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Contribution to the knowledge of the Afrotropical *Archithosia* Birket-Smith generic complex with the description of a new genus, nineteen new species and a new subspecies, and introduction of new combinations (Lepidoptera: Erebidae: Arctiinae: Lithosiini)

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Abstract

The taxonomy of the Afrotropical footman moth genus *Archithosia* Birket-Smith, 1965 *sensu lato* is studied and two genus-group names previously considered as subgenera of *Archithosia* are upgraded to genus level (*Acanthosia* Krüger, 2015, **stat. n.** and *Architesma* Birket-Smith, 1965, **stat. n.**). The genus-group name *Eurythosia* Krüger, 2015 erected as a subgenus of *Archithosia* is synonymised with *Architesma*. A new genus, nineteen new species and a new subspecies are described: *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.**, *Acanthosia tryphosa pringlei* **ssp. n.**, *Acanthosia reducta* **sp. n.**, *Acanthosia pervolgata* **sp. n.**, *Acanthosia kruegeri* **sp. n.**, *Asbolopsyche jiwundu* **sp. n.**, *Asbolopsyche nyungwe* **sp. n.**, *Asbolopsyche acanthosioides* **sp. n.**, *Architesma frondosa* **sp. n.**, *Architesma nyonie* **sp. n.**, *Architesma nouabaleana* **sp. n.**, *Architesma nkwayi* **sp. n.**, *Architesma diffusa* **sp. n.**, *Architesma ampullaria* **sp. n.**, *Architesma bassa* **sp. n.**, *Architesma turlini* **sp. n.**, *Architesma odzala* **sp. n.**, *Architesma ndoki* **sp. n.**, *Architesma dolgomoides* **sp. n.**, *Architesma smithi* **sp. n.**, and *Architesma inermis* **sp. n.** Twelve new combinations are introduced and one species-group taxon is downgraded to subspecies level: *Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa* (Kiriakoff, 1958), **comb. n.**, *Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata* (Birket-Smith, 1965), **stat. & comb. n.**, *Acanthosia similis* (Birket-Smith, 1965), **comb. n.**, *Architesma makomensis* (Strand, 1912) (= *Eilema fuscicorpus* Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.**, *Architesma angulifascia* (Strand, 1913), **comb. n.**, *Architesma jaundeana* (Strand, 1912), **comb. n.**, *Architesma henricus* (Durante, Potenza & Pellegrino, 2024), **comb. n.**, *Architesma sordida* (Birket-Smith, 1965), **comb. n.**, *Macrodicella derelicta* (Debauche, 1942), **comb. n.**, *Flavifronthosia flavifrontella* (Strand, 1912), **comb. n.**, *Hyleilema kinuthiae* (Kühne, 2007), **comb. n.**, and *Coniopsyche gilvafrons* (Durante & Panzera, 2002), **comb. n.** Adults, male and female genitalia are illustrated.

Key words *Acanthosia*, *Architesma*, *Arctiananna*, *Coniopsyche*, *Eurythosia*, *Flavifronthosia*, *Hyleilema*, *Macrodicella*, new status, new synonym.

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Introduction

The Afrotropical footman moth genus *Archithosia* Birket-Smith, 1965 was erected to include species with a basal saccular process ('valvella') in their male genitalia. Birket-Smith (1965) subdivided the genus into two subgenera (viz., *Archithosia sensu stricto* and *Architesma* Birket-Smith, 1965), which were substantially different in their external and genital morphology. Almost five decades later, Durante & Panzera (2002) described a new species from a single female specimen from Nigeria, which was tentatively placed by the authors in *Archithosia*: *Archithosia gilvafrons* Durante & Panzera, 2002. In his fundamental book devoted to the generic classification of Afrotropical Lithosiini, Krüger (2015) described two additional subgenera within *Archithosia* (*Acanthosia* Krüger, 2015 and *Eurythosia* Krüger, 2015) along with two related new genera *Asbolopsyche* Krüger, 2015 and *Macrodicella* Krüger, 2015, and provided a check-list of the taxa included in them. Nine years later, another new species of *Archithosia*, *Archithosia (Eurythosia) henricus* Durante, Potenza & Pellegrino, 2024 was described from Uganda (Durante *et al.* 2024).

The present author's studies based on the extensive Lithosiini material housed in the African Natural History Research Trust (United Kingdom) and some European museums led to the conclusion that the subgenera of *Archithosia* display substantial genital differences from each other and represent morphologically well-defined lineages, which should be treated as distinct genera (except for *Eurythosia*, which was found to be a synonym of *Architesma*). Additionally, it was revealed that Birket-Smith's (1965) and Krüger's (2015) treatments of some of the *Archithosia s. l.* nominal taxa were incorrect as well as some of the taxa included in *Archithosia* (e.g., the aforementioned *A. gilvafrons*) not being congeneric with the type species of the genus-group taxa they were placed in, and therefore should be transferred to other genera. This, along with the discoveries of numerous undescribed species, made publication of the present paper devoted to the taxonomy of the *Archithosia* generic complex necessary.

Material and methods

Abbreviations of the depositories used: ANHRT = African Natural History Research Trust (Leominster, United Kingdom); MfN = Museum of Natural History, Berlin (Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany); NHMUK = Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom); OUMNH = Oxford University Museum of Natural History (Oxford, United Kingdom); RMCA = Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium); ZSM = Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany). Other abbreviations used in the illustrations and label citations: AV = genitalia slide prepared by A. Volynkin; HT = holotype; NNNP = Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park; OKNP = Odzala-Kokoua National Park; NP = national park; NT = neotype; PT = paratype.

The genitalia were dissected applying standard methods of preparation (Lafontaine & Mikkola 1987; Kononenko 2010), then stained with Eosin Y and embedded in Euparal on microscope slides, or preserved in glycerol 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.

For the holotype label citations, 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 a vertical bar ("|"). Any additional data are provided in square brackets. In the additional specimen (including paratype) label citations, the labels referring to the same locality and collecting event but with

different date ranges belonging to different collecting methods are cited with a range of dates corresponding to the whole collecting event.

The male and female genitalia terminology follows Volynkin (2024). The biogeographical division of the Afrotropical realm follows Linder *et al.* (2012).

Taxonomic part

The *Archithosia* generic complex

Remarks. (1) In his fundamental work, Krüger (2015) provided a detailed description of the genus *Archithosia sensu lato* but the diagnosis was not informative and the only important diagnostic feature mentioned was the presence of a basal saccular process called the ‘free valvella’ by the author, which is unique among the Afrotropical Lithosiina. (2) *Archithosia gilvafrons* described from Nigeria based on a single female specimen was included by Krüger (2015) in the genus *Archithosia* without its subgeneric placement being specified as its female genitalia are substantially different from those of all lineages in the complex. After comparing its genitalia structures illustrated by Durante & Panzera (2002) with other genera of Afrotropical Lithosiina, they proved to express diagnostic characters typical of the genus *Coniopsyche* Krüger, 2015 therefore the name *gilvafrons* is excluded from *Archithosia* and transferred to *Coniopsyche* in the present paper (see below).

Diagnosis. Species of the *Archithosia* generic complex range from medium-sized to relatively large footman moths with forewing ground colour varying from ochreous yellow to brown or fuscous and forewing pattern expressed as two dark spots on the costal margin and anal vein postmedially, which are in many species enclosed by a strongly angled transverse fascia. The **male genitalia** of the *Archithosia* generic complex are characteristic among the Afrotropical Lithosiini due to the presence of the basal saccular process (called the ‘valvella’ by Birket-Smith (1965) and Krüger (2015)), which is apparently a plesiomorphic feature of the group. This process is narrow, spike- or rod-shaped, and its base protrudes into the diaphragm and is fused with it along the lateral margin of the juxta but separated from the latter by a narrow membranous or gelatinous strip. In addition to the basal saccular process, the male genitalia of the *Archithosia* generic complex are characterised by the combination of the following characters. (1) The uncus is thick and in certain groups proximally swollen. (2) The scaphium is present, string- or narrow plate-like, weakly sclerotised, and in certain groups partly gelatinous. (3) The editum is present, plate- or fold-like, and in certain groups bears a distal ampulla. (4) The ventral margin of the costa is fused with the dorsal margin of the editum proximally or along its whole length forming an editum-costa complex. The latter can bear a distal process (in *Acanthosia* and *Architesma*), which topographically belongs rather to the ventral, editum side of the complex and therefore it is also herein suggested it be referred to as the ampulla. (5) The valvula is long and broad, has weak secondary sclerotisation (only its ventro-basal part is membranous) and forms the distal part of the dorsal section of the valva (‘supravalva’ *sensu* Birket-Smith (1965)). (6) The sacculus is well-sclerotised and well-separated from the dorsal section of the valva. (7) The phallus is cylindrical with a ventral carina protruding into the base of the vesica but not forming a free process. (8) The vesica has one or two subbasal diverticula and a longer distal diverticulum; the vesica ejaculatorius originates from the proximal section of the vesica. The **female genitalia** of the *Archithosia* generic complex are characterised by the combination of the following features. (1) The sterigma is fully developed and consists of the fold-like antevaginal plate edging the ostium bursae anteriorly or covering it ventrally (in certain species of *Architesma*), and the long and broad postvaginal formation which can be entirely plate-like with rugose margins, or plate-like medially with swollen lateral parts, which are fused with the antevaginal plate laterally. In their paper, Durante *et al.* (2024) erroneously called the lateral swollen parts of the postvaginal formation of *A. henricus* the ‘VIII sternite’ while also referring to the medial, weakly sclerotised and finely scobinate part as the ‘membranous caudal portion of ostium bursae.’ However, the 8th sternite in the *Archithosia* generic complex, as well as in most other Lithosiini, is membranous or finely scobinate (except *Archithosia*, the sternite of which has lateral sclerotised plates

articulated with the apophysis anterior), while the sterigma is a derivative of the enlarged ventral section of the intersegmental membrane between the 7th and 8th sternites (well-recognisable in *Archithosia* and the morphologically similar *Tesma* Birket-Smith, 1965). **(2)** The corpus bursae is clearly subdivided into the anterior and posterior sections, of which the former is broad, elliptical or nearly globular, granulose or finely scobinate, and bears a single small signum, which can be elliptical, rounded or teardrop-shaped. The posterior section is narrow and duct-like, and in most genera (except *Asbolopsycha*) bears sclerotised areas of various shapes and sizes, which are genus- and species-specific. **(3)** The appendix bursae is very short or completely reduced and situated in the posterior end of the posterior section of the corpus bursae dorsally near the connection with the ductus bursae (or the ostium bursae in groups with a reduced ductus bursae).

The genitalia of the *Archithosia* generic complex are morphologically similar to the genus *Tesma* but besides the presence of the basal saccular process, differ in the thin and weakly sclerotised scaphium, which is heavily sclerotised and broadly triangular plate-like in *Tesma* (see: Krüger 2015). The female genitalia of *Archithosia* are distinguished from *Tesma* by the larger and more complex sterigma, and the reduced appendix bursae, which is well-developed and utricular or conical in *Tesma* (see: Krüger 2015).

Distribution. The *Archithosia* generic complex is widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa. Most species are distributed in the Congolian Region and associated with rain forests but a number of taxa also occur in the Zambezian and Ethiopian Regions, where they inhabit Afromontane and gallery forests.

Taxonomic content of the *Archithosia* generic complex

Genus *Archithosia* Birket-Smith, 1965

- *A. costimacula* (Mabille, 1878)
= *Sozuza decipiens* Holland, 1893
= *Eilema quadripunctata* Rothschild, 1912
- *A. discors* (Kiriakoff, 1958)

Genus *Acanthosia* Krüger, 2015, stat. n.

- *A. tryphosa tryphosa* (Kiriakoff, 1958), **comb. n.**
- *A. tryphosa duplicata* (Birket-Smith, 1965), **stat. & comb. n.**
- *A. tryphosa pringlei* **ssp. n.**
- *A. similis* (Birket-Smith, 1965), **comb. n.**
- *A. reducta* **sp. n.**
- *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.**
- *A. kruegeri* **sp. n.**

Genus *Asbolopsycha* Krüger, 2015

- *A. parasordida* (Kühne, 2007) –
- A. jiwundu* **sp. n.**
- *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.**
- *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.**

Genus *Architesma* Birket-Smith, 1965, stat. n.

- = *Eurythosia* Krüger, 2015, **syn. n.**
- *A. frondosa* **sp. n.**
- *A. makomensis* (Strand, 1912), **comb. n.**
= *Eilema fuscicarpus* Hampson, 1914 –
- A. angulifascia* (Strand, 1913), **comb. n.**
- *A. jaundeana* (Strand, 1912), **comb. n.**
- *A. henricus* (Durante, Potenza & Pellegrino, 2024), **comb. n.**
- *A. nyonie* **sp. n.**
- *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**
- *A. nkawasi* **sp. n.**

- *A. diffusa* sp. n.
- *A. sordida* (Birket-Smith, 1965), **comb. n.**
- *A. ampullaria* sp. n.
- *A. bassa* sp. n.
- *A. turlini* sp. n.
- *A. odzala* sp. n.
- *A. ndoki* sp. n.
- *A. dolgomoides* sp. n. – *A. smithi* sp. n.
- *A. inermis* sp. n.

Genus *Macrodicella* Krüger, 2015

- *M. ampla* (Debauche, 1942)
- *M. derelicta* (Debauche, 1942), **comb. n.**

Genus *Archithosia* Birket-Smith, 1965

Archithosia Birket-Smith, 1965, *A revision of the West African Eilemic moths, based on the male genitalia*: 11 (Type species: *Lithosia costimacula* Mabille, 1878, by original designation).

Remarks. (1) Species of the genus are variable in their size, forewing shape and ground colour (varying from ochreous to greyish-brown) as well as the degree of the transverse line expression, which is in most specimens represented by two spots on the costal margin and the anal vein but can also be continuous. Dark specimens are externally very similar to members of the genus *Acanthosia* and even the clarification of their generic placement in many cases requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which are clearly different in the two genera. The male genital capsule is very uniform within *Archithosia* and the main diagnostic characters are found in the vesica configuration while in the female genitalia, the shape and size of the sclerotised posterior section of the corpus bursae are diagnostic. (2) The genus comprises several species with partly overlapping ranges, which, along with the high individual polymorphism, requires dissection of all specimens examined for accurate identification, while the reliable matching of males and females is possible only with molecular methods or breeding experiments. For these reasons, the taxonomy of *Archithosia* is problematic as the neotype of its type species is a female (Birket-Smith 1965), and an integrative revision of the genus will be published later in a separate paper (Volynkin, in prep.).

Diagnosis. Species of *Archithosia* (Figs 1, 2) are medium-sized moths with forewing ground colour varying from ochreous yellow to brown and the forewing pattern expressed as two dark spots on the costal margin and anal vein postmedially, which are in certain species enclosed in an angled transverse fascia. The genital structures of *Archithosia* are characterised by the combination of the following features. **Male** (Fig. 89). (1) The uncus is short and cylindrical (similar to *Asbolopsyche* and *Macrodicella* whereas it is proximally swollen in *Acanthosia* and most *Architesma*). (2) The scaphium is string-like and gelatinous with only the basal section weakly sclerotised (it is fully sclerotised in other similar genera). (3) The tegumen is downcurved, its arms are anteriorly strongly dilated and fused in their anterior two-thirds (similar to *Acanthosia* with its arms of the tegumen fused in their anterior half whereas in *Asbolopsyche*, *Macrodicella* and *Architesma* the tegumen is straighter and its arms are anteriorly narrower and fused only in their anterior third or less). The ventral ends of the arms of the tegumen are rounded and swollen whereas they are flattened and tapered in other similar genera. (4) The arms of the vinculum are narrow but heavily sclerotised (vs. broader, strip-like arms in other similar genera). (5) The valva is short, approximately as long as the tegumen-vinculum complex (similar to *Acanthosia*, which has, however, a longer distal saccular process, whereas the valva is considerably longer than the tegumen-vinculum complex in *Asbolopsyche*, *Macrodicella* and *Architesma*). (6) The costa is short and occupies only the basal section of the dorsal margin of the valva. (7) The editum is elongate and narrow, ca. half of the valva length, directed to the center of the valva at an acute angle to its dorsal margin, basally fused with the costa, and bears a conical ampulla apically. (8) The tendon is

present but very short. The main part of the diaphragmal section of the transtilla is membranous. (9) The basal saccular process is robust and relatively long, reaching the dorsal corner of the basis valvae or exceeding it. (10) The dorsal margin of the saccular pocket possesses an irregularly dentate, crest-like process medially whereas the sacculus of *Acanthosia*, *Macrodicella* and *Architesma* is smooth and only in *Asbolopsyche* is it scobinate or spinulose. (11) The distal saccular process is short and leaf-shaped, with irregularly dentate margins, flattened and with a setose crest on its inner surface. (12) The ental ends of the sacculi are elongate but fully separated from each other by the intersaccular membrane (similar to *Asbolopsyche* whereas in other genera of the complex the sacculi are articulated by the gelatinous intersaccular bridge). (13) The juxta is solid and separated from the ental ends of the sacculi by a thin membrane (whereas in other similar genera the juxta is articulated with the ental ends of the sacculi, except for *Asbolopsyche*, in which, however, the juxta consists of two plates articulated by a thick membranous fold). (14) The anellus is membranous with thin and weakly sclerotised, ribbon-like transverse plates dorsally and ventrally. (15) The phallus is large and broad in proportion to the genital capsule, the largest in the generic complex, with a broad and rounded coecum. (16) The vesica possesses one or two subbasal diverticula, the largest, tubular distal diverticulum with a short subdiverticulum in its distal half, which bears a claw-shaped cornutus. **Female** (Fig. 150). (1) The 8th tergite is moderately sclerotised and band-like whereas the 8th sternite is medially membranous and finely scobinate but with trapezoidal lateral sclerotised plates (a feature unique within the generic complex), the postero-lateral, tapered ends of which are articulated with the bases of the apophyses anteriores while their anterior and dilated ends are connected to the latero-posterior margins of the sterigma by the thin gelatinous folds. (2) The postvaginal formation of the sterigma consists of a smooth anterior trapezoidal plate with a postero-medial concavity anteriorly encircling the rounded and weakly gelatinous postero-medial fold. (3) The antevaginal section of the sterigma is represented by the weakly sclerotised, narrow, transverse strip-like antevaginal plate. (4) The ductus bursae is short and dorso-ventrally flattened, heavily sclerotised ventrally and membranous dorsally. (5) The posterior section of the corpus bursae is somewhat narrower than the anterior one, heavily sclerotised anteriorly and medially, and weakly gelatinous and rugose posteriorly, with a short but broad ventro-lateral pocket medially. (6) The anterior section of the corpus bursae is posteriorly gelatinous, rugose and with short lateral diverticula, while its anterior section is membranous, finely scobinate and bears a small signum dorsally (whereas in other genera of the generic complex it is entirely membranous and finely scobinate). (7) The appendix bursae is short, conical or semiglobular, membranous, covering the ductus bursae ventrally.

Distribution. The genus has the largest range in the generic complex, which stretches from south-eastern Guinea in the west to southern Ethiopia in the east and reaching southern Mozambique in the south.

Genus *Acanthosia* Krüger, 2015, stat. n.

Archithosia (*Acanthosia*) Krüger, 2015, *Transvaal Museum Memoir*, 15: 28 (Type species: *Phryganopsis tryphosa* Kiriakoff, 1958, by original designation).

Remarks. (1) Species of the genus are externally polymorphic and no reliable diagnostic external features were found. As the species' ranges are overlapping, identification requires the dissection of all specimens examined. In the male genitalia structures, a significant range of intraspecific variability was found in the length and width of the distal saccular process and its proximal lobe, which was observed even within the same population and therefore has no taxonomic value. (2) The only species of the genus unstudied during the present work is *A. similis* Birket-Smith, 1965 described from Mount Cameroon. According to the original description (Birket-Smith 1965), it has a male genital capsule ground plan very similar to *A. tryphosa* with the only difference between the two species being the ampulla shape, which is more elongate, thorn-shaped, and dentate in *A. similis* but short and crest-like in *A. tryphosa*. In the ANHRT collections, there is a short series of *Acanthosia* specimens from northern Malawi (Mzuzu Wildlife Sanctuary) with the male genital capsule clearly matching the original description of *A. similis*. However, considering the geographic remoteness and the fact that the vesica structure of *A. similis*

remains unknown, it is currently impossible to identify the Malawian population until Cameroonian specimens of *A. similis* are examined. (3) Birket-Smith (1965) placed *Phryganopsis flavifrontella* Strand, 1912 in *Archithosia sensu lato* based on the incorrect treatment of the taxon, which was caused by the erroneous identification of certain *Acanthosia* species as *flavifrontella*. This treatment was followed by Krüger (2015), who associated *flavifrontella* with his new subgenus *Acanthosia* of *Archithosia*. Nevertheless, the type specimen of *flavifrontella* is clearly not congeneric with the type species of *Acanthosia* and therefore this species is excluded from *Acanthosia* and placed in a new genus *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.** described below in the present paper. In turn, the “*Archithosia flavifrontella*” *sensu* Birket-Smith (1965) and Krüger (2015) is an *Acanthosia* species new to science and is also described below in the present paper as *Acanthosia pervolvata* **sp. n.**

Diagnosis. Members of the genus (Figs 3–33) are medium-sized moths with forewing ground colour varying from ochreous brown to dark brown and the forewing pattern expressed as two irregular dark spots on the costal margin and anal vein postmedially, and fuscous suffusion between them, which sometimes forms a diffuse, angled transverse fascia. The genital structures of *Acanthosia* are characterised by the combination of the following features. **Male** (Figs 90–109). (1) The uncus has a swollen proximal section and a narrow and straight distal section terminating with a small, claw-shaped tip (reminiscent of *Architesma*, in which, however, the swollen uncus is gradually tapered and downcurved distally). (2) The scaphium is string-like and weakly sclerotised. (3) The tegumen is downcurved and its arms are anteriorly strongly dilated and fused in their anterior half (vs. two-thirds in *Archithosia*). The dorsal ends of the arms have narrow sclerotised plates extending dorso-posteriad into the base of the tuba analis towards the base of the scaphium (similar to *Architesma*). The ventral ends of the arms of the tegumen are flattened and tapered (unlike *Archithosia*, in which they are rounded and swollen). (4) The vinculum has laterally flattened and strip-like arms. (5) The dorsal section of the valva is deeply separated from the sacculus and fused with it only in the basal section of the valva (a feature unique within the generic complex). The dorsal section is elongate and narrow with almost parallel margins, and soft as it is built by the valvula with weak secondary sclerotisation (except for the base, which is supported by the editum-costa complex and the crest connecting it with the sacculus). The secondary sclerotisation is absent only in the proximal ventral region of the valvula (near the junction with the sacculus), which is membranous and folded. (6) The tendon is very short, flattened, trapezoidal and well-sclerotised, while the main part of the diaphragmal section of the transtilla is membranous and fold-like. (7) The costa is short and mostly supports the basal section of the outer wall of the dorsal section of the valva while on the inner wall, at the dorsal corner of the valva base, the costa is fused with the very short editum forming an editum-costa complex with a membranous medial part and bearing a short, crest- or thorn-shaped ampulla directed inwards (a feature unique within the generic complex). (8) The editum-costa complex is connected to the sacculus by the transverse weakly sclerotised crest, the nature of which is unclear. Most probably, it is a ventral protrusion of the editum but it may also be homologous to the lamella centralis of a number of other Lithosiina genera. (9) The basal saccular process is thin and weakly sclerotised, its proximal half is fused with the intersaccular membrane along the lateral margin of the juxta, while the distal (free) section arises above the top of the juxta and stretches along the phallus. (10) The distal saccular process is large, well-separated from the valvula, heavily sclerotised and with a densely scobinate inner surface of its distal (main) lobe. Its proximal section is dilated and its dorsal margin bears a sparsely serrulate proximal process directed dorsad. (11) The ental ends of the sacculi are elongate and connected by a gelatinous or weakly sclerotised intersaccular bridge (similar to *Architesma*). (12) The juxta is small and weakly sclerotised, consisting of two plates apically connected by a thick membrane. The ventral corner of the juxtal plate is articulated with the base of the sacculus by a gelatinous suture. (13) The anellus is membranous. (14) The phallus is relatively narrow, shorter than the tegumen-vinculum complex, with a broad and rounded coecum and a ventral plate-like carina extending into the base of the vesica and slightly protruding apically. (15) The vesica is membranous and has a large, sack-like or utricular ventral subbasal diverticulum and a distal (main) diverticulum with one or two small subdiverticula, and bearing a small thorn-shaped terminal cornutus apically. **Female** (Figs 151–155). (1) The 8th tergite is moderately sclerotised and band-like while the 8th sternite is membranous and connected to the sterigma by the gelatinous folds. (2) The postvaginal formation of the sterigma is broad and long with a flattened and smooth medial plate and swollen lateral margins, which are fused with the antevaginal part of the sterigma, which is a swollen, weakly sclerotised

and rugose, semilunar fold encircling the ostium bursae ventrally. The structure of the sterigma of *Acanthosia* is similar to *Architesma* but in the latter the posterior section of the postvaginal formation is finely scobinate and in most species swollen whereas it is smooth in *Acanthosia*. (3) The ductus bursae is very short, dorso-ventrally flattened and sclerotised (unlike in *Archithosia*, in which only the ventral side of the ductus bursae is sclerotised). (4) The posterior section of the corpus bursae is considerably narrower than the anterior one, tubular (somewhat posteriorly dilated in certain species), and has a broad area of sclerotisation laterally or around its entire circumference. An additional narrow area of weak sclerotisation may be present posteriorly at the base of the appendix bursae. (5) The anterior section of the corpus bursae is elliptical or globular, membranous and finely scobinate, and with a small signum dorsally. (6) The appendix bursae is short, conical or semiglobular, membranous, covering the ductus bursae ventrally.

Distribution. The genus is widespread in the Congolian and Zambezian Regions from southeastern Guinea in the west to eastern Tanzania in the east, and reaching northern Malawi in the south.

Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa (Kiriakoff, 1958), **comb. n.**
(Figs 3–7, 90–94, 151)

Phryganopsis tryphosa Kiriakoff, 1958, *Ruwenzori Expedition 1952*, 1 (2): 16, figs 35–37, 55 (Type locality: [Uganda, Ruwenzori Mts] “Bwamba Pass (west side), 5500–7500 ft.”).

Type material examined. Holotype (Figs 3, 90): “Uganda. | Ruwenzori Range. | xii.1934–i.1935. | B.M.E.Afr.Exp. | B.M. 1935–203.” / “Bwamba Pass. | (West side.) | 5,500–7,500 ft. | F.W.Edwards.” / “S.G. Kiriakoff det.. 1955 | *Phryganopsis* | *tryphosa* sp.n.” / red ring “Type” label / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 44” / QR-code label with unique ID “NHMUK015057257” (NHMUK).

Additional material examined. UGANDA: Paratype: male, Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, Bundibugyo, 3400 ft., 22.viii.–3.ix.1952, D.S. Fletcher [leg.] / Ruwenzori Exped. B.M. 1952–566 / yellow ring “Paratype” label / Arctiidae genitalia slide No. 46 / QR-code label with unique ID: NHMUK015057258 (NHMUK). **Non-paratype:** 2 males, 2 females, 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. slide Nos: AV9072♂, AV9073♂, AV9074♀, AV9075♀ (ANHRT). **DRC:** 1 male, 950m, Mamove, Nord-Kivu, 0°49'N 29°27'E, v.2017, ex A. Colley, gen. slide No.: AV8969 (ANHRT).

