



***Anapisa monotonia* Kiriakoff, 1963 – a junior synonym of *Anapisa holobrunnea* (Talbot, 1932), with new records of Arctiinae (Lepidoptera: Erebidae) from Ghana**

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Arctiinae (Lepidoptera: Erebidae) of the African continent are relatively poorly studied compared to other tropical areas. Their distribution is almost completely unknown in many countries or it is based on old, unverified literature data, although some useful information can be extracted from the online database “Afro-moths” (De Prins & De Prins 2011). Modern national or regional checklists covering all of the Arctiinae exist for Lesotho (Kopij 2005), Nigeria (Medler 1980), Southern Africa (Vári *et al.* 2002) and Madagascar (Viette 1990). Generally, revisionary works treating the whole continent concern only Arctiini (Goodger & Watson 1995) and Syntomini: Thyretina (Kiriakoff 1960, Przybyłowicz 2009). Currently more than 40 species of Arctiini (Goodger & Watson 1995) and 15 species of Thyretina (Syntomini) (Przybyłowicz 2009) are recorded from Ghana.

Specimen material for this article were collected by the second author from 24 August to 4 September 2006 in the Ajenjua Bepo and Mamang River Forest Reserves (East Ghana). Descriptions of the collecting sites, methods and surveys of other Lepidopteran groups are given in Bąkowski and Doku-Marfo (2008). During the studies, 12 species of Arctiinae were collected, nine of which were previously not recorded from Ghana. These belong to the subtribe Thyretina (7 species) and the tribe Arctiini (2 species). Herein, *Anapisa monotonia* Kiriakoff, 1963 is synonymized with *A. holobrunnea* (Talbot, 1932) based on the morphology of male genitalia which are described and illustrated. Acronyms are as follows: AMU- Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland; ISEA - Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Cracow, Poland; MNHN- Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; BMNH - Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain; gs - genital slide.

Erebidae: Arctiinae: Arctiini

***Anapisa holobrunnea* (Talbot)**

(Fig. 1)

Anapisa holobrunnea Talbot, 1932. Bull. Hill Mus. 4: 174.

Anapisa monotonia Kiriakoff, 1963. Mem. de l’Inst. Fran. d’Afrique Noire 66: 402, **syn. nov.**

Material examined. Holotype of *A. monotonia* ♂, [blue rectangular label] “I.F.A.N., NIMBA (Guinée), Lamotte et Roy, VII · XII [19]51” (MNHN). Syntypes of *A. holobrunnea* 2 ♂, Massadou, Nr. Macenta, 1600 ft, 13–17.v.26; French Guinea, C. L. Collenette (BMNH); Additional material: 2 ♂ Ajenjua Bepo Forest Reserve; 24–30.VIII.2006 (AMU, ISEA); 4 ♂ Mamang River Forest Reserve; 31.VIII. – 04.IX.2006 (AMU, ISEA).

Distribution. New for Ghana. Until now known only from south Guinea: Mt. Nimba and Macenta near Massadou. New data from Ghana (Figs 1G–I) suggest that the species is wider distributed across Western Equatorial Africa.

Description. Male genitalia (Figs 1H–I) (Ghana, gs - S135, ISEA) Uncus directed ventrally, moderately elongated, flattened distally, dully pointed terminally; basal portion latero-ventrally with elongate setae. Tegumen large with two lateral ventrally directed pointed processes beneath uncus. Saccus large, broad, fused with vinculum in one conspicuous plate expanded laterally towards tegumen. Pedunculus and vinculum widely fused forming together with tegumen and saccus-vinculum complex a wide, sclerotized ring surrounding phallus. Valva reduced, consisting of two processes: one pointed towards tip, second club-like. Phallus short, wide; vesica with two prominent, sclerotized, elongated sacks