

***Ubawamzuri*, a new genus for *Argyroploce criopis* Meyrick, 1928 (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae), with the description of additional ten new species**

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Argyroploce criopis Meyrick, 1928 is transferred from *Argyroploce* Hübner, 1825 to *Ubawamzuri* **gen. n.** The following new Afrotropical species are described: *Ubawamzuri ashanti* **sp. n.**, *U. romieuxi* **sp. n.**, *U. ochreana* **sp. n.**, *U. kuficha* **sp. n.**, *U. victoriana* **sp. n.**, *U. kibalensis* **sp. n.**, *U. trimaculana* **sp. n.**, *U. katangana* **sp. n.**, *U. fraternana* **sp. n.** and *U. rosea* **sp. n.** Adults and genitalia of all species are figured.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Africa, *Ubawamzuri*, new genus, new species.

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Introduction

In the years between 1908 and 1939 Edward Meyrick described numerous species of African Tortricidae (Razowski & Krüger 2007, Aarvik 2019). He based the descriptions mainly on wing shape, wing pattern and venation, without examination of the genitalia. Current taxonomy of Lepidoptera on the species and genus level relies heavily on the morphology of the genitalia. Due to the lack of the information from these structures Meyrick (mis)placed most of his species in European genera. Meyrick described numerous African Tortricidae species in the Palearctic genus *Argyroploce* Hübner, 1825 (type species *A. arbutella* (Linnaeus, 1758)). Apparently there exists no African Tortricidae species which is conspecific with *Argyroploce arbutella* (De Prins & De Prins 2024). In the present paper a new genus, *Ubawamzuri* **gen. n.**, is erected to accommodate *Argyroploce criopis* Meyrick, 1928 from South Africa, as well as ten new species from various parts of tropical Africa.

Material and methods

The material used in the present study originate from several collecting trips by the author to various parts of Africa in the years 1991–2014. The following persons gave important contributions to the study, David Agassiz, Anthony Kingston, Knud Larsen, Jurate De Prins and Willy De Prins. An important part of the material was borrowed from the Natural History Museum in Geneva, Switzerland (MHNG). Material in the research collection of David Agassiz will in due time be transferred to the The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

Adults were attracted to light at night and were collected singly in vials and killed with ammonia or ethyl acetate. After pinning the moths, the wings were spread on the plastazote bottom layer in plastic boxes. The boxes, 12 x 8 x 2 cm, were used for transportation. Dissections of the genitalia followed Robinson (1976) and were made using a Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope. Photos of the genitalia were taken through a

Leica 6000B microscope using a Leica DFC 420 digital camera. Contours from original photos of adults were transferred to paper. While viewing the specimen through a stereoscopic microscope, fine brushes were used to add water colours to the image on the paper. The terminology of genitalia and morphological structures follows Horak (2006), the terminology of wing pattern elements follows Razowski (2003).

Abbreviations: KL = Knud Larsen, Copenhagen, Denmark; LA = Leif Aarvik (genitalia slide made by LA); MHNG = Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland; NHMO = Natural History Museum, University of Oslo, Norway; ZMUC = Zoological Museum, Natural History Museum of Denmark.

Taxonomy

Ubawamzuri gen. n.

Type species: *Argyroploce criopis* Meyrick, 1928.

Description. *Head.* Frons with appressed scales, vertex rough scaled; labial palp porrect, slightly exceeding diameter of eye, segment 2 with scale brush which becomes broader towards tip, segment 3 short, slightly protruding from scale brush of segment 2; antenna short ciliate in male, minutely ciliate in female. *Thorax* with posterior crest. Forewing with R4+R5 separate; hindwing with Rs and M1 stalked, M3 and CuA1 stalked. In the male genitalia all species have a well-developed uncus, whereas other parts of the male organs display species specific deviations from the ground plan of the subfamily Olethreutinae. The female genitalia have a short ovipositor; the ostium opening is surrounded by a strongly developed sclerite; the corpus bursae is well demarcated from the tubular ductus bursae; the signum consists of an oval denticulate plate; the ductus seminalis is inserted into the ductus bursae near the anterior margin of segment 7.

Diagnosis. Externally all species of *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. have a distinct dorso-postbasal blotch as a dominating element in the forewing maculation. In most species the ground colour is white, but in some species, it is ochre or reddish. In the male genitalia the well-developed

uncus, and in the female genitalia the denticulate signum plate is diagnostic. Generally, the genus is easily recognizable on the forewing pattern.

