

**A world checklist of the genus *Anania* HÜBNER, 1823  
with the description of a new species from Africa  
(Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Pyraustinae)**

K.V.N. MAES

AgroBioSys Intl., Kleine Smetledestraat 192, B-9230 Wetteren, Belgium (e-mail: kvmaes@belgacom.net).  
Present address: Royal Museum for Central Africa, B-3080 Tervuren (e-mail: koen.maes@africanmuseum.be).

**Abstract**

A world checklist of the genus *Anania* HÜBNER, 1823 is given with two new combinations: *A. aurea* (BUTLER, 1875) comb.n. and *A. auricinctalis* (HAMPSON, 1918) comb.n. In addition a new species, *A. griseofascialis* is described from Tanzania. The african species are illustrated.

**Keywords :** *Anania*, world checklist, new species from Africa.

**Introduction**

*Anania* was erected by HÜBNER in 1823. The type species, *Pyralis guttalis* [DENIS & SCHIFFER-MÜLLER], 1775, was designated sub-sequently by HANNEMANN (1964) but cited as *Phalaena octomaculata* LINNAEUS, [1771] a nominal species not originally included in *Anania*. At the same time however, HANNEMANN placed *octomaculata* as a senior synonym of *guttalis*, a nominal species that was originally included in the genus. Following the Code (Art.69(a)(iv) this constitutes the fixation of the originally included name as type-species.

At this moment 25 species are placed in the genus, most new combinations were done by MUNROE (1995) when preparing the checklist of the Neotropical region. No species were listed from Africa. *Pyrausta aurea* BUTLER, 1875 and *Pyrausta auricinctalis* HAMPSON, 1918 are both new combinations in *Anania* and *Anania griseofascialis* is a new species from Tanzania.

Abbreviations used: ABSRC: AgroBioSys Reference Collection, Wetteren, Belgium; BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, UK; NMK: National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya.

**List of species**

*Anania* HÜBNER, 1823

- Ennychia* TREITSCHKE, 1828
- Ennichia* DUPONCHEL, [1834]1833 misspelling
- Trichovalva* AMSEL, 1956

- ademonalis* (WALKER, 1859) (*Pionea*)
- antigastridia* (HAMPSON, 1899) (*Pionea*)
- arenacea* (WARREN, 1892) (*Phlyctaenia*)
- aurea* (BUTLER, 1875) (*Pyrausta*) **comb.n.**
- auricinctalis* (HAMPSON, 1918) (*Pyrausta*) **comb.n.**
- caudatella* (DYAR, 1913) (*Pilocrocis*)
- epanthisma* (DYAR, 1914) (*Pionea*)
- explicalis* (DYAR, 1914) (*Pionea*) **comb.n. \***
- federalis* (CAPPS, 1967) (*Loxostege*)
- ferruginealis* (WARREN, 1892) (*Phlyctaenia*)
- funebri* (STRÖM, 1768) (*Phalaena Geometra*)
- assimilis* (BUTLER, 1879) subsp
- astrifera* (BUTLER, 1879) (*Ennychia*)
- atralis* (FABRICIUS, 1775) (*Phalaena*)
- glomeralis* (WALKER, 1859) (*Ennychia*) subsp
- guttalis* [DENIS & SCHIFFER-MÜLLER], 1775 (*Pyralis*)
- octomaculalis* (TREITSCHKE, 1829) (*Ennychia*)
- octomaculata* (LINNAEUS, [1771]) (*Phalaena*)
- reducta* (WEBER, 1945) (*Pyrausta*) form

**Type Country**

- Brazil
- Mexico
- Brazil
- S.Africa
- Kenya
- Mexico
- Panama
- Panama
- Mexico
- Brazil
- Norway
- Japan
- Japan
- UK
- Canada
- Austria
- UK
- UK
- Swiss