Remark. The dissected female paratype (‘allotype’) of *A. tryphosa* (slide No. BMNH Arctiidae 35) has genitalia very similar to *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** and is highly likely conspecific with it. However, to confirm the occurrence of *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** in Uganda the examination of additional, male specimens is necessary.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 12.0–13.5 mm in males and 13.5–15.0 mm in females. In the male genitalia, *A. tryphosa* differs from other congeners (except for *A. similis*: see Remark 2 under the genus *Acanthosia*) in the large, spike-like proximal lobe of the distal saccular process situated at the base of the latter making it proportionally very long. The female genitalia of *A. tryphosa* differ from *A. reducta* **sp. n.** and *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** in the reduced, extremely short ductus bursae and the sclerotised area of the posterior section of the corpus bursae situated latero-posteriorly whereas it is situated mediolaterally in *A. reducta* **sp. n.** and broad belt-like in the posterior section of the corpus bursae in *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.**

Distribution. The nominate subspecies is currently known from Uganda and north-eastern DRC. Unfortunately, the author of the present paper had no chance to examine *Acanthosia* specimens from Kakamega Forest (western Kenya), which were reported by Kühne (2008) as ‘*Phryganopsis tryphosa*’, therefore the taxonomic assignment of this population remains unclear and requires further clarification.

Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata (Birket-Smith, 1965), **stat. & comb. n.** (Figs 8–18, 95–100, 152)

Archithosia duplicata Birket-Smith, 1965, *A revision of the West African Eilemic moths, based on the male genitalia*: 26, figs 15B, 16, 19 (Type locality: “Ibadan, West Nigeria”).

Material examined (all in ANHRT). **GUINEA:** 81 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg.; 15 males, 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, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Suah Dore, J., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9061♂; 4 males, 1400–1725m, Guinée Forestière, Monts Nimba UNESCO World Heritage Site, Mont Richard Molard camp and ridge (high-altitude grassland and forest), 07°36'19"N, 08°25'30"W, 1–7.vii.2019, 250W blended light trap, Dérozier, V., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz. leg.; 1 male, 435m, Geipa Camp, Forêt de Diecké, 7°26'7.06"N, 8°50'47.87"W, 5–14.iv.2019, light trap, blended bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Koivagui, S. leg.; 3 females, 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. **LIBERIA:** 30 males, 4 females, 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. slide Nos: AV9043♀, AV9044♀, AV9062♂, AV9063♂; 12 males, 10 females, 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. slide Nos: AV9035♀, AV9036♀; 7 males, 4 females, 883m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., Ridge Camp 2, 8°7'20.79"N, 9°56'50.75"W, 22–31.xi.2018, blended bulb (250W) and cold cathode (8W) light traps, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg.; 1 male, 5 females, 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.; 1 male, 1 female, 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.; 2 males, 1 female, 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.; 1 male, 2 females, 140m, Sinoe County, Krah-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.; 2 males, 4 females, 1165m, Nimba Mts, camp, ENNR, Nimba County, 7°31'45"N, 8°31'37"W, 3–13.xii.2017, MV light trap (125W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg.; 1 male, 1000–1100m, Nimba County, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Cellcom Road, 7°32'45.88"N, 8°31'21.04"W, 16–28.xii.2018, cold cathode UV light trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg.; 1 male, 1000–1100m, Nimba Mts, East Nimba Nature Reserve, Cellcom Road, 7°32'45.88"N, 8°31'21.04"W, 12–16.iii.2017, bucket traps 8W cold cathode UV light, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg.; 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. **IVORY COAST:** 2 males, 2 females, 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. slide No.: AV3262♂; 2 males, 1 female, same locality and collectors but 5–10.vii.[20]15; 12 males, 1 female, 1171m, Mt. Tonkoui Peak, 07°27'15.2"N, 07°38'12.5"W, 01–08.xi.[20]15, light trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. slide No.: AV8970♂; 2 males, same locality and collectors but 12–18.vii.[20]15. **CAMEROON:** 1 male, 2 females, 1100m, Bokwaongo, Mt. Cameroon, 04°08'0.33"N, 09°12'36.83"E, 03–06.iii.2018, MV light trap, Ishmael, K., Miles, W., Sáfián, S. leg., gen. slide Nos.: AV9077♂, AV9078♀, AV9079♀. **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 7 males, 372m, NNNP, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV and LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV8961♂; 1 male, 377m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao camp (Secondary forest), 02°35'42.2"N 17°10'08.3"E, 23–29.ix.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9060♂; 1 male, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 1 female, 352m, NNNP, 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.; 2 males, 2 females, 341m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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.; 1 male, 2 females, 358m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED

and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 1 female, 365m, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 27.iv.– 6.v.2023, LepiLED, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 63 males, 2 females, 480m, OKNP, Imbalanga Camp, 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E, 05–11.iv.2024, MV, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9038♀, AV9039♀; 17 males, same locality as previous, 04–05.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg.; 10 males, 490m, OKNP, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 13–20.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg.; 5 males, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 19–22.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 4 males, 2 females, same locality as previous but 28.ix–01.x.2024, MV and actinic light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 2 males, 540m, OKNP, Kokoua base, 01°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 05–13.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., leg.; 1 male, 1 female, 379m, OKNP, Lekoli River near Mboko, 00°37'04.79"N, 14°54'27.32"E, 22–23.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.

Remarks. (1) Birket-Smith (1965) described *duplicata* as a species distinct from *A. tryphosa* based on the difference in the proximal lobes of the distal saccular processes: “It [*A. tryphosa*] differs from both *A. similis* n. sp. and *A. duplicata* n. sp. in the male genitalia by having the basal pointed process of valva bent mesad near its base, the bend being slightly swollen, knee-like”. However, the shape of the proximal lobe of the distal saccular process including the width of its base is variable in *Archithosia* species including *A. tryphosa*, and the angle at which it is bent in *A. tryphosa* depends on the way the valvae are spread and pressed by the cover slip. Reliable recognisable genital differences between *duplicata* and *tryphosa* are minor therefore *duplicata* is herein downgraded to a subspecies of *tryphosa*. (2) The female genitalia of the ‘allotype’ illustrated by Birket-Smith (1965: fig. 17) belong to *A. pervolgata* sp. n.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 11.5–13.0 mm in males and 12.5–14.0 mm in females. In the male genitalia, *A. t. duplicata* differs from the nominate subspecies by the shorter distal diverticulum. The distal saccular process of *A. t. duplicata* is usually somewhat longer than in *A. t. tryphosa* (noticeably exceeding the tip of the dorsal section of the valva) but the holotype of the latter has a similarly long process while some of the dissected specimens of *A. t. duplicata* have equally short processes like those of *A. t. tryphosa*. Thus, the length of the distal saccular process cannot be accepted as a reliable diagnostic feature between the two taxa. The female genitalia of the two subspecies display no remarkable differences.

Distribution. The subspecies is widely distributed from Ziama Massif in the west to the western Congo Basin in the east, and is currently known from Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, and Republic of Congo.

Acanthosia tryphosa pringlei ssp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E547BD98-FDE3-4955-ACFA-1F04AA06E863>

(Figs 19, 20, 101, 153)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 19, 101): male, “Tanzania: | Amani | Malaria Institute | G. Pringle coll. | BM 1966-281” / “Amani | P 268 | 4/61” / “G. Pringle Coll. | B.M. 1966-281.” / QR-code label with unique ID: NHMUK 010914603” / “Slide | NHMUK010313056” [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK).

Paratype: female, Tanzania: Amani, Malaria Institute, G. Pringle coll., BM 1966-281 / Mal. Inst. Amani P.268 8/63 / G. Pringle Coll. B.M. 1966-281, unique ID: NHMUK 010914604, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010313057 [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK).

Remark. As the vesica structure of this population from the East Usambara Mountains remains unstudied, it is herein described as a subspecies of *A. tryphosa*, to which this taxon is very similar morphologically, and the clarification of its status will be possible in the future after the examination of additional specimens.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 12.5 mm in the male holotype and 15.0 mm in the female paratype. *Acanthosia tryphosa pringlei* **ssp. n.** differs from the two other subspecies of *A. tryphosa* in the more postmedially convex costal margin of the forewing and the more ochreous forewing ground colour. The male genital capsule of the new subspecies differs from *A. t. tryphosa* and *A. t. duplicata* in the proximally broader distal lobe of the distal saccular process, the basally narrower proximal lobe of the distal saccular process, and the somewhat longer juxta. Additionally, the cornutus in the vesica of *A. t. pringlei* **ssp. n.** is somewhat smaller than in the two other subspecies. The female genitalia of the new subspecies are very similar to *A. t. tryphosa* and *A. t. duplicata* but the ostium bursae is somewhat narrower, the sclerotised area of the posterior section of the corpus bursae is displaced ventrally, and the signum bursae is slightly smaller than the corresponding structures of two other subspecies of *A. tryphosa*.

Distribution. The subspecies is currently known only from the East Usambara Mountains in north-eastern Tanzania.

Etymology. The new subspecies is named after the collector of its type specimens, Dr Gerry Pringle, former director of the Malaria Institute in Amani, Tanzania. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Acanthosia reducta sp. n. <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:74A0365F-A2E5-4BBF-BD29-66F1CB684BEF> (Figs 22–24, 102–104, 154)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 22, 102): male, “Sierra Leone 120m | Tiwai Island, Moa River | N07°33'00"; W11°21'09" | 17–22.vi.2016 Light Trap | leg. Takano, Miles & Goff | ANHRT:2017.18” / “ANHRTUK | 00020581” / ‘Slide | AV8971♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (38 males, 28 females, all in ANHRT). **SIERRA LEONE**: 16 males, 2 females, same data as in holotype, gen. slide Nos: AV9026♀, AV9027♀; 1 male, 3 females, 373m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Giehum, 08°27'47"N, 10°46'17"E, 3–12.ii.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9047♀; 2 males, 2 females, 375m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Giehum, 08°27'47"N, 10°46'17"W, 22–29.ii.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9016♂; 1 female, 685m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Giehum, 08°27'45"N, 10°48'07"W, 11–15.iii.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg.; 1 female, 380m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Giehum, 08°27'48"N, 10°46'17"W, 14–21.ii.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg.; 1 male, 470m, Kenema Province, Gori Hills, near Moimandu, 08°14'51"N, 10°58'17"W, 2–9.iii.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg.; 1 female, 370m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Bongema, 08°29'19"N, 10°46'26"W, 1–9.i.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg.; 4 females, same data as previous but 13–20.i.2020; 4 females, same data as previous but 16–28.xii.2019; 3 females, 385m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Bodu, 08°28'36"N, 10°44'33"W, 21–30.i.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg. **LIBERIA**: 1 male, 2 females, 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., gen. slide No.: AV8973♂; 13 males, 4 females, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV (125W), 8W actinic, and cold cathode light traps, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. slide No.: AV9028♀; 2 males, 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.; 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.; 1 male, 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.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 12.0–12.5 mm in males and 12.5–14.0 mm in females. The male genital capsule of *A. reducta* sp. n. is similar to *A. tryphosa* with its strongly elongate distal saccular process but can be easily distinguished by the proximal lobe of the distal saccular process reduced to an irregularly spinulose crest and the irregularly dentate dorsal margin of the proximal section of the sacculus. In addition, the uncus of the new species is more proximally swollen and distally thicker than in *A. tryphosa*. The phalluses of the two species display no remarkable differences. The vesica of *A. reducta* sp. n. is similar to *A. tryphosa* but distinct with its distal diverticulum, which is longer, having small dorsal subdiverticula but lacking the distal hook-like curved lobe, and bearing a cornutus on its ventral side whereas it is situated dorsally in *A. tryphosa*. The female genitalia of *A. reducta* sp. n. differ from *A. tryphosa* in the narrower swollen sclerotised plates of the postvaginal region of the sterigma, the longer and ventrally sclerotised ductus bursae (it is membranous and reduced in the congener), the sclerotised posterior end of the posterior section of the corpus bursae, and the longer and anteriorly more dilated lateral sclerotised area of the posterior section of the corpus bursae, which is situated slightly more anteriorly than in *A. tryphosa*.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘reduco’ meaning ‘to reduce’ and refers to the reduced proximal lobe of the distal saccular process of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Acanthosia pervolgata sp. n. <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4266B084-7EFB-4FAB-AC46-A7CD907F39F3> (Figs 25–33, 106–109, 155)

Archithosia flavifrontella (Strd.): Birket-Smith (1965): 20.

Archithosia (Acanthosia) flavifrontella (Strand, 1912): Krüger (2015): 6.

Type material. Holotype (Figs 25, 106): male, “Republic of Congo 390m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | Lobo Research Camp | 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E | 25–26.ix.2024, LepiLED light | trap. Bashford, M., László, G., | Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. | ANHRT:2024.15” / “ANHRTUK | 00406887” / “Slide | AV9105♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (516 males, 358 females). **GUINEA**: 146 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, local collectors leg.; 6 males, 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, MV, 8W UV cold cathode and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Suah Dore, J., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg.; 1 male, 625m, Guinée Forestière, Forêt Classée de Ziamá, Sérédou (lowland forest / farmland), 08°21'26"N, 09°17'48"W, 9–16.vii.2019, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg. (all in ANHRT). **LIBERIA**: 4 males, 1 female, 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.; 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.; 1 female, 1165m, Nimba Mts, camp, ENNR, Nimba County, 7°31'45"N, 8°31'37"W, 3–13.xii.2017, light trap (blended bulb 250W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg. (all in ANHRT). **IVORY COAST**: 4 males, 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. slide No.: AV3261♂; 1 female, same data as previous but 5–10.vii.2015; 1 male, MAN, Mt Tonkoui, 07°27'15.0"N, 07°38'12.6"W, 1200m, 24–27.xi.2014, piège UV, P. Moretto leg., gen. slide No.: AV3263♂; 5 males, 6 females, 1171m, Mt. Tonkoui Peak, 07°27'15.2"N, 07°38'12.5"W, 19–27.xi.2019, MV and actinic light traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg.; 1 male, same locality as previous but 12–18.vii.[20]15, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg.; 1 male, same locality and collectors as previous but 01–08.xi.2015; 1 male, 95m, Station d'Ecologie de Lamto (Riverine Forest), 06°13'2"N, 05°1'32"W, 21–25.xi.2021, MV light trap, Moretto, P., Mulvaney, L., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 422m, Park national du Mont Sângbé (Forest/savannah mosaic), 08°07'05"N, 07°19'09"W, 14–20.xi.2021, MV light trap, Moretto, P., Mulvaney, L., Takano, H. leg. (all in ANHRT). **NIGERIA**: 1 male, 9431 Oyo State, Gombari Forest, 7.i.1978, M.A. Cornes, unique ID: NHMUK010914610, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010313063 [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK); 1 female, 9226 Oyo State, Gombari Forest, 20.xi.1977, M.A. Cornes, unique ID: NHMUK010914611, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010313064 [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK); 1 male, N[ea]r Lagos, in clearing of Oni Camp, 4 p.m., 11.xii.1910, on top leaf, dry. seas.[on] well begun, Nov. 15, W.A. Lamborn [leg.], gen. slide No.: AV8616♂ (OUMNH); 1 male, Near Lagos, c. 10 m.[iles] from, Agege, under leaf, 16.viii.1913, wet s.[eason], M[ar]ch.15–Dec.8, W.A. Lamborn [leg.], gen. slide No.: AV7087♂ (OUMNH). **CAMEROON**: 2 males, 48m, Campo Ma'an National Park (Lowland rainforest), 2°16'56.4"N, 9°57'03.5"E, 10–22.iii.2018, MV light trap, Fotsing, E., Ishmael, L., Miles, W., Safian, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV8968♂ (ANHRT); 1 male, 26m, Campo village (Farmland-Secondary forest), 2°22'40.91"N, 9°50'25.55"E, 9.iii.2018, MV light trap, Fotsing, E., Ishmael, L., Miles, W., Safian, S. leg.; 2 females, 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. (ANHRT); 1 male, Bitje, Ja River, Oct. Wet Season, G.L. Bates / Joicey Bequest Brit. Mus. 1934-120, unique ID: NHMUK010914606, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010313059 [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK); 1 female, Afriq. Occid., Johann-Albrechts Höhe Station-Kamerun, L. Conradt [leg.], 1896 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3, unique ID: NHMUK010914607, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010313060 [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK). **GABON**: 18 males, 37 females, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg.; 1 male, 30 females, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9042♀; 2 females, Ogooué Ivindo, P.N. Ivindo, Station de Recherche d'Ipassa, 450m, 0°30'43"N, 12°48'12"E, 14–26.vi.2016, light trap, Ruzzier, E., Tasane, T.

leg.; 5 females, 10m, Nyonié (lowland forest), 0°2'22"S, 9°20'25"E, 23–28.viii.2019, MV and actinic light traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg. (all in ANHRT).

REPUBLIC OF CONGO: 10 males, 9 females, same data as in holotype, 20–27.ix.2024, LepiLED and MV light traps; 3 males, same locality as previous but 13–18.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 83 males, 41 females, 540m, OKNP, Kokoua base, 01°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 05–13.ix.2024, MV and LepiLED light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg.; 8 males, 1 female, 480m, OKNP, Imbalanga Camp, 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E, 05–09.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9037♀; 1 male, same locality as previous but 04–05.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg.; 10 males, 490m, OKNP, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 13–20.ix.2024, LepiLED and MV light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg.; 1 male, 380m, OKNP, Moba, 00°48'52"N, 15°05'15"E, 19–20.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 1 male, 500m, OKNP, Kilo Forest, 00°31'37"N, 14°52'20"E, 21–26.ix.2024, general coll., Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 1 male, 400m, OKNP, Bangassou Forest near Lobo, 00°32'50"N, 14°51'47"E, 23–26.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 3 males, 1 female, 379m, OKNP, Lekoli River near Mboko, 00°37'04.79"N, 14°54'27.32"E, 22–23.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 11 males, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 19–22.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 29 males, 18 females, same locality as previous but 28.ix–01.x.2024, LepiLED, actinic and MV light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9040♀, AV9041♀, AV9065♂, AV9066♂; 36 males, 1 female, 372m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, MV, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV8962♂, AV8963♂, AV9033♀; 7 males, 1 female, same locality as previous, 14–20.ii.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV8960♂, AV8964♂, AV9034♀; 1 male, 4 females, 370m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mbeli camp (Moist mixed forest), 02°12'48.5"N, 16°23'45.6"E, 25.vi.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 1 female, same data as previous but *Gilbertiodendron* forest, 23 & 26.vi.2022, act. light trap; 2 males, 375m, NNNP, 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.; 1 male, 2 females, same locality as previous but 25.vi.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 3 females, 375m, NNNP, Mbeli bai (Swamp forest), 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 4–10.x.2022, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 2 males, same locality as previous, swamp forest, 25.vi.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 1 male, same locality as previous, 4–10.x.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 12 males, 12 females, 341m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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., gen. slide Nos: AV8965♂, AV8966♂, AV8967♂; 10 females, same locality and collectors as previous, 10–16.x.2022, MV and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9048♀; 2 males, 10 females, same locality as previous, 6–14.v.2023, actinic, LepiLED and MV light traps, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9029♀; 1 male, 6 females, same locality as previous but 353m, secondary forest, 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 1 male, 23 females, 380m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa (Secondary forest), 02°12'25.7"N, 16°11'39.1"E, 18–22.vi.2022, act. light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 9 males, 23 females, 358m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix.2022, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 2 males, 13 females, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 8 females, same locality as previous but 27.iv.–6.v.2023, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. 6 males, 1 female, 352m, NNNP, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 2 males, 6 females, same locality as previous,

28.vi.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 7 males, 2 females, 311m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mombongo baï (Marshland), 02°10'14.4"N 16°08'27.9"E, 28.vi.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Mékounou, P. leg.; 18 males, 25 females, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9031♀; 1 male, 5 females, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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. slide No.: AV9030♀; 1 male, 5 females, 356m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E, 23.vi.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 16 males, 10 females, 377m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao camp (Secondary forest), 02°35'42.2"N 17°10'08.3"E, 23–29.ix.2022, MV, actinic, LepiLED light traps and general collecting, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9032♀; 19 males, 11 females, same locality as previous but 15–21.v.2023, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 11 males, 4 females, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 15–21.v.2023, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 10 females, same locality as previous but 23–29.ix.2022, LepiLED and actinic light traps and general coll., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 2 females, 338m, NNNP, Wali forest, 02°13'56.8"N, 16°12'13.9"E, 10–14.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. (all in ANHRT). **DRC**: 1 female, Zaire River Exped., Weko nr. Yangambi, 24°33'E, 01°00'N, xii.1974, S.L. Sutton [leg.], B.M.

1975-229 / Semi-deciduous rain forest (undisturbed), unique ID: NHMUK010914612, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010313065 [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK). **ZAMBIA**: 1 male, 1 female, 1166m, Ntumbachushi Falls, Ngona River, Luapula Prov., 09°51'12"S, 28°56'40"E, 12–13.v.[20]13, Smith, Takano & Oram leg., gen. slide No.: AV3264♂ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 11.0–13.0 mm in males and 10.0–14.0 mm in females. In the male genital capsule, the new species differs from the sympatric *A. tryphosa* in the markedly more proximally swollen uncus, the dorsally broader arms of the tegumen, the subbasally concave dorsal margin of the valva (it is straight in *A. tryphosa*), the more rounded editum-costa complex, and the shorter and basally broader proximal lobe of the distal saccular process, which is displaced distally, to the middle of the process. The phalli of the two species are very similar but in *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** it has a somewhat broader coecum. The vesica of the new species is clearly different from *A. tryphosa* in the longer distal diverticulum with two small subdiverticula and bearing a cornutus apically whereas in *A. tryphosa* it is situated dorsally while the tip of the diverticulum is hook-like curved ventrad. The female genitalia of *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** can be easily distinguished from *A. tryphosa* by the ventrally sclerotised ductus bursae (it is membranous in the congener), and the longer and broader sclerotised area of the posterior section of the corpus bursae, which is situated anteriorly and forms a belt around its entire circumference (vs. postero-lateral position in its congener). Additionally, the signum of the new species is slightly larger than in *A. tryphosa*.

Distribution. The new species is widely distributed from the Ziama Massif in the west to the western Congo Basin and north-western Zambia in the east and south-east, respectively, and is currently known from Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC and Zambia. The species possibly reaches Uganda in the east (see above Remark under *A. tryphosa tryphosa*) but clarification of the eastern limits of its range requires the examination of additional material.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘pervolgo’ meaning ‘to publish’ and refers to the fact that after six decades of confusion with *Flavifronthosia flavifrontella* **comb. n.** a name for this species is finally published. The name is a participle in apposition to the genus name.

Acanthosia kruegeri **sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0F8DE63F-EDBF-4F82-B9FE-F1E4881791A2>

(Figs 21, 105)

Type material. **Holotype** (Figs 21, 105): male, [Equatorial Guinea, Bioko Island] “Fernando Po: |

Moka. | 28.i.–3.ii.1933. | W.H.T.Tams. | B.M.1933-39.” / QR-code label with unique ID: “NHMUK 010914608” / “Slide | NHMUK010313061” [prepared by M. Krüger] (NHMUK).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 13.0 mm in the male holotype. The male genital capsule of *A. kruegeri* **sp. n.** is similar to *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** but differs in the proximally narrower uncus, the thinner and shorter basal saccular process, and the markedly longer and thinner proximal lobe of the distal saccular process. As the vesica of the single holotype specimen was not fully everted, it is currently impossible to compare the vesica structures of the two species but in *A. kruegeri* **sp. n.** the cornutus has a remarkably broader base than in *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** The female is unknown.

Distribution. The new species is currently known only from its type locality on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr Martin Krüger (1963–2019), an outstanding taxonomist specialising in the African Geometridae and Lithosiina and author of the generic classification of Afrotropical Lithosiina (Krüger 2015). The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Genus *Asbolopsyche* Krüger, 2015

Asbolopsyche Krüger, 2015, *Transvaal Museum Memoir*, 15: 29 (Type species: *Phryganopsis parasordida* Kühne, 2007, by original designation).

Diagnosis. Species of the genus (Figs 34–42) are externally reminiscent of the genus *Architesma* and the genus identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which in *Asbolopsyche* are characterised by the combination of the following features. **Male** (Figs 110–113). (1) The uncus is thick and of uniform width, similar to *Archithosia*, in which, however, the uncus is remarkably shorter and thinner. (2) The scaphium is thin, string-like and sclerotised. (3) The tegumen is only slightly downcurved, its arms are narrower than in other similar genera and only somewhat dorsally dilated and fused in their dorsal quarter or fifth. (4) The vinculum has laterally flattened, strip-like arms. (5) The dorsal section of the valva is elongate (markedly longer than in *Archithosia* and *Acanthosia*) and distally tapered, mostly consisting of the weakly sclerotised valvula, which is membranous only ventro-basally at the junction with the sacculus (similar to *Acanthosia*). (6) The costa is short, occupying only the basal section of the dorsal margin of the valva, its ventral margin is fused with the dorsal margin of the editum. (7) The editum is fold-like, cellular-setose (unique within the generic complex), distally tapered, stretching along the dorsal margin of the valva and reaching its middle part. (8) The tendon is very short and gelatinous while the diaphragmal section of the transtilla is membranous. (9) The basal saccular process is robust, straight spike- or hook-shaped, its base is thin while the proximal section is dilated and fused with the intersaccular membrane along the lateral margin of the juxta. (10) The base of the main pocket of the sacculus is lobe-like dilated and therefore separated from the ental base of the sacculus (this feature is unique in the generic complex). (11) The dorsal margin of the sacculus as well as the distal saccular process are densely serrulate or spiky (reminiscent of *Acanthosia*). (12) The bases of the sacculi are free (similar to *Archithosia* whereas the sacculi are articulated by a gelatinous or weakly sclerotised intersaccular bridge in other similar genera). (13) The juxta consists of two plates articulated by the thick membranous fold. The ventral corners of the juxtal plates are not articulated with the bases of the sacculi. (14) The anellus is weakly scobinate (similar to *Architesma* but in the latter it is markedly broader and more densely and heavily scobinate). (15) The phallus is cylindrical, somewhat upcurved medially and with a plate-like ventral carina extending into the base of the vesica but not protruding beyond its surface (whereas in *Acanthosia* and *Architesma* it protrudes). The coecum is flat and plate-like (a unique feature) whereas it is swollen and rounded in other genera of the complex. (16) The vesica ground plan is reminiscent of *Acanthosia* and *Architesma* but the basal section is somewhat longer and the distal diverticulum lacks the terminal cornutus. **Female** (Figs 156–158). (1) The 8th tergite is broad and heavily sclerotised whereas the sternite is narrow, membranous, or swollen and finely scobinate. (2) The dorsal section of the intersegmental membrane between the 7th and 8th segments is gelatinous and folded, causing the ovipositor to be invaginated into the 7th segment to a depth of up to half the 8th

segment. **(3)** The sterigma is narrow, swollen, heavily sclerotised and cup-shaped with the ostium bursae invaginated within (this feature is unique within the generic complex). **(4)** The ductus bursae is short but heavily sclerotised, fused with the base of the sterigma. **(5)** The posterior section of the corpus bursae is duct-like and membranous whereas in other similar genera it bears areas of sclerotisation. **(6)** The anterior section of the corpus bursae is membranous and sparsely and finely scobinate (similar to those of *Acanthosia*, *Architesma* and *Macrodicella*, whereas in *Archithosia* its posterior part is gelatinous, rugose and lacks the scobination).

Distribution. Species of the genus are found in rainforests of the Congolian Region reaching Kakamega Forest, western Kenya, in the east.

Asbolopsycha parasordida (Kühne, 2007)

(Figs 34, 35, 110, 156)

Phryganopsis parasordida Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 356; figs 8, 9 (genitalia); pl. 44: figs 103, 104 (adults) (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R. ... Udo's Campsite ... ca. 0.21,3 N; 34.51 E [0°21.3'N 34°51'E]”).