Systematic position. The presence of the basal excavation of the valva in the male genitalia places the genus in the subfamily Olethreutinae. The structure of the female signum further places it within the tribe Olethreutini. Males lack secondary modifications of the hindleg or hindwing which is otherwise widespread in the tribe Olethreutini. Dang (1990) found the tarsal setae of the hindleg, particularly those located at the distal end of tarsomeres 1–4 in both sexes, are greatly reduced and are much smaller and finer than surrounding scales in the genera *Bactra* Stephens, 1834, *Endothenia* Stephens, 1852, *Gatesclarkeana* Diakonoff, 1966, and species of the Tortricini. In other tortricid species, he found that these setae are well developed, darkly pigmented and spinelike. One hindleg of the holotype of *U. kibalensis* sp. n. was checked for this character, and found to agree with the situation in *Bactra*, *Endothenia* and *Gatesclarkeana*, i.e., spinelike tarsal setae are lacking. According to Diakonoff (1973) these three genera are each the type genus of a subtribe within Olethreutini. Dang (1990) treated Bactrini as a tribe in which he also included *Endothenia*. This was followed by Horak (2006). In the molecular phylogeny by Regier et al. (2012) *Bactra* and *Endothenia* are strongly supported as sister groups nested deeply within Olethreutini. Unfortunately, *Gatesclarkeana* was not included in the study. The type of signum in *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. resembles the ones found in *Bactra* and *Endothenia*. The lack of spinelike tarsal setae is also shared with *Bactra* and *Endothenia*. These traits place *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. in proximity to 'Bactrini' in the Tortricidae classification.

Etymology. The name 'Ubawamzuri' is derived from Swahili (ubawa=wing, mzuri=nice).

Ubawamzuri criopis (Meyrick, 1928) comb. n.

Figures 1, 12, 23

Argyroploce criopis Meyrick, 1928: 445; Razowski & Krüger 2007: 119, figs. 62, 201, 202.

Material examined: 1♂, KENYA: Central Province: Thika District: 8 km. SW Thika

Karamaini Estate 01°02'746''S 36°59'472E, 1550 m a.s.l., 1.XI.2011, A.J. Kingston leg., genitalia slide NHMO 2285, coll. NHMO; 1♀, same data as preceding, 11.X.2011, genitalia slide NHMO 4157, coll. NHMO; 1♂, KENYA: same locality 17.X.2010, coll. A. Kingston; 1♂, Nairobi, Olulua Forest, NMK-IPR Compound, 01°22'S 36°43'E, 1800 m a.s.l., 9.V.1999, B. Bytebier leg., coll. KL; 1♂, same data as preceding, 18.IV.1999, coll. KL; 1♂, same data as preceding, 24.X.1999, genitalia slide LA 2022.11, coll. KL; 2♂♂, Aberdares Nat. Park, Salient Camping site, 00°22'S 36°54'E, 2073 m a.s.l., 6.IV.2000, U. Dall'Asta leg., genitalia slide LA 2022.10, coll. KL; TANZANIA: Arumeru Distr.: Usa River, 1170 m a.s.l., 9.VII.1991, L. Aarvik leg., coll. NHMO.

Diagnosis (Figure 1). Wingspan 13.0–16.0 mm. Externally resembling the congeners which have whitish ground colour of the forewing. It can be separated from *U. kuficha* sp. n., *U. victoriana* sp. n. and *U. kibalensis* sp. n. by the lack of frontal blackish margin on thorax, and from *U. fraternana* sp. n. by the lack of a median dark band on thorax. From *U. katangana* sp. n. it differs by the more irregularly shaped dorso-postbasal blotch. The male genitalia (Figure 12) are unique in having a tuba analis with a ventral patch of small bristles extending beyond the tegumen (Razowski & Krüger 2007). The female genitalia (Figure 23) have a short and bristly eighth segment, a rectangular sterigma, the posterior half of the ductus bursae is sclerotized, and the signum is an irregular dentate plate.

Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania and Republic of South Africa.

Note. *Argyroploce criopis* was described from a single male from Limpopo, South Africa (Meyrick 1928). The holotype is preserved in the Ditsong Museum, South Africa, and was examined by Razowski & Krüger (2007) who figured the adult and its genitalia.

Ubawamzuri ashanti sp. n.

Figures 2, 13

Material: Holotype: ♂, GHANA, Western Region: Kakum Forest, Visitors' Centre, 19.XI.2011, L. Aarvik & L.O. Hansen leg.,

genitalia slide NHMO 4160, coll. NHMO.

Paratypes: 2♂♂, GHANA: Eastern: Atewa Hills, 7 km. W. Sagyimase, 800 m a.s.l., 22–24. III.2010, K. Larsen leg., coll. KL.

Diagnosis (Figure 2). Distinguished from congeners with white ground colour by the lack of greyish suffusion; the forewing appears purer white and with restricted black pattern. The male genitalia resemble those of *U. romieuxi* sp. n., but the uncus is wider, and the valva more constricted.

Description. Wingspan 9.0–10.0 mm. *Head.* Frons blackish, vertex blackish with some whitish scales in middle; scales of labial palp brownish grey, with light tips; scape of antenna grey, flagellum yellowish. Thorax white, with narrow black anterior margin, posterior crest dark grey. *Forewing* ground colour white with yellow tinge, dorso-postbasal blotch triangular, black; costa with numerous black spots, dorsum with two additional black spots beyond middle, the one before tornus largest; discal spot small, streak-shaped; a few black marks in apical area; cilia blackish at apex, otherwise white. *Hindwing* light grey, dark grey along anal margin and in apical area, with cilia line. Abdominal tuft yellowish grey.

Male genitalia (Figure 13). Uncus short and broad (shorter than in other species of the genus), setose; socii with two close bundles of strong spines; valva lightly constricted in middle, cucullus oval, ventral part medially with field of strong spines, costa basally with setose lobe; phallus truncate, short.

