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Taxonomic review of the Afrotropical taxa included in the genus *Eugoa* Walker with the redescription of the genus *Spatulosia* Toulgoët and descriptions of thirty-six new species (Lepidoptera: Erebidæ: Arctiinae: Lithosiini)

ANTON V. VOLYNKIN^{1,2}¹ African Natural History Research Trust, Street Court, Leominster, HR6 9QA, UK.E-mail: anton.volynkin@anhrt.org.uk;  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9447-4925>² Altai State University, Lenina Avenue 61, RF-656049, Barnaul, Russia.

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Abstract

The Afrotropical taxa included in the genus *Eugoa* Walker, 1858 are transferred into the genus *Spatulosia* Toulgoët, 1965 and reviewed. Six new combinations and a new synonymy are introduced: *Spatulosia africana* (Hampson, 1900), **comb. n.**, *Spatulosia coronaria* (Kühne, 2007), **comb. n.**, *Spatulosia quilimanensis* (Strand, 1922), **comb. n.**, *Spatulosia gablerinus* (Kühne, 2008), **comb. n.**, *Spatulosia gemina* (Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.** (= *Eugoa winneba* Kühne, 2007, **syn. n.**), and *Spatulosia corniculata* (Kühne, 2007), **comb. n.** A neotype is designated for *Nudaria quilimanensis* Strand, 1922. Thirty-six new species are described from mainland Africa: *S. odzala* **sp. n.**, *S. mzuzu* **sp. n.**, *S. mandibula* **sp. n.**, *S. tenebrosa* **sp. n.**, *S. carbonisata* **sp. n.**, *S. nimba* **sp. n.**, *S. usambara* **sp. n.**, *S. bokwaongo* **sp. n.**, *S. pringlei* **sp. n.**, *S. fuscostriata* **sp. n.**, *S. zambia* **sp. n.**, *S. kingstoni* **sp. n.**, *S. banco* **sp. n.**, *S. wologizi* **sp. n.**, *S. bispinata* **sp. n.**, *S. clavata* **sp. n.**, *S. smithi* **sp. n.**, *S. biungulata* **sp. n.**, *S. capriolina* **sp. n.**, *S. obscura* **sp. n.**, *S. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**, *S. similis* **sp. n.**, *S. lobo* **sp. n.**, *S. maputo* **sp. n.**, *S. makao* **sp. n.**, *S. elegans* **sp. n.**, *S. subtilis* **sp. n.**, *S. ivindo* **sp. n.**, *S. exilis* **sp. n.**, *S. mondika* **sp. n.**, *S. pallescens* **sp. n.**, *S. curta* **sp. n.**, *S. bilobata* **sp. n.**, *S. cristata* **sp. n.**, *S. trapezia* **sp. n.**, and *S. nola* **sp. n.** Two species-group taxa originally described in *Eugoa* are transferred to the Nolidæ genus *Selepa* Moore, 1858: *Selepa costiplaga* (Holland, 1893), **comb. n.** and *Selepa tropicalis* (Holland, 1893), **comb. n.** Adults and male and female genitalia of the Afrotropical taxa of the genus *Spatulosia* as well as the type species of the Asian *Eugoa* and the related *Neoegoa* N. Singh & Kirti, 2016 are illustrated.

Key words Endrosina, *Neoegoa*, neotype, new combination, new synonym, Nolidæ, *Selepa*.

Introduction

Eugoa Walker, 1858 is one of the most speciose lichen-moth (Lithosiini) genera comprising more than 120 valid taxa. Holloway (2001) placed the genus in the so called ‘*Eugoa* group of genera’ along with *Notata* Hampson, 1891, *Holocraspedon* Hampson, 1893, *Meteugoa* Hampson, 1900, *Malesia* van Eecke, 1920, *Planovalvata* Dubatolov & Kishida, 2012, *Philenora* Rosenstock, 1885, *Katmeteugoa* van

Eecke, 1920, *Cyclosiella* Hampson, 1900, and *Trischalis* Hampson, 1894, although the author could not identify diagnostic characters shared by all these genera, and the subtribal placement of them remained unclear. Two decades later, in their paper devoted to the molecular phylogeny of Lithosiini from the Western Hemisphere based on one mitochondrial and two nuclear genes, Palting & Moore (2022) included two samples identified as *Eugoa bipunctata* (Walker, 1862) and *Trischalis* sp. in their analysis. In the resulting Maximum likelihood tree (Palting & Moore (2022: Supplementary Figure S1)), *Eugoa* and *Trischalis* were recovered together (supporting Holloway's assumption of their close relationship) in a clade also comprising the type species of the Eurasiatic genera *Setina* Schrank, 1802 and *Stigmatophora* Staudinger, 1881 belonging to the subtribe Endrosina Börner, 1932 (Bendib & Minet 1999). Based on this fact, the authors placed *Eugoa* and *Trischalis* in Endrosina (Palting & Moore (2022: Table 1)) without specific comments being provided. Although the systematics of Holloway's 'Eugoa group of genera' still requires further extensive integrative studies, Palting & Moore's (2022) concept is followed in the present paper and *Eugoa* is considered as belonging to the subtribe Endrosina.

Species of *Eugoa* are distributed mostly in Oriental and southern Palaearctic realms, with only six species known from mainland Africa (Kühne 2007; Bucsek 2016). The Asian species currently included in the genus are subdivided into twenty species-groups based on their external and genital morphology (Bucsek 2008; Kirti & Singh 2016). The groups display highly diverse genitalia structures making it difficult to identify key morphological features characteristic of the genus, and may even suggest its polyphyly. The external appearance of the Afrotropical taxa is very similar to Asian *Eugoa*, and the genitalia of both sexes display key characters common with the Asian members of the genus. However, as all *Eugoa*-like species found in the Afrotropical Realm form a compact group with male and female genitalia configuration markedly different from the type species of *Eugoa*, the genus-group name *Spatulosia* Toulgoët, 1965, originally erected to include two species from Madagascar and the Seychelles (Toulgoët 1965) and subsequently supplemented by another species from the Comoros (Toulgoët 1972), is herein considered as a distinct genus and applied to all Afrotropical members of the group. It is likely that some Asian species should also be assigned to *Spatulosia*, but the systematics of the group can only be satisfactorily resolved after the revision of the Asian and Australasian taxa is completed (Volynkin *et al.*, in prep.).

In the course of examination of extensive unidentified Afrotropical *Spatulosia* material held in the African Natural History Research Trust (United Kingdom) and some other institutional and private collections, a large number of unknown species was discovered. The present paper reviews Afrotropical species of the genus *Spatulosia* and contains descriptions of thirty-six new species from mainland Africa.

Material and methods

Abbreviations of the depositories used: AKW = research collection of Anthony J. Kingston (Wolverhampton, United Kingdom); ANHRT = African Natural History Research Trust (Leominster, United Kingdom); CKC = research collection of Karel Černý (Innsbruck, Austria); CMNH = Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, United States); GMF-B = research collection of Günter Müller (Freising, Germany & Bamako, Mali); MfN = Museum of Natural History, Berlin (Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany); MNHN = National Museum of Natural History (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France); MWM/ZSM = Museum Witt Munich in the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Museum Witt München / Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany); NHMUK (formerly BMNH) = Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom); OUMNH = Oxford University Museum of Natural History (Oxford, United Kingdom); ZSM = Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany). Other abbreviations used in the Table, illustrations and label citations: AV = genitalia slide prepared by A.V. Volynkin; DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo; HT = holotype; NNNP = Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park; NP = National Park; NR = National Reserve; NT = neotype; OKNP = Odzala-Kokoua National Park; PT = paratype; SR = Special Reserve.

The genitalia were dissected applying standard methods of preparation (Lafontaine & Mikkola 1987; Kononenko 2010), then stained with Eosin Y or Chlorazol Black and embedded in Euparal on microscope slides, or preserved in glycerine in micro vials pinned under the specimens. The photos of adults were taken using a Nikon D3100/AF-S or Nikon D7500 camera equipped with a Nikkor 18–55

mm or Sigma 105 mm F2.8 EX DG Macro OS lens while the photos of genitalia were taken using the aforementioned cameras 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. In the species accounts, the acronyms ‘**sp. n.**’ are omitted in order to make the text easier for reading.

The male and female genitalia terminology follows Volynkin (2024).

DNA barcodes were obtained by removing tarsal segments or whole legs from 132 adult specimens of 32 morphologically recognised taxa of *Spatulosia*. *Stictane bipunctulata* (van Eecke, 1927) (accessed from the BOLD public database) and *Siccia foya* Volynkin, 2023 were selected as outgroup taxa (see Table). The tissues were submitted to the Canadian Centre for DNA Barcoding (CCDB, Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, University of Guelph) for DNA extraction, amplification and sequencing of cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI-5P) applying Single Molecule Real-Time sequencing through the Sequel (PacBio) pipeline (Hebert *et al.* 2018). Sequences were aligned using MUSCLE and edited in MEGA version X (Kumar *et al.* 2018), and genetic divergences within and between species were calculated using the Kimura 2-parameter model (Kimura 1980). Phylogenetic tree searches were performed using Bayesian Inference (BI) and Maximum Likelihood (ML). BI analyses were performed using MrBayes version 3.2.7a (Ronquist *et al.* 2012). Metropolis-coupled Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analyses were run with four chains (one cold and three heated) for 10,000,000 generations sampling every 100 generations, discarding the first 25% as burn-in. The two runs converged with the standard deviation of split frequencies 0.004. ML analyses were performed in MEGA, the model parameters optimised for the dataset using the Bayesian Information Criterion (GTR+G+I). Support for clades was evaluated for BI using posterior probabilities (PP) and ML using bootstrapping (BS) with 500 replicates. Trees were visualised and annotated in FigTree version 1.4.4 and Adobe Photoshop CC 2018 software. The COI-5P sequences are available from the BOLD Systems website (www.boldsystems.org).

Table. Specimen, barcode and collecting locality data for the 132 specimens of *Spatulosia* and two specimens of *Siccia foya* and *Stictane bipunctulata* used in the present study. SL = Sequence length.

Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	BOLD Process ID	SL
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Sierra Leone (Mansonia Vill.)	ANHRTUK-00018979	ANLMN621-21	652
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00019295	ANLMN611-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00019486	ANLMN610-21	652
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Mozambique (Limbue Village)	ANHRTUK-00046327	ANLMN613-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♀	Zambia (Nyangombe Falls)	ANHRTUK-00062354	ANLMN618-21	644
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	South Africa (Tsitsikamma NP)	ANHRTUK-00070197	ANLMN607-21	655
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	South Africa (Tsitsikamma NP)	ANHRTUK-00070206	ANLMN608-21	653
<i>S. africana</i>	♀	South Africa (Tsitsikamma NP)	ANHRTUK-00070207	ANLMN609-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00077551	ANLMN612-21	652
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Mozambique (Gorongosa NP)	ANHRTUK-00079207	ANLMN615-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Zambia (Senka Hill)	ANHRTUK-00082272	ANLMN616-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♀	Zambia (Senka Hill)	ANHRTUK-00083242	ANLMN617-21	646
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Zambia (Kalungu)	ANHRTUK-00094642	ANLMN619-21	643
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Mozambique (Gorongosa NP)	ANHRTUK-00096083	ANLMN614-21	651
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Togo (Fazao-Malfakassa NP)	ANHRTUK-00102416	ANLMN620-21	651
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192409	ANLMN624-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192410	ANLMN623-21	655
<i>S. africana</i>	♀	Sierra Leone (Gori Hills)	ANHRTUK-00196035	ANLMN622-21	654
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Zambia (Chitunta Plain)	ANHRTUK00269666	ANLMO8140-23	653
<i>S. africana</i>	♀	Zambia (Chitunta Plain)	ANHRTUK00269667	ANLMO8139-23	652
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Zambia (Chitunta Plain)	ANHRTUK00269683	ANLMO8138-23	653
<i>S. africana</i>	♂	Kenya (Karamaini Estate)	RCAK2022-104	ANLMO7769-23	653

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Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	BOLD Process ID	SL
<i>S. banco</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea (Diecké Forest)	ANHRTUK-00143547	ANLMN687-21	655
<i>S. banco</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea (Diecké Forest)	ANHRTUK-00143560	ANLMN688-21	653
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00107559	ANLMN663-21	655
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00107579	ANLMN657-21	656
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00111106	ANLMN672-21	654
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK00138878	ANLMO8170-23	652
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK00163122	ANLMO7984-23	652
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00165678	ANLMN665-21	653
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK00165688	ANLMO7983-23	653
<i>S. bispinata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK00208751	ANLMO8167-23	653
<i>S. capriolina</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00275199	ANLMO8161-23	654
<i>S. capriolina</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291388	ANLMO8156-23	654
<i>S. capriolina</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292436	ANLMO8160-23	654
<i>S. capriolina</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00293220	ANLMO8075-23	654
<i>S. carbonisata</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK00165529	ANLMO7982-23	656
<i>S. carbonisata</i> sp. n., PT	♀	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292865	ANLMO8164-23	654
<i>S. clavata</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292444	ANLMO8162-23	653
<i>S. clavata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Sierra Leone (Tiwai Island)	ANHRTUK-00016245	ANLMN640-2	654
<i>S. clavata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Guinea (Seredou)	ANHRTUK-00161286	ANLMN683-21	656
<i>S. clavata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Liberia (Lake Piso area)	ANHRTUK00199810	ANLMO7339-23	654
<i>S. clavata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00290946	ANLMO8166-23	654
<i>S. clavata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291540	ANLMO8071-23	654
<i>S. corniculata</i>	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00160457	ANLMN674-21	654
<i>S. corniculata</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192429	ANLMN686-21	656
<i>S. corniculata</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192430	ANLMN685-21	655
<i>S. corniculata</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291373	ANLMO8157-23	654
<i>S. corniculata</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291486	ANLMO8065-23	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Liberia (Zuwulor Village)	ANHRTUK-00020509	ANLMN648-21	651
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Liberia (Foya PPA)	ANHRTUK-00020536	ANLMN647-21	652
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Sierra Leone (Tiwai Island)	ANHRTUK-00070165	ANLMN649-21	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00107574	ANLMN655-21	641
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♀	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00107585	ANLMN660-21	652
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Ivory Coast (Banco NP)	ANHRTUK-00134232	ANLMN654-21	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00138660	ANLMN669-21	654
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00149365	ANLMN659-21	654
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♀	Gabon (Nyonie)	ANHRTUK-00149770	ANLMN661-21	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Guinea (Bossou Forest)	ANHRTUK-00150600	ANLMN650-21	655
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♀	Guinea (Bossou Forest)	ANHRTUK-00153501	ANLMN684-21	652
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00165627	ANLMN658-21	654
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♀	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00167115	ANLMN653-21	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192415	ANLMN652-21	654
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Liberia (Lake Piso area)	ANHRTUK-00199616	ANLMN1295-21	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Liberia (Lake Piso area)	ANHRTUK00199621	ANLMO7335-23	654
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Liberia (Lake Piso area)	ANHRTUK00199622	ANLMO7336-23	654
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Liberia (Lake Piso area)	ANHRTUK00199794	ANLMO8169-23	655
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♀	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK00208761	ANLMO7337-23	655
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♀	Ivory Coast (Mt. Tonkoui Peak)	ANHRTUK00220708	ANLMO7334-23	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291559	ANLMO8070-23	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292340	ANLMO8168-23	652
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292434	ANLMO8073-23	653
<i>S. coronaria</i>	♂	Kenya (Kakamega Forest)	RCAK2022-106	ANLMO7771-23	653
<i>S. cristata</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00284419	ANLMO8134-23	653
<i>S. cristata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291406	ANLMO8154-23	653
<i>S. cristata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292888	ANLMO8135-23	655
<i>S. curta</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00162606	ANLMN1250-21	655
<i>S. elegans</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292884	ANLMO8152-23	655
<i>S. gemina</i>	♀	Sierra Leone (Tiwai Island)	ANHRTUK-00016384	ANLMN645-21	652
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Sierra Leone (Tiwai Island)	ANHRTUK-00020610	ANLMN643-21	696
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Sierra Leone (Tiwai Island)	ANHRTUK-00020611	ANLMN644-21	651
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Liberia (Wologizi Mts)	ANHRTUK-00145126	ANLMN646-21	653

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Species	Sex	Locality	Sample ID	BOLD Process ID	SL
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192436	ANLMN682-21	653
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Guinea (Ziela)	ANHRTUK-00192437	ANLMN681-21	654
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00275551	ANLMO8137-23	653
<i>S. gemina</i>	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00275655	ANLMO8136-23	655
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00107577	ANLMN656-21	656
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00111110	ANLMN667-21	654
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00152764	ANLMN679-21	655
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291021	ANLMO8067-23	653
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291027	ANLMO8068-23	653
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291032	ANLMO8066-23	656
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291296	ANLMO8158-23	651
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292440	ANLMO8155-23	654
<i>S. biungulata</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00293037	ANLMO8163-23	655
<i>S. ivindo</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Ivindo)	ANHRTUK-00163066	ANLMN680-21	657
<i>S. makao</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00138894	ANLMN677-21	652
<i>S. malgassica</i>	♂	Madagascar (Andasibe NP)	ANHRTUK-00200975	ANLMN625-21	655
<i>S. mandibula</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00137824	ANLMN670-21	652
<i>S. mandibula</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00148661	ANLMN671-21	654
<i>S. maputo</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00019405	ANLMN632-21	652
<i>S. maputo</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00019423	ANLMN633-21	652
<i>S. maputo</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00200981	ANLMN635-21	654
<i>S. maputo</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00200982	ANLMN636-21	654
<i>S. mzuzu</i> sp. n., HT	♀	Malawi (Mzuzu Wildlife Sanctuary)	ANHRT00274734	ANLMO8197-23	653
<i>S. nimba</i> sp. n., HT	♀	Liberia (Nimba Mts)	ANHRTUK-00062139	ANLMO664-21	655
<i>S. nola</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00141987	ANLMN675-21	655
<i>S. nouabaleana</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00291451	ANLMO8153-23	654
<i>S. nouabaleana</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292426	ANLMO8074-23	654
<i>S. nouabaleana</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki NP)	ANHRTUK00292467	ANLMO8159-23	654
<i>S. obscura</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00193543	ANLMN668-21	654
<i>S. pallescens</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia (Foya PPA)	ANHRTUK-00020548	ANLMN695-21	653
<i>S. pallescens</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast (Abidjan)	ANHRTUK-00052758	ANLMN696-21	653
<i>S. pallescens</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Ivory Coast (Abidjan)	ANHRTUK-00052760	ANLMN697-21	653
<i>S. quilimanensis</i> , NT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00073438	ANLMN689-21	652
<i>S. quilimanensis</i>	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00073371	ANLMN690-21	654
<i>S. quilimanensis</i>	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00073439	ANLMN691-21	654
<i>S. fuscostriata</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Mozambique (Limbue Village)	ANHRTUK-00046597	ANLMN637-21	653
<i>S. zambia</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Zambia (Lukwakwa)	ANHRTUK-00056825	ANLMN639-21	655
<i>S. zambia</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Zambia (Nyangombe Falls)	ANHRTUK-00074233	ANLMN638-21	654
<i>S. kingstoni</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Kenya (Karamaini Estate)	RCAK2022-105	ANLMO7770-23	653
<i>S. kingstoni</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Kenya (Karamaini Estate)	RCAK2022-107	ANLMO7772-23	653
<i>S. similis</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00200980	ANLMN631-21	653
<i>S. similis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00095819	ANLMN627-21	655
<i>S. similis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00200977	ANLMN628-21	656
<i>S. similis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00200978	ANLMN629-21	654
<i>S. similis</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Mozambique (Maputo SR)	ANHRTUK-00200979	ANLMN630-21	651
<i>S. tenebrosa</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00138866	ANLMN662-21	655
<i>S. tenebrosa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00152767	ANLMN678-21	655
<i>S. tenebrosa</i> sp. n., PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00193537	ANLMN666-21	654
<i>S. trapezia</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00168068	ANLMN676-21	658
<i>S. wologizi</i> sp. n., HT	♂	Liberia (Wologizi Mts)	ANHRTUK-00060208	ANLMN641-21	654
<i>Siccia foya</i> , PT	♂	Gabon (Mikongo)	ANHRTUK-00162736	ANLMN1097-21	654
<i>Stictane bipunctulata</i>	♀	W Malaysia, Pahang	BIOUG21481-A02	LEPMY1385-15	658

Comparative material examined

***Eugoa aequalis* Walker, [1858]** (type species of the genus *Eugoa*). **Holotype** (by monotypy): female, “Borneo. | Sarawak. | Wallace. | 56-14” / “1. *Eugoa aequalis*.” / green ring “Type” label / blue label “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 2876♀” / QR-code label with unique ID “NHMUK010598587” (NHMUK). **Syntype** of *Lyclene imposita* Walker, 1862 (junior subjective synonym of *Eugoa aequalis*):

male, “Borneo. | Sarawak. | Wallace. | 56-14” / “Lyclene imposita.” / green ring “Type” label / blue label “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 2877♂” / QR-code label with unique ID “NHMUK010598588” (NHMUK). **Additional material examined:** 1 male, SW Thailand, Chumphon Prov., Pa Toh Distr., Ban Lang Tang, 162m, 7.xii.2005, 9°46'05"N, 98°46'59"E, K. Černý leg., gen. slide No.: AV4110♂ (CKC).

***Neoeugoa humerana* (Walker, 1863)** (type species of the genus *Neoeugoa* N. Singh & Kirti, 2016). **Lectotype** (designated by Hampson (1900) as ‘Type’): male, “Sarawak. | Saunder’s Coll. | 94–68.” / round label “SAR.[AWAK]” / “humerana” / green ring “Type” label / blue label “Arctiidae | genitalia slide | No. 5065♂” / QR-code label with unique ID “NHMUK010598576” (NHMUK). **Additional material examined:** 1 male, 1 female, SW Thailand, Chumphon Prov., Pa Toh Distr., Ban Lang Tang, 162m, 2–3.xii.2007, 9°46'05"N, 98°46'59"E, K. Černý leg., gen. slide Nos: AV4078♂, AV4080♀ (CKC).

Taxonomic part

Genus *Spatulosia* Toulgoët, 1965

Spatulosia Toulgoët, 1965, *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France*, 70 (7–8): 226.

Type species: *Spatulosia malgassica* de Toulgoët, 1965, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Species of the genus *Spatulosia* (Figs 3–105) are superficially distinct from typical *Eugoa* (Figs 106, 107) in their more uniform, greyish or brownish colouration and the indistinct pattern consisting of interrupted transverse lines and small discal spots, whereas the typical *Eugoa* have pale ground colour and pattern consisting of large dark patches. In the male genitalia, members of *Spatulosia* (Figs 112–187) differ from *Eugoa* (Figs 188, 189) in the thinner scaphium, the narrower and more weakly sclerotised arms of the tegumen lacking processes, and the dilated and heavily sclerotised distal section of the costa bearing a distal process (except for the *S. corniculata* species-group which have a vestigial costal process). Compared with another closely related Oriental genus *Neoeugoa* (Figs 108, 109, 190), *Spatulosia* lacks the dorsal processes of the tegumen, has a well-developed valvula displaced to the inner surface of the valva (it is reduced in *Neoeugoa*), a smaller and weakly sclerotised juxta (it is massive and pod-shaped in *Neoeugoa*), and a lamella centralis lacking the pseudoampulla, which is present in *Neoeugoa*. The female genitalia of *Spatulosia* (Figs 192–208) are distinguished from typical *Eugoa* (Fig. 209) by the smaller and more weakly sclerotised papilla analis, the 7th abdominal sternite bearing subostial thorn-shaped processes, the saccate corpus bursae bearing clusters of robust spines, and the large appendix bursae situated postero-ventrally, directed laterad, and bearing clusters of spines and/or a sclerotised plate, whereas it is small, membranous and situated anteriorly in *Eugoa*. Unlike in *Neoeugoa* (Fig. 210), the female genitalia of *Spatulosia* have a short and conical distal membranous section of the appendix bursae whereas in the former, it is markedly longer than the corpus bursae and has tubular proximal and saccate distal sections.

Redescription. External morphology of adults (Figs 3–105). Small to medium-sized lichen moths with relatively broad forewing having somewhat convex costal and anal margins. Sexual dimorphism limited. Antenna ciliate or serrulate in males, and filiform or sparsely ciliate in females. Body and forewing ground colour from creamy or ochreous yellow to greyish-brown. Forewing markings black, pattern consisting of subbasal, antemedial, postmedial and subterminal lines interrupted into small irregular spots, and two discal spots, of which distal one situated in the distal fore corner of the cell while proximal one situated on Cu vein. In a number of species, transverse lines reduced and pattern represented by two or even one discal spot only. Hindwing usually paler than forewing but intensely suffused with grey or brown scales in certain species. Discal spot diffuse, semilunar, reduced in many species. **Male genitalia** (Figs 112–187). Uncus proximally slender with tapered, spatulate or bifurcate distal section. Scaphium thin, weakly to moderately sclerotised. Tegumen arms narrow and weakly sclerotised. Vinculum U-shaped, shorter than tegumen. Intervalval section of diaphragm ventral to juxta with small saccate corema. Valva lobular. Basis valvae thin, extended into costa, proximal section of which stretching along the outer side of valva while proximal section of dorsal margin of valva membranous. Distal section of costa stretching along the dorsal margin of valva, distally dilated

and bearing heavily sclerotised distal process of various shapes in different species. Diaphragmal region of transtilla membranous; distal section of valval region of transtilla bearing weakly sclerotised, plate-like, setose editum. Proximal section of sacculus forming a fold connected to the lateral margins of juxta by thick membrane. Distal saccular sclerotisation stretching distad along the ventral margin of valva, and in most species fused with the distal end of costa. Lamella centralis well-sclerotised, plate-like, ventrally fused with the distal saccular sclerotisation while its dorsal section curved distad and stretching towards the base of distal costal process and possibly fused with it. Valvula expressed as membranous 'window'-like area situated on inner surface of valva and edged by fused sclerotisations of lamella centralis, and distal sections of costa and sacculus; iuba present on valvula but consisting of thin, easily removable setae. Juxta weakly sclerotised and consisting of two lateral plates fused dorsally. In a number of species, broad, well-sclerotised and scobinate caulis present. Phallus cylindrical, somewhat downcurved or almost straight; with both dorsal and ventral carinae present, protruding into the basal section of vesica and bearing thorns or clusters of dentation. Vesica with tubular basal and saccate distal sections; latter with short diverticula of various shapes bearing clusters of graniculi or/and cornuti. Vesica ejaculatorius with short basal elasma, which reduced in many species. **Female genitalia** (Figs 192–208). Papilla analis rectangular with rounded corners, weakly setose. Glandula present; pseudopapillae reduced. Apophyses elongate and thin. Ostium bursae broad; posterior margin of 7th abdominal sternite bearing thorns of various sizes and shapes; in certain species, additional thorns present on the posterior margin of 6th sternite laterally. Ductus bursae broad, dorso-ventrally flattened and heavily sclerotised; in certain species laterally curved with asymmetrical lateral margins. Corpus bursae saccate, bearing clusters of spines anteriorly and posteriorly; posterior cluster extended into the proximal section of appendix bursae; additionally, postero-lateral sclerotised plate present in certain species. Appendix bursae situated postero-ventrally and directed laterad, in most species larger than corpus bursae, various in shape, bearing clusters of spines or sclerotised plates proximally and medially, and membranous distally.

Distribution. The genus is widespread in the Afrotropical Realm including Madagascar, the Comoros and Seychelles.

Molecular data. The topologies from the BI and ML analyses were largely congruent with *Spatulosia* recovered as a well-supported monophyly (PP: 100; BS: 89). Three main clades were recovered in both analyses: the *S. corniculata* species-group sister to the *S. elegans* + *S. trapezia* species-groups and *S. africana* species-group. Since some clades in the *S. africana* species-group were recovered as polytomies in the BI analyses, the better-resolved ML tree (Figs 1, 2) was chosen for illustration in the present paper. The *S. corniculata* species-group, containing *S. corniculata* (Kühne, 2007) (with highly variable intraspecific pairwise distances of 1.87–3.31%) and *S. nola* sp. n. was recovered as sister to the remaining *Spatulosia* with strong support values (PP: 100; BS: 100). The well-supported (PP: 100; BS: 69) *S. elegans* species-group containing *S. cristata* sp. n. + *S. curta* sp. n., *S. ivindo* sp. n. + *S. elegans* sp. n., and *S. makao* sp. n. + *S. pallescens* sp. n. was recovered as sister to the *S. trapezia* species-group in every analyses (PP: 99; BS: 48); and in turn, this clade was recovered as sister to the *S. africana* species-group each time albeit with weak support (PP: 53; BS: 53). Within the *S. africana* species-group, four main lineages were recovered in each analysis. The first with weak support (PP: 59; BS: 57) comprised *S. quilimanensis* (Strand, 1922), the pair of *S. nouabaleana* sp. n. + *S. obscura* sp. n. (PP: 100; BS: 92), and a clade of *S. clavata* sp. n., *S. kingstoni* sp. n., *S. fuscostriata* sp. n., *S. zambia* sp. n., *S. tenebrosa* sp. n., *S. banco* sp. n., *S. mandibula* sp. n. and *S. bispinata* sp. n. (PP: 100; BS: 92). These were recovered as a polytomy in the BS analysis. The second comprised a well-supported (PP: 100; BS: 100) but mixed clade of three morphologically distinct species with very similar barcode regions: *S. biungulata* sp. n., *S. capriolina* sp. n., and *S. wologizi* sp. n. The third with strong PP (100) but weak BS (29) comprised *S. carbonisata* sp. n. + *S. nimba* sp. n. sister to *S. maputo* sp. n. and *S. similis* sp. n. + *S. gemina* (Hampson, 1914). The final lineage (PP: 92; BS: 58) comprised *S. mzuzu* sp. n. as sister to *S. malgassica* Toulgoët, 1965 and *S. africana* (Hampson, 1900) + *S. coronaria* (Kühne, 2007), where *S. africana* was recovered as polyphyletic. The phenomenon of poly- and paraphyly in COI trees has been discussed by Mutanen *et al.* (2016).