*trigutta* (ESPER, 1791) (*Noctua*)  
*griseofascialis* sp.n.  
*hyalactis* (DOGNIN, 1905) (*Pionea*)  
*inclusalis* (WALKER, [1866]1865) (*Scopula*)  
*fuscociliaris* (SNELLEN, 1875) (*Eurycreon*)  
*intinctalis* (DYAR, 1920) (*Pachyzancla*)  
*labeculalis* (HULST, 1886) (*Botys*)  
*ledereri* (AMSEL, 1956) (*Trichovalva*)  
*leucocraspia* (HAMPSON, 1899) (*Pionea*)  
*lysanderalis* (WALKER, 1859) (*Botys*)  
*melastictalis* (HAMPSON, 1913) (*Pionea*)  
*nerissalis* (WALKER, 1859) (*Botys*)  
*graviusalis* (WALKER, 1859) (*Botys*)  
*nocmonalis* (WALKER, 1859) (*Botys*)  
*paolinalis* (WARREN, 1892) (*Phlyctaenia*)  
*nullalis* (GUENÉE, 1854) (*Ebulea*)  
*otiosalis* (LEDERER, 1863) (*Botys*)  
*trichoglossa* (MEYRICK, 1936) (*Mnesictena*)  
*verbascalis* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775 (*Pyralis*)  
*arcualis* (HÜBNER), 1796 (*Pyralis*)  
*egentalis* (CHRISTOPH), 1881 (*Botys verbascalis* var.) form  
*intunecalis* (CARADJA, 1927) (*Pionea verbascalis*) form.

Germany  
 Tanzania  
 Ecuador  
 Honduras  
 Colombia  
 Mexico  
 USA  
 Venezuela  
 Brazil  
 Venezuela  
 Peru  
 Brazil  
 Brazil  
 Brazil  
 Brazil  
 Brazil  
 Brazil  
 Bolivia  
 Austria  
 [Europe]  
 Amur  
 China

\*: This species was not listed by MUNROE (1995) in his Checklist of the Neotropical Lepidoptera, it was also not listed in the card index of The Natural History Museum, London. (M. SHAFFER, pers. comm.). On the advice of Alma Solis (USNM) it is tentatively placed here under *Anania*.

### Description

#### *Anania griseofascialis* sp.n.

**Diagnosis:** ground color yellow with a grey subterminal transverse band on fore and hind wings. The male genitalia have shorter valva compared to the other two african species.

#### Description:

##### External characters

Head: frons rounded, labial palps porrect, rather short; legs with yellow scales, tibia of all legs dorsally with grey scales, scaling on mid tibia more loosely as on other legs, scales also longer but the tibia is not enlarged; spurs 0, 2, 4, inner spurs always longer as outer spurs; male with subcostal retinaculum and a single frenulum; ground color yellow with a grey subterminal transverse band on the fore and hind wings.

Wingspan: 19 mm.

##### Internal characters:

Tympanal organs: deeply invaginated in the abdomen; fornix tympani narrow with the processus tympani at a distance; saccus tympani well developed and deep; venula prima continuing in the venula secunda, the latter passing beyond the saccus and bulla tympani.

Male genitalia: uncus broad triangular with short simple setae best visible around the edges and the apex; tegumen short and broad; vinculum U-shaped; juxta broad V-shaped, well sclerotized; saccus well developed; valva with a large editum covered with modified setae (flattened and

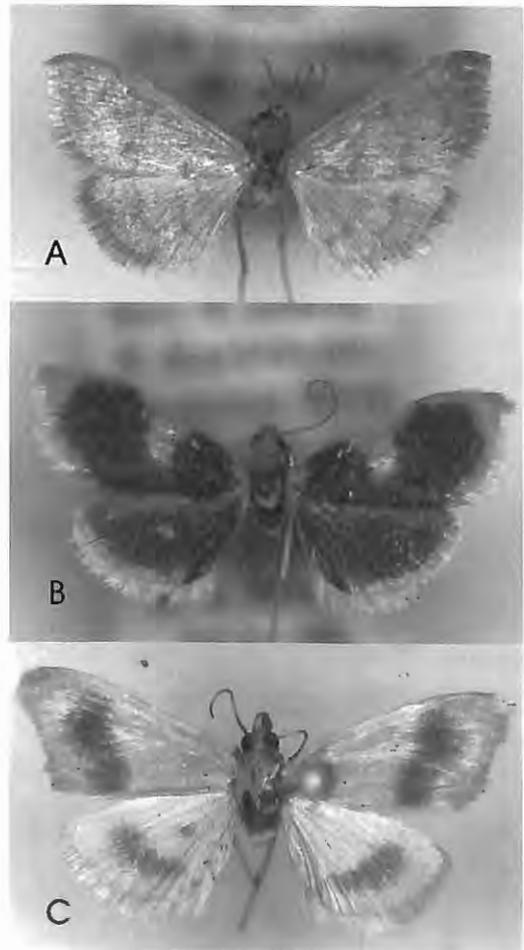


Plate 1. Adult *Anania* species from Africa. A: *A. aurea* (BUTLER), 1875; B: *Anania auricinctalis* (HAMPSON), 1918; C: *A. griseofascialis* sp.n. Holotype.

