

Noctuidae collected by Karlheinz POLITZAR in Bogué, Mauritania (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea)

by

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Summary

The publication presented here is a continuation of the previous article, the taxonomic and faunistic revision of the Noctuidae (Lepidoptera) of the Cape Verde Islands. It follows the same checklist style including a summary of the distribution of all species, some details of their bionomics and figures of the genitalia and typical examples, including their VARIABILITY.

Altogether 155 species of noctuid moths are dealt with here, among them three species and two subspecies are described as new to science, and two new synonyms and one *nomen dubium* are stated; one hitherto subspecific taxon is upgraded to species rank.

Key words: Fauna Noctuidae Bogué, Mauritania, taxonomic and faunistic revision, distribution, bionomics, figures of species and genitalia

Synopsis

Aspidifrontia pallidula HACKER & HAUSMANN **spec. nov.**

Aspidifrontia berioi HACKER & HAUSMANN **spec. nov.**

Eublemma tyrocooides HACKER & HAUSMANN **spec. nov.**

Pericyma metaleuca mauritanica HACKER & HAUSMANN **subspec. nov.**

Prionofrontia ochrosia politzari HACKER & HAUSMANN **subspec. nov.**

Aspidihampsonia BERIO, 1964, **syn. nov.** of *Aspidifrontia* HAMPSON, 1902

Aspidifrontia behauti LAPORTE, 1972, **syn. nov.** of *Aspidifrontia hemileuca* (HAMPSON, 1909)

Aspidifrontia senegalensis BERIO, 1966 **nomen dubium**

Cerocala albicornis BERIO, 1966 **bona spec.**

Introduction

The knowledge of the fauna of the family Noctuidae (*sensu* LAFONTAINE & FIBIGER, 2006) of Africa, and especially West Africa is very incomplete (cf. also the article before, "Noctuidae of Cape Verde Islands"). In the case of the Cape Verde Islands at least a few taxonomic studies have been attempted in the past. This statement refers the more to the fauna of the adjacent parts of the African mainland; in Mauritania there exists only a single species list

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and overview of the Lepidoptera of the western Sahara, which includes Morocco and Mauritania (RUNGS, 1992). This list includes a mere 45 Noctuidae species for the whole of the southern half of Mauritania, which covers the areas 4, 15, 19-25 of RUNGS (1992), between 16.5° and 21° latitude. In the list given here from Boghé, at least 155 species are included, 33 of which are included by RUNGS (1992), who listed a further 12 species which were not found by H. POLITZAR in Boghé.

Heinz POLITZAR worked as field veterinarian for the animal health services of Mauritania, contracted by the European Development Fund, for four years from 1966 to 1969. In this time he collected in the vicinity of Boghé, and probably also within the town; unfortunately no further details of his methods and localities are known, and none of the participants survive today. The labels with the simple locality "Mauretaniien, Boghe" and the exact date - using a stamp - give no information about the kind of biotopes and circumstances of capture.

About three quarters of Mauritania is covered by deserts or semideserts, which have been expanding in the last four decades. The country, which forms the western part of the huge central Sahara region, is flat and defined by vast, arid plains, broken by occasional ridges and clifflike outcrops. The highest point on the Adrar plateau reaches an elevation of 500 metres. Between the plateaux and the Atlantic Ocean there are alternating areas of clayey plains and sand dunes, which are very mobile in the strong winds coming from the ocean. The dunes increase in size towards the north.

Between 1975 and 1980 only 20 percent of the three million or so population of Mauritania were sedentary farmers, and herding engaged up to 70 percent of the population. Farming was restricted to the narrow band along the Senegal River where rainfall of up to 600 mm per year and annual river flooding sustained crop production as well as large cattle herds.

In the dry northern two-thirds of the country, herding was limited to widely scattered pastoral groups that raised camels, sheep, and goats, and farming was restricted to date palms and minuscule plots around oases.

Boghé is situated close to the Senegal river, at an altitude of only 13 m, in the midst of the relatively fertile Senegal river valley with grazing land, farm land and trees, predominantly along the shores of the river, and not really forming a gallery forest or even a riparian area as interface between land and stream with riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. Often semidesert areas or sand dunes interrupt this fertile region, and for this reason, a large number of eremic species occur among tropical-subtropical species. The common problems of developing countries like overgrazing, deforestation, and soil erosion aggravated by drought all contribute to desertification. Additionally, there are very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Senegal River, which is the only one in the area.

Survey of the Noctuidae Moths, material and methods

Cf. the preceding publication on the "Noctuidae of Cape Verde Islands".

List of species

The format of the checklist follows standard checklist style. The name of the subspecies is given only if it does not correspond with the nominotypical subspecies. The section 'Distribution' includes an overview of North Africa, the Sahel zone, and a few adjacent areas; first the Arabian Peninsula, then under 'North Africa', Palaeartic and Sub-Saharan Africa, from North southward to the border of the tropical forest zone. These details are omitted in cases where the species was treated in the preceding publication. The same applies also to the colour figures of the species. Finally, the colour plates 1-10 of the two publications give an overview of the common species of the fauna of the western Sahel region and hence the possibility for a quick determination. Widespread, common and well-known species, usually migrants, are generally omitted.

Subfamily Nolinae

Meganola reubeni AGASSIZ, 2009 (pl. 5, fig. 7)

Meganola reubeni AGASSIZ, 2009, Trop. Lepid. Res. **19**(1):11, fig. 7, 15, 33-35. L.t.: [Kenya] Nakuru

References: *Meganola reubeni* (AGASSIZ, 2009);

Notes: *M. reubeni* was recently described from East Africa: Kenyan Rift Valley; Uganda, Ethiopia; Tanzania. Male genitalia cf. fig. 1a.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical.

North Africa:

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 4.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17737♂); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Boghé, 14.xii.1966; 6.xi.1967; 11.x.1967; 28.xi.1967; 28.ii.1968; 28.xi.1967;

Bionomics: The larva has been found on flowers and leaves of VARIOUS *Acacia* species (*A. gerrardii*, *A. tortilis*) and in pseudogalls of *A. seyal* (AGASSIZ, 2009).

Subfamily Chloephorinae

Earias insulana (BOISDUVAL, 1833)

Tortrix insulana BOISDUVAL, 1833, Nouv. Ann. Hist. Nat. Paris 2: 269; Fauna Ent. Madagascar: 121. L. t.: Maurice; Bourbon; Madagascar

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical, widespread in the Old World Tropics and Subtropics (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
1 ♀, Boghé, 17.iii.1968;

Earias biplaga WALKER, 1866

Earias biplaga WALKER, 1866, List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. 35: 1773. L. t.: Sierra Leone

References: *Earias biplaga* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Earias biplaga* (POOLE, 1989); *Earias biplaga* (WILTSHIRE, 1990);

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
3 ♀, Boghé, 20.iv.1969;

Bryophilopsis tarachoides (MABILLE, 1900) (pl. 5, fig. 8)

Bryophilopsis tarachoides MABILLE, 1900, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 68: 729. L. t.: Madagascar: Antongil

References: *Bryophilopsis tarachoides* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Bryophilopsis tarachoides* (POOLE, 1989);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; throughout sub-Saharan Africa, eastward to Oman, including Madagascar; not yet recorded in Saudi Arabia.

Yemen Wiltshire, 1980; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Wiltshire, 1980b; 1986;

North Africa:

Nigeria Hampson, 1912;
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 21.ix.1967;

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown.

Negeta luminosa (WALKER, 1759)

Acontia luminosa WALKER, 1759, List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. 15: 1759. L. t.: Sierra Leone

References: *Negeta luminosa* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Negeta luminosa* (GAEDE, 1935); *Negeta luminosa* (POOLE, 1989); *Negeta luminosa* (HACKER & FIBIGER, 2006);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; throughout sub-Saharan Africa, eastward to Yemen.

Yemen Fibiger & Hacker, 2001; 2006;

North Africa:

Nigeria Hampson, 1912;
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 21.ix.1967;

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown.

***Negeta purpurascens* HAMPSON, 1912**

Negeta purpurascens HAMPSON, 1912, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. **11**: 630, pl. 190, fig. 31. L. t.: Gold Coast: Kumasi

References: *Negeta purpurascens* (GAEDE, 1935); *Negeta purpurascens* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: Habitus similar to that of *Negeta ruficeps* HAMPSON, 1912, described from RSA: Natal; the two taxa are included in a group of several species with similar habitus, but different genitalia features (gen.prep. H. HACKER 14602♂, 17749♂, Congo-Brazzaville; 14254♂, Tanzania; 14016♂, 17746♂, 17751♂, Cameroon; 17743♂, Ghana); the group needs a global revision. Male genitalia cf. fig. 1c.

Distribution: Afro-tropical-subtropical; probably West-African.

North Africa:

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 12.x.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17740♂);

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown.

***Neaxestis mesogonia* (HAMPSON, 1905) (pl. 5, fig. 9)**

Paraxestis mesogonia HAMPSON, 1905, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7) **16**: 585. L. t.: Ethiopia: Atbara R.

References: *Neaxestis mesogonia* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Neaxestis mesogonia* (GAEDE, 1935); *Neaxestis mesogonia* (WILTSHIRE, 1986); *Neaxestis mesogonia* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: *N. mesogonia* belongs to a group of similar congeners: *N. rhoda* HAMPSON, 1905 (pl. 5, fig. 10), described from Bulawayo, Zimbabwe (figured by PINHEY, 1975, figs 1020a, b; male genitalia figured by WILTSHIRE, 1986, fig. 68a), *N. montivalva* WILTSHIRE, 1986, described from Gizan, SW Saudi Arabia (male genitalia figured by WILTSHIRE, 1986, fig. 68b) and *N. piperitella* (STRAND, 1909), described from "Sambesi Region" [Zimbabwe or Mozambique]) (male genitalia figured by HACKER, 2004, fig. 1). The male genitalia of *N. mesogonia* (fig. 2a) are very like those of *N. rhoda*; the base of the valva is narrower, the sacculus as in *N. montivalva*, tapered from a broad base which in *N. rhoda* is broad throughout.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical, so far reported from Gambia and Abyssinia (HAMPSON, 1912; GAEDE, 1935).

North Africa:

Sudan Wiltshire, 1977;
Gambia Hampson, 1912; GAEDE, 1935;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 27.x.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17726♂);

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown.

Neaxestis spec.

Notes: At first glance this species resembles the preceding one, but the male genitalia are distinctly different (fig. 2b). There is one further species described from the western Sahel area: *Neaxestis piperita* (HAMPSON, 1905) (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 7) **16**: 585) from N. Nigeria: Borgu, Yelwa Lake (figured by HAMPSON, 1912, pl. 191, fig. 7). Unfortunately the genitalia of the type specimen (♀) were never checked, and therefore it is impossible to decide whether *N. mesogonia* and *N. piperita* are male and female of a single species, or whether the species present here is *N. piperita* or even unnamed.

Distribution:

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 21.ix.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17725♂);

Arcyophora patricula (HAMPSON, 1902) (pl. 5, fig. 11)

Maurilia patricula HAMPSON, 1902, Ann. S African Mus. 2: 314. L. t.: [Ethiopia] Abyssinia; [Zimbabwe]: Mashonaland, Salisbury

References: *Setoctena patricula* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Setoctena patricula* (GAEDE, 195); *Arcyophora patricula* (BÜTTIKER, 1970; 1973); *Arcyophora patricula* (PINHEY, 1975); *Arcyophora patricula* (POOLE, 1989);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical.

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1980a; 1990;

North Africa:

Sudan Büttiker, 1970; 1973;

Nigeria Büttiker, 1970; 1973;

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 12.vi.1967;

Bionomics: Foodplant *Acacia*. The species are well-known tear-drinkers, which imbibe lacrymal juices of cattle, reedbuck and other mammals (BÜTTIKER, 1964; 1968; 1970; 1973; 1979; PINHEY, 1975).

Leocyma appollinis GUENÉE, 1852 (pl. 5, fig. 12)

Leocyma appollinis GUENÉE, 1852, in: BOISDUVAL & GUENÉE, Hist. Nat. Ins. 2: 212. L. t.: unknown

=*Thiganusa euproctisoides* WALKER, 1865, List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. 33: 979. L. t.: [RSA] Natal

References: *Leocyma appollinis* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Leocyma appollinis* (GAEDE, 1935); *Leocyma appollinis* (PINHEY, 1975); *Leocyma appollinis* (POOLE, 1989);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; *L. appollinis* was previously known only from the southern Africa (RSA, Mozambique; Zimbabwe) and Madagascar.

North Africa:

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 30.xi.1966;

Bionomics: Larva described by HAMPSON (1912).

Odontestis striata HAMPSON, 1912 (pl. 5, fig. 13)

Odontestis striata HAMPSON, 1912, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 11: 634, text fig. 253. L. t.: [Zimbabwe] NE Rhodesia Luangwa R., Lusangazi

References: *Odontestis striata* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Odontestis striata* (WILTSHIRE, 1988b); *Odontestis striata* (POOLE, 1989);

Note: WILTSHIRE (1988b, figs 16, 34) described *Odontestis murina* from the Arabian Peninsula as endemic and compared it with *O. striata* HAMPSON, 1912. Unfortunately the male genitalia of the African *O. striata* were not figured, and the drawing (fig. 16) of the genital capsule, valvae and appendages of *O. murina* seems to be rather unhelpful, because details are not really comparable. *O. striata* is a very variable species, and *O. murina* might be synonymous with the widespread species. Male genitalia cf. fig. 5b.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical. Known from Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ethiopia, Socotra, Mauritania.