Grouping. Species of the genus are subdivided into four species-groups based on the phylogenetic results outlined above and the male genitalia structures. The female genitalia of these groups display no substantial differences.



Figure 1. Maximum Likelihood tree of *Spatulosa* based on COI-5P sequences. Scale indicates substitution rate per site. Numbers indicate posterior probabilities/bootstrap values.



Figure 2. Continuation from Fig. 1 of Maximum Likelihood tree of *Spatulosia* based on COI-5P sequences. Scale indicates substitution rate per site. Numbers indicate posterior probabilities/bootstrap values.

Species content of *Spatulosia*

The *S. africana* species-group

- *S. malgassica* Toulgoët, 1965
- *S. griveaudi* Toulgoët, 1972
- *S. legrandi* Toulgoët, 1965
- *S. africana* (Hampson, 1900), **comb. n.**
- *S. odzala* sp. n.
- *S. coronaria* (Kühne, 2007), **comb. n.**
- *S. mzuzu* sp. n.
- *S. mandibula* sp. n.

- *S. usambara* **sp. n.**
- *S. tenebrosa* **sp. n.**
- *S. banco* **sp. n.**
- *S. bispinata* **sp. n.**
- *S. wologizi* **sp. n.**
- *S. biungulata* **sp. n.**
- *S. capriolina* **sp. n.**
- *S. gablerinus* (Kühne, 2008), **comb. n.**
- *S. smithi* **sp. n.**
- *S. clavata* **sp. n.**
- *S. fuscostriata* **sp. n.**
- *S. zambia* **sp. n.**
- *S. kingstoni* **sp. n.**
- *S. quilimanensis* (Strand, 1922), **comb. n.**
- *S. pringlei* **sp. n.**
- *S. bokwaongo* **sp. n.**
- *S. carbonisata* **sp. n.**
- *S. nimba* **sp. n.**
- *S. obscura* **sp. n.**
- *S. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**
- *S. gemina* (Hampson, 1914), **comb. n.**
 = *Eugoa winneba* Kühne, 2007, **syn. n.**
- *S. similis* **sp. n.**
- *S. lobo* **sp. n.**
- *S. maputo* **sp. n.**

The *S. elegans* species-group

- *S. makao* **sp. n.**
- *S. elegans* **sp. n.**
- *S. subtilis* **sp. n.**
- *S. ivindo* **sp. n.**
- *S. exilis* **sp. n.**
- *S. mondika* **sp. n.**
- *S. pallescens* **sp. n.**
- *S. curta* **sp. n.**
- *S. bilobata* **sp. n.**
- *S. cristata* **sp. n.**

The *S. trapezia* species-group

- *S. trapezia* **sp. n.**

The *S. corniculata* species-group

- *S. corniculata* (Kühne, 2007), **comb. n.**
- *S. nola* **sp. n.**

Species accounts

The *S. africana* species-group

Diagnosis. Members of the species-group are characterised by the dark colouration and the male genitalia having a slender uncus (which is, additionally, distally spatulate in certain species), a distal end of the saccular sclerotisation fused with the costa, heavily sclerotised carinae bearing various ornamentations and processes, and a vesica having a small and weakly sclerotised elasma or lacking it.

***Spatulosia malgassica* Toulgoët, 1965**

(Figs 3, 4, 112, 113)

Spatulosia malgassica Toulgoët, 1965, *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France*, 70 (7–8): 227, fig. 5 (male genitalia, paratype); pl. 5: fig. 7 (adult, holotype) (Type locality: “Madagascar Est, environs de Perinet [Andasibe], forêt d’Analamazaotra, 910 m”).

Material examined. MADAGASCAR: 1 male **paratype**, Ranomafana, Km 402, Alt. 650m, 26.iii/1.iv.[19]55, H. de Toulgoët, gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 219/2017♂ (prepared by A. Volynkin) (ZSM); 1 male, 1016m, Andasibe N.P., 21–30.i.2017, Analamazaotra–Aventure circ., 18°56'51.8"S, 48°26'02.0"E, primary forest, M. Trýzna leg., gen. slide No.: AV5809♂ (ANHRT); 1 male, 946m, Mantadia N.P., 21–30.i.2017, Tsakoka circuit, 18°47'27.8"S, 48°25'29.1"E, primary forest, M. Trýzna leg., gen. slide No.: AV5810♂ (ANHRT).

Note. The photograph of the holotype is available from the MNHN online database (<https://www.mnhn.fr/en/databases>).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.0–8.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia malgassica* is most externally similar to the continental *S. bokwaongo* and *S. pringlei* but can be distinguished by the angled antemedial line, which is nearly straight in the congeners. It is also reminiscent of the Comorian *S. griveaudi*, from which it differs in the darker forewing ground colour and the broader and more diffuse transverse lines, of which, the antemedial one is more angled. The male genital capsule of *S. malgassica* is most similar to *S. griveaudi* and differ in the broader, inversely cordate distal section of the uncus (it is rather pentagonal in *S. griveaudi*), the distally broader valva, the proximally broader distal costal process with a longer distal section, and the broader, more rounded valvula (it is elliptical in *S. griveaudi*). In the phallus of *S. malgassica*, the dorsal carina is more heavily sclerotised and bears markedly larger denticles than in *S. griveaudi*. Compared with *S. griveaudi*, the vesica of *S. malgassica* is broader, its dorsal proximal diverticulum bears only a bunch of two spine-like cornuti (vs. a row of four cornuti in *S. griveaudi*), the medial diverticula are longer and broader than in *S. griveaudi*, and the distal recurved diverticulum bears a larger cornutus.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. Since the molecular data are currently unavailable for the similar *S. griveaudi* and *S. legrandi*, the COI-5P sequences of *S. malgassica* were compared with *S. africana* and *S. coronaria*, from which *S. malgassica* diverged by 3.31–3.97% and 3.67–5.14%, respectively.

Distribution. The species is endemic to Madagascar.

***Spatulosia griveaudi* Toulgoët, 1972**

(Figs 5, 114)

Spatulosia griveaudi Toulgoët, 1972, *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France*, 77 (5–6): 156, fig. 2 (adult, holotype) (Type locality: “L’archipel des Comores ... Grande Comore, Nioumbadjou, 505 m”).

Material examined. COMOROS: 1 male, Grande Comore, 4/5 km E de Nioumbadjou, Bandalamadji, 640m, 11/14.iii.1980, P. Viette, gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 220/2017♂ (prepared by A. Volynkin) (ZSM).

Note. The photograph of the holotype is available from the MNHN online database (<https://www.mnhn.fr/en/databases>).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.5 mm in the male examined. *Spatulosia griveaudi* is morphologically similar to *S. malgassica* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species. The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The species is endemic to the Comoros.

***Spatulosia legrandi* Toulgoët, 1965**

(Figs 6, 115)

Spatulosia legrandi Toulgoët, 1965, *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France*, 70 (7–8): 227, fig. 6 (male genitalia, paratype); pl. 5: fig. 9 (adult, holotype) (Type locality: [Seychelles] “Aldabra”).

Note. The species is known from two male specimens, of which, the holotype was originally lacking the abdomen (Toulgoët 1965: pl. 5, fig. 9) while the paratype was dissected and its genitalia were illustrated by the author (Toulgoët 1965). The pictures of the holotype and the genitalia preparation of the paratype used in the present paper (Figs 6, 115) were obtained from the MNHN online database (<https://www.mnhn.fr/en/databases>).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia legrandi* is externally reminiscent of *S. africana* but is markedly smaller and has a somewhat more convex outer margin of the forewing. The male genital capsule of *S. legrandi* is similar to *S. malgassica* but can be easily distinguished by the markedly shorter distal costal process. The phallus of *S. legrandi* differs from *S. malgassica* in the more weakly sclerotised carinae bearing considerably smaller denticles (similar to *S. griveaudi*). The vesica structure of *S. legrandi* remains unstudied but the lack of the cornutus from the distal diverticulum is recognisable on the photo. The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The species is endemic to the Seychelles.

***Spatulosia africana* (Hampson, 1900), comb. n.**

(Figs 7–14, 116–123, 192, 193)

Eugoa africana Hampson, 1900, *Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, 2: 545, pl. 34: fig. 2 (Type locality: [South Africa, Eastern Cape, Makhanda] “Cape Colony, Grahamstown”).

Material examined. **GUINEA:** 2 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg. (ANHRT); **SIERRA LEONE:** 1 female, 420m, Loma Mountains, farmland/forest mosaic, 09°07'47"N, 11°05'24"W, 11–15.vi.2016, light trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg.; 1 male, 420m, Mansonia village at the foothills of Loma Mts., 09°07'47"N, 11°05'06"W, 6.vi.2016, light trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg., gen. slide No.: AV5088♂; 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., gen. slide No.: AV3164♀; 1 female, 373m, Kono Province, Gori Hills, near Giehum, 08.4631°N, 10.7714°W, 3–12.ii.2020, Sinyaev, V. & Kalnoi, G. leg. (all in ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 883m, Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., Ridge Camp 2, 8°7'20.79"N, 9°56'50.75"W, 22–31.xi.2018, light trap blended bulb (250W), Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); **TOGO:** 1 male, 505m, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Mare aux crocodiles campsite (Sudanian savannah/dry forest), 8°44'58.8"N, 0°48'51.8"E, 26.viii.–7.ix.2018, actinic light trap, Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P., Sanbena, B. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5621♂ (ANHRT); **NIGERIA:** 1 male, Zaria, Samaru, 1.x.1974, J.C. Deeming, unique ID: NHMUK010916019, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010314615 (prepared by A. Volynkin) (NHMUK); **CAMEROON:** 2 females, 900m, North Region, Wack (La Falaise), 07°40'16.5"N, 13°33'18.4"E, 2–21.x.2018, cold cathode UV light trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg. (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 6 males, 1 female, 390m, OKNP, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 20–27.ix.2024, MV, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 5 males, 1 female, same locality as previous but 12–19.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9714♂, AV9715♀ (all in ANHRT); **ZAMBIA:** 1 male, 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.; 3 males, 1396m, Chitunta Plain (miombo/dambo mosaic), 11°29'12"S, 24°24'18"E, 4–12.vi.2020, actinic light trap, Chizuwa, D., Choongo, W. leg.; 1 female, 1300m, Nyangombe Falls (miombo/riverine forest mosaic), 11°48'25"S, 24°32'12"E, 15–17.xi.2018, MV light trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5623♀; 1 male, 1316m, Mwinilunga, Nkwaji, 11°36'22"S, 24°33'17"E, 15–16.vi.2020, actinic light trap, Chizuwa, D.,

Choongo, W. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9819♂; 1 male, 1280m, Kalungu, North of Isoka, Muchinga Province, 09°40'52"S, 32°42'50"E, 30.iv.–1.v.2019, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., László, G., Miles, W. leg.; 3 males, 1 female, 1566m, Senka Hill, Mukulizi Forest Reserve, Muchinga Province, 09°05'43"S, 32°05'06"E, 1–6.v.2019, MV, and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., László, G., Miles, W. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV5816♂, AV5817♂, AV5818♀; 1 male, 1437m, Kapishya Hot Springs, Shiwa N'gandu Estate, 11°10'13"S, 31°36'00"E, i–iii.2017, M.T. Harvey coll., Miles, W., Oram, D., Smith, L. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5622♂; 1 female, 1187m, Lumangwe Falls, Kalungwishu River, 09°32'33"S, 29°23'17"E, 7–12.v.[20]13, light trap, Smith, Takano & Oram leg., gen. slide No.: AV3176♀; 1 female, 1030m, Kundabwika Falls, Kalungwishu River, 09°13'00"S, 29°18'17"E, 5–7.v.[20]13, light trap, Smith, Takano & Oram leg. (all in ANHRT); **KENYA**: 1 male, Central Province, Thika District, 8km SW Thika, Karamaini Estate, 1500m, 01°02.388'S 36°59.552'E, 22.VIII.2012, A. J. Kingston [leg.] (AKW); **ETHIOPIA**: 2 males, 1 female, Oromia, 05°25'10"N, 38°17'10"E, 3 km NNE vill. Finchawa, 08.xi.2010, 1760m, J. De Freina, H. Hacker, H. Peks, H.-P. Schreier leg., gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2021-657♂ (MWM/ZSM); 1 male, Southern Province, 05°21'18"N, 37°02'34"E, 6 km ENE Weyto, Segen River, 11.xi.2010, 600m, J. De Freina, H. Hacker, H. Peks, H.-P. Schreier leg., gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-678♂ (MWM/ZSM); 1 female, ca. 340 km SSW Addis Abeba, road Yabelo-Konso, ca. 30 km NW Yabelo, 1600m, 12.xi.2010, [J.] de Freina leg. (GMF-B); **MOZAMBIQUE**: 30 males, 10 females, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate (sand forest), 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E, 30.v.–9.vi.2017, MV and actinic light traps, Aristophanous, M., Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV3147♂, AV3163♀, AV3177♀; 6 males, 1 female, same locality as previous but 21–30.xi.2016, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., gen. slide No.: AV3148♂; 3 males, 1 female, same data as previous but 3–13.xii.2016, gen. slide No.: AV3149♂; 6 males, same locality as previous but 21–22.ii.2018, MV and actinic light traps, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg.; 3 males, same data as previous but 9–17.ii.2018; 2 males, same data as previous but 13–15.ii.2018; 1 male, same data as previous but 24.ii.2018; 5 males, 3 females, 11m, Maputo Special Reserve, forest clearing campsite (sand forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.vi.2017, MV and actinic light traps, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5626♂; 2 males, 9m, Maputo Special Reserve, Mangrove Camp (mangrove-woodland mosaic), 26°19'35.9"S, 32°42'35.7"E, 7–9.xii.2016, light trap, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg.; 2 males, 17m, Maputo Special Reserve, Futi Corridor (sand forest woodland mosaic), 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–24.ii.2018, MV light trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg.; 1 male, 317m, Zambezia Province, Tacuane village, Mongone (forest remnant/farmland), 16°22'24.7"S, 36°27'57"E, 11–12.viii.2018, MV light trap, László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5090♂; 1 male, 937m, Sofala Province, Gorongosa N.P., Mt. Gorongosa SE slope (riverine forest / grassland), 18°28'58.9"S, 34°02'40.6"E, 8–9.viii.2018, actinic light trap, László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg.; 1 male, 1 female, 40m, Sofala Province, Gorongosa National Park, Montebelo Camp, 18°58'42.6"S, 34°21'06.9"E, 6–8.viii.2018, actinic light trap, László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg.; 2 males, 300m, Zambezia Province, Limbue village (rubber plantation/riverine forest), 16°21'09.3"S, 36°23'50.6"E, 10–11.viii.2018, MV light trap, László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg. (all in ANHRT); **SOUTH AFRICA**: 4 males, 2 females, 94m, Eastern Cape, Golden Route National Park, Tsitsikamma, 34°01'S, 23°53'E, 8–11.iii.2018, Kovtunovich, V., Yakovlev, R. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV5310♂, AV5311♂, AV5625♀ (ANHRT); 1 male, New Hanover, Hardenb. ix.[19]13, Janse Coll., gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 2019-553♂ (ZSM); 1 male, Natal, Mkuze, Chaos, 220m, 27°40'S, 32°[00]E, *Acacia* savannah / riverine bush, i.[20]01, H.S. Staude leg., gen. slide No.: AV4280♂ (MfN); 1 male, KwaZulu-Natal, Shelly Beach, 30°49.069'S, 30°24.306'E, 30m, 10–12.v.2006, A.J. Kingston [leg.] (AKW).

Notes. (1) The photograph of the holotype (by monotypy) is available from the Afromoths website (De Prins & De Prins 2025). (2) The species externally varies in its size and shade of the forewing ground colour; in the male genitalia, the width of the distal costal process was found to be variable.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.5–9.0 mm in males and 8.0–9.0 mm in females. *Spatulosia africana* is an unmistakable species characterised by the distinct transverse lines interrupted into black spots. The male genitalia of *S. africana* are reminiscent of *S. malgassica* but distinguished by the narrower valva with a markedly broader distal costal process, the shorter carinal plates bearing smaller denticles, the dorsal proximal diverticulum bearing a cluster of numerous spine-like cornuti (vs. two cornuti in the congener), the shorter lateral diverticula, and the unilobate distal diverticulum directed

distad whereas it is bilobate and laterally recurved in *S. malgassica*. As the female of *S. malgassica* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. africana* were compared with *S. odzala* and *S. coronaria* instead. The female genitalia of *S. africana* differ from *S. odzala* and *S. coronaria* in the longer ductus bursae with smaller lateral anterior pockets, the longer corpus bursae with a broader gelatinous medial area, and the broader, elliptical appendix bursae, which is conical and subapically curved in the congeners. Additionally, unlike in *S. odzala*, the 7th abdominal sternite of *S. africana* bears large posterior thorn-shaped processes laterally of the ostium bursae.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 22 sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–2.04%. *Spatulosia africana* diverged from the similar *S. coronaria* and *S. malgassica* by 1.08–3.01% and 3.31–3.97%, respectively.

Distribution. The species is widely distributed in continental Africa and currently known from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and South Africa.

***Spatulosia odzala* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DFABB779-1E30-4DCF-99DB-4BA8A1A60C55>

(Figs 16, 17, 124, 194)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 16, 124): male, “Republic of Congo 390m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | Lobo Research Camp | 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E | 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap | Bashford, M., László, G., | Volynkin, A. leg. | ANHRT:2024.15” / “ANHRTUK | 00425480” / “Slide | AV9719♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratype. REPUBLIC OF CONGO: female, same data as holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9720♀ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype and 8.0 mm in the female paratype. *Spatulosia odzala* is externally reminiscent of *S. tenebrosa* and *S. bispinata* and can be distinguished by the darker forewing ground colour. The male genital capsule of *S. odzala* is surprisingly very similar to the externally dissimilar *S. africana*, from which the new species differs in the broader valva with a proximal saccular lobe bearing a setose area (it is smooth in *S. africana*). The phallus and vesica structures of *S. odzala* are clearly different from *S. africana* in the longer and more heavily sclerotised carinal plates bearing robust spines (vs. short triangular denticles in *S. africana*), and the recurved distal diverticulum. The female genitalia of the two species are compared above in the diagnosis of *S. africana* while the detailed comparison with another morphologically similar species, *S. coronaria* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

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.

***Spatulosia coronaria* (Kühne, 2007), comb. n.**

(Figs 18–23, 125–127, 195)

Eugoa coronaria Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 371, fig. 62 (male genitalia); pl. 45: fig. 160 (adult) (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest ... near Byango village, ca. 0.21 N 34.51 E”).

Material examined. GUINEA: 11 males, 4 females, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg.; 2 males, 1 female, 690m, Guinée Forestière, Bossou Forest and Institut de Recherche Environnementale de Bossou (Lowland Forest-Farmland), 07°38'32"N, 08°30'30"W, 24–31.vi.2019, 8W UV cold cathode light, Dérozier, V., Suah Dore, J., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg.; **SIERRA LEONE:** 6 males, 1 female, 120m, Tiwai Island, Moa River, 07°33'00"N, 11°21'09"W, 17–22.vi.2016, light trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg., gen. slide Nos: AV4519♀, AV5632♂, AV5085♂, AV5086♂, AV5155♂; 1 male,

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.; 420m, Loma Mountains, farmland/forest mosaic, 09°07'47"N, 11°05'24"W, 11–15.vi.2016, light trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg., gen. slide No.: AV9708♂; 1 female, 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.: AV9768♀ (all in ANHRT); **LIBERIA**: 5 males, 530m, Lofa County, Foya Proposed Protected Area, 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W, 10–19.xi.2017, MV light trap (125w), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. slide Nos: AV5629♂, AV9846♂; 6 males, 15m, Grand Cape Mount County, Lake Piso area, 6°39'19.19"N, 11°7'71.35"W, 2–9.i.2019, MV light trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9847♂; 2 males, 230m, Lofa County, Zuwulor Village School, 7°54'52"N, 9°31'08"W, 8.xi.2017, light trap (blended bulb 250W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg., gen. slide No.: AV5628♂; 1 male, 140m, Krahn-Bassa Reserve, Sinoe County, Juboe River, 7.5km South West Pellokon Town, 5°39'4"N, 8°39'4"W, 14–21.i.2018, cold cathode UV bucket light trap, Geiser, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5627♂ (all in ANHRT); **IVORY COAST**: 2 females, 1171m, Mt. Tonkouï Peak, 07°27'15.2"N, 07°38'12.5"W, 19–27.xi.2019, MV LepiLED light traps, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg.; 1 female, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV light trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg.; 1 male, 40m, Banco National Park, 05°23'3.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 29.xi.–5.xii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Ouattara, S. leg.; 1 female, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9809♀ (all in ANHRT); **GHANA**: 1 male, Bunso, 31.x.2009, Sz.Sáfián leg. (ANHRT); **TOGO**: 1 male, 415m, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Point de vue campsite (Sudanian savannah), 8°48'50"N, 0°49'3.2"E, 16–23.viii.2018, actinic light trap, Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P., Sanbena, B. leg. (ANHRT); **CAMEROON**: 1 male, 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, K., Miles, W., Safian, S. leg.; 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, K., Miles, W., Safian, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9848♂ (ANHRT); **GABON**: 11 males, 1 female, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9706♂, AV9709♂; 1 female, 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); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 5 males, 480m, OKNP, Imbalanga camp, 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E, 04–05.ix.2024, actinic and MV light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9723♂, AV9736♂; 2 males, 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. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9731♂, AV9734♂; 2 males, 1 female, 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., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9746♂; 7 males, 490m, OKNP, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 13–20.ix.2024, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9729♂; 2 males, 373m, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lango bai, 00°36'03.83"N, 14°56'02.21"E, 24–25.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 8 males, 2 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., gen. slide Nos: AV9753♂, AV9754♀, AV9764♂, AV9754♀; 2 males, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 9 males, 372m, NNNP, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, MV, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, same locality as previous but *Gilbertiodendron* forest, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 2 males, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 6–14.v.2023, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9756♂; 2 males, same locality as previous but 16–23.ix.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9772♂; 2 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, 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.; 1 male, 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, same locality as previous but 23–29.ix.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9761♂; 1 male, 375m, NNNP, Mbeli bai (Swamp forest), 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 4–10.x.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9755♂; 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 15–21.v.2023, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, same locality as previous but 23–29.ix.2022, general coll., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 358m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa forest (secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, LepiLED L.T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 352m, NNNP, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023 actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 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); **UGANDA**: 1 male, Em[erged] 7.xii.1912, NW V. Nyanza [Lake Victoria], Sesse [Islands], Lutoboka, E of Bugalla I[sland], G. D. H. Carpenter, gen. slide No.: AV7100♂ (OUMNH); **KENYA**: 1 male **paratype**, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., 22.x.2005, near Byango Village, ca. 0°21'N, 34°51'E, S. Collins leg., gen. slide No.: 399/2004 Kühne (MfN); 1 male, Western Province, Kakamega Forest, Rondo Retreat, 1600m, 00°13.607'S, 34°53.120'E, 23–26.x.2019, A.J. Kingston, D.J.L. Agassiz, M. Ngugi [leg.] (AKW).

Note. This is the most polymorphic known species of the genus *Spatulosia*, greatly varying in its size, forewing ground colour and the degree of the expression of the forewing markings. The male genitalia, however, are found to be quite uniform and vary slightly only in the width of the distal section of the uncus and the distal costal process.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm in males and 7.5–8.5 mm in females. *Spatulosia coronaria* is externally reminiscent of the partly sympatric *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina* but differs in the presence of one or two spots of the antemedial line, which is completely reduced in the congeners. The male genitalia of *S. coronaria* are fundamentally different from *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina* and are most similar to *S. odzala*, from which *S. coronaria* can be distinguished by the narrower distal section of the uncus, the markedly narrower distal costal process with a trapezoidal proximal lobe (it is rounded in *S. odzala*), and the larger cornutus in the distal diverticulum. The female genitalia of *S. coronaria* differ from *S. odzala* in the somewhat broader ductus bursae with considerably larger lateral anterior pockets, the anteriorly narrower corpus bursae bearing a conical gelatinous lateral protrusion (it is vestigial in *S. odzala*), and the longer appendix bursae.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from 24 sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–1.56%. Since the molecular data are currently unavailable for the most similar *S. odzala*, the COI-5P sequences of *S. coronaria* were compared with *S. africana*, from which *S. coronaria* diverged by 1.08–3.01%.

Distribution. The species is widespread in continental Africa and is currently known from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Uganda, and western Kenya.

Spatulosia mzuzu sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:514ECB81-476C-4184-8F9E-E83D4B734C6E>

(Figs 15, 196)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 15, 196): female, “Malawi 1294m | Mzuzu Wildlife Sanctuary | (Afromontane forest) | 11°27'30.2"S, 34°03'11.3"E | 22–27.vi.2022 Act. Light Trap | Kirk-Spriggs, A., | Miles, W. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.8” / “ANHRTUK | 00274734” / “Slide | AV9836♀ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.5 mm in the female holotype. *Spatulosia mzuzu* is externally vaguely reminiscent of *S. tenebrosa* but differs in the somewhat narrower forewing with a less convex costal margin, and the paler, more greyish ground colour of both wings. The female genitalia of the new species are most similar to the externally largely dissimilar *S. africana*, from which *S. mzuzu* differs

clearly in the smooth, tongue-shaped ventral subostial lobes (they are trapezoidal, serrulate with irregularly dentate posterior margin in *S. africana*), the shorter and anteriorly broader ductus bursae lacking the anterior lateral pockets, the somewhat shorter corpus bursae with a medial gelatinous area lacking the lateral protrusion, and the narrower appendix bursae. Additionally, the 7th abdominal sternite of *S. mzuzu* bears lateral gelatinous pockets, which are absent in *S. africana*.

The male is unknown.

