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A new genus of African tiger moths, with a review of the *Amsacta melanogastra* Holland species group (Lepidoptera, Erebidae)

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The relationships of Afrotropical tiger moths remain relatively poorly analyzed (see Goodger & Watson 1995), despite some noticeable new generic descriptions (see Goodger & Watson 1995, Dubatolov 2006a, 2006b, 2009, 2009, Dubatolov & Haynes 2008). While studying series of tiger moths from the Natural History Museum and Manchester Museum, some specimens of "*Diacrisia*" *epicaste* Fawcett, 1915 (synonyms include "*Spilosoma*" *occidentalis* Bartel, 1903 and "*Amsacta*" *melanogastra* Holland, 1897) were found to have genitalia unlike any known Spilosomina genus, and are transferred to a newly described genus as follows.

Genus *Kenyarctia* Dubatolov, gen. n.
(Fig. 1–3)

Type species: *Diacrisia epicaste* Fawcett, 1915

Description. Antennae bipectinate. Eyes large, strongly convex, naked. Palpi porrect, longer than the dense hair-like scales on the frons. Proboscis more than twice longth of the palpi. Foretibiae moderately short, with two long naked teeth at the apex (Fig. 6), the external one being shorter. Middle and hind tibiae with single apical pair of broad spurs. Forewing vein R_2 stalked with R_{3+5} (venation type C of Sotavalta 1964). Forewings yellowish-gray with light veins. Hindwings light yellow. Tympanum with a small flattened inflation.

Male genitalia (Figs. 7–8): uncus broad with a strong sclerotization basally, and narrowing to the apex with short apical process. Tegumen with a broad "collar". Saccus very short and broad, with two short lateral triangular projections. Valvae oval, with a single apical projection and triangularly convex costa. Juxta short and broad. Aedeagus nearly straight with a long oval vesica directed proximally. Vesica with a dorsal patch of spiniculi. VIII abdominal tergite with an apical hollow; VIII sternite consists of two lateral oval plates and a central band-like plate with a broad triangular base. The presence of a strong sclerotization at the base of the uncus, and broad valvae with triangular costal margin and single apical process are considered autapomorphic characters of the new genus.

Etymology. The generic name combines Kenya, from where the type species is known, and the genus *Arctia*. Gender: feminine.

Remarks. The absence of medial pair of spurs on the hindtibiae, presence of the naked apical teeth on foretibiae, and by a non *Spilosoma*-like pattern, indicates the new genus falls into the *Acantharctia* Aurivillius, 1899 [1900] – *Amsacta* Walker, 1855 group of Hampson's (1901) generic key. Nevertheless, the male genitalia of the type species of these three genera (Goodger & Watson, 1995: Figs. 90–91, 157–158, 164–165) differ significantly from each other. *Acantharctia nivea* Aurivillius, 1899 [1900] (Goodger & Watson, 1995: Figs. 90–91) has elongate valvae with two short and broad apical processes, the aedeagus possesses long spine-like teeth apically and similar cornuti on the vesica; the uncus is rounded at its apex. The most striking character of *Acantharctia* is the presence of spine-like processes on the juxta apex. A similar type of male genitalia structure is found in *Acantharctia bicoloria* Gaede, 1916 (Goodger & Watson, 1995: Figs. 157–158, as *Amsacta bicoloria*) and although this species was correctly assigned to *Acantharctia* by Gaede; Goodger & Watson (1995) placed it within the genus *Amsacta*. *Amsacta marginalis* Walker, 1855 (Goodger & Watson, 1995: Figs. 164–165), the type species of the genus, has short finger-like valve, a short and broad three-angled uncus, while the aedeagus and vesica lack any arming. Among other Afrotropical Spilosomina genera there is none comparable with the new genus. Most part of these genera have elongate valve with at least two processes, or valve are

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