23. Drepanogynis sinuata group

The D. sinuata group comprises three species. The adults are sexually dimorphic; this is most pronounced in D. agrypna and least in D. nigrobrunnea (Figs 134–139). The only synapomorphy for the group is derived from the male genitalia, in which the processes of the furca bear lateral dilatations that are more weakly sclerotized than the prongs themselves. Distribution is limited to the former Cape Province of South Africa.

**Male genitalia** (Figs 302–304). Uncus long and curved; gnathos with prominent, rounded medial element. Valvae narrow in D. agrypna and D. sinuata, broader in D. nigrobrunnea. Juxta with well-sclerotized, setose sides; processes of furca with lateral dilatations. Aedeagus with vesica bearing a single group of cornuti; these are very long in D. agrypna.

**Female genitalia** (Figs 414–416). Large and robust; similar in all species. Antrum elongated. Bursa copulatrix large, with gradual transition between ductus and corpus. Signum prominent.

**Key to species**

1. Moths with postmedian line on forewings almost straight (Figs 134, 135). Male genitalia (Fig. 302) with very long cornuti; female genitalia as in Fig. 414

   — Moths with postmedian line on forewings strongly sinuous (Figs 136–139). Male genitalia (Figs 303, 304) with shorter cornuti; female genitalia as in Figs 415, 416, not as above

   2. (1) Postmedian area of forewings with a series of fine blackish streaks (Figs 138, 139). Male genitalia (Fig. 304) with broad valvae and relatively shorter cornuti. Female genitalia as in Fig. 416

   — Postmedian area of forewings without fine blackish streaks (Figs 136, 137). Male genitalia (Fig. 303) with narrow valvae and relatively longer cornuti. Female genitalia as in Fig. 415

   2. (2) Drepanogynis agrypna (Prout, 1938) comb. nov., Figs 134, 135, 302, 414; Map 34

Axiodes agrypna Prout, 1938: 140. Syntype 9, SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape Province: Type; E[eastern] Cape Province, Kalberg, 4000 ft., 14–26.xi.1932; S. Africa, R. E. Tuner, Brit. Mus. 1932-577; Axiodes agrypna Prout 9 type (BMNH) [examined].

Axiodes acrypha; Prout, 1938: pl. 12c. An incorrect subsequent spelling.

Axiodes agrypna Prout; Scoble, 1999: 80.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Adult (Figs 134, 135). Sexually dichroistic and also slightly dimorphic, with females showing greater variability in colouration. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate; pectinations long in males, but very short in females, not exceeding diameter of shaft. Forewings with straight or slightly concave costa; apex produced, bluntly rounded in males, acutely pointed in females. Termen of both pairs of wings crenulated, more distinctly so in females; termen of forewings in addition produced at M3. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with various shades of grey tinged with pink or, more rarely, brownish-pink. Forewings with convex basal line, extended towards discal spots a short distance below costa, and very faintly sinuous postmedian line. Hind wings with postmedian line only, almost straight and usually not reaching costa. Lines bolder in males. Discal spots present on forewings only, white, small, but fairly conspicuous. Underside colouration corresponding to that on upper side, grey tinged with pink to reddish-brown, and with additional fine grey irroration. Discal spots showing through on forewings, lines faint to obsolete. Vestiture of body concolorous with wings, thorax moderately pilose.

Forewing length: 14–16 mm ((n = 227); 15–17 mm (♀ n = 77).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 302). Uncus long and curved, approximately length of vinculum; socii small.

Gnathos with moderately broad arms and rounded medial element bearing a central group of denticles. Genital capsule with vinculum gently tapering; its base angular, slightly concave. Juxta broadly crescentic, its base invaginate; furca setose, strongly developed and widening below tips, but weakly sclerotized. Valvae elongated and narrow, with bases of costa prominent; coremata present basally. Aedeagus cylindrical; vesica bearing three long, needle-like cornuti, as well as a fourth, smaller such cornutus.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 414). Apophyses weak. Antrum small, trough-shaped. Bursa copulatrix with long, locally well-sclerotized and fluted ductus bursae, widening rather abruptly into the ovoid corpus. Signum stellate, prominent.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The habitus is characteristic.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The species inhabits fynbos. Adults have been collected in October/November and again in March, with a few records from January.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 34). Although described from the Eastern Cape Province, the species appears to be very localized there, its distribution being centred around the Cape Peninsula.

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Kogelberg (182); Jonkershoek (26); Nuweberg Forestry, Caledon District (8); Noordhoek, Cape Peninsula (10); Cape Town (5); Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve (8); Hout Bay (2); Betty’s Bay (6); Stellty’s Kloof (2); Paarl (11); Du Toit’s Kloof (3); Steenberg (1); Nuweberg (6); Grootvadersbos (12); Worcester (8); Storms River Mouth (9); Assegaibos, La Motte (1); Seven Weeks Poort (1); Tsitsikama (3). Eastern Cape Province: Dwessa Forest (1).

Drepanogynis sinuata (Warren, 1905)
Figs 136, 137, 303, 415; Map 35
Axiodes sinuata Warren, 1905: 408. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Type; Foot of Nieuwveld Mts., 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butts); Axiodes sinuata Warr. δ type; Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1. (BMNH) [examined].

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) sinuata (Warren); Janse, 1932: 311.
Axiodes sinuata Warren; Prout, 1938: 141; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 136, 137). Robust, sexually dimorphic. Antennae bipectinate but pectinations very short in female, barely exceeding diameter of shaft. Apex of forewing pointed, more acutely so in females; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, unevenly suffused with greyish-brown; females paler than males. Forewings with star-shaped basal line and sinuous postmedian. Basal line bordered proximally and postmedian line distally by blackish-brown; in males, bordering of postmedian developed into a prominent shade. Discal spots blackish and fairly large but inconspicuous owing to proximity to postmedian line. Hind wings with incomplete postmedian bisecting wings just beneath the small discal spots; postmedian area also with a dark shade, though less pronounced than on forewings. Underside ochreous suffused with pinkish-grey, and finely irrorated with darker grey. Discal spots moderately well developed to obsolete; lines showing through faintly. Vestiture of body greyish-brown.

Forewing length: 13–16 mm (♂) (n = 67); 15–17 mm (♀) (n = 12).

Male genitalia (Fig. 303). Uncus long and curved, not quite equalling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and medially cleft median element bearing small denticles. Genital capsule with angular contour; base of vinculum distinctly emarginate. Juxta broadly crescentic, bearing long hairs laterally; processes short and weak. Valvae narrow, of almost equal width throughout, coremata arising from base. Aedeagus somewhat spindle-shaped; vesica with a group of about nine robust cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 415). Sterigma not modified. Antrum delicate and collar-like, separated from anterior part of ductus bursae by a very thin, membranous connection. Corpus bursae robust, of an elongated pear-shape; signum prominent.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. nigrobrunnea below but both sexes less heavily suffused with blackish-brown. Differences in genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 136, 137 and 138, 139).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Mostly associated with fynbos, but also recorded from Nama Karoo. Adults have been collected in April and from June to November.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 35). Western and Eastern Cape Provinces, South Africa.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Cape Town (7); Pinelands (1); Camps Bay (3); Hout Bay (3); Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve (6); Ceres (2); Stellenbosch (13); Jonkershoek (1); Kommetjie (10); De Wet (1); Seven Weeks Poort (2); Clanwilliam (1); Algeria Forestry, Clanwilliam District (3); Clovelly (10); Paarl (1); Worcester (2); Citrusdal (1); Zoetendals Valley (1). Eastern Cape Province: Graaf-Reinet (7); Willowmore (1). Ambiguous: Cape Colony (1). Not traced: Ndabeni (1).

Drepanogynis nigrobrunnea spec. nov.
Figs 138, 139, 304, 416; Map 35


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 138, 139). A robust species; females larger than males but with identical wing markings. Antennae bipectinate in both sexes but pectinations quite short in female, not exceeding 1.5 times diameter of shaft. Forewing apex falcate, more strongly so in females; termen of both pairs of wings distinctly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, unevenly suffused with blackish-brown; suffusion most pronounced on basal and postmedian areas of forewings and on postmedian area of hind wings. Lines black; forewings with zigzagging basal and strongly sinuous postmedian line; hind wings with rather faint, slightly sinuous postmedian line only. Postmedian area of both pairs of wings with a series of thin, black streaks. Discal spots prominent on forewings, black with a small cream pupil, small and indistinct on hind wings. Cilia concolorous with wings; wing margin finely edged with black. Underside cream with a faint rosy flush, finely irrorated with grey. Discal spots and postmedian line present but weak. Vestiture: pilosity of thorax dark brown, slightly paler on tegulae; abdomen ochreous mixed with numerous blackish-brown scales.

Forewing length: 15–16 mm (♀) (n = 19); 18 mm (♂) (n = 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 304). Uncus relatively slender, curved. Gnathos with broad arms and somewhat horseshoe-shaped medial element bearing small denticles. Genital capsule robust, with angular contour; base of vinculum weakly emarginate. Juxta hexagonal, bearing long and thin hairs laterally; processes stout, arising from broad base, pointed. Valvae with broad bases, tapering apically; lacking particular modifications. Aedeagus long and slender, apex drawn into a fine point; vesica with five needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 416). Sterigma forming a narrow sclerotized band across segment. Antrum cup-shaped, strikingly small relative to the large, pear-shaped bursa copulatrix. Signum prominent.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. sinuata below but both sexes more heavily suffused with blackish-brown. Differences in genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 303, 304 and 415, 416). Compared with Drepanogynis sinuata, D. nigrobrunnea has a more northerly distribution and occurs in a different habitat.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from Succulent Karoo (veld type 56,
Upland Succulent Karoo). Adults have been collected in August and September.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 35). Northern Cape Province, South Africa; apparently confined to the vicinity of the type locality.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 16♂. 16 Preto­ria (TMSA).

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Springbok (13); Nababiep (1); between Garies and Kamieskroon (1); Klein Klapheuvel (1).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin niger, black, and brunneus, brown, on account of the colouration.

24. Drepanogynis argentinitens group

The D. argentinitens group is monotypic; its sole representative is endemic to the Maloti Mountains of Lesotho. Apart from the derived adult habitus (Fig. 140) the presumed monophyly of the group rests on the condition of the juxta in the male genitalia. The female is unknown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 305). Uncus strong. Valvae somewhat angled, lacking coremata. Juxta deeply emarginate posteriorly; processes of furca stout, curved inwards, with arrowhead-like tips.

Drepanogynis argentinitens spec. nov.

Figs 140, 305; Map 35

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype ♂. LESOTHO, Moteng Pass, Rhus, Buddlea interspersed grassland, 2350 m, 28°46'S 28°35'E, 1.II.1997 (H. S. Staude); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14097. — (TMSA).

Paratype (15). LESOTHO: same data as holotype. — (HSS).

DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 140). Antennae strongly bipectinate. Forewings elongated with weakly concave costa and pointed, slightly falcate apex. Wings glossy, whitish, unevenly suffused with silvery grey, and with additional grey irroration; suffusion most strongly developed in postmedian area of both wings. Subterminal area of forewings also with a crescentic area of pale golden and reddish-brown suffusion. Forewings with basal and postmedian line, prominent, double white and brown. Basal line sharply angled below costa,
postmedian line faintly sinuous. Discal spots small, black in holotype, reduced in paratype. Hind wings with almost straight postmedian line only, also double white and brown. Cilia on both pairs of wings chequered white and silvery grey. Underside whitish-grey with coarse darker grey irroration; position of postmedian lines indicated by denser irroration. In addition, forewings except costa and termen with indistinct pale golden obfuscation. Vestiture of thorax and abdomen concordous with wings, whitish-grey; thorax pilose. Forewing length: 17 mm (d) (n = 2).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 305). Uncus long and curved, equalling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with relatively broad arms; medial element small and pointed, bearing a few minute denticles. Base of vinculum evenly rounded. Juxta broadly crescentic with shallow median cleft, furca short, with tips of prongs locally sclerotized. Valvae with well-sclerotized costa and sacculus. Aedeagus long and slender, with pointed tip; vesica bearing a densely packed group of about 12 needle-like cornuti.

**Key to species**

1. Forewings grey with finely undulating postmedian line, bordered proximally by fusaceous (Figs 142, 143). Swaziland
   
   --- D. subrosea spec. nov., p. 104

   Forewings reddish-brown with evenly curved, off-white postmedian line (Fig. 141). Eastern and Western Cape Provinces
   
   --- D. curvaria (Dewitz), p. 103

**Drepanogynis curvaria** (Dewitz, 1881)

Figs 141, 306, 417; Map 36

*Ligia curvaria* Dewitz, 1881: 86. Holotype ♂. [SOUTH AFRICA, ?Western Cape Province]: Cap (ZMH, ?probably lost). The identity of this species was established from the original description and especially the accompanying illustration.

*Ligia curvaria* Dewitz; Janse, 1932: 344 (species auctorum).

*Axiodes curvaria* (Dewitz); Prout, 1938: 140; Scoble, 1999: 80.

**REDESCRIPTION. Adult** (Fig. 141). Antennae bipectinate, rami shorter in female. Broad-winged moths; forewings with straight costa and pointed, very slightly falcate apex. Termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with reddish-brown; suffusion lighter on hind wings. Discal spots on both pairs of wings black, small and inconspicuous. Forewings with postmedian line only, forming a long, even arc from wing base to just before apex, thus bisecting wings. Distal (i.e., postmedian) area slightly paler than proximal area of wings. Hind wings with faint, almost straight postmedian line only, passing a short distance below discal spots. Cilia concordous with wings. Underside cream suffused with pale reddish-brown and with additional grey dusting over hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots as on upper side. Vestiture of head and thorax rich reddish-brown, scaling on abdomen somewhat paler.

Forewing length: 16–18 mm (d) (n = 10); 15–16 mm (9) (n = 2).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 306). Large. Uncus long and curved, socii small, setose. Gnathos with stout arms and massive medial element, produced into a long, recurved, tooth-like process. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, vinculum approximately twice length of tegumen, with rounded base. Juxta crescentic, furca feebly developed. Valvae large, with
evenly rounded outer margin; long coremata bearing hair-pencils at base. Aedeagus also large, unevenly shaped; vesica bearing about 15 needle-like cornuti of varying lengths.

Female genitalia (Fig. 417). Apophyses thin, a. anterioreis barely shorter than a. posteriorioreis. Sterigma forming a narrow, curved, sclerotized band around small, trough-shaped antrum. Corpus bursae elongated, with ductus very gradually widening into corpus. Posteriormost part of bursa lost in specimen examined.

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus, especially the position of the postmedian line on the forewing, is characteristic. Drepanogynis subrosea below is similar in this respect but is immediately recognizable by its grey rather than reddish-brown colouration.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Probably associated with fynbos-like habitats. Adults have been collected from February to April.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 36). Western and Eastern Cape Provinces, South Africa.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 103 (1 dissected, TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14100) and 29' (1 dissected (HSS genitalia slide No. 40). 10 Pretoria (TMSA), 2 Magaliesburg (HSS).

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Stellenbosch (1); Clovelly (3); Camps Bay (2); Kogelberg (1); Tsitsikama, Goesabos Forestry (2); Algeria Forestry, Clanwilliam District (1); Brenton-on-Sea (1). Eastern Cape Province: Alice, Hogsback (1).

Drepanogynis subrosea spec. nov.

Figs 142, 143, 307, 418; Map 36


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 142, 143). Broad-winged moths with characteristic habitus. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate,pections shorter in females. Forewings with straight costa and pointed, very slightly falcate apex. Termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with bluish-grey on forewings and medium-grey on hind wings. Discal spots small, black on forewings; dark grey and almost obsolete on hind wings. Forewings with postmedian line only, forming a long, finely undulating arc from near wing base to just before apex, thus bisecting the wings. This line bordered distally by whitish and proximally by reddish-brown; distal (i.e., postmedian) area slightly paler than proximal area of wings. Hind wings with faint, almost straight postmedian line only, passing a short distance beneath discal spots but usually not reaching costa. Cilia grey on forewings, whitish on hind wings. Underside pale grey, delicately suffused with vinaceous-red and with additional grey dusting, especially on hind wings. Discal spots minute. Vestiture of body grey, somewhat mixed with vinaceous-red beneath.

Forewing length: 17–18 mm (δ) (n = 7); 15–17 mm (9) (n = 9).

Male genitalia (Fig. 307). Large. Uncus stout, long and curved, socii small, setose. Gnathos with band-like arms and massive medial element, produced into a long, recurved tooth-like process. Genital capsule with tegumen broader than vinculum, reaching approximately half length of the latter. Juxta narrowly crescentic, its margin bearing long setae; furca relatively short and not reaching medial element of gnathos. Valvae large, outer margin weakly angled; long coremata bearing hair-pencils at base. Aedeagus massive, cylindrical; vesica bearing seven needle-like cornuti of varying lengths, arranged in two groups.

Female genitalia (Fig. 418). Elongated. Sterigma forming a narrow sclerotized band across segment. Antrum resembling a small crucible. Corpus bursae in the shape of a gradually widening tube. Signum small, rounded.

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus, especially the position of the postmedian line on the forewing, is characteristic. Drepanogynis curvaria below is similar in this respect but is immediately recognizable by its reddish-brown rather than grey colouration. It should also be noted that the two species are allopatric.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The species inhabits montane grassland. Adults have been collected in April.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 36). Known only from northern Swaziland.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5δ and 79. 10 Pretoria (TMSA), 2 Magaliesburg (HSS).

