

NEW SPECIES AND RECORDS OF PLUME MOTHS OF THE GENUS *AGDISTIS* HÜBNER, 1825
(LEPIDOPTERA: PTEROPHORIDAE, AGDISTINAE) FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA

V. N. Kovtunovich¹ and P. Ya. Ustjuzhanin²

[Ковтунович В.Н., Устюжанин П.Я. Новые виды и находки пальцекрылок рода *Agdistis* Hübner, 1825 (Lepidoptera: Pterophoridae, Agdistinae) из Южной Африки]

¹Moscow Society of Nature Explorers, 24/1 - 20 Malaya Filevskaya Str., Moscow, 121433, Russia. E-mail: *agdistis@mtu-net.ru*

¹Московское общество испытателей природы, 24/1 - 20, ул. Малая Филевская, Москва, 121433, Россия. E-mail: *agdistis@mtu-net.ru*

²Siberian division of the Russian Entomological Society, P.O. Box 169, Novosibirsk, 630056, Russia. E-mail: *petrust@mail.ru*

²Сибирское отделение Русского энтомологического общества. П/Я 169, Новосибирск, 630056, Россия. E-mail: *petrust@mail.ru*

Summary. 8 new species of plume moths: *Agdistis varii* sp. n., *A. potgieteri* sp. n., *A. jansei* sp. n., *A. danutae* sp. n., *A. endrodyi* sp. n., *A. dicksoni* sp. n., *A. krooni* sp. n., *A. kruegeri* sp. n. are described from South Africa. The list of *Agdistis* from afro-tropical region is supplied.

Резюме. Описываются восемь новых видов пальцекрылок из Южной Африки: *Agdistis varii* sp. n., *A. potgieteri* sp. n., *A. jansei* sp. n., *A. danutae* sp. n., *A. endrodyi* sp. n., *A. dicksoni* sp. n., *A. krooni* sp. n., *A. kruegeri* sp. n. Приводится аннотированный список афротропических видов рода *Agdistis*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Agdistis* comprises plume moths with undivided wings. There are 99 *Agdistis* species in the world fauna [Gielis 2003], with almost a third being afro-tropical. Until recently, 26 species were known for southern Africa. The first species of *Agdistis* from this region was described by Walker in 1864. Seven other species were added by the eminent lepidopterologist Edward Meyrick only at the beginning of the XX century [Meyrick 1909, 1912, 1920, 1924]. After the 60-year gap, pterophorid studies were resumed by Arenberger and Gielis, who described 17 new afro-tropical species, mainly from South Africa and Namibia [Arenberger 1986, 1988, 1996, 2001a, b; 2008], [Gielis 1986, 1990, 2008]. Vari *et al.* [2002] list 18 afro-tropical species, with one species being known from St Helena. However, the survey of museum collections showed that the diversity of afro-tropical *Agdistis* is far from being fully known. The present paper provides descriptions of 8 new species and an account of 24 previously described species that have been recorded from South Africa and neighbouring countries.

Representatives of this genus prefer open arid biomes like steppes, deserts and semi-deserts. In the Palaearctic Region, their host plants include members of the families: Frankeniaceae, Tamaricaceae, Plumbaginaceae [Arenberger, 1995]. Moths are nocturnal and well attracted to light.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study is based mainly on collections of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (TM), South African Museum, Cape Town (SAMC), Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), and Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg (NMSA). Whenever necessary, type material of previously described species have been re-examined.

Plume moths of the genus *Agdistis* are amazingly uniform in their habitus and colour pattern. Essential for their

identification is dissecting their genitalia. Usually the whole abdomen is treated by hot 10-15% solution of KOH until it becomes semi semi-transparent. It is then rinsed in water and transferred into 100% ethanol. If genitalia structures are poorly sclerotised, Chlorazol is used for staining. The prepared genitalia are slides mounted in Euparal and left for drying for at least two weeks.

TAXONOMY

Agdistis africana Arenberger, 1996

Agdistis africana: Arenberger 1996: 178; Vari *et al.* 2002; Gielis 2003: 10.

Distribution: This species is known only from the type locality, Tsitsikamma Coastal National Park (South Africa).

Agdistis arenbergeri Gielis, 1986

Agdistis arenbergeri: Gielis 1986: 49; 2003: 11 (Rep. S. Africa, Bloemfontein). Vari *et al.* 2002: 83.

Material examined: SOUTH AFRICA: 1♂ – Colesberg, ii.1947, I. Omer-Cooper.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.

Agdistis bouyeri Gielis, 2008

Agdistis bouyeri: Gielis, 2008: 45. (Angola)

Distribution: Angola

Agdistis clara Arenberger, 1986

Agdistis clara: Arenberger 1986: 189; 1996: 176; 2001b: 40; Vari *et al.* 2002: 83; Gielis 2003: 11. (Botswana, Kalkfontein)

Material examined: Namibia: 1♂ – Gobabeb, Game Reserve No. 3, 12-17.04.1967, J.H. Potgieter; 1♀ – same data except 09.08.1977, C.K. Brain; 1♂, 3♀♀ – Aus, 22.04.1933, G. van Son. SOUTH AFRICA: 1♀ – Nuisa Bies Richtersweld, 24.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – Pofadder, 25-26.11.33.G.van.Son; 1♀ – Steysburg, 9.10.1964, Mrs. R.J. Southey; 1♀ – Graaft.Reinet. 27.10.1948, G. van Son; 1♀ – Graaft, Reinet. 27.10.1948, G. van Son; 1♀ – P.K. le Roux Dam van der Kloof, C.P. 19-

25.10.1970, Snyman & Jones; 1♂, 1♀ – Northern Cape, Upington Eiland Holiday Resort (28°25'S:21°40'E), 10.09.2001, TM Fieldtrip succulent vegetation mercury light trap; 1♀ – Springbok, 9 mi. S, 18-20.10.1954, A.J.T. Janse; 1♀ – Matesfontein, 22-26.09.1940, G. van Son; 1♂ – Matjesfontein, C.P., 18.10.1954, G. van Son; 1♀ – Cape Farm Deurdrift, nr Springbok S (29°45'E 17°56'), 6-13.04.1985, D.H. Jacobs; 2♀♀ – Kalahari, Gemsbok Nat. Park, Exp. 16-24.05.1956, Twee Riveren. H.K. Munro; 2♀♀ – Fraserburg, 27 mi. SW, 04.01.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Fraserburg, 27 mi. SW, 01.01.1953, C.G.C. Dickson; 2♀♀ – Kenhardt, 6 mi. W, 12-14.10.1954, A.J.T. Janse; 1♀ – Aughrabies, 29.09.1976, E. Emircherbe [coll. Kroon]; 1♂ – Calvinia, 15.12.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♂ – Kamieskroon, 16.09.1968, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♂ – Brakf Richtersveld, 18.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – Gelykswerf, Richtersveld, 25.10.1955, H.K. Munro; 1♀ – Kenhardt, 6 mi. W, 12-14.10.1954, A.J.T. Janse; ♀ – Port Elizabeth, 09.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♂ – Port Elizabeth, 11.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♂ – C.P., P.K. le Roux dam (30°00'S, 24°41'E), 19-25.10.1970, H. Snyman & R. Jones; 1♀ – Cape Gifberg, nr Vanrhynsdorp, SE 3118 DC, D.H. Jacobs.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Botswana, Namibia.

