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New Symmocid species from the wider Mediterranean Region (Lepidoptera, Symmocidae)

ABSTRACT

The description is given of *Symmoca samum* sp. n. (Algeria), *Symmoca nivalis* sp. n. (Morocco), *Symmoca seniorita* sp. n. (Morocco), *Symmoca tunesica* sp. n. (Tunisia), *Apriminta afrogyssa* sp. n. (Morocco), *Epanastasis tunesica* sp. n. (Tunisia), *Epanastasis friedeli* sp. n. (Morocco), *Epanastasis arenbergerorum* sp. n. (Tunisia), *Epanastasis eremicola* sp. n. (Libya), *Epanastasis eupracta* sp. n. (Spain: Canary Islands), *Orpeovalva kasyi* sp. n. (Morocco), *Oegoconia ariadne* sp. n. (Greece: Crete), *Oegoconia parodia* sp. n. (Morocco and Spain), *Apatema inexpectatum* sp. n. (Morocco).

In the course of studies of Symmocid materials of different collections from the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, representatives of a number of hitherto undescribed species have been found. Their descriptions follow hereunder.

I am obliged, for having made their materials available for study, to H. G. Amsel, lately of the Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe; E. Arenberger, Vienna; K. Burmann, Innsbruck; the late Count F. Hartig, Bolzano; O. Karsholt, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; F. Kasy, Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; J. Klimesch, Linz; U. Roesler, Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe; E. Traugott-Olsen, Marbella; and P. Viette, lately of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. I am especially indebted to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for its magnanimous stipend for the study of the immense material preserved in the Paris Museum. I am also most thankful to several of these persons for their permission to retain some paratypes and other specimens for the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

* Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest

Symmoca samum sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings: 15 mm. All available specimens worn. Head, thorax light ochreous; basic colour of fore wing white but almost completely covered with light ochreous. Pattern ferruginous: an elongated spot on costa, a larger one below it in cell and a small plical, all at 1/3 but in a slightly oblique line (plical furthest from base), a large costal at 2/3, a double discocellular slightly more basad, and a pretornal, these three again slightly oblique, finally a preapical spot and some ferruginous scales also along termen; all of these spots appearing as three hardly interrupted transverse bands; cilia whitish. Hind wing nearly whitish ochreous, cilia whitish. — Female nearly white, pattern nearly nonexistent, fore wing with merely some darker scales instead of spots.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Appendix very long, sacculus straight, apically bent to 90°, there bilobate and pointed, transtillar lobes small and auriculate, aedocagus thick and short with a wreath of about a dozen long and slender cornuti.

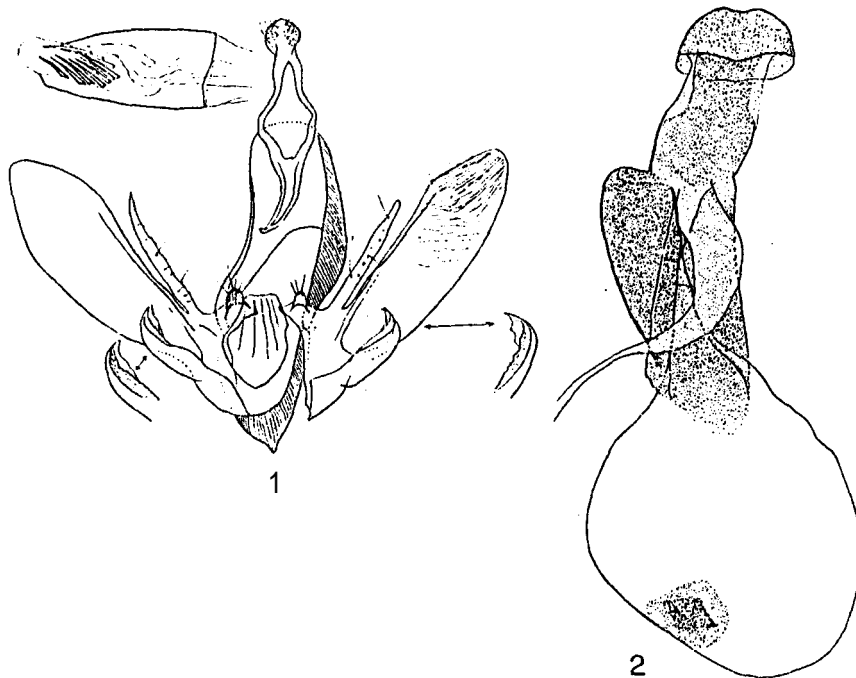


Fig. 1 — Male genitalia of *Symmoca samum* sp. n.: Paratype, Sebdoou, Algeria, slide 3580.
Fig. 2 — Female genitalia of *Symmoca samum* sp. n.: Paratype, Tlemcen, Algeria, slide 3573.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2): Antrum mushroom-shaped, ductus bursae with large longitudinal folds, ductus seminalis initially wide, bursa about as long as heavily sclerotized antrum + ductus bursae, signum a diamond-shaped plate with biapical thorns in a scrobiculate area.