Material examined. KENYA. Paratypes: 1 male, Kakamega Forest N.R., prim. forest, 1600m, 27.ix.2001 (Lich[t]falle [light trap]) 1(1), 0.21,34 N; 34.51,39 E [0°21.34'N, 34°51.39'E], leg. L. Kühne, J. Holstein, MfN gen. slide No. 415♂, ex prep. in glycerol by L. Kühne (MfN); 1 male, Kakamega FST. 00°20'N 034°51'E, 1630m, 13.x.2001, leg. Ugo Dall'Asta, unique ID: RMCA ENT 000049703, gen. slide No.: AV8843♂ (RMCA); 1 female, same locality and collector as previous but 1590m, 15.x.2001, unique ID: RMCA ENT 000049704, gen. slide No.: AV8844♀ (RMCA). **Non-paratype:** 1 male, Kakamega Forest, 1590m, 00°21'N 34°51'E, 28.iii.2003, J. & W. De Prins leg., unique ID: RMCA ENT 000049702, gen. slide No.: AV8842♂ (RMCA).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 15.0 mm in males and 17.5 mm in the female examined. The species is similar to the allopatric *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** and a detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

Distribution. The species is currently known only from Kakamega Forest in western Kenya.

Asbolopsycha jiwundu **sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:05C8BB8E-0E95-41E3-8BC7-43A78E0A6153>

(Figs 36, 37, 111, 157)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 36, 111): male, “Zambia 1340m | Jiwundu Swamp | 11°51'54"S, 25°33'20"E | 25–30.x.2017 MV Light Trap | Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W., | Oram, D., Smith, R. Leg. | ANHRT:2017.32” / “ANHRTUK | 001220531” / “Slide | AV8987♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (1 male, 2 females, all in ANHRT): **ZAMBIA:** 1 male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9068♂; 2 females, same locality as previous, Miombo / Riverine forest mosaic, 29.x.–4.xi.2018, MV and actinic light traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV8988♀, AV9050♀.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 14.5–15.0 mm in males and 16.0–17.0 mm in females. *Asbolopsycha jiwundu* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of *Architesma smithi* **sp. n.**, which also occurs in north-western Zambia, but can be distinguished by its more elongate forewing with a subapically less convex costal margin. Among members of the genus *Asbolopsycha*, *A. parasordida* is most similar to *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.**, from which it differs by the more convex costal margin of the forewing, the more brownish forewing ground colour, and the broader and more distinct transverse line. In the male genital capsule, *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** is distinct from *A. parasordida* by the shorter and apically broader valvula, the longer and proximally thicker basal saccular process, the dorsal margin of the sacculus covered with robust spinules (whereas it is setose in *A. parasordida*), and the markedly shorter distal saccular process. The phallus of *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** is more S-shaped than in *A. parasordida*. Compared to *A. parasordida*, the vesica of *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** has markedly shorter lobes of the distal diverticulum. The female genitalia

of *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** differ from *A. parasordida* in the shorter and narrower, belt-like antevaginal plate (it is V-shaped in its congener), the gelatinous ductus bursae with a ring-like sclerotised anterior end (it is fully sclerotised in *A. parasordida*), the shorter but broader posterior section of the corpus bursae, and the somewhat smaller signum bursae.

Distribution. The new species is currently known only from its type locality in north-western Zambia.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality of the new species, Jiwundu Swamp. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Asbolopsyche nyungwe **sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BCDC6483-BC94-44BB-A1CF-2A64C92B270E>

(Figs 38, 39, 112)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 38, 112): male, “Rwanda | Nyungwe | Rte Delvaux | B. Turlin [leg.] | 2000m, 19-X-[19]74” / “Slide | ZSM Arct. | 2021-530♂ | A. Volynkin” (ZSM).

Paratype: RWANDA: 1 male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-529♂ (prepared by A. Volynkin) (ZSM).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 15.0 mm in males. *Asbolopsyche nyungwe* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of *Archithosia nouabaleana* **sp. n.** and *A. henricus* and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which are fundamentally different in *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** The male genitalia structure of *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** is most similar to *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** and a detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. Another morphologically similar species is *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.**, from which the male genital capsule of *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** differs in the shorter but more heavily sclerotised juxta, the apically hook-like curved basal saccular process having its base fused with the diaphragmal membrane near the juxta, the proximally broader sacculus bearing thinner but denser spinules, and the longer, thumb-shaped and evenly setose distal saccular process bearing a cluster of robust spines of various sizes on its inner surface basally (whereas the distal saccular process of *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** is triangular, flattened, and bears setae only on its margins). The phallus of *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** is shorter but broader than in *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** In the vesica of *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.**, the proximal section is shorter than in *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** and the distal lobe of the distal diverticulum is markedly longer and utricular whereas it is conical in its congener.

The female is unknown.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from its type locality in Rwanda.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality of the new species, Nyungwe Forest. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Asbolopsyche acanthosioides **sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FCF87CE8-816E-418F-B43D-DEBCA1006A01>

(Figs 40–42, 113, 158)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 40, 113): 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 | 00102275” / “Slide | AV9064♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (34 males, 47 females, all in ANHRT). **LIBERIA:** 9 males, 31 female, same data as in holotype, MV, LepiLED and cold cathode UV (8W) light traps, gen. slide Nos: AV8972♂, AV9051♀; 2 females, 551m, Wetezu camp, Wonegizi Nature Reserve, Lofa County, 8°4'57.11"N 9°34'47.86"W, 19–27.iii.2019, light trap Blended Bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Koivogui, S. leg.; 12 males, 7 females,

530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV (125W), 8w actinic, and cold cathode light bucket traps, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg.; 12 males, 3 females, 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. 1 male, 4 females, 883m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., Ridge Camp 2, 8°7'20.79"N, 9°56'50.75"W, 22–31.xi.2018, blended bulb (250W) and cold cathode UV (8W) light traps, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 12.0–13.5 mm in males and 14.5–15.5 mm in females. *Asbolopsyche acanthosioides* **sp. n.** is the smallest and most narrow-winged species in the genus, that is more reminiscent of *Acanthosia*, from which, however, it differs in the somewhat more elongate forewing with a darker, more greyish ground colour. The male genitalia of *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** are most similar to *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.**, from which *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** is distinguished by the distally broader and more tapered valvula, the proximally narrower sacculus with a longer but narrower and distally upcurved distal process bearing a short ventral spiky lobe basally whereas *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** bears a cluster of larger spines subbasally instead. Additionally, the basal saccular process of *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** is considerably longer and thicker than in *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** The phallus of *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** is remarkably narrower than in *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** and the vesica has a markedly shorter and narrower distal diverticulum. As the female of *A. nyungwe* **sp. n.** is unknown, the female genitalia of *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** were compared with *A. parasordida* and *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** instead, and *A. acanthosioides* **sp. n.** differs clearly from both its congeners in the heavily sclerotised, trapezoidal and strongly swollen sterigma, the ductus bursae reduced to a thin sclerotised ring connecting the sterigma with the posterior section of the corpus bursae, and the thicker gelatinous intersegmental membrane between the 7th and 8th sternites.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from Liberia.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the external similarity of the new species to members of the genus *Acanthosia*. The name is an adjective in apposition to the genus name.

Genus *Architesma* Birket-Smith, 1965, stat. n.

Archithosia (*Architesma*) Birket-Smith, 1965, *A revision of the West African Eilemic moths, based on the male genitalia*: 29 (Type species: *Archithosia* (*Architesma*) *sordida* Birket-Smith, 1965, by original designation). = *Archithosia* (*Eurythosia*) Krüger, 2015, *Transvaal Museum Memoir*, 15: 26 (Type species: *Ilema makomensis* Strand, 1912 *sensu* Birket-Smith (1965) and Krüger (2015), by original designation), **syn. n.**

Remarks. (1) The genitalia morphology of *Architesma* is most similar to *Acanthosia* in many aspects. However, these two lineages are clearly recognisable by their morphology without any transitional taxa of unclear placement being known. Considering this fact along with some important morphological differences in male genitalia such as the structure of the juxta, anellus, editum-costa complex, basal saccular process and the valva itself, *Architesma* and *Acanthosia* are accepted as distinct genera in the present paper. (2) Krüger (2015) erected the subgenus *Eurythosia* to include species with ‘plica centripetalis absent’ i.e., the relatively short editum-costa complex, as opposed to the type species of *Architesma*, *A. sordida* having an elongate editum-costa complex bearing a distal ampulla. Considering the morphological diversity of species demonstrated in the present paper, it became clear that the length of the editum-costa complex as well as the presence or absence of the ampulla are not generic characters as the counterparts occur even in pairs of species with very similar genitalia morphology in all other aspects (e.g., *A. sordida* and *A. diffusa* **sp. n.**). Thus, *Eurythosia* is herein synonymised with *Architesma*. (3) Four nominal taxa of *Architesma* are not considered in the present paper, viz. *A. makomensis* (Strand, 1912) with its junior subjective synonym *Eilema fuscicorpus* Hampson, 1914, *A. angulifascia* (Strand, 1913) and *A. jaundeana* (Strand, 1912). The current treatment of these taxa (Birket-Smith 1965; Kühne 2007; Krüger 2015; Durante *et al.* 2024) is erroneous due to confusion with the type specimens and their genitalia preparations, and their identity will be clarified later in a separate paper (Volynkin, in prep.). (4) In his book, Krüger (2015) associated “*Phryganopsis*” *kinuthiae* Kühne, 2007 described from

Kakamega Forest with his subgenus *Eurythosia* of *Archithosia*. However, this species lacks the basal saccular process and its male and female genitalia ground plan as well as the external morphology are most similar to the genus *Hyleilema* Krüger, 2015 therefore this species is transferred to *Hyleilema* in the present paper: *Hyleilema kinuthiae* (Kühne, 2007), **comb. n.**, and its relationships within the genus will be clarified later in the revision of *Hyleilema* (Volynkin, in prep.).

Diagnosis. Most species of the genus (Figs 43–80) are relatively large and externally similar to *Asbolopsyche* therefore reliable genus identification requires the examination of genitalia structures. Certain species of *Architesma* (Figs 81–83) are also reminiscent of the genus *Tesma* (see: Krüger 2015), but can be distinguished by their larger size. The differences in the genitalia structures of the genera are discussed above in the diagnosis of the *Archithosia* generic complex. The genital structures of *Architesma* are characterised by the combination of the following features. **Male** (Figs 114–145). (1) The uncus is downcurved, strongly proximally swollen and gradually tapered distally (except for *A. frondosa* **sp. n.**) whereas in *Acanthosia* its distal section is narrower and straight. (2) The scaphium is weakly sclerotised but with a gelatinous base, thin plate-like, and in certain species apically bifurcate, whereas the scaphium of *Acanthosia* is string-like. (3) The arms of the tegumen are moderately dilated dorsally, and fused in their distal halves or somewhat less (except for *A. frondosa* **sp. n.**). The dorsal ends of the arms have sclerotised plates extending dorso-posteriad into the base of the tuba analis towards the base of the scaphium (a feature in common with *Acanthosia* which have, however, narrower and more elongate plates). (4) The vinculum has laterally flattened, strip-like arms. (5) The dorsal section of the valva is elongate, narrow with nearly parallel margins, apically rounded, and fused with the sacculus in its proximal third or half whereas in *Acanthosia* these two regions of the valva are deeply separated and fused only in the basal section of the valva. (6) The dilated part of the costa occupies the base of the outer wall of the valva while its thin distal section stretches along the dorsal margin of the valva, and on the inner wall it is fused with the editum forming an editum-costa complex. The ventral side of the complex belonging to the editum is fold-like or swollen and smooth (unlike in *Asbolopsyche*, which has a cellular-setose surface of the editum). In certain species, the editum-costa complex bears a distal ampulla, which has a spinulose or scobinate ventral side and apex, indicating they belong mostly to the editum component. (7) The tendon is present but very diverse in its structure and in different species it varies from a very short process almost not protruding into the diaphragm to a long gelatinous string fused with its counterpart. (8) The basal saccular process is robust thorn-like with a thick base at the junction with the main surface of the sacculus (whereas its base is thin and weakly sclerotised in *Acanthosia*). The ental side of the dilated base of the process is fused with the intersaccular membrane along the lateral margin of the juxta whereas in *Acanthosia* the proximal section of the process fused with the intersaccular membrane is considerably longer and thinner. (9) The distal saccular process varies in its length and shape in different species but does not exceed the dorsal part of the valva in its length. (10) The juxta is solid, short but broad, trapezoidal or belt-shaped (whereas it is small and consists of two plates in *Acanthosia*), its ventral corners are articulated with the bases of the sacculi. (11) The anellus is broad and densely scobinate whereas it is narrow and membranous in *Acanthosia*. (12) The phallus structure is similar to *Acanthosia* with its plate-like ventral carina, and broad and rounded coecum but the phallus of *Architesma* is larger in proportion to the genital capsule. (13) The vesica configuration of *Architesma* is similar to *Acanthosia* but the distal diverticulum is markedly longer while the dorsal one is short. **Female** (Figs 159–170). (1) The 8th tergite is moderately sclerotised and band-like while the 8th sternite is membranous. (2) The sterigma is large, its postvaginal formation consists of the medial section, which is in most species posteriorly swollen, postero-medially concave, finely scobinate and forming a fold covering the membrane of the 8th sternite, and the lateral swollen and heavily sclerotised plates forming folds covering the membrane connecting the sterigma with the 7th sternite. The antevaginal plate is swollen and heavily sclerotised, either fold-shaped and encircling the ostium bursae anterio-ventrally, or plate-like, protruding posteriorly and covering the ostium bursae ventrally. (3) The ductus bursae is reduced in most species, but can be represented by a thin sclerotised ring connecting the sterigma and the posterior end of the corpus bursae, or (in *A. frondosa* **sp. n.**) fully developed, and heavily sclerotised. (4) The posterior section of the corpus bursae is shorter and considerably narrower than the anterior one, heavily scobinate with a lateral protrusion-like diverticulum. (5) The anterior section of the corpus bursae is membranous, and sparsely and finely

scobinate. (6) The appendix bursae is vestigial (in such a case the ductus seminalis originates from the dorsal side of the posterior end of the posterior section of the corpus bursae) or can be present but very short, semiglobular and covering the ostium bursae ventrally (similar to *Archithosia* and *Acanthosia*).

Distribution. The genus is widely distributed in the Congolian and Zambebian Regions from south-eastern Guinea in the west to western Kenya and north-western Zambia in the east and south, respectively, and its species are associated with humid forest habitats.

***Architesma frondosa* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C2116A0F-DFA1-4C53-BA29-D48E423146D9>

(Figs 43, 44, 114, 159)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 43, 114): male, “Guinea 771m | Ditinn, Chute de Ditinn | 10°49'08"N, 12°11'30"W | 18–25.ix.2019 MV Light Trap | Geiser, M., Leno, M., | Koivagui, S., Miles, W., | Mulvaney, L., Sáfián, Sz. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.19” / “ANHRTUK | 00177832” / “Slide | AV9010♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes: GUINEA: 6 males, 2 females, same data as in holotype, gen. slide Nos: AV9011♂, AV9056♀ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 15.0–15.5 mm in males and 19.0 mm in females. *Architesma frondosa* sp. n. is most externally reminiscent of *A. ampullaria* sp. n. and differs only in its somewhat more elongate distal section of the forewing. The reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. Despite the external similarity, the genitalia of both sexes of these two species are fundamentally different and the genitalia morphology of *A. frondosa* sp. n. might seem transitional between the genera *Asbolopsycha* and *Architesma* with its narrow uncus, dorsally narrow arms of the tegumen and serrulate dorsal margin of the sacculus in the male and the well-developed and sclerotised ductus bursae in the female. Nevertheless, the genitalia of *A. frondosa* sp. n. display a complex of characters typical of *Architesma* making its generic placement doubtless, namely the broad and densely scobinate anellus, the short and solid juxta, the flat, well-sclerotised and smooth editum, and the broad and rounded phallus coecum in the male, and the ovipositor not invaginated into the 7th segment and having a large postvaginal formation with a broad and setose postero-medial region in the female. Compared to other species in the genus *Architesma*, the male genital capsule of *A. frondosa* sp. n. is most similar to *A. henricus* but distinguished by the proximally narrower uncus, the longer valva with a broader editum-costa complex bearing a short ampulla (the ampulla is absent in *A. henricus*), the longer basal saccular process having a medial branch (a feature unique within the whole *Archithosia* generic complex), and the markedly longer and more serrulate distal saccular process with a longer spike-like tip. Compared to *A. henricus*, the phallus of *A. frondosa* sp. n. has a straighter ventral wall and a longer ventral carina. In the vesica, *A. frondosa* sp. n. differs from *A. henricus* in the considerably shorter distal diverticulum bearing a markedly smaller terminal cornutus. The female genitalia of *A. frondosa* sp. n. differ from *A. henricus* (illustrated by Durante *et al.* 2024: fig. 8A) in the longer apophyses anteriores, the shorter postvaginal formation with a narrower and V-shaped posterior depression (U-shaped in *A. henricus*) and markedly shorter, narrower and flattened lateral plates (swollen in *A. henricus*), and the well-developed and heavily sclerotised, pot-shaped ductus bursae (it is very short and sclerotised only ventrally in *A. henricus*), the narrower posterior section of the corpus bursae with a shorter lateral diverticulum, the smaller signum in the anterior section of the corpus bursae, and the markedly shorter appendix bursae. The antevaginal plate of *A. frondosa* sp. n. is a narrow and fold-like continuation of the ventral margin of the sclerotised ductus bursae whereas it is markedly larger, trapezoidal with rounded corners and swollen in *A. henricus*. Additionally, in *A. frondosa* sp. n., the pockets between the swollen margins of the sterigma and the 7th sternite are considerably narrower than in *A. henricus*, and the postero-lateral sclerotisations of the 7th sternite are broader and have diffuse anterior and lateral margins, which are distinct in *A. henricus*.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘frondosus’ meaning ‘branchy’ and refers to the branchy basal saccular process of the new species. The name is an adjective in apposition to the genus name.

***Architesma nyonie* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8150FB72-0AE6-4A65-976A-264A01E46FA6>

(Figs 45, 115)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 45, 115): 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 | 00155741” / “Slide | AV8989♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 15.0 mm in the male holotype. *Architesma nyonie* sp. n. is externally distinct from the other taxa in the genus *Architesma* due to its dark brown forewing ground colour and reduced pattern consisting of two black dots (vs. an angular transverse line in other *Architesma*), and is most reminiscent of species of the genus *Acanthosia*, but considerably larger and has a darker, greyish-brown abdomen with a pale, ochreous tip whereas the males of *Acanthosia* have a more unicolorous ochreous brown abdomen. Compared to species of the genus *Asbolopsycha*, to which the new species is also similar, *A. nyonie* sp. n. has a pale ochreous tip of the male abdomen, which is dark fuscous with an admixture of ochreous scales in *Asbolopsycha*. The male genital capsule of *A. nyonie* sp. n. is most similar to the recently described and externally dissimilar *A. henricus* (Figs 46, 116) but distinguished by the longer uncus, the longer editum-costa complex, the more apically tapered valvula, the proximally thicker basal saccular process, and the longer and straighter distal saccular process, which is tapered and slightly upcurved only apically whereas it is strongly medially upcurved with a gradually distally tapered distal section in *A. henricus*. The phallus of the new species is somewhat narrower and less medially curved than in *A. henricus*. In the phallus vesica, *A. nyonie* sp. n. differs from *A. henricus* in the shorter distal diverticulum lacking the dorsal subdiverticulum, and the smaller terminal cornutus.

The female is unknown.

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

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

Architesma henricus (Durante, Potenza & Pellegrino, 2024), **comb. n.** (Figs 46, 116)

Archithosia (*Architesma*) *henricus* Durante, Potenza & Pellegrino, 2024, *Zootaxa*, 5492 (3): 362, figs 5–8 (Type locality: “Uganda, Kibale forest, m 1500, 0°33'40"N 30°21'24"E”).

Material examined. DRC: 1 male, 950m, Mamove, Nord-Kivu, 0°49'N 29°27'E, v.2017, ex A. Colley, gen. slide No.: AV9012♂ (ANHRT).

Distribution. The species is currently known from Uganda (type locality) and north-eastern DRC (new country record).

***Architesma nouabaleana* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:89E614DD-AFC6-4F8B-947F-260CEB731544>

(Figs 47–50, 117–119, 160)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 47, 117): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Sangha Prov., NouabaléNdoki | 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:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00404807” / “Slide | AV9013♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (52 males, 15 females, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 14 males, 1 female, same data as in holotype, MV and LepiLED light traps; 23 males, 8 females, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, Actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9000♂, AV9058♀; 7 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, LepiLED, MV and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 3 males, 358m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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.; 2 males, 2 females, 377m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao camp (Secondary forest), 02°35'42.2"N 17°10'08.3"E, 23–29.ix.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 341m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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.; 1 female, same data as previous but 10–16.x.2022, MV light trap; 2 males, 311m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mombongo bai (Marshland), 02°10'14.4"N 16°08'27.9"E, 28.vi.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Mékounou, P. leg.; 2 females, 380m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa (Secondary forest), 02°12'25.7"N, 16°11'39.1"E, 18–22.vi.2022, act. light trap, Dérozier, V. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9057♀; 1 female, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, LepiLED [light trap], Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 14.0–16.0 mm in males and 16.5–17.5 mm in females. *Architesma nouabaleana* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of *A. henricus*, *A. frondosa* **sp. n.** and *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** and identification requires examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** is most similar to *A. henricus* and *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** but distinguished from the former by the broader uncus, the broader dorsal section of the valva with a longer and broader editum-costa complex with a somewhat more prominent, swollen ampulla, and the broader sacculus with a thicker basal process and a shorter, proximally broader but distally thinner distal process. Compared to *A. diffusa* **sp. n.**, *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** has a broader uncus, a broader dorsal section of the valva with a broader editum-costa complex, and a shorter and distally narrower sacculus with a somewhat shorter basal process and a markedly shorter but proximally thicker distal process. The phallus of *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** has a straighter ventral wall than in the aforementioned congeners and has a shorter ventral carina than in *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** In the vesica, *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** differs from both these species in the shorter distal diverticulum bearing a thinner cornutus, and the somewhat shorter dorsal diverticulum. The female genitalia of *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** are most similar to *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** but distinguished by the trapezoidal postvaginal formation (it is pentagonal in its congener) with narrower swollen lateral plates, the more weakly sclerotised antevaginal plate, the broader posterior section of the corpus bursae, and the somewhat larger signum bursae. Additionally, the postero-lateral sclerotisations of the 7th sternite of *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** are somewhat broader than in *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** Compared to *A. henricus* (illustrated by Durante *et al.* 2024: fig. 8A), the female genitalia of *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** have longer apophyses anteriores, a trapezoidal postvaginal formation with narrower and less arcuate lateral plates, a short and triangular antevaginal plate protruding posteriorly (whereas it is broader, trapezoidal and protruding anteriorly in the congener), and a posteriorly narrower posterior section of the corpus bursae having a markedly smaller appendix bursae. The postero-lateral sclerotisations of the 7th sternite of *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** are broader than in *A. henricus*.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Architesma nkwaji **sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:93EF6D34-5445-4101-9DB3-1C13AC9632E4> (Figs 55, 120)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 55, 120): male, “Zambia 1316m | Mwinilunga, Nkwaji | 11°36'22"S, 24°33'17"E | 3–10.xi.2017, MV Light Trap | Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W., | Oram, D., Smith, R. Leg. | ANHRT:2017.32” / “ANHRTUK | 00201542” / “Slide | AV9089♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 14.5 mm in the male holotype. *Architesma nkwaji* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of the sympatric *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** and *A. sordida*, but has a somewhat narrower forewing. However, considering the high external polymorphism of *Architesma* species, reliable identification is possible only thorough the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *A. nkwaji* **sp. n.** is similar to *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** but differs clearly in the thinner arms of the vinculum, the markedly shorter valva with a considerably shorter and more distally tapered valvula, the proximally broader and distally tapered editum-costa complex, and the shorter and narrower sacculus bearing shorter and thinner basal, and shorter and proximally narrower distal processes. The phallus of *A. nkwaji* **sp. n.** is shorter than in *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** (in proportion to the annulus length), and has a less prominent ventral carina and a noticeably broader coecum. In the vesica of *A. nkwaji* **sp. n.**, the distal diverticulum is shorter and distally narrower than in *A. diffusa* **sp. n.**

The female is unknown.

Distribution. The new species is currently known only from its type locality in north-western Zambia.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the private Nkwaji Wildlife Reserve, where its unique holotype specimen was collected. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Architesma diffusa **sp. n.** <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7578991C-A6D2-4CB6-A39A-CF5971BCD508> (Figs 51–54, 121–123, 161)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 51, 121): male, “Zambia 1400m | Hillwood, Ikelenge | (Miombo/Riverine forest mosaic) | 11°16'02"S, 24°18'59"E | 23–30.xi.2019 Actinic Light Trap | Bashford, M., Miles, W., | Mulvaney, L., Smith, R. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.25” / “ANHRTUK | 00122893” / “Slide | AV8997♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (34 males, 12 females, all in ANHRT). **ZAMBIA:** 21 males, 4 females, same data as in holotype, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, gen. slide Nos: AV8998♀, AV8999♀; 1 male, same locality as previous but 30.x.–3.xi.2017, MV light trap, Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W., Oram, D., Smith, R. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9095♂; 1 female, same locality as previous but 25–27.xi.[20]14, light trap, Smith, R. & Takano, H. leg.; 1 female, same locality as previous but 28.v.–4.vi.2020, MV light trap, Chizuwa, D., Choongo, W. leg.; 6 males, 3 females, 1300m, Nyangombe Falls, 11°48'25"S, 24°32'12"E, 17–23.xi.2019, actinic and MV light traps, Bashford, M., Miles, W., Mulvaney, L., Smith, R. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV8985♂, AV8986♀; 2 females, 1316m, Mwinilunga, Nkwaji, 11°36'22"S, 24°33'17"E, 3–10.xi.2017, MV light trap, Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W., Oram, D., Smith, R. leg.; 1 male, 1396m, Chitunta Plain (Miombo/Dambo mosaic), 11°29'12"S, 24°24'18"E, 29.xi.–4.xii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., Miles, W., Mulvaney, L. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9094♂; 2 males, 1375m, Camp near Kanyama (Miombo/Riverine/Dambo mosaic), 11°25'36"S, 24°40'00"E, 4–7.xii.2019, MV and LepiLED light traps, Bashford, M., Miles, W., Mulvaney, L. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9092♂; 1 female, 1147m, Lukwakwa, West Lunga NP (*Cryptosepalum* forest / Dambo) 12°39'40"S, 24°26'13"E, 9–15.xi.2018, LepiLED light traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg.; 3 males, 1205m, Zambezi Rapids (Miombo / Riverine forest mosaic) 11°7'30"S, 24°11'6"E, 4–9.xi.2018, MV and LepiLED light traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9093♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 15.0–16.0 mm in males and 18.0–19.0 mm in females. *Architesma diffusa* **sp. n.** is externally similar to the sympatric *A. sordida* but is somewhat larger. Reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The genitalia of both sexes of *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** are most similar to *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species. Compared to *A. sordida*, the male genital capsule of *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** has a proximally narrower uncus, a shorter and flattened editum-costa complex lacking the distal process (whereas in the congener it is swollen and bears a thumb-shaped and apically spinulose distal process), a longer and apically broader valvula, a distally thicker basal saccular process, and a shorter but proximally broader distal saccular process. The phallus of *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** has a larger coecum, a considerably more prominent subdistal ventral protrusion, and a somewhat longer ventral carina than the corresponding structures of *A. sordida*. In the vesica, *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** differs from *A. sordida* in the narrower proximal section, the broader dorsal diverticulum, and the somewhat longer and markedly broader distal diverticulum bearing a larger terminal cornutus. As the female of *A. sordida* remains unknown (see below), the female genitalia of *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** were compared with another similar species, *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** instead (see above, in the diagnosis of the latter).

Distribution. The new species is found in north-western Zambia.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘diffusus’ meaning ‘diffuse’ and refers to the diffuse forewing markings of the new species. The name is an adjective in apposition to the genus name.

Architesma sordida (Birket-Smith, 1965), **comb. n.**
(Figs 56, 124, 125)

Archithosia (*Architesma*) *sordida* Birket-Smith, 1965, *A revision of the West African Eilemic moths, based on the male genitalia*: 29, figs 18, 19 (Type locality: Cameroon, Bitje [Bitye], Ja [Dja] river).

