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Article

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Contribution to the knowledge of the Nolinae of the Republic of Congo, with descriptions of four new genera and 54 new species (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Nolidae, Nolinae)

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Abstract
The present paper provides the first comprehensive account of the Nolinae fauna recorded during seven sampling expeditions conducted by the African Natural History Research Trust in Nouabalé-Ndoki and Odzala-Kokoua National Parks in the northern Republic of Congo. As a result of the surveys, a total of 114 Nolinae species were documented, including four new genera (*Congonola* **gen. n.**, *Odzalanola* **gen. n.**, *Afrosarbena* **gen. n.**, *Transitonola* **gen. n.**) and 54 new species: *Bellanola bomassa* **sp. n.**, *Bellanola negetoides* **sp. n.**, *Gabonola gibboni* **sp. n.**, *Congonola albifasciata* **sp. n.**, *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.**, *C. minuta* **sp. n.**, *Odzalanola volynkini* **sp. n.**, *Afrosarbena smithi* **sp. n.**, *Hampsonola nigricosta* **sp. n.**, *H. transversa* **sp. n.**, *H. pallidipicta* **sp. n.**, *Usambaranola congolica* **sp. n.**, *U. pallida* **sp. n.**, *Nola baicola* **sp. n.**, *N. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**, *Angensteinia costiplaga* **sp. n.**, *Nolidia ochroptera* **sp. n.**, *N. scotomarginata* **sp. n.**, *N. mbomoana* **sp. n.**, *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.**, *Meganola latimarginata* **sp. n.**, *M. pallidipenna* **sp. n.**, *M. orami* **sp. n.**, *M. mondika* **sp. n.**, *M. griseomaculata* **sp. n.**, *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.**, *M. poolei* **sp. n.**, *M. minutissima* **sp. n.**, *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.**, *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.**, *M. sangha* **sp. n.**, *M. bomassana* **sp. n.**, *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.**, *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, *M. marantacea* **sp. n.**, *M. mamonekenei* **sp. n.**, *M. scouria* **sp. n.**, *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.**, *M. mbeli* **sp. n.**, *M. afrotenebrata* **sp. n.**, *M. bateke* **sp. n.**, *M. lingala* **sp. n.**, *M. kituba* **sp. n.**, *M. ferrugata* **sp. n.**, *M. castaneata* **sp. n.**, *M. delicata* **sp. n.**, *M. paromoia* **sp. n.**, *M. adelpha* **sp. n.**, *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**, *M. yabangoumai* **sp. n.**, *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.**, *M. ostiata* **sp. n.**, *M. paravirgata* **sp. n.**, and *M. kokoua* **sp. n.** Three new synonymies are established: *Meganola tenuimorpha* Hacker, 2012 = *M. tenuimorpha bursoides* Hacker, 2012 **syn. n.**; *Meganola ronkayiana* Hacker, 2012 = *M. pyrrhosoma* Hacker, 2012 **syn. n.**; *Meganola argyrolepis* (Hampson, 1907) = *M. argyrolepis drymoetes* Hacker, 2012 **syn. n.** A comparative analysis of species composition between the two national parks is presented, and distribution patterns of the recorded taxa are discussed. The paper is illustrated with 215 colour images of adults, 186 black-and-white genitalia figures, and 12 habitat photographs.

Key words Afrotropics, biogeography, distribution, faunistical survey, taxonomy.

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Introduction

Despite their small size and often inconspicuous appearance, Afrotropical Nolinae have been the focus of relatively intensive study over the past two decades, resulting in numerous publications and the description of more than 300 species-group and 11 genus-group taxa (Hacker *et al*. 2012; Hacker 2014; László 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2022a, 2022b, 2023, 2025a, 2025b; László & Vetina 2019). However, these studies have relied predominantly on material from a limited number of African countries, and several regions, including the Republic of Congo, remain among the most poorly documented with respect to this subfamily. To date, only 20 species have been recorded from the country (Hacker *et al*. 2012; László 2020a, 2023, 2025a, 2025b), underscoring how fragmentary our knowledge of the Congolese fauna has been.

Seven research expeditions conducted by the African Natural History Research Trust between 2022 and 2024 in Nouabalé-Ndoki and Odzala-Kokoua National Parks have substantially expanded our knowledge of the Nolinae fauna of northern Republic of Congo. The results demonstrate that this region of central Africa, characterised by extensive tracts of pristine Northwestern Congolian lowland rainforest interspersed with isolated savannah habitats, harbours a unique and remarkably diverse Nolinae assemblage. Identification of the collected material has revealed 117 species, 54 of which proved to be new to science.

This paper provides a comprehensive checklist of the Nolinae taxa sampled during the seven expeditions, together with descriptions of four new genera and 54 new species. It should be emphasised that these data pertain exclusively to the northern Republic of Congo, specifically the Nouabalé-Ndoki and Odzala-Kokoua National Parks. Further research in other regions of this highly biodiverse country will undoubtedly reveal additional taxa and further refine our understanding of the Nolinae fauna of the Republic of Congo.

Material and Methods

Specimens were sampled by various means of light trapping using a square ground-plan white tent illuminated with a 125W Mercury vapour bulb, or automatic bucket traps equipped with 8W actinic light tubes or LepiLED light source.

Genital apparatuses were extracted and stained with Eosin red and embedded in Euparal on microscope slides, applying standard methods of preparation (Lafontaine & Mikkola 1987). Images of adults were captured using a Nikon D90 SLR camera equipped with a Nikkor AF Micro 60 mm lens. Genitalia were imaged using a Canon EOS 700D camera mounted on a Leitz Diaplan compound microscope.

Holotype label data are quoted exactly as they appear. A division slash (/) denotes the commencement of a new line, two division slashes (//) data on a further label.

Collection acronyms used in the text:

ANHRT – African Natural History Research Trust, Leominster, U.K.
CMNH – Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, U.S.
DNMNH – Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, (formerly Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa
MfN – Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
MWM/ZSM – Museum Witt München, in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany
MNVD – Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte, Dessau, Germany
NHMO – Natural History Museum, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
NHMUK – The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.
RMCA – Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium
ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany

Other abbreviations:

DRC – Democratic Republic of Congo

GS – genitalia slide
HT – holotype
LGNA – genitalia slide prepared by Gyula M. László
NNNP – Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park
OKNP – Odzala-Kokoua National Park
PT – paratype
RSA – Republic of South Africa

List of collecting data

A. Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (Figs 402–407)

1. Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°12’36.9”N, 16°11’30.2”E, 341-353m a.s.l.
(1a) 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, Dérozier, V.
(1b) 16–23.ix.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.
(1c) 10–16.x.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.
(1d) 1–2.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.
(1e) 20–21.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.
(1f) 6–14.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S.

2. Bomassa (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°12’25.7”N, 16°11’39.1”E, 380m a.s.l.
(2) 18–22.vi.2022, Dérozier, V.

3. Bomassa forest (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°11'58.1''N, 16°11'16.9''E, 358m a.s.l.
(3) 17–23.ix.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.

4. Wali forest, Sangha Province, 02°13'56.8''N, 16°12'13.9''E, 338m s.s.l.
(4) 10–14.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S.

5. Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°12’48.5”N, 16°23’45.6”E, 352m a.s.l.
(5) 23.vi.2022, Dérozier, V.

6. Ndoki formation camp (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°12’51.5”N, 16°23’40.1”E, 356m a.s.l.
(6) 23.vi.2022, Dérozier, V.

7. Ndoki formation (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°12'47.7''N, 16°23'45.8''E, 352m a.s.l.
(7) 29.ix.–1.x.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.

8. Mbeli camp (Gilbertiodendron forest), Sangha Province, 02°14’24”N, 16°23’52”E, 370m a.s.l.
(8) 24–26.vi.2022, Dérozier, V.

9. Mbeli camp (Gilbertiodendron forest), Sangha Province, 02°14’23.8”N, 16°23’52.1”E, 372m a.s.l.
(9a) 1–10.x.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.
(9b) 14–20.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.

10. Mbeli baï (Swamp forest), Sangha Province, 02°15’30.4”N, 16°24’39.5”E, 375m a.s.l.
(10a) 25.vi.2022, Dérozier, V.
(10b) 1–10.x.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.
(10c) 15–19.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.

11. Mombongo camp (Moist mixed forest), Sangha Province, 02°10’30.7”N, 16°08’37.7”E, 352m a.s.l.
(11a) 28.vi.2022, Dérozier, V.
(11b) 2–7.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.

12. Mombongo baï (Marshland), Sangha Province, 02°10’14.4”N, 16°08’27.9”E, 311m a.s.l.
(12) 28.vi.2022, Dérozier, V., Mékounou, P.

13. Mombongo forest, Sangha Province, 02°10'10.28''N, 16°08'06.9''E, 353m a.s.l.
(13) 5–6.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.

14. Mondika camp, Sangha Province, 02°21'50.63''N, 16°16'25.82''E, 365m a.s.l.
(14a) 7–14.ii.2023, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G.
(14b) 27.iv.–06.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S.

15. Makao camp (Secondary forest), Likouala Province, 02°35'42.2''N, 17°10'08.3''E, 377m a.s.l.
(15a) 23–29.ix.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.
(15b) 15–21.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S.

16. Makao forest (Secondary forest), Likouala Province, 02°36'42.5''N, 17°09'23.8''E, 349m a.s.l.
(16a) 24–29.ix.2022, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H.
(16b) 15–21.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S.

B. Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Sangha Province (Figs 408–413)

17. Imbalanga Camp, 00°45'47''N, 15°15'39''E, 480m a.s.l.
(17a) 5–11.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(17b) 4–5.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A.

18. Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59''N, 15°15'20''E, 490m a.s.l.
(18a) 13–20.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A.
(18b) 14–18.xi.2024, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A.

19. Imbalanga baï, 00°46'01.50''N, 15°15'11.88''E, 470m a.s.l.
(19a) 6–9.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(19b) 15&18–19.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(19c) 15–17.xi.2024, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A.

20. Moba, 00°48'52''N, 15°05'15''E, 380m a.s.l.
(20a) 11–12.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(20b) 19–20.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S.

21. Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04''N, 14°53'12''E, 390m a.s.l.
(21a) 12–19.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(21b) 20–27.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A.
(21c) 22–30.xi.2024, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A.

22. Lobo Research Camp (gallery forest), 00°34'56''N, 14°53'19''E, 389m a.s.l.
(22) 17–18.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.

23. Bangassou Forest near Lobo, 00°32'50''N, 14°51'47''E, 400m a.s.l.
(23a) 13–14.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(23b) 23–26.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(23c) 26–28.xi.2024, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A.

24. Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13''N, 14°42'01''E, 570m a.s.l.
(24a) 19–22.iv.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(24b) 28.ix.–1.x.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A.

25. Kokoua base, 01°28'39''N, 15°16'42''E, 540m a.s.l.
(25) 5–13.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A.

26. Lekoli River near Mboko, 00°37'04.79''N, 14°54'27.32''E, 379m a.s.l.
(26a) 21–23.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S.
(26b) 23–24.xi.2024, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A.

27. Kilo Forest, 00°31'37''N, 14°52'20''E, 500m a.s.l.
(27) 23–26.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S.

28. Lango baï, 00°36'03.83''N, 14°56'02.21''E, 373m a.s.l.
(28) 24–25.ix.2024, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S.

29. Mboko, 00°36'16.02''N, 14°53'57.49''E, 379m a.s.l.
(29) 18–21.xi.2024, Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A.

Taxonomic list with descriptions of new taxa

Genus *Brunneonola* László, 2022
Brunneonola László, 2022, *Zootaxa* 5169 (2): 157. Type species: *Brunneonola nimba* László, 2022, by original designation.

***Brunneonola nimba* László, 2022** (Figs 1–2, 216)
Brunneonola nimba László, 2022, *Zootaxa* 5169 (2): 158. Holotype, ♂ (ANHRT). TL: Liberia, Nimba Mts.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (14a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02518); (16a) – 1 ♂; (14b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1333, 1336).

Distribution. This species was hitherto known only from Liberia, the specimens collected in NNNP represent a new country record.

Genus *Bellanola* László, 2022
Bellanola László, 2022, *Zootaxa* 5169 (2): 155. Type species: *Bellanola mikongo* László, 2022, by original designation.

***Bellanola ndoki* László, 2023** (Figs 3–4, 217)
Bellanola ndoki László, 2023, *Zootaxa* 5258 (2): 225. Holotype, ♂ (ANHRT). TL: Republic of Congo, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 1 ♂; (14a) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. This species is solely known from NNNP, Republic of Congo.

***Bellanola bomassa* sp. n.** (Figs 5, 218)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:580ECBFB-49A2-4C2C-8257-A01270500AB0

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 06–14.v.2023, LepiLED light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A. / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322789" // "ANHRT / GEN. SLIDE / NO. 02495" (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 5.7 mm. *Bellanola bomassa* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from *B. mikongo*, the type species of the genus, as well as from *B. ndoki* by its almost uniformly dark grey forewing, which bears only a small basal cream patch. In *B. mikongo* and *B. ndoki*, the basoventral area of the forewing is extensively cream-coloured. The postmedial line of *B. bomassa* **sp. n.** is thin and weakly expressed, appearing as a series of dark grey dots on the veins, whereas in the congeners it is broader, double, and markedly more contrasting. The hindwing of *B. bomassa* **sp. n.** is uniformly grey with dark grey-accentuated veins and a dash-like discal spot; in contrast, the related taxa possess a brownish-cream hindwing ground colour with less prominently highlighted veins and a considerably paler discal spot. The frons, thorax, and abdomen of the new species are clothed in blackish scales, while these structures are pale cream-brown in *B. mikongo* and *B. ndoki*.

In the male genitalia, *B. bomassa* **sp. n.** differs from its congeners by the more extensively dilated proximal portion of the valva, which has a smooth, gently convex saccular margin (deeply notched medially in *B. mikongo* and *B. ndoki*). The distal saccular process is markedly shorter in the new species, and the digitiform distal lobe of the valva is substantially shorter, approximately two-thirds the length observed in *B. ndoki*. These characters of the new species are similar to those of *B. mikongo*; however, the latter has a proximally narrower and distally more dilated valva. The aedeagus of *B. bomassa* **sp. n.** is noticeably narrower and more elongate, bearing a more robust and sharply pointed carina compared with those of the related taxa.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. *Bellanola bomassa* **sp. n.** is named after Bomassa, a village and long-established conservation camp situated on the bank of Sangha River in the northern Republic of Congo. Bomassa Camp serves as the headquarter of the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park and is a focal point for research, biodiversity monitoring, and community-based conservation in the northern Congo Basin. The specific epithet is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Bellanola bomassa* **sp. n.** is known exclusively from the vicinity of Bomassa Camp of the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park in northern Republic of Congo.

***Bellanola negetoides* sp. n.** (Figs 6–7, 219, 327)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:04BBE587-D392-4B1B-974D-8D8F4535280F

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 480m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Imbalanga Camp / 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E / 05–09.iv.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00398761" // GS: LGNA 1330 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. 1 ♂, with the same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, same site and collectors, 5–11.iv.2024, actinic light trap, GS: LGNA 1331 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.5–8.5 mm. *Bellanola negetoides* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from all congeners by its markedly larger size and predominantly whitish wing colouration, with darker greyish suffusion restricted to the medio-costal, apical, and tornal regions of the forewing. This external patterning recalls that of certain *Negeta* species. The hindwing is likewise substantially paler than in related taxa, exhibiting a diffuse pale-grey distal third rather than the uniformly brownish-grey to grey

hindwing typical of other *Bellanola* species. Sexual dimorphism is limited; females display a brighter whitish ground colour and reduced, less contrasting dark elements in the forewing pattern.

Despite its pronounced external divergence from the other species of the genus, the male genitalia unequivocally place *B. negetoides* **sp. n.** within *Bellanola*. This is evidenced by the short, dilated basal section of the valva bearing a pointed distal saccular process, and by the conspicuously narrow, elongate distal portion of the valva. Owing to the relatively small dilated basal section, *B. negetoides* **sp. n.** most closely resembles *B. ndoki*, but it differs in possessing a straight saccular margin (deeply notched in *B. ndoki*), a shorter distal saccular process, and a digitiform distal valval portion approximately 20% longer. The aedeagus is more elongate than in congeners, with a substantially larger and broader caecum and a tapering postmedial region (the aedeagus of *B. ndoki* is distally slightly dilated). A particularly notable feature of *B. negetoides* **sp. n.** is the robust, elongate sclerotized plate of the vesica, approximately half the total length of the aedeagus; the vesica of both other species lacks any cornuti.

As the female genitalia of *B. ndoki* and *B. bomassa* **sp. n.** remain undescribed, *B. negetoides* **sp. n.** represents the first species in the genus for which female genital morphology is documented. The female genitalia of *B. negetoides* **sp. n.** are characterised by a short, conical, moderately setose papilla analis and a relatively long posterior apophysis, approximately twice the length of the anterior apophysis. The eighth tergite is short and ribbon-like, while the eighth sternite is transversely rugose and heavily sclerotised in the proximal third, forming an elongate-quadrangular plate fused with the heavily sclerotised ostium bursae and a short, inverse-trapezoidal antrum. The ductus bursae is very short and relatively thick. The cervix bursae forms a short, membranous, sack-like protuberance directed caudally, with a thin ductus seminalis. The distal end of the corpus bursae contains a quadrangular sclerotised plate with two pointed, proximally diverging processes. The corpus bursae is pear-shaped, longitudinally slightly rugose, and contains a large, heavily sclerotised triangular signum bursae originating from a similarly shaped sclerotised plate.

Etymology. The specific epithet denotes the phenotypic resemblance of this species to certain *Negeta* taxa.

Distribution. *Bellanola negetoides* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the area surrounding Imbalanga Camp in OKNP, northern Republic of Congo.

Genus *Gabonola* László, 2022

Gabonola László, 2022, *Zootaxa* 5169 (2): 154. Type species: *Gabonola smithi* László, 2022, by original designation.

***Gabonola smithi* László, 2022** (Figs 10, 221)

Gabonola smithi László, 2022, *Zootaxa* 5169 (2): 154. Holotype, male (ANHRT). TL: Gabon, Mikongo, Monts de Cristal.

Material examined.

Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03294).

Distribution. *Gabonola smithi* was previously known only from its holotype collected in the Monts de Cristal, Gabon. The specimen collected in the OKNP constitutes the first record of this species for the Republic of Congo.

***Gabonola gibboni* sp. n.** (Figs 8–9, 220)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E7C7F461-F472-43CB-AC61-3ACCCD94A57B

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 480m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Imbalanga Camp / 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E / 07–08.iv.2024, LepiLED light / trap, Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00408601" // GS: LGNA 1326 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Mbomo HQ, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 570m, 28.ix.–1.x.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., GS: ANHRT 03216 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.8–6.2 mm. *Gabonola gibboni* **sp. n.** closely resembles *G. smithi* László, 2022, the type species of the genus, but the new species is distinguished by the darker costal and apical areas of the forewing and by the presence of a narrow whitish area following the postmedial line, a feature absent in *G. smithi*.

The most pronounced differences between the two species are observed in the male genitalia: *Gabonola gibboni* **sp. n.** possesses a more pointed uncus, a considerably shorter and narrower dorsal process of the valva lacking a postmedial rounded lobe, and a more elongate, pointed ventral lobe of the valva, in contrast to the rounded ventral valval lobe of *G. smithi*. The aedeagus of *G. gibboni* **sp. n.** is approximately twice as long, considerably narrower, and more curved than that of *G. smithi*.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Gwili Gibbon, Conservation Manager at OKNP (African Parks), whose exceptional assistance during ANHRT field works was instrumental in the discovery of numerous new Lepidoptera taxa.

Distribution. *Gabonola gibboni* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Congonola* gen. n.**
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A06970C6-40D4-482D-A092-D36016E1E6CF
Type species: *Congonola albifasciata* **sp. n.**, by present designation

Description.
Adult. Male (Figs 11–15). Forewing length of *Congonola* species in the range of 4.6–6.9 mm. Head small, antenna bipectinate with short, finely ciliate rami; labial palp short, porrect. Head, palp, collar, tegula, mesothorax and abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing elongate-triangular, apically rounded, ground colour dark grey to red-brown. Transverse lines diffuse, consisted of blackish dots; in type species, subterminal line almost continuous, blackish, sinuous. Cilia relatively long, dark brown. Hindwing uniform greyish-brown, veins barely accentuated. Underside of wings greyish-brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 222–226). Uncus moderately long, narrow, gently curved, slightly tapering, apically pointed. Tegumen as long as uncus, very narrow; subscaphium membranous, with two narrow, parallel longitudinal sclerotization. Valva elongate, bilobate possessing a robust, heavily sclerotized, strongly curved, somewhat flag-shaped costal arm with dilated apex and shorter and narrower, setose saccular process pointing caudad; basal part of sacculus extensive, quadrangular. Juxta shield-shaped, may possess a pointed posteromedial process (*C. minuta*). Vinculum relatively short, saccus with pointed medial process. Aedeagus relatively long and narrow, distally tapering, slightly sinuous or straight without carina process. Vesica with a long, robust, stick- or thick needle-like cornutus length of which half to two-thirds the length of entire aedeagus.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Congonola* **gen. n.** does not possess distinctive external features that separate it from other genera comprising small-sized species with varied patterning and colouration, such as *Hampsonola*

László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2015, *Brunneonola* László, 2022, *Bellanola*, László, 2022 and *Gabonola* László, 2022. However, the configuration of the male genitalia indicates a closer relationship to *Gabonola*, where *Congonola* **gen. n.** is distinguished by a more robust uncus, a more elongate proximal section of the valva with a distinctively curved, flag-like costal arm, and a well-developed, distal saccular process. This saccular process is absent in *Gabonola*, where the ventro-basal portion of the valva forms a rounded-triangular lobe. Additional differences include a much shorter and more apically pointed vinculum, as well as the presence of a robust, stick- or needle-like cornutus vesicae in *Congonola* **gen. n.**

Etymology. The generic name *Congonola* is formed from "*Congo*", referring to the Congo Basin and surrounding regions of central Africa where the type species and congeners occur, and the Greek "-*nola*", a common suffix in Nolinae generic names. The gender is feminine.

***Congonola albifasciata* sp. n.** (Figs 11–12, 222–223)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2684FACE-9065-49CB-97B5-252DC67BD749

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00370567" // GS: LGNA 1327 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli bai, 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E, 375m, 15–19.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: LGNA 1338 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.2–6.9 mm. Externally, *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** can be distinguished from other similarly small noline species of the Congo Basin by the presence of a contrasting, relatively broad, caudally dilating whitish field in the ventral two-thirds of the forewing postmedial area. Diagnostic features of the male genitalia that separate *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** from members of the closely related genus *Gabonola* are addressed in the diagnosis of *Congonola* **gen. n.** The comparison between *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** and the closely related *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.** is provided under the diagnosis of the latter species.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjectives "*albus*" meaning "*white*" and "*fasciatus*" meaning "*banded*". It refers to the distinctive pale or whitish transverse field present on the forewings of this new species. The name is a feminine adjective.

Distribution. *Congonola albifasciata* **sp. n.** has been recorded only at two locations within the NNNP.

***Congonola bangassouana* sp. n.** (Figs 13, 224)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:619900A9-21E1-472E-BB03-03D53C77F0B6

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 400m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Bangassou Forest near Lobo / 00°32'50"N, 14°51'47"E / 23–26.ix.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00428461" // GS: LGNA 2004 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 6.2 mm. *Congonola bangassouana* **sp. n.** closely resembles *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** in external appearance; however, it can be distinguished by the less

contrasting and more ventrally expanded whitish field on the forewing. Reliable identification, however, necessitates examination of the genitalia.

In the male genitalia, *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.** differs from *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** by possessing a more arched costal arm of the valva and a markedly shorter, distally tapering, and apically rounded saccular process. In contrast, *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** exhibits a distally dilated saccular process with a thin, hook-shaped, pointed apical projection. Additional distinctions include an almost straight ventral margin of the valva in *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.**, whereas this margin is more sinuous in *C. albifasciata* **sp. n.** The aedeagus of *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.** is also slightly stouter and features a thicker, stick-like cornutus vesicae.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This new species is named after its type locality, the Bangassou Forest near the Lobo Research Camp in OKNP. The name is a feminine adjective.

Distribution. *Congonola bangassouana* **sp. n.** is exclusively known from the Bangassou Forest in the OKNP.

***Congonola minuta* sp. n.** (Figs 14–15, 225–226)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:37A37258-1A53-43DF-9636-78BB82FD5CDC

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 375m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park / Mbeli swamp forest / 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E / 15–19.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317129" // GS: LGNA 1337 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. ♂, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 365m, 7–14.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: LGNA 1363 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 4.6–5.0 mm. Externally, *C. minuta* **sp. n.** closely resembles *Brunneonola nimba* but is considerably smaller, possessing a forewing approximately 40–50% shorter. In the male genitalia, *C. minuta* **sp. n.** is distinguished from its congeners by a medially more constricted and apically more dilated costal arm of the valva, a markedly thinner and apically rounded digitiform saccular process, a pointed mediodistal process of the juxta, and a considerably shorter vinculum. The needle-like cornutus of the vesica is approximately 20–30% shorter than in related species.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*minutus*", meaning "*small*". It refers to the comparatively small body size of this species, which is noticeably smaller than other members of *Congonola*. The name is treated as a feminine adjective in agreement with the grammatical gender of the genus.

Distribution. *Congonola minuta* **sp. n.** has been recorded only at two locations within the NNNP.

***Odzalanola* gen. n.**
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D15FBC2C-F737-419B-8DFF-5A7F854E2715
Type species: *Odzalanola volynkini* **sp. n.**, by present designation.

Description.
Adult. Male (Fig. 16). Forewing length of type species 8.5 mm (holotype of *O. volynkini* **sp. n.**). Head small, antenna bipectinate with short, finely ciliate rami; labial palp short, porrect. Antenna, labial palp, frons, tegula, mesothorax and abdomen ochreous, vertex cream, collar orange-brown. Forewing

elongate-triangular, costal margin evenly gently arched, apex rounded, termen straight, anal margin submedially convex; ground colour orange-brown with dark grey field along costa and in posmedial area. Basal line dark grey, present only at costa. Antemedial line diffuse, evenly arched, dark grey at costa, pale brown in ventral section. Medial line present at costa only, dark grey; postmedial line consisted of grey dots, followed by narrow cream area, costal section straight, acute angled at M1, ventral section straight. Subterminal and terminal line absent; postmedial area with shadow-like dark brown longitudinal streak between M1–M2 dissolving in diffuse dark grey subterminal suffusion. Cilia moderately long, consisting of cream to dark brown scales. Hindwing cream with sparse pale grey suffusion in apical third.

Male genitalia (Fig. 227). Uncus moderately long, narrow, gently curved, gradually tapering, apically pointed. Tegumen ca. as long as uncus, very narrow; subscaphium membranous, with two narrow, parallel longitudinal sclerotization. Valva elongate-quadrangular, costal margin straight, costa heavily sclerotized, apically truncate; ventral half of valva tip evenly rounded sclerotized, extending over truncate costa. Sacculus highly modified, possessing a robust, triangular, pointed proximal and a digitiform distal process. Harpe well-developed, slightly curved, apically pointed, situated medially on valva plate. Vinculum short, V-shaped with rounded apex. Aedeagus short and moderately thick, slightly curved at proximal third, coecum short, carina absent; vesical without cornuti.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The ground plan of the male genitalia, including the elongate pointed uncus, well-developed lobe-like and predominantly membranous valva, and the presence of both a harpe and sacculus, places this monotypic genus within the *s* generic complex. Distinctive genitalia features, such as the quadrangular valval plate with a truncate costa, a semi-circular ventral valva apex, and a highly modified bifurcate sacculus, make the genus unmistakable within Nolinae. Although the phylogenetic position of *Odzalanola* **gen. n.** requires clarification through genetic studies, which are beyond the scope of this paper, it remains possible that the closest relative of the new genus is *Hampsonola* László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2015. In *Hampsonola*, the typically small and predominantly membranous ventral valva lobe appears to have evolved into a fully sclerotized sacculus with two prominent projections.

Etymology. The name of this new genus is formed from "*Odzala*", referring to Odzala-Kokoua National Park in the Republic of Congo, the region where the type species was discovered, combined with the common suffix "*-nola*", frequently used within Nolinae to denote related genera. The name honours the park's exceptional biodiversity and its importance as a refugium for Central African forest fauna. The gender is feminine.

***Odzalanola volynkini* sp. n.** (Figs 16, 227)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0831AF91-637D-43D6-BB2F-D262EBD5A2AD

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 570m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Mbomo Headquarters / 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E / 28.ix–01.x.2024, LepiLED light / trap, Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00410866" // GS: LGNA 1334 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The type species of the monotypic genus *Odzalanola* **gen. n.** is characterised in the Description and Diagnosis sections of the new genus.

Etymology. It is with great pleasure that this new species is dedicated to Anton Volynkin, a distinguished Lepidoptera taxonomist, renowned specialist in Old World Arctiinae, and one of the collectors of this unique species.

Distribution. *Odzalanola volynkini* **sp. n.** is currently known solely from its holotype, which was collected at Mbomo Camp in the OKNP.

***Afrosarbena* gen. n.**
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D113C3B9-6C6B-41CB-87F9-2CACB3D7A4CF
Type species: *Afrosarbena smithi* **sp. n.**, by present designation.

Description. Adult. Male (Fig. 17). Forewing length of holotype of *Afrosarbena smithi* **sp. n.** 7.0 mm. Head small, antenna bipectinate with short, finely ciliate rami; labial palp short, porrect. Head, palp, collar, tegula, mesothorax and abdomen dirty-white. Forewing elongate-triangular, costa barely ached, apex rounded, termen gently arcuate, anal margin curved in proximal quarter, distal three-quarters straight; ground colour pale cream with brown and pale grey areas mediocostally, subterminally and terminally. Basal and antemedial transverse lines absent, medial line reduced, expressed by brown dashes in costal half, postmedial line gently wavy, diffuse, represented by small dots on veins. Postmedial line followed by cream transverse band and pale grey field in costal two-thirds; subterminal line cream, rather thin, zigzagged, terminal line cream, continuous; field between subterminal and terminal line red-brown. Cilia short, pale grey. Hindwing uniform pale grey, slightly darkened towards termen, veins barely accentuated; cilia slightly longer than that of forewing, pale grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 228). Uncus bifurcate with short narrow, acute processes; gap between processes wide, U-shaped. Tegumen highly modified, distal section narrow, ribbon-like; lateral plates trapezoidal, dilated ventromedially, dorsolaterally possessing three short, but robust acute penicular processes: distal process curved craniad, medial process hook-shaped, pointing caudad, proximal process straight, projecting laterad. Valva narrow, slightly curved caudad, proximal half sclerotized, distal half abruptly tapered, digitiform, membranous with rounded apex. Sacculus with stout, slightly curved, apically dilated-rounded process. Juxta very short, plate-like. Vinculum very short with narrow, elongate, apically rounded saccus. Aedeagus short and thin, slightly tapering distally, coecum narrow, rounded, ca. one-quarter the length of aedeagus; carina weakly sclerotized, triangular. Vesica without cornuti.

Diagnosis. Within the Afrotropical fauna, no known taxa exhibit male genitalia comparable to those of *Afrosarbena*. The general configuration of the uncus, tegumen, and valva shows superficial similarity to species of the Asiatic genus *Sarbena* Walker, 1862. However, *Afrosarbena* is readily distinguished by the presence of three penicular processes on the tegumen (versus a single penicular lobe in *Sarbena*) and by possessing only a single saccular process. In contrast, species of *Sarbena* bear two principal saccular processes, each typically bearing multiple acute projections.

Etymology. The generic name *Afrosarbena* combines "*Afro-*", referring to Africa, the continent where the type species of the genus occur, with "*Sarbena*", the name of an Asian noline genus being similar in genital morphology. The gender is feminine.

***Afrosarbena smithi* sp. n.** (Figs 17, 228)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:75C4784B-370F-4AF6-96D8-2F1C9CF9ABA6

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli camp / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E / 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317005" // GS: LGNA 1335 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The distinctive features of the type species of the genus *Afrosarbena* **gen. n.** are discussed in the Diagnosis of the new genus.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Richard Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the African Natural History Research Trust, in recognition of his exceptional commitment to supporting entomological research across Sub-Saharan Africa.

Distribution. *Afrosarbena smithi* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the holotype collected at Mbeli Camp in NNNP.

Genus *Hampsonola* László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2015
Hampsonola László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2015, *Zootaxa* 4052 (2): 270. Type species: *Selca indistincta* Hampson, 1894, by original designation.

***Hampsonola transecta* (Hampson, 1901)** (Figs 18, 229)
Nola transecta Hampson, 1901, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 8(45): 178. Syntypes, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (NHMUK). TL: Sierra Leone.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (19a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1325).

Distribution. *Hampsonola transecta* was previously known only from Sierra Leone; the specimen collected in OKNP represents the first record for the Republic of Congo.

***Hampsonola nigricosta* sp. n.** (Figs 19–20, 230)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CF16BC64-DF77-4886-A21C-25519BEB0E86

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304267" // GS: ANHRT 03213 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. ♂, same site as the holotype, 27.iv–6.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 03212 (ANHRT).

Ghana. 1 ♂, Ashanti, 35 km E of Kumasi, 3 km NE of Kubease, 6°42'N, 1°20'W, 7.iv.2014, 240m, leg. J. & W. De Prins, GS: NHMUK 014333952 (NHMUK).

Diagnosis. Forewing length 5.2 mm. *H. nigricosta* **sp. n.** is externally distinctive within the genus, characterised by its predominantly pale-cream forewing and the sharply contrasting blackish costal margin bearing two rounded, brown medial blotches. A superficially similar pattern occurs in certain *Nola* species (e.g., *N. socotrensis* (Hampson, 1901)). The dark costal shading continues into the apical two-thirds of the terminal area, tapering toward the tornus. All transverse lines are obsolete except for the gently sinuous, interrupted postmedial line, which is represented by fine dots at veins. The hindwing is pale grey with weakly accentuated venation and a relatively large, elongate greyish discal spot.

In the male genitalia, *H. nigricosta* **sp. n.** resembles *H. transecta*, but is readily distinguished by its approximately 20% shorter distal valval lobe, which is also more dilated subapically; the markedly smaller proximal valval lobe; the substantially thicker harpe; and the ventrally convex sacculus, which in the related species bears a medial notch. The aedeagus of the new species is considerably thinner than that of *H. transecta*.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the distinctive dark-brown costal margin of the forewing. The name is derived from the Latin adjective "*niger*", meaning "*black*", and Latin noun "*costa*", meaning "*margin*".

Distribution. *Hampsonola nigricosta* **sp. n.** is known from the Mondika Camp of NNNP, Republic of Congo and the Ashanti Region in Ghana.

***Hampsonola nanographa* (Hacker, 2012)** (Figs 21–22)
Meganola nanographa Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 564. Holotype, ♂ (NHMO). TL: Uganda, Mabira Forest.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (15a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02720); (15b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02701). Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♀; (25) – 1 ♀.

Remark. Male and female genital structures are illustrated in detail by László (2022).

Distribution. This species was described from Uganda and subsequently recorded from Gabon (László 2022). The specimens collected in the Republic of Congo represent a new country record.

***Hampsonola transversa* sp. n.** (Figs 23–24, 231)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B81198A8-020F-4FD6-B4AD-78BEC63993EE

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. /ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304259" // GS: LGNA 1328 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, same data as the holotype, GS: ANHRT 02508; 1 ♂, same site, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1329 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.2 mm. *Hampsonola transversa* **sp. n.** is readily distinguishable from congeners by its broad red-brown basal forewing area and the greyish-white postmedial–subterminal region divided by an evenly inward-curved postmedial line. The antemedial line is thin and zigzagged; the medial line is broad and continuous; the postmedial line is close to and nearly parallel with the medial line, interrupted into dots at veins. The subterminal line appears as pale grey patches; the cilia is light brown. The hindwing is uniformly pale grey with weakly accentuated venation and long cilia.

The male genitalia of *H. transversa* **sp. n.** resemble those of *H. transecta* but differ in having a ca. 40% shorter and more acute distal valval lobe, a more extensive ventral valval lobe, a shorter and thinner harpe, and a longer sacculus bearing a distinct thorn-like process (saccular process is absent in *H. transecta*). The juxta is larger and elongate-trapezoidal, the vinculum is ca. 20% longer, and the aedeagus is more elongate with a narrow distal section, contrasting with the shorter, stouter aedeagus of *H. transecta*.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet "*transversa*" is a Latin adjective meaning "*transverse*", referring to the characteristic transverse configuration of the medial and postmedial lines on the forewing forming a distinctive, inward-curved transverse pattern.

Distribution. *Hampsonola transversa* **sp. n.** is exclusively known from the Mondika Camp in NNNP, Republic of Congo.

***Hampsonola pallidipicta* sp. n.** (Figs 25, 232)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5664CA4E-5220-41DA-91B7-3E9E5CE6C691

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 06–14.v.2023. actinic light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00378364" // GS: LGNA 2002 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.5 mm. *Hampsonola pallidipicta* **sp. n.** is superficially reminiscent of *H. elachistomorpha* (Hacker, 2012), but it differs in several external and genital characters. Externally, the new species exhibits a markedly paler and more diffuse dark suffusion in the basal and medial areas of the forewing. The hindwing is pale ochreous-grey and lacks a discal spot, whereas *H. elachistomorpha* possesses a variably darker grey hindwing with a well-developed discal spot.

The male genitalia of the two species are readily separable. In *H. pallidipicta* **sp. n.**, the uncus is distinctly pointed (apically spatulate in *H. elachistomorpha*), and the valva is considerably more elongate and lacks the large, curved androconial crest characteristic of the related species. The harpe is markedly larger and slightly dilated apically, contrasting with the pointed harpe of *H. elachistomorpha*. The aedeagus of the new species is conspicuously elongate and narrow, in contrast to the short, stout aedeagus of its congener.

In overall configuration, the male genitalia of *H. pallidipicta* **sp. n.** show closer affinity to the *H. argyropasta* (Hampson, 1914) – *nanographa* (Hacker, 2012) species pair. However, the new species differs from these taxa by its longer uncus, the smaller scobinate medial hump (base of androconial scales) on the valva, the considerably shorter harpe, and the markedly broader vinculum. The aedeagus of *H. argyropasta-nanographa* is similarly elongate and narrow, but it is distinctly curved, whereas that of *H. pallidipicta* **sp. n.** is straight.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The species name *pallidipicta* is derived from the Latin adjectives "*pallidus*" meaning "*pale*" and "*pictus*" meaning "*marked*", referring to the characteristically pale and diffusely patterned forewing of the species.

Distribution. The new species is known only from the holotype, collected at Bomassa Camp in NNNP, Republic of Congo.

Genus *Laetonima* László, 2020

Laetonima László, 2020, *SHILAP Revista de lepidopterologia* 48 (191): 393. Type species: *Laetonima smithi* László, 2020, by original designation.

***Laetonima camerunica* László, 2020** (Figs 26–27, 328)

Laetonima camerunica László, 2020, *SHILAP Revista de lepidopterología* 48 (191): 395. Holotype, ♂ (ANHRT). TL: Cameroon, North Region, Wack.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (3) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02204).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (24b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 2008).

Remark. The female of this species was hitherto unknown (Figs 26–27). For male genital morphology see László (2020).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 328).

Ovipositor conical, papilla analis short, quadrangular, densely setose, posterior apophysis relatively long, narrow, anterior apophysis half the length of posterior one; 8th tergite relatively long, distal margin evenly concave, proximal margin straight. Ostium bursae well- sclerotized, trapezoidal. Ductus bursae membranous, short, ca. 25% shorter than tubular distal section of corpus bursae; cervix bursae membranous, slightly swollen; tubular distal half of corpus bursae somewhat thicker the ductus bursae, gradually slightly dilated anteriorly, dilated proximal half of corpus bursae ovoid. Signum bursae well-sclerotized, very narrow, longitudinally invaginated forming a narrow trench, very finely scobinated.