Holotype male: "Sebdoou [Algeria], 7.14" "*costisignella*" [an in litteris name proposed by Chrétien], slide "3574 det. Gozmány", deposited in the Chrétien Collection, Natural History Museum, Paris. Paratype female: "Tlemcen" "*Tlemcentia hadarella*" [Chrétien's in litteris name], slide "3573, det. Gozmány", deposited in the Chrétien Collection; Paratype male: "*Symmoca vitiosella* Z. ou n. sp." "516 Wism. 1894", slide "3564, det. Gozmány"; Paratype male: "Sebdoou Algerie Juillet 1914" "*Symmoca costisignella* Chrét." "Muséum Paris Coll. D. Lucas 1952" slide "3580, det. Gozmány". All type specimens preserved in the Natural History Museum, Paris, except the last one (slide 3580), deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

The genital configurations refer the new species to the *ponerias-tafosella* group; but the pattern is more indistinct and rather diluted; in the male genitalia the aedocagus and the appendix are shorter than in *ponerias* Walsingham, 1905; in *tafosella* Rebel, 1893, the appendix is shorter; the bursa copulatrix of *ponerias* is only half as long as the antrum + ductus bursae, in *tafosella* the signum has only one long spine and the antrum is slenderer and together with the ductus bursae twice longer than the bursa.

The new species also demonstrates rather strikingly the impossibility of identifying most Symmocid species without recourse to a study of the genitalic structures: Chrétien labelled his specimens twice as two different new species — and one as representing a new genus! — while Walsingham believed one exemplar to represent *vitiosella* Zeller, 1868, a species reported by several authors from Spain, Greece, "Palestina", while factually it occurs only in the SW corner of Anatolia!

Symmoca nivalis sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 21-23 mm (females). Antennae whitish grey, otherwise head, thorax, fore wings snow or chalky white; even hind wings white, with some few light grey scales.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3): Antrum large, elongately quadrangular, sclerotized, ductus bursae long, longitudinally rugulose, partially sclerotized, bursa copulatrix large, spherical, signum a largely triangular, heavily dentate plate.

Male unknown.

Holotype female: "Maroc Mn. Atlas Ifrane (1650) 15-30-VI. '39 Ch. Rungs", slide "3603, det. Gozmány"; Paratype female: "Moyen Atlas, De Moussah ou Salah à bizi s'ukrine 18-VI-28" "Museum Paris F. Le Cerf", slide "3598, det. Gozmány". Holotype preserved in the Natural History Museum, Paris, paratype in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

In want of a male specimen, the new species cannot be assigned with certainty to any species-group within the genus; the signum distinguishes it from the whole *ponerias-tafosella* group, while the similarly whitish female of *camidella* Chrétien, 1922, displays a different antrum and ductus configuration.

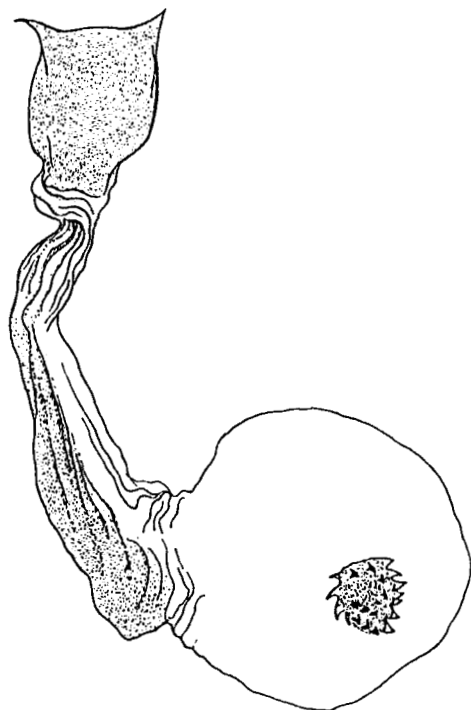


Fig. 3 – Female genitalia of *Symmoca nivalis* sp. n.: Holotype, Ifrane, Marocco, slide 3603.

Symmoca seniorita sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 20 mm. Antennae (broken away nearly down to the scapus) yellowish grey, labial palpi 3.5 - 4 times as long as diameter of eye, second joint yellowish grey (not darkened even on outsides!), third joint more whitish. Head rather dark stramineous, collar slightly lighter, scapulae, thorax, basic colour of fore wing light creamy yellow or ivory yellowish, wing hardly perceptibly more yellowish in apical fourth. Pattern consisting merely of a darker (and clearer) yellow spot below on discocellular (=the remaining lower one of the characteristic double discocellulars of most *Symmocids*), without any definite form. Cilia yellowish, nearly as yellow as discocellular spot. Hind wing yellowish grey, thus darker than fore wing, cilia dark yellowish grey basally, but tending to whitish yellow towards tips.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4): Sacculus long, evenly curved, digitiform, apically finely rounded, appendix long, slender, apically widening and there shortly bifurcate (!), transtillar lobes medium long, valvae terminally broaden-



Fig. 4 – Male genitalia of *Symmoca seniorita* sp. n.: Holotype, Mogador, Marocco, slide 4428.

ing to a blunt, nearly truncate “apex”; aedocagus simple, tubiform, without any observable cornuti in Holotype.

Holotype male: “Mogador” “*Symmoca* se rapporter à *sericiella* Wals. Ent. m. Mag. 1904. 273 esp. variable” “*Symmoca seniorita* gen. prep. 4428 Dr. L. Gozmány”. The specimen was found in the Turati Collection, and via Hartig now preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), London; it was tentatively identified as *sericiella* Walsingham, 1904, by a French worker (Chrétien? Dumont?).