Type material examined. Holotype (Fig. 124; the specimen was illustrated by Krüger (2015: figs 33, 216)): male (body destroyed), “19. 20. | Cameroons, | Bitje, Ja River. | Oct. Wet Season. / G. L. Bates.” / “74” / “Joicey | Bequest. | Brit. Mus. | 1934-120.” / red label “type” / “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 888” / “Archithosio | (Architesma) | sordida | J.Birket-Smith det. 1961 | type” / QR-code label with unique ID “NHMUK 014172965” (NHMUK).

Additional material examined. ZAMBIA: 2 males, 1400m, Ikelenge, Hillwood, 11°16'02"S, 24°18'59"E, 30.x.–3.xi.2017, MV and actinic light traps, Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W., Oram, D., Smith, R. leg., gen. slide Nos.: AV7139♂, AV9018♂ (ANHRT).

Remark. The female genitalia of the ‘conditional allotype’ illustrated by Birket-Smith (1965: fig. 19) and subsequently Krüger (2015: fig. 318) clearly do not belong to the *Archithosia* generic complex therefore the female of *A. sordida* remains unknown.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 15.0 mm in males. The species is externally similar to *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** and *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which are most similar to *A. diffusa* **sp. n.**, the detailed comparison with which is provided above in its diagnosis.

Distribution. The species is currently known from Cameroon (type locality) and north-western Zambia (new country record).

Architesma ampullaria **sp. n.** <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A28B1F73-3816-4A3B-932D-D1BA8FE16225> (Figs 57–60, 126, 127, 163)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 57, 126): male, “Sierra Leone 180m | Western Area Peninsula | Forest Reserve, 6.x.[20]15 | N08°20'57" | W13°10'42" | Light Trap R.Goff coll. | leg. Smith, R. & Takano, H.” / “African Natural History | Research Trust | ANHRT:2018.19” / ANHRTUK | 00201358” / “Slide | AV9004♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (110 males, 37 females, all in ANHRT). **SIERRA LEONE**: 9 males, 2 females, same data as in holotype; 15 males, 1 female, same data as previous but 24.x.[20]15; 43 males, 10 females, same data as previous but 21.ix.[20]15, gen. slide No.: AV9053♀; 1 male, 375m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Giehum, 08°27'47"N, 10°46'17"W, 22–29.ii.2020, Kalnoi, G., Sinyaev, V. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9006♂; 1 female, 470m, Kenema Province, Gori Hills, near Moimandu, 08.2474°N, 10.9713°W, 2–9.iii.2020, Sinyaev, B. & Kalnoi, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9007♀; 2 males, 1 female, 80m, Kalainkay nr. Kamabai, Northern Prov., 3–6.xi.[20]15, 09°10'52"N, 11°56'44"W, light trap, R. Goff coll., Smith, R. & Takano, H. leg.. **GUINEA**: 6 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, MV, LepiLED, and 8W UV cold cathode light traps, Dérozier, V., Suah Dore, J., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg.; 3 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.; 1 male, 435m, Geipa Camp, Forêt de Diecké, 7°26'7.06"N, 8°50'47.87"W, 5–14.iv.2019, light trap, blended bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Koivogui, S. leg.; 12 males, 4 females, 625m, Guinée Forestière, Forêt Classée de Ziamá, Sérédou (lowland forest / farmland), 08°21'26"N, 09°17'48"W, 9–16.vii.2019, MV, LepiLED, and cold cathode light traps, Dérozier, V., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg.; 2 males, 1 female, 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 and 250W blended light traps, Dérozier, V., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg.; 1 female, 700m, Nimba Mountains, SMFG concession area (Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée), 7°42'2.83"N 8°23'58.60"W, 25.viii.–05.ix.2017, general coll., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg.; 7 males, 1413m, Dalaba, Forêt de Goubel, 10°39'27"N, 12°15'44"E, 10–18.ix.2019, missing collecting data, Geiser, M., Leno, M., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Mulvaney, L., Sáfián, Sz. leg.. **LIBERIA**: 2 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, light trap (blended bulb 250w), Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg.; 1 male, 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. slide No.: AV8974♂; 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.; 1 female, 1165m, Nimba Mts, camp, ENNR, Nimba County, 7°31'45"N, 8°31'37"W, 3–13.xii.2017, light trap (blended bulb 250W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. & Smith, L. leg.; 1 female, 1002m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts, Elephant Ridge, 8°7'1.46"N, 9°55'24.18"W, 23–26.xi.2018, LepiLED light trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg.; 1 female, 551m, Wetezu camp, Wonegizi Nature Reserve, Lofa County, 8°4'57.11"N 9°34'47.86"W, 19–27.iii.2019, cold cathode UV light trap (8W), Sáfián, Sz., Koivogui, S. leg. 1 female, 750m, ENNR, Nimba Mts., Cellcom Road, 7°33'3.8"N, 8°31'46.5"W, 10–12.iii.2017, light trap (250w blended Bulb) & cold cathode UV light bucket trap (8w), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, H. leg.; 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.; 2 females, 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. **IVORY COAST**: 5 males, 1 female, 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.; 1 female, 174m, Taï NP, Taï Research Station (SRET), 5°50'00"N, 7°20'32"W, 27–31.iii.2017, canopy light trap (~40m above ground), Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg.; 3 males, 3 females, 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.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 14.0–15.5 mm in males and 16.5–17.5 mm in females. *Architesma ampullaria* **sp. n.** is externally very similar to *A. frondosa* **sp. n.** and *A. makomensis sensu* Birket-Smith (1965) (illustrated by Krüger 2015: figs 37, 38, 218, 320) and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which are considerably different in many aspects in all three species. The male genitalia structure of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** is most similar to *A. sordida* and *A. bassa* **sp. n.** and the detailed comparison with the latter species is provided below in its diagnosis. Unlike in *A. sordida*, the male genital capsule of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** has a markedly longer dorsal

section of the valva with a longer editum-costa complex bearing a longer, distally narrowed distal ampulla with a foot-shaped and slightly upcurved spinulose tip whereas the ampulla of *A. sordida* is short, straight and thumb-shaped. The sacculus of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** is shorter than in *A. sordida* and bears shorter basal, and shorter and proximally narrower distal processes. The phalluses of the two species are similar but that of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** is somewhat shorter and narrower than in *A. sordida* and has a somewhat longer ventral carina. Compared to *A. sordida*, the vesica of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** has a narrower proximal section with a somewhat shorter and semiglobular dorsal diverticulum (it is conical in its congener), and a slightly shorter and narrower distal diverticulum. As the female of *A. sordida* remains unknown, the female genitalia of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** were compared with *A. bassa* **sp. n.** instead (see below in the diagnosis of the latter). Besides *A. bassa* **sp. n.**, the female genitalia of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** are also similar to *A. henricus* (illustrated by Durante *et al.* 2024), from which *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** differs in the shorter postvaginal formation having a narrow and shallow V-shaped posterior incision (vs. a broad and U-shaped depression in *A. henricus*) and shorter, narrower and less swollen lateral plates, and the remarkably longer, broader and semi-rounded antevaginal plate, which is broader than the postvaginal formation (in *A. henricus* the antevaginal plate is trapezoidal with rounded corners and is narrower than the postvaginal formation).

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

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the long editum of the new species bearing a large ampulla protruding beyond the valvula tip. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Architesma bassa **sp. n.** <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7F40F353-7805-4828-8AF5-96B33D7D2ABF> (Figs 61, 62, 128, 129, 164)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 61, 128): male, “Liberia 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:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00101940” / “Slide | AV9008♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes. LIBERIA: 3 males, 1 female, same data as in holotype, gen. slide Nos.: AV8975♂, AV9009♀ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 13.0 mm in males and 15.5 mm in the female. *Architesma bassa* **sp. n.** is externally very similar to the sympatric *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** but is somewhat smaller and has a more ochreous forewing ground colour. Reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *A. bassa* **sp. n.** is distinguished from *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** by the narrower uncus, the shorter and distally broader valva, the proximally narrower, apically tapered, downcurved and serrulate ampulla (it is distally foot-shaped, slightly upcurved and spinulose in *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.**), and the broader sacculus with a somewhat proximally narrower basal process and a shorter and proximally broader distal process with a thorn-shaped tip (it is gradually distally tapered in *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.**). The phallus of *A. bassa* **sp. n.** is narrower than in *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** and has a shorter ventral carina. The vesica of *A. bassa* **sp. n.** can be easily distinguished from *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** by the markedly smaller dorsal diverticulum, the noticeably larger left subbasal diverticulum, and the shorter and downcurved distal diverticulum bearing a reduced, plate-like terminal cornutus (whereas the distal diverticulum of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** is nearly straight and bears a welldeveloped, thorn-shaped terminal cornutus). In the female genitalia, *A. bassa* **sp. n.** differs from *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** in the weakly sclerotised and almost non-swollen postvaginal formation with shorter and narrower lateral plates, the broader ostium bursae with V-shaped ventral margin (it is U-shaped in the similar congener), and the markedly shorter and narrower, bowl-shaped antevaginal plate with a gelatinous, string-like anterior margin (whereas in *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** it is semicircular and with an evenly sclerotised and swollen anterior margin).

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

Etymology. The new species is named after the Bassa people primarily native to Liberia. The specific epithet also refers to the type locality of the new species, the Krahn-Bassa Reserve. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Architesma turlini sp. n. <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6BB6DC43-A3DE-426B-9FCF-795D35146C5B> (Figs 63–66, 130, 131, 165)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 63, 130): male, “Rwanda | Nyungwe | 23.X.[19]76 | B. Turlin [leg.] | 2000m” / “Slide | ZSM Arct. | 2021-524♂ | A. Volynkin” (ZSM).

Paratypes (2 males, 2 females, all in ZSM). **RWANDA**: 1 female, same data as in holotype but 23.x.[19]76, gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-528♀ (prepared by A. Volynkin); 1 male, Nyungwe, Rte [Route] Delvaux, B. Turlin [leg.], 2200m, 7.v.[19]75, gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-527♂ (prepared by A. Volynkin); 1 female, Forêt Nyungwé, Route Delvaux km 16, 2000m – 15.4.1977, B. Turlin [leg.], gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-526♀ (prepared by A. Volynkin); 1 male, Nyungwe, 29.xi.[19]75, B. Turlin [leg.].

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 16.5–18.0 mm in males and 20.0–21.0 mm in females. The species has two colour forms occurring in the same season. The contrast form (Figs 63, 65) can be easily distinguished from other species in the genus *Architesma* by its forewing having ochreous distal and basal areas while the medial area is intensely suffused with dark brown. The unicolorous, brown form with diffuse forewing markings (Figs 64, 66) is reminiscent of *A. nouabaleana* sp. n. but its forewing has a more tapered apex and a less convex outer margin. The male genital capsule structure of *A. turlini* sp. n. is similar to *A. bassa* sp. n. but differs in the proximally broader uncus, the ventrally directed ampulla with an upcurved distal end (the ampulla of *A. bassa* sp. n. is smoothly medially downcurved), and the longer sacculus with longer basal and distal processes. Compared to *A. bassa* sp. n., the phallus of *A. turlini* sp. n. has a larger and more downcurved coecum, a considerably more prominent subdistal ventral protrusion, and a slightly longer ventral carina. In the vesica, *A. turlini* sp. n. has a markedly larger dorsal diverticulum, a somewhat longer, medially narrower and almost straight distal diverticulum, and a larger, thorn-shaped terminal cornutus (it is reduced and plate-like in its congener). The female genitalia of *A. turlini* sp. n. can be readily distinguished from *A. bassa* sp. n. by the longer and broader postvaginal formation with broad and heavily sclerotised lateral plates, the considerably shorter and narrower antevaginal plate with a posterior margin protruding posteriorly and partially covering the ostium bursae (whereas the antevaginal plate of *A. bassa* sp. n. has a broad, V-shaped posterior depression), and the shorter and anteriorly broader posterior section of the corpus bursae.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from Nyungwe Forest in Rwanda.

Etymology. The new species is named after the renowned French lepidopterist and collector of the type series, Dr Bernard Turlin. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Architesma odzala sp. n. <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6993B852-59D0-47CC-9FEC-57084D7F3838> (Figs 67–69, 132, 133, 166)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 67, 132): male, “Republic of Congo 390m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | Lobo research camp | 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E | 23–25.xi.2024, LepiLED light | trap. Bashford, M., Elliott, I., | Kirk-Spriggs, A. leg. | ANHRT:2024.19” / “ANHRTUK | 00201544” / “Slide | AV9090♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (2 males, 2 females, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 1 female, same data as in holotype but 22–30.xi.2024, MV light trap, gen. slide No.: AV9091♀; 2 males, 1 female, 390m, OKNP, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9071♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 11.5–13.0 mm in males and 16.0–16.5 mm in females. *Architesma odzala* sp. n. is the smallest known species in the genus *Architesma*, which is most externally reminiscent of the sympatric *A. inermis* sp. n. but distinguished from it by the somewhat smaller size, the distally narrower forewing with a smoother tornus, the paler, olive brown body and forewing ground colour (vs. brownish-grey in the congener), and the diffuse and dark olive brown transverse line of the

forewing, which is more distinct and black in the congener. The genitalia of the two species are fundamentally different and the male genital capsule of *A. odzala* **sp. n.** is most similar to *A. turlini* **sp. n.** and *A. sordida*, differing from the former species in the proximally broader uncus, the distally broader scaphium, the proximally broader and apically pointed ampulla (it is distally foot-shaped in the congener), the shorter valvula, and the shorter sacculus with less curved basal and proximally narrower and less upcurved distal processes. Compared to *A. sordida*, the male genital capsule of *A. odzala* **sp. n.** has a distally broader scaphium, a distally upcurved and apically pointed, setose ampulla (whereas it is straight, thumb-shaped and spinulose in *A. sordida*), a shorter valvula, and a shorter distal saccular process. The phallus of *A. odzala* **sp. n.** is more similar to *A. turlini* **sp. n.** but less curved proximally, while that of *A. sordida* is distally broader and has a smaller coecum. In the vesica, *A. odzala* **sp. n.** differs from both its congeners in the considerably longer distal diverticulum. The female genitalia of *A. odzala* **sp. n.** are clearly distinct from other known species in the genus by their longer and heavily sclerotised 8th tergite, and the sterigma structure, which combines a large swollen posterior section of the postvaginal formation (which is similar to that of *A. ampullaria* **sp. n.** but markedly broader and longer), and a short triangular antevaginal plate covering the ostium bursae ventrally. The structure of the anterior section of the corpus bursae of *A. odzala* **sp. n.** is also unique among the *Architesma* species with its membranous anterior section bearing only a small area of very sparse scobination medially (whereas in all other known species the anterior section is evenly scobinate), and the heavily gelatinous anterior part of the posterior section of the corpus bursae also lacking the scobination whereas in other congeners it is more thin-walled and heavily scobinate.

Distribution. The new species is currently known only from its type locality in northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Odzala-Kokoua National Park, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Architesma ndoki **sp. n.** <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8567DF43-EAFD-48B9-8B83-E5AE874DBC27> (Figs 70–72, 134, 135, 167)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 70, 134): male, “Republic of Congo 380m | Sangha Prov., NouabaléNdoki | 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. | ANHRT:2022.9” / “ANHRTUK | 00275245” / “Slide | AV9017♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (72 males, 11 females, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 8 males, same data as in holotype; 2 males, 341m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 11–16.x.2022, Actinic and MV light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., KirkSpriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 5 males, 358m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 4 males, 1 female, 377m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao camp (Secondary forest), 02°35'42.2"N 17°10'08.3"E, 23–29.ix.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9003♂, AV9059♀; 1 male, 375m, NNNP, Mbeli bai (Swamp forest), 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 female, same locality as previous, 15–19.ii.2023, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 21 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED, actinic and MV light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV8981♂; 23 males, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24– 29.ix.2022, LepiLED and actinic light traps and general collecting, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., KirkSpriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9001♂; 8 males, 8 females, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, LepiLED, actinic and MV light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV8977♀, AV9102♀; 1 female, 365m, NNNP, 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. slide No.:

AV9067♀.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 12.5–14.0 mm in males and 13.5–16.0 mm in females. *Architesma ndoki* **sp. n.** is morphologically most similar to the sympatric *A. dolgomoides* **sp. n.** and the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. Among other species in the genus *Architesma*, the sympatric *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** is also reminiscent of *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** but the former is larger and has a somewhat broader forewing with a slightly straighter costal margin and a more distally prominent medial curve of the transverse line. The male genitalia of *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** are clearly different from *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** in their distally longer uncus, the more apically tapered valvula, the broader ampulla directed ventrad (it is directed distad in the congener), the distally narrower sacculus with a short, nearly straight, triangular and apically rounded tip (whereas it has a claw-shaped, downcurved tip in *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**), the longer phallus with a narrower coecum, and the broader distal diverticulum bearing a shorter, thorn-shaped terminal cornutus, which is rather claw-shaped with a plate-like base in *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** The male genitalia configuration of *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** is also reminiscent of *A. turlini* **sp. n.** but the latter species can be easily distinguished by its elongate ampulla, the longer sacculus with a thorn-shaped, upcurved tip, the phallus having a downcurved coecum and a larger subdistal ventral protrusion, and the narrower distal diverticulum bearing a smaller terminal cornutus. The female genitalia of *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** differ from *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** in the narrower postvaginal formation with broader and setose swollen lateral plates (they are smooth in the congener), the narrower and shorter postvaginal plate, the more weakly scobinate posterior section of the corpus bursa, and the somewhat larger signum bursae. Additionally, unlike in *A. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**, the 7th sternite of *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** lacks the postero-lateral sclerotisations. Compared to *A. turlini* **sp. n.**, *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** has markedly longer apophyses anteriores, the anteriorly narrower postvaginal formation with nearly straight lateral margins (they are convex in *A. turlini* **sp. n.**) and broader and more heavily setose lateral swollen plates, and the shorter and narrower antevaginal plate with a more convex posterior margin.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the new species, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Architesma dolgomoides **sp. n.** <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D1815CC1-4A94-4712-BCF0-8FE6EEE46B2E> (Figs 73–75, 136, 137, 168)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 73, 136): male, “Republic of Congo 352m | Sangha Prov., NouabaléNdoki | 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 | 00354803” / “Slide | AV8978♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (27 males, 2 females, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 10 males, 2 females, same data as in holotype, actinic and LepiLED light traps, gen. slide Nos.: AV8976♂, AV8979♀; 7 males, 365m, NNNP, 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. slide No.: AV9049♂; 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9069♂; 2 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED and MV light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 5 males, same locality as previous, 14–20.ii.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 2 males, 377m, NNNP, Makao camp (Secondary

forest), 02°35'42.2"N 17°10'08.3"E, 15–21.v.2023, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide Nos.: AV9096♂, AV9097♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 12.5–13.0 mm in males and 14.0–15.0 mm in females. *Architesma dolgomoides* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of the sympatric *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** but distinguished by the ochreous forewing ground colour with a more distinct transverse line, and the paler and more yellowish hindwing. The male genitalia of the two species are similar but unlike *A. ndoki* **sp. n.**, *A. dolgomoides* **sp. n.** has a proximally narrower and medially straighter uncus, a somewhat narrower and apically broader valva, a longer editum bearing a less prominent short ampulla situated more distally, and a narrower sacculus with thicker basal, and narrower and shorter distal, processes. The phalluses of the two species display no remarkable differences. In the vesica, the distal diverticulum of *A. dolgomoides* **sp. n.** is markedly narrower than in *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** The female genitalia of *A. dolgomoides* **sp. n.** differ from *A. ndoki* **sp. n.** in the somewhat broader postvaginal region with an anteriorly broader, rectangular medio-posterior setose region (it is trapezoidal in *A. ndoki* **sp. n.**), and the considerably larger and more heavily sclerotised antevaginal plate with a less convex posterior margin.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the external similarity of the new species to certain members of the Asiatic Lithosiina genus *Dolgoma* Moore, 1878. The name is an adjective in apposition to the genus name.

Architesma smithi **sp. n.** <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BE5B0B26-BCCE-4E43-BF32-440235160675> (Figs 76–80, 138–141, 169)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 76, 138): male, “Zambia 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., Dérozier, V., | László, G., Oram, D. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.40” / “ANHRTUK | 00057134” / ‘Slide | AV8993♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (55 males, 97 females, all in ANHRT). **ZAMBIA:** 50 males, 91 females, same data as in holotype, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, gen. slide Nos: AV8994♂, AV8995♀, AV8996♀; 1 female, same locality as previous but 4–8.xi.[20]13, light trap, Smith[R.], Takano [H.] & Oram [D.] leg.; 1 female, 1340m, Jiwundu Swamp, 11°51'54"S, 25°33'20"E, 21–24.xi.[20]14, light trap, Smith, R. & Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 1460m, Mutinondo Wilderness Area, Mpika, Northern Prov., 12°27'06"S, 31°17'30"E, 14–17.ii.2019, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Mulvaney, L., Takano, H. leg., gen. prep. No.: AV8984♂; 2 males, 4 females, 1400m, Muchinga Province, Jombo village, 10°27'01"S, 33°14'30"E, 30.xi.–05.xii.2023, MV light trap, Bashford, M., Collins, A., László, G., Morgan, L., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV8990♀, AV8991♂; 1 male, 1570m, Muchinga Prov., Makutu Mts., gully at foot of main ridge, 10°27'27"S, 33°12'51"E, 02–04.xii.2023, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., Collins, A., László, G., Morgan, L., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV8992♂; 1 male, 1250m, Muchinga Prov., Benyanga village, 10°40'41"S, 33°27'45"E, 07–12.xii.2023, MV light trap, László, G., Morgan, L., Volynkin, A. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 13.5–14.5 mm in males and 16.0–17.0 mm in females. The species varies greatly in its forewing shape, shade of the ground colour and the degree of development of the forewing markings within the same population. Pale forms of *A. smithi* **sp. n.** are externally reminiscent of the sympatric *A. diffusa* **sp. n.** but differ in the somewhat shorter forewing. The dark forms are similar to *A. jiwundu* **sp. n.** also occurring in north-western Zambia. In all cases, reliable identification requires examination of the genitalia structures, which are fundamentally different in all three species. The male genital capsule of *A. smithi* **sp. n.** is similar to the externally dissimilar and allopatric *A. inermis* **sp. n.** but distinguished by the longer and more finely spinulose ampulla, the thinner basal saccular process, and the longer, heavily sclerotised and thorn-shaped distal saccular process, which is short, broadly triangular and weakly sclerotised in its congener. In the phallus of *A. smithi* **sp. n.**, the coecum is somewhat longer and broader than in *A. inermis* **sp. n.** The vesica structure of *A. smithi* **sp. n.** is similar to most other known species of the genus *Architesma* with its tubular distal diverticulum bearing a thorn-shaped terminal cornutus whereas in *A. inermis* **sp. n.**, the dorsal diverticulum is

displaced distally, and the distal diverticulum is curved dorsally, broad, bilobate and lacks the cornutus. In the female genitalia, *A. smithi* sp. n. is distinguished from *A. inermis* sp. n. by the anteriorly narrower postvaginal formation, the broader, more heavily sclerotised and almost straight antevaginal plate (it is posteriorly convex in *A. inermis* sp. n.), and the narrower and more heavily scobinate posterior section of the corpus bursae.

Distribution. The new species is found in several localities in 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 including the current one. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Architesma inermis sp. n. <https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1DD326C3-E2BF-4ECF-8EEE-4C919068B478> (Figs 81–83, 142–145, 170)

Type material. **Holotype** (Figs 81, 142): male, “Republic of Congo 352m | Sangha Prov., NouabaleNdoki | 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 | 00404547” / “Slide | AV9019♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (38 males, 6 females, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 10 males, 1 female, same data as in holotype, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, gen. slide Nos: AV6965♂, AV9098♀; 3 males, 1 female, 372m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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. slide Nos: AV6966♂, AV9099♀, AV9104♂; 7 males, 372m, NNNP, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9076♂; 1 male, 356m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'51.5"N, 16°23'40.1"E, 23.vi.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 8 males, 1 female, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9103♂; 1 male, 1 female, 377m, NNNP, Makao camp (Secondary forest), 02°35'42.2"N 17°10'08.3"E, 15–21.v.2023, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (Secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 female, 375m, NNNP, Mbeli bai (Swamp forest), 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 4–10.x.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9020♀; 3 males, 540m, OKNP, Kokoua base, 01°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 05–13.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., leg., gen. slide No.: AV9070♂; 4 males, 390m, OKNP, Lobo research camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 23–25.xi.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A. leg.; 1 female, same locality as previous but 25–26.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 11.5–13.5 mm in males and 13.5–15.5 mm in females. Like the similar *A. smithi* sp. n., *A. inermis* sp. n. varies greatly in its forewing shape, shade of the ground colour and the degree of development of the forewing markings within the same population. In the male genitalia, the length and serrulation of the ampulla and the size of the dorsal subbasal and distal diverticula are variable. *Architesma inermis* sp. n. is externally reminiscent of the sympatric *A. ndoki* sp. n. but distinguished by the more distally dilated forewing (especially in the female) with a more angled tornus, the somewhat paler, more greyish forewing ground colour, and the more diffuse transverse line of the forewing, which can be interrupted into three spots in some specimens (whereas it is continuous in *A. ndoki* sp. n.). Compared to another similar and sympatric species, *A. odzala* sp. n., *A. inermis* sp. n. is somewhat larger, has a darker body and more distally dilated forewing with a more angled tornus, its forewing ground colour is darker and brownish-grey (vs. olive brown in the congener), and the transverse line is more distinct and black whereas it is dark olive brown in *A. odzala* sp. n. The male genitalia structure of *A. inermis* sp. n. is fundamentally different from *A. ndoki* sp. n. and *A. odzala* sp.

n., and is most similar to the externally dissimilar and allopatric *A. smithi* **sp. n.**, the detailed comparison with which is provided above in the diagnosis of this species. It is additionally worth noting that the vesica of *A. inermis* **sp. n.** is considerably different from other known species in the genus with its broad and bilobate subbasal dorsal diverticulum and the short distal diverticulum lacking the terminal cornutus.

Distribution. The new species is found in northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. This specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘inermis’ meaning ‘unarmed’ and refers to the vesica of the new species lacking the cornutus, which is unique in *Architesma*. The name is an adjective in apposition to the genus name.

Genus *Macrodicella* Krüger, 2015

Macrodicella Krüger, 2015, *Transvaal Museum Memoir*, 15: 28 (Type species: *Phryganopsis ampla* Debauche, 1942, by original designation).

Remarks. (1) In the original description of *Phryganopsis derelicta*, Debauche (1942) illustrated the lateral view of the genital capsule (Debauche (1942): pl. 3, fig. 6), the separated valva (pl. 4: fig. 1) and the phallus (pl. 4: fig. 2). Krüger (2015) placed *derelicta* in his subgenus *Eurythosia* of *Archithosia* (synonymised with *Architesma* in the present paper) but in the original illustration of the genital capsule of the species (see Debauche (1942): pl. 3, fig. 6), the basal saccular processes are well-recognisable and extremely long (exceeding the tegumen-vinculum complex and the valva in their length), which is the feature characteristic of *Macrodicella*. For this reason, *derelicta* is herein transferred to *Macrodicella* from *Archithosia*. (2) Unfortunately, the original photographs of the male genitalia of both *Macrodicella* species illustrated by Debauche (1942) are of low quality while the drawings of the genitalia of both sexes of the type species of the genus provided by Krüger (2015: figs 219 and 321) are schematic and therefore also uninformative. For this reason, the preparation of a correct and comprehensive diagnosis of the genus requires further detailed examination of the genital structures of both sexes thus the current treatment of the morphology of the genus is limited and follows Debauche (1942) and Krüger (2015). (3) In their Table 1, Durante *et al.* (2024: 361) illustrated the scan of the original figure of the phallus of *Teracotona wittei* (Debauche, 1942) (Arctiini) (after Debauche (1942): pl. 4, fig. 4) as ‘*Archithosia derelicta*’.