Molecular data. As *S. mzuzu* is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. *Spatulosia mzuzu* was recovered as sister to *S. malgassica*, *S. africana*, and *S. coronaria*, and diverged by 6.78%, 5.78–6.62%, and 6.45–7.85%, respectively.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Mzuzu Wildlife Sanctuary, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Spatulosia mandibula sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1F4C84A4-904C-4DEF-BDE8-2663D0E0EC58>

(Figs 24, 25, 128, 129)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 24, 128): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J.-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00137824” / “Slide | AV9700♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (15 males in total, all in ANHRT). **GABON:** 3 males, same data as in holotype, MV and LepiLED light traps; **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 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.; 1 male, 390m, OKNP, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 16–17.iv.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9730♂; 2 males, same locality as previous but 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap. Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9745♂; 4 males, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 28.ix–01.x.2024, MV and LepiLED light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9805♂; 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., gen. slide Nos: AV9744♂, AV9747♂; **DRC:** 1 male, Mai-Ndombe [Prov.], [Salonga NP], Ekongo Camp, 20°18'55"S, 2°45'23"E, 14 km E Cutembo, v.2007, local collector leg., ex coll. Sulak.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.5–8.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia mandibula* is externally similar to *S. coronaria*, from which the new species differs in the blackish-brown costal and outer margins of the forewing. The male genitalia of *S. mandibula* are distinct from other congeners in the strongly distally dilated valva with a massive, bilobate distal costal process having a concave and dentate dorsal margin, and the remarkably long phallus, which is the longest in the species-group along with *S. maputo* (in proportion to the tegumen-vinculum complex size). The vesica of the new species is characterised by the large, saccate proximal ventral diverticulum, and the presence of a single short cornutus in the dorsal distal diverticulum.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence between the two DNA barcoded specimens was 0.00%. The species was recovered in a clade with *S. bispinata*, *S. tenebrosa*, and *S. banco*, from which *S. mandibula* diverged by 0.62–0.93%, 1.24–1.40%, and 1.24–1.71%, respectively.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin term ‘mandibula’ meaning ‘mandible’ and refers to the unusual shape of the distal costal process of the new species, which is reminiscent of mandibles of certain groups of insects. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

***Spatulosia usambara* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:07FACCC2-323A-44E4-A8E3-28FD3130FA21>

(Figs 26, 130)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 26, 130): male, “Tanzania: | Amani | Malaria Institute | G. Pringle coll. | BM 1966-281” / “Mal Inst Amani” / “G. Pringle Coll. | B.M. 1966-281.” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK 010916153” (NHMUK).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0 mm in the male holotype. *Spatulosia usambara* is an unmistakable species characterised by the costal margin of the forewing straight proximally and medially, protruding forward postmedially, and downcurved subapically. Such a forewing shape is unique within the genus *Spatulosia* but typical of certain Asian and Australasian Lithosiini genera, e.g., *Macaduma* Walker, 1866 and *Tampea* Holloway, 2001. The male genital capsule of *S. usambara* is reminiscent of the sympatric and externally dissimilar *S. pringlei* but distinguished by the plank-like flattened uncus bearing two apical spurs (the character unique within the genus), the more apically rounded valva, and the more distally directed distal costal process, which is directed rather dorsad in the congener. The phallus of *S. usambara* is largely dissimilar to *S. pringlei*, and is most reminiscent of *S. mandibula* with its postmedial ventral protrusion, which is markedly more prominent in *S. usambara*. Additionally, the phallus of *S. usambara* is shorter and broader than in *S. mandibula* and bears a plate-like trapezoid and dentate distal process of the dorsal carina whereas in *S. mandibula*, the dorsal carina is short and smooth while the ventral one is elongate, protruding into the basal section of the vesica and is distally dilated. The vesica configuration of *S. usambara* is similar to *S. mandibula* but in the former, the medial bears two robust cornuti (vs. a single smaller cornutus in *S. mandibula*), the graniculi in the medial area are larger, and the ventral distal diverticulum is markedly shorter and narrower the corresponding structures of *S. mandibula*.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Usambara Mountains, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

***Spatulosia tenebrosa* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1B3C7A77-AA40-430B-A6A2-C21B85191815>

(Figs 27, 28, 131, 197)

Type material. Holotype (Figs): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00138866” / “Slide | AV9701♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (3 males, 1 female in total, all in ANHRT). **GABON:** 2 males, same data as in holotype, actinic and MV light traps, gen. slide No.: AV9702♂; **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 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 female, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9813♀.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0–7.5 mm in males and 8.0 mm in the female. *Spatulosia tenebrosa* is externally very similar to *S. bispinata*, from which it can be distinguished only by the paler costal and outer margins of the forewing (they are edged with dark brown in the congener). The male genital capsule of *S. tenebrosa* is most similar to the externally distinct *S. banco*, from which the former differs in the longer, proximally broader and more distally tapered distal costal process, and the narrower valvula. Compared with *S. bispinata*, the male genital capsule of *S. tenebrosa* has a shorter and more weakly sclerotised caulis, a basally broader, medially narrower, and more gradually tapered distal costal process, a larger proximal lobe of the sacculus, and a longer and narrower valvula. The phallus of *S. tenebrosa* is considerably shorter and narrower than in *S. banco* and is less downcurved medially, its

ventral carina bears a tiny denticle-like process (it is massive claw-shaped in *S. banco*), and the dorsal carina is plate-like and densely serrulate whereas it is weakly sclerotised and smooth in *S. banco*. Compared with *S. bispinata*, the phallus of *S. tenebrosa* is distally narrower and has a plate-like and densely serrulate dorsal carina (it is rather ribbon-shaped with a single robust dorsal thorn in *S. bispinata*), and a more weakly sclerotised dorsal carina bearing a tiny triangular thorn whereas it is heavily sclerotised and bears a robust spike-shaped thorn in *S. bispinata*. The vesica configuration of *S. tenebrosa* is clearly different from *S. banco* and *S. bispinata* in the shorter, broadly globular main chamber (it is tubular in *S. banco* and *S. bispinata*), and the broad and semiglobular diverticula, which are utricular in both similar congeners. As the female of *S. banco* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. tenebrosa* were compared with *S. bispinata*, from which *S. tenebrosa* can be easily distinguished by the narrower ostium bursae with shorter subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite, the shorter and evenly sclerotised ductus bursae (in *S. bispinata*, it bears an irregular plate posteriorly and densely covered with spines anteriorly), the markedly larger and unilobate corpus bursae (it is bilobate in *S. bispinata*), and the larger appendix bursae with a longer and broader basal area of spinulose scobination continued from the posterior section of the corpus bursae.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–1.54%. The pairwise distance between *S. tenebrosa* and *S. banco* was 1.24–1.71% while the former diverged from *S. bispinata* by 1.08–1.87%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘dark, gloomy’, and refers to the dark colouration of the new species.

Spatulosia banco sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9289AF21-9781-42CD-A57C-BC4B4A214635>

(Figs 31, 32, 132, 133)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 31, 132): male, “Ivory Coast 39–48m | Abidjan, Banco Forest | (Parc-National du Banco) | 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W | 21–30.iv.2017 MV Light Trap | Aristophanous, A., | Aristophanous, M., | Geiser, M., Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2017.25” / “ANHRTUK | 00436623” / “Slide | AV9850♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (3 males in total, all in ANHRT). **IVORY COAST:** 1 male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9849♂; **GUINEA:** 2 males, 435m, Geipa Camp, Forêt de Diecké, 7°26'7.06"N, 8°50'47.87"W, 5–14.iv.2019, cold cathode UV light trap (8W), Sáfián, Sz., Koivagui, S. leg., gen. slide Nos.: AV9703♂, AV9787♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0–6.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia banco* is externally similar to *S. wologizi* but differs in the darker ground colour of both wings and the rounded discal spot of the forewing, which is elliptical in the similar congener. The male genitalia of *S. banco* are largely different from *S. wologizi* in the condition of the distal costal process, phallus carinae and larger cornuti in the vesica, and are most similar to *S. bispinata*. Unlike in the latter, the male genital capsule of *S. banco* has a longer and more heavily sclerotised caulis, the shorter and proximally broader distal costal process, the narrower proximal lobe of the sacculus, and the somewhat broader valvula. The phallus of *S. banco* is longer, broader and more downcurved than in *S. bispinata*, lacks the dorsal carina, and bears a massive hook-shaped ventral carinal process directed distad whereas the ventral carina of *S. bispinata* is plate-like and bears a thorn-shaped medial process directed dorsad. Compared with *S. bispinata*, the vesica of *S. banco* is shorter and medially broader, has markedly broader distal diverticula bearing thicker cornuti. The detailed comparison with *S. tenebrosa* is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens was 0.62%. The most similar species *S. tenebrosa* differed by 1.24–1.71%.

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

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

***Spatulosia bispinata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F889776A-CF71-4C87-AE73-8F718EB067E4>

(Figs 29, 39, 134, 198)

Type material. Holotype (Figs): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00107559” / “Slide | AV9698♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (8 males, 1 female in total, all in ANHRT). **GABON**: 6 males, 1 female, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9699♀; **CAMEROON**: 1 male, 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, K., Miles, W., Safian, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9707♂; 1 male, 65m, Campo Ma'an Forest (lowland forest), 02°20'29"N 09°55'33"E, 30.ix.–01.x.2024, MV L. T., Černý, K., Hluchý, M. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0 mm in males and 7.5 mm in the female. *Spatulosia bispinata* is externally very similar to *S. tenebrosa*, from which it can be distinguished only by the darker costal and outer margins of the forewing. The male genitalia of *S. bispinata* are similar to *S. tenebrosa* and *S. banco*, and the detailed comparisons are provided above in the diagnoses of those species. The female genitalia were also compared with *S. tenebrosa* in the diagnosis of the latter, and are clearly different from other species in the genus with known females in the spinulose anterior section of the ductus bursae.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from eight sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–0.93%. The pairwise distance between *S. bispinata* and the most morphologically similar *S. banco* was 1.56–2.67%.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from southern Cameroon and Gabon.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘having two thorns’ and refers to the phallus of the new species bearing two robust carinal thorns.

***Spatulosia wologizi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:99CA13BB-8CBF-4E23-AF09-ECA9FE368FAB>

(Figs 33, 135)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 33, 135): male, “Liberia 585m | Lofa County, Wologizi Mts., | Rosewood Camp | 8°06'14.9"N, 9°58'27.3"W | 18.xi–1.xii.2018 Cold Cathode | UV Light Trap (8w) | Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00060208” / “Slide | AV5133♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype. *Spatulosia wologizi* is externally similar to *S. banco* but differs in the paler ground colour of both wings and the elliptical discal spot of the forewing, which is rounded in the similar congener. The male genital capsule of *S. wologizi* is most similar to *S. biungulata*, from which the former differs in the broader caulis, the shorter and slightly broader valva, and the somewhat thinner distal costal process with shorter apical lobes. The phallus and vesica configuration of *S. wologizi* is reminiscent of *S. bispinata*, but in the former, the phallus is narrower and its dorsal carina is markedly shorter and bears a row of three triangular thorns of different sizes, while the ventral carina is narrower and bears a considerably shorter, triangular thorn, which is spike-shaped in *S. bispinata*.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. Its sibling taxa, *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina*, differed by 0.31–0.77% and 0.62–1.24%, respectively.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Wologizi Mountains, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

***Spatulosia biungulata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F893C07C-791F-4A0A-BEFC-8D918BBDF3AA>

(Figs 35, 36, 136, 137)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 35, 136): male, “Republic of Congo 390m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | Lobo Research Camp | 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E | 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap | Bashford, M., László, G., | Volynkin, A. leg. | ANHRT:2024.15” / “ANHRTUK | 00406883” / “Slide | AV9721♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (54 males in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9735♂; 4 males, 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, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 28.ix–01.x.2024, MV light trap. Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9733♂; 1 male, 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.; 3 males, 490m, OKNP, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 13–19.ix.2024, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9732♂; 6 males, 372m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, MV, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 7 males, same locality as previous but 14–20.ii.2023, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9740♂, AV9808♂, AV9816♂; 8 males, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 6 males, same locality as previous but 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 7 males, 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., gen. slide Nos: AV9762♂, AV9763♂, AV9765♂; 2 males, 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.; 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; **GABON:** 4 males, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9690♂, AV9691♂, AV9695♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia biungulata* is externally indistinguishable from the sympatric *S. capriolina* and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. biungulata* is most similar to *S. wologizi* (the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of this species), and is clearly different from *S. capriolina* in the broader caulis, the proximally narrower but distally broader valva with a broader, semi-rounded ventral end (it is rather triangular with a rounded tip in *S. capriolina*), the shorter and thinner distal costal process with a considerably shorter and triangular distal lobe (it is thumb-shaped in *S. capriolina*), and the markedly longer and broader valvula. The phalluses of both, *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina* have both carinae displaced laterally, and the ventral one bears two robust thorns, but in *S. biungulata* the thorns are longer, almost parallel, claw-shaped and directed latero-anteriad while in *S. capriolina*, their axes converge and the proximal one is directed distad-laterad while the distal one is directed laterad. In the vesica, the basal section of *S. biungulata* is almost straight (it is curved sideways in *S. capriolina*), and the distal diverticulum is less curved and bears a shorter cornutus than in *S. capriolina*.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Although clearly different in the male genitalia, *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina* formed a problematic unresolved clade in both trees. The intraspecific divergences of COI-5P sequences of *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina* were in the range of 0.00–1.08% (nine sampled specimens) and 0.31–1.55% (four sampled specimens), respectively, but one specimen of *S. capriolina* had a COI-5P sequence identical to two specimens of *S. biungulata* making the range of the pairwise distance between the two species 0.00–1.55%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘having two claws’ and refers to the presence of two hook-shaped thorns in the ventral carina of the new species.

***Spatulosia capriolina* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:28BDDD17-F8DD-4C79-9925-9716D16E278A>

(Figs 37, 38, 138, 139)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 37, 138): male, “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 | Dérozier, V. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.9” / “ANHRTUK | 00275199” / “Slide | AV9750♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (17 males in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp (secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 6–14.v.2023, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9814♂; 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, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 1 male, 372m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Mbeli camp (*Gilbertiodendron* forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9806♂; 2 males, 358m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa forest (secondary forest), 02°11'58.1"N, 16°11'16.9"E, 17–23.ix. 2022, actinic 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.; 2 males, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 2 males, 372m, NNNP, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 352m, NNNP, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 01–02.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic 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, 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, 540m, OKNP, Kokoua base, 01°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 11–13.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia capriolina* is externally indistinguishable from the sympatric *S. biungulata* and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures, which are compared above in the diagnosis of *S. biungulata*. The male genitalia of *S. capriolina* are most similar to *S. gablerinus*, from which the former differs externally in the broader forewing with paler ground colour. The male genital capsules and vesica configurations of the two species are very similar, and the main difference between them is found in the structure of the phallus: in *S. capriolina*, the ventral carina is broad and bears two robust and apically pointed thorns directed distad-laterad and laterad, whereas in *S. gablerinus* it is narrower and has a longer, broader and apically rounded distal thorn directed distad and having a downcurved tip, while the proximal thorn is reduced to a small denticle.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. See above, under *S. biungulata*.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin name of roe deer, *Capriolus*, the young antlers of which the distal costal process of the new species is similar. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

***Spatulosia gablerinus* (Kühne, 2008), comb. n.**

(Figs 34, 140, 141)

Exilisia gablerinus Kühne, 2008, *Butterflies and moth diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya)*: 165, genitalia and colour figs 2130 (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest ... near Rondo Retreat, 0.21,1 N; 34,51 E [0°21.1'N 34°51.0'E]”).

Material examined. REPUBLIC OF CONGO: 2 males, 490m, OKNP, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 13–20.ix.2024, MV and actinic light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9829♂, AV9845♂ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia gablerinus* is morphologically similar to *S. capriolina* and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species. The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The species is found in northern Republic of Congo (present study) and western Kenya (Kühne 2008).

***Spatulosia smithi* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9D4C09C3-3ED8-447B-89C4-6F241D3FBB2E>

(Figs 39–42, 142, 143)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 39, 142): male, “Republic of Congo 540m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | 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. | ANHRT:2024.15” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (10 males in total). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 4 males, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9716♂; 2 males, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 28.ix–01.x.2024, MV light trap. Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg.; 1 male, 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 No.: AV9718♂ (all in ANHRT); **UGANDA:** 1 male, 1700m, Bwindi Impenetrable N.P., Cuckooland Lodge, 01°00'17"S, 29°43'06"E, 28–29.vi.2022, Naumann, S., Ott, E., Schintlmeister, A., Sulak, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9710♂ (ANHRT); **RWANDA:** 1 male, Kar[ama] Bug[esera District], 10.ii.[19]77, gen. slide No.: ZSM Arct. 221/2017♂ (prepared by A. Volynkin) (ZSM).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.5–9.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia smithi* is an unmistakable species characterised by the relatively large size and the deep ochreous brown forewing ground colour; the species is externally reminiscent of *S. pringlei*, from which it is distinguished by the less subapically downcurved costal margin of the forewing, the darker, ochreous brown forewing ground colour, and the reduced ante- and postmedial transverse lines. The male genital capsule configuration of *S. smithi* is similar to *S. clavata*, from which the former differs in the shorter uncus, the more heavily sclerotised caulis, the somewhat shorter valva with a slightly shorter valvula, the thicker and more downcurved distal costal process, and the somewhat less prominent distal-ventral section. The phallus of *S. smithi* is clearly distinct from other congeners in the long and heavily sclerotised ventral carina bearing a massive claw-shaped process directed anteriorly; the dorsal carina is reduced. The vesica ground plan of *S. smithi* is similar to *S. clavata*, *S. biungulata*, *S. capriolina*, and *S. gablerinus*, but *S. smithi* can be easily distinguished from all these species by the shorter and narrower distal section with shorter and narrower diverticula bearing tiny cornuti (vs. markedly larger cornuti in the similar congeners).

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from Republic of Congo, Uganda and Rwanda.

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.

***Spatulosia clavata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:521841F8-8070-4AE5-89CC-E63D7142D303>

(Figs 43–45, 144, 145, 199)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 43, 144): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | National Park, Mbeli camp | (*Gilbertiodendron* forest) | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 1–10.x.2022 LepiLED Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00292444” / “Slide | AV9751♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (14 males, 1 female in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, same data as in holotype actinic light trap, gen. slide No.: AV9752♂; 2 males, same locality as previous but 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 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, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.; 2 males, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, 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, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp (secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 6–14.v.2023, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, 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.: AV9739♂; 1 male, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9722♂; 2 males, same locality as previous but 28.ix–01.x.2024, LepiLED light trap. Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 1 female, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9792♀; **LIBERIA:** 1 male, 15m, Grand Cape Mount County, Lake Piso area, 6°39'19.19"N, 11°7'71.35"W, 2–9.i.2019, MV light trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9793♂; **SIERRA LEONE:** 1 male, 120m, Tiwai Island, Moa River, 07°33'00"N, 11°21'09"W, 17–22.vi.2016, light trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg., gen. slide No.: AV4493♂; **GUINEA:** 1 male, 625m, Guinée Forestière, Forêt Classée de Zياما, Sérédou (lowland forest / farmland), 08°21'26"N, 09°17'48"W, 9–16.vii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Koivagui, S., Miles, W., Sáfián, Sz., Warner, R. leg., gen. slide No.: AV4494♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0–7.5 mm in males and 8.0 mm in the female. *Spatulosia clavata* is externally reminiscent of the partly sympatric *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina* but, unlike them, has a somewhat more elongate forewing with a more rounded apex, and a somewhat larger distal discal spot of the forewing. The male genital capsule of *S. clavata* is similar to *S. smithi* and the comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter. The phallus of *S. clavata* is most similar to *S. fuscostriata*, *S. zambia* and *S. kingstoni* but differs in the longer ventral carina bearing a thorn directed anteriad (it is directed ventrad in *S. fuscostriata*), and the shorter dorsal carina bearing an additional thorn proximally. Compared with *S. fuscostriata*, *S. zambia* and *S. kingstoni*, the vesica of *S. clavata* has a longer proximal tubular section, lacks the proximal diverticulum, and its distal section is somewhat narrower and bears smaller cornuti. As the females of *S. fuscostriata*, *S. zambia*, *S. kingstoni* and *S. smithi* are unknown, the female genitalia of *S. clavata* were compared with *S. nouabaleana* instead (see below in the diagnosis of the latter).

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from six sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–1.08%. The pairwise distances between *S. clavata* and the similar *S. fuscostriata*, *S. zambia* and *S. kingstoni* were in the ranges of 4.46–4.96%, 3.96–4.46%, and 4.12–4.62%, respectively.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘clavate’ and refers to the distally dilated, clavate vesica of the new species.

***Spatulosia fuscostriata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:50D4FE37-EEAC-482D-B217-CC78B520ED92>

(Figs 46, 148, 149)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 46, 148): male, “Mozambique 300m | Zambezia Province, Limbue village | (rubber plantation/riverine forest) | 16°21'09.3"S, 36°23'50.6"E | 10–11.viii.2018 Actinic Light Trap | Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg. | ANHRT:2018.30” / “ANHRTUK | 00046597” / “Slide | AV5084♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratype. ZIMBABWE: male, Manicaland, Honde Valley, Aberfoyle, 840m, rain forest, 28.ix.2010, 18°17'66.5"S 32°58'10.1"E, light trap, J. Lenz legit, gen. slide No.: ZSM Sp 1621♂ (prepared by A. Volynkin) (ZSM).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.5–10.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia fuscostriata* is morphologically similar to *S. zambia* and *S. kinstoni* and the detailed comparisons with them are provided below in the diagnoses of those species. *Spatulosia fuscostriata* is also externally reminiscent of *S. bokwaongo* but differs clearly from it in the paler, more greyish forewing ground colour, and the brownish-grey ante- and postmedial lines, which are brown in the congener. Besides *S. zambia* and *S. kinstoni*, the male genitalia of *S. fuscostriata* are similar to the externally different *S. quilimanensis*, from which the genital capsule of the former differs in the apically broader uncus, the broader and more heavily sclerotised caulis, the distally narrower valva with a shorter valvula, and the thicker distal costal process. The phallus of *S. fuscostriata* is distally narrower than in *S. quilimanensis* and bears a markedly thinner, spike-shaped ventral carinal process (which is broad and horn-shaped in *S. quilimanensis*), and has a shorter and thinner distal carina, which protrudes into the basal section of the vesica and bears a tiny spike-shaped thorn proximally. The vesica of *S. fuscostriata* is shorter and distally broader than in *S. quilimanensis*, its proximal dorsal diverticulum lacks the cornutus which is present in the congener, the sub-distal diverticulum is broader, lacks the graniculi but bears a massive cornutus (it is heavily granulose in *S. quilimanensis*), and the distal diverticulum is bilobate with a broader lobe lacking a cornutus.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. *Spatulosia fuscostriata* diverged from the similar *S. zambia* and *S. kinstoni* by 4.30–4.47%% and 4.13%, respectively.

Distribution. The species is currently known from northern Mozambique and eastern Zimbabwe.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘dark-striped’ and refers to the dark diffuse transverse lines on the forewing of the new species.

***Spatulosia zambia* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:19621E93-6A20-40D3-AA57-90932756A88C>

(Figs 47, 48, 150, 151)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 47, 150): 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., Derozier, V., | Laszlo, G., Oram, D. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.40” / “ANHRTUK | 00056825” / “Slide | AV5087♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (3 males in total, all in ANHRT). **ZAMBIA:** 1 male, 1300m, Nyangombe Falls (Miombo/Riverine forest mosaic), 11°48'25"S, 24°32'12"E, 15–17.xi.2018, MV light trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., László, G., Oram, D. leg.; 1 male, 1460m, Muchinga Prov., Mutinondo Wilderness Area, 12°27'06"S, 31°17'30"E, 15–17.xii.2023, actinic light trap, László, G., Morgan, L., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9766♂; 1 male, 1400m, Hillwood, Ikelenge, 11°16'02"S, 24°18'59"E, 19–21.viii.[20]13, light trap, Smith, R., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV3175♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia zambia* is externally very similar to *S. fuscostriata* and identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The genital capsules of the two species display no recognisable differences while the phallus of *S. zambia* is somewhat shorter and distally narrower than in *S. fuscostriata*, and its dorsal carina bears a larger thorn,

which is reduced to a tiny denticle in *S. fuscostriata*. Unlike in *S. fuscostriata*, the vesica of *S. zambia* is shorter and narrower, and bears considerably smaller cornuti.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens was 0.15%. The pairwise distances between *S. zambia* and the similar *S. fuscostriata* and *S. kingstoni* were 4.30–4.47% and 4.97–5.14%, respectively.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from several localities in Zambia.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Republic of Zambia, the country where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Spatulosia kingstoni sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:16B73E35-9AB6-40B8-A339-92CAE6873790>

(Figs 49, 50, 146, 147)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 49, 146): male, “Kenya, Central Province: | Thika District: 8km SW Thika | Karamaini Estate. 1500 m | S:01°02'746", E:36°59'472" [01°02.388'S 36°59.552'E] | 22.VIII.2012 | A J Kingston” / DNA sample ID “RCAK 2022-105” / “Slide | AV9852♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT, ex AKW).

Paratype. KENYA: male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9820♂ (AKW).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 9.5–10.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia kingstoni* is externally reminiscent of *S. fuscostriata* and *S. zambia* but distinguished by the more elongate forewing with somewhat more brownish ground colour and more distinct transverse lines. The male genital capsule of *S. kingstoni* is very similar to *S. fuscostriata* and *S. zambia* but has a slightly shorter distal costal process. The phallus of *S. kingstoni* is somewhat broader than in the similar congeners and the thorn of the dorsal carina is displaced more distally. The vesica of *S. kingstoni* differs from *S. fuscostriata* and *S. zambia* in the shorter proximal tubular section, and the markedly narrower larger lobe of the medial diverticulum lacking graniculi and bearing a cornutus apically, whereas it is covered with graniculi and bears a cornutus laterally in the similar congeners. Additionally, the distal cornutus of *S. kingstoni* is similar to that of *S. zambia* and markedly smaller than in *S. fuscostriata*.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The holotype of *S. kingstoni* diverged from the similar *S. zambia* and *S. fuscostriata* by 4.97–5.14% and 4.13%, respectively.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from central Kenya.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Mr Anthony J. Kingston, collector of the type specimens. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Spatulosia quilimanensis (Strand, 1922), comb. n.

(Figs 51–53, 152, 153)

Nudaria quilimanensis Strand, 1922, *Lepidopterorum Catalogus*, 26: 850 (Type locality (hereby determined by the neotype designation): Mozambique, 22m, Maputo Special Reserve, West Gate, 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E).

Type material examined. Neotype (designated herein) (Figs 51, 152): male, “Mozambique 22m | Maputo Special Reserve, | West Gate (Sand Forest) | 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E | 13–15.ii.2018 Actinic Light Trap | Laszlo, G., Mulvaney, J., | Smith, L. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.2” / “ANHRTUK | 00209393” / “Slide | AV9851♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Additional material examined. MOZAMBIQUE: 1 male, same data as previous but 21–22.ii.2018, MV light trap; 2 males, same locality as previous but 30.v.–9.vi.2017, MV light trap, Aristophanous, M., Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide No: AV5637; 1 male, same locality as previous but 3–13.xii.2016, light trap, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg.; 1 male, 17m, Maputo Special Reserve, Futi Corridor (Sand Forest Woodland Mosaic), 26°32'10.1"S, 32°43'09.7"E, 23–24.ii.2018, MV light trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg. (all in ANHRT).

Note. Strand (1922) introduced the name *Nudaria quilimanensis* for the specimen briefly described by Pagenstecher (1893) as ‘*Nudaria spec.*’ (No. 83 in the paper) with the label data [Mozambique] “Quilimane, 11.II.[18]89”. The specimen was held in the collection of the University of Hamburg (Germany), which was destroyed during the Second World War (Kühne 2007), and the identity of the taxon remained unclear. Following the description by Pagenstecher (1893), it is possible to conclude that the type specimen was largely similar to the *Spatulosia* species, a short series of which was collected by the ANHRT expeditions in a similar coastal region of Mozambique. In order to stabilise the nomenclature, one of those specimens is hereby designated as the neotype. According to ICZN (1999) Article 76.3, the place of origin of the neotype (Mozambique, Maputo Special Reserve) becomes the type locality of the species.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–8.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia quilimanensis* is a characteristically looking species distinct from other congeners in its pale yellow colouration of both wings. The male genitalia of the species are most similar to *S. fuscostriata*, *S. zambia* and *S. kingstoni*, and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of *S. fuscostriata*.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific variability of the species was 0.00% based on three sequenced specimens. The pairwise distances between *S. quilimanensis* and the most morphologically similar *S. fuscostriata*, *S. zambia*, and *S. kingstoni* were 6.95%, 6.60–6.68%, and 6.08–6.09%, respectively.

Distribution. The species is currently known from the coastal parts of Mozambique.

Spatulosia pringlei sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2AD49CE6-D6AF-4ED0-8769-907B6B83BE3C>

(Figs 54, 55, 154, 200)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 54, 154): male, “Tanzania: | Amani | Malaria Institute | G. Pringle coll. | BM 1966-281” / “Mal Inst Amani | P. 1508 8/63” / “G. Pringle Coll. | B.M. 1966-281.” / QR-code label with unique number: “NHMUK 014165094” / “Slide | NHMUK010316232” (NHMUK).