The new species differs from all known *Symmocids* by the unique shape – the bifurcate termination – of the male appendix.

Symmoca tunesica sp. n.

Extremely similar to *S. calidella* Wlsm., but lighter in coloration: whitish grey, irroration much sparser, spots finer and better defined, no median spot in or above cell present, scales light fawnish; basic colour of entire animal white (head, thorax, base of wings, cilia), antennae and external side of labial palpi hardly greyish. Hind wing nearly white, outer zone slightly irrorated fawnish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5): Sacculus digitiform, evenly curved, apically truncate, appendix absent, transtillar lobes small, rounded; aedocagus large,

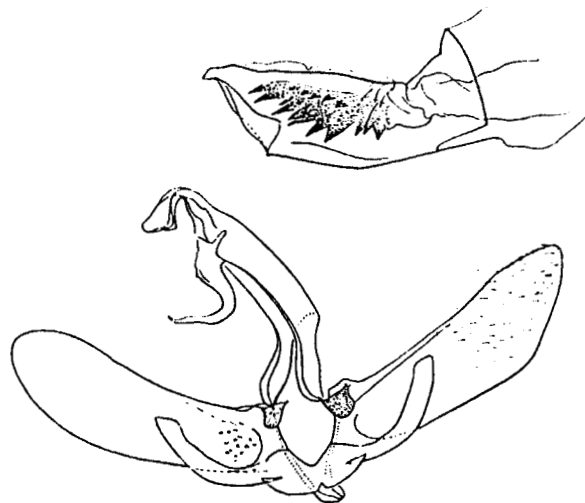


Fig. 5 — Male genitalia of *Symmoca tunesica* sp. n.: Holotype (aedeagus at a high magnification), Sfax, Tunisia, slide 5326.

very robust, with very strong and wide cornuti, basally with a single row of minute, triangular teeth.

Holotype male: "Tunisia, 27./28.7.79 15 km S.v. Sfax, Thyna M.u. E. Arenberger", "*Symmoca tunesica* gen. prep. 5326 Dr. L. Gozmány", preserved in the Arenberger Collection, Vienna.

In the NW African *calidella* Walsingham, 1905, with a similarly shaped sacculus but lacking an appendix, the aedeagus is a slender tube with only a few minute cornuti.

Apriminta afrogyssa sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 15 mm. Head, labial palpi, basic colour of fore wings chalk white, scales almost shiny; second joint of labial palpi externally and pattern of fore wing chocolate brown tending to blackish; pattern rather restricted yet very definite: a small spot on shoulder, a narrow, slightly oblique bar at 1/3 bisected into a short one in fold and a longer one decurrent from costa into cell; another concatenation of spots (the design typical of the higher Symmocids) at 2/3: the double discocellular, and one spot each above and below it (but slightly removed apicad), all 4 elements loosely interconnected by sparsely distributed blackish scales; a larger preapical and pretornal spot and some blackish scales around apex and along termen; cilia white, Hind wing whitish grey, cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6): Sacculus nearly straight, incurving only apically, inner lobe finely serrate, appendix very slender, long, finely pointed, slightly hairy, transtillar base wide, lobes widely rounded but hardly emergent; aedeagus nearly as wide as valva, 2/3 long, with 2 rows of sharply pointed, slender, medium long cornuti.

Holotype male: "Maroc Ifrane, Juli. 59. Ch. Kungs. slide 3569, Det. Gozmány", preserved in the Natural History Museum, Paris.

The genus is preponderantly an Eastern Mediterranean one and the new species has only a single congener in NW Africa: *A. africana* Gozmány, 1961. In this latter the sacculus is longer and slender, the appendix lobate, the aedeagus a slender tube with a row of minute cornuti.

Epanastasis tunesica sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wing 14 mm (male) and 13.5 mm (female). Male: Head, antennae, labial palpi, scapulae, thorax and basic colour of fore wing light ivory grey; antennae basad and palpi externally slightly darker grey; pattern of fore wing rather diffuse, consisting of dark grey to blackish scales; an irregular spot at 1/3 in cell and at 2/5 in fold, two discocellulars; first two spots very obliquely situated, latter two less oblique; many dark scales between

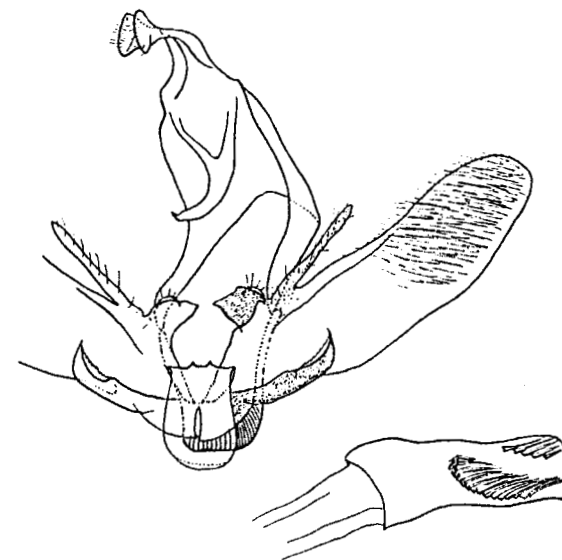


Fig. 6 — Male genitalia of *Apriminta afrogyssa* sp. n.: Holotype, Ifrane, Marocco, slide 3569.

