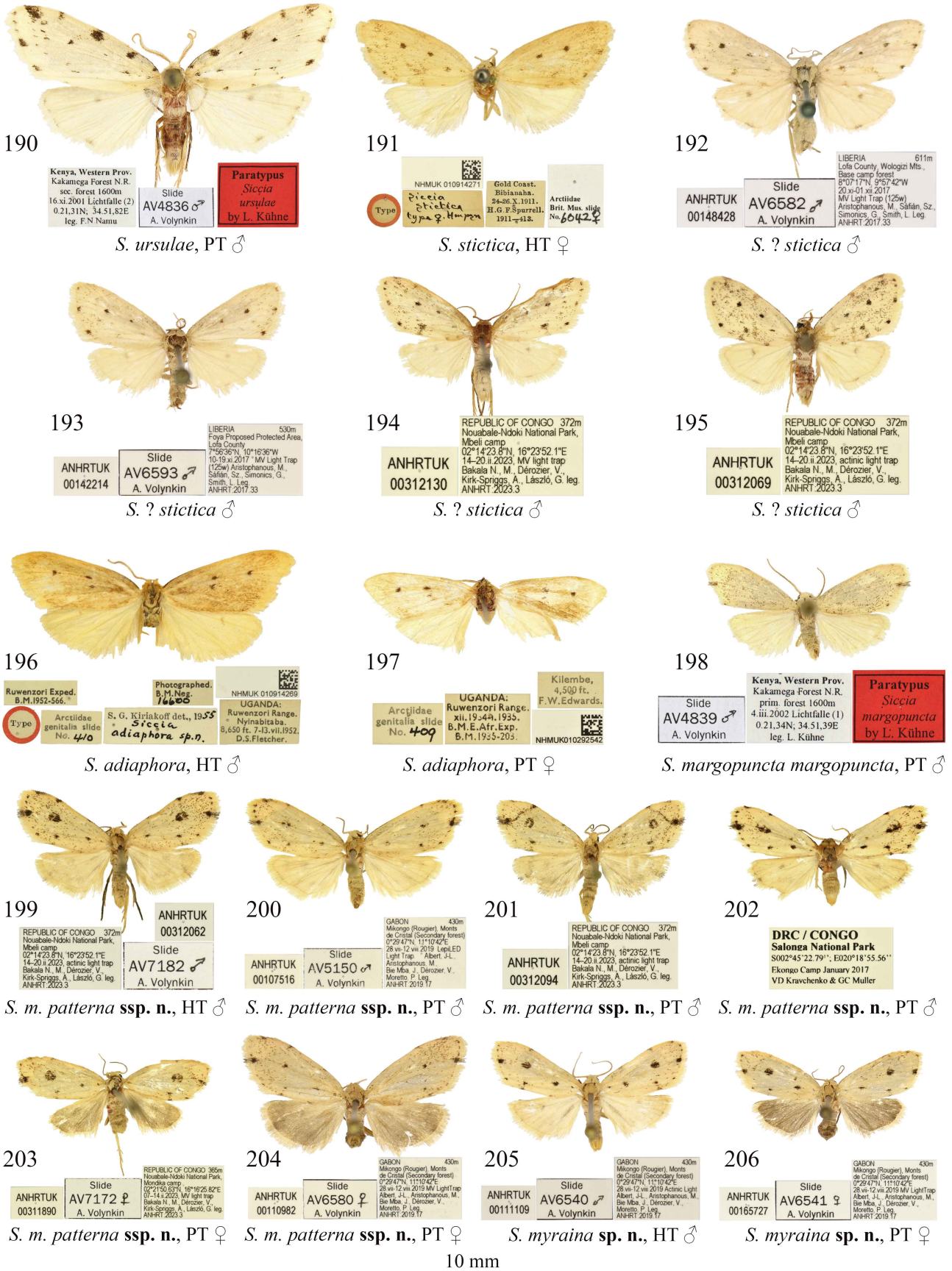
Slide  
AV6981 ♀  
A. Volynkin

*S. takanoi* sp. n., PT ♀

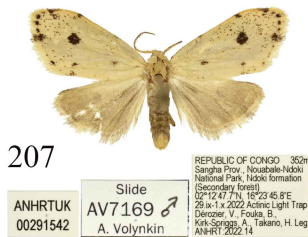
10 mm

Figures 179–189. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 179 and 185 in MWM/ZSM; 180 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 181–184, 186, 187 and 189 in ANHRT; 188 in GMF-B.

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



Figures 190–206. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 190 and 198 in MfN; 191, 196 and 197 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 192–195, 199–201, and 203–206 in ANHRT; 202 in GMF-B.



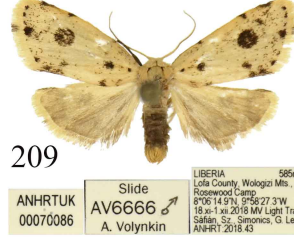
207  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV7169 ♂  
00291542 A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 352m  
Sangha Prov. Nouabalé-Ndoki  
National Park, Ndoki formation  
(Secondary forest)  
02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E  
26 vii-7 x 2018 MV Light Trap  
Dérozier, V., Foula, B.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg.  
ANHRT 2022.14

*S. intermedia* sp. n., HT ♂



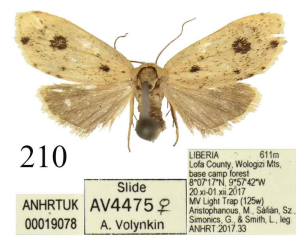
208  
DRC / CONGO  
Salonga National Park  
S002°45'22.79", E020°18'55.56  
Ekongo Camp January 2017  
VD Kravchenko & GC Muller

*S. intermedia* sp. n., PT ♀



209  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV6666 ♂  
00070086 A. Volynkin  
LIBERIA 566m  
Lofa County, Wologizi Mts.  
Rosewood Camp  
0°00'14.9"N, 9°56'27.3"W  
18 xi-1 xii 2018 MV Light Trap  
Saffari, Sz., Simonsen, G. Leg.  
ANHRT 2018.43

*S. trichota* sp. n., HT ♂



210  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV4475 ♀  
00019078 A. Volynkin  
LIBERIA 611m  
Lofa County, Wologizi Mts.  
Rosewood Camp  
0°00'17.7"N, 9°55'42"W  
20 xi-01 xii 2017  
MV Light Trap (15m)  
Anisophonus M. Saffari, Sz.,  
Simonsen, G. & Smith, L. Leg.  
ANHRT 2017.33

*S. trichota* sp. n., PT ♀



211  
L. Kühne  
Dauerpräparat  
No. 402  
Holotypus  
*Siccia  
eberti*  
by L. Kühne  
ANHRTUK AV7031 ♂  
00311979 A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m  
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park,  
Mondika camp  
02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.62"E  
07-14.1.2023, adamic light trap  
Bakala N. M., Dérozier, V.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT 2023.3

*S. eberti*, HT ♂



212  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV7031 ♂  
00311979 A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m  
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park,  
Mondika camp  
02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.62"E  
07-14.1.2023, adamic light trap  
Bakala N. M., Dérozier, V.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT 2023.3

*S. kirkspriggsi* sp. n., HT ♂



213  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV7032 ♀  
00304215 A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m  
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park,  
Mbeli camp  
02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E  
14-20.1.2023, MV light trap  
Bakala N. M., Dérozier, V.,  
Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.  
ANHRT 2023.3

*S. kirkspriggsi* sp. n., PT ♀



214  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV6587 ♂  
00105205 A. Volynkin  
ZAMBIA : Luapula Province,  
35Km N. of Mansa,  
Mumbuluma Falls, 1194m.  
S:10°55.718", E:28°44.100"  
11. xi. 2018  
AJ Kingston

*S. mumbuluma* sp. n., HT ♂



215  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5769 ♂  
00105205 A. Volynkin  
ZAMBIA 493m  
Lakeview Lodge, Sinazongwe  
17°16'12.9"S, 27°27'54.3"E  
23-28.ii.2019 LepL,ED Light Trap  
Dérozier, V., Imakando, M.,  
Miles, W., Mulvaney, L. Leg.  
ANHRT 2019.5

*S. smithi* sp. n., HT ♂



216  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV7025 ♂  
00211733 A. Volynkin  
ZAMBIA 493m  
Lakeview Lodge, Sinazongwe  
17°16'12.9"S, 27°27'54.3"E  
23-28.ii.2019 MV Light Trap  
Dérozier, V., Imakando, M.,  
Miles, W., Mulvaney, L. Leg.  
ANHRT 2019.5

*S. smithi* sp. n., PT ♀



217  
L. Kühne  
Dauerpräparat  
No. 478  
COLL. MUS. CONGO  
Kasanga  
19-11-1935  
G. F. Overlaet  
RMCA ENT  
00018613  
Holotypus  
*Siccia  
overlaeti*  
by L. Kühne

*S. overlaeti*, HT ♂



218  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV7026 ♂  
00062126 A. Volynkin  
MUSÉE DU CONGO  
Elisabethville  
76.111-1935  
Ch. Seydel

*S. lubumbashia* sp. n., HT ♂



219  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV7025 ♂  
00078745 A. Volynkin  
MUSÉE DU CONGO  
Elisabethville  
76.111-1935  
Ch. Seydel

*S. lubumbashia* sp. n., PT ♀



220  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5653 ♂  
00102690 A. Volynkin  
TOGO 505m  
Fazao-Malfakassa NP,  
Mare aux crocodiles campsite  
(udanan savannah/dry forest)  
0°44'58.8"N, 0°46'51.8"E  
26 vii-7 x 2018 MV Light Trap  
Anisophonus M., Geiser, M.,  
Moretto P., Sarbana, B. leg.  
ANHRT 2018.31

*S. malfakassa* sp. n., HT ♂



221  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5188 ♂  
00062126 A. Volynkin  
CAMEROON 900m  
North Region, Wack (La Falaise)  
07°40'16.5"N, 13°33'18.4"E  
2-21 x 2018 General Coll.  
Saffari, Sz., Simonsen, G. Leg.  
ANHRT 2018.36

*S. paraxena* sp. n., HT ♂



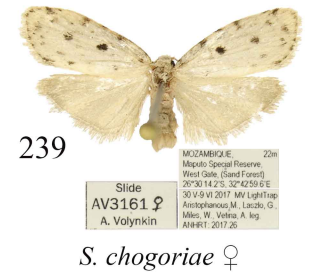
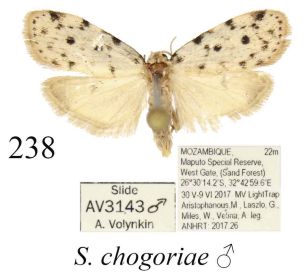
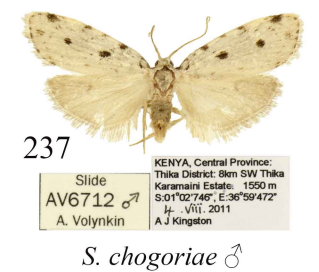
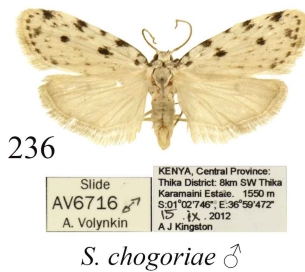
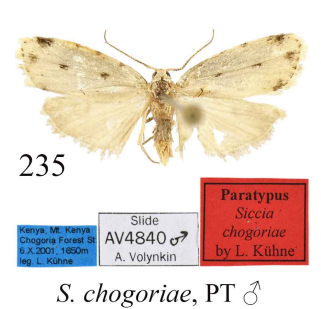
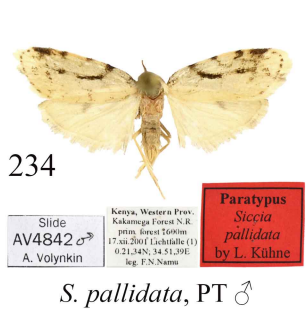
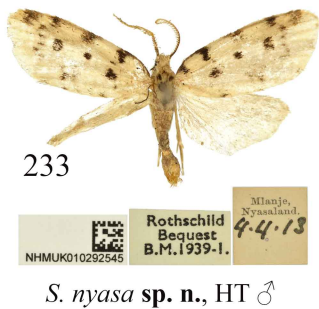
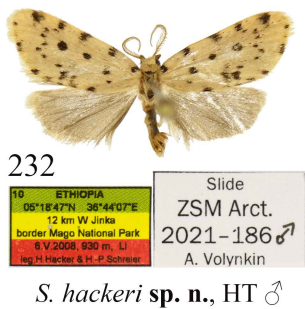
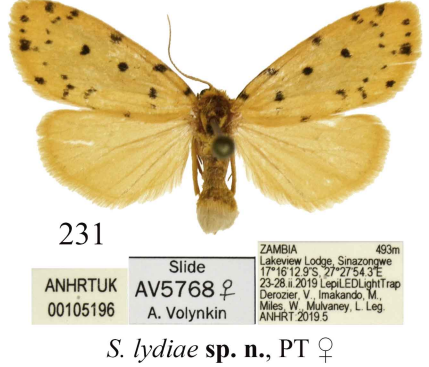
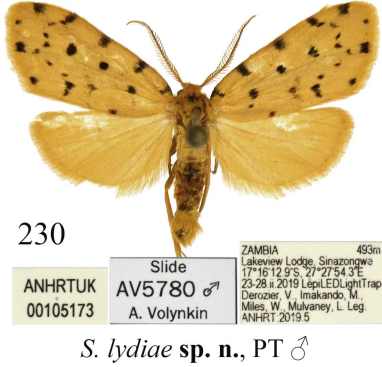
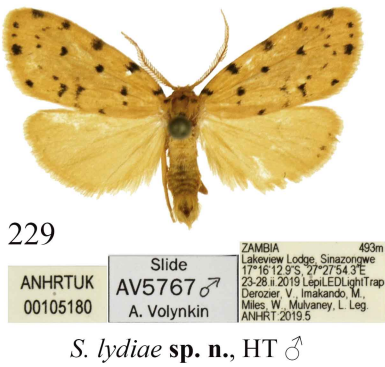
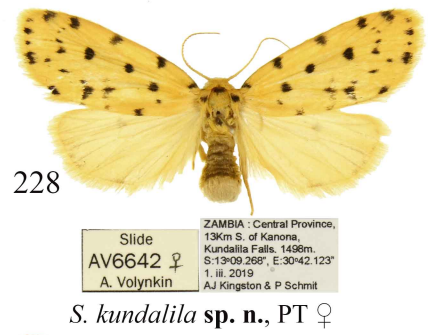
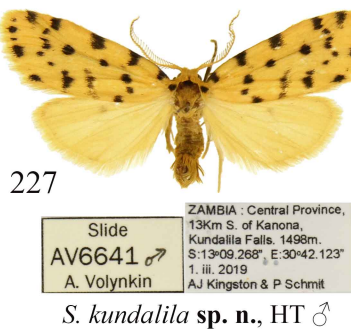
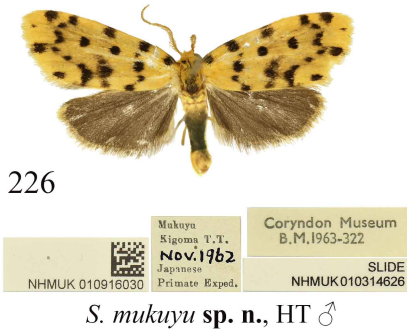
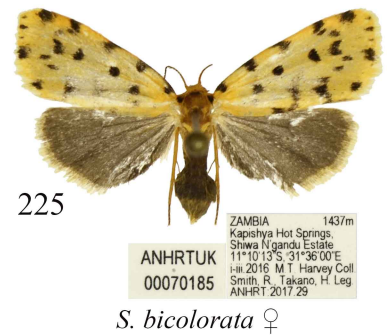
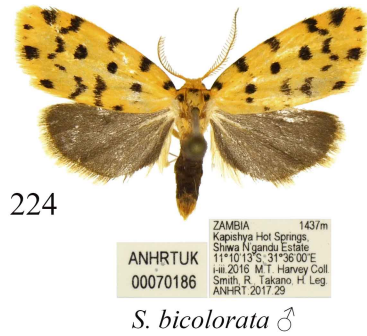
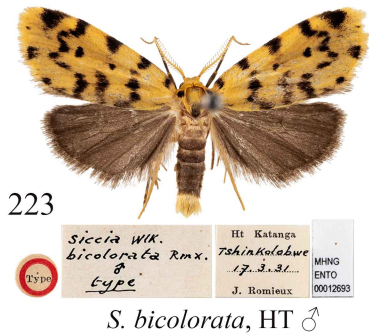
222  
Slide  
ANHRTUK AV5658 ♀  
00078745 A. Volynkin  
ZAMBIA 1456m  
Changwena Falls,  
N. Swaka F.R., Central Prov.  
13°22'48"S, 28°53'18"E  
27-30.1.2019 LepL,ED Light Trap  
Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L.,  
Takano, H. Leg.  
ANHRT 2019.4

*S. changwena* sp. n., HT ♀

10 mm

Figures 207–222. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 207, 209, 210, 212–216, and 220–222 in ANHRT (214: ex AKW); 211 in MfN; 217–219 in RMCA.

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



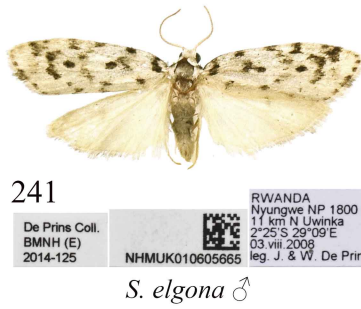
10 mm

Figures 223–239. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 223 in MHNG (photo by B. Landry); 224, 225, 227, 229–231, and 238, 239 in ANHRT (227: ex AKW); 226 and 233 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 228, 236 and 237 in ALW; 232 in MWM/ZSM; 234 and 235 in MfN.

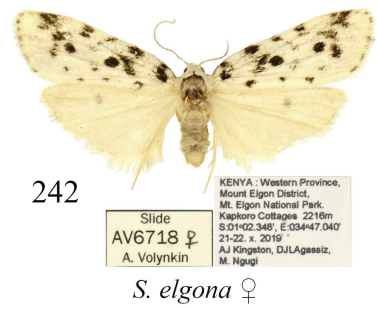
VOLYNKIN



240  
NHRS-SRAH  
00000917  
*S. pustulata*, ST ♀



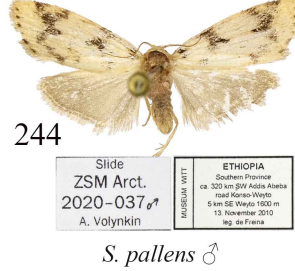
241  
De Prins Coll.  
BMNH (E)  
2014-125  
NHMUK010605665  
*S. elgona* ♂



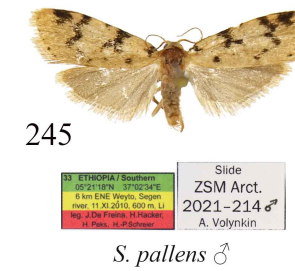
242  
Slide  
AV6718 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
*S. elgona* ♀



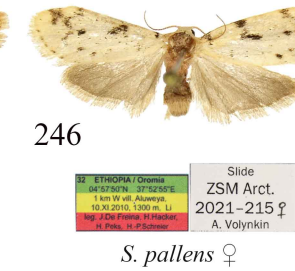
243  
NHMUK 010914282  
*S. pallens*, HT ♂



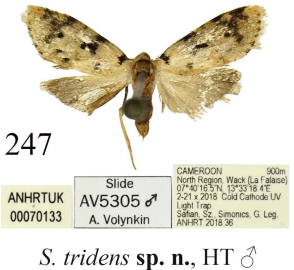
244  
Slide  
ZSM Arct.  
2020-037 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. pallens* ♂



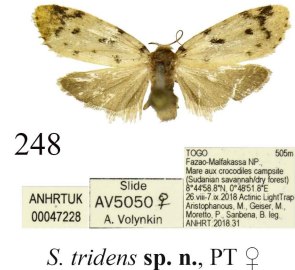
245  
Slide  
ZSM Arct.  
2021-214 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. pallens* ♂



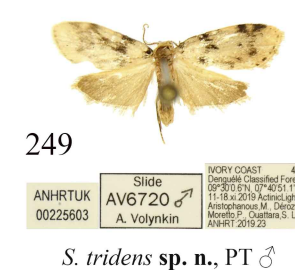
246  
Slide  
ZSM Arct.  
2021-215 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
*S. pallens* ♀



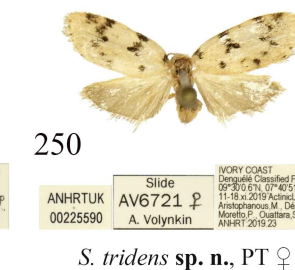
247  
ANHRTUK  
00070133  
Slide  
AV5305 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. tridens* sp. n., HT ♂



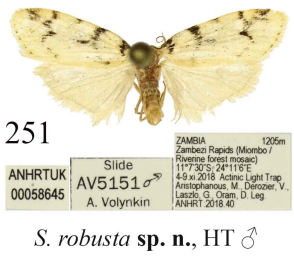
248  
ANHRTUK  
00047228  
Slide  
AV5050 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
*S. tridens* sp. n., PT ♀



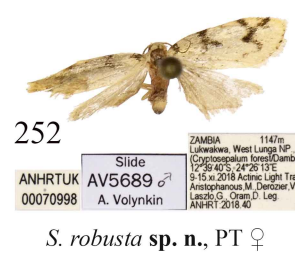
249  
ANHRTUK  
00225603  
Slide  
AV6720 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. tridens* sp. n., PT ♂



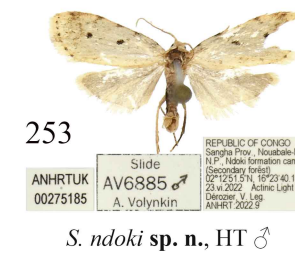
250  
ANHRTUK  
00225590  
Slide  
AV6721 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
*S. tridens* sp. n., PT ♀



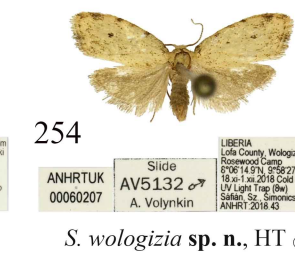
251  
ANHRTUK  
00058645  
Slide  
AV5151 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. robusta* sp. n., HT ♂



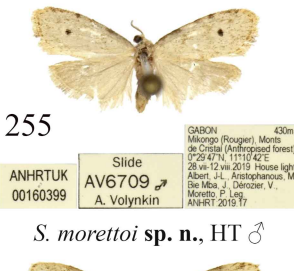
252  
ANHRTUK  
00070998  
Slide  
AV5689 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. robusta* sp. n., PT ♀



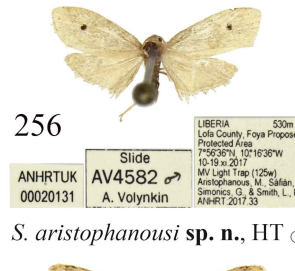
253  
ANHRTUK  
00275185  
Slide  
AV6885 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. ndoki* sp. n., HT ♂



254  
ANHRTUK  
00060207  
Slide  
AV5132 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. wologizia* sp. n., HT ♂



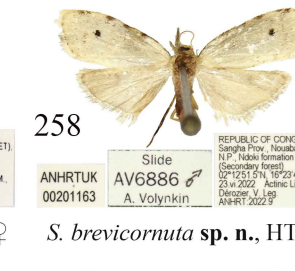
255  
ANHRTUK  
00160399  
Slide  
AV6709 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. morettoii* sp. n., HT ♂



256  
ANHRTUK  
00020131  
Slide  
AV4582 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. aristophanousi* sp. n., HT ♂



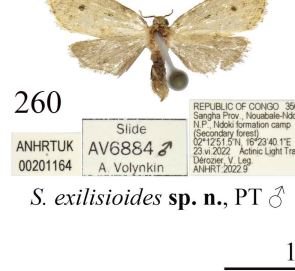
257  
ANHRTUK  
00001431  
Slide  
AV3376 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. aristophanousi* sp. n., PT ♀



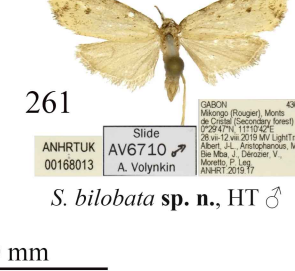
258  
ANHRTUK  
00201163  
Slide  
AV6886 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. brevicornuta* sp. n., HT ♂



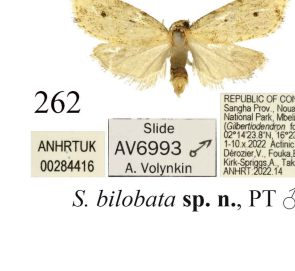
259  
ANHRTUK  
00168015  
Slide  
AV6708 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. exilisioides* sp. n., HT ♂



260  
ANHRTUK  
00201164  
Slide  
AV6884 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. exilisioides* sp. n., PT ♀



261  
ANHRTUK  
00168013  
Slide  
AV6710 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. bilobata* sp. n., HT ♂



262  
ANHRTUK  
00284416  
Slide  
AV6993 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
*S. bilobata* sp. n., PT ♀

10 mm

Figures 240–262. *Siccia* spp., adults. Depositories of the specimens: 240 in NHRS (©NHRS, photo by T. Malm); 241 and 243 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 242 in AKW; 244–246 in MWM/ZSM; 247–262 in ANHRT.

GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



263  
ANHRTUK 00101053  
Slide AV5690 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
LIBERIA 140m  
Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Sinoe County, Jubba River 2 km South West Palokou Town  
S 9°24'N, E 9°34'W  
14.2.18. Cold Cathode UV Bucket Light Trap  
Genser, M., Sillan, S.Z., Simones, G. Leg  
ANHRT 2017.35

*S. bilobata* sp. n., PT ♂



264  
ANHRTUK 00101050  
Slide AV5691  
A. Volynkin  
LIBERIA 140m  
Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Sinoe County, Jubba River 2 km South West Palokou Town  
S 9°24'N, E 9°34'W  
14.2.18. Cold Cathode UV Bucket Light Trap  
Genser, M., Sillan, S.Z., Simones, G. Leg  
ANHRT 2017.35

*S. bilobata* sp. n., PT ♀



265  
NHMUK01022541  
Type  
Sierra Leone  
W.G. Clements  
99-116  
1945-46

*S. paucipuncta*, HT ♂



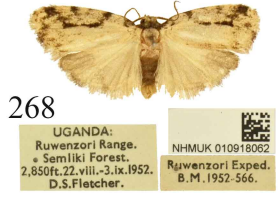
266  
De Prins Coll. BMNH (E) 2014-125  
NHMUK010605613  
CONGO DEM. REP.  
Bas-Congo 250 m  
Luka-Mayombe N.R.  
S 2°75' 13"E  
29. N 2008  
leg. J. & W. De Prins

*S. mayombe* sp. n., HT ♂



267  
ANHRTUK 00291553  
Slide AV6994 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO 352m  
Sangha Prov. Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Nkoki formation (Secondary forest)  
02°12'47" N, 16°23'46" E  
23. ix. 2022. Andrei Light Trap  
Dirseze, V., Foula, B., Kiri-Sangha, A., Takano, H. Leg  
ANHRT 2022.14

*S. comma* sp. n., HT ♂



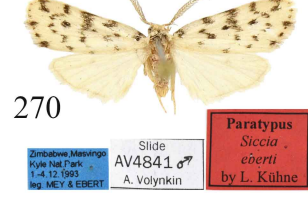
268  
NHMUK 010916002  
UGANDA:  
Ruwenzori Range - Semliki Forest.  
2,850ft. 22.viii.-3.ix.1952.  
D.S.Fletcher.  
Ruwenzori Exped.  
B.M. 1952-566.

*S. semliki* sp. n., HT ♂



269  
ANHRTUK 00050668  
Slide AV5049 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
MOZAMBIQUE 630m  
Manica Province, Chimanimani National Reserve, Moribane Forest Ndopui Camp (West Forest)  
19°44'01.4"S 33°20'15.1"E  
3-5. viii. 2018. Light ECT Light Trap  
Lazlo, G., Miles, W., Velina, A. leg  
ANHRT 2018.30

*S. chimanimani* sp. n., HT ♂



270  
Slide AV4841 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
Paratypus  
*Siccia eberti*  
by L. Kühne  
Zimbabwe, Masvingo  
Kyuze Hall Park  
1-4.12.1993  
leg. MEY & EBERT

*S. punctipennis* ♂



271  
NHRS-SRAH 000000916  
Caffra. Fla.  
17  
*Strophopora jacobkijennig*  
Waltw.

*S. punctipennis*, HT ♀



272  
Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1927-887.  
NAT. Wicnem. 1927-887  
H. P. Thomsen  
NHMUK 010916023  
SLIDE  
NHMUK010314619

*S. punctipennis* ♂



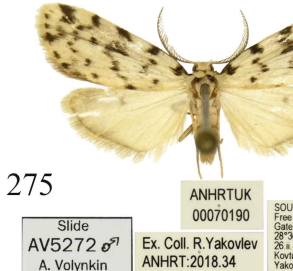
273  
Slide AV3151 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
MOZAMBIQUE 22m  
Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, (Sand Thicket)  
26°30'14.2"S 32°42'59.6"E  
30.V.9.IV.2017. Andrei LT  
Anastaphanos, M., Lazlo, G., Miles, W., Velina, A. leg  
ANHRT 2017.26

*S. punctipennis* ♂



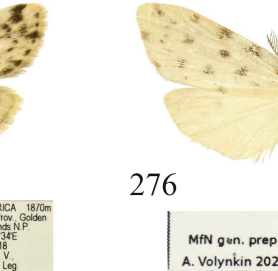
274  
Slide AV3162 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
MOZAMBIQUE 15m  
Maputo Special Reserve, nr. Swamp Forest (Sand Thicket)  
26°27'59.5"S 32°54'16"E  
28.V.2017. Andrei Light Trap  
Anastaphanos, M., Lazlo, G., Miles, W., Velina, A. leg  
ANHRT 2017.26

*S. punctipennis* ♀



275  
ANHRTUK 00070190  
Slide AV5272 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
SOUTH AFRICA 1870m  
Free State Prov. Golden Gate Highlands N.P.  
28°30'S 28°34'E  
26. ii. 4. vi. 2018  
Kovalevich, V., Yakovlev, R. Leg  
Ex. Coll. R. Yakovlev  
ANHRT:2018.34

*S. punctipennis* ♂



276  
MfN gen. prep. 2021  
RSA, West. Cape  
Tsitsikamma N.P.  
31.3. - 1.4.2011  
leg. W. Mey

*S. tsitsikamma* sp. n., HT ♂



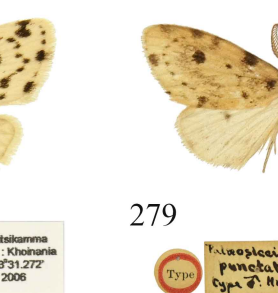
277  
ANHRTUK 00070196  
Slide AV5271 ♂  
A. Volynkin  
SOUTH AFRICA 94m  
Eastern Cape, Garden Route National Park, Tsitsikamma 34°15'S 23°53'E  
8-11. iii. 2018  
Kovalevich, V., Yakovlev, R. Leg  
Ex. Coll. R. Yakovlev  
ANHRT:2018.34

*S. tsitsikamma* sp. n., PT ♂



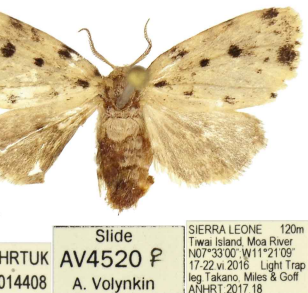
278  
Slide AV6646 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape: Tsitsikamma  
Nakuro Sanchaanyu - Kholisanisa  
S 33°56.871', E 23°31.272'  
219 m 16-17. v. 2006  
A. J. Kingston

*S. tsitsikamma* sp. n., PT ♀



279  
Type  
*Palaeosiccia punctata*  
Type ♂. Hampen  
Aretidae  
Brit. Mus. slide  
No. 6041 ♂  
P. Kawanishi  
29.10.00.