North Africa:

Mauritania 9 ♀, Boghé, 3.i.1967; 6.xi.1967; 23.xii.1968; 4.ii.1967; 16.x.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17483♂); 25.iv.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16873♂); 8.i.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17339♂); 14.x.1968; 5.i.1967;

Bionomics: Unknown.

Subfamily Hypeninae

Hypena lividalis (HÜBNER, 1796)

Pyralis lividalis HÜBNER, 1796, Samml. Eur. Schmett., Pyral. 1, pl. 2, fig. 11. L. t.: [Europe]

Distribution: Afro-Tropical, perhaps Circum-tropical. (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 27.xii.1967;

***Hypena laceratalis* WALKER, [1859]**

Hypena laceratalis WALKER, [1859], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **16**:60. L. t.: [India; Sri Lanka] Hindostan; Ceylon

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 22.xi.1967;

***Hypena obacerralis* WALKER, [1859] (pl. 5, fig. 14)**

Hypena obacerralis WALKER, [1859], List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. **16**: 53. L. t.: Congo

References: *Ophiuche masurialis* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Hypena masurialis* (HACKER & SCHMITZ, 1996); *Hypena masurialis* (POOLE, 1989); *Hypena obacerralis* (LÖDL, 1994);

Notes: The African representatives of genus *Hypena* SCHRANK, 1802 were revised by LÖDL (1994). This species was confused for a long time with *H. obliquialis* KOLLAR, 1844 (= *masurialis* GUENÉE, 1854)

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical, from W Africa as far east as the Fiji Islands (ROBINSON, 1975); also on islands far away from the mainland, like St. Helena (KARISCH, 2001; LÖDL, 1994) and Ascension (LÖDL, 1994).

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1982; 1990; Lödl, 1994;

Yemen Lödl, 1994; Hacker, 1998; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;

North Africa:

Macaronesia Hampson, 1902; Hacker & Schmitz, 1996;

Senegal Lödl, 1994;

Gambia Lödl, 1994;

Guinea Lödl, 1994;

Sierra Leone Lödl, 1994;

Mali Lödl, 1994;

Ivory Coast Lödl, 1994;

Ghana Lödl, 1994;

Nigeria Lödl, 1994;

Sudan Lödl, 1994;

Mauritania 4 ♀♀, Boghé, 22.xi.1967; 11.x.1967; 10.x.1967; 6.x.1967;

Bionomics: On Fiji, the larva of *H. obacerralis* feeds on *Commelina pacifica* (Commelinaceae) (ROBINSON, 1975).

***Zekelita leucodonta* (HAMPSON, 1910) (pl. 5, fig. 15)**

Rhynchina leucodonta HAMPSON, 1910, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1910: 450, pl. 38, fig. 34. L. t.: [Zambia] NW Rhodesia, Alala Plateau, Mkushi distr.

References: *Zekelita leucodonta* (LÖDL & MAYERL, 1998);

Notes: The genus *Zekelita* WALKER, 1863 was revised by LÖDL & MAYERL (1998).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; known from Madagascar, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania and the areas given below (LÖDL & MAYERL, 1998).

North Africa:

Senegal Mayerl & Lödl, 1998;

Gambia Mayerl & Lödl, 1998;

Ghana Mayerl & Lödl, 1998;

Nigeria Mayerl & Lödl, 1998;

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 17.iii.1968;

Subfamily Thiacidinae

***Thiacidias meii* HACKER & ZILLI, 2007 (pl. 5, fig. 16)**

Thiacidias meii HACKER & ZILLI, 2007, Esperiana Memoir 3: 203, pl. 27, fig. 8; pl. 28, fig. 1. L. t.: Senegal, Sedhiou

References: *Thiacidias meii* (HACKER & ZILLI, 2007);

Notes: The genus *Thiacidas* WALKER, 1855 was revised by HACKER & ZILLI (2007), including the description of the subfamily; the species *T. meii* was known only from two males, from Senegal and Guinea.

Distribution: Westafrican-subtropical; so far known from Senegal and Rep. Guinea.

North Africa:

Senegal	Hacker & Zilli, 2007;
Guinea	Hacker & Zilli, 2007;
Burkina Faso	7 ♂♂, Folonzo am Flus, Comoe, 15.ii.1985; 8.ii.1986; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bobo Dioulasso, 20.iii.1979, 10.ix.1982;
Nigeria	1 ♀, Kaduna, 12.iii.1970; 1 ♂, Kwangli, 17.iii.1975; 1 ♂, Kogin Game Reserve, 12.i.1974;
Mauritania	1 ♂, Boghé, 29.ii.1966;

Subfamily Catocalinae

Ulotrichopus primulina (HAMPSON, 1902)

Audea primulina HAMPSON, 1902, Annls South Afr. Mus. 2: 326. L. t.: RSA: Estcourt, Natal

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 28.xii.1966;

Ulotrichopus tinctipennis (HAMPSON, 1902)

Audea tinctipennis HAMPSON, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 2: 327. L. t.: Bechuanaland: Lake N'Gami
= *Audea arabica* REBEL, 1907, Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., Lep.: 92. L. t.: [Yemen], Aden

References: *Audea tinctipennis* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Ulotrichopus stertzi* (WARREN, 1913); *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (GAEDE, 1935); *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis stertzi* (HACKER, 2001); *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (KÜHNE, 2005);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical. *U. tinctipennis* was described from syntypes from “[Namibia]: Damarland, Kuisip and [Botswana]: N’Gamilandi”. The species is widespread in tropical West, South and East Africa (GAEDE, 1936; HAMPSON, 1902; 1913; 1916; KÜHNE, 2005; ROUGEOT, 1977; WILTSHIRE, 1973). It extends to the Sahel Zone (HAMPSON, 1913), to Sudan and Egypt and to the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia; Yemen; United Arab Emirates; Oman), northwards as far as the Jordan Valley (HACKER, 1999; HACKER, 1999; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; PÜNGELER, 1907; REBEL, 1907; SHALABY, 1961; WILTSHIRE, 1977; 1980; 1990).

Saudi Arabia	Wiltshire, 1980; 1990;
Yemen	Rebel, 1907; Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006; Kühne, 2005;
Oman	Wiltshire, 1970b; 1990;
UAE	Fibiger & Legrain, 2009;

North Africa:

Egypt	Wiltshire, 1948; 1973;
Sudan	Kühne, 2005
Nigeria	Kühne, 2005;
Mauritania	10 ♀♀, Boghé, 26.x.1967, 15.xi.1966, 16.xii.1969, 18.xii.1966, 22.xii.1969, 28.xii.1969, 10.i.1969, 14.i.1967;
Burkina Faso	1 ♀, Bobo Dioulasso, 20.iv.1980;

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown. In Israel, *U. tinctipennis* has been collected from December to April, in Yemen in April and June. It might be multivoltine.

Audea paulumnodosa KÜHNE, 2005

Audea paulumnodosa KÜHNE, 2005, Esperiana Memoir 2: 72. L. t.: Ghana, Umg. Abetifi

References: *Audea paulumnodosa* (KÜHNE, 2005);

Note: The genus *Audea* WALKER, [1858] 1857, which includes at least 22 species with predominately Afrotropical-subtropical distribution, was reviewed by KÜHNE (2005). Nine species were described by him as new to science, among them the two species mentioned here.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; south of the Sahel region from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda.

North Africa:

Sudan	Kühne, 2005;
Burkina Faso	Kühne, 2005;
Ivory Coast	Kühne, 2005;
Gambia	Kühne, 2005;
Senegal	Kühne, 2005;
Nigeria	Kühne, 2005;
Mauritania	1 ♀, Boghé, 13.v.1967;
Ghana	Kühne, 2005;

Audea kathrina KÜHNE, 2005

Audea kathrina KÜHNE, 2005, Esperiana Memoir 2: 74. L. t.: Ghana, Umg. Abetifi

References: *Audea kathrina* (KÜHNE, 2005);

Note: The male genitalia of this species differ from the figure given by KÜHNE (2005, fig. 48) in the following respects (fig. 2c):

- uncus longer, basally distinctly more recurved;
- valvae asymmetrical, costa of the left valva less sclerotised;
- posterior part of the left valva much longer and larger; this detail might be lost in the preparation figured by KÜHNE, but there is no comment in the description.

The single male from Boghé might belong to a distinct species, but it is reported here as *A. kathrina* with the most probability.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; reported from the countries given below, Uganda and Congo.

North Africa:

Ivory Coast	Kühne, 2005;
Ghana	Kühne, 2005;
Nigeria	Kühne, 2005;
Mauritania	1 ♂, Boghé, 25.v.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17178♂);

Crypsotidia maculifera (STAUDINGER, 1898)

Hydrilla maculifera STAUDINGER, 1898, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris 10: 287, pl. IV, fig. 22. L. t.: Israel: Jaffa

=*Crypsotidia conifera* HAMPSON, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 12: 249, pl. CCIII, fig. 4. L. t.: Br. E. Africa: Rukuru Valley

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Boghé, 14.vi.1967; 10.x.1968; 16.x.1968; 2.xi.1968; 16.x.1968; 3.xi.1967; 4.xi.1968; 11.i.1967;

Crypsotidia remanei WILTSHIRE, 1977

Crypsotidia remanei WILTSHIRE, 1977, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges. 66: 136, fig. 5. L. t.: Sudan: Ed Damer, Hudeiba

Distribution: Afro-eremic (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Sudan	Wiltshire, 1977;
Mauritania	1 ♀, Boghé, 2.xi.1968;

Hypotacha ochribasalis (HAMPSON, 1896)

Pseudophia ochribasalis HAMPSON, 1896, in WALSHINGHAM & HAMPSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1896: 264, pl. 10, fig. 31. L. t.: [Yemen] Aden

References: *Hypotacha ochribasalis* (GAEDE, 1935); *Hypotacha ochribasalis* (POOLE, 1989); *Hypotacha ochribasalis* (KÜHNE, 2005);

Distribution: Afro-eremic; on the Arabian Peninsula northward to Iraq, in East Africa southward to Ethiopia and Kenya.

Saudi Arabia	Wiltshire, 1980; 1990; Kühne, 2005;
Yemen	Hampson, 1906; Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006; Kühne, 2005;
Oman	Hacker & Saldaitis (this volume);

North Africa:

Sudan Rebel & Zerny, 1917; GAEDE, 1935;
Burkina Faso Kühne, 2005;
Ghana Kühne, 2005;
Mauritania 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Boghé, 3.i.1967; 12.x.1966;

Bionomics: Nothing is known at present about the early stages and bionomics.

Tachosa fumata (WALLENGREN, 1860)

Lophoptera fumata WALLENGREN, 1860, Wien. Ent. Monatschrift 4: 171. L. t.: Caffraria

References: *Tachosa fumata* (KÜHNE, 2005);

Note: The harpe of the valva of the male genitalia is shorter, stronger and less acutely tipped than in the figure given by KÜHNE (2005, Fig. 35).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; probably throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

North Africa:

Burkina Faso Kühne, 2005;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.x.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17742♂);

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Cerocala caelata KARSCHE, 1896 (pl. 5, fig. 17; pl. 6, fig. 1)

Cerocala caelata KARSCHE, 1896, Ent. Nachr. 24: 235. L. t.: Togo

References: *Cerocala caelata* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Cerocala caelata* (GAEDE, 1936); *Cerocala caelata* (BERIO, 1965); *Cerocala caelata albicornis* (BERIO, 1966); *Cerocala caelata* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: The genus *Cerocala* BOISDUVAL, 1829 is represented in the Subsaharan Africa by the following 23 taxa (alphabetic; specific taxa bold); according to POOLE (1989), 18 of which are accorded specific rank (synonymy cf. POOLE, 1989)

name	type locality	figures
<i>albicornis</i> BERIO, 1966 (<i>Cerocala</i>) bona spec. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Giac. Doria 76: 126	Senegal: Badi	[HAMPSON, 1913, text fig. 65] GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row e
<i>albimacula</i> HAMPSON, 1916 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1916: 126	Somalia	HAMPSON, 1916, pl. 1, fig. 42
<i>basilewskyi</i> BERIO, 1954 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Giac. Doria 66: 340	Congo: Elisabethville	
<i>caelata</i> KARSCHE, 1896 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Ent. Nachr. 22: 268	Togo	
<i>confusa</i> WARREN, 1913 Die Gross-Schmett. Pal. Faunengeb.: 341	[Ethiopia] Abyssinia	WARREN, 1913, fig. 62, row f
<i>contraria</i> (WALKER, 1865) (<i>Poaphila</i>) List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. 33: 990 = <i>revulsa</i> WALLENGREN, 1875 Insecta Transvaaliensia: 116	South Africa [RSA] Transvaal	HAMPSON, 1913, pl. 226, fig. 19 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row f
<i>decaryi</i> GRIVEAUD & VIETTE, 1961 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Bull. Acad. Malgache, n. s. 38: 64	Madagascar: Ambovome	GRIVEAUD & VIETTE, 1961, pl. 1, fig. 2
<i>grandirena</i> BERIO, 1954 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 84: 58	Somalia: Basso Scebeli	
<i>ilia</i> VIETTE, 1973 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Lambillionea 72: 12	Madagascar: Mahafaly Littoral zone	VIETTE, 1973, fig. 3
<i>illustrata</i> HOLLAND, 1897 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Through Unknown, African Countries: 417 = <i>lineata</i> (DRUCE, 1900) (<i>Pseudophia</i>)	[Somalia]: Hargesa	HOLLAND, 1897, fig. 1 HAMPSON, 1913, pl. 226, fig. 10 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row c DRUCE, 1900, pl. 1, fig. 7

Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1900: 19

<i>insana</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1858]) (<i>Grammodes</i>) Samml. neuer oder wenig bekannter außereurop. Schmetterlinge 1 (1): 68	[RSA]: Cape Province	HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1858], pl. 69, fig. 395
<i>masaica</i> HAMPSON, 1913 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 13: 278	[Kenya]: Kilimakiu	HAMPSON, 1913, pl. 226, fig. 18 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row f
<i>indingiensis</i> ROMIEUX, 1937 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 17: 134 = <i>bergeri</i> BERIO, 1954 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Giac. Doria 66: 340	[Congo]: Katanga, Mindingi [Congo]: Katanga, Lulua	ROMIEUX, 1937, pl. 8, fig. 7
<i>munda</i> DRUCE, 1900 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1900: 19	[Somalia]: Odewin, Huad	DRUCE, 1900, pl. 1, fig. 3 HAMPSON, 1913, pl. 226, fig. 14 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row f
<i>oppia</i> (DRUCE, 1900) (<i>Pseudophia</i>) Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1900: 18	[Somalia]: Haweea country	DRUCE, 1900, pl. 1, fig. 1 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row d
<i>ratovosoni</i> VIETTE, 1973 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Lambilliona 72: 13	Madagascar: Route Tulear to Torngobory	VIETTE, 1973, fig. 4
<i>socotrensis</i> HAMPSON, 1899 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Bull. Liverpool Mus. 2: 36	[Yemen]: Sokotra, Jean-agahan, Hadibu Plain	HAMPSON, 1899, pl. 20, fig. 27 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row f
<i>subrufa</i> GRIVEAUD & VIETTE, 1961 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Bull. Acad. Malgache, n. s. 38: 56	Madagascar: Ankarafantsika region, Ampijoroa	GRIVEAUD & VIETTE, 1961, pl. 1, fig. 3 text fig. 5 (male gen.)
<i>vermiculosa</i> HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1858] (<i>Cerocala</i>) Samml. neuer oder wenig bekannter außereurop. Schmetterlinge 1 (1): wrapper = <i>megalesia</i> GRIVEAUD & VIETTE, 1961 (<i>Cerocala</i>) Bull. Acad. Malgache, n. s. 38: 54	[RSA]: Cape Province Madagascar: Ambovombe	HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1858]: plate 28, figs 134, 135 PINHEY, 1975, pl. 60, fig. 1077 GAEDE, 1936, pl. 30, row e

Two species are represented in the material from Boghé. At first glance they appear similar, but the male genitalia are clearly different. The two species with probably Afro- or Westafro-eremic distribution are *C. caelata* KARSCH, 1896 and *C. albicornis* BERIO, 1966. The second taxon was described by BERIO (1966) as subspecies of *C. caelata* KARSCH, 1896 from a single female from Senegal (Badi).

The species figured by HAMPSON (1913, text fig. 65) is *C. albicornis*, and all data from Nigeria very likely refer to this species. The same applies to the figure given by GAEDE (1936, pl. 30, row e) (1 ♀ figured; the type specimen is a ♂). Male genitalia cf. figs 8a-c).

Distribution: Afro-eremic, perhaps Westafro-eremic (cf. "Notes").

North Africa:

Niger	GAEDE, 1936;
Sudan	GAEDE, 1936; BERIO, 1965;
Burkina Faso	4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Bobo Dioulasso, 28.viii.1981; 7. and 9.ix.1985; 28.vii.1979; 6.vii.1985"; 2 ♀♀, "Falonzo, Comoe, 28.vii.1979; 9.ix.1985"
Togo	Karsch, 1896; Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania	1 ♂, Boghé, 28.ii.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17791 ♂);

Bionomics: Unknown.

Cerocala albicornis BERIO, 1966 **bona spec.** (pl. 5, fig. 18, pl. 6, figs 2, 6)

Cerocala caelata albicornis BERIO, 1966, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Giac. Doria 76: 126. L.t.: Senegal: Badi

References: *Cerocala caelata albicornis* (POOLE, 1989);

Note: The two sympatric species *C. caelata* KARSCH, 1896 and *C. albicornis* BERIO, 1966 are different in habitus in the following respects:

- *C. caelata* is larger and generally more like the East African *C. contraria* (WALKER, 1865); wingspan of *C. caelata* 25 to 30 mm, that of *C. albicornis* 20 to 24 mm;
- ground colour in *C. albicornis* brownish, in *C. caelata* darker grey-brown, especially distal to of the relatively pale median area;
- dorsal half of the median field of *C. albicornis* distinctly broader; basal field small and pale coloured;

- costal part of the postmedian fascia of both species S-shaped and curved inwards towards the base of the reniform stigma; in *C. caelata* the fascia is more or less straight towards costa and distally ostrongly darkened, in *C. albicornis* the fascia is more irregular and vaulted distally in the centre of the wing;
- pale subterminal band more or less regular in *C. albicornis*; somewhat irregular with slight jags in *C. caelata*.

The differences in the male genitalia are figured (figs 8a-c). *C. albicornis* BERIO, 1966 might be a senior synonym of *C. basilewskyi* BERIO, 1954, described from S Congo.

Distribution: Westafo-eremic, so far known from the localities listed below.

North Africa:

Senegal	Berio, 1966 (1 ♀, Badi);
Burkina Faso	13 ♀, "Bobo Dioulasso, 30.vii.1975; 8.vii.1975; 5. and 6.viii.1975; 22.vi.1977; 26.v.1976; 26.ix.1984; 14.viii.1979; 20.viii.1979; 16.ix.1977; 3.vi.1976"; 2 ♂♂, "Falonzo, Comoe, 11.v.1980; 9.ix.1985"
Nigeria	Hampson, 1913; 1 ♂, "Kaduna, 18.vi.1974";
Ivory Coast	1 ♂, "Siderodougou, 22.iv.1976" 1 ♂, "Man, 16.viii.1976"
Mauritania	2 ♂♂, Boghé, 22.xii.1969 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17815♂); 26.x.1067;

Bionomics: Unknown.

Clytie sancta (STAUDINGER, 1898) (pl. 6, fig. 6)

Pseudophia illunaris sancta STAUDINGER, 1898, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **10**: 301. L. t.: [Israel] Jordantal; Totes Meer

References: *Clytie sancta* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Clytie sancta* (WARREN, 1913); *Clytie sancta* (ROTHSCHILD, 1920); *Clytie sancta* (GAEDE, 1936); *Clytie sancta* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Clytie sancta* (SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989); *Clytie sancta* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Clytie sancta* (RUNGS, 1992); *Clytie sancta* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: For taxonomy cf. revision of the genus by HACKER (2001).

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian; from W Africa to S Iran (cf. HACKER, 2001).

North Africa:

Morocco	Agenjo, 1945; Rungs, 1943, 1945; 1975; 1982; De Freina & Behounek, 1996;
Algeria	Hampson, 1913; Rothschild, 1920; Schwingenschuss, 1930; Speidel & Hassler, 1989; de Freina, 1989; Hacker, 2001;
Tunisia	Hacker, 2001;
Libya	Krüger, 1929; 1933; Turati, 1930; Zavattari, 1934; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker, 2001;
Chad	
Egypt	Hampson, 1913; Andres & Seitz, 1923; Wiltshire, 1948; Back, 1981;
Sudan	Hampson, 1913; Kasy, 1963; Hacker, 2001;
Mauritania	Rungs, 1992; 1 ♂, Boghé, 25.iv.1967;

Bionomics: Probably multivoltine. The larvae feed on *Tamarix*.

Clytie tropicalis RUNGS, 1975 (pl. 6, fig. 7)

Clytie tropicalis RUNGS, 1975, Alexanor **9**: 72, figs. 6, 7, Pl. A. L. t.: Mauritanie, Coppolani

References: *Clytie tropicalis* (POOLE, 1989); *Clytie tropicalis orientalis* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Clytie tropicalis* (RUNGS, 1992); *Clytie tropicalis* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: For taxonomy cf. revision of the genus by HACKER (2001).

Distribution: Afro-eremic; Arabian Peninsula, western parts of the Sahel region. The populations of the Arabian Peninsula and the adjacent regions of Sudan and Somalia belong to the subspecies *orientalis* RUNGS, 1975 (L. t.: Saudi Arabia: Hejaz, Jidda).

Saudi Arabia	Rungs, 1975; Wiltshire, 1980a; 1990;
Yemen	Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman	Wiltshire, 1990;
<u>North Africa:</u>	
Somalia	Hacker, 2001;
Sudan	Hacker, 2001;

Algeria Hacker, 2001;
 Senegal 1 ♂, "W-Senegal, nr Joal-Fadiout, 30.vii.-7.viii.2005 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 15850♂) (leg. A. LEGRAIN & E. STASSART)" (coll. A. LEGRAIN);
 Mauritania Rungs, 1975; 1992; Poole, 1989; Hacker, 2001;
 1 ♂, Boghé, 27.x.1968; 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.xii.1966;

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown; the larvae probably feed on *Tamarix*, like other species of *Clytie*.

Clytie infrequens (SWINHOE, 1884) (pl. 6, fig. 8)

Orthosia infrequens SWINHOE, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1884: 517. L. t.: Pakistan: Karachi
 = *Pandesma benenotata* WARREN, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1888: 313. L. t.: India: Rawalpindi
 = *Hypoglaucitis moses* STAUDINGER, 1895, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris 7: 284. L. t.: [Egypt] Kairo; [Israel] Jaffa

References: *Hypoglaucitis benenotata* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Hypoglaucitis benenotata* (WARREN, 1913); *Hypoglaucitis benenotata moses* (ROTHSCHILD, 1920); *Hypoglaucitis benenotata moses* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Clytie benenotata moses* (RUNGS, 1982); *Clytie benenotata moses* (SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989); *Clytie benenotata moses* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Hypoglaucitis moses* (RUNGS, 1992); *Clytie infrequens moses* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: For taxonomy cf. revision of the genus by HACKER (2001).

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian; from West Africa to Iran and Pakistan.

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1980a; 1990;
 Yemen Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
 Oman Wiltshire, 1977b;
North Africa:
 Morocco Rungs, 1938;1982; De Freina & Behounek, 1996; Hacker, 2001;
 Algeria Hampson, 1913; Warren, 1913; Rothschild, 1920; Herbulot & VIETTE, 1951; Rungs, 1958; Speidel & Hassler, 1989; Speidel et al., 1991;
 Tunisia NE Tunisia, 2 ♂♂, Korba, 26.10.1989 (leg. A. LEGRAIN & Cl. WARNOTTE);
 Libya Krüger, 1929; Turati, 1930; Berio, 1933; Zavattari, 1934; Krüger, 1939; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker, 2001;
 Egypt Bethune-Baker, 1894; STAUDINGER, 1895; Warren, 1913; Andres, 1913; Andres & Seitz, 1923; Wiltshire, 1948; Hacker, 2001;
 Sudan Kasy, 1963;
 Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
 1 ♀, Boghé, 5.i.1967;

Bionomics: Multivoltine; larvae on *Tamarix articulata*. The species inhabits the oases and tamarix plantations of the desert.

Achaea lienhardi (BOISDUVAL, 1833) (pl. 6, fig. 9)

Ophisma lienhardi BOISDUVAL, 1833, Fauna Madag., Lep.: 102, pl. 15. L. t.: Madagascar

References: *Achaea lienhardi* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Achaea lienhardi* (GAEDE, 1936); *Achaea lienhardi* (BERIO, 1965);

Notes: An extraordinarily variable species and hence described several times from VARIOUS regions (cf. HAMPSON, 1913; POOLE, 1989).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; widespread throughout tropical Africa (HAMPSON, 1913; GAEDE, 1936; PINHEY, 1975).

Yemen Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
North Africa:
 Sierra Leone Hampson, 1913;
 Ghana Hampson, 1913;
 Nigeria Hampson, 1913;
 Sudan Hampson, 1913;
 Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.iv.1969;

Bionomics: Larvae on *Maerua*, *Pappea*, *Ptaeroxylon*, *Rhus*, *Schotia*, *Sideroxylon*, *Citrus* leaves (PINHEY, 1975);

Achaea catella GUENÉE, 1852 (pl. 6, fig. 10)

Achaea catella GUENÉE, 1852, in: BOISDUVAL & GUENÉE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Noct. 3: 247. L. t.: Senegal

References: *Achaea catella* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Achaea catella* (GAEDE, 1936); *Achaea catella* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Achaea catella* (BERIO, 1965); *Achaea catella* (PINHEY, 1975); *Achaea catella* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Achaea catella* (RUNGS, 1992);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; widespread throughout tropical-subtropical Africa (GAEDE, 1936).