Diagnosis. Two known species of the genus are externally reminiscent of broad-winged members of the genus *Asbolopsycha* and certain species of *Architesma* (e.g., *A. turlini* **sp. n.** and *A. smithi* **sp. n.**) but the male genitalia are distinct, the strongly elongate basal saccular process, which can be nearly as long as the valva. In the female genitalia, *Macrodicella* differs from *Architesma* in the lack of the sclerotised postvaginal formation of the sterigma and the presence of the well-developed and stout ductus bursae.

Distribution. Species of the genus are known from eastern DRC (Kivu), western Uganda (Ruwenzori Massif) and northern Rwanda (Debauche 1942; Krüger 2015).

Macrodicella ampla (Debauche, 1942)

Phryganopsis ampla Debauche, 1942, *Exploration du Parc National Albert. Mission G. F. De Witte (1933–1935)*, 41: 16; pl. 3, figs 3–5 (male genitalia).

Type locality: [DRC, Province Orientale] Parc National Albert, Lake Magera, 2000m.

Macrodicella derelicta (Debauche, 1942), **comb. n.**

Phryganopsis derelicta Debauche, 1942, *Exploration du Parc National Albert. Mission G. F. De Witte (1933–1935)*, 41: 17; pl. 1, fig. 9 (adult); pl. 3, fig. 6; pl. 4, figs 1, 2 (male genitalia).

Type locality: [Rwanda] Ruanda, Kundhuru-ya-Tshuve, col Gahinga-Sabinyo, 2600m.

Genus *Flavifronthosia* gen. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F1AFAEC7-F61C-45BA-8E80-0C126FBD3D7C> Type species: *Phryganopsis flavifrontella* Strand, 1912, by present designation.

Remark. The male genitalia of the unidentified species of the genus were illustrated by Volynkin (2024: fig. 21) as '*Pusiola* Wallengren, 1863'.

Diagnosis. The new genus belongs to the *Zobida* / *Poecilosia* group of genera currently comprising *Zobida* Birket-Smith, 1965, *Poecilosia* Krüger, 2015, *Bechuanosia* Krüger, 2015, *Arctiananna* De Prins, 2021 and *Chromathosia* Krüger, 2015, which all share a phallus with a longitudinal distal fold and a short main chamber of the vesica. In its valva shape, *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.** (Fig. 146) is morphologically most reminiscent of certain species of the genus *Arctiananna* (Figs 147, 148). The latter, along with *Poecilosia*, *Bechuanosia* and *Chromathosia*, form a generic complex (suggested herein to be called the *Poecilosia* generic complex), members of which share with *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.** a flattened and solid juxta (whereas in *Zobida* it is subdivided into two large and swollen lobes (also see: Volynkin 2024)), but have an editum and a costa fused into an editum-costa complex whereas in *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.**, as well as in *Zobida*, the editum and costa are separated from each other. However, in the latter, the diaphragmal section of the transtilla is membranous and the editum bears a robust, hook-like proximal ampulla whereas the editum of the new genus lacks the ampulla and is extended mesad into a heavily sclerotised, plank-like tendon. In the female genitalia, the new genus (Fig. 171) differs from the most similar *Arctiananna* (Fig. 172) in the reduction of the sterigma, which is represented by a narrow, strip-like postvaginal plate whereas the sterigma of *Arctiananna* is broad and long, with a broad antevaginal plate encircling the ostium bursae anteriorly, and a broad, long and sclerotised postvaginal region laterally fused with the antevaginal plate. In addition, *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.** has a well-developed conical or semiglobular appendix bursae, which is vestigial in *Arctiananna*.

Description. Adults (Figs 86, 87). Forewing length 9.0–10.0 mm in males and 10.0–11.0 mm in females. Sexual dimorphism limited: female with somewhat longer and narrower forewing than male. Head brown with ochreous yellow frons. Antenna ochreous brown, weakly and sparsely ciliate in both sexes. Thorax brown. Forewing elongate and moderately broad, with costal and anal margins somewhat convex postmedially and antemedially, respectively. Forewing and its cilia ground colour greyishbrown. Pattern represented by diffuse, dark brown medial transverse fascia, which somewhat dentate outwards on Cu vein. Hindwing and its cilia ochreous brown with darker brown irroration. Abdomen dark brown with admixture of ochreous scales in its proximal half. **Male genitalia** (Fig. 146). Uncus slender and elongate, distally gradually tapering and downcurved, and apically pointed. Tuba analis moderately broad (ca. 1/3 of tegumen length), membranous, with narrow and weakly sclerotised scaphium. Tegumen moderately sclerotised, its arms dorsally dilated and fused with each other in their dorsal halves. Vinculum somewhat shorter than tegumen, with narrower and more heavily sclerotised arms, U-shaped ventrally. Valva elongate and narrow with almost parallel margins. Dorsal part of valva nearly equal in its width to sacculus medially. Distal section of dorsal part elongate and apically rounded, consisting of weakly sclerotised valvula with membranous narrow ventro-proximal part. Costa narrow and moderately sclerotised, stretching along dorsal margin of valva and somewhat exceeding its middle. Editum separated from costa, moderately sclerotised, elongate, narrow fold-like and setose, stretching along the border between the dorsal part of valva and sacculus and nearly reaching membranous region of valvula. Tendon heavily sclerotised, plank-like, broader than editum, separated from its counterpart by membranous middle section of transtilla. Sacculus long and well-sclerotised, its distal section somewhat obliquely curved inwards. Distal saccular process distally directed, elongate and heavily sclerotised, flattened, blade-like, with somewhat downcurved, dorsally setose and apically pointed distal section. Ental extension of sacculus short and flattened, lobular, separated from its counterpart by intravincular membrane. Juxta solid and well-sclerotised, trapezoidal with more heavily sclerotised lateral transverse

ribs and membranous medial ventral region. Anellus membranous with sparse and fine graniculi. Phallus approximately equal in length to tegumen, nearly straight and cylindrical, well sclerotised, with very short coecum, and distal longitudinal fold with serrulate margins occupying distal half of dorsal phallus wall. Vesica short and granulose, with several short conical or semiglobular diverticula; vesica ejaculatorius originates subbasally. **Female genitalia** (Fig. 171). Papilla analis broad, trapezoidal, setose. Pseudopapilla narrow, rectangular and weakly setose. Apophyses elongate and thin, rod-like; apophysis anterior somewhat shorter than posterior one. 8th tergite short, band-like, somewhat dilated laterally at junction with apophyses anteriores. 8th sternite medially membranous with loop-like curved sclerotised plates laterally. Ostium bursae moderately broad, opening in the middle of enlarged intersegmental membrane between 7th and 8th sternites. Sterigma represented by weakly sclerotised margins of ostium bursae and short strip-like and weakly sclerotised postvaginal plate; region posteriorly of it rugose. Ductus bursae short and narrow, tubular, posteriorly bowl-like dilated. Corpus bursae membranous and finely scobinate, subdivided into globular anterior section and narrower, more or less tubular and posteriorly gradually narrowed posterior one bearing short conical or semiglobular, membranous appendix bursae ventro-laterally on left side. Dorsal wall of anterior section of corpus bursae bearing elliptical and dentate signum medially.

Distribution. The genus is widely distributed in humid forest habitats from Guinea in the west to Uganda and north-western Zambia in the east and south, respectively.

Etymology. The generic name is an aggregate of the specific epithet of its type species and the genus-group name *Lithosia* Fabricius, 1798. The gender is feminine.

Species content. The genus is currently monotypic, and the status of various populations belonging to it will be clarified later in a separate paper (Volynkin, in prep.).

Flavifrontosia flavifrontella (Strand, 1912), **comb. n.**
(Figs 86, 87, 146, 171)

Phryganopsis flavifrontella Strand, 1912, *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, (A) 78 (9): 94 (Type locality: [Equatorial Guinea] "Alén").

Type material examined. Holotype (by monotypy) (Fig. 87): female without abdomen and head, blue label "Alén" / blue label "Span. Guinea | ~~Alén~~ Benitogbt [Benitogebiet] | 16–31 X [19]06 | G. Teßmann S. G." / "Phryganop- | sis flavi- | frontella ♂ | m. | Strand det." / reddish label "Type" / "3697" / "Genitalia not | in abdomen | det.D.S. Fletcher 1954." (MfN).

Additional material examined. GABON: a series of specimens of both sexes, 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. (ANHRT).

Remarks. (1) There is a contradiction between the collecting dates of the holotype cited in the original description ("15. X. 06") and on the label ("16–31. X. 06"). However, the external morphology of the specimen labelled as "Type" matches the original description very well therefore its identity is doubtless and the contradiction in dates can be explained by the erroneous citation in the original description. (2) The size of the holotype specimen and its forewing shape suggest that it is in fact a female. In the original description, Strand (1912) identified its sex as male, which is also indicated on the original label supplementing the specimen. However, the moth has only proximal segments of its abdomen remaining, which, along with D.S. Fletcher's note "Genitalia not in abdomen" and the fact that Strand did not mention the abdomen in the description, allows an assumption to be made that the specimen was originally lacking its abdomen and Strand's identification of its sex was erroneous. (3) Besides the abdomen, the holotype also lacks its head, which was, however, described by Strand (1912) and subsequently Birket-Smith (1965), who also examined the holotype, therefore it is possible to assume that the head was lost at a later date. (4) Birket-Smith (1965) based his treatment of the taxon on the specimens available then, which were most similar to the type lacking the abdomen. However, the "*Archithosia flavifrontella*" *sensu* Birket-Smith (1965) is largely different externally from the holotype

of *Phryganopsis flavifrontella* and is clearly not conspecific to its holotype but belongs to the *Acanthosia* species described above as *A. pervolgata* **sp. n.** The current treatment of *flavifrontella* is based on specimens from Gabon clearly conspecific to the holotype.

Distribution. The species is currently known from continental Equatorial Guinea (type locality) and Gabon (new country record).

Genus *Coniopsyche* Krüger, 2015

Coniopsyche Krüger, 2015, *A revision of the West African Eilemic moths, based on the male genitalia*: 50 (Type species: *Ilema squamosa* Bethune-Baker, 1911, by original designation).

Taxonomic note. “*Archithosia*” *gilvafrons* described from a single female has an external appearance and female genitalia ground plan (see Durante & Panzera 2002: pl. 1, fig. 1 and pl. 2, fig. 1) fundamentally different from the *Archithosia* generic complex but typical of the genus *Coniopsyche* (Figs 84, 85, 149, 173), e.g., in the female genitalia, the postvaginal plate structure and the corpus and appendix bursae configurations are diagnostic. For this reason, *gilvafrons* is herein transferred to *Coniopsyche*.

Species content. The three taxa listed below are herein included in *Coniopsyche* and the genus is currently under revision by Volynkin (in prep.).

Coniopsyche alberici (Dufrane, 1945)

Phryganodes [sic] *alberici*, Dufrane, 1945, *Bulletin & Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique*, 81: 136.

Type locality: [DRC] “Kivu, confluent de la Luhulé et de l'Ingobo”.

Coniopsyche gilvafrons (Durante & Panzera, 2002), **comb. n.**

Archithosia [sic] *gilvafrons*, Durante & Panzera, 2002, *Lambillionea*, 102 (3): 282; pl. 1, fig. 1 (adult); pl. 2, fig. 1 (female genitalia).

Type locality: “Nigeria, Rivers State, Port Harcourt”.

Coniopsyche squamosa (Bethune-Baker, 1911)

Ilema squamosa Bethune-Baker, 1911, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (8) 7 (42): 536.

Type locality: [Angola] “Malange, W. Africa”.

Conclusions

The discovery of 19 new species in the *Archithosia* generic complex has increased the number of recognised species considerably, with the complex now containing 31 species in five genera. As a result of the present study two of the three subgenera of *Archithosia* (*Acanthosia* and *Architesma*) were upgraded to genus level while the third, *Eurythosia*, was found to be a junior synonym of *Architesma*. The largest number of new species was discovered in *Architesma*; of the seven species previously listed as belonging to this genus (Krüger 2015; Durante *et al.* 2024), two were transferred to other genera and 13 new species were described. Due to the external similarity of both genera and species in this complex,

examination of the genitalia structures are necessary for accurate identifications, while the eversion of the vesica is also critical (in the case of *Acanthosia tryphosa pringlei* **ssp. n.**, the vesica of the only male specimen was not everted and thus it is cautiously treated as a subspecies). Moreover, in the course of preparing this manuscript, it has become apparent that our knowledge of the *Archithosia* generic complex is far from complete and that numerous groups, beyond the scope of this present work but outlined above, are in need of further revisional work (Volynkin, in prep.). This work has once again shown that the true diversity of Afrotropical Lithosiini is far greater than once thought and it is believed that numerous new taxa await description in other genera. Aside from the important historic material housed in museum collections, further sampling using specialised lights and techniques in the eastern Congo Basin and mountainous regions of East Africa will doubtless lead to the discovery of a wealth of new species.

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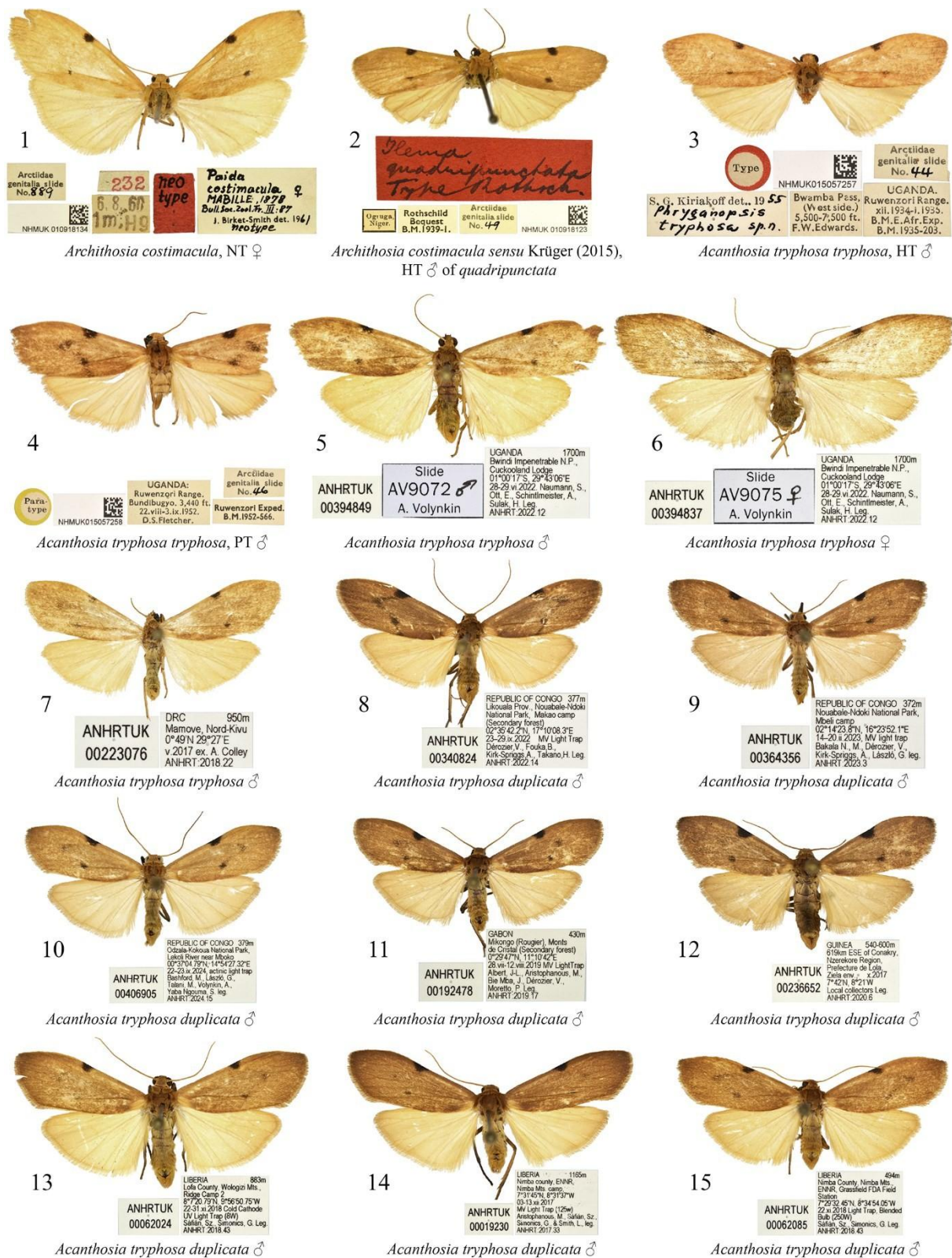
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The Author declares that to the best of his knowledge he conforms to the national regulations and meets with the conditions and requirements of international conventions concerning collecting/export and handling of the specimens presented in this Article.

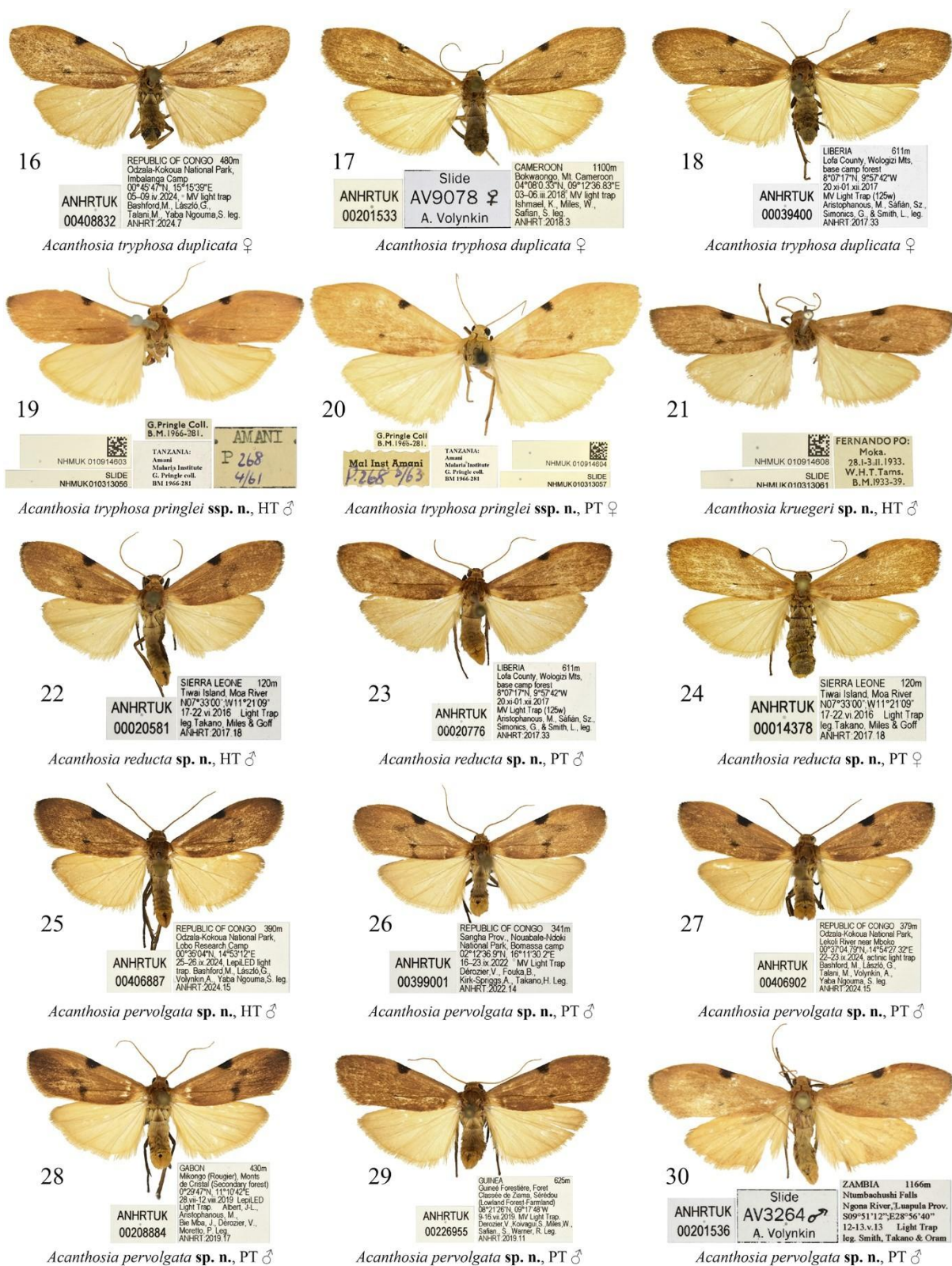
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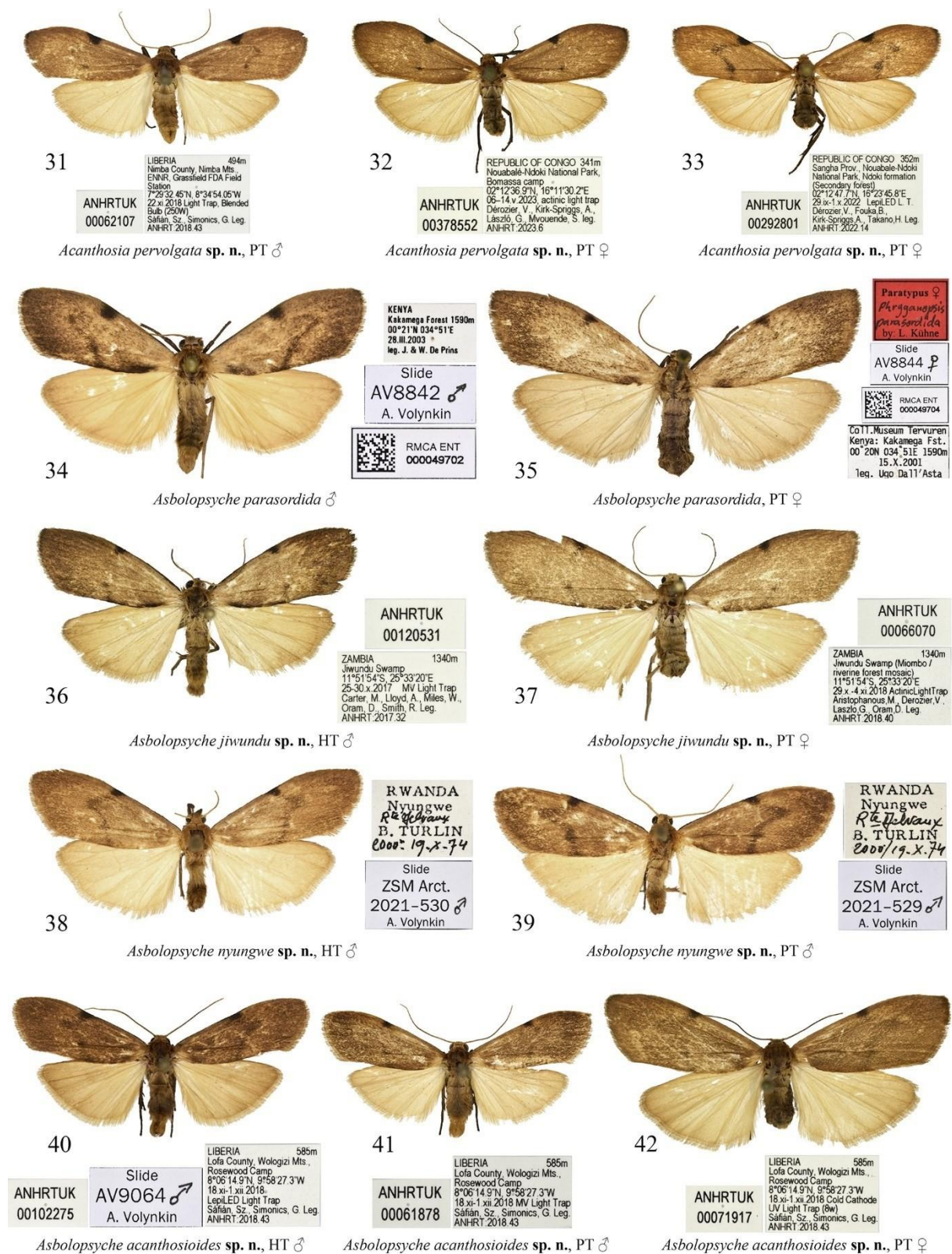
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Figures 1–15. Adults of type species of *Archithosia* (1, 2) and *Acanthosia* (3–15) spp. Depositories of the specimens: 1–4 in NHMUK; 5–15 in ANHRT.



Figures 16–30. Adults of *Acanthosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens: 16–18, 22–30 in ANHRT; 19–21 in NHMUK.



Figures 31–42. Adults of *Acanthosia* (31–33) and *Asbolopsyche* (34–42) spp. 34–35: type species of *Asbolopsyche*. Depositories of the specimens: 31–33, 36, 37, and 40–42 in ANHRT; 34 and 35 in RMCA; 38–39 in ZSM.



43

ANHRTUK
00177832

GUINEA 771m
Ditinn, Chute de Ditinn
10°49'06"N, 12°11'30"W
18-25.x.2019 MV Light Trap
Geiser, M., Leno, M.,
Kovagui, S., Miles, W.,
Mulvaney, L., Saffan, Sz. Leg.
ANHRT 2019.19

Architesma frondosa sp. n., HT ♂

44

ANHRTUK
00177806

GUINEA 771m
Ditinn, Chute de Ditinn
10°49'06"N, 12°11'30"W
18-25.x.2019 MV Light Trap
Geiser, M., Leno, M.,
Kovagui, S., Miles, W.,
Mulvaney, L., Saffan, Sz. Leg.
ANHRT 2019.19

Architesma frondosa sp. n., HT ♀

45

ANHRTUK
00155741

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., Dierozier, V.,
Moretto, P. Leg.
ANHRT 2019.17

Architesma nyonie sp. n., HT ♂

46

ANHRTUK
00223082

DRC 950m
Mamove, Nord-Kivu
0°49'N 28°27'E
v.2017 ex. A. Colley
ANHRT 2018.22

Architesma henricus ♂

47

ANHRTUK
00404807

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m
Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki
National Park, Mbeki camp
(Gilbertodendron forest)
02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E
1-10.x.2022 Lepid. Light Trap
Dierozier, V., Fouka, B.,
Kirk-Springs, A., Takano, H. Leg.
ANHRT 2022.14

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., HT ♂

48

ANHRTUK
00340561

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 349m
Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki
National Park, Makao forest
(Secondary forest)
02°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E
24-28.x.2022 Acacia Light Trap
Dierozier, V., Fouka, B.,
Kirk-Springs, A., Takano, H. Leg.
ANHRT 2022.14

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., PT ♂

49

ANHRTUK
00354820

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 349m
Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki
National Park, Bomassa
(Secondary forest)
02°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E
24-28.x.2022 Lepid. Light Trap
Dierozier, V., Fouka, B.,
Kirk-Springs, A., Takano, H. Leg.
ANHRT 2022.14

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., PT ♀

50

ANHRTUK
00276975

REPUBLIC OF CONGO 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
Dierozier, V. Leg.
ANHRT 2022.9

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., PT ♀

51

ANHRTUK
00122893

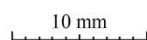
ZAMBIA 1400m
Hillwood, Ikkelenge
(Miombo/Riverine forest mosaic)
11°16'02"S, 24°16'59"E
23-30.xi.2019 Acacia Light Trap
Bashford, M., Miles, W.,
Mulvaney, L., Smith, R. Leg.
ANHRT 2019.25

Architesma diffusa sp. n., HT ♂

52

ANHRTUK
00204366

ZAMBIA 1400m
Hillwood, Ikkelenge
11°16'02"S, 24°16'59"E
23-30.xi.2019 MV Light Trap
Bashford, M., Miles, W.,
Mulvaney, L., Smith, R. Leg.
ANHRT 2019.25

Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT ♀

Figures 43–52. Adults of spp. The specimens are deposited in ANHRT.

Architesma



53

ANHRTUK
00118154

Slide
AV9095 ♂
A. Volynkin

ZAMBIA 1400m
Ikalege, Hillwood
11°16'22"S, 24°18'59"E
30x3x10 2017 MV Light Trap
Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W.,
Oram, D., Smith, R. Leg.
ANHRT 2017.32

Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT ♂

54

ANHRTUK
00170893

ZAMBIA 1375m
Camp near Kanyama
(Momboro River/Dambo
mosaic)
11°25'36"S, 24°40'00"E
4-7 xi 2019 MV Light Trap
Bashford, M., Miles, W.,
Mulvaney, L. Leg.
ANHRT 2019.25

Slide
AV9092 ♂
A. Volynkin

Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT ♂

55

ANHRTUK
00201542

Slide
AV9089 ♂
A. Volynkin

ZAMBIA 1316m
Mwinilunga, Nkwaji
11°36'22"S, 24°33'17"E
3-10 xi 2017 MV Light Trap
Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W.,
Oram, D., Smith, R. Leg.
ANHRT 2017.32

Architesma nkwaaji sp. n., HT ♂

56

ANHRTUK
00117829

Slide
AV9018 ♂
A. Volynkin

ZAMBIA 1400m
Ikalege, Hillwood
11°16'22"S, 24°18'59"E
30x3x10 2017 Actinic Light Trap
Carter, M., Lloyd, A., Miles, W.,
Oram, D., Smith, R. Leg.
ANHRT 2017.32

Architesma sordida ♂

57

ANHRTUK
00201358

SIERRA LEONE 180m
Western Area Peninsula
Forest Reserve 6.x.15
N08°20'57", W13°10'42"
Light Trap R. Goff coll.
leg. Smith, R. & Takano, H.

Architesma ampullaria sp. n., HT ♂

58

ANHRTUK
00061885

LIBERIA 586m
Lofa County, Wologizi Mts.,
Rosewood Camp
8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W
18 xi-1 xi 2018 MV Light Trap
Safian, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg.
ANHRT 2018.43

Architesma ampullaria sp. n., PT ♂

59

ANHRTUK
00109720

SIERRA LEONE 180m
Western Area Peninsula
Forest Reserve 21.x.15
N08°20'57", W13°10'42"
Light Trap R. Goff coll.
leg. Smith, R. & Takano, H.

African Natural History
Research Trust
ANHRT:2018.19

Architesma ampullaria sp. n., PT ♀

60

ANHRTUK
00267824

IVORY COAST 60m
Parc National d'Azagry, entrée
Sonaye (Secondary forest)
05°14'32"N, 04°48'05"W
25-28 xi 2021 MV Light Trap
Morello, P., Mulvaney, L.,
Takano, H. Leg.
ANHRT 2021.8

Architesma ampullaria sp. n., PT ♀

61

ANHRTUK
00101940

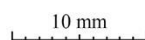
LIBERIA 140m
Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa
Reserve, Juboe River,
7.5km SW Pelokon Town
5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W
14-20 i 2018 MV Light Trap
Geiser, M., Safian, Sz.,
Simonics, G. Leg.
ANHRT 2017.33

Architesma bassa sp. n., HT ♂

62

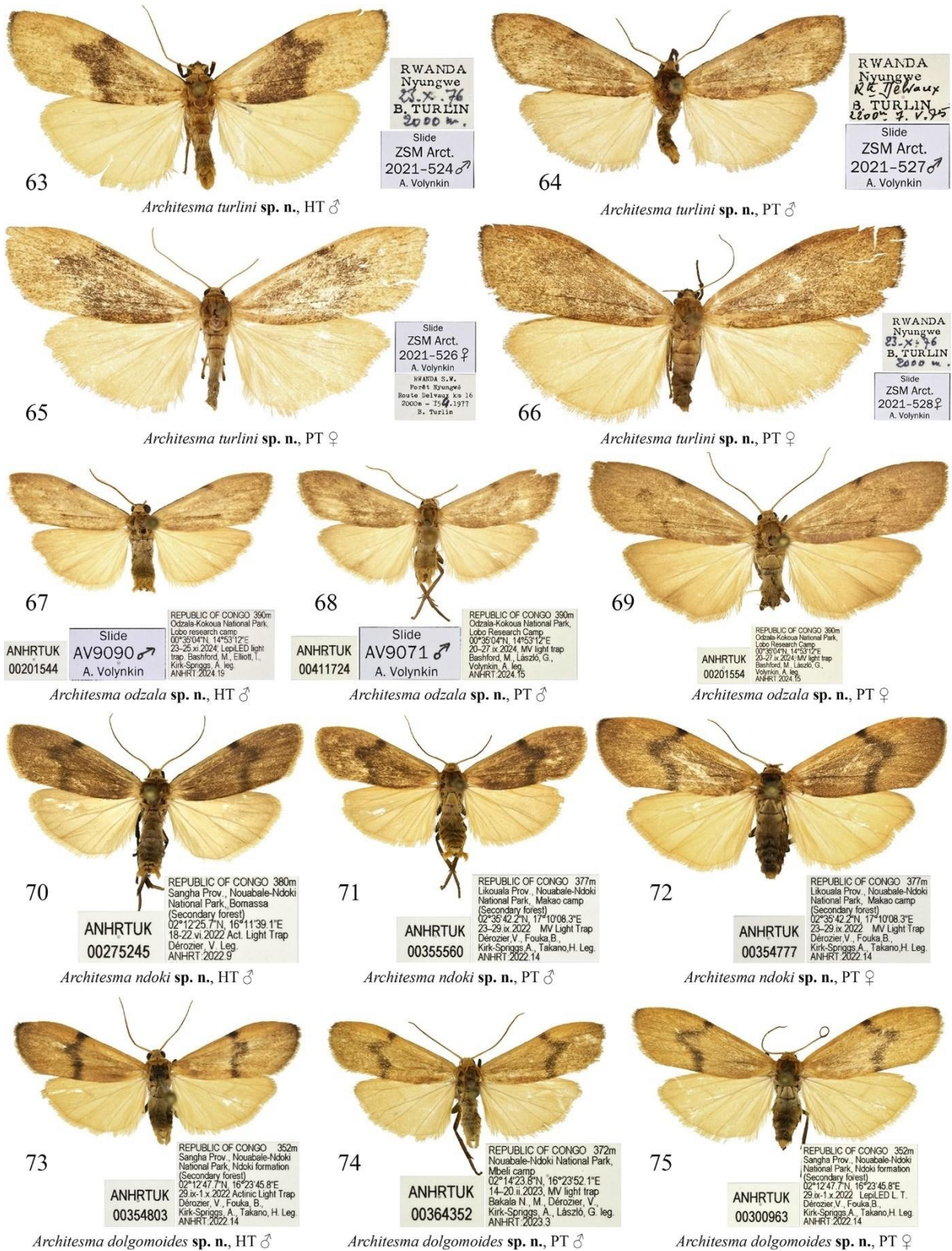
ANHRTUK
00101935

LIBERIA 140m
Sinoe County, Krahn-Bassa
Reserve, Juboe River,
7.5km SW Pelokon Town
5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W
14-20 i 2018 MV Light Trap
Geiser, M., Safian, Sz.,
Simonics, G. Leg.
ANHRT 2017.33

Architesma bassa sp. n., PT ♀

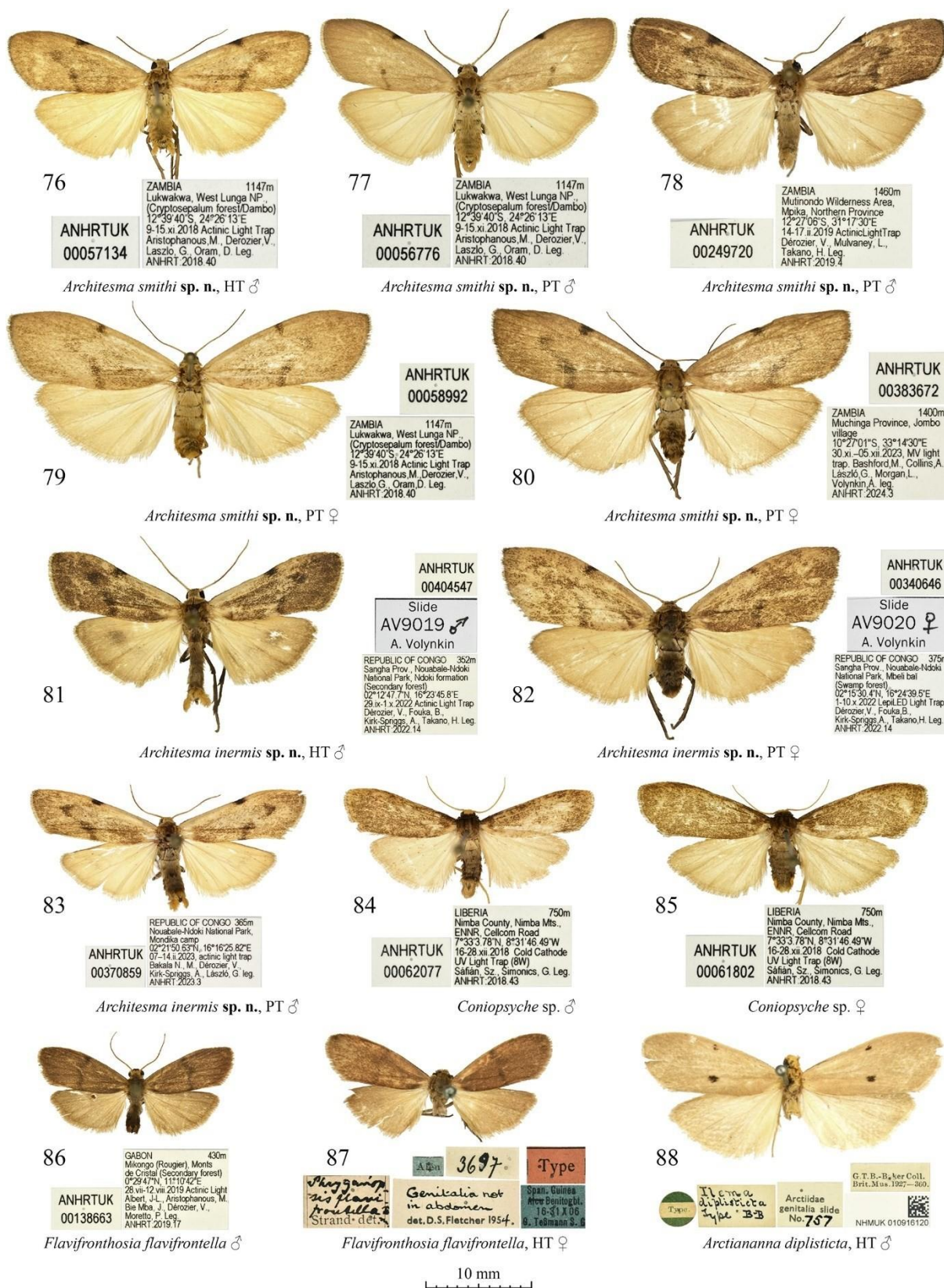
Figures 53–62. Adults of spp. 56: type species of the genus. The specimens are deposited in ANHRT.

Architesma

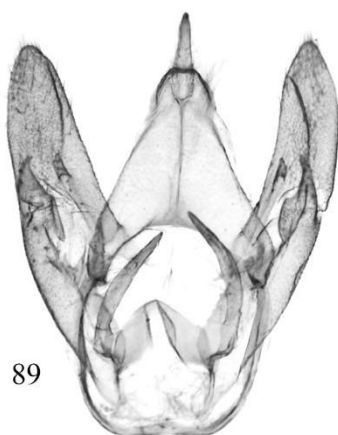


Figures 63–75. Adults of spp. Depositories of the specimens: 63–66 in ZSM; 67–75 in ANHRT.

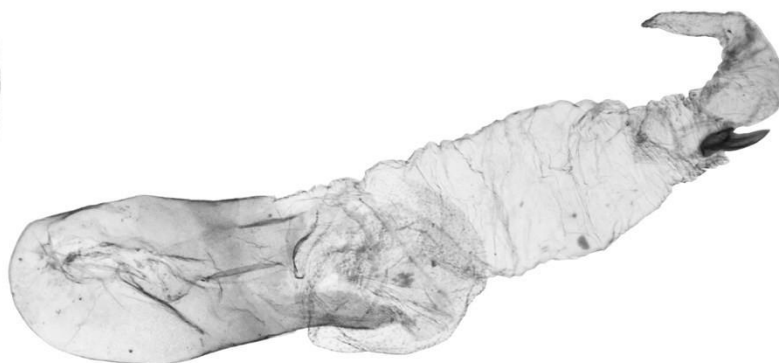
Architesma



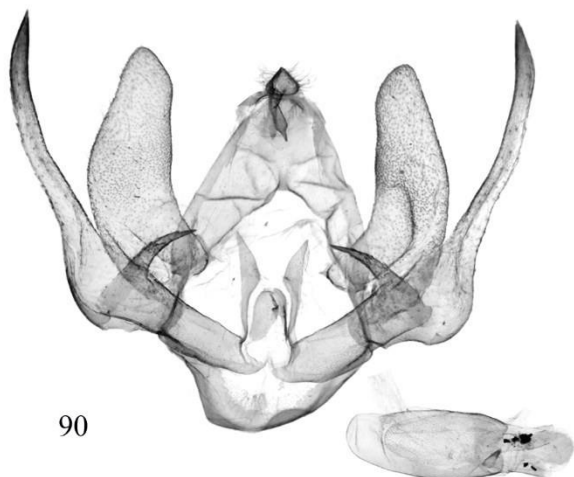
Figures 76–88. Adults of *Architesma* (76–83), *Coniopsyche* (84, 85), *Flavifrontosia* **gen. n.** (86 and 87, type species), and *Arctiananna* (88, type species) spp. Depositories of the specimens: 76–86 in ANHRT; 87 in MfN; 88 in NHMUK.



89

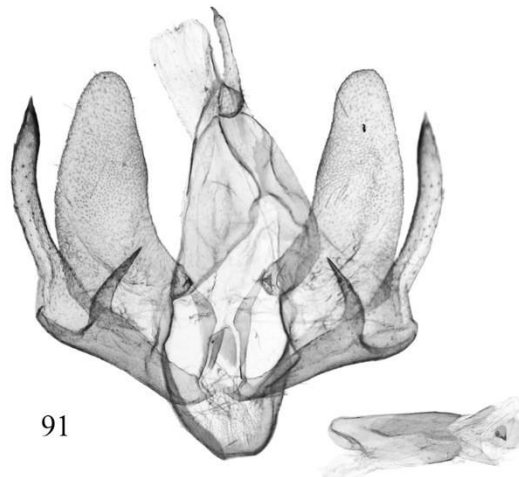


Archithosia costimacula sensu Krüger (2015), HT of quadripunctata
SE Nigeria, Ogugu, slide BMNH Arctiidae 49



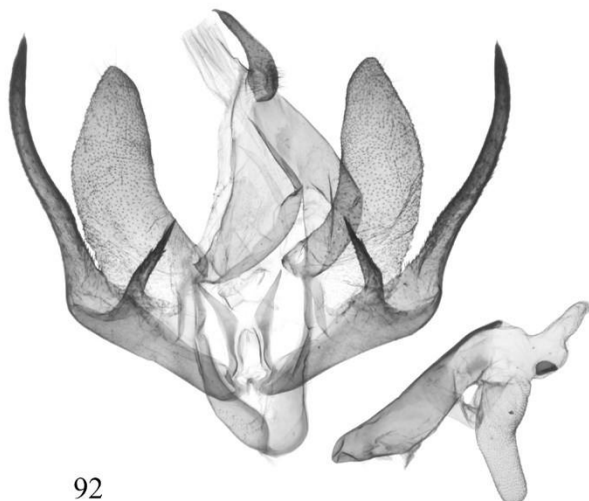
90

Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa, HT
Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, slide BMNH Arct. 44



91

Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa, PT
Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, slide BMNH Arct. 46



92

Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa
Uganda, Bwindi Impenetrable NP, slide AV9073



93

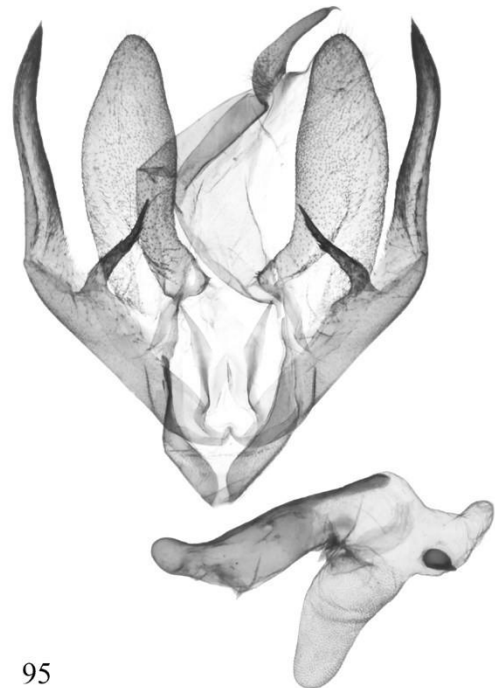
Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa
Uganda, Bwindi Impenetrable NP, slide AV9072

Figures 89–93. Male genitalia of type species of *Archithosia* (89) and *Acanthosia* (90–93) spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 89–91 in NHMUK; 92 and 93 in ANHRT.



94

Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa
DRC, Nord-Kivu Prov., slide AV8962



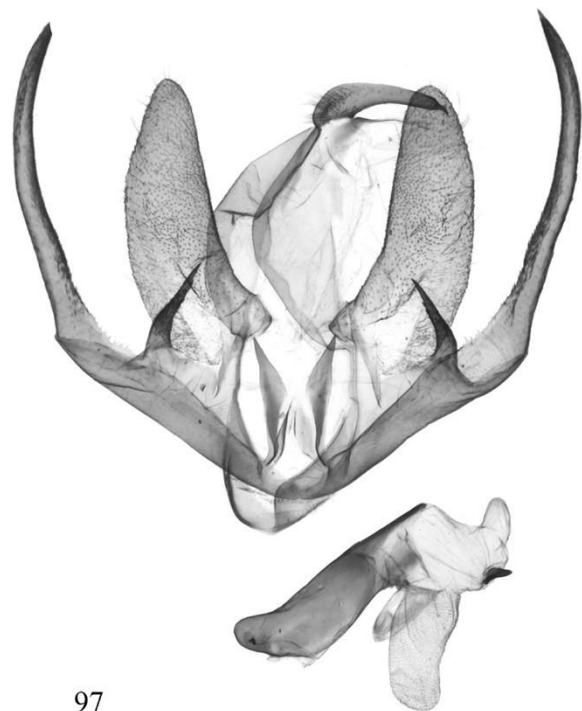
95

Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Cameroon, Mt. Cameroon, slide AV9077



96

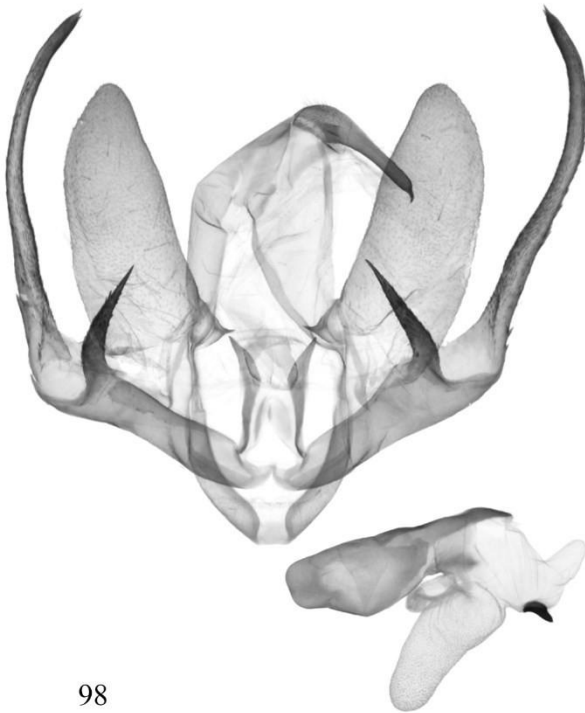
Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9060



97

Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8961

Figures 94–97. Male genitalia of *Acanthosia tryphosa* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



98

Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Liberia, Nimba Mts, slide AV9063



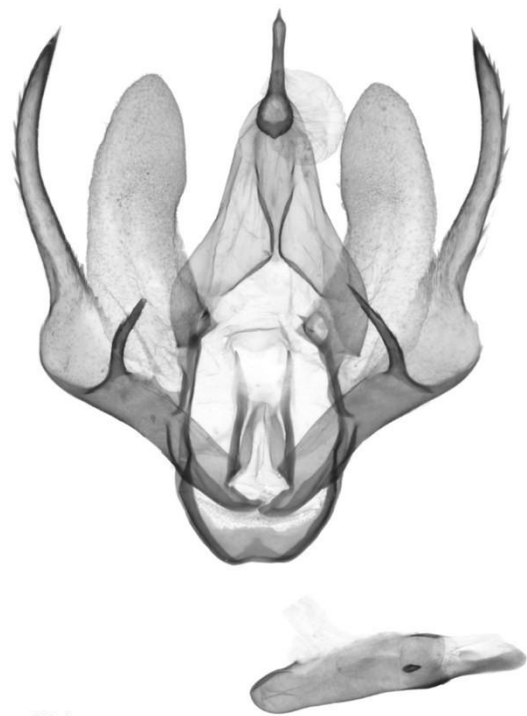
99

Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Liberia, Nimba Mts, slide AV9062



100

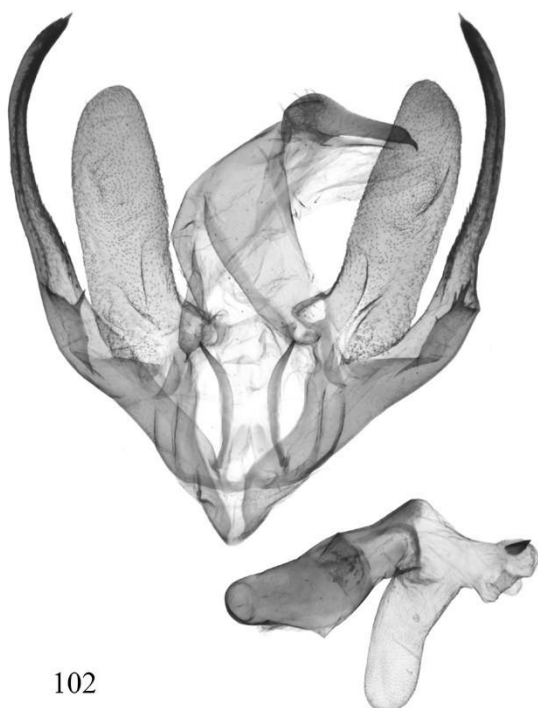
Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Guinea, Bossou Forest, slide AV9061



101

Acanthosia tryphosa pringlei ssp. n., HT
Tanzania, East Usambara Mts, slide NHMUK010313056

Figures 98–101. Male genitalia of *Acanthosia tryphosa* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected:
98–100 in ANHRT; 101 in NHMUK.



102

Acanthosia reducta sp. n., HT
Sierra Leone, Moa River, Tiwai Island, slide AV8971



103

Acanthosia reducta sp. n., PT
Liberia, Wologizi Mts, slide AV8973



104

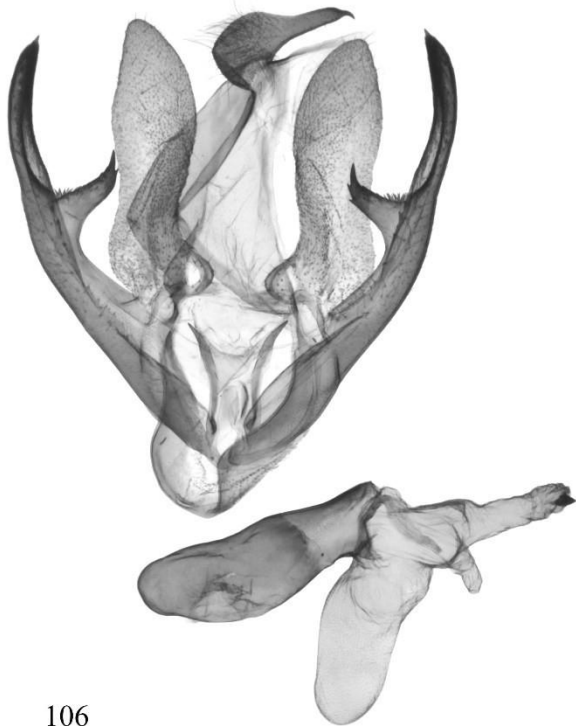
Acanthosia reducta sp. n., PT
Sierra Leone, Gori Hills, slide AV9016



105

Acanthosia kruegeri sp. n., HT
Equatorial Guinea, Bioko Isl., slide NHMUK010313061

Figures 102–105. Male genitalia of *Acanthosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 102–104 in ANHRT; 105 in NHMUK.



106

Acanthosia pervolgata sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9105



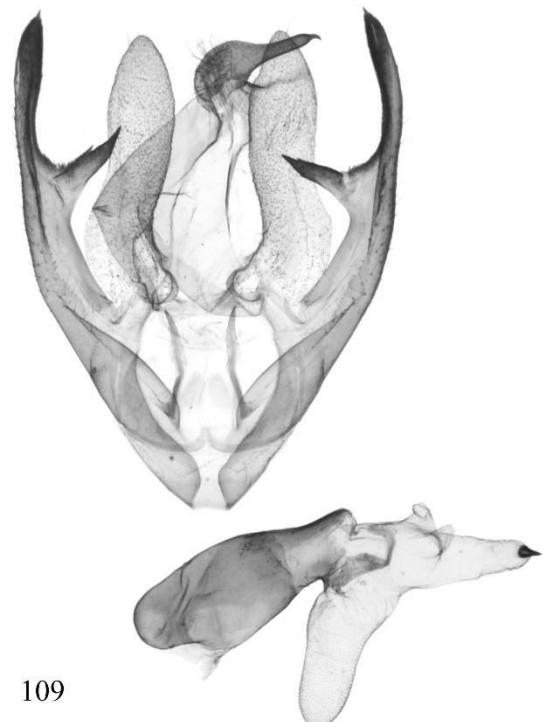
107

Acanthosia pervolgata sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8963



108

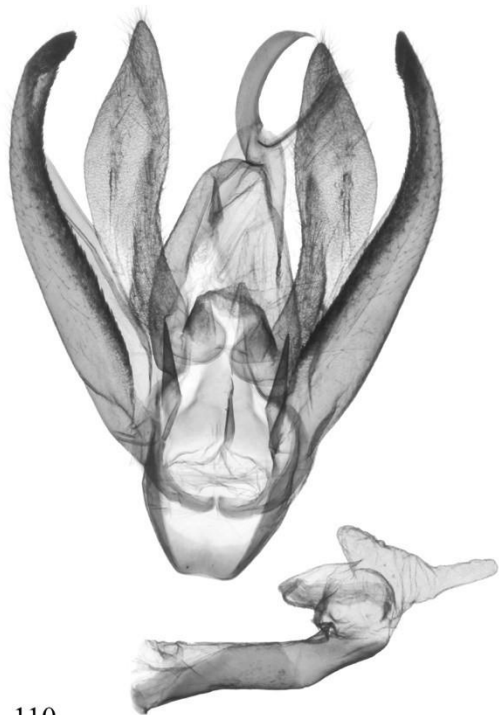
Acanthosia pervolgata sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8966



109

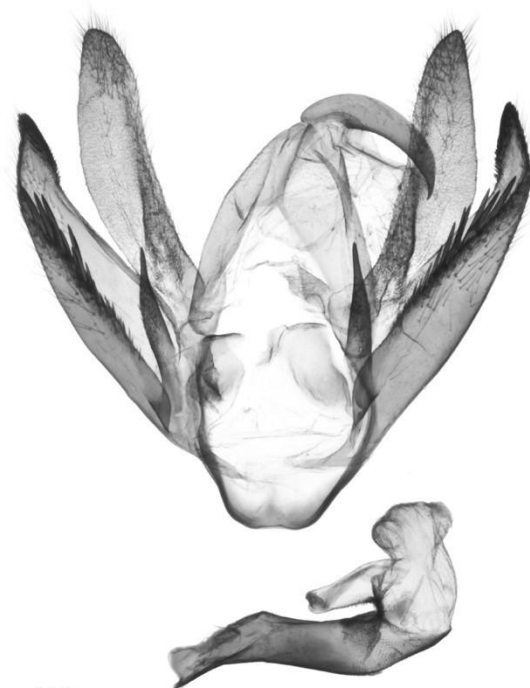
Acanthosia pervolgata sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8964

Figures 106–109. Male genitalia of *Acanthosia pervolgata* **sp. n.** The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



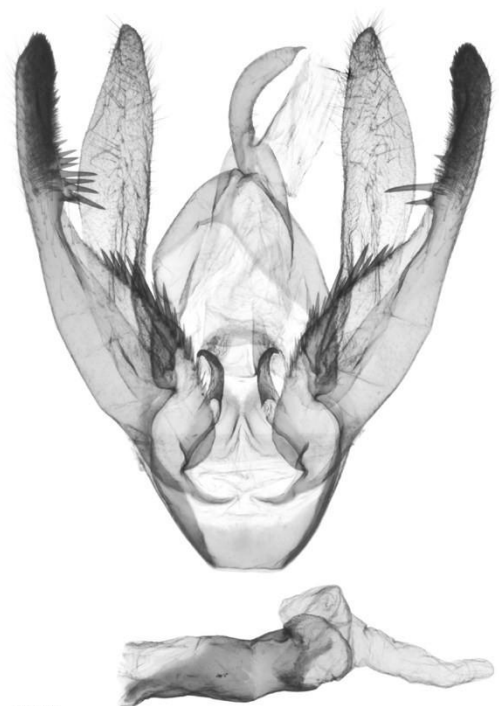
110

Asbolopsycha parasordida, PT
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV8843



111

Asbolopsycha jiwundu sp. n., HT
NW Zambia, Jiwundu Swamp, slide AV8987



112

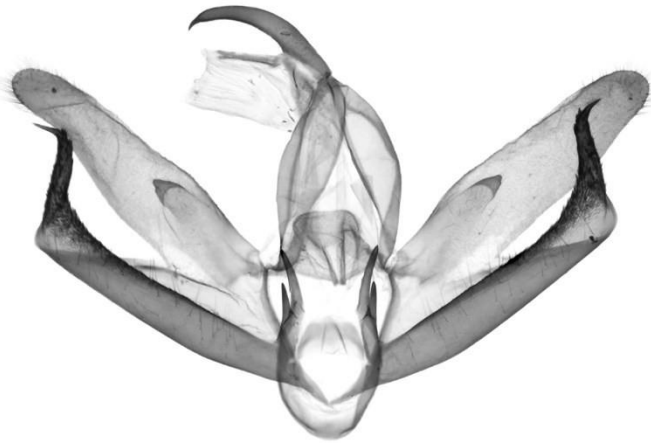
Asbolopsycha nyungwe sp. n., HT
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide ZSM Arct. 2021-530



113

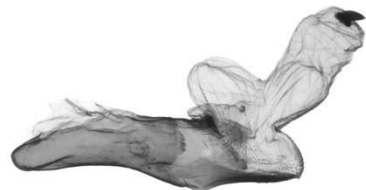
Asbolopsycha acanthosioides sp. n., HT
Liberia, Wologizi Mts, slide AV9064

Figures 110–113. Male genitalia of *Asbolopsycha* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 110 in RMCA (type species of the genus); 111 and 113 in ANHRT; 112 in MfN.



114

Architesma frondosa sp. n., HT
Guinea, Ditinn, slide AV9010



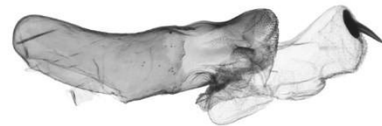
115

Architesma nyonie sp. n., HT
Gabon, Nyonié, slide AV8989



116

Architesma henricus
DRC, Nord-Kivu Prov., slide AV9012



117

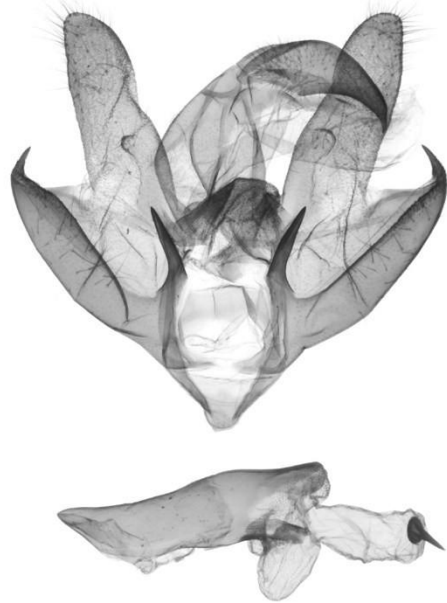
Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9013

Figures 114–117. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



118

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9000



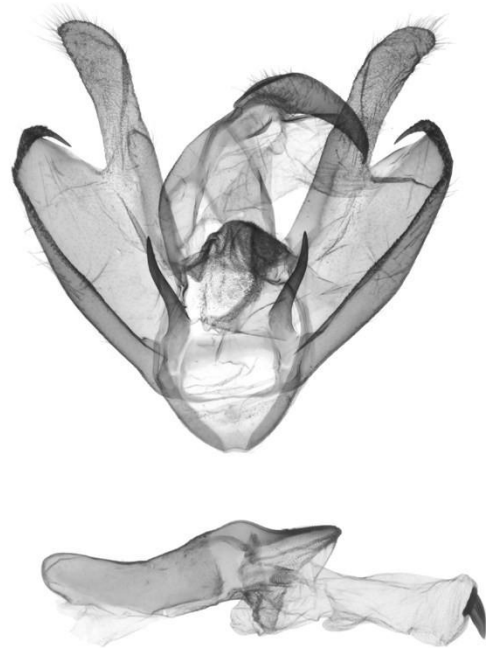
119

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9002



120

Architesma nkwayi sp. n., HT
NW Zambia, Nkwaji Wildlife Reserve, slide AV9089



121

Architesma diffusa sp. n., HT
NW Zambia, Hillwod Farm near Ikelenge, slide AV8997

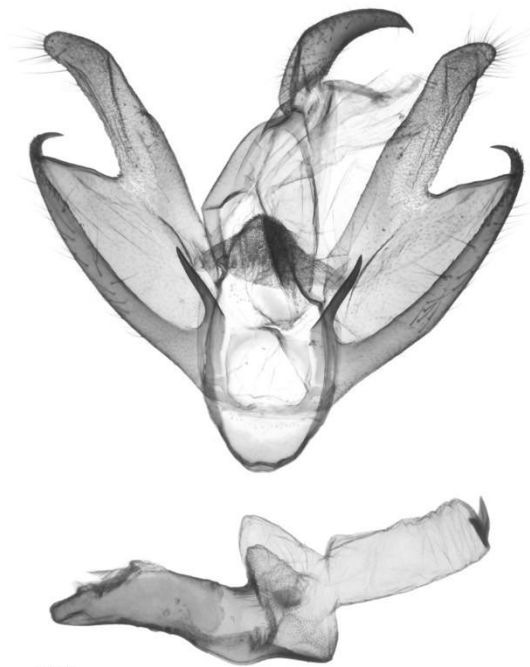
Figures 118–121

. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



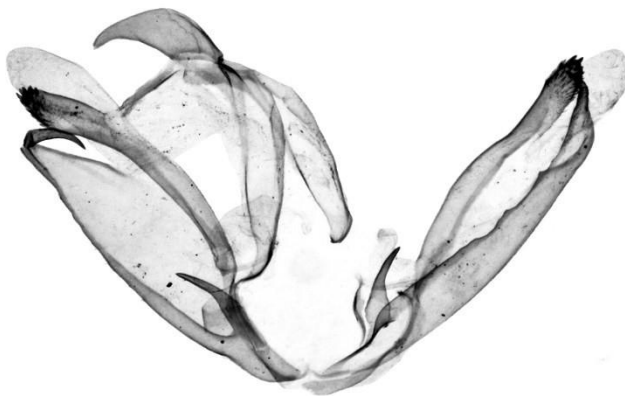
122

Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT
NW Zambia, Chitunta Plain, slide AV9094



123

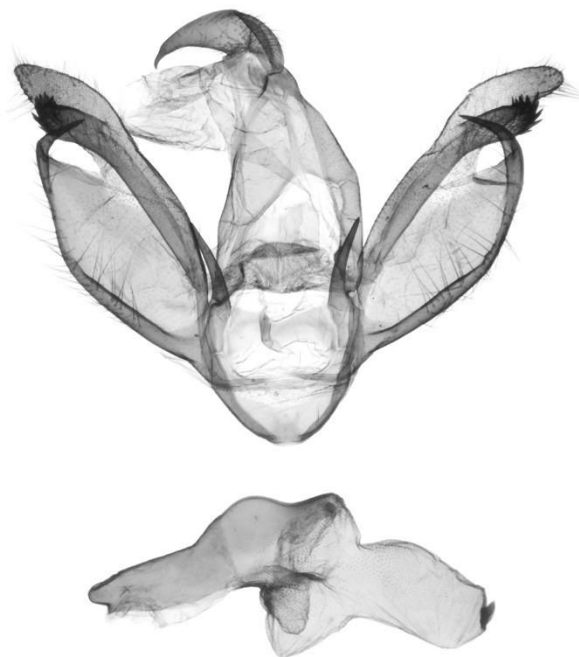
Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT
NW Zambia, Zambezi Rapids, slide AV9093



the phallus is missing

124

Architesma sordida, HT
Cameroon, Dja River, Bitye, slide BMNH Arctiidae 888

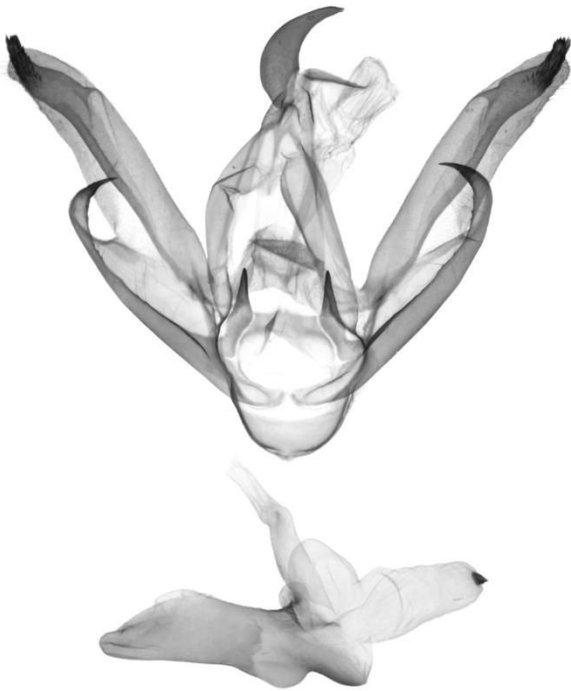


125

Architesma sordida
NW Zambia, Hillwod Farm near Ikelenge, slide AV9018

Figures 122–125. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. 124–125: type species of the genus. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 122, 123 and 125 in ANHRT; 124 in NHMUK.

. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



126

Architesma ampullaria sp. n., HT
Sierra Leone, Western Area Peninsula FR, slide AV9004



127

Architesma ampullaria sp. n., PT
Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, slide AV9005



128

Architesma bassa sp. n., HT
Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, slide AV9008

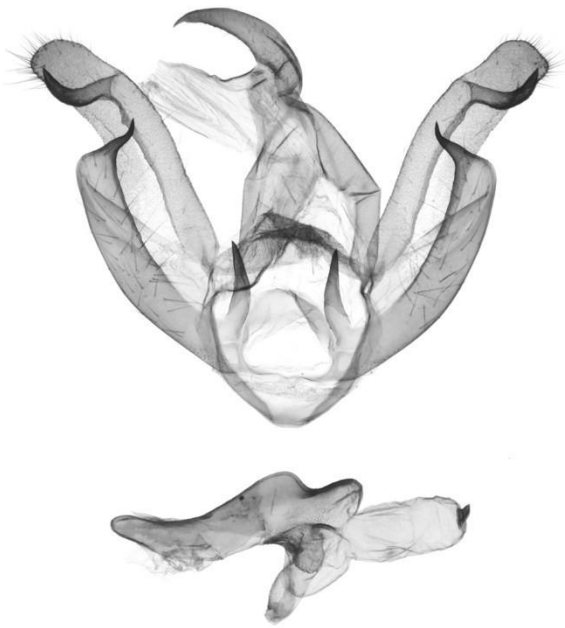


129

Architesma bassa sp. n., PT
Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, slide AV8975

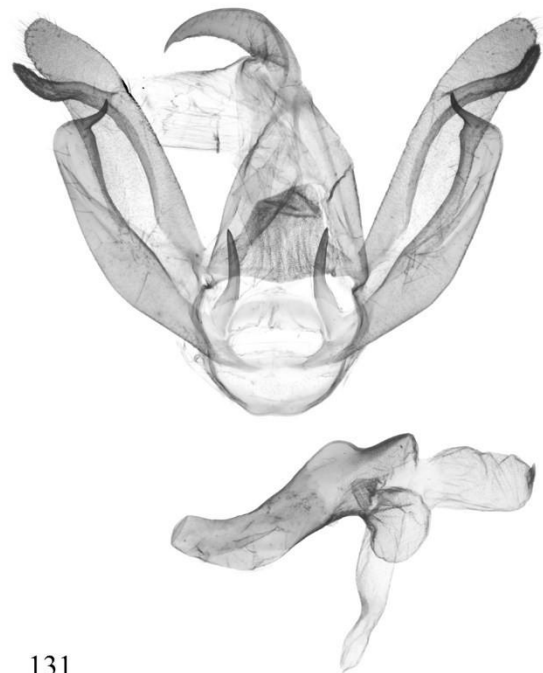
Figures 126–128

. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



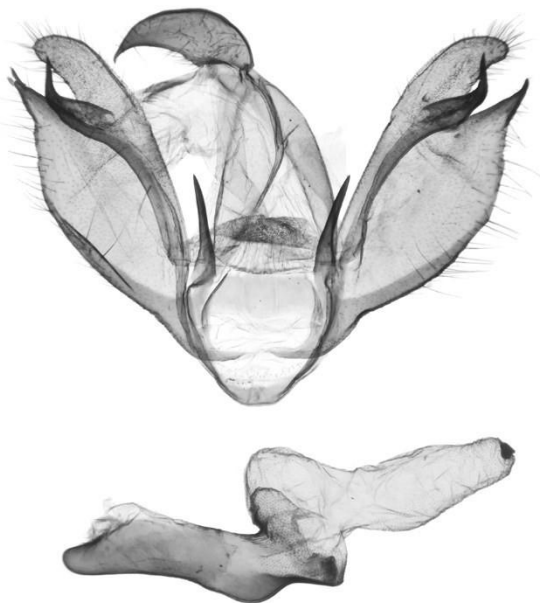
130

Architesma turlini sp. n., HT
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide ZSM Arct. 2021-524



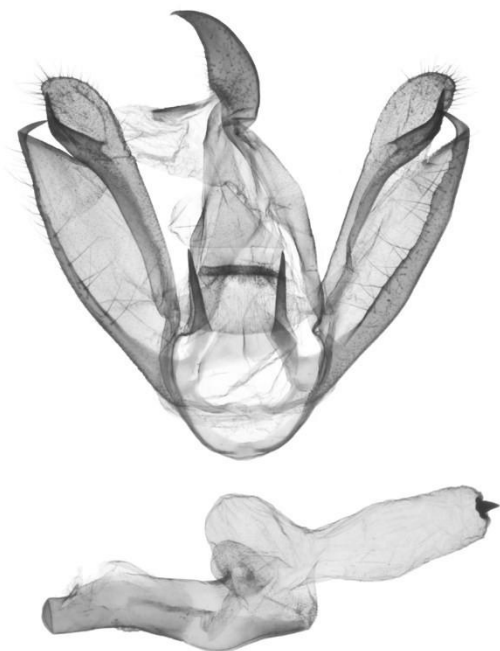
131

Architesma turlini sp. n., PT
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide ZSM Arct. 2021-527



132

Architesma odzala sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9090

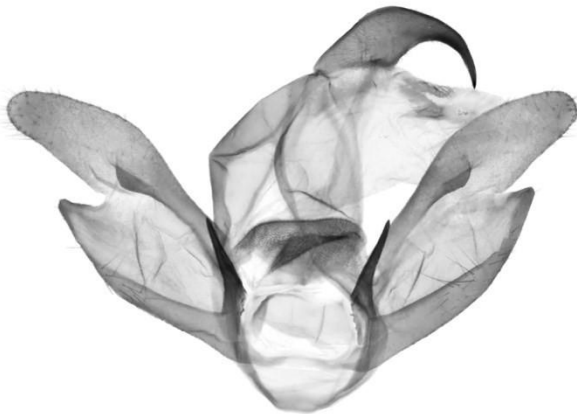


133

Architesma odzala sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9071

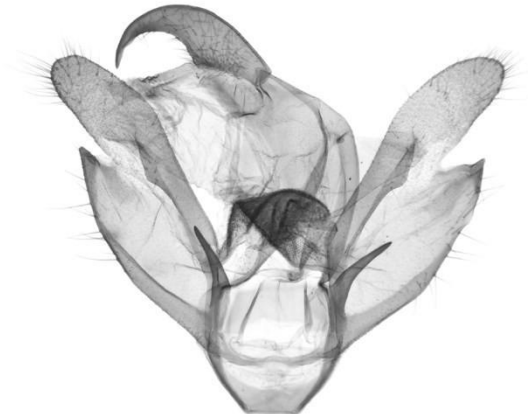
Figures 130–133. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 130 and 131 in ZSM; 132 and 133 in ANHRT.

. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



134

Architesma ndoki sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9017



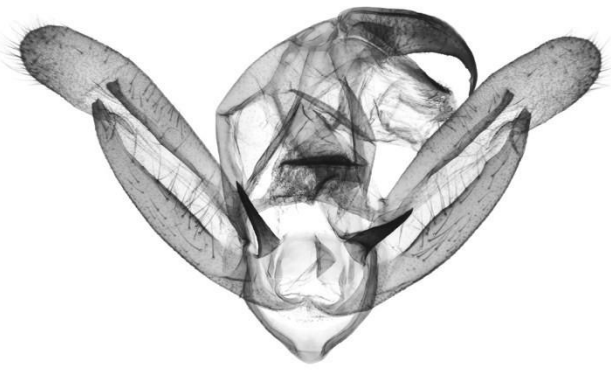
135

Architesma ndoki sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9003



136

Architesma dolgomoides sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8978

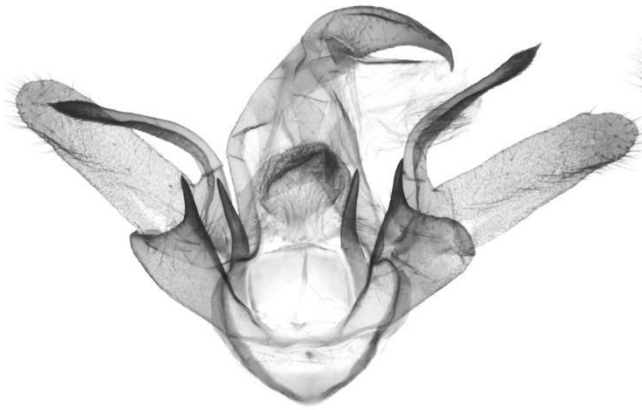


137

Architesma dolgomoides sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8980

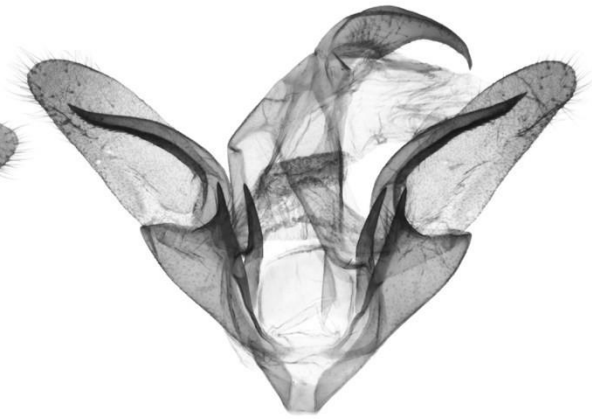
Figures 134–137

. Male genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



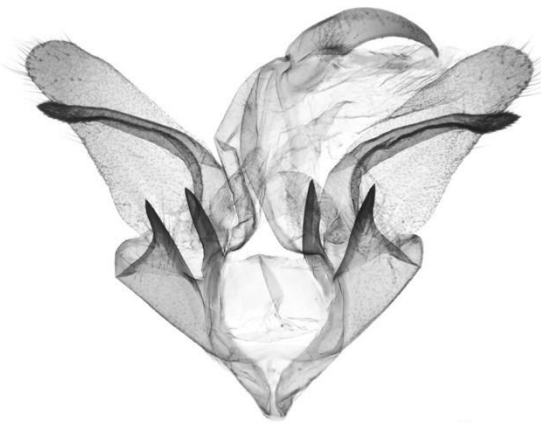
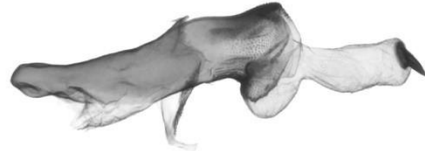
138

Architesma smithi sp. n., HT
NW Zambia, West Lunga NP, Lukwakwa, slide AV8993



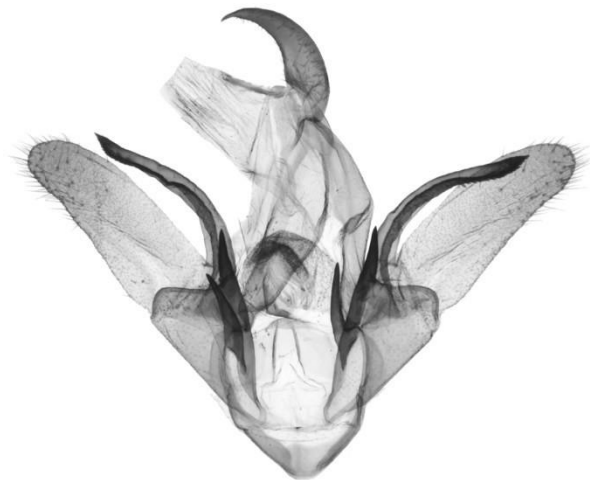
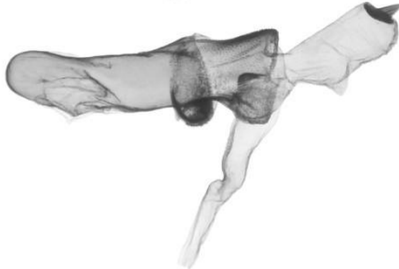
139

Architesma smithi sp. n., PT
NW Zambia, West Lunga NP, Lukwakwa, slide AV8994



140

Architesma smithi sp. n., PT
NE Zambia, Mutinondo Wilderness, slide AV8984



141

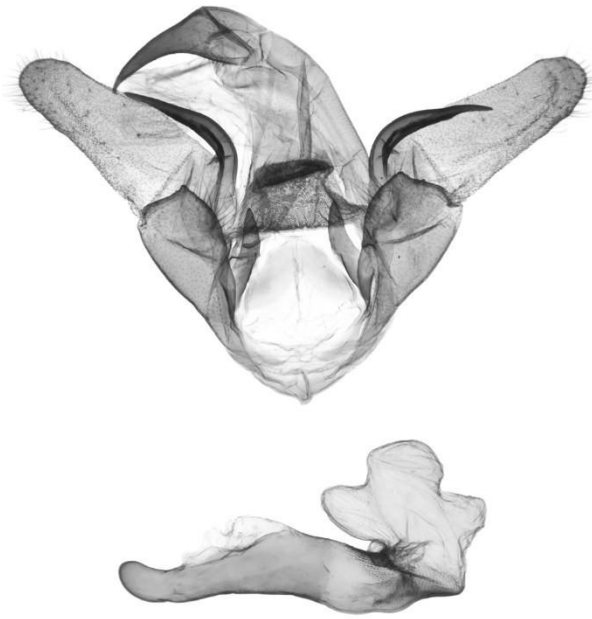
Architesma smithi sp. n., PT
NE Zambia, foothills of Makutu Mts, slide AV8991



Figures 138–141

smithi **sp. n.** The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.

. Male genitalia of *Architesma*



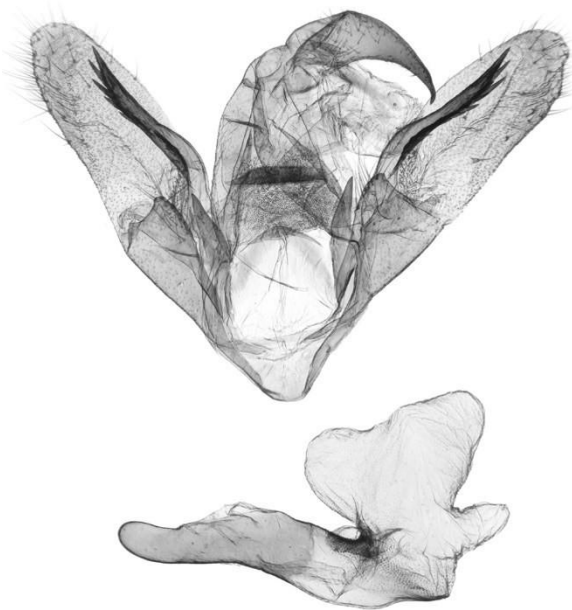
142

Architesma inermis sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9019



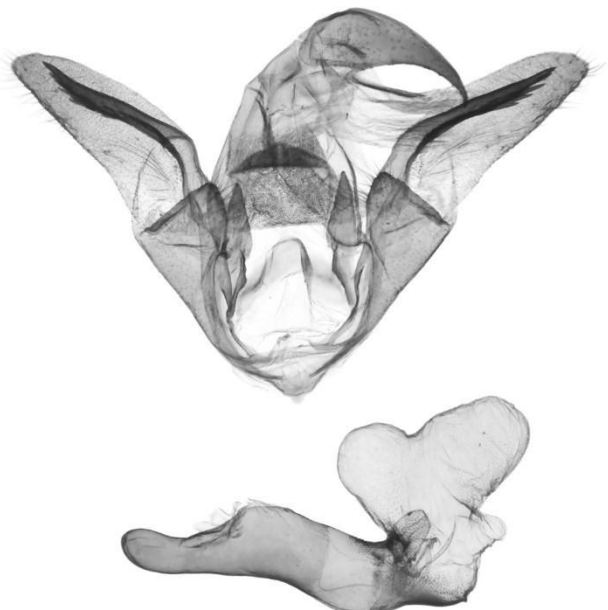
143

Architesma inermis sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9103



144

Architesma inermis sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV6966



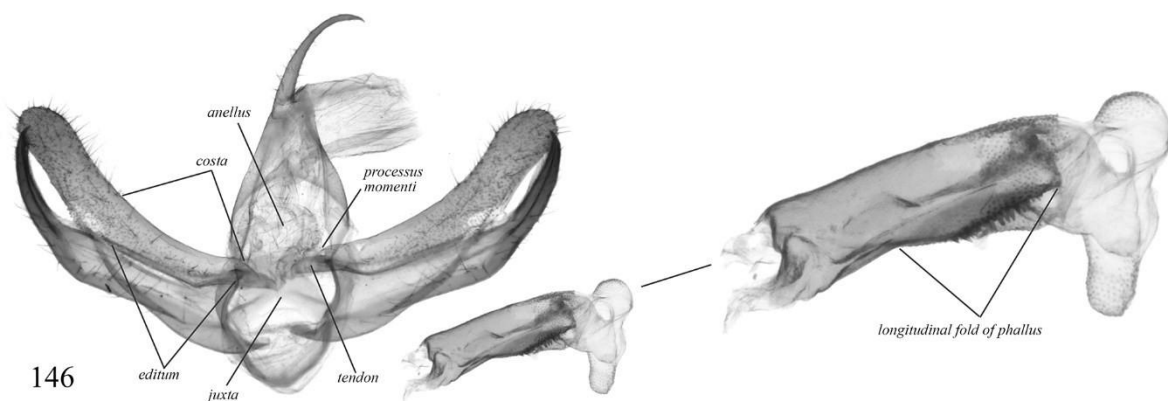
145

Architesma inermis sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9070

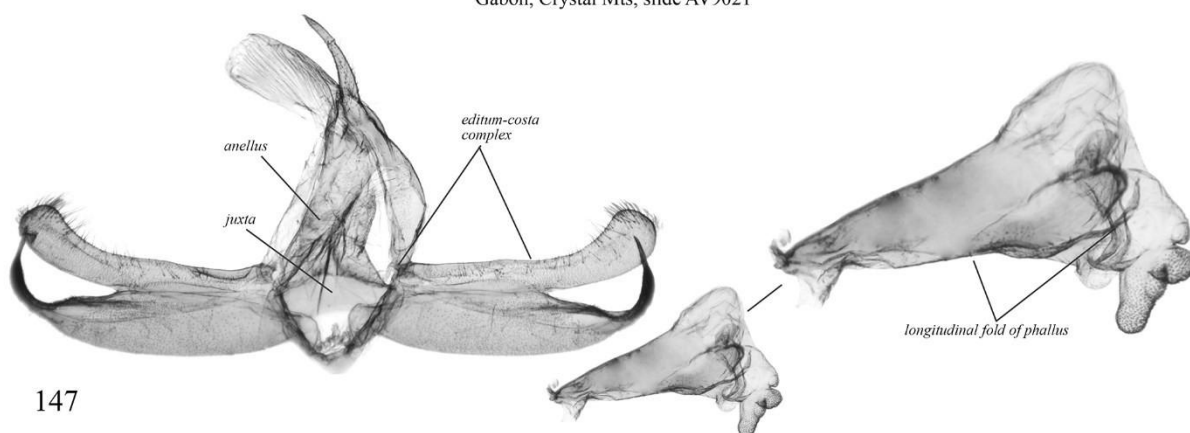
Figures 142–145

inermis sp. n. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.