*P. punctata*, HT ♂



280  
ANHRTUK 00014408  
Slide AV4520 ♀  
A. Volynkin  
SIERRA LEONE 120m  
Twai Island, Moa River  
N07°33'00" W11°21'39"  
17.22. vi. 2016. Light Trap  
leg. Takano, Miles & Goff  
ANHRT 2017.18

*P. punctata* ♀

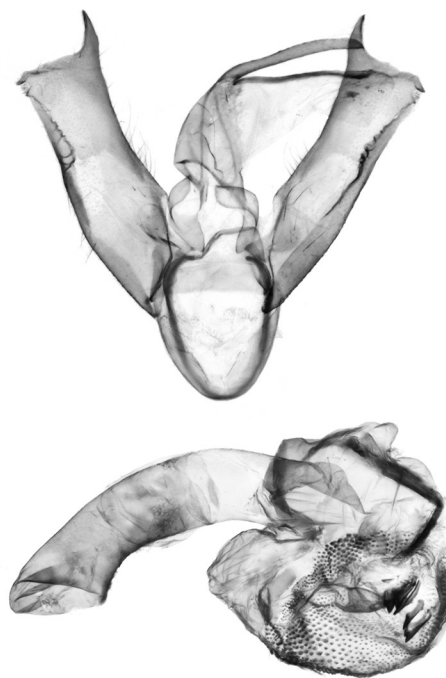
10 mm

Figures 263–280. *Siccia* spp. (263–278) and *Palaeosiccia punctata* (279, 280), adults. Depositories of the specimens: 263, 264, 267, 269, 273–275, 277, and 280 in ANHRT; 265, 266, 268, 272, and 279 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 270 and 276 in MfN; 271 in NHRS (©NHRS, photo by T. Malm); 278 in AKW.



281

*S. taprobanis*  
Sri Lanka, slide AV5380



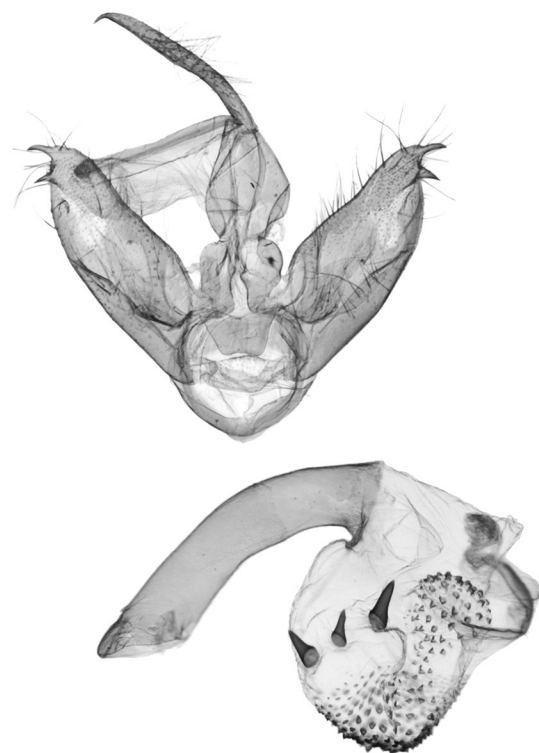
282

*S. quinquefascia*  
S India, Tamil Nadu, slide NHMUK014331254 Volynkin



283

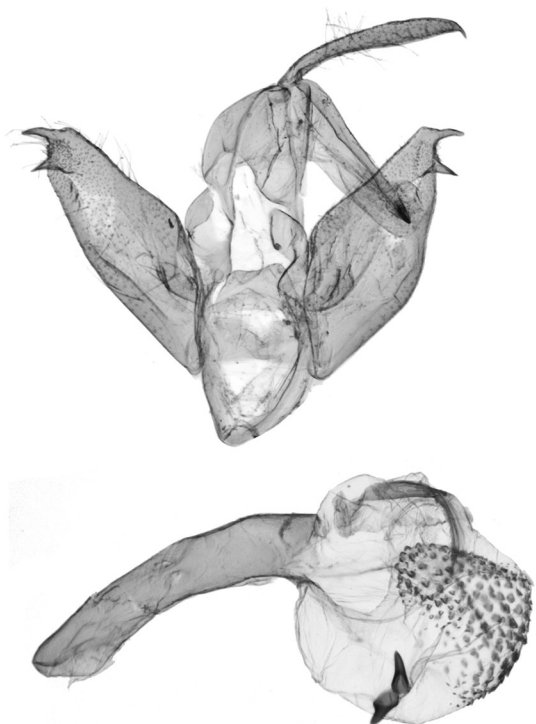
*S. sordida*  
NE India, Darjeeling, slide ZSM Arct. 2019-117



284

*S. sordida*  
Pakistan, slide ZSM Arct. 2019-120

**Figures 281–284.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 281 in coll. K. Černý (Innsbruck, Austria); 282 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 283 and 284 in MWM/ZSM.



285

*S. sordida*

China, Fujian, slide ZSM Arct. 2019-126



286

*S. sordida*

The Philippines, Luzon Isl., slide ZSM Arct. 2019-134



287

*S. sordida*, PT of *bifurcata*

Yemen, Sana'a Prov., slide AV4752

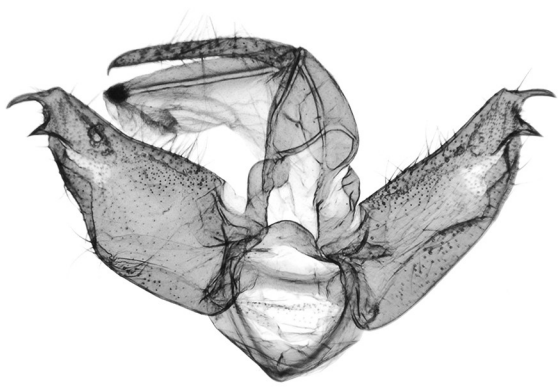


288

*S. sordida*, HT of *conformis*

Nigeria, Minna, slide BMNH Arct. 6046

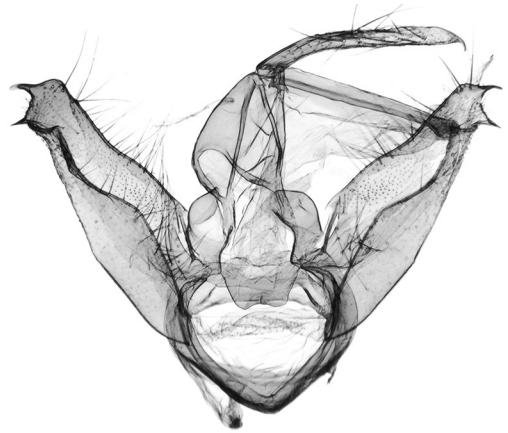
**Figures 285–288.** *Siccia sordida*, male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 285–286 in MWM/ZSM; 287 in ASV; 288 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



289

*S. sordida*

N Mozambique, Zambezia Prov., slide AV5039



290

*S. sordida*

Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, slide AV5226



291

*S. sordida*

Ivory Coast, slide AV6635



292

*S. sordida*

Madagascar, Diego Suarez, slide NHMUK010315791

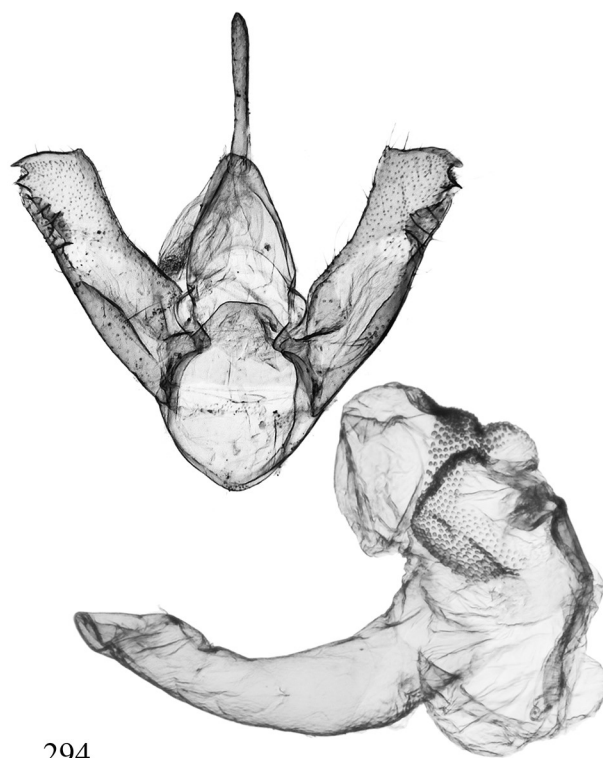
**Figures 289–292.** *Siccia sordida*, male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 289–292 in ANHRT; 292 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



293

*S. sordida*

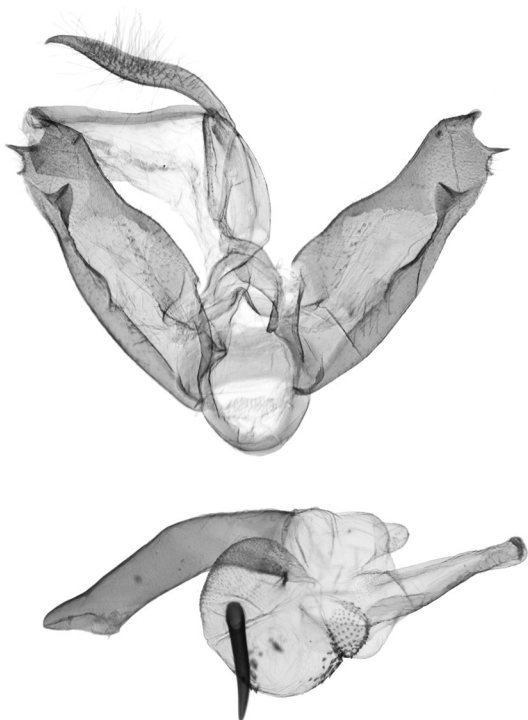
The Comoros, Grande Comore Isl., slide AV5226



294

*S. butvilai*, HT

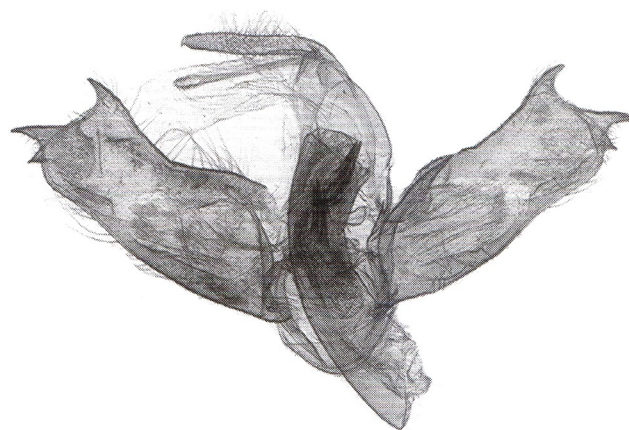
Yemen, Socotra Isl., slide MWM 35.750



295

*S. kasanka* sp. n., HT

Zambia, Central Prov., Kasanka NP, slide ZSM Arct. 2020-035



296

*S. buettikeri*

Yemen, Ibb Prov., slide Hacker 22669 (after Hacker 2016)

**Figures 293–296.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 293 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 294 and 295 in MWM/ZSM; 296 after Hacker (2016).



297

*S. kravchenkoi*, HT  
Mali, near Ouronina, slide AV6775



298

*S. kravchenkoi*, PT  
Mali, near Ouronina, slide AV6773



299

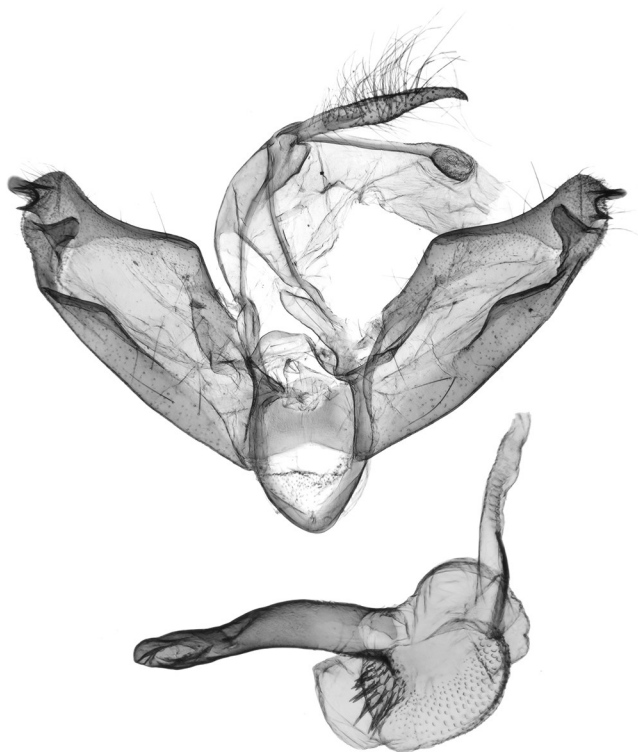
*S. kravchenkoi*, PT  
Mali, near Ouronina, slide AV6776



300

*S. kabadougou*, HT  
Ivory Coast, Denguele Forest, slide AV6632

**Figures 297–300.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 297 in WIGJ; 298–300 in ANHRT.



301

*S. anserina*

W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV6650



302

*S. anserina*

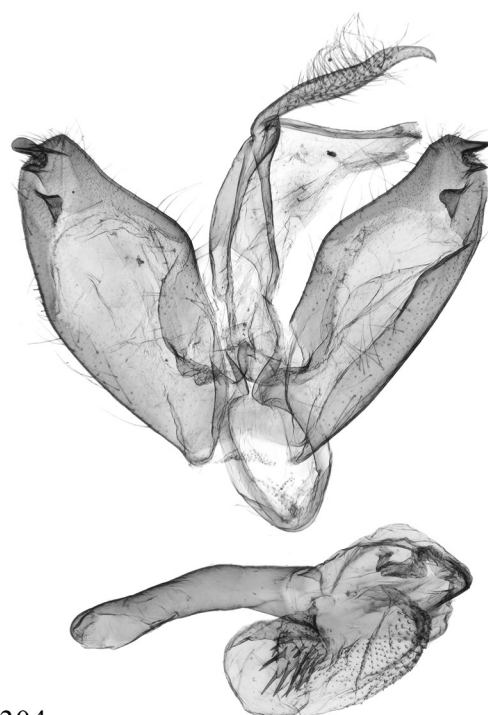
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide NHMUK010315268



303

*S. anserina*

Uganda, Kibale NP, slide AV5329



304

*S. anserina*

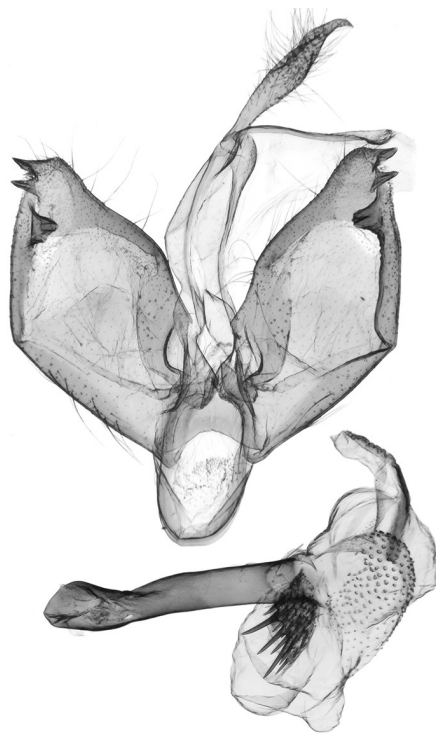
DRC, North Kivu Prov. Rwankwi, slide AV7023

**Figures 301–304.** *Siccia anserina*, male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 301 in AKW; 302 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 303 in MfN; 304 in RMCA.



305

*S. kuehnei* sp. n., HT  
Ivory Coast, Tai NP, slide AV4490



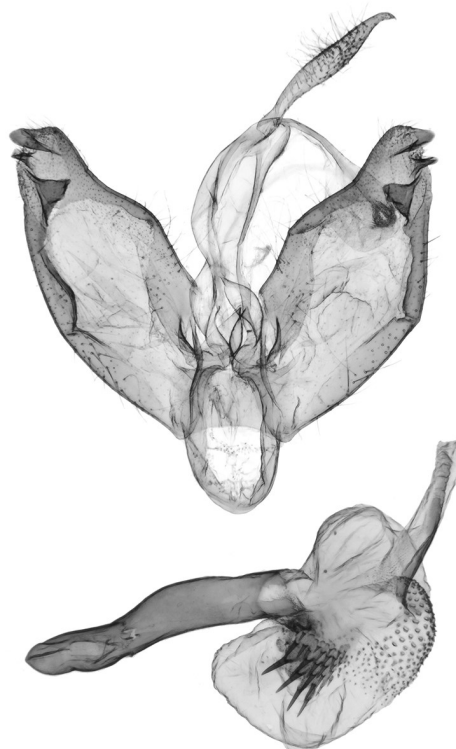
306

*S. kuehnei* sp. n., PT  
Guinea, Nzerekore Region, slide AV6668



307

*S. evrys* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Ivindo NP, slide AV5776



308

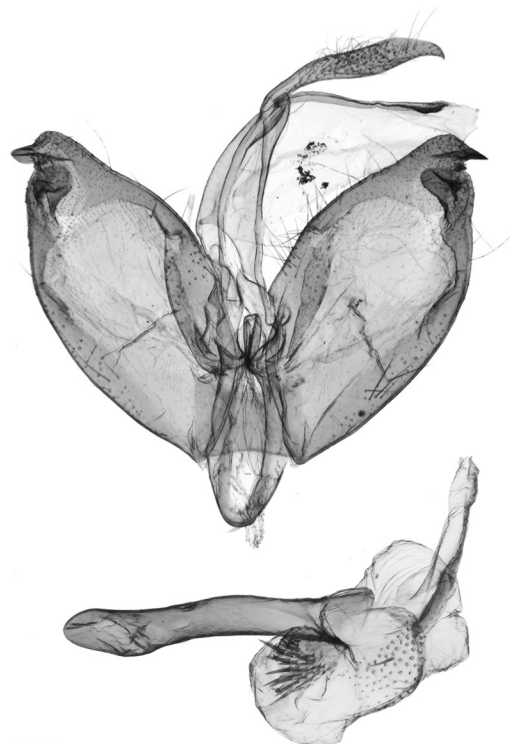
*S. evrys* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6546

Figures 305–308. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



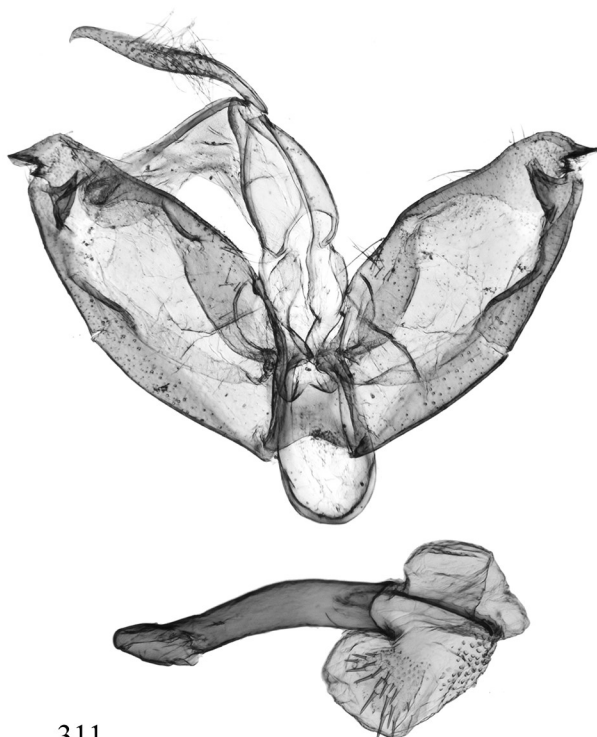
309

*S. mikongo* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6548



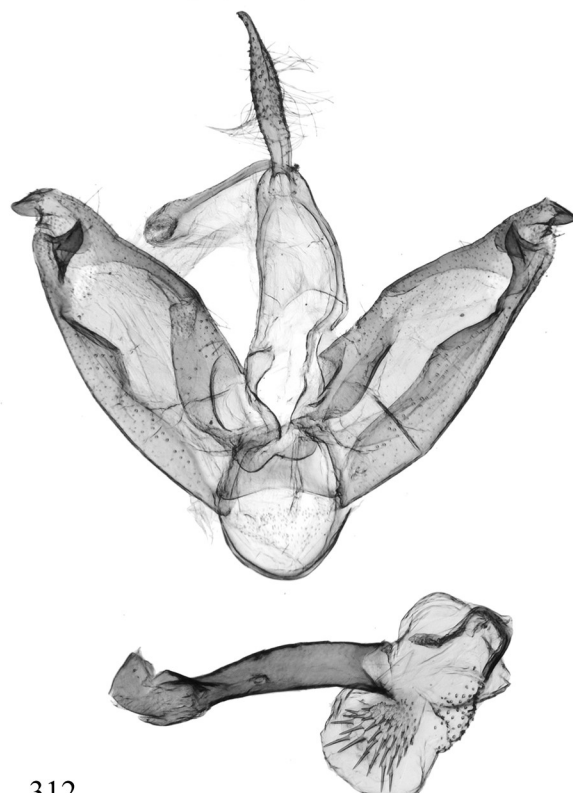
310

*S. mikongo* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6667



311

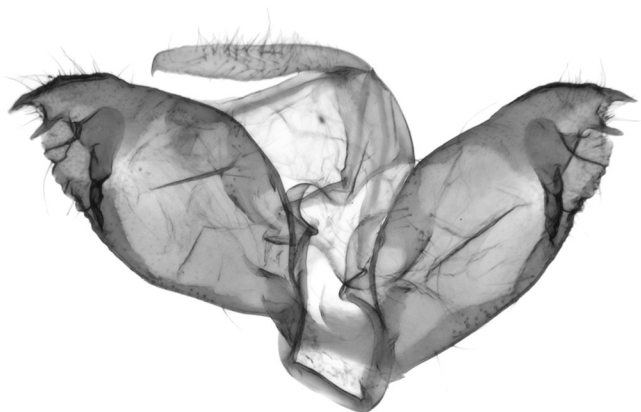
*S. araios* sp. n., HT  
Ivory Coast, Tai NP, slide AV5202



312

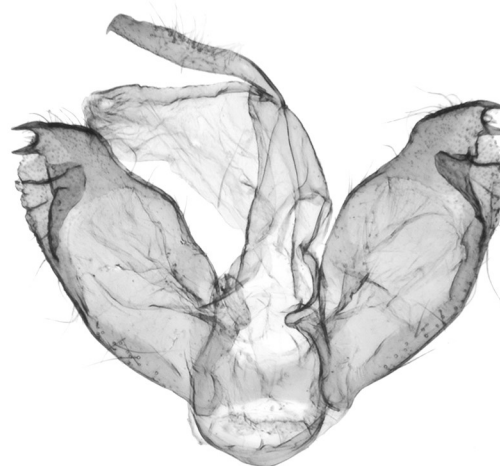
*S. araios* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Tai NP, slide AV3360

Figures 309–312. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



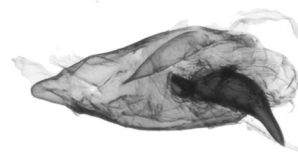
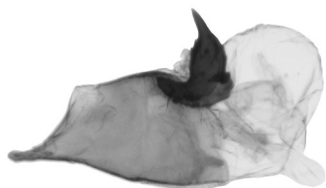
313

*S. carinata* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4624



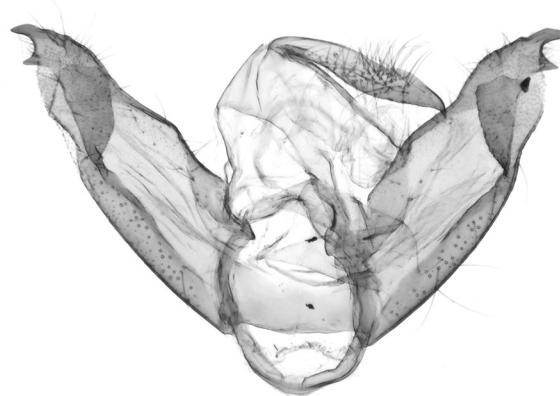
314

*S. carinata* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6619



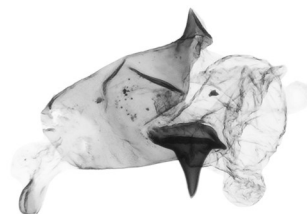
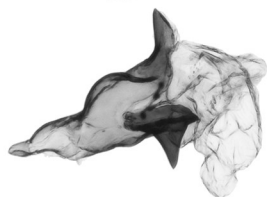
315

*S. conicarina* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6551

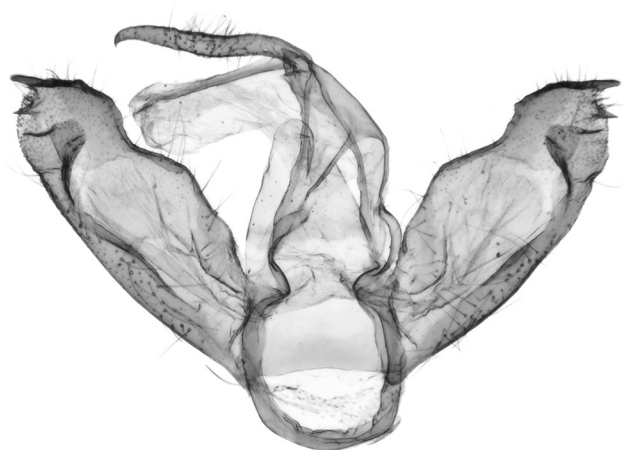


316

*S. conicarina* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6550

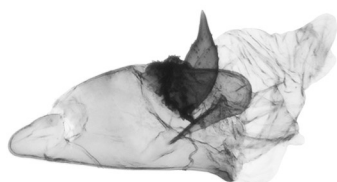


**Figures 313–316.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



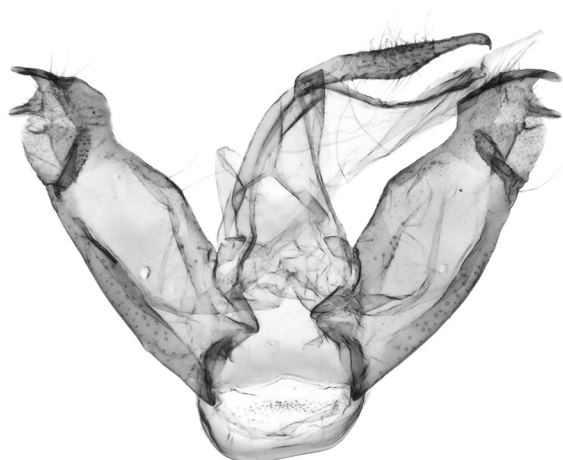
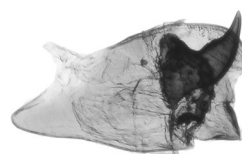
317

*S. synthetia* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6555



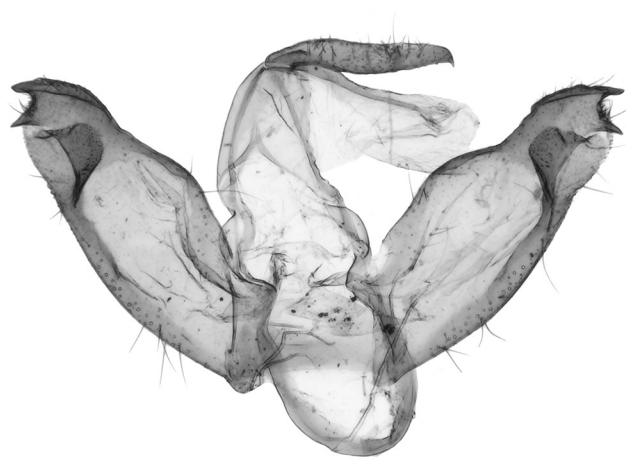
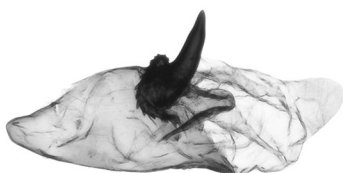
318

*S. synthetia* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6623



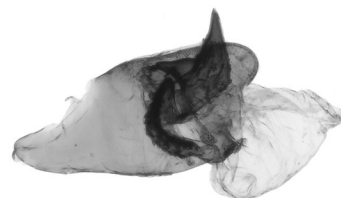
319

*S. synthetia* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Nyonié, slide AV6553

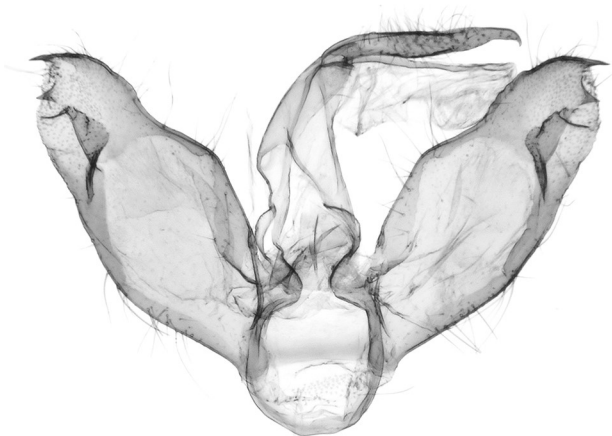


320

*S. synthetia* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6939

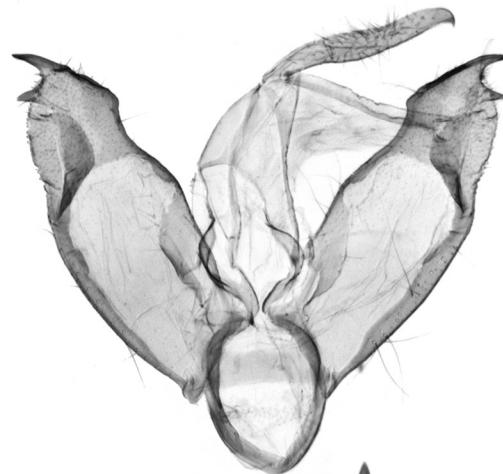
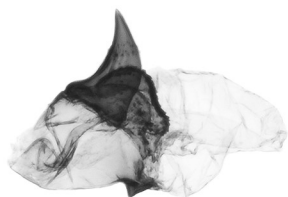