Diagnosis. The female copulatory organ of *L. camerunica* differs from that of *L. smithi*, the type species of the genus, by possessing a broader sinus vaginalis and a longitudinally invaginated, narrow scobinated

plate of the signum bursae. In *L. smithi*, this feature is represented by a very weakly sclerotised, narrow scobinated field.

Distribution. *Laetonima camerunica* was previously known only from Cameroon. The specimens collected in Republic of Congo represent a new country record.

Genus *Evonima* Walker, 1865

Evonima Walker, 1865. *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum,* **32**: 505. Type-species: *Evonima aperta* Walker, 1865, by original designation.

***Evonima westafricana* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 28–30, 233–234, 329)

Evonima westafricana Hacker, 2012. *Esperiana,* **17**: 218. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM). TL: Ivory Coast, Man.

Material examined.

Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (23b) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1436); (24a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 2003); (24b) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1434; (25) – 5 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1442, 1828); (27) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 2006).

Distribution. *Evonima westafricana* is widespread across West Africa and has previously been recorded from Gabon (László 2020). The specimens from the Republic of Congo documented here constitute the first confirmed record for the country.

Genus *Usambaranola* Hacker, 2012

Usambaranola Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 216. Type species: *Usambaranola fibigeri* Hacker, 2012, by original designation.

***Usambaranola congolica* sp. n.** (Figs 31–33, 235–236, 331)

https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AC879A99-B16F-4C15-8337-572B707927F0

Material examined.

Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 06–14.v.2023, actinic light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322767" // GS: ANHRT 02487 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02529; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Mbomo Headquarters, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 570m, 28.ix–1.x.2024, LepiLED and MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1801 (♂), LGNA 1802 (♀); 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lekoli River near Mboko, 00°37'04.79"N, 14°54'27.32"E, 379m, 22–23.ix.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A, Yaba Ngouma, S. leg.; Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Kokoua base, 00°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 540m, 11–13.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.0–9.0 mm. *Usambaranola congolica* **sp. n.** closely resembles *U. fibigeri*, the type species of the hitherto monotypic genus, but can be readily distinguished by the markedly darker postmedial area of the forewing, which is bright red-brown in *U. fibigeri* and dark brown to dark grey in the new species.

In the male genitalia, *U. congolica* **sp. n.** differs from *U. fibigeri* in having a distinctly shorter valva that is more strongly dilated ventrodistally, a slightly larger and more prominent dorsoapical membranous lobe, and a harpe process approximately 20% shorter. The female genitalia of the new species are characterised by an antrum that is roughly twice as long as in *U. fibigeri*, anterior apophyses

about twice as long, and a considerably broader, more spherical bursa copulatrix compared to those of *U. fibigeri*.

Etymology. The specific epithet *congolica* refers to the Republic of Congo, the country in which the type series was collected. The name is used as an adjective in the feminine form, agreeing with the gender of the genus *Usambaranola*.

Distribution. *Usambaranola congolica* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the northern Republic of Congo, where the species has been collected in both NNNP and OKNP.

***Usambaranola pallida* sp. n.** (Figs 34–35, 237, 330)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FACE452A-A343-44A6-BB10-B7670D6EB5E1

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 06–14.v.2023, actinic light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322759" // GS: ANHRT 02488 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 390m, 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., GS: LGNA 2188; 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Bangassou Forest near Lobo, 00°32'50"N, 14°51'47"E, 400m, 25–26.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A, Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1803 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.0–9.0 mm. *Usambaranola pallida* **sp. n.** is externally similar to *U. fibigeri* and *U. congolica* **sp. n.** but can be readily distinguished by its markedly paler forewings. In *U. pallida* **sp. n.**, the dark brown to grey area is restricted to the field between the subapical and tornal portions of the subterminal region and along the ventral margin, whereas the congeners exhibit a more extensive dark pattern.

The male genitalia of *U. pallida* **sp. n.** and *U. congolica* **sp. n.** are largely congruent; however, *U. pallida* **sp. n.** possesses a harpe approximately 20% shorter, a distinctly broader medial section of the valva, and a considerably more robust aedeagus with a coecum roughly twice as long. Despite the relative uniformity of the male genital structures, the female genitalia of the two species show pronounced differences. In *U. pallida* **sp. n.**, the anterior apophysis is about 50% shorter, the lamella antevaginalis is strongly sclerotized and forms a semicircular, ribbon-like structure (absent in *U. congolica* **sp. n.**), the antrum is approximately three times shorter, and the ductus bursae is about twice as short as in *U. congolica* **sp. n.** The tubular distal portion of the corpus bursae is gradually dilated in *U. pallida* **sp. n.**, whereas in *U. congolica* **sp. n.** it maintains an even width up to the bursa copulatrix. The characteristic bifid signum bursae, reminiscent of a pair of compasses, bears a pointed distal tip in *U. pallida* **sp. n.** but a rounded one in *U. congolica* **sp. n.**

Compared with *U. fibigeri*, *U. pallida* **sp. n.** exhibits a harpe process approximately 10% shorter and a caecum of the aedeagus twice as long. In the female genitalia, *U. pallida* **sp. n.** shares the similarly short antrum found in *U. fibigeri* but differs by the presence of a conspicuous semicircular antevaginal plate, which is absent in *U. fibigeri*. The bursa copulatrix of *U. pallida* **sp. n.** is distinctly broader and ovoid, contrasting with the spindle-shaped bursa of *U. fibigeri*.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective "*pallidus*", meaning "*pale*" or "*light in colour*". It alludes to the distinctly pale forewing ground colour that readily separates *U. pallida* **sp. n.** from its externally similar congeners.

Distribution. *Usambaranola pallida* **sp. n.** is known from northern Republic of Congo, where specimens have been collected in both NNNP and OKNP. As with *U. congolica* **sp. n.**, the two species occur sympatrically in the surveyed localities, although their broader distribution remains unknown.

Genus *Mecothrix* Hacker, 2012
Mecothrix Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 145 (originally as subgenus). Type species: *Nola (Mecothrix) poliophasma* Fletcher, 1958, by original designation.

***Mecothrix phaeocraspis* (Hampson, 1909)** (Figs 36–39, 238, 332)
Celama phaeocraspis Hampson, 1909, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) 4: 351. Lectotype, ♂ (NHMUK). TL: Nigeria, Olokemeji.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 2 ♂♂; (9b) – 1 ♂; (11b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (14a) – 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♂ (GS: ANHRT 03258, ANHRT 03259 (♂♂); (14b) – 1 ♂; (15a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1653); (15b) – 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02703 (♂), LGNA 1957 (♀)).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 3290 (♂), ANHRT 03292 (♀)); (17b) – 1 ♀; (21a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1955); (21b) – 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♂ (GS: LGNA 1960, LGNA 2171 (♂♂), LGNA 1959 (♀)); (23b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (24a) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; (24b) – 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; (25) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 2170 (♂)).

Distribution. Because reliable external diagnostic characters are lacking, *M. phaeocraspis* and the sympatric *M. melalopha* can be distinguished only by genitalia dissections. Therefore, the precise distribution of these species remains uncertain.

***Mecothrix melalopha* (Hampson, 1900)** (Figs 40–41, 333)
Celama melalopha Hampson, 1900, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the collection of the British Museum II. Arctiadae: Nolinae, Lithosianae*: 27. Syntypes, 3 ♀♀ (NHMUK). TL: [Ghana] W. Africa, Accra.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (14a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 03305); (15b) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02695).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♀; (23b) – 1 ♀; (24b) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 2172).

Distribution. As distinctive external characters are absent, the distribution of *M. melalopha* and the previously discussed *M. phaeochraspis* can be determined through extensive genitalia dissections.

***Mecothrix omphalota* (Hampson, 1903)** (Figs 42–43, 239, 334)
Celama omphalota Hampson, 1903, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 11: 341. Syntypes, 2 ♂♂ (NHMUK). TL: Nigeria, Old Calabar [Calabar].

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 2 ♀♀; (14a) – 1 ♀.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21a) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1958 (♂), LGNA 1954 (♀)).

Distribution. The high external similarity between *M. omphalota* and other *Mecothrix* taxa necessitates confirmation of published records. Smaller specimens of *M. omphalota* can be distinguished from *M. mineti* Hacker, 2012 only through genitalia dissection. Therefore, the accurate distribution of this species remains unknown.

***Mecothrix flaviciliata* (Hampson, 1901)** (Figs 44–45, 240, 335)
Celama flaviciliata Hampson, 1901, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 8: 175. Syntypes, 2 ♂♂ (NHMUK). TL: Sierra Leone.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 2 ♂♂; (14a) – 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1956, ANHRT 03257 (♀♀)); (14b) – 1 ♂; (11b) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 03269);
Odzala-Kokoua Nation*a*l Park: (17a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03291); (17b) – 1 ♂; (25) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. Formerly known only from Sierra Leone, this species is now newly recorded from the Republic of Congo based on specimens collected in NNNP and OKNP.

Genus *Nola* Leach, 1815
Nola Leach, 1815, *The Zoological Miscellany; being descriptions of new, or interesting animals Vol. 1.* 9: 135. Type species: *Pyralis palliolalis* Hübner, [1809] = *Phalaena cucullatella* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy.

***Nola afrotaeniata* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 46–47, 241, 336)
Nola afrotaeniata Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 72. Holotype, ♀ (ZSM). TL: Ethiopia, 12 km W of Jinka, Mago National Park.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (15b) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02697, ANHRT 03208 (♂♂), ANHRT 02694, ANHRT 03207 (♀♀)).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT: 03221); (21b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution. *Nola afrotaeniata* is widely distributed across central, eastern, and southern Africa with published records from South Africa, Mozambique (van Son 1933), Cameroon, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, and Tanzania (Hacker *et al*. 2012). The occurrence of this species in NNNP and OKNP constitutes a new country record for the Republic of Congo.

***Nola baicola* sp. n.** (Figs 48–49, 242, 337)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:18009CA3-6975-4763-92AC-5B418B9DABF2

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 470m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Imbalanga bai / 00°46'01.50"N, 15°15'11.88"E / 06-09.iv.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00397242" // GS: ANHRT 03206 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 2 ♂♂, same data as the holotype, GS: ANHRT 03205; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same site, 14–15 & 18–19.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1826 (♀); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 390m, 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg. (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.2–5.5 mm. *Nola baicola* **sp. n.** closely resembles *N. afrotaeniata* but can be distinguished by the less arched, more zigzagged antemedial line and the markedly narrower dark fascia in the postmedial area of the forewing. Additionally, the marking is more brownish in the new species, whereas *N. afrotaeniata* exhibits a greyish wing pattern.

In the male genitalia, the two species can be readily distinguished by the considerably smaller ventral lobe of the valva and the markedly larger, less curved harpe in *N. baicola* **sp. n.** The aedeagus of the new species features a shorter coecum and a considerably larger, more elongate sclerotised plate of the vesica compared to *N. afrotaeniata*.

In the female genitalia, the new species is characterised by a thinner anterior apophysis, a narrower distal sclerotised section, and a membranous swollen part of the ductus bursae that is

approximately 1.5 times longer. The ovoid corpus bursae possesses a well-developed, somewhat tongue-shaped signum bursae distally, a feature absent in the more spherical corpus bursae of *N. afrotaeniata*.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the word "*bai*", a local term used in northern Congo to describe wetland clearings, combined with the Latin suffix "*-cola*" meaning "*dweller*". The name refers to the species' occurrence in and around wetland habitats where the type series was collected. The name is treated as a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Nola baicola* **sp. n.** has only been recorded from OKNP, with specimens collected in proximity to wetland habitats.

***Nola melanoscelis* (Hampson, 1914)** (Figs 50, 243)
Celama melanoscelis Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum. Supplement Volume 1. Catalogue of the Amatidae and Arctiadae (Nolinae and Lithosianae) in the collection of the British Museum*: 396. Holotype, ♂ (NHMUK). TL: [Ghana] Gold Coast, Bibianaha [Bibiani].

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (10b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02226).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♂; (24b) – 1 ♂; (25) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. *Nola melanoscelis* has been widely recorded throughout the Afrotropical region (see de Prins & de Prins 2025). The specimens collected in NNNP and OKNP constitute the first records for the Republic of Congo.

***Nola nouabaleana* sp. n.** (Figs 51, 244)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:57E498EF-11FC-4F8D-B51F-B827557542D4

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 375m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli bai / 02°15'30.4"N, 16°24'39.5"E / 15–19.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK 00317145" // GS: LGNA 1364 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 5.0 mm. According to the external and genital morphology, *Nola nouabaleana* **sp. n.** belongs to the *N. taeniata* Snellen, 1875 species complex and resembles *N. baicola* **sp. n.** externally. However, it differs in the subcostally angled antemedial line (that is zigzagged in *N. baicola* **sp. n.**), the narrower postmedial fascia, which merges with an extensive greyish ventrodistal area in contrast with the continuous whitish area between the postmedial fascia and the subterminal area in *N. baicola* **sp. n.**, *N. taeniata* and *N. afrotaeniata*.

In the male genitalia, *N. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from *N. baicola* **sp. n.** and *N. afrotaeniata* by the significantly smaller genital capsule featuring much shorter valval lobes and a more robust, broader harpe. The configuration of the aedeagus of *N. nouabaleana* **sp. n.** is most similar to that of *N. afrotaeniata* with its similarly long caecum; however, it differs in the sharply pointed tip (rounded in *N. afrotaeniata*) and the considerably larger, elongate sclerotised plate on the vesica.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This new species is named after its type locality, the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park.

Distribution. *Nola nouabaleana* **sp. n.** is currently known only from its holotype, which was collected in NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Nola socotrensis vansoni* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 52–53, 245, 338)
Nola socotrensis vansoni Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 111. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM). TL: Ethiopia, Mago National Park.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (11b) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 03268).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (24b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1459 (♂)); (21b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1461).

Distribution. The continental subspecies of *N. socotrensis* (Hampson, 1901) is the most widespread noline in the Afrotropics, having been recorded from most Sub-Saharan countries (see de Prins & de Prins 2025). Its presence in the Republic of Congo is confirmed here for the first time.

Genus *Angensteinia* Hacker, 2012 stat. nov.
Angensteinia Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 136 (originally as subgenus). Type species: *Nola (Angensteinia) amhara* Hacker, 2012, by original description.

Taxonomic note. The male genitalia of *Angensteinia* Hacker, 2012 species exhibit several diagnostic features, including a cleft valva with a medial incision between the lobes that does not extend beyond the middle of the valva, and a dorsal lobe that is considerably narrower than the ventral lobe and terminates in a clubbed apex. In contrast, the related genus *Nola* displays valval lobes that are much more deeply divided, often connected only at the base of the valva and the dorsal lobe is markedly wider, not clubbed. Furthermore, the sacculus in *Angensteinia* is characterized by a large, rounded basal portion, a feature absent in *Nola*, where the sacculus is expanded solely on the narrow ventral lobe of the valva. Because these characters are consistently observed in all known *Angensteinia* species, recognition of the taxon at full generic rank is warranted. The genus *Nola*, which comprises a large number of species-group taxa on every continent except Antarctica, requires comprehensive integrative revision to delineate generic units within this highly diverse complex (László, in prep.).

***Angensteinia costiplaga* sp. n.** (Figs 54–55, 246, 339)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2CB56FD5-5D3A-4DA5-989B-3156F93466EA

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 379m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Lekoli River near Mboko / 00°37'04.79"N, 14°54'27.32"E / 22-23.ix.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00411797" // GS: LGNA 1432 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lango Bai, 00°36'03.83"N, 14°56'02.21"E, 373m, 24–25.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma S. leg., GS: LGNA 1462 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm. *Angensteinia costiplaga* **sp. n.** is externally most similar to *A. pseudomelanoscelis* Hacker, 2012 owing to the presence of two prominent blackish costal blotches on the forewing. It is, however, readily distinguished by its pale medial forewing area, which in *A. pseudomelanoscelis* is variably suffused with black. The new species further differs in lacking a hindwing discal spot, whereas *A. pseudomelanoscelis* possesses a well-developed ovoid discal spot.

Despite the superficial resemblance between *A. costiplaga* **sp. n.** and *A. pseudomelanoscelis*, the male genitalia exhibit substantial structural divergence. The new species is characterised by a distinctly larger, club-shaped apex of the dorsal valval lobe; an incision between the dorsal and ventral valval lobes that is approximately 20% longer; a markedly shorter and more basally positioned harpe; and a large, rounded caudal lobe of the sacculus, a feature absent in *A. pseudomelanoscelis*. The vinculum is considerably shorter than in the latter species, and the aedeagus is shorter and broader, with a noticeably wider coecum.

The configuration of the harpe and sacculus shows some resemblance to that of *A. harithya* (Wiltshire, 1990), a species distributed in Saudi Arabia. However, *A. harithya* is externally unmistakable due to its nearly uniform grey forewing, which is elongate and apically pointed, recalling the habitus of species in the noctuid genus *Cryphia* Hübner.

In the female genitalia, *A. costiplaga* **sp. n.** differs from *A. pseudomelanoscelis* in possessing an anterior apophysis approximately four times longer, a less heavily sclerotised ostium bursae, and a larger, more elongate, thorn-like signum bursae.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin "*costa*", meaning "*margin*" and "*plaga*" meaning "*patch*", referring to the pair of conspicuous dark costal blotches on the forewing that represent the most immediately recognisable external feature of the species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Distribution. *Angensteinia costiplaga* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the male holotype and female paratype specimens collected in the OKNP, northern Republic of Congo.

Genus *Nolidia* van Son, 1933

Nolidia van Son, 1933, *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 15 (2): 228. Type species: *Nolidia unipuncta* van Son, 1933, by original designation.

***Nolidia cretaceoides* (Poole, 1989)** (Figs 56–57, 247, 340) **comb. nov.**

Nola cretaceoides Poole, 1989 (new objective replacement name for *Nola cretacea* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum. Supplement Volume 1. Catalogue of the Amatidae and Arctiadae (Nolinae and Lithosianae) in the collection of the British Museum*: 417*)*, *In:* Heppner, J.B. (ed.) *Lepidopterorum Catalogus (New Series) Fasc.* 118, Parts 1–3: 694. Holotype, ♀ (NHMUK). TL: Nigeria, Zungeru.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02531, ANHRT 02573); (14a) – 8 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 03223); (11b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03210).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 2000); (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1815)

Taxonomic note. This species was placed in *Meganola* Dyar, 1898 by Hacker *et al*. (2012). Examination of the holotype, together with dissections of additional specimens from northern Republic of Congo, demonstrates that the species belongs to *Nolidia*.

Distribution. Previously, this species was known only from its holotype collected in Nigeria. The specimens obtained from NNNP and OKNP constitute new country records for the Republic of Congo.

***Nolidia pumilalis* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 58–59, 248, 341)

Nolidia pumilalis Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 204. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM). TL: Tanzania, Iringa, Udzungwa, Mang'ula.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02491).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21a) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 03220, ANHRT 03293); (24b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1514 (♂), LGNA 1507 (♀)); (25) – 1 ♂; (21b) – 1 ♀.

Distribution. This species was earlier recorded from Cameroon, Kenya and Tanzania (Hacker *et al*. 2012); the specimens sampled in NNNP and OKNP represent new country records for the Republic of Congo.

***Nolidia ochroptera* sp. n.** (Figs 60, 342)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9B3301EB-BC13-45AD-80A6-A44844374BC2

Material examined.
Holotype. ♀, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki / National Park, Bomassa camp / (Secondary forest) / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 10–16.x.2022 LepiLED Light Trap / Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. / ANHRT:2022.14" // "ANHRTUK / 00291352" // GS: ANHRT 03209 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 5.5 mm. *Nolidia ochroptera* **sp. n.** is known solely from its worn female holotype, which exhibits a pale ochreous-grey forewing ground colour lacking a contrasting mediocostal patch, thereby distinguishing it from the externally similar *N. pumilalis*.

Despite its inconspicuous habitus, the female genitalia are highly distinctive, characterised by robust, relatively long apophyses; a remarkably long, straight, tubular, well-sclerotized ductus bursae; and a short, heavily sclerotized, approximately 45° bent tubular cervix bursae that is slightly thicker than the ductus bursae. The sclerotized cervix bursae is followed by a short membranous tubular section of the corpus bursae and a relatively large, spherical bursa copulatrix bearing a pair of large, drawing pin-like signa bursae, a character typical for *Nolidia*.

The male is unknown.

Etymology. The name of this new species is derived from Greek "*ōchra*", meaning "*ochre*" and "*pteron*", meaning "*wing*", referring to the ochre-coloured wings of the species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular in apposition.

Distribution. *Nolidia ochroptera* **sp. n.** is known only from its holotype, which was collected at the Bomassa camp in NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Nolidia scotomarginata* sp. n.** (Figs 61–62, 249–250)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B59AB9D6-4C8F-450A-84F0-EDEC5546918B

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 390m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Lobo Research Camp / 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E / 12–19.iv.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00397003" // GS: ANHRT 03219 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, same locality as the holotype, 25–26.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1420; 1 ♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02561 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.3–5.5 mm. *Nolidia scotomarginata* **sp. n.** is phenotypically similar to *N. pumila*, sharing a small size, greyish brown colouration, and a small dark grey mediocostal patch. It is distinguished by the absence of a postmedial line and by the presence of a dark forewing terminal area and fringe.

In the male genitalia, compared to *N. pumila*, *N. scotomarginata* **sp. n.** exhibits a considerably shorter tegumen, shorter and distally more dilated valval lobes with broadly rounded apices, and a bifid harpe with a shorter, apically rounded, subbasally curved dorsal process and a pointed, nearly straight ventral process. The aedeagi of the two species are similar, but in *N. scotomarginata* **sp. n.**, it is thinner, with rounded corners on the dilated caecum.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The name of this new species is formed from Greek "*skotos*", meaning "*darkness*", and "*margínē*", meaning "*margin*", referring to the darkened margins of the forewings. The name is a feminine adjective.

Distribution. *Nolidia scotomarginata* **sp. n.** is known solely from the northern Republic of Congo, where it was found in both OKNP and NNNP.

***Nolidia mbomoana* sp. n.** (Figs 63, 251)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8D0B9711-52D8-4087-B4AB-8E3D61A6A1E7

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 570m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Mbomo Headquarters / 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E / 19–22.iv.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00397807" // GS: LGNA 1368 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 5.8 mm. *Nolidia mbomoana* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from related species by its distinct V-shaped dark brown medial band and the broad dark brown postmedial to terminal area on the forewing.

The male genitalia of *N. mbomoana* **sp. n.** are similar to those of *N. cretaceoides* but differ by possessing an uncus that is approximately twice as long and apically rounded, a noticeably broader ventral valval lobe, and a harpe that is about 20% shorter. The aedeagus of *N. mbomoana* **sp. n.** features a proximally tapering caecum with a disc-shaped tip, whereas in *N. cretaceoides* it is elongate-quadrangular with angled corners.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This new species is named after its type locality, the Mbomo Headquarters of the OKNP. The name is a feminine adjective.

Distribution. *Nolidia mbomoana* **sp. n.** is known only from its holotype, which was collected at the Mbomo camp in OKNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Transitonola* gen. nov.**
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:570AAF9A-9A34-4ACB-BA38-B505484FC7BA
Type species: *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.**, by present designation.

Description. Adult. Male (Fig. 64). Forewing length of holotype of *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.** 5.0 mm. Head small, antenna bipectinate with short rami; labial palp very short, porrect. Head, palp, collar, tegula, mesothorax and abdomen dirty-white. Forewing elongate-triangular, costa evenly arched, apex rounded, termen gently arcuate, anal margin almost straight; ground colour dirty white with thin, greyish-brown costa and sparse brown suffusion ventromedially. Basal and antemedial transverse lines absent, medial line reduced to sparse groups of brown scales, postmedial line well-developed, consisting of three extensive brownish blotches; subterminal line absent; terminal line thin, brown, almost continuous. Cilia relatively long, brownish grey. Hindwing uniform dirty white, veins barely accentuated; cilia rather long, pale greyish brown.

Adult. Female (Fig. 65). Forewing length of female paratype of *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.** 6.2 mm. Head small, antenna filiform; labial palp very short, porrect. Head, palp, collar, tegula, mesothorax and abdomen dirty-white. Forewing elongate-triangular, costa evenly arched, apex rounded, termen gently arcuate, anal margin straight; ground colour dirty white with thin, greyish-brown costa and relatively dense brown suffusion in basal two-thirds. Basal and antemedial transverse lines absent, medial line reduced to sparse groups of brown scales, postmedial line well-developed, very broad, consisting of three connected large brownish blotches; subterminal and terminal line absent. Cilia relatively long, brownish grey. Hindwing uniform dark grey, veins barely accentuated; cilia rather long, dark grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 252). Uncus long, basally triangular, medially tapering, distal half digitiform with rounded apex. Tegumen short trapezoidal, lateral plates moderately broad, distal margin very narrow. Valva bilobate, divided submedially, dorsal lobe narrow with straight and parallel margins, apex rounded; ventral lobe ca. 25% shorter than dorsal one, increasingly heavily sclerotized and

scobinated towards rounded apex. Harpe situated submedially, robust, broad basally, gradually tapered distally, evenly curved outward, apically pointed. Sacculus almost as broad as ventral valval lobe, ending before harpe, dorsal margin heavily sclerotized. Juxta inverse-triangular basally with short lateral projections, distal section hour glass-shaped. Vinculum very long, as long as dorsal lobe of valva, narrow with apex pointed. Aedeagus very long (almost as long as distance between tips of dorsal valval lobe and vinculum), thin, tapering, caecum narrow, ca. one fifth the length of aedeagus, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 343). Papilla analis conical, densely setose, posterior apophysis relatively thick, 2.5 times longer than thin, pointed anterior apophysis. Eight tergite very short, medial part membranous. Ostium bursae narrow U-shaped, antrum very long, heavily sclerotized, distal two-thirds straight, tubular, proximal third curved at 270° continued in a membranous tubular section of ductus bursae ca. one-quarter in length of entire antrum. Cervix bursae unmodified, distal portion of corpus bursae conical, proximal part ovoid; signum bursae consisted of small rounded-triangular lobe situated in middle of weakly sclerotized longitudinal scobinated band.

Diagnosis. The type species of this monotypic genus exhibits a habitus that is unparalleled within the subfamily. Its external appearance, characterised by a whitish forewing ground colour overlaid with irregular, patch-like maculation, superficially recalls certain Lithosiini (e.g. *Cyana torrida* Holland) or members of the Lacturidae (e.g. *Eremothyris* Walsingham spp.).

The male genitalia of *Transitonola* **gen. n.** display a combination of characters that is intermediate between those defining *Nola*, *Nolidia*, and *Hampsonola*. Species of *Nola* possess a deeply cleft, bilobate valva and lack an uncus; *Nolidia* shares the deeply cleft valva but bears a distinct uncus; whereas *Hampsonola* is characterised by dorsal and ventral valval lobes separated only by a shallow notch, together with a well-developed uncus. In *Transitonola* **gen. n.**, the uncus is fully developed and bipartite, comprising a triangular basal section and a slender, digitiform distal portion. The valva is divided into dorsal and ventral lobes, but the incision separating them does not extend to the valval base; instead, it terminates distally to the robust harpe. A further distinctive feature of *Transitonola* **gen. n.** is the exceptionally elongate vinculum, a condition not observed in the related genera and one that provides an additional diagnostic character for the genus.

Etymology. The generic name combines the Latin noun "*transitus*", meaning "*transition*" with the generic stem "*-nola*", widely used within Nolinae. It refers to the genus' inferred morphological and phylogenetic position as a transitional lineage between *Nola* and several closely allied genera within the subfamily, such as *Hampsonola*, *Nolidia*, and *Meganola*. The name is a feminine noun.

***Transitonola punctulata* sp. n.** (Figs 64–65, 252, 343)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8A6DCC24-AF5D-43D4-9737-0626CB9A8D1B

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli camp / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E / 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304133" // GS: LGNA 2130 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Gabon. ♀, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary Forest), 185m, 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 2131 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.0–6.2 mm. The distinctive characters of *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. nov.** are discussed under the Diagnosis of the new genus *Transitonola* **gen. n.**

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning "*marked with small spots*". The name refers to the characteristic pattern on the forewings of the species.

Distribution. *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.** is currently known only from two localities in Central Africa. The male holotype was collected in the northern Republic of Congo within the boundaries of NNNP, while the single female paratype originates from Ivindo, Gabon. These records indicate a distribution spanning the western Congo Basin, though the species is presently documented from widely separated sites and remains known from very limited material. Additional sampling will be required to determine the continuity of its range and the extent of its occurrence across the region.

Genus *Meganola* Dyar, 1898

Meganola Dyar, 1898, *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 6: 43. Type-species: *Meganola conspicua* Dyar, 1898, by monotypy.

***Meganola nivalitincta* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 66–67, 253, 344)

Meganola nivalitincta Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 330. Holotype, ♀ (MNVD). TL: [DRC] Prov. Kivu, Pinga.

Material examined.

Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – large series of both sexes (GS: LGNA 1356, LGNA 1383, LGNA 1393 (♂♂), LGNA 1385, LGNA 1386 (♀♀); (17b) – 28 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1495); (21a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1332); (25) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. The species was originally described from a single female holotype collected in the Kivu region of the DRC. The male of *M. nivalitincta* has been discovered in OKNP, where specimens of both sexes were abundant in light-trap samples. The male genitalia are indistinguishable from those of *M. onychosoma* Hacker, 2012, a species described from Kakamega Forest in Kenya, with additional paratypes originating from Ituri (DRC), Uganda, and north-western Angola. Despite this genital congruence, *M. onychosoma* differs markedly from *M. nivalitincta* in its extensive dark medial forewing field.

Hacker *et al.* (2012) illustrated two *M. onychosoma* specimens from Nioka in Ituri Province, a locality that is not far from the type locality of *M. nivalitincta*. This suggests that the two phenotypically different but in genital configuration alike species are not clearly separated geographically. Whether these taxa represent distinct but closely related species or instead constitute phenotypic variants of a single widespread species remains unresolved.

Within OKNP, *M. nivalitincta* appears to be the dominant Nolinae species, and no specimens referable to *M. onychosoma* were collected.

***Meganola rhyssomorpha* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 68–69, 254, 345)

Meganola rhyssomorpha Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 390. Holotype, ♀ (ZSM). TL: [Ivory Coast] San Pedro.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1e) – 1 ♂; (3) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02206); (4) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02718); (9b) – 1 ♂; (11b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02564, ANHRT 02565); (14a) – 2 ♀♀; (14b) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02584, ANHRT 02585).

Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (24a) – 1 ♀; (24b) – 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1443 (♂), LGNA 1483 (♀)).

Distribution. The species has previously been documented from Ivory Coast (Hacker *et al*. 2012; László 2020), as well as from Liberia and Sierra Leone (László 2020). The present record constitutes the first confirmed occurrence of the species in the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola latimarginata* sp. n.** (Figs 70–71, 255–256)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C67B7F77-FB38-47FF-BBB0-B15C746AEEFD

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli camp / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E / 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304102" // GS: ANHRT 02261 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. 4 ♂♂, with the same data as the holotype, GS: ANHRT 02259, ANHRT 02559, ANHRT 03246, ANHRT 03261; 3 ♂♂, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 365m, 7–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02279, ANHRT 02280, ANHRT 02294 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.6 mm. *Meganola latimarginata* **sp. n.** is externally similar to *M. rhyssomorpha*, particularly in the presence of dark, elongate markings along the proximal and medial sections of the costa and the darkened subterminal to terminal region of the forewing. The new species is, however, readily separable from the similar congener by its markedly paler, whitish forewing ground colour, which is distinctly greyish in *M. rhyssomorpha*. Despite these superficial similarities, the genital morphology of the two taxa indicates no close relationship. Instead, *M. latimarginata* **sp. n.** exhibits clearer affinities with *M. monofascia* (van Son, 1933), as reflected in the apically dilated valva and the robust, elongate harpe.

The new species differs from *M. monofascia* in several key diagnostic characters: the uncus is longer and gradually tapered distally (abruptly tapered subapically in *M. monofascia*); the valva is considerably narrower and more elongate; and the harpe is shorter, thicker, and apically subquadrangular (rounded in *M. monofascia*). The aedeagus of *M. latimarginata* **sp. n.** is distinctly shorter, straight, and distally dilated, contrasting with the medially arched and distally tapering aedeagus of *M. monofascia*. The distal end of the aedeagus bears a short pointed and a longer rounded lateral protrusions, whereas in *M. monofascia*, the apex is narrowly rounded with a short ventral subapical tooth.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin compound adjective meaning "*broad-margined*", alluding to the broadly margined appearance of the forewing pattern, in particular the dark markings along the costa and the expanded subterminal-terminal shading.

Distribution. This species is known exclusively from NNNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola pallidipenna* sp. n.** (Figs 72, 346)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:68E67EF3-BF20-40C6-918F-37FBE1DFDB1C

Material examined.
Holotype. ♀, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, MV light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00311936" // GS: ANHRT 03300 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. Forewing length of holotype 7.6 mm. *Meganola pallidipenna* **sp. n.** resembles *M. cerographa* Hacker, 2012, but can be readily distinguished by its markedly paler, more brownish forewing ground colour. In the new species, the slightly darker brown suffusion is confined to the terminal area, in clear contrast to the more greyish ground colour and denser dark-grey postmedial–terminal suffusion characteristic of *M. cerographa*. Despite this external similarity, the female genitalia of *M. pallidipenna* **sp. n.** exhibit a closer affinity to those of *M. bispermutata* Hacker, 2012, particularly in the presence of a longitudinal, elongate scobinated band with a short, transverse, invaginated crest medially.

The female genitalia of *M. pallidipenna* **sp. n.** differ from those of *M. bispermutata* in several features: the anterior apophyses are distinctly shorter; the ostium bursae is broader and more deeply notched; the sclerotized distal section of the ductus bursae is narrower; the tubular membranous portion of the corpus bursae is considerably narrower and more elongate, and the proximal dilated part of the bursa copulatrix is also less elongate than in *M. bispermutata*. Furthermore, the longitudinal scobinated plate of the signum bursae is shorter, broader, and more heavily sclerotized, with a shorter transverse crest in the new species.

The male is unknown.

Etymology. The name is derived from the Latin adjective "*pallidus*" meaning "*pale*" and noun "*penna*" meaning "*wing*". The name is treated as a noun referring directly to the species' characteristically pale, brown-tinged forewings, which are markedly lighter than those of its closest externally similar congeners.

Distribution. *Meganola pallidipenna* **sp. n.** is known solely from its female holotype collected at the Mondika camp in NNNP, Republic of Congo.

***Meganola lucia* (van Son, 1933)** (Figs 73, 257)
Roeselia lucia van Son, 1933, *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 15 (2): 227. Holotype, ♂ (DNMNH). TL: [South Africa] Zululand, St Lucia Lake.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (15b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02716).

Distribution. This species is widely distributed in Sub-Saharan Africa with confirmed records from the RSA (van Son 1933), Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Zambia (László 2020), the DRC (as *M. subterminalis* Hacker, 2012), Ethiopia (as *M. lupii* Hacker, 2012) and Uganda (as *M. togatulella* Hacker, 2012) (Hacker *et al*. 2012).

***Meganola cerographa* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 74–75, 258, 347)
Meganola cerographa Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 335. Holotype, ♀ (ZSM). TL: Ethiopia, Oromia Province, 6.5 km N of Bonga.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (19a) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1403); (25) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1489).

Remark. The male of this species was hitherto unknown (Fig. 74).

Description of male genitalia (Fig. 258). Uncus moderately long, narrow, distally densely setose, apex curved and pointed. Tegumen narrow, elongate, ca. twice as long as uncus. Juxta elongate-quadrangular shield-like. Valva broad basally, dilated submedially with rounded margin, tapered medially, apex relatively broad, rounded-quadrangular; costal margin sinuous, ventral margin gently convex in basal third, slightly concave in medial third and gently convex in distal third; costa broadly sclerotized. Sacculus short and broad with a short triangular process pointing caudad. Harpe robust with a broad, straight basal section and a gently curved, tapered distal section pointing dorsad; harpe apex narrow, truncated. Vinculum short and broad, evenly rounded. Aedeagus elongate (almost as long as distance between tip of uncus and vinculum), slightly S-shaped, without carinal process; vesica without cornuti.

Diagnosis. *Meganola cerographa* exhibits a distinctive male genital morphology, defined by a conspicuously dilated submedial section of the valval costal margin and a robust, elongated, claw-shaped harpe, which differentiates this species from all congeners. The aedeagus of *M. cerographa* is thin, relatively long, and S-shaped, resembling that of *M. lucia*, but is approximately 30% longer and exhibits a more pronounced sinuosity.

Distribution. This species has hitherto been known only from Ethiopia. Ongoing studies indicate that this species is widely distributed in the drier woodland-savannah habitats of southern-central and eastern Africa (László, in prep.). Its presence in the OKNP constitutes a new country record for the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola leucosigna* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 76–77, 259, 348)
Meganola leucosigna Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 298. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM). TL: Uganda, Fort Portal.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (11b) – 1 ♂.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21a) – 3 ♂♂; (21b) – 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1426 (♂), LGNA 1829 (♀)).

Distribution. *Meganola leucosigna* was hitherto known from Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda (Hacker *et al*. 2012), Tanzania (Hacker 2014) and Ivory Coast (László 2020). The species was found in both NNNP and OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo, representing new distribution records.

***Meganola cinereoparva* László, 2020** (Figs 78–79, 260, 349)
Meganola cinereoparva László, 2020, *Zootaxa* 4853 (2): 170. Holotype, ♂ (ANHRT). TL: Ivory Coast, Tai National Park, Tai Research Station.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02276, ANHRT 2277); (11b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02567); (14a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02293); (15b) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02712).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1441); (24b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1447); (25) – 2 ♂♂.

Remark. The female of this species was hitherto unknown (Fig. 79).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 349). Ovipositor conical, papilla analis short, quadrangular, densely setose, posterior apophysis relatively short, narrow, anterior apophysis half the length of posterior one; 8th tergite short, medially slightly constricted, distal margin evenly concave, proximal margin slightly sinuous. Ostium bursae well-sclerotized, moderately broad; antrum short, gently curved, heavily sclerotized; ductus bursae membranous, ca. three times longer than antrum. Cervix bursae membranous, unmodified; corpus bursae large ovoid. Signum bursae heavily sclerotized, consisting of two large acute triangular projections with concave lateral margins, distal signum somewhat smaller than proximal one.

Diagnosis. The female genitalia of *M. cinereoparva* resemble those of *M. monofascia* due to the presence of a pair of large, thorn-shaped triangular signum bursae, but they are readily distinguished by more pointed anterior apophyses, absence of a V-shaped sinus vaginalis, an asymmetrically dilated short antrum (not dilated in *M. monofascia*), and a considerably narrower ductus bursae.

Distribution. *Meganola cinereoparva* has hitherto been reported only from Ivory Coast. The specimens collected in the NNNP and OKNP represent a new country record for the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola orami* László & Oram, sp. n.** (Figs 80, 261)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:867A1291-195E-4C8A-905C-86069C17AE91

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 20–21.ii.2023 actinic light trap / Bakala, N. M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-

Spriggs, A., László, G., leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317149" // GS: LGNA 1339 (ANHRT).