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1952b; 1980a; 1990;
Oman Wiltshire, 1985;
Yemen BUTLER, 1884; Hampson, 1896; Hampson, 1913; Hacker et al., 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;

North Africa:

Senegal Guenée, 1852;
Niger Rothschild, 1921;
Egypt Wiltshire, 1948;
Sudan Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
1 ♀, Boghé, 27.x.1968;

Bionomics: Larva on *Bauhinia*, *Ricinus*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Tamarindus*, and *Eucalyptus* (PINHEY, 1975).

Ophiusa tirhaca (CRAMER, 1777)

Phalaena tirhaca CRAMER, 1777, Utitl. Kapellen 2: 116. L. t.: Cape Horn

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 2.x.1966;

Ophiusa mejanesi (GUENÉE, 1852) (pl. 6, fig. 11)

Ophiodes mejanesi GUENÉE, 1852, in: BOISDUVAL & GUENÉE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Noct. 3: 232. L. t.: Senegal

References: *Ophiodes mejanesi* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Anua mejanesi* (GAEDE, 1936); *Trichanua mejanesi* (BERIO, 1965); *Trichanua mejanesi* (PINHEY, 1975); *Ophiusa mejanesi* (POOLE, 1989); *Ophiusa mejanesi* (VARI et al., 1989);

Notes: The taxonomic status of some taxa, including *WAHLBERGI* WALLENGREN, 1856 (RSA), *tettensis* HOPFFER, 1857 (Mozambique) and *expedita* WALKER, 1858 (Congo), which are often treated as synonyms of *O. mejanesi*, needs revision.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; widespread throughout Sub-Saharan Africa from West Africa (Senegal) to South and East Africa; the species is said to extend to India (HAMPSON, 1913).

Oman Wiltshire, 1980b; 1984; 1986; 1990;
Yemen Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;

North Africa:

Sudan Hampson, 1913; Berio, 1965;
Senegal Guenée, 1852; Berio, 1965; Poole, 1989;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 10.x.1968;

Bionomics: Multivoltine. The early stages and foodplants are unknown.

Grammodes stolidi (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Noctua stolidi FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 599. L. t.: E. India

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
15 ♀, Boghé, 20.iv.1969; 4.iii.1969; 12.xii.1966; 12.x.1966; 2.x.1966; 10.x.1968; 16.x.1968; 5.xii.1969;
27.x.1966; 15.iii.1967; 8.xii.1966; 28.xii.1966; 4.iii.1969; 5.x.1966;

***Grammodes congenita* WALKER, 1858**

Grammodes congenita WALKER, 1858, List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. **14**: 1443. L. t.: Port Natal

References: *Grammodes congenita* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Grammodes congenita* (GAEDE, 1936); *Grammodes congenita* (BERIO, 1965); *Grammodes congenita* (POOLE, 1989);

Note: The differences in habitus between *G. congenita* and *G. bifasciata* (PETAGNA, 1788) (= *geometrica* auct. nec FABRICIUS, 1775) are well shown by PINHEY (1975, figs 1065, 1066).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; widespread throughout tropical Africa south of the Sahara (HAMPSON, 1913; GAEDE, 1936; BERIO, 1985; VARI et al., 2002).

North Africa:

Burkina Faso 1 ♀, Folonzo am Fluss, Comoe, 10.-14.vi.1986;
Nigeria 1 ♀, Kaduna, 3.vii.1970; 1 ♂, 9.viii.1971;
Mauritania 2 ♂♂, Boghé, 30.ix.1968; 16.x.1968;

Bionomics: Multivoltine. Foodplants are probably *Cistus* spp., especially *C. salviifolius*, *Polygonum*, *Smilax* and *Rubus* like those of *G. bifasciata*.

***Dysgonia torrida* (GUENÉE, 1852)**

Ophiusa torrida GUENÉE, 1852, in: BOISDUVAL & GUENÉE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Noct. **3**: 269. L. t.: Bourbon

Distribution: Palaetropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 4.iii.1969;

***Parachalciope benitensis* (HOLLAND, 1894) (pl. 6, fig. 12)**

Grammodes benitensis HOLLAND, 1894, Psyche **7**: 85, pl. 2, fig. 25. L. t.: [Gabon]: Benita

References: *Grammodes benitensis* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Parachalciope benitensis* (GAEDE, 1936); *Parachalciope benitensis* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: The male genitalia correspond to the figure of *Parachalciope inornata* given by BERIO (1985, fig. 215), and are less like those of *P. benitensis* (fig. 121a – uncus ! shape of valva !) but the habitus of the specimen from Boghé is just like *Parachalciope benitensis* (HOLLAND, 1894), figured by HOLLAND (1894, pl. 2, fig. 25) or GAEDE (1936, pl. 29, row g).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical, widespread from the Sahel area to South Africa (VARI et al., 2002).

North Africa:

Nigeria Hampson, 1913;
Sierra Leone Hampson, 1913;
Burkina Faso 1 ♂, Folonzo am Fluss, Comoe, 10.-14.vi.1986 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17748♂);
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 20.xii.1966;

Bionomics: Unknown.

***Chalciope pusilla* (HOLLAND, 1894) (pl. 6, fig. 13)**

Grammodes pusilla HOLLAND, 1894, Psyche **7**: 86, pl. 2, fig. 26. L. t.: [Gabon]: Ogove River

References: *Chalciope pusilla* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Chalciope pusilla* (GAEDE, 1936); *Chalciope pusilla* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: The male genitalia were figured by BERIO (1985, fig. 213); those of the specimen from Boghé show some small differences:

- cucullus with a triangular tip;
- the heavily sclerotised area along the costa broader throughout
- the two small cornuti of the vesica lacking.

It is necessary to study the VARIATION of those characters to decide if there is an overlooked sister species or not. The habitus of the specimen present agrees with the figure given by HOLLAND (1894, pl. 2, fig.26).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical, widespread from the Sahel area to South Africa (VARI et al., 2002).

North Africa:

Nigeria Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 19.xii.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17729♂); 1 ♀, 28.iv.1968;

Plecopterodes moderata (WALLENGREN, 1860) (pl. 6, fig. 14)

Grammodes moderata WALLENGREN, 1860, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. 4: 174. L. t.: Caffraria
= *Heliothis variabilis* MABILLE, 1890, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (f) 10: 39. L. t.: Senegal
= *Remigia alypophanes* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. 8) 8: 530. L. t.: Senegal

References: *Plecopterodes moderata* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Plecopterodes moderata* (GAEDE, 1936); *Plecopterodes moderata* (PINHEY, 1975); *Plecopterodes moderata* (POOLE, 1989); *Plecopterodes moderata* (VARI ET AL., 2002);

Notes: Figure cf. HAMPSON (1913, fig. 40), GAEDE (1936, pl. 30, rows de, e), PINHEY (1975: 219, pls. 54, 60, fig. 1076). If all the VARIETIES examined really are conspecific, an extremely variable species.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical, widespread throughout tropical-subtropical Africa from West to East Africa (HAMPSON, 1913).

North Africa:

Senegal Mabille, 1890; Bethune-Baker, 1911; Poole, 1989;
Niger Rothschild, 1921;
Sudan Hampson, 1913;
Nigeria Hampson, 1913;
Sierra Leone Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 14.x.1968;

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown

Anumeta spilota harterti ROTHSCHILD, 1913 (pl. 6, fig. 15)

Anumeta henkei harterti ROTHSCHILD, 1913, Novitates Zool. 20: 469. L. t.: Algeria: El Golea

References: *Anumeta harterti* (WARREN, 1913); *Palpangula Atrosignata* (OBERTHÜR, 1918); *Palpangula Harterti* (OBERTHÜR, 1918); *Anumeta atrosignata harterti* (ROTHSCHILD, 1920); *Anumeta azelikoula* (DRAUDT, 1936); *Anumeta atrosignata spilota* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Anumeta atrosignata harterti* (RUNGS, 1982); *Anumeta harterti* (SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989); *Anumeta atrosignata* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Anumeta spilota* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Anumeta spilota harterti* (RUNGS, 1992); *Anumeta spilota harterti* (HACKER, 2001); *Anumeta spilota* (KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007);

Notes: For taxonomy cf. HACKER (2001).

Distribution: Pan-eremic. From Mauritania (West Sahara) and Morocco to Central Asia, Pakistan and India. All populations from North Africa belong to the subspecies *harterti* ROTHSCHILD, 1913, described from El Goléa (Algerian Sahara).

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1980a; 1990;
Yemen Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Wiltshire, 1961a; 1985; 1990;

North Africa:

Morocco Rungs, 1942; 1943; 1973; 1982;
Algeria Oberthür, 1918; Rothschild, 1913; 1920; Warren, 1913; Dumont, 1920; Draudt, 1936; Herbulot & VIETTE, 1951; Rungs, 1958; Speidel & Hassler, 1989; Speidel et al., 1991;
Libya Krüger, 1939; Hacker et al., 2001;
Egypt Andres, 1913; Andres & Seitz, 1923; Wiltshire, 1948;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
 5 ♀♀, Boghé, 27.x.1966; 15.xi.1966; 27.xii.1967;

Bionomics: Probably univoltine. Most specimens have been collected between March and May, some single specimens also in summer. The early stages are described by DUMONT (1920); in Israel the larvae feed on *Colligonum comosum*.

Drasteria kabyalaria (BANG-HAAS, 1906) (pl. 6, fig. 16)

Leucanitis kabyalaria BANG-HAAS, 1906, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **19**: 136, pl. 5, fig. 7. L. t.: Tunisia: Gafsa

References: *Leucanitis kabyalaria* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Leucanitis kabyalaria* (WARREN, 1913); *Leucanitis Kabyalaria* (OBERTHÜR, 1918); *Syneda kabyalaria* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Leucanitis kabyalaria* (RUNGS, 1982); *Drasteria kabyalaria* (SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989); *Drasteria kabyalaria* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Drasteria kabyalaria* (RUNGS, 1992); *Drasteria kabyalaria* (HACKER, 2001); *Drasteria kabyalaria* (KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007);

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian. Described from Tunis with range from Mauritania (West Sahara) (RUNGS, 1992) and Morocco in the west to the Arabian Peninsula, south to Oman, and south Iran in the east (BRANDT, 1941; HACKER, 1999; JOHN, 1910; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; WILTSHIRE, 1948; 1952; 1983; 1985; 1990). This eremic species is also widespread in the central Sahara.

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1983; 1990;
Yemen Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Wiltshire, 1985;
UAE Legrain & Wiltshire, 1998; Fibiger & Legrain, 2009;

North Africa:

Morocco Rungs, 1945; 1982;
Algeria Rothschild, 1913; 1916; 1920; Oberthür, 1918; Rungs, 1948; 1958; Speidel & Hassler, 1989; Speidel et al., 1991;
Tunisia A. Bang-Haas, 1906; Hampson, 1913;
Libya Turati, 1935; Krüger, 1939;
Egypt Wiltshire, 1948;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
1 ♀, Boghé, 27.xii.1967;

Bionomics: Bivoltine, March to May and October to November. According to RUNGS (1948) the larva probably feeds on *Tamarix*; in UAE only among the *Calligona*; in Israel the larvae live mainly in dense thickets of shrubs and semi-shrubs dominated by *Atriplex*, *Suaeda* and *Ochradenus baccatus* (KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007; FIBIGER & LEGRAIN, 2009). Hostplant in Israel *Haloxylon persicum* (Chenopodiaceae) (KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007).

Rhabdophera arefacta (SWINHOE, 1884) (pl. 6, fig. 17)

Remigia arefacta SWINHOE, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1884: 521, pl. II, fig. 2. L. t.: Pakistan: Kurrachee [Karachi]
= *Rhabdophera messrae* STAUDINGER, 1898, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **10**: 296. L. t.: [Israel/Jordan]: Messra, Todtes Meer; Jordanthal

References: *Rhabdophera arefacta* (HACKER, 2001); *Rhabdophera arefacta* (KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007);

Notes: Taxonomy cf. HACKER (2001). The male genitalia of the West African specimens fully agree with those of SE Iran (Abar Abad, 21.-30.iv.1956, leg. W. RICHTER, gen.prep. H. HACKER 17738♂, ZSM) cf. figs 3a-b).

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian. The taxon *arefacta* was described from Kurrachee [Karatschi], the taxon *messrae* from the Dead Sea area and the Jordan Valley. Both are treated as synonyms by WILTSHIRE (1957a) and HACKER (2001). Until now, the species was only known eastward of the Suez area in Egypt, the Levante, Iraq (HEYDEMANN & SCHULTE, 1963; WILTSHIRE, 1957a) easternmost to Pakistan (HACKER, 2001; KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007). First record for the Sahel area.