Paratypes. TANZANIA: 4 males, 1 female, same data as in holotype, unique ID: NHMUK014165095, gen. slide No.: NHMUK010316233 (female, prepared by A. Volynkin) (NHMUK).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 9.0 mm in males and 9.5 mm in the female. *Spatulosia pringlei* is externally similar to the Cameroonian *S. bokwaongo* and the Comorian *S. griveaudi*, and the comparisons are provided in the diagnoses of those species. In the male genitalia, *S. pringlei* is distinguished from *S. bokwaongo* in the narrower distal costal process with smaller apical lobes, the broader phallus with a dorsal carina bearing a single but markedly larger thorn directed distad, the broader main chamber of the vesica, the presence of two cornuti medially, and the considerably broader distal diverticulum lacking the apical cornutus. The female genitalia of *S. pringlei* differ from *S. bokwaongo* in the longer inner subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite, the ductus bursae having asymmetrical lateral margins and bearing a rounded anterio-lateral pocket of the left side, the smaller corpus bursae covered with markedly smaller spinules, and the considerably larger appendix bursae with a larger cluster of spinules proximally. The detailed comparison with another similar species, *S. usambara* is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

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

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

***Spatulosia bokwaongo* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:16D52F7A-6981-41B4-99C0-9CC07B513FDF>

(Figs 56–59, 155, 156, 201)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 56, 155): male, “Cameroon 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., | Safian, S. leg. | ANHRT:2018.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00412910” / “Slide | AV9711♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes. CAMEROON: 12 males, 7 females, same data as in holotype, gen. slide Nos: AV9712♀, AV9713♂ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 9.0–9.5 mm in males and 9.5–10.0 mm in females. *Spatulosia bokwaongo* is externally variable in the degree of the expression of the transverse lines and the brown suffusion in the postmedial area of the forewing. It is reminiscent of the allopatric *S. pringlei* also inhabiting Afromontane forests, but can be distinguished by the less subapically downcurved costal margin of the forewing, the paler and more greyish forewing ground colour (it is ochreous-brown in *S. bokwaongo*), the thicker and more diffuse ante- and postmedial lines, the intense brown suffusion in the postmedial area of the forewing, and the presence of the discal spot in the hindwing. The genitalia structures of *S. bokwaongo* are reminiscent of *S. carbonisata* and *S. pringlei* and the detailed comparisons are provided in the diagnoses of those species.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Bokwaongo Village at the foot of Mount Cameroon, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

***Spatulosia carbonisata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E56BB3AB-7EDF-4F4E-8746-BAE27C5F8956>

(Figs 60, 61, 157, 202)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 60, 157): male, “Republic of Congo 365m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mondika camp | 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E | 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00370656” / “Slide | AV9790♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (3 females in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 female, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation (secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, LepiLED L. T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9748♀; 1 female, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp (secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 6–14.v.2023, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; **GABON:** 1 female, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV light trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9821♀.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5 mm in the male holotype and 7.0–7.5 mm in females. *Spatulosia carbonisata* is a characteristically looking species clearly different from the similar congeners (i.e., *S. tenebrosa*, *S. nimba* and *S. bispinata*) in the shorter and broader forewing and very dark, blackish-brown body and forewing ground colour. The male genital capsule of *S. carbonisata* is distinguished from *S. tenebrosa* and *S. bispinata* by the distally narrower valva with a distally dilated and bilobate distal costal process; it is most similar to the externally different *S. bokwaongo*, from which *S. carbonisata* differs in the shorter and proximally broader uncus, the distally narrower valva with a less prominent ventral-distal corner, and the narrower distal costal process with shorter apical lobes. In the phallus and vesica, *S. carbonisata* is fundamentally different from *S. bispinata* but most similar to *S. tenebrosa* and *S. bokwaongo*, differing from the former in the somewhat shorter phallus with a shorter serrulate dorsal carinal plate, the more heavily sclerotised ventral carina displaced somewhat laterally and armed with a cluster of denticles (vs. a single tiny thorn in *S. tenebrosa*), the smaller proximal dorsal diverticulum, the larger, conical proximal ventral diverticulum, and the ornamentation of the distal diverticula. Unlike in *S. tenebrosa*, the ventral distal diverticulum of *S. carbonisata* bears a massive spike-like cornutus (vs. small triangular one in *S. tenebrosa*), the medial diverticulum bears a short spike-

shaped cornutus (absent in *S. tenebrosa*), and the dorsal distal diverticulum bears a bunch of robust spine-shaped cornuti whereas only a single spine-shaped cornutus is present in *S. tenebrosa*. Compared with *S. bokwaongo*, the phallus of *S. carbonisata* is markedly broader, more downcurved, and its dorsal carina is serrulate whereas it additionally bears two triangular thorns in *S. bokwaongo*. In the vesica of *S. carbonisata*, the proximal diverticula are larger than in *S. bokwaongo*; the dorsal distal diverticulum bears a bunch of robust spine-shaped cornuti (vs. a single small thorn-shaped one in *S. bokwaongo*); the medial distal diverticulum bears a short thorn-shaped cornutus (absent in *S. bokwaongo*); and the ventral distal diverticulum is semiglobular and bears a massive spine-shaped cornutus proximally whereas in *S. bokwaongo*, it is narrow utricular and bears a small thorn-shaped cornutus apically. In the female genitalia, *S. carbonisata* differs from *S. tenebrosa* in the shorter and posteriorly narrower ductus bursae (it is posteriorly dilated in the congener), the presence of only one pair of subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite (vs. two pairs in *S. tenebrosa*), the markedly shorter and narrower corpus bursae with a smaller anterior cluster of smaller spinules, and the broader appendix bursae having spinulose scobination only basally whereas in *S. tenebrosa*, the proximal half of the appendix bursae is spinulose. Compared with *S. bokwaongo*, the female genitalia of *S. carbonisata* have a single pair of subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite (vs. two pairs in *S. bokwaongo*), a shorter ductus bursae, a smaller corpus bursae bearing three clusters of spinules (vs. two in *S. bokwaongo*), and a broader appendix bursae.

The detailed comparison with *S. nimba* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from two sampled specimens was 2.03%. The morphologically and genetically most similar species was *S. nimba* differing by 2.99–3.81%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘charred’, and refers to the blackish colouration of the new species.

Spatulosia nimba sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FF546B38-6E20-4996-8CAE-5050EA4B54FA>

(Figs 62, 203)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 62, 203): female, “Liberia 494m | Nimba County, Nimba Mts., | ENNR, Grassfield FDA Field | Station | 7°29'32.45"N, 34°34'54.05"W | 22.xi.2018 Light Trap, Blended | Bulb (250W) | Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. Leg. | ANHRT:2018.43” / “ANHRTUK | 00062139” / “Slide | AV9704♀ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.0 mm in the female holotype. *Spatulosia nimba* is externally reminiscent of *S. tenebrosa* and *S. bispinata* but distinguished by the more elongate forewing with a less convex costal margin, and the lack of the antemedial and subterminal lines. Compared with *S. carbonisata*, *S. nimba* has a longer and narrower forewing with markedly paler brown ground colour (it is blackish-brown in *S. carbonisata*), and lacks the transverse lines. The female genitalia of *S. nimba* are most similar to *S. carbonisata* but distinct in the presence of two pairs of subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite, the narrower ductus bursae, the larger corpus bursae bearing two broader clusters of spinules (vs. three smaller clusters in *S. carbonisata*), and the broader section of the appendix bursae with an area of spinules extending anteriorly.

The male is unknown.

Molecular data. As *S. nimba* is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The pairwise distance between *S. nimba* and the similar *S. carbonisata* was in the range of 2.99–3.81%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Nimba Mountains, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

***Spatulosia obscura* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BF7BEFB7-306B-4C46-9273-9D66A7BE65D2>

(Figs 63, 158)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 63, 158): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00193543” / “Slide | AV9705♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5 mm in the male holotype. *Spatulosia obscura* is externally vaguely reminiscent of *S. tenebrosa*, *S. nimba* and *S. bispinata* but can be distinguished by the narrower forewing with a more elongate apex and darker brown ground colour, and the reduced markings, of which only a proximal discal spot is present. In the male genitalia, *S. obscura* is similar to the externally different *S. nouabaleana*, from which the former differs in the slightly narrower valva, the narrower distal costal process, the shorter but somewhat broader valvula, the medially narrower phallus, and the longer vesica with larger diverticula.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The pairwise distance between *S. obscura* and the similar *S. nouabaleana* was in the range of 2.83–3.48%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘obscure’ and refers to the dark colouration of the new species.

***Spatulosia nouabaleana* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2542CC4E-A3A5-45D7-8B38-9B7CE6C72A2E>

(Figs 64–66, 159, 204)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 64, 159): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, | Mbeli camp | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00304214” / “Slide | AV9770♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (10 males, 1 female in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 3 males, same data as in holotype, gen. slide Nos: AV9769♂, AV9771♂; 4 males, same locality as previous but *Gilbertiodendron* forest, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9779♂, AV9784♂, AV9785♂; 1 male, 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.: AV9786♀; 1 male, 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, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 6–14.v.2023, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0–7.5 mm in males and 8.0 mm in the female. *Spatulosia nouabaleana* can be distinguished from its congeners by the broad and diffuse ante- and postmedial lines, of which the latter one is irregularly sinuous, and the intense brown suffusion in the postmedial area. The male genitalia of *S. nouabaleana* are very similar to *S. obscura* and the detailed comparison is provided above in its diagnosis. As the female of *S. obscura* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. nouabaleana* were compared with the most similar *S. clavata* instead. Compared with *S. clavata*, the female genitalia of *S. nouabaleana* have smaller lateral subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite, a shorter and symmetrical ductus bursae, a narrower and heavily gelatinous posterior section of the corpus bursae (it bears a cluster of spines in *S. clavata*), a shorter and narrower anterior section of the corpus bursae, and a globular distal membranous section of the appendix bursae, which is twisted in *S. clavata*.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens was in the range of 0.46–0.62%. The genetically and morphologically most similar species was *S. obscura* differing by 2.83–3.48%.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from northern 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.

***Spatulosia gemina* (Hampson, 1914), comb. n.**

(Figs 67–69, 160, 161, 205)

Eugoa gemina Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, Supplement 1: 812; Supplement 2: pl. 42, fig. 4 (Type locality: [Ghana, Bibiani] “Gold Coast, Bibianaha”).

= *Eugoa winneba* Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 371, fig. 63 (male genitalia); pl. 45: fig. 161 (adult) (Type locality: “Winneba Ghana”), **syn. n.**

Material examined. **GUINEA:** 3 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg. (ANHRT); **LIBERIA:** 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. (ANHRT); **SIERRA LEONE:** 2 males, 1 female, 120m, Tiwai Island, Moa River, 07°33'00"N, 11°21'09"W, 17–22.vi.2016, light trap, Takano, Miles & Goff leg., gen. slide Nos: AV5089♂, AV5633♀ (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 1 male, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV light trap, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg. (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, 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.: AV9727♂; 1 male, 353m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Bomassa camp (secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V. leg.; 3 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.; 2 males, 373m, OKNP, Lango baï, 00°36'03.83"N, 14°56'02.21"E, 24–25.ix.2024, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 1 female, 490m, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9726; 1 male, 379m, OKNP, Lekoli River near Mboko, 00°37'04.79"N, 14°54'27.32"E, 21–23.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9725♂; 1 male, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 28.ix.–01.x.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg.; 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. leg. (all in ANHRT).

Note. The holotype (by monotypy) of *Eugoa gemina* Hampson, 1914 (the photograph is available from the Afromoths website (De Prins & De Prins 2025)) had a mis-glued abdomen originally belonging to an unidentified member of the family Psychidae (the genitalia are illustrated by Kühne (2007: fig. 61)). This led to the description of *Eugoa winneba* Kühne, 2007 based on specimens collected in the same country and externally very similar to the holotype of *gemina*, with which the former is synonymised herein.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.5–6.0 mm in males and 6.5–7.0 mm in females. *Spatulosia gemina* is morphologically similar to *S. similis* and *S. lobo*, and the detailed comparisons are provided below in the diagnoses of those species.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from eight sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–0.62%. The most similar species to *S. gemina* was *S. similis* with a pairwise distance of 3.46–5.65% while it diverged from *S. maputo* by 5.43–6.63%.

Distribution. The species is currently known from Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Republic of Congo.

***Spatulosia similis* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FDE64F3C-6EBC-407C-9AA4-0FD4173DC9F7>

(Figs 70–72, 162–165)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 70, 162): male, “Mozambique 22m | Maputo Special Reserve, | West Gate (Sand Thicket) | 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E | 21–30.xi.2016, MV Light Trap | Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão [Cristóvão], J., | László, G., Miles, W. Leg. | ANHRT:2017.22” / “ANHRTUK | 00200980” / “Slide | AV3140♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (24 males in total). **MOZAMBIQUE**: 1 male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV3141♂; 2 males, same data as previous but 3–13.xii.2016, gen. slide No.: AV3173♂; 9 males, same locality as previous but 30.v.–9.vi.2017, MV and actinic light traps, Aristophanous, M., Laszlo, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV3136♂, AV3139♂, AV3169♂, AV3170♂, AV3171♂, AV3172♂, AV3174♂; 1 male, same locality as previous but actinic light trap, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg.; 1 male, data as previous but Sand Forest, 13–15.ii.2018; 1 male, same data as previous but 24–25.ii.2018; 4 males, same data as previous but 21–22.ii.2018, MV and actinic light traps, gen. slide No.: AV9788♂; 1 male, 11m, Maputo Special Reserve, forest clearing campsite (sand forest), 26°17'24"S, 32°45'45"E, 9–12.vi.2017, MV light trap, Aristophanous, M., László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV3168♂; 1 male, 40m, Sofala Province, Gorongosa National Park, Montebelo Camp, 18°58'42.6"S, 34°21'06.9"E, 6–8.viii.2018, actinic light trap, László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5819♂; 1 male, 708m, Manica Province, Chimanimani National Reserve, Nyabawa village (Eastern miombo / woodland), 19°42'09.4"S, 33°01'53.1"E, 5–6.viii.2018, LepiLED light trap, László, G., Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg. (all in ANHRT); **TANZANIA**: 2 males, Tanganyika sept., Mt. Meru, Momella, 1600–1800m, 20–31.i.[19]64, W. Foster leg., gen. slide Nos: ZSM Arct. 2019-180♂, 2019-552♂ (ZSM).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.5–6.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia similis* is externally very similar to the allopatric *S. gemina* but differs in the paler forewing ground colour, the more distinct transverse lines, and the more diffuse discal spot of the hindwing. In the male genitalia, *S. similis* is distinguished from *S. gemina* by the somewhat broader uncus, the slightly shorter and basally broader distal costal process, the narrower proximal lobe of the sacculus, the more numerous carinal thorns, the longer and broader proximal tubular section of the vesica with a unilobate medial diverticulum (it is bilobate in the congener), the somewhat longer and broader distal section of the vesica with a unilobate postmedial diverticulum (it is bilobate in *S. gemina*), and the shorter distal cornutus. The detailed comparison with another similar species, *S. lobo* is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–0.32%. *Spatulosia similis* diverged from *S. gemina* and *S. maputo* by 3.46–5.65% and 4.44–5.64%, respectively.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from Mozambique and Tanzania.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘similar’ and refers to the similarity of the new species to *S. gemina*.

***Spatulosia lobo* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AEFDA83C-BFCB-4D93-B5DE-03AD2A361233>

(Figs 73–75, 166, 167, 206)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 73, 166): male, “Republic of Congo 390m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | Lobo Research Camp | 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E | 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap | Bashford, M., László, G., | Volynkin, A. leg. | ANHRT:2024.15” / “ANHRTUK | 00406866” / “Slide | AV9831♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (1 male, 1 female, both in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**: 1 female, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9793♀; 1 male, same locality as previous but 12–19.iv.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., | Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9724♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in both sexes. *Spatulosia lobo* can be easily distinguished from the sympatric *S. gemina* and the allopatric *S. similis* by the ochreous yellow

colouration (vs. greyish-brown in both similar congeners), and the reduced forewing markings, of which only a proximal (larger) discal spot can be present. In the female genitalia, the new species differs from *S. gemina* in the broader uncus, the somewhat shorter and broader valvula, the unilobate medial diverticulum (it is bilobate in the congener), the shorter medial cornuti, the broader distal section of the vesica with a larger postmedial bilobate diverticulum, and the shorter distal cornutus. Compared with *S. similis*, the male genitalia of *S. lobo* have a broader valvula, a broader proximal lobe of the sacculus, a distally downcurved phallus having fewer carinal thorns, a narrower and shorter proximal tubular section of the vesica, markedly smaller medial cornuti, a larger postmedial diverticulum, and a somewhat shorter but broader distal section of the vesica with smaller apical diverticula. In the female genitalia, *S. lobo* differs from *S. gemina* in the somewhat narrower ostium bursae; the shorter, narrower and less curved dilated posterior section of the ductus bursae (antrum); the shorter and less curved anterior section of the ductus bursae; the narrower corpus bursae with a denser posterior cluster of spinules; and the semiglobular appendix bursae, which is conical in *S. gemina*.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

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

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

Spatulosia maputo sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EABDDE68-BD21-4C61-8ED6-80F11816D2FC>

(Figs 76–78, 168, 169, 207)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 76, 168): male, “Mozambique 22m | Maputo Special Reserve, | West Gate, (Sand Thicket) | 26°30'14.2"S, 32°42'59.6"E | 30.V.–9.VI.2017 Actinic Light Trap | Aristophanous, M., Laszlo, G., | Miles, W., Vetina, A. leg. | ANHRT:2017.26” / “ANHRTUK | 00200982” / “Slide | AV3167♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (21 males and 1 female in total, all in ANHRT). **MOZAMBIQUE:** 3 males, same data as in holotype, actinic and MV light traps, gen. slide Nos: AV3135♂, AV3165♂, AV3166♂; 5 males, same data as previous but 3–13.xii.2016, light trap, Aristophanous, M., Cristóvão, J., László, G., Miles, W. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV3137♂, AV3138♂; 7 males, 1 female, same locality as previous but 9–17.ii.2018, MV and actinic light traps, László, G., Mulvaney, J., Smith, L. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9810♀, AV9811♂, AV9812♂; 1 male, same data as previous but 21–22.ii.2018; 5 males, same data as previous but 24–25.ii.2018, actinic light trap, gen. slide No.: AV9789♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in males and 6.5 mm in the female. *Spatulosia maputo* is externally reminiscent of the sympatric *S. similis* but can be distinguished by the somewhat more convex costal margin of the forewing, and the more diffuse transverse lines. The male genital capsule of *S. maputo* differs from *S. similis* in the narrower valva, the shorter, straighter and apically pointed distal costal process, the narrower valvula, and the less prominent distal ventral corner of the valva. The phallus of *S. maputo* is markedly longer and proximally broader than in *S. similis* (in proportion to the genital capsule size), and is downcurved distally. Unlike in *S. similis*, the vesica of *S. maputo* has a shorter proximal tubular section, a bilobate medial diverticulum (it is unilobate in *S. similis*), and markedly longer medial and distal cornuti. As the female of *S. similis* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. maputo* were compared with *S. gemina* and *S. lobo*, and *S. maputo* differs clearly from those species in the thinner lateral subostial lobes of the 7th abdominal sternite, the markedly longer, symmetrical and more weakly sclerotised posterior section of the corpus bursae (antrum), the narrower anterior section of the corpus bursae, the finer spinulose scobination in the anterior section of the corpus bursae, and the considerably larger, rather saccate membranous section of the appendix bursae, which is conical or semiglobular in *S. gemina* and *S. lobo*, respectively.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from four sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–0.31%. *Spatulosia maputo* diverged from *S. gemina* and *S. similis* by 5.43–6.63% and 4.44–5.64%, respectively.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Maputo Special Reserve, where the new species is found. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

The *S. elegans* species-group

Diagnosis. Species of the species-group have pale colouration (except for *S. makao*), reduced transverse lines, and a proximal discal spot displaced more inwards than in other congeners. The male genitalia structures are characterised by the broad, plate-like uncus, the distal end of the saccular sclerotisation not reaching the costa, the carina bearing only a small thorn or lacking it, and the vesica having a broad and heavily sclerotised elasma at the base of the vesica ejaculatorius, which bears one or two robust cornuti.

Spatulosia makao sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B6B03684-BBF3-4463-B164-8AAC6E732BFD>

(Figs 79, 80, 170, 171)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 79, 170): male, “Republic of Congo 349m | Likouala Prov., Nouabalé-Ndoki | National Park, Makao forest | (Secondary forest) | 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E | 24–29.ix.2022 LepiLED L. T. | Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00355345” / “Slide | AV9782♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (4 males in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, same data as in holotype, LepiLED and actinic light traps; 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.: AV9807♂; **GABON:** 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9833♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia makao* is externally distinct from other species in the *S. elegans* species-group in the dark, unicolorous olive brown forewing colouration, which is more reminiscent of *S. biungulata* and *S. capriolina*, from which *S. makao* differs in the more convex costal margin of the forewing, the more rounded forewing apex, and the presence of only the proximal discal spot, which is displaced more proximally. The male genital capsule of *S. makao* is distinguished from other members of the *S. elegans* species-group by the proximally broader and apically rounded uncus (similar to *S. mondika* and *S. pallescens*), and the long, robust and downcurved distal costal process. The phallus of *S. makao* is somewhat shorter and narrower than in the similar congeners. The vesica of *S. makao* has a short, globular main chamber (it is saccate in other species in the *S. elegans* species-group), and its subbasal dorsal diverticulum is very short and semiglobular (it is utricular or conical in the similar congeners, except for *S. cristata*).

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The genetically most similar species was *S. pallescens* differing by 5.95–6.12%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from Makao Forest in Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, the type locality of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Spatulosia elegans sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:68737DDD-F103-4F20-85EE-848E658B411F>

(Figs 81, 82, 172, 173)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 81, 172): male, “Republic of Congo 540m | Odzala-Kokoua National Park, | 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. | ANHRT:2024.15" / "ANHRTUK | 00414488" / "Slide | AV9741♂ | A. Volynkin" (ANHRT).

Paratypes (20 males in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 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., gen. slide No.: AV9842♂; 2 males, 380m, OKNP, Moba, 00°48'52"N, 15°05'15"E, 19–20.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; 2 males, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp (secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 6–14.v.2023, MV and actinic light traps, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9774♂, AV9775♂; 10 males, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, MV, LepiLED and actinic light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9777♂; 2 males, same locality as previous but 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 1 male, 372m, NNNP, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, same locality as previous but *Gilbertiodendron* forest, 1–10.x.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9781♂; 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, LepiLED L. T., Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia elegans* is externally similar to *S. subtilis*, *S. ivindo*, *S. curta*, *S. bilobata* and *S. cristata*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genitalia of *S. elegans* are most similar to *S. subtilis* but differ in the somewhat broader uncus, the markedly broader valva with a thicker distal costal process, the shorter and distally narrower vesica, the shorter medial and distal diverticula, and the elasma is narrower and bears two thinner cornuti (vs. a single and more robust cornutus in *S. subtilis*).

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The pairwise distance between *S. elegans* and the similar *S. ivindo* was 3.17%.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning 'elegant' and refers to the nice external appearance of the new species.

Spatulosia subtilis sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3FD1FEA2-A222-4EC2-9CDD-632DB350F9F0>

(Figs 83, 84, 174, 175)

Type material. Holotype (Figs): male, "Cameroon 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, K., | Miles, W., Safian, S. leg. | ANHRT:2018.3" / "ANHRTUK | 00436615" / "Slide | AV9839♂ | A. Volynkin" (ANHRT).

Paratypes (4 males in total, all in ANHRT). **CAMEROON:** 1 male, same data as in holotype, gen. slide No.: AV9837♂; **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9824♂; 1 male, 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.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0–6.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia subtilis* is externally very similar to *S. elegans*, *S. ivindo*, *S. curta*, *S. bilobata* and *S. cristata*, and differs from them only in the somewhat smaller size and the slightly narrower forewing; reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genitalia structure of *S. subtilis* is most similar to *S. elegans*, and the detailed comparison is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from southern Cameroon and northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘subtle’ and refers to the slender valva of the new species.

***Spatulosia ivindo* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:20B778E8-4E71-4F7D-8A06-3218EAC8C9F8>

(Figs 85, 176)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 85, 176): male, “Gabon 185m | Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo | (Secondary forest) | 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E | 14–19.viii.2019 LepiLED | Light Trap. Albert, J-L., | Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00163066” / “Slide | AV9822♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5 mm in the male holotype. *Spatulosia ivindo* is externally similar to *S. elegans*, *S. subtilis*, *S. curta*, *S. bilobata* and *S. cristata*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. ivindo* is reminiscent of *S. elegans* but differs clearly in the asymmetrical valvae (which is unique among the known species in the genus *Spatulosia*), the thicker distal costal process, and the narrower valvula. The phallus of *S. ivindo* is broader than in *S. elegans* and is S-shaped whereas it is medially straight and somewhat downcurved proximally and distally in the latter. The vesica of *S. ivindo* is longer than in *S. elegans* and has broader, semiglobular medial and distal diverticula, which are conical in *S. elegans*. Unlike in *S. elegans*, the elasma of *S. ivindo* is considerably broader, rugose, and bears two shorter and thinner cornuti.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The pairwise distance between *S. ivindo* and the similar *S. elegans* was 3.17%.

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

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

***Spatulosia exilis* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F9C7D08F-9C8F-4B00-B696-D23837240749>

(Figs 86, 87, 177)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 86, 177): male, “Cameroon 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, K., | Miles, W., Safian, S. leg. | ANHRT:2018.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00436618” / “Slide | AV9838 ♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (2 males, both in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 15–21.v.2023, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9843♂; 1 male, 570m, OKNP, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 28.ix–01.x.2024, MV light trap. Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9844♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia exilis* is externally reminiscent of the allopatric *S. pallescens*, from which it can be reliably distinguished only by the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. exilis* differs clearly from *S. pallescens* in the proximally broader valva, the longer and thinner distal costal process, the shorter and broader valvula, and the shorter distal saccular sclerotisation lacking the apical denticle. The phalli of the two species are very similar. In the vesica, *S. exilis* differs from *S. pallescens* in the shorter dorsal subbasal diverticulum bearing larger cornuti, the longer and broader distal section bearing somewhat longer cornuti, the larger distal diverticulum, and the longer and ribbon-like elasma, which is falcate in *S. pallescens*.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from southern Cameroon and northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘thin, slender’ and refers to the slender distal costal process of the new species.

***Spatulosia mondika* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B1AD4066-E0B9-4F2A-9FA7-BFB3CC3654A6>

(Figs 88, 178)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 88, 178): male, “Republic of Congo 365m | Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, | Mondika camp | 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E | 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap | Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. | ANHRT:2023.3” / “ANHRTUK | 00317271” / “Slide | AV9749♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype. *Spatulosia mondika* is externally reminiscent of dark specimens of *S. exilis* but can be distinguished by the narrower forewing with a more elongate apex, the somewhat darker, olive-brown forewing ground colour (it is pale ochreous brown in *S. exilis*), and the darker, brownish-grey hindwing. The male genitalia structure of *S. mondika* is most similar to *S. pallescens* and the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from northern Republic of Congo.

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

***Spatulosia pallescens* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:411AE348-A57C-4669-A1E6-1903D937FA2F>

(Figs 89, 90, 179)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 89, 179): male, “Liberia 530m | Lofa County, Foya Proposed | Protected Area | 7°56'36"N, 10°16'36"W | 10–19.xi.2017 | MV Light Trap (125w) | Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., | Simonics, G., & Smith, L., leg. | ANHRT:2017.33” / “ANHRTUK | 00020548” / “Slide | AV5630♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes. IVORY COAST: 2 males, 39–48m, Abidjan, Banco Forest (Parc-National du Banco), 05°23'03.8"N, 04°03'11.2"W, 21–30.iv.2017, MV light, Aristophanous, A., Aristophanous, M., Geiser, M., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV5635♂, AV5636♂ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia pallescens* is externally very similar to the allopatric *S. exilis* and can be reliably distinguished from it only by the genitalia structures, which are largely dissimilar in the two species (see above, under the diagnosis of *S. exilis*). The male genital capsule of *S. pallescens* is most similar to *S. mondika* but distinct in the distally broader valva, the broader and more upcurved distal costal process, and the presence of the apical denticle-like process of the sacculus. The phallus of *S. pallescens* is longer than in *S. mondika*. In the vesica, *S. pallescens* is distinguished from *S. mondika* by the somewhat longer dorsal subbasal diverticulum bearing a lateral cornutus (absent in the congener) and larger apical cornuti, the longer distal section of the vesica bearing longer and thicker distal cornuti, and the larger elasma.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens was in the range of 1.24–2.19%. The genetically most similar species was *S. makao* differing by 5.95–6.12%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘pale’ and refers to the colouration of the new species.

***Spatulosia curta* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1FB72542-94DB-4733-8B1E-49F38C18AC92>

(Figs 91, 92, 180)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 91, 180): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 Actinic Light | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00162606” / “Slide | AV9692♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratype. REPUBLIC OF CONGO: male, 490m, OKNP, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 13–20.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9825♂ (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia curta* is externally similar to *S. elegans*, *S. subtilis*, *S. ivindo*, *S. bilobata* and *S. cristata*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. curta* is most similar to *S. bilobata* but distinguished by the distally broader uncus having an apical depression, the rounded dorsal margin of the juxta having a medial notch (*S. bilobata* has a pyramidal juxta), the shorter distal section of the valva with a shorter distal costal process, the distal section of the sacculus bearing a crest on its inner surface, and the oblique distal-ventral corner of the valva with a very short distal protrusion of the sacculus, which is large, triangular and heavily sclerotised in *S. bilobata*. The phalli of the two species are very similar but in *S. curta*, the lateral carinal thorn is situated more proximally than in *S. bilobata*. Compared with *S. bilobata*, the vesica of *S. curta* is somewhat shorter, its dorsal subbasal diverticulum has a shorter and narrower distal lobe while its proximal lobe bears smaller cornuti, and an additional, lateral medial diverticulum bearing a cornutus is present.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As only the holotype was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. *Spatulosia curta* diverged from the morphologically similar *S. cristata* by 1.09–1.87%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning ‘shortened’ and refers to the short valvae of the new species in comparison to the similar *S. bilobata*.

***Spatulosia bilobata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E1B3AC38-0115-426C-8554-99655FA50389>

(Figs 93–96, 181)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 93, 181): male, “Republic of Congo 341m | Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, | Bomassa camp | 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E | 6–14.v.2023, actinic light trap | Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., | László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. | ANHRT:2023.6” / “ANHRTUK | 00378388” / “Slide | AV9799♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (8 males in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, same data as in holotype, gen. slide Nos: AV9773♂, AV9802♂; 2 males, same locality as previous but 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9797♂, AV9801♂; 1 male, 365m, NNNP, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E, 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9776♂; 1 male, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9803♂; 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.; 1 male, 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.: AV9742♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.5 mm in males. *Spatulosia bilobata* is externally similar to *S. elegans*, *S. subtilis*, *S. ivindo*, *S. curta* and *S. cristata*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genitalia of *S. bilobata* can be easily distinguished from other congeners in the broad and heavily sclerotised distal process of the sacculus, which, together

with the distal costal process, forms a heavily sclerotised bilobate ‘cucullus’-like tip of the valva. The detailed comparison with *S. curta* is provided above in the diagnosis of the latter.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. Currently unavailable for this species.

Distribution. The new species is currently known from northern Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific is a Latin adjective meaning ‘bilobate’ and refers to the large and heavily sclerotised distal costal and distal saccular processes making the tip of the valva of the new species bilobate.