costa and vein r_1 , a nearly contiguous line in fold, an irroration in intervenal spaces in apical third; cilia nearly whitish, termen irrorated black. **Iliid** wing of same light colour, with a slightly yellowish sheen, cilia whitish. — **Female**: as **male**, but basic colour of fore wing chalky grey, irroration light fuscous to brownish, very sparse, pattern basically as in male but spots as well defined dots; cilia whitish with some dark scales. Hind wing whitish grey, cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Saccus very long and slender, sinuous, apically evenly incurving and finely pointed, terminating at 1/2 of valva; appendix also very long and slender, slightly sinuous, acute apex reaching top of valva; transtillar lobes also elongated, slender, medially restricted, apically finely pointed and directed inwards (rather resembling a paring-knife); aedocagus wide, proportion to valval length as 5:7, with two rows of medium long cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 8): Antrum very wide, ostium in slide irregularly outlined, ductus bursae medium long, both wholly sclerotized, signum a small, elongated plate with an apical thorn.

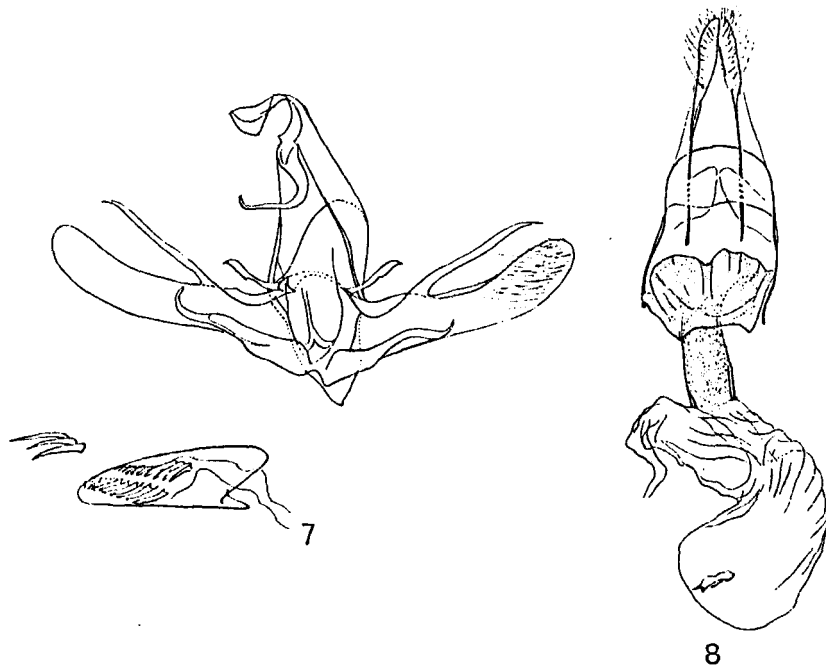


Fig. 7 — Male genitalia of *Epanastasis tunesica* sp. n.: Holotype (some cornuti at a higher magnification), Maktar, Tunisia, slide 5323.

Fig. 8 — Female genitalia of *Epanastasis tunesica* sp. n.: Paratype, Maktar, Tunisia, slide 5324.

Holotype male: "Tunisia, 30-7-79 Maktar Forêt de La Kesra M.u. E. Arenberger" "*Epanastasis tunesica* gen. prep. 5323 Dr. L. Gozmány"; **Paratype female**: with the same data, slide 5324. Both type specimens preserved in the Arenberger Collection, Vienna.

The male genitalia differ from those of all congeners, but much resemble those of *Orpeovalva burmanni* Gozmány, 1962, from Spain. The venation of the two genera are naturally quite different. The female genitalia of only a few congeners are known, those of the new species differ from them mainly by the form of the antrum.

Epanastasis friedeli sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 13 mm. Antennae dark grey; head, scapulae, thorax medium — dust — grey, labial palpi dark grey, short. Fore wings medium powder gray: widely so along costa, lighter in cell, fold and along dorsum: a slightly yellowish grey; greyish black lines medially along cell and parallel with it in fold, greyish black scales appearing sparsely also along veins and scattered in outer half of wing, also between the veins: double discoidal spots small, dot-like, hardly discernible (in the Holotype only on its right wing); cilia slightly lighter grey. **Iliid** wing somewhat lighter grey than fore wing, cilia as in fore wing. Hind legs medium grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Base of saccus very wide, distally more slender, about middle of valva; basal fourth of valva with a minute hairy lobe in its middle; transtilla simple, not lobate; aedocagus slender, with two rows of minute, spiniform cornuti.

Holotype male: "Maroc, Hte. Atlas Oukastrasse, 1200 m l. und 22-11-1974 G. Friedel leg." "Burmänn" "*Epanastasis friedeli* gen. prep. 5120 Dr. L. Gozmány", preserved in the Burman Collection, Innsbruck.