LOCALITIES. SWAZILAND: Malolotja (12).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin sub, beneath or somewhat, and roseus, rosy: on account of the rosy suffusion on the underside.
26. Drepanogynis bifasciata group

Drepanogynis bifasciata is the sole representative of its group. Autapomorphies include the highly derived wing pattern (Fig. 144) and condition of the juxta and aedeagus in the male genitalia. The species is widely distributed in South Africa and occurs in a number of different biomes.

Male genitalia (Fig. 308). Valvae arising from broad base, then tapering strongly; coremata present at base. Aedeagus with vesica appearing grooved longitudinally, cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 419). Antrum small. Bursa copulatrix elongated, tubular; bursal wall thinly membranous throughout. Signum absent.

Drepanogynis bifasciata (Dewitz, 1881)

Figs 144, 308, 419; Map 37

Argyrophora bifasciata Dewitz, 1881: 86. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, ?Western Cape Province]: Cap (?ZMH; probably lost). The identity was established from the original description and especially the accompanying illustration.

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) bifasciata (Dewitz);
Janse, 1932: 311.

Axiodes bifasciata (Dewitz); Prout, 1938: 142;

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Fig. 144). Small to medium-sized moths with characteristic markings. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate, pectinations much shorter in female, barely reaching twice diameter of shaft. Forewings with slightly concave costa and relatively rounded apex; termen of both pairs of wings rounded but appearing weakly crenulated owing to distinctly chequered cilia. Ground colour of wings shiny silvery-white, evenly suffused with emerald green over forewings, leaving only a meandering basal and postmedian line, and a circle around discal spots of ground colour. Green suffusion less intense on hind wings and mostly confined to a broad terminal shade, delimited by a strongly meandering postmedian line. Discal spots greenish, large, but poorly delimited. Underside similar to upper side but with green suffusion less intense. Dorsally, vestiture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with respective pair of wings; ventrally, entire body whitish-grey.

Forewing length: 13–17 mm (both sexes, δ: n = 170; ♀: n = 43).

Male genitalia (Fig. 308). Uncus moderately long for the group, curved. Gnathos with broad arms and small and pointed medial element. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, tegumen and vinculum of approxi-
mately the same size, base of vinculum weakly emarginate. Juxta bivalved, with characteristically folded base; furca short. Valvae slender, appearing gently angled at one-third; base bearing hair-pencils; coremata absent. Aedeagus small relative to size of genital capsule; vesica lacking cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 419). Sterigma in the shape of a narrow crescent. Antrum very small, cylindrical. Bursa copulatrix resembling a gradually widening tube; signum absent.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The habitus is characteristic.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The species seems to favour semi-arid habitats, but has also been collected in the moist alpine grasslands of the Maloti Mountains in Lesotho. Adults have been recorded in all months of the year except May and June.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 37). Widely distributed in the interior of South Africa. Lesotho.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Free State: Gien (3); Bloemfontein (14); Oranjeville (1); Reddersburg (2); Senekal (1); Tierpoort Dam (1); Alemanskraal Dam (2); Sepani (2); Bethulie (8); Trompsburg (2); Oranjekrag, H. F. Verwoerd [now Gariep] Dam (12); Zastron (8); Ladybrand (4); Ladysburg (1). North West Province: Bloemfontein (1); Oudtshoorn (2); Namaqualand, Buffelsrivier Lemoenspruit nr Beaufort West (1); Worcester (2); near Springbok (2); Nababiep (2); Griquatown - Prieska (9); Garies (1); Calvinia (1); Namaqualand, Buffelsrivier (1); Victoria West (3). Western Cape Province: Beaufort West (2); Lemoenspruit nr Beaufort West (1); Worcester (2); Robertson (1); Matjiesfontein (6); Oudtshoorn (2); Seven Weeks Poort (1); Tsitsikama (1). Eastern Cape Province: Rosmead (2); Port Elizabeth (1); Glenconnor (3); Middelburg (2); Farm Helpmekaar, 14 km E Middelburg (12); Steynsburg (15); Middle­ton (1); Aliwal North (22); Cookhouse (2); Resolution, Albany District (2); Burgersdorp (1); Umtata (1). North West Province: Barberspan (1); Christiania (6); Bloemhof (1); Hlabolasa (1). LESOTHO: Sehonghong River Valley (2); Sehonghong River Pass (2); Oxbow Lodge (1); Molote River on road to Mokhotlong (1). **Ambiguous:** Klipplaat (2); Bushman’s R[iver] Station (1).

### 27. Drepanogynis inaequalis group

A large group with ten species, which is characterized, in addition to the mostly uniform adult habitus (Figs 145–158), by the condition of the juxta in the male genitalia (see below). Distribution is centred around the Western and Northern Cape Provinces, although *D. commutata* reaches Gauteng.

**Male genitalia** (Figs 309–318). Uncus and gnathos well developed, the latter with a large, semicircular medial element. Valvae prominent, from broad base; coremata absent. Aedeagus with apex drawn into a fine point, straight; vesica bearing a varying number of nail-like cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Figs 420–423). Antrum large. Bursa copulatrix approximately pear-shaped; signum well developed.

**Key to species**

1. Forewings olivaceous-green; lines white, delicate (Fig. 155). Male genitalia as in Fig. 315; female unknown

   --- *D. synclinia* (Prout), p. 113

2. (1) Forewings ochreous to reddish-brown (Figs 158–160). Male genitalia as in Fig. 318; female genitalia as in Fig. 423

   --- *D. ennomaria* (Warren), p. 115

3. (2) Postmedian area of forewings narrow (Figs 145–148). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 309–311, 420 [three species] · · 4

   --- Postmedian area of forewings wide (Figs 149–154, 156, 157). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 312–314, 316, 317; 421, 422 [five species] · · 6

4. (3) Postmedian line irregular, not tracing termen/inner margin of forewing (Figs 147, 148). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 311, 420. Northern Cape

   · · · · · · *D. anguillicina* spec. nov., p. 109

5. (4) Postmedian line evenly curved, tracing termen/inner margin of forewing (Figs 145, 146). Male genitalia as in Figs 309, 310. Females unknown. Free State, North West Province · · 5

6. Postmedian line extending along inner margin of forewing (Fig. 145). Male genitalia as in Fig. 309

   · · · · · · *D. inaequalis* (Prout), p. 107 Postmedian line terminating near torsus
(Fig. 146). Male genitalia as in Fig. 310

6.(3) Small species (forewing length 13–16 mm) (Figs 156, 157). Male genitalia as in Figs 315, 316; females unknown

7.(6) Whitish suffusion relatively less extensive

— Larger species (forewing length 16–22 mm) (Figs 149–154). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 312–314; 421, 422

8.(6) Large moths (forewing length 18–22 mm) (Figs 153, 154). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 314, 422. Southern KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and North West Province

— Smaller moths (forewing length 13–17 mm) (Figs 149–152). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 312, 313; 421. Cape

9.(8) Whitish suffusion relatively more extensive (Figs 151, 152). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 313, 421

— Whitish suffusion relatively less extensive (Figs 149, 150). Male genitalia as in Fig. 312; female unknown

Drepanogynis inaequalis (Prout, 1915)

Figs 145, 309; Map 38

Axiodes inaequalis Prout, 1915: 377. Syntype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Type H[olo] T[type]; Cape Colony, Deelfontein, 1903–18., 21.VIII.1902; Axiodes inaequalis δ type (BMNH) [examined].

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) inaequalis (Prout); Janse, 1932: 315.

Axiodes inaequalis Prout; Prout, 1938: 140; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDEscription. Adult male (Fig. 145). Large, with bipectinate antennae. Forewings with slightly undulating costa and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with grey. Forewings with fine subterminal line tracing termen and distal two-thirds of inner margin, other lines and discal spots not discernible. Colouration mouse-grey, extensively suffused with
blackish-brown over most of area basad of subterminal line, but dark suffusion absent from most of costal area and some interneural spaces. Hind wings cream and only lightly suffused with grey, and with additional, very fine dark dusting. Markings absent except for a weakly developed postmedian line running parallel to termen. Underside cream, lightly suffused with grey faintly tinged with purple, and with additional darker grey dusting, notably over hind wings and along costa of forewings. Vestiture of head and thorax quite dense, dark brownish-grey mixed with whitish hairs along median of thorax; vestiture of abdomen paler, pale ochreous mixed with grey.

Forewing length: 15–16 mm (♂) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 309). Uncus long and curved, comparatively slender. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and large, U-shaped medial element bearing a patch of denticles. Genital capsule ovoid; tegumen with rounded base, between 1.5 and 2 times length of vinculum. Juxta well developed, approximately octagonal, extended into a short, stout furca; sides of juxta with long, scale-like hairs. Valvae arising from broad base; costa not well delimited. Aedeagus straight and cylindrical, small relative to size of genital capsule and ending in an acute tip. Vesica bearing a small group of about six needle-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to Drepanogynis irvingi, but readily distinguished from it by the presence of a fine subterminal line tracing the termen and distal two-thirds of inner margin on the forewings.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from grassland (veld type 37, Dry Sandy Highveld Grassland). Adults have been collected in winter (July/August).

DISTRIBUTION (Map 38). Known only from the type locality and two localities in the southwestern Free State province, South Africa.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Free State: Glen (1); Bloemfontein (1). No locality: 1.

Drepanogynis irvingi Janse, 1932
Figs 146, 310; Map 38
Drepanogynis (Axiodes) irvingi Janse, 1932: 315. Holotype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Free State]: Bloemfontein, 7.vi.1925 (H. E. Irving); Axiodes irvingi Janse ♂ type, G[enitalia preparation No.] 2748; Drepanogynis irvingi Janse Type No. 2182. — (TMSA) [examined].
Aspilatopsis irvingi (Janse); Prout, 1938: 140; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 146). Large. Antennae bipecinate. Forewings with almost straight costa and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings distinctly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with grey. Forewings with strongly derived line pattern; basal and postmedian line forming numerous extrusions that partly join to form cells. Discal spots reduced. Forewings mouse-grey, suffused with dark brownish-grey along lines, but dark suffusion absent from subterminal and most of basal area. Subterminal area bearing an ill-defined whitish-grey streak. Hind wings of ground colour, only lightly dusted with grey. Postmedian developed but faint, traversing wings in a zigzagging pattern. Cilia on both pairs of wings mouse-grey. Underside chalk-white, densely irrorated with grey. Postmedian lines showing through but quite faint. Head and thorax densely pilose, vestiture dark brownish-grey; abdomen paler.

Forewing length: 15–18 mm (♂) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 310). Uncus curved, relatively short and stout. Gnathos characteristic, with angled arms and a bar-like, posteriorly notched medial element bearing numerous denticles. Genital capsule broad; contour of tegumen evenly rounded, vinculum somewhat W-shaped. Valvae also broad, angled near base, with rounded tips. Juxta U-shaped with moderately long, acutely pointed furca and an additional short median process; sides bearing numerous long setae. Aedeagus short, small relative to size of genital capsule, and gently curved medially; vesica lacking cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. inaequalis, with which it occurs sympatrically, but characterized by the absence of a fine subterminal line tracing termen and most of inner margin of forewings (cf. Figs 145 and 146). Differences in male genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 309 and 310).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from grassland (veld types 34, Rocky Highveld Grassland and 37, Dry Sandy Highveld Grassland). Adults have been collected in autumn and winter (May–July).

DISTRIBUTION (Map 38). Central South Africa, with single records each from Gauteng, the southern parts of the North West Province and adjacent area of the Free State.
REVISION OF THE GENUS DREPANOOGYNIS


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Gauteng: Roodeplaat, Pretoria District (1). North West Province: Jan Kempdorp (1). Free State: Bloemfontein (1).

Drepanogynis angulilinea spec. nov.
Figs 147, 148, 311, 420; Map 38


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 147, 148). Antennae of both sexes bipectinate but pectinations very short in female, barely exceeding diameter of shaft. Sexually dimorphic, females smaller, having narrower, more acutely pointed forewings and less contrasting wing markings. Ground colour of wing cream suffused with grey. Basal line on forewings inconspicuous but forming a prominent medial extrusion and a smaller one near wing base. Postmedian line distinct, undulating, prominently angled below the indistinct discal spots. In females forewings evenly grey, in males pattern much more contrasting, with basal and postmedian area markedly paler than median area. Hind wings with postmedian line only, undulating and delicate, usually not reaching costa. Cilia concolorous with wings. Underside pale grey with darker grey irroration; postmedian line showing through on both pairs of wings. Vestiture of head and thorax dense, grey mixed with whitish-grey hairs; abdomen slightly paler, ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 14–15 mm (♂) (n = 10), 14 mm (♀) (n = 5).

Male genitalia (Fig. 311). Uncus curved, equaling vinculum in length. Gnathos with broad arms and well-developed medial element bearing denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, vinculum approximately twice length of tegumen, its base broadly rounded. Juxta with somewhat hexagonal contour, prongs of furca from broad base, then tapering rapidly and tips touching medially. Base of furca bearing long hairs. Valvae tongue- or sole-shaped, not particularly modified. Aedeagus cigar-shaped, apex drawn out into a fine tip. Vesica bearing five delicate, needle-like cornuti.

Geographical distribution of Drepanogynis prouti (●), D. irvingi (■), D. angulilinea (★), and D. inaequalis (○).
Female genitalia (Fig. 420). Papillae anales well developed. Apophyses short, a. anteriores only about one-third length of a. posteriores. Antrum with trapezoidal contour, very large. Corpus bursae small by comparison, pear-shaped. Signum stellate, of medium size.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The wing pattern, in particular the postmedian line on the forewing, is characteristic.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Recorded from Nama Karoo (veld type 52, Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo). Adults have been collected in November and February.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 38). Northern Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: P. K. le Roux Dam, Van der Kloof (10).

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Latin *angulus*, an angle, and *linea*, a line: the strongly angled postmedian line on the forewings characterizes this species.

*Drepanogynis prouti* nom. nov.

**Figs 149, 150, 312; Map 38**

_Axiodes tripartita_ Prout, 1915: 377. Syntype(s) δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape Province]: Type; Annshaw, Cape Colony (Miss Barrett); Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1. _Axiodes tripartita_ Prout δ type; BMNH(E) No. 275234, digitally scanned (BMNH) [examined]. The name is preoccupied by _Drepanogynis tripartita_ (Warren, 1898) (Apleroneura).

_Axiodes tripartita_ Prout; Janse, 1932: 344 (species auctorum); Prout, 1938: 142; Scoble, 1999: 80.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Adult male (Figs 149, 150). Relatively large for the group, with elongated forewings. Antennae bipevicinate. Forewings with costa almost straight and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale grey. Forewings having medial and postmedian area whitish-grey, peppered with darker grey scales; median area darker, slate-grey. Basal line yellowish, convex with several small indentations; postmedian line sinuous, angled at about 90° below the distinct, blackish discal spots. Both lines prominent, edged in places with black. Hind wings with dark grey suffusion; discal spots and postmedian line very faint. Cilia concolorous with respective pair of wings. Underside medium-grey, with strong, darker grey irroration on hind wings and along costa of forewings. Discal spots and postmedian lines faintly showing through. Vestiture of body medium-grey; thorax pilose. Variation: one specimen from Kokstad appears partly albinistic; in this individual the forewing lines are also less clearly demarcated.

Forewing length: 16–17 mm (δ) (n = 7).

_Male genitalia_ (Fig. 312). Uncus long and curved, relatively slender. Gnathos with moderately broad arms; medial element strongly developed, bearing only few very small denticles. Genital capsule elongated, contour somewhat angular; base of vinculum barely emarginate. Juxta somewhat hexagonal, with hollow interior; furca moderately long, curved inwards; margin setose. Valvae with costa almost straight; outer margin angled near base and below apex. Uncus not large relative to size of genital capsule; vesica bearing a series of nine small, needle-like cornuti in a subapical position.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to _D. rava_ (but immediately distinguished by the presence of discal spots on the forewings, which are absent in that species) and _D. figurata_. Best separated from the latter by its slightly larger size and less intense whitish-grey scaling on basal and postmedian areas of the forewings. The two taxa are allopatric, with _D. figurata_ inhabiting the Northern and Western Cape Provinces and _D. tripartita_ being confined to the Eastern Cape Province.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Adults have been collected from April to September, with most records dating from July. Habitat preferences are unclear, but some records are from montane grassland.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 38). Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape Province: Dunbrody (1); Sandflats (4); Lady Grey (2).

*Drepanogynis figurata* (Warren, 1905)

**Figs 151, 152, 313, 421; Map 39**

_Axiodes figurata_ Warren, 1905: 407. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Type; Foot of Nieuwveld Mts., 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt); _Axiodes figurata_ Warr. δ type; Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1. (BMNH) [examined].
Drepanogynis (Axiodes) figurata (Warren); Janse, 1932: 312. [Misidentification; the entry refers to D. commutata below].

Axiodes figurata figurata Warren; Prout, 1938: 141; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 151, 152). Both sexes with identical markings but slightly dimorphic, females having narrower, more acutely pointed forewings and the termen of both pairs of wings somewhat more crenulated. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate; pectinations long in male, very short in females, and not exceeding 1.5 times diameter of shaft. Costa of forewings very faintly concave, apex pointed to acutely pointed; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale grey. Forewings with basal and postmedian area of forewings paler. Basal line strongly convex, apex pointed to acutely pointed; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale grey. Forewings with basal and postmedian line, the former rounded with a distinct, acute notch near base, the latter sinuous and angled at about 90° below discal spots and again shortly before joining inner margin. Postmedian line bordered proximally by blackish-grey; basal and postmedian areas suffused with whitish-grey, resulting in a vivid contrast. Discal spots distinct, blackish. Hind wings suffused with medium to fairly dark grey; in some specimens postmedian area suffused to a varying extent with dark brownish-grey, leaving hind wings and basal and postmedian areas of forewings and basal and postmedian areas of forewings more strongly mixed with whitish scales. Drepanogynis figurata is mostly distributed in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces, whereas D. tripartita appears confined to the Eastern Cape Province.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Inhabits a variety of habitats in the Succulent Karoo and Fynbos biomes. Adults have been collected from July to October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 39). Northern and Western Cape Provinces, South Africa.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Nababiep (13); Springbok (5); Anenous (2). Western Cape Province: Worcester (2); Clovelly (3); Camps Bay (6); Oudtshoorn (3); Cape Town (2); Citrusdal (1); Kotzesrus (2); Jonkershoek (9); Hout Bay (1); Stettyn’s Kloof, Worcester District (1); Du Toit’s Kloof, Paarl District (1); Kammanassie [Mts](2).