***Spatulosia cristata* sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DF548650-EAB2-420B-92AB-BC9880CF9BC4>

(Figs 97, 98, 182)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 97, 182): male, “Republic of Congo 372m | Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki | National Park, Mbeli camp | (*Gilbertiodendron* forest) | 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E | 1–10.x.2022 Actinic Light Trap | Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., | Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. | ANHRT:2022.14” / “ANHRTUK | 00284419” / “Slide | AV9780♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (11 males in total, all in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 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.: AV9778♂; 1 male, same locality as previous but 27.iv.–6.v.2023, LepiLED, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg.; 2 males, 352m, Sangha Prov., NNNP, Ndoki formation (secondary forest), 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, actinic and LepiLED light traps, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9804♂; 1 male, 352m, NNNP, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9798♂; 1 male, 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 No.: AV9800♂; 1 male, 341m, NNNP, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N 16°11'30.2"E, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg.; 1 male, 400m, OKNP, Bangassou Forest near Lobo, 00°32'50"N 14°51'47"E, 25–26.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9743♂; **GABON:** 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV light trap, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9826♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia cristata* is externally similar to *S. elegans*, *S. subtilis*, *S. ivindo*, *S. curta* and *S. bilobata*, and reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. cristata* is reminiscent of *S. curta* but distinct in the distally broader uncus having a shorter medial depression, the longer and broader valva having a large collis (whereas the dorsal margin of the valva is nearly straight in *S. curta*), the editum bearing a short tongue-shaped ampulla (a character unique in the genus), the larger, swollen and apically rounded distal costal process (it is flattened and apically pointed in *S. curta*), the broader lamella centralis, and the distal section of the sacculus having a longer inner crest and terminated with a short triangular apical process. The phallus of *S. cristata* is shorter than in *S. curta*, proximally S-shaped, has a narrower coecum, and its ventral carina bears a larger thorn on its ventral side whereas it is displaced laterally in *S. curta*. Compared to *S. curta*, the vesica of *S. cristata* has a narrower dorsal subbasal diverticulum with a longer and narrower distal lobe, a narrower medial lateral diverticulum lacking the cornutus, and a longer and broader distal section bearing a thicker cornutus.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from three sampled specimens was in the range of 0.31–1.39%. *Spatulosia cristata* diverged from the morphologically similar *S. curta* by 1.09–1.87%.

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

Etymology. The specific is a Latin adjective meaning ‘crested’ and refers to the presence of a well-developed crest on the inner side of the sacculus of the new species.

The *S. trapezia* species-group

Diagnosis. The only known species of the group is externally similar to certain members of the *S. africana* species-group. The male genitalia are distinct in the dorsally downcurved tegumen and the swollen basal section of the uncus bearing a dense cluster of robust setae. Additionally, the lamella centralis is thin, which is similar to the *S. corniculata* species-group below.

Spatulosia trapezia sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E1C9F3D5-3147-4997-B25C-D4460E23FCFD>

(Figs 99, 183)

Type material. Holotype (Figs 99, 183): male, “Gabon 430m | Mikongo (Rougier), Monts | de Cristal (Secondary forest) | 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E | 28.vii.–12.viii.2019 MV Light Trap | Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., | Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., | Moretto, P. Leg. | ANHRT:2019.17” / “ANHRTUK | 00168068” / “Slide | AV9694♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm in the male holotype. *Spatulosia trapezia* is externally reminiscent of *S. banco* and *S. wologizi* and can be distinguished only by the somewhat more elongate forewing; reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genitalia of *S. trapezia* are very characteristic, and, besides the characters listed in the diagnosis of the species-group, differ from other congeners in the broad and heavily sclerotised, trapezoidal distal costal process, the carinae displaced laterally and armed with robust thorns, and the narrow utricular proximal diverticulum bearing a spike-shaped apical cornutus.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As the species is known from its holotype only, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. The genetically most similar taxa belonged to the *S. elegans* species-group and diverged from *S. trapezia* by 7.62–9.56%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin ‘trapezium’ meaning ‘trapezoid’ and refers to the trapezoid distal costal process of the new species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

The *S. corniculata* species-group

Diagnosis. Species of the group have dark, greyish-brown colouration of the wings and body with the latter characterised by the contrast, ochreous yellow frons (similar to a number of Oriental *Eugoa*). The male genital capsule is distinct from other species-groups in the slender, laterally flattened and downcurved uncus, the weakly sclerotised tegumen densely covered with easily removable hair-shaped scales, the thin distal section of the costa with a reduced distal process, the proximally narrower and not folded sacculus with a distal section bearing a tiny spur-shaped process, and the narrow and weakly sclerotised lamella centralis. Additionally, the basal part of the valval section of the transtilla is heavily scobinate. The phallus bears a post-medial process, which is absent in other species-groups. The vesica is characterised by the presence of clusters of spinulose scobination and the long, ribbon-shaped elasma in the vesica ejaculatorius, which is reminiscent of that of the genus *Siccia* (see Volynkin 2023).

Spatulosia corniculata (Kühne, 2007), comb. n.

(Figs 100–103, 184, 185, 208)

Eugoa corniculata Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir*, 3: 371, fig. 64 (male genitalia); pl. 45: figs 162, 163 (adults) (Type locality: “Kenya, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest ... near Rondo Retreat, 0.21,1 N; 34.51 E”).

Material examined. **GUINEA:** 2 males, 540–600m, 619km ESE of Conakry, Nzerekore Region, Prefecture Lola, Ziela env., x.2017, 7°42'N, 8°21'W, Local collectors leg., gen. slide No.: AV9697♂ (ANHRT); **IVORY COAST:** 3 males, 1171m, Mt. Tonkouï Peak, 07°27'15.2"N, 07°38'12.5"W, 12–18.vii.[20]15, light trap, Aristophanous, M., Moretto, P., Ruzzier, E. leg., gen. slide No.: AV5634♂; 1 male, same data as previous but 1–8.xi.[20]15 (ANHRT); **CAMEROON:** 1 male, 1 female, 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., Safian, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9840♂, AV9841♀ (ANHRT); **GABON:** 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, actinic light, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9696♂ (ANHRT); **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 2 males, 349m, Likouala Prov., NNNP, Makao forest (secondary forest), 02°36'42.5"N 17°09'23.8"E, 24–29.ix.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide Nos: AV9758♂, AV9767♂; 1 male, same locality as previous but 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9759♂; 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, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9818♂; 1 male, 352m, NNNP, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N 16°8'37.7"E, 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9728♂; 1 female, 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., gen. slide No.: AV9738♀ (all in ANHRT); **UGANDA:** 1 male, 1740m, Rwenzori Mountains National Park, Equator Snow Lodge, 0°21'18"N 30°1'41"E, 13–20.iii.2023, Akite, P., Ignatyev, N., Keegan, K., Naumann, S., Ott, E., Schintlmeister, A., Sulak, H. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9834♂; 1 male, 1775m, Rwenzori Mountains N.P., Nyakalengija Ranger Post, 0°21'26.2"N 30°1'29.9"E, 21.xi.–06.xii.2024, Ott, E., Sulak, H. leg. (both in ANHRT); **KENYA:** 1 male **paratype**, Western Prov., Kakamega Forest N.R., 3.vii.2005, near Rondo Retreat, 0°21.1'N, 34°51.0'E, local collector leg., gen. slide No.: AV4279♂ (MfN).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–8.5 mm in males and 7.5–8.0 mm in females. *Spatulosia corniculata* is morphologically similar to *S. nola* and the detailed comparison is provided below in the diagnosis of the latter species. As the female of *S. nola* is unknown, the female genitalia of *S. corniculata* were compared with the vaguely reminiscent *S. nimba* instead, and *S. corniculata* differs from the latter in the presence of only one pair of apically rounded lateral subostial thorns of the 7th abdominal sternite (vs. two pairs of apically pointed thorns in *S. nimba*), the narrower ductus bursae, the more heavily spinulose anterior section of the corpus bursae, and the narrowly conical and membranous distal section of the appendix bursae curved anteriad whereas it is saccate and bears a broad sclerotised plate in *S. nimba*.

Molecular data. The intraspecific divergence of COI-5P sequences calculated from five sampled specimens was in the range of 0.00–3.31% while the pairwise distance between *S. corniculata* and *S. nola* was 5.12–5.79%.

Distribution. The species is widespread in rain forests of Central and West Africa and currently known from Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Uganda, and western Kenya.

Spatulosia nola sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:566196C1-FC4D-4210-93CE-BA33C26AB6B5>

(Figs 104, 105, 186, 187)

Type material. **Holotype** (Figs 104, 186): male, “Republic of Congo 365m | Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, | Mondika camp | 02°21'50.63"N 16°16'25.82"E | 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic light trap | Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., | László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. | ANHRT:2023.6” / “ANHRTUK | 00364631” / “Slide | AV9757♂ | A. Volynkin” (ANHRT).

Paratypes (2 males, both in ANHRT). **REPUBLIC OF CONGO:** 1 male, 372m, NNNP, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9817♂; **GABON:** 1 male, 430m, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (secondary forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, actinic light, Albert, J.-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., gen. slide No.: AV9695♂.

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm in males. *Spatulosia nola* is externally similar to *S. corniculata* but can be distinguished by the somewhat less elongate forewing; reliable identification requires the examination of the genitalia structures. The male genital capsule of *S. nola* differs from *S. corniculata* in the longer uncus, and the proximally broader valva with a larger collis and more elongate apex terminating with a tiny spur-shaped distal costal process. The phallus of *S. nola* has a shorter post-medial process than in *S. corniculata*. The vesica of *S. nola* differs clearly from *S. corniculata* in the dorsal subbasal diverticulum bearing a cornutus, the medial diverticulum bearing a cluster of spinules (vs. a single thorn-shaped cornutus in *S. corniculata*), and the distal section bearing a cluster of stronger spinulose scobination and a single cornutus situated more distally whereas *S. corniculata* has two cornuti situated more proximally.

The female is unknown.

Molecular data. As only a single specimen was sequenced in this study, the intraspecific variability of COI-5P sequences of this species could not be calculated. *Spatulosia nola* diverged from *S. corniculata* by 5.12–5.79%.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the genus-group name *Nola* Leach, 1815 and refers to the new species' external reminiscence of members of the subfamily Nolinae of the family Nolidae. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Two Afrotropical Nolidae species originally included in the genus *Eugoa*

Besides the taxa reviewed above, another two Afrotropical species were described in the genus *Eugoa* (Holland 1893) and have been considered as belonging to it since (Kühne 2007; Bucsek 2016). Examination of the type specimens of those taxa led to the discovery that they in fact belong to the Nolidae genus *Selepa* Moore, 1858, which was placed in the subfamily Eligminae Mell, 1943 by Zahirri *et al.* (2013). The identity of those taxa and their relationships with other species in the genus were out of the scope of the current study therefore only new combinations are introduced below.

***Selepa costiplaga* (Holland, 1893), comb. n.**

(Figs 110, 191)

Eugoa costiplaga Holland, 1893, *Psyche*, 6: 412 (Type locality: [Gabon, Ogooué River] “Valley of the Ogové River”).

Type material examined. Holotype: male, “*Eugoa* | *costiplaga* Holl. | ♂ Type. Ogové R.” / pink label “HOLO Type No. | 258 | Carn.Mus.Ent.” / “205” / “B” / “Noctuid | *Selepa celtis* | ♂ | Fide Hampson” / “Gen. slide No. | LG4869 ♂ | prep. by Gy.M. Laszlo” (CMNH).

***Selepa tropicalis* (Holland, 1893), comb. n.**

(Fig. 111)

Eugoa tropicalis Holland, 1893, *Psyche*, 6: 412 (Type locality: [Gabon, Ogooué River] “Valley of the Ogové River”).

Type material examined. Syntype: female, “*Eugoa tropicalis* | Holl. | ♂ Type. Ogové River.” / pink label “Co Type No. | 259 | Carn.Mus.Ent.” / “Noctuid | *Selepa celtis* | ♀ | Fide Hpsn.” (CMNH).

Note. Although in the original description Holland (1893) indicated the sex of the type specimen(s) as male, the syntype housed in CMNH was found to be a female and remains undissected.

Conclusions

As a result of the present review of the genus *Spatulosia* which has utilised an integrative taxonomic approach to incorporate both morphological and molecular data, the genus was found to be widespread and diverse in continental Africa, and the number of known species of the genus has increased significantly to 43, including 36 newly described species, from just three known island species (Kühne 2007; De Prins & De Prins 2025). Of the new species, 24 were described from the Lower Guinean and Congolian forests (Cameroon, Gabon and Republic of Congo) with 14 holotypes designated from material recently sampled on ANHRT expeditions to Nouabalé-Ndoki and Odzala-Kokoua National Parks, Republic of Congo. This area of Central Africa is a well-known biodiversity hotspot and in terms of number of species and major lineages of *Spatulosia*, it is the most diverse suggesting that this may be the area of origin. Moreover, the colonisation of Madagascar from where the type species of *Spatulosia* was described, seems to be a later occurrence although it is not clear whether the three species on the Indian Ocean islands originated from single or multiple colonisation events. The results of the present study highlight the limitations of our knowledge of the true biodiversity of tropical lichen moths, and it is likely that further new species of this genus await discovery especially in the eastern Congo Basin and mountainous regions of East Africa. Such an impressive hidden species diversity is not unique to *Spatulosia* and has already been observed in a number of other Lithosiini genera in the Afrotropical realm (e.g., Krüger 2015; Durante & Apinda-Legnouo 2020; Volynkin & László 2020, 2021; Volynkin 2023, 2025; etc.) suggesting the need for extensive revisions of the remaining genera.

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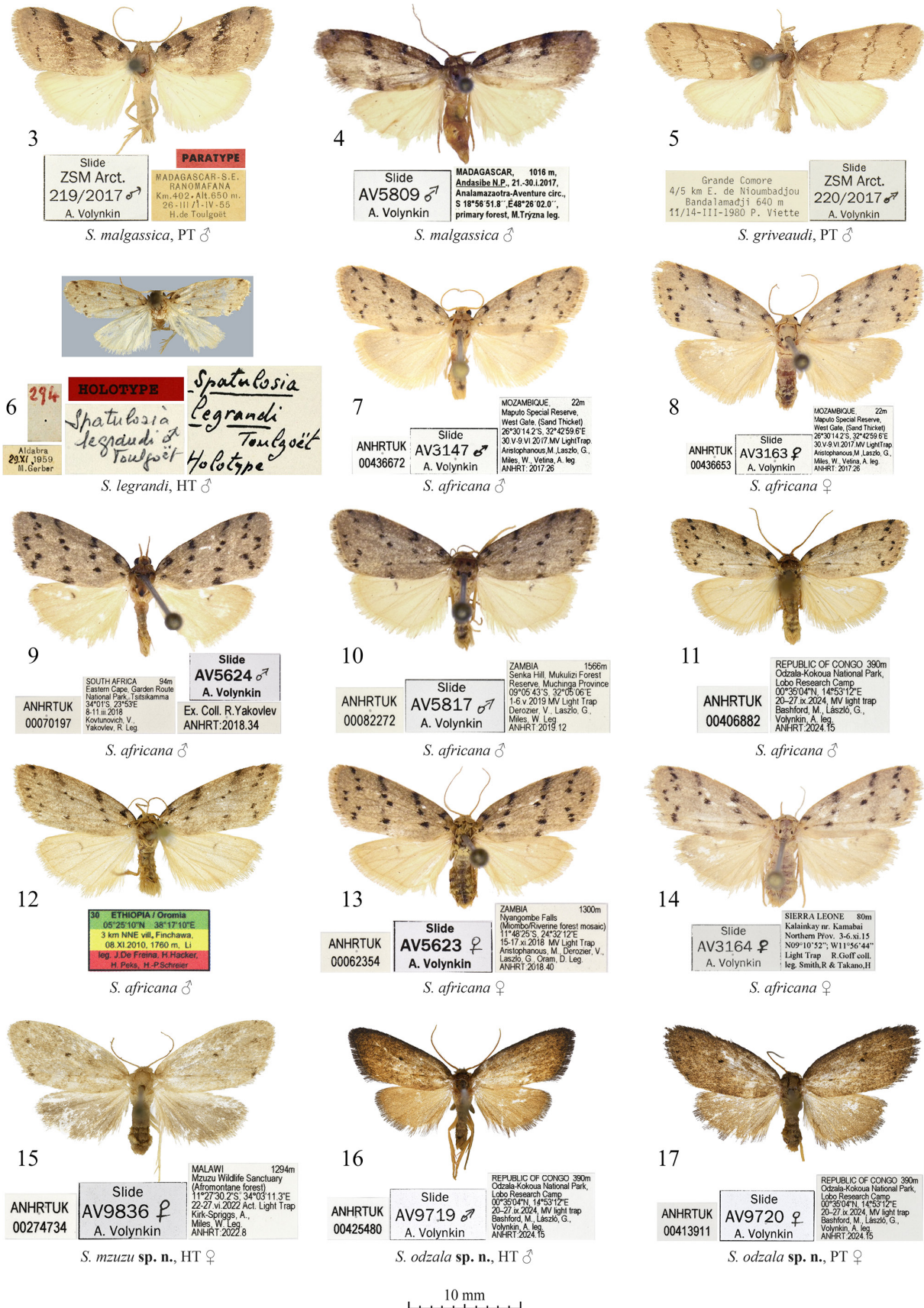
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The Author declares that to the best of his knowledge he conforms to the national regulations and meets with the conditions and requirements of international conventions concerning collecting/export and handling of the specimens presented in this Article.

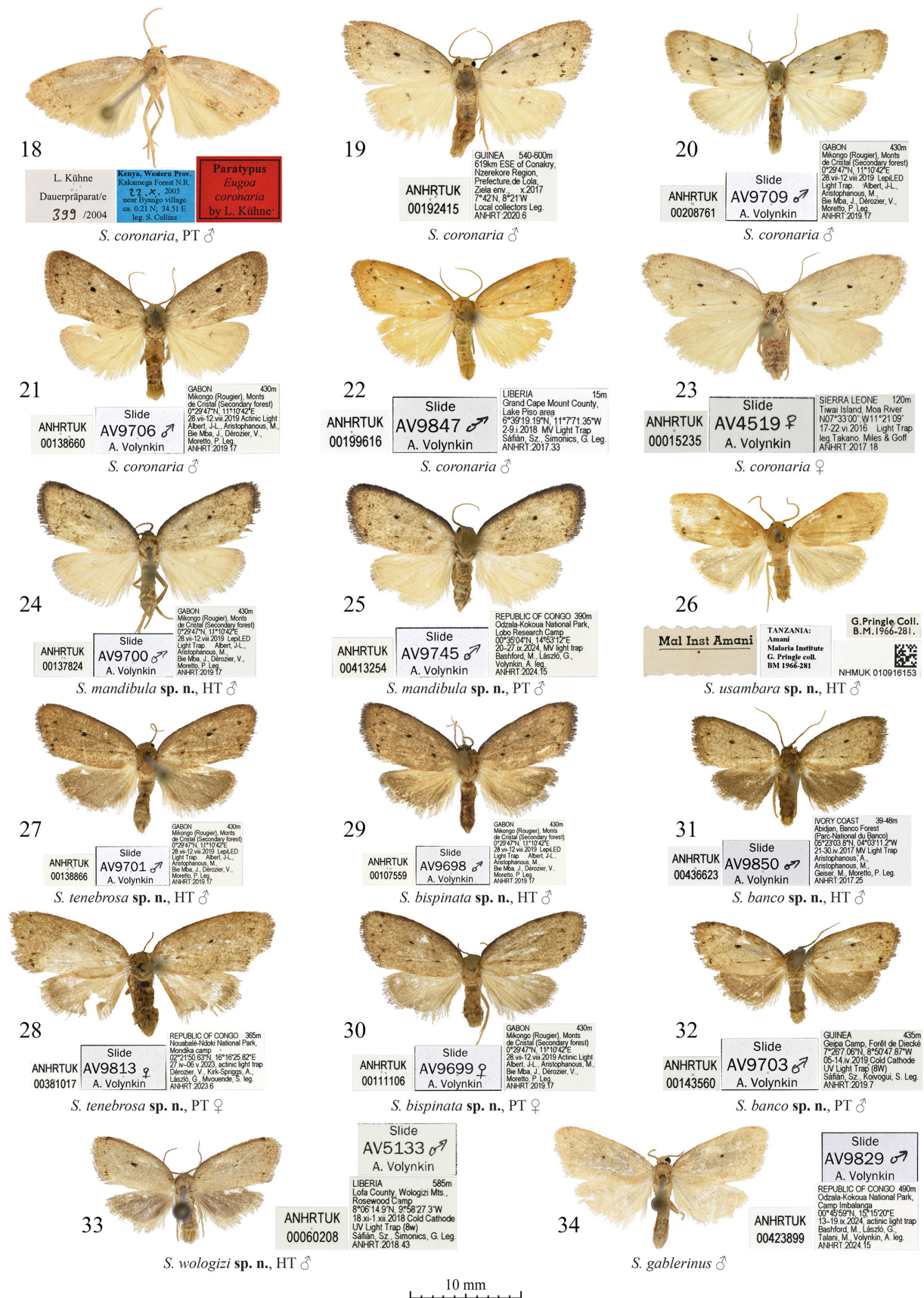
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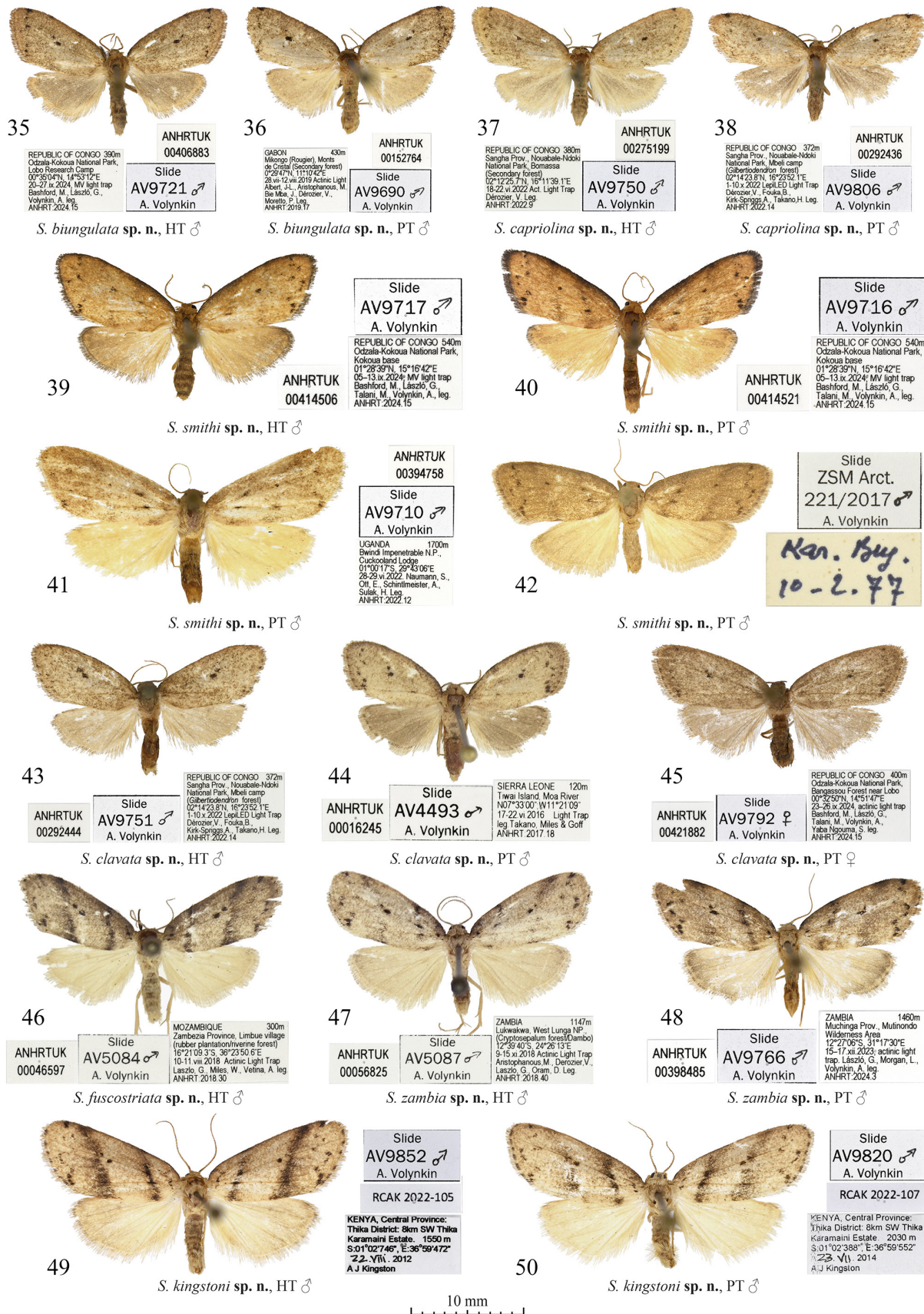
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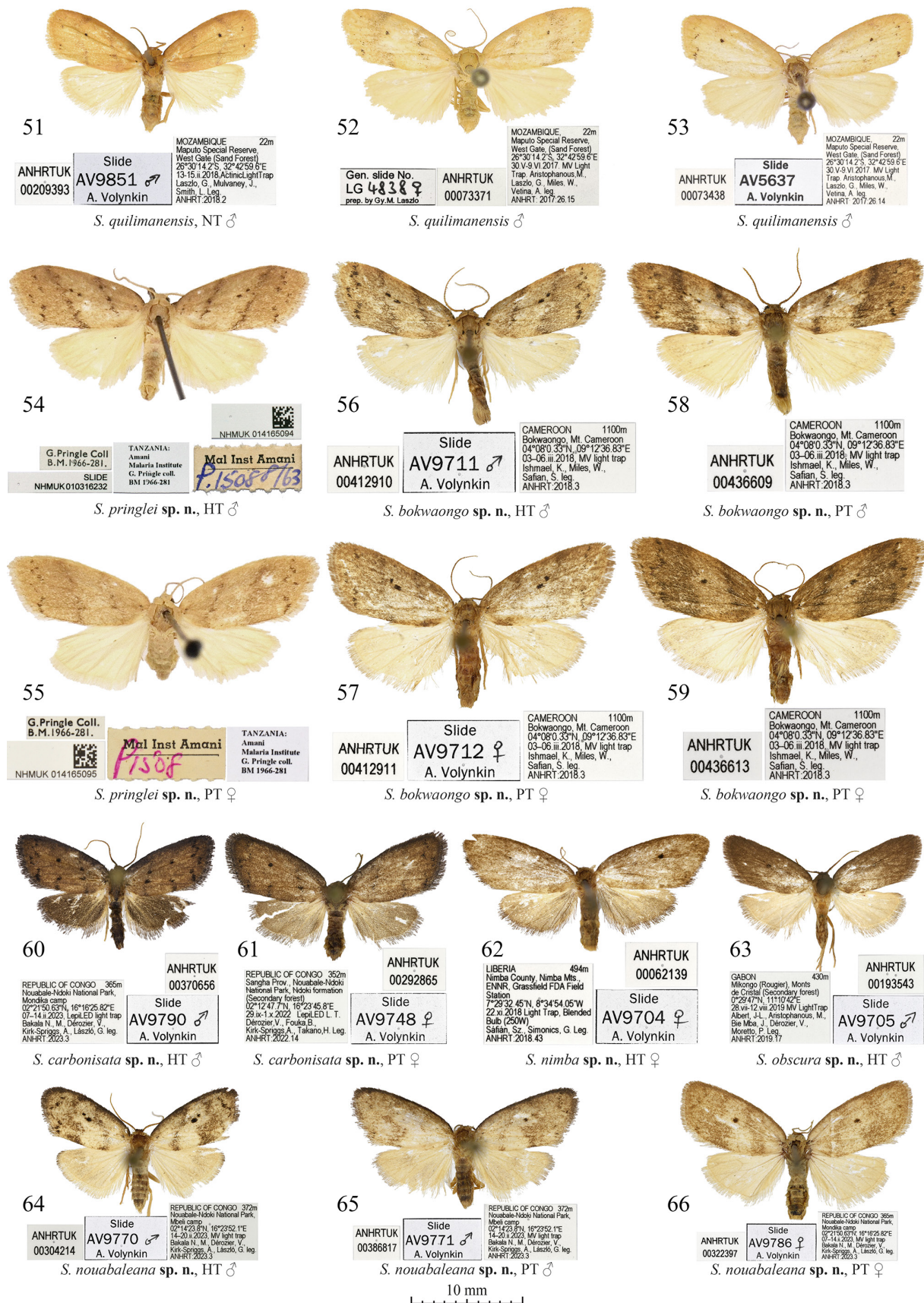
Figures 3–17. Adults of *Spatullosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens: 3 and 5 in ZSM; 4, 7–11 and 13–17 in ANHRT; 6 in MNHN (©, photo by MNHN staff); 12 in MWM/ZSM.



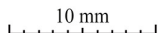
Figures 18–34. Adults of *Spatullosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens: 18 in MfN; 19–25 and 27–34 in ANHRT; 26 in NHMUK.

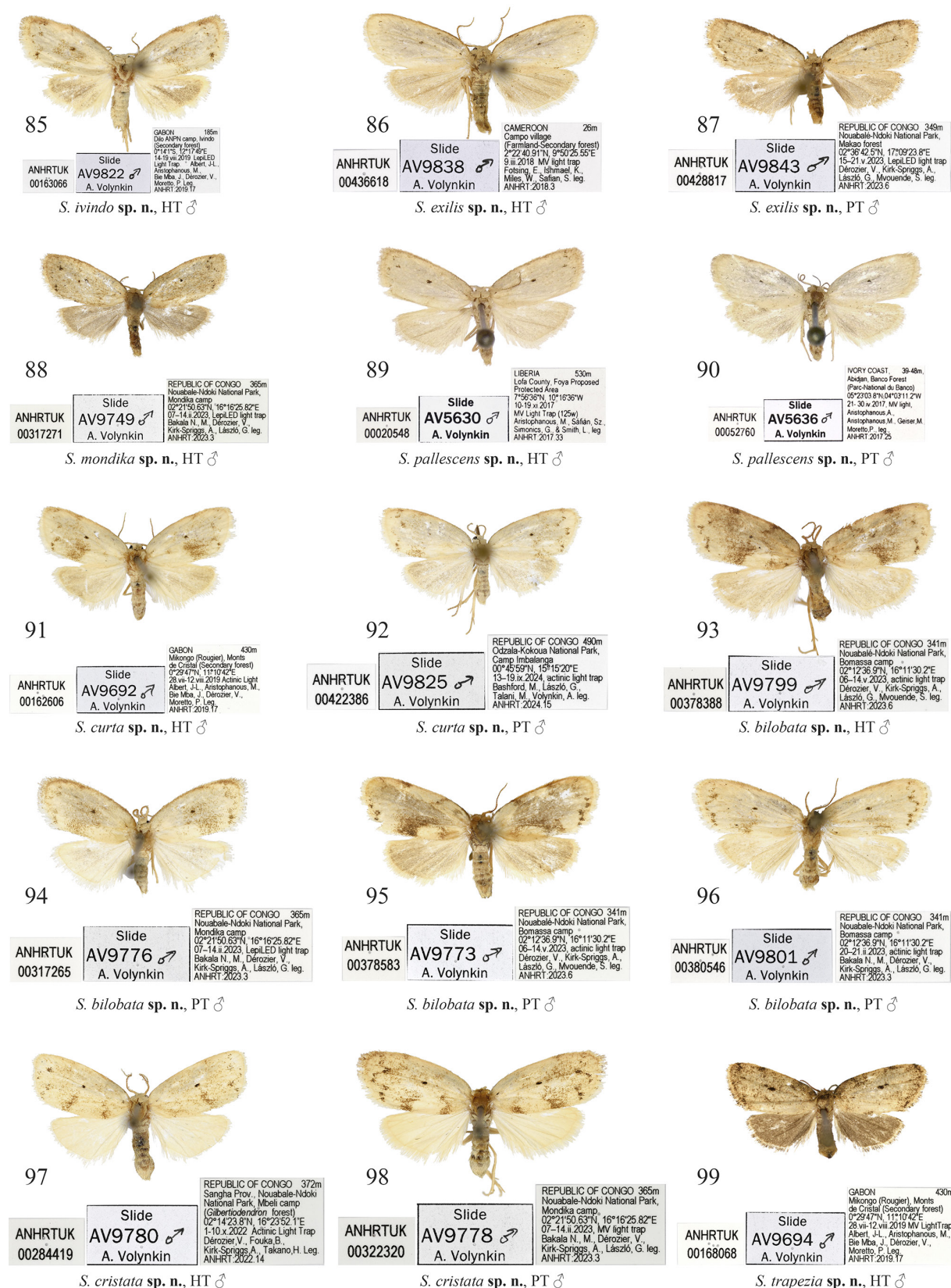


Figures 35–50. Adults of *Spatullosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens: 35–41 and 43–49 in ANHRT (49: ex AKW); 42 in ZSM; 50 in AKW.



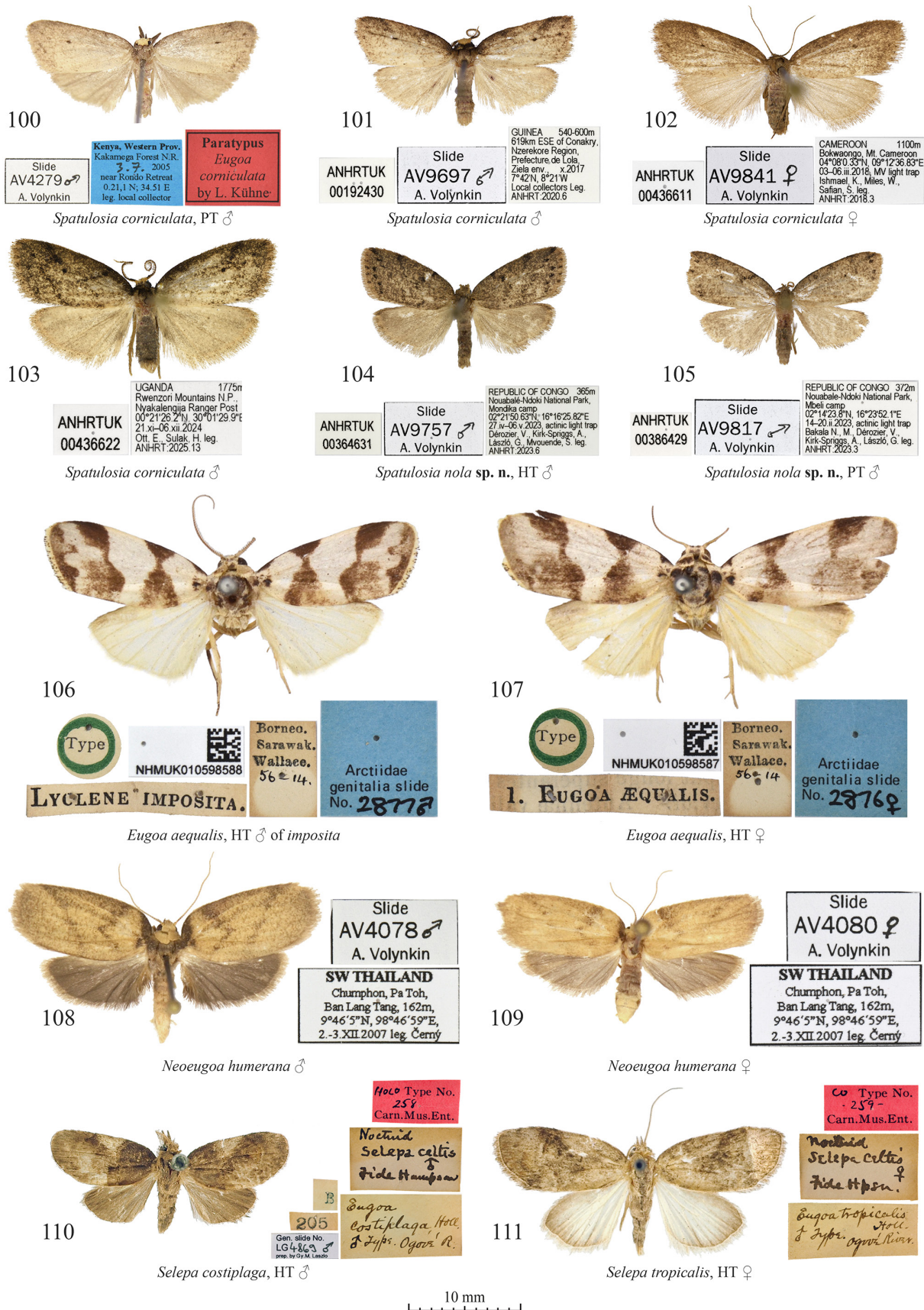
Figures 51–66. Adults of *Spatulosa* spp. Depositories of the specimens: 51–53 and 56–66 in ANHRT; 54 and 55 in NHMUK.





10 mm

Figures 85–99. Adults of *Spatulosa* spp. The specimens are deposited in ANHRT.



Figures 100–111. Adults of Erebiidae (Arctiinae: Lithosiini: Endrosiina) (100–109) and Nolidae (Eligminae) (110–111). Depositories of the specimens: 100 in MfN; 101–105 in ANHRT; 106 and 107 in NHMUK; 108 and 109 in CKC; 110 and 111 in CMNH (photos by G. László).



112

S. malgassica, PT

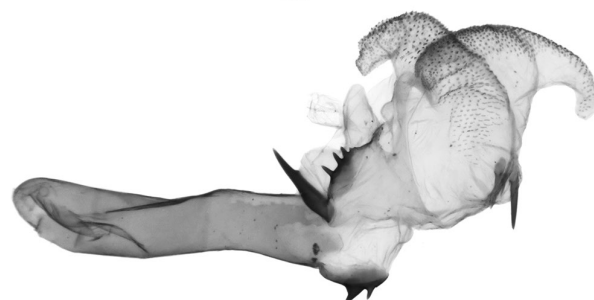
Madagascar, Ranomafana, slide ZSM Arct. 219/2017



113

S. malgassica

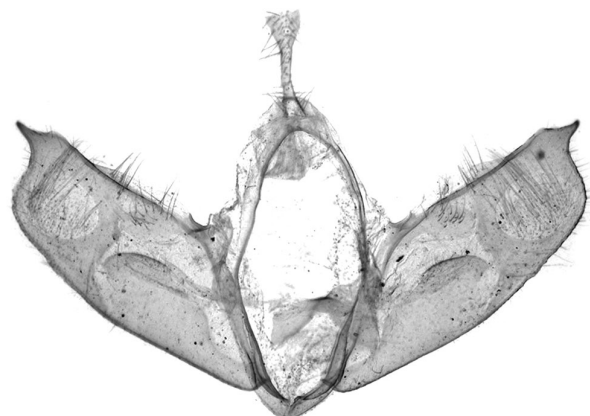
Madagascar, Andasibe NP, slide AV5809



114

S. griveaudi

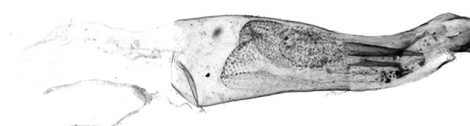
Comoros, Grande Comoro Isl., slide ZSM Arct. 219/2017



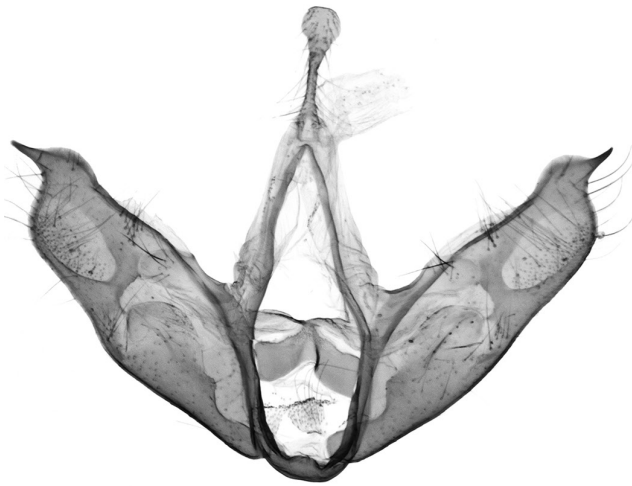
115

S. legrandi, PT

Seychelles, Aldabra, slide de Toulgoët M.871♂



Figures 112–115. Male genitalia of *Spatullosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 112 and 114 in ZSM; 113 in ANHRT; 115 in MNHN (©, photo by MNHN staff).



116

S. africana

South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, slide AV4280



117

S. africana

South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, slide ZSM Arct. 2019-553



118

S. africana

South Africa, Eastern Cape, slide AV5624

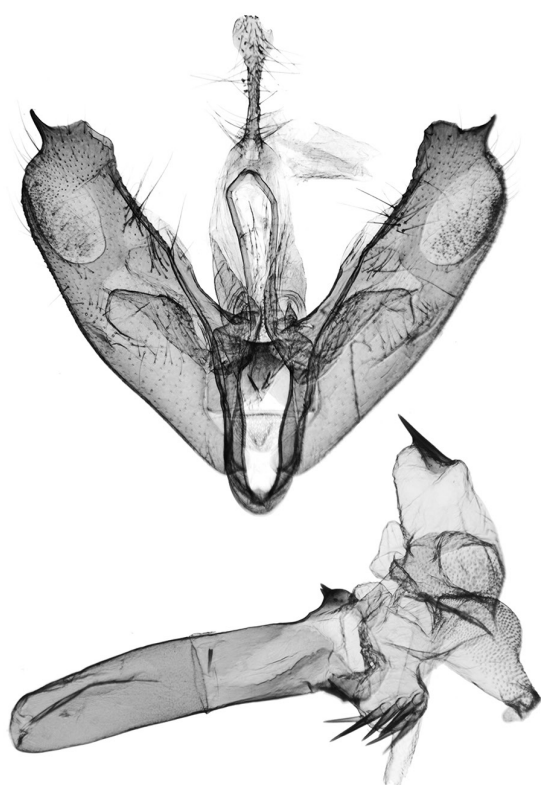


119

S. africana

Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV5626

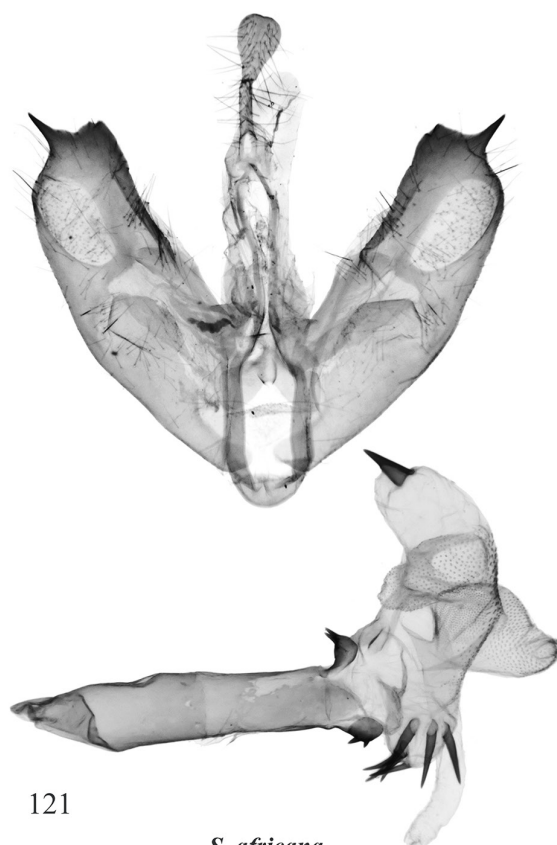
Figures 116–119. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia africana*. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 116 in MfN; 117 in ZSM; 118 and 119 in ANHRT.



120

S. africana

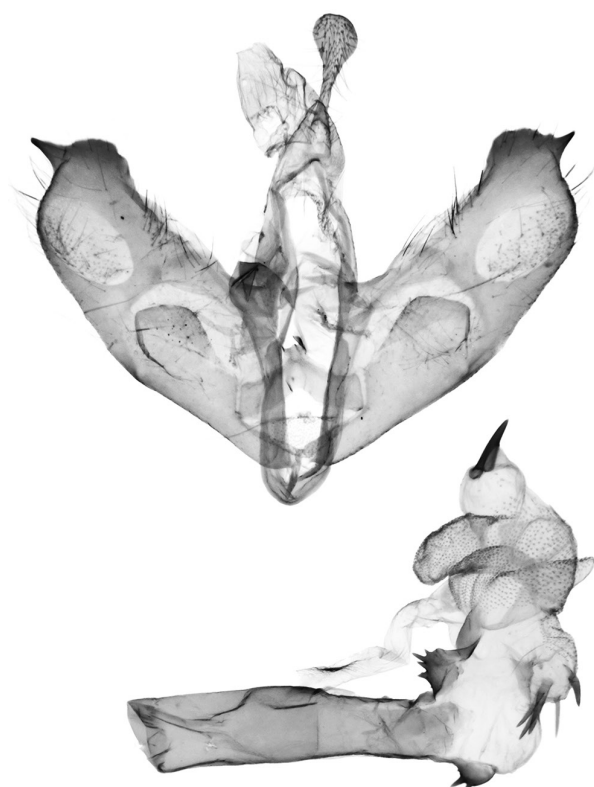
Sierra Leone, foothills of Loma Mts, slide AV5088



121

S. africana

Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, slide AV5621



122

S. africana

NE Zambia, Senka Hill, slide AV5816

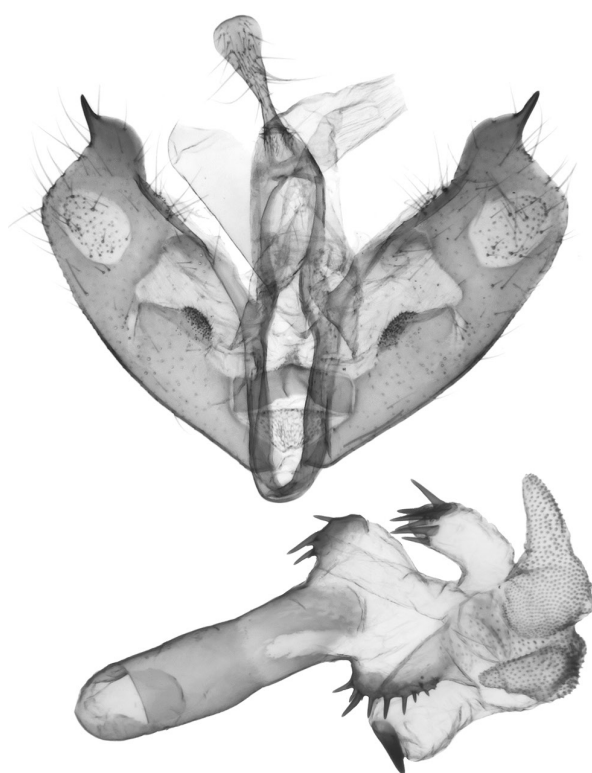


123

S. africana

NE Zambia, Kapishya Hot Springs, slide AV5622

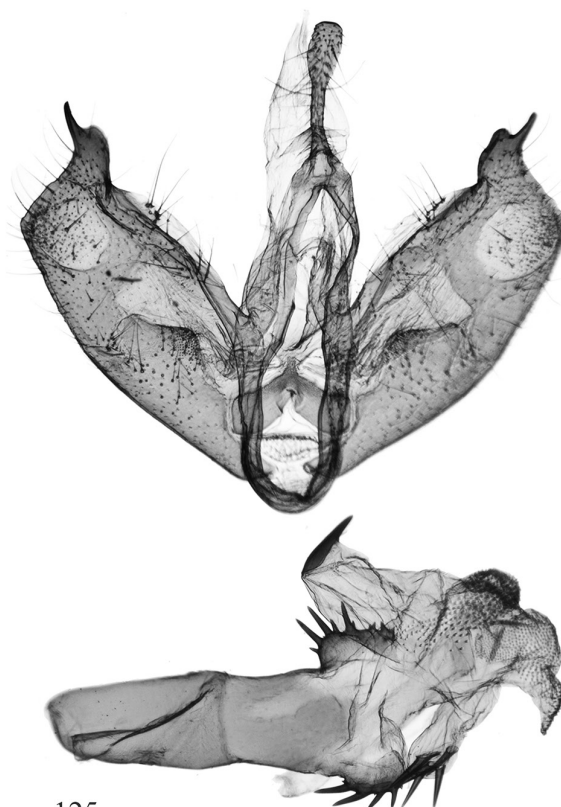
Figures 120–123. Male genitalia of *Spatullosia africana*. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



124

S. odzala sp. n., HT

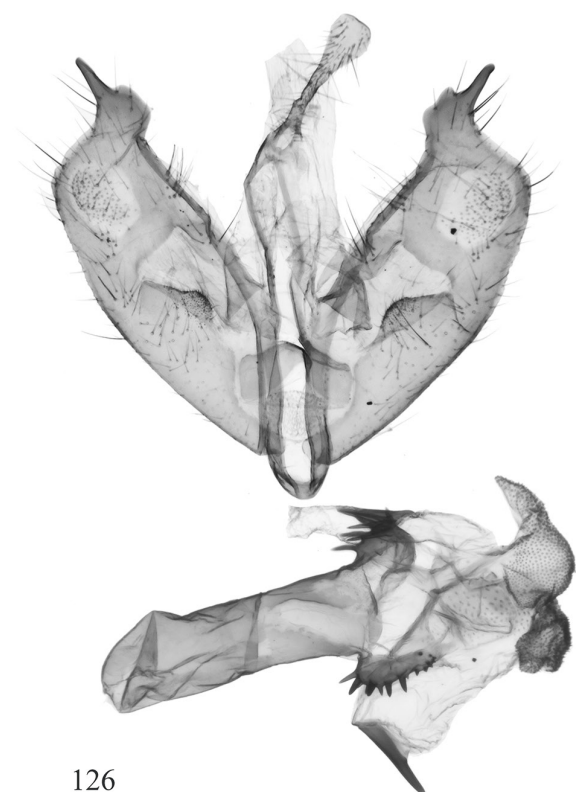
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9719



125

S. coronaria

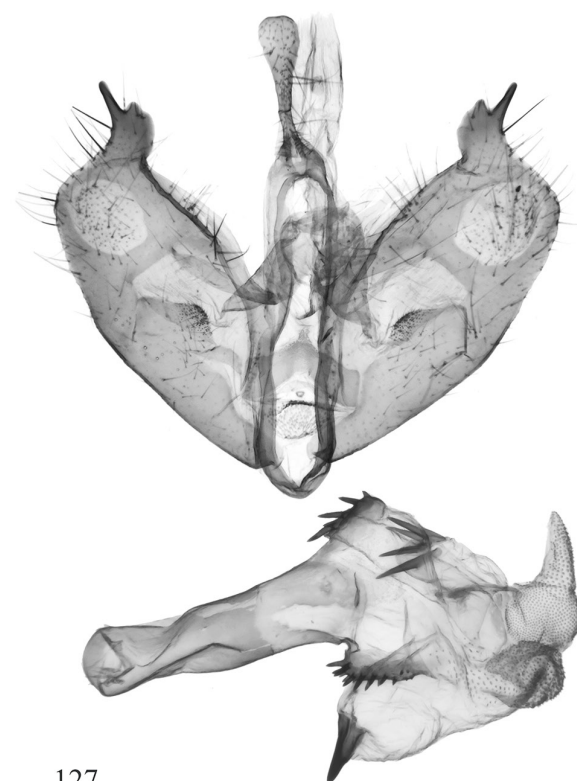
Sierra Leone, Tiwai Isl., slide AV5085



126

S. coronaria

Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9706



127

S. coronaria

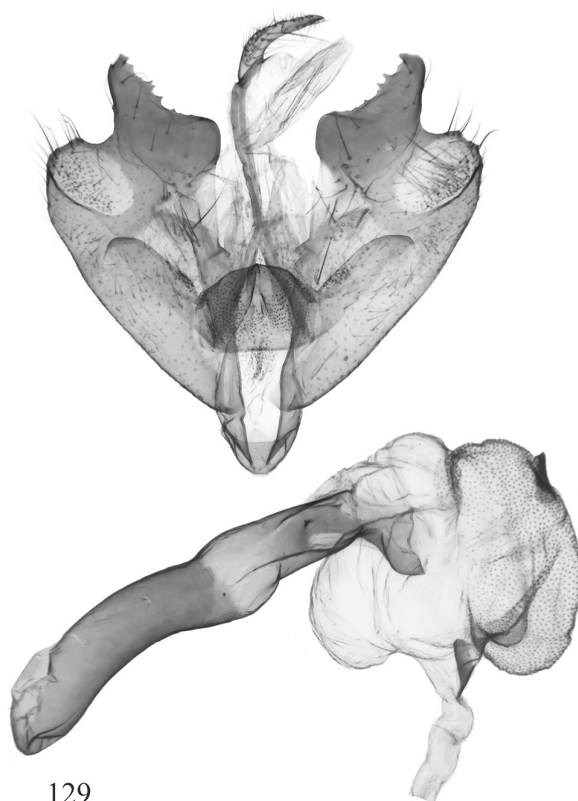
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9761

Figures 124–127. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



128

S. mandibula sp. n., HT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9700



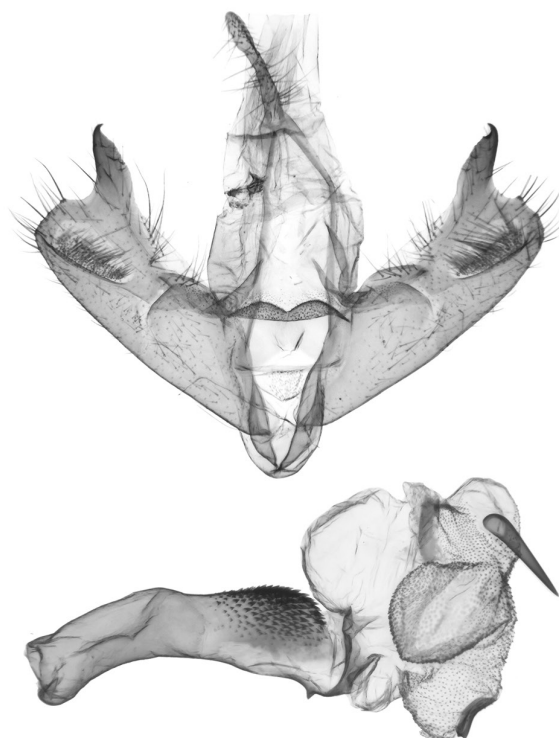
129

S. mandibula sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9745



130

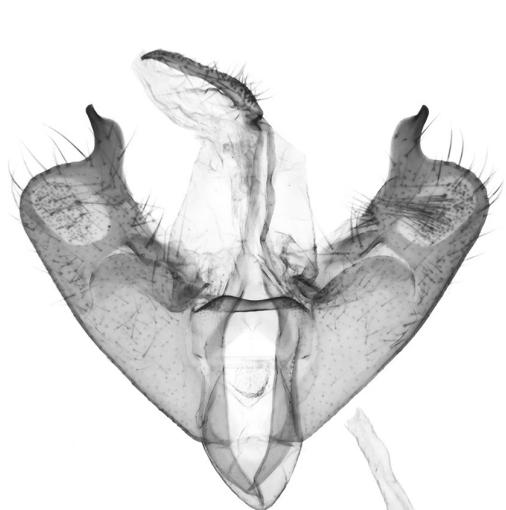
S. usambara sp. n., HT
Tanzania, East Usambara Mts, NHMUK010916153



131

S. tenebrosa sp. n., HT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9701

Figures 128–131. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 128, 129 and 131 in ANHRT; 130 in NHMUK.



