

that it is an Occophorid one. This assumption is substantiated by the find of a specimen in the Collection of the University of Coimbra, Portugal (terra typica), labelled as such (courtesy of P. Monteiro, Singeverga), but which, in reality is nothing else but *Borkhausenia* (s. l.) *indistinctella* REBEL, 1902. The four specimens preserved in the CARADJA Collection (1, p. 120) are neither of the two. Three of them belong to *Amselina burmanni* GOZMÁNY, 1962 (8, p. 61) (gen. prep. 1686, „Cuenca, Korb”), while the fourth, a female, has a highly destroyed abdomen, — making any examination impossible, — but may also belong to this taxon.

*Symmaecantha sparsella* (DE JOANNIS, 1891). — This isolated species of the Symmocerid family required the establishment of a new genus (9, p. 98—100). As also noted previously (5, p. 330), CARADJA's 19 exemplars proved to belong to three different taxa (1, p. 120). There are but 16 true *sparsella*-specimens; one was found to be *Aproninta nausikaa* GOZMÁNY, 1961 (7, p. 98—99) (gen. prep. 1679, „Athen, 1901 [leg. KORB], 1005, WLSM. 1903; *S. sparsella*? Named by WLSM., = *eremonella* B.-H. i. l.”); two others were representatives of *Symmoca petrogenes* WALSINGHAM, 1907 (Murcia, Spain).

*Aproninta designatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855). — The two specimens labelled as such were nothing else but *S. signella* HÜBNER!

*Aproninta virginella* (REBEL, 1902). — The eight specimens deposited in the Collection (1, p. 121) originate from Konia, Hadjin (female), and Eibes (gen. prep. 1876, „Eibes”).

*Aproninta cryptogamarum* (MILLIERE, 1872). — Of the eight specimens preserved in the Collection, four were found to be *Symmoca orphnella* REBEL, 1893.

*Telephirea ochreopieta* WALSINGHAM, 1901). — The taxon is, of course, a junior synonym of *T. quadrifariella* (MANN, 1855). The two specimens of the Collection are paratypes from WALSINGHAM's collection.

*Amselina oxybiella* (MILLIERE, 1872). — The eight specimens from the Sierra Nevada (1, p. 120) are true representatives of the taxon.

*Epanastasis sophroniella* (REBEL, 1895). — The examination of this taxon was the cause of the greatest surprise in the whole Collection. When I have treated the synonymy of *Thanatopena canariensis* REBEL, 1906, and *Th. aegrella* (WALSINGHAM, 1908), I thought to have satisfactorily cleared this problem once and for all (8, p. 63—65). I would have never assumed, on the basis of WALSINGHAM's description of his *Epanastasis*, that it could be a Symmocerid taxon, but the four types in the CARADJA Collection (1, p. 118) of *sophroniella* RBL., serving for the basis of the final description, brought the problem to the fore again. I at once recognized in them *canariensis* (REBEL, 1906)! On my request, Mr. J. D. BRADLEY, of the British Museum, very kindly dissected the lectotype of *sophroniella* RBL., (deposited under No. 61057 in the WALSINGHAM Collection), and sent me a very exact drawing of it (courtesy of Mr. ARTHUR SMITH). I wish to thank both workers for their kind help also in this place. It was found that the three taxa represent but one, and that REBEL described it twice, as distinct species, and also relegated them to different general The synonymy of the taxa concerned is now as follows:

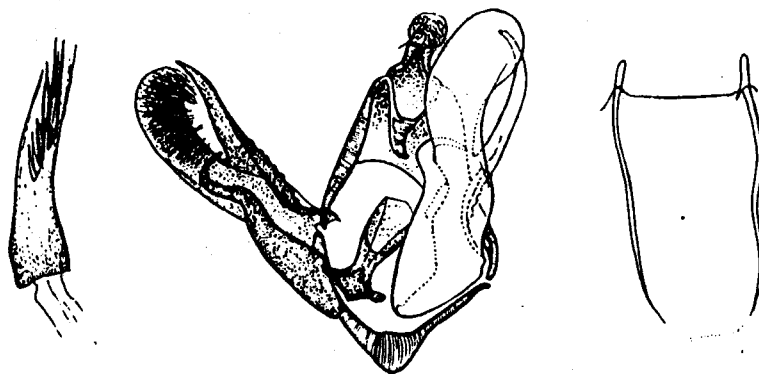


Fig. 5. — *Epanastasis sophroniella* (RBL.), aedeagus removed, right valva unexposed, plate of first abdominal sternite on right; gen. prep. 1677; x50.

*Epanastasis* WALSINGHAM, 1908 (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1907, p. 948 [1908]).

= *Thanatopena* GOZMÁNY, 1957 (Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. Hung., S. N. 4, 1957, p. 343)

Type-species: *Holcopogon sophroniellus* REBEL, 1895 (Ann. Hofmus. Wien, 9, p. 89)

= *Symmoca canariensis* REBEL, 1906 (Ann. Hofmus. Wien, 21, p. 38).

= *Symmoca aegrella* WALSINGHAM, 1908 (Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1907, p. 949, t. 52, f. 2, [1908]).

The genital preparation made of one of the specimens in the CARADJA Collection (No. 1677, „Teror Gr. Gomez, 10. V. 95, *Holcopogon sophroniellus* 69. RBL.”) entirely agrees with the slide (No. 8827, British Museum) made by Mr. BRADLEY. I also submit here a more detailed drawing of the taxon (fig. 5) as that given previously (8, p. 61, Fig. 19: A, B).

It must be noted yet that the drawing in of *Epanastasis* WLSGHM. as a synonym under *Chersogenes* WALSINGHAM, 1908, by B.-FLETCHER and GAEDE (4, p. 486) is wholly unwarranted, since the type-species of *Chersogenes* WLSGHM., *victimella* WALSINGHAM 1908, represents a different and distinct genus. This problem, however, shall be treated in a later paper.

*Eremica cedestiella* (ZELLER, 1868). — I had at last occasion to examine a very fine series of true *cedestiella* Z. specimens in the CARADJA Collection. Of the 24 specimens (1, p. 120—121) from Uralsk, Simonowsk, „Ross. merid.”, „Indersky See”, Amasia, and Marasch, 22 were found to be true representatives of this taxon (gen. prep. 1683, male, „Ross. meridion.”; 1884, female, „Uralsk”; 1685, male, „Uralsk”). I submit here the drawings of the male (fig. 6) and the female (fig. 7) genital organs. The finding of a true *cedestiella* Z. female in the CARADJA Collection (a single specimen among all the male ones!) is especially important, with view of some recently described other Near East taxa (9, p. 122—125), and still more for the delimitation of this taxon from *E. kasji* GOZMÁNY, 1961 (10, p. 311—313), in an area (Macedonia) where the ranges of both species overlap. — One of the specimens among *cedestiella* Z., proved to be *E. emir* GOZMÁNY, 1961, (7, p. 104—106) (gen. prep. 1690, „Marasch”); another was a rather worn taxon of the *Stenolechia* Meyn. — group.

GOZMÁNY, L.A., 1963. The Symmocerid Species of the Caradja Collection (Leptocryptinae). Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Hung., 55: 447-456

