

well developed in *Cosmopsaltria*, *Diceropyga* and *Aceropyga*, and weakly developed in *Dilobopyga* might be of interest for a future, more detailed, phylogenetic reconstruction. For the time being it is sufficient to conclude that the sister-genera *Dilobopyga* and *Brachylobopyga* form a monophyletic group, which is considered the sister-group of the complex constituted by the genera *Cosmopsaltria*, *Diceropyga* and *Aceropyga*.

#### BIOGEOGRAPHY

A historic biogeographic hypothesis for the *Cosmopsaltriaria* (Duffels, 1982) suggests that the common ancestor of the subtribe was an immigrant from the Philippines which invaded into Sulawesi and the Papuan area by two parallel Tertiary island arcs. The ancestor of *Dilobopyga* should have invaded into Sulawesi by the Sulawesi arc-trench system, whereas the ancestor of its sister-group, comprising *Cosmopsaltria*, *Diceropyga* and *Aceropyga*, distributed into the Papuan area via the Halmahera arc-trench system.

*Dilobopyga* is endemic in Sulawesi with one species, *D. gemina* (Distant), in the southern Moluccas. *Cosmopsaltria* developed mainly in the so-called Inner Melanesian Arc (Central New Guinea), whereas *Diceropyga* and *Aceropyga* are distributed along the Outer Melanesian Arc (Moluccas, northern New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and Fiji Islands).

*Brachylobopyga* is the sister-genus of *Dilobopyga*. Both genera are found in Sulawesi. The new phylogenetic and zoogeographic data suggest that the common ancestor of the two genera invaded in Sulawesi.

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THERIA PRIMARIA (HAWORTH) EN T. RUPICAPRARIA (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER) (Lep.: Geometridae). In mijn collectie bevinden zich een achttal vlinders die ik aanvankelijk (zoals vermoedelijk vele verzamelaars) had gedetermineerd als *T. rupicapraria*. Na het lezen van het artikel van de heer Lempke (*Ent. Ber., Amst.* 42: 68-72) was ik er echter van overtuigd, dat ik de andere soort, *primaria*, in bezit had. Bij zorgvuldige determinatie bleek mijn indruk juist te zijn. De data zijn: 5-29.III.1979, 12.II.1980, 29.I.1981 en 10.II.1982. In een kistje met overcomplete exemplaren trof ik nog een *primaria* aan plus een wat afgevlogen *rupicapraria* van 29.III.1979. Alle exemplaren zijn mannetjes en alle zijn afkomstig van het terrein van de faculteit der Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen te Nijmegen. Meidoorn, de voedselplant van de rupsen, is daar in ruime mate aanwezig.

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