Figures 317–320. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



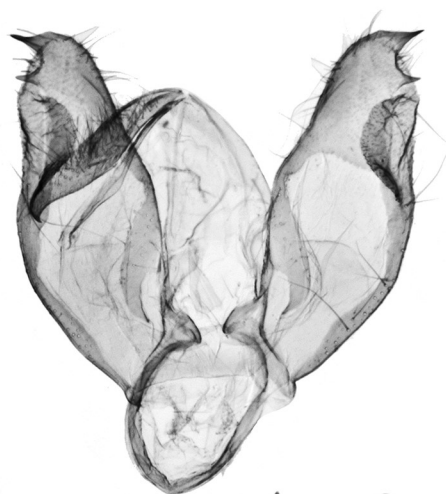
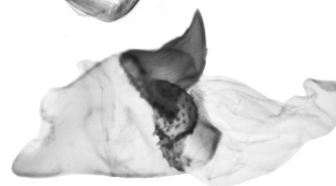
321

*S. kastanota* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6554



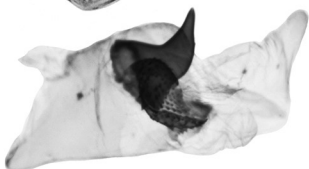
322

*S. kastanota* sp. n., PT  
western DRC, Luki BR, slide NHMUK010315238



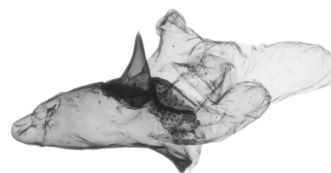
323

*S. kastanota* sp. n., PT  
western DRC, Luki BR, slide NHMUK010315239

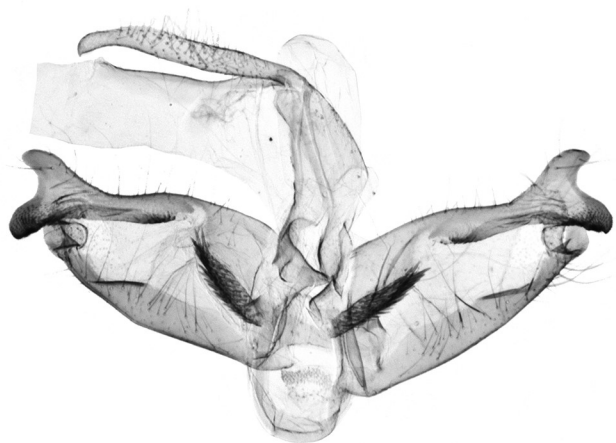


324

*S. bwindi* sp. n., HT  
SW Uganda, Bwindi Impenetrable N.P., slide AV6984



**Figures 321–324.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 321 and 324 in ANHRT; 322 and 323 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



325

*S. usambara* sp. n., HT

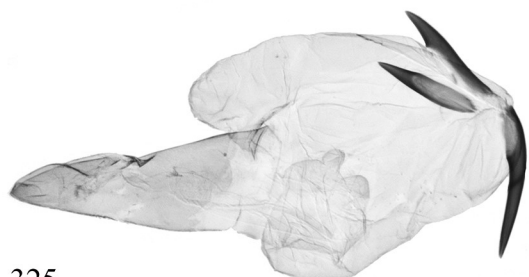
Tanzania, E Usambara Mts, slide NHMUK010315722 Volynkin



326

*S. caffra*

RSA, Gauteng Prov., Pretoria, slide AV5722



327

*S. grossagranularis*, PT

W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV4833



328

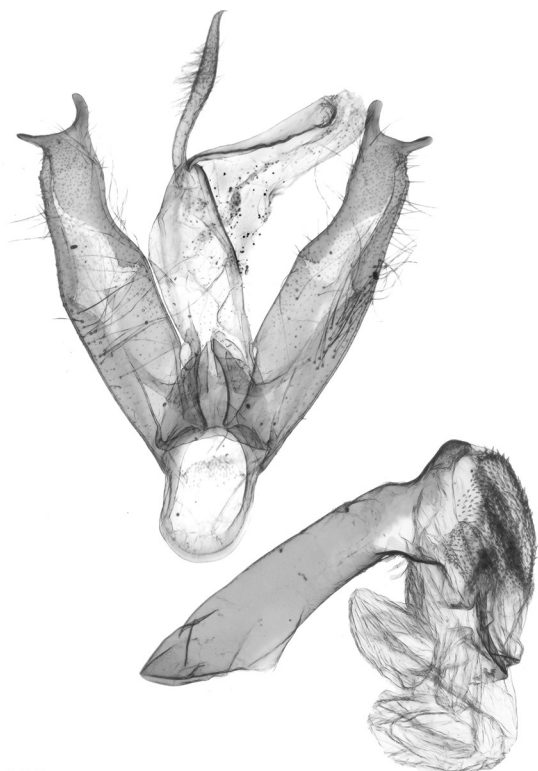
*S. grossagranularis*

Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6545

distal diverticulum

ventral subbasal diverticulum

Figures 325–328. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 325 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 326 in HHNM; 327 in MfN; 328 in ANHRT.



329

*S. dilova* sp. n., HT

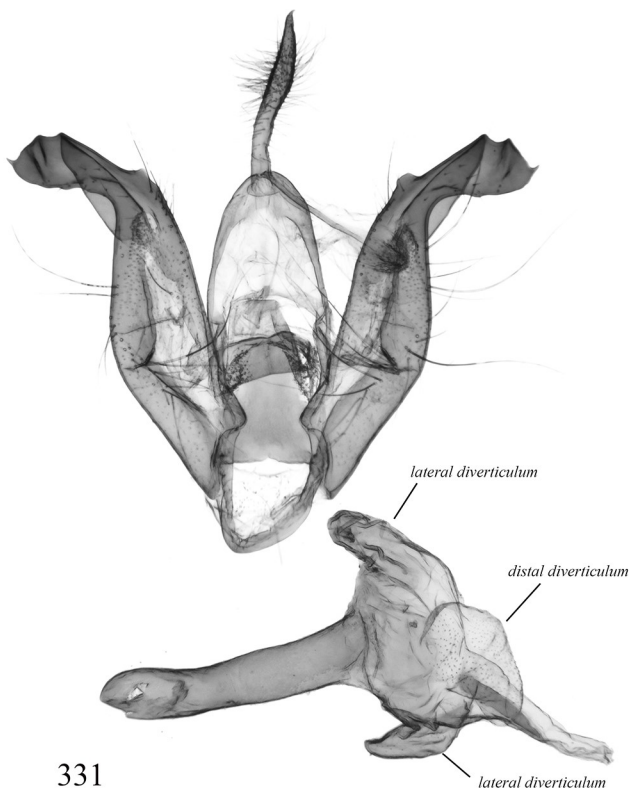
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7168



330

*S. dilova* sp. n., PT

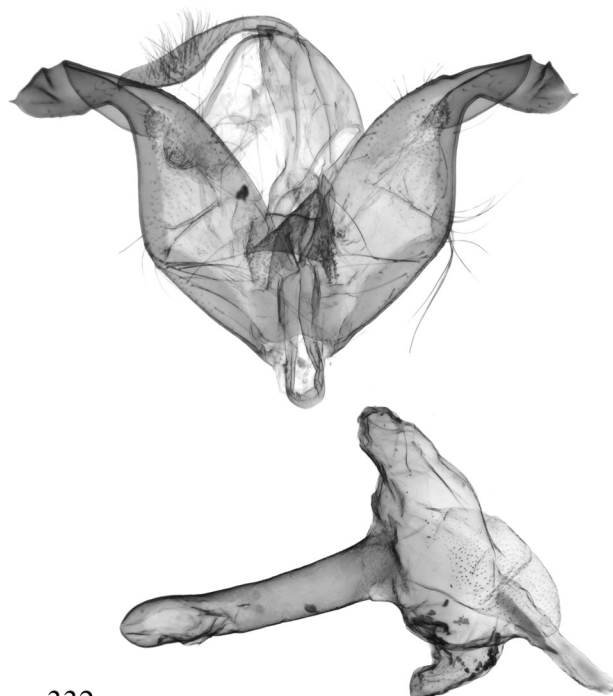
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6863



331

*S. perigraphoides* sp. n., HT

Gabon, Ivindo NP, slide AV6543

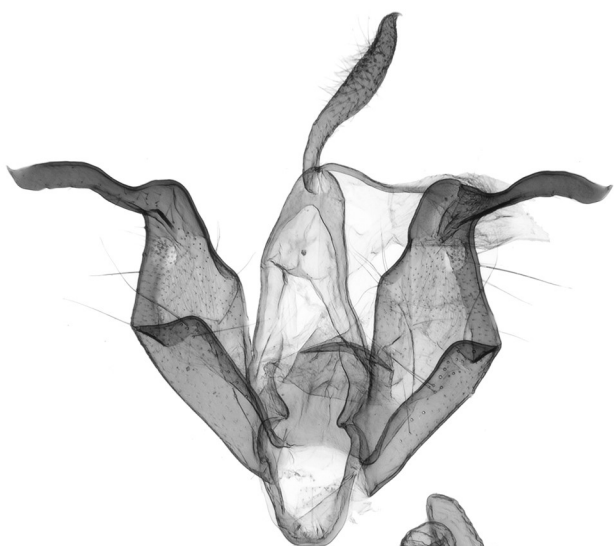


332

*S. perigraphoides* sp. n., PT

NW Gabon, Nyonié, slide AV6544

Figures 329–332. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



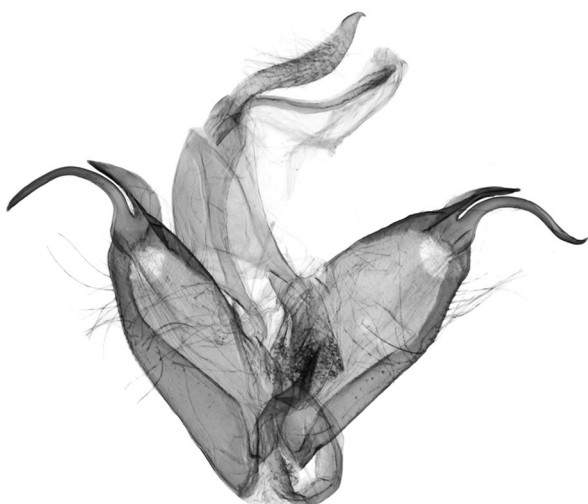
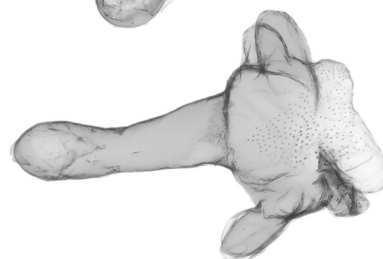
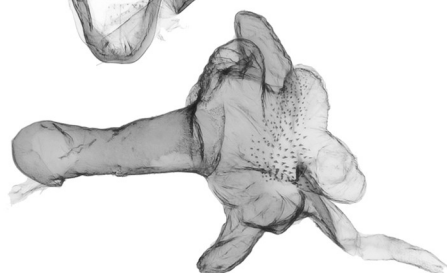
333

*S. nepa* sp. n., HT  
Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV6624



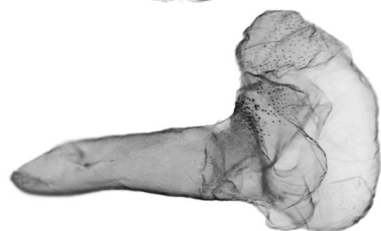
334

*S. nepa* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV6638



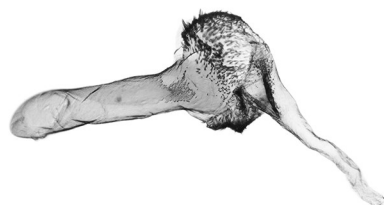
335

*S. orbiculata*, PT  
Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV2894

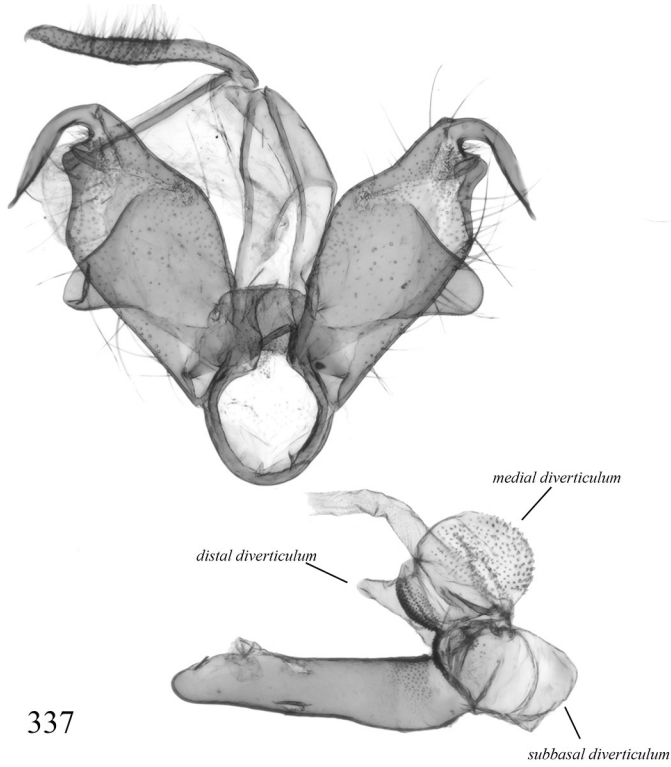


336

*S. milesi* sp. n., HT  
Sierra Leone, Loma Mts, slide AV5033



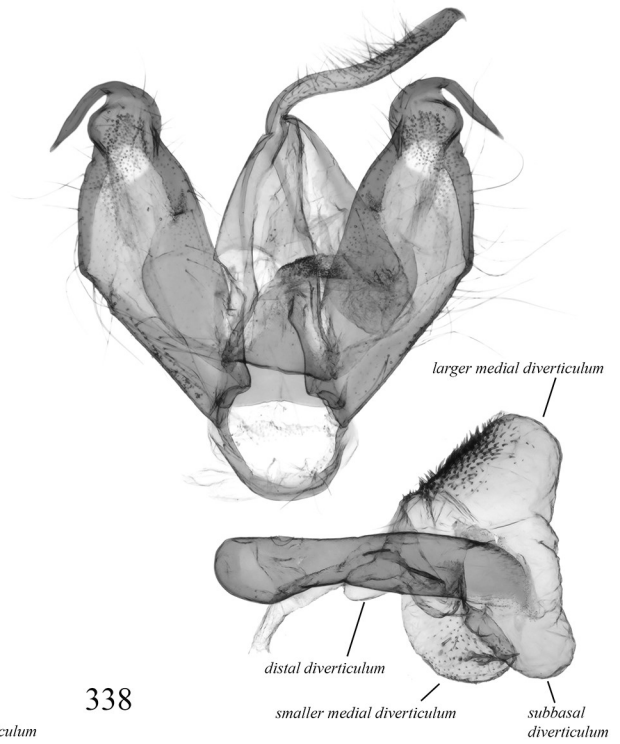
**Figures 333–336.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 333, 334, 336 in ANHRT; 335 in MfN.



337

*S. violetteae* sp. n., HT

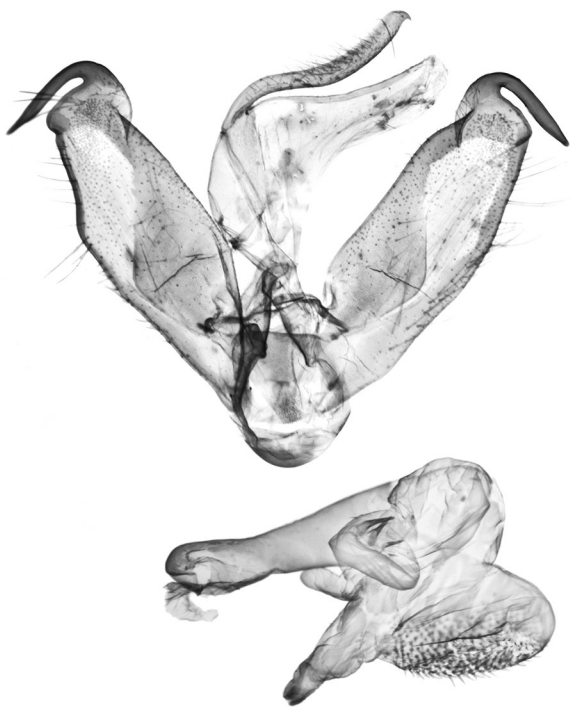
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6862



338

*S. mago* sp. n., HT

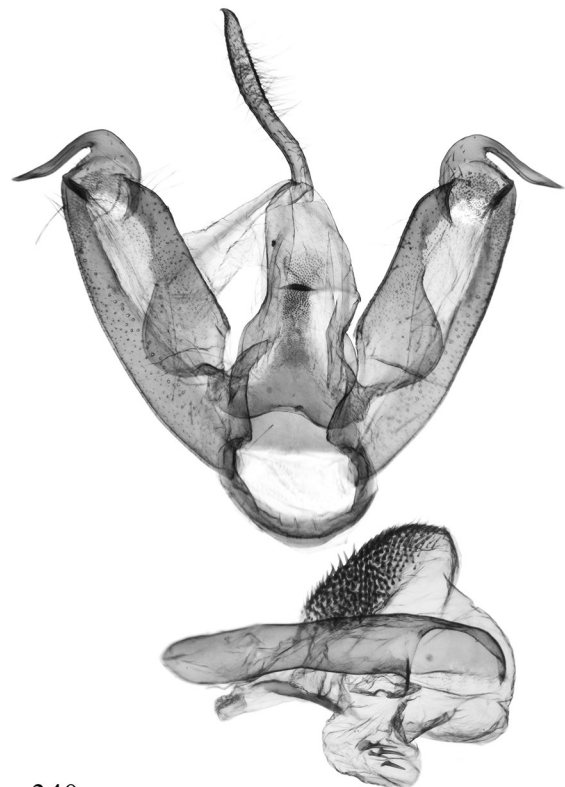
SW Ethiopia, SNNPR, slide ZSM Arct. 2021-187



339

*S. atriguttata*

Angola, Bihe, slide NHMUK010314612

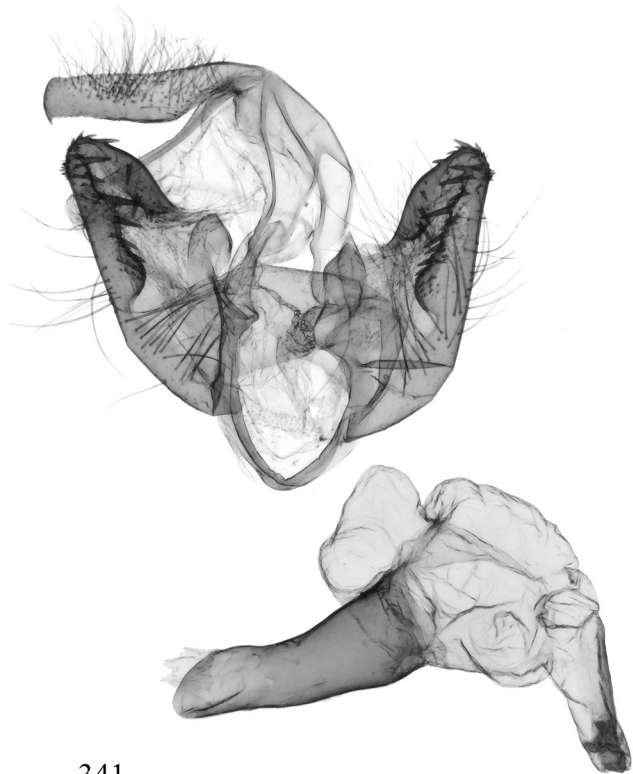


340

*S. atriguttata*

NW Zambia, Jiwundu Swamp, slide AV4469

**Figures 337–340.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 337 and 340 in ANHRT; 338 in MWM/ZSM; 339 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



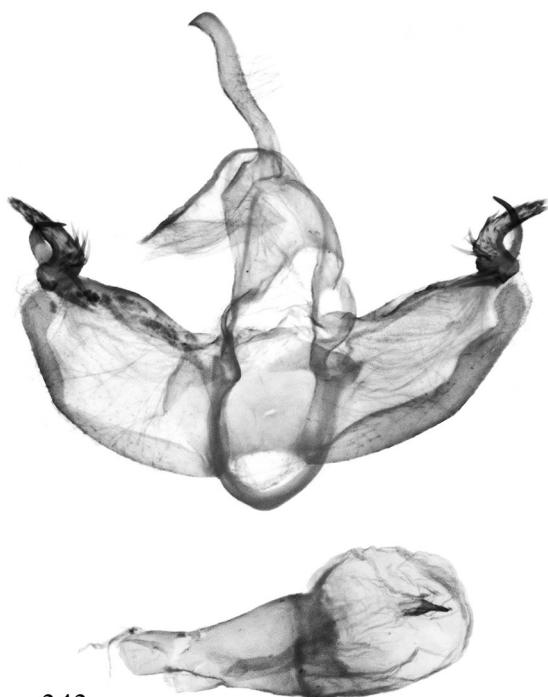
341

*S. faucaria* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6556



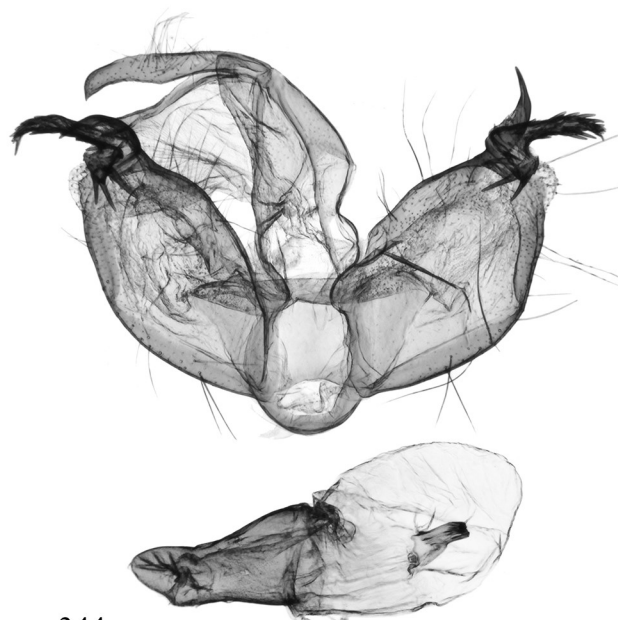
342

*S. faucaria* sp. n., PT  
DRC, Haut-Uélé Prov., Isiro, slide AV7016



343

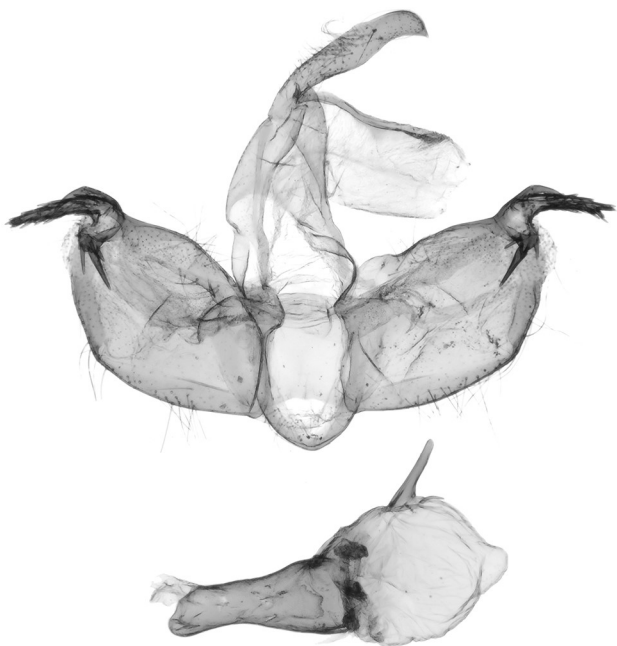
*S. duodecimpunctata duodecimpunctata*, HT  
Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, slide BMNH Arct. 320



344

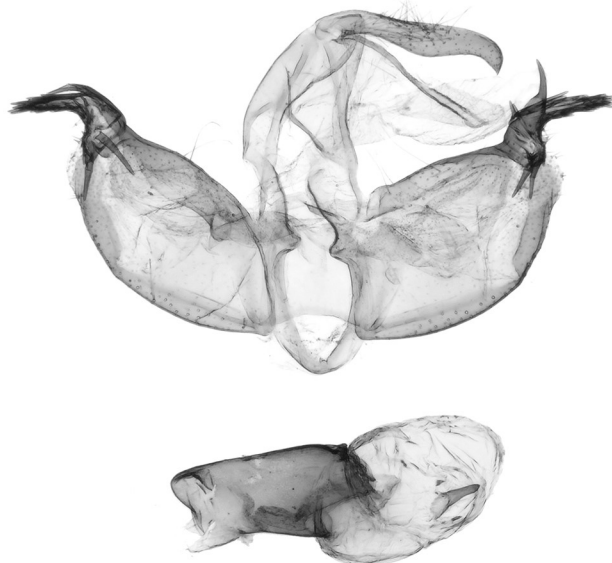
*S. duodecimpunctata duodecimpunctata*  
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV6707

**Figures 341–344.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 341 in ANHRT; 342 in RMCA; 343 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 344 in AKW.



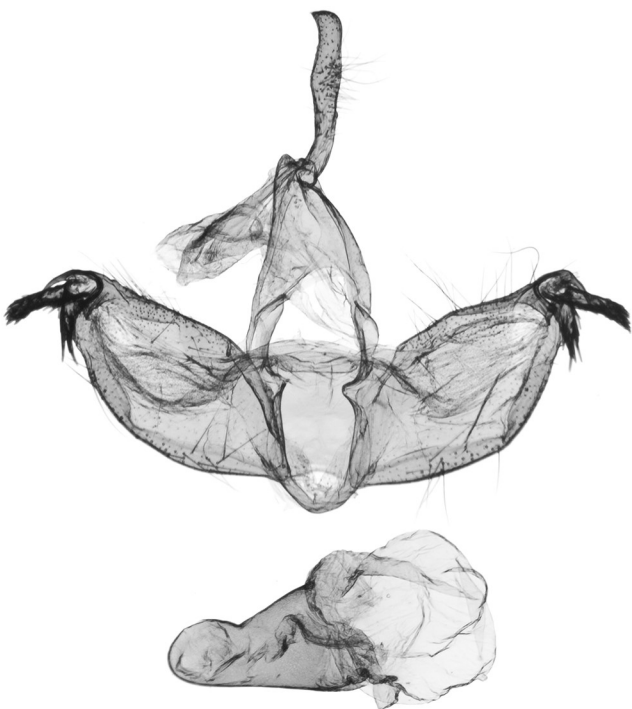
345

*S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* ssp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6634



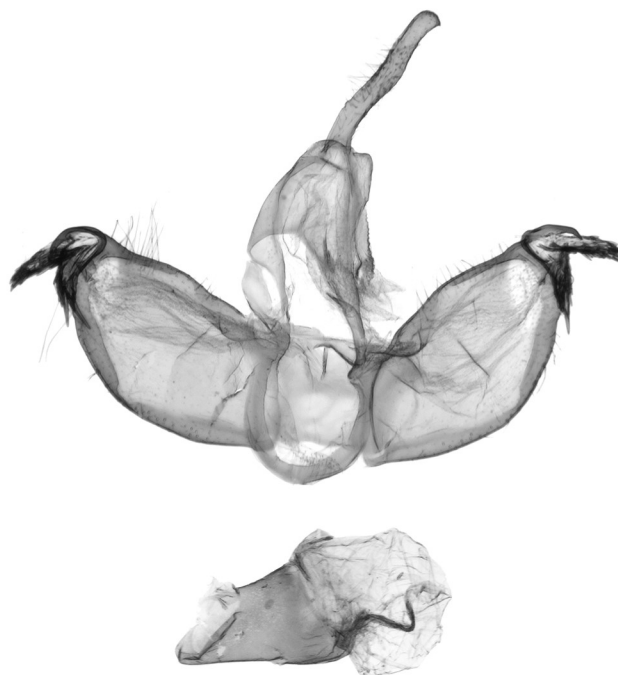
346

*S. duodecimpunctata mikrotera* ssp. n., PT  
Gabon, Nyonie, slide AV6736



347

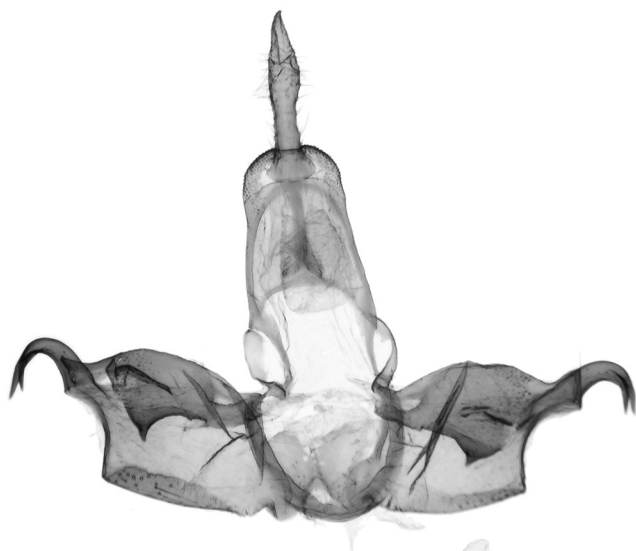
*S. acornuta* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5279



348

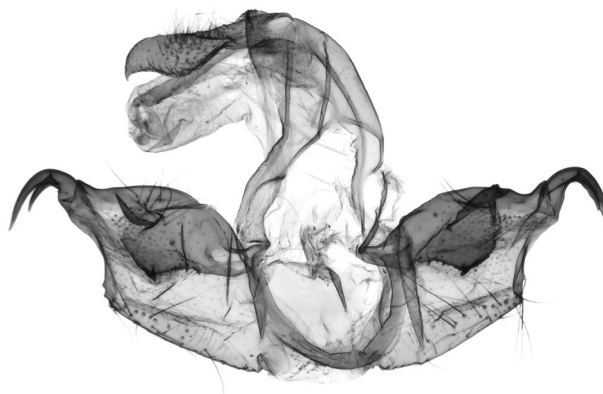
*S. acornuta* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4540

Figures 345–348. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



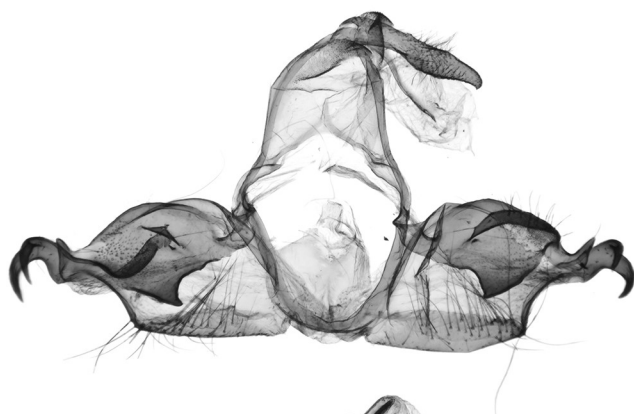
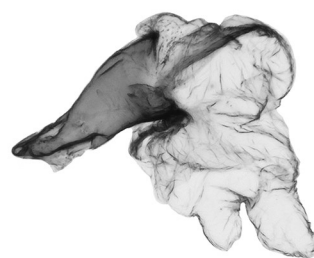
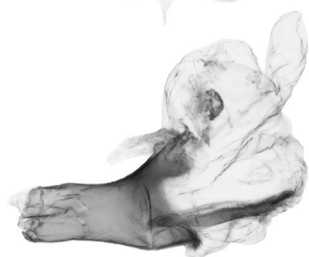
349