Drepanogynis commutata (Prout, 1938) comb. et stat. nov., Figs 153, 154, 314, 422; Map 39 Axiodes figurata subspp. (?sp.) nov. commutata Prout, 1938: 142. Holotype♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, ?KwaZulu-Natal]: Type; [Natal?] [brackets are Prout’s]; [S. Africa] [brackets again Prout’s] coll. J. A. C.; Axiodes figurata commutata Prout♂ type; L. B. Prout Coll. 1939-643. (BMNH) [examined].

Axiodes figurata commutata Prout; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 153, 154). The largest member of the group, with elongated, broad forewings. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate; pectinations strongly developed in males, quite short in females and not surpassing twice length of shaft. Male. Forewings with costa almost straight and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale grey, suffused to a varying extent with dark brownish-grey, leaving hind wings and basal and postmedian area of forewings paler. Basal line strongly convex, with several small indentations; postmedian line sinuous, angled at about 110° below the distinct, blackish discal spots. Both lines prominent, basal line distally and postmedian proximally edged in places with blackish-brown. Hind wings with faint discal spots and an equally faint, sinuous postmedian line. Cilia concolorous with respective pair of wings. Underside pale grey, densely and finely irrorated with grey on hind wings and along costa of
forewings. Discal spots and postmedian line on forewings faintly showing through. Thorax pilose, dark grey to brownish-grey; vestiture of body medium-grey. Female. Slightly smaller, with narrower wings; apex of forewing more acutely pointed and slightly falcate. Forewings suffused with dark reddish-brown. Basal and postmedian line less prominent, thin, ochreous-yellow; postmedian only slightly sinuous. Hind wings with medium-grey suffusion and intense and very fine grey irroration.

Forewing length: 18–22 mm (6) (n = 20); 18 mm (9) (n = 1).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 314). Uncus long and curved, socii present. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and large medial element, square in ventral view, with rounded edges. Genital capsule with somewhat angular contour, base of vinculum only weakly notched. Furca hexagonal with hollow centre; furca with short, strongly incurved prongs. Valvae with straight costa, pointed apex and termen angled twice. Aedeagus fairly small relative to size of genital capsule, apex drawn into a short point. Vesica bearing a series of nine very short to moderately long, needle-like cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 422). Small relative to size of abdomen. Sterigma forming a sclerotized band across segment. Antrum well developed, broadly crescentic. Bursa copulatrix with a short, stout ductus bursae, widening abruptly into the rounded corpus. Signum small, rounded with numerous very fine spicula; situated near centre of corpus bursae.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. prouti* but markedly larger (forewing length 18–22 mm, compared to 15–16 mm) (cf. Figs 149, 150 and 153, 154).

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Adults are active in winter with records from May to July. In the Magaliesburg population emergence appears to be triggered by frost (H. S. Staude, pers. comm.).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 39). South Africa; recorded predominantly from Gauteng and North West provinces, with a single record from the Eastern Cape Province.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape Prov-
Drepanogynis synclinia (Prout, 1938) comb. nov., Figs 155, 315; Map 40
Axiodes synclinia Prout, 1938: 141. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Gauteng]: Pretoria, August 1925 (C. J. Swierstra); Axiodes synclinia δ type / fig[ure]d Seitz XVI t. 14k; Axiodes synclinia Prout Type No. 2645 (TMSA) [examined]; Axiodes synclinia Prout; Prout, 1938: 141; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 155). Large and robust moths. Antennae bipectinate with long rami, almost plumose. Forewings with slightly concave costa; apex between rounded and pointed. Termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream; forewings suffused with olivaceous-green, with suffusion more intense in median area. Basal and postmedian line present, fine but distinct, joined along inner margin. Basal line forming a prominent, acutely pointed extrusion below the small, black discal spots. Postmedian line slightly sinuous. On hind wings, olivaceous suffusion much weaker, mixed with grey. A whitish postmedian line present but weak; discal spots greyish, weak or obsolete. Cilia concolorous with wings. Underside off-white, suffused with greyish hairs laterally, processes stout, ending in incurved, acutely pointed tips. Valvae elongated, sole-shaped. Aedeagus small relative to size of genital capsule, cylindrical, with apex drawn into a fine tip; vesica bearing six slender, needle-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Apparently associated with rather arid savanna. Adults have been collected in August, September, and January.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 40). Gauteng and North West provinces, South Africa. Botswana. Namibia. Known only from single specimens from widely separated localities.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, North West Province: Jan Kempdorp (1). BOTSWANA: Bakgatla (1). NAMIBIA: Windhoek (2).

Drepanogynis ravida spec. nov.
Figs 156, 316; Map 40

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape Province]: Graaf Reinet [sic], Cape, 15.VIII.1979 (N. J. Duke). — (TMSA). The correct spelling of the type locality is Graaff-Reinet.


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 156). Antennae bipectinate with long rami. Size, wing shape and general pattern as in D. prouti above. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with various shades of grey and with a faint brown hue. Basal line on forewings zigzagging and forming two fine, sharp points. Postmedian line twice angled as in the previous species, line more strongly curved inwards at the upper point of angling. Discal spots absent from both pairs of wings. Hind wing with faint but distinctly undulating postmedian line. Thorax pilose, medium-grey; vestiture of abdomen ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 15–16 mm (δ) (n = 7).

Male genitalia (Fig. 316). Uncus curved, comparatively delicate for the group, approximately equaling vinculum in length. Gnathos with rounded, fairly broad arms; medial element strongly developed, square, bearing numerous minute denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, with vinculum almost twice as long as tegumen. Juxta rounded; prongs of furca arising from broad bases, then incurved and strongly tapering; long setae arising from outer margin of prongs. Valvae with distinct hyaline area, appearing angled near base; base of costa strongly developed, knob-like. Aedeagus cylindrical, tip drawn into a fine point; vesica bearing a median group of four small, needle-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Very similar to D. figurata, above, but forewing markings less contrasting and discal spots absent. The male genitalia are also similar, but there are four cornuti present on the vesica, compared to nine in D. figurata.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The type locality falls into the relatively arid Nama Karoo...
Drepanogynis parva spec. nov.

Figs 157, 317; Map 40


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 157). Small and robust. Antennae bipectinate, large for the size of the moth. Forewings with slightly concave termen; both pairs of wings with rather strongly crenulated termen. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with grey, and with fine darker grey iroration; median area of forewings darker grey than remainder of wings. Basal line on forewings faint, with an acutely pointed, small extrusion near inner margin; postmedian line angled twice, resulting in a sinuous shape. Discal spots blackish. Hind wings with faint to near-obscure, undulating postmedian line only. Cilia concolorous with wings. Underside pale grey; hind wings and costa, and apical region of forewings with intense vinaceous striation. Discal spots present on both pairs of wings but faint; forewing postmedian line showing through weakly. Vestiture of body brownish-grey except for the medium-grey tegulae.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (♂) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 317). Uncus long and curved. Gnathos with broad arms and prominent horseshoe-shaped medial element bearing a few weak denticles. Genital capsule with angular contour, vinculum almost twice length of tegumen, with notched base. Juxta somewhat hexagonal with stout prongs; sides bearing long hairs. Valvae tapering towards apex; basal area hyaline. Aedeagus with tip drawn into a fine point; vesica bearing a medial group of six fairly short, needle-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. figurata but smaller and of
paier grey colouration. Differences in male genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 151, 152 and 157).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The type locality falls within the Succulent Karoo biome (vald type 55, Strandveld Succulent Karoo). Adults have been collected from August to October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 40). Western Cape Province, South Africa.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1d. 1 Pretoria (TMSA). Excluded from the type series owing to poor condition.

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Algeria Forestry, Clanwilliam District (1).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin parvus, small: on account of the small size of the moths.

*Drepanogynis ennomaria* (Warren, 1904)

Figs 158–160, 318, 423; Map 40

*Axioides ennomaria* Warren, 1904: 480. Syntype, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Type; Foot of Nieuwveld Mts., 5 miles NW of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt); *Axioides ennomaria* Warr. ἁ type; Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1. (BMNH) [examined].

*Drepanogynis (Axioides) ennomaria* (Warren); Janse, 1932: 310.

*Axioides ennomaria* Warren; Prout, 1938: 140;

Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 158–160). Robust. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate, with pectinations shorter in female. Forewings with acutely pointed apex and slightly concave costa, termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Termen of hind wings near anal angle with a semicircular excision. Ground colour of wings ochre, suffused with pale reddish-brown, and finely striated. Forewings with basal and postmedian lines, basal line strongly convex and pointed medially, postmedian line sigmoid. Hind wings with postmedian line only, but even this is weakly developed, not reaching costa. Discal spots on both pairs of wings minute or absent. Underside similar to upper side but slightly paler, striation by contrast more prominent, notably on hind wings. Vestiture of body concolorous with wings; thorax densely hairy.

Forewing length: 15–17 mm (both sexes) (n = 93).

Male genitalia (Fig. 318). Uncus long and curved; gnathos with medial element bearing very small denticles. Ventral aspect of genital capsule angular, with vinculum more than twice length of tegumen. Valvae with broad base, almost forming a sacculus, and abruptly tapering in apical half. Juxta highly characteristic, extended posteriorly into a short furca with densely setose margin. Aedeagus long and slender, vesica bearing an apical series of about eight short, needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 423). General aspect massive, but papillae anales and apophyses weak. Antrum thimble-like, long. Bursa copulatrix proper pear-shaped, with ductus and corpus bursae of equal length. Signum stellate, prominent.

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Unknown. Adults have been collected in September and October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 40). Limited to the former Cape Province of South Africa, with the majority of records from the northern parts.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Pakhuis Pass (2); Cape Town (1); Stellenbosch (1); Worcester (5); De Wet (2); Seven Weeks Poort (1); Kammanassie (1). Eastern Cape Province: Willowmore (1). Northern Cape Province: Hondeklipbaai (1); Springbok (65); Farm Deurdrif near Springbok (3); Nababiep (8); Studers Pass, Garies (1); 17 miles N of Prieska (1).

28. **Drepanogynis dentatimargo** group

A small group with three species of uniform appearance (Figs 161–165). Its monophyly is supported by a synapomorphy in the male genitalia, the condition of the juxta (see below). Distribution is limited to the Western and Northern Cape Provinces.


Female genitalia (Figs 424, 425). Antrum prominent. Bursa copulatrix tubular to pear-shaped; signum large.

**Key to species**

1. Forewings with contrasting pattern; basal line distinct (Figs 164, 165) D. palidimargo spec. nov., p. 117
Drepanogynis dentatimargo spec. nov.
Figs 161, 319; Map 41


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 161). Antennae long, bipectinate. Forewings with gently undulating costa and pointed, slightly falcate apex. Termen of both pairs of wings finely crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, strongly suffused with grey, especially on forewings. Forewings marked in shades of white to medium-grey. Basal line very fine and indistinct (Figs 161–163). Male genitalia (Fig. 319) with massive uncus; furca short. Female unknown.

D. dentatimargo spec. nov., p. 116

Postmedian area of forewings distinctly paler grey than basal and median area (Fig. 161). Male genitalia (Fig. 319) with massive uncus; furca short. Female unknown.

D. micrographa spec. nov., p. 116

Postmedian area hardly paler grey than basal and median area (Figs 162, 163). Male genitalia (Fig. 320) with uncus less massive; furca longer. Female genitalia as in Fig. 424.

D. micrographa spec. nov., p. 116

D. dentatimargo spec. nov.

Figs 161, 319; Map 41

DESCRIPTION. Forewings with less contrasting pattern; basal line indistinct (Figs 161–163). Male genitalia (Fig. 319) with massive uncus; furca short. Female unknown.

D. dentatimargo spec. nov., p. 116

— Postmedian area of forewings distinctly paler grey than basal and median area (Fig. 161). Male genitalia (Fig. 319) with massive uncus; furca short. Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The evenly rounded postmedian line on the forewings, which is not angled at the anal margin as in D. inaequalis, in combination with the denticulate postmedian line on the hind wings, is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from Succulent Karoo (veld type 56, Upland Succulent Karoo). The holotype was collected in August.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 41). Northern Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin dentatus, toothed, and margo, a rim or margin, both referring to the finely crenulated termen of the hind wings.

Drepanogynis micrographa spec. nov.
Figs 162, 163, 320, 424; Map 41

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Matjesfontein, [Cape Province], 18.X.1954 (Dr. G. van Son); TM Lep[ittera] Heter[erocera] Genitalia slide No. 13969. — (TMSA).


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 162, 163). Antennae of both sexes bipectinate but pectinations short in female, not exceeding 1.5 times diameter of shaft. Sexes slightly dimorphic: female having apex of forewings more acutely pointed, slightly falcate; markings relatively more distinct but still faint. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings densely suffused with medium-grey, leaving subterminal area paler. Basal line very delicate, indiscernible in male, forming several pointed extrusions. Postmedian line gently undulating and evenly curved, extending from near wing base to tip of wings. Discal spots minute on both pairs of wings. Hind wings with line postmedian line only, tracing termen closely. Underside pale grey with darker grey iroration, especially along costa of forewings and on hind wings. Subterminal area paler. Discal spots minute on forewings, slightly larger on hind wings. Vestiture of head and thorax dense,
REVISION OF THE GENUS DREPANOGYNIS

mouse-grey mixed with whitish-grey hairs; vestiture of abdomen medium-grey.

Forewing length: 14 mm (d) (n = 1), 13 mm (9) (n = 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 320). Uncus long and curved, equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with broad, rounded arms; medial element horse-shoe-shaped, scooped, bearing a group of cornuti medially. Genital capsule broad, with somewhat angular contour; vinculum approximately 1.5 times length of tegumen, with slightly emarginate base. Juxta rounded, interior hollowed out; furca short, with rounded, spatulate tips. Valvae comparatively compact, with concave termen and sclerotized sacculus. Aedeagus short and stout, with pointed tip; vesica with seven small, needle-like cornuti near apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 424). Both pairs of apophyses of approximately equal length. Antrum small, bowl-shaped. Anterior part of ductus bursae cylindrical, with a lateral swelling; corpus bursae broadly ellipitical; signum large.

DIAGNOSIS. Diagnostic features include the pure grey colouration, lacking any traces of brown, and the weakly developed forewing pattern.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from Fynbos and Succulent Karoo (veld type 56, Upland Succulent Karoo). The types were collected in September and October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 41). Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa; known from a single locality in each.

ETYMOLOGY. From Greek μικρόν, little (adv.) and γράφειν, to write, on account of the weakly developed forewing markings.

Drepanogynis pallidimargo spec. nov.
Figs 164, 165, 321, 425; Map 41


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 164, 165). Antennae of both sexes bipinate, but pectinations very short in female and barely equalling diameter of shaft. Forewings with weakly undulating costa and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Sexes slightly dimorphic, females having narrower wings and being grey rather than ochreous-brown, the contrast between pale subterminal area and darker grey interior of forewings less striking. Ground colour of wings cream suffused with ochreous-brown in males and grey in females. Forewings with tridentate basal line; basal area with a blackish streak. Postmedian line running parallel to inner margin and termen, evenly curved except for a slight angling opposite tornus, bordered proximally by a broad, ill-defined dark grey shade. Basal and subterminal area suffused with pale ochreous-brown in males, median and postmedian area grey washed with pale ochreous-brown. Discal spots small and inconspicuous. Hind wing of ground colour, unevenly suffused with grey. Basal line absent; postmedian line fine but complete; traces of subterminal line extending from anal angle to approximately the length of the blackish discal spots. Cilia concolorous with wings. Underside cream to pale pinkish-grey, suffused with darker grey and with intense striation over hind wings and along costa and apex of forewings. Potsmedian line showing through; discal spots absent on forewings, rather well developed on hind wings. Head and thorax densely clothed in whitish-grey hairs, thorax dorsolaterally with two blackish streaks. Vestiture of abdomen ochreous-grey, anal tuft paler.

Forewing length: 13–15 mm (δ) (n = 11); 13–14 mm (9) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 321). Uncus long and curved, equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and semicircular, scooped median element bearing numerous cornuti. Genital capsule with angular contour, vinkulum narrower than tegumen, with truncated base. Juxta crescentic, somewhat hexagonal with a short furca; tips of prongs spatulate. Valvae tongue- or sole-shaped, without modifications; basis hyaline. Aedeagus slender, cylindrical, with pointed, drawn-out apex; vesica with a poorly defined subapical cluster of short, needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 425). Apophyses short, a. posteriores with a distinct swelling near base. Sterigma not modified. Antrum short and collar-like. Bursa copulatrix elongated; ductus bursae long, constricted strongly posteriorly before joining antrum, widening gradually anteriorly into the tear-shaped corpus. Signum stellate, large.

DIAGNOSIS. The wing pattern is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from Succulent Karoo (veld type 57, Mountain Fynbos; veld type 64, Mountain Fynbos). Adults have been collected from August to October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 41). Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 7δ and 19. 8 Pretoria (TMSA).

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Namaqualand, Farm Rooidam (5); Namaqualand, 2 km ENE Hoekbaai (1). Western Cape Province: Algeria Forestry (2).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin pallidus, pale and margo, a margin: on account of the contrast between the pale forewing margin and the dark interior of the wings.

29. Drepanogynis albilinea group

A well-delimited group of five species, defined by apomorphies of the male genitalia (presence of a sacculus terminating in a serration or sclerotized point; ventral margin of valvae above sacculus serrated). Distribution is limited to the former Cape Province.


Female genitalia (Figs 426–428). Antrum relatively large but not well sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix of an elongated pear-shape, signum medium-sized to large.

Key to species

1. Forewings tobacco- or leather-brown, sprinkled with ochreous (Figs 174, 175). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 326 and 426 ♀ D. tabacicolor spec. nov., p. 123

   — Forewings predominantly grey (Figs 166–173). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 322–325 and 426–427, not as above .............................. 2

2(1) Moths grey, median area of forewings often with whitish-grey suffusion (Figs 172, 173). Male genitalia (Fig. 325) with processes on base of valvae with a long point. Female unknown
Drepanogynis albilinea spec. nov.

Figs 166, 167, 322, 426; Map 42


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 166, 167). Antennae of male bipectinate, antennae of female so faintly serrated as to appear filiform. Forewings with slightly concave costa and relatively rounded apex; termen of both pairs of wings faintly crenulated. Male: ground colour of wings cream, suffused with dark grey with a faint brownish hue, the latter especially in median area. Forewings with basal and postmedian line, both with a fine white border. Basal line forming a single blunt extrusion near discal cell; basal area with a short blackish streak. Postmedian line faintly sinuous, joining inner margin near middle. Postmedian area with several indistinct blackish-brown streaks. Discal spots black, very small but usually distinct. Hind wings almost uniform dark grey with only traces of postmedian line and discal spots. Cilia indistinctly chequered. Female: almost uniform greyish-brown with very faint lines. Underside of both sexes cream, suffused to a varying degree with dark grey, in some specimens with a faint purplish tinge. Head and thorax pilose, vestiture grey to purplish-grey; abdomen slightly paler.

Forewing length: 12–14 mm (3) (n = 9); 13–14 mm (9) (n = 14).

Male genitalia (Fig. 322). Uncus long and curved, not quite equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with broad arms and prominent, bar-like medial element covered with denticles. Genital capsule almost O-shaped; vinculum twice the length of tegmen, with very weakly emarginate base only. Juxta crescentic; prongs of furca very short, angled below tip. Valvae broad and distinctly angled, with well-differentiated costa and sacculus; outer margin with conspicuous serration. Aedeagus cigar-shaped, apex produced to form a sclerotized point; vesica bearing four long, nail-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 426). General aspect elongated and massive. Apophyses slender, anterior parts no more than a quarter length of a. posteriores. Sterigma forming a crescentic sclerite with wrinkled texture around ostium. Corpus bursae between tubular and pear-shaped; ductus bursae forming a small antrum. Signum stellate.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. bipartita but characterized by the presence of short blackish streaks in the basal and postmedian area of the forewings. Differences in genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 322, 426 and 327, 429). Another similar species is D. lavata below, in which a black basal streak is also present in the forewing; however, in this species the forewing pattern appears smudged with whitish-grey. Genital structure suggests that D. albilinea and D. lavata are closely related; in the male genitalia, the present species is characterized by having a broader genital capsule, and especially broader, apically less pointed valvae (cf. Figs 322 and 323).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Associated with various types of fynbos. Adults have been collected from September to November.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 42). Western Cape Province, South Africa.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5♂, 109 (1 dis-

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Worcester, Fairy Glen (1); Clovelly (1); Kogelberg (1); Algeria Forestry, Clanwilliam District (3); Houtbaai (3); Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve (1); Camps Bay (3); Stettyn’s Kloof, Worcester District (2); Nuweberg Forestry, Caledon District (1); Betty’s Bay (1); Noordhoek, Cape Peninsula (1); Du Toit’s Kloof, Paarl District (1).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin albus, white, and linea, a line: on account of the white-bordered lines on the forewing.

Drepanogynis lactimacula spec. nov.
Figs 168, 323; Map 43


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 168). Antennae bipectinate. Forewings with slightly concave costa and produced, moderately pointed apex. Termen of both pairs of wings crenulated; the effect being enhanced by the chequered cilia. Ground colour of wings cream, fairly uniformly suffused with grey on hind wings, which lack markings; forewings with longitudinally streaked pattern. Basal and median lines present, but indistinct, position as described for D. albilinea above. Discal spots blackish, small. Forewings appearing as if washed over with greyish-white, interspersed with dark brownish-grey streaks along termen and inner margin. Underside cream, lightly suffused and irrorated with grey on hind wings and along costa of forewings; inner area of forewings darker grey. Discal spots black, very small but distinct. Head and thorax pilose, vestiture medium-grey. Abdomen paler, pale grey, bearing several small black maculae mid-dorsally and laterally.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (δ) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 323). Uncus long and curved, surpassing vinculum in length. Gnathos with broad arms and prominent, notched medial element bearing numerous denticles. Genital capsule with somewhat angular contour; vinculum barely longer than tegumen, with weakly emarginate base. Juxta crescentic; prongs of furca folded across vinculum in characteristic fashion. Valvae narrow and pointed apically, with well-differentiated costa and sacculus; outer margin with a conspicuous serration. Aedeagus cylindrical, stout, apex produced to form a sclerotized point; vesica bearing five nail-like cornuti of varying length.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. albilinea above, but basal streak on forewings less prominent, lines weaker and not bordered by white, forewings in general giving the impression of having been washed over with whitish-grey. The structure of the male genitalia is quite similar, but D. lavata is distinguished by having a narrower genital capsule and valvae (cf. Figs 322 and 323).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATION. An inhabitant of fynbos. Adults have been collected in May, August and October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 43). Western Cape Province, South Africa.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1d. 1 Pretoria (TMSA). Excluded from the type series on account of its rubbed condition.

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Matjesfontein.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin lavatus, washed: on account of the appearance of the forewings.

Drepanogynis lactimacula spec. nov.
Figs 169–171, 324, 427; Map 43


DESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 169–171). Antennae bipectinate, rami long in males, much shorter in females, not exceeding diameter of shaft and thus rather appearing double-serrated. Forewings with pointed apex, more acutely so in females; termen of both pairs of wings strongly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, unequally suffused with grey, though suffusion more intense on forewings. Lines whitish; forewings with basal and postmedian lines present, basal line convex, redoubling twice; postmedian sinuous. Basal area with a blackish
streak; postmedian area with a broad cream apical streak and a conspicuous blotch of the same colour. Discal spots black, small. Hind wings with position of postmedian line indicated by an indistinct whitish band only; discal spots absent. Cilia chequered on forewings, whitish on hind wings. Underside purplish-grey, line dark dusting along forewing costa and over hind wings. Postmedian line present on hind wings, showing through only on forewings. Vestiture of body grey.

Forewing length: 14–15 mm (♂) (n = 4); 13–14 mm (♀) (n = 5).

Male genitalia (Fig. 324). Uncus slender. Gнатос with moderately broad arms and horseshoe-shaped medial element bearing numerous small denticles. Genital capsule with broad, dome-shaped tegumen and V-shaped vinculum with truncated base. Juxta weakly sclerotized, rounded, with short and weak processes. Valvae sole-shaped, narrow, forming a small sacculus. Aedeagus short and stout, vesica bearing about six long, needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 427). General appearance robust. Papillae anales densely setose. Apophyses short, a. anteriores only approximately one-third length of a. posteriores. Antrum prominent, funnel-shaped. Bursa copulatrix with wide, ribbed ductus bursae and rounded corpus exhibiting a large signum.

DIAGNOSIS. The species is characterized by the cream-coloured markings in the postmedian area of the forewings.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. A fynbos species; the type locality is situated near a boundary between veld types 64 (Mountain Fynbos) and 68 (Sand Plain Fynbos). Adults have been collected in August.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 43). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1♂ and 3♀. 4 Pretoria (TMSA).

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Fish Hoek (4).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin lactis (gen.), of milk and macula, a spot: on account of the pale blotches on the forewing.
Drepanogynis chelicerata spec. nov.
Figs 172, 173, 325; Map 42


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Figs 172, 173). Antennae bipectinate, long, with prominent rami. Costa of forewings concave, apex produced; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Wings cream, densely suffused with grey; median area of forewings slightly darker grey than basal and postmedian in holotype, but frequently with a whitish-grey suffusion in other specimens. Forewings with basal and postmedian line, both not conspicuous. Basal line with two projections, one near inner margin of wings, the other below level of discal spots; postmedian line weakly undulating, sinuous. Discal spots dark grey, rather small. Hind wings of ground colour, with grey suffusion less intense than on forewings. Discal spots and postmedian line barely discernible. Cilia grey. Underside cream suffused with grey; hind wings with a faint rosy flush. Thorax pilose, vestiture concolorous with forewings; abdomen somewhat paler grey.

Forewing length: 13–15 mm (♂) (n = 46).

Male genitalia (Fig. 325). Uncus strongly curved. Gnathos with prominent, bar-like medial process. Genital capsule broadly elliptical. Valvae elongated, slender; outer margin near base serrated. Conspicuous processes resembling the chelicerae of arachnids arising from base of valvae. Juxta weakly sclerotized, furca short. Aedeagus bearing four long, nail-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to other grey species of the D. inangulata and D. albilinae groups, but character-
ized by the absence of brown markings on the forewings. The whitish-grey suffusion on the median area of the forewings of most specimens is also diagnostic.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Recorded predominantly from Succulent Karoo (veld type 55, Strandveld Succulent Karoo). Adults have been collected in late August and early September.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 42). Western Cape Province, South Africa; in coastal districts of Namaqualand, Northern Cape Province, known only from the Kamiesberg area.


**LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province:** Roodam farm (14); Kotzesrus (16); Klein Kliphuevel (9); Hoekbaai (1). **Northern Cape Province:** Kamiesberg NW Leliefontein (1).

**ETYMOLOGY.** Named after the processes on the base of the valvae, which somewhat resemble the mouthparts (chelicerae) of arachnids.

**Drepanogynis tabacicolor spec. nov.**

Figs 174, 175, 326, 428; Map 43

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂. [SOUTH AFRICA, **Northern Cape Province**]: Niekerk's Hope, 13-14. VIII.1950 (Koch & van Son). — (TMSA).

Paratypes (3♂, 1♀). [SOUTH AFRICA, **Northern Cape Province**]: same data as holotype (1♂, 1♀ dissected, TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide Nos 14222 (♂) and 14223 (♀)). — (TMSA).

**DESCRIPTION.** Adult (Figs 174, 175). Antennae of male bipectinate with moderately long rami; pectinations in female much shorter, barely exceeding diameter of shaft. Forewings with costa almost straight and apex produced; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings densely suffused with tobacco- or leather-brown and finely sprinkled with ochreous. Basal and postmedian lines present but faint and almost obsolete in some specimens. Discal spots blackish-grey, inconspicuous. Hind wings with much lighter suffusion, greyish-brown; position of postmedian line indicated by a narrow band of ground colour. Cilia concolorous with respective pair of wings. Underside off-white with a rosy hue, lightly suffused with grey on forewings. Most of hind wings and costal and apical area of forewings with dark iroration. Postmedian line showing through on hind wings, whitish. Vestiture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with fore- and hind wings respectively.

Forewing length: 12-14 mm (♂) (n = 18); 14 mm (♀) (n = 1).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 326). Uncus relatively slender, reaching three-quarters length of genital capsule. Gnathos with broad arms and horseshoe-shaped medial element covered with denticles. Genital capsule with somewhat angular contour; base of vinculum emarginate. Valvae tongue-shaped, of approximately equal diameter throughout. Outer margin of valvae serrated; a toothed process arising from base. Juxta with short and blunt furca. Aedeagus short and stout; vesica bearing four long, slightly crooked cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 428). Antrum very prominent, bowl-shaped. Bursa copulatrix massive, pear-shaped, with ribbed ductus bursae gradually widening into corpus. Signum well developed.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. pumila* (*D. inangulata* group) but larger and with termen of wings crenulated (cf. Figs 174, 175 and 212). Differences in male genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 326 and 348).

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The type locality is situated at an ecotone between the savanna biome (veld types 29, Karroid Kalahari Bushveld and 31, Kalahari Mountain Bushveld) and Nama Karoo (veld type 51, Orange River Nama Karoo), so that the habitat associations of this species remain unclear. Adults have been collected in mid-August.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 43). Interior of Northern Cape Province, South Africa.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED.** 14♂. 14 Pretoria (TMSA).

**LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province:** Niekerk’s Hope (14).

**ETYMOLOGY.** Of the colour of tobacco, referring to the forewings.

**30. Drepanogynis bipartita group**

*Drepanogynis bipartita*, the sole member of this group, resembles *D. albilinea* (*D. albilinea* group) in habits (Figs 176, 177), but lacks the genital characters defining the group. The species is thus provisionally placed in a group of its own. With the possible exception of the sterigma/antrum complex in the female genitalia, there do not seem to be obvious apomorphies supporting the monophyly of
the D. bipartita group. The species has only been recorded from the vicinity of Cape Town (Western Cape Province).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 327). Valvae with coremata at base. Juxta shield-shaped, processes of furca stout and curved, with blunt tips. Aedeagus cylindrical, large relative to size of genital capsule; vesica with a series of needle-like cornuti, arranged in decreasing size.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 429). Sterigma and antrum forming a triangular structure. Bursa copulatrix strongly elongated, ductus bursae twisted at five-sixths; corpus bursae small and tear-shaped, with a comparatively large signum.

**Drepanogynis bipartita** (Warren, 1914)

Figs 176, 177, 327, 429; Map 44

Axiodes bipartita Warren, 1914: 496. Holotype 9, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Cape Town, 1911 (F.C. Keytel); Axiodes bipartita Warr. 9 type; Type; South African Museum Cape Town (SAMC) [examined].

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) bipartita (Warren); Janse, 1932: 314.

Axiodes bipartita Warren; Prout, 1938: 140; Scoible, 1999: 80.

**REDESCRIPTION.** **Adult (Figs 176, 177).** Antennae of both sexes bipectinate but rami very short in female, not exceeding twice diameter of flagellum. Wings comparatively elongated; apex of both pairs of wings pointed; termen crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with grey slightly tinged with brown. Forewings with basal and postmedian line; discal spots faint to well developed. Basal line rather faint, forming a blunt extrusion near discal cell; postmedian line gently undulating, joining inner margin near base. Postmedian area of forewings distinctly paler than basal and median area. Hind wings of ground colour, only lightly suffused and dusted with grey. Postmedian line present but weakly developed, bisecting wings directly below the small but distinct discal spots. Cilia grey. Underside chalk-white, evenly suffused with medium-grey with a faint pinkish hue, and with additional darker grey iroration, especially over hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots present, usually slightly larger on hind wings. Head and thorax densely pilose, vestiture dark greyish-brown; abdomen ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 15–16 mm (both sexes, 9: n = 8; 9: n = 2).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 327). Uncus curved and of medium length, blunt-tipped. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and small and pointed medial element bearing a ridge of denticles. Genital capsule broad, with angular contour; base of vinculum emarginate. Valvae tongue- or sole-shaped, with well-differentiated costa; base bearing coremata. Juxta almost circular, with membranous interior; prongs of furca short and spatulate. Aedeagus cylindrical, large relative to size of genital capsule; vesica bearing a medial series of approximately 24 needle-like cornuti of varying length; posteriormost cornuti very short.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 429). General aspect elongated. Apophyses comparatively stout; a. anteriores rather more than two-thirds length of a. posteriores. Sterigma forming a small and inconspicuous, crescentic sclerite. Antrum small, with two characteristic lateral sclerotizations. Ductus bursae very long and fluted, widening abruptly into the small, heart-shaped corpus bursae. Signum stellate.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to several other species, especially D. albilinea above, but separated from it by the absence of the fine white bordering of the basal and postmedian lines on the forewings. Genital characters are illustrated in Figs 322, 327 and 426, 429.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATION.** Recorded from Mountain Fynbos (veld type 64). Adults have been collected in March, May and June.

**DISTRIBUTION (Map 44).** Western Cape Province, South Africa; confined to the Cape Peninsula.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Cape Town (1); Constantiaberg (7); Kogelberg (2).

### 31. Drepanogynis inangulata group

With 23 members, this is the largest species group within the genus. Most of its members are relatively small, grey species (Figs 178–214). The male genitalia are uniform throughout, being characterized by a disproportionately large uncus, ovoid genital capsule and large apically rounded valvae lacking coremata. The processes of the furca are short with blunt tips. The combined range of the group includes the greater part of South Africa, with the greatest diversity being concentrated in the Western Cape Province.

**Remarks.** In habitus, Drepanogynis xylophana approaches D. lavata (D. albilinea group). However, it lacks the genital characters defining the group and is provisionally placed here.

**Male genitalia** (Figs 328–350). Uncus large.
Gnathos with mostly well developed medial element. Genital capsule ovoid, base of vinculum rounded, truncate, or emarginate. Valvae as described above. Juxta with short, apically rounded processes. Aedeagus small and pointed; vesica bearing 2–9 rather short cornuti. 3.(1)

**Female genitalia** (Figs 430–438). Antrum well developed. Bursa copulatrix pear-shaped; signum prominent.

**Key to species**

1. Relatively robust species; forewings pale grey with well-developed basal and postmedian lines (Figs 182, 184). Male genitalia as in Figs 329, 331; female unknown (two species) .............................. 2

   — Mostly less robust species; if forewings pale grey, then line pattern not as above (Figs 178, 179, 183, 185–214). Male genitalia (Figs 328, 330, 332–350) not as above .............................. 3 5.(4)

2. (1) Postmedian line undulating (Fig. 184). Male genitalia as in Fig. 331; uncus exceeding genital capsule in length. Western Cape Province .............................. D. calligrapha spec. nov., p. 130

   — Postmedian line not undulating (Fig. 182). Male genitalia as in Fig. 329; uncus not exceeding genital capsule in length. Mpumalanga .............................. D. dani spec. nov., p. 128

   — Forewings whitish-grey with acutely angled basal and postmedian lines; line pattern very faint in D. amydrogramma (Figs 183, 194, 213). Male genitalia as in Figs 330, 337, 349; females unknown (three species). Western Cape Province .............................. 4

   — Forewings darker grey or greyish-brown; if pale grey, then line pattern not as above. Male genitalia not as above. Variously distributed .............................. 6

   — Forewings with fine black striae tracing venation (Fig. 183). Male genitalia as in Fig. 330 .............................. D. striata spec. nov., p. 129

   — Forewings without fine black striae tracing venation (Figs 194, 213). Male genitalia as in Figs 337, 349 .............................. 5 Postmedian line forming two projections (Fig. 194). Male genitalia as in Fig. 337 .............................. D. amydrogramma spec. nov., p. 136

   — Postmedian line forming a single projection (Fig. 213). Male genitalia as in Fig. 349 .............................. D. niveata spec. nov., p. 145
6.(3) Forewing colouration with a distinct brownish hue (Figs 211, 212). Male genitalia as in Figs 211, 212, female unknown (two species) ..................... 7
— Forewing colouration lacking a distinct brownish hue (Figs 178, 179, 185–193, 195–210, 214). Male genitalia not as in Figs 211, 212 .............. 8
7.(6) Comparatively broad-winged moths (forewing length 12–14 mm) (Fig. 211); postmedian area of forewings with off-white suffusion. Male genitalia as in Fig. 347 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. albiluxa spec. nov., p. 134
— Small, narrow-winged moths (forewing length 12 mm) (Fig. 212). Male genitalia as in Fig. 348 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. purnia spec. nov., p. 144
8.(6) Forewings with characteristic somatolytic pattern (Figs 209, 210). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 346 and 348 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. ecprepes spec. nov., p. 144
— Forewing pattern different. Male and female genitalia not as above .......................... 9
9.(8) Forewings with elements of ochreous ground colour remaining next to grey suffusion (Figs 187–189). Male genitalia as in Figs 333, 334; female genitalia as in Figs 432, 433 ..................... 10
— Forewing markings and genitalia not as above ............................................. 11
10.(9) Elements of ochreous ground colour extending over most of forewings (Figs 187, 188). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 333, 334; female genitalia as in Figs 432, 433 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. fortlimbata (Prout), p. 132
— Elements of ochreous ground colour confined to median area of forewings (Fig. 189). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 334, 433. Western Cape Province · · · · · · · · · · · · D. climax spec. nov., p. 132
11.(9) Comparatively robust moths, forewings pure grey (Figs 178–180). Male genitalia, where known, and female genitalia as in Figs 328, 430, 441 ............................ 12
— Less robust moths, forewings variegated or with darker or lighter suffusion (Figs 185, 186, 190–193, 195–208, 214). Male and female genitalia not as above .......................... 13
12.(11) Lines on forewing zigzagging (Figs 178, 179). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 328, 430 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. rufigrisea (Warren), p. 127
— Lines on forewing evenly sinuous (Fig. 180). Male unknown; female genitalia as in Fig. 441 · · · · · · · · D. circumroda spec. nov., p. 128
13.(11) Forewing pattern resembling a piece of decaying wood (Fig. 195, but cf. Fig. 168 of D. lavata in the D. albilinea group). Male genitalia as in Fig. 338; female unknown · · · · · · · · · · · · D. xylophanes spec. nov., p. 137
— Forewing pattern and male genitalia not as above ............................................. 14
14.(13) Forewings dark slate-grey (Figs 185, 186, 214) ........................................ 15
— Forewings paler grey (Figs 190–193, 196–208) ............................................. 16
15.(14) Forewings with sparse whitish suffusion; terminal shade on hind wings prominent (Figs 185, 186). Male and female genitalia as in Figs 332 and 431 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. sectilis (Prout), p. 131
— Forewings without whitish suffusion; hind wings evenly dark grey (Fig. 214). Male genitalia as in Fig. 350; female unknown · · · · · · · · · · · · D. anthracinata spec. nov., p. 146
16.(14) Forewings relatively elongated (Fig. 208); male and female genitalia as in Figs 345, 437 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. inangulata (Warren), p. 143
— Forewings relatively shorter (Figs 190–193, 196–207); male and female genitalia not as above ...................................................... 17
17.(16) Forewings with faint to prominent whitish suffusion (Figs 190–193). Male genitalia as in Figs 335, 336; female genitalia, where known, as in Fig. 434 · · · · · · · · · · · · 18
— Forewings without whitish suffusion (Figs 196–207). Male and female genitalia not as above ...................................................... 19
18.(17) Postmedian line on forewings meandering, not convex; suffusion faint (Fig. 193). Male genitalia as in Fig. 336; female unknown · · · · · · · · · · · · D. intrusilinea spec. nov., p. 135
— Postmedian line on forewings convex; suffusion faint to prominent (Figs 190–192). Male genitalia as in Fig. 335; female genitalia as in Fig. 434 · · · · · · · · · · · · D. interseptica (Prout), p. 134
19.(17) Greyish moths with faint and indistinct forewing pattern (Fig. 205). Male genitalia as in Fig. 344; female unknown. Western Cape Province (Gydo Mt) · · · · · · · · · · · · D. stepheni spec. nov., p. 143
— Greyish moths (sometimes with reddish-brown markings) with distinct forewing pattern (Figs 196–207). Male genitalia as in Figs 339–343; female genitalia as in Figs 435–436. Widely distributed (one species); localized in Western Cape Province (four species) ............................. 20
20.(19) Pectinations of male antennae long; forewing termen strongly crenulated (Fig. 207). Male genitalia as in Fig. 342; female
unknown. Western Cape Province (Matjiesfontein)

21.(20) Moths variable, grey, blackish-grey or with reddish-brown markings; a dark tornal spot on forewings (Figs 197–202). Male genitalia as in Fig. 339; female genitalia as in Fig. 435. Western Cape Province to Lesotho

22.(21) Male with pectinations of antennae relatively longer. Whitish-grey areas of forewing relatively larger, especially along costa and in postmedian area (Fig. 196). Male genitalia (Fig. 340) with aedeagus long, bearing small cornuti. Female unknown. Northern Cape

23.(21) Line pattern on forewings as in Figs 193–196. Male genitalia as in Fig. 340; female genitalia, where known, as in Fig. 436. Western Cape Province

24. Male with pectinations of antennae relatively shorter. Whitish-grey areas of forewing relatively smaller (Figs 203, 204, 206). Male genitalia (Fig. 341, 343) with aedeagus short, bearing relatively larger cornuti. Female genitalia, where known, as in Fig. 436. Western Cape Province

Drepanogynis rufigrisea (Warren, 1911)

Figs 178, 179, 328, 430; Map 45

Axiodes rufigrisea Warren, 1911: 27. Holotype d, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Cape Co[fony], Caledon j (Miss Wilman); No. 47; Axiodes rufigrisea Warr. Type; Type; South African Museum Cape Town (SAMC) [examined].

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) rufigrisea (Warren); Janse, 1932: 317.

Axiodes rufigrisea Warren; Prout, 1938: 140; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 178, 179). Antennae of both sexes bipectinate but pectinations very short in female, not exceeding 1.5 times diameter of shaft. Forewings elongated, with slightly concave costa; wings somewhat smaller in females, with more acutely pointed apex. Termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, evenly suffused with slate grey on forewings; suffusion lighter on hind wings, especially towards wing base. Forewings with basal and postmedian lines, both strongly meandering or zigzagging, running approximately parallel and in most specimens connected by a fine bar below the small to minute discal spots. Hind wings with postmedian line at most indicated by a narrow line of ground colour, obsolete in the remaining specimens. Underside whitish-cream, lightly suffused with grey over forewings, and with a faint rosy hue on both pairs of wings. Hind wings with grey dusting, concentrated in subterminal area to form a weak fascia. Vestiture of head whitish, mixed with some grey scales; of thorax, medium-grey interspersed with some whitish scales; vestiture of abdomen pale grey.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (♂) (n = 43); 12–13 mm (♀) (n = 15).

Male genitalia (Fig. 328). Uncus strongly developed, surpassing genital capsule in length. Gnathos with slender arms and small medial element; denticles small. Genital capsule with somewhat angular contour; vinculum only marginally longer than tegumen, with weakly emarginate base. Juxta W-shaped; furca short, blunt-tipped, setose. Valvae large relative to size of genital capsule, faintly angled one-fourth from base. Aedeagus small, pointed apically; vesica bearing three short, nail-like cornuti close to tip.

Female genitalia (Fig. 430). Antrum comparatively deep, almost parallel-sided. Ductus bursae angled, narrow initially, then widening into the tear-shaped corpus bursae. Signum well developed, rounded with short spicula.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to Drepanogynis interscripta below but with wings more elongated and the postmedian line on the forewings slightly convex, not concave as in that species (cf. Figs 178, 179 and 190–192). The contrast between the dark upper and pale underside is also characteristic. Another similar species is D. circumroda (Fig. 180).

BIOLOGY. A fynbos species. The larva feeds on Elytropappus rhinocerotis (Asteraceae) (label data of Transvaal Museum specimen). Adults have been collected from September to December, with most records falling in October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 45). Western Cape Province, South Africa, with a few records from the Eastern Cape Province.
Drepanogynis circumroda spec. nov.
Figs 180, 441; Map 45

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Nabatiep, C[ape] P[province], 30.VIII.–2.IX.1962 (Vári & Goode). — (TMSA).


**DESCRIPTION.** Adult female (Fig. 180). Antennae bipinate, longest rami approximately twice diameter of shaft. Forewings with slightly concave, sinuous costa and produced and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings strongly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings densely and evenly suffused with medium-grey. Basal and postmedian lines present but faint and near-obscure in most specimens. Basal line convex, angled twice; postmedian line sinuous. Discal spots dark grey, small. Grey suffusion on hind wings only very slightly lighter than on forewings. Postmedian line usually discernible as traces only. Cilia inconspicuous with respective pair of wings. Underside off-white suffused with grey with a rosy hue, and with fine darker iroration, notably on hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots and postmedian line developed but faint. Vestiture of head and thorax medium-grey, abdomen slightly paler.

Forewing length: 14–16 mm (9) (n = 22).

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 441). Papillae anales short, especially a. anteriores. Sterigma prominent, shield-shaped. Antrum triangular, approximately half size of sterigma. Bursa copulatrix pear-shaped, appearing angled. Signum well developed, circular.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. rutigrisea* but distinguished by the condition of the postmedian line on the forewings, which is evenly sinuous, not zigzagging as in *D. rutigrisea* (cf. Figs 178, 179 and 180).

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** *Drepanogynis circumroda* inhabits the Succulent Karoo Biome (veld type 56, Upland Succulent Karoo).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 45). Northern Cape Province, South Africa, with a single record from the Western Cape Province.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED.** 179. 17 Pretoria (TMSA).

**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Springbok (13); Nabatiep (3). Western Cape Province: Algeria Forestry, Clanwilliam District (1).

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Latin circum, around, and rodo, to gnaw at: with reference to the strongly crenulated termen of both pairs of wings.

*Drepanogynis dami* (Prout, 1938) comb. nov.
Figs 182, 329; Map 46

**Axiodes dami** Prout, 1938: 141. Holotype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga]: Kastrol Nek, l.1925 (G. v[an] Dam); *Axiodes dami* Prout ♂ type; *Axiodes dami* Prout Type No. 2647; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14118 (TMSA) [examined].

*Axiodes dami* Prout; Scoble, 1999: 80. Paratype (14). [SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga]: same data as holotype; Type No. 2648 (TMSA) [examined].

**REDESCRIPTION.** Adult male (Fig. 182). Compara­tively large. Antennae bipinate, longest pectinations approximately 4–5 times diameter of shaft. Costa of forewings slightly concave, apex rounded; termen of both pairs of wings very finely crenulated. Forewings with a short, blackish apical streak. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with pale grey. Forewings with distinct variegated pattern of whitish and medium-grey; median area darker grey than basal and postmedian. Venation conspicuous, traced with black. Discal spots blackish on forewings, situated unusually distally, close to postmedian line. Basal and postmedian lines bold, blackish, abruptly angled several times. Hind wings with grey suffusion slightly darker on distal half; discal spots very faint. Cilia on both pairs of wings indistinctly chequered grey-and white. Underside: forewings pale grey with very faint brownish-grey hue; hind wings whitish-grey. Fine grey iroration present over most of hind wings and along forewing costa. Postmedian line and discal spots showing through on forewings; hind wings with small discal...
spots developed. Thorax pilose, clothed with long, grey hairs; vestiture of abdomen slightly paler grey.

Forewing length: 16 mm (♂ holotype).

*Male genitalia* (Fig. 329). Uncus long and curved, not quite equalling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with thin arms; medial element bearing a transverse row of small denticles. Base of vinculum evenly rounded. Valvae with distinct hyaline area near base. Juxta crescentic with hollow centre; furca short, with rounded, knob-like prongs. Aedeagus angled at a third from base, with pointed tip; vesica bearing a series of short, thin cornuti.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. striata* below but distinguished by the position of the lines on the forewing (cf. Figs 182 and 183). The two species are allopatric.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The type locality falls in veld type 43 (North-Eastern Mountain Grassland). The holotype was collected in January.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 46). Eastern Mpumalanga Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Only the holotype and para-type of this species are known.

**Drepanogynis striata** spec. nov.

*Figs 183, 330; Map 46*


**DESCRIPTION.** Adult male (Fig. 183). Antennae bipectinate with comparatively short rami. Forewings with costa almost straight; apex between pointed and rounded. Termen of both pairs of wings slightly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings fairly evenly suffused with grey, a long but indistinct whitish-grey apical streak present. Venation traced by fine black streaks, especially distinct in postmedian area. Basal line forming two extrusions, the upper one long and almost extending to the minute discal spots. Postmedian line forming a short arc near inner margin, then extend-
Map 46
Geographical distribution of Drepanogynis striata (●), D. dami (■), and D. calligrapha (★).

ing in an almost straight line to well before apex. Cilia grey. Hind wings of ground colour, moderately heavily suffused with grey. Discal spots dark grey, small; postmedian line also faint, bisecting wings and extending across discal spots. Cilia indistinctly chequered dark grey-and-cream. Underside cream, evenly suffused with grey; hind wings as on upper side, markings not showing through on forewings. Vestiture of thorax pilose, dark grey mixed with whitish hairs; abdomen concolorous with hind wings.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (♂) (n = 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 330). Uncus prominent, equaling genital capsuie in length. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and well-developed, rounded medial element. Genital capsule ovoid except for truncated base of vinculum. Valvae spoon-shaped, gradually and symmetrically widening towards apex; chaetosemata absent. Juxta shield-shaped; furca fairly short, apically rounded. Aedeagus short and curved, vesica bearing about six weakly sclerotized, short cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. dami above but distinguished by the position of the lines on the forewing (cf. Figs 182 and 183). The two species are allopatric.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Apparently a fynbos species; several different veld types converge near the type locality. Adults have been collected in November and December.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 46). Western Cape Province, South Africa.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin striatus, streaked; on account of the dark streaks tracing the venation on the forewings.

Drepanogynis calligrapha spec. nov.
Figs 184, 331; Map 46

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Holgat, C[ape] P[rovince], 1.ix.1950 (Dr. G. v. Son). — (TMSA).
Paratype (1♀). [SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: same data as holotype; TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14232. — (TMSA).

DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 184). Robust moths. Antennae bipectinate, with rami appearing
to be arranged in whorls. Forewings with concave costa and moderately pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings slightly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, evenly suffused with pale grey on forewings; suffusion darker and less even on hind wings, becoming more intense towards termen. Forewings with well-developed basal and postmedian line, especially the latter, forming numerous short and acutely pointed intrusions into median area. Discal spots minute. Hind wings without markings; position of discal spots indicated by a small area of dark shading. Cilia irregularly chequered cream and grey, especially on hind wings.

Forewing length: 15 mm (δ) (n = 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 331). Uncus very prominent, exceeding the ovoid genital capsule in length. Gnathos with broad arms and narrow medial element. Valvae elongated, sole-shaped, broadest a short distance below apex. Coremata absent. Juxta crescentic; processes of furca short, spatulate. Aedeagus small and cylindrical; vesica bearing about nine cornuti in a subapical position.

DIAGNOSIS. The forewing pattern is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The species inhabits the Succulent Karoo biome (veld type 57, Lowland Succulent Karoo). Adults have been collected at the beginning of September.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 46). Northern Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY. From Greek κάλλος, beautiful, and γραφή, a delineation, a design, with reference to the forewing margins.

Drepanogynis sectilis (Prout, 1938) comb. nov., Figs 185, 186, 332, 431; Map 45

Axiodes sectilis Prout, 1938: 140. Syntype δ,[SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]; Type; Cape Province, Worcester, Sept[ember]–Oct[ober] 1931; [South] Africa.

R. E. Turner. Brit. Mus. 1931-528.; Axiodes sectilis Prout δ type (BMNH) [examined].

Axiodes sectilis Prout; Scoble, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 185, 186). Antennae of both sexes bipepectinate but pectinations very short in female, not reaching 1.5 times diameter of shaft. Females slightly smaller than males. Termen of both pairs of wings finely crenulated; apex of forewings between pointed and rounded. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings suffused with medium-grey; most of basal area and a broad band bordering postmedian line distally strongly mixed with whitish-grey scales and thus appearing paler.

Venation finely traced with dark grey, distinct. Basal line with a short extrusion near inner margin and a longer extrusion at level of the reduced discal spots, both acutely pointed. Postmedian line with two similar projections, the basal one parallel to that formed by basal line, the upper one below its counterpart. Hind wings of ground colour, with a broad, dark grey terminal shade. Cilia on both pairs of wings mostly grey, weakly chequered with white. Underside pale whitish-grey; both pairs of wings with darker grey iroration concentrated along costa and a broad terminal shade as on upper side. Thorax pilose dorsally, medium-grey mixed with whitish-grey scales; vestiture of abdomen pale ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (δ) (n = 58); 12 mm (9) (n = 8).

Male genitalia (Fig. 332). Uncus long and curved, almost equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with relatively slender arms and large, semicircular medial element covered in small denticles. Genital capsule ovoid, with base of vinculum emarginate (not visible in illustration). Valvae angled approximately a third from base. Juxta with somewhat hexagonal contour; prongs of furca twisted, blunt-tipped. Aedeagus small, curved and with pointed tip. Vesica bearing three small, short and stout cornuti.

Femal e genitalia (Fig. 431). Antrum short and almost cylindrical, well sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix small, unevenly pear-shaped. Signum stellate and relatively prominent.

DIAGNOSIS. This species may be recognized by the shape of the whitish-grey band bordering the postmedian line distally and the bidentate extension of the basal line on the forewings. The hind wings with strongly developed dark grey terminal shading.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from a variety of veld types belonging to the Succulent Karoo and Fynbos biomes. Adults have been collected in September and October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 45). Largely confined to the Western Cape Province of South Africa.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Worcester (33); Matjesfontein (17); De Wet (5); Vanrhynsdorp (1); Farm Wiedouw N Vanrhynsdorp (1); George (1); Seven Weeks Poort (5);
Northern Cape Province:

132 TRANSVAAL MUSEUM MONOGRAPH NO. 13

»:

Stellate, prominent.

Forewings suffused with medium-grey on forewings, with broad, dark grey terminal shading. Cilia medium-grey on forewings, indistinctly chequered grey and white on hind wings. Underside strongly suffused with dark grey, but

Underside strongly suffused with dark grey, leaving only basal and part of median area paler. Hind wings with faint discal spots. Vestiture of body grey; on the pilose thorax mixed with pale reddish-brown hairs.

Hind wings of ground colour, with broad, dark grey terminal shading. Cilia medium-grey on forewings, indistinctly chequered grey and white on hind wings. Underside strongly suffused with dark grey, leaving only basal and part of median area paler. Hind wings with faint discal spots. Vestiture of body grey; on the pilose thorax mixed with pale reddish-brown hairs.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 187, 188). Relatively broad-winged; sexes similar. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate but longest pectinations in female not exceeding twice length of shaft. Forewings with slightly concave costa and finely crenulated termen; apex more acutely pointed in females. Termen of hind wings also finely crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale grey. Forewings suffused with medium-grey, and with whitish-grey scales lining interneural spaces; veins blackish. Basal and postmedian lines indicated by indistinctly delimited bands of pale reddish-brown. Discal spots absent; a short and broad whitish-grey apical streak present. Hind wings of ground colour, with broad, dark grey terminal shading. Cilia medium-grey on forewings, indistinctly chequered grey and white on hind wings. Underside strongly suffused with dark grey, leaving only basal and part of median area paler. Hind wings with faint discal spots. Vestiture of body grey; on the pilose thorax mixed with pale reddish-brown hairs.

Forewing length: 14–15 mm (both sexes, \( \delta: n = 3; \phi: n = 6 \)).

Pregenital abdomen. Cavus tympani unusually large in both sexes.

Male genitalia (Fig. 333). Uncus curved, equaling genital capsule in length; socii small. Gnathos with slender arms and rounded medial element bearing a transverse row of denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, vinctum of approximately the same length as tegumen, its base weakly margi- nate. Juxta broadly crescentic; prongs of furca short, curved. Valvae lacking special modifications or coremata. Aedeagus small, curved posteriorly; vesica bearing a tightly packed series of about eight short cornuti near apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 432). Antrum well developed, triangular, with recurved margin. Ductus bursae narrow, with a distinct ‘kink’ medially, widening abruptly into the ovoid corpus bursae. Signum stellate, prominent.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to several other species formerly placed in Axiodes, but characterized by the pale reddish-brown markings on the forewings. Closely related to Drepanogynis climax below. The male genitalia are slightly more robust in D. fortilim­ bata, and the costa of the valves does not show the distinct ‘kink’ present in D. climax. In the female genitalia, the antrum of D. climax is larger, and the ductus bursae angled rather than gently curved.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from veld type 56 (Upland Succulent Karoo). Adults have been collected in August/September and in March.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 47). The type locality, Springboksfontein, is ambiguous. Known with certainty only from Springbok in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Springbok (9).

Drepanogynis climax spec. nov.

Figs 189, 334, 433; Map 47

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype \( \delta \), [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Matjesfontein, 22–26.IX. 1940 (G. van Son); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14107. — (TMSA).

Paratypes (6\( \delta \),1\( \phi \)). [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: 5\( \delta \), 1\( \phi \), same data as holotype (9 dissected, TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14108). [Northern Cape Province]: 1\( \delta \), Griquatown to Prieska (J. C. Faure); G[enitalia preparation] 2746. — (TMSA).

DESCRIPTION. Adult (Fig. 189). Sexes similar. Antennae of male bipectinate, antennae of only female seen missing. Forewings with slightly concave costa and moderately pointed apex. Termen of both pairs of wings finely crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale grey. Forewings suffused with dark medium-grey. Basal and postmedian lines present, finely undulating and with a narrow bar linking them below level of discal spots. Lines usually not conspicuous but in some specimens bordered by light ochreous and then ladder-like. Discal spots absent on both pairs of wings; a short whitish-grey apical streak present. Hind wings of ground colour, with a broad, dark grey terminal shade. Cilia medium-grey on forewings, indistinctly chequered grey and white on hind wings. Underside strongly suffused with dark grey, but
suffusion largely absent from inner area of wings, as well as from a narrow band bordering termen. Hind wings with faint discal spots. Vestiture of body grey; on the pilose thorax mixed with pale reddish-brown hairs.

Forewing length: 12–15 mm (f) (n = 8); 11 mm (t) (n = 1).

Pregenital abdomen. Cavus tympani unusually large in both sexes.

Male genitalia (Fig. 334). Uncus curved, surpassing genital capsule in length; socii very small. Gnathos with moderately broad arms; medial element broadly rounded, bearing a transverse row of denticles. Genital capsule elliptical, almost rounded; vinculum of approximately the same length as tegumen, its base rounded. Juxta crescentic; prongs of furca short. Valvae relatively small, costa medially with a distinct 'hump', otherwise lacking special modifications or coremata. Aedagus small, curved posteriorly; vesica bearing a tightly packed series of about eight short comuli near apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 433). Antrum relatively small, trapezoidal. Ductus bursae gently curved, of equal length to, and gradually widening into, the ovoid corpus bursae. Signum stellate, prominent.

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to Drepanogynis fortlimbata above. Externally, D. climax is characterized by the ladder-like line pattern on the forewings, which is absent in D. fortlimbata. The male genitalia of both species are similar, but somewhat smaller in D. climax; apart from other small differences, the present species is characterized by a marked 'kink' in the costa of the valves. In the female genitalia, the antrum of D. climax is smaller, and the ductus bursae curved rather than angled.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from fynbos (veld type 63, South and South-West Coast Renosterveld); the single record from the Northern Cape Province cannot reliably be attributed to a veld type. Adults have been collected in September.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 47). Western Cape Province, South Africa (Matjesfontein area), with a single record from the Northern Cape Province.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1♂. 1 Pretoria (TMSA). The specimen was excluded from the type series because of its poor condition.
LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Matjesfontein (1).

ETYMOLOGY. From Greek κλίμακα, η, a ladder: on account of the line pattern on the forewings.

Drepanogynis interscripta (Prout, 1922) Figs 190–192, 335, 434; Map 48

Axiodes interscripta Prout, 1922: 167. Holotype δ, [SOUTHERN AFRICA, Eastern Cape Province]: Willowmore (Brauns), 9.[19]18, Coll. Janse; Axiodes interscripta Prout δ type; G[enitalia preparation No.] 1388; Axiodes interscripta Prout Type No. 2173 (TMSA) [examined].

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) interscripta (Prout); Janse, 1932: 317.

Axiodes interscripta Prout; Prout, 1938: 141;

Scobie, 1999: 80.

REDESCRIPTION. Adult (Figs 190–192). A variable but nevertheless characteristic species. Antennae in both sexes bipectinate, but pectinations very short in female, not exceeding twice diameter of shaft. Forewings with slightly concave costa; apex somewhat more acutely pointed in females. Termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with dark grey on forewings; suffusion less strong on hind wings, especially towards wing base. Forewings with trilobate basal line and undulating, strongly concave postmedian line. Basal and postmedian area in most specimens mixed with some whitish-grey scales, but in approximately one-third of specimens strongly suffused with whitish-grey to pale ochre, resulting in a stark contrast with median area. Hind wings lacking lines, with broad grey terminal shading only. Discal spots absent on both pairs of wings, cilia grey on forewings, chequered white and grey on hind wings. Underside cream, suffused with grey over much of basal area and postmedian lines thin and not conspicuous but their positions clearly indicated by whitish grey suffusion over much of basal area and ground of hind wings. Foreshadows small, needle-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Most similar to D. albiflaxa below but pure grey instead of greyish-brown and characterized by small differences in the position of the lines on the forewings (cf. Figs 190, 192 and 211).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. Recorded from a variety of mostly semiarid veld types throughout the central and western parts of the former Cape Province. Adults have been collected from August to October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 48). Fairly widely distributed in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces, South Africa; single records only from the western parts of the Eastern Cape Province.


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Kuruman to Griquatown (1); Sutherland (1); Komsberg Pass near Sutherland (1); P K. le Roux Dam, Van der Kloof (1); Fraserburg (1); Springbok (20); Nababiep (4); Studer’s Pass, Garies (1); Nauwpoort (1). Western Cape Province: Worcester (21); De Wet (1); Pakhuis Pass, Clanwilliam District (1); Matjesfontein (2); Touws River (1); Kammanassie (3). Eastern Cape Province: Eagle’s Crag (1).

Drepanogynis albiflaxa spec. nov. Figs 211, 347; Map 48

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype δ, [SOUTHERN AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Nauwpoort. C[ape] P[rovince], 27.X.1948 (Koch & van Son). — (TMSA).


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 211). Antennae bipectinate with relatively short rami. Forewings with very slightly sinuous costa and rounded apex; termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream; forewings suffused with dark brownish-grey and with fine whitish speckling. Basal and postmedian lines thin and not conspicuous but their positions clearly indicated by whitish grey suffusion over much of basal area and
REVISION OF THE GENUS DREPANOGENYS

extending in a broad band distally of postmedian line. Discal spots very dark grey, inconspicuous. Basal area in addition with a short blackish discal streak. Cilia dark grey interspersed with small dots of ground colour. Hind wings cream, lightly suffused with grey over basal and median areas; suffusion more intense on postmedian area, forming terminal shading. Position of postmedian line indicated by an indistinct, narrow band of ground colour. Discal spots absent; cilia chequered white and grey. Underside similar to hind wing, upper side with terminal shading extending along both pairs of wings. Vestiture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with fore and hind wings, respectively.

Forewing length: 12–14 mm (♂) (n = 18).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 347). Uncus curved, almost reaching length of genital capsule. Gnathos with rounded arms and large, horseshoe-shaped medial element crowned by a series of denticles. Genital capsule broad, with angular contour; vinculum with emarginate base. Valvae with distinctly angled outer margin; coremata absent. Juxta rounded; processes of furca short, with rounded tips. Aedeagus small and curved; vesica bearing four short cornuti in a subapical position.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. interscripta* above but greyish-brown instead of pure grey and further characterized by differences in the position of the lines on the forewing.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The type locality is situated at an ecotone between the grassland biome (veld type 44, South-Eastern Mountain Grassland) and Nama Karoo (veld type 52, Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo), so that the habitat associations of this species remain unclear. The type series was collected in late October.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 48). Southeastern parts of the Northern Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Latin *albus*, white, and *fluo*, to flow (past part. *fluxum*): on account of the whitish-grey flush on the forewings.

**Drepanogynis intrusilinea** spec. nov.

Figs 193, 336; Map 48

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype ♀, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Cape, Yserfontein,
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4d. [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: same data as holotype. — (TMSA).

DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 193). Antennae bipectinate. Forewings with relatively rounded apex; termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Ground colour cream. Forewings evenly suffused with grey, suffusion somewhat darker in median area, and with intense, fine dark dusting. Basal and postmedian lines delicate but clearly demarcated. Basal line somewhat trilobate, postmedian forming several acutely pointed intrusions into median area. Discal spots dark grey, well developed. Cilia chequered grey and cream. Hind wings cream, also with dark dusting; postmedian area suffused with grey, resulting in broad terminal shading. Position of postmedian line indicated by an indistinct band of ground colour only. Discal spots present but smaller than on forewings. Cilia chequered whitish and grey. Underside chalk-white, lightly suffused with grey on forewings and over postmedian area of hind wings. Costal and terminal area of forewings and entire area of hind wings dusted with dark grey. Lines absent; discal spots showing through faintly. Vestiture of head and thorax and of abdomen concolorous with fore and hind wings, respectively.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (δ) (n = 8).

Male genitalia (Fig. 336). Uncus long and robust, almost equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and somewhat horse-shoe-shaped medial element; margin of medial element bearing numerous robust denticles. Genital capsule almost parallel-sided; base of vinculum emarginate. Juxta with small pointed processes only. Valvae lacking modifications. Aedeagus short and slender; vesica bearing two weakly sclerotized cornuti in a subapical position.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. interscripta but with distinct discal spots on the forewings (cf. Figs 190–192 and 193).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The type locality falls in the Thicket biome (veld type 4, Dune Thicket). Adults have been collected early in November.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 48). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4d. 4 Pretoria (TMSA).

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Yzerfontein (4).

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin intrudo, to thrust, to enter forcibly, and linea, a line, with reference to the position of the postmedian line on the forewings.

Drepanogynis amydrogramma spec. nov.

Figs 194, 337; Map 44

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype δ. [SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Hondeklip Bay, Namaqualand / K. H. Barnard, Dec[ember] 1931; genitalia slide SAMC34-08. — (SAMC).


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 194). A small species. Antennae bipectinate. Forewings with pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream; forewings evenly suffused with mouse-grey; hind wings finely sprinkled with grey, especially in postmedian area, giving the impression of terminal shading. Forewings with basal and postmedian line, but both very faint. Postmedian forming several protrusions near inner margin, thereafter relatively evenly curved. Hind wings with almost obsolete postmedian line only. Discal spots reduced; cilia concolorous with wings. Underside almost identical in colouration to upper side, but lacking markings. Vestiture of body mouse-grey.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (δ) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 337). Uncus long and curved, slender. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and prominent horseshoe-shaped medial element covered with denticles. Genital capsule squat, with broadly dome-shaped tegumen and somewhat W-shaped vinculum. Juxta large, hexagonal; processes short, with rounded tips. Valvae with distinctly angled outer margin. Aedeagus small and cylindrical; vesica bearing six small, weakly sclerotized needle-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. The small size and very faint markings are characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The species inhabits Succulent Karoo (veld type 55, Strandveld Succulent Karoo); adults have been collected from October to December.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 44). Namaqualand, Northern Cape Province, South Africa.
ETYMOLOGY. From Greek ἀμμός, faint, and γραμμή, a line: on account of the faint forewing markings.

**Drepanogynis xylophanes** spec. nov.

Figs 195, 338; Map 49


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 195). Large and robust for the group. Antennae lost in holotype but probably bipectinate as in related species. Forewings with costa distinctly curved near base, then slightly concave; apex pointed, but not acutely so. Termen of both pairs of wings crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, forewings suffused with medium-grey interspersed with tobacco-brown, resulting in an appearance not unlike a piece of decaying wood; markings indistinct. Basal and postmedian present but faint and quite thin; basal line forming a long, acutely pointed extrusion almost reaching middle of wing; basal area with a short, blackish streak. Postmedian line strongly incurved near inner margin, its innermost point overlapping with extrusion formed by basal line, then approaching apex in an even curve. Discal spots blackish but inconspicuous. Hind wings with weak discal spots and the faintest remnants of postmedian line; grey suffusion strongest distally, forming ill-defined terminal shading. Cilia indistinctly chequered, especially on hind wings. Underside of wings pinkish-white with fairly intense dark dusting; interior of forewings suffused with greyish-brown, obscuring the pink hue. Discal spots on forewings minute, those on hind wings slightly larger. Vestiture of head and thorax strongly developed, greyish-brown mixed with paler hairs; vestiture of abdomen paler, ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 17 mm (holotype).

Male genitalia (Fig. 338). Uncus very long and curved, equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with broad, curved arms; medial element pointed, bearing prominent denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, with somewhat angular contour; base of vinculum evenly rounded. Juxta narrow, boomerang-shaped, furca with short and spatulate prongs. Aedeagus elongated, slender and cylindrical; vesica bearing an apical series of seven short, tooth-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar in the 'washed' appearance of
the forewings to D. lavata above, and to a lesser extent to D. albilinea, but larger and with markings even less distinct. Differences in male genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 322, 323 and 338).

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Recorded from Nama Karoo (veld type 51, Orange River Name Karoo). The holotype was collected in August.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 49). Northern Cape Province, South Africa.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Greek ξύλον, τό, wood, and φαίνω, to appear: on account of the preceding pattern which resembles a piece of dead wood.

**Drepanogynis dochmoleuca** (Prout, 1917)

Figs 197–202, 339, 435; Map 50

Axiodes dochmoleuca Prout, 1917: 65. Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Cape Col[ony], Kenilworth, May [19]01 (W. L. Sclater); Axiodes dochmoleuca Prout δ type; Type; South African Museum Cape Town (SAMC) [examined].

Drepanogynis (Axiodes) dochmoleuca (Prout); Janse, 1932: 318.

Axiodes dochmoleuca Prout; Prout, 1938: 141; Pinhey, 1975: 91; Scoble, 1999: 80.


Axiodes dochmoleuca f. (?sp. nov.) cosmata Prout, 1938: 141. Holotype δ, [SOUTHAFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Type; Cape Colony, Deelfontein, 1903-18., 20.IV.1902; Axiodes cosmata Prout δ type (BMNH) [examined]. Stat. rev. et syn. nov.

Axiodes praefidens Prout; Scoble, 1999: 80.

Axiodes cosmata Prout; Scoble, 1999: 80.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Adult (Figs 197–202). A small and variable species, but with constant line pattern. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate, but pectinations very short in female. Forewings with slightly concave costa; apex intermediate between rounded and pointed. Termen of both pairs of wings very faintly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with medium- to blackish-grey. Forewings with basal and postmedian line and faint discal spots. Basal line zigzagging and forming an extrusion towards discal spots; postmedian line slightly undulating, with a concave intrusion near inner margin tracing a large, dark, round tornal spot. Hind wings pale to medium-grey; only postmedian line present, paler than background and extending across wings; discal spots faint to absent. Underside pale ochreous suffused with grey, notably over forewings, and with fine darker grey dusting. Postmedian line and discal spots showing through to a varying extent. Vestiture of thorax strongly developed, medium-grey; vestiture of abdomen ochreous-grey. Variation: in the nominate form the suffusion on the forewings is pale grey, and traces of reddish-brown may be present in the basai and postmedian areas of the forewing. In f. cosmata Prout, this reddish-brown suffusion is much more intense; this form occurs over much of the species’ range. In f. praefidens Prout, all traces of brown are absent, and the grey suffusion much darker, giving the moths a blackish-grey appearance. This form is prevalent in the north (mountainous areas of the Free State and Eastern Cape provinces and Lesotho).

Forewing length: 12–15 mm (δ) (n 591); 12–14 mm (♀) (n 86).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 339). Uncus long and curved, equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with rounded arms and scooped medial element bearing a series of minute denticles. Ventral aspect of tegumen square, with rounded corners; vinculum W-shaped. Valvae comparatively short and narrow, with a small concavity at one-fourth from base. Juxta crescentic, extended into a short furca with knob-like tips. Aedeagus stout, angled anteriorly; vesica with a group of seven nail-like cornuti of varying length.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 435). Papillae anales densely setose. Sterigma not modified. Antrum small. Bursa copulatrix small, pear-shaped, with a comparatively large, stellate signum.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to other grey species formerly placed in Axiodes. Form cosmata is readily recognized on account of the reddish-brown suffusion on the forewings. In the nominotypical form and f. praefidens the rounded tornal spot on the forewings permits identification.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The species occurs in a variety of veld types belonging to the grassland and fynbos biomes. Adults have been collected in all months except June and July.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 50). Widely distributed in southern Africa, but with few records north of 27°S. The records from Zimbabwe are doubtful.
REVISION OF THE GENUS DREPANOGYNIS


LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Cape Town (26); Hout Bay (2); Bettys Bay (2); Stellenbosch (2); Jonkershoek (1); Algeria, Cedarberg (4); Algeria Forestry, Clanwilliam District (37); Clanwilliam (1); Pakhuis Pass (1); Zoetendals Valley (1); Kommetjie (1); Gouritsmond (3); Kammanassie Mts (1); Wemmershoek Dam (6); Stettyn's Kloof (4); Camps Bay (7); Paarl (7); Paarlberg (6); Montagu (1); Noordhoek (5); Worcester (6); Oudtshoom (1); Seven Weeks Poort (25); Swellendam (3); Farm Wiedouw N. of Vanrhynsdorp (1); Vanrhynspass (9); Du Toit's Kloof (5); Vredendal (1); Bontebok National Park/ Swellendam (3); Citrusdal (3); Tsitsikama Forest (3); Swartbergpass (4); Kliphuisvlei, Swartbergpass (4); Kotzesrus (28) Matjiesfontein (22). Northern Cape Province: between Griquatown and Prieska (17); between Kuruman and Griquatown (5); Nababiep (2); Springbok (8); Hoekbaai (1); Farm Rooldam (1). Eastern Cape Province: Graaff-Reinet (12); Aliwal North (4); Grahamstown (2); Steynsburg (19); Addo (1); Willowmore (1); Resolution, Albany District (1); Hankey (1); Cathcart (1); Kokstad (1); Tsomo (3); Coega (1); Port Elizabeth (3); Lower Adamson (3); King Williams Town (1); Joubert's Pass near Lady Grey (1); Lady Grey (2). Free State: Bloemfontein (39); Bethulie (4); Mount Everest Game Park (5); Senekal (1); Thaba 'nchu (1); Mt Thabuncha (1); Alleman'skraal Dam (1); vic. Reddersburg (3); between Reddersburg and Elnsburg (2); Modderpoort (1); between Fauresmith and Koffiefontein (1); Smithfield (1); Glen (4); Ficksburg, Farm Op die Wal (16); Ladybrand, Farm Italy (26); Zastron, Farm Lismore (4); Zastron, Farm Maghaleen (21); Fouriesburg, Farm Sannasvalei (8); Fouriesburg (3); Sepani (1); Golden Gate National Park (42); P.K. le Roux Dam (21); H.F. Verwoerd [now Gariep] Dam, Oranjekrag (16). KwaZulu-Natal: Muden (1); Mont-aux-Sources (4); Cathedral Peak (1); Hlabeni Forest near Creighton (3); Drakensberg, Garden Castle (1). Northern Province: Woodbush Village (2). Mpumalanga: Laersdrif, Middelburg District (3). LESTHO: Mamalap (7); Mokhotlong (3); Oxbow (23); Maluti Ski Chalet (44); Mahlasela Hill Pass (5); Moteng Pass (3); 6 km below Monteng Pass (3); Valley/Mt Masoleng (1). NAMIBIA: Abachaus (2). ZIMBABWE:
**Drepanogynis neopraefidens** spec. nov.

Figs 196, 340; Map 51


**DESCRIPTION.** Adult male (Fig. 196). Antennae bipectinate; rami of medium length, but distinctly longer than in *D. neopraefidens* below. Forewings with slightly sinuous costa; apex pointed, but not acutely so. Termen of both pairs of wings finely crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings suffused with dark grey and with a broad whitish-grey band extending from inner margin to apex, resulting in a somewhat variegated appearance. Forewings with basal and postmedian line, blackish bordered by white; both delicate but clearly visible. Basal area with a prominent basal streak, made up of two lines running parallel, one black and one white. Discal spots blackish, small. Cilia predominantly grey, interspersed with small cream dots. Hind wings cream, lightly suffused with grey over basal and median area, more heavily suffused over postmedian area, forming an indistinct terminal shade. Position of postmedian line indicated by a narrow band of ground colour. Discal spots dark grey, inconspicuous. Cilia chequered whitish and grey. Underside off-white, suffused with grey over most of inner area of forewings, and densely irrorated with grey on hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots grey, small on forewings, better developed on hind wings. Vestiture of thorax pilose, dark grey mixed with whitish hairs. Abdomen pale ochreous peppered with grey.

Forewing length: 13—14 mm (δ) (n = 23).

Male genitalia (Fig. 340). Uncus comparatively slender. Gnathos with moderately broad arms almost forming a circle; medial element triangular, bearing a series of denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical. Valvae tongue-shaped, long; outer margin with a localized concavity near base; coremata absent. Juxta rounded; processes of furca curved inwards, between arrow-shaped and spatulate in shape. Aedeagus cylindrical; vesica bearing about six small subapical cornuti.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. dochmoleuca* f. praefidens and *D. parapraefidens* below. From the former the present species may be distinguished by the more extensive whitish-grey suffusion on the forewings and the absence of a dark tornal spot (cf. Figs 196 and 197—202). Diagnostic features to separate *D. neopraefidens* from *D. parapraefidens* include the longer pectinations in the male antennae and the venation of the forewings, which is less intensely traced with black (cf. Figs 196 and 203—204).

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Recorded from Succulent Karoo (veld type 56, Up-land Succulent Karoo). Adults have been collected in August and September.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 51). Localized in Northern Cape Province, South Africa.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED.** 206. 20 Pretoria (TMSA).

**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province: Springbok (8); Nababiep (12).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name refers to the similarity of the moths to *D. dochmoleuca* f. praefidens.

**Drepanogynis parapraefidens** spec. nov.

Figs 203, 204, 341, 436; Map 51

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Swartbergpas, 9.—19.XII.1968 (Potgieter & Jones). — (TMSA).

Paratypes (33, 19): [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: 1δ, 19, same data as holotype (1 dissected, TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14220 (δ), 14221 (9)); 2δ, Seven Weeks Poort, C[ape] P[rovince], 21.X.1954 (Dr. G. van Son). — (TMSA).

**DESCRIPTION.** Adult (Figs 203, 204). Antennae of both sexes bipectinate; in male, rami of medium length but distinctly shorter than in *D. parapraefidens* below. Pectinations in female short, barely exceeding diameter of shaft. Forewings with slightly sinuous costa; apex pointed, but not acutely so. Termen of both pairs of wings finely crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings suffused with dark grey; a broad streak of whitish-grey suffusion extending from near end of cell to apex. Venation incompletely traced by black. Basal and postmedian lines blackish, partly bordered by white. Discal spots absent. Cilia predominantly grey, interspersed with small cream dots. Hind wings cream, suffused with grey; in most specimens suffusion becoming lighter towards wing...

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (d) (n = 11); 12 mm (9) (n = 1).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 341). Uncus relatively short and stout, spindle-shaped. Gnathos with weakly sclerotized arms and bell-shaped medial element. Genital capsule ovoid, vinculum barely longer than tegumen. Vaivae tongue-shaped, large relative to size of genital capsule; coremata absent. Juxta weak, processes of furca short, blunt-tipped. Aedeagus small, short and stout; vesica bearing seven small, needle-like cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 436). Sterigma not modified. Antrum well-developed, collar-like. Bursa copulatrix weakly sclerotized, pear-shaped; signum medium-sized.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *D. dochmoleuca* f. praefidens and *D. neopraefidens* above. From the former the present species may be distinguished by the more extensive whitish-grey suffusion on the forewings and the absence of a dark tornal spot, although these features are more distinct in *D. neopraefidens*. Diagnostic features to separate *D. parapraefidens* from *D. neopraefidens* include the shorter pectinations in the male antennae, absence of discal spots and the venation of the forewings, which is more completely traced with black.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** A fynbos species. The known localities are situated in an area where several veld types exist in close proximity. Adults have been collected in October and December.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 51). South-central areas of the Western Cape Province, South Africa.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED.** 7 & 7 Pretoria (TMSA).

**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Seven Weeks Poort (5); Swartbergpas (1); Kliphuisvlei, Swartbergpas (1).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name refers to the similarity of the moths to *D. dochmoleuca* f. praefidens.
**Drepanogynis longiramus spec. nov.**
Figs 207, 342; Map 49

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Matjesfontein, 22–26 IX. 1940 (G. van Son); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14243. — (TMSA).

DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 207). Antennae long, with prominent pectinations. Costa of forewings slightly concave, apex produced. Termen of both pairs of wings strongly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings suffused with medium-grey; suffusion somewhat uneven, leaving areas of ground colour in basal area and along basal part of costa. Basal and postmedian lines thin and indistinct. Discal spots absent; basal area with a short black streak. Hind wings dirtyish grey, with only traces of a postmedian line; other markings absent. Cilia concolorous with respective pair of wings. Underside off-white, lightly suffused with grey on forewings, and with fine grey iroration on hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots present on hind wings but indistinct; other markings absent. Vestiture of thorax pilose, concolorous with forewings; abdomen pale ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 14 mm (holotype).

Male genitalia (Fig. 342). Uncus very prominent, slightly exceeding genital capsule in length. Gnathos with rounded arms and well-developed recurved medial element bearing four prominent denticles. Genital capsule ovoid. Valvae elongated, slightly curved, of approximately the same diameter throughout; coremata absent. Juxta with short, apically rounded furca. Aedeagus slender, cylindrical; vesica bearing eight small, nail-like cornuti in a subapical position.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *D. breviramus* below but readily recognizable by the longer pectinations of the antennae (cf. Figs 206 and 207). Further similar species include the larger *D. xylophanes*; the antennae of the single specimen known are lost, but differences in male genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 338 and 342).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. A fynbos species; several veld types converge at the type locality so habitat requirements cannot be specified further. The holotype was collected in September.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 49). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin longus, long, and ramus, a branch, referring to the antennal pectination: from the prominent antennae, which separate this species from the otherwise similar *D. breviramus* below.

**Drepanogynis breviramus spec. nov.**
Figs 206, 343; Map 49

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Matjesfontein, 22–26 IX. 1940 (G. van Son); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14242. — (TMSA).

Paratype (1♂). [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: 1♂, same data as holotype. — (TMSA).

DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 206). Antennae bipectinate with relatively short rami. Costa of forewings very slightly concave; apex moderately pointed. Termen of both pairs of wings faintly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings evenly suffused with a rather dark grey except for a slightly paler, broad apical streak. Venation relatively conspicuous owing to localized black tracing. Basal and postmedian line present but delicate and difficult to discern. Discal spots absent; a short, black, basal streak present. Cilia dark grey. Hind wings cream suffused with dark; suffusion becoming more intense towards wing margin, giving the impression of faint terminal shading. Markings absent except for traces of a postmedian line. Cilia indistinctly chequered whitish and grey. Underside ochreous suffused with grey, and with fine darker grey iroration on hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots very faint; other markings absent. Vestiture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with fore- and hind wings, respectively.

Forewing length: 12 mm (♂) (n = 2).

Male genitalia (Fig. 343). Uncus very prominent, slightly longer than genital capsule. Gnathos with slender, rounded arms; medial element V-shaped, bearing some small denticles. Genital capsule short and compact, somewhat angular; base of vinculum emarginate. Valvae sole-shaped, slightly widening towards apex; coremata absent. Processes of furca short, spatulate. Aedeagus slightly wedge-shaped; aedeagus bearing eight relatively long, curved cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to other pure grey members of the *D. inangulata* group, especially *D. stepheni*. Close attention must be paid to details of the forewing markings, especially the position of the postmedian line. Also similar is *D. longiramus*; however, this species may at once be recognized by its longer antennae (cf. Figs 206 and 207).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. A fynbos species; several veld types converge at the
type locality so that habitat requirements cannot be specified further. The holotype was collected in September.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 49). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Latin brevis, short, and ramus, a branch, here referring to the antennal pectination: from the shortly bipectinate antennae, which separate this species from the otherwise similar *D. longiramus* below.

* Drepanogynis stepheni spec. nov.  
  Figs 205, 344; Map 51

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Cape Province, Gydo Mt, 8 XI.1999 (R. D. Stephen); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide No. 14217. — (TMSA).

Paratypes (24). [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: 1♂, same data as holotype; 1♀, ibidem, dated 7 IX.1999 (R. D. Stephen). — (HSS).

**DESCRIPTION.** Adult male (Fig. 205). Moths grey, without any trace of brown. Antennae bipectinate with comparatively short rami. Apex of forewings pointed, termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Wings off-white, suffused with medium-grey, suffusion denser on forewings, and with additional fine blackish dusting. Lines whitish, indistinct. Forewings with basal line zigzagging, forming two acutely pointed extrusions; basal area with a thin black streak. Postmedian line extending from two-fifths of inner margin to well before apex, the latter with a faint apical streak. Discal spots not discernible. Hind wings with position of postmedian line indicated by an indistinct band of ground colour only; discal spots dark grey, ill-defined. Ciilia concolorous with wings. Underside pale grey with fine darker grey dusting and devoid of markings except for weak discal spots on hind wings. Vestiture of body grey, thorax pilose.

Forewing length: 14 mm (♂) (n = 1).


**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar both in adult habitus and male genital structure to *D. dochmoleuca*. The type of *D. stepheni* is closest to the *I. praefidens* Prout of *dochmoleuca*, but more weakly marked and lacks the dark tornal spot on the forewings. In the male genitalia, the main differences are in the shape of the valvae and genital capsule (cf. Figs 339 and 344).

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Associated with fynbos; the holotype was collected in November.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 51). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from the type locality.

**ETYMOLOGY.** Named in honour of the collector of the type specimen.

* Drepanogynis inangulata (Warren, 1905)  
  Figs 208, 345, 437; Map 52

**AXIODES INANGULATA** Warren, 1905: 408. Syntype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Type; Foot of Nieuwveld Mts., 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt); *Axiodes inangulata* Warr. ♂ Type; Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1. (BMNH) [examined].

* Drepanogynis (Axiodes) inangulata (Warren)  
  Janse, 1932: 316.

* Axiodes inangulata Warren; Prout, 1938: 140; Scoble, 1999: 80.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Adult (Fig. 208). Antennae of both sexes bipectinate, but pectinations very short in female, not exceeding twice diameter of shaft. Forewings with costa relatively strongly concave; apex more acutely pointed in females. Ground colour of wings cream. Forewings variegated, pale and pale ochreous, with characteristic line pattern. Basal line acutely angled, pointing towards the blackish discal spots; basal area with a well-developed blackish basal streak. Postmedian area from two-thirds length of inner margin, strongly incurved and forming an acute point bordered by black, then turning and becoming evenly convex, joining costa a short distance from apex. Postmedian area thus demarcated with a characteristic, irregularly shaped pale grey area, contrasting with the darker background. Hind wings with postmedian line indicated by a faint, thin, poorly delimited band of ground colour. Discal spots blackish, comparatively well developed. Underside cream suffused with grey, especially on forewings, and with grey iroration over hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots fairly well developed, larger on hind wings. Vestiture of body pale ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 13–15 mm (♂) (n = 7); 13 mm (♀) (n = 1).

*Male genitalia* (Fig. 345). Uncus long and curved,
relatively slender. Gnathos with moderately broad arms; medial element well developed, bearing numerous denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, evenly rounded anteriorly and posteriorly. Juxta bivalved, furca short, with spatulate tips. Valvae narrow, long relative to size of genital capsule. Aedeagus of medium size, cylindrical; vesica bearing a series of about eight very small needle-like cornuti near apex.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 437). Antrum small relative to size of segment, calyx-shaped. Bursa copulatrix with irregular shape; ductus bursae angled before joining antrum, then gradually widening; corpus bursae broadly elliptical. Signum large, stellate.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The position of the postmedian line on the forewings, together with the shape of the pale area that borders it distally, are sufficient for reliable identification.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The species occurs predominantly in grassland and Nama Karoo (veld types 44, South Eastern Mountain Grassland, and 52, Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo). Adults have been collected in September and October.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 52). South Africa; recorded mostly from an area near the border of the Free State and the Eastern Cape Province.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, Free State: Smithfield (1). Northern Cape Province: Hanover Road (1); Komsberg Pass, Sutherland (1). Eastern Cape Province: Steynsburg (4); Willowmore (1). Western Cape Province: Matjesfontein (2).

**Drepanogynis ecprepes spec. nov.**

**Figs** 209, 210, 346, 438; Map 52

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Melkbosch Strand, 5.X.1950 (C. G. C. Dickson). — (TMSA).


**DESCRIPTION.** Adult (Figs 209, 210). Antennae of male plumose; antennae of female bipectinate, rami not exceeding twice diameter of shaft. Forewings with slightly sinuous costa and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Wings whitish, suffused with pale grey. Forewings with characteristic somatolytic pattern, reminiscent of Argyrophora stramineata Krüger (see Krüger, 1999: 442, fig. 14). Hind wings whitish, lightly suffused with grey, with suffusion becoming somewhat more intense towards termen but not forming terminal shading. Postmedian line delicate; zigzagging, traversing wing a short distance below the inconspicuous grey discal spots. Cilia chequered white and grey. Underside similar to hind wing upper side. Hind wing postmedian line with a white border distally; a whitish streak present along forewing costa. Discal spots present, larger on hind wings. Thorax pilose, vestiture medium-grey mixed with whitish hairs, abdomen paler, ochreous-grey.

Forewing length: 13–14 mm (δ) (n = 4); 12 mm (9) (n = 1).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 346). Uncus long and curved, equalling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with rounded arms and produced medial element terminating in recurved denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical. Valvae elongated, sole-shaped, slightly curved towards base; coremata absent. Juxta with short, spatulate furca. Aedeagus cylindrical, gently curved; vesica bearing a series of seven short and stout cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 438). Antrum well developed, trough-shaped. Bursa copulatrix pear-shaped; signum prominent.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The wing pattern is characteristic.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** Inhabits the Succulent Karoo Biome, recorded from veld types 57 (Lowland Succulent Karoo) and 58 (Little Succulent Karoo).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 52). Northern parts of Western Cape Province, South Africa.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Greek ἐκπρεπής, pre-eminent: on account of the striking wing pattern.

**Drepanogynis pumilia spec. nov.**

**Figs** 212, 348; Map 52

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province]: Nanauppoort, C[ape] P[rovince], 27.X.1948 (Koch & van Son); TM Lep. Heter. Genitalia slide Nos. 14225. — (TMSA).

**DESCRIPTION.** Adult male (Fig. 212). Small. Antennae bipectinate with comparatively short
REVOLUTION OF THE GENUS DREPANOOGYNIS

145

Map 52
Geographical distribution of Drepanogynis inangulata (●), D. ecprepes (■), and D. pumila (★).

rami. Forewings with near-straight costa and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings rounded. Ground colour of wings cream; forewings densely suffused with dark leather-brown and with additional fine darker iroration. Basal line not discernible in holotype; postmedian ochreous, weakly meandering. Wing tips with an indistinct pale apical streak. Hind wings with paler greyish-brown suffusion; position of postmedian line indicated by a narrow band of ground colour. Cilia concolorous with respective pair of wings. Underside dirty greyish-brown with fine dark grey dusting. Postmedian line showing through on both pairs of wings; other markings absent. Vesture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with fore- and hind wings, respectively.

Forewing length: 12 mm (♂) (n = 1).

Male genitalia (Fig. 348). Uncus long and curved, almost equaling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with arms almost forming a circle; medial element small, terminating in two small recurved denticles. Genital capsule ovoid. Valvae elongated, angled basally, of almost equal width throughout. Juxta rounded, furca short, spatulate. Aedeagus wedge-shaped, tapering strongly anteriorly; vesica bearing about six nail-like cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to D. tabacicolor (D. albilinea group) but smaller and with termen of wings not crenulated (cf. Figs 174, 175 and 212). Differences in male genital structure as illustrated (cf. Figs 326 and 348).

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. The type locality is situated at an ecotone between the grassland biome (veld type 44, South-Eastern Mountain Grassland) and Nama Karoo (veld type 52, Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo), so that the habitat associations of this species remain unclear. The holotype was collected in late October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 52). Western parts of the Northern Cape Province, South Africa; known from the type locality only.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin pumilus, small.

Drepanogynis niveata spec. nov.
Figs 213, 349; Map 53

Paratypes (3♂). [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape
DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 213). Antennae bipectinate with long rami, appearing almost plumose. Costa of forewings almost straight; apex moderately pointed. Terminations of both pairs of wings slightly crenulated. Ground colour of wings cream. Large areas of forewings suffused with whitish-grey, leaving only small patches near termen and along costa dark grey. Basal and postmedian delicate yet distinct, blackish bordered by white. Basal line forming a prominent extension to below the small black discal spots (the latter being absent in the holotype). Postmedian with a similar but shorter extension near inner margin. Hind wings of a dirty greyish-brown; suffusion heavier towards termen, forming an indistinct terminal shade. Position of postmedian line indicated by a narrow band of ground colour. Cilia greyish, indistinctly chequered with cream. Underside off-white with a rosy-grey suffusion and fine darker grey irroration on hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots present on both pairs of wings; lines not showing though. Vestiture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with respective pair of wings.

Forewing length: 14–15 mm (♂) (n = 3).

Male genitalia (Fig. 349). Uncus massive, exceeding genital capsule in length. Gnathos with broad arms and narrow medial element bearing several denticles. Genital capsule between broadly elliptical and angular in contour. Valvae long, of approximately the same diameter throughout; coremata absent. Juxta expansive but weakly sclerotized, somewhat hexagonal and with densely setose sides. Furca short, with rounded tips. Aedeagus cylindrical, vesica bearing a series of six short subapical cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. A fynbos species, recorded from veld type 64 (Mountain Fynbos). Adults have been collected in September and October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 53). Western Cape Province, South Africa: known only from the Citrusdal/Clanwilliam area.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin niveus, snowy: on account of the whitish-grey forewings.

_Drepanogynis anthracinata_ spec. nov.

_Figs 214, 350; Map 53_


DESCRIPTION. Adult male (Fig. 214). A relatively small, short-winged species. Antennae bipectinate with comparatively short rami. Costa of forewings almost straight, apex rounded. Terminations of both pairs of wings weakly crenulated. Wings cream, densely suffused with grey. Median area of forewings dark anthracite grey, basal and postmedian areas distinctly paler grey. Basal and postmedian lines delicate but appearing conspicuous owing to contrasting wing areas. Discal spots present but inconspicuous. Venation in postmedian area traced with black as a series of short streaks. Cilia concolorous with wings. Hind wings fairly evenly suffused with dark grey; position of postmedian line indicated by a narrow band of ground colour. Discal spots faint; cilia concolorous with wings. Underside off-white with rosy-grey suffusion and very fine darker grey irroration on hind wings and along forewing costa. Discal spots and postmedian line present on hind wings only; forewings without markings. Vestiture of thorax and abdomen concolorous with respective pair of wings.

Forewing length: 12 mm (holotype).

Male genitalia (Fig. 350). Uncus massive, reaching length of genital capsule. Gnathos with broad arms and small, elliptical median element bearing few denticles. Genital capsule with hood-like tegumen and base of the W-shaped vinculum almost entirely separated. Valvae tongue-shaped with well-defined costa, widening gradually towards apex; coremata absent. Juxta broadly crescentic, processes of furca short and rounded. Aedeagus slightly wedge-shaped; vesica bearing about seven small cornuti.

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. A fynbos species, recorded from veld type 64 (Mountain Fynbos). The holotype was collected in October.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 53). Western Cape Province, South Africa: known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin anthracinus, coal-black: on account of the dark forewings.

32. _Drepanogynis intricata_ group

The group contains two species. Possible synapomorphies include the characteristic facies (Figs 215, 216) and the condition of the juxta in the
male genitalia, the processes of which are short and form an apical hook. Distribution is limited to the Western Cape Province.


**Female genitalia** (Figs 439, 440). Large. Antrum bowl-shaped. Bursa copulatrix somewhat tubular; signum small.

**Key to species**

1. Basal and median area of forewings brownish-grey; postmedian line evenly sinuous (Fig. 215). Male genitalia (Fig. 351) with processes of furca stout; aedeagus bearing relatively long cornuti. Female genitalia as in Fig. 439
   - Basal and median area of forewings reddish-brown; postmedian line undulating, especially below costa (Fig. 216). Male genitalia (Fig. 352) with processes of furca thin; aedeagus bearing relatively shorter cornuti. Female genitalia as in Fig. 440
   - D. ectoglauca spec. nov., p. 148

**Drepanogynis intricata** Warren, 1905

Figs 215, 351, 439; Map 54

Axiodes intricata Warren, 1905: 408. Holotype ♂, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]; Type; Foot of Nieuwveld Mts., 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt); Axiodes intricata Warr. ♂ type; Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1. (BMNH) [examined].


**REDESCRIPTION. Adult** (Fig. 215). Relatively slender-bodied. Antennae of both sexes bipectinate, but pectinations very short in female. Forewings with pointed apex, termen of both pairs of wings finely crenulated. Ground colour of wings pale ochreous, suffused with pale grey except near base of hind wing, and with additional dark grey suffusion across forewings except subterminal area. Forewings with basal and postmedian line and well-developed black discal spots. Basal line strongly convex and forming two prominent, light brown extrusions near inner margin and a short...
distance below discal spots that link it to the undulating postmedian. Hind wing with postmedian line only, extending across wings a little beyond the grey and comparatively indistinct discal spots. Cilia pale grey on forewings, whitish chequered with grey on hind wings. Underside whitish-grey with medium-grey suffusion but leaving subterminal area of both pairs of wings distinctly paler; hind wings in addition with dark grey irroration. Postmedian line and discal spots distinct to faint. Vestiture of body concolorous with wings.

Forewing length: 14–16 (d) (n = 12); 16 mm (9) (n = 2).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 351). Uncus long and curved; gnathos with rounded arms, medial element bearing a transverse row of small denticles. Genital capsule angular in ventral view, about twice as long as broad. Valvae sole- or tongue-shaped, lacking special characteristics. Juxta crescentic, extended into a short furca bearing sparse, scale-like hairs. Aedeagus cylindrical, slender; vesica bearing an apical and a median group of nail-like cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 439). Both pairs of apophyses thin. Sterigma crescentic, but not well defined. Antrum small and inconspicuous. Bursa copulatrix elongated, tubular, strongly angled at transition between ductus and corpus bursae. Signum stellate, small.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The forewing pattern is characteristic.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS.** The species inhabits fynbos. Adults have been collected from April to June.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Map 54). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from three widely separated localities.


**LOCALITIES.** SOUTH AFRICA, **Western Cape Province:** Citrusdal (11); Stellenbosch (3).

**Drepanognys ectoglaucus spec. nov.**

**Figs 216, 352, 440; Map 54**

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype δ, [SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province]: Aniesberg, Nov[ember] 1962 [no collector given]. — (TMSA).


**DESCRIPTION.** Adult (Fig. 216). Antennae of both sexes bipectinate but rami short in female, not exceeding three times diameter of shaft. Forewings with straight costa and pointed apex; termen of both pairs of wings rounded but appearing weakly crenulated owing to chequered cilia. Ground colour of wings cream, suffused with pale grey and with some darker grey irroration; basal and median areas of forewings in addition suffused with dark brown, resulting in a stark contrast. Basal line on forewings forming several pointed projections, but very inconspicuous; postmedian line whitish, sinuous. Hind wings with slightly undulating, whitish postmedian line only. Discal spots on both pairs of wings dark grey, very inconspicuous. Underside whitish-grey, densely and finely dusted with brownish-grey. Discal spots somewhat better developed than on upper side; postmedian lines showing through. Vestiture of head and abdomen grey, mixed with darker scales; thorax pilose, hairs dark brown medially, becoming more greyish towards tegulae.

Forewing length: 15–16 mm (d) (n = 38); 16 mm (9) (n = 1).

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 352). Uncus robust, curved; almost equalling genital capsule in length. Gnathos with moderately broad arms and bar-like, well-sclerotized medial element bearing denticles. Genital capsule broadly elliptical, base of vinculum finely notched. Juxta broadly crescentic, bearing some long hairs laterally; processes short, hook-like. Valvae sole-shaped, with modifications. Aedeagus long and slender, apex drawn into a long, fine point; vesica bearing about nine cornuti.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 440). Apophyses long and thin, a. anteriores of approximately the same length as a. posteriores. Sterigma forming a narrow sclerotized band across segment. Antrum small but well sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix elongated, with long and narrow ductus widening abruptly into the drop-shaped corpus. Signum small.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similar to *Drepanognys intricata* but distinguished from it by the less undulating lines on the forewings and the dark brown rather than dark grey suffusion, which does not extend beyond the postmedian line (cf. Figs 215 and 216). Both species occur sympatrically at Citrusdal.

**PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATION.** A fynbos species, recorded from veld type 64 (Mountain Fynbos). Adults have been collected in April/May, with a single record from November.
REVISION OF THE GENUS DREPANOGLYSIS

149

DISTRIBUTION (Map 54). Western Cape Province, South Africa.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. 34d. 34 Pretoria (TMSA).

LOCALITIES. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province: Citrusdal (34).

ETYMOLOGY. From Greek ἐχθρός, outside, and γαλακτός, grey: on account of the contrast between the grey postmedian area and dark brown basal and median areas of the forewings.

Unplaced as to species group (known from females only)

Drepanogynis viridipilosa spec. nov.

Figs 181, 442; Map 44


Paratypes (39). SOUTH AFRICA, [Western Cape Province]: 2♂, ibidem, dated 15.IX.[19]71 and 31.III.1.973 (both F. Honiball leg.); 19, Lambert’s Bay, [Cape Province], 29.VIII.1966 (C. G. C. Dickson) [abdomen missing]. — (TMSA)

DESCRIPTION. Adult female (Fig. 181). Antennae very shortly bipectinate, with length of pectinations barely exceeding diameter of shaft. Forewings with slightly concave costa, an acutely pointed and falcate apex; termen of both pairs of wings strongly crenulated. Forewings medium-grey, evenly suffused with olivaceous-green, leaving median area slightly darker; hind wings grey. Both pairs of wings finely but densely peppered with grey. Forewings with convex basal and sinuous postmedian line, both very faint to obsolete. Hind wings with very faint remnants of postmedian line only. Discal spots very small to reduced on forewings, absent on hind wings. Cilia concolorous with respective pair of wings. Underside grey with purplish suffusion and intense darker grey irroration. Vestiture of body greyish with purplish suffusion, thorax densely pilose.

Forewing length: 13–15 mm (♂) (n = 5).

Female genitalia (Fig. 442). Comparatively robust for the group. Antrum trapezoidal, strongly developed. Bursa copulatrix of an elongated pear-shape.
Signum stellate, large.

DIAGNOSIS. The olivaceous-green colouration of the forewings is characteristic.

PHENOLOGY AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS. *Drepanogynis viridipilosa* has been recorded from veld types 55 (Strandveld Succulent Karoo) and 64 (Mountain Fynbos). Adults have been collected from late August to September. Apparently a rare species.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 44). Western Cape Province, South Africa; known only from two localities.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin *viridis*, green, on account of the colour of the forewing, and *pilosus*, shaggy, referring to the dense vestiture of the thorax.

*Drepanogynis commutata* (Prout), male.

*Drepanogynis cambogiaria* (Guèneé), larva.