North Africa:

Egypt Wiltshire, 1970;
Burkina Faso 1 ♂, Bobo Dioulasso, 16.iii.1979 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17736♂); 1 ♂, Folonzo am Fluß, Comoe, 21.xii.1984 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17750♂);
Mauritania 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Boghé, 12.xii.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17738♂); 30.xi.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17739♂); 3.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17727♀);

Bionomics: Multivoltine. In Israel recorded from January to November. The caterpillar feeds in Iraq on *Prosopis stephaniana*, in captivity also on *Acacia farnesiana*, a ornamental garden-tree.

Rhabdophera hansali (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1874) (pl. 6, fig. 18)

Remigia hansali FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1874, Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara... Zool. **2** (2): pl. 117, fig. 5. L. t.: Africa

References: *Homaea hansali* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Homaea hansali* (GAEDE, 1935); *Homaea hansali* (PINHEY, 1975); *Beriohansali hansali* (POOLE, 1989); *Rhabdophera hansali* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: Taxonomy cf. HACKER (2001). Male genitalia fig. 3c.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; *R. hansali* is distributed from the Cape throughout tropical/subtropical Africa. The species is figured by FELDER & ROGENHOFER (1874, pl. 117, fig. 5); HAMPSON (1913, fig. 83); GAEDE (1935, pl. 24) or PINHEY (1975, pl. 53). The two *Rhabdophera* species occur sympatrically in the localities noted below.

North Africa:

Burkina Faso 1 ♂, Folonzo, 17.xi.1981 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17744♂);
Senegal 1 ♂, "W-Senegal, nr M'Bour, 27.vii.-9.viii.2005 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 15860♂) (leg. A. LEGRAIN & E. STASSART)"
(coll. A. LEGRAIN);
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 22.xi.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17747♂);

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown.

Rhabdophera clathrum (GUENÉE, 1852) (pl. 7, fig. 1)

Homaea clathrum GUENÉE, 1852, in: BOISDUVAL & GUENÉE, Hist. Nat. Ins., Noct. 3: 269. L. t.: East Indies

References: *Homaea clathrum* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Homaea clathrum* (GAEDE, 1935); *Homaea clathrum* (PINHEY, 1975); *Homaea clathrum* (POOLE, 1989); *Rhabdophera clathrum* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: Taxonomy cf. HACKER (2001). Male genitalia fig. 4a.

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical; *R. clathrum* is known mostly from the Indian Subcontinent, but also from the Sahel area: Ethiopia and the countries given below.

Yemen Hampson, 1896; Hacker, 1999;

North Africa:

Nigeria numerous ♀, Maiduguri, 22.-26.ix.1970; 1 ♂, Kaduna, 1.x.1974;
Burkina Faso 1 ♀, Bobo Dioulasso, 6.x.1981; 1 ♂, Folonzo, Comoe, 22.i.1985;
Senegal 1 ♂, W-Senegal, nr. M'Bour, 27.vii.-9.viii.2005 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 15860♂) (leg. LEGRAIN & STASSART);
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 20.ix.1966;

Bionomics: The early stages and bionomics are unknown.

Polydesma umbricola BOISDUVAL, 1833

Polydesma umbricola BOISDUVAL, 1833, Nouv. Ann. Hist. Nat. Paris 2: 269; Fauna Ent. Madagascar: 108, pl. 13, fig. 5. L. t.: Maurice;

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
9 ♀, Boghé, 30.ix.1968; 7.xi.1967; 10.xii.1966; 12.xi.1966; 12.xi.1967; 9.xi.1968; 2.x.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16867♂); 24.x.1967;

Heteropalpia acrosticta (PÜNGELER, 1904) (pl. 10, fig. 18)

Pericyma acrosticta PÜNGELER, 1904, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris 16: 290, pl. VI, fig. 6. L. t.: [Israel] Ain-Dschidi [En Gedj], westl. Totes Meer

References: *Cortyia vetusta* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Cortyia rosacea* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Cortyia vetusta acrosticta* (WARREN, 1913); *Cortyia acrosticta* (ROTHSCHILD, 1920); *Cortyia rosacea* (ROTHSCHILD, 1920); *Cortyia vetusta* (GAEDE, 1937); *Cortyia acrosticta* (GAEDE, 1937); *Cortyia rosacea* (GAEDE, 1937); *Cortyia acrosticta* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Heteropalpia acrosticta* (SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989); *Heteropalpia acrosticta* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Heteropalpia vetusta*, *H. acrosticta* and *H. rosacea* (RUNGS, 1992); *Heteropalpia acrosticta* (HACKER, 2001);

Distribution: Afro-eremic. Widely distributed from Mauritania (West Sahara) (RUNGS, 1992) and Morocco to Egypt and the Levante and most of the Arabian Peninsula, but not east of the Persian Gulf (Bahrain; Oman; UAE) (LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998). The species extends southwards to Oman, Yemen, Sudan and Niger, but is so far unrecorded from tropical Africa. SPEIDEL & HASSLER (1989) believe that all populations of the North African deserts formerly reported as *H. rosacea* or *H. acrosticta rosacea* belong to *H. acrosticta*.

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1970a; 1980a; 1988b; 1990;
Yemen Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Wiltshire, 1977b; 1988b;

UAE	Legrain & Wiltshire, 1998; Fibiger & Legrain, 2009;
<u>North Africa:</u>	
Morocco	Rungs, 1942; 1945; 1982; Wiltshire, 1970; De Freina & Behounek, 1996;
Algeria	Rothschild, 1913; 1920; 1921; GAEDE, 1937; Herbulot & VIETTE, 1951; Rungs, 1958; Wiltshire, 1970; Speidel & Hassler, 1989; Speidel et al., 1991;
Tunisia	S-Tunisia: 1 ♂, nr. Tozeur, 28.10.1994 (A. LEGRAIN & Ph. FASTRÉ);
Libya	Turati, 1930; 1935; Zavattari, 1934; Krüger, 1939; Wiltshire, 1970; Hacker et al., 2001;
Niger	Rothschild, 1921; GAEDE, 1937;
Chad	Herbulot & VIETTE, 1952;
Egypt	Andres & Seitz, 1925; GAEDE, 1937; Wiltshire, 1948; 1970;
Sudan	Hampson, 1913; GAEDE, 1937;
Mauritania	Rungs, 1992; 5 ♀♀, Boghé, 27.x.1966; 14.xi.1966; 15.xi.1966; 28.ix.1967;

Bionomics: Multivoltine, depending to the condition of the foodplant *Acacia*. The larvae are undescribed. Foodplants in Morocco are *Acacia raddiana* and *A. gummifera* (HASSLER & SPEIDEL, 1989; RUNGS, 1942; 1981; WILTSHIRE, 1970). An eremic species.

Heteropalpia exarata (MABILLE, 1890) (pl. 7, figs 2, 3)

Polydesma exarata MABILLE, 1890, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1890: 42. L. t.: [Ethiopia] Assinie
= *Heteropalpia liliae* BERIO, 1960, Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital. 90: 102, figs. 5-8. L. t.: Eritrea: Elaberet

References: *Heteropalpia exarata* (POOLE, 1989); *Heteropalpia liliae* (WILTSHIRE, 1970a); *Heteropalpia exarata* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994);

Distribution: Mostly reported from the Sahel area, but probably with an Afrotropical-subtropical distribution.

Saudi Arabia	Wiltshire, 1980a, b; 1982; 1988b; 1990;
Yemen	Hacker et al., 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman	Wiltshire, 1977b; 1980
<u>North Africa:</u>	
Sudan	Wiltshire, 1970;
Mauritania	3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Boghé, 11.x.1967; 12.x.1968; 24.xi.1968; 30.ix.1968; 14.x.1968; 15.xi.1967; 15.xi.1966; 4.iii.1969 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16871♂);

Bionomics: The foodplant is *Acacia* (WILTSHIRE, 1990).

Pericyma metaleuca HAMPSON, 1913 (pl. 7, fig. 6)

Pericyma metaleuca HAMPSON, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 13: 308, pl. 232, fig. 11. L. t.: [Kenya] Br. East Africa: Taveta

References: *Pericyma metaleuca* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Pericyma metaleuca* (GAEDE, 1937); *Pericyma metaleuca* (WILTSHIRE, 1980b);

Note: The male genitalia of the holotype specimens of the nominotypical subspecies, and the subspec. *obscura* WILTSHIRE, 1980 from Oman were figured by WILTSHIRE (1980a, fig. 17, 17a). The Westafrican specimens belong to a subspecies which is much more closely related to *obscura* than to the nominotypical subspecies from East Africa.

Distribution: Afro-eremic; at present known from Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, SE Arabia. New for the western part of the Sahel zone.

Saudi Arabia	Wiltshire, 1980a; 1990;
Oman	Wiltshire, 1980b;
Yemen	Hacker et al., 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
<u>North Africa:</u>	
Mauritania	1 ♂, Boghé, 20.x.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17742♂);

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

***Pericyma metaleuca mauritanica* HACKER & HAUSMANN **subspec. nov.** (pl. 7, figs 4, 5)**

Material

Holotype: ♂, Mauritania, Boghé, 24.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17714♂);

Paratype: 1 ♂, Mauritania, Boghé, 15.xii.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17715♂);

Locus typicus: Mauritania, Boghé

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from the name of the country of origin.

Description

Similar to the nominotypical East African subspecies; forewings and hindwings brownish-beige suffused.

Male genitalia (fig. 5a)

Generally like those of the holotype of the nominotypical subspecies and the subspec. *obscura* WILTSHIRE, 1980, figured by WILTSHIRE (1980a, fig. 17, 17a). The subspecific differences are as follows:

- posterior part of the valva slender as in subspec. *metaleuca*, the finger-shaped process of the cucullus longer than in both the other subspecies;
- posterior process of the costa similar to that in subspec. *obscura*, but longer; absent in subspec. *metaleuca*;
- the heavily sclerotised process on the costal side of the anterior part of the valva 1/3 shorter and broader, more strongly asymmetrical than in either of the other subspecies;
- caecum of the aedeagus intermediate between those of subspec. *metaleuca* and subspec. *obscura*, long and strong, but even longer and stronger than in subspec. *obscura*, and more inwardly curved than in subspec. *metaleuca*.

Female genitalia

So far unknown.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality Boghé in Mauritania.

***Pericyma mendax* (WALKER, [1858])**

Alamis mendax WALKER, [1858], List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. **13**: 1047. L. t.: [RSA]: Port Natal

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 15.xii.1968;

***Tyroca leucoptera* (HAMPSON, 1896) (pl. 7, figs 8, 9)**

Hypaetra leucoptera HAMPSON, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1896: 264, pl. 10, fig. 1. L. t.: [Yemen] Aden

References: *Cortya leucoptera* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Cortya leucoptera* (ROTHSCHILD, 1920); *Cortya leucoptera* (GAEDE, 1936); *Cortya leucoptera* (DRAUDT, 1936); *Tyroca leucoptera* (WILTSHIRE, 1970a); *Tyroca leucoptera* (SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989); *Tyroca leucoptera* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Tyroca leucoptera* (RUNGS, 1992); *Tyroca leucoptera* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: The *Tyroca* species recorded from Boghé is *T. leucoptera*, and not *T. dispar* PÜNGELER, 1904, which was recorded by numerous authors from NW Africa, including RUNGS (1992 (Mauritania), POWELL & RUNGS, (1943), RUNGS (1945; 1967; 1982), WILTSHIRE (1970), de FREINA & BEHOUNEK, 1996 (Morocco), ROTHSCCHILD (1915), WILTSHIRE (1970), SPEIDEL & HASSLER (1989), POOLE (1989) (Algeria) or Le CERF (1935), HERBULOT & VIETTE (1952), POOLE (1989) (Chad). The two species cannot be separated on habitus alone; the distribution of both needs reassessment, including the report of *T. leucoptera* from Israel (KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007, pl. 6, figs 84 – females). Genitalia features of the two sister species were figured by WILTSHIRE (1970a, figs 9, 10, 20, 21). *T. leucoptera* was originally described from Yemen (Aden), *T. dispar* from Israel (Dead Sea, Ain-Dschidi). *T. leucoptera* is very variable in habitus.

Distribution: Afro-eremic. *T. leucoptera* is known mainly on the Arabian Peninsula, but it seems likely that it

ranges throughout North African deserts, westward to Morocco, in the east to Sudan and Somalia (BERIO, 1941; HAMPSON, 1916; ROTHSCHILD, 1920; SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989; SPEIDEL et al., 1991; WILTSHIRE, 1970). The species is not known further east than Arabia (cf. also under "Notes").

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1980a;1990;
Yemen Hampson, 1896; Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
North Africa:
Algeria Hampson, 1913; Rothschild, 1920; GAEDE, 1936; Draudt, 1936; Speidel & Hassler, 1989; Speidel et al., 1991;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
 26 ♀, Boghé, 9.xi.1966; 14.xi.1966; 17.xii.1966; 19.xii.1966; 28.xii.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16869♂);
 1.i.1967; 3.i.1967; 4.i.1967; 9.xii.1966; 14.iv.1968; 11.iii.1967; 6.iii.1967; 4.1.1967; 10.i.1967; 25.v.1967;
 20.iv.1969; 26.x.1967;

Bionomics: Multivoltine. The early stages and bionomics are unknown. *T. leucoptera* inhabits deserts and semideserts.