Female not known.

Etymology. Named after Ashanti, the major state within the borders of present-day Ghana during the 18th and 19th century.

Distribution. Known from Ghana. The only West-African species so far discovered in this genus.

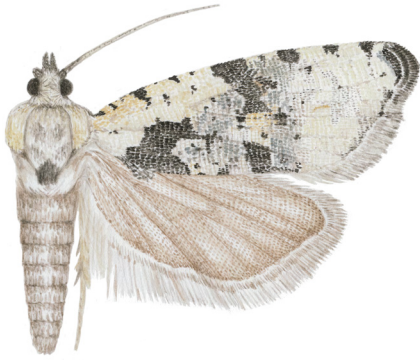
Ubawamzuri romieuxi sp. n.

Figures 3, 14

Material: Holotype: ♂, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe 13.II.[19]31, J. Romieux leg., genitalia slide LA 2024.02, coll. MHNG.

Diagnosis (Figure 3). Distinguished from

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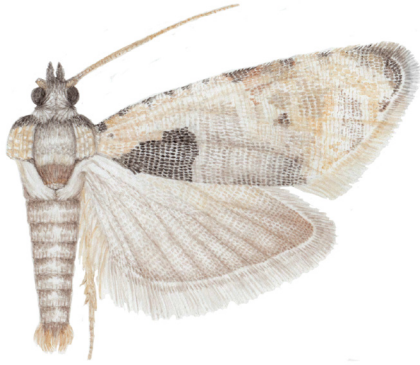


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FIGURES 1–6. Adults of *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. 1. *U. criopis* (Meyrick, 1928). 2. *U. ashanti* sp. n. 3. *U. romieuxi* sp. n. 4. *U. ochreana* sp. n. 5. *U. kuficha* sp. n. 6. *U. victoriana* sp. n.

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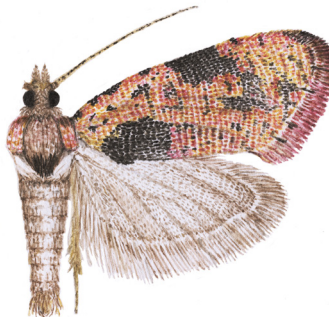
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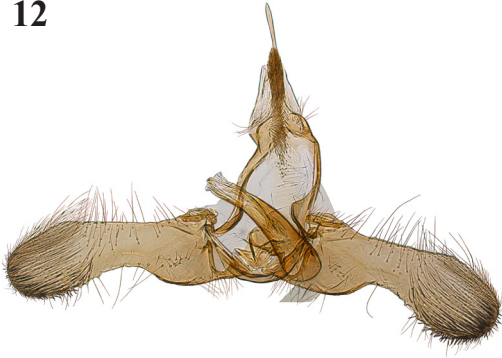


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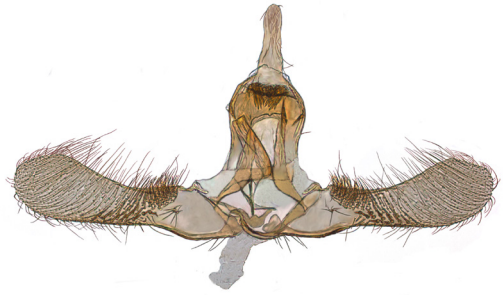


FIGURES 1–6. Adults of *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. **7.** *U. kibalensis* sp. n. **8.** *U. trimaculana* sp. n. **9.** *U. katangana* sp. n. **10.** *U. fraternana* sp. n. **11.** *U. rosea* sp. n.

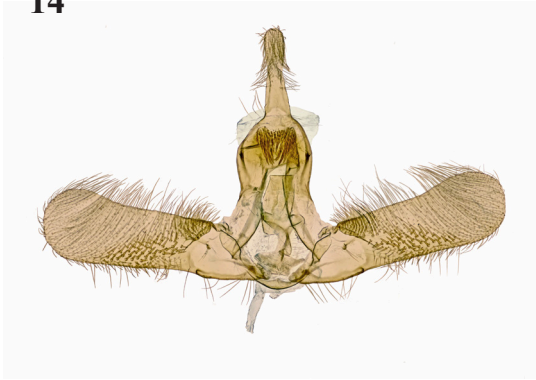
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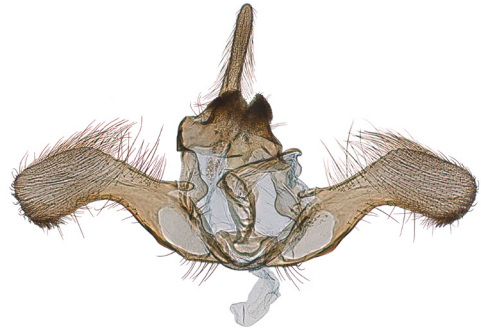
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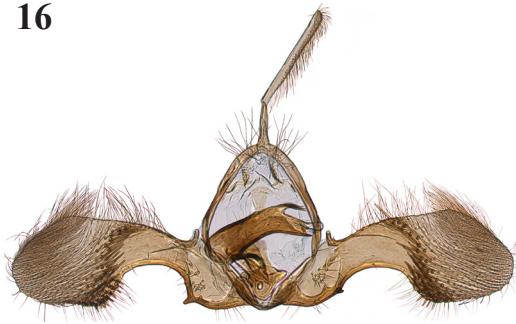
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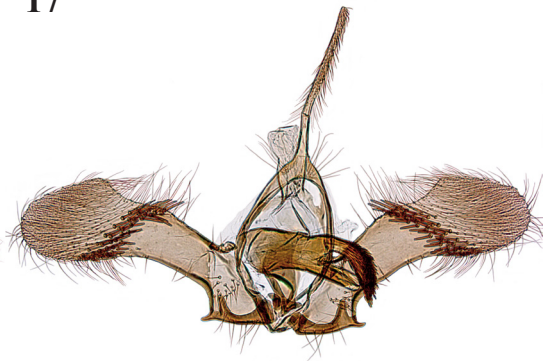
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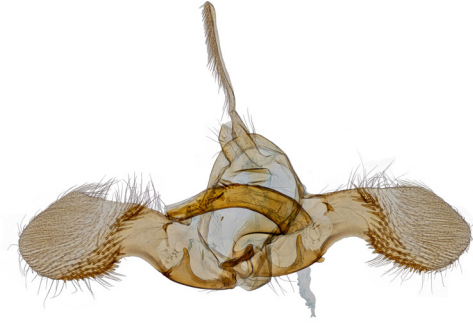