Paratype. ♂, [Ghana] Ashanti, 35 km E of Kumasi, 3 km NE of Kubease, 6°42'N, 1°20'W, 240m, 29.iii.2014, leg. J. &. W. De Prins, GS: NHMUK 014333955 (NHMUK).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0 mm. *Meganola orami* **sp. n.** is a distinctive species within the Afrotropical *Meganola*, characterised by a pale grey frons, vertex, and bipectinate antenna, as well as a dark grey patagium in the male holotype. The forewing exhibits a broad blackish costal margin and two round hair tufts near the medial part of the costa, a thick, black, strongly sinuous subterminal line, a rust-brown subterminal area, and a dark brown terminal line. The hindwing is pale grey, with a slightly darkened distal area, particularly near the apex.

The male genitalia of *M. orami* **sp. n.** indicate a close relationship with *M. cinereoparva*, but the new species is distinguished by several features. The uncus is simple, distally tapered, and apically pointed, in contrast to the medially dilated and distally produced uncus of *M. cinereoparva*. The distal section of the valva is rounded-quadrangular and narrower, whereas it is dilated and broadly rounded in *M. cinereoparva*. The harpe is considerably longer, narrower, and curved at a right angle in *M. orami* **sp. n.**, compared to the stout, slightly curved harpe of its congener. The distal margin of the sacculus is long and straight, while it is short and arcuate in *M. cinereoparva*. The aedeagus is approximately 1.5 times longer and markedly thinner, with a much longer caecum than that of *M. cinereoparva*. The configuration of the short, bifid cornutus of the vesica is nearly identical in both species, although the spines are slightly stouter in the new species.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This species is named after Frederick Randall Oram, a great-great uncle of David Oram, the second author of this new taxon. Frederick R. Oram was one of the first missionaries to go into the Upper Congo region. He was also a collector of natural history specimens in this part of Africa for Walter Rothschild in the 1890's. A large number of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera specimens collected by him now reside in the Natural History Museum London, many of which are types.

Distribution. The holotype of *Meganola orami* **sp. n.** was collected at the Bomassa camp in Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, northern Republic of Congo. A second specimen of this species is known from the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

***Meganola mondika* sp. n.** (Figs 81, 262)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C544FE35-9AFE-40B5-91B2-EEDC86045D78

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00311998" // GS: ANHRT 03274 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0 mm. *Meganola mondika* **sp. n.** exhibits a distinctive habitus, characterised by a dirty-white head, bipectinate antennae and patagia, and pale ochreous-brown mesothorax, tegulae, and abdomen. The forewing ground colour is pale ochreous-brown, without transverse lines, and features narrow, elongate blackish streaks on the costa basally and medially. The subterminal to terminal area is gradually darkened to brown. The hindwing is pale greyish brown.

The clasping apparatus of the male genitalia is defined by a moderately broad, subapically curved valva with a rounded apex and parallel dorsal and ventral margins. It displays a broad costal sclerotisation with a short, acute thorn-shaped submedial extension and a triangular postmedial extension, the latter reaching the membranous ventral valva margin. The harpe has a broad base, a short, narrow stem-like medial section, a dilated postmedial section bent ventrad, and a gradually tapered distal section slightly curved dorsad; the apex is pointed. The sacculus is approximately one-third the length

of the valva, moderately broad, and lacks processes. The juxta is relatively large, broad, and U-shaped with short distal arms. The vinculum is short, triangular, and has a pointed apex. The aedeagus of *M. mondika* **sp. n.** resembles that of *M. cinereoparva* in its broadly rounded apex, but is noticeably longer and narrower; the vesica lacks cornuti, in contrast to *M. cinereoparva*.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This new species is named after its type locality, the Mondika camp of NNNP.

Distribution. This new species is known only from its type locality in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola griseomaculata* sp. n.** (Figs 82–84, 263–264, 350)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D363BE38-9836-4996-8ED2-60D2C153EBA9

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 400m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Bangassou Forest near Lobo / 00°32'50"N, 14°51'47"E / 25-26.ix.2024, LepiLED light / trap. Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00426569" // GS: LGNA 1998 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Gabon. 1 ♀, Dilo ANPN camp, Ivindo (Secondary Forest), 185m, 0°14'1"S, 12°17'49"E, 14–19.viii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 2132(ANHRT). **Ghana.** 1 ♀, Ashanti, 35 km E of Kumasi, 3 km NE of Kubease, 6°42'N, 1°20'W, 3.iv.2014, 240m, leg. J. & W. De Prins, GS: NHMUK 014333947 (NHMUK). **Liberia.** 3 ♂♂, Nimba Mts., ENNR, Nimba county, Cellcom road, 1000-1100m, 7°32'45.88"N, 8°31'21.04"W, 2–14.xii.2017, Cold Cathode Light Bucket, Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., Smith, L. leg., GS: LGNA 1637, LGNA 2133, LGNA 2134 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 4.5–5.0 mm. *Meganola griseomaculata* **sp. n.** is externally indistinguishable from *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.** due to their similarly small size, short forewings, and extensive dark patches in the postmedial area of the forewing. Although their habitus is confusingly similar, generic assignment is clearly determined by the configuration of the male genitalia suggesting a closer relationship to *M. cinereoparva* and *M. cirrhographa* Hacker & Hoppe, 2012.

The genital capsule of *M. griseomaculata* **sp. n.** is approximately half the size of its congeners and features a more curved dorsal margin of the valva and a markedly shorter harpe. The short, distally rounded aedeagus closely resembles that of *M. cinereoparva*, with the vesica bearing a more robust pair of cornuti.

The female genitalia are distinguished by relatively long posterior apophyses, which are five times longer than the anterior apophyses, a very short and medially constricted eighth tergite, and an enlarged, anteromedially arched eighth sternite that surrounds a narrow, slot-like ostium bursae. The ductus bursae is narrow and tubular, approximately as long as the corpus bursae, and possesses a slightly bulged membranous cervix bursae. The bursa copulatrix is ovoid and displays a narrow, finely scobinated longitudinal band of the signum bursae, which encompasses a heavily sclerotised, short, crosswise ridge submedially.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin compound adjective meaning "*grey-spotted*", referring to the distinctive grey-spotted patterning on the forewings of this moth.

Distribution. *Meganola griseomaculata* **sp. n.** is a relatively widespread taxon recorded from the western and northwestern regions of the Congo Basin, including collections from NNNP in the northern Republic of Congo, near Ivindo in Gabon, the Nimba Mountains in Liberia and the Ashanti Region in Ghana.

***Meganola angola* (Bethune-Baker, 1911)** (Figs 85–86, 265, 351)
Nola angola Bethune-Baker, 1911, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) 7: 534. Holotype, ♀ (NHMUK). TL: Angola, N'Dalla Tando [N'dalatando].

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02478); (9a) – 1 ♂; (11b) – 1 ♂; (12) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1324); (13) – 1 ♂; (14a) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02507, LGNA 2007 (♂♂)); (14b) – 1 ♂; (16b) – 1 ♂;
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17b) – 1 ♂; (23b) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. *Meganola angola* has been widely documented across Sub-Saharan Africa, with records from Angola (Bethune-Baker 1911), the DRC, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (Hacker *et al*. 2012, Hacker 2014). The present study provides the first record of this species from the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola cirrhographa* Hacker & Hoppe, 2012** (Figs 87–88, 266, 352)
Meganola cirrhographa Hacker & Hoppe, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 288. Holotype, ♂ (MfN). TL: Equatorial Guinea, Playa de Moraca.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1b) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02229); (1f) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02485); (7) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02217); (9a) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1377); (9b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1395; (14a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (18b) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. *Meganola cirrhographa* was previously recorded from Bioko Island (Equatorial Guinea) and the DRC. The specimens collected in NNNP and OKNP constitute the first record for the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola canovirgata* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 89–90, 267)
Meganola canovirgata Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 289. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM). TL: Tanzania, Usambara Mts, Amani.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 9 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02486, ANHRT 03264, LGNA 1347); (14a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02511).

Distribution. *Meganola canovirgata* has hitherto been known from the DRC, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda. The occurrence in NNNP in the northern Congo represents the westernmost record of the species.

***Meganola subcanovirgata* sp. n.** (Figs 91–92, 268, 353)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:346B52C4-A43A-4E1B-BCB1-6DD056484450

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 06–14.v.2023, LepiLED light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322797" // GS: ANHRT 02498 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A.,

László, G. leg., GS: LGNA 1381; 1 ♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N, 16°8'37.7"E, 352m, 2–7.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 03262; 1 ♀, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 365m, 7–14.ii.2023, MV light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02530 (ANHRT).

Liberia. 1 ♀, Nimba Mts, Grassfield, i.1968, leg. A. Forbes-Watson, GS: NHMUK 014333986 (NHMUK).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.5–9.0 mm. *Meganola subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** closely resembles *M. canovirgata* Hacker, 2012, but can be distinguished by its narrower and significantly paler medial fascia on the forewing, particularly in the ventral half.

In the male genitalia, *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** exhibits a considerably broader valva with a wedge-shaped postmedial sclerotisation of the costa extending to the ventral margin, a feature absent in *M. canovirgata*. The harpe of *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** displays a markedly longer base and a narrower, more curved distal section relative to *M. canovirgata*. While the aedeagus is similar in both species, the vesica of *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** contains a substantially larger, slightly curved, knife-like robust cornutus, in contrast to the short, pointed triangular cornutus of *M. canovirgata*.

In the female genitalia, *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** possesses a broader, plate-shaped ostium bursae, whereas *M. canovirgata* has a semicircular ostium. The relatively broad and moderately long ductus bursae and the ovoid corpus bursae are similar in both species; however, *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** features markedly larger, crosswise crest-like signa bursae compared to the two small signa present in *M. canovirgata*.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species refers to the external similarity to *M. canovirgata*.

Distribution. *Meganola subcanovirgata* **sp. n.** has been recorded from the NNNP in the northern Republic of Congo and the Nimba Mts in Liberia.

***Meganola mesothermoides* (Poole, 1989)** (Figs 93–94, 269, 354)
Nola mesothermoides Poole, 1989, *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* 118, Noctuidae Part II: 698, a replacement name for *Nola mesotherma* Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, Supplement 1: 409, junior secondary homonym of *Celama mesotherma* Hampson, 1909. Holotype, ♀ (NHMUK). TL: [Ghana] Gold Coast, Bibianaha

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1394).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (24a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1346).

Distribution. This species has been reported from Ghana (Hampson 1914), the Ivory Coast, the DRC (Hacker *et al*. 2012, Hacker 2014) and Liberia (László 2020). The specimens sampled in NNNP and OKNP represent a new country record for the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola poolei* sp. n.** (Figs 95–96, 270, 355)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C1E82A23-4F0C-4696-AC04-A1952A65F1F6

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317172" // GS: LGNA 1342 (ANHRT).

Paratype. ♀, with the same data as the holotype, collected at MV light trap, GS: ANHRT 02537 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.3–9.0 mm. *Meganola poolei* **sp. n.** is a closely related sister species to *M. mesothermoides*, from which it can be distinguished by a combination of external and genitalic characters. Externally, the new species exhibits a somewhat narrower dark medial fascia on the forewing, lacking the coppery suffusion characteristic of *M. mesothermoides*, as well as a more extensive fuscous subterminal–terminal region. Worn specimens, however, require examination of the genitalia for reliable identification.

In the male genitalia, *M. poolei* **sp. n.** possesses a somewhat narrower and more elongate valva, an apically dilated and truncate harpe (pointed in *M. mesothermoides*), and a shorter vinculum. The aedeagus is markedly shorter, and the vesica bears a substantially reduced, rod-like cornutus compared with that of *M. mesothermoides*.

In the female genitalia, the ductus bursae of the new species is conspicuously narrower and less heavily sclerotized, while the signa bursae are considerably larger relative to those of *M. mesothermoides*.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Ronald W. Poole, author of the 1989 *Lepidopterorum Catalogus*, in recognition of his substantial contributions to the systematics and cataloguing of the world's Lepidoptera.

Distribution. *Meganola poolei* **sp. n.** is known only from its male holotype and female paratype specimens collected in the NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola chionea* (Hampson, 1911)** (Figs 97–98, 271, 356)
Nola chionea Hampson, 1911, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) 8: 398. Holotype, male (NHMUK). TL: Nigeria, Ilesha.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (14a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02281); (15b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02699 (♂), ANHRT 02692 (♀)).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1344); (24a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1343).

Distribution. *Meganola chionea* is externally similar to *M. mesothermoides*, *M. subchionea* László, 2020, *M. poolei* **sp. n.**, and several other yet undescribed species. Consequently, the precise distribution of *M. chionea* can only be reliably established through examination of dissected specimens. Confirmed records are currently limited to Nigeria (Hampson 1911, László 2020), Ivory Coast, the DRC (Hacker *et al*. 2012), and now the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola subchionea* László, 2020** (Figs 99, 272)
Meganola subchionea László, 2020, *Zootaxa* 4853 (2): 168. Holotype, ♂ (ANHRT). TL: Ivory Coast, Tai NP, Tai Research Station.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02278).

Distribution. *Meganola subchionea* has hitherto been known only from the Ivory Coast. The single specimen collected in NNNP represents a new country record.

***Meganola minutissima* sp. n.** (Figs 100–101, 273)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:879BE824-ADE8-4F78-942C-9185F4DCFFC6

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli camp / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E / 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317088" // GS: LGNA 1366 (ANHRT).

Paratype. ♂, with the same data as the holotype, collected by actinic light trap, GS: ANHRT 02282 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.4–5.8 mm. *Meganola minutissima* **sp. n.** exhibits a wing pattern similar to that of *M. subchionea*, but it is readily distinguished by its markedly smaller size and the darker, more brownish ground colour of the forewings.

In the male genitalia, *M. minutissima* **sp. n.** differs from the closely related *M. subchionea* in possessing a genital capsule approximately 30% smaller, a distinctly narrower valva, and a more robust harpe that is subapically dilated and apically pointed; in *M. subchionea*, by contrast, the harpe is subapically tapered and apically narrowly rounded. The aedeagus of the new species is considerably shorter and narrower than that of *M. subchionea*, and the vesica bears a small cornuti field composed of minute spines, unlike the conspicuously longer, bifid cornutus characteristic of the related species.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The name of this new species is a Latin adjective meaning the "*smallest*". It highlights the species' conspicuously small forewing length and overall size, distinguishing it from its congeners.

Distribution. *Meganola minutissima* **sp. n.** is currently known only from its type locality, the Mbeli Camp in NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola faber* László, 2023** (Figs 102–103, 274, 357)
Meganola faber László, 2023, *Zootaxa* 5258 (2): 226. Holotype, ♂ (ANHRT). TL: Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli Camp.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02490, ANHRT 03251); (3) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1416); (4) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02691, ANHRT 02700, LGNA 1367); (9a) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02222, ANHRT 02227, ANHRT 02228); (9b) – 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02295, ANHRT 02296, ANHRT 02297, LGNA 1348 (♂♂), LGNA 1369 (♀)); (11b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02562); (14a) – 5 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 03266, LGNA 1345); (14b) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02474, ANHRT 3296, LGNA 1373).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (26a) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1431); (25) – 1 ♂.

Remark. The female of this species was hitherto unknown (Fig. 103).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 357). Ovipositor conical, papilla analis short, trapezoidal, sparsely setose, posterior apophysis short, narrow, anterior apophysis half the length of posterior one; 8th tergite short, medially slightly constricted, distal margin evenly concave, proximal margin straight. Ostium bursae well-sclerotized, moderately broad, ovoid; ductus bursae membranous apart from short sclerotised ostial section, narrow, tubular, ca. as long as corpus bursae; cervix bursae unmodified. Corpus bursae small, spherical. Signum bursae consisting of a narrow longitudinal scobinate plate and a heavily sclerotised short transverse crest anteriorly.

Diagnosis. The female genitalia of *M. smithi* are most similar to those of *M. cirrhographa*, but distinguished by the markedly less sclerotized and undilated antrum, the more spherical corpus bursae and the shorter and much narrower longitudinal scobinated field of the signum bursae.

Distribution. *Meganola faber* is currently known from the northern Republic of Congo, where it is not uncommon in both NNNP and OKNP.

***Meganola fulvolurida* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 104–105, 275, 358)
Meganola fulvolurida Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 537. Holotype, ♂ (NHMO). TL: Uganda, Bushenyi District, Kalinzu Forest.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03271); (5) – 1 ♂; (9b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02256); (14a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1351); (16a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02203)
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 15 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 03272, LGNA 1413, LGNA 1352); (18a) – 17 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1464 (♀)); (18b) – 2 ♂♂; (20b) – 3 ♂♂; (23a) – 1 ♂; (23b) – 12 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1488); (24b) – 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1482 (♀); (25) – 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1463 (♂)); (29) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1789).

Remark. The female of this species illustrated in the original description (Hacker *et al.* 2012: 537) was misidentified and it in fact belongs to *M. rhyssomorpha*. The true female of *M. fulvorida* is illustrated here for the first time (Fig. 105).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 357). Ovipositor conical, papilla analis short, trapezoidal, sparsely setose, posterior apophysis moderately long, narrow, anterior apophysis half the length of posterior one; 8th tergite rather long, quadrangular with proximal margin deeply notched medially. Ostium bursae very narrow, with heavily sclerotized U-shaped sinus vaginalis; ductus bursae membranous, narrow and extremely short; cervix bursae unmodified, situated close to ostium bursae. Tubular distal part of corpus bursae very narrow and long, ca. twice as long as small, ovoid bursa copulatrix. Signum bursae a narrow longitudinal scobinate plate with heavier sclerotization in distal two-thirds.

Diagnosis. The female genitalia of *M. fulvolurida* are fundamentally distinct from those of *M. rhyssomorpha*, exhibiting a markedly longer eighth tergite, a narrow U-shaped sinus vaginalis, absence of a broad infundibular antrum, a substantially longer and thinner entirely membranous distal tubular section of the corpus bursae, and a narrow longitudinal scobinated plate of the signum bursae, as opposed to the pair of thorn-shaped signa in *M. rhyssomorpha*. Although the long and thin tubular section of the corpus bursae in *M. fulvolurida* resembles that of *M. spermophaga* (Fletcher, 1962), *M. fulvolurida* can be readily distinguished by its nearly threefold longer eighth tergite, much deeper sinus vaginalis, anterior apophyses that are twice as long, a membranous undilated distal section of the ductus bursae, and an elongated longitudinal scobinated plate of the signum bursae, in contrast to the small, rounded, heavily sclerotized signum of *M. spermophaga*.

Distribution. Previously known only from the Kalinzu Forest in Uganda, this species is now shown by the current study to be widespread and relatively common in both the NNNP and OKNP in northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola griseosoma* sp. n.** (Figs 106, 276)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1A5568F2-3D8C-44D7-BC10-FB8791DE85CB

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 570m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Mbomo Headquarters / 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E / 28.ix–01.x.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Volynkin, A. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00412174" // GS: LGNA 1478 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 6.8 mm. *Meganola griseosoma* **sp. n.** is characterised by an inconspicuous habitus, defined by the uniform grey colouration of the body and wings, accompanied by a slightly darker, diffuse, narrow longitudinal mediocostal patch and a subtly darkened subterminal-terminal area of the forewing. Externally, the species resembles *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** but can be distinguished by its noticeably shorter forewings and the less contrasting costal markings. In addition, the head and antennae of *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** are paler, being whitish grey, in contrast to the darker grey tones of *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.**

The male genitalia of *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.** exhibit a distinctive configuration, defined by a medium-long, narrow uncus that tapers subapically and terminates in a pointed apex; a relatively short valva with a rounded apex; and a distally positioned, long and stout harpe that is subapically dilated and somewhat flag-shaped. A ribbon-like sclerotised plate is present between the postmedial section of the

harpe and the subbasal section of the costa. The sacculus is broad at the base and short, extending only to the basal third of the ventral margin of the valva. The aedeagus is moderately long and robust, curved dorsad subapically, with a dilated distal section and a truncate apex; the vesica lacks cornuti.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The species name *griseosoma* is derived from the Latin adjective "*griseus*" meaning "*grey*" and the Greek noun "*soma*" meaning "*body*", referring to the uniformly grey body and wing colouration that characterises this species. The name treated as a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. This new species is only known from its holotype collected at the Mbomo Headquarters of the OKNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola griseopicta* sp. n.** (Figs 107–108, 277, 359)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:97E593E3-B219-48C2-B225-678D9C9C7C54

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 352m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mombongo camp / 02°10'30.7"N, 16°8'37.7"E / 02–07.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317064" // GS: ANHRT 03283 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Bangassou Forest near Lobo, 00°32'50"N, 14°51'47"E, 400m, 25–26.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1445 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.0–8.0 mm. *Meganola griseopicta* **sp. n.** is externally similar to *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.** but can be distinguished by its noticeably more elongate forewing, the more contrasting subcostal markings, and the paler, whitish-grey colouration of the antenna, head, and collar.

In the male genitalia, *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** differs readily from *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.** by the markedly broader valva with a considerably wider costal margin, which is especially dilated in its submedial section; the much smaller harpe positioned more basally; and the narrower, more elongate sacculus. The aedeagus of *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** is slightly longer than that of *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.** and bears a pointed apex, in contrast to the broadened, truncate tip characteristic of *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.**

The female genitalia of *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** resemble those of *M. poolei* **sp. n.**, but differ in possessing a considerably larger, U-shaped ostium bursae with broadly sclerotised margins; a thicker and more heavily sclerotised ductus bursae; a more strongly bulged cervix bursae; a markedly shorter and broader tubular distal section of the corpus bursae; and a narrower, elliptical, dilated proximal section of the corpus bursae bearing much larger, somewhat mouth-shaped signa.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin compound adjective where "*griseus*" meaning "*grey*" and "*pictus*" meaning "*painted*", referring to the characteristic grey-marked patterning of the forewings.

Distribution. *Meganola griseopicta* **sp. n.** is only known from the NNNP and OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola sangha* sp. n.** (Figs 109–110, 278, 360)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2C8982AB-3EA6-4BFD-B1D3-B3466846DEF6

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 349m / Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki / National Park, Makao forest / (Secondary forest) / 02°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E / 24–29.ix.2022 Actinic Light Trap / Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. Leg. / ANHRT:2022.14" / "ANHRTUK / 00291485" // GS: ANHRT 03214 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 341m, 16–23.ix.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., GS: ANHRT 03215; 1 ♀, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki N.P., Bomassa camp (Secondary forest) 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 353m, 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, MV light trap, Dérozier, V. leg., GS: ANHRT 02542 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. Forewing length 5.5–5.7 mm. *Meganola sangha* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.** and *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** owing to its similarly dull brownish-grey ground colour. It is, however, readily distinguished by its markedly smaller size, the absence of a mediocostal patch, and the presence of a well-defined, interrupted, almost straight oblique postmedial line on the forewing, a character lacking in the related taxa.

The male genitalia of *M. sangha* **sp. n.** exhibit a distinctive configuration. The valva is subapically constricted and apically broadly rounded, with a very broad costal sclerotisation occupying the basal two-thirds and extending toward the ventral margin in the distal two-thirds, forming a rounded triangular sclerotised area preceding the constricted section. The harpe bears an elongate basal portion and a moderately broad distal section that tapers gently, is slightly curved subapically, and terminates in a pointed apex. The sacculus is short, moderately broad at the base, and gradually tapering distally, without projections. The vinculum is simple and triangular, with gently arcuate lateral margins. The aedeagus resembles those of *M. griseosoma* **sp. n.** and *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.** but is considerably narrower and apically rounded; the vesica lacks cornuti.

The female genitalia of *M. sangha* **sp. n.** indicate affinities with *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.**, sharing a deeply U-shaped, sclerotised ostial bay, a sclerotised ductus bursae, and a pair of completely separated, rounded sclerotised signa bursae lacking a prominent crest or acute projection. Nevertheless, the entire copulatory apparatus is approximately 30% smaller than in the related species. Additional distinguishing features include the straight anterior margin of the eighth sternite (broadly convex in *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.**), a much narrower and curved ductus bursae lacking a bulged cervix bursae, and significantly smaller signa bursae positioned farther apart.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the Sangha River Basin in northern Republic of Congo, where the type series of this new species was collected. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola sangha* **sp. n.** is only known from the NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola bomassana* sp. n.** (Figs 111–112, 279)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2BB018E0-4BFA-455C-9434-9D300C440A6B

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 341m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Bomassa camp / 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E / 06–14.v.2023, LepiLED light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK /00322802" // GS: ANHRT 02500 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. ♂, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 341m, 20–21.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala, N. M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., leg., GS: LGNA 1350 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.7–6.2 mm. *Meganola bomassana* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from its congeners by its extensive and broad blackish costal and subterminal areas, the presence of a distinct black discal spot, a well-defined arcuate postmedial fascia, and a pale ochreous longitudinal field in the basoventral region of the forewing. The arcuate postmedial fascia renders the species superficially reminiscent of *M. lucia* (van Son, 1933), although *M. bomassana* **sp. n.** is considerably smaller and darker in colouration.

In the male genitalia, *M. bomassana* **sp. n.** is characterised by the narrow, elongate-quadrangular valva, with the dorsal and ventral margins parallel and only slightly arched, and with a

rounded-rectangular apex. The costa bears a relatively broad, evenly sclerotized band extending along approximately 80% of the valval length. Subbasally, this costal sclerotization is produced into a narrow triangular plate reaching the ventral margin beneath the harpe, which is relatively short and narrow, evenly arcuate, tapered, and apically pointed. The sacculus is broad basally and tapers toward the base of the harpe, lacking any projections. The vinculum is short, narrow-triangular with slightly arched lateral margins readily separating this species from *M. lucia*, which possesses a comparatively longer vinculum. The aedeagus is slender and moderately long, slightly curved subapically, in contrast to the gently S-shaped aedeagus of *M. lucia*; the vesica lacks cornuti.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the village of Bomassa, situated at the border of NNNP, hosting the park's headquarters. The name is formed as a Latinised adjective in the feminine nominative singular, denoting the geographic origin of the new species.

Distribution. *Meganola bomassana* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola apicivalva* sp. n.** (Figs 117–119, 280, 361–362)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8FEB1660-FE55-4BB8-B391-8BB5A00DB5AE

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 480m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Imbalanga Camp / 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E / 05–09.iv.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00398768" // GS: ANHRT 03224 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Gabon. 1 ♀, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, actinic light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1864 (ANHRT). **Republic of Congo.** 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Imbalanga bai, 00°46'01.50"N, 15°15'11.88"E, 470m, 6–9.iv.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1415; 2 ♀♀, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 365m, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 02581, ANHRT 03304; 1 ♀, same site, 7–14.ii.2023, LepiLED light trap, Bakala, N.M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02522 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0–7.2 mm. *Meganola apicivalva* **sp. n.** is distinguished by a pale greyish-brown forewing with distal darkening and a well-defined, slightly arched postmedial line composed of a series of dark brown dots.

In the male genitalia, this species and the following two new taxa exhibit a distinctive valva tip, where the sclerotised costa forms a short, pointed process that extends over the apically rounded membranous ventral part of the valva. The aedeagus in all three species is similarly curved subbasally, and the vesica contains a small cornuti field composed of tiny spines. Compared to related taxa, *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** possesses the longest valva and harpe, as well as the narrowest and longest basal process of the sacculus. The aedeagus of *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** is approximately 20% longer, noticeably narrower, and more curved than those of *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.** and *M. marantacea* **sp. n.**

The female genitalia of *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** and *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.** are defined by a short ovipositor and apophyses, a narrow and deep goblet-shaped antrum, a short, heavily sclerotised, very narrow ductus bursae, and a relatively long tubular distal section with an ovoid proximal section of the corpus bursae. The corpus bursae bears a pair of signum bursae positioned in close proximity. The signum bursae configuration is distinctive, with an elongate-quadrangular sclerotised base and a short, acute, thorn-like medial process. In comparison to *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** exhibits a slightly shorter and narrower antrum, a straight tubular part of the corpus bursae (which is strongly curved basally in *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**), and a considerably larger bursa copulatrix.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from the distinctive configuration of the valva apex. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola apicivalva* **sp. n.** exhibits a central African distribution, with documented occurrences in OKNP and NNNP in northern Congo as well as the Cristal Mountains in Gabon.

***Meganola pallidiptera* sp. n.** (Figs 115–116, 282, 363–364)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:ECCB513C-68CA-482B-89FA-83E6845B087C

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "ZAMBIA 1147m / Lukwakwa, West Lunga NP., / (Cryptosepalum forest/Dambo) / 12°39'40"S, 24°26'13"E / 9-15.xi.2018 Actinic Light Trap / Aristophanous, M., Derozier, V., / Laszlo, G., Oram, D. Leg. / ANHRT:2018.40" // "ANHRTUK / 00056817" // GS: LGNA 740 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Kenya. 1 ♀, Shimba Hills, 28–31.vii.1982, R.J. Barnett, BM 1982-431, GS: NHMUK 014333983 (NHMUK). **Republic of Congo.** 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Kokoua base, 00°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 540m, 5–13.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A, Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1779; 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 390m, 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., GS: LGNA 2001 (ANHRT). **Zambia.** 1 ♀, Kalambo Falls, 30 km N of Mbala, Northern Province, 08°35'50"S, 31°14'26"E, 1189m, 9–11.v.2019, Actinic Light Trap, Dérozier, V., László, G., Miles, W. leg., GS: LGNA 1043 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. Forewing length 7.7–8.0 mm. *Meganola pallidiptera* **sp. n.** is reminiscent of *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** in habitus, but larger in size, exhibits a more greyish colouration, displays more extensive distal darkening of the forewing and a barely discernible postmedial line.

The male genitalia of *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.** are characterised by a considerably shorter and broader valva with a reduced apical projection, a slightly shorter harpe, and a narrower and shorter basal process of the sacculus compared to *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** and *M. marantacea* **sp. n.** The aedeagus is slightly thicker and shorter than in *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.**, and considerably narrower than in *M. marantacea* **sp. n.**

A comparison of the female genitalia of *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** and *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.** is provided under the diagnosis of the former species.

Etymology. The specific epithet is formed from the Latin adjective "*pallidus*" meaning "*pale*" and the Greek noun "*pterón*" meaning "*wing*" referring to the characteristically pale wings of this species. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola pallidiptera* **sp. n.** exhibits a relatively wide distribution, with sporadic occurrences documented in the OKNP of northern Congo, on the Shimba Hills in Kenya and in both western and northeastern Zambia.

***Meganola marantacea* sp. n.** (Figs 113–114, 281)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AB3D8A6C-216B-40DE-9F8D-0836FEB232BA

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 480m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Imbalanga camp / 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E / 04–05.ix.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00412085" // GS: LGNA 1446 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, with the same data as the holotype, GS: LGNA 1427 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 7.3–7.5 mm. *Meganola marantacea* **sp. n.** is similar to *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** and *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, but is distinctly larger than the former species and exhibits a more brownish colouration, lacking the darkened distal forewing area present in *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.** The antennae are significantly longer, with longer rami compared to both related species.

In the male genitalia, *M. marantacea* **sp. n.** possesses a slightly shorter valva with a substantially broader costal sclerotisation and a more robust apical process, as well as a distinctly shorter and broader basal saccular projection compared to *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.** Compared to *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, *M. marantacea* **sp. n.** exhibits a much narrower and longer valva and a broader basal saccular lobe. The aedeagus is significantly thicker than in the related species, and the vesica contains a more extensive cornuti field with much smaller spinules.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet denotes the distinctive habitat at the type locality of the new species, characterised by an almost uninterrupted Marantaceae understory in the Northwestern Congolian lowland rainforest around Imbalanga camp, OKNP. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola marantacea* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the OKNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola monofascia dissoluta* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 120–121, 284, 365)
Meganola dissoluta Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 384. Holotype, ♂ (ZSM). TL: Nigeria, Jemaa.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02541); (1b) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02719); (1c) – 1 ♂; (1f) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02482 (♀)); (2) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1693 (♂), LGNA 1694 (♀)); (9a) – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02212 (♂), ANHRT 02211 (♀)); (9b) – 1 ♂; (15b) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1401 (♀), LGNA 2061 (♂)); (18a) – 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀; (18b) – 2 ♂♂; (23b) – 1 ♂; (20b) – 1 ♂; (21b) – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1832 (♀)); (24b) – 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1435, LGNA 1833 (♂♂)); (25) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 2012); (27) – 1 ♀.

Distribution. Distribution records of the western-central African subspecies of *M. monofascia* (van Son, 1933) are discussed in detail in László (2025a).

***Meganola perfusca* (Hampson, 1911)** (Figs 122–123, 285, 366)
Nola perfusca Hampson, 1911, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) 8 (46): 398. Syntypes, 1 male, 1 female, in coll. NHMUK. TL: Nigeria, Lagos.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1b) – 1 ♂; (3) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1374); (11b) – 1 ♂; (15b) – 1 ♂; (14a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 03281 (♂), LGNA 1375 (♀); (16b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02502, ANHRT 02505).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1468); (23b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1480); (24b) – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1517 (♀)); (25) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. Distribution records of *Meganola perfusca* (Hampson, 1911) are discussed in László (2025a).

***Meganola bispermutata cryptochra* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 124–125, 286, 367)
Meganola cryptochra Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 270. Holotype, male (coll. H. Hoppe). TL: Cameroon, Kribi.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1388); (9a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02211); (9b) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02311); (11b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1392); (14a) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1399); (15b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1410).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1491 (♀)); (24a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1353.

Distribution. The distribution of *M. bispermutata cryptochra* is detailed in László (2025a).

***Meganola mamonekenei* sp. n.** (Figs 126–127, 287)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:20238913-4E75-4B66-A1F7-1E2D531E67EF

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, ”REPUBLIC OF CONGO 390m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Lobo Research Camp / 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E / 20-27.ix.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Volynkin, A. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15” // “ANHRTUK / 00411844” // GS: LGNA 1484 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Gabon. ♂, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1867 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.5–7.0 mm. *Meganola mamonekenei* **sp. n.** exhibits a wing pattern and colouration nearly identical to *M. bispermutata* Hacker, 2012, but is approximately 30% smaller.

The male genital capsule of *M. mamonekenei* **sp. n.** is considerably smaller, with a markedly narrower and shorter valva that has a much broader base and a more extensive sacculus compared to *M. bispermutata*. The harpe is narrower, straight, and apically rounded, in contrast to the slightly curved, apically pointed harpe of *M. bispermutata*. The aedeagus of *M. mamonekenei* **sp. n.** is markedly thinner, featuring a slim, apically slightly dilated coecum (evenly rounded in *M. bispermutata*) and a shorter, rounded carinal plate.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Professor Victor Mamonekene (Hydrobiologist and Ichthyologist, Institut National de Recherche en Sciences Exactes et Naturelles, IRSEN, and Université Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo) in recognition of his valuable collaboration during the ANHRT expeditions. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Distribution. *Meganola mamonekenei* **sp. n.** has been recorded in the OKNP, northern Congo and the Monts de Cristal in northwestern Gabon.

***Meganola pachygrapha* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 128–129, 288)
Meganola pachygrapha Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 312. Holotype, male (Hacker/ZSM). TL: Ethiopia, Oromia Province, Bonga.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (15b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1387, LGNA 1390).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1396); (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1776); (25) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1777).

Distribution. Detailed information on the distribution of this species is provided by László (2025a).

***Meganola baaka* László, 2025** (Figs 130–132, 289, 368–369)
Meganola baaka László, 2025, *Ecologica Montenegrina* 87: 160. Holotype, male (ANHRT). TL: Gabon, Mikongo, Monts de Cristal.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (7) 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02216); (15a) – 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02224, LGNA 1318 (♂♂), ANHRT 02223, LGNA 1384, LGNA 1389 (♀♀)); (9b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02239, ANHRT 02267); (14a) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02510, ANHRT 02517).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1490); (24b) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1433, LGNA 1465, LGNA 1485); (25) – 9 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1423, LGNA 1487, LGNA 1831, 1992).

Distribution. *Meganola baaka* is recorded from Gabon and the Republic of Congo (László 2025a).

***Meganola fontainei* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 133–134, 290, 370)
Meganola fontainei Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 450. Holotype, male (RMCA). TL: [DRC] Congo, Lubumbashi.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (24b) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1492, LGNA 1506); (25) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1772).

Distribution. Comprehensive data regarding the distribution of this species are available in László (2025).

***Meganola palaeographa* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 135–136, 291, 371)
Meganola palaeographa Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 417. Holotype, male (Hacker/ZSM). TL: Tanzania, Iringa, Udzungwa, Mang'ula.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (11a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02232).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1486, LGNA 1775 (♂♂), LGNA 1778 (♀).

Distribution. Comprehensive data regarding the distribution of *M. palaeographa* are available in László (2025a).

***Meganola trigonographa* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 137–138, 294, 372)
Meganola trigonographa Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 465. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Burkina Faso, Comoe.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (11a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02233); (14a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02538).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21a) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1692).

Distribution. Detailed information regarding the distribution of *M. palaeographa* is provided by László (2025a).

***Meganola furvitincta furvitincta* (Hampson, 1914)** (Figs 139, 292)
Celama furvitincta Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum,* Suppl. 1: 398, pl. 23, fig. 1. TL: Sierra Leone. Lectotype, male (NHMUK).
= *Meganola spherographa* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 449. Holotype, female (ZSM). TL: Nigeria, Kaduna.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1774).

Distribution. Detailed distribution information of *M. palaeographa* is provided by László (2025a).

***Meganola aarviki* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 140–141, 293, 373)
Meganola aarviki Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 451. Holotype, male (MWM/ZSM). TL: [DRC] Kisangani.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1b) – 2 ♀♀; (1c) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03279); (1d) – 1 ♂; (1f) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1378 (♂), ANHRT 02483 (♀)); (5) – 1 ♂; (7) – 1 ♀; (8) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02230, 02231); (9a) – 4 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02218, 02219, 02220, LGNA 1380); (9b) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 02247, 02258, 02260, 02263, 02265, 02266, 02268, 02304, 02544, 02547, 02557, 02574, 02576, 02588, 03260, 03289, LGNA 1359, LGNA 2060 (♂♂), ANHRT 02299, 02310, 02552, 02556, 02589 (♀♀); (11b) – 1 ♀; (14a) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 02257, 02264, 02269, 02270, 02513, 02524, 03228, 03256, 03276, LGNA 1355, 1357, 1379, 1825, 2005 (♂♂), ANHRT 2539, LGNA 1382, 1398 (♀♀); (14b) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 02577, 02579, 02580, LGNA 1391 (♂♂), LGNA 2063 (♀)); (16b) – 1 ♂.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; (18a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (21b) – 1 ♀; (24a) – 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; (24b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (25) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. The distribution of *M. aarviki* is detailed in László (2025a).

***Meganola chia* (Holland, 1894)** (Figs 142, 375)
Acontia chia Holland, 1894, *Psyche* 7 (213): 128. Holotype, female (CMNH). TL: [Gabon] West Africa, Ogooué River Valley.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (11b) – 1 ♀; (13) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1532).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 3 ♀♀.

Distribution. *Meganola chia* has previously been reported from Gabon (Holland 1894), the DRC (Hampson 1914), and Cameroon (Hacker *et al*. 2012). The specimens collected in OKNP and NNNP constitute a new country record.

***Meganola albocandia* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 143–144, 295, 377)
Meganola albocandia Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 381. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Ghana, Takaradi.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02587 (♂), ANHRT 02548 (♀)); (11b) – 1 ♂.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1397); (21a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1349); (25) – 2 ♂♂.

Distribution. *Meganola albocandia* was previously recorded only in Ghana. The specimens collected in OKNP and NNNP represent a new country record.