Gnamptonyx innexa (WALKER, 1858)

Alamis innexa WALKER, 1858, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **15**: 1797. L. t.: Cape Verde Isles: St. Vincent

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Wiltshire, 1970; Rungs, 1945; 1992;
 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Boghé, 20.iv.1969; 7.x.1968; 3.vi.1968; 16.iv.1967; 13.xii.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17319♂);

Pandesma robusta (WALKER, [1858])

Thria robusta WALKER, [1858], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **13**: 1112. L. t.: South Africa

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
 19 ♀, Boghé, 20.ix.1966; 30.ix.1968; 25.vi.1967; 24.xi.1968; 17.v.1967; 10.vii.1969; 14.x.1968; 15.x.1968;
 20.v.1967; 16.x.1968; 14.x.1968; 30.ix.1969; 24.iv.1968; 2.xii.1968; 17.xii.1968; 17.v.1967.

Pandesma muricolor BERIO, 1966 (pl. 7, fig. 11)

Pandesma muricolor BERIO, 1966, Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital. **96**: 139. L. t.: Congo: Sankuru, Katako Kombe

References: *Pandesma muricolor* (BERIO, 1966a); *Pandesma muricolor* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: This species replaces *P. quenavadi* GUENÉE, 1852, which is very widespread in tropical SE Asia, on the African Continent (BERIO, 1968). Male genitalia fig. 7a.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; from Senegal and Ethiopia to southern Africa (BERIO, 1966a; VARI et al., 2002).

North Africa:

Senegal Berio, 1966a;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.v.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17753♂);

Bionomics: Larva, as in *P. robusta*, probably on *Acacia*.

Brevipecten confluens HAMPSON, 1926

Ogla confluens HAMPSON, 1926, New Gen. and Spec. of Lepid. (Phal.) of the fam. Noctuidae: 219. L. t.: N. Nigeria: Zungeru

References: *Ogla confluens* (HAMPSON, 1926); *Ogla confluens* (POOLE, 1989); *Brevipecten confluens* (HACKER & FIBIGER, 2007);

Notes: The genus *Brevipecten* was revised by HACKER & FIBIGER (2007).

Distribution: Saharo-eremic; reported from Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Togo, Yemen.

Yemen Hacker & Fibiger, 2007;

North Africa:

Togo Hacker & Fibiger, 2007;

Nigeria Hampson, 1926; Hacker & Fibiger, 2007;

Burkina Faso Hacker & Fibiger, 2007;

Mauritania 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Boghé, 28.xii.1966; 24.ix.1967;

Bionomics: Probably multivoltine, collected from November to May.

***Prionofrontia ochrosia* HAMPSON, 1926**

Prionofrontia ochrosia HAMPSON, 1926, New Gen. and Spec. of Lepid. (Phal.) of the fam. Noctuidae: 81. L. t.: Sudan: Port Sudan

References: *Prionofrontia ochrosia* (HAMPSON, 1926); *Prionofrontia ochrosia* (GAEDE, 1939); *Prionofrontia ochrosia* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: The taxonomic situation in regard to the specific taxa *Prionofrontia ochrosia* HAMPSON, 1926, *Proconis arabica* WILTSHIRE, 1949 and *Prionofrontia anaerygidia* BERIO, 1984 has already been discussed by HACKER & FIBIGER (2006). The male genitalia of *Proconis arabica* were figured by WILTSHIRE (1949, fig. 9) and HACKER & FIBIGER (2006, fig. 4). The specimen from Boghé resembles *Proconis arabica* in the male genitalia and in habitus the figure given by WILTSHIRE (1990, fig. 395) of *Prionofrontia ochrosia* HAMPSON, 1926, while the type specimen of *Proconis arabica*, shown as fig. 394 seems to be a different species. It seems likely that the type specimen of *Proconis arabica* is in fact a specimen of *Prionofrontia nyctiscia* HAMPSON, 1926 (described from Kenya: Athiya-Mawe), and the male genitalia were muddled with those of *Prionofrontia ochrosia*. This disturbing situation needs to be solved by the check of all the type material. In Yemen and Oman *Prionofrontia ochrosia* (which was designated by WILTSHIRE, 1949, 1990 as *arabica*) was the only species found (HACKER et al., 2001; HACKER & FIBIGER, 2006; HACKER, in litt.). It had already been reported for the Arabian fauna (Aden) by HAMPSON (1926)

The specimens from Mauritania are described below as a subspecies. They are usually dark suffused, and the male genitalia are slightly different.

Distribution: Afro-eremic; from the Arabian Peninsula in the East to Mauritania in the West.

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1949; 1980a; 1984; 1990;

Yemen Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;

Oman Wiltshire, 1984; 1985; 1990;

North Africa:

Sudan Hampson, 1926; GAEDE, 1939; Poole, 1989;

Mauritania Boghé, cf. type material;

Nigeria cf. type material of subspec. *politzari*;

Bionomics: Bionomics and early stages are unknown; the larvae of a congeneric species, on *Acacia*, were bred by AGASSIZ & HARPER (2009) in the Kenyan Rift Valley.

***Prionofrontia ochrosia politzari* HACKER & HAUSMANN subspec. nov.** (pl. 7, figs 12, 13)

Material

Holotype: ♂, Mauritania, „Mauretaniien, Boghe, 26.x.1967 (leg. H. POLITZAR)“ (ZSM);

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Mauritania, „Mauretaniien, Boghe, 24.ix.1967 (leg. H. POLITZAR)“ (ZSM); dto 3 ♀♀, 24.ix.1967; dto 1 ♀, 28.ix.1967; dto 1 ♀, 10.x.1967; dto 1 ♀, 21.x.1967; dto 1 ♀, 28.x.1967; dto 2 ♀♀, 5.xi.1967; dto 1 ♂, 7.xi.1967; dto 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 4.xii.1967; dto 2 ♂♂, 12.x.1968, 21.xi.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16888♂; 17336♂); dto 1 ♀, 15.xii.1969 (leg. H. POLITZAR) (ZSM); 1 ♂, „N Nigeria, Kogin Kano Game Reserve 20.iii.1974 (leg. H. POLITZAR)“ (ZSM).

Locus typicus: Mauritania, Boghé

Derivatio nominis: The subspecies is dedicated to its first collector Dr. Heinz POLITZAR.

Description

Similar to the East African nominotypical subspecies; forewing dark brownish-grey suffused so as to obscure the markings, which are thus poorly contrasted and scarcely in evidence. Terminal shading of the hindwing of both sexes broader and more distinct.

Male genitalia (fig. 6a-b)

Similar to those of typical *P. ochrosia*, but posterior half of valva and appendages broader, and the three posterior tips of the valva shorter and broader-based.

Distribution

Subspecies *politzari* is so far known from Mauritania and N Nigeria.

Attatha metaleuca HAMPSON, 1913 (pl. 7, fig. 10)

Attatha metaleuca HAMPSON, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 13: 11, pl. 222, fig. 4. L. t.: N. Nigeria, Zungeru

References: *Attatha metaleuca* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Attatha metaleuca* (GAEDE, 1936); *Attatha metaleuca* (POOLE, 1989); *Attatha metaleuca* (WILTSHIRE, 1990);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; known at present from West Africa (Nigeria, Mauritania) and SW Arabia (Saudi Arabia, Yemen), with other unpublished records from Togo, Ivory Coast, Tanzania (HACKER in litt.).

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1990;
Yemen Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
North Africa:
Nigeria Hampson, 1913;
Burkina Faso 1 ♂, "Deregbouá, Kobafuß, 22.iii.[19]83 (leg. POLITZAR)" (ZSM); 1 ♀, "Folonzo am Fluß, Comoe, 28.i.[19]86 (leg. POLITZAR)" (ZSM);
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 25.i.1967;

Bionomics: Unknown.

Leoniloma convergens HAMPSON, 1926 (pl. 7, fig. 14)

Leoniloma convergens HAMPSON, 1926, Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Lepidoptera Phalaenae of the Subfamily Noctuidae in the British Museum: 144. L.t.: Sierra Leone: Bathanu

References: *Leoniloma convergens* (HAMPSON, 1926); *Leoniloma convergens* (GAEDE, 1939); *Leoniloma convergens* (POOLE, 1989); *Leoniloma convergens* (VARI et al., 2002);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; from West to East and South Africa.

North Africa:
Sierra Leone Hampson, 1926
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.iv.1968; 1 ♀, 17.v.1967;

Tathorhynchus exsiccata (LEDERER, 1855)

Spintherops exsiccata LEDERER, 1855, Verh. Zool.-Botan. Ges. Wien 5: 204, pl. 2, fig. 12. L. t.: [Lebanon] Beirut

Distribution: Palaeotropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
 10 ♀, Boghé, 12.x.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17343♂); 21.x.1967; 20.xii.1966; 1.i.1967; 15.xi.1966 (gen. prep. H. HACKER N 17687♀); 30.ix.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER N 17678♀);

Melanephia nigrescens (WALLENGREN, 1856)

Anophia nigrescens WALLENGREN, 1856, Anteck. i Zool. Kafferlandets: 64. L. t.: [South Africa] Kafferlandets

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 5 ♀, Boghé, 10.i.1967; 30.ix.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16890♂); 26.ii.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16943♂);

Sphingomorpha chlorea (CRAMER, 1777)

Phalaena chlorea CRAMER, 1777, Utitl. Kapellen 2: 12. L. t.: Surinam

Distribution: Palaeotropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
4 ♀, Boghé, 10.x.1967; 16.x.1967;

Cyligramma magus (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, [1844]) (pl. 7, fig. 15)

Erebus magus GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, [1844], Icon. Règn. Anim.: 521. L. t.: Madagascar
= *Cyligramma buchholzi* PLÖTZ, 1880, Stett. Ent. Z. 41: 301. L. t.: [Ghana]: Arburi

References: *Cyligramma magus* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Cyligramma magus* (GAEDE, 1936); *Cyligramma magus* (BERIO, 1965);
Cyligramma magus (POOLE, 1989); *Cyligramma magus* (RUNGS, 1992);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; widespread throughout tropical Africa from West Africa to Madagascar (HAMPSON, 1913; VARI et al., 2002).

North Africa:

Nigeria Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
1 ♂, Boghé, 17.v.1967;

Bionomics: Unknown.

Cyligramma fluctuosa (DRURY, 1773) (pl. 7, fig. 16)

Phalaena Noctua fluctuosa DRURY, 1773, Ill. Ex. Ins. 2: 24, pl. 14, fig. 1. L. t.: Sierra Leone

References: *Cyligramma fluctuosa* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Cyligramma fluctuosa* (BERIO, 1965); *Cyligramma fluctuosa* (POOLE, 1989);
Cyligramma fluctuosa (RUNGS, 1992);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; throughout tropical Africa from West Africa to Madagascar (HAMPSON, 1913; VARI et al., 2002).

North Africa:

Sierra Leone Drury, 1773; Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
1 ♂, Boghé, 30.ix.1969;

Bionomics: Unknown.

Calliodes pretiosissima HOLLAND, 1892 (pl. 7, fig. 17)

Calliodes pretiosissima HOLLAND, 1892, Entomologist, Suppl. 25: 94. L. t.: [Tanzania] Zanzibar

References: *Calliodes pretiosissima* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Calliodes pretiosissima* (GAEDE, 1935); *Calliodes pretiosissima* (PINHEY, 1975);
Calliodes pretiosissima (POOLE, 1989);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; throughout tropical-subtropical Subsaharan Africa; not from Madagascar (HAMPSON, 1913; PINHEY, 1975; VARI et al., 2002; VIETTE, 1990).

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 26.ii.1969;

Bionomics: unknown.

Pantydia spec.

Notes: The specimen from Boghé agrees in habitus with others from Yemen, mentioned by HACKER et al. (1999), FIBIGER & HACKER (2001), and figured by FIBIGER & HACKER (2006, pl. 4, fig. 19). The male genitalia differ slightly from those of the Arabian specimens (gen. fig. HACKER & FIBIGER, fig. 5), but it remains uncertain whether these differences are infraspecific or specific (fig. 7b). The four described species of the genus *Pantydia* GUENÉE, 1852 were discussed by FIBIGER & HACKER (2006); there is some indication that the species under consideration is *P. chalciope* (STRAND, 1918).

Yemen Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 1.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16943♂);

Acantholipes circumdata (WALKER, 1858) (pl. 8, fig. 3)

Hydrelia circumdata WALKER, 1858, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **13**: 1763. L. t.: Congo

References: *Acantholipes circumdata* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Acantholipes circumdata* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Acantholipes circumdata* (RUNGS, 1992); *Acantholipes circumdata* (HACKER, 2001);

Notes: *Acantholipes circumdata*, together with its synonym *vetustalis* WALKER, [1866], was originally described from "Congo". The name is usually applied to the widespread Saharo-Sindian species which is very common, for instance in the Arabian deserts. It remains uncertain if it is really conspecific with the species described from "Congo" by WALKER (1958). This species is rather easy to separate from the much darker *A. trimeni* FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1874 (cf. PINHEY, 1975, pl. 63, fig. 1132), which has an Afrotropical-subtropical distribution. A thorough global revision of the genus is necessary; the taxon *A. circumdata* is used here in its traditional sense as proposed by many authors, especially WILTSHIRE.