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FIGURES 12–17. Male genitalia of *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. **12.** *U. criopis* (Meyrick) GP NHMO 2285. **13.** Holotype *U. ashanti* sp. n. GP NHMO 4160. **14.** Holotype *U. romieuxi* sp. n. GP LA 2024.02. **15.** Holotype *U. ochreana* sp. n. GP LA 2013.007. **16.** Holotype *U. kuficha* sp. n. GP LA 2280. **17.** Paratype *U. victoriana* sp. n. GP LA 2844.

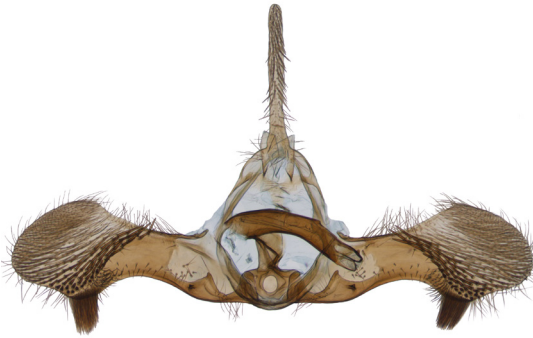
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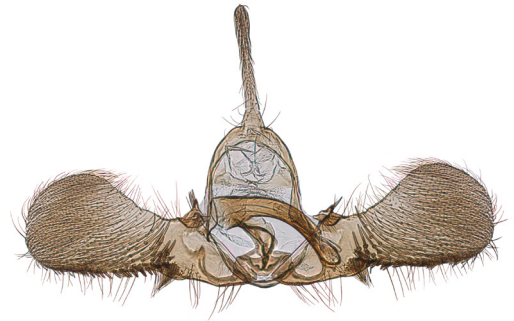
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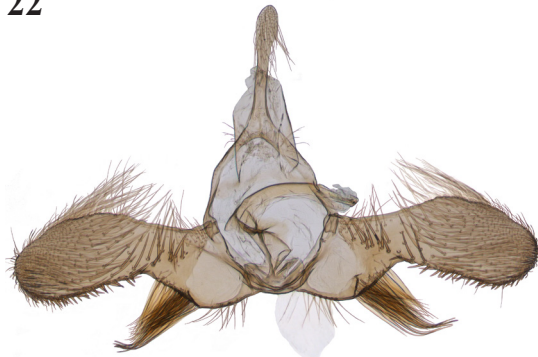
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FIGURES 18–22. Male genitalia of *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. **18.** Holotype *U. kibalensis* sp. n. GP NHMO 4330. **19.** Holotype *U. trimaculana* sp. n. GP LA 2024.03. **20.** Holotype *U. katangana* sp. n. GP LA 2013.006. **21.** Holotype *U. fraternana* sp. n. GP NHMO 2281. **22.** Holotype *U. rosea* sp. n. GP NHMO 2279.

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FIGURES 23–25. Female genitalia of *Ubawamzuri* gen. n. 23. *U. criopis* (Meyrick) GP NHMO 4157. 24. Paratype *U. trimaculana* sp. n. GP LA 2024.04. 25. Paratype *U. fraternana* sp. n. GP LA 2845.

congeners with white ground colour by the black band running from the dorso-postbasal blotch to the costa. The male genitalia resemble those of *U. ashanti* sp. n., but the uncus is narrower, and the valva is nearly parallel-sided (constricted in the middle in *U. ashanti* sp. n.).

Description. Wingspan 12.0 mm. *Head.* Frons brownish black, vertex rough scaled, brownish black in front, posteriorly grey; scales of labial palp brownish grey; scape of antenna grey, flagellum yellowish. Thorax white, anteriorly with some grey scales, posterior crest brownish grey. *Forewing* ground colour white, with light ochre suffusion, dorso-postbasal blotch triangular, black, extended as narrow band to costa; costa with black spots, the largest one in the middle is rectangular; dorsum with dark suffusion especially before tornal area; discal spot small, streak-shaped; a black mark in apical area; cilia dark grey at apex, light grey along termen, and white at tornus. *Hindwing* light grey, dark grey along anal margin and in apical area, with cilia

line. Abdominal tuft yellowish grey.

Male genitalia (Figure 14). Uncus relatively short and broad (uncus even shorter in *U. ashanti* sp. n.), setose; socii with two close bundles of strong spines; valva nearly parallel-sided, rounded and slightly widened apically, ventral margin sub-basally with sclerotized corner, field of strong spines extends from base of cucullus to middle of valva, costa basally with setose lobe; phallus truncate, short, cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Etymology. Named after Dr. Jean Romieux who collected the type specimen. The important collection of Dr. Romieux is preserved in the Natural History Museum in Geneva.

Distribution. Known only from Katanga in Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ubawamzuri ochreana sp. n.

Figures 4, 15

Material: Holotype: ♂, DEM. REP. CONGO,

Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe [no date], J. Romieux leg., genitalia slide LA 2013.007, coll. MHNG.

Paratype: 1♂, same data as holotype, 6.I.[19]31, (MHNG).

Diagnosis (Figure 4). Differs from its congeners by the reddish ochre forewing colour. In the male genitalia characteristic in the angled valva with rectangular cucullus.

Description. Wingspan 10.0 mm. *Head.* Greyish brown, scale tuft on vertex light grey; labial palp light brown; scape of antenna grey, flagellum yellowish. Thorax light brownish grey. *Forewing* ground colour light ochre with reddish suffusion; dorso-postbasal blotch blackish brown; median fascia reaching from costa to middle of wing, forming large blackish brown patch; apex blackish brown; cilia reddish ochre, greyish at apex. *Hindwing* grey, lighter in basal part, cilia light grey, with cilia line. Abdominal tuft yellowish.

Male genitalia (Figure 15). Uncus rod-like, apically rounded, setose; socii strong, with two densely setose processes; valva angled, cucullus rectangular, setose; phallus narrowed apically, short, cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Etymology. The name *ochreana* refers to the ochreous ground colour of the forewing.

Distribution. Known only from Katanga in Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ubawamzuri kuficha sp. n.

Figures 5, 16

Material: Holotype: ♂, UGANDA: Kabale Distr.: Ruhija, 01°03.68'S 29°46.703'E, 2330 m., 4–7.XI.2007, L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger leg., genitalia slide NHMO 2280, coll. NHMO.

Diagnosis (Figure 5). The larger size will separate *U. kuficha* sp. n. from most congeners with white forewing ground colour. *U. criopis*, however, can be as large as *U. kuficha* sp. n. The former species has a black median fascia which is interrupted in the middle. In *U. kuficha* sp. n. the median fascia is represented by an ill-defined dark patch on costa. The male genitalia resemble those of *U. victoriana* sp. n., but the valva is more strongly curved and the apical process on the

phallus is much smaller.

Description. Wingspan 15.0 mm. *Head.* Frons blackish, vertex brown, scales white-tipped; labial palp dark grey; scape of antenna light grey, flagellum yellowish, basal half with dark spot on each segment. Thorax whitish, with narrow dark anterior margin and dark grey median band, posterior crest black with reddish tinge. *Forewing* ground colour white with sparse ochre suffusion; silvery grey suffusion in median part of wing; dorso-postbasal blotch of irregular shape, brownish black; median fascia is present on costa as a brownish black patch, outwardly followed by silvery grey patch; discal dot brownish black; apical spot black, inwardly edged with silvery grey; cilia white, grey around apex, and a patch at one fourth below apex. *Hindwing* grey, becoming lighter towards base.

Male genitalia (Figure 16). Uncus extremely long and slender, setose; socii weak, with short setae; ventral margin of valva deeply excavated, sacculus with two strong dents, cucullus rhomboid, band of strong spines running from base of cucullus to costa; phallus broad, subapically with spiny process, cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Distribution. Known from Uganda.

Etymology. The word *kuficha* means «hidden» in Swahili. It refers to the single male discovered among several look-alikes of other species of the genus.

Ubawamzuri victoriana sp. n.

Figures 6, 17

Material: Holotype: ♂, TANZANIA: Geita District: Rubondo Island, 1140 m a.s.l., 26.I.1991, A. Bjørnstad leg., genitalia slide LA 2843, coll. NHMO.

Paratypes: 1♂, UGANDA: Rakai Distr.: Sango Bay, Malamigambo Forest, 00°55.796'S 31°37.287'E, 1140 m a.s.l., 1–2.XI.2007, L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger leg., coll. NHMO; 2♂♂, Mukono Distr.: Mabira Forest, 00°25.990'N 33°00.730'E, 1210 m a.s.l., 17.XI.2007, L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger leg., genitalia slide LA 2844, coll. NHMO; Kasese District: Kibale Nat. Park, [UTM:] 36N TF 0582 6208, 1500 m a.s.l., 19–24.X.2014, L. Aarvik

& K. Larsen leg., genitalia slide NHMO 4329, coll. NHMO; 1♂, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe. 28.XII.[19]30, J. Romieux leg., genitalia slide LA 2024.01, coll. MHNG; 1♂, same locality and collector as preceding, 6.I.[19]31, coll. MHNG.

Diagnosis (Figure 6). In *U. victoriana* sp. n. the median fascia is broad and well-defined in the costal part of the forewing. This also the case in *U. criopis*. The latter species lacks the frontal blackish margin on thorax which is present in *U. victoriana* sp. n. The male genitalia resemble those of *U. kuficha* sp. n., but the valva is less curved and the apical process on the phallus is much larger.

Description. Wingspan 10.0–13.0 mm. *Head.* Frons blackish, vertex anteriorly blackish brown, posteriorly greyish white; labial palp blackish brown; scape of antenna dark grey, flagellum yellowish. Thorax whitish, with black anterior margin, posterior crest brownish black, posteriorly with reddish tinge. *Forewing* ground colour white with some yellow and silvery suffusion; dorso-postbasal blotch outwardly concave, brownish black; median fascia present on costa as a brownish black patch, on dorsum ill-defined by suffusion of grey, black, and brown; discal spot black, outwardly followed by curved, silvery grey patch; discal dot brownish black; apical spot black; cilia white, dark grey around apex, and a patch at one fourth below apex. *Hindwing* grey, becoming lighter towards base, cilia line present. Abdominal tuft ochreous.

External variation. The hindwing is variably light or dark grey.

Male genitalia (Figure 17). Uncus extremely long and slender, setose; socii weak; ventral margin of valva lightly concave, sacculus with two strong dents, cucullus terminally rounded, with costal margin angulate, band of strong spines running from base of cucullus to costa; phallus broad, subapically with large spiny process, cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Distribution. Known from Western Uganda, Western Tanzania, and Katanga in Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. The name *victoriana* refers to

Lake Victoria, close to where the holotype and several of the paratypes were collected.

***Ubawamzuri kibalensis* sp. n.**

Figures 7, 18

Material: Holotype: ♂, UGANDA: Kasese District: Kibale Nat. Park, [UTM:] 36N TF 0582 6208, 1500 m a.s.l., 19–24.X.2014, L. Aarvik & K. Larsen leg., genitalia slide NHMO 4330, coll. NHMO.

Diagnosis. Apart from the dorso-postbasal blotch the forewing pattern in *U. kibalensis* sp. n. is reduced. This is also the case in *U. katangana* sp. n. *U. kibalensis* sp. n. differs from the latter by having the thorax and tegulae black in front. In the male genitalia differing from the congeners by the presence of numerous cornuti in the phallus.

Description (Figure 7). Wingspan 12.5 mm. *Head.* Frons blackish, vertex anteriorly blackish brown, posteriorly greyish white; labial palp blackish brown; scape of antenna dark grey, flagellum yellowish. Thorax whitish, with black anterior margin, posterior crest greyish brown. *Forewing* ground colour white with light yellow and silvery suffusion; dorso-postbasal blotch, brownish black, discal and apical spots brownish black; median fascia indicated with some black and brown scales on costa; pattern otherwise faint; cilia white, greyish at apex. *Hindwing* light grey, cilia line present. *Hindwing* light grey. Abdominal tuft ochreous.

Male genitalia (Figure 18). Uncus extremely long and slender, setose; socii present as two smooth arms; ventral margin of valva concave, sacculus with one large tooth and one small, cucullus terminally rounded, on costal angulate, band of strong spines running from base of cucullus to costa; phallus curved, narrowing towards tip, with numerous cornuti in apical half, spines attached to dorsal wall deciduous.

Female not known.

Distribution. Known from western Uganda.

Etymology. Named after the locality where the holotype was collected, Kibale National Park, western Uganda.

Ubawamzuri trimaculana sp. n.

Figures 8, 19, 24

Material: Holotype: ♂, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Brazzaville, Orstom Park, 26.XII.1963, S. Endrödi-Younga leg., genitalia slide LA 2024.03, coll. KL.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype, genitalia slide LA 2024.04; 1 ♂, Brazzaville, Lefinie reservation, bungalow near Mpo, 13.I.1964.

Diagnosis (Figure 8). The three black maculae in the forewing – the dorso-postbasal blotch, the apical spot, and the costal median macula – contrast strongly with the light ground colour, more so than in other species of the genus. In the male genitalia the band of strong spines running from the base of the cucullus to the costa is shared with *U. kuficha* sp.n., *U. victoriana* sp. n., *U. kibalensis* sp. n. and *U. katangana* sp. n. It differs from these species in the presence of the erect bundle of spines on the dorsal wall of the phallus.

Description. Male. Wingspan 9.5–10.0 mm.

Head. Frons blackish brown, vertex cream-coloured; labial palp blackish brown; scape of antenna blackish brown, flagellum ochre, dotted by brown scales. Thorax cream-coloured, posterior crest brownish black.

Forewing ground colour white with slight yellow and light grey suffusion; dorso-postbasal blotch outwardly straight or slightly concave, brownish black; median fascia is present on costa as a brownish black patch, on dorsum ill-defined by suffusion of grey, black, and brown; discal spot black, outwardly followed by curved, silvery grey patch; discal dot brownish black, small, streak-shaped; apical spot black, cilia white, dark grey around apex, with a few grey spots on termen. *Hindwing* light grey, cilia line present. Abdominal tuft cream-coloured.

Variation. The female is slightly larger than the two males (wingspan 11.0 mm.), and the forewing has more greyish suffusion in the median part of the wing. The thoracic crest is brown in the female (brownish black in the males).

Male genitalia (Figure 19). Uncus extremely long and slender, setose; socii obsolete; ventral margin of valva deeply concave, sacculus with one large, hooked tooth; cucullus sub-rectangular, corners rounded; band of strong spines running

from base of cucullus to costa; phallus bent at two thirds from base, at this point with dorsal convexity armed with erect bundle of strong spines, termination bilobate, vesica with single triangular cornutus.

Female genitalia (Figure 24). Apophyses posteriores and anteriores of similar length; sterigma a rectangular plate, constricted in middle; posterior margin of sternum 7 reinforced; ductus bursae lightly sclerotized in posterior part, strongly sclerotized and slightly widened in the section posterior to the anterior margin of segment 7, in this section with strongly sclerotized lateral margins; ductus bursae membranous from anterior margin of segment 7 to globular corpus bursae; signum a rounded dentate plate.

Distribution. Only known from Brazzaville in The Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. Named after the three prominent black maculae in the forewing.

Ubawamzuri katangana sp. n.

Figures 9, 20

Material: Holotype: ♂, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Ht. Katanga, Tshinkolobwe, 24.I.[19]31, J. Romieux leg., genitalia slide LA 2013.006, coll. MHNG.

Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype, 13.I.[19]31.

Diagnosis (Figure 9). Externally resembling *U. kibalensis* sp. n.; for differences, see the diagnosis of that species. In the male genitalia differing from the congeners by the presence of a prominent bundle of setae on the ventral margin of the cucullus.

Description. Wingspan 12.0–13.0 mm. *Head.* Frons dark brownish grey, vertex anteriorly blackish brown, posteriorly grey; labial palp brown; scape of antenna brownish, flagellum yellowish. Thorax greyish white, with dark grey crest. *Forewing* ground colour white with light grey suffusion; dorso-postbasal blotch, sub-triangular, rounded, brownish black; discal spot absent; median fascia indicated with grey suffusion and a narrow, oblique, brownish black band on costa; pattern otherwise faint; cilia grey, dark grey at apex, light grey at tornus. *Hindwing*

light grey, cilia line present, but weak. Abdominal tuft whitish.

Male genitalia (Figure 20). Uncus long and slender, spinose; socii reduced; socii present as two smooth arms; ventral margin of valva concave, sacculus with two teeth, cucullus rhomboid, corners rounded, band of strong spines running from base of cucullus to costa, prominent bundle of setae on ventral margin of cucullus; phallus lightly curved, tip split into two rounded lobes, cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Distribution. Known from the type locality in Katanga Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. Named after the province, Katanga, where the two type specimens were collected.

Ubawamzuri fraternana sp. n.

Figures 10, 21, 25

Material: Holotype: ♂, KENYA, Rift Valley Province: Masai Lodge, [UTM:] 37M BU 5679 4682, 1670 m a.s.l., 25.XI.–8.XII.2010, L. Aarvik & D. Agassiz leg., genitalia slide NHMO 2281, coll. NHMO.

Paratypes: 3♂♂, 1♀, KENYA: same data as holotype; 1♀, Central Province: Naro Moru, [UTM:] 37M BU 7864 8327, 1950 m., 1–5.XII.2008, L. Aarvik, D. Agassiz & A. Kingston leg., genitalia slide LA 2845, coll. NHMO; 2♂♂, Central Prov.: Aberdare Country Club, 00°20'S 36°53'E, 1750 m a.s.l., 27.IV.2003, D. Agassiz leg., genitalia slide LA 2013.003, coll. DA; 1♂, same data as preceding, 19.XI.1999, coll. DA; 1♂, 2♀♀, Central Prov.: Naro Moru, 00°9'4.99"S 37°0'37.57"E, 1960 m a.s.l., 3–6.XI.2013; D. Agassiz, S. Beavan, R. Heckford, K. Larsen & M. Ngugi leg., genitalia slide (♂) LA 2022.13, coll. KL; 2♂♂, Central Prov.: Castle Forest Lodge, 6 km. N. Kimunye, 00°22'43.53"S 37°18'32.29"E, 2075 m a.s.l., 22–29.X.2013, D. Agassiz, S. Beavan, R. Heckford & K. Larsen leg., coll. KL; TANZANIA: 4♂♂, Tanga: Usambara Mt., Mkuzu, 14 km, N, Lushoto, 1650 m a.s.l., 27.II.2003, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker, K. Larsen & H.-P. Schreier leg., genitalia slide LA 2022.12, coll. KL; 1♂,

Tanga: Usambara Mt., Amani, 900 m a.s.l., 2–3.III.2003, M. Fibiger, H. Hacker, K. Larsen & H.-P. Schreier leg., coll. KL.