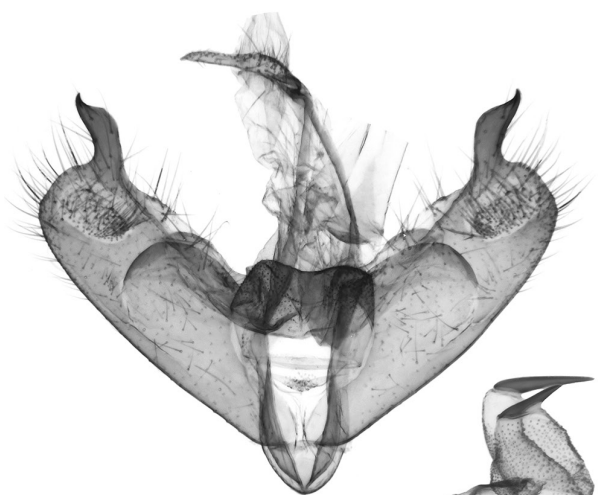
132

S. banco sp. n., HT
Ivory Coast, Banco NP, slide AV9850



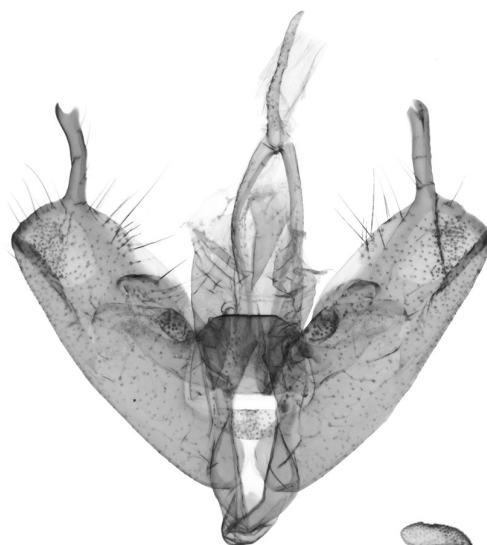
133

S. banco sp. n., PT
Guinea, Diecké Forest, slide AV9703



134

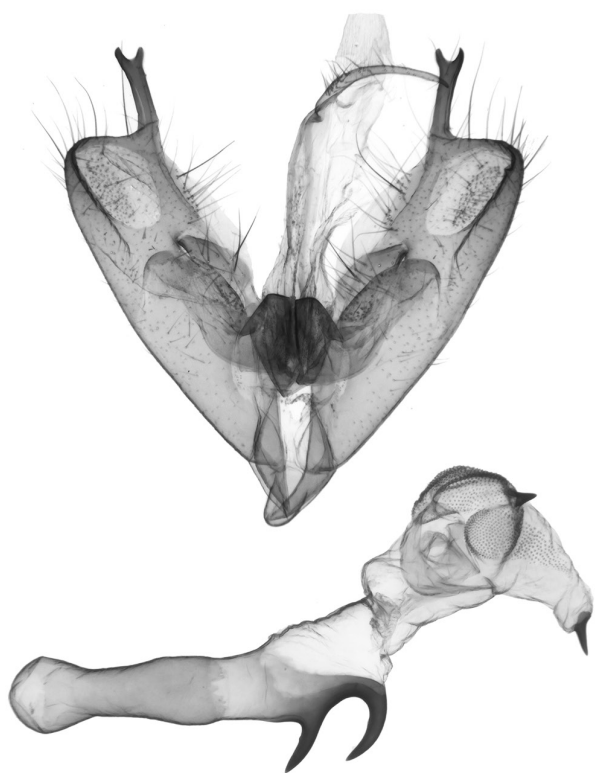
S. bispinata sp. n., HT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9698



135

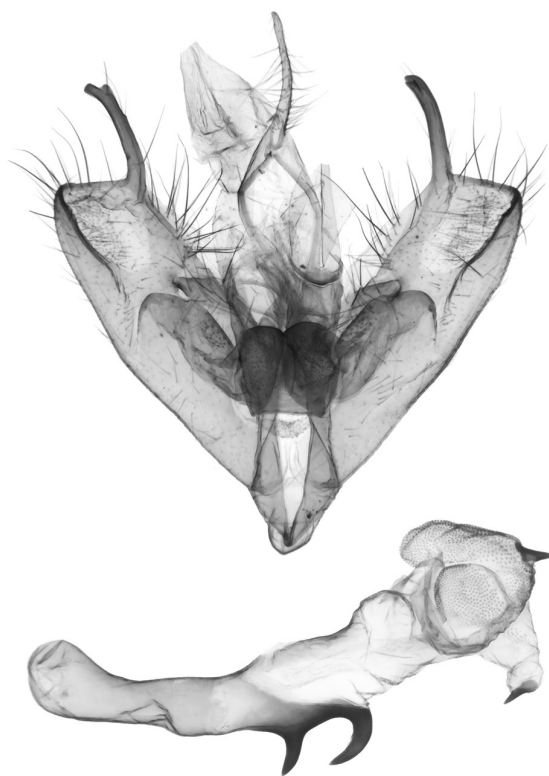
S. wologizi sp. n., HT
Liberia, Wologizi Mts, slide AV5133

Figures 132–135. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



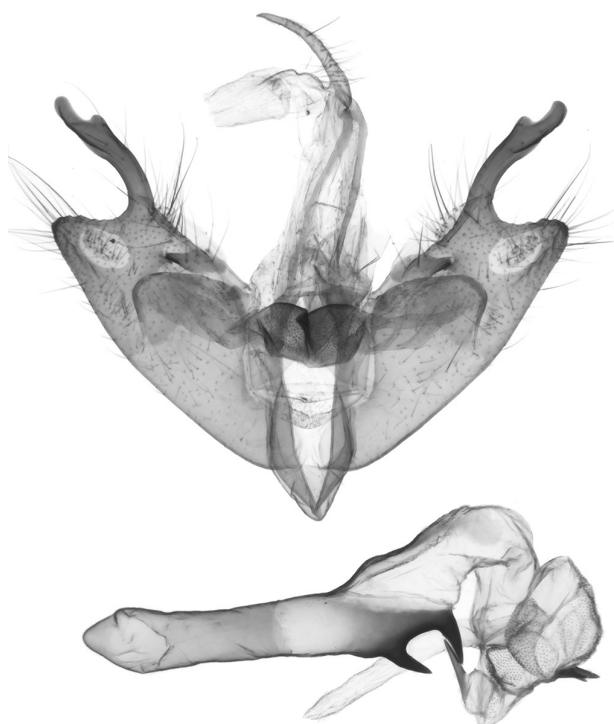
136

S. biungulata sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9721



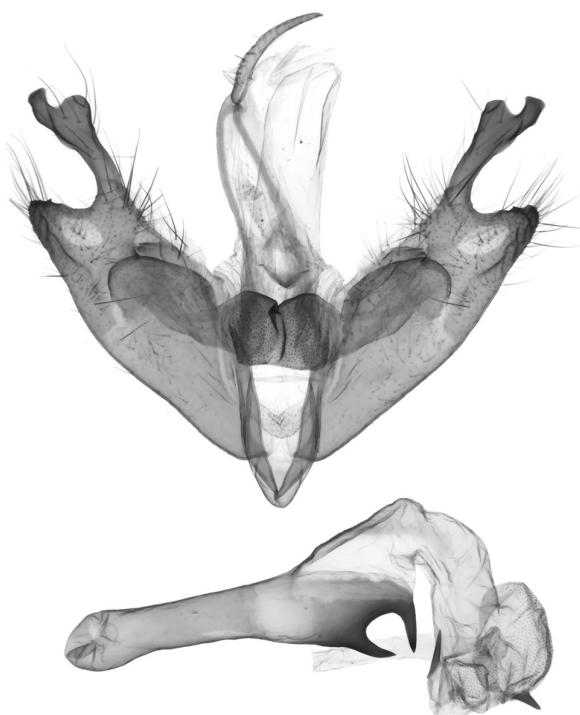
137

S. biungulata sp. n., PT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9690



138

S. capriolina sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9750



139

S. capriolina sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9814

Figures 136–139. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



140

S. gablerinus, HT
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide 470 Kühne



141

S. gablerinus
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9829



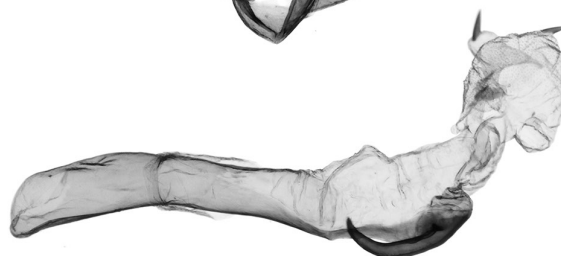
142

S. smithi sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9717



143

S. smithi sp. n., PT
Rwanda, Bugesera Distr., slide ZSM Arct. 2021/2017



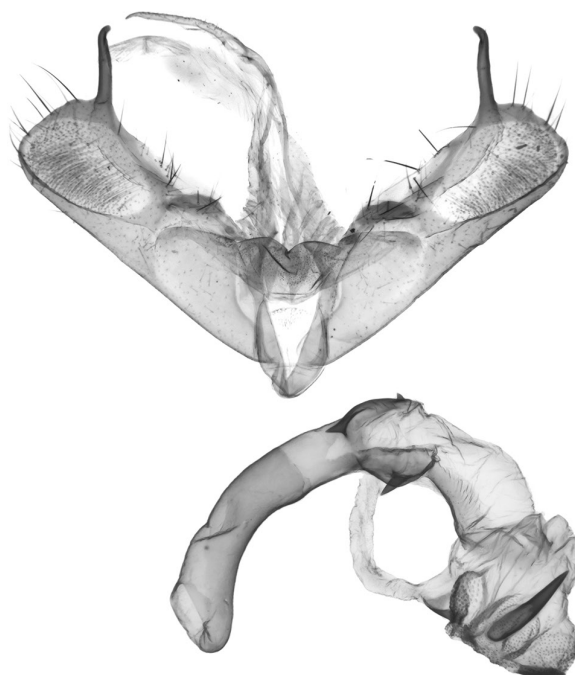
Figures 140–143. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 140 in coll. L. Kühne (after Kühne 2008); 141 and 142 in ANHRT; 143 in ZSM.



144

S. clavata sp. n., HT

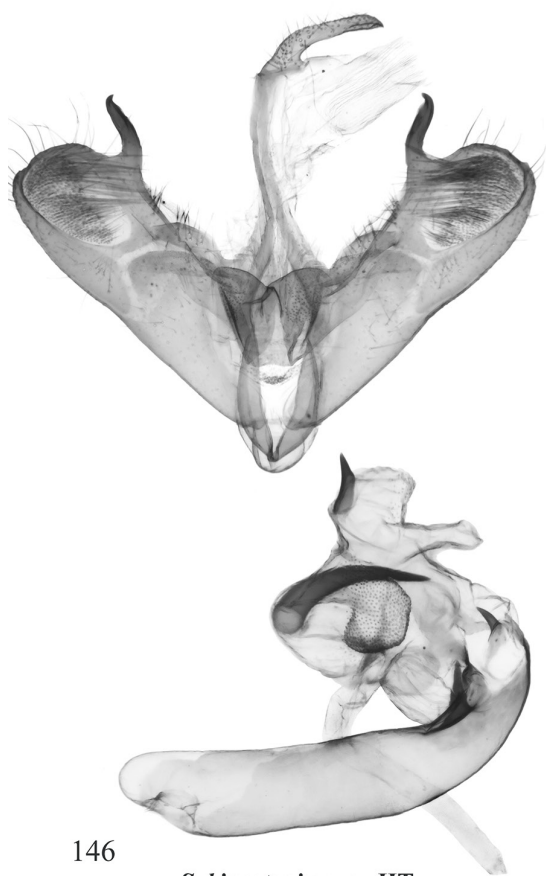
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9751



145

S. clavata sp. n., PT

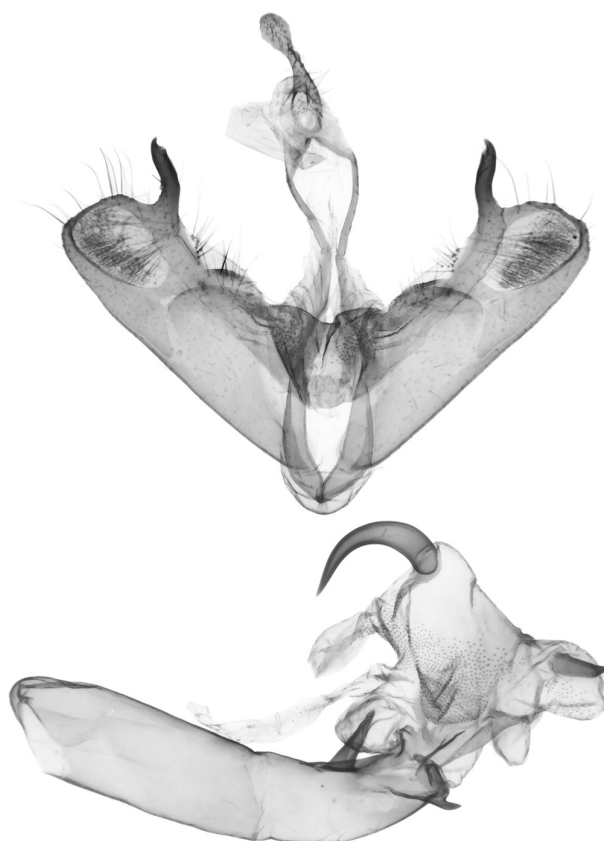
Liberia, Grand Cape Mount Co., slide AV9793



146

S. kingstoni sp. n., HT

Kenya, Central Province, slide AV9852



147

S. kingstoni sp. n., PT

Kenya, Central Province, slide AV9820

Figures 144–147. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 144–146 in ANHRT (146: ex AKW); 147 in AKW.



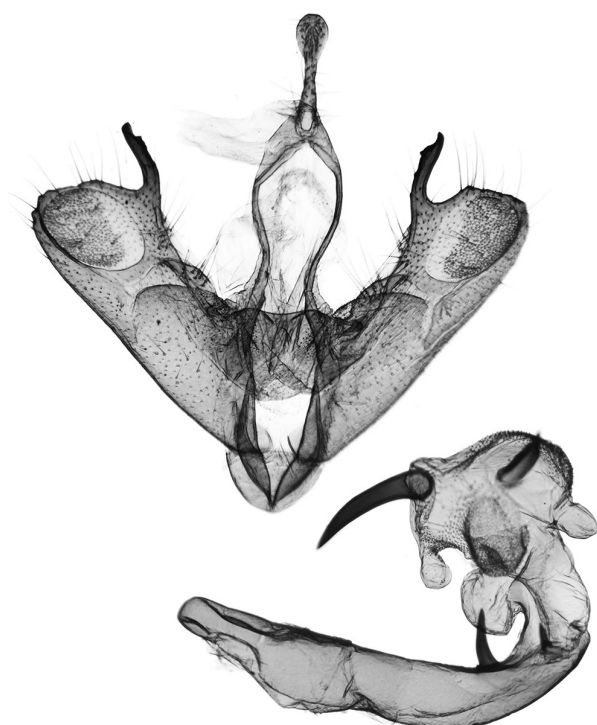
148

S. fuscotriata sp. n., HT
N Mozambique, Zambezia Prov., slide AV5084



149

S. fuscotriata sp. n., PT
Zimbabwe, Manicaland, slide ZSM Sp 1621



150

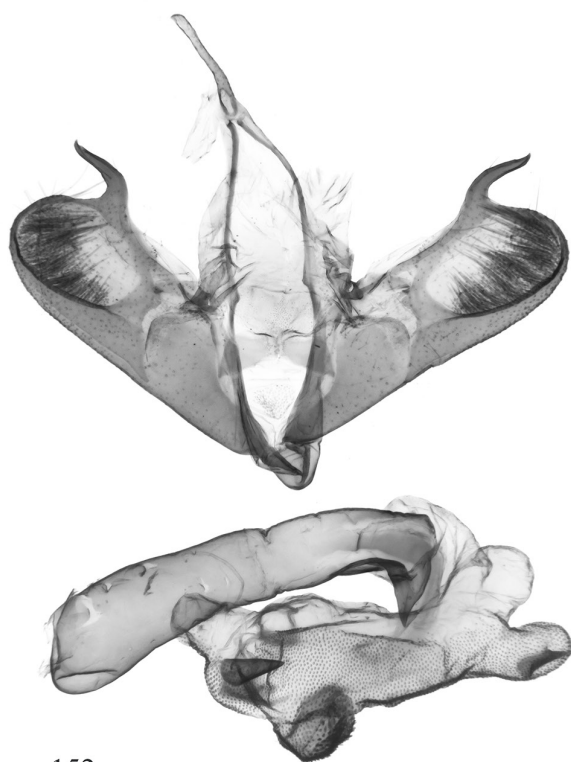
S. zambia sp. n., HT
NW Zambia, West Lunga NP, slide AV5087



151

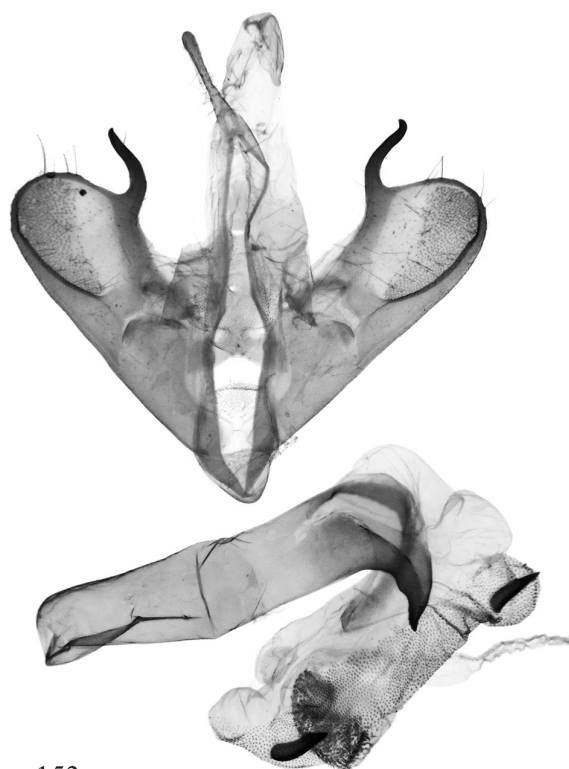
S. zambia sp. n., PT
NE Zambia, Mutinondo Wilderness, slide AV9766

Figures 148–151. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 148, 150 and 151 in ANHRT; 149 in ZSM.



152

S. quilimanensis, NT
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV9851



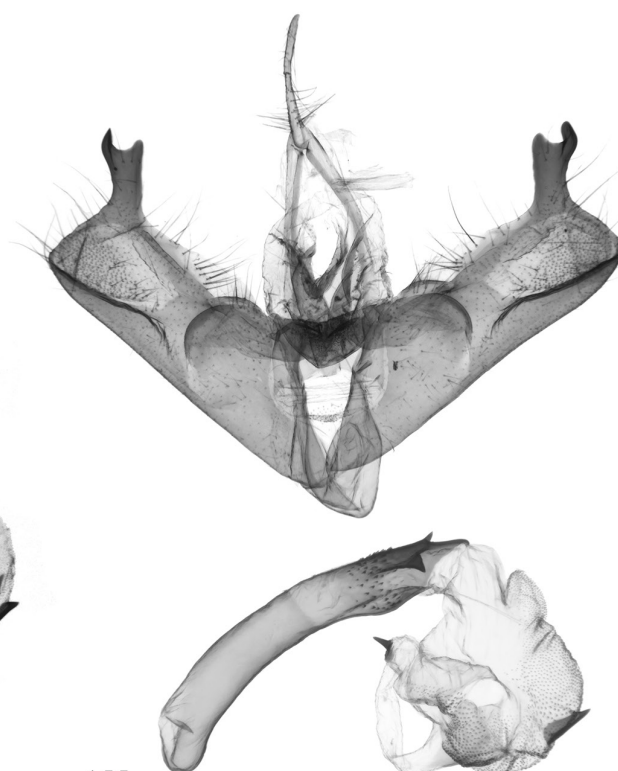
153

S. quilimanensis
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV5637



154

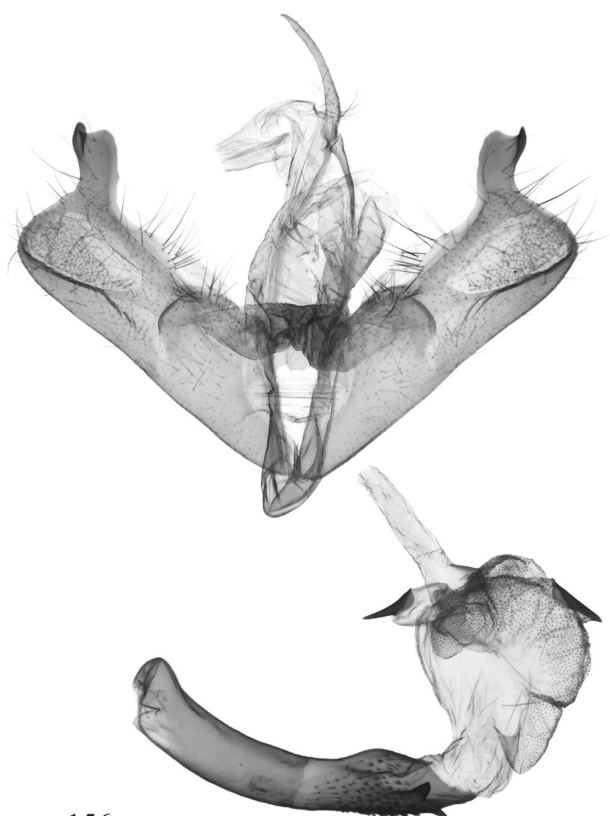
S. pringlei sp. n., HT
Tanzania, East Usambara Mts, NHMUK010316232



155

S. bokwaongo sp. n., HT
Cameroon, Mount Cameroon, slide AV9711

Figures 152–155. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 152, 153 and 155 in ANHRT; 154 in NHMUK.



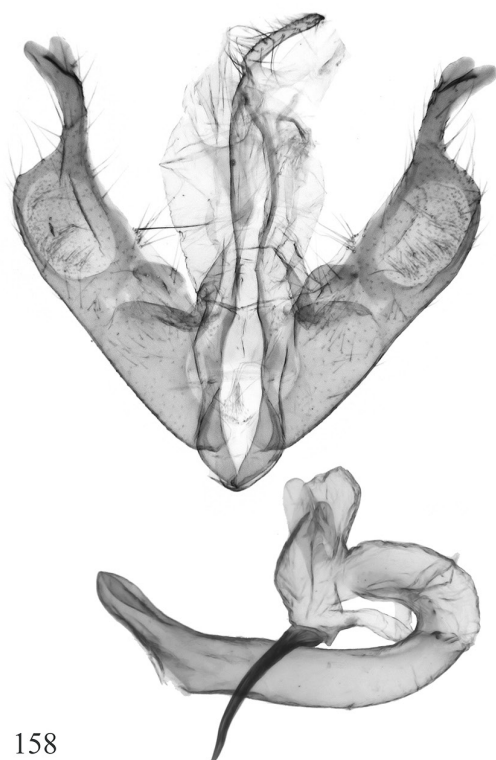
156

S. bokwaongo sp. n., PT
Cameroon, Mount Cameroon, slide AV9713



157

S. carbonisata sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9790



158

S. obscura sp. n., HT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9705



159

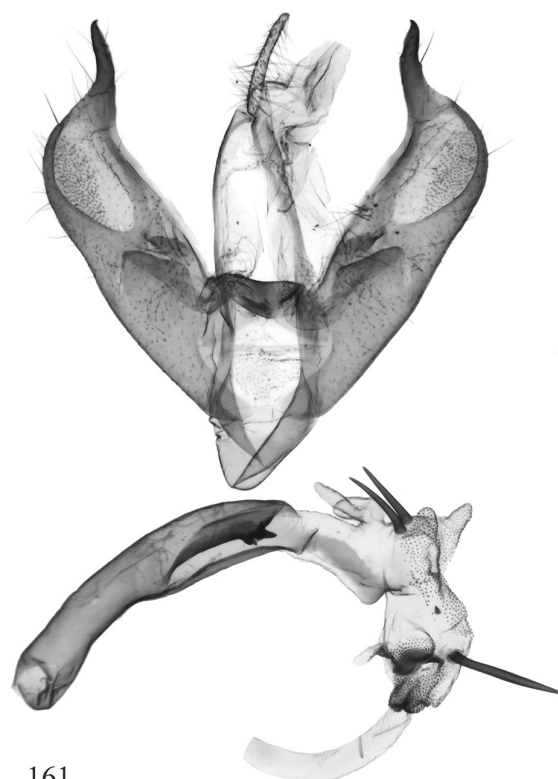
S. nouabaleana sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9770

Figures 156–159. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



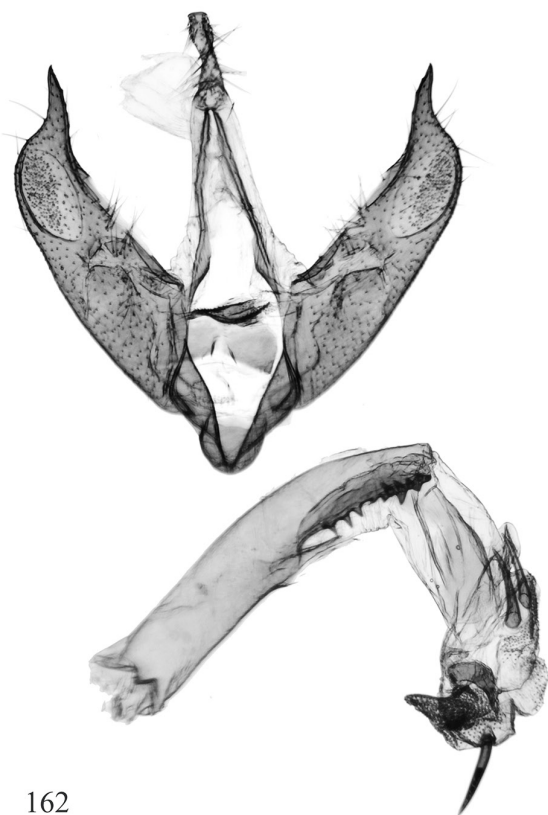
160

S. gemina
Sierra Leone, Tiwai Isl., slide AV5089



161

S. gemina
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9725



162

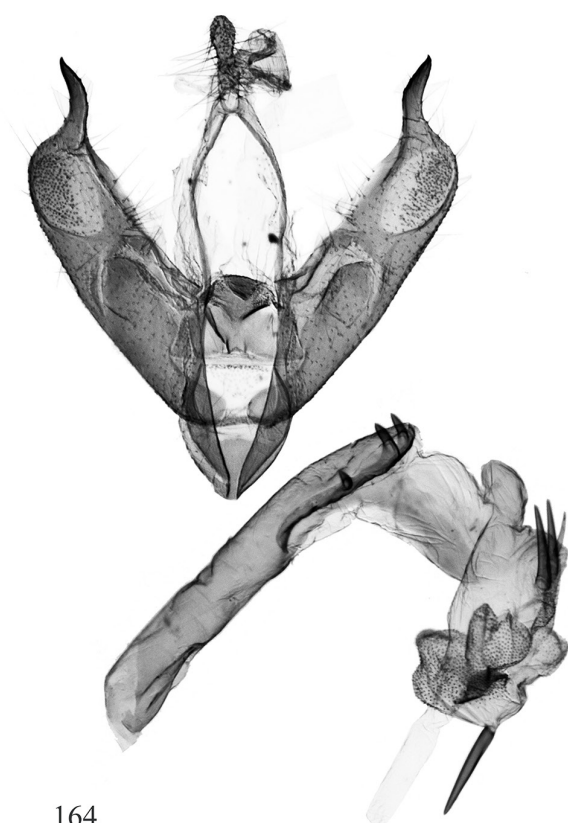
S. similis sp. n., HT
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV3140



163

S. similis sp. n., PT
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV3139

Figures 160–163. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



164

S. similis sp. n., PT

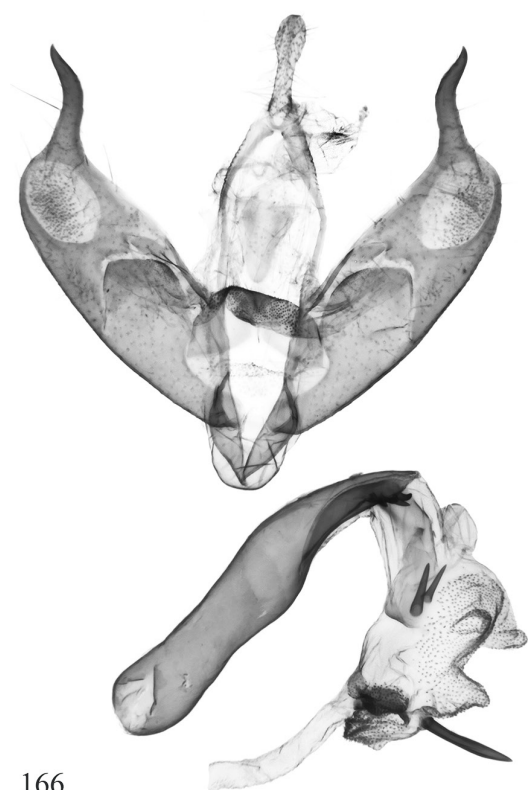
Tanzania, Meru Mt., slide ZSM Arct. 2019-180



165

S. similis sp. n., PT

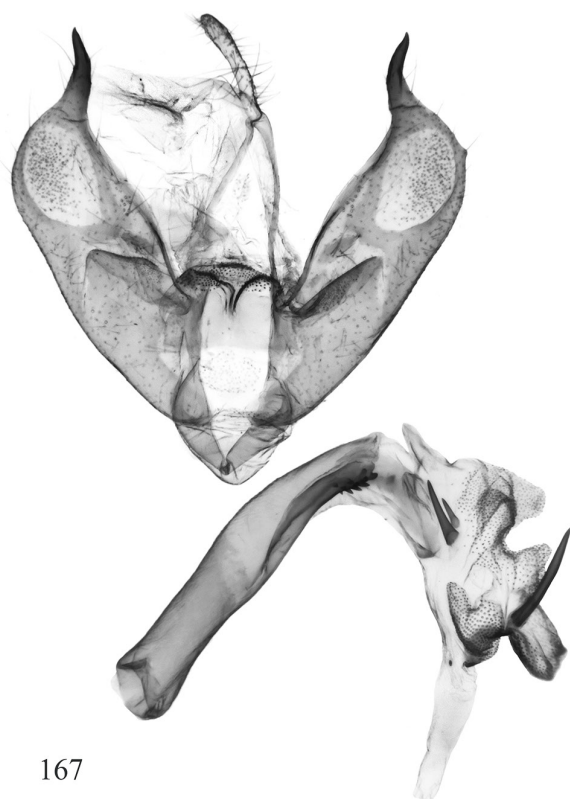
Tanzania, Meru Mt., slide ZSM Arct. 2019-552



166

S. lobo sp. n., HT

Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9831

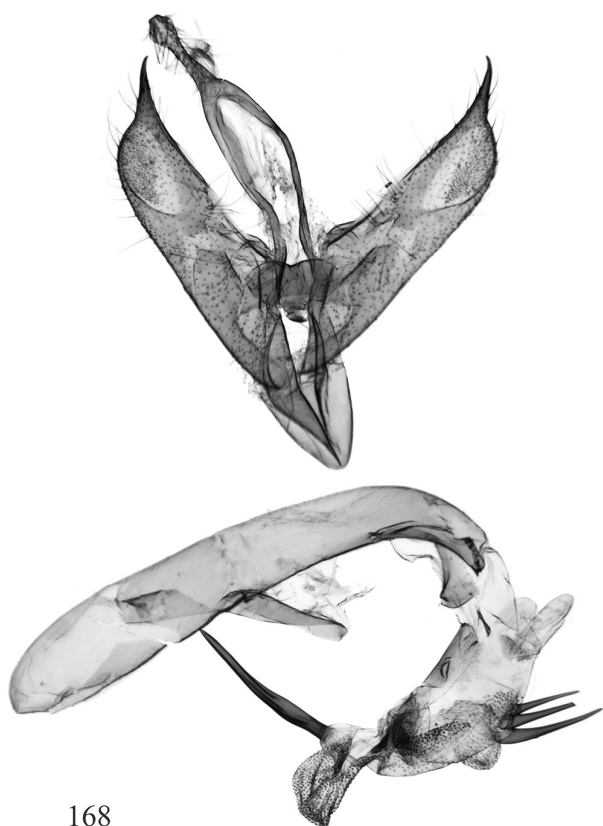


167

S. lobo sp. n., PT

Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9724

Figures 164–167. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 164 and 165 in ZSM; 166 and 167 in ANHRT.