A. semiaurea BERIO, 1966 (Ann. Mus. Cic. Stor. Nat. Genova **76**: 127), described from Senegal: Badi, Parc National Niokola Koba might be the same as the widespread Saharo-Sindian (eremic) species *A. circumdata*.

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian (eremic), from India and Pakistan through Afghanistan and Iran to the Arabian Peninsula (including its Western part and Yemen) and East Africa (BERIO, 1938; 1941; HACKER, 1999; HACKER, 1999; HAMPSON, 1903; 1916; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; REBEL, 1907; REBEL, 1917; ROTHSCHILD, 1921; WILTSHIRE, 1948; 1952; 1961; 1962; 1964; 1977; 1980; 1990).

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1980a; 1990;
Yemen Hampson, 1903; Rebel, 1907; Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Wiltshire, 1977b; 1980b;
North Africa:
Niger Rothschild, 1921;
Egypt Wiltshire, 1948;
Sudan Rothschild, 1901; Warren, 1905; Rebel & Zerny, 1917; Kasy, 1963;
Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
6 ♀, Boghé, 5.xi.1967; 30.ix.1968; 10.x.1968; 21.xi.1968; 20.xii.1968;

Bionomics: Multivoltine. The early stages were described by WILTSHIRE (1962). The larva feeds nocturnally on *Taverniera sparteae*.

Oraesia intrusa (KRÜGER, 1939)

Africalpe intrusa KRÜGER, 1939, Ann. Mus. Libico Stor. Nat. **1**: 349, p. 13, figs. 18, 19. L. t.: Libya: Western Sirtica, Uadi Merdum = *Africalpe anubis* REBEL, 1948, Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. **58**: 56. L. t.: Egypt: Gebel Elba

Distribution: Afro-eremic; (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
21 ♀, Boghé, 27.x.1966; 28.ii.1967; 3.i.1967; 4.i.1967; 20.xii.1967; 19.xii.1967; 7.xii.1967; 27.xii.1967;
20.xii.1966; 12.xii.1967; 29.xi.1967; 19.xii.1968; 12.XI.1967; 4.ii.1968; 21.xii.1967; 20.iv.1969; 6.iii.1967;
24.x.1967; 27.x.1966; 26.xii.1966; 28.ii.1967;

Maxera nigriceps WALKER, 1858

Maxera nigriceps WALKER, 1858, List. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. **15**: 1595. L. t.: Sierra Leone

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 26.ii.1969;

Antarchaea conicephala (STAUDINGER, 1870) (pl. 8, fig. 1)

Thalpochara conicephala STAUDINGER, 1870, Berl. Ent. Z. **14**: 121. L. t.: Spain: Malaga; Macedonia; Persia

References: *Raparna conicephala* (WARREN, 1913); *Raparna conicephala* (WILTSHIRE, 1948); *Raparna conicephala* (RUNGS, 1982); *Antarchaea conicephala* (WILTSHIRE, 1990; 1994); *Antarchaea conicephala* (HACKER, 2001);

Distribution: Saharo-Sindian; *A. conicephala* ranges from southern Spain, Morocco and Mauritania to Sudan, the Arabian Peninsula and Near and Middle East.

Saudi Arabia Wiltshire, 1982; 1990;
Yemen Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Hacker & Saldaitis (this volume);
North Africa:
Morocco Rungs, 1982;
Egypt Wiltshire, 1948;
Sudan Wiltshire, 1977;
Mauritania 4 ♂, Boghé, 28.ii.1967; 12.xii.1966; 4.xii.1967; 22.xi.1968 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16894♂);

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Gesonia obeditalis WALKER, [1859] (pl. 8, fig. 2)

Gesonia obeditalis WALKER, [1859], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **16**: 75. L. t.: Ceylon
= *Dragana pansalis* WALKER, [1859], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **16**: 200. L. t.: Ceylon
= *Gesonia secundalis* WALKER, [1859], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **16**: 235. L. t.: Ceylon
= *Hileia crambisata* WALKER, 1862, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **24**: 1100. L. t.: North Hindostan
= *Apphadana evulsalis* WALKER, [1866], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **34**: 1213. L. t.: Ceylon
= *Maresia binotata* WALKER, 1866, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **35**: 1637. L. t.: Indonesia: Sula
= *Poaphila concors* WALKER, 1866, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **135**: 1669. L. t.: Ceylon

References: *Gesonia obeditalis* (SUGI, 1982); *Gesonia obeditalis* (POOLE, 1989); *Gesonia obeditalis* (HOLLOWAY, 2005);

Notes: Figured by SUGI (1982, pl. 219, Fig. 7) and HOLLOWAY (2005, pl. 27, fig. 40). Male genitalia (fig. 9a) illustrated by WILTSHIRE (1977, fig. F), HOLLOWAY (2005, pl. 27, fig. 918), female genitalia by HOLLOWAY (2005, pl. 27, fig. 916).

Distribution: Palaetropical-subtropical; widespread from West Africa through Africa to SW Arabia, and, with a gap in Near and Middle East, from the Indian Subcontinent to China, Japan, the Philippines, Borneo (HOLLOWAY, 2005) and Australia (NIELSEN et al, 1996). The reports from Yemen are the first from the Arabian Peninsula.

Yemen 3 ♀♀, Prov. Al Hudaydah, 14°53'N, 43°26'E, Jabal Burra, 25 km se Bajil, 550m, 29. ii. and 1.iii.2000; 1 ♀, Prov. Sana'a, 14°40'N, 42°22'E, Jabal Raymah, 25 km o Al Mansuriyah, Wadi Bullbull, 2 km se Khansa, 700m, 3.iii.2000; 1 ♀, Prov. Al Hudaydah, 14°52'55"N, 43°26'28"E, Jebel Burra, 25 km se Bajil, 600m, 23. and 24.iv.1998 (leg. A. BISCHOF, F. AULOMBARD, M. FIBIGER, H. HACKER & H-P. SCHREIER) (coll. H. HACKER, ZSM);

North Africa:

Sudan Wiltshire, 1977;
Nigeria 1 ♀, Kaduna, 20.vii.1970; dto 1 ♂, 01.viii.1970; dto 1 ♀, 12.vii.1971; dto 1 ♂ (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17341♂);
 1 ♀, Jemaa, 16.x.1971
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 21.ix.1967;

Bionomics: Hostplants of the larvae are Poaceae (Gramineae) and Fabaceae (Leguminosae) (HOLLOWAY, 2005); habitats are usually open, cultivated and disturbed areas in the lowlands (HOLLOWAY, 2005).

Hypocala cf rostrata (FABRICIUS, 1794) (pl. 7, fig. 18)

Hyblaea rostrata FABRICIUS, 1794, Ent. Syst. em. et aucta: 127. L. t.: [India] India Orientali

References: *Hypocala deflorata* (GAEDE 1939); *Hypocala deflorata* (PINHEY, 1975); *Hypocala rostrata* (POOLE, 1989);

Note: The male genitalia of this Indian species were figured by BERIO (1955d). GAEDE (1939) and PINHEY (1975) assumed the taxa *rostrata* FABRICIUS, 1794 and *deflorata* GAEDE 1939 (both described from India and said to occur in Africa) to be conspecific. According to the figures of the male genitalia given by ZIMMERMANN (1958, fig. 330) and HOLLOWAY (2005, fig. 259) those of *deflorata* from Hawaii and Borneo do not correspond to those determined here from Mauritania and Yemen. HOLLOWAY (1977) reviewed the taxonomy of *deflorata* and stated that all subspecies

are defined by minor differences in the male genitalia; according to him *H. deflorata* occurs in Africa, Sri Lanka, India, China, Australia, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk I., Rotuma I., New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii.

The taxonomic status of the Asian species *H. rostrata*, *H. plumicornis* GUENÉE, 1852 *H. violacea* BUTLER, 1879 and *H. biarcuata* WALKER, 1858 was discussed by KISHIDA & YOSHIMOTO (1975); figures of the facies of all species were given by SUGI (1982, pl. 212, figs 15-25) and HARUTA (1993, pl. 52, figs 1-4). KISHIDA & YOSHIMOTO (1975) and HOLLOWAY (1977, fig. 256) figured the male genitalia of *H. violacea* and *H. subsaturata* GUENÉE, 1852, which are somewhat similar to those of *H. rostrata*.

The species described from African countries are as follows:

- *bohemani* WALLENGREN, 1856 (described from "Kaffern" - considered by BERIO and POOLE as synonym of *H. rostrata*)
- *dysdamarta* A.E. PROUT, 1927 (described from Sao Tome)
- *florens* MABILLE, 1879 (described from Madagascar - according to VIETTE, 1990 in species rank)
- *gaedei* BERIO, 1955 (described from Cameroon - male genitalia figured by BERIO, 1955)
- *genuina* WALLENGREN, 1856 (described from "Kaffern" [RSA] - considered by BERIO and POOLE as synonym of *H. rostrata*)
- *plumicornis* GUENÉE, 1852 (described from "Cafreie" [RSA] - considered by BERIO and POOLE as synonym of *H. rostrata*)
- *tenuis* WALKER, 1866 (described from Sierra Leone)

To bring light in this difficult group it is necessary to check all types originating from the Old World. Presently, one cannot say how many *Hypocala* species occur in Africa, or whether that from Mauritania and Yemen is in fact *H. rostrata*. Male genitalia cf. fig. 1b.

Distribution: According to present understanding, *H. rostrata* is a Palaeotropical-subtropical species which is widespread in Subsaharan Africa, and in most parts of West Africa.

Yemen Hacker et al., 2001 (with ?); Hacker & Fibiger, 2006 (with ?);
North Africa:
Mauritania 2 ♂♂, Boghé, 30.xi.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17755♂), 15.xi.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17757♂);

Bionomics: Multivoltine. Larva in India on *Diospyros* sp. (Ebenaceae) (GARDNER, 1941; HOLLOWAY, 2005), in Fiji and Rotuma on *Pouteria* (Sapotaceae) (ROBINSON et al., 2001), in Africa on *Royena* (PINHEY, 1975). The biology of was described by HOLLOWAY (2005).

Subfamily Euteliinae

Eutelia polychorda HAMPSON, 1902 (pl. 8, fig. 4)
Eutelia polychorda HAMPSON, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 2: 308. L. t.: [Zimbabwe] Mashonaland; [Namibia]: Damaraland; [RSA]: Cape Colony

References: *Eutelia polychorda* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Eutelia polychorda* (GAEDE, 1935); *Eutelia polychorda* (PINHEY, 1975); *Eutelia polychorda* (POOLE, 1989); *Eutelia polychorda* (VARI et al., 1989);

Note: The species group around *E. polychorda* needs a revision, because of its extensive VARIABILITY and VARIOUS transitions in habitus between closely related 'taxa'.

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; evidently throughout Subsaharan Africa.

Yemen Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
North Africa:
Nigeria numerous ♀, Kaduna; Kogin Kano; Don Marra;
Burkina Faso numerous ♀, Bobo Dioulasso and Folonzo, Comoe;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 17.ix.1967;

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Marathyssa cuneata (SAALMÜLLER, 1891) (pl. 8, fig. 5)
Eutelia cuneata SAALMÜLLER, 1891, Lepid. Madag.: 258. L. t.: Madagascar: Nossi Be

References: *Marathyssa cuneata* (HAMPSON, 1912); *Marathyssa cuneata* (GAEDE, 1935); *Marathyssa cuneata* (PINHEY, 1975); *Marathyssa cuneata* (POOLE, 1989); *Marathyssa cuneata* (VARI et al., 1989);

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; throughout Subsaharan Africa.

Yemen Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
Oman Wiltshire, 1984;
North Africa:
Ghana Hampson, 1913;
Nigeria numerous ♀, Kaduna;
Burkina Faso numerous ♀, Bobo Dioulasso;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.ix.1968;

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Subfamily Plusiinae

Trichoplusia ni (HÜBNER, [1803])

Noctua ni HÜBNER, [1803], Samml. Eur. Schmett., Noct. 3, pl. 58, fig. 284. L. t.: [Europe]

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania Rungs, 1992;
11 ♀, Boghé, 5.xi.1966; 9.xi.1966; 12.x.1966; 27.xii.1967; 30.xi.1966; 30.xii.1966; 10.i.1969; 28.ix.1967;

Argyrogramma signata (FABRICIUS, 1775) (pl. 8, fig. 6)

Noctua signata FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 608. L. t.: India

References: *Phytometra signata* (HAMPSON, 1913); *Phytometra signata* (GAEDE, 1937); *Argyrogramma signata* (BEHOUNEK & RONKAY, 1989); *Argyrogramma signata* (HACKER & SCHMITZ, 1996);

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical, widespread in the Subtropics and Tropics of the Old World (BEHOUNEK & RONKAY, 1989; GAEDE, 1937), as far eastward as Tonga and the Cook Islands (HOLLOWAY, 1985).

Yemen Hacker et al., 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; Hacker & Fibiger, 2006;
North Africa:
Macaronesia Rebel, 1899; 1910; Stertz, 1912; GAEDE, 1937; Dufay, 1970; Kitching, 1987; Kobes, 1992; Hacker & Schmitz, 1996; Báez, 1998;
Burkina Faso Behounek & Ronkay, 1989;
Ghana Hampson, 1913;
Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 11.x.1967;

Bionomics: *A. signata* has been reared in New Guinea from *Eucalyptus* (HOLLOWAY, 1985).