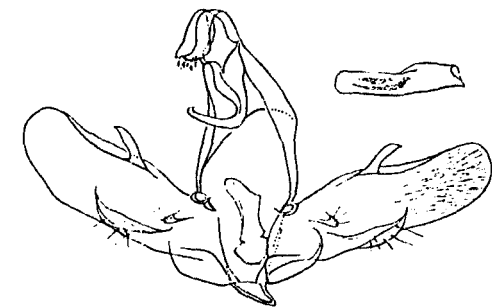


Fig. 9 — Male genitalia of *Epanastasis friedeli* sp. n.: Holotype, High Atlas: Ouka road, Morocco, slide 5120.

Among the congeners of the new species with a short appendix, *excellens* Gozmány, 1977, has a long and slender sacculus and occurs only in the Canary Islands, while *vetustella* (Zerny, 1936), displays definite transtillar lobes and has a short and wide aedoeagus with long cornuti.

I dedicate the new species to G. Friedel, excellent collector of also Microlepidoptera in several circummediterranean countries.

Epanastasis arenbergerorum sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 15 mm (female). Head, scapulae, thorax, antennae light ivory grey with some yellowish suffusion; antenna slightly ringed darker, labial palpi also darker externally; basic colour of fore wing chalky grey with some very slight ochreous suffusion, heavily and evenly irrorated dark fuscous, so that only two spots of basic colour survive in cell (hardly perceptibly outlined: basal one about twice as long as median one), a light spot also on termen (slightly below the imaginary axis running through the two spots in cell); cilia whitish. Hind wing light grey, outer 1/3 also finely irrorated with darker grey; cilia whitish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 10): Antrum large and wide, medially constricted, margins even, sclerotized, ductus bursae medium long, sclerotized only along its midline and in its lower half; bursa with a slender, marginally spinose, low signum.

Male unknown.

Holotype female: "Tunisia, 30-7-79 Maktar Forêt de La Kesra M.u. E. Arenberger" "*Epanastasis arenbergerorum* gen. prep. 5325 Dr. L. Gozmány", preserved in the Arenberger Collection, Vienna.

The female sex of not all of the congeners of the new species is known, but their genitalia differ in many characteristics of the antrum, ductus bursae and signum; also, the external features – pattern and coloration – delimit it from the related taxa.

I dedicate the most interesting new species to Mr. and Mrs. Arenberger, Vienna, excellent collectors in the larger Mediterranean area and whose materials always contain new Symmocid species!

Epanastasis eremicola sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 13 mm. Antennae and labial palpi dark grey, palpi with some whitish scales above. Head white, thorax and scapulae light stramineous. Basic colour of fore wing chalk white, pattern dark brown: scales along costal zone extending to 2/3 of wing, below in fold oily to 1/3; two pairs of medium large indistinct spots at 1/3, both pairs oblique and both containing stramineous yellow scales among the dark ones, some indistinct spots also periapectically to tornus, on base of whitish cilia. Hind wing margaritaceous, a shiny light grey; cilia whitish.

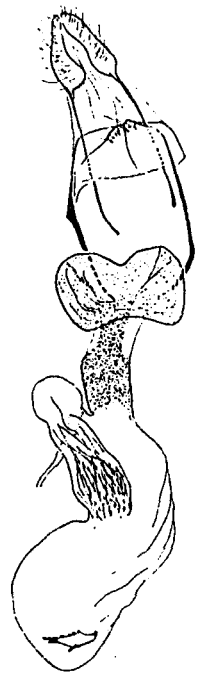


Fig. 10 – Female genitalia of *Epanastasis arenbergerorum* sp. n.: Holotype, Maktar, Tunisia, slide 5325.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11): Nearest *tunesica* sp. n., described above, but sacculus wider and more robust, not sinuous, transtilla short, a minute hairy lobe.

Holotype male: "Libya, Gharian Wadi El Hira 6.V. 1983 Uffe Seneca" "Zool. Museum DK Copenhagen" "*Epanastasis eremicola* gen. prep. No. 5924 Dr. L. Gozmány"; deposited in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

A small, indistinctly marked species, genitally differing from all known congeners mainly by its minute transtillar lobe.

Epanastasis eupracta sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 13 mm. Antennae fuscous grey, labial palpi dark stramineous (yellow with dark brown scales), head, thorax, scapulae dark stramineous yellow; basic colour of fore wing also dark stramineous, but with many intermingling whitish scales (farinose), pattern dark chocolate brown: some scales at base, costa to 1/4, dark double spots at 1/3 and 2/3, obliquely situated, 6 dark dots periapectically to tornus, some dark scales along veins,



Fig. 11 — Male genitalia of *Epanastasis eremicola* sp. n.: Holotype, Gharian, Libya, slide 5924.

mainly in apical area; cilia stramineous at base, darker grey terminally. Hind wing dark fuscous, cilia greyish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12): Saccus very long, to 2/3 of valva, slender from 1/2, from there evenly tapering and curving in a semicircle; appendix very long, leaving costa at 1/2 and topping apex of valva, also very slender; transtilla lobe extremely long, longer than half valva (!), slender, only apically lobiform; aedocagus extremely large and robust, wider than valva at base, as long as 4/5 of valval length, with long and slender cornuti.

Holotype male: "Canary Isl., Gr. Canaria Los Tilos Moya 19-7-1984, 600 m. leg. Olsen, Skule, Stadel" "*Epanastasis epracta* gen. prep. No. 5982 Dr. L. Gozmány"; Paratype males: "Canary Isl., Gr. Canaria Pinos de Galdar 31-7-1984, 1200 m leg. Olsen, Skule, Stadel", (slide 5983 Gozmány); "Canary Isl., Gr. Canaria Beo. Virgen Moya 20-7-1984, 400 m leg. Olsen, Skule, Stadel" (slide 5984 Gozmány). Holotype and one paratype preserved in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, one paratype in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

A small species, very striking already externally: namely its very dark hind wings. The astonishingly long transtilla of the male genitalia is unique in the entire family Symmoceridae, and they easily identifiable and separable from all of its congeners.

Orpecovalva kasyi sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 11 mm. Antennae stramineous, reaching to apex of wing (!), labial palpi, head, thorax basic colour of fore wings stramineous; pattern fuscous, very fine, hardly discernible, some scales along costa, two dots at 1/3, oblique, two discocellulars in a vertical line, a row of periapical dots, all elements consisting of merely 2-3 dark scales; cilia stramineous white. Hind wing margaritaceous white.

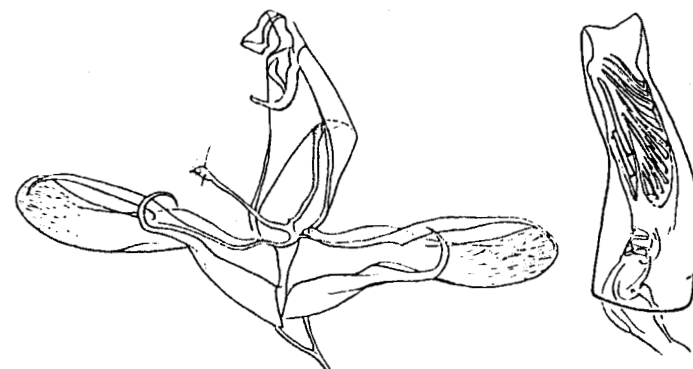


Fig. 12 — Male genitalia of *Epanastasis epracta* sp. n.: Holotype, Los Tilos, Great Canary, slide 5982.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13): Saccus long, nearly straight, bent to valva only at pointed apex, appendix short, spiniform, a thorn-shaped structure of very wide base, transtilla lobiform, as long as appendix, aedocagus long, slender, apically with minute cornuti.

Holotype male: "16-7-1975 Marokko. Mittlerer Atlas, Azrou. F. Kasy" "*Orpecovalva kasyi* gen. prep. No. 5389 Dr. L. Gozmány"; preserved in the Kasy Collection, Vienna.

The new species is conspicuous by its extremely long antennae and fine stramineous colour; genitally it differs from all congeners by the basally very wide spiniform appendix.

I dedicate the new species to Dr. F. Kasy, the retired excellent microlepidopterist and curator of the Natural History Museum, Vienna, and to whom science is indebted for the collecting of very copious materials, from the Canary Islands to Afghanistan.

Oegoconia ariadne sp. n.

Externally indistinguishable from its congeners as to size, coloration and pattern.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14 A): as in *deauratella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), but aedocagus also with a median (third) bunch of a few cornuti, between apical and basal groups, occasionally covered (in not wholly extruded vesica) by apical cornuti of basal ones, but this median group always standing characteristically at right angles to basal bunch.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14 B, C): Signum as in *quadripuncta* (Haworth, 1828), *caradjai* Capuse et Popescu-Gorj, 1965, but ductus bursae wider and longitudinally less rugulose and also slightly shorter than in *quadripuncta*; that of *caradjai* is smooth, not rugose.

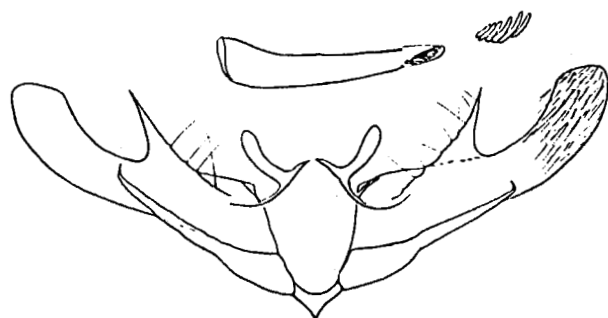


Fig. 13 — Male genitalia of *Orpccoavalva kasyi* sp. n.: Holotype, Azrou, Morocco, slide 5389.