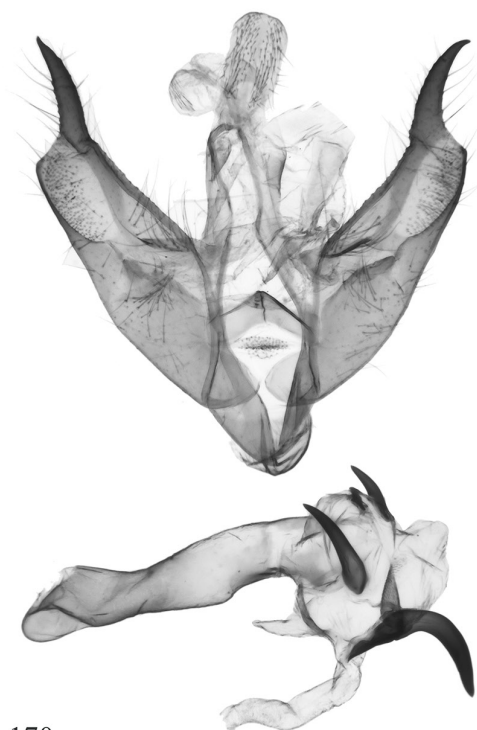
168

S. maputo sp. n., HT
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV3167



169

S. maputo sp. n., PT
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV3138



170

S. makao sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9782



171

S. makao sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9807

Figures 168–171. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



172

S. elegans sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9741



173

S. elegans sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9842



174

S. subtilis sp. n., HT
Cameroon, Campo Ma'an NP, slide AV9839

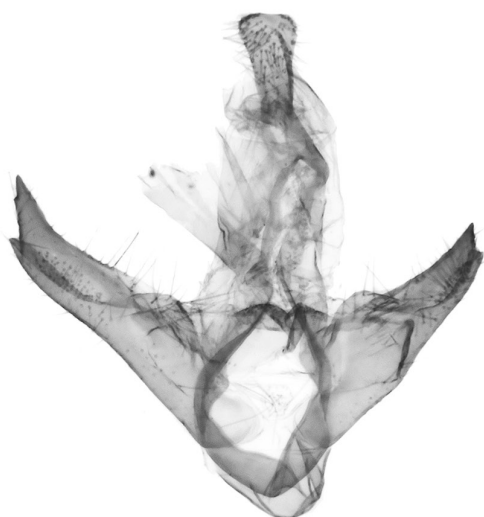


175

S. subtilis sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9824



Figures 172–175. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



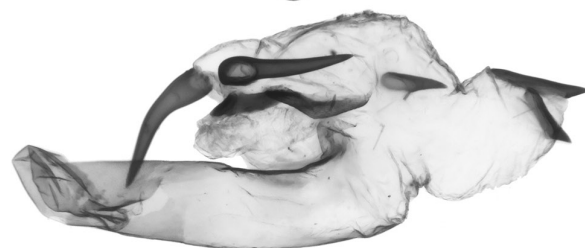
176

S. ivindo sp. n., HT
Gabon, Ivindo NP, slide AV9822



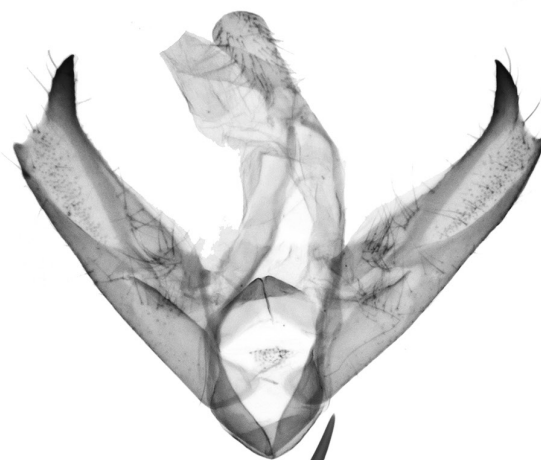
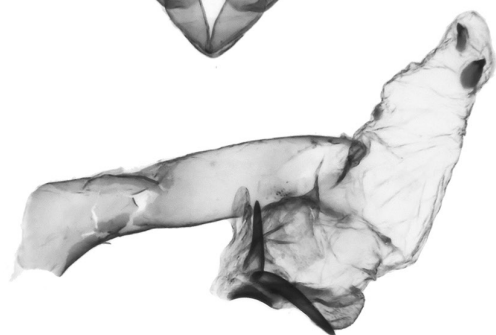
177

S. exilis sp. n., HT
Cameroon, Campo Vill., slide AV9838



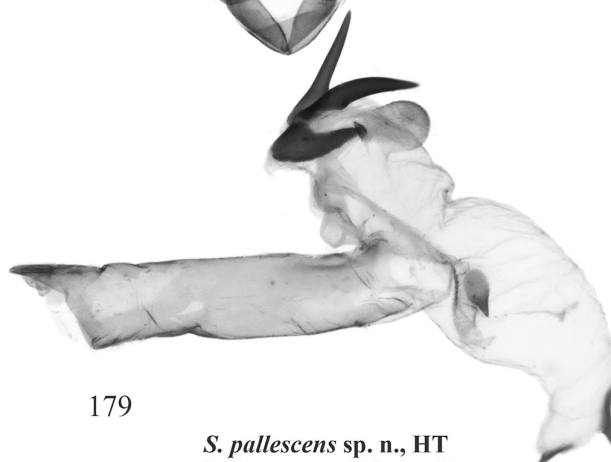
178

S. mondika sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9749

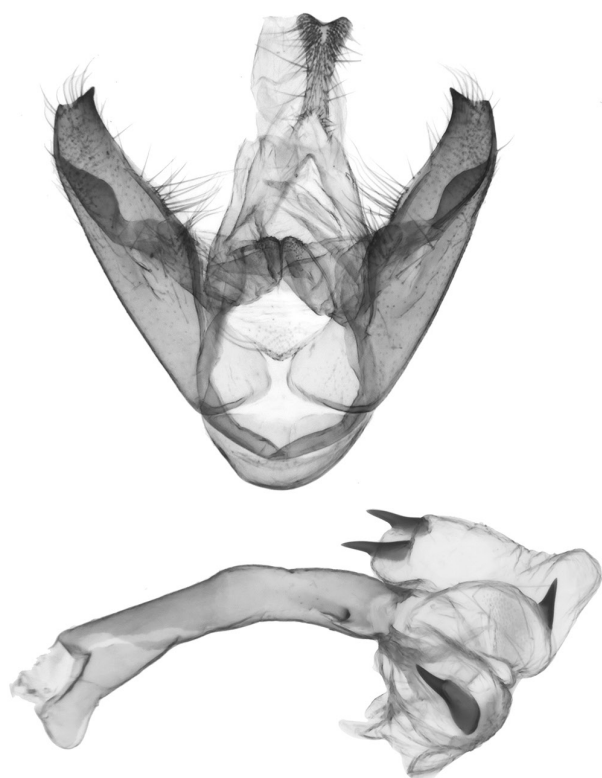


179

S. pallescens sp. n., HT
Liberia, Foya PPA, slide AV5630



Figures 176–179. Male genitalia of *Spatullosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.

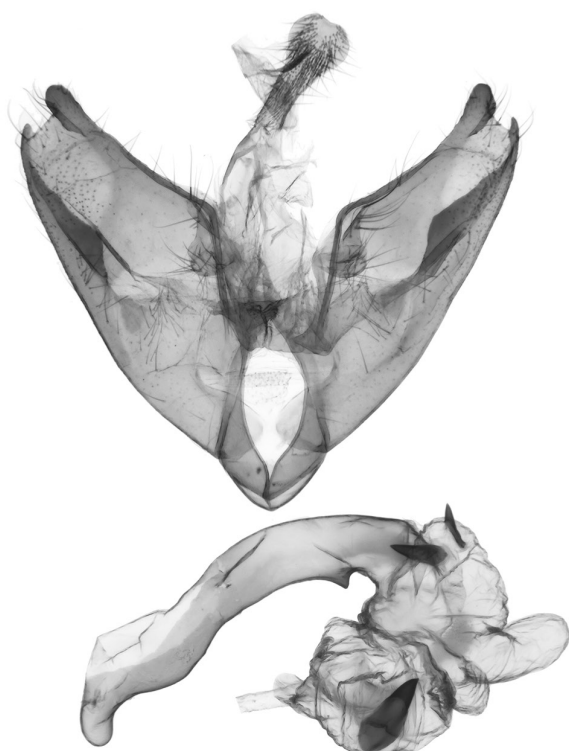


180

S. curta sp. n., HT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9692

181

S. bilobata sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9799



182

S. cristata sp. n., HT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9790

183

S. trapezia sp. n., HT
Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9694

Figures 180–183. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



184

S. corniculata, PT

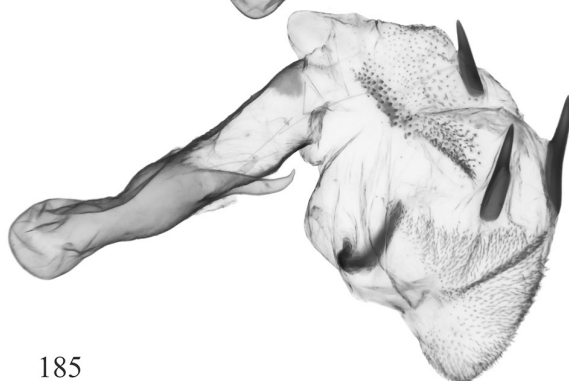
W Kenya, Kakamega Forest, slide AV4279



185

S. corniculata

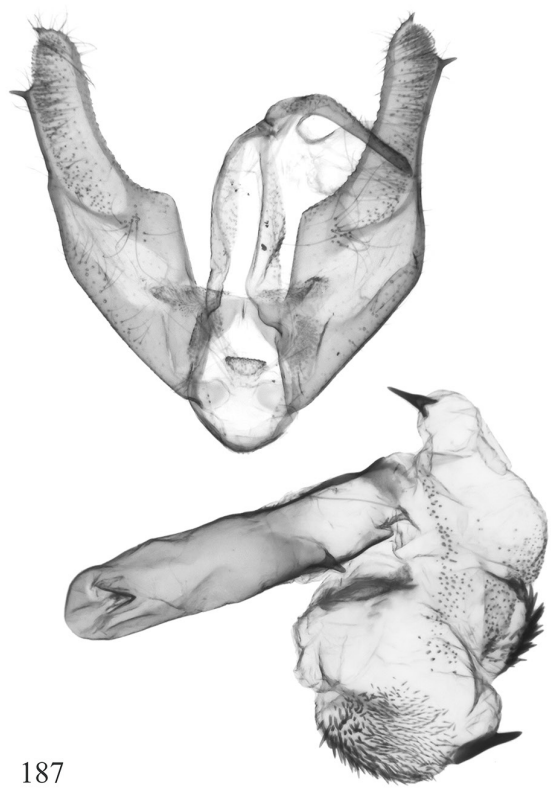
Cameroon, Mount Cameroon, slide AV9840



186

S. nola sp. n., HT

Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9757

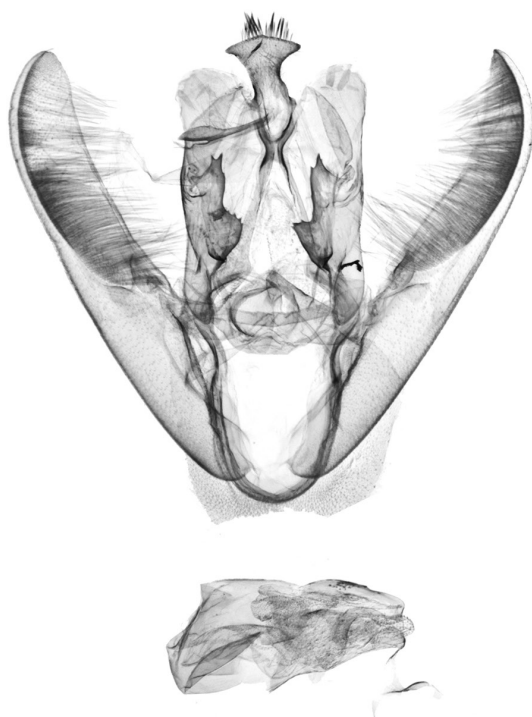


187

S. nola sp. n., PT

Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9695

Figures 184–187. Male genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 184 in MfN; 185–187 in ANHRT.



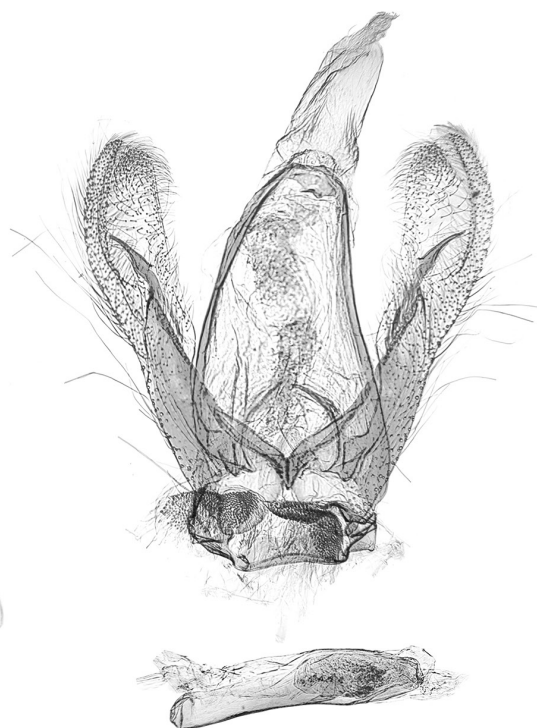
188
Eugoa aequalis, HT of *imposita*
E Malaysia, Borneo Isl., Sarawak, slide BMNH Arctiidae 2877



189
Eugoa aequalis
S Thailand, Chumphon Prov., slide AV4110



190
Neoeugoa humerana
S Thailand, Chumphon Prov., slide AV4078



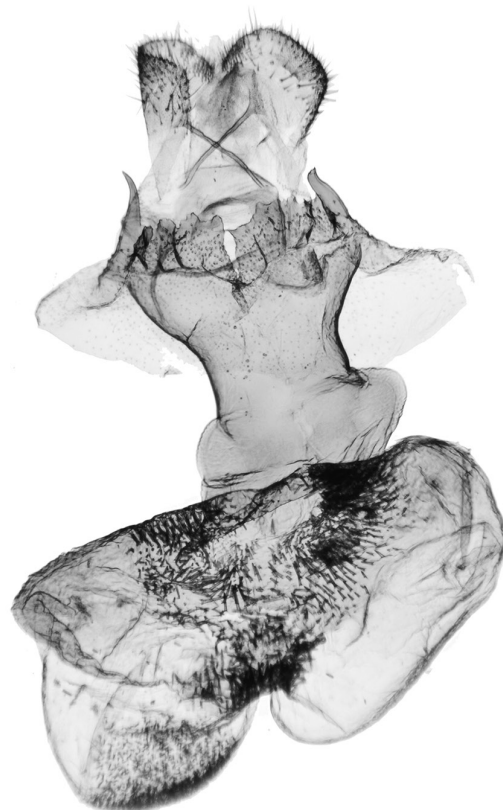
191
Selepa costiplaga, HT
Gabon, Ogoue River, slide LG 4869

Figures 188–191. Male genitalia of Erebidæ (Arctiinae: Lithosiini: Endrosiina) (188–190) and Nolidae (Eligminae) (191). Depositories of the specimens dissected: 188 in NHMUK; 189 and 190 in CKC; 191 in CMNH (photo by G. László).



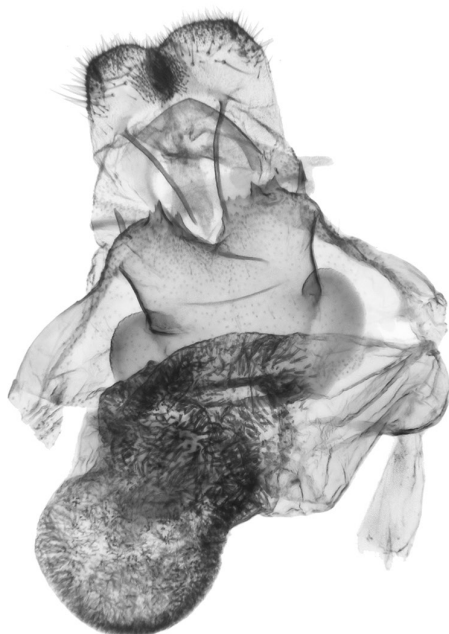
192

S. africana
S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV3177



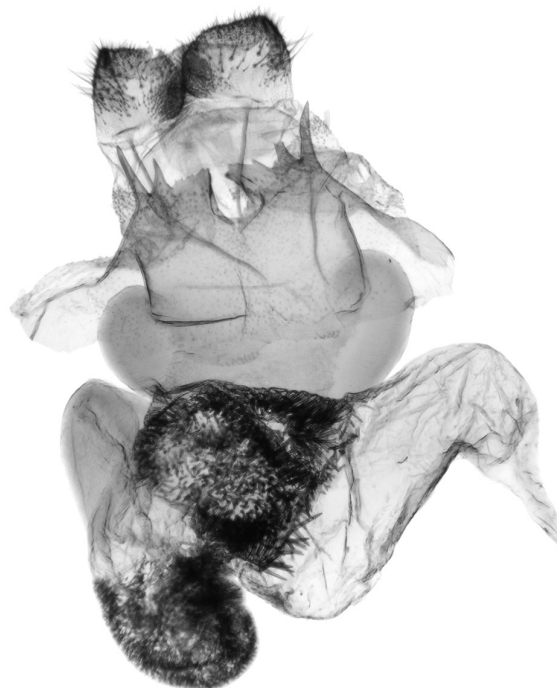
193

S. africana
Sierra Leone, Northern Prov., slide AV3164



194

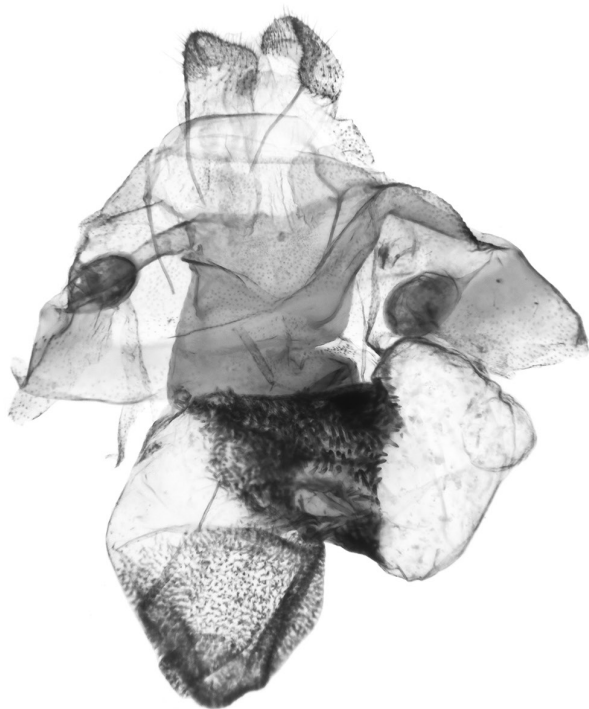
S. odzala sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9720



195

S. coronaria
Sierra Leone, Tiwai Isl., slide AV4519

Figures 192–195. Female genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



196

S. mzuzu sp. n., HT

N Malawi, Mzuzu Wildlife Sanctuary, slide AV9836



197

S. tenebrosa sp. n., PT

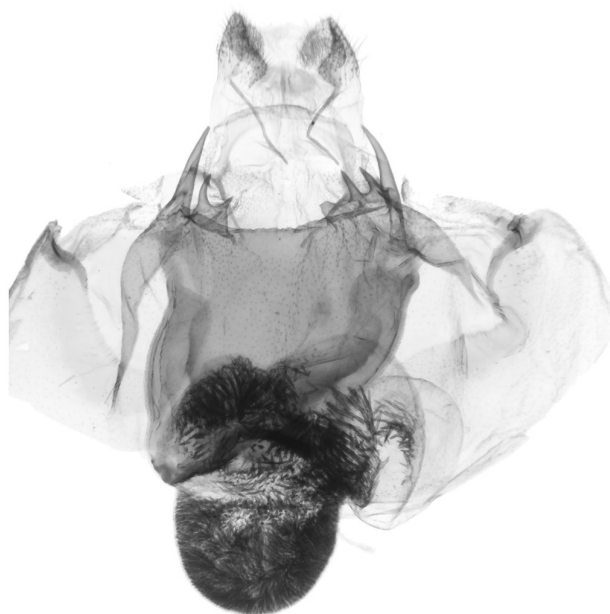
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9813



198

S. bispinata sp. n., PT

Gabon, Crystal Mts, slide AV9699

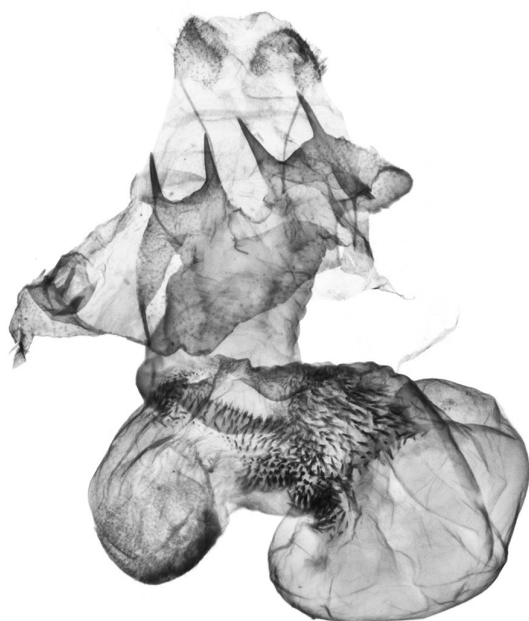


199

S. clavata sp. n., PT

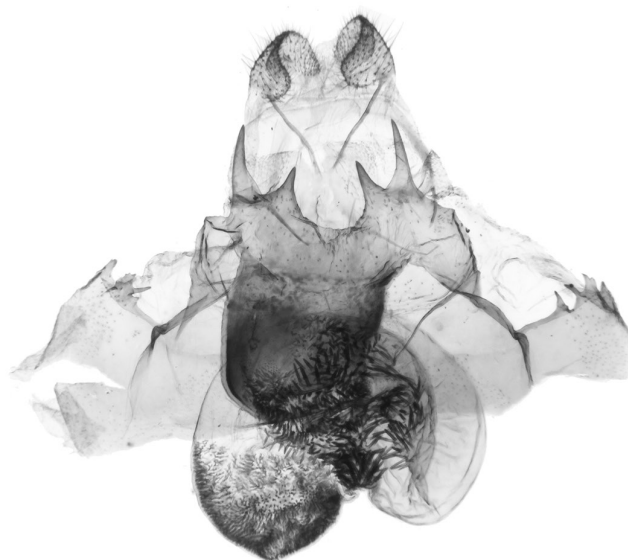
Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9792

Figures 196–199. Female genitalia of *Spatullosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



200

S. pringlei sp. n., PT
Tanzania, East Usambara Mts, slide NHMUK010316233



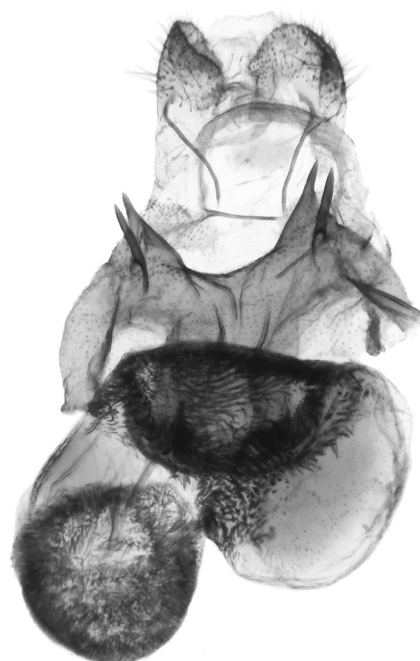
201

S. bokwaongo sp. n., PT
Cameroon, Mount Cameroon, slide AV9712



202

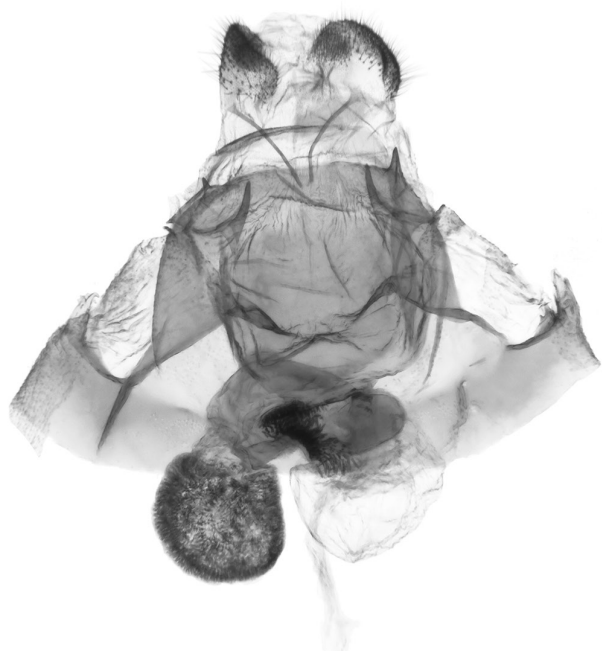
S. carbonisata sp. n., PT
Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9748



203

S. nimba sp. n., HT
Liberia, Nimba Mts, slide AV9704

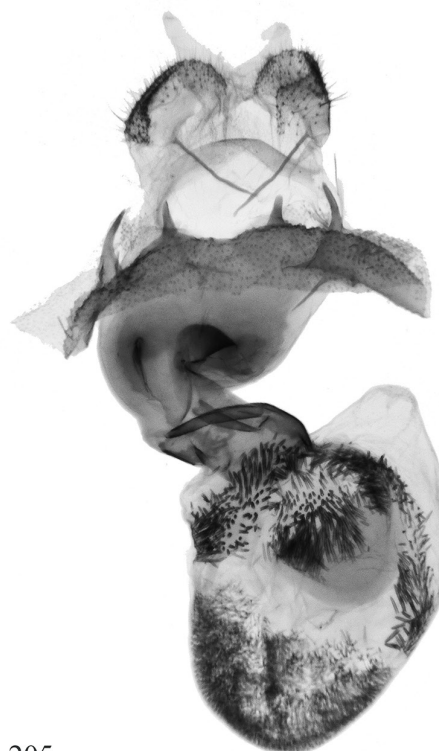
Figures 200–203. Female genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 200, 202 and 203 in ANHRT; 201 in NHMUK.



204

***S. nouabaleana* sp. n., PT**

Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, slide AV9786



205

S. gemina

Sierra Leone, Tiwai Isl., slide AV5633



206

***S. lobo* sp. n., PT**

Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua NP, slide AV9724

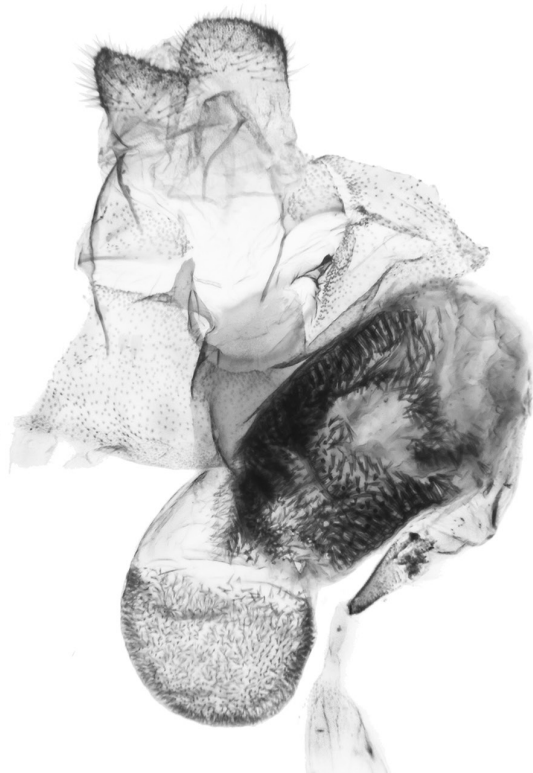


207

***S. maputo* sp. n., PT**

S Mozambique, Maputo SR, slide AV9810

Figures 204–207. Female genitalia of *Spatulosia* spp. The specimens dissected are deposited in ANHRT.



208

Spatullosia corniculata

Cameroon, Mount Cameroon, slide AV9841



210

Neoengoa humerana

S Thailand, Chumphon Prov., slide AV4080



209

Eugoa aequalis, HT

E Malaysia, Borneo Isl., Sarawak, slide BMNH Arctiidae 2876

Figures 208–210. Female genitalia of Endrosiina. Depositories of the specimens dissected: 208 in ANHRT; 209 in NHMUK; 210 in CKC.