***Meganola scouria* sp. n.** (Figs 145–146, 296, 376)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:253E217E-8BC5-43B6-842C-9650FC3073F5

Material examined.
Holotype. ♀, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 570m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Mbomo Headquarters / 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E / 28.ix.–01.x.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Volynkin, A. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00411873" // GS: LGNA 1440 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, with same date as the holotype, collected by Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. , LepiLED light trap; 2 ♀♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Kokoua base, 00°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 540m, 5–13.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg.; 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Imbalanga Camp, 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E, 480m, 5–9.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1376; 1 ♂, Sangha Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, (Gilbertiodendron forest), 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 1–10.x.2022, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., GS: LGNA 1414; 2 ♀♀, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 341m, 6–14.v.2023 MV light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 02480 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.0–9.0 mm. *Meganola scouria* **sp. n.** displays a distinct external habitus characterised by a brownish forewing ground colour with a contrasting, narrow mediocostal streak and a thin, well-defined postmedial line that forms a semicircular mediodistal arch. The subapical forewing area contains a blackish, elongate patch, while the medial part of the subterminal area presents a short blackish arch. The terminal line and cilia are rusty-brown.

The configuration of the male genitalia indicates that the closest known relative of this new species is the externally distinct *M. albocandia*. *Meganola scouria* **sp. n.** possesses a genital capsule approximately 40% smaller, a considerably narrower and distally tapered valva (dilated distally in *M. albocandia*), a markedly shorter harpe, and a somewhat smaller basal lobe of the sacculus. The aedeagus is approximately 25% shorter and noticeably thicker than that of *M. albocandia* and is straight rather than gently curved. The vesica contains a more extensive cornuti field composed of substantially longer cornuti.

The female genitalia of *M. scouria* **sp. n.** and *M. albocandia* exhibit a similar configuration; however, the copulatory organ of the new species is approximately 20% smaller, with a shorter and medially more sharply bent ductus bursae, a less extensive scobination of the corpus bursae surrounding the signum, and a larger signum bursae with a considerably longer triangular invaginated crest.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a latinised Greek adjective meaning "*rust-coloured*" referring to the characteristic rusty or ferruginous colouration of this species.

Distribution. *Meganola scouria* **sp. n.** has been recorded only in the OKNP and NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola leucometabola* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 147–148, 297, 378)
Meganola leucometabola Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 536. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Ethiopia, Oromia Province, 6.5 km N of Bonga.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02481); (14b) – 1 ♂; (15b) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02693, 02696).

Distribution. *Meganola leucometabola* has been reported from the DRC, Ethiopia and Uganda (Hacker *et al*. 2012). The specimens sampled in NNNP represent a new country record for the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola hackeriella* sp. n.** (Figs 149–150, 298–299, 374)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6984B7B2-06B8-4976-862B-C6CE9C5A796D

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, ”REPUBLIC OF CONGO 570m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Mbomo Headquarters / 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E / 28.ix.–01.x.2024, LepiLED light / trap, Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15” // “ANHRTUK / 00406408” // GS: LGNA 1370 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Cameroon. 1 ♂, Central Region, Nkoteng, On Sanaga River, Nkoteng Forest, 04°33'34.2"N, 11°59'37.6"E, 612m, 24–28.x.2018, Cold Cathode UV Light Trap, Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., GS: LGNA 1186 (ANHRT). **Gabon.** 1 ♂, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, actinic light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1736 (ANHRT). **Republic of Congo.** 1 ♂, same site as the holotype, 19–22.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 03242; 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Imbalanga Camp, 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E, 480m, 5–11.iv.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 03235; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Camp Imbalanga, 00°45'59"N, 15°15'20"E, 490m, 13–20.ix.2024, MV, actinic and LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg., GS: LGNA 1466, 1791 (♂♂), LGNA 1790 (♀); 1 ♀, same site, 15–17.xi.2024, collected by Bashford, M., Elliott, I., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Malaise trap, GS: LGNA 1792; 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Moba, 00°48'52"N, 15°05'15"E, 380m, 11–12.iv.2024, actinic light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: 1362; 3 ♂♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mombongo camp, 02°10'30.7"N, 16°8'37.7"E, 352m, 2–7.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02570, 02571, LGNA 1371; 1 ♂, Sangha Prov., Noubalé-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest) 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 352m, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., GS: ANHRT 02215; 1 ♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02255; 1 ♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 341m, 1–2.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 03285 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.6–8.3 mm. *Meganola hackeriella* **sp. n.** is a closely allied sister species of *M. deprinsiella* Hacker, 2012, described from Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda. The new species is readily distinguished by its markedly paler forewing ground colour: in the male, the forewing is almost uniformly pale greyish-white, and in the female the postmedial-terminal area is only slightly darkened, contrasting sharply with the conspicuously dark grey corresponding area in *M. deprinsiella*. In addition, the mediocostal streak and the associated discal spot are substantially larger in *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.**
The male genitalia of the new species differ from those of *M. deprinsiella* in several respects: the valva is noticeably narrower, and the harpe is slightly longer and broader. The aedeagus bears a conspicuously elongate, slender caecum and a somewhat longer and thinner carinal process.

The configuration of the female genitalia is generally similar in both species; however, *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.** possesses apophyses approximately 20% shorter, a slightly wider ostium bursae, and a more extensive, distally bifid, shield-like postvaginal plate. The ductus bursae is short, narrow, and membranous, and the corpus bursae is divided into a long tubular distal section and a small ovoid proximal part, as in *M. deprinsiella*. The signum bursae is a very weakly sclerotised, narrow longitudinal band, approximately half the length of the dilated portion of the bursa copulatrix.

Etymology. The new species is named in honour of Hermann H. Hacker (Bad Staffelstein, Germany), a distinguished specialist in Noctuoidea taxonomy. The name is a noun in the nominative singular, using the diminutive suffix “-*ella*” referring to the similarity to its sister species *M. deprinsiella*.

Distribution. *Meganola hackeriella* **sp. n.** is widespread in central Africa with confirmed records from Cameroon, Gabon and the northern republic of Congo.

***Meganola mbeli* sp. n.** (Figs 151, 300)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7A7C81B3-89BA-41C6-8293-DB2739589FD7

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli camp / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E / 14–20.ii.2023, MV light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00317090" // GS: ANHRT 02572 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 6.1 mm. *Meganola mbeli* **sp. n.** is externally reminiscent of *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.** but can be readily distinguished by its slightly darker forewing ground colour and the larger, almost semicircular mediocostal patch. The new species is also similar to *M. conspicillaris* (Fletcher, 1962), from which it differs in its considerably paler forewing ground colour and the somewhat smaller mediocostal patch. In addition, *M. mbeli* **sp. n.** resembles *M. fulvolurida*, but is separable by its whitish antennae (blackish in *M. fulvolurida*), its noticeably narrower forewings, and the absence of a well-defined black discal spot that is connected to the elongate mediocostal patch in *M. fulvolurida*. Nevertheless, based on genital morphology, *M. fulvolurida* shows a closer relationship to *M. chionea*.

The male genitalia of *M. mbeli* **sp. n.** are distinctively characterised by the postmedially strongly constricted and apically clubbed valva and the basally very broad costal sclerotization which cradually tapered toward the medial portion of the valva and continued in a narrow-sclerotized margin seizing before the valva tip. The harpe of this new species is relatively small, featuring a short and rounded proximal and a ca. two-times longer, narrower, apically rounded distal process. The short tubular aedeagus of *M. mbeli* **sp. n.** is defined by a long (ca. one-third the length of the entire aedeagus) and narrow, apically quadrangular caecum, an unmodified carina and a characteristic membranous projection of the vesica projecting distad from the aedeagus; the vesica has a well-developed scobinate field lacking cornuti. The male genitalia of the externally similar *M. conspicillaris* exhibit no close affinity to those of *M. mbeli* **sp. n.**, being characterized by a considerably narrower and longer, unconstricted valva, a markedly thinner and longer S-shaped harpe, and conspicuously long, digitiform, asymmetrical basal projections of the sacculus, features entirely absent in the new species. The aedeagus of *M. conspicillaris* is also substantially narrower and approximately twice as long as that of *M. mbeli* **sp. n.**

The female is unknown.

Etymology. This new species is named after its type locality, the Mbeli research camp in the NNNP. The name is a noun in nominative singular,

Distribution. *Meganola mbeli* **sp. n.** is currently known only from its type locality in the NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola conspicillaris* (Fletcher, 1962)** (Figs 152, 379)
Nola conspicillaris Fletcher, 1962, *Veröffentlichungen der zoologischen Staatssammlung München* 7: 6. Holotype, male (NHMUK). TL: Uganda, Kawanda.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02272).

Distribution. *Meganola conspicillaris* was previously recorded from Uganda (Fletcher 1962) and the Orientale Province of the DRC (Hacker *et al*. 2012); the specimen collected in NNNP represents the first record for the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola afrotenebrata* sp. n.** (Figs 153–154, 380–381)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E51C4624-CE4C-4608-BF45-69D575739A07

Material examined.
Holotype. ♀, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, / LepiLED light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304251" // GS: ANHRT 02528 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 2 ♀♀, with the same data as the holotype, collected by actinic and MV light trap, GS: ANHRT 02536; 1 ♀, Likouala Prov., Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao forest, 02°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E, 349m, 15–21.v.2023, LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 8.0–9.4 mm. *Meganola afrotenebrata* **sp. n.** exhibits a distinctive appearance within the genus, characterised by a blackish-brown forewing ground colour irregularly variegated with pale greyish-brown longitudinal areas, while the subterminal–terminal region remains uniformly blackish. The hindwing is uniformly dark grey, noticeably darker than in most other *Meganola* species. Because the taxon is currently known only from female specimens, its taxonomic affinities remain uncertain.

In the female genitalia, *M. afrotenebrata* **sp. n.** is distinguished by short anal papillae; a conspicuously broad, ring-like eighth segment with nearly parallel margins; a small, semicircular ostium bursae; and a short, tubular ductus bursae, the distal half of which is heavily sclerotised on one side and membranous on the other. The corpus bursae is elongate-ovoid, approximately twice the length of the ductus bursae, and bears a small dot- or crest-like distal signum and a much larger, transversely elliptical proximal signum bursae, the two connected by a very fine longitudinal scobinated band.

The male is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective "*tenebratus*" ("*darkened*" or "*shadowed*") combined with the prefix "*afro*-", referring to the species' occurrence in Africa. The name is a feminine adjective.

Distribution. *Meganola afrotenebrata* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the NNNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola bateke* sp. n.** (Figs 155–156, 301–302)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DBFA9468-C6A1-4DB0-B07A-3C4EB977ABD0

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00318994" // GS: ANHRT 02516 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, with the same data as the holotype, GS: ANHRT 02523; 1 ♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02560; 1 ♂, Sangha Prov., Noubalé-Ndoki National Park, Ndoki formation (Secondary forest) 02°12'47.7"N, 16°23'45.8"E, 352m, 29.ix.–1.x.2022, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Fouka, B., Kirk-Spriggs, A., Takano, H. leg., GS: ANHRT 2209 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.2–6.3 mm. *Meganola bateke* **sp. n.**, together with the three following new species, forms a compact taxonomic unit related to the southern African *M. shangaana* László, 2019. Members of this group are characterised by the simple, narrow, apically rounded valva,

the distinctly bilobate harpe, and the long, acute carinal projection(s) of the aedeagus. The habitus of the species in this complex is rather inconspicuous, exhibiting a pale grey or pale red-brown forewing ground colour, a narrow mediocostal streak connected to a small blackish discal spot, an oblique, slightly arched postmedial line, and a slightly darkened terminal area of the forewing. *Meganola bateke* **sp. n.** displays a greyish forewing colouration distinguishing it from the red-brown *M. shangaana* and *M. ferrugata* **sp. n.**

In the male genitalia, *M. bateke* **sp. n.** differs from *M. shangaana* in its considerably shorter, dent-like proximal lobe, and in the shorter, apically more dilated distal lobe of the harpe. The species also possesses bifurcate, acute carinal processes of the aedeagus, one of which is short and straight, the other one is longer and gently curved, in contrast to the single, markedly longer carinal process of *M. shangaana*.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The species name honours the Bateke people, an ethnic group indigenous to the region where the species was discovered. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola bateke* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the NNNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola lingala* sp. n.** (Figs 157, 303)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A57BD4C5-A12B-46FE-8102-575D60EEC025

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 27.iv.–06.v.2023, LepiLED / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322721" // GS: ANHRT 02472"

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 5.5 mm. *Meganola lingala* **sp. n.**, is externally indistinguishable from *M. bateke* **sp. n.**, the accurate identification of these sympatric species requires the examination of the male copulatory organ.

In the male genitalia, this new species is characterised by a markedly smaller genital capsule, a strongly reduced proximal lobe of the harpe, represented only by a small hump, and a considerably shorter vinculum compared with all other species of the *M. shangaana* complex. The carinal processes are the shortest within the group, consisting of one straight and one strongly curved projection.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet honours the Lingala people, an ethnolinguistic group native to parts of Central Africa, including the area where the holotype was collected. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola lingala* **sp. n.** is known only from its holotype, collected at the Mondika camp in NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola kituba* sp. n.** (Figs 158, 304)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2C4AB22E-9594-49D7-BE69-9189F3705D13

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 349m, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Makao forest / 2°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E / 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322825" // GS: ANHRT 02506 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 7.4 mm. *Meganola kituba* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from its allies in the *M. shangaana* species complex by its larger size and longer rami of the bipectinate male antennae.

The male genitalia of this species differ from all other taxa of the complex in the considerably broader valvae and in possessing the largest harpe, which bears a long, digitiform proximal lobe and a ca. 25% longer, straight, apically clubbed distal lobe. The sacculus of *M. kituba* **sp. n.** is the broadest within the species group. The aedeagus is markedly thicker than in the allied species and is characterised by a very short, thorn-like basal carinal projection and a moderately long, slightly curved second projection.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The species name refers to Kituba, one of the major local languages spoken in the region where the species was discovered. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola kituba* **sp. n.** is known only from its holotype, collected at the Makao forest in NNNP, northern Republic of Congo.

Meganola ferrugata **sp. n.** (Figs 159, 305)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:048D11C4-0212-46AE-B256-5A2546779AB3

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 390m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Lobo Research Camp / 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E / 12–19.iv.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00397664" // GS: LGNA 1953 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Cameroon. 1 ♂, Adamawa Region, Adamawa Plateau, 7.3km West of Bazanga, Chute de Tello, 1246m, 07°13'50.6"N, 13°56'29.2"E, 24–30.ix.2018, cold cathode UV light trap, Safian, Sz., Simonics, G. leg., GS: LGNA 576 (ANHRT). **Ivory Coast.** 2 ♂♂, Denguele Classified Forest, 479m, 09°30'0.6"N, 07°40'51.1"W, 11–18.xi.2019, actinic light trap, Aristophanous, M., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P., Outtara, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1185, LGNA 1211, LGNA 1239 (ANHRT). **Sierra Leone.** 1 ♂, Kalainkay nr. Kamabai, Northern Prov., 80m, 09°10'52"N, 11°56'44"W, 3–6.xi.2015, light trap, R. Goff coll., leg. Smith, R. & Takano, H., GS: LGNA 295 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 6.0–7.0 mm. *Meganola ferrugata* **sp. n.** is a western and central African allopatric sibling of the southern African *M. shangaana*, distinguished externally by its less contrasting forewing pattern.

In the male genitalia, this new species differs from *M. shangaana* in its approximately 10% longer valva, the noticeably shorter distal lobe of the harpe, and the considerably more robust, gently curved carinal process of the aedeagus, in contrast to the thin, straight process characteristic of *M. shangaana*.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning "*marked with rust colour*". It refers to the distinctive ferruginous scaling present on the forewings, which serves as a key diagnostic feature distinguishing this species from its central African congeners.

Distribution. *Meganola ferrugata* **sp. n.** is widely distributed across western and central Africa, with confirmed records from Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon, in addition to the type locality at the Lobo Research Camp in Odzala-Kokoua National Park, northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola tenuimorpha* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 160–161, 306, 383)
Meganola tenuimorpha Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 283. Holotype, male (NHMO). TL: Uganda, Bushenyi District, Kalinzu Forest.
= *Meganola tenuimorpha bursoides* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 284. Holotype, female, (coll. A. Legrain). TL: Cameroon, Adamaoua, Ngaoundaba. **Syn. n.**

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (13) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1405 (♂), LGNA 1404 (♀); (1f) – 1 ♀.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1991); (25) – 1 ♀.

Remark. Hacker *et al.* (2012) treated ssp. *bursoides* as a western African subspecies of *M. tenuimorpha*. However, because its type locality lies in western Cameroon, this area is more accurately considered part of central Africa. The newly documented specimens from northern Republic of Congo bridge the previously perceived distributional gap between the two taxa. As no diagnostic characters reliably separate the two subspecies, the name *bursoides* is here placed in synonymy with *M. tenuimorpha*: *M. tenuimorpha bursoides* **syn. n.**

Distribution. *Meganola tenuimorpha* exhibits a Central-East African distribution, with confirmed records from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Malawi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Cameroon (Hacker *et al*. 2012). The species is now also recorded from the Republic of Congo, representing a new country record.

***Meganola castaneata* sp. n.** (Figs 162–163, 382)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DD83DAEA-0EE2-439C-A8C8-6A20BD21BB2D

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mbeli camp / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E / 14–20.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304120" // GS: ANHRT 02526 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Gabon. ♀, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.-12.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1261 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.8–7.0 mm. *Meganola castaneata* **sp. n.** resembles *M. maculafusca* Hacker, 2012, but is readily distinguished by its noticeably shorter, broader, and less pointed forewings, which exhibit a paler, more brownish ground colour and a more contrasting postmedial line. In *M. maculafusca*, the forewings are darker brownish-grey with a more diffuse postmedial line.

The female genitalia further indicate a close relationship between the two species, as both share a very short, ribbon-like eighth tergite; a narrow but strongly sclerotised, longitudinally rugose ductus bursae; and a pair of large signa bursae with a rounded base and a well-developed triangular process. Nevertheless, the new species is clearly separable by its larger, circular ostium bursae (narrow and V-shaped in *M. maculafusca*) and by its ductus bursae, which is approximately twice as long and distinctly S-shaped, in contrast to the nearly straight ductus of the related species.

The male is unknown.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin adjective *castaneus* ("*chestnut-coloured*"), referring to the characteristic warm brown ground colour of the forewings.

Distribution. *Meganola castaneata* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the NNNP in northern Republic of Congo and from the Monts de Cristal in Gabon, indicating a central African distribution.

***Meganola delicata* sp. n.** (Figs 164–165, 307, 384)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8A3F18B4-B279-4EE7-A347-E5EEFA0DD169

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, actinic light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00312008" // GS: ANHRT 03211 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Republic of Congo. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, with the same data as the holotype, GS: ANHRT 02535 (♂), 03254 (♀); 1 ♀, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp (Secondary forest), Sangha Province, 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 353m, 18.vi.–3.vii.2022, Dérozier, V., GS: ANHRT 03270 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.2–6.2 mm. *Meganola delicata* **sp. n.** belongs to the species complex that includes *M. albomarmorea* Hacker, 2012 and *M. xanthomorpha* Hacker, 2012. In forewing pattern, the new species resembles *M. xanthomorpha*, but it is readily distinguished by its markedly smaller size, its less contrasting transverse lines, and its more sharply defined, elongate mediocostal patch.

In the male genitalia, *M. delicata* **sp. n.** differs from its relatives by the considerably narrower valva, with nearly parallel dorsal and ventral margins, in contrast to the subbaso-ventrally dilated valva of the related species. The harpe bears a noticeably smaller and more pointed distal process than that of both *M. xanthomorpha* and *M. albomarmorea*. The aedeagus of the new species is also somewhat thicker than in its congeners.

Regarding the female genitalia, *M. delicata* **sp. n.** and *M. xanthomorpha* share a similar configuration; however, the new species possesses an anterior apophysis approximately 25% longer, and a modified ductus bursae with an abruptly curved, sclerotised section immediately before the cervix bursae. The thumbtack-shaped signa bursae are similar in both species, but in *M. delicata* **sp. n.** they have a shorter basal portion and a longer, spine-like projection.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning "*delicate*" or "*fine*", referring to the comparatively smaller body size of the new species and the overall subtlety of its wingpattern.

Distribution. *Meganola delicata* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the NNNP in northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola microfascia* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 166–167, 308, 385)
Meganola microfascia Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 374. Holotype, male (RMCA). TL: [DRC] Congo, Eala.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1c) – 1 ♂; (1e) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03302; (1f) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 03250 (♂), ANHRT 03249, 03263 (♀)), (2) – 4 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02235, 02236); (3) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02202 (♂); (4) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (7) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1372); (9a) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02213; (9b) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 02238, 02240, 02241, 02252, 02253, 02254, 02271, 02575, 03236, 03297, 03301, LGNA 1358 (♂♂), ANHRT 02246, 02273, 02558 (♀♀); (11a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02234); (11b) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 03243, 03244, 03245, 03247, 03248 (♂♂); (12) – 1 ♂; (14a) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 02242, 02244, 02245, 02248, 02249, 02515, 02519, 03232, 03237, 03239, 03240, 03253, 03267, LGNA 1354 (♂♂), ANHRT 02274, 03282, LGNA 1499, 1500 (♀♀); (14b) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 03299, LGNA 2009 ♀♀); (16a) – 1 ♀; (16b) – 1 ♂.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂; (18a) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 03302); (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1993); (23b) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1497); (24a) – 1 ♂; (24b) – large series of both sexes; (25) – 7 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1475); (27) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. *Meganola microfascia* was previously known only from the Congo Basin in the DRC. The species has proven to be rather common in both NNNP and OKNP in northern Republic of Congo, representing a new country record.

***Meganola paromoia* sp. n.** (Figs 168–169, 309, 386)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AFD73412-4465-4D73-95E3-05FABDCB6008

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 07–14.ii.2023, MV light trap / Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., / Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg. / ANHRT:2023.3" // "ANHRTUK / 00304173" // GS: ANHRT 02251 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Gabon. 1 ♀, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED Light Trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1213 (ANHRT).

Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, with same data as the holotype, collected by actinic light trap, GS: LGNA 1498; 1 ♀, same locality, 27.iv.–06.v.2023, actinic light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1360; 1 ♀, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 390m, 20–27.ix.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., GS: LGNA 1467 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.9–6.7 mm. *Meganola paromoia* **sp. n.**, together with *M. microfascia*, *M. decima* Hacker, 2012, *M. simillima* Hacker, 2012, and two additional new species *M. adelpha* **sp. n.** and *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**, forms a well-defined species group characterised by the markedly extended costal sclerotization of the valva, which reaches the ventral margin in its distal half, and by the presence of a well-developed, hooked carinal process of the aedeagus. In the female genitalia, members of this complex share a heavily sclerotized, broad tubular or infundibular antrum with a characteristically sinuous distal margin surrounding the ostium bursae; the entire antrum forms the ductus bursae, which is followed by a short tubular section of the corpus bursae bearing a pair of thorn-shaped signa. Externally, the species exhibit a rather uniform habitus characterised by a contrasting black basal section and an extensive, triangular medial patch of the costa, the pale, interrupted, often deleted, gently arcuate postmedial line and the pale greyish brown forewing ground colour gradually darkened subterminally; reliable identification requires examination of the genitalia.

Meganola paromoia **sp. n.** is distinguished from all other members of the *M. microfascia* complex by its considerably smaller genital capsule, the short, apically rounded harpe (pointed in related species), and the most elongate aedeagus within the group, which bears the shortest and almost straight carinal process (strongly hooked in the congeners).

In the female genitalia, *M. paromoia* **sp. n.** possesses the most elongate antrum of the complex, slightly tapering proximally and weakly bulged at the cervix bursae, with a widely and shallowly notched ostial margin lacking any medial projection. By contrast, *M. microfascia* exhibits a deeply notched ostial margin and a more strongly proximally tapering antrum; in *M. decima*, the ostial margin bears a broader notch with a short medial hump and the antrum is considerably shorter, broader, and tubular; and in *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**, the antrum is infundibular with a deeply notched ostial margin featuring a large triangular medial projection. The signa bursae of *M. paromoia* **sp. n.** are the smallest within the complex and positioned closer together than in *M. microfascia* and *M. decima*, although still more widely spaced than in *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**

Remark. The female of this new species was previously illustrated in Hacker *et al*. (2012: 389), where it was misidentified as *M. subderrae* Hacker, 2012, based on a paratype specimen from Uganda (Fort Portal).

Etymology. The specific epithet combines the Greek "*para*" ("*near, alongside*") and "*homoios*" ("*similar*"), alluding to the species' external similarity to its congeners within the *M. microfascia* group.

Distribution. *Meganola paromoia* **sp. n.** is currently known from NNNP and OKNP in northern Republic of Congo, the Monts de Cristal in Gabon, and Fort Portal in Uganda, indicating a broad equatorial distribution across central Africa.

***Meganola decima* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 170–171, 387–388)
Meganola decima Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 379. Holotype, male (RMCA). TL: [DRC] Lac Kivu, Rwankwi.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (14b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1361)
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1481)

Remark. *Meganola decima* was originally described from its male holotype collected in the Lake Kivu region of the DRC. Based on the similarly large mediocostal forewing patches shared by the holotype and several female specimens from NNNP and OKNP, these latter specimens are here tentatively regarded as the previously unknown female of the species and are described below.

Description of female genitalia (Figs 387–388).
Ovipositor conical, papilla analis short, triangular, densely setose, posterior apophysis relatively long, narrow, anterior apophysis ca. half the length of posterior one; 8th tergite short, medially gradually constricted with distal and proximal margin evenly concave. Ostium bursae broad, heavily sclerotized, broadly notched, medially slightly humped. Ductus bursae substituted by broad and short, heavily sclerotised tubular antrum with slight dilation at cervix bursae. Tubular distal section of corpus bursae ca. 1.5 times longer than antrum, gradually tapering proximally; dilated proximal part of corpus bursae ovoid. Signa bursae thorn-shaped, proximal signum ca. 3 times larger than distal one.

Diagnosis. The female genitalia of *M. decima* are most similar to those of *M. paromoia* **sp. n.** and the distinctive characters are discussed under the Diagnosis of the latter species.

Distribution. *Meganola decima* is currently known from the Kivu region of the DRC and from the northern Republic of Congo, where the specimens collected in NNNP and OKNP represent a new country record.

***Meganola adelpha* sp. n.** (Figs 172–173, 310–311)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C7F253D6-C0AA-44BC-946E-780AEEF79D6D

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, “REPUBLIC OF CONGO 365m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Mondika camp / 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E / 27.iv.–06.v.2023, MV light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6” // “ANHRTUK / 00322629” // GS: ANHRT 02578 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Gabon. 1 ♂, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, MV light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1737 (ANHRT).

Republic of Congo. 2 ♂♂, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Mbeli camp, 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E, 372m, 14–20.ii.2023, actinic and LepiLED light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02262, 03241; 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Kokoua base, 00°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E, 540m, 11–13.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Volynkin, A, Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1421 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.2–7.6 mm. *Meganola adelpha* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished by several unique features of the male genitalia. The species possesses a conspicuously large harpe that

extends over more than half of the ventral margin of the valva, terminating in a variably broad, rounded distal lobe and bearing a long, tapering, apically pointed subapical process directed inward. In all other taxa of the *M. microfascia* complex, the harpe process is situated distally rather than subapically. *Meganola adelpha* **sp. n.** further differs in having a pronounced subbaso-distal dilation of the sacculus, whereas the distal margin of the sacculus is smoothly rounded in related species. In addition, the new species is characterised by a robust, exceptionally long, strongly hooked carinal process of the aedeagus, a feature that clearly separates it from its congeners.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The species name *adelpha* is latinised from the Greek noun "*adelphos*" ("*sibling*"), referring to the species' close morphological affinity to other members of the *M. microfascia* complex.

Distribution. *Meganola adelpha* **sp. n.** is currently known from the NNNP and OKNP in northern Republic of Congo and from the Monts de Cristal in Gabon.

***Meganola paradecima* sp. n.** (Figs 174–175, 312–313, 389)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:01A1B9BA-AFF0-4FD4-AD33-F60A4AD71499

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 349m / Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, / Makao forest / 02°36'42.5"N, 17°09'23.8"E / 15–21.v.2023, actinic light trap / Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., / László, G., Mvouende, S. leg. / ANHRT:2023.6" // "ANHRTUK / 00322815" // GS: LGNA 1496 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Gabon. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED and actinic light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1871 (♂), LGNA 1870 (♀) (ANHRT).

Republic of Congo. 10 ♂♂, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Mondika camp, 02°21'50.63"N, 16°16'25.82"E, 365m, 7–14.ii.2023, actinic, LepiLED and MV light trap, Bakala N., M., Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G. leg., GS: ANHRT 02243, 02250, 02520, 03227, 03230, 03231, 03233, 03252, 03265, 03303; 2 ♂♂, same locality, 27.iv.–6.v.2023, actinic and MV light trap, GS: ANHRT 03229. 03238; 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Mbomo HQ, 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E, 570m, 28.ix.–1.x.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A. leg., GS: LGNA 1469; 1 ♂, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Lobo Research Camp, 00°35'04"N, 14°53'12"E, 390m, 25–26.ix.2024, LepiLED light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Volynkin, A., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: LGNA 1470; 1 ♂, same locality, 13–18.iv.2024, MV light trap, Bashford, M., László, G., Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 03273 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0–6.5 mm. The morphologically closest relative of *Meganola paradecima* **sp. n.** is *M. decima*, but the new species is readily distinguished by its noticeably narrower valva, the broader and more robust sickle-shaped harpe, and the considerably shorter, thicker aedeagus bearing a hooked carinal process that is approximately twice as long and thick as that of *M. decima*.

In the female genitalia, *M. paradecima* **sp. n.** is easily separable from all related species by the characteristic long triangular medial projection of the ostial margin of the antrum, as well as by the signa bursae, which are positioned substantially closer to each other than in any other species of the complex.

Etymology. The specific epithet combines the Greek prefix "*para*" ("*beside*" or "*next to*") with "*decima*", the name of its closest relative, to emphasize the new species' close affinity to *M. decima*.

Distribution. *Meganola paradecima* **sp. n.** is known from NNNP and OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo, as well as from the Monts de Cristal in Gabon.

***Meganola seydeli* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 176–177, 314)
Meganola seydeli Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 510. Holotype, male (RMCA). TL: [DRC] Elisabethville [Lubumbashi].

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1c) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02208); (1d) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02568); (1f) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02489); (4) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02702).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1999)

Distribution. *Meganola seydeli* Hacker, 2012 was previously known only from its type locality in Katanga in the DRC. The specimens collected in NNNP and OKNP represent the first records of the species from the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola yabangoumai* sp. n.** (Figs 178–180, 315–316, 390)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AA27D886-5FBB-4AC4-8BEE-DCDB4DEAB4B3

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 570m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Mbomo Headquarters / 00°26'13"N, 14°42'01"E / 28.ix–01.x.2024, LepiLED light / trap. Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00406485" // GS: ANHRT 03277 (ANHRT).

Paratypes. Gabon. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal (Secondary Forest), 0°29'47"N, 11°10'42"E, 430m, 28.vii.–12.viii.2019, LepiLED light trap, Albert, J-L., Aristophanous, M., Bie Mba, J., Dérozier, V., Moretto, P. leg., GS: LGNA 1192 (♂), LGNA 1636 (♀) (ANHRT).
Republic of Congo. 1 ♀, same locality and collectors as the holotype, 28-30.ix.2024, actinic light trap, GS: LGNA 1422 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 5.2–5.7 mm. *Meganola yabangoumai* **sp. n.**, together with *M. carcharicosa* Hacker, 2012, forms a well-defined species group characterised by the distinctive cornutus of the vesica, consisting of an elongate plate bearing a row of acute distal spines, and by a long, thin, slightly S-shaped, apically pointed carinal process positioned subapically. Externally, both species share an ochreous-brown ground colour with diffuse markings; however, the new species differs in having a shorter and broader forewing and in lacking the blackish discal spot present in *M. carcharicosa*.

In the male genitalia, *M. yabangoumai* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from *M. carcharicosa* by its valva, which is approximately 20% shorter, and by the markedly smaller harpe, composed of a short, thin, acute, weakly sclerotized proximal process and a short, rounded, heavily sclerotized distal lobe with apical spinulation. In contrast, *M. carcharicosa* possesses a clearly bifurcate harpe with two pointed processes. The aedeagus of the new species is about 25% shorter than that of its relative, and the basal plate of the characteristic cornutus in the vesica is distinctly shorter and broader, bearing more robust distal spines.

The female genitalia of the new species are characterised by a short, conical ovipositor with short papillae anales, relatively long posterior apophyses, and shorter anterior apophyses. The eighth tergite is short, with an almost straight distal margin and a gently sinuous proximal margin. The ostium bursae is relatively large and rounded. The ductus bursae is short and heavily sclerotized, continuing into a membranous tubular distal section of the corpus bursae that is approximately twice as long. The proximal, dilated portion of the corpus bursae is sack-like with parallel lateral margins and bears extensive sclerotized areas on both sides, separated by a rugose medial zone from which a pair of large, acute triangular signa arise. Both the proximal and distal extremities of the bursa copulatrix are membranous.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Sylvain Yaba Ngouma, research assistant at OKNP, in recognition of his invaluable guidance during ANHRT expeditions and his substantial assistance in specimen collection.

Distribution. *Meganola yabangoumai* **sp. n.** is currently known from OKNP in northern Republic of Congo and the Monts de Cristal in Gabon.

***Meganola illaudata* (Fletcher, 1958)** (Figs 181–182, 317, 391)
Vandamia illaudata Fletcher, 1958, *Ruwenzori Expedition* 1952 1(4): 56. Holotype, male (NHMUK). TL: Uganda, Ruwenzori, Ibanda.
Meganola eburneana Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 416. Holotype, female (ZSM). TL: Ivory Coast, Foret de Tai.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1e) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02596 (♂), ANHRT 03218 (♀); (1f) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (9b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02586); (11b) – 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02569, 03284 (♂♂), ANHRT 02566 (♀); (14a) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02292, 02509 (♂♂), ANHRT 02291, 02593 (♀)); (15a) – 1 (♀); (15b) – 1 ♀; (16b) – 1 ♂.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17b) – 6 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1473, 1474); (21b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1513 (♀)); (23b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (24b) – 1 ♀; (25) – 2 ♂♂.

Distribution. *Meganola illaudata* has previously been recorded from Uganda (Fletcher 1958), the DRC, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Ethiopia, and Tanzania (Hacker *et al*. 2012), as well as from Ivory Coast (under *M. eburneana*) and Liberia (László 2020). The specimens collected in NNNP and OKNP in northern Republic of Congo constitute the first confirmed records of the species for the country.

***Meganola pyrrhomorpha* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 183–184, 318, 392)
Meganola pyrrhomorpha Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 398. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Ethiopia, Oromia Province, 6.5 km N of Bonga.
= *Meganola amaniella* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 409. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Tanzania, Usambara Mts, Amani.
= *Meganola fuscostriata* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 411. Holotype, male (MNVD). TL: [DRC] Congo, Equateur, Kalamba.
= *Meganola tabbertiella* Hacker & Hoppe, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 414. Holotype, male (coll. H. Hoppe). TL: Ghana, Takoradi.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1b) – 1 ♀; (1c) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02225; (1e) – 1 ♀; (1f) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02493 (♀); (3) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02287); (5) – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02543); (9a) – 1 ♀; (9b) – 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02545 (♂), ANHRT 02284, 02286, 02546 (♀♀)); (11a) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02237); (14a) – 8 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02532, 02533, 03275, 03298 (♂♂), ANHRT 02590, 02594 (♀♀)); (14b) – 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02475, 02476 (♀♀); (15b) – 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02705, 02710 (♂♂), ANHRT 02698, 02707, 02709, 02713, 02714, 02717, LGNA 1509 (♀♀)); (16b) – 1 ♀.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 03225, 03226 (♂♂), LGNA 1689 (♀); (17b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1428, 1472); (19a) – 1 ♂; (24a) – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 03222 (♀)); (21a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03278); (24b) – 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 03234, LGNA 1429, 1471, 1510 (♂♂), LGNA 1511 (♀)); (25) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1508); (27) – 1 ♀.

Distribution. *Meganola pyrrhomorpha* exhibits a broad equatorial distribution, with confirmed records from Ethiopia (Hacker *et al*. 2012) and Uganda (Hacker 2014), as well as from the DRC (under *M. fuscostriata* and *M. amaniella*), Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone (under *M. tabbertiella*), and Kenya and Tanzania (under *M. amaniella*) (László 2020). Additional records are known from Liberia (László 2020) and Malawi (László 2025a). The material reported here from the northern Republic of Congo represents new country records further extending the known range of the species.

***Meganola ronkayiana* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 185–187, 319, 393)
Meganola ronkayiana Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 456. Holotype, male (MNVD). TL: [DRC] Congo, Equateur, Kalamba.
= *Meganola pyrrhosoma* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 420. Holotype, female (MfN). TL: Ghana, Biakpa. **Syn. n.**

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; (2) – 2 ♀♀; (3) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02205); (6) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02540); (9b) – 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02308, 02309 (♂♂), ANHRT 02285, 02305, 02592 (♀♀); (10b) – 1 ♂; (11b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (14a) – large series of both sexes (GS: ANHRT 02283, 02288, 02290, 02300, 02301, 02302, 02303, 02512, 02521, 02591, LGNA 1512 (♀♀), ANHRT 02307 (♂); (14b) – 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02473 (♂), ANHRT 02582 (♀).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17b) – 1 ♂; (24b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; (25) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1460 (♂), LGNA 1516 (♀); (26a) – 1 ♀.

Remark. Examination of extensive series of externally well-matching male and female specimens has demonstrated that *M. ronkayiana*, originally described from male material only, and *M. pyrrhosoma*, described from female material only, are conspecific. Consequently, *M. pyrrhosoma* is placed in synonymy with *M. ronkayiana*: *M. pyrrhosoma* **syn. n.**

Distribution. *Meganola ronkayiana* has been confirmed from the DRC, Uganda (Hacker *et al*.), Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (László 2020), as well as Ghana (under *M. pyrrhosoma* **syn. n.**). In the present study, the species is also recorded from northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola spermophaga* (Fletcher, 1962)** (Figs 188–189, 320, 394)
Nola spermophaga Fletcher, 1962, *Veröffentlichungen der zoologischen Staatssammlung München* 7: 5. Holotype, male (NHMUK). TL: Uganda, Kampala.
= *Meganola obscuritata* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 413. Holotype, male (MWM/ZSM). TL: [DRC] Kisangani, Yoko.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1e) – 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02595); (9b) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02298); (11b) – 1 ♀; (14a) – 2 ♀♀; (15b) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: ANHRT 02715 (♂)).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♀; (21b) – 1 ♀; (23b) – 1 ♀; (24b) – 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1494 (♀)); (25) – 2 ♀♀.

Distribution. *Meganola spermophaga* exhibits a broad equatorial distribution with confirmed records from Uganda, Cameroon, the DRC, Ghana (Fletcher 1962), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Tanzania (Hacker *et al*. 2012), Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zambia (László 2020).

***Meganola argyrolepis argyrolepis* Hampson, 1907** (Figs 190, 321)
Nola argyrolepis Hampson, 1907, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7)19: 228. Holotype, female (NHMUK). TL: [Zimbabwe] Mashonaland.
= *M. argyrolepis drymoetes* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 425. Holotype, male (RMCA). TL: Burundi, Gitega. **Syn. n.**

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1990).

Remark. *Meganola argyrolepis* is a highly variable species distributed from South Africa northwards to the Republic of Congo. Specimens from central Africa cannot be distinguished morphologically from those occurring in south-eastern Africa; consequently, *M. argyrolepis drymoetes* **syn. n.** is here treated

as a synonym of *M. argyrolepis*. In contrast, the southern African lowland populations are clearly separable from the nominotypical taxon by their darker, more variegated forewing pattern and their paler, bright-white hindwings. Therefore, *M. argyrolepis marleyi* (van Son, 1933) is retained as a valid subspecies (László & Vetina 2019).