Thysanoplusia orichalcea (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Noctua orichalcea FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 607. L. t.: India

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 2 ♀♀, 20.xii.1966;

Chrysodeixis chalcites (ESPER, [1789])

Phalaena Noctua chalcites ESPER, [1789], Die Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen 4/2/1): 447, pl. 141, Noct.62, fig. 3. L. t.: Italy: Mittleres Italien

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 15.xi.1966;

Chrysodeixis acuta (WALKER, [1858])

Plusia acuta WALKER, [1858], List Spec. Lep. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **13**: 922. L. t.: Congo

Distribution: Palaeotropical-subtropical (cf. HACKER et al., this volume).

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 10.x.1967;

Abrostola confusa DUFAY, 1958 (pl. 8, fig. 7)

Abrostola confusa DUFAY, 1958e, Bull. Inst. Fr. Afrique Noire (ser. A) **20**: 200, figs. 5, 15, 27. L. t.: [Mali]: French Sudan, Bamako
= *Abrostola confusa aethiopica* DUFAY, 1958, Bull. Inst. Fr. Afrique Noire (ser. A) **20**: 202, fig. 6. L. t.: Ethiopia: Birbir, Ioubdo

References: *Abrostola confusa* DUFAY, 1958e; *Abrostola confusa* (POOLE, 1989); *Abrostola confusa* (BEHOUNEK & RONKAY, 1989);

Notes: The male genitalia were figured by DUFAY (1958e, figs 15, 16).

Distribution: Afrotropical-subtropical; reported from Sudan; Nigeria; Kenya; Ethiopia; Mali; Burkina Faso; Guinea (BEHOUNEK & RONKAY, 1989).

North Africa:

Sudan Behounek & Ronkay, 1989;
Mali Dufay, 1958e;
Nigeria Behounek & Ronkay, 1989;
Burkina Faso Behounek & Ronkay, 1989;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 5.xi.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17719♂); 1 ♂, Boghé, 20.xii.1966 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17723♂);

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Subfamily Eulemniinae

Metachrostis quinaria (MOORE, 1881) (pl. 8, figs 8, 9)

Leptosia quinaria MOORE, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1881: 371. L. t.: India [Uttar Pradesh]: Allahabad

References: *Leptosia quinaria* (WARREN, 1913); *Eulemma quinaria* (GAEDE, 1935); *Metachrostis quinaria* (POOLE, 1989);

Notes: This species of the African Sahel area was reported by WILTSHIRE (1977) from Sudan (Ed Damer) under the name of the Indian species (determination label by W.H.T. TAMS). The specimens from Ed Damer (gen.prep. H.HACKER 16876♀) (ZSM) match those of the species which occurs in Boghé (gen.prep. H.HACKER 16878♂; 16880♀). The habitus of this species comes close to that of *M. sefidi* BRANDT, 1938) from Iran, but the male genitalia are different in several characters, including the posterior valva half, which is short and tipped in *sefidi*, longer and rounded in *M. "quinaria"*; and the finger-shaped harpe, which is short and broad in *M. sefidi*, longer and more slender in *M. "quinaria"*. The determination made by WILTSHIRE (1977) was not checked in this context.

One further taxon, *M. costiplaga* WARREN, 1903 (Entomologist 1903: 225, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2), described from Egypt: Wady el Natron, Bir Victoria has a closer resemblance to *M. velox* (HÜBNER, [1813]), which occurs in Egypt and the Levante (WILTSHIRE, 1948; HACKER, 2001; KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007). According to WILTSHIRE (determination labels – not published) in Sudan there occurs a second species, *M. snelleni* WALLENGREN, 1975 (described from RSA, Transvaal) as well as *M. quinaria*. *M. snelleni* is reported to occur also in Arabia: Taif (HACKER, 1999); it strongly resembles *M. velox*.

Investigation of the species of the genus *Metachrostis* HÜBNER, [1820] have also revealed that European specimens of *M. velox* (HÜBNER, [1813]) (gen.prep. H.HACKER 16872♂) from S France are not conspecific with the 'so-called' *M. velox* from Morocco (gen.prep. H.HACKER 16874♂), which was reported in numerous publications under this name from:

- Macaronesia (Calle, 1982; Pinker & Bacallado, 1982; Hacker & Schmitz, 1996; Báez, 1998);
- Morocco (Warren, 1912; Rothschild, 1920; Oberthür, 1922; Prout, 1928; de Joannis, 1931; Reisser, 1933; Draudt, 1934; Zerny, 1935; Lepiney & Mimeur, 1932; Jourdan, 1935; Rungs, 1935; 1982);
- Algeria (Hampson, 1910; Warren, 1912; Rothschild, 1914; 1920; Oberthür, 1918; Schwingenschuss, 1930; Draudt, 1934; de Freina, 1989; Speidel & Hassler, 1989);
- Tunisia (de Freina, 1989);
- Libya (Rebel, 1908; Turati & Zanon, 1922; Turati, 1926; 1930; Krüger, 1931; Zavattari, 1934; Draudt, 1934; Poole, 1989; Hacker

et al., 2001);
- Egypt (Wiltshire, 1948).

Therefore a taxonomic revision is needed to sort out the status of the following taxa:

- *griseimargo* WARREN, 1912 (Novitates Zool. **19**: 36, pl. 51, row b. L. t.: Algeria)
- *velocissima* TURATI, 1926 (Atti Soc. Ital. Sc. Nat. **65**: 48, fig. 10. L. t.: Libya: Cirenaica, Derna)
- *rubescens* SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1930 (Verh. Zool.-Botan. Ges. Wien **80**: 18. L. t.: Spain: Andalusia)
- *vinacea* de JOANNIS, 1931 (Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc **10**: 149. L. t.: Morocco: Safi)

Figures of the male genitalia: figs 9b-e.

Distribution: Provided that the Indian species occurs in Africa, *M. quinaria* has a Saharo-Sindian distribution.

Yemen Hampson, 1896 (Aden: Shaik Othman);
North Africa:
Sudan Wiltshire, 1977;
Mauritania 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Boghé, 9.ii.1966, 6.ix.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16878♂, 16880♀);

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Odice spec. 1 (pl. 8, fig. 10)

Notes: A specimen from Boghé appears to be of an undescribed species of *Odice* HÜBNER, [1823], close to the Palaearctic *O. arcuinna* HÜBNER, 1790 and *O. blandula* RAMBUR, 1858, but lacking the characteristic dark median line of the forewings, which is present in all other *Odice* species, including *O. stygiochroa* (HAMPSON, 1910) from East Africa and *E. mukallai* FIBIGER & HACKER, 2002 from Yemen. Facies and male genitalia of the last two species were figured by FIBIGER & HACKER (2002, pl. 24, figs 1-3, gen. figs 1-4). The Mauretanian specimen is not conspecific with *Eublemma perkeo* ROTHSCHILD, 1921 (Novitates Zool. **28**: 161. L. t.: Niger: Zinder, Damagarim), which has a wingspan of only 11 mm (holotype) and which was collected by H. POLITZAR in Burkina Faso: Bobo Dioulasso. There is a second species, *E. dissoluta*, described by ROTHSCHILD (1921) from North Nigeria with similarity to *O. syrtensis* (HAMPSON, 1910) and *O. suava* (HÜBNER, 1818), but this large species has a wingspan of 30 to 35 mm. The description of the species from Boghé will follow in a further contribution. Male genitalia cf. fig. 11b.

Distribution: Probably Westafrro-eremic, so far known from Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Togo.

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 10.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17758♂);

Odice spec. 2

Notes: Probably also undescribed, resembling the preceding species, but smaller, darker, wing uppersides more unicolorous.

Distribution: Probably Westafrro-eremic, another female discovered from Burkina Faso, Bobo Dioulasso, 17.vi.1977.

Mauritania 1 ♀, Boghé, 27.xii.1968;

Eublemma spec. ["*gratissima*"] (pl. 8, fig. 11)

Notes: This species is exactly like *E. gratissima* STAUDINGER, 1892, which was described from Turkey in facies. *E. gratissima* has an Iranian distribution and is widespread in Asia Minor and the Levante (HACKER, 2001; KRAVCHENKO et al., 2007), eastward to Iraq (SCHAWERDA, 1923; WILTSHIRE, 1957a), Turkmenistan (IVINSKIS & MIATLEUSKI, 1999; POLTAVSKY et al., 1997-98), Iran (BRANDT, 1939; 1941; EBERT & HACKER, 2002; WILTSHIRE, 1971) and Afghanistan (WILTSHIRE, 1961; 1971). It seems highly unlikely that *E. gratissima* occurs in the Sahel area, but there are numerous *Eublemma* taxa described from North Africa, including the Sahel area, which are not yet sufficiently checked and poorly known, so for the time being these specimens from Mauritania and Gambia cannot be named. Male genitalia cf. fig. 11a.

Distribution: ?, Two specimens of this unnamed species are known from Gambia and Mauritania.

Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 3.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17752♂);
Gambia 1 ♂, "Abuko Nat. Res., 30.x.1998 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 17771♀) (leg. W. SCHACHT)" (ZSM);

Eublemma robertsi (BERIO, 1969) (pl. 8, fig. 12)

Eupsoropsis robertsi BERIO, 1969, Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital. **99**: 45, figs. L. t.: Nigeria: Samaru
=*Eupsoropsis robertsi calida* BERIO, 1969, Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital. **99**: 48, figs. L. t.: Saudi Arabia: Jidda

References: *Eupsoropsis robertsi* (BERIO, 1969); *Eupsoropsis robertsi* (POOLE, 1989); *Eupsoropsis robertsi calida* (WILTSHIRE, 1990);

Notes: The genus *Eupsoropsis* BERIO, 1969 was synonymised with *Eublemma* HÜBNER, [1821] by FIBIGER & HACKER (2002). The authors described *Eublemma maxima* FIBIGER & HACKER, 2002 from Yemen (Hadramaut), which is a sister species of *E. robertsi* from West Africa (pl. 24, figs 9-11; gen.fig.s 8, 9). Male genitalia of *E. robertsi* cf. fig. 10a.

Distribution: Afro-eremic; known from Nigeria, Congo, Sudan and Saudi Arabia (ssp. *calida*) (BERIO, 1969).

Saudi Arabia Berio, 1969;
North Africa:
Sudan Berio, 1969; Wiltshire, 1977;
Nigeria Berio, 1969;
Mauritania 1 ♂, Boghé, 7.xii.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16900♂); 6 ♀, Boghé, 11.ix.1967; 27.ii.1967; 15.xii.1968;
18.xii.1968; 5.ix.1968; 6.ix.1968;

Bionomics: Early stages and bionomics unknown.

Eublemma tytrocooides HACKER & HAUSMANN **spec. nov.** (pl. 8, figs 13, 14)

Material

Holotype: ♂, Mauritania, "Boghé, 10.x.1967" (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16866♂) (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM);

Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mauritania, "Boghé, 16.x.1968, 20.xii.1966, 29.ix.1967, 20.x.1967, 22.xi.1967, 26.ii.1968, 30.ix.1968, 14.x.1968, 7.ii.1968, 13.xi.1967, 23.ii.1968, 5.x.1966, 11.i.1967 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16886♂, 17735♂, 17731♂, 17734♂) (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM); 1 ♀, Burkina Faso, "Obervolta, Bobo Bioullasso, 16.vi.1977 (gen.prep. H. HACKER 16773♂) (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM); 2 ♂♂, Burkina Faso, "Obervolta, Folonzo am Fluß, Comoe, 18.ii.1986; 9.ii.1985 (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM); 1 ♀, "Togo, Aretonau, 16.xi.1978 (leg. H. POLITZAR)" (ZSM);

Locus typicus: Mauritania, Boghé

Derivatio nominis: The name of the species is derived from that of the noctuid genus *Tyroca* WILTSHIRE, 1970 (genotype *leucoptera* HAMPSON, 1896), which is superficially similar in habitus.

Diagnosis and description

According to the characters given by FIBIGER & HACKER (2002), this species belongs to the *E. costimacula* species group, which includes some of the largest known *Eublemma* species, such as *E. maxima* FIBIGER & HACKER, 2002 and the preceding species *E. robertsi*. The male genitalia of these two are extremely similar, but those of the species described here are more different.

Wingspan very variable, from 14.5 to 23.5 mm. Ground colour of forewing a mixture of dark brown and some purple-violet. Pattern and coloration of the forewing upperside rather unusual compared with common *Eublemma* species: venation relatively strong and usually darkened; antemedian, median, and postmedian fasciae distinct, dark, the last zagging at the veins; area between median and antemedian fascia usually darkened; basal and subterminal fields often brightened, especially towards the postmedian fascia; fringe pale and dark chequered.

Hindwing with indistinct terminal shading, basally slightly brightened, crosslines towards the anal edge indicated, otherwise merged in the ground colour; fringe chequered as in forewing.

Underside of the wings of the ground colour, poorly contrasted; hindwings slightly paler and with a dark blotch at the dorsal margin.

Male genitalia (figs 10 c-d)

Similar to those of *E. maxima* and *E. robertsi*, but distinguished by the following respects: