

Oidaematophorus ruwenzoricus n. sp. from Zaire (Lepidoptera: Pterophoridae)

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Abstract: *Oidaematophorus ruwenzoricus* n. sp. is described from Zaire. The differences with the closely related *O. eparches* (Meyrick, 1931) are discussed.

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Introduction

Among the Pterophoridae from the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale at Tervuren, Belgium (MRAC) and the Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark (ZMUC) two closely related species of the genus *Oidaematophorus* Wallengren, 1861 were found. The ZMUC material, 2 males and 2 females, belonged to *Oidaematophorus eparches* (Meyrick, 1931) and was collected in Tanzania, Uzungwe Mts., Chita Forest Res., 1500 m, 10.xi.1984 (Stoltze & Petersen), genitalia CG 4063 (female) and 4064 (male) (ZMUC, CG). These specimens were compared to the holotype of *O. eparches*, which was collected in January in Butandiga, Uganda (genitalia BM 18157, BMNH). The other species proved to be undescribed.

Oidaematophorus ruwenzoricus n. sp.

Type material

Holotype male: Congo Belge (Zaire), P.N.A., Massif Ruwenzori Kalonge, 2080 m, Gîte Ruwenzori, à la lumière, 15.ii.1953 (Vanschuytbroeck & Kekenbosch, no. 2099), genitalia CG 1848 (MRAC).

Diagnosis

The species is characterized by the well-defined spot on the forewing near the base of the cleft,

the spots of the dorsum of the first forewing lobe and outer margin of the second forewing lobe, and the shape of the saccular processes in the male genitalia.

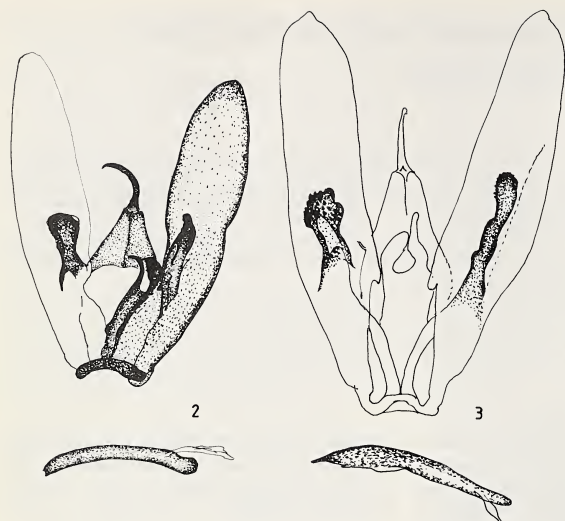
Description

Male (fig. 1). Wingspan 22 mm. Head appressed scaled, pale brown; collar and vertex dark brown. Palpae short, protruding, pale brown. Antennae pale brown, shortly ciliated. Thorax, tegulae and mesothorax pale brown. Hindlegs with two pairs of spurs, the inner spurs a little longer than the outer spurs.

Forewings cleft from 2/3, pale brown, markings dark brown. An ill-defined scaling along the costa, an oblique spot from the base of the cleft to the costa in the first lobe. The apices of both lobes dark; at the dorsum of the



Fig. 1. *Oidaematophorus ruwenzoricus* n. sp., holotype male, habitus.



Figs. 2-3. *Oidaematophorus* species, male genitalia. 2, *O. ruwenzoricus* n. sp., holotype; 3, *O. eparches* (Meyrick, 1931), holotype (genitalia BM 18157, BMNH).

first lobe a dark spot at 5/6; at the outer margin of the second lobe a central spot and one at the anal angle. Fringes pale grey-brown, darkened near apices of the lobes. Underside grey-brown, darkened near the base of the cleft and the apices of the lobes.

Hindwings brown-grey. Fringes brown-grey. Underside grey-brown. Androconial scales ferruginous, in a double row; the costal row densely scaled, the dorsal row with sparse, isolated scales.

Male genitalia (fig. 2): Valvae asymmetrical. Right valve with a stout, rather short, saccular spine. Left valve with a short, stout, club-like process. The ventral margin of this process with minute spines, the rest of the surface smooth. Tegumen bilobated. Uncus slender, moderate. Vinculum arched. Aedeagus slightly curved. No cornuti.

Remarks

The species is closely related to *O. eparches* (Meyrick), differing in the well-developed fore-

wing markings, which are very reduced in *O. sparches* and only consist of a small dot near the base of the cleft. The male genital structure of *O. ruwenzoricus* (fig. 2) differs from that of *O. eparches* (fig. 3) in the smaller and smoother saccular spine in the right valve and the smoother club-like process in the left valve instead of the spiculated surface in the latter.

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Reference

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