Distribution. The nominotypical subspecies of *M. argyrolepis* has been recorded from Zimbabwe (Hampson 1907), Tanzania, Burundi, and the DRC (Hacker *et al*. 2012), and, based on the results of the present study, from the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola paraforsteri* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 196–197, 324, 395)
Meganola paraforsteri Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 493. Holotype, male (MWM/ZSM). TL: [Republic of Congo] Congo-Brazzaville, Odzala National Park.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1b) – 1 ♀; (6) – 1 ♂; (9b) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; (14a) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 02312).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – large series of both sexes (GS: LGNA 1419 (♂); (17b) – large series of both sexes (GS: 1451 (♂), LGNA 1456 (♀)); (18a) – 4 ♂♂, (18b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1807); (19a) – 7 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1408); (19b) – 1 ♂; (19c) – 3 ♂♂; (20a) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1407); (20b) – 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; (25) – 3 ♂♂.

Distribution. *Meganola paraforsteri* was described from a type series collected in Odzala-Kokoua National Park in 1997. The species has been among the dominant noline taxa in OKNP, but during our field studies it proved to be considerably less common in NNNP. It has also been recorded from Angola, the DRC, Uganda, and the Central African Republic (Hacker *et al*. 2012).

***Meganola forsteri* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 198–199, 325, 396)
Meganola forsteri Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 491. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Kenya, Kakamega Forest.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 3 ♀♀; (18a) – 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1448, 1449, 1450 (♂♂), LGNA 1452 (♀)); (19b) – 3 ♂♂; (20a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (LGNA 1406 (♂), LGNA 1409 (♀)).

Distribution. *Meganola forsteri* was described from Kakamega Forest in Kenya, with a paratype originating from Minziro Forest in Tanzania. Because the morphological differences between this taxon and *M. paraforsteri* are subtle, the distribution of these species cannot be established with full confidence. In OKNP, two species of the *M. melanosticta* (Hampson, 1914) species group occur sympatrically: the overwhelming majority of specimens closely resemble *M. paraforsteri*, whereas several morphologically divergent individuals are identifiable as *M. forsteri*.

***Meganola endoscota* (Hampson, 1914)** (Figs 191–192, 322, 397)
Nola endoscota Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, Supplement 1: 407. Holotype, female (NHMUK). TL: [Ghana] Gold Coast, Bibianaha.
= *Meganola kaduna* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 290. Holotype, male (coll. L. Kühne/MfN). TL: Ghana, Winneba.
= *Meganola mabiriaria* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 291. Holotype, male (NHMO). TL: Uganda, Mabira Forest.
= *Meganola peksi* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 295. Holotype, male (ZSM). TL: Ivory Coast, Danane.
= *Meganola simplicifacta* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 294. Holotype, male (coll. L. Kühne /MfN). TL: Ghana, Yamfo.

= *Meganola endoscota undosaria* Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 256. Holotype, female (MNVD). TL: [DRC] Prov. Kivu, Pinga, 96 km NW Goma.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1f) – 6 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02484, 02497, 02499, 02501, LGNA 2013); (4) – 1 ♂ (GS: ANHRT 03280); (6) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1534); (7) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1402); (9b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02275, 02525); (11b) – 4 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 2563); (14b) – 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1533 (♂), ANHRT 02583 (♀)).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1341 (♂), LGNA 2062 (♀)); (18a) – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (LGNA 1834 (♂), LGNA 1444 (♀); (20b) – 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1437, 1438); (23b) – 7 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1425, 1476, 1477, 1835, 2010, 2011); (24a) – 5 ♂♂; (24b) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1493, 1515 (♂♂), LGNA 1400 (♀)); (25) – 3 ♂♂; (26a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1439);

Distribution. *Meganola endoscota*, together with its numerous synonyms, exhibits a broad equatorial distribution, with confirmed records from Ghana (Hampson 1914), the DRC, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and Uganda (Hacker *et al*. 2012), as well as Rwanda (Hacker 2014), Cameroon, Guinea, and Liberia (László 2020). The species is also rather common in both NNNP and OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola magnicarina* sp. n.** (Figs 193–194, 323, 398)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C36FE215-20F0-409C-907D-7A10ECE60DAF

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 540m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Kokoua base / 00°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E / 11-13.ix.2024, LepiLED light / trap. Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., / Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00411817" // GS: LGNA 1479 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Republic of Congo. ♀, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Bomassa camp, 02°12'36.9"N, 16°11'30.2"E, 341m, 06-14.v.2023 LepiLED light trap, Dérozier, V., Kirk-Spriggs, A., László, G., Mvouende, S. leg., GS: ANHRT 02492 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.0–7.0 mm. *Meganola magnicarina* **sp. n.** is a sympatric sister species of *M. endoscota*, distinguished by its smaller size, the absence of the variably developed dark medial fascia, and a less contrasting postmedial line on the forewing. The female paratype of the new species possessess a markedly darker hindwing compared with females of *M. endoscota*.

In the male genitalia, *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.** differs from *M. endoscota* in having a distinctly smaller genital capsule, a shorter uncus, shorter and broader valvae, a narrower posterobasal lobe of the sacculus, and a harpe that is apically rounded (pointed in *M. endoscota*). The most striking difference between the two species is the conspicuously enlarged, robust, gently curved carinal process of the aedeagus, in contrast to the short, straight, apically truncate carina of *M. endoscota*. In addition, the aedeagus of *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.** is ca. 25% shorter than that of the related species.

The female genitalia of *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.** are approximately 30% smaller than those of *M. endoscota*, characterised by a considerably shorter and narrower tubular antrum (infundibular in the related species), a less elongated ovoid corpus bursae, and larger crest-like signa connected by a relatively broad scobinated longitudinal band, a feature that is only weakly developed in *M. endoscota*.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin adjective "*magnus*" ("*large*") and *carina*, referring to the conspicuously enlarged and robust carinal process of the male genitalia, the most distinctive diagnostic feature separating this species from *M. endoscota*. The name is a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. This new species is currently known only from OKNP and NNNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola ostiata* sp. n.** (Figs 195, 399)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:096D7FC4-82EE-40BA-9814-24F6701E5FDF

Material examined.
Holotype. ♀, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 480m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Imbalanga Camp / 00°45'47"N, 15°15'39"E / 05–11.iv.2024, actinic light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Yaba Ngouma, S. leg. / ANHRT:2024.7" // "ANHRTUK / 00397056" // GS: LGNA 1340 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 8.0 mm. *Meganola ostiata* **sp. n.** is a closely related sister species of *M. parundosaria* Hacker, 2012, from which it can be distinguished by its more uniformly brown forewing, lacking the small dark brown mediocostal patch and discal spot characteristic of the latter species. In addition, the medial area of the forewing in *M. ostiata* **sp. n.** is slightly darkened, whereas in *M. parundosaria* it is light brown.

The female genitalia of the new species exhibit an ovipositor nearly identical to that of *M. parundosaria*, with moderately long apophyses. However, the deeply incised ostial section of the antrum is markedly broader in *M. ostiata* **sp. n.**, with a more pronounced medial incision. The antrum continues anteriorly into a gradually tapering, relatively long, infundibular ductus bursae; in contrast, this structure is anteriorly dilated in *M. parundosaria*. Both species possess a similar ovoid corpus bursae, but *M. ostiata* **sp. n.** bears two large, rounded signa composed of a circular scobinated plate and a small medial crest, whereas *M. parundosaria* lacks a signum bursae.

The male is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin noun *ostium* ("entrance, opening"), referring to the characteristically broad and deeply incised ostial region of the female genitalia. The name is treated as an adjective in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola ostiata* **sp. n.** is currently known only from the holotype, collected in OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

***Meganola yvonneae* (Kühne, 2007)** (Figs 200–201)
Siccia yvonneae Kühne, 2007, *Esperiana Memoir* 3: 375. Holotype, male (coll. L. Kühne/MfN). TL: Kenya, Kakamega Forest.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (11a) – 1 ♂.

Distribution. *Meganola yvonneae* exhibits a broad equatorial distribution, with published records from Kenya (Kühne 2007), Liberia, Nigeria, and Uganda (László & Volynkin 2019), and now also from the Republic of Congo.

***Meganola paravirgata* sp. n.** (Figs 202–203, 283)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B98E0104-0D1E-42F0-B877-8809BE0A00BF

Material examined.
Holotype. ♂, "REPUBLIC OF CONGO 540m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Kokoua base / 00°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E / 05-13.ix.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A. leg. / ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00412232" // GS: LGNA 1430 (ANHRT).

Paratype. Liberia. ♂, Nimba Mts camp, ENNR, Nimba county, 7°31'45"N, 8°31'37"W, 1165m, 03-13.xii.2017, light trap (blended bulb 250W), Aristophanous, M., Sáfián, Sz., Simonics, G., Smith, L. leg., GS: LGNA 485 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length is 6.6–7.7 mm. *Meganola paravirgata* **sp. n.** is closely related to *M. panvirgata* Hacker, Hoppe & Karisch, 2012, with which it shares a similar forewing pattern characterized by a brownish ground colour variegated by oblique, nearly straight, contrasting dark-brown antemedial, postmedial, and subterminal lines, each followed by whitish fasciae. The new species differs externally in its shorter, apically less pointed forewing and in the more extensive whitish basal and postmedial areas.

In the male genitalia, *M. paravirgata* **sp. n.** is distinguished by its markedly narrower valva, which is postmedially constricted (the valval margins are parallel in *M. panvirgata*), and by an aedeagus approximately 10% shorter, bearing a slightly shorter and broader carina process that is strongly dilated apically, in contrast to the apically rounded carina of *M. panvirgata*. The cornutus of the vesica is a rounded plate in the new species, whereas it is more elongate-triangular in *M. panvirgata*.

Despite the external dissimilarity between *M. paravirgata* **sp. n.** and *M. loxodentata* Hacker & Hoppe, 2012, *M. loxodentata* having less contrasting, dentate ante- and postmedial lines and paler brownish basal and postmedial areas – the configuration of the clasping apparatus and aedeagus is nearly identical in the two species. However, *M. loxodentata* possesses an elongated cornutus in the vesica. *Meganola amphigrapha* Hacker, 2012 also exhibits male genitalia very similar to those of *M. paravirgata* **sp. n.**, but the carina process is considerably longer and the cornutus vesicae is spine-like in the former species. Externally, *M. amphigrapha* lacks the contrasting brownish-whitish forewing patterning and is characterized instead by a uniformly dark grey-brown ground colour with a narrower cream postmedial fascia.

The female is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin prefix "*para*-", meaning "*near*", and adjective "*virgata*" meaning "*striped*", referring to the species' close morphological similarity to *M. panvirgata* and its comparable forewing patterning. The name is an adjective in the nominative singular.

Distribution. *Meganola paravirgata* **sp. n.** is known only from its type locality at the Kokoua base in OKNP, Republic of Congo, and from the Nimba Mountains in Liberia.

***Meganola kokoua* sp. n.** (Figs 204, 400)
https://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8F27FC18-F7E7-47D1-A67B-89644D6C2DC2

Material examined.
Holotype. ♀, REPUBLIC OF CONGO 540m / Odzala-Kokoua National Park, / Kokoua base / 01°28'39"N, 15°16'42"E / 05-13.ix.2024, MV light trap / Bashford, M., László, G., / Talani, M., Volynkin, A., leg. ANHRT:2024.15" // "ANHRTUK / 00412251" // GS: LGNA 1424 (ANHRT).

Diagnosis. The forewing length of holotype is 7.2 mm. *Meganola kokoua* **sp. n.** is known only from its female holotype. Externally, it displays a unique habitus within the genus, characterized by a pale grey forewing ground colour with a blackish subterminal–terminal area, a narrow dark-grey mediocostal patch, a thin and very slightly arched postmedial line running almost perpendicularly to the anal margin, and a uniformly dark-grey hindwing. In general appearance, the new species somewhat resembles *M. rhyssomorpha*, but it is substantially smaller and possesses a markedly less extensive mediocostal patch and lacks a discal spot.

The female genitalia are characterized by a relatively elongate ovipositor with moderately long posterior apophyses, and an extensive sub-quadrangular eighth sternite bearing a deep, U-shaped notch at the bases of the short anterior apophyses. The eighth tergite is short, medially constricted, widely concave distally, and nearly straight proximally. The ostium bursae is small and triangular; the antrum is short and narrow, with a plate-shaped distal dilation that gradually tapers anteriorly. The cervix bursae is slightly bulged and situated very close to the ostium. The anteriorly gradually dilating tubular distal part of the corpus bursae is nearly half the length of the elongate-ovoid proximal part, which bears a pair of short, triangular, crosswise signa, the posterior signum being small, and the anterior one approximately 2.5 times larger.

The male is unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, the Kokoua base in OKNP, where the holotype was collected. The name is treated as a noun in the nominative singular.

Distribution. This species is currently known only from the Kokoua base in OKNP in the northern Republic of Congo.

Genus *Ezishnola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010
Ezishnola László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, *Esperiana* 15: 26. Type species: *Ezishnola fuscographa* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, by original designation, by monotypy.

***Ezishnola inopinata* László, 2020** (Figs 205–206)
Ezishnola inopinata László, 2020, *Ecologica Montenegrina* 30: 86. Holotype, female (ANHRT). TL: Zambia, Lukwakwa, West Lunga National Park.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (14b) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1411).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1518); (25) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1989).

Remark. For illustrations of the male and female genitalia and additional information on the species' distribution, see László (2025b).

***Ezishnola nitidipicta* László, 2025** (Figs 207–208)
Ezishnola nitidipicta László, 2025, *Ecologica Montenegrina* 88: 8. Holotype, male (ANHRT). TL: Republic of Congo, Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Kokoua base.

Material examined.
Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (9b) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: ANHRT 02551, 02555 (♂♂), ANHRT 02550, LGNA 1503 (♀♀).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1519); (25) – 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1453, 1961(HT) (♂♂), LGNA 1454 (♀)).

Remark. For illustrations of the male and female genitalia and additional information on the species' distribution, see László (2025b).

***Ezishnola truncata* László, 2025** (Fig. 209)
Ezishnola truncata László, 2025, *Ecologica Montenegrina* 88: 9. Holotype, male (ANHRT). TL: Gabon, Mikongo (Rougier), Monts de Cristal.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1809).

Remark. For illustrations of the male genitalia and additional information on the species' distribution, see László (2025b).

***Ezishnola congolana* László, 2025** (Figs 210–211)
Ezishnola congolana László, 2025, *Ecologica Montenegrina* 88: 12. Holotype, female (ANHRT). TL: Republic of Congo, Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Makao camp.

Material examined.

Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park: (1a) – 2 ♂♂; (1b) – 3 ♂♂, (1f) – 10 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02477, 02479, LGNA 1501); (2) – 3 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1847, 1848 (HT)); (3) – 2 ♂♂; (9a) – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1458 (♀)); (9b) – 7 ♂♂ (GS: ANHRT 02549, 02553, 02554); (14b) – 1 ♂; (15b) – 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GS: LGNA 1457, 1504 (♀♀).
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (17a) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1502); (19b) – 1 ♂; (21b) – 2 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1505); (21c) – 1 ♂.

Remark. For illustrations of the male and female genitalia and additional information on the species' distribution, see László (2025b).

***Ezishnola carcassoni* László, 2020** (Figs 212–213)
Ezishnola carcassoni László, 2020, *Ecologica Montenegrina* 30: 90. Holotype, female (NHMUK). TL: Uganda, Ankole, Kalinzu Forest

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (25) – 6 ♂♂ (GS: LGNA 1455).

Remark. For illustrations of the male and female genitalia and additional information on the species' distribution, see László (2025b).

Genus *Barasa* Walker, 1862
Barasa Walker, 1862, *Proceedings of the Linnean Society (Zoology)* **6**: 192. Type-species: *Barasa acronyctoides* Walker, 1862, by monotypy.

***Barasa hulstaerti* Hacker, 2012** (Figs 214–215, 326, 401)
Barasa hulstaerti Hacker, 2012, *Esperiana* 17: 590. Holotype, male (RMCA). TL: [DRC] Congo, Equateur, Bamania.

Material examined.
Odzala-Kokoua National Park: (21b) – 1 ♂ (GS: LGNA 1773); (25) – 1 ♀ (GS: LGNA 1808).

Distribution. *Barasa hulstaerti* was previously recorded from the DRC (Hacker *et al.* 2012) and Nigeria (Hacker 2014). Its occurrence in OKNP represents the first confirmed record for the Republic of Congo.

Discussion

The present survey documents an exceptionally rich Nolinae fauna in the northern Republic of Congo, with 117 species recorded from the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (NNNP) and the Odzala-Kokoua National Park (OKNP). This represents a remarkable increase from the previously known fauna of only nine species reported for the entire country by Hacker *et al*. (2012), which number has recently been increased to 20 (László 2020a, 2023, 2025a, 2025b). The discovery of 54 species new to science, together with four newly described genera erected for taxa that could not be assigned to existing generic concepts, underscores both the extraordinary diversity of the group in the Northwestern Congolian lowland forest and the profound historical under-sampling of Lepidoptera in this region. The results highlight northern Congo as a major centre of undocumented moth diversity and emphasize the need for continued taxonomic exploration in Central Africa.

Species richness was comparable between the two protected areas, with NNNP hosting 88 species and OKNP 83 species (see Appendix). The slightly higher richness in NNNP is plausibly attributable to sampling effort, as four expeditions were conducted there compared to three in OKNP between 2022 and 2024. Despite this difference in the number of total sampling days, the results show a similarly diverse Nolinae assemblages in both parks. Of the 117 species recorded, 54 were shared between the two parks, while 34 species were unique to NNNP and 29 to OKNP. These patterns suggest

a mixture of widespread forest specialists and locally restricted taxa, with the latter likely reflecting both microhabitat heterogeneity and incomplete sampling. Notably, 45 species are currently known only from northern Republic of Congo, indicating a substantial proportion of potentially endemic or near-endemic taxa.

Biogeographical patterns

The biogeographical composition of the fauna (Text fig. 1) demonstrates a predominance of Central African elements, but with several distinct distributional components. The largest category comprises species restricted to the northern Republic of Congo (Central African-Northwestern Congolian type), accounting for 46 species. This high proportion of apparently localized taxa is consistent with the discovery of many new species and suggests that the region may represent a previously unrecognized centre of diversification for Nolinae.

Western-Central African species, widespread across West Africa and the Congo Basin, form the second largest group (24 species). These taxa reflect the broad continuity of Guineo-Congolian rainforest habitats and the historical connectivity of forest refugia. Central African species sensu stricto (13 species), confined to the Congo Basin and not extending to the Cameroon Volcanic Line or the Rift Valley, further emphasize the distinctiveness of the central equatorial forest block.

Other distribution types are represented by smaller numbers of species but provide important insights into faunal affinities. Equatorial species (10 species) with ranges spanning the equatorial belt from West to East Africa indicate the presence of widespread lowland rainforest elements. Central African Equatorial taxa (9 species) that extend eastward across the Rift Valley highlight biogeographical links between the Congo Basin and the Albertine Rift region. Central-Southern African species (6 species) suggest connections with the southern savanna-woodland mosaics, while Eastern-Central African taxa (2 species) represent incursions from predominantly East African lineages.

Overall, the biogeographical structure of the Nolinae fauna reflects a complex interplay of widespread Guineo-Congolian forest species, Congo Basin endemics, and localized Northwestern Congolian elements. The exceptionally high proportion of species known only from northern Congo strongly suggests that the region has been historically overlooked in Lepidoptera research and that its true diversity is likely far greater than currently documented.

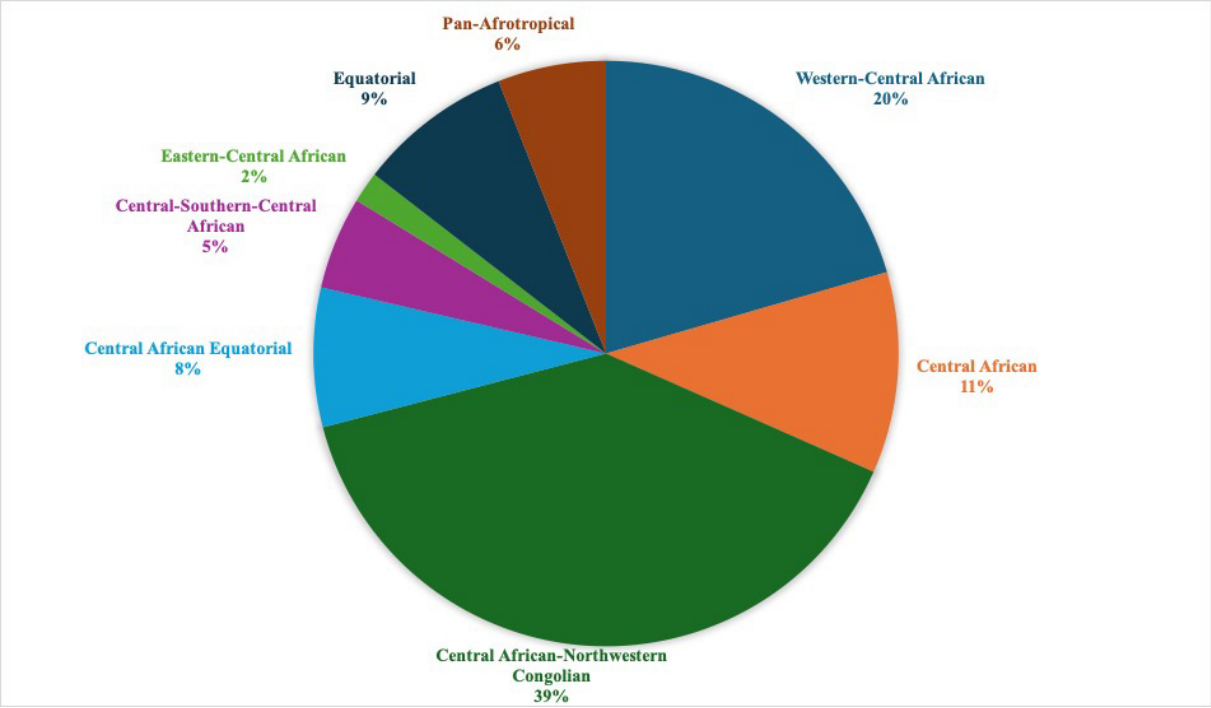


Figure 1. Biogeographical composition of the Nolinae fauna of the northern Republic of Congo.

Conclusions

This study provides the first comprehensive assessment of Nolinae diversity in the northern Republic of Congo and reveals an unexpectedly rich and taxonomically complex fauna. The documentation of 117 species, including 54 species new to science and four newly described genera, demonstrates that the Northwestern Congolian lowland forest is a major, previously under-recognized centre of Nolinae diversity. The high proportion of species known only from northern Congo further indicates that the region harbours a substantial number of localized or potentially endemic taxa whose distributions remain poorly understood.

Beyond its taxonomic contributions, the study has important implications for biodiversity conservation in Central Africa. Both Nouabalé-Ndoki and Odzala-Kokoua National Parks preserve extensive tracts of intact lowland rainforest, representing some of the least disturbed forest ecosystems remaining in the Congo Basin. The discovery of numerous new species within these protected areas underscores the critical role of well-preserved rainforest habitats in maintaining evolutionary lineages that may be highly sensitive to habitat degradation. The presence of many narrowly distributed species suggests that even small-scale habitat alteration could have disproportionate impacts on regional moth diversity.

In addition to rainforest habitats, the unique mosaic of isolated wet savannahs and swamp systems (particularly prominent in OKNP) appears to contribute significantly to the heterogeneity of the Nolinae fauna. These ecosystems, often overlooked in Lepidoptera research, may support specialized species or ecological assemblages distinct from those of the surrounding forest. Their conservation is therefore essential not only for maintaining landscape-level diversity but also for safeguarding evolutionary processes associated with habitat specialization and ecological transitions between forest and savannah biomes.

Given the accelerating pressures on Central African ecosystems—including logging, mining, agricultural expansion, and climate-driven shifts in vegetation—the need for continued taxonomic exploration is urgent. Many species documented here are known from only a handful of specimens, and their ecological requirements remain unknown. Strengthening long-term biodiversity monitoring within protected areas, expanding surveys into adjacent unprotected landscapes, and integrating Lepidoptera data into broader conservation planning will be essential steps toward ensuring the persistence of this remarkable fauna.

In summary, the results highlight northern Republic of Congo as a key reservoir of Nolinae diversity and emphasize the irreplaceable conservation value of its pristine lowland rainforests, wet savannahs, and swamp habitats. Continued protection of these ecosystems is vital for preserving both known and yet-undiscovered components of Central African biodiversity.

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The author declares that, to the best of his knowledge, he conforms to the national regulations and meets with the conditions and requirements of International Conventions concerning collecting/export and handling of the specimens presented in this Article.

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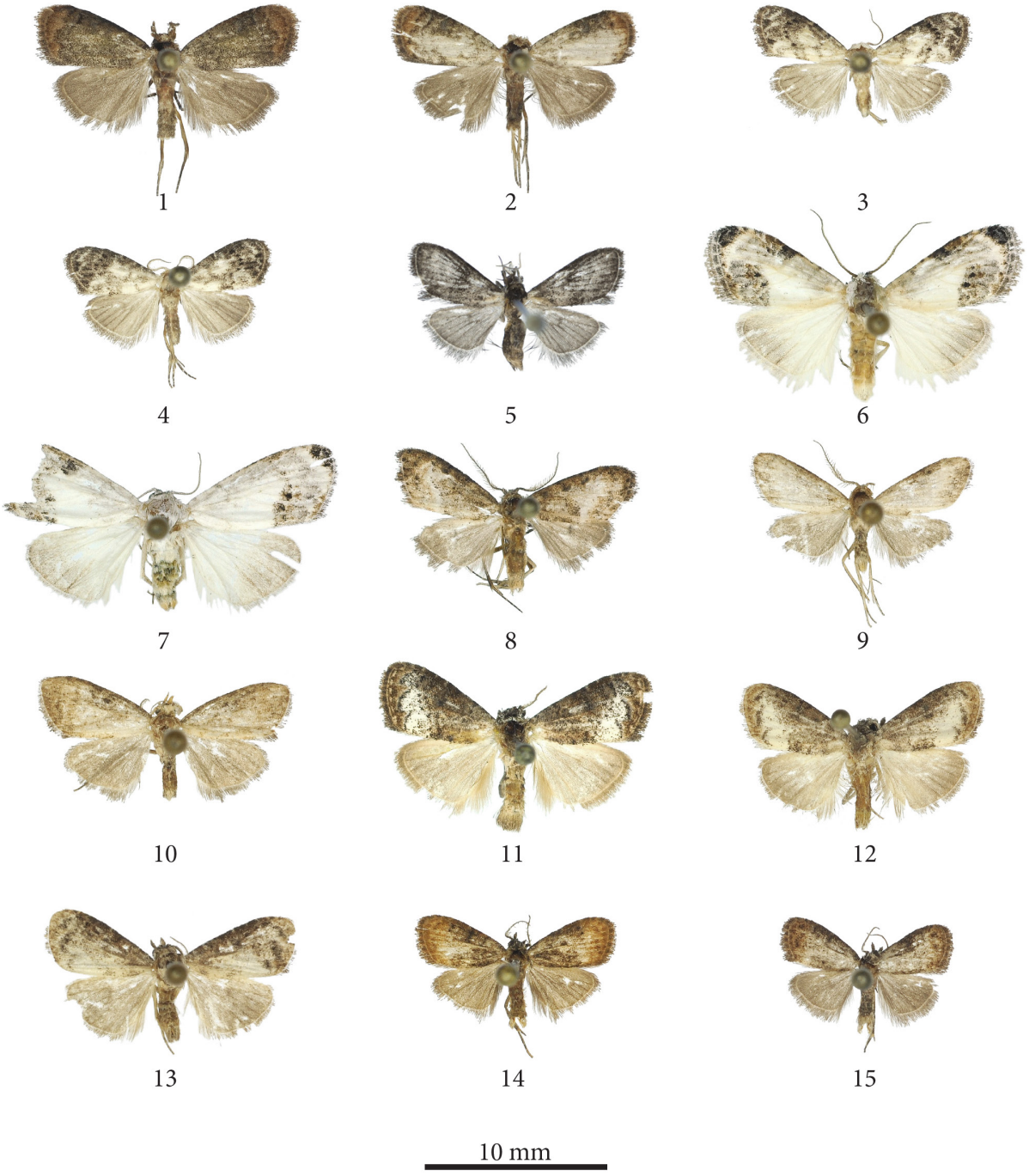
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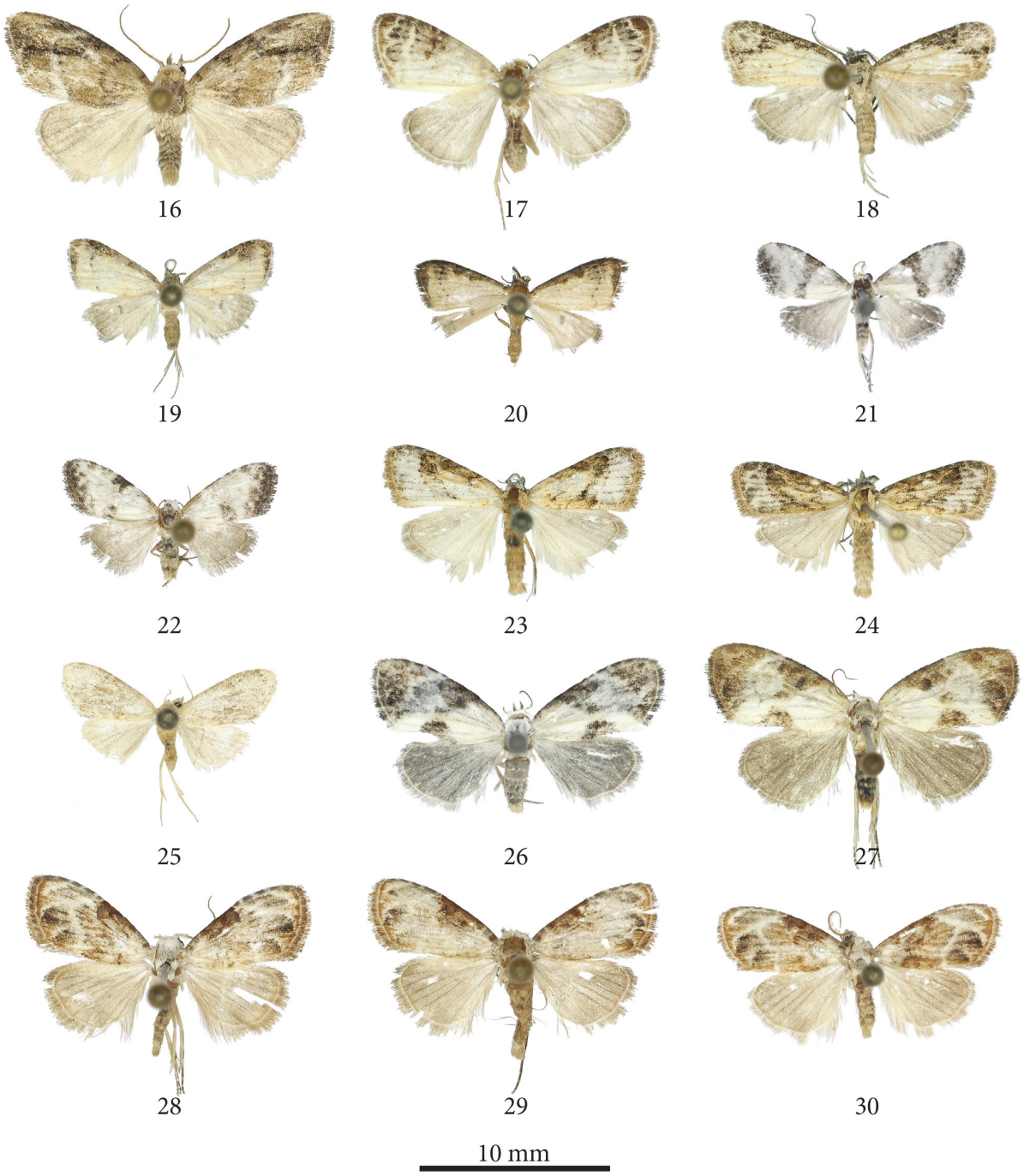
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Figures 1–15. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, in coll. ANHRT). 1. *Brunneonola nimba*, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1333; **2.** *Idem*, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1336; **3.** *Bellanola ndoki*, ♂, NNNP; **4.** *Idem*, ♂, NNNP; **5.** *B. bomassa* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02495; **6.** *B. negetoides* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1330; **7.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1331; **8.** *Gabonola gibboni* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1326; **9.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03216; **10.** *G. smithi*, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03294; **11.** *Congonola albifasciata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1327; **12.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1338; **13.** *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2004; **14.** *C. minuta* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1337; **15.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1363.



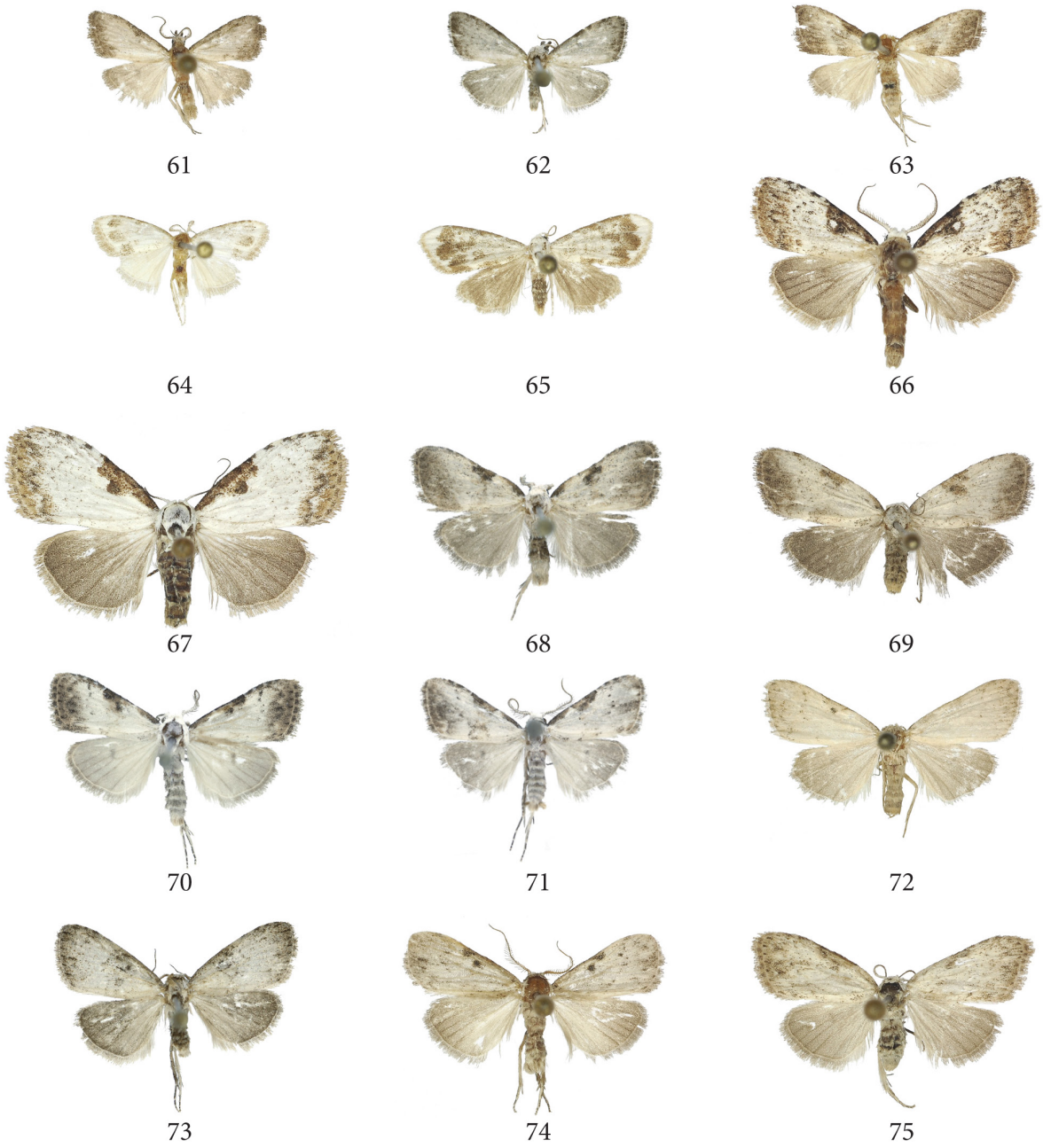
Figures 16–30. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). 16. *Odzalanola volynkini* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1334; **17.** *Afrosarbena smithi* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1335; **18.** *Hampsonola transecta*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1325; **19.** *H. nigricosta* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03213; **20.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03212; **21.** *H. nanographa*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02701; **22.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP; **23.** *H. transversa* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1328; **24.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1329; **25.** *H. pallidipicta* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 2002; **26.** *Laetonima camerunica*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02204; **27.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2008; **28.** *Evonima centralis* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1828; **29.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1442; **30.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1827.



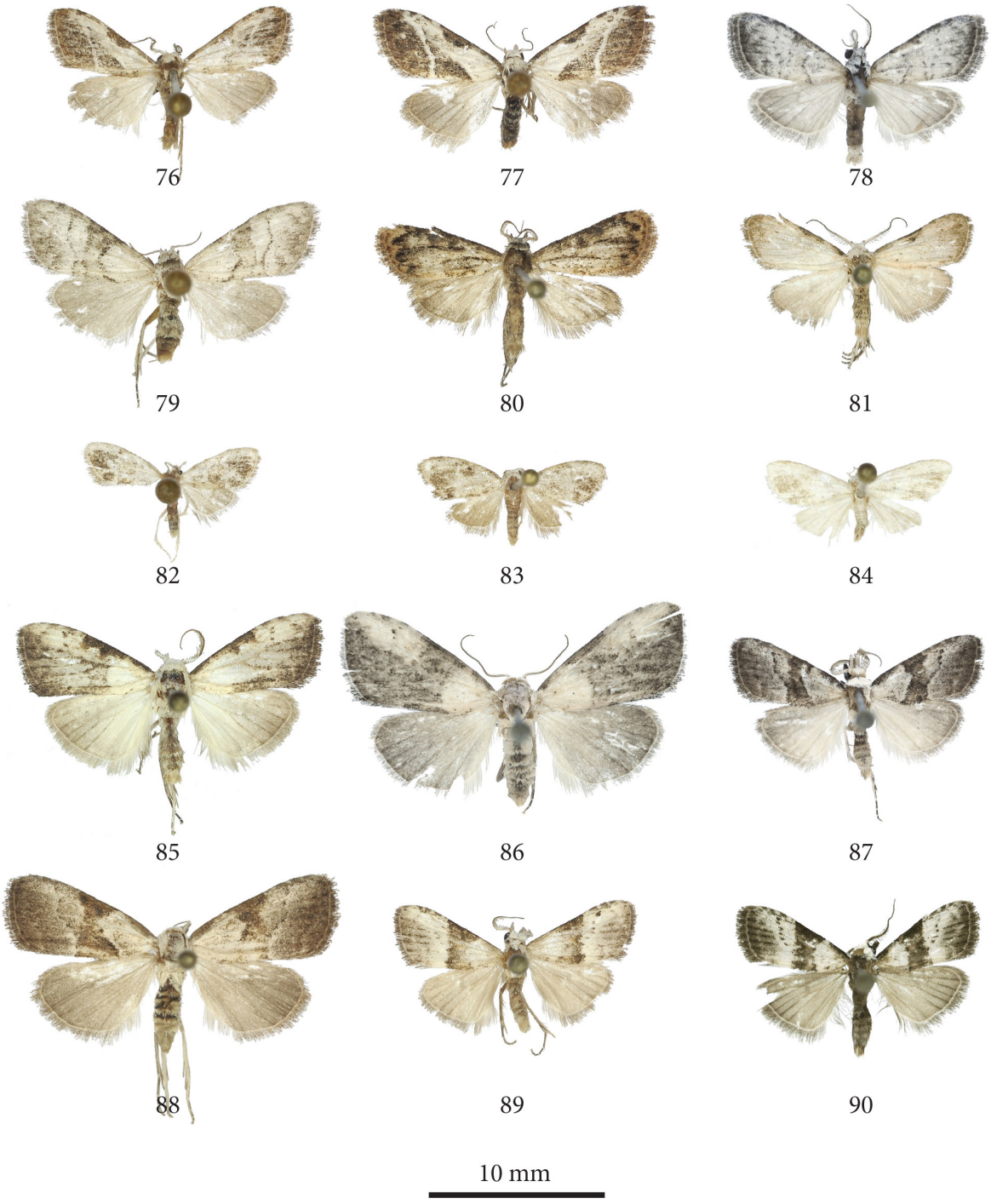
Figures 31–45. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, in coll. ANHRT). 31. *Usambaranola congolica* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02487; **32.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1801; **33.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1802; **34.** *U. pallida* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02488; **35.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1803; **36.** *Mecothrix phaeocraspis*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03258; **37.** *Idem*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1960; **38.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1957; **39.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1959; **40.** *M. melalopha*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03305; **41.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02695; **42.** *M. omphalota*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1958; **43.** *Idem*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1954; **44.** *M. flaviciliata*, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03291; **45.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1956.



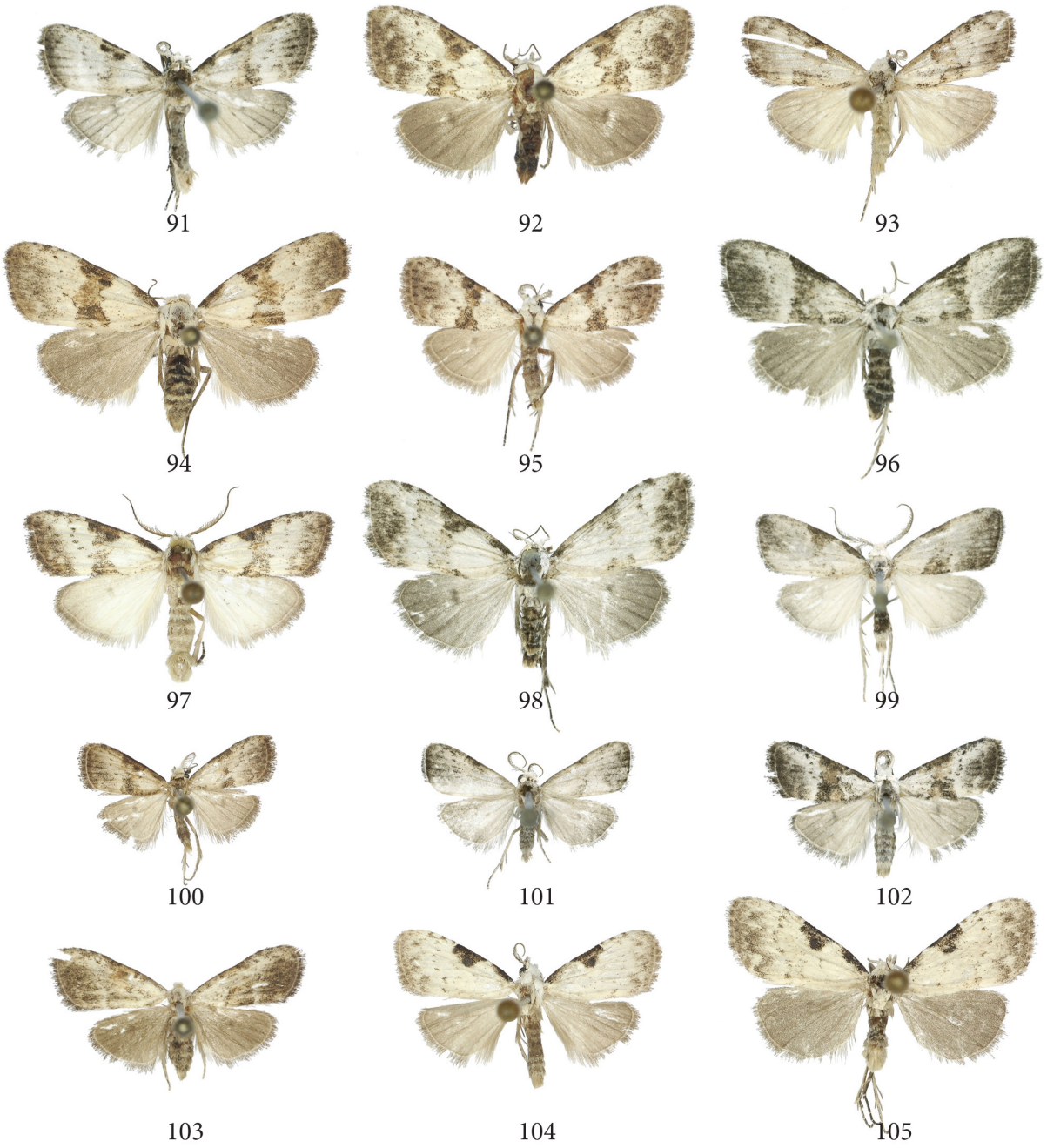
Figures 46–60. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, in coll. ANHRT). 46. *Nola afrotaeniata*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02697; **47.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02694; **48.** *N. baicola* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 3206; **49.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1826; **50.** *N. melanoscelis*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02226; **51.** *N. nouabaleana* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1364; **52.** *N. socotrensis vansoni*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1459; **53.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03268; **54.** *Angensteinia costiplaga* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1432; **55.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1462; **56.** *Nolidia cretaceoides*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03210; **57.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02531; **58.** *N. pumilalis*, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03293; **59.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1507; **60.** *N. ochroptera* **sp. n.**, HT ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03209.



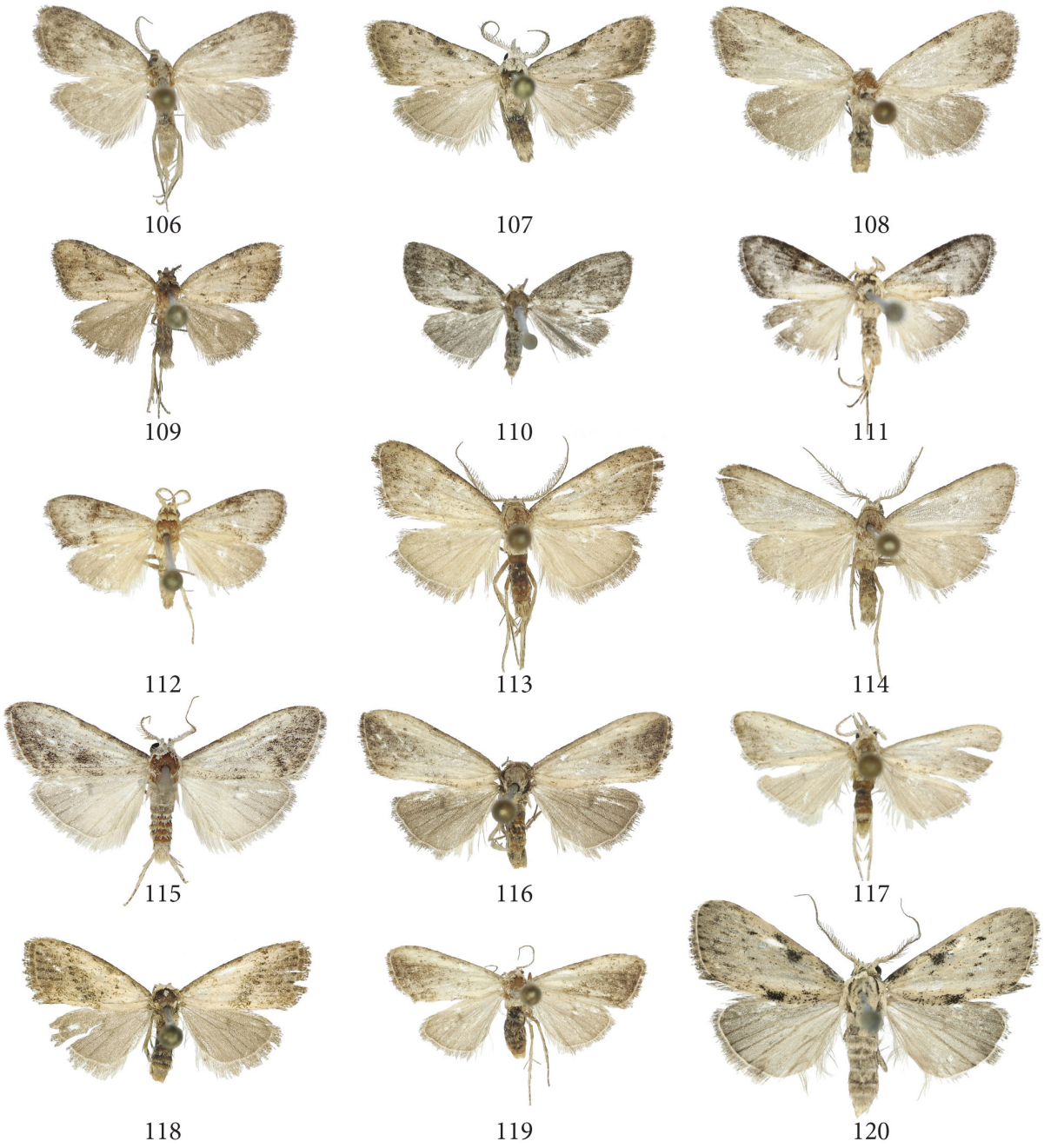
Figures 61–75. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, in coll. ANHRT). 61. *Nolidia scotomarginata* **sp. n.**, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03219; **62.** *Idem*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02561; **63.** *N. mbomoana* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1368; **64.** *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 2130; **65.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, Gabon, Ivindo, GS: LGNA 2131; **66.** *Meganola nivalitincta*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1383; **67.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1385; **68.** *M. rhyssomorpha*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02565; **69.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1483; **70.** *M. latimarginata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02261; **71.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02294; **72.** *M. pallidipenna* **sp. n.**, HT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03300; **73.** *M. lucia*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02716; **74.** *M. cerographa*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1489; **75.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1403.



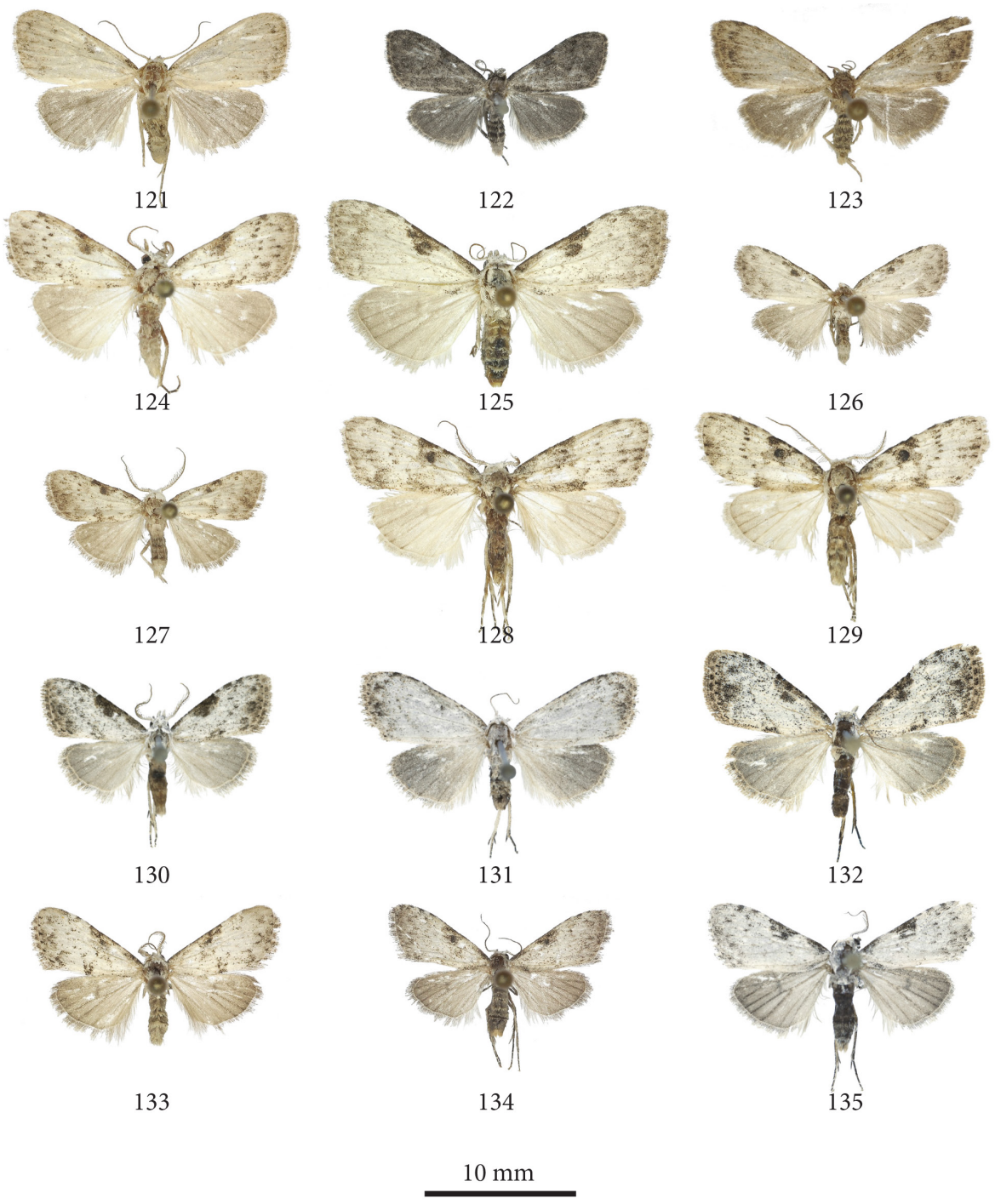
Figures 76–90. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). 76. *Meganola leucosigna*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1426; **77.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1829; **78.** *M. cinereoparva*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02567; **79.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1441; **80.** *M. orami* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1339; **81.** *M. mondika* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03274; **82.** *M. griseomaculata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1998; **83.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Liberia, GS: LGNA 2133; **84.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, Gabon, GS: LGNA 2132; **85.** *M. angola*, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1324; **86.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02478; **87.** *M. cirrhographa*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02485; **88.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1395; **89.** *M. canovirgulata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1347; **90.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02486.



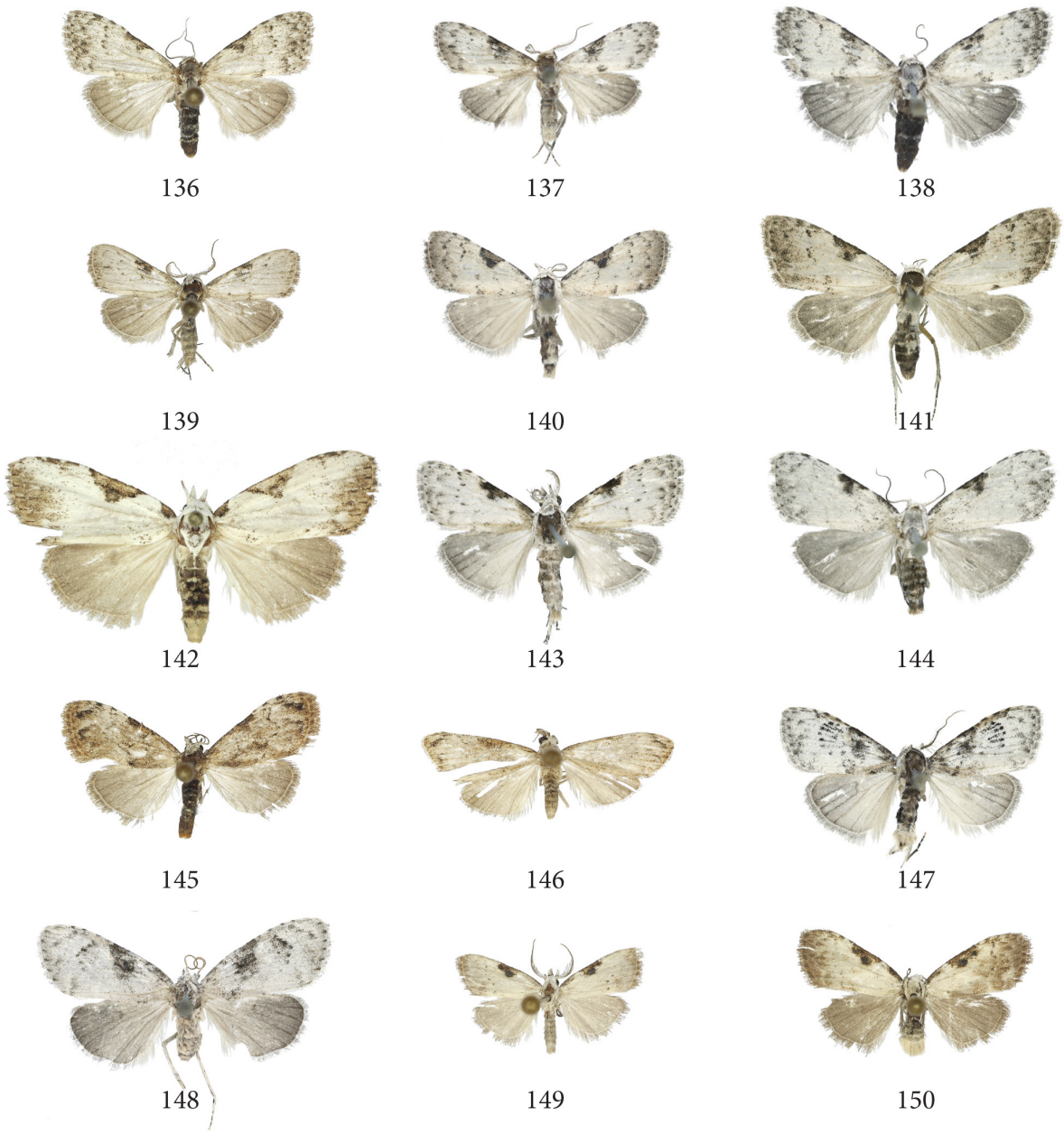
Figures 91–105. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, in coll. ANHRT). 91. *Meganola subcanovirgata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02498; **92.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1381; **93.** *M. mesothermoides*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1346; **94.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1394; **95.** *M. poolei* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1342; **96.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02537; **97.** *M. chionea*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1344; **98.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02692; **99.** *M. subchionea*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02278; **100.** *M. minutissima* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1366; **101.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02282; **102.** *M. faber*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02222; **103.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1369; **104.** *M. fulvolurida*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1352; **105.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1464.



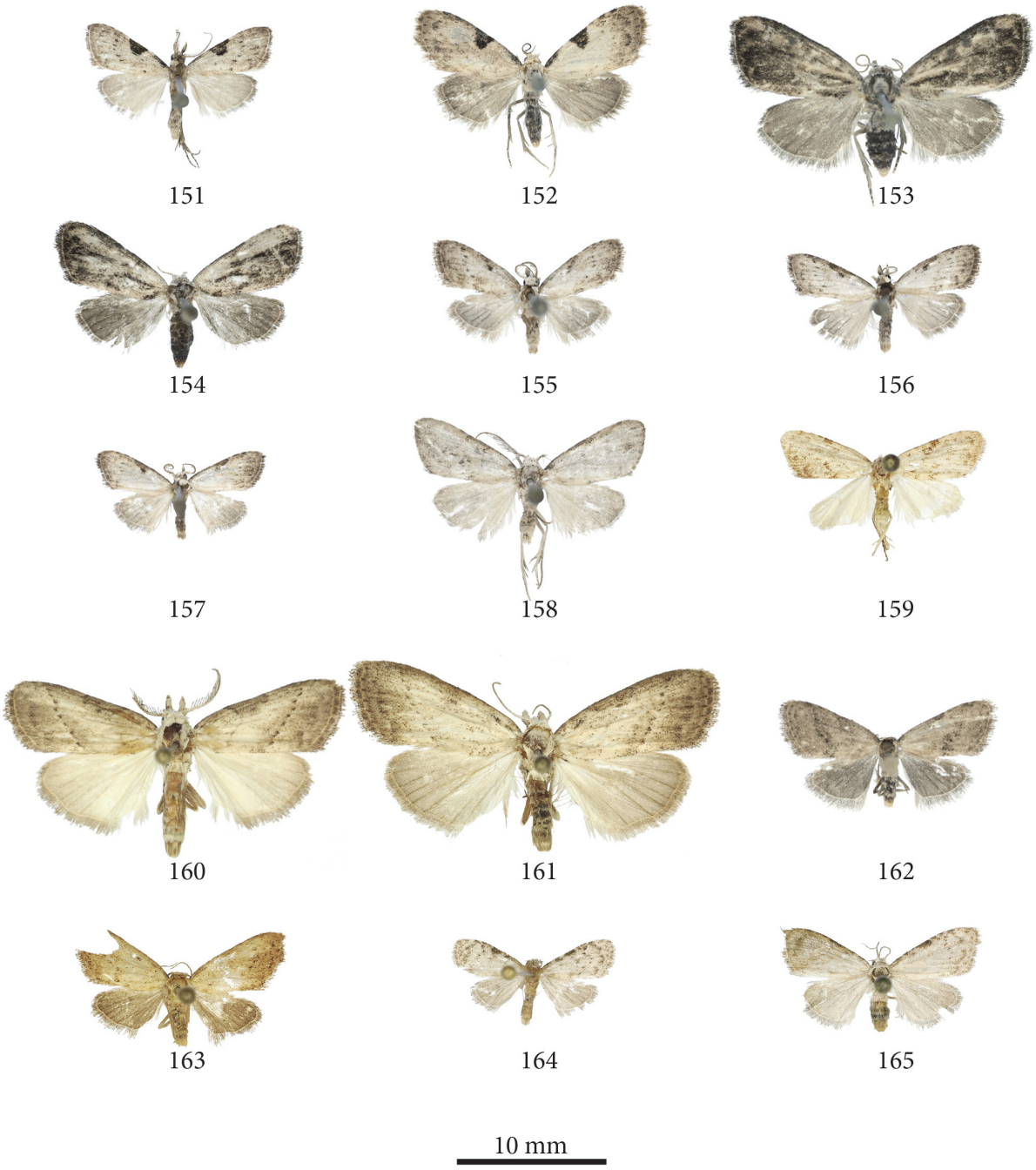
Figures 106–120. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). **106.** *Meganola griseosoma* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1478; **107.** *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03283; **108.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1445; **109.** *M. sangha* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03214; **110.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02542; **111.** *M. bomassana* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02500; **112.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1350; **113.** *M. marantacea* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1446; **114.** *Idem*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1427; **115.** *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, Zambia, GS: LGNA 740; **116.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1779; **117.** *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03224; **118.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03304; **119.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1864; **120.** *M. monofascia dissoluta*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02719.



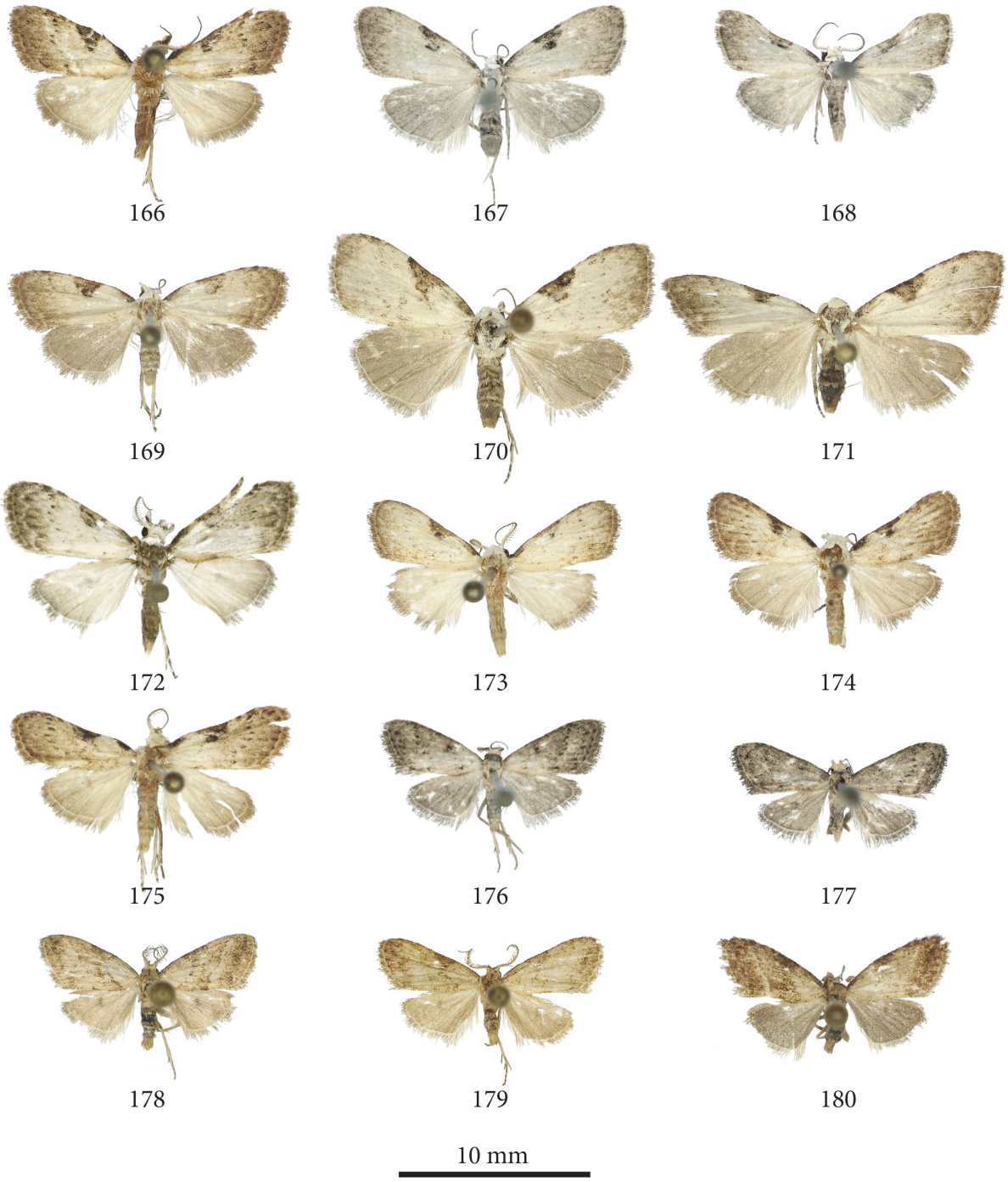
Figures 121–135. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). **121.** *Meganola monofascia dissoluta*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1401; **122.** *M. perfusca*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02505; **123.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1480; **124.** *M. bispermutata cryptochra*, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1388; **125.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1491; **126.** *M. mamonekenei* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1484; **127.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1867; **128.** *M. pachygrapha*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1777; **129.** *Idem*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1776; **130.** *M. baaka*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02216; **131.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02517; **132.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 02223; **133.** *M. fontainei*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1772; **134.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1506; **135.** *M. palaeographa*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02232.



Figures 136–150. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, in coll. ANHRT). 136. *Meganola palaeographa*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1778; **137.** *M. trigonographa*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02233; **138.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02538; **139.** *M. furvitincta*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1774; **140.** *M. aarviki*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02218; **141.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02483; **142.** *M. chia*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1532; **143.** *M. albocandia*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02587; **144.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02548; **145.** *M. scouria* **sp. n.**, HT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1440; **146.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1376; **147.** *M. leucometabola*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02693; **148.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02481; **149.** *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1370; **150.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1790.



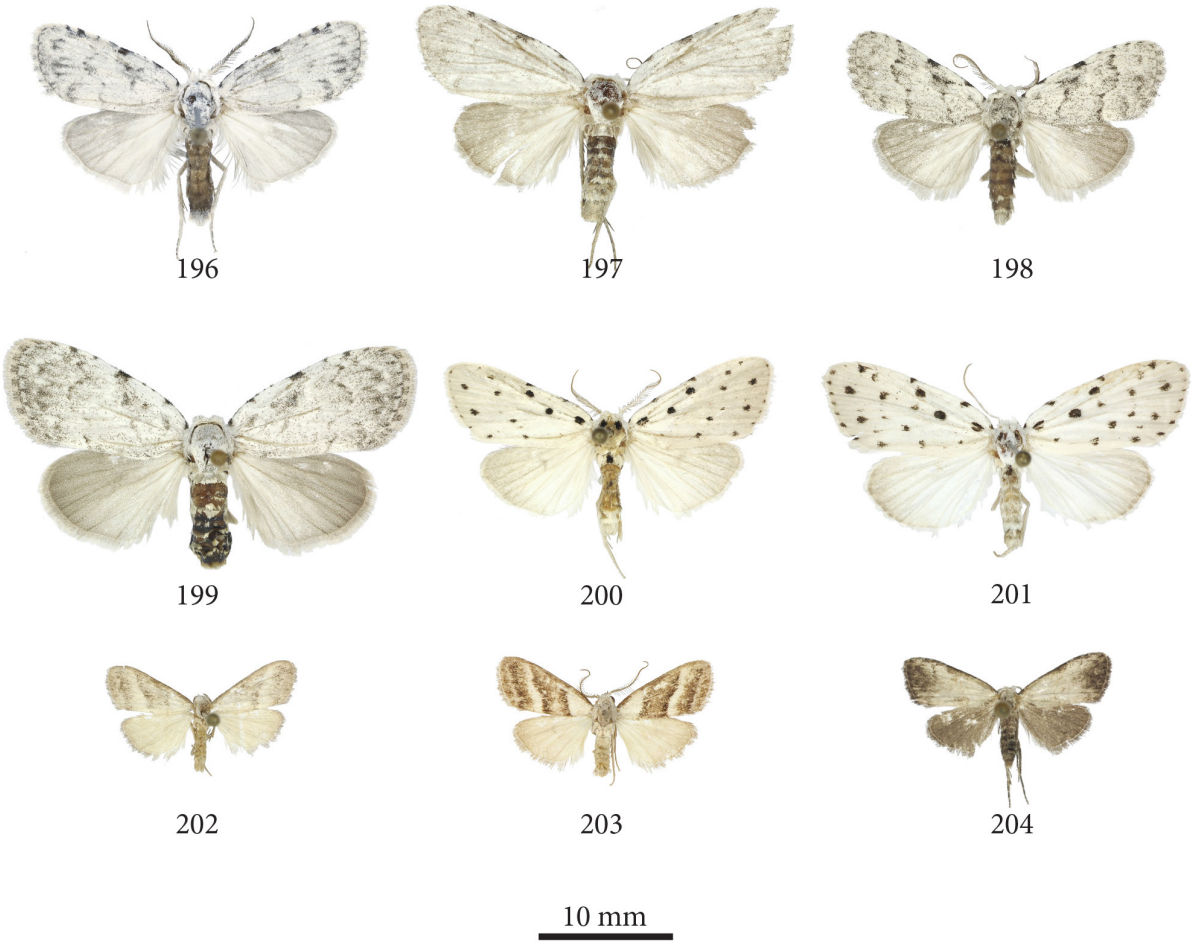
Figures 151–165. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). **151.** *Meganola mbeli* **sp. n.**, HT ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02572; **152.** *M. conspicillaris*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02272; **153.** *M. afrotenebrata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02528; **154.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02536; **155.** *M. bateke* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02516; **156.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02209; **157.** *M. lingala* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02472; **158.** *M. kituba* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02506; **159.** *M. ferrugata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1953; **160.** *M. tenuimorpha*, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1405; **161.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1404; **162.** *M. castaneata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02526; **163.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1261; **164.** *M. delicata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03211; **165.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03254.



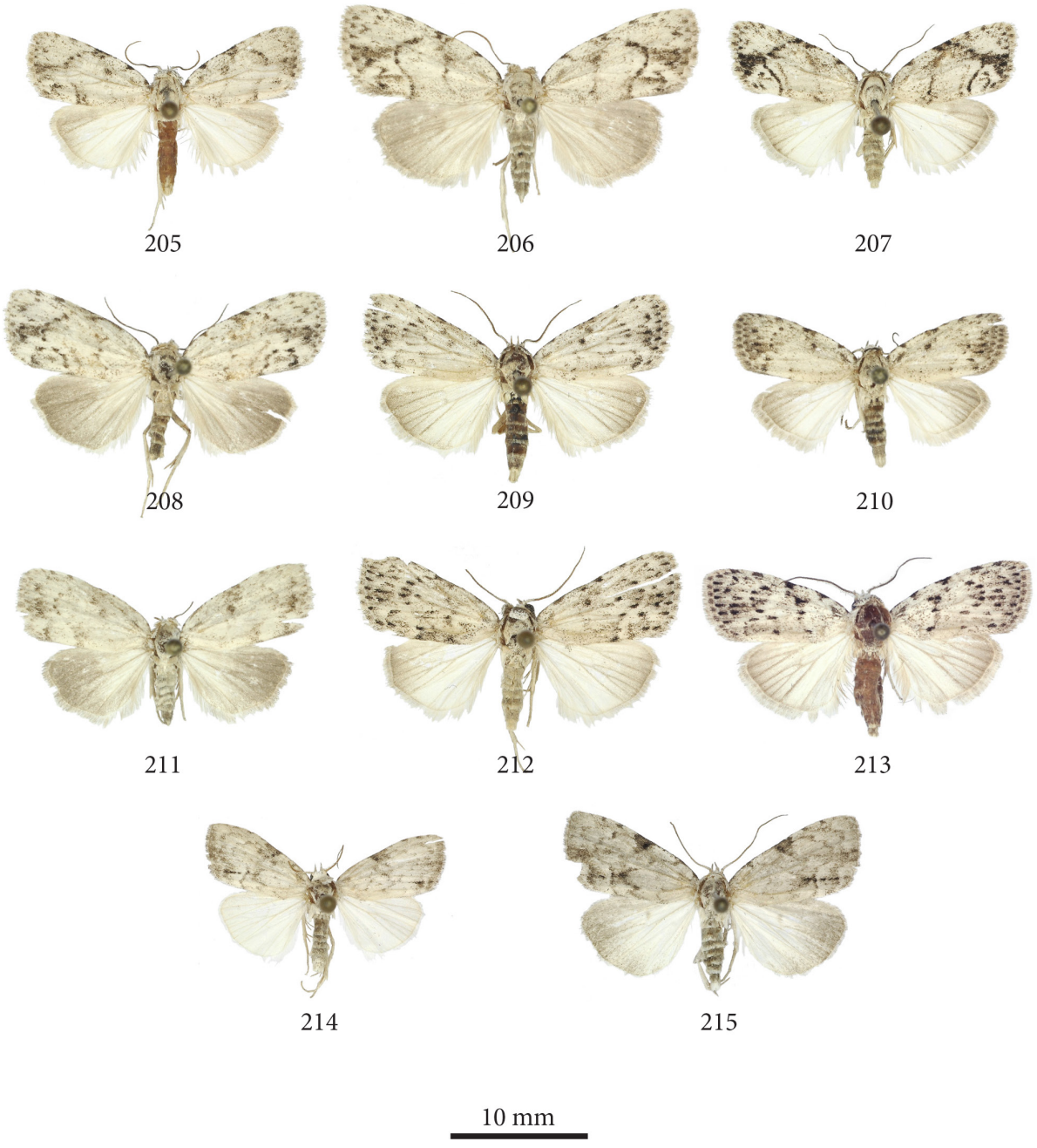
Figures 166–180. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). 166. *Meganola microfascia*, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1372; **167.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02274; **168.** *M. paromoia* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02251; **169.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1498; **170.** *M. decima*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1481; **171.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1361; **172.** *M. adelpha* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02578; **173.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1737; **174.** *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1496; **175.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1871; **176.** *M. seydeli*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02208; **177.** *Idem*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02568; **178.** *M. yabangoumai* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03277; **179.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1192; **180.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1422.



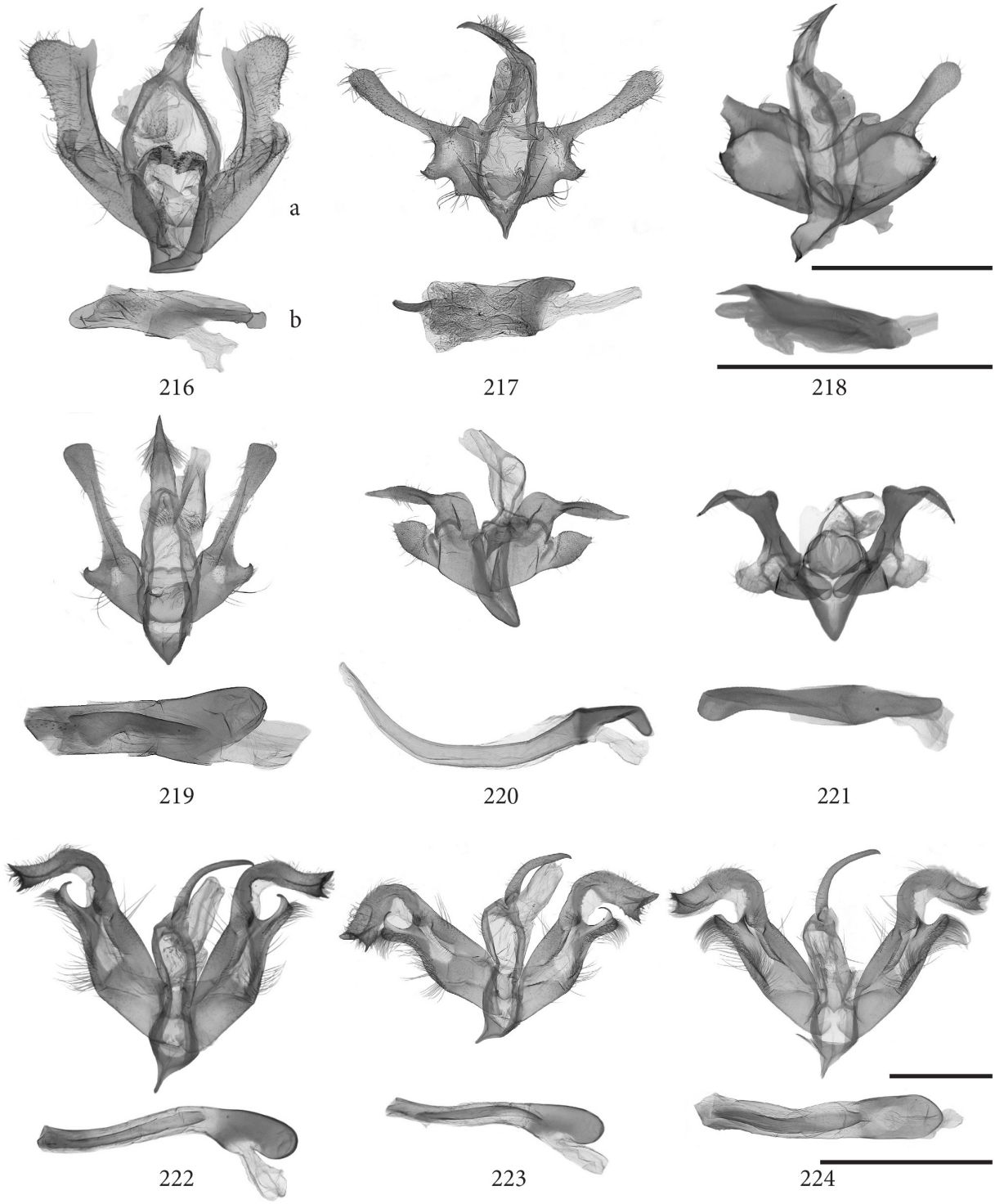
Figures 181–195. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). **181.** *Meganola illaudata*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03284; **182.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02566; **183.** *M. pyrrhomorpha*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1508; **184.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1509; **185.** *M. ronkayiana*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02540; **186.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1512; **187.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02283; **188.** *M. spermophaga*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02715; **189.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1494; **190.** *M. argyrolepis*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1990; **191.** *M. endoscota*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02484; **192.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1444; **193.** *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1479; **194.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02492; **195.** *M. ostiata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1340.



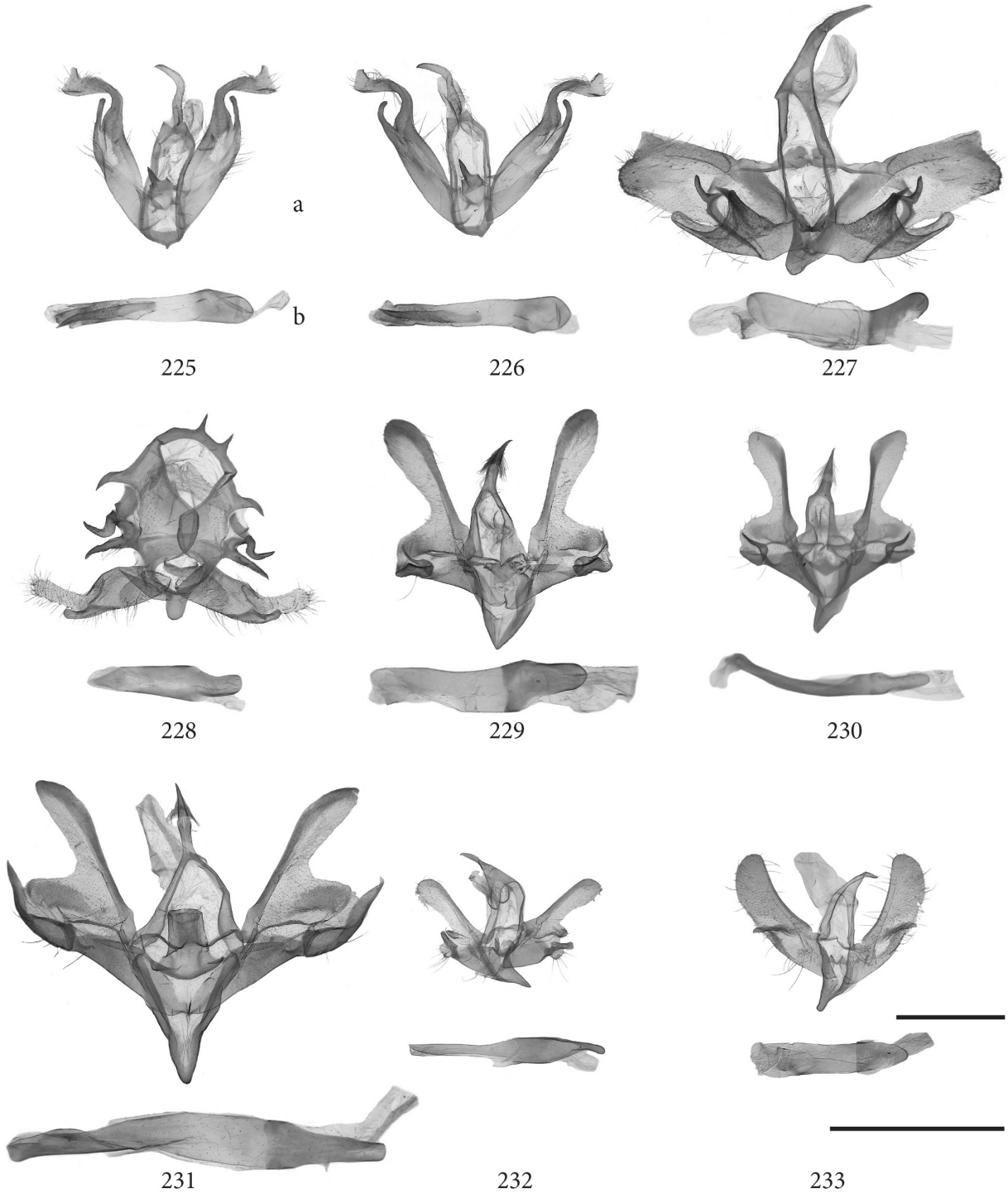
Figures 196–204. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). 196. *Meganola paraforsteri*, ♂, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02312; **197.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1456; **198.** *M. forsteri*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1448; **199.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1452; **200.** *M. yvonneae*, ♂, NNNP; **201.** *Idem*, ♀, Zambia; **202.** *M. paravirgata* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1430; **203.** *Idem*, PT, ♂, Liberia, GS: LGNA 485; **204.** *M. kokoua* **sp. n.**, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1424.



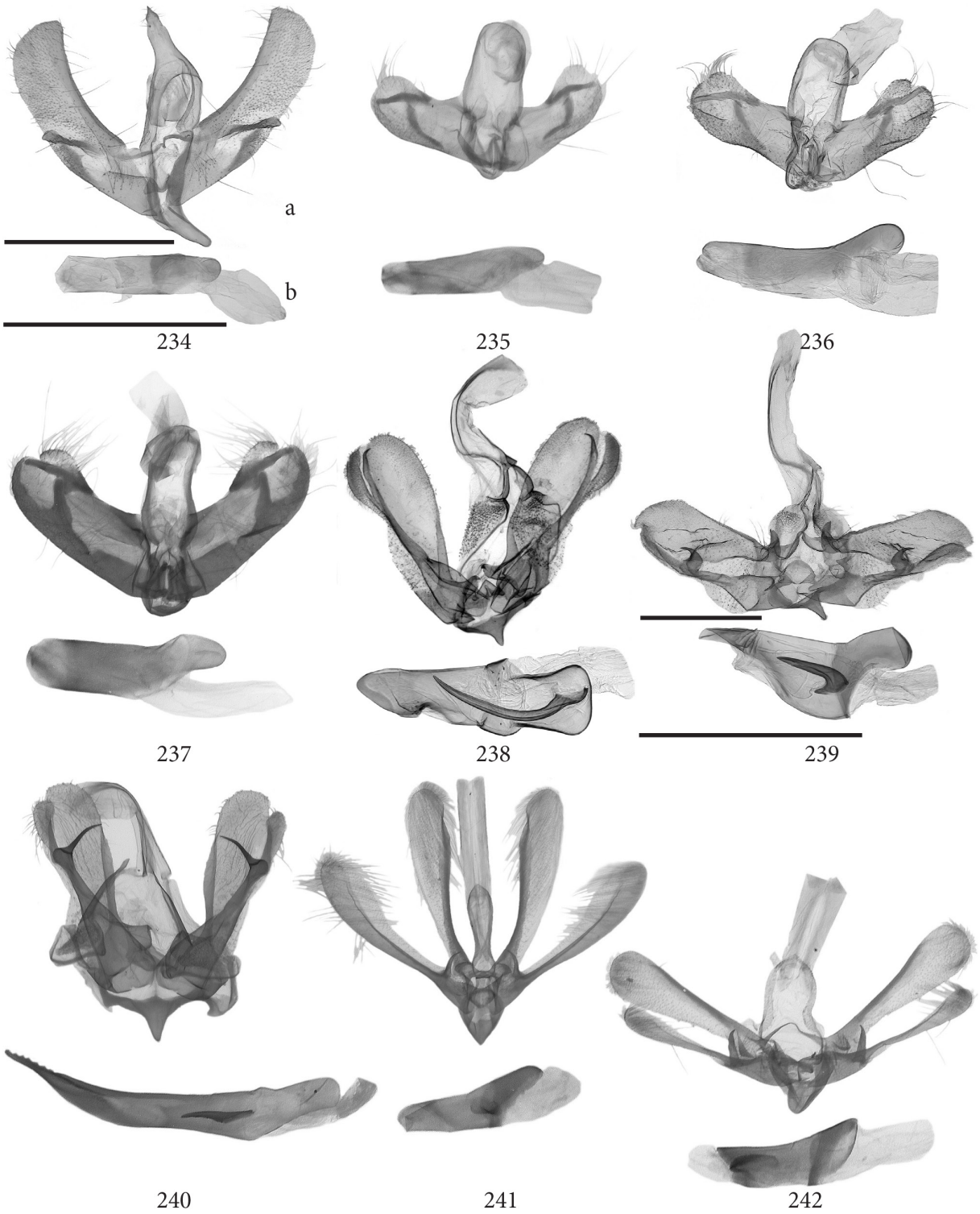
Figures 205–215. Adults (all collected in the Republic of Congo, unless otherwise indicated, in coll. ANHRT). 205. *Ezishnola inopinata*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1518; **206.** *Idem*, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1411; **207.** *E. nitidipicta*, HT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1961; **208.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1503; **209.** *E. truncata*, PT, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1809; **210.** *E. congolana*, HT, ♂, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1848; **211.** *Idem*, PT, ♀, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1504; **212.** *E. carcassoni*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1455; **213.** *Idem*, ♀, Ivory Coast, GS: LGNA 1839; **214.** *Barasa hulstaerti*, ♂, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1773; **215.** *Idem*, ♀, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1808.



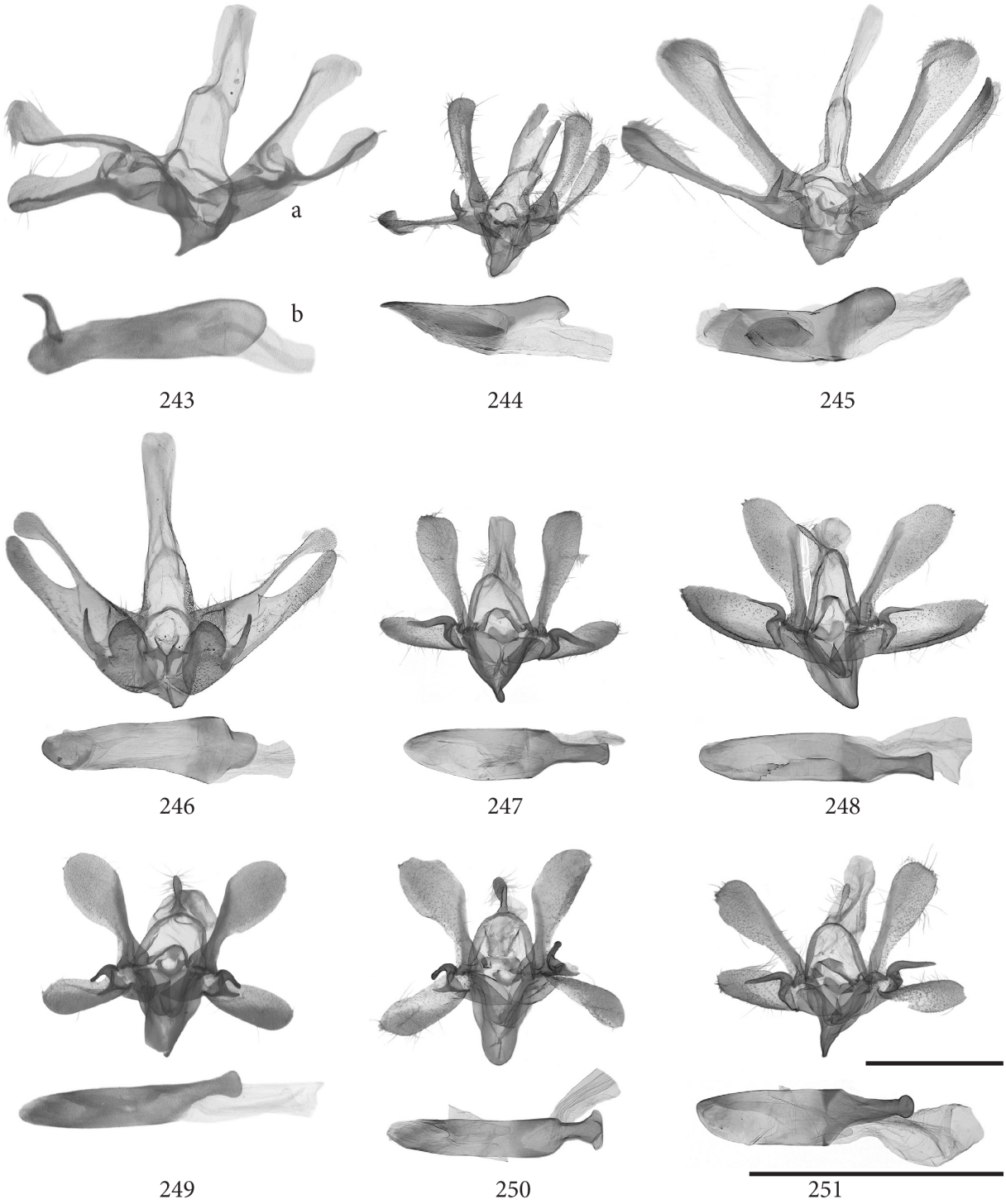
Figures 216–224. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 216. *Brunneonola nimba*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1333; **217.** *Bellanola ndoki*, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1316; **218.** *B. bomassa* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02495; **219.** *B. negetoides* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1330; **220.** *Gabonola gibboni* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1326; **221.** *G. smithi*, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03294; **222.** *Congonola albifasciata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1327; **223.** *Idem*, PT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1338; **224.** *C. bangassouana* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2004 (scale bars = 1 mm, applying all images shown before them).



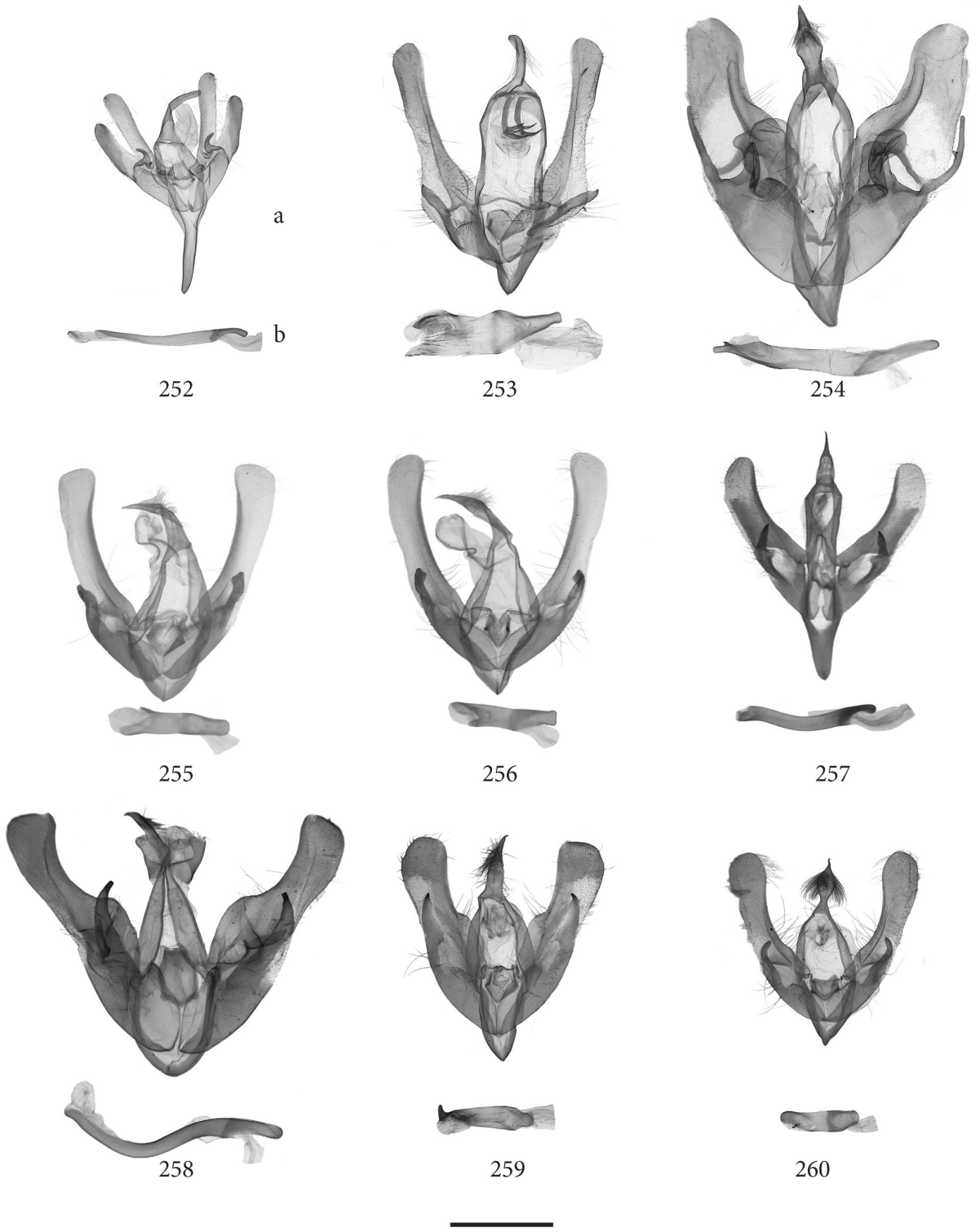
Figures 225–233. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 225. *Congonola minuta* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1337; **226.** *Idem*, PT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1363; **227.** *Odzalanola volynkini* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1334; **228.** *Afrosarbena smithi* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1335; **229.** *Hampsonola transecta*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1325; **230.** *H. nigricosta*, **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03213; **231.** *H. transversa* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1328; **232.** *H. pallidipicta* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 2002; **233.** *Evonima centralis* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1828 (scale bars = 1 mm).



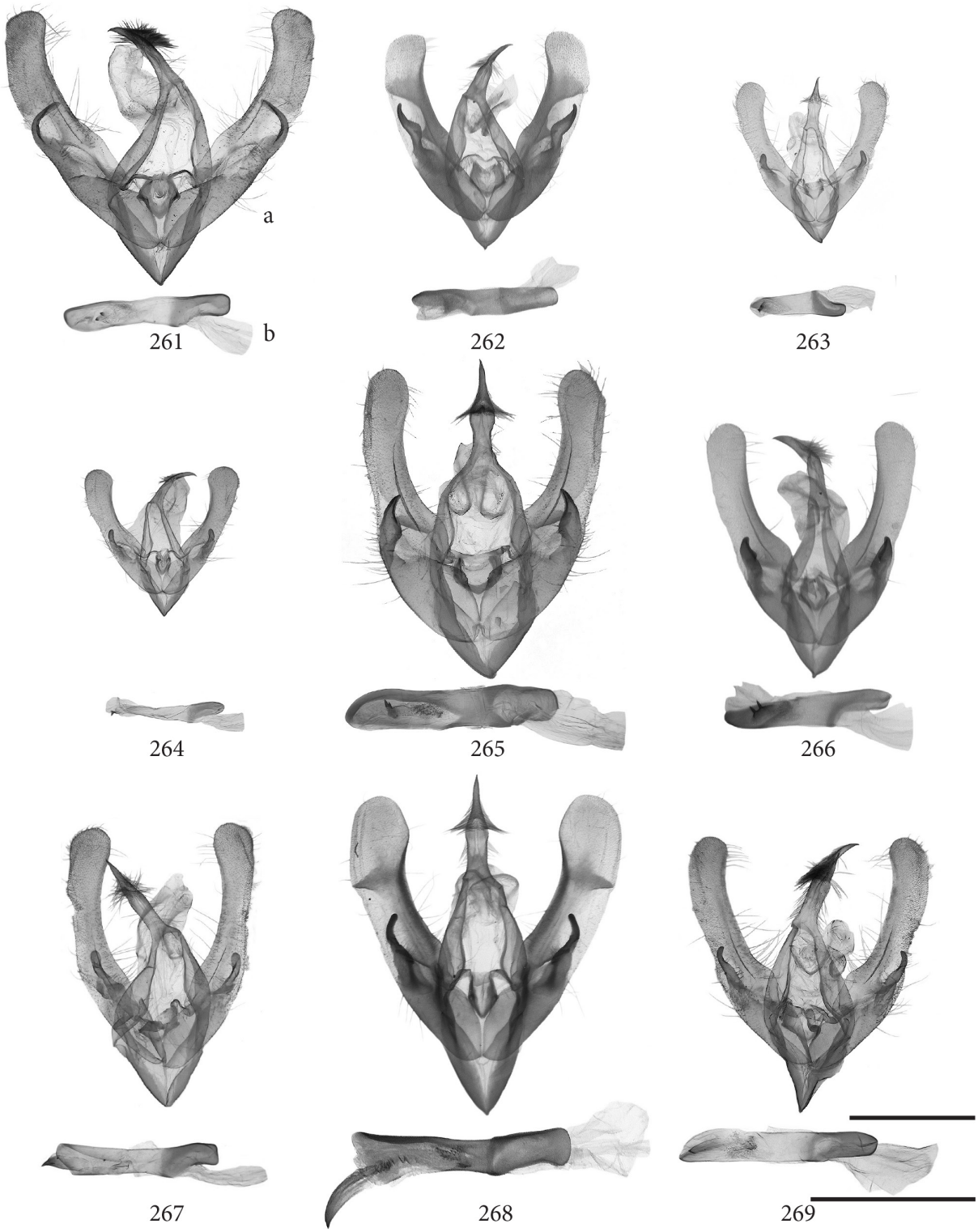
Figures 234–242. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 234. *Evonima centralis* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1442; **235.** *Usambaranola congolica* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02487; **236.** *Idem*, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1801; **237.** *U. pallida* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02488; **238.** *Mecothrix phaeocraspis*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1653; **239.** *M. omphalota*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1958; **240.** *M. flaviciliata*, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03291; **241.** *Nola afrotaeniata*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02697; **242.** *N. baicola* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03206 (scale bars = 1 mm, applying to all images shown after them).



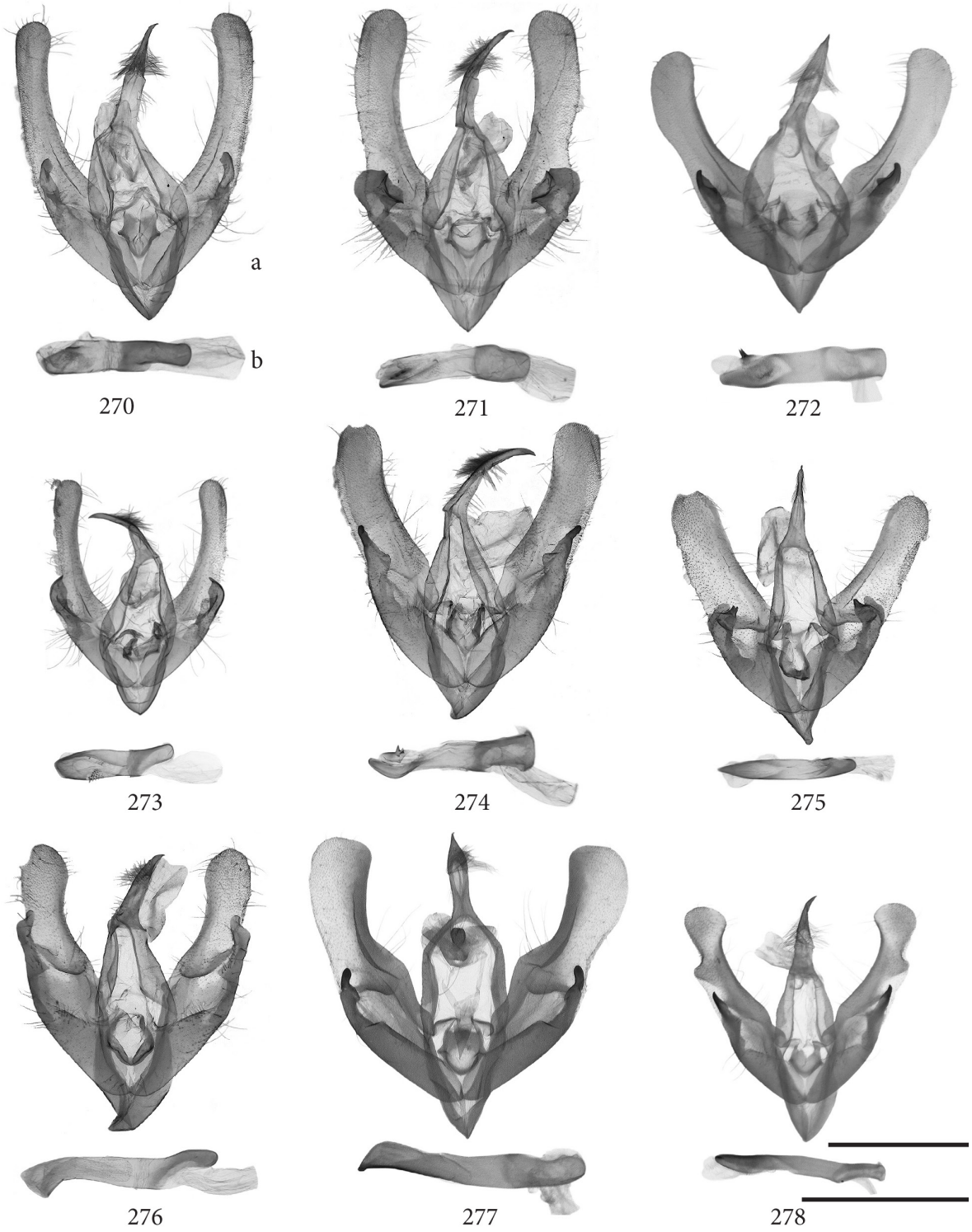
Figures 243–251. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 243. *Nola melanoscelis*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02226; **244.** *Nola nouabaleana* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1364; **245.** *Nola socotrensis vansoni*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1459; **246.** *Angensteinia costiplaga* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1432; **247.** *Nolidia cretaceoides*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2000; **248.** *N. pumilalis*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1514; **249.** *N. scotomarginata* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03219; **250.** *Idem*, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1420; **251.** *N. mbomoana* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1368 (scale bars = 1 mm).



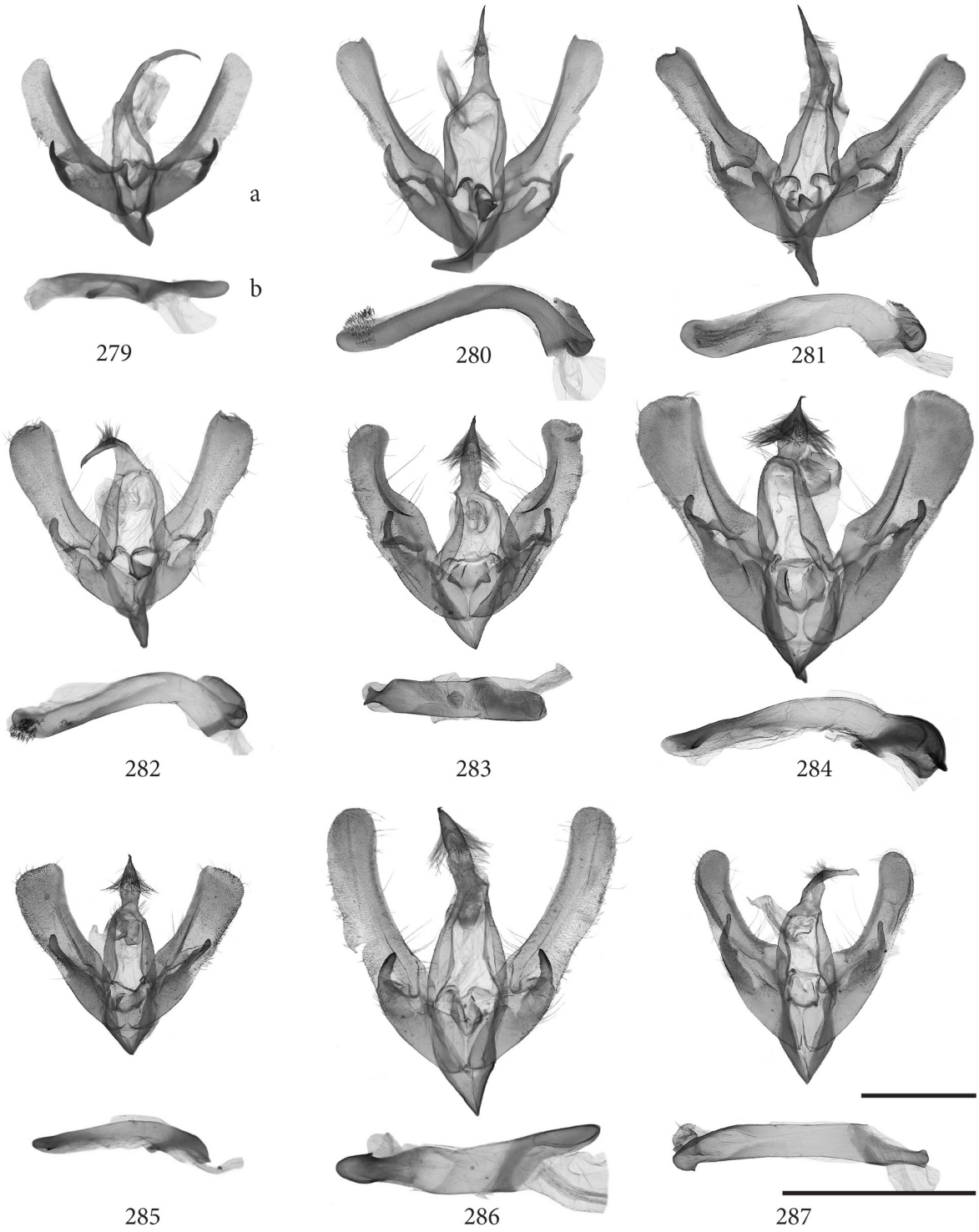
Figures 252–260. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 252. *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 2130; **253.** *Meganola nivalitincta*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1393; **254.** *M. rhyssomorpha*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1443; **255.** *M. latimarginata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02261; **256.** *Idem*, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02280; **257.** *M. lucia*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02716; **258.** *M. cerographa*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1489; **259.** *M. leucosigna*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1426; **260.** *M. cinereoparva*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1447 (scale bar = 1 mm).



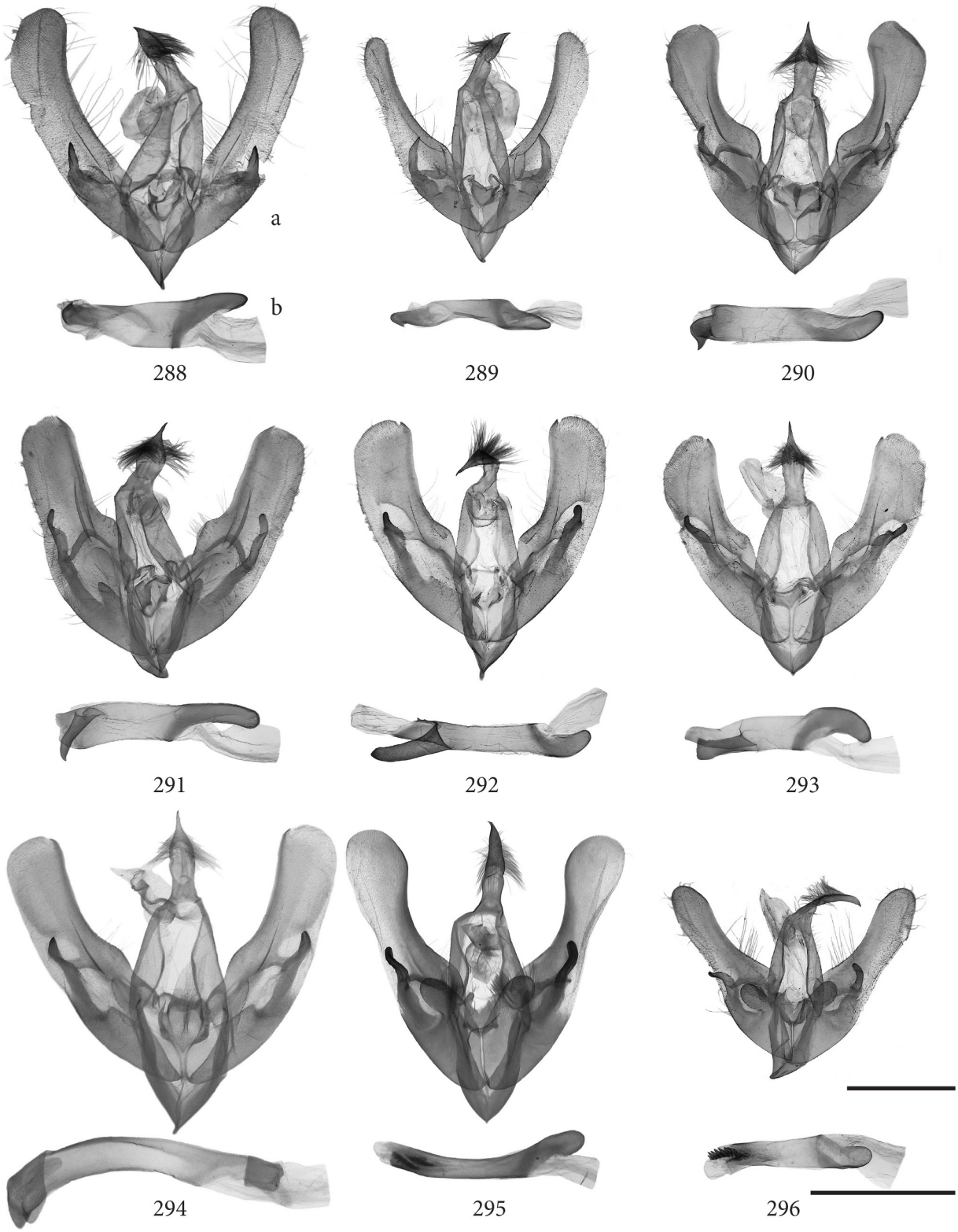
Figures 261–269. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 261. *Meganola orami* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1339; **262.** *M. mondika* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03274; **263.** *M. griseomaculata* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1998; **264.** *Idem*, PT, Liberia, GS: LGNA 2133; **265.** *M. angola*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 2007; **266.** *M. cirrhographa*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02217; **267.** *M. canovirgulata*, **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1347; **268.** *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02498; **269.** *M. mesothermoides*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1346 (scale bars = 1 mm).



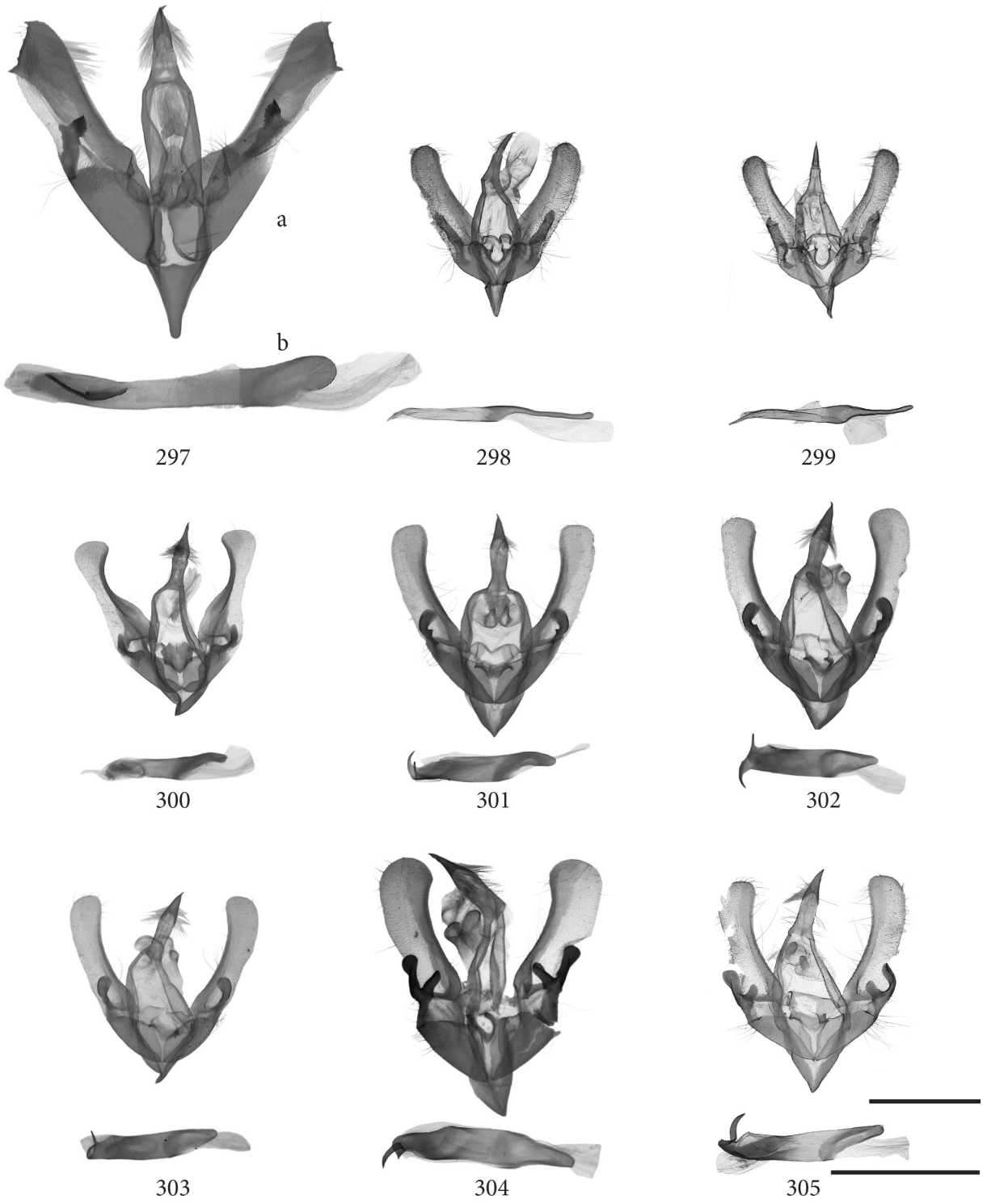
Figures 270–278. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 270. *Meganola poolei* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1342; **271.** *M. chionea*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1344; **272.** *M. subchionea*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02278; **273.** *M. minutissima* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1366; **274.** *M. faber*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1416; **275.** *M. fulvolurida*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1413; **276.** *M. griseosoma*, **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1478; **277.** *M. griseopicta* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03283; **278.** *M. sangha* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03214 (scale bars = 1 mm).