Agdistis cretifera Meyrick, 1909

Agdistis cretifera: Meyrick 1909: 367; Arenberger 1988: 15, abb. 3, 4; Vari *et al.* 2002: 83; Gielis 2003: 11.

Holotype (examined): (Type locality: Rep. S. Africa, Worcester)

Material examined: NAMIBIA: ♀ – Van Rhyn'S: Dorp, SWA, 10.1944, W. Hewitt. South Africa: 1♀ – Port Elizabeth, 02.1950, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – same data except 11.1950; 2♀♀ – same data except 08.1950; 1♀ – same data except 02.1951; 1♀ – same data except 05.1951; 1♂, 2♀♀ – Matjesfontein, 22-26.09.1940, G. van Son; 1♀ – Steynsburg, 11.1964, Mrs. R.J. Southey; 1♀ – same data except 20.10.1965; 2♂♂ – Namaqualand, Hoekbaai, 2 km ENE (31°11'S, 17°47'E), 27.08.1979, at light, Endrödy-Younga (E-Y: 1613); ♀ – Butterworth, 08.1954, C.G.C. Dickson; 3♂♂ – Langebaan, 25-26.10.1988, D.M. Kroon; 1♀ – Namaqua coast, Gemsbok Vlakte farm (30°30'S, 17°29'E), 28.10.1977, E-Y: 1400, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♂ – Namaqualand Rooidam farm, 31°04'S, 17°48'E), 26.10.1979, E-Y: 1603, leg. Endrödy-Younga; ♂ – Citrusdal, C.P., 21-30.06.1974, leg. Honiball; 2♀♀ – Katberg, C.P., 06.04.1958, C.W. Wykeham; 2♀♀ – Oranjekrag, H.F. Verwoerd Dan, 7-14.10.1968, J.H. Potgieter c.s.; ♀ – East London, 04.1946, S.C. Clark; ♀ – Alice, C.P., 29.04.1950, C.G.C. Dickson; ♂ – Cape Colony, Dec.1908, S. Viljoen; ♀ – Grahamstown, March. 1939, J. Omer Cooper; ♀ – Cathcart, 02.1946, G.C. Clark.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia.

Agdistis criocephala Meyrick, 1909

Agdistis criocephala Meyrick, 1909: 349; Arenberger, 1986: 190, abb. 6-7; 1996: 177; Vari *et al.*, 2002: 83; Gielis, 2003: 11. (Rep. S. Africa, Troe Troe).

Material examined: NAMIBIA: 1♂ – v. Rhyns' Dorp, S.W.A., Aug. 1944, Mr. Hewitt cool. South Africa: ♂ – Cape Province R.S.A. 5 mi. S.E.E. Oudtshoorn Klipriver Farm 33 22 CA 11-13.11.1972 van Reenen & Mathabathe; 3♀♀ – Matjesfontein, C.P., 18.10.1954, Dr. G. van Son; 2♂♂ – Vredendal, 23-30.01.1927, leg. G. van Son;

1♂, 1♀ – Kuboos, Richtersveld, 28.03.1958, G. van Son; 2♂♂ – Soebatsfontein, 13-14.11.1938, G. van Son; 1♂ – Nababiep, C.P., 30.08.-02.09.1962, Vari & Goode.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia.

Agdistis dentalis Arenberger, 1986

Agdistis dentalis Arenberger, 1986: 191; 1996: 179; Vari *et al.*, 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 12 (Rep. S Africa, Namaqualand).

Material examined: South Africa: 1♀ – Cape Gifberg near Vanthinsdorp, SE 31 18 Dc, DH Jacobs; 1♀ – SW Cape Prov., Kotzesrus (30°57'S, 17°50'E), 25.10.1979, E-Y; 1654 to kerosene camp leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♂ – Sendelingsdrif 58m. N.E. Alexander Bay, C.P., 8.09.1961, H. Dick Brown; 1♀ – C.P., Springbok, 29°40'S, 17°53'E), 20.09.1970, leg. H. Snyman & J. Potgieter.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.

Agdistis dimetra Meyrick, 1924

Agdistis dimetra Meyrick, 1924: 95. - Rep. S. Africa, Stellenbosch. Arenberger, 1986: 194, abb. 14-15; Vari *et al.*, 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 12.

Material examined: South Africa: 1♀ – Kuboos Richtersveld, 28.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – Numees Mine Richtersveld, 23.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – Mossel Bay, 21.09.1950, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Anenous, CP, 3.09.1962, Vari & Goode; 1♀ – Van Rhyns Pass, 4-5.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – Sendlings Drift, 05.1951, Dr. C. Koch; 1♀ – Saas, 4.12.1964; ♀ Brakf, Richtersveld, 18.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – Brakf, Richtersveld, 18.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – Numees Mine, Richtersveld, 23.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♂ – Numees Mine, Richtersveld, 23.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – Kuboos, Richtersveld, 28.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – SW Cape Prov., Kotzesrus (30°57'S, 17°50'E), 25.10.1979, E-Y: 1654 to kerosene lamp, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♀ – Transvaal, Suikerosrand Natuureservaat, 30' sq. Nd cnr., 26°15'S, 28°00'E), 16-17 Oct. 1980, D.M. Kroon.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.

Agdistis facetus Bigot, 1969

Agdistis facetus Bigot, 1969: 168. – Congo, Elisabethville [= Lubumbashi]. Gielis, C., 2003: 12.

Material examined: Congo: ♂ – Elisabethville [= Lubumbashi], 05.1938, Dr. Seydel.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Agdistis furcata Arenberger, 1996

Agdistis furcata Arenberger, 1996: 177. – Rep. S. Africa. Namaqualand. Gielis, C., 2003: 12.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.

Agdistis gibberipennis Arenberger, 1996

Agdistis gibberipennis Arenberger, 1996: 176. - Rep. S. Africa. Namaqualand. Gielis, C., 2003: 12.

Material examined: South Africa: 1♂ – Brakf Richtersveld, 18.11.1933, G.van Son

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.

Agdistis infumata Meyrick, 1912

Agdistis infumata Meyrick, 1912: 55. – Rep. S. Africa. Natal. Vari *et al.*, 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 13.

Material examined: South Africa: 1♂ – Houthbay, CP 10.1952.

Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.

- Agdistis karischi* Arenberger, 1996
Agdistis karischi Arenberger, 1996: 177. – Rep. S. Africa, Namaqualand. Gielis, C., 2003: 13.
 Material examined: South Africa: 2♂♂ – Soebatsfontein, 13-14.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – Lekkersing, 17.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♂ – Richtersveld, 25.10.1955, H.K. Munro; 1♀ – Garies, C.P., 04.09.1961, H. Dick Brown.
 Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.
- Agdistis lomholdti* Gielis, 1990
Agdistis lomholdti Gielis, 1990: 114. – Namibia, Gobabeb. Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 13
 Material examined: Namibia: 1♂ – Gobabeb, S.W.A., Game Reserve No.3, 8.05.1959, L.Vari; 1♂ – Gobabeb, SWA, Game Reserve No. 3, 09.08.1977, C.K. Brain. South Africa: 3♂♂ – SW Cape Prov., Kotzesrus (30°57'S, 17°50'E), 22.08.1979, E-Y: 1580 to kerosene lamp, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 2♂♂ – SW Cape Prov., Kotzesrus (30°57'S, 17°50'E), 25.10.1979, E-Y: 1654 to kerosene lamp, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♂ – Kleinsee, C.P., 14-16.10.1971, Snyman & Jones; 1♂ – Brandkross, Richtersveld, 02.12.1949, Koch.
 Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia.
- Agdistis malitiosa* Meyrick, 1909
Agdistis malitiosa Meyrick, 1909: 4. – Rep. S. Africa, Pretoria. Bigot 1969: 165-167, fig.1; Gielis, C., 1986: 49, figs.1-3; Arenberger, 1986: 187, abb.1-2; Arenberger, 1988: 16; Arenberger, 2001 b: 40; Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 14.
 Material examined: Namibia: 1♀ – Kapakocamp, Okavango, S.W.A., 7.11.1956, de Winter & Marais. South Africa: 1♀ – East London, 03.1947, G.C. Clark; 1♀ – Port Elizabeth, x.1950, C.G.C. Dickson; 2♀♀ – Port Elizabeth, 09.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Pretoria, 05.05.1958, R.B. Copley; 1♀ – Cape Prov., 5 mi. S.E.E. Oudtshoorn, Klipriver Farm, 33 22 CA, 11-13.11.1972, leg. van Reenen & Mathabathe; 1♀ – Gauteng Cullinan, 1309 m, Premier Game Farm, 25°40'S, 28°29'E), 10-11.12.2001, Diversity Baseline Study – TM Staff Mercury lighttrap; 1♂ – The Star, Free State Sasolburg District, 11.10.1997, N.05. Kroon; 1♂ – Sunwich Port, 30.10.1951, A.J. T. Janse; 1♀ – Tsitsikama Goesabos Forestry, 01-13.03.1980, Scoble & Kroon; 1♀ – Umtali, Rhod., 8-10.03.1976, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – King Williams Town, 11.02.1952, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Percy Fyfe Nat. Res., Potgietersrus Distr., 18-20.01.1971, K. Jones; 1♀ – Kacnartsburg, Dec. 1944, G. van Son; 1♀ – Natal, Weenen, 11.1924, H.P. Thomasset. M2-73, ex. collection C. Akerman, acquisition May 1976; 1♂ – Silverton, 11.1954, R.G. Strey; 1♂ – Emjanyana CP., Dec.1925, J.A. Mackonochie; 1♀ – Sasolburg, 4.03.1971, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – Woodb Vill., 14.12.1909, C.J. Swierstra; 1♂ – Balgowan, 19.11.1955, A.J.T. Janse; 1♀ – Limburg, Tvl. Potgietersrus Distr., 12.10.1963, L. Vari; 1♀ – Elandshoec, 11.1947, A. Capener; 1♀ – Durban, Nat., 30.09.1956, № TM.14836, C.G.C. Dickson; 2 spec. – New Honower, V.[19]14, BMNH Janse; 2 spec. – Wien, 1.03.1927, Thomasset H.P., 1 spec. – 02.1926. BMNH; 3 spec. – KZN, Pietermaritzburg, Ferncliff Nature Reserve, 12-13.05.2004, P.Ustjuzhanin; 1♀ – KZN, Didima Nature Reserve, 13-15.12.2004, P.Ustjuzhanin; 1♂ – Kwazulu-Natal, Louwsberg near Ithala N.R., Sanyati Nature Farm, 1090 m, 27°34'S, 31°17'E), 20-21.04.2007, V.Zolotuhin & A. Gurkovich.
 Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Congo.
- Agdistis malleana* Arenberger, 1988
Agdistis malleana Arenberger, 1988: 20. – Rep. S. Africa. Worcester. Arenberger, 1996: 177; Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 14
 Material examined: South Africa: Namaqua coast Gembok Vlake farm (30°30'S:17°29'E), 28.10.1977, E-Y: 1400 black light coll., leg. Endrödy-Younga; 2♂♂ – Worcester 14 and 21.10.1966, Vari & Potgieter; 1♀, 1♂ – Vredendal, 23-30.07.1927, G. v. Son; 1♂ – Springbok, 20-24.09.1970, Potgieter & Snyman; 1♂ – Namaqualand Hoekbaai 2 km ENE 31°11'S, 17°47'E), 27.08.1979, E-Y: 1613 light coll., leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♀ – du Toits Kroof, 12.12.1973, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – Nature'S:Valley, Plettenberg Bay, 5.02.1986, D.M. Kroon; 1♀ – Suikerbosrand, Natuurreservaat, 17.03.1978, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – Sasoldurg, Elysium, 7.02.1992, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – Sasoldurg, 10.03.1977, D.M. Kroon; 1♀ – Eastern Cape, Baviaanskloof, Geelhout Bosch, 26-28.09.1992, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – Elysium, OFS, Sasoldurg District, 26°46'51''S, 27°46'13''E), 31.10.1997, D.M. Kroon; 1♂ – The Star, Free State, Sasoldurg District, 11.10.1997, D.M. Kroon. Swaziland: 1♀ – Millers Falls, Mbabane, 27.03.1992, N7.J. Duke.
 Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Swaziland.
- Agdistis meyi* Arenberger, 2008
Agdistis meyi Arenberger, 2008: 33-36. – Rep. S. Africa, Richtersveld.
 Material examined: South Africa: 2♂♂, 1♀ – Matjesfontein C.P., 18.10.1954, G.van Son; 1♀ – Springbok, Modderfontein, 8-11.10.1965, L.Vari; 2♀♀ – Springbok, 9 km South of, 18-20.10.1954, A.J.T.Janse; 1♀ – Claver C.P., 23-24.10.1954, A.J.T.Janse; 2♀♀ – SW Cape Prov. Seweputs farm, 31,39 S – 18. 22 E, 25.10.1981, Endrödy-Younga. Zimbabwe: 1♀ – Cloud lands Vumba Mts., 15.10.1990, N.J.Duke; 1♂ – Jonkershoek 18-20.02.1977, L.& G. Vari.
 Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Zimbabwe.
- Agdistis namibiana* Arenberger, 1988
Agdistis namibiana Arenberger, 1988: 19. – Namibia. Gobabeb. Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 14.
 Material examined: Namibia: 1♂ – S. Namib Obib Mt. camp, 28°02'S, 16°40'E), 18.09.1973, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1♂, 4♀♀ – Namib/Naukluft Park Kuiseb R nr Gobabeb (23°34'S:15°03'E), 18.02.-20.03.1983, Nat. coll. Kuiseb Survey; 1♂ – Namib. Naukluft Park Kuiseb R nr Gobabeb (23°34'S, 15°03'E), 18.02.-20.03.1983, Nat. coll. Kuiseb Survey; 1♀ – Namib SWA, 8.07.1950, R.G. Strey; 2♀♀ – AUS, S.W.A, 22.04.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – AUS, Des.1925, J.S. Brown. SAMC; 1♂ – Vellooy, S.W.A., 05.1933, G. van Son (3242).
- Agdistis obstinata* Meyrick, 1920
Agdistis obstinata Meyrick, 1920: 44. – Kenya. Nairobi forest. Bigot 1969: 168, fig.2; Arenberger, 1988: 16, abb.5-6; Arenberger, 2001a: 33; Gielis, C., 2003: 15
 Material examined: Kenya: ♀ – Nakuru, M.L. Townsend; 1♀ – Nairobi, 1.05.1951, N. Mitton; 2♀♀ – Ngong, 14.05.1950, N. Mitton.

- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Ethiopia.
- Agdistis pala* Arenberger, 1986
- Agdistis pala* Arenberger, 1986: 192. – Namibia. Swakopmund. Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 15.
- Distribution: Namibia.
- Agdistis piccolo* Gielis, 1990
- Agdistis piccolo* Gielis, 1990: 116. – Namibia. Gobabeb. Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 15
- Material examined: South Africa: 1♀ – Satara, K.N.P. Survey, 26.04.-01.05.1969, leg. Potgieter & Strydom; 1♀ – Shingwedzi, 29.03.1952, Janse & Vari.
- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia.
- Agdistis pustulalis* Walker, 1864
- Agdistis pustulalis* Walker, 1864: 927. – Rep. S. Africa, Natal. Bigot 1969: 168; Arenberger, 1988: 14, abb.1-2; Arenberger, 2001 b, abb.2,3 a,b; Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 15
- Material examined: South Africa: 1♀ – Port Elizabeth, 08.1950, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Port Elizabeth, 04.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 2♀♀ – Port Elizabeth, 08.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Numees Mine, Richtersveld, 23.03.1958, G. van Son; Port Elizabeth, 11.10.1951, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Port Elizabeth, x.1950, C.G.C. Dickson; 1♀ – Port Elizabeth, vi.1950, C.G.C. Dickson.
- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi.
- Agdistis reciprocans* Meyrick, 1924
- Agdistis reciprocans* Meyrick, 1924: 95. – Rep. S. Africa, Kowie. Arenberger, 1986: 189, abb. 3; Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 15; Arenberger, 1986: 189, abb. 3; Holotype (examined): “Kowie riv.W.C.P., Irving, Oct. [19]19, Janse”.
- Material examined: South Africa: 1♀ – East London, 09.1947, G.C. Klark; 1♀ – Stormsriviermond, Coast. Nat. Park, 20-21.03.1979, leg. Potgieter & Scoble; 1♀ – Port Alfred, 27.05.1949, leg. C.G.C. Dickson.
- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.
- Agdistis spinosa* Arenberger, 1986
- Agdistis spinosa* Arenberger, 1986: 193. – Namibia, Gobabeb. Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 16
- Material examined: Namibia: 1♀, 1♂ – Konkiep, SW, 04.1933, G. v. Son; 1♂ – Gobabeb, SWA, Game Reserve No. 3, 20-29.05.1965, leg. J.H. Potgieter; 1♂ – Gobabeb, S.W.A., Game Reserve № 3, 2-5.07.1975, Pretoria University; 1♀, 1♂ – Gobabeb, SWA, Game Reserve No. 3, 05.1959, L.Vari; 4♀♀ – Gobabeb, SWA, Game Reserve No. 3, 20-29.05.1965, leg. J.H. Potgieter. SOUTH AFRICA: 3♂♂, 4♀♀ – Kuboos, Richtersveld, 28.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – East London, 09.1946, G.C. Klark; 1♀ – Vioolsdrif, 6-10.08.1961, van Son & Vari.
- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia.
- Agdistis tsumkwe* Arenberger, 2001
- Agdistis tsumkwe* Arenberger, 2001b: 37. – Namibia, Tsumkwe Dist. Gielis, C., 2003: 16
- Material examined: South Africa: 1♂ – V.-L., Kal. Exp., Kuke Pan, 21-30.03.1930; 1♀, 1♂ – Cape Prov., Allwal North, 30°41'S, 26°42'E), 21.02.1971, leg. Snyman & Jones; 1♀ – Brakf, Richtersveld, 18.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♂ – Blauwkop, 30.01.1925, A.J.T. Janse; ♂ V.-L. Kal. Exp., Gomodimo, 1-5.04.1930.
- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa, Namibia.
- Agdistis unguica* Arenberger, 1988
- Agdistis unguica* Arenberger, 1988: 20. – Rep. S. Africa. Eastern Cape; Vari et al., 2002: 83; Gielis, C., 2003: 17
- Material examined: South Africa: 1♂ – Kwa-Zulu-Natal, 20 km W. Greytown, Mhlopheni Nat. Res., 26-29.11.2004, leg. Ustjuzhanin P.
- Distribution: Rep. S. Africa.
- Agdistis varii* sp. n. (Color plate III, figs. 1-3)
- Material examined:** – **Holotype:** ♂ – (TM), gen. pr. № 15816 [S.Africa] Punda Milia [incorrect name, = Punda Maria], K.N.P. Survey, 4-5.05.1970, Vari & Potgieter. **Paratypes:** 1♂, 5♀♀ – same date as holotype; same date as holotype but, 6-15.05.1975 – 2♀♀; 1♂, 1♀ – [S.Africa] Skukuza, 2.04.1952, L.Vari; 1♀ – [S.Africa] Satara, K.N.P. Survey, 26.04. – 1.05.1969, Potgieter & Strydom; 1♂ – [S.Africa] Ofcolaco, Tvl., 10-28.02.1963; 1♂ – Zimbabwe: Buby Bridge 11.m. S-W. 31.03.1964, A.J.T. Janse.
- External characters.** Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 7 mm. Wingspan 16-20 mm, in holotype -16 mm. Forewing grey with two dark dots; one in discal area and another at costal margin. Hindwing grey without markings.
- Male genitalia.** Valvae symmetrical, broad at bases, narrow in other parts. Costal processes on the valvae differ in shape, left being broader and more curved than right. Uncus bifurcated at apex. Sternite VIII with shallow oval-shaped incision. Aedeagus short, visibly curved in the middle part.
- Female genitalia.** Apophyses posteriores short and slender. Antrum poorly sclerotized, short, gradually progressing into ductus. Bursa copulatrix small, kidney-shaped.
- Differential diagnosis.** In the male genitalia, by the shape of the valvae and their symmetry, closely resembles *A. linnaei* Gielis, differing with morphology of the valvae costal processes and the shape of aedeagus. In the female genitalia resembles *A. linnaei* Gielis as well, differing with the shape of antrum and bursa copulatrix.
- Flight period:** February–May.
- Distribution:** Rep. S. Africa: Mpumalanga, Limpopo; Zimbabwe.
- Etymology:** The species is named after Dr L. Vari, Head of the Lepidoptera Department, Transvaal Museum (Pretoria).
- Agdistis potgieteri* sp. n. (Color plate III, figs. 4-6)
- Material examined:** – **Holotype,** ♂ – (TM), gen. pr. № 15829 [S. Africa], Rooiberg, N.Tvl., 15.08.1959, R.B.Copley. **Paratypes:** 2♂♂, 4♀♀ – [S. Africa], Oranjekrag, H.F. Verwoerd Dam, 7-14.10.1968, J.H. Potgieter.c.s.; 1♀ – Oranjekrag, H.F. Verwoerd Dam, 9-17.01.1969, Snyman & Strydom; 1♂ – [S. Africa], P.K. le Roux Dam, Van der Kloof, C.P., 15-21.11.1968, Snyman & Strydom; 1♂ – [S. Africa], Worcester, 25.10.1965, L.Vari; 6♀♀ – [S. Africa], Garies, C.P., 04.09.1961, H. Dick Brown; 1♀ – [S. Africa], Oograbies, 30.08.1950, Koch & v. Son; 1♀ – [S. Africa], Pofadder, 63 m. West of, 16-17.10.1954, A.J.T.Janse; 2♀♀ – [S. Africa], Kleinsee, C.P., 14-16.10.1971, Snyman & Jones; 1♀ – [S. Africa], Bloubergstrand, 20.10.1965, L.Vari; 1♀ – [S. Af-

rica], Cape Province, Prince Albert Rd. Now.1931; S.Africa, R.E.Turner, Brit. Mus. 1931-564.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 15 mm. Wingspan 27-32 mm, in holotype - 31 mm. Forewing grey with four dark dots; two in discal area and at costal margin, other two – in the middle part and on the base of wing. Hindwings uniformly grey.

Male genitalia. Valvae asymmetrical. Left valva evenly broad from base to distal part, with membranous wing-shaped folds at middle, sharply narrowed in distal part forming a stick-like tip. Costal process slightly widened at apex. Right valva in middle part with a deep oval incision and a wing-like membranous fold; strongly widened to lobe-like top. Costal process bears a large serrated comb at apex. Uncus bifid at apex. Sternite VIII with a deep oval-shaped incision. Aedeagus long, hardly shorter than left valva, wavyly curved.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores short and slender. Antrum large, tube-like, strongly sclerotized. Lamina vaginalis large, sclerotized, divided into two lobes, with two sclerotized cords at the edges. Ductus membranous, short, progresses into a large oval-shaped bursa copulatrix. Ductus seminalis sprouts from base of bursa copulatrix.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of the valvae and of sternite VIII, is close to *Agdistis tsumkwe* Ar., differing with the shape of the costal processes and uncus. In the female genitalia somewhat resembles *Agdistis dimetra* Meyrick, but differs well from the latter by presence of long sclerotized cords, a shorter antrum and short apophyses posteriores.

Flight period: End August – January.

Distribution. South Africa: Free State, Limpopo, Western and Northern Cape.

Etymology. The species is named after its collector J.H. Potgieter.

Agdistis jansei sp. n. (Color plate III, figs. 7, 8)

Material examined: – **Holotype**, ♂ – (TM), gen.pr. № 15782 S. Africa, Springbok, 9 m. South of 18-20.10.1954, A.J.T. Janse. **Paratypes:** 9♂♂, 2♀♀ – same date as holotype; 1♂, 2♀♀ – S. Africa, SW Cape Prov., Kotzesrus (30°57'S, 17°50'E), 22.08.1979, E-Y: 1580 to kerosene lamp, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♂ – S. Africa, P.K. le Rouxdam, van der Kloof, C.P., 19-25.10.1970, leg. Snyman & Jones; 1♂ – S. Africa, Namaqualand, Hoskbaai, 2 km ENE, 31°11'S, 17°47'E), 27.08.1979, E-Y: 1613, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♀ – S. Africa, Namaqua coast, Gemsbok Vlakke farm (30°30'S, 17°29'E), 28.10.1977, E-Y: 1400, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♀ – S. Africa, Kuboos, Richtersveld, 28.03.1958, G. van Son; 1♀ – [S. Africa], Oranjekrag, O.F.S., Verwoerd Dam, 13-15.04.1970, Vari & Snyman; 2♀♀ – S. Africa, Oograbies, 30.08.1950, Koch & v. Son; 2♀♀ – S. Africa, Vredendal, 23-30.07.1927, G. van Son; 1♀ – [S. Africa], Cape Province R.S.A. 5 mi. S.E.E. Oudtshoorn Klipriver Farm 33 22 CA, 11-13.09.1972, van Reenen & Mathabathe; 1♀ – [S. Africa] Barberton, Transvaal, H.Edwards, South Africa Museum, Cape, Town (SAMC); 1♀ – Namibia, Gobabeb, S.W.A, Game Reserve No.3, 12-17.iv 1967, J.H. Potgieter; 1♂, 1♀ – [Namibia] Aus, S.W.A, 22.04.1933, G. van Son.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 10.5 mm. Wingspan 19-26 mm, holotype - 22 mm. Forewing grey, two dots in discal area and at costal margin confluent forming an oblique streak. In some specimens the streak is not formed but two separate dots present. Other dots very weak. Hindwing uniformly grey.

Male genitalia. Valvae symmetrical, narrow, sharply widened into boot-like flat lamina before apex. Costal process short, poorly sclerotized, with narrow bases and widely ended tips. Uncus bifid making two finger-like processes. VIII sternite with rather a deep incision, bears wide lobes near base, sharply narrowed to tip. Aedeagus short, almost two times shorter than valvae, slightly curved.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores short and slender. Antrum large, head-like, widened in apical part, smoothly narrowing to base. Lamina vaginalis at VII sternite with two straight sclerotized cords. Ductus long, sclerotized, gauffered, sharply progressing into a large oval-shaped bursa copulatrix. Ductus seminalis well defined, long, ending with a strongly widened concealed sack.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of the valvae and uncus, the new species is close to *A. dimetra* Meyrick, but differs with presence of lobe-like laminae at the valvae apices, whereas in *A. dimetra* the valvae are narrowing to their apices. The aedeagus shape is different and the incision at sternite VIII is deeper as well. In the female genitalia closely resembles *A. karischi* Arenberger, differing with the shape and length of the sclerotized cords starting from the lamina vaginalis.

Flight period: March–October.

Distribution: South Africa: Northern Cape, Western Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr Anthonie Johannes Theodorus Janse, South African teacher and entomologist from the Hague, Netherlands.

Agdistis danutae sp. n. (Color plate IV, figs. 9-11)

Material examined: – Holotype, ♂ – (TM) gen.pr. № 15765 [Namibia], AUS, S.W.A, 22.04.1933 – 1♂, G. van Son. **Paratype:** 1♀ – gen.pr. № 15766 same date as holotype.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 9.5 mm. Wingspan 20 mm, holotype - 20 mm. Forewing grey with four dark dots; two in discal area and at costal margin, other two – in middle part and at wing base. Hindwing uniformly grey.

Male genitalia. Valvae asymmetrical. Right valva relatively narrow in basal part, then strongly widened, paddle-like; distal part with a small curved inward dent at inferior margin. There is another dent in basal part, larger and hook-like. Left valva narrow, gradually tapering to tip. Costal process of the right valva stick-like, widened at tip. Left valva process somewhat similar, but with an extra icicle-shaped projection near apex. Uncus bilobed, both lobes rather broad, tapering to tips. Sternite VIII deeply incised, its lobes long and broad. There are few well-defined folds in basal part, at edges and middle. Aedeagus long, S-shaped, equal in length to VIII sternite.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores short. Antrum broad, sclerotized. Lamina vaginalis at sternite VII bears at the edges two sclerotized dent-like cords. Ductus short

and narrow, gradually progressing into a small bursa copulatrix. Ductus seminalis narrow, short.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of the valvae, sternite VIII and aedeagus, very close to *A. tsumkwe* Ar., but has an absolutely different uncus and a pointed sclerotized dent in the distal part of the right valva inferiorly. In the female genitalia resembles *Agdistis obstinata* Meyrick by presence of two sclerotized cords in the basal part of the lamina vaginalis, but differs from the latter by the shape of the lamina vaginalis at sternite VII and by the short apophyses posteriores.

Flight period: April.

Distribution: Namibia.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr Danuta J. Plisko of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, whose help and hospitality we enjoyed during our trip to South Africa.

Agdistis endrodyi sp. n. (Color plate IV, figs. 1, 2)

Material examined: – **Holotype**, ♂ – (TM) gen.pr. № 15776 S. Africa, SW Cape Prov., Seweputs farm, 31°39'S, 18°22'E, 25.10.1981, E-Y: 1896 to kerosene lamp, leg. Endrödy-Younga. **Paratypes:** 2♂♂, 1♀ – same date as holotype; 2♂♂ – (TM), S.Afr. Namaqua coast, Gemsbok Vlake Farm, 30,30 S – 17, 29 E, 28.10.1977, leg. Endrödy-Younga.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 14 mm. Wingspan 20-30 mm, holotype - 29 mm. Forewing light grey with sharp dots, two dots in discal area almost confluent into an oblique streak. Two other dots disposed in middle part and at wing base.

Male genitalia. Valvae symmetrical, short, rather broad, visibly notched in distal part inferiorly. Costal processes rather long, straight, tapering to apices. Uncus bifid making two long and slender projections. VIII sternite with a small V-like incision. Aedeagus slightly curved, equal in length with valvae costal processes.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores slender, slightly undulate. Antrum small, as a truncated tube, narrowing to its bottom. There are two spine-like projections at lateral sides of sternite VII. Ductus short, poorly sclerotized, gradually progressing into small a bursa copulatrix.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of the valvae, costal processes and aedeagus, the new species is close to *A. pustulalis* Walker, well differing by notches at the inferior side of both valvae and by widely diverging branches of the uncus, by the shape of the valvae and sternite VIII. In the female genitalia the new species resembles *A. piccolo* Gielis by the antrum shape, differing with a broader and undulated ductus.

Flight period: October.

Distribution: South Africa: Western Cape.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr S. Endrödy-Younga, a famous South African entomologist and an unsurpassed collector.

Agdistis dicksoni sp. n. (Color plate IV, figs. 3-5)

Material examined: – **Holotype**, ♂ – BMNH, gen.pr. № 21833, S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 5 km SE of Springbok, Koperberg farm, S 29°42'13'', E 17°55'08'', 09-10.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P. Ustjuzhanin.

Paratypes: 8♂♂, 7♀♀ – same date as holotype; 5♂♂, 3♀♀ – S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 40 km SW of Springbok, Namaqua N.P., History Prison, S 29°53'67'', E 17°39'62'', 13.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich &

P.Ustjuzhanin; 1♂, 1♀♀ – (TM), S. Africa, Mossel Bay, 24.06.1951, leg. C.G.C. Dickson; 1♂ – (TM) S.Africa, Garies, C.P., 04.09.1961, leg.H. Dick Brown; 1♂ – (TM), [S. Africa] Soebatsfontein, 13-14.11.1933, leg. G. van Son; 1♂ – (TM), [S. Africa], Van Rhynsdorp, 14.12.1951, leg.C.G.C. Dickson.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 10 mm. Wingspan 18-21 mm, holotype - 21 mm. Forewing grey with four dark dots: in discal area, at costal margin, in middle part and at wing base. Costal margin visibly paler. Hindwing uniformly grey.

Male genitalia. Valvae symmetrical, rather slender, narrowing to apices. Costal processes short, looking like triangular spines pointed at apices. Uncus bifid forming two long and slender projections. Sternite VIII with a shallow oval-shaped excavation. Aedeagus strongly curved, almost at right angle. There is a long process in its basal part running parallel to distal part.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores long and slender. Antrum broad, tube-like. Lamina vaginalis of sternite VII broad with excavation at apex. Apophyses anteriores rather long, slightly waved. Ductus short, poorly sclerotized, gradually progressing into a small bursa copulatrix.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of the uncus and aedeagus, moderately resembles *A. infumata* Meyrick, but differs easily by the shape of the valvae and by presence of a well defined basal process on the aedeagus. By the shape of the uncus and sternite VIII resembles also *A. africana* Ar., differing visibly with the shape of the aedeagus and valvae. In the female genitalia resembles *A. karischi* Ar. by the shape of the antrum and apophyses posteriores, but differs from the latter with the shape of the lamina vaginalis: it is clearly excavated in the new species and has no excavation in *A. karischi*.

Flight period: June–December.

Distribution: South Africa: Western and Northern Cape.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr C.G.C. Dickson, a famous lepidopterologist.

Agdistis krooni sp. n. (Color plate IV, figs. 6-8)

Material examined: – **Holotype**, ♂ – BMNH, gen.pr. № 21831, S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 5 km SE of Springbok, Koperberg farm, S 29°42'13'', E 17°55'08'', 09-10.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P. Ustjuzhanin.

Paratypes: 21♂♂, 26♀♀ – same date as holotype; 2♂♂, 3♀♀ – S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 40 km SW of Springbok, Namaqua N.P., History Prison, S 29°53'67'', E 17°39'62'', 13.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P. Ustjuzhanin; 4♂♂, 5♀♀ – S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 80 km SW of Springbok, Namaqua N.P., S 30°03'26'', E 17°27'98'', 11-13.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P.Ustjuzhanin; 4♂♂, 1♀ – S. Africa Rep., Western Cape, 10 km S of Laigsburg, 15.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P. Ustjuzhanin; 1♂, 1♀ – (TM) S. Africa, Numees Mine, Richtersveld, 23.03.1958, leg. G. van Son.; 1♂ – S.Africa, Soebatsfontein, 13-14.11.1933, leg. G. van Son.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 10,5 mm. Wingspan 19-21,5 mm, holotype – 21,5 mm. Forewing grey without apparent dots; longitudinal medium part of wing with a noticeable ochre tinge. Hindwings uniformly grey.

Male genitalia. Valvae almost symmetrical, tapering in apical part, with angulate bulges at upper edge. Costal processes long, with a hammer-like apex on right valva and a foot-like elongated apex on left valva. Uncus beak-like, heavy, slightly bifid. Sternite VIII with a deep oval-shaped incision. Aedeagus slightly longer than costal process on left valva, straight, curved a little and pointed at tip.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores short and slender. Antrum broad, tube-like. Lamina vaginalis at sternite VII broad, with shallow excavation at apex, with two broad, narrowing to the tip sclerotized cords at edges. Ductus short, sclerotized, gradually progressing into a large oval-shaped bursa copulatrix. Ductus seminalis long attenuated, longer than bursa copulatrix.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of the valvae and aedeagus, somewhat resembles *A. lomholdti* Gielis, nicely differing by absence of a projection on the upper edge of the left valva, by the shape of the costal processes and by the morphology of sternite VIII. In the female genitalia resembles *A. dicksoni* sp. n. by the shape of the lamina vaginalis at sternite VII (the presence and size of the excavation), but differs nicely by broader sclerotized cords of the lamina vaginalis at sternite VII and shorter antrum.

Flight period: March, November.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr D. Kroon, South Africa, a keen researcher of microlepidoptera.

Distribution: South Africa: Northern Cape.

Agdistis kruegeri sp. n. (Color plate IV, figs. 9-11)

Material examined: – **Holotype**, ♂ – BM, gen.pr. № 21834 S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 80 km SW of Springbok, Namaqua N.P., S 30°03'26'', E 17°27'98'', 11-13.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P. Ustjuzhanin.

Paratypes: 7♂♂, 7♀♀ – same date as holotype; 3♂♂, 6♀♀ – S. Africa Rep., Northern Cape, 5 km SE of Springbok, Koperberg farm, S 29°42'13'', E 17°55'08'', 09-10.01.2008, leg. V. Kovtunovich & P. Ustjuzhanin; 2♂♂, 1♀ – (TM) S. Africa, SW Cape Prov., Kotzesrus (30°57'S, 17°50'E), 25.10.1979, E-Y: 1654 to kerosene lamp, leg. Endrödy-Younga; 1♂ – S. Africa, Van Rhyns Pass, 4-5.11.1933, leg. G. van Son; 1♂ – S. Africa, Soebatsfontein, 13-14.11.1933. G. van Son; 1♂ – Brakfontein, Richtersveld, 18.11.1933, G. van Son; 1♀ – [S. Africa], Worcester, 25.10.1965, leg. L. Vari.

External characters. Holotype: Forewing length (holotype) 10 mm. Wingspan 18-22 mm, holotype - 21 mm. Forewing grey with hardly visible dark dots; in discal area, at costal margin, in middle part and at wing base. Hindwing uniformly grey.

Male genitalia. Valvae asymmetrical, wavelly curved. Left valva tip noticeably incised like a fish-tail. Right valva tip with a ragged margin, without incision. Costal processes long, protruding beyond middle of valvae, with heavy crest-like folds at their tips. Crest-like fold on left valva larger and more indented than that on right valva. Uncus bifid at tip. Sternite VIII with a deep narrow incision. Aedeagus short, equal in length to costal process on right valva, slightly curved in middle part.

Female genitalia. Apophyses posteriores short and slender. Antrum broad, heavily sclerotized. There are two massive dent-like cords at both sides of antrum, on ster-

nite VII. Lamina vaginalis at sternite VII straight at tip. Ductus short, not sclerotized, gradually progressing into a small oval-shaped bursa copulatrix.

Differential diagnosis. In the male genitalia, by the shape of valvae and their costal processes, close to *A. dentalis* Ar., differing by the uncus shape, by the lobes on sternite VIII and by a curved aedeagus. In the female genitalia the new species somewhat resembles *A. obstinata* Meyrick by a broad and short antrum, but differs nicely from the latter by the shape of the lamina vaginalis at sternite VII and by the cords situated at both antrum sides.

Flight period: October–November.

Distribution. South Africa: Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Kwa-Zulu-Natal.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr Martin Krüger (Transvaal Museum, Pretoria), whose invaluable help in treatment of Pterophoridae cannot be overestimated.

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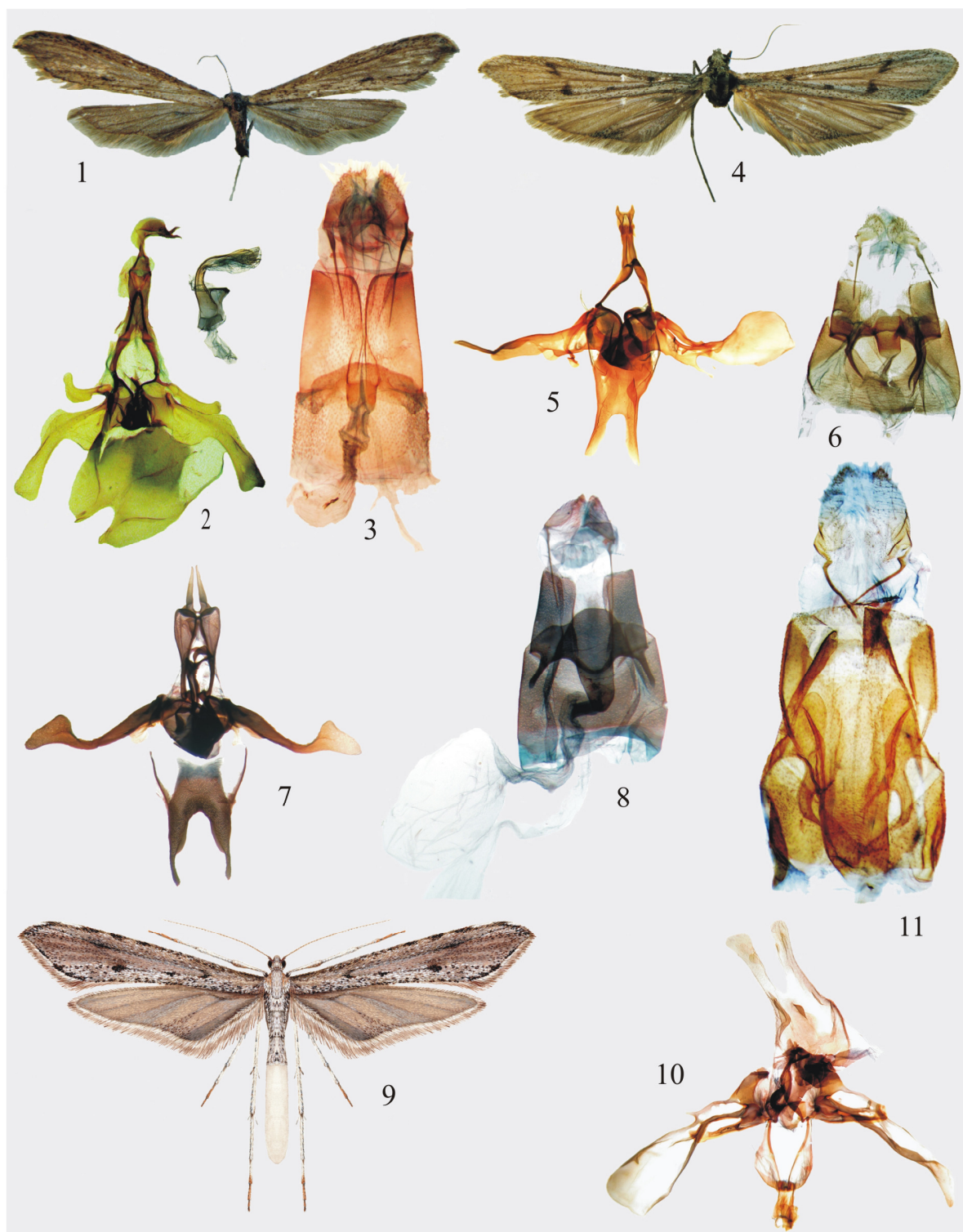


Fig. 1-11. The new species of Agdistis from Southern Africa: 1-3 - *Agdistis varii* sp. n.; 4-6 - *Agdistis potgieteri* sp. n.; 7, 8 - *Agdistis jansei* sp. n.; 9-11 - *Agdistis danutae* sp. n. 2, 5, 7, 9, 10 - holotype. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11 - paratype. 1, 4, 9 - moth, general view. 1, 4 - female, 9 - male. 2, 5, 7, 10 - male genitalia. 3, 6, 8, 11 - female

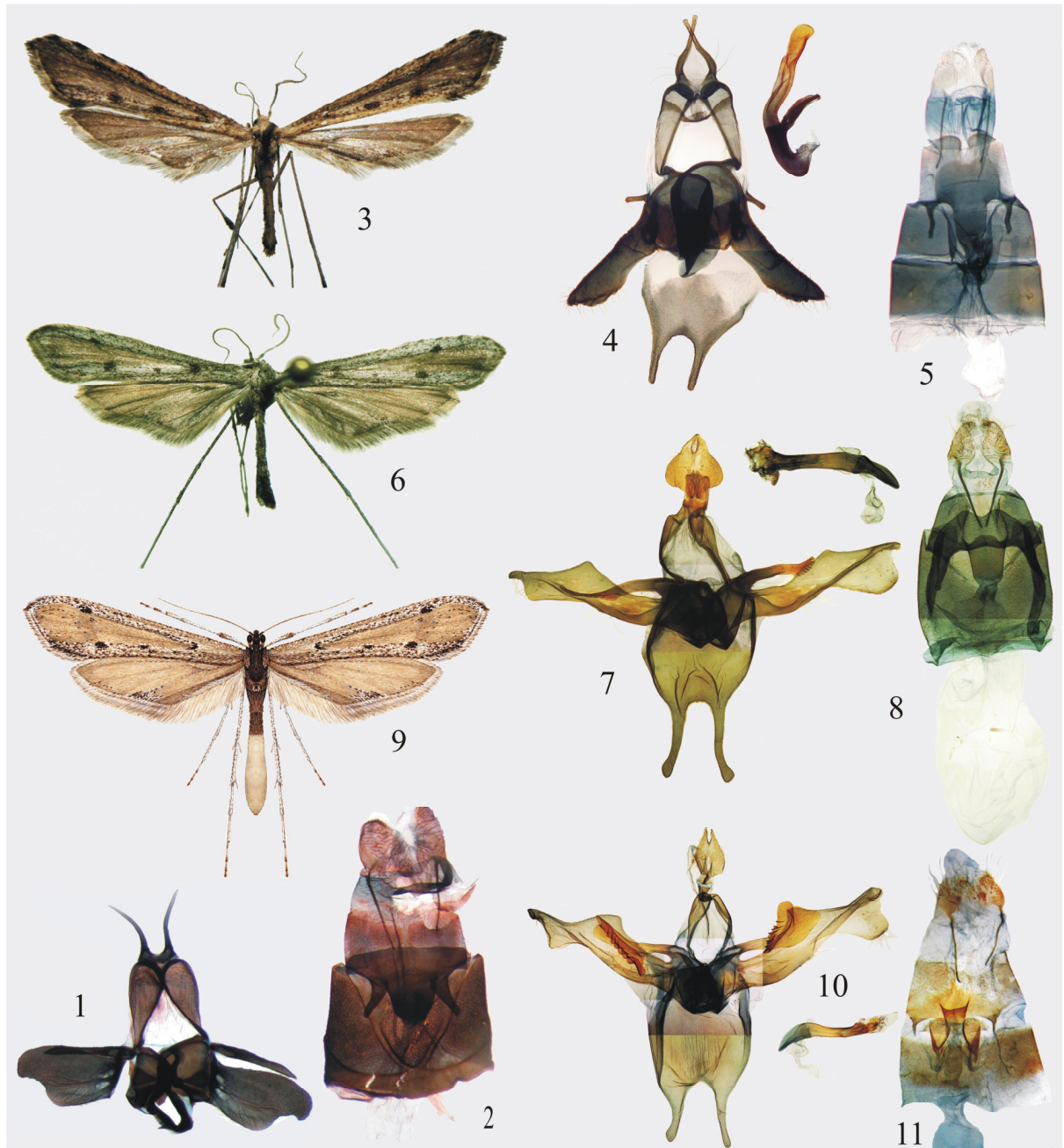


Fig. 1-10. The new species of *Agdistis* from Southern Africa: 1-2 - *Agdistis endrody* sp. n.; 3-5 - *Agdistis dicksoni* sp. n.; 6-8 - *Agdistis krooni* sp. n.; 9-11 - *Agdistis kruegeri* sp. n. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10- holotype. 2, 5, 8, 11 - paratype. 3, 6, 9 - moth, male, general view. 1, 4, 7, 10 - male genitalia. 2, 5, 8, 11 - female genitalia. 9 - pic. by S. Kovtunovich