*S. foya* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4541



350

*S. foya* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6575



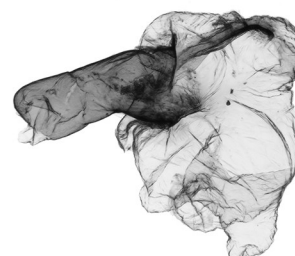
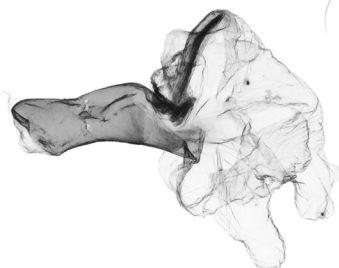
351

*S. chilambwe* sp. n., HT  
Zambia, Chilambwe Falls, slide AV6574

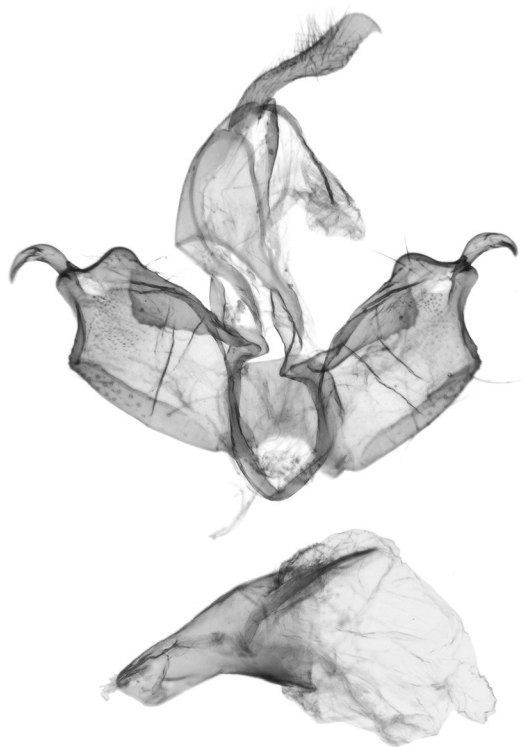


352

*S. chilambwe* sp. n., PT  
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV6649

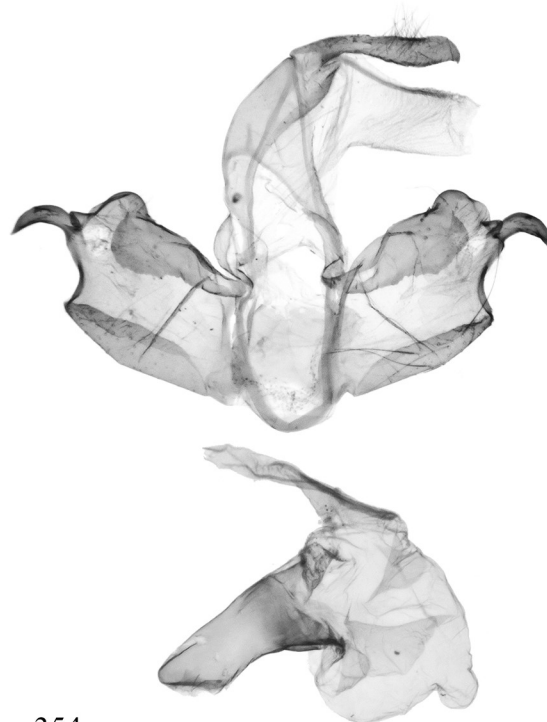


**Figures 349–352.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 349–351 in ANHRT; 352 in AKW.



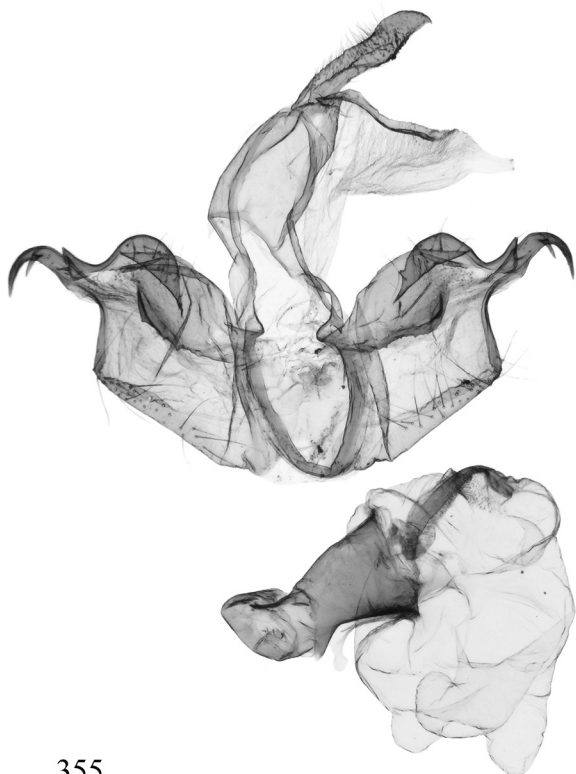
353

*S. kpelle* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4621



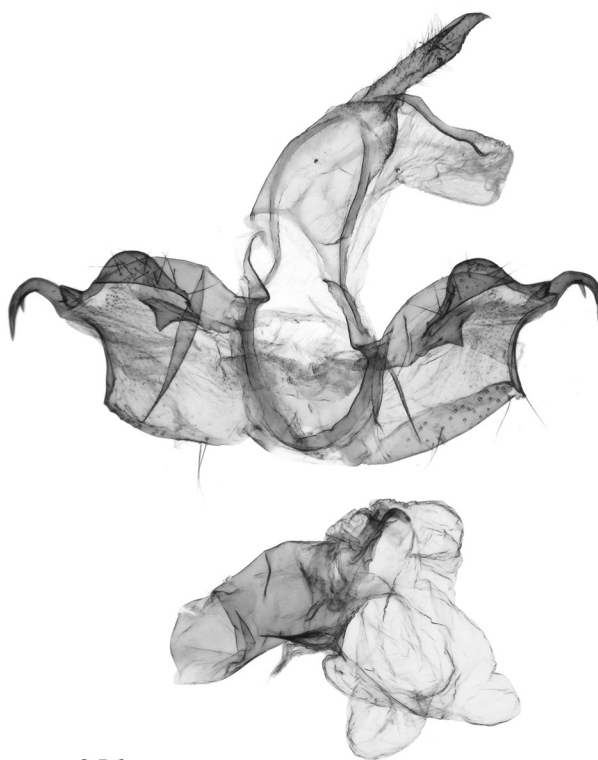
354

*S. kpelle* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, slide AV5684



355

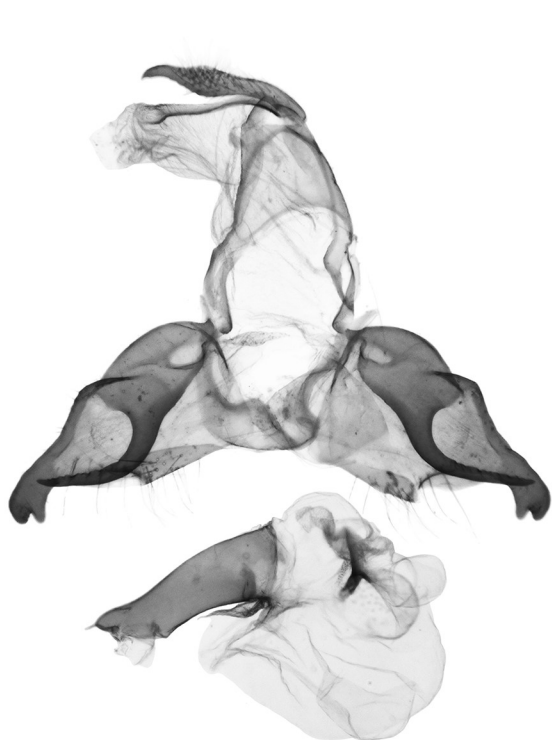
*S. ziela* sp. n., HT  
Guinea, Nzerekore Reg., slide AV6578



356

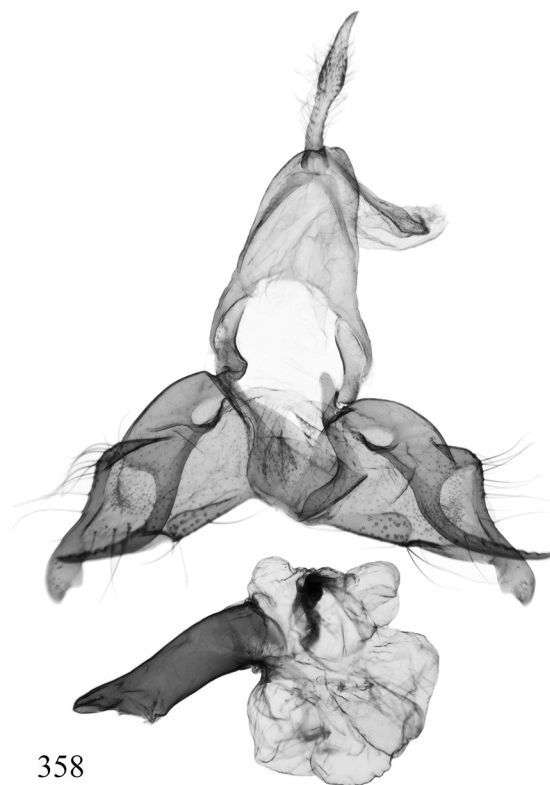
*S. ziela* sp. n., PT  
Guinea, Nzerekore Reg., slide AV6577

**Figures 353–356.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



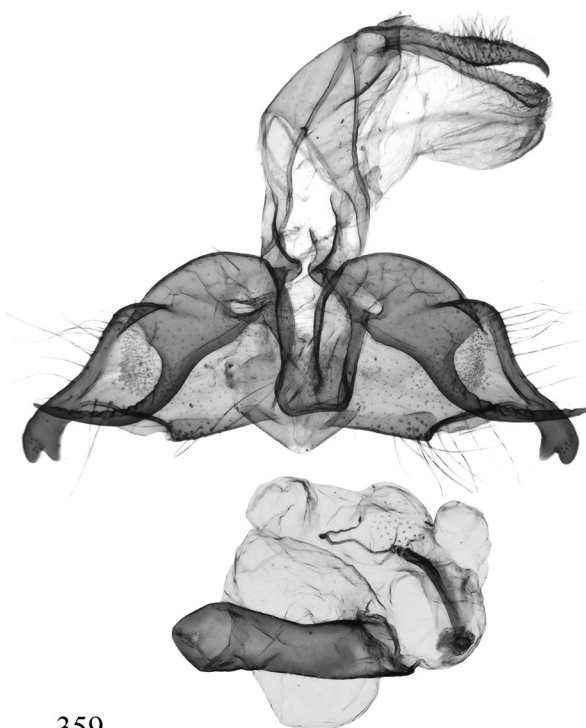
357

*S. processa processa* sp. n., HT  
Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV5666



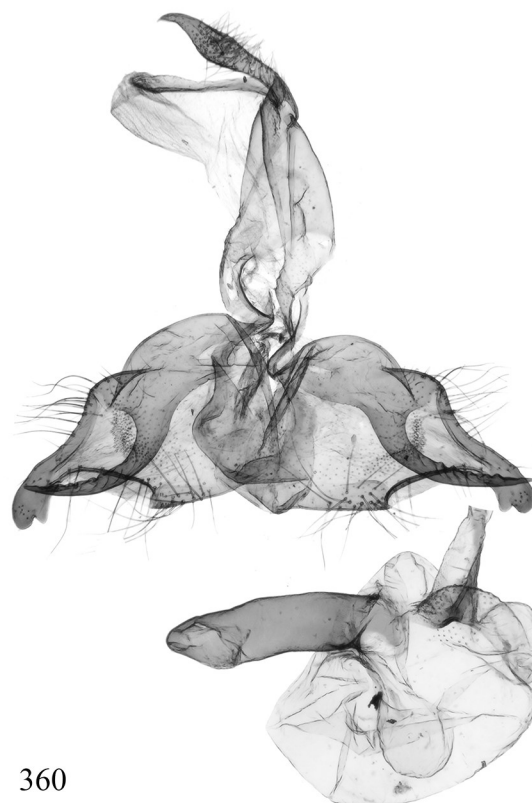
358

*S. processa processa* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4622



359

*S. processa chloma* ssp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6573



360

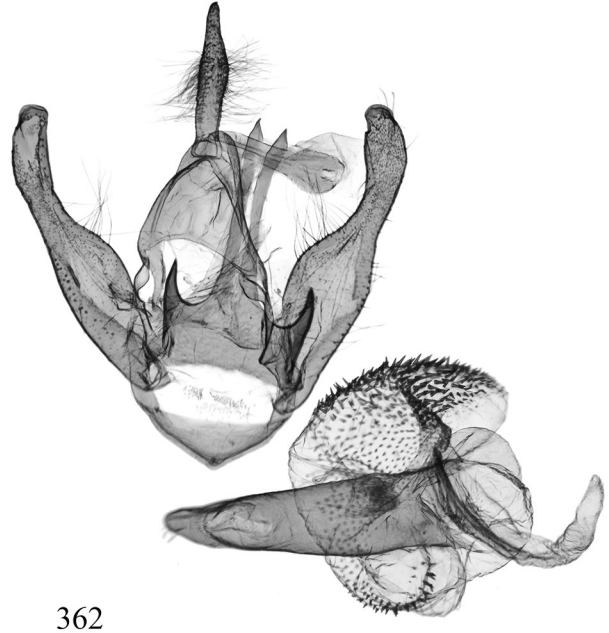
*S. processa chloma* ssp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6758

Figures 357–360. *Siccia processa* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



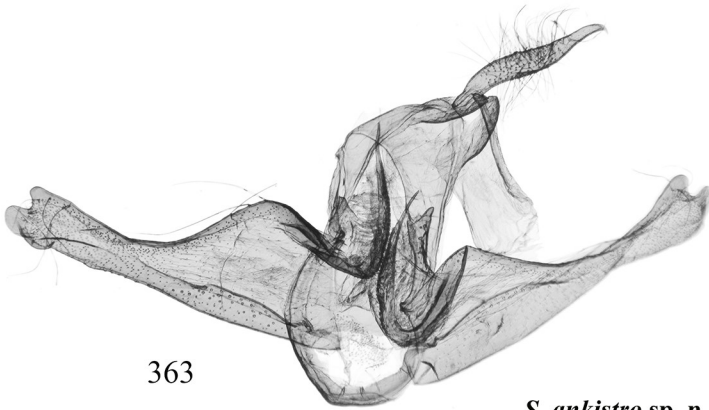
361

*S. gypsia*, LT  
Ghana, Kumasi, slide BMNH Arct. 316



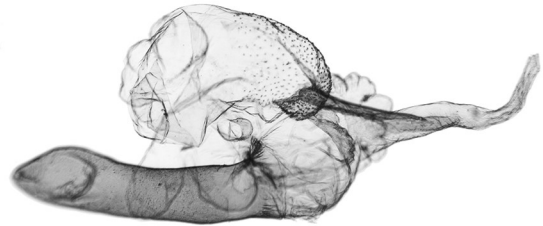
362

*S. gypsia*  
Liberia, Nimba County, slide AV5282



363

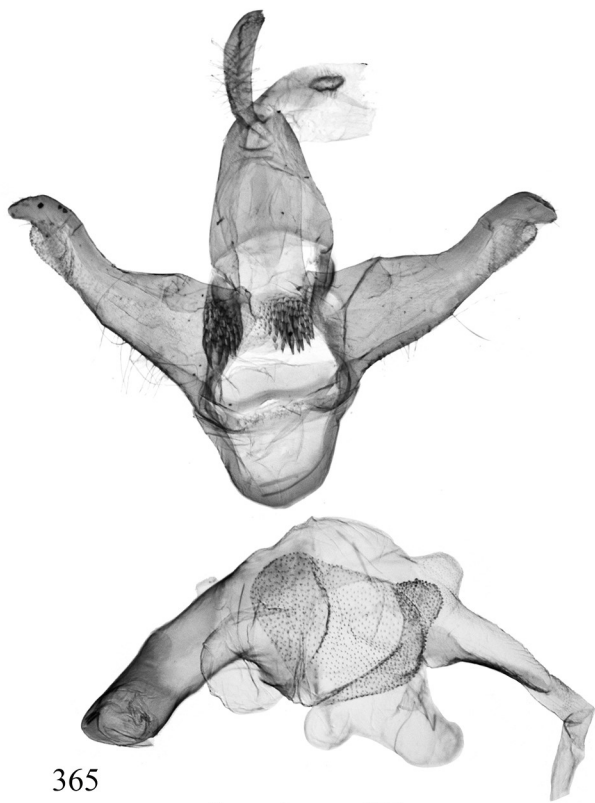
*S. ankistro* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5106



364

*S. ankistro* sp. n., PT  
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV6648

**Figures 361–364.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 361 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 362 and 363 in ANHRT; 364 in AKW.



365

*S. meyi* sp. n., HT

RSA, Western Cape, slide AV5324

366

*S. rarita*, PT

W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV2895



367

*S. rarita*

Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP,  
slide ZSM Arct. 2020-024 Volynkin

368

*S. rarita*

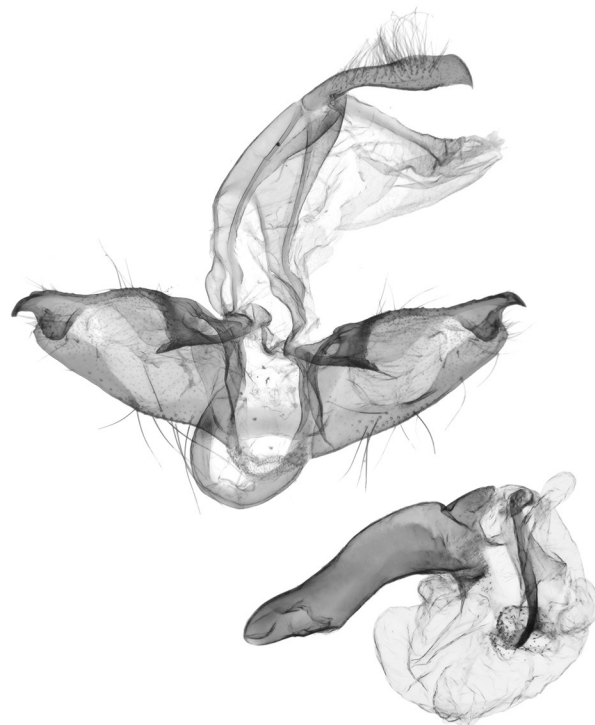
Gabon, Crystal Mts,  
slide AV6563

**Figures 364–368.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 365 and 366 in MfN; 367 in MWM/ZSM; 368 in ANHRT.



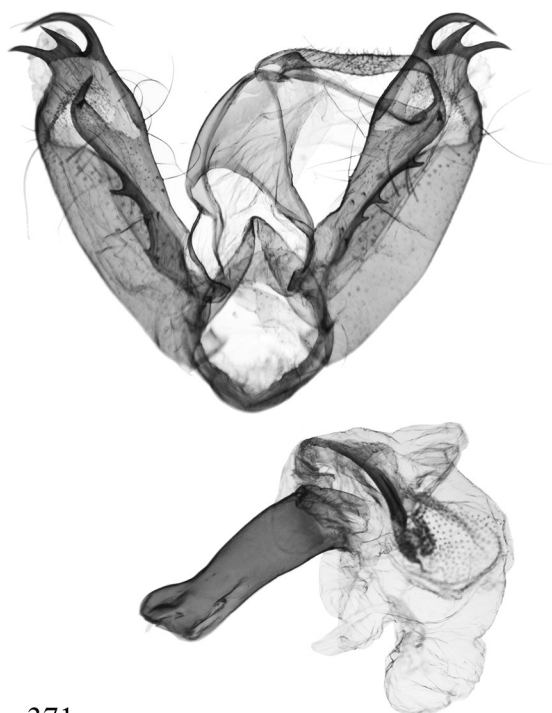
369

*S. megista* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Sinoe County, slide AV5656



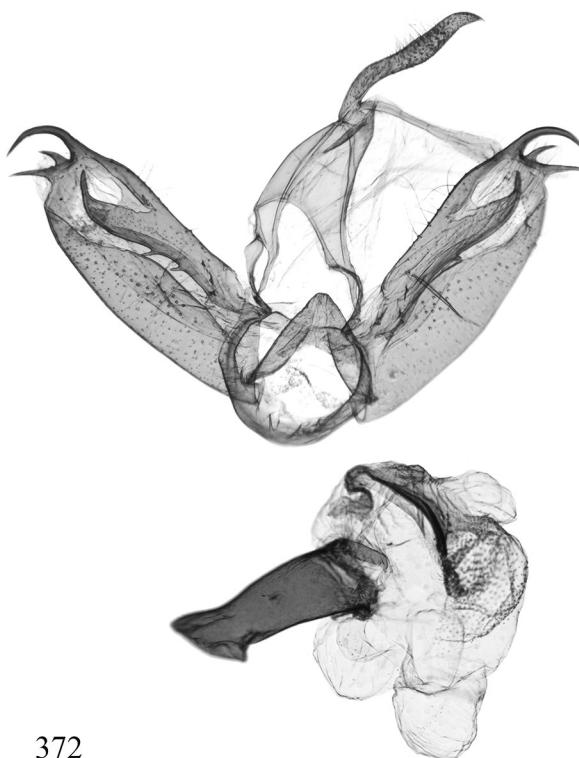
370

*S. megista* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6571



371

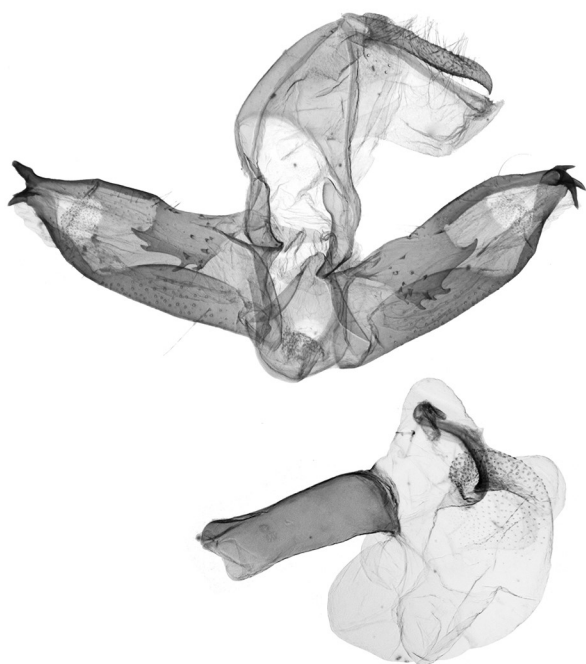
*S. cretata*  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4661



372

*S. cretata*  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV5042

**Figures 369–372.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



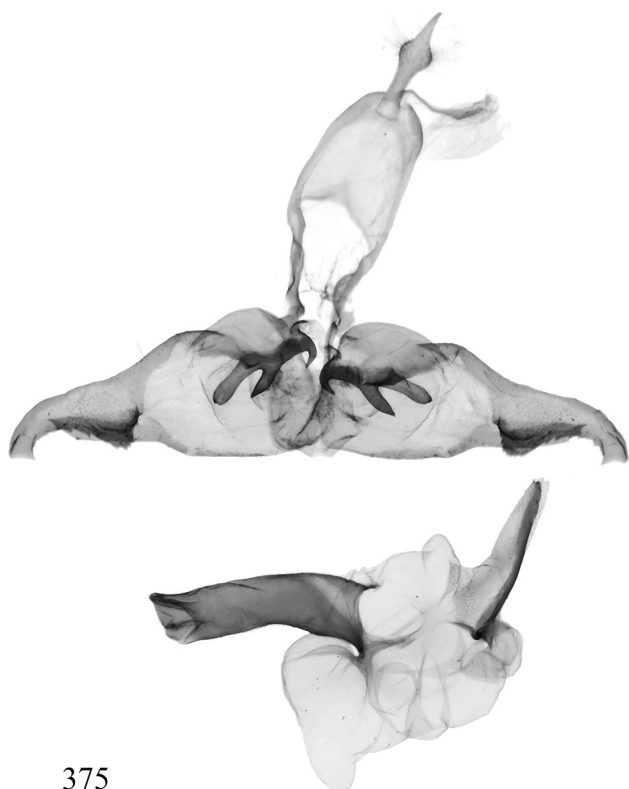
373

*S. kibale* sp. n., HT  
Uganda, Kibale NP, slide AV5330



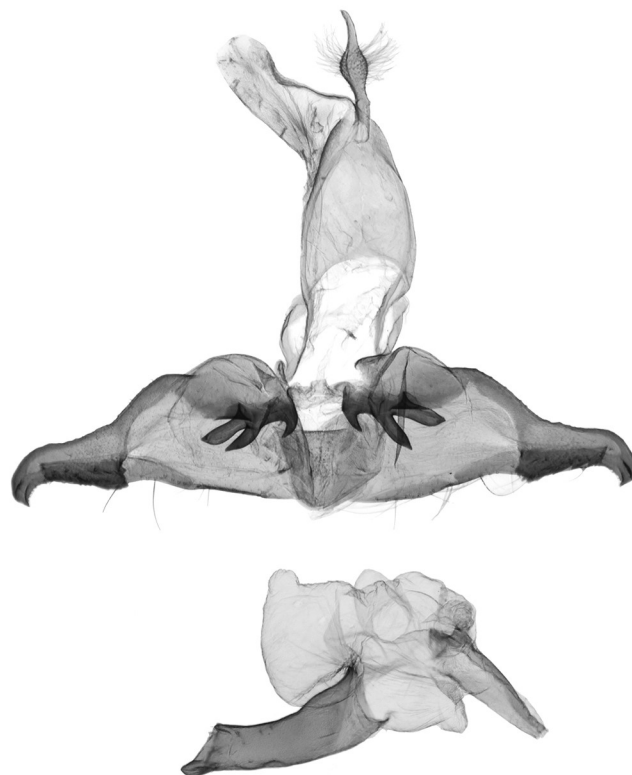
374

*S. mbeli* sp. n., HT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7165



375

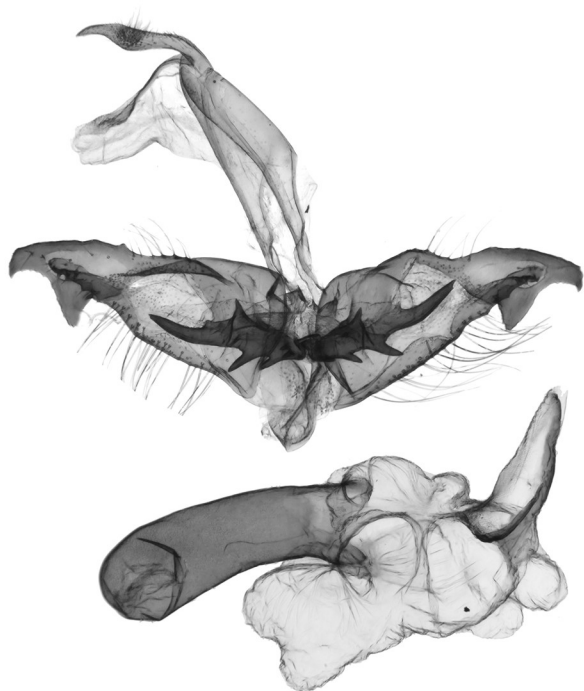
*S. nzame* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV5773



376

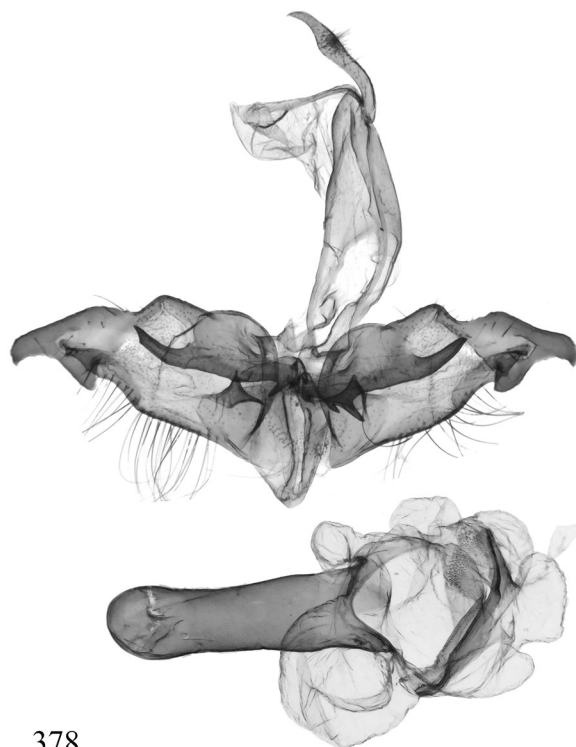
*S. nzame* sp. n., PT  
DRC, Tshopo Prov., slide ZSM Arct. 2020-031

**Figures 373–376.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 373 in MfN; 374 and 375 in ANHRT; 376 in MWM/ZSM.



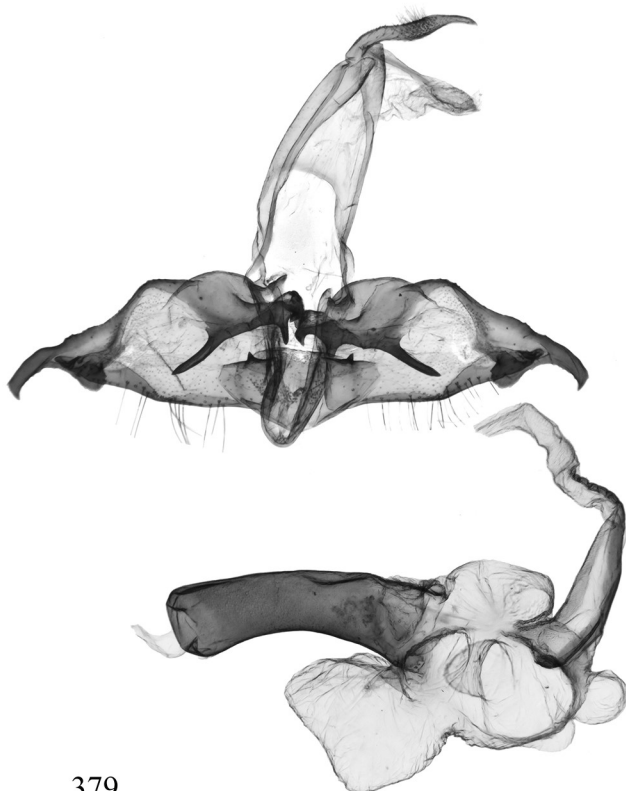
377

*S. akantodis* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Nyonié, slide AV6560



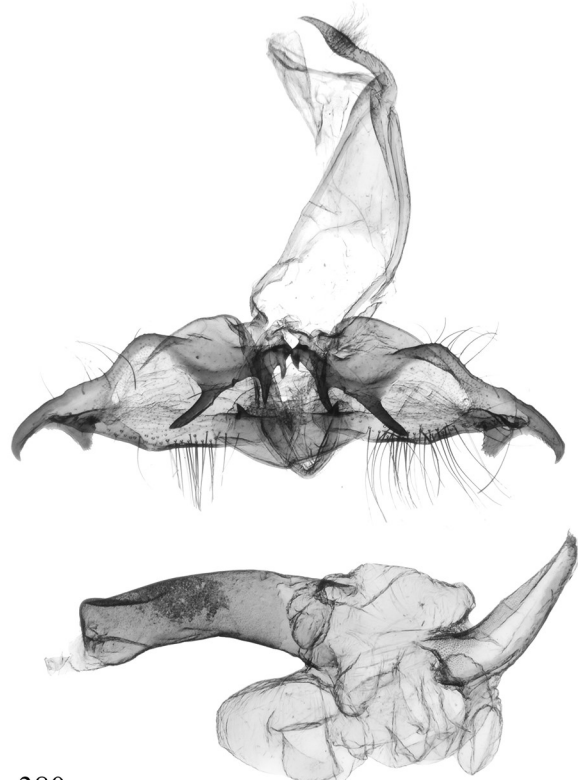
378

*S. akantodis* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Nyonié, slide AV6561



379

*S. kota* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6558



380

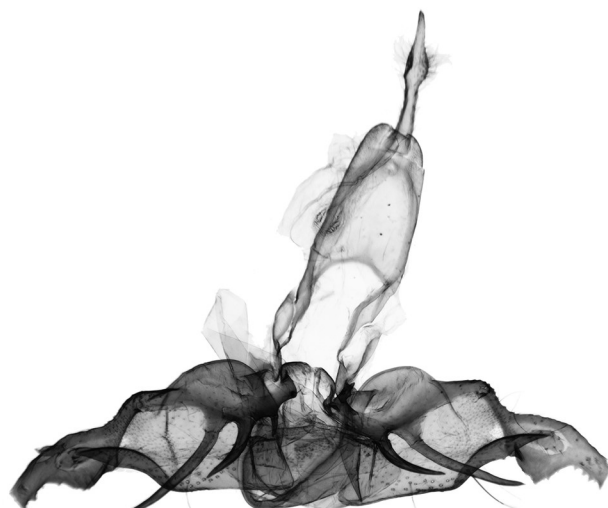
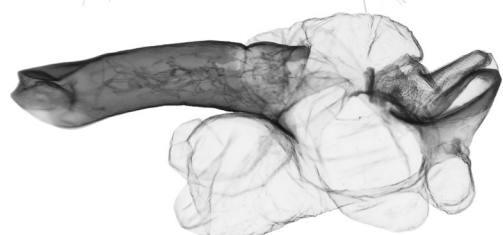
*S. kota* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6985

**Figures 377–380.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



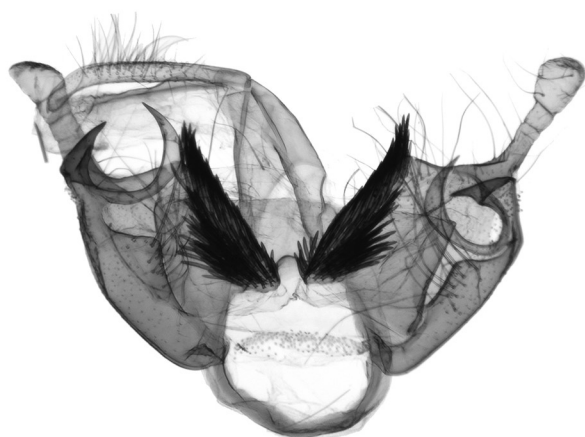
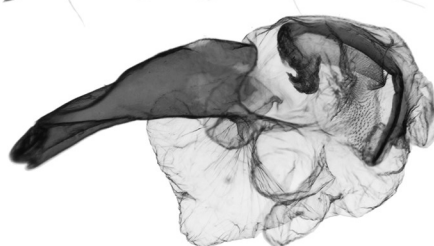
381

*S. bicultula* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4610



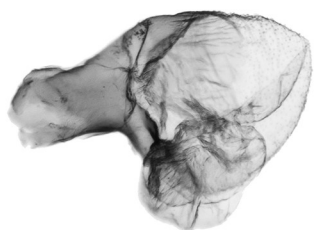
382

*S. bicultula* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4470



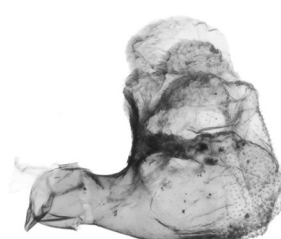
383

*S. quilimania*, NT  
S Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve, slide AV4449



384

*S. mulanjia* sp. n., HT  
Malawi, Mulanje Distr., slide AV6588



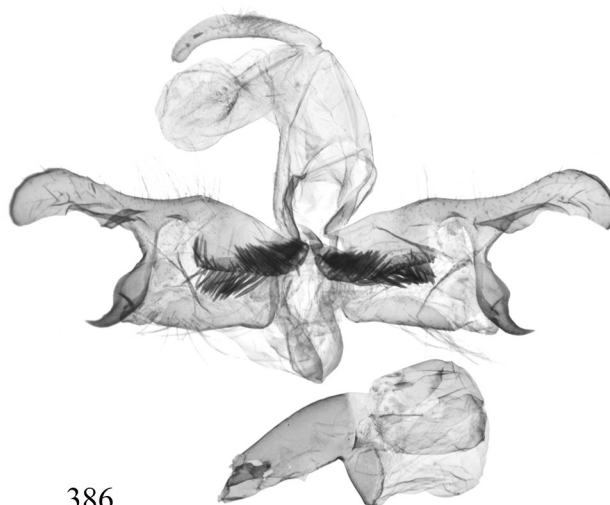
**Figures 381–384.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT (384: ex AKW).



385

*S. melanospila*, LT

Kenya, Escarpment, slide BMNH Arct. 6045



386

*S. melanospila*

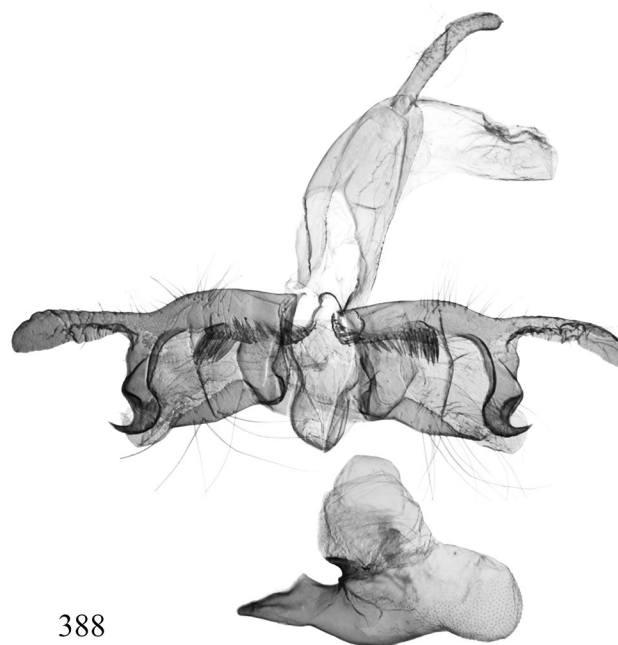
Kenya, Nairobi, slide NHMUK010314607 Volynkin



387

*S. tanzaniae* sp. n., HT

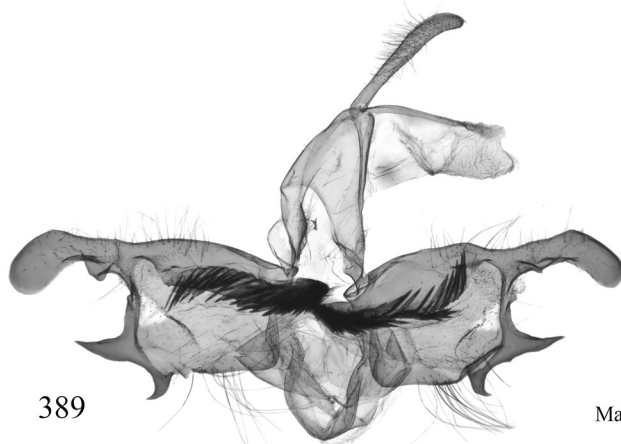
Tanzania, Morogoro, slide NHMUK010315278 Volynkin



388

*S. tanzaniae* sp. n., PT

Tanzania, Meru Mt., slide ZSM Arct. 2019-169 Volynkin

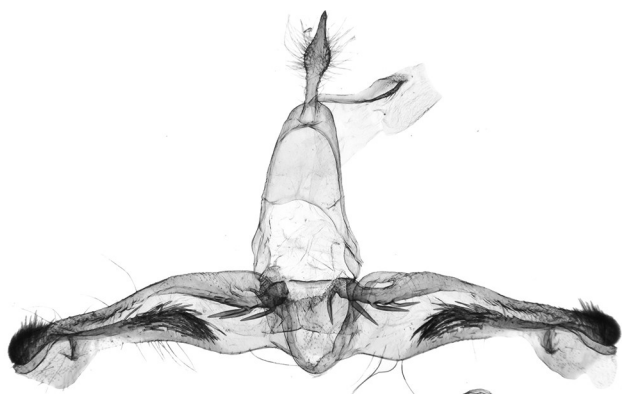


389

*S. kingstoni* sp. n., HT

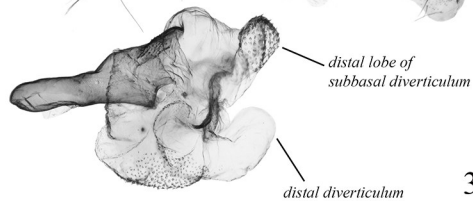
Malawi, Central Region, slide AV6589

**Figures 385–389.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 385–387 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 388 in ZSM; 389 in ANHRT (ex AKW).

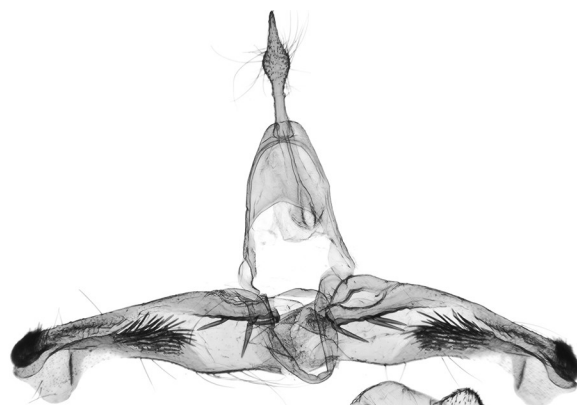


390

*S. setis* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6703

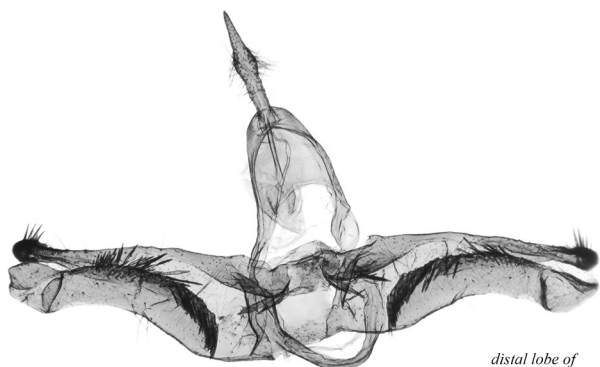
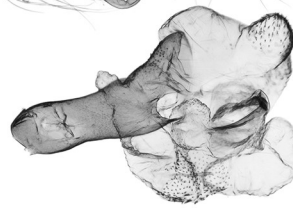


distal lobe of  
subbasal diverticulum  
distal diverticulum



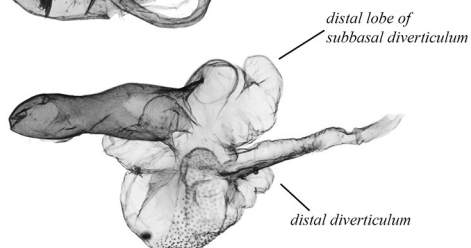
391

*S. setis* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Tai NP, slide AV3353

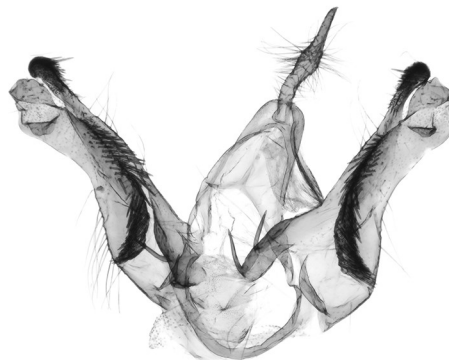


392

*S. spinulosia* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Nimba County, slide AV5187

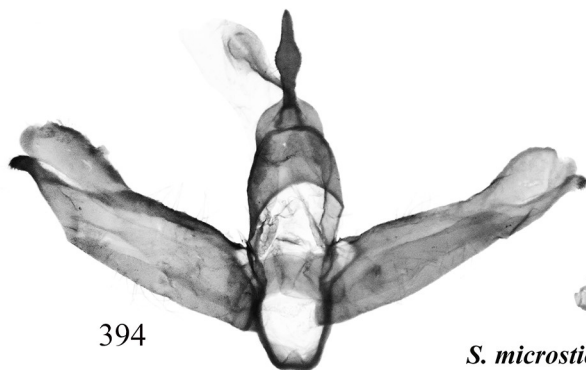
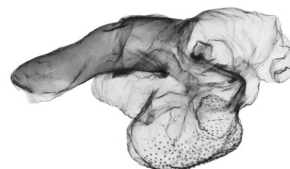


distal lobe of  
subbasal diverticulum  
distal diverticulum



393

*S. spinulosia* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6594



394

*S. microsticta*, HT  
Ghana, Bibianaha, slide BMNH Arct. 317



**Figures 390–394.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 390–393 in ANHRT; 394 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



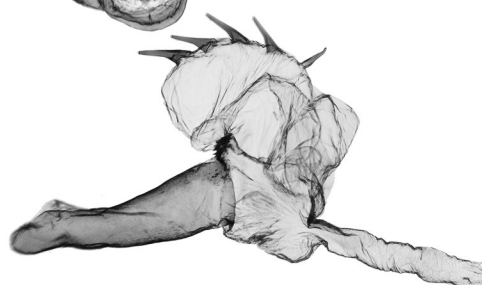
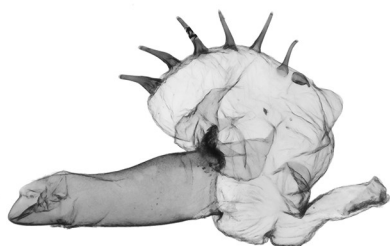
395

*S. microsticta*  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6591



396

*S. microsticta*  
Ivory Coast, Tai N.P., slide AV3354



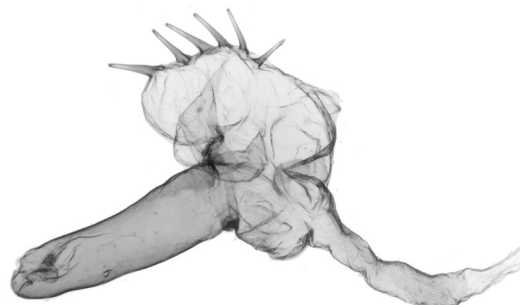
397

*S. durantei* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6590



398

*S. durantei* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6867



Figures 395–398. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



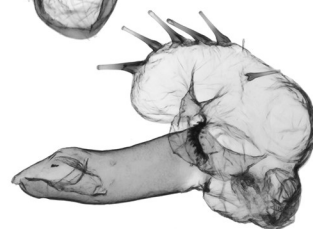
399



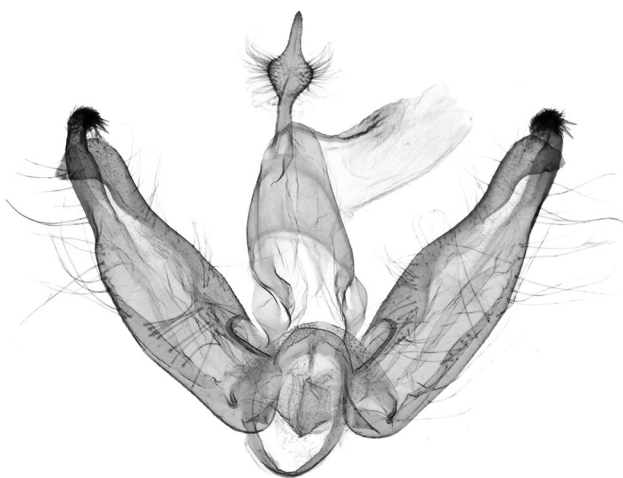
*S. curvalva* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6581



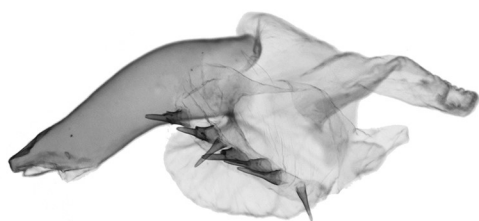
400



*S. curvalva* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6598



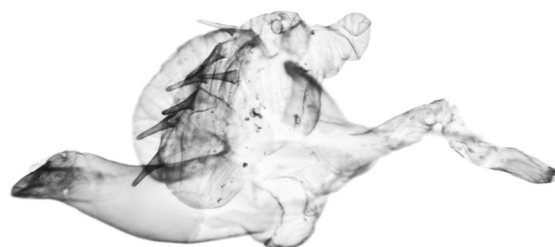
401



*S. imana*, HT  
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide ZSM Arct. 186/2017 Volynkin

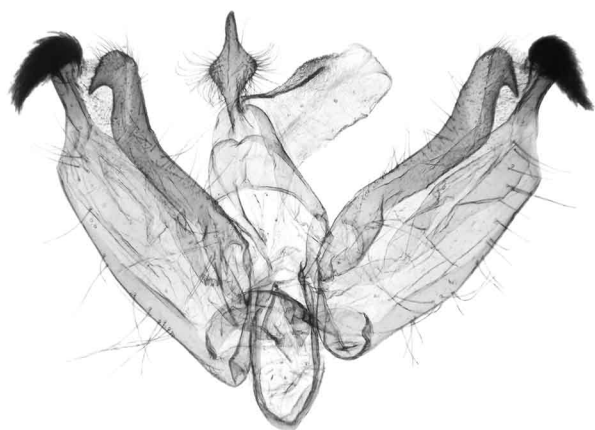


402



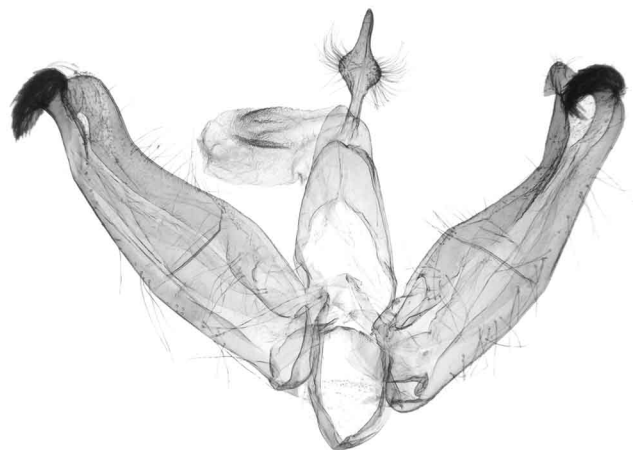
*S. imana*, PT  
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide NHMUK010315259 Volynkin

**Figures 399–402.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 399 and 400 in ANHRT; 401 in ZSM; 402 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



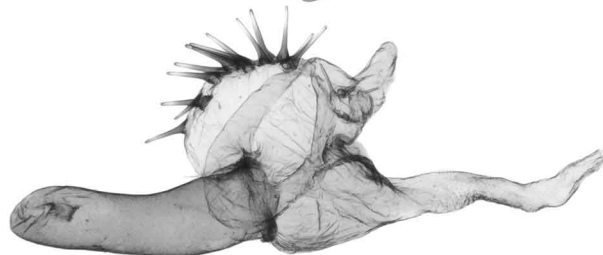
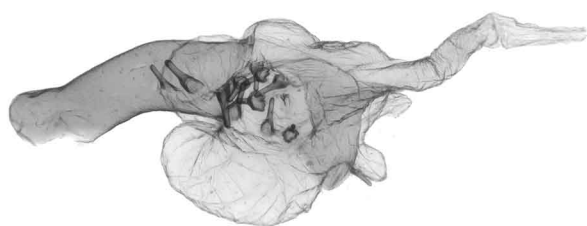
403

*S. alberti* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV7164



404

*S. alberti* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV7028



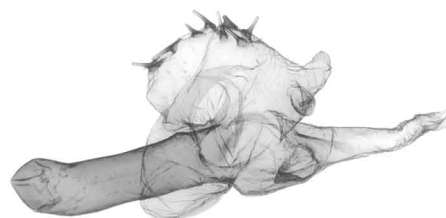
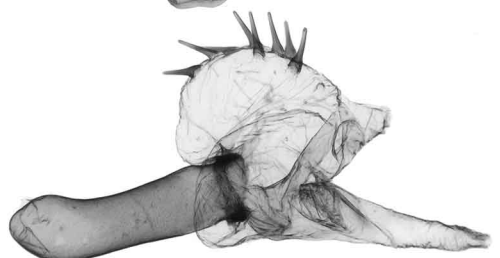
405

*S. takanoi* sp. n., HT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6977

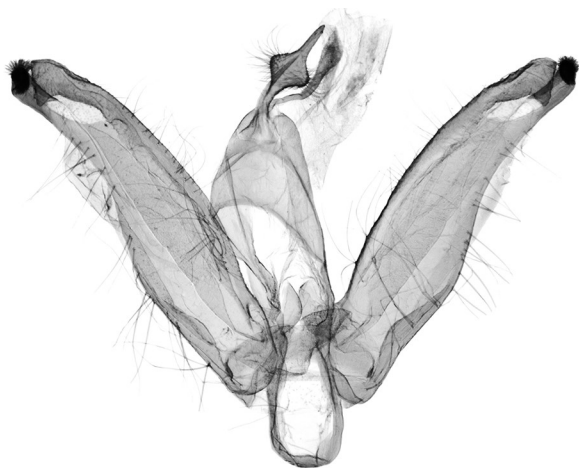


406

*S. micronodula* sp. n., HT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7176



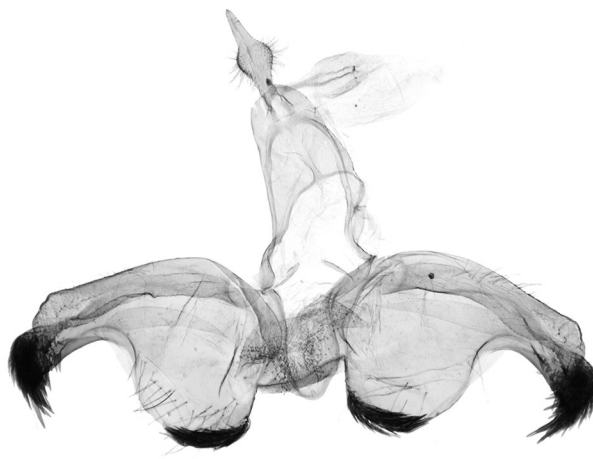
**Figures 403–406.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



407

*S. micronodula* sp. n., PT

W Uganda, Budongo Forest, slide ZSM Arct. 2020-020 Volynkin



408

*S. ursulae*, PT

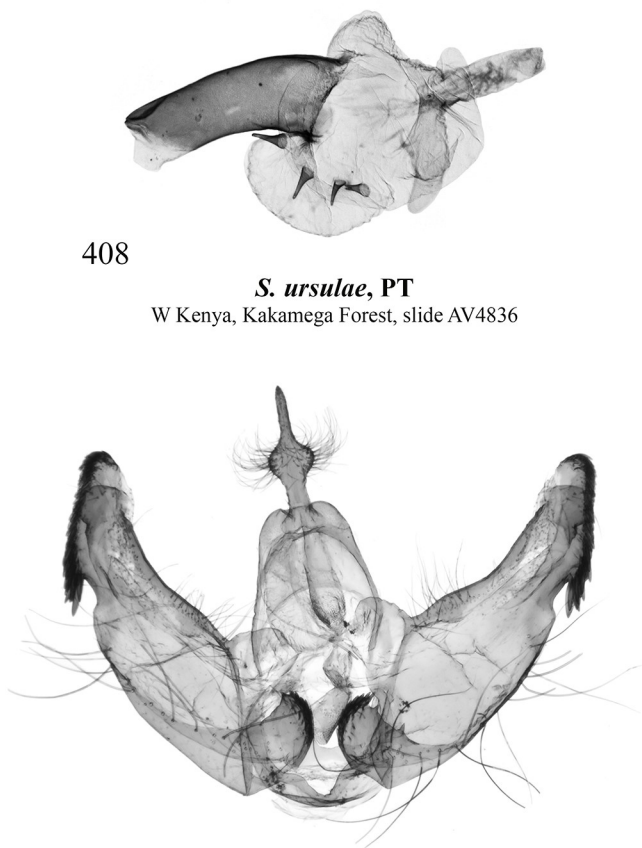
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV4836



409

*S. ? stictica*

Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6582



410

*S. ? stictica*

Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6593

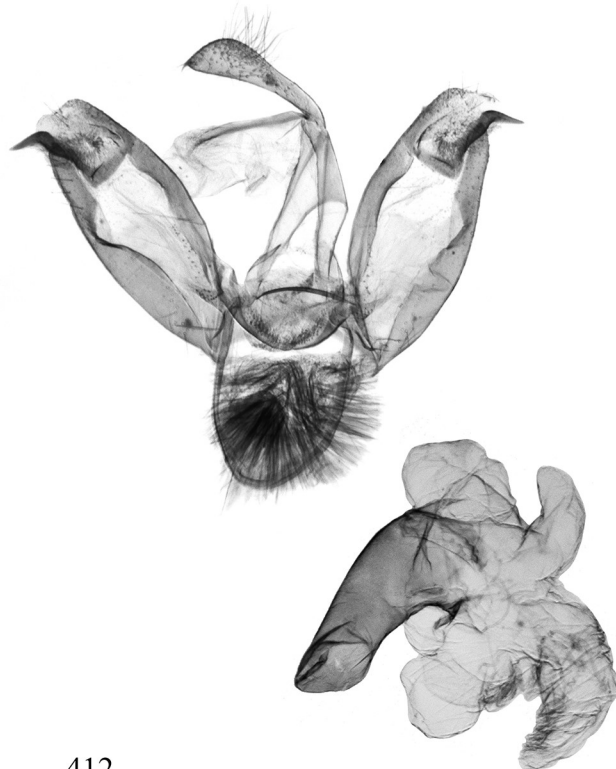
**Figures 407–410.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 407 in MWM/ZSM; 408 in MfN; 409 and 410 in ANHRT.



411

*S. adiaphora*, PT

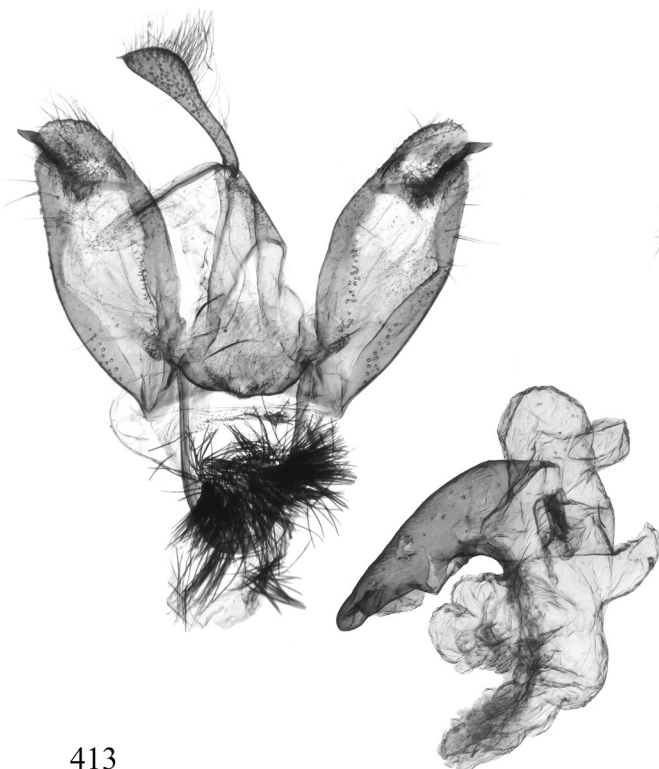
Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, slide NHMUK010314613 Volynkin



412

*S. margopuncta margopuncta*, PT

W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV4839



413

*S. margopuncta patterna* ssp. n., HT

Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7182



414

*S. myraina* sp. n., HT

Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6540

**Figures 411–414.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 411 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 412 in MfN; 413 and 414 in ANHRT.

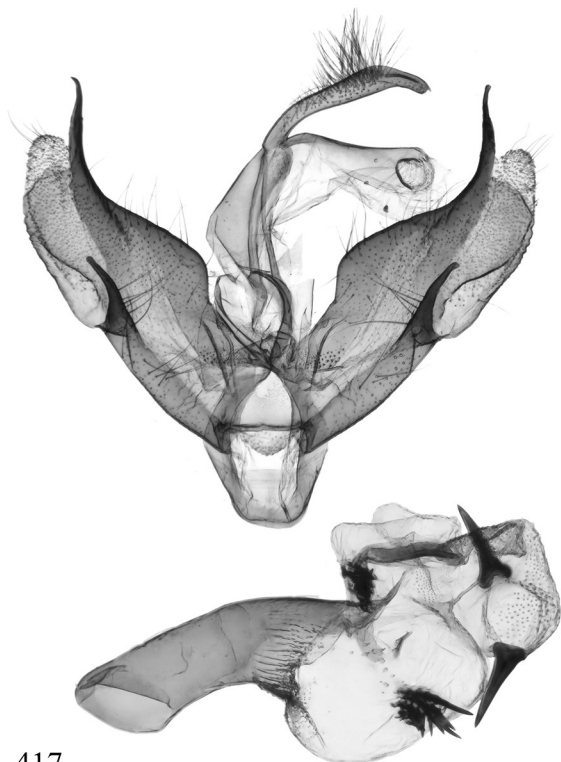


415

*S. intermedia* sp. n., HT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7169

416

*S. trichota* sp. n., HT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6666



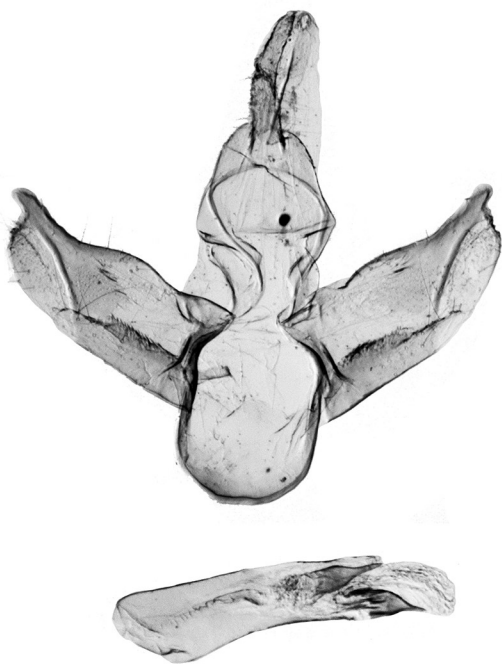
417

*S. mumbuluma* sp. n., HT  
Zambia, Luapula Prov., slide AV6587

418

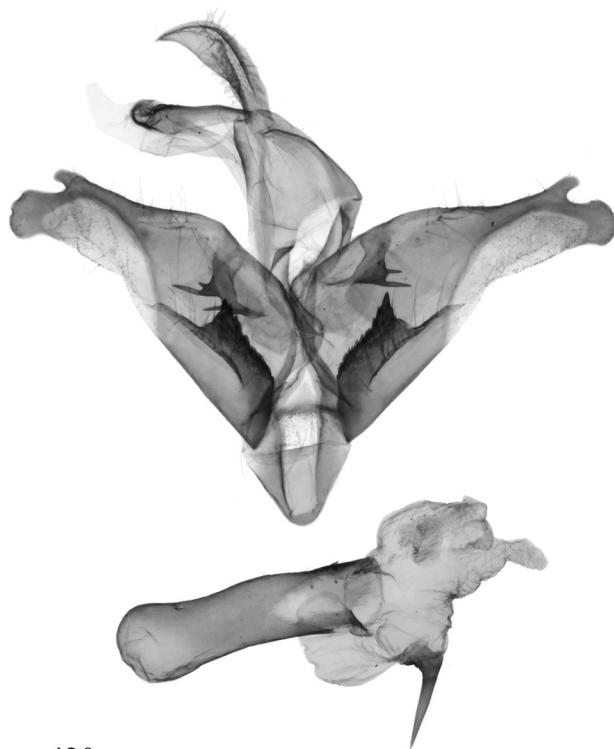
*S. kirksprigsi* sp. n., HT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7031

Figures 415–418. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT (417: ex AKW).



419

*S. eberti*, HT  
Zimbabwe, Matobo NP, slide Kühne 402



420

*S. smithi* sp. n., HT  
Zambia, Southern Prov., slide AV5769



421

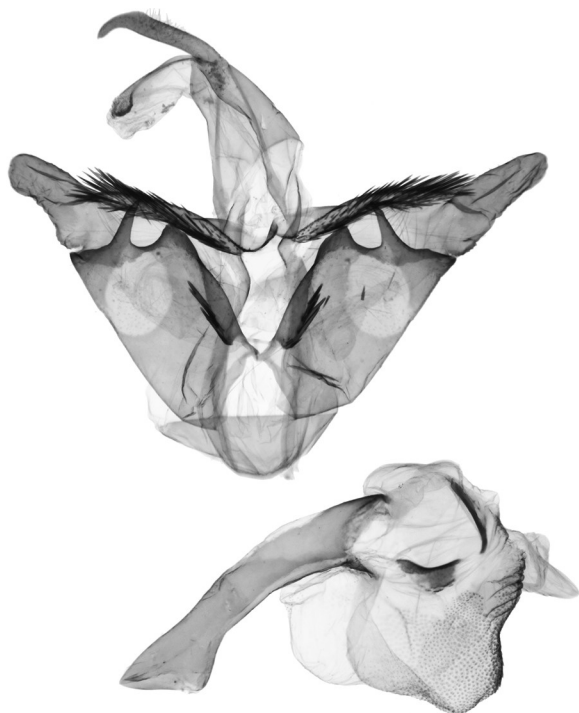
*S. overlaeti*, HT  
DRC, Kapanga, slide 478 Kühne



422

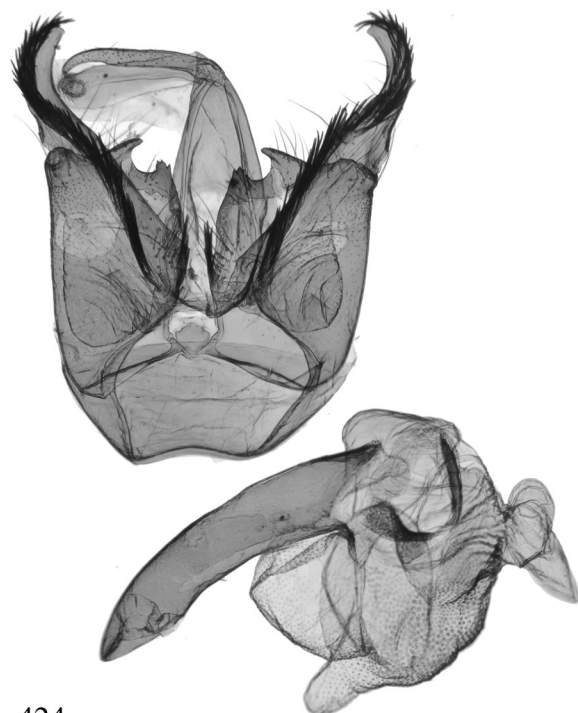
*S. lubumbashia* sp. n., HT  
DRC, Lubumbashi, slide AV7026

**Figures 419–422.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 419 in MfN; 420 in ANHRT; 421 and 422 in RMCA (421 after Kühne (2007)).



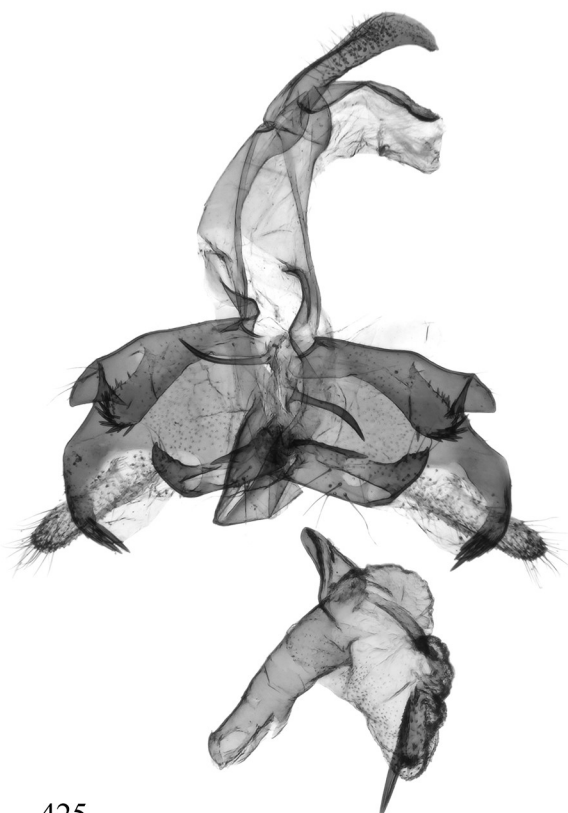
423

*S. malfakassa* sp. n., HT  
Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, slide AV5653



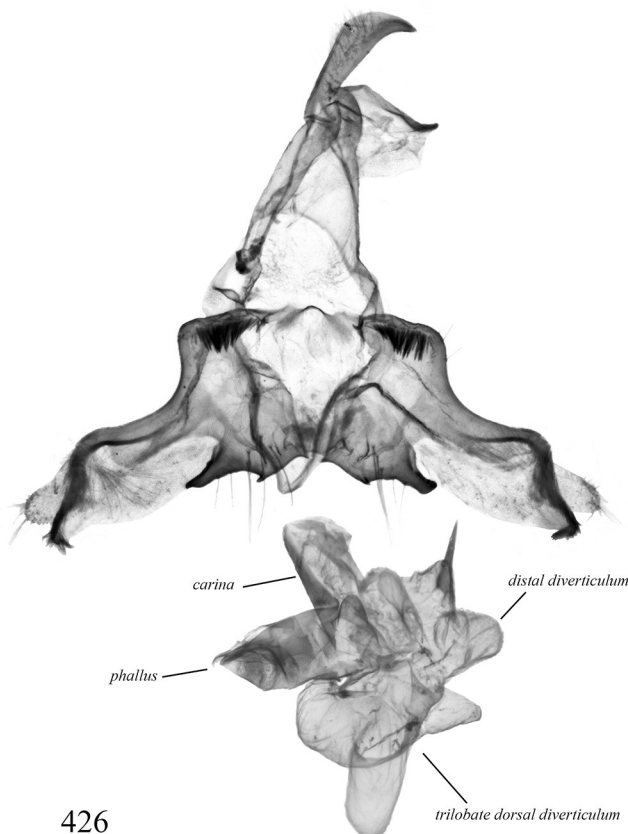
424

*S. paraxena* sp. n., HT  
Cameroon, North Region, slide AV5188



425

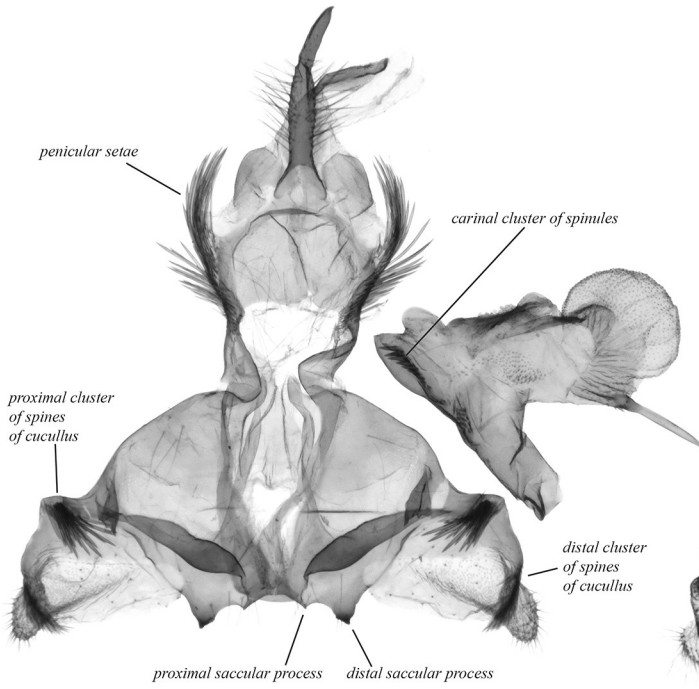
*S. hackeri* sp. n., HT  
Ethiopia, near Mago NP, slide ZSM Arct. 2021-186 Volynkin



426

*S. nyasa* sp. n., HT  
S Malawi, Mulanje, slide NHMUK014331251 Volynkin

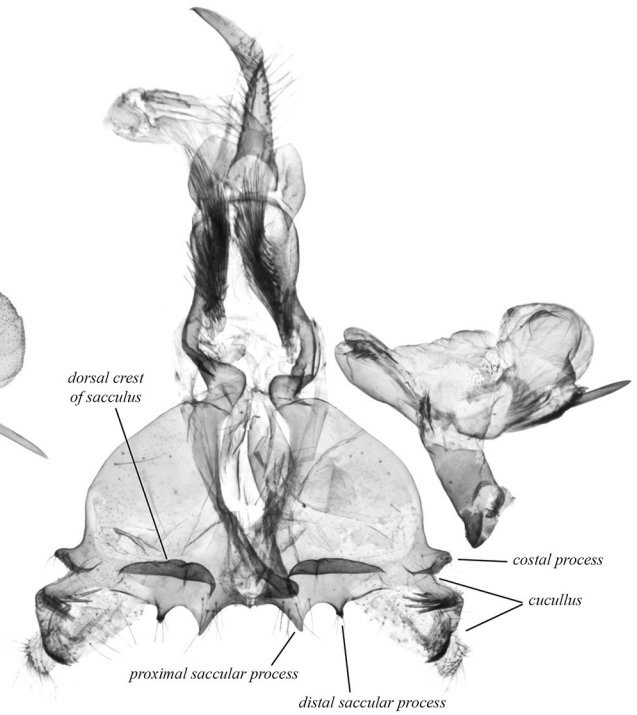
**Figures 423–426.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 423 and 424 in ANHRT; 425 in MWM/ZSM; 426 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



427

*S. bicolorata*

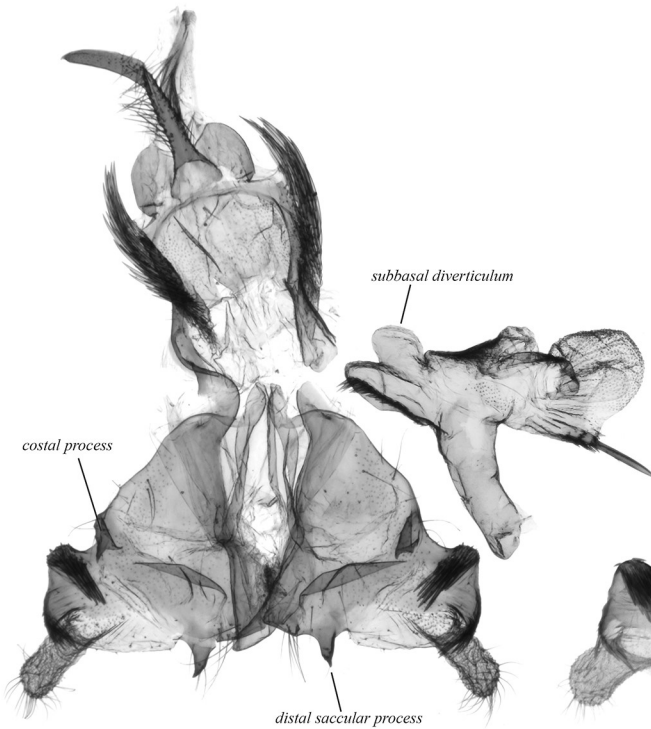
Zambia, Kapishya Hot Springs, slide AV5778



428

*S. mukuyu* sp. n., HT

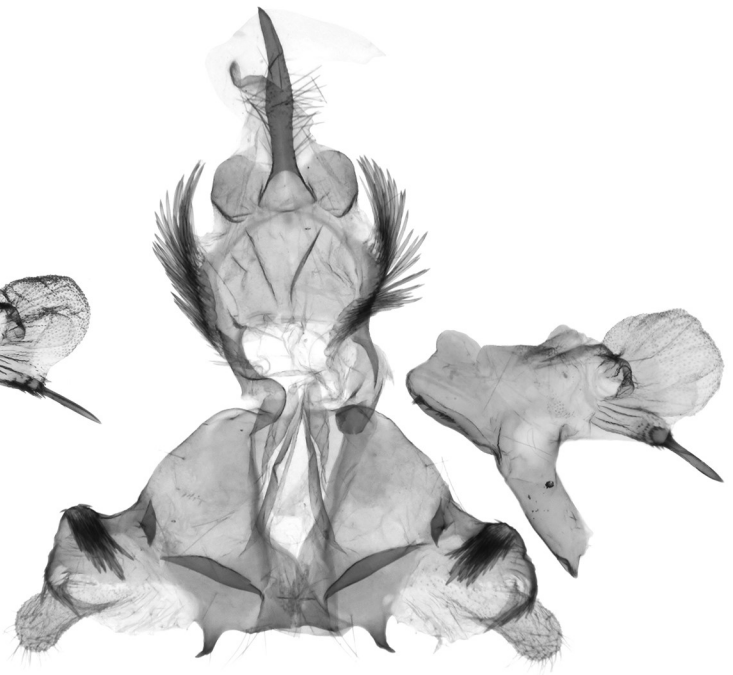
W Tanzania, Kigoma Region, slide NHMUK010314626 Volynkin



429

*S. kundalila* sp. n., HT

Zambia, Central Prov., slide AV6641



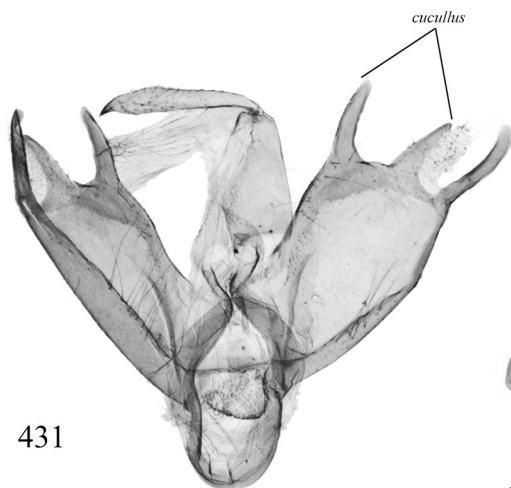
430

*S. lydiae* sp. n., HT

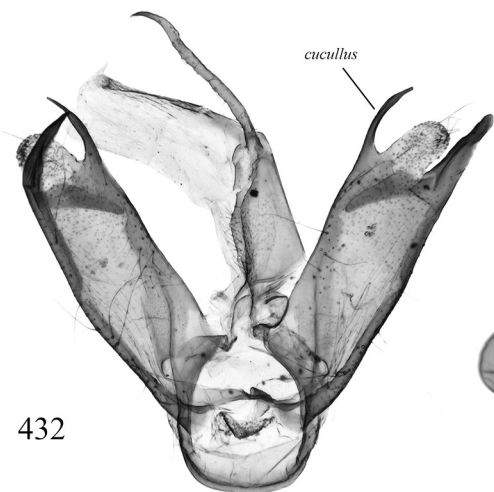
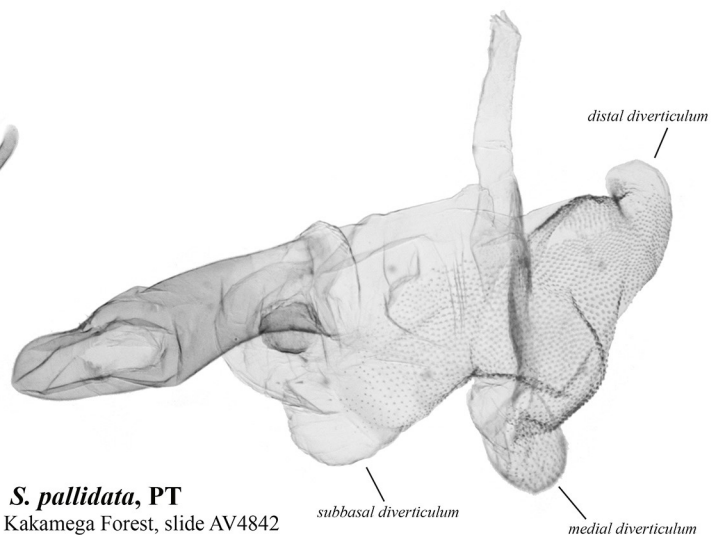
Zambia, Southern Prov., slide AV5767

**Figures 427–430.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 427, 429 and 430 in ANHRT (429: ex AKW); 428 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).

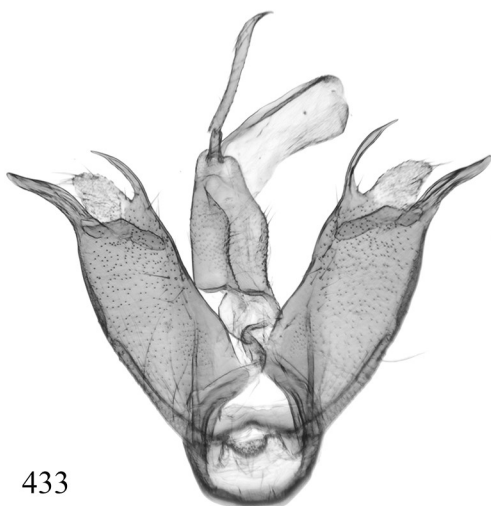
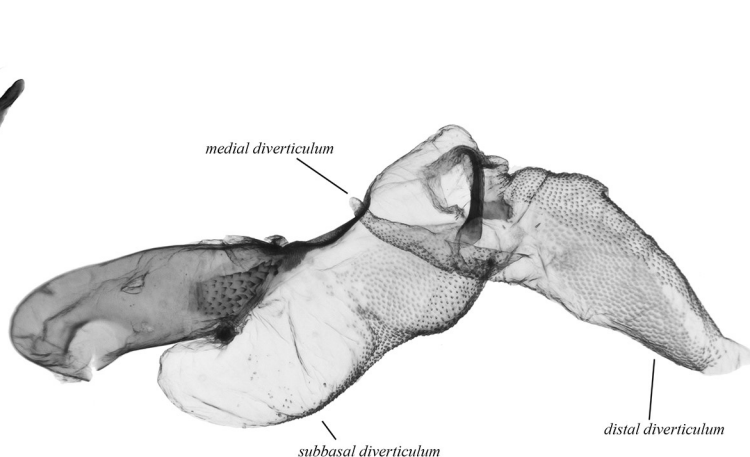
GENUS *SICCIA* IN AFROTROPICS



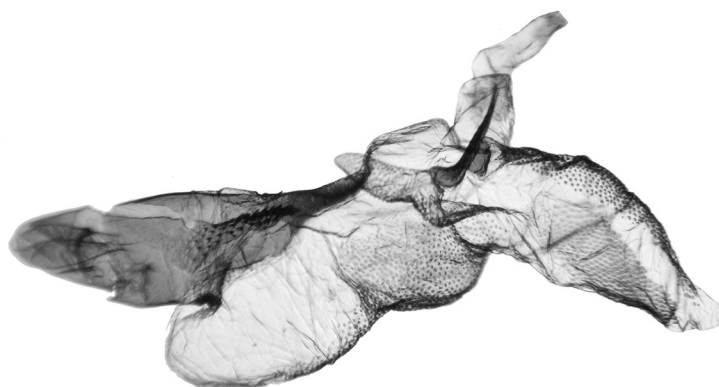
*S. pallidata*, PT  
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV4842



*S. chogoriae*  
Kenya, Central Prov., slide AV6715



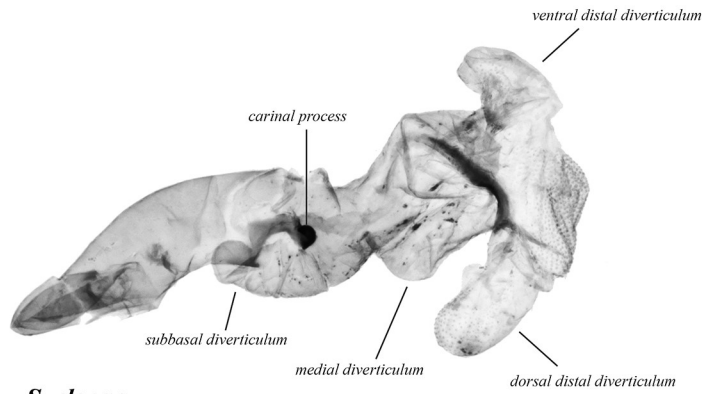
*S. chogoriae*  
S Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve, slide AV3144



**Figures 431–433.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 431 in MfN; 432 in AKW; 433 in ANHRT.



434

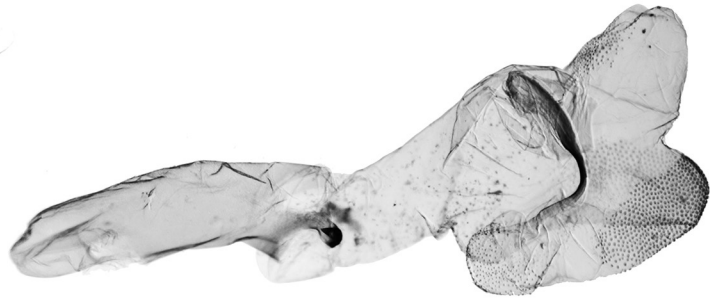


*S. elgona*

W Kenya, Trans-Nzoia County, slide NHMUK010317788 Volynkin

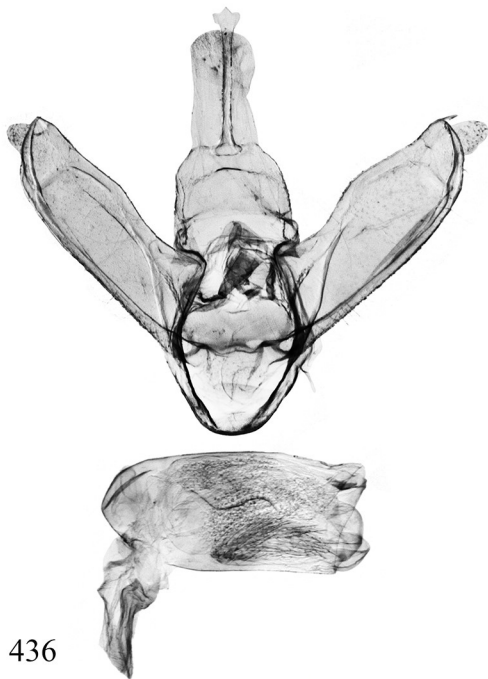


435



*S. elgona*

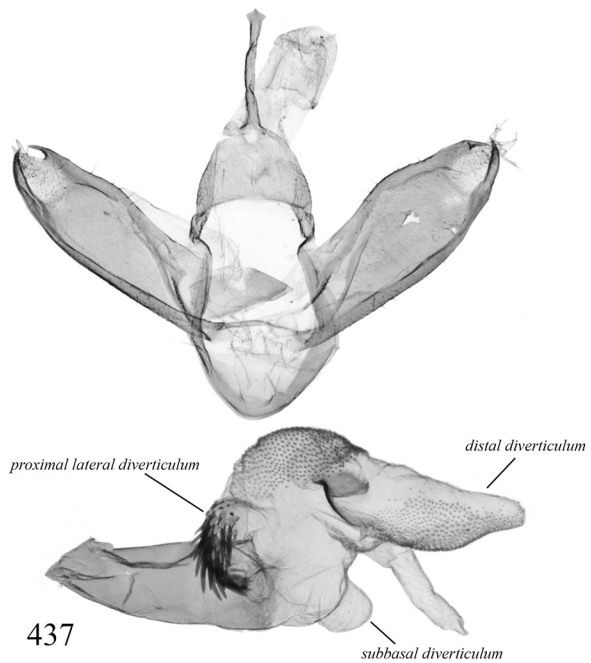
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide ZSM Arct. 2019-173 Volynkin



436

*S. pallens*, HT

South Sudan, Central Equatoria, slide BMNH Arct. 6043

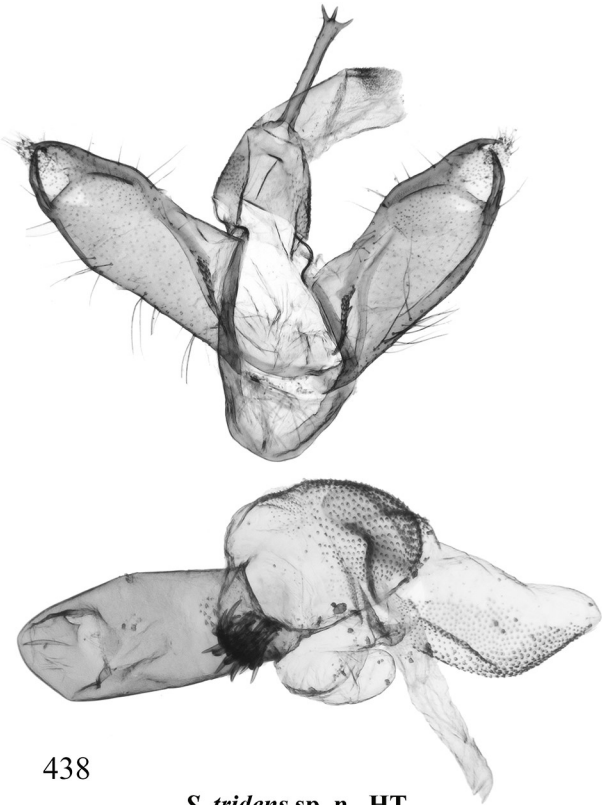


437

*S. pallens*

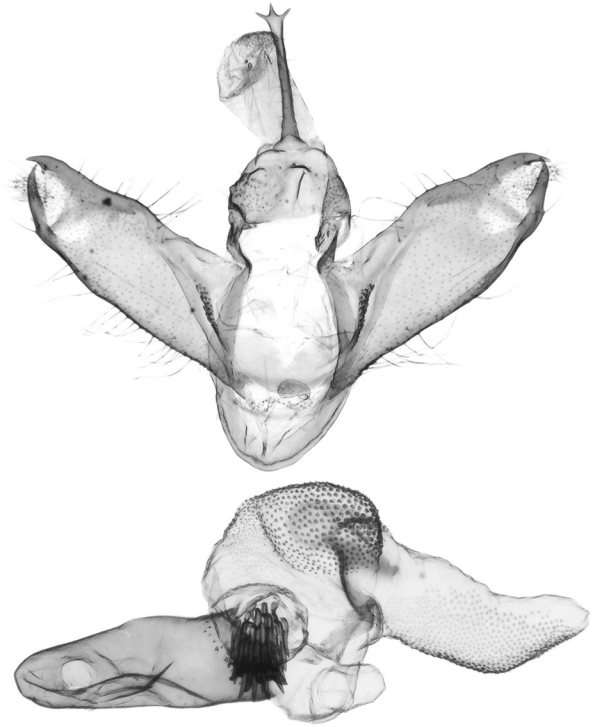
S Ethiopia, SNNPR, slide ZSM Arct. 2020-037 Volynkin

**Figures 434–437.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 434 and 436 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 435 and 437 in ZSM.



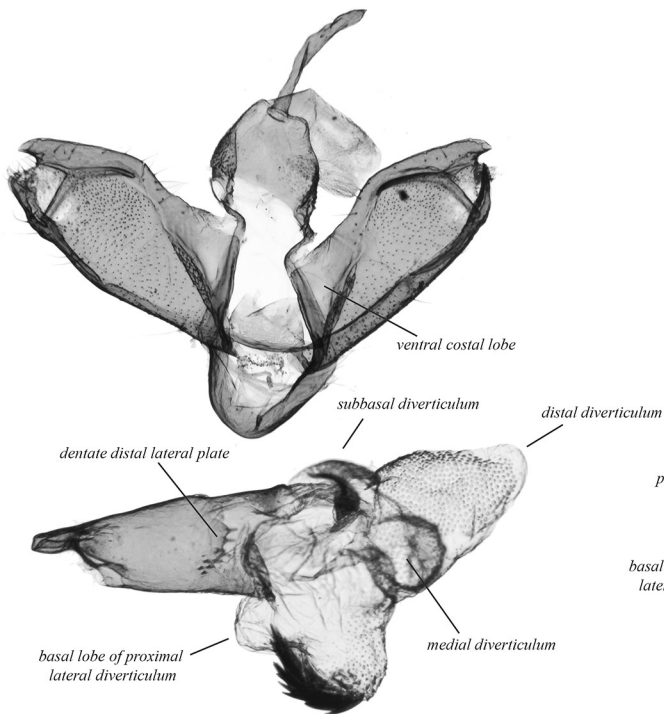
438

*S. tridens* sp. n., HT  
Cameroon, North Region, slide AV5305



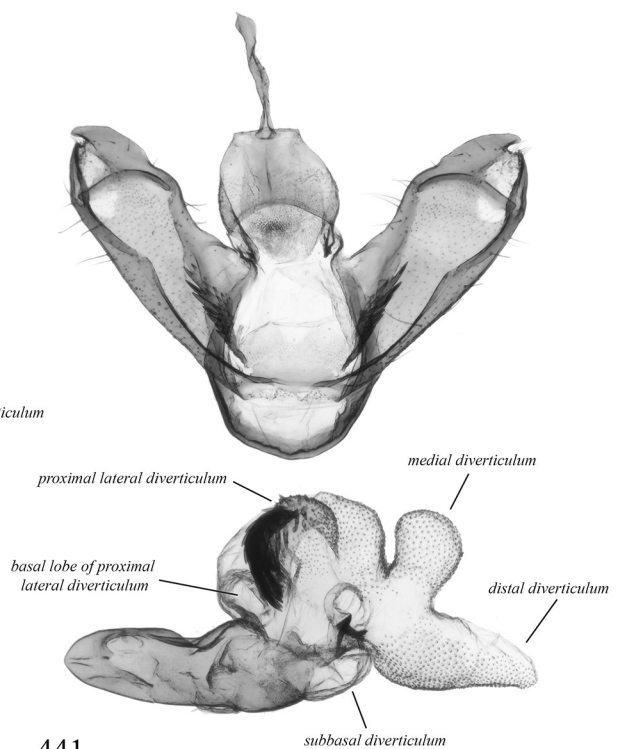
439

*S. tridens* sp. n., PT  
NW Ivory Coast, Denguélé Distr., slide AV6720



440

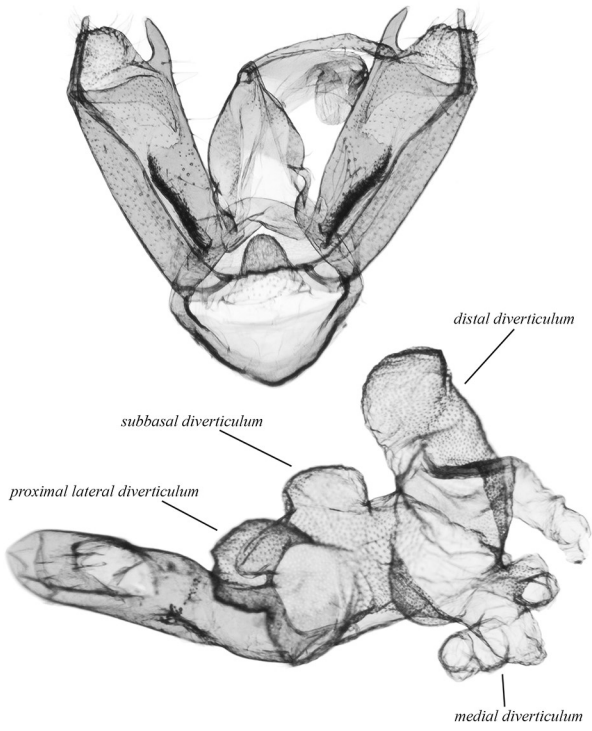
*S. robusta* sp. n., HT  
NW Zambia, Zambezi Rapids, slide AV5151



441

*S. ndoki* sp. n., HT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6885

Figures 438–441. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.

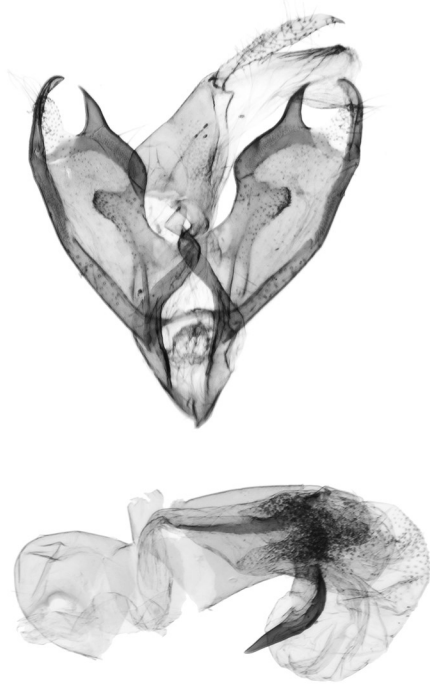


442

***S. wologizia* sp. n., HT**  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5132

443

***S. morettoii* sp. n., HT**  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6709



444

***S. aristophanousi* sp. n., HT**  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4582

445

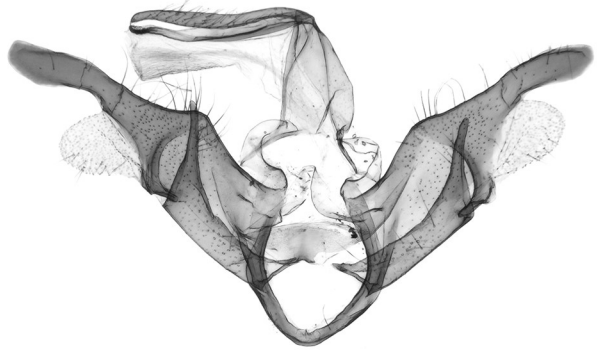
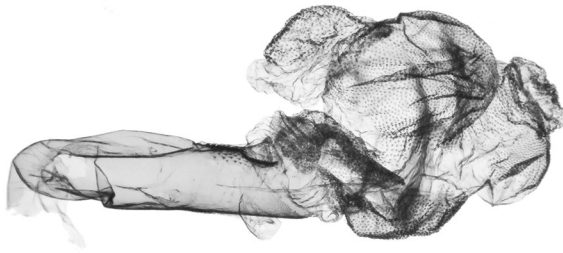
***S. brevicornuta* sp. n., HT**  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6886

**Figures 442–445.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



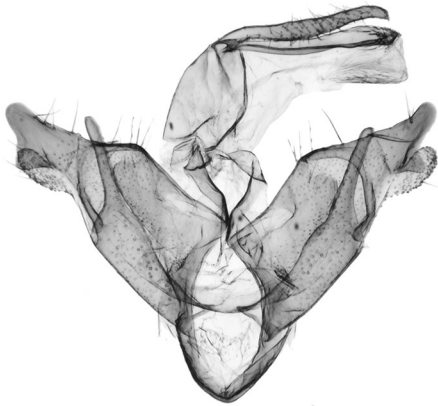
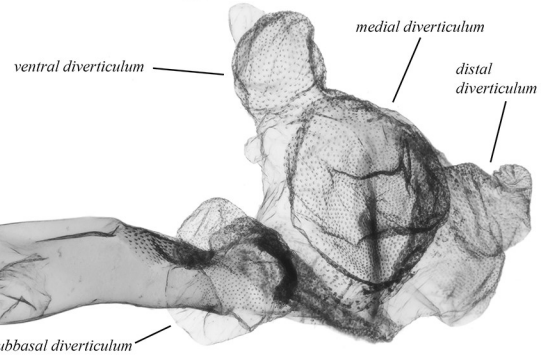
446

*S. exilisioides* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6708



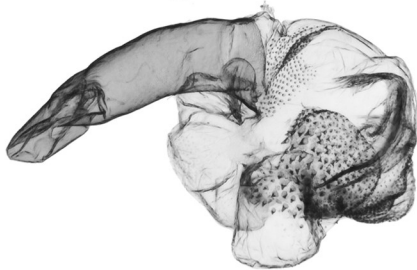
447

*S. exilisioides* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6884



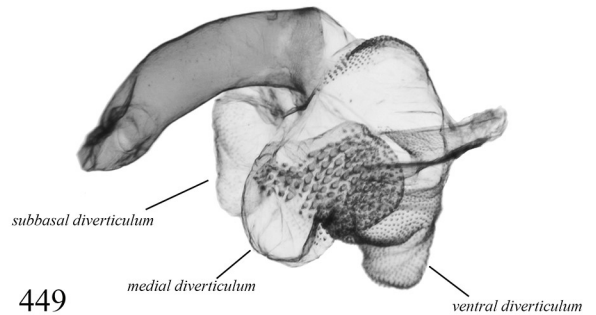
448

*S. bilobata* sp. n., HT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6711

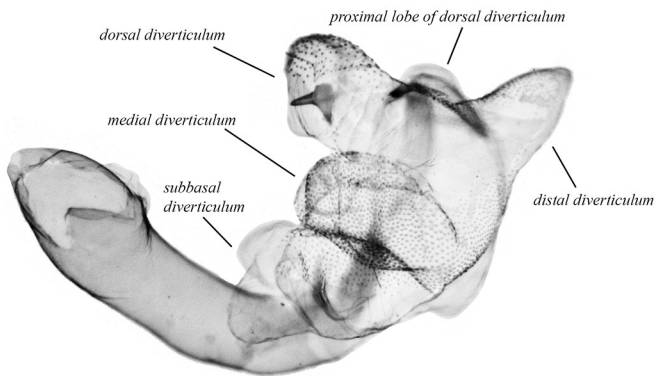
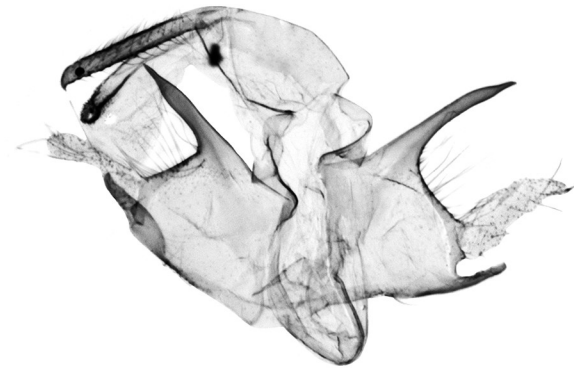


449

*S. bilobata* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Wologizi Mts, slide AV5172

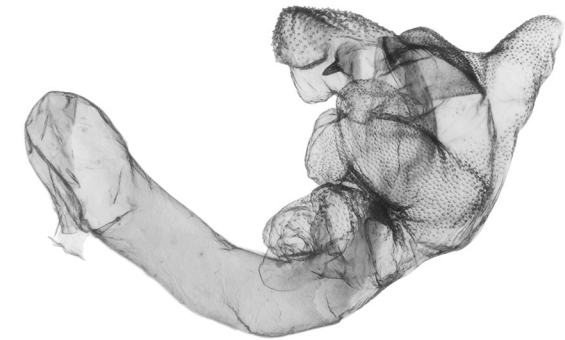
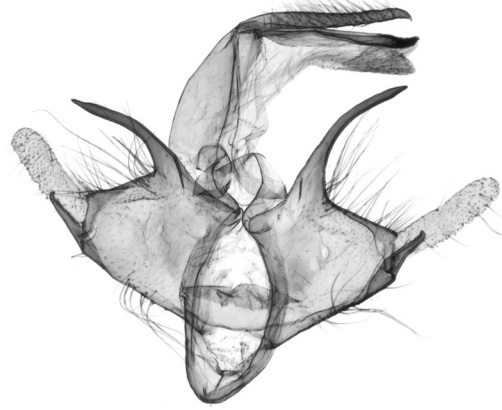


Figures 446–449. *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



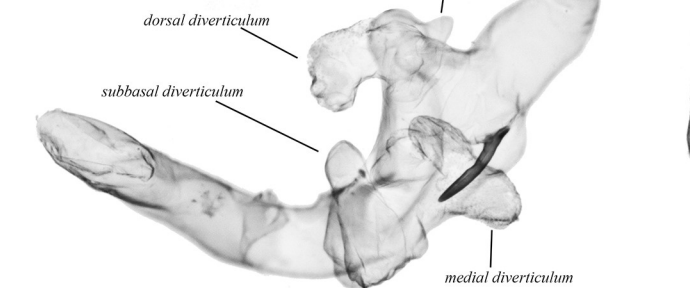
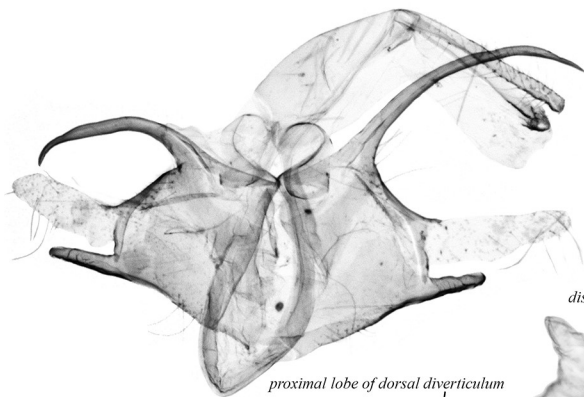
450

***S. mayombe* sp. n., HT**  
western DRC, Luki BR, slide NHMUK010315236 Volynkin



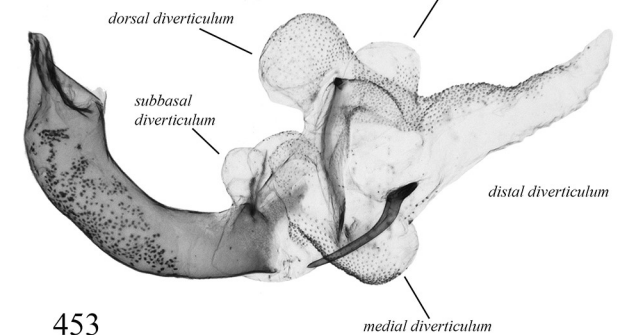
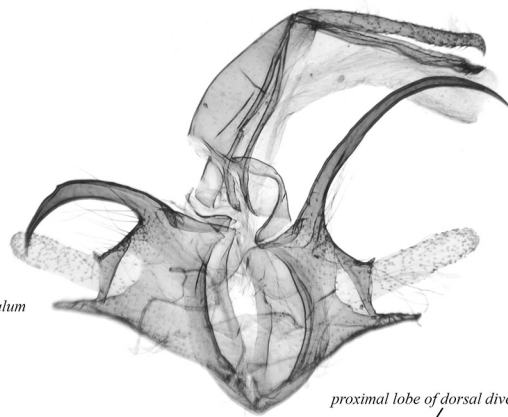
451

***S. comma* sp. n., HT**  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6994



452

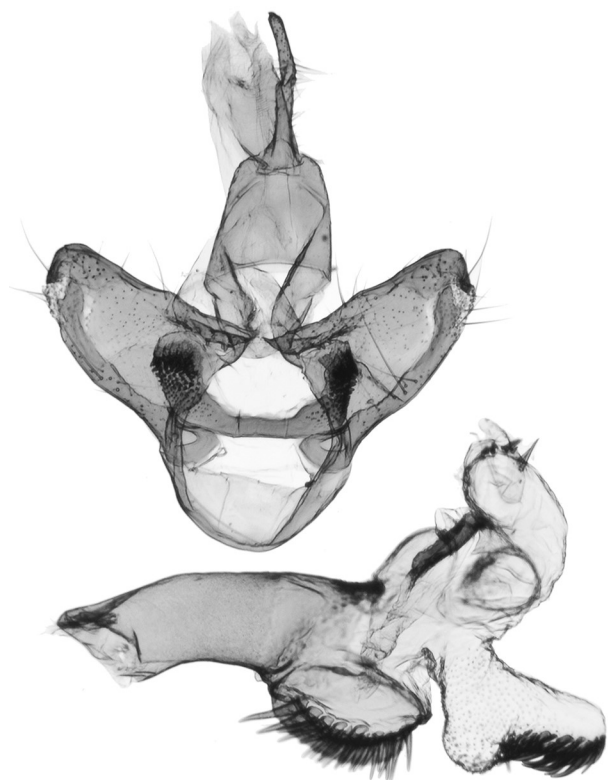
***S. semliki* sp. n., HT**  
Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, slide NHMUK010315724 Volynkin



453

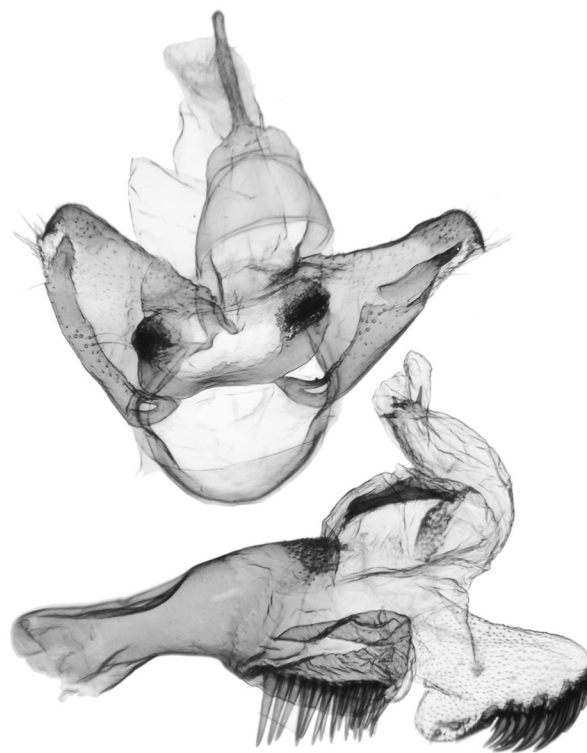
***S. chimanimani* sp. n., HT**  
N Mozambique, Manica Prov., slide AV5049

**Figures 450–453.** *Siccia* spp., male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 450 and 452 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 451 and 453 in ANHRT.



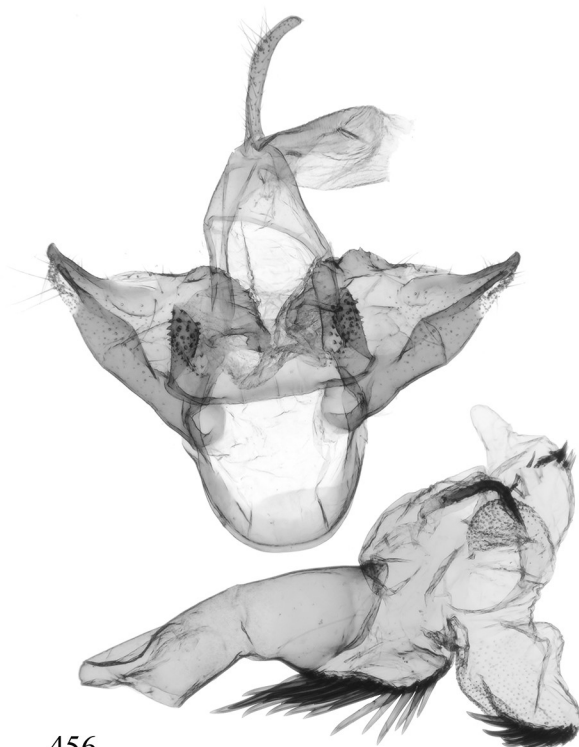
454

*S. punctipennis*  
RSA, Free State Prov., slide AV5272



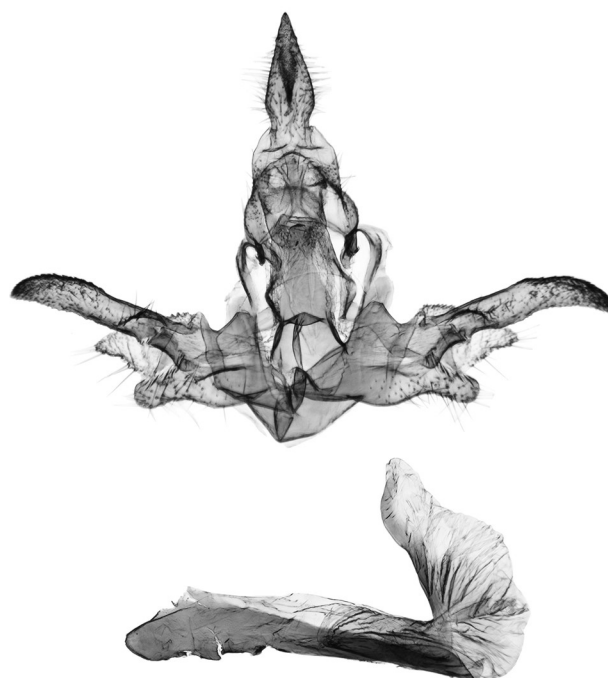
455

*S. punctipennis*  
S Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve, slide AV3160



456

*S. tsitsikamma* sp. n., HT  
RSA, Eastern Cape, Tsitsikamma NP, slide MfN-343 Volynkin



457

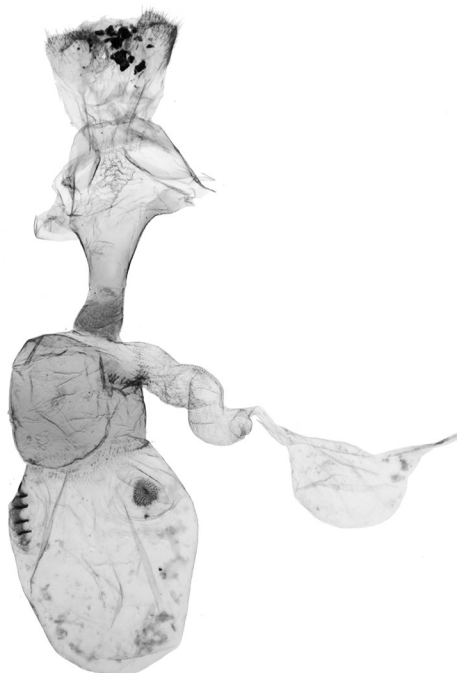
*P. punctata*  
Sierra Leone, Western Area Peninsula, slide AV3178

**FIGURES 454–457.** *Siccia* spp. (454–456) and *Palaeosiccia punctata* (457), male genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 454, 455 and 457 in ANHRT; 456 in MfN.



458

*S. taprobanis*  
Sri Lanka,  
slide AV5381 Volynkin



459

*S. sordida*  
NE India, Darjeeling,  
slide ZSM Arct. 2019-118 Volynkin



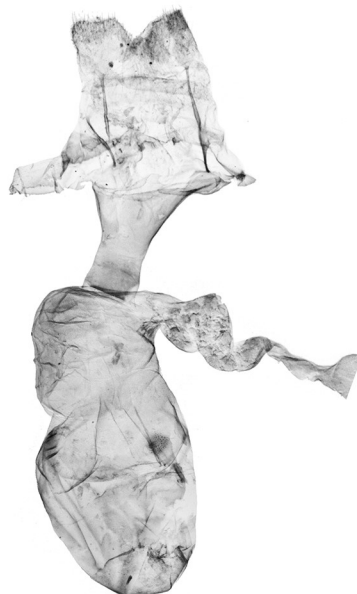
460

*S. sordida*  
Taiwan, Nantou County,  
slide ZSM Arct. 2019-131 Volynkin



461

*S. sordida*  
Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP,  
slide AV5227 Volynkin



462

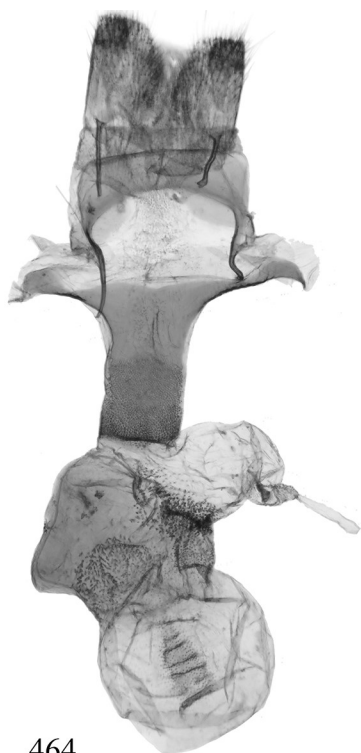
*S. sordida*  
Tanzania, Lake Victoria, Ukerewe Isl.  
slide NHMUK010314605



463

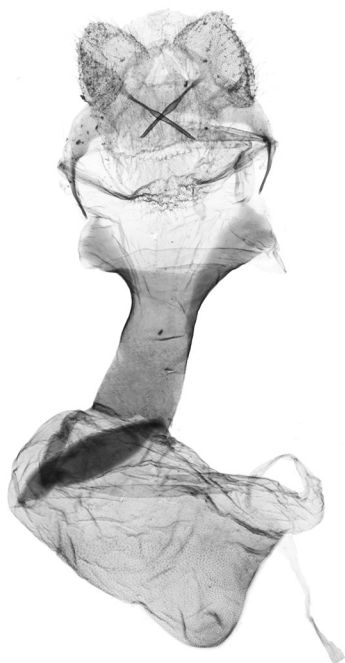
*S. sordida*, PT of *bifurcata*  
Yemen, Sana'a Prov.,  
slide AV4753 Volynkin

**Figures 458–463.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 458 in coll. K. Černý (Innsbruck, Austria); 459 and 460 in MWM/ZSM; 461 in ANHRT; 462 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 463 in ASV.



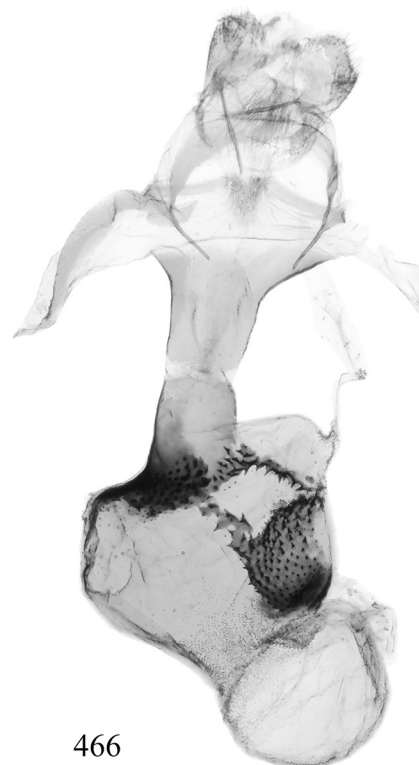
464

*S. kasanka* sp. n., PT  
Zambia, Luapula Prov.,  
slide AV6647



465

*S. buettikeri*  
W Saudi Arabia, Asir,  
slide ZSM Arct. 2019-139 Volynkin



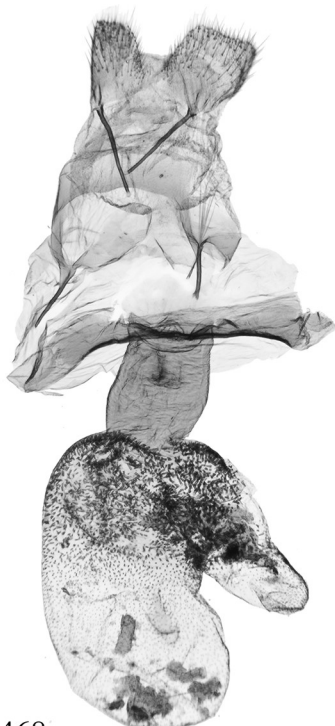
466

*S. kravchenkoi*, PT  
Mali, near Ouronina,  
slide AV6774



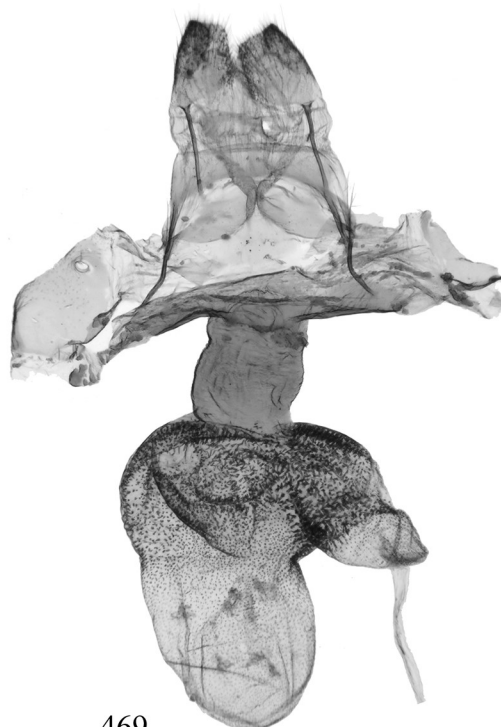
467

*S. anserina*  
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest,  
prep. Kühne (after Kühne 2007)



468

*S. kuehnei* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Tai NP,  
slide AV3357



469

*S. evrysi* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Ivindo NP,  
slide AV6547

**Figures 464–469.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 464 in AKW; 465 in MWM/ZSM; 466, 468 and 469 in ANHRT; 467 after Kühne (2007).



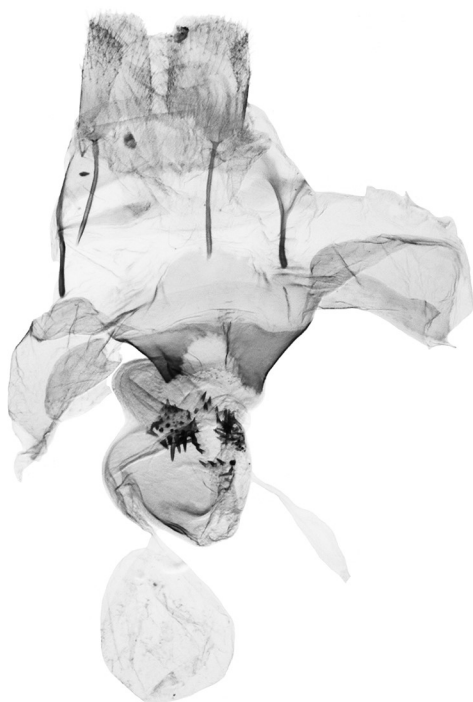
470

*S. carinata* sp. n., PT  
Guinea, Nzerekore Reg.,  
slide AV6549



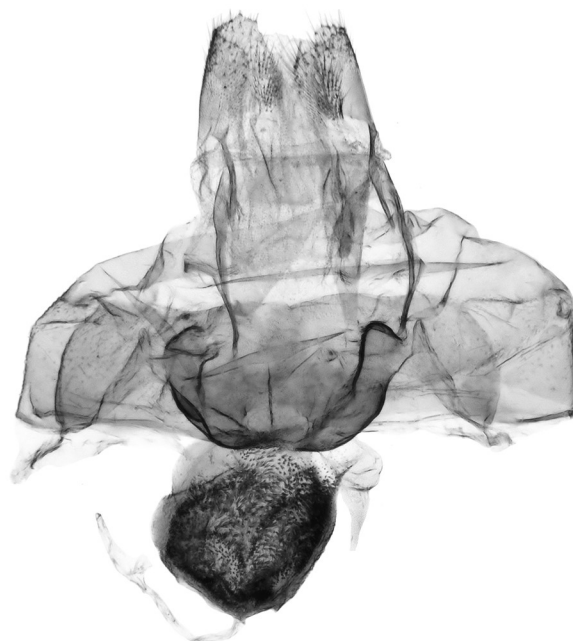
471

*S. usambara* sp. n., PT  
Tanzania, East Usambara Mts,  
slide NHMUK010315722 Volynkin



472

*S. caffra*  
RSA, Cape Town, slide AV5326



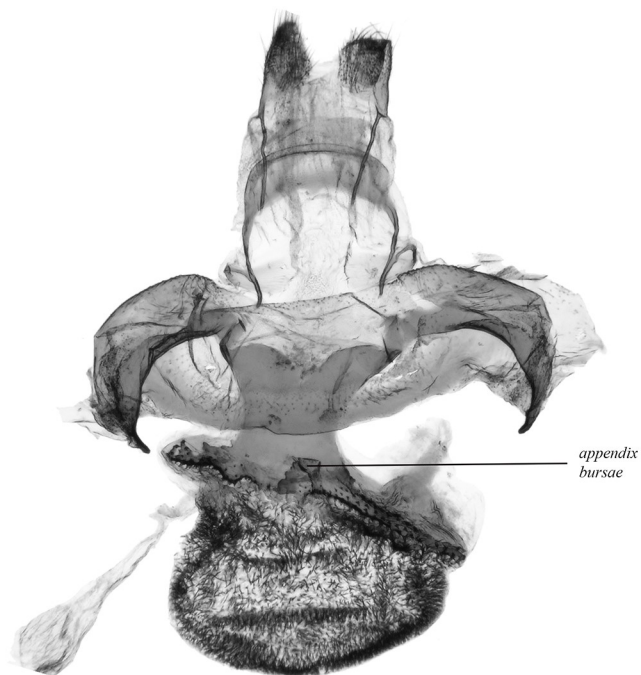
473

*S. laszlogyulai* sp. n., HT  
Zambia, Muchinga Prov., slide AV6542

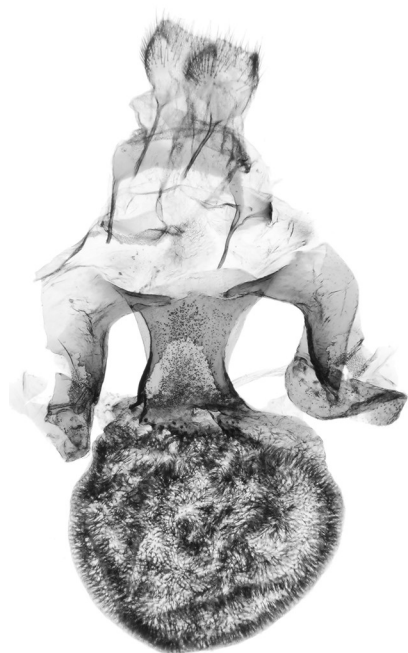
**Figures 470–473.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 470 and 473 in ANHRT; 471 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 472 in HHNM.