Holotype male: "Kreta Assites 26-9-1964 H. Reisser leg." "*Oegoconia ariadne* gen. prep. No. 3002 Dr. L. Gozmány", preserved in the Natural History Museum, Karlsruhe; 17 male and 5 female Paratypes from the Cretan localities Pitsidia 110 m VI (slide 4931), Rouva forest on Mt. Ida 1000 m 27 VI (slide 5888), Psychro 900 m 19 VII (slide 5890), Assites 550 m 13 VI (slide 5891), "Kreta" (slide 5893), Rouva forest 1150 m 26 VI (slide 5895), Genni Gavé 330 m I X (slides 6077 and 6082), Volionos - Pantanassos 390 m 3 X (slide 6078), Knossos 22 IX (slide 6218), Pevkos 820 m II X (female, slide 6073), Assites 22 VI (female, slide 6074), Margiou 14 X (female, slide 6079, leg. H. Malicky), all deposited in the Natural History Museum, Karlsruhe; - Neapolis V-VI (slide 2962, leg. Rebel in 1904, and published in his famous Cretan treatise as *quadripuncta* Haw.), preserved in the Natural History Museum, Vienna - Rouva forest 1000 m 25 VI (slide 4859), Knossos 13 VII (slide 4860), in the Klimesch Collection, Linz - Psychro 1000 m 20 VII (slide 4606) in the Burmann Collection, Innsbruck - Mt. Ida 28 VII (slide 3001), Neapolis V-VI (slide 2956, leg. Rebel in 1904, and published as *quadripuncta* Haw.), Genni Gavé 330 m 14 V (slide 5882), Stomion 80 m 3 V (female, slide 5889), Rouva forest 1000 m 27 VI (female, slide 5894), deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. Nearly all specimens captured by the late H. Reisser, Vienna, during his many expeditions to Crete.

The differentiating characteristics of the new species, a Cretan endemism, have been given in the paragraphs on the genitalia. It should be mentioned that also *caradjai* Capuse et Popescu-Gorj, 1965, has been captured in Crete. The new species has a spring and an autumnal generation and appears to occur up to 1150 m.

Oegoconia parodia sp. n.

Also indistinguishable externally from its congeners; the colour of the three known specimens is deep and the pattern sharply defined.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15 A, B): Ductus bursae with a characteristic turn of at least 90° along its longitudinal axis, smooth, not rugulose; signum a narrow plate with various dentition.

Holotype female: "Maroc, Tinerhir Prov. Ouarzazata 1460 m, 1. 9-5-1968 Y. de Lajonquiere leg." "*Oegoconia parodia* gen. prep. No. 6084 Dr. L. Gozmány", 2 Paratype females:

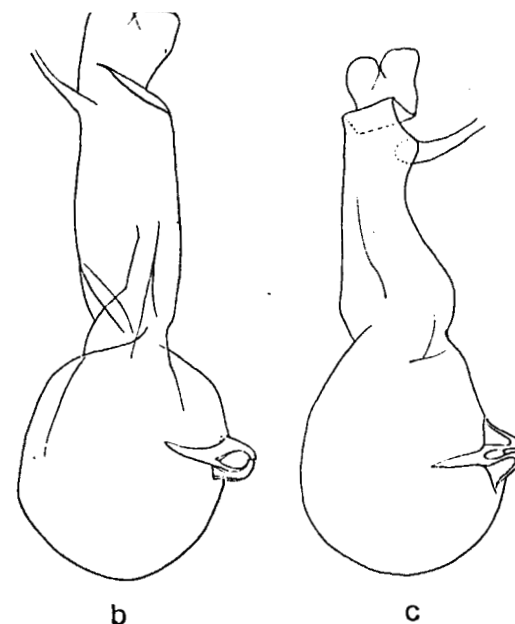


Fig. 14 — Genitalia of *Oegoconia ariadne* sp. n.: a: aedeagus, Paratype, Genni Gavé, Crete, slide 5882; b: ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix Paratype, Rouva Forest, Crete, slide 5894; c: same Paratype, Margiou, Crete, slide 6079.

with the same data (slide 6085), and "Hispania Andaluca Sierra de Marbella el Mirador (sic!) 700 m 19-8-1977 E. Traugott-Olsen" (slide 6176, Gozmány). Holotype preserved in the Natural History Museum, Karlsruhe, one paratype in the Natural History Museum, Budapest, and one in the Traugott-Olsen Collection, Marbella.

The longitudinal distortion of the ductus bursae distinguishes the new species from all known congeners; the signum resembles that of *deauratella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), but it is much smaller, the dentiform excrescences obtuse. It is also one of the zoogeographically interesting species which occur both in NW Africa (Morocco) and SE Spain, a further contribution to its geological history and faunal genesis.

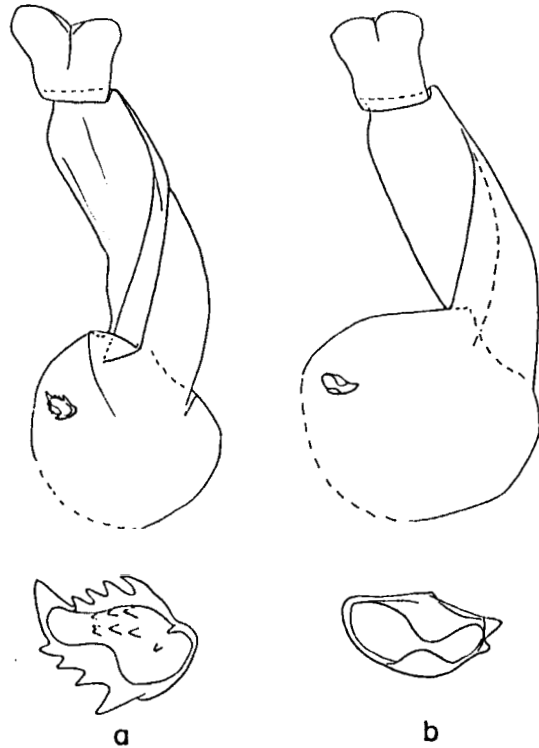


Fig. 15 — Female genitalia, ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix, of *Oegoconia parodia* sp. n.: a: Holotype (signum also at a higher magnification), Ourzazata, Morocco, slide 6084; b: (signum also at a higher magnification). Paratype, same data, slide 6085.