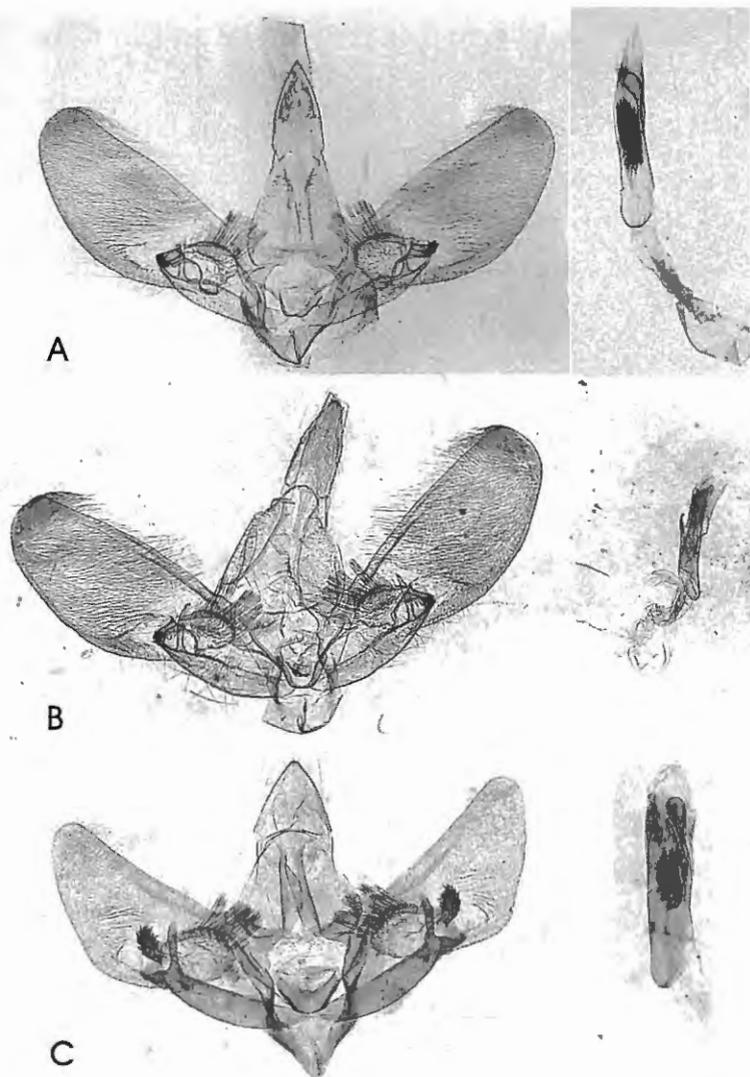


Plate 2. Male genitalia. A: *A. aurea* (BUTLER, 1875) Pyr.Br.Mus.slide nr.♂17228 (BMNH); B: *Anania auricinctalis* (HAMPSON), 1918) K.Maes Gen.Prep.nr.♂1029 (ABSRC); C: *A. griseofascialis* sp.n. Holotype K.Maes Gen.Prep.nr.♂20722 (NMK).

terminally forked) ventrally forming a short hook with a few short teeth and towards the apex of the valva forming an upturned strongly sclerotized sella terminally composed of dense short spines; sacculus with the characteristic '*Anania*' tongue-shaped sclerotization near the sella and editum; aedeagus with a large U-shaped cornutus carrying well defined teeth at the edge, the largest ones near the base of the cornutus; needle-shaped spicula present.

Female genitalia: unknown

**Life cycle:** unknown

**Distribution:** Tanzania

**Etymology:** The name refers to the greyish transverse band on fore and hind wings.

**Type material examined:** Holotype: 1♂: [Tanzania] Mukuyu Kigoma T.T. Nov.1962 Japanese Primate Exped., K. Maes

Gen.Prep.nr.♂20722 (NMK)

#### References

- BUTLER A.G., 1875. - On a Collection of Lepidoptera from Southern Africa, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 14(4): 394-420.
- HAMPSON Sir, G.F., 1918. - Descriptions of New Pyralidae of the Subfamily Pyraustinae. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 9(2): 393-407.
- MUNROE E., 1995. - Crambidae (Crambinae, Schoenobiinae, Cybalomiinae, Linostinae, Glaphyriinae, Dichogaminae, Scopariinae, Musotiminae, Midilinae, Nymphulinae, Odontiinae, Evergestinae, Pyraustinae), pp: 34-79. In: HEPNER, J. B. : *Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera*, Gainesville 3: i-liv, 1-243.