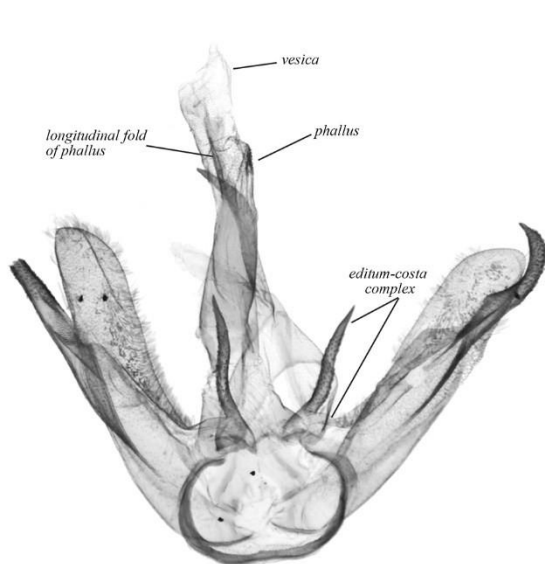
. Male genitalia of *Architesma*



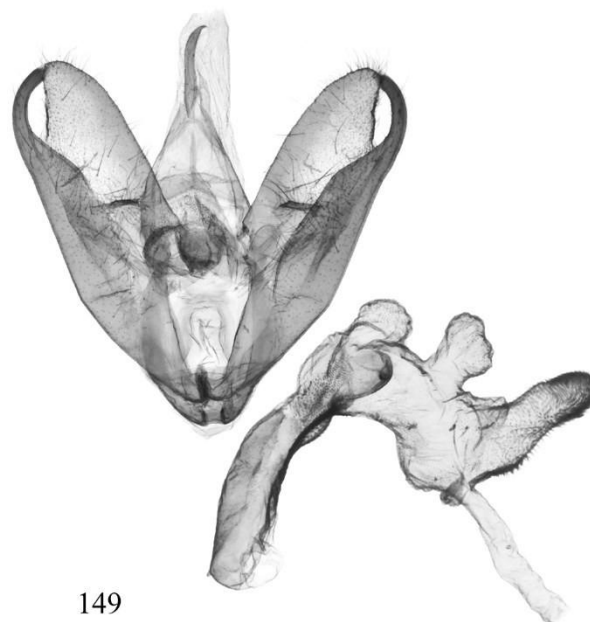
Flavifronthosia flavifrontella
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9021



Arctiananna eningae
Ivory Coast, Tonkouï Peak Mt., slide AV3225



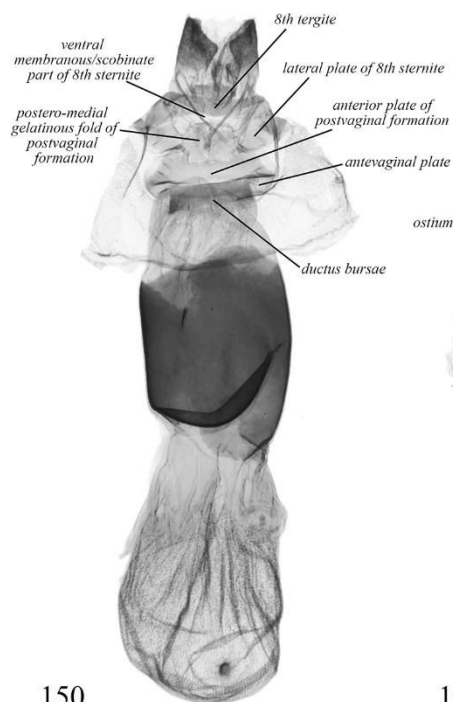
***Arctiananna diplisticta*, HT**
Guinea-Bissau, Rio de Gunal, slide BMNH Arctiidae757



***Coniopsyche* sp.**
Liberia, Nimba Mts, slide AV9045

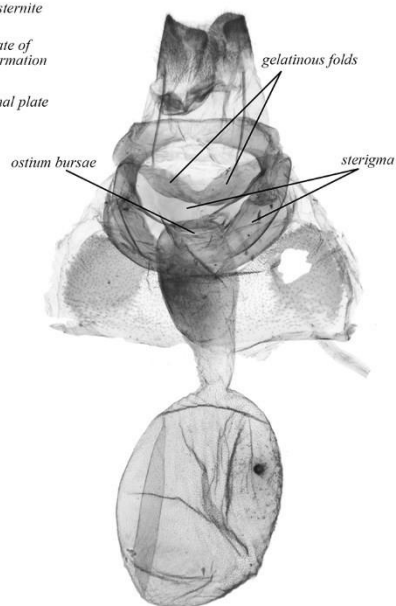
Figures 146–149. Male genitalia of *Flavifronthosia* **gen. n.** (146), *Arctiananna* (147 and 148), and *Coniopsyche* spp. 146 and 148: type species of the genera. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 146, 147 and 149 in ANHRT; 148 in NHMUK.

. Male genitalia of *Architesma*



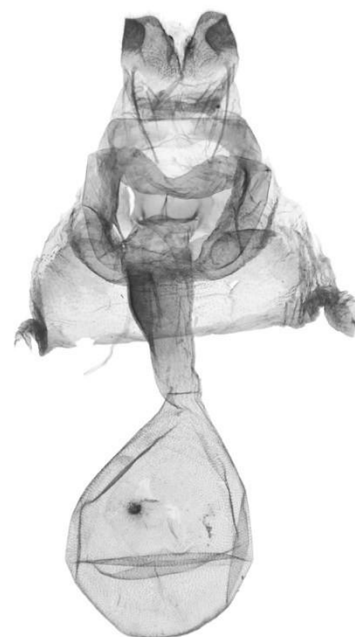
150

Archithosia cf. costimacula
Gabon, Nyonié, slide AV9084



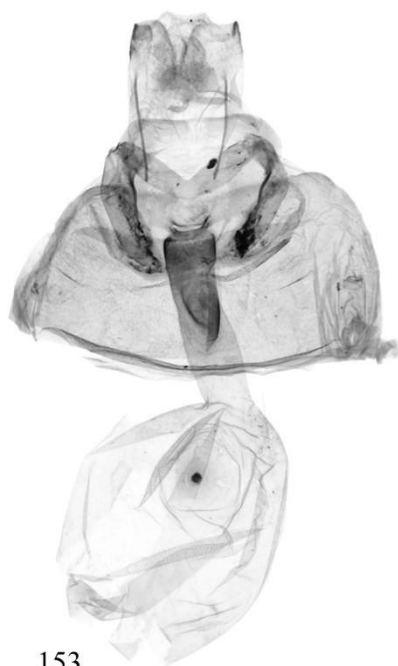
151

Acanthosia tryphosa tryphosa
Uganda, Bwindi Impenetrable NP, slide AV9079



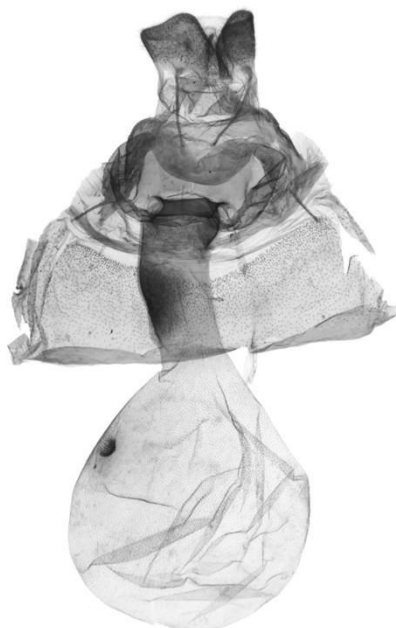
152

Acanthosia tryphosa duplicata
Liberia, Nimba Mts, slide AV9044



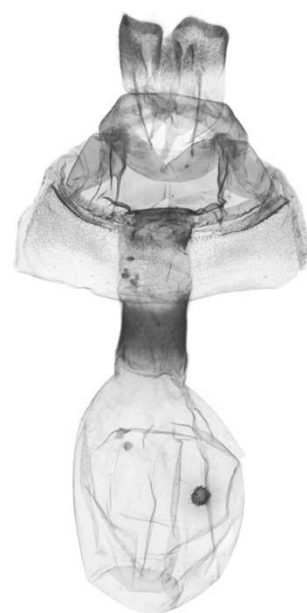
153

Acanthosia t. pringlei ssp. n., PT
Tanzania, East Usambara Mts,
slide NHMUK010313057



154

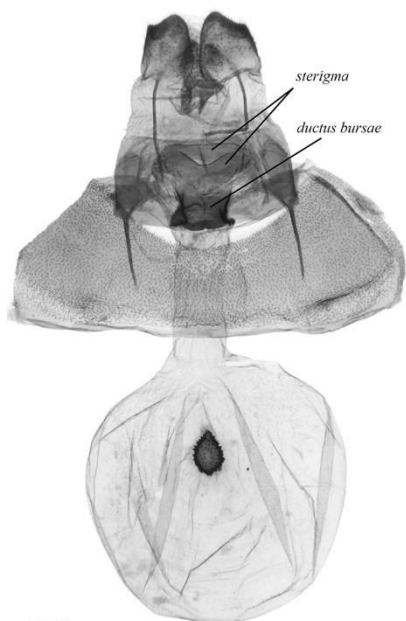
Acanthosia reducta sp. n., PT
Sierra Leone, Moa River, Tiwai Island,
slide AV9027



155

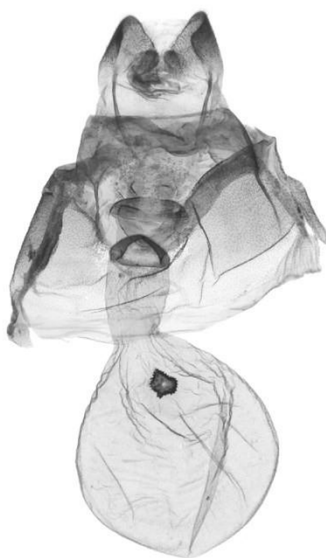
Acanthosia pervolgata sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP,
slide AV9037

Figures 150–155. Female genitalia of *Archithosia* (150) and *Acanthosia* (151–155) spp. 151: nominate ssp. of the type species of *Acanthosia*. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 150–152, 154 and 155 in ANHRT; 153 in NHMUK.



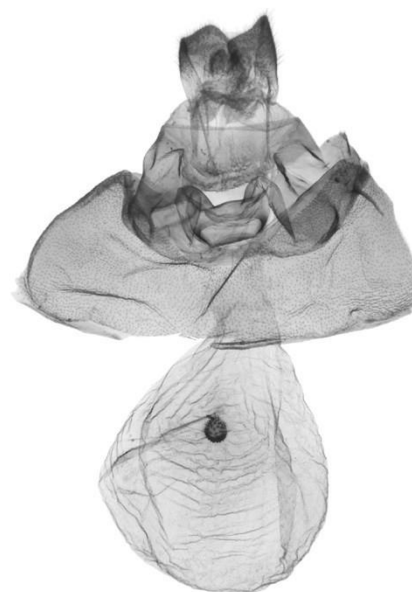
156

Asbolopsyche parasordida, PT
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest,
slide AV8844



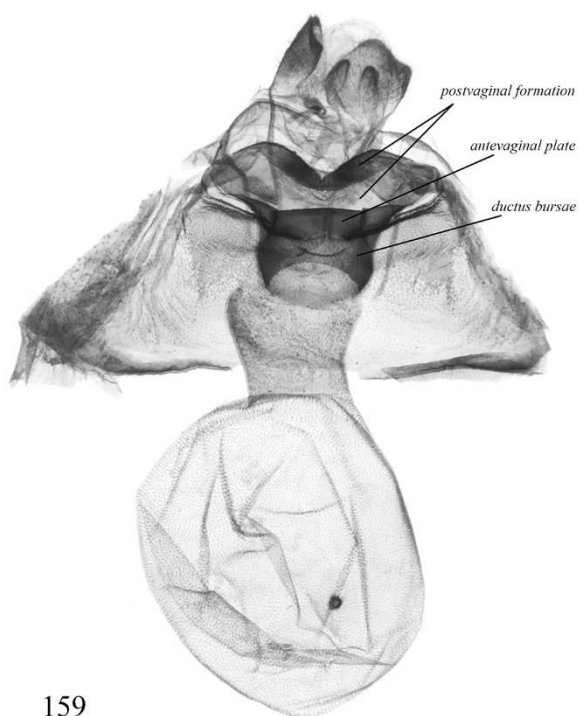
157

Asbolopsyche jiwundu sp. n., PT
NW Zambia, Jiwundu Swamp,
slide AV8988



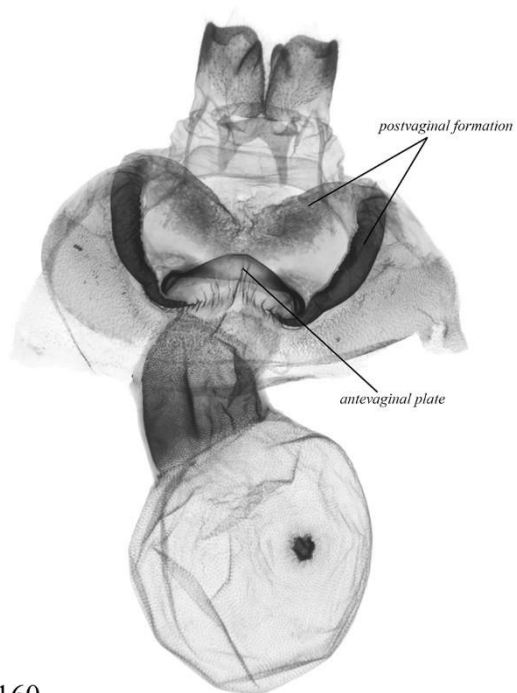
158

Asbolopsyche acanthosioides sp. n., PT
Liberia, Wologizi Mts,
slide AV9051



159

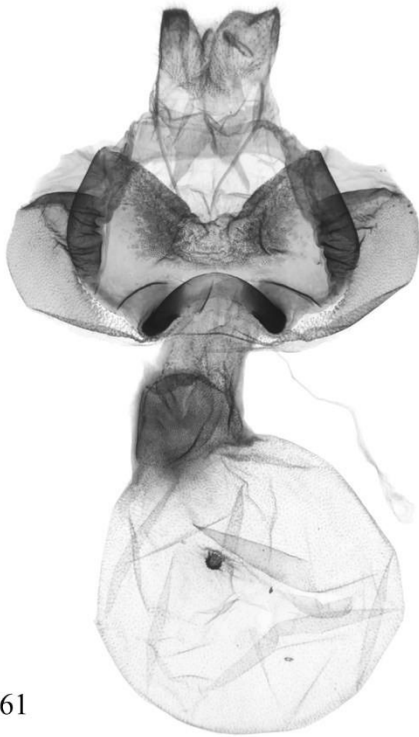
Architesma frondosa sp. n., PT
Guinea, Ditinn, slide AV9056



160

Architesma nouabaleana sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9058

Figures 156–160. Female genitalia of *Asbolopsyche* (156–158) and *Architesma* (159, 160) spp. 156: type species of *Asbolopsyche*. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 156 in RMCA; 157–160 in ANHRT.



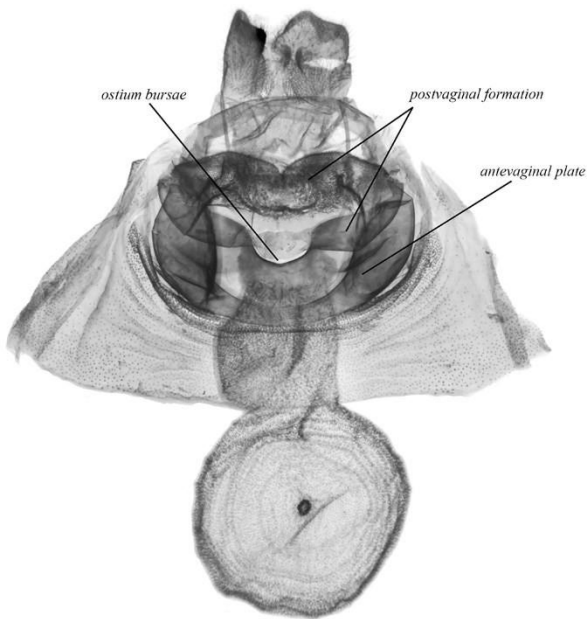
161

Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT
NW Zamia, Hillwood Farm near Ikelenge, slide AV8998



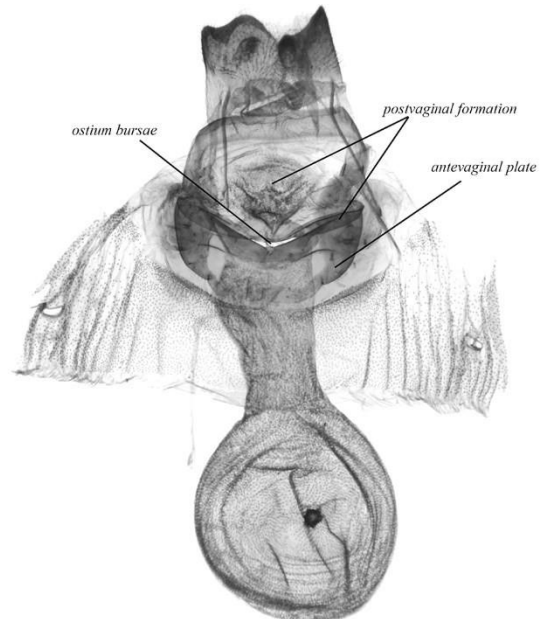
162

Architesma diffusa sp. n., PT
NW Zamia, Hillwood Farm near Ikelenge, slide AV8999



163

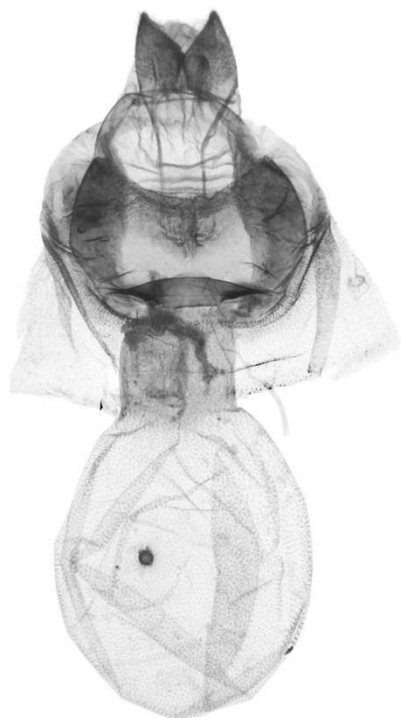
Architesma ampullaria sp. n., PT
Sierra Leone, Western Area Peninsula, slide AV9053



164

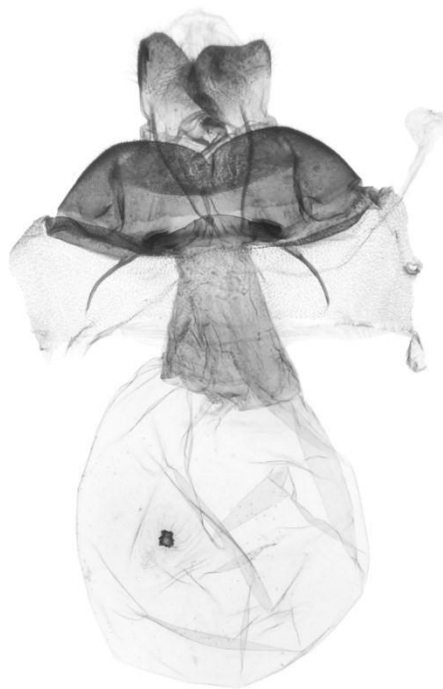
Architesma bassa sp. n., PT
Liberia, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, slide AV9009

Figures 161–164. Female genitalia of *Architesma* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



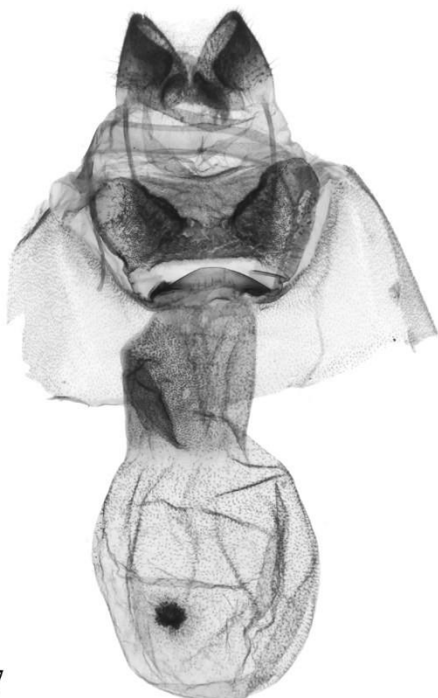
165

Architesma turlini sp. n., PT
Rwanda, Nyungwe Forest, slide 2021-528



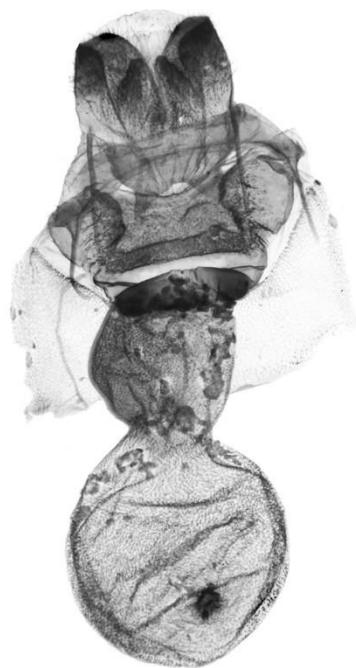
166

Architesma odzala sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9091



167

Architesma ndoki sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9059



168

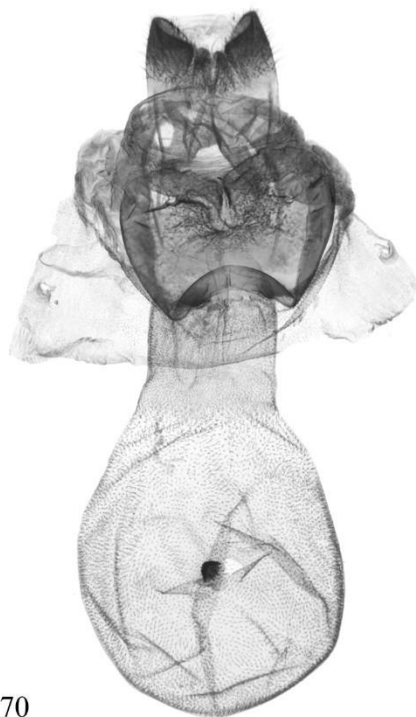
Architesma dolgomoides sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV8979

Figures 165–168. Female genitalia of *Architesma* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 165 in ZSM; 166–168 in ANHRT.



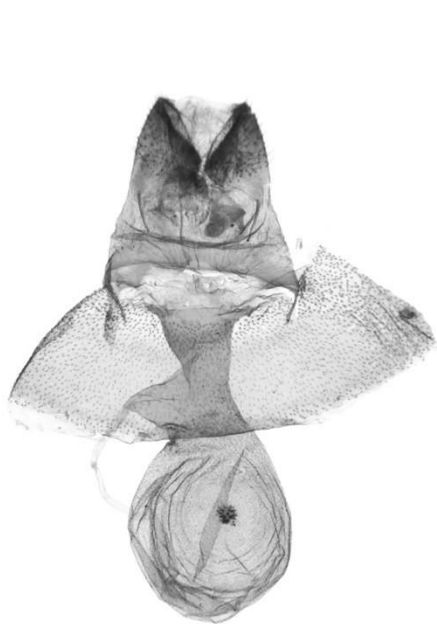
169

Architesma smithi sp. n., PT
E Zambia, Jombo Village, slide AV8990



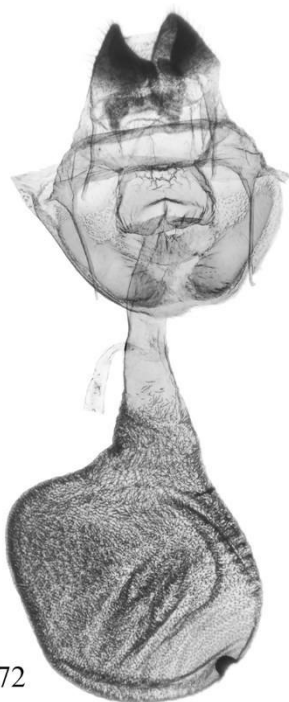
170

Architesma inermis sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9020



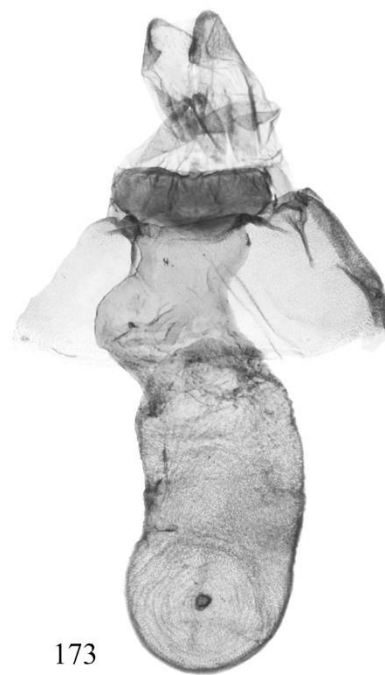
171

Flavifronthosia flavifrontella
Gabon, Crystal Mts,
slide AV9022



172

Arctiananna sp. (*diplisticta* group)
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP,
slide AV7271



173

Coniopsyche sp.
Liberia, Nimba Mts,
slide AV9046

Figures 169–173. Female genitalia of *Architesma* (169, 170), *Flavifrontosia* **gen. n.** (171, type species), *Arctiananna* (172: type species group), and *Coniopsyche* (173) spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.