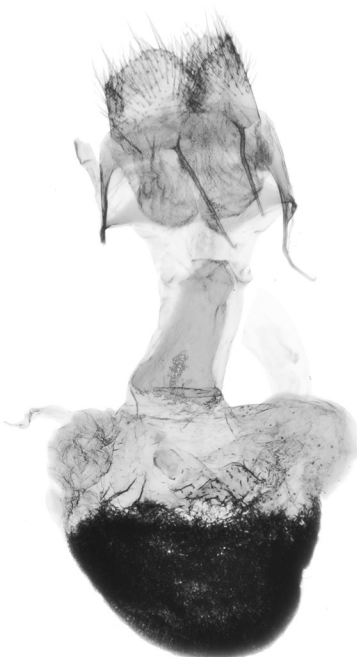
474  
*S. ? grossagranularis*  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5307



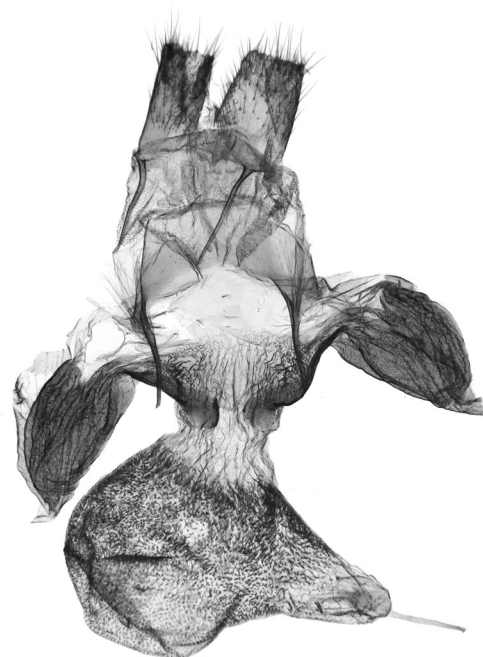
475  
*S. nepa* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV6749



476  
*S. orbiculata*  
DRC, Salonga NP,  
slide AV7162

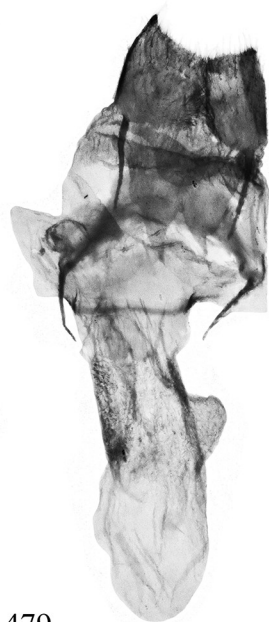


477  
*S. atriguttata*  
NW Zambia, Jiwundu Swamp,  
slide AV5034



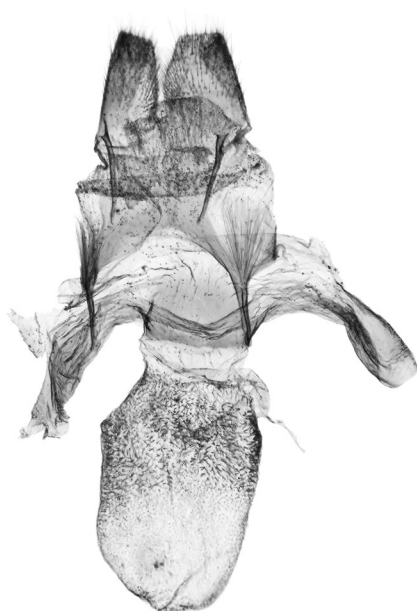
478  
*S. faucaria* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Ivindo NP,  
slide AV6601

**Figures 474–478.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 474, 475, 477 and 478 in ANHRT; 476 in GMF-B.



479

*S. d. duodecimpunctata*, PT  
Uganda, Ruwenzori Range,  
slide BMNH Arct. 321



480

*S. d. mikrotera* sp. n., PT  
DRC, Salonga NP,  
slide AV7181



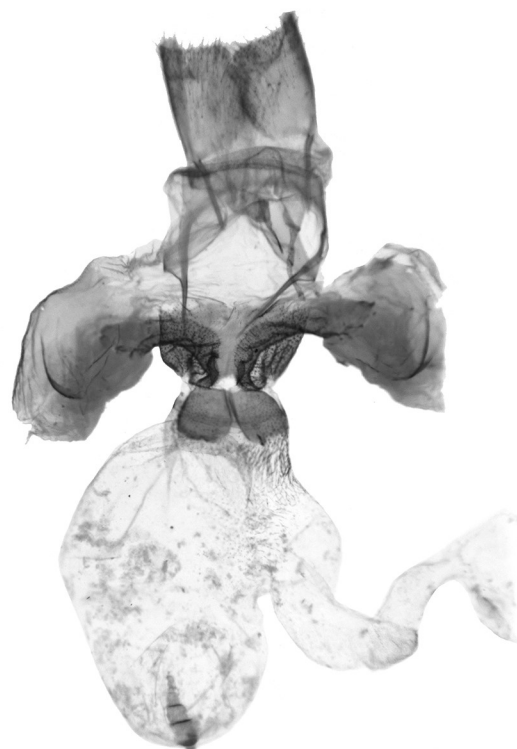
481

*S. acornuta* sp. n., PT  
SE Guinea, Guinée forestière,  
slide AV6669



482

*S. foya* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County,  
slide AV4612



483

*S. chilambwe* sp. n., PT  
Cameroon, Adamawa Region,  
slide AV5657

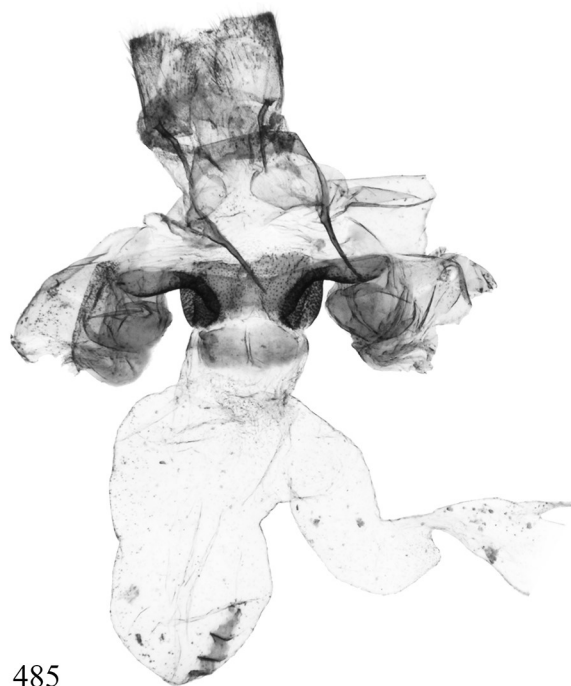
**Figures 479–483.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 479 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 480 in GMF-B; 481–483 in ANHRT.



484

*S. kpelle* sp. n., PT

Liberia, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, slide AV5661



485

*S. ziela* sp. n., PT

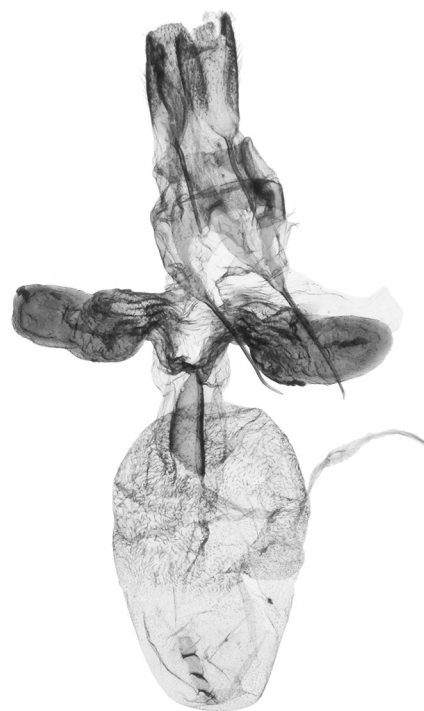
Guinea, Nzerekore Reg., slide AV7183



486

*S. p. processa* sp. n., PT

Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV6759



487

*S. p. chloma* ssp. n., PT

Gabon, Ivindo NP, slide AV6600

Figures 484–487. *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



488

*S. gypsia*

Sierra Leone, Moa River, Tiwai Isl., slide AV5036



489

*S. ankistro* sp. n., PT

Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV6570



490

*S. meyi* sp. n., PT

RSA, Western Cape Prov., slide AV7163



491

*S. megista* sp. n., PT

Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5276

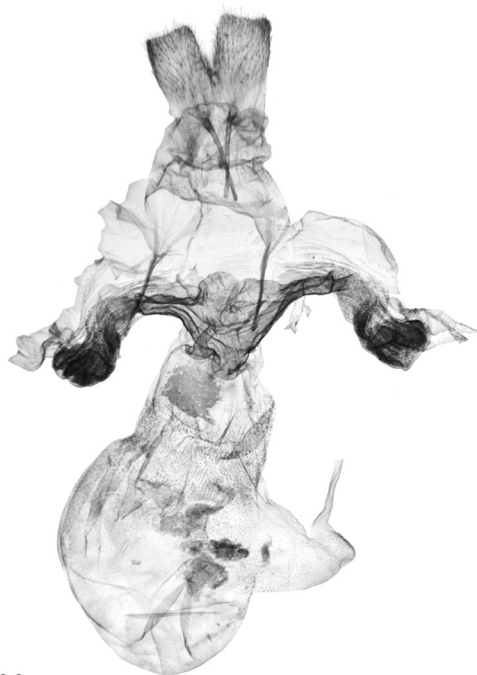
**Figures 488–491.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 488, 489 and 491 in ANHRT; 490 in GMF-B.



492

*S. cretata*, HT

Ghana, Bibianaha, slide BMNH Arct. 318



493

*S. cretata*

Ghana, Ashanti, slide NHMUK010315273



494

*S. cretata*

Guinea, Nzerekore Region, slide AV6566



495

*S. nzame* sp. n., PT

Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7178

**Figures 492–495.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 492 and 493 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 494 and 495 in ANHRT.



496  
*S. kota* sp. n., PT  
Cameroon, Central Region, slide AV5076



497  
*S. bicultula* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV6606

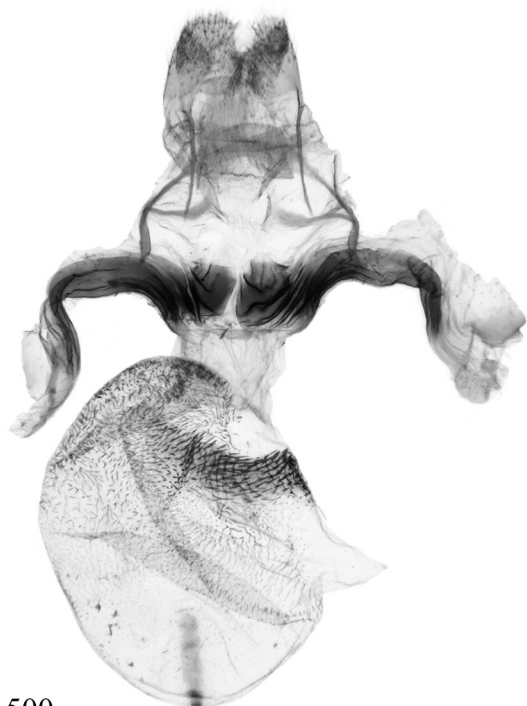


498  
*S. melanospila*  
Kenya, Escarpment, slide NHMUK010314622 Volynkin



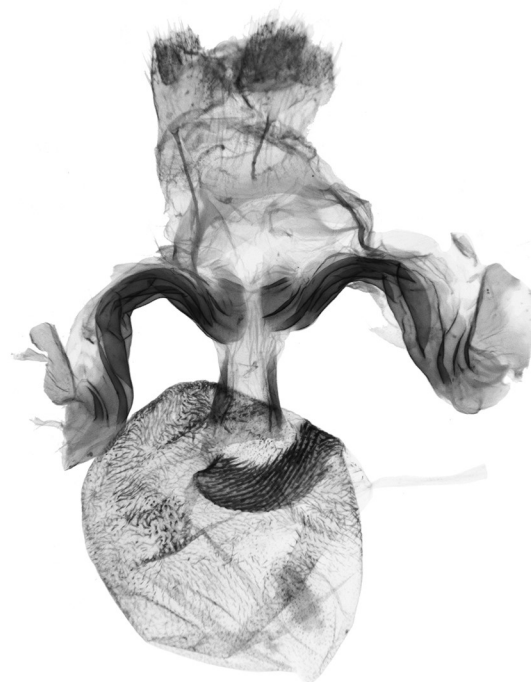
499  
*S. tanzaniae* sp. n., PT  
Tanzania, Arusha NP, slide AV6750

**Figures 496–499.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 496 and 497 in ANHRT; 498 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 499 in AKW.



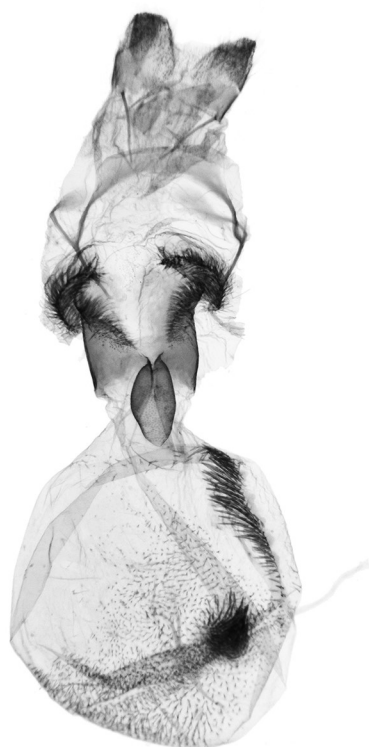
500

*S. setis* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5664



501

*S. spinulosia* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV5662



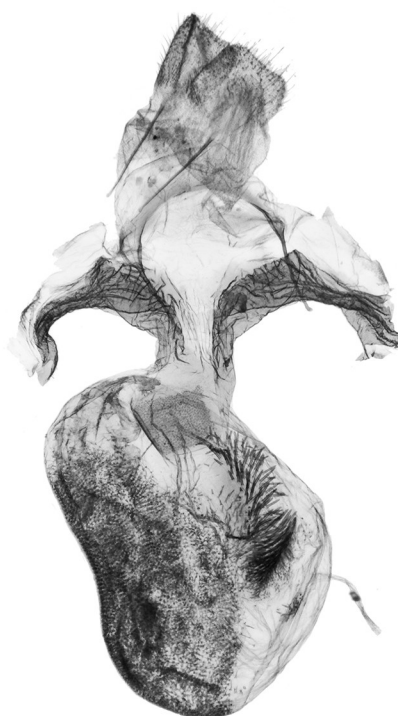
502

*S. microsticta*  
Liberia, Lofa County,  
slide AV5660



503

*S. durantei* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts,  
slide AV6592



504

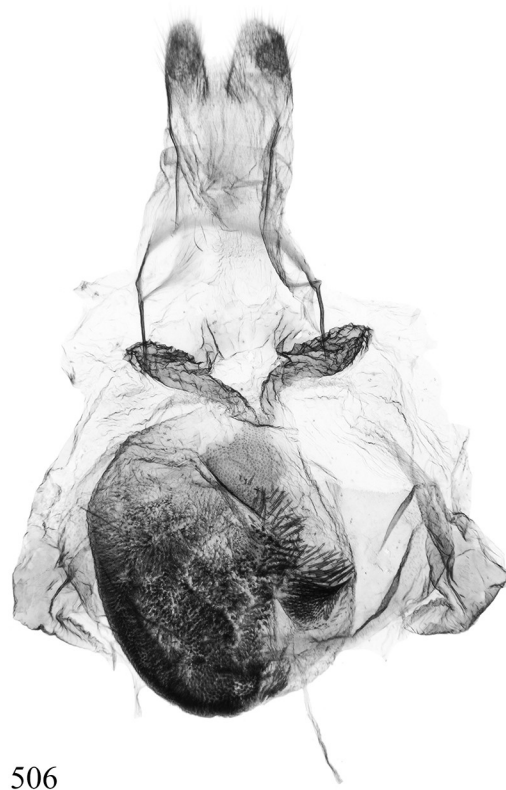
*S. imana*, PT  
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest,  
slide ZSM Arct. 224/2017 Volynkin

**Figures 500–504.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 500–503 in ANHRT; 504 in ZSM.



505

*S. alberti* sp. n., PT  
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV7029



506

*S. takanoi* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV6981



507

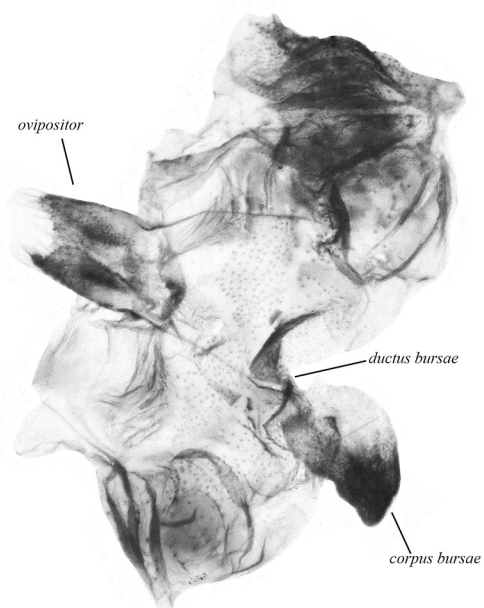
*S. micronodula* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7177



508

*S. stictica*, HT  
Ghana, Bibianaha, slide BMNH Arct. 6042

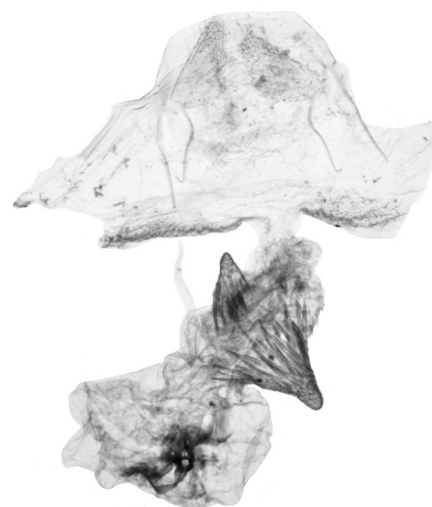
**Figures 505–508.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 505–507 in ANHRT; 508 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK).



509

*S. adiaphora*, PT

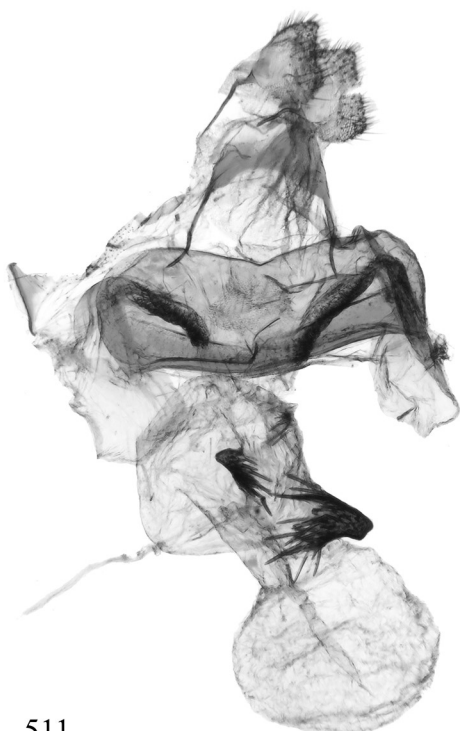
W Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, slide BMNH Arct. 409



510

*S. margopuncta margopuncta*, PT

W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide Kühne 201-2004



511

*S. margopuncta patterna* ssp. n., PT

Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7172

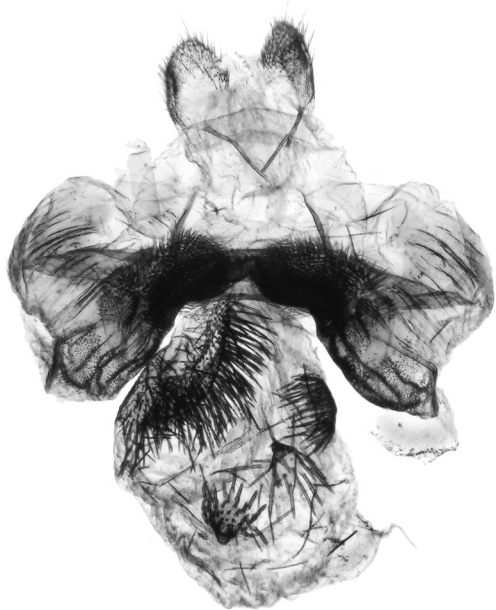


512

*S. myraina* sp. n., PT

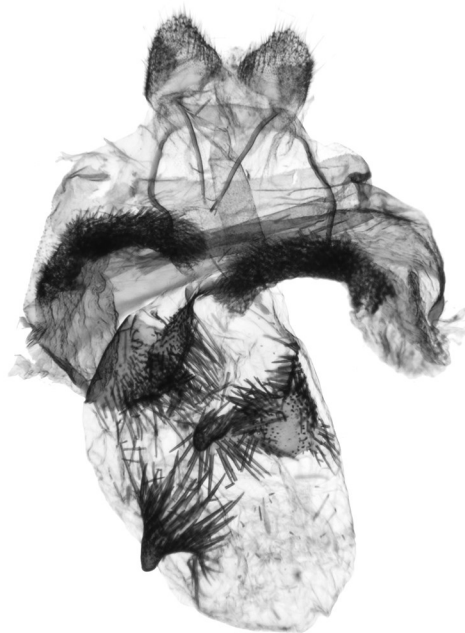
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV6541

**Figures 509–512.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 509 in NHMUK (©The Trustees of NHMUK); 510 in MfN; 511 and 512 in ANHRT.



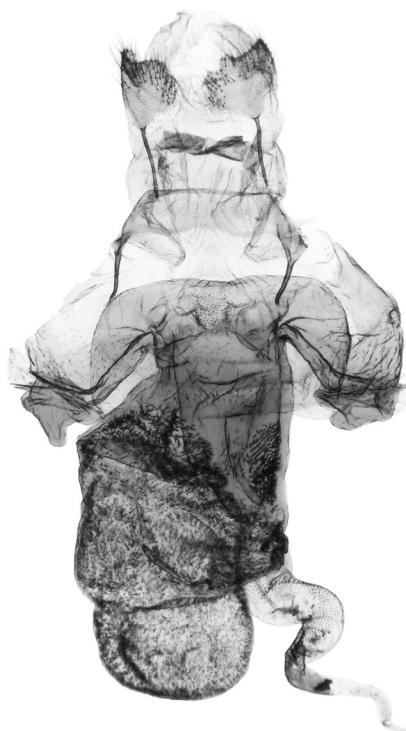
513

*S. intermedia* sp. n., PT  
DRC, Salonga NP, slide AV7161



514

*S. trichota* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Lofa County, slide AV4475



515

*S. kirkspriggsi* sp. n., PT  
Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki NP, slide AV7032



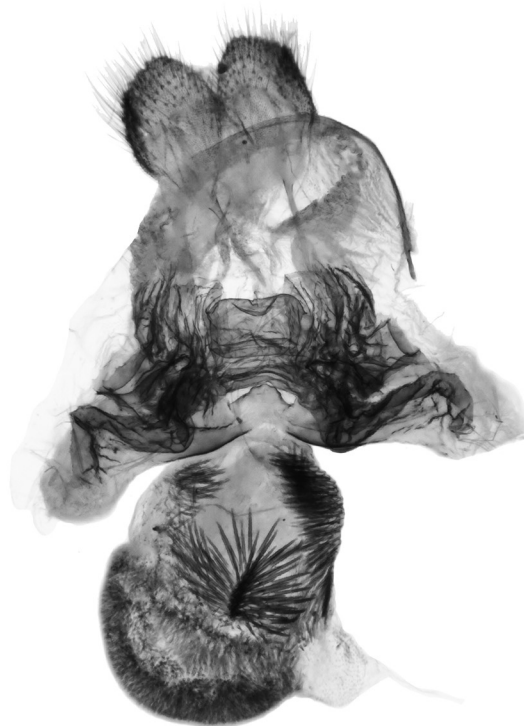
516

*S. smithi* sp. n., PT  
Zambia, Southern Prov., slide AV5770

**Figures 513–516.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 513 in GMF-B; 514–516 in ANHRT.



517  
*S. changwena* sp. n., HT  
Zambia, Changwena Falls, slide AV5658



518  
*S. bicolorata*  
Zambia, Kapishya Hot Spring, slide AV5779

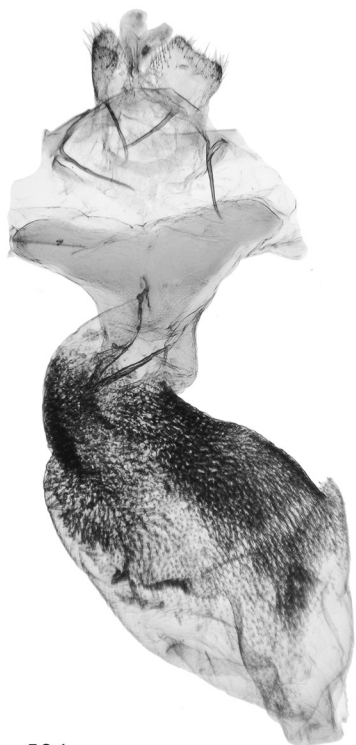


519  
*S. kundalila* sp. n., PT  
Zambia, Central Province, slide AV6642



520  
*S. lydiae* sp. n., PT  
Zambia, Southern Province, slide AV5762

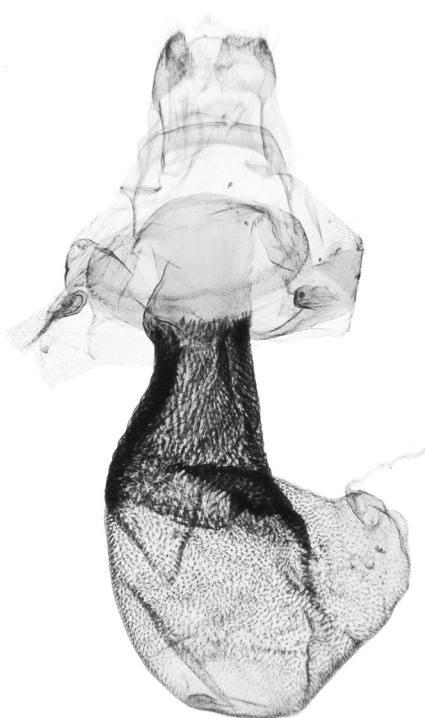
**Figures 517–520.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 517, 518 and 520 in ANHRT; 519 in AKW.



521

*S. chogoriae*

S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV3131



522

*S. elgona*

W Kenya, Elgon Mt., slide AV6718



523

*S. pallens*

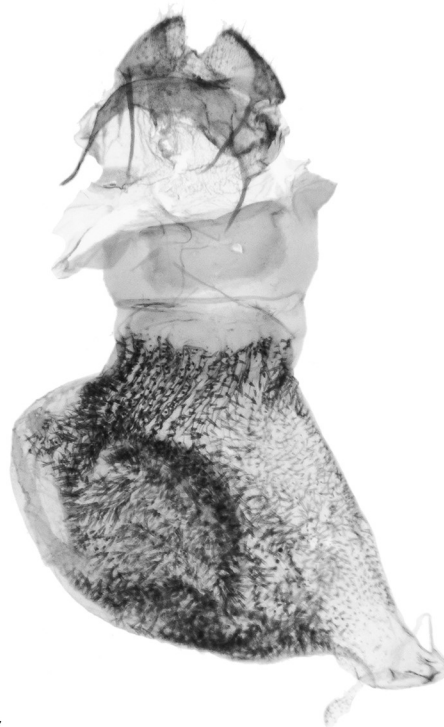
S Ethiopia, slide ZSM Arct. 2021-215



524

*S. tridens* sp. n., PT

Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, slide AV5050



525

*S. robusta* sp. n., PT

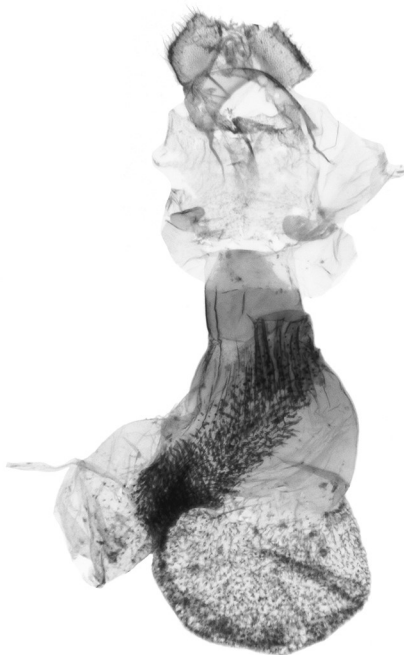
NW Zambia, Lukwakwa, slide AV5689

**Figures 521–525.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 521, 524 and 525 in ANHRT; 522 in AKW; 523 in MWM/ZSM.



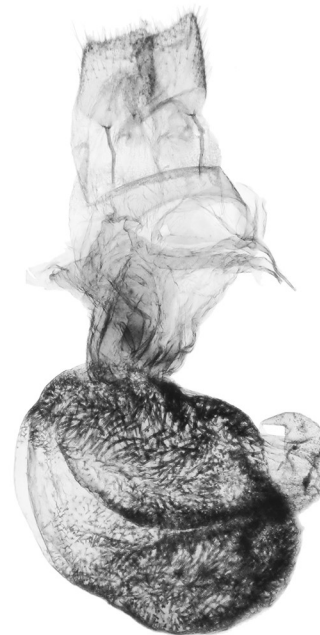
526

*S. aristophanousi* sp. n., PT  
Ivory Coast, Taï National Park,  
slide AV3376



527

*S. bilobata* sp. n., PT  
Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Reserve,  
slide AV5691



528

*S. tsitsikamma* sp. n., PT  
RSA, Eastern Cape,  
slide AV6646



529

*S. punctipennis*  
S Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve, slide AV3162



530

*P. punctata*  
Sierra Leone, Moa River, slide AV4520

**Figures 526–530.** *Siccia* spp., female genitalia. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 526, 527, 529 and 530 in ANHRT; 528 in AKW.