Diagnosis (Figure 10). A variable species externally resembling other whitish species in the genus. It is most likely to be confused with *U. criopis* which is also present in Kenya. The latter is generally larger than *U. fraternana* sp. n. and lacks the median dark band on the thorax. The series of *U. fraternana* sp. n. collected in the Usambara Mountains in Tanzania, however, has the thorax all whitish. *U. kuficha* sp. n. is larger and has only been found in western Uganda. *U. victoriana* sp. n. differs in the presence of the black anterior margin of the thorax. The male genitalia of *U. fraternana* sp. n. is unique in the rounded and proportionally large cucullus, as well as the basal spiny process on the costa of the valva. The female genitalia differ from those of *U. criopis* in the entirely membranous ductus bursae (the posterior half of the ductus bursae is sclerotized in *U. criopis*).

Description. Wingspan 10.0–13.0 mm. *Head.* Frons brownish black, vertex greyish white; labial palp brown; scape of antenna brownish grey, flagellum ochre, basal segments with dark dots. Thorax greyish white, with grey band before middle, crest reddish brown. *Forewing* ground colour white, suffused with grey particularly in medial part, ochreous suffusion present in basal two thirds of wing in some specimens; dorso-postbasal blotch sub-triangular; median fascia indicated by dark patch on costa; discal spot a small black dot; cilia dark grey at apex, becoming lighter towards tornus. *Hindwing* light grey to dark grey, cilia line present. Abdominal tuft pale yellowish to whitish.

Male genitalia (Figure 21). Uncus long and slender, setose, slightly constricted in middle; socii atrophied; basal part of valva short, outer margin of basal excavation with triangular process; costa of valva with basal, spinose process; cucullus rounded, basally and ventrally with strong spines; phallus lightly curved, tip split into two rounded lobes, cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Figure 25). Apophyses posteriores and anteriores of similar length; sterigma a curved plate, overlying trough-shaped

termination of ductus bursae; posterior half of ductus bursae membranous, widened before sclerotized posterior termination; corpus bursae globular, signum a dentate plate.

Distribution. Known from Kenya and Tanzania, in highlands (1650–2075 m a.s.l.).

Etymology. From Latin, *frater*, meaning brother, indicating similarity and close taxonomic relationship with congeners.

Ubawamzuri rosea sp. n.

Figures 11, 22

Material: Holotype: ♂, TANZANIA: Morogoro Distr.: Kimboza For. Res., 300 m a.s.l., 22.IX.1992, L. Aarvik leg., genitalia slide NHMO 2279, coll. NHMO.

Paratypes: ♂, same data as holotype, 16.III.1992; 1♂, TANZANIA, Pwani Reg., Bagamoyo Distr.: Zaraninge, 2.VIII.1991, leg. Frontier, genitalia slide LA 97012, coll. ZMUC; 1♂, Iringa [Province]: Udzungwa Nat. Park, 24 km S of Kilombero, Camp 1, 07°50'S 36°52'E, 18.V.2010, leg. J. & W. De Prins, coll. NHMO; 2♂♂, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Bas-Congo, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe, 05°37'S 13°05'E, 16.V.2007, leg. J. & W. De Prins, coll. NHMO; 4♂♂, same data as preceding, 29.XI.2008, genitalia slide NHMO 4158, coll. NHMO; 1♂, KENYA: Central [Province]: Thika, 1830 m a.s.l., 30.III.1999, leg. D. Agassiz, coll. DA; 1♂, same data as preceding, 3.XII.1999; 1♂, UGANDA, Masindi Distr., Budongo Forest., 01°42.931'N 31°28.183'E, 1090 m a.s.l., 14–16.XI.2007, leg. L. Aarvik & M. Fibiger, coll. NHMO.

Diagnosis (Figure 11). The pink forewing colour makes this an unmistakable species. In the male genitalia the large bundle of modified setae from the ventral edge of the sacculus is unique.

Description. Wingspan 8.0–9.0 mm. *Head.* Frons brownish black, vertex brownish white; labial palp dark brownish grey, third segment minute; scape of antenna brownish white on upper side, brownish black on underside; flagellum ochre, some segments with dark dots. Thorax reddish brown, with brownish black posterior crest. *Forewing* ground colour ochreous red, with

scattered dark grey suffusion; dorso-postbasal blotch, apical spot, costal median macula, as well as discal spot, brownish black; cilia grey at apex, reddish along termen. *Hindwing* grey, cilia line present. Abdominal tuft yellowish grey.

Variation. The forewing pattern is rather constant, but the intensity of the colouration varies. Some specimens have the hindwing, thorax and abdomen much darker.

Male genitalia (Figure 22). Uncus long and slender, apically widened and setose; socii atrophied; concavity of ventral margin of valva angled; cucullus sub-rectangular, rounded; strong spines in an area from ventral concavity to base of costa; a prominent bundle of modified setae on the ventral edge of the sacculus; phallus slender, lightly curved, with sclerite in vesica.

Female not known.

Distribution. Known from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. The name *rosea* refers to the pink colour of the forewing.

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