Apatema inexpectatum sp. n.

Alar expanse of fore wings 11-12 mm (male) and 10 mm (female). Head, labial palpi, thorax, scapulae vivid yellow and brownish fuscous, scape brownish. Basic colour of fore wing dark chestnut brown or brownish black, pattern light, consisting of two yellow stripes (concolorous with head): first one a rather oblique wide band, almost from 1/3 of costa to well nigh 2/3 of dorsum, outlines zigzaggy but rather distinct; second stripe narrower, about 2/3 of first band, perpendicular, at 4/5 of wing, outlines as in preceding one; some yellow scales also at base and immediately neighbouring it on costa and dorsum; black discal dots not discernible owing to very dark basic colour; cilia

dark grey with a slight yellowish sheen. Hind wing medium pearl grey, cilia light grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16): Costa of valva widely sinuous; aedocagus with very short vesica, not protruding from it; cornuti appearing as a dense bunch on its two sides, in mouth of aedocagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 17): Ductus bursae of even width, straight, not rugulose, sclerotized, signum small, pointed.

Holotype male: "Marokko. Gr. Atlas Goundafa, 1200 m 15-20 VI.'33. Zerny" "*Apatema inexpectatum* gen. prep. No. 3006 Dr. L. Gozmány"; 3 male and 3 female paratypes: of same data (slides 3023, 3024, males, and slide 3020, female); same locality, but from "21-29 VI" (slide 3013 and 3019, females); "Tunisia, 16-7-79 15 km S. v. Ain Draham M.u. E. Arenberger" (slide 5330, female). Holotype and 3 paratypes preserved in the Natural History Museum, Vienna, 2

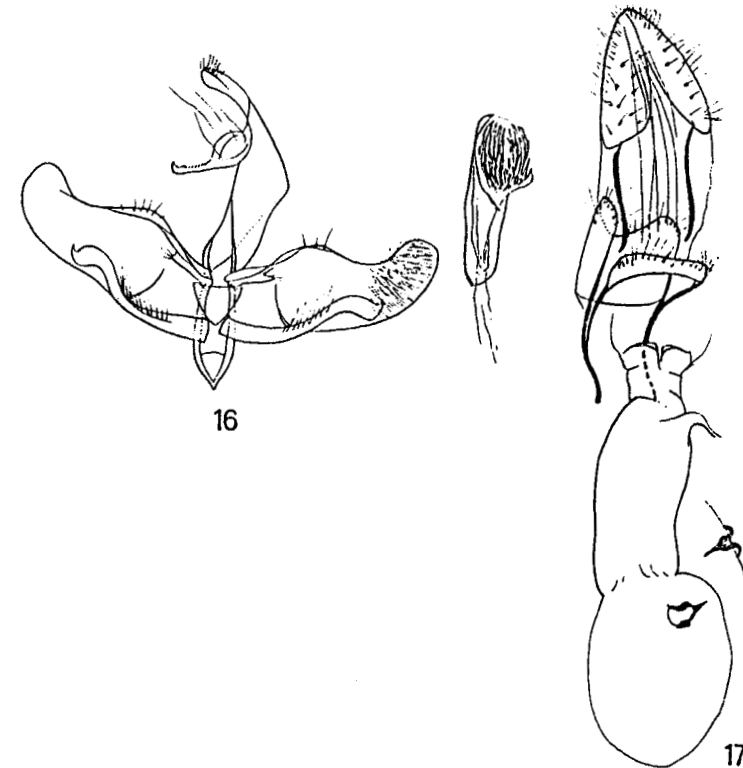


Fig. 16 — Male genitalia of *Apatema inexpectatum* sp. n.: Holotype, Goundafa, Morocco, slide 3006.

Fig. 17 — Female genitalia of *Apatema inexpectatum* sp. n.: Paratype, Goundafa, Morocco, slide 3019 (signum also in a lateral position, Paratype, same data, slide 3020).

paratypes (slides 3013 and 3019) in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, and one (from Tunisia) in the Arenberger Collection, Vienna.

The male of the new species can be immediately distinguished from all of its congeners by the very conspicuous formation of the aedeagus; the female resembles *mediopallidum* Walsingham, 1900, but its ductus is longer and widening towards the bursa. A NW African species.

RIASSUNTO

Vengono descritti i seguenti nuovi taxa nell'ambito della Famiglia Symmocidae (Lepidoptera): *Symmoca samum* n. sp., *Symmoca nivalis* n. sp., *Symmoca senorita* n. sp., *Symmoca tunesica* n. sp., *Aprominta afrogypta* n. sp., *Epanastasis tunesica* n. sp., *Epanastasis friedeli* n. sp., *Epanastasis arenbergerorum* n. sp., *Epanastasis eremicola* n. sp., *Epanastasis eupracta* n. sp., *Orpecovalva kasyi* n. sp., *Oegoconia ariadne* n. sp., *Oegoconia parodia* n. sp., *Apatema inexpectatum* n. sp.

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