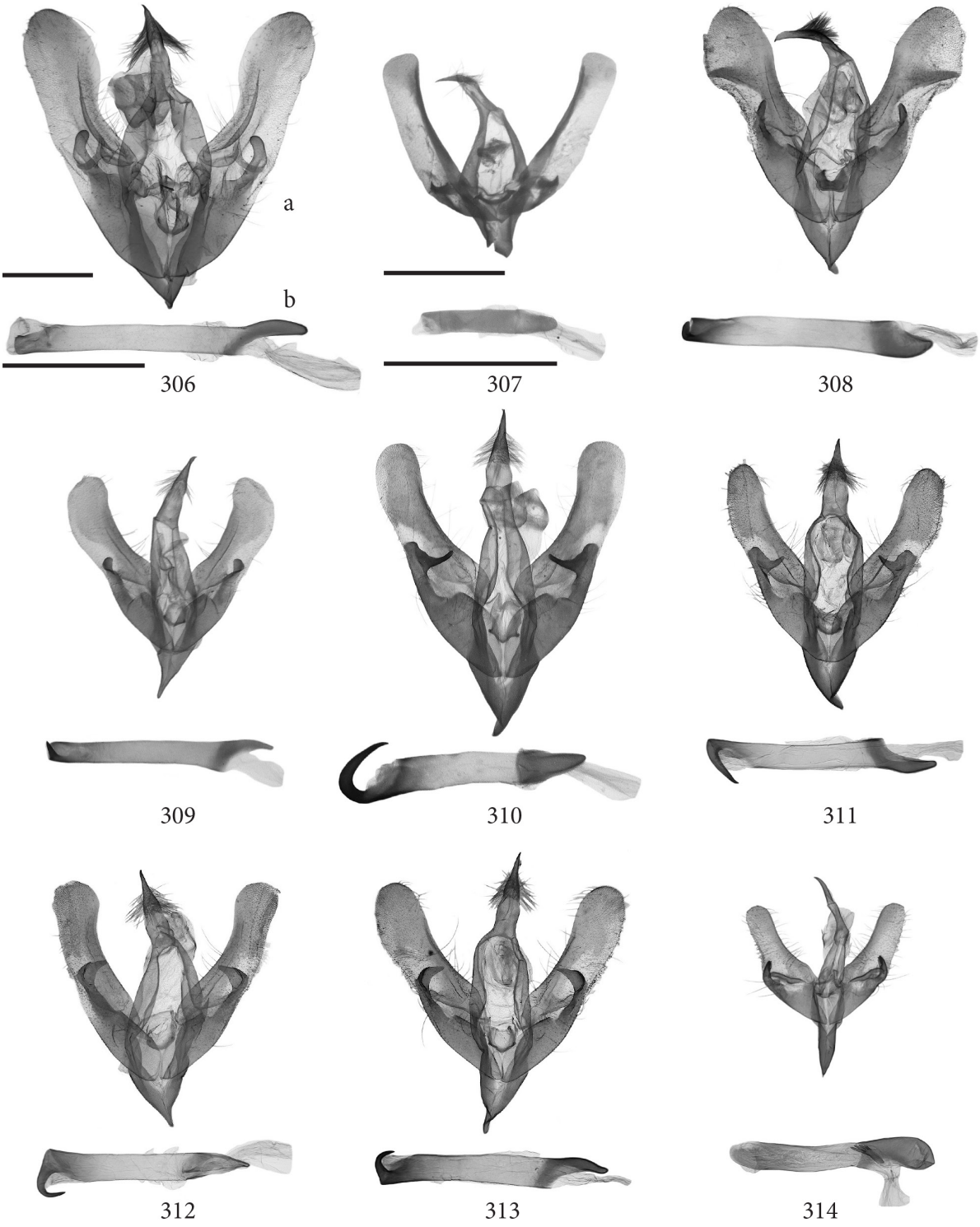
Figures 279–287. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 279. *Meganola bomassana* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02500; **280.** *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03224; **281.** *M. marantacea* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1446; **282.** *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, Zambia, GS: LGNA 740; **283.** *M. paravirgata* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1430; **284.** *M. monofascia dissoluta*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1693; **285.** *M. perfusca*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1374; **286.** *M. bispermutata cryptochra*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1388; **287.** *M. mamonekenei* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1484 (scale bars = 1 mm).



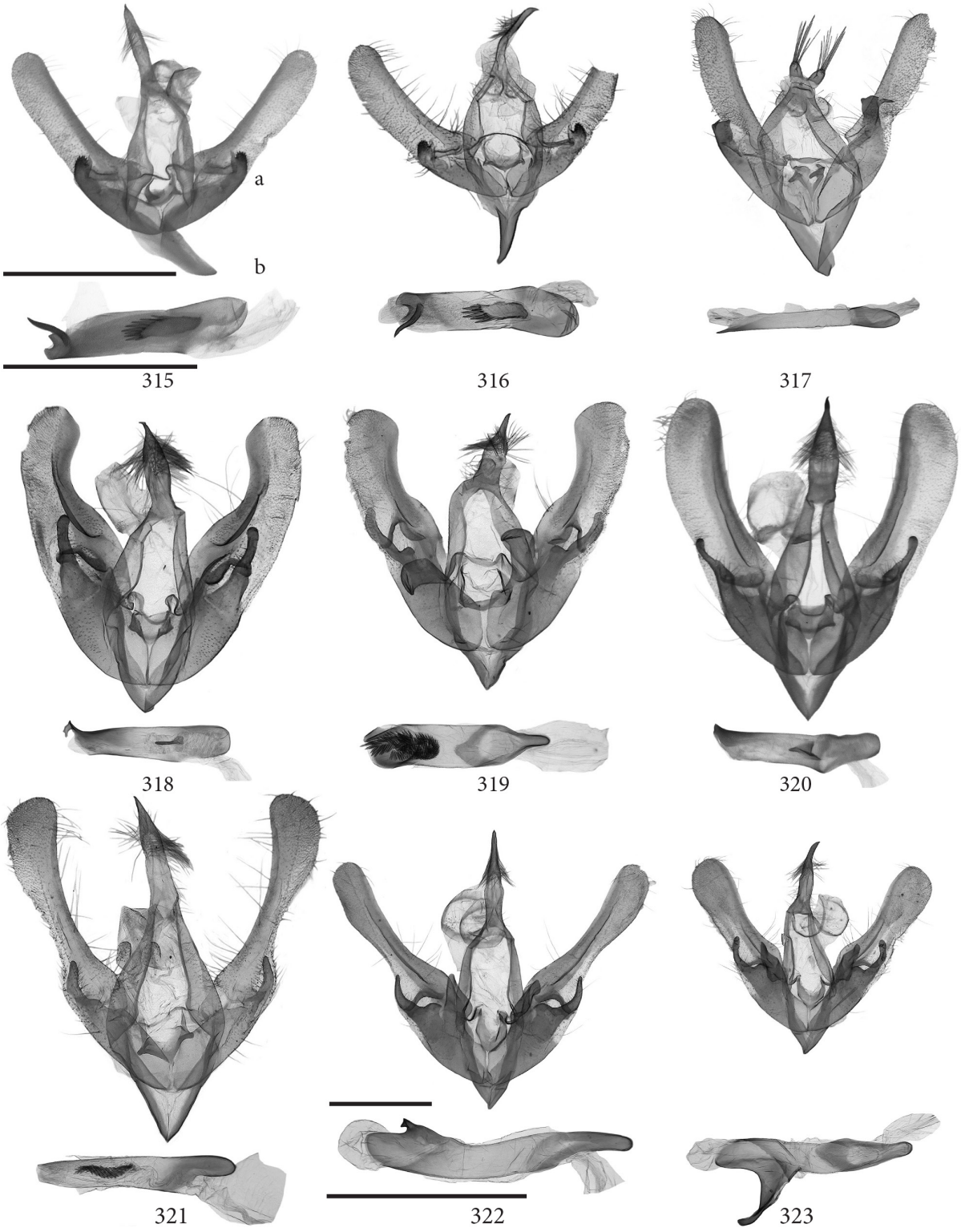
Figures 288–296. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 288. *Meganola pachygrapha*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1396; **289.** *M. baaka*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1318; **290.** *M. fontainei*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1772; **291.** *M. palaeographa*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1486; **292.** *M. furvitincta*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1774; **293.** *M. aarviki*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1378; **294.** *M. trigonographa*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02233; **295.** *M. albocandia*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02587; **296.** *M. scouria* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1376 (scale bars = 1 mm).



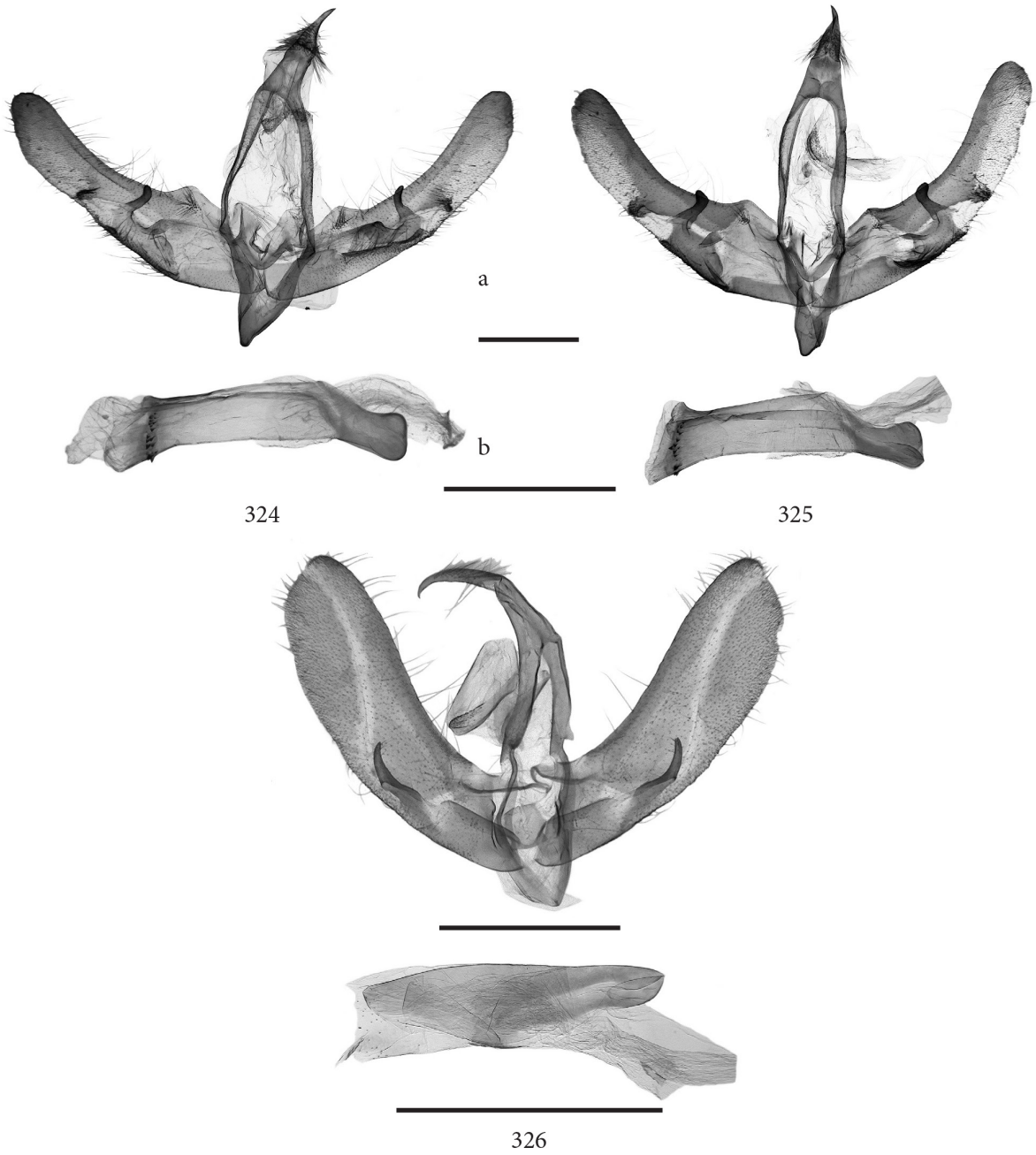
Figures 297–305. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 297. *Meganola leucometabola*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02696; **298.** *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1370; **299.** *Idem*, PT, Cameroon, GS: LGNA 1186; **300.** *M. mbeli* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02572; **301.** *M. bateke* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02516; **302.** *Idem*, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02560; **303.** *M. lingala* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02472; **304.** *M. kituba* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02506; **305.** *M. ferrugata* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1953 (scale bars = 1 mm).



Figures 306–314. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 306. *Meganola tenuimorpha*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1405; **307.** *M. delicata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03211; **308.** *M. microfascia*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1372; **309.** *M. paromoia* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02251; **310.** *M. adelpha* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02578; **311.** *Idem*, PT, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1737; **312.** *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1496; **313.** *Idem*, PT, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1871; **314.** *M. seydeli*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1999 (scale bars = 1 mm, applying to images shown after them).



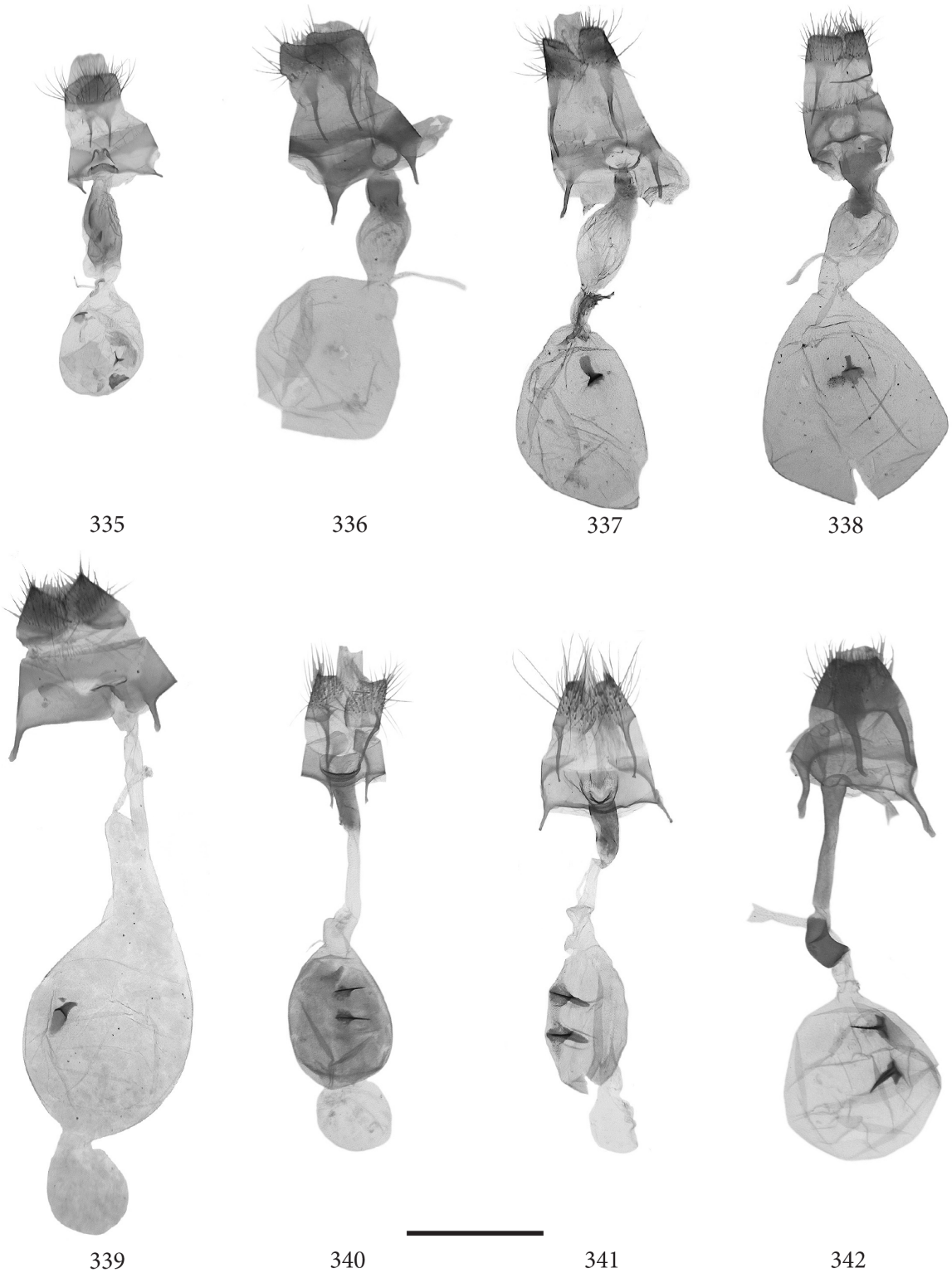
Figures 315–323. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 315. *Meganola yabangoumai* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: ANHRT 03277; **316.** *Idem*, PT, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1192; **317.** *M. illaudata*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1473; **318.** *M. pyrrhomorpha*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1429; **319.** *M. ronkayiana*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1460; **320.** *M. spermophaga*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02715; **321.** *M. argyrolepis*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1990; **322.** *M. endoscota*, GS: LGNA 1534; **323.** *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1479 (scale bars = 1 mm, applying to images shown after them).



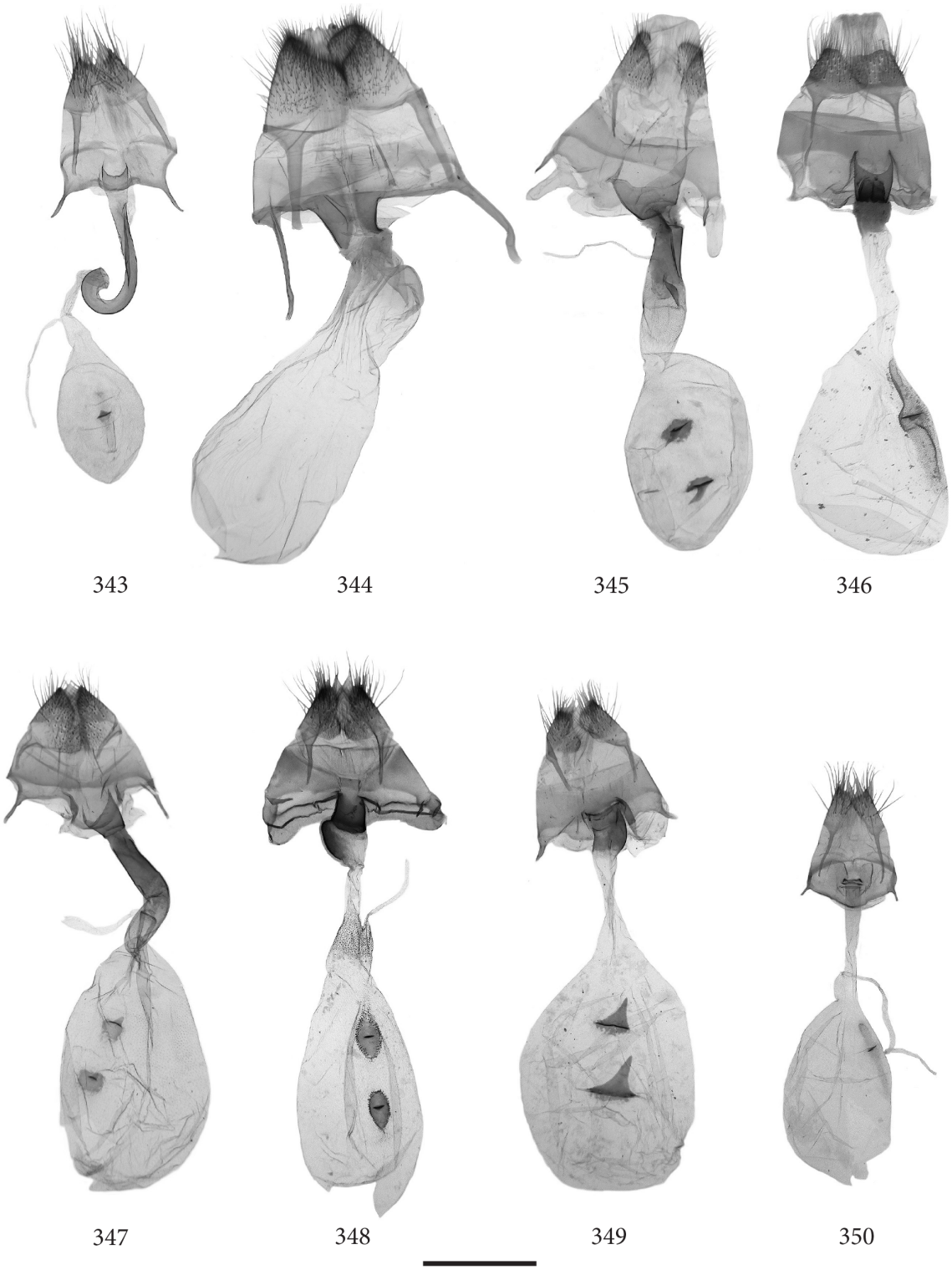
Figures 324–326. Male genitalia, a: clasping apparatus, b: aedeagus (all in coll. ANHRT). 324. *Meganola paraforsteri*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1419; **325.** *M. forsteri*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1449; **326.** *Barasa hulstaerti*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1773 (scale bars = 1 mm).



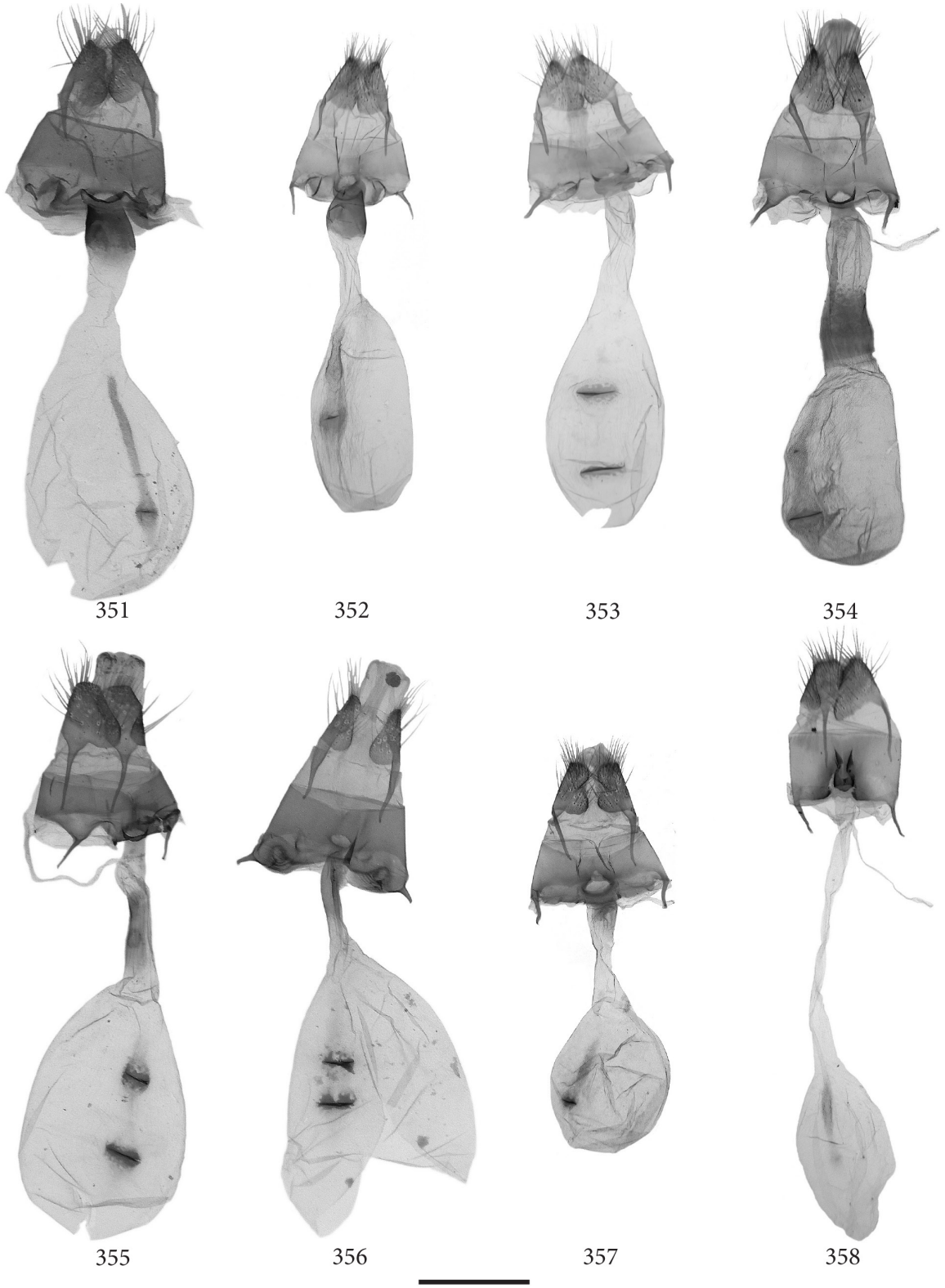
Figures 327–334. Female genitalia. 327. *Bellanola negetoides* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1331; **328.** *Laetonima camerunica*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2008; **329.** *Evonima centralis* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2006; **330.** *Usambaranola pallida* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1803; **331.** *U. congolica*, **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1802; **332.** *Mecothrix phaeocraspis*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1959; **333.** *M. melalopha*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02695; **334.** *M. omphalota*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1954 (scale bars = 1 mm, applying to images shown before them).



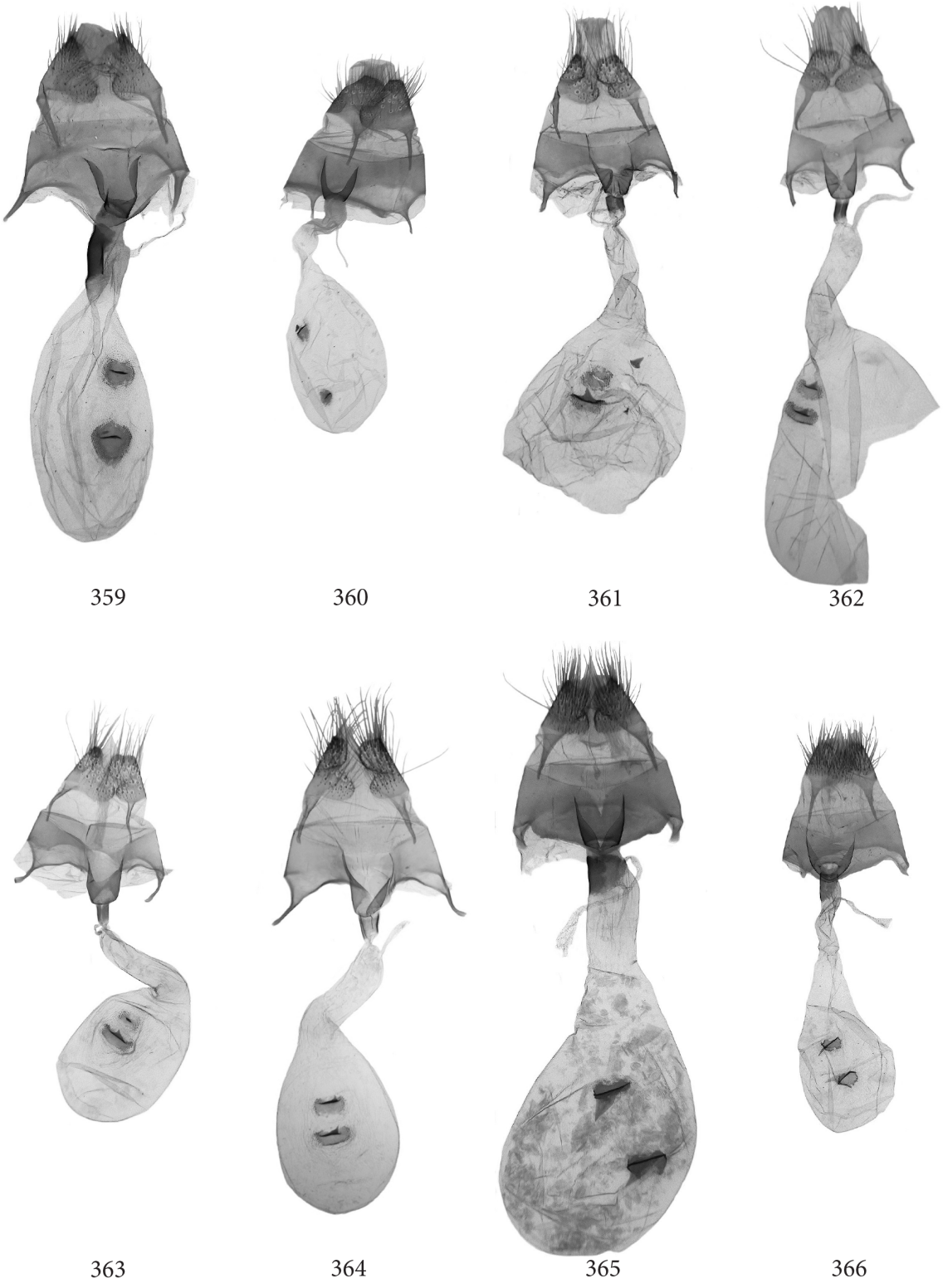
Figures 335–342. Female genitalia. 335. *Mecothrix flaviciliata*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1956; **336.** *Nola afrotaeniata*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02694; **337.** *N. baicola* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1826; **338.** *N. socotrensis vansoni*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1461; **339.** *Angensteinia costiplaga* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1462; **340.** *Nolidia cretaceoides*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02531; **341.** *N. pumilalis*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1507; **342.** *N. ochroptera* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03209 (scale bar = 1 mm).



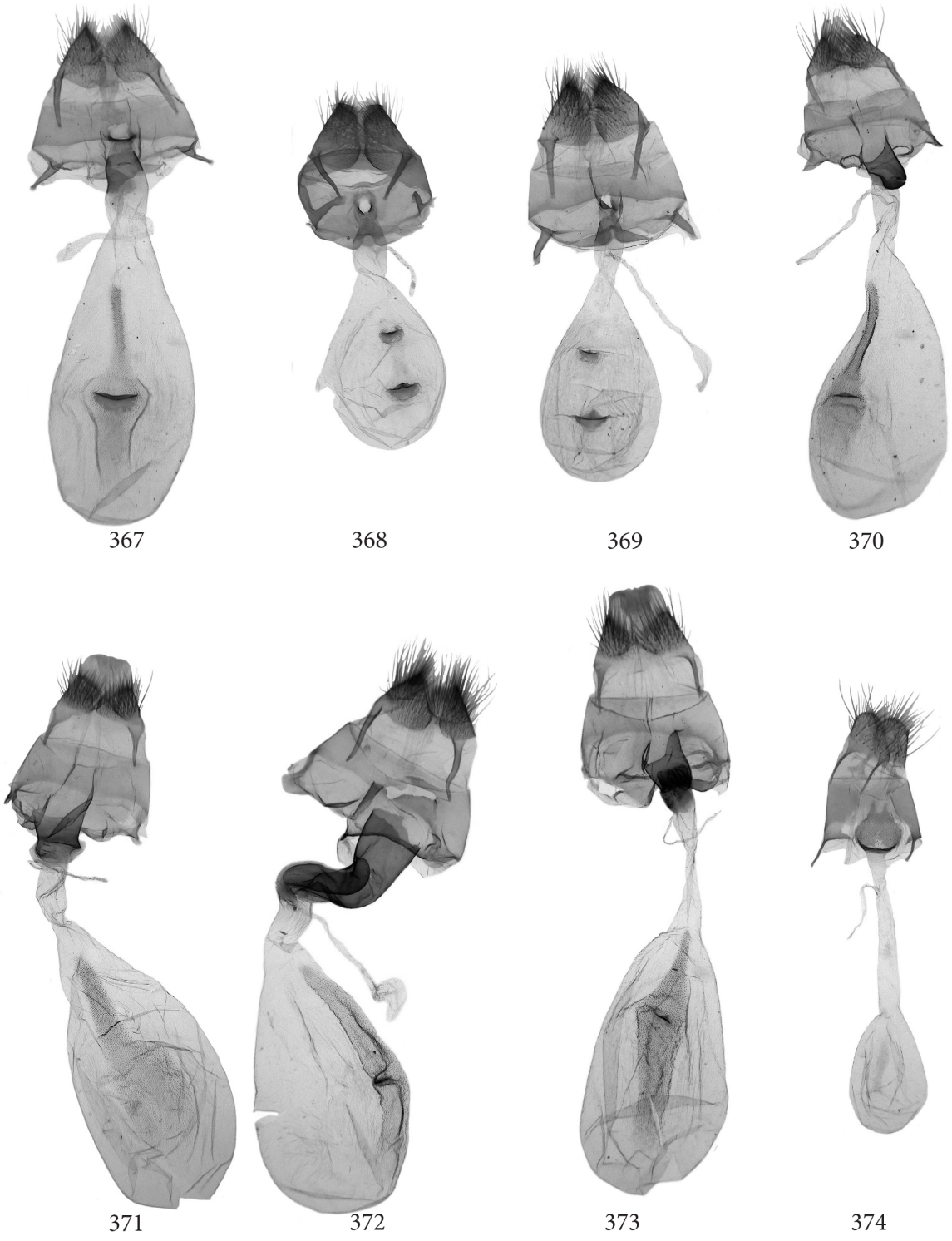
Figures 343–350. Female genitalia. 343. *Transitonola punctulata* **sp. n.**, PT, Gabon, GS: LGNA 2131; **344.** *Meganola nivalitincta*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1386; **345.** *M. rhyssomorpha*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1483; **346.** *M. pallidipenna* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03300; **347.** *M. cerographa*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1403; **348.** *M. leucosigna*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1829; **349.** *M. cinereoparva*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1441; **350.** *M. griseomaculata* **sp. n.**, PT, Gabon, GS: LGNA 2132 (scale bar = 1 mm).



Figures 351–358. Female genitalia. 351. *Meganola angola*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02478; **352.** *M. cirrhographa*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1377; **353.** *M. subcanovirgata* **sp. n.**, PT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1381; **354.** *M. mesothermoides*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1394; **355.** *M. poolei* **sp. n.**, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02537; **356.** *M. chionea*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02692; **357.** *M. faber*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1369; **358.** *M. fulvolurida*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1464 (scale bar = 1 mm).

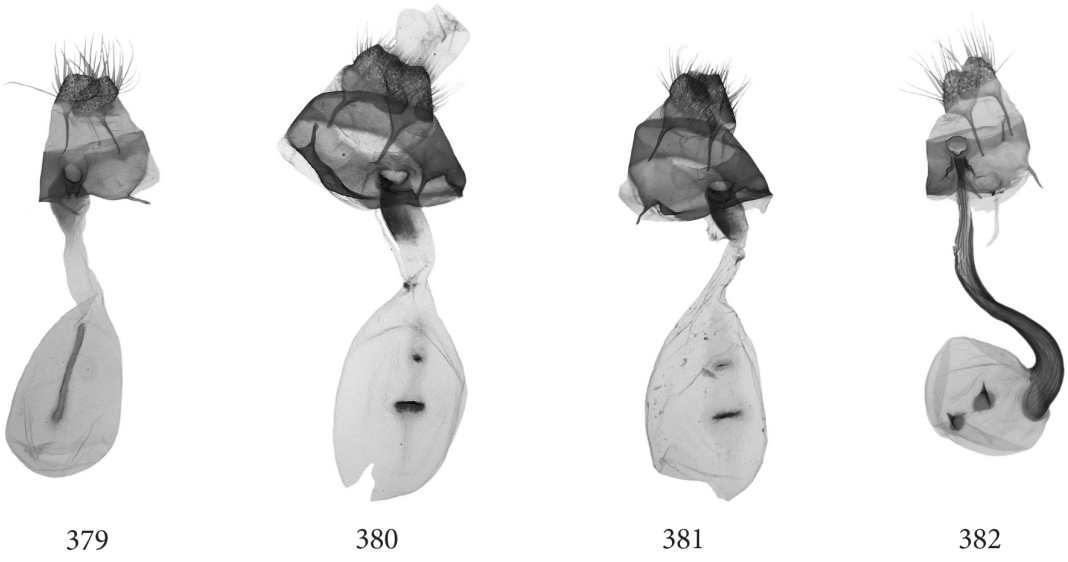


Figures 359–366. Female genitalia. 359. *Meganola griseopicta* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1445; **360.** *M. sangha* **sp. n.**, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03215; **361.** *M. apicivalva* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1415; **362.** *Idem*, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1864; **363.** *M. pallidiptera* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2001; **364.** *Idem*, PT, Zambia, GS: LGNA 1043; **365.** *M. monofascia dissoluta*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 2012; **366.** *M. perfusca*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1375 (scale bar = 1 mm).

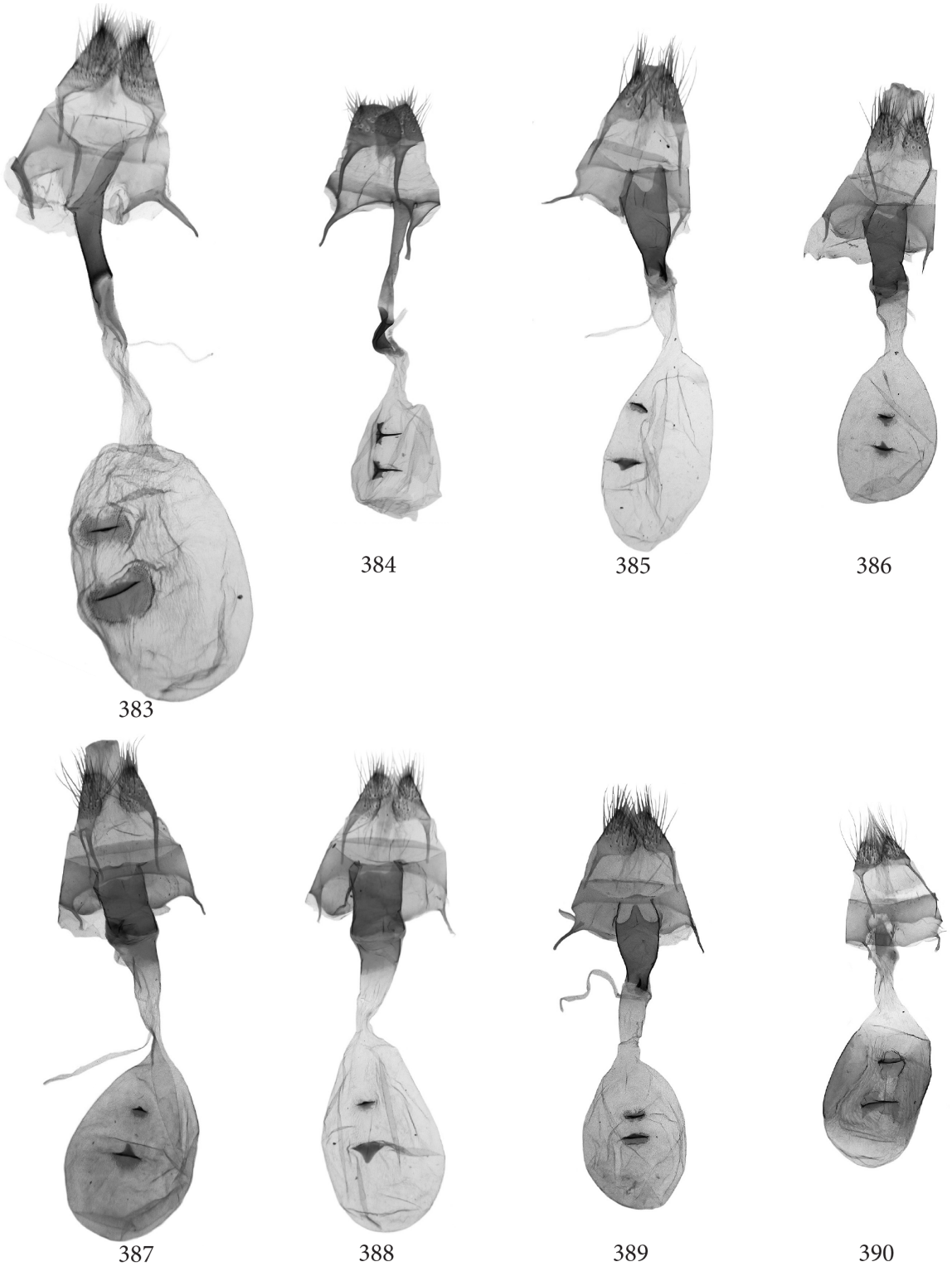


Figures 367–374. Female genitalia. 367. *Meganola bispermutata cryptochra*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1491; **368.** *M. baaka*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02510; **369.** *Idem*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1490; **370.** *M. fontainei*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1506; **371.** *M. palaeographa*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1778; **372.** *M. trigonographa*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1692; **373.** *M. aarviki*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1398; **374.** *M. hackeriella* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1790 (scale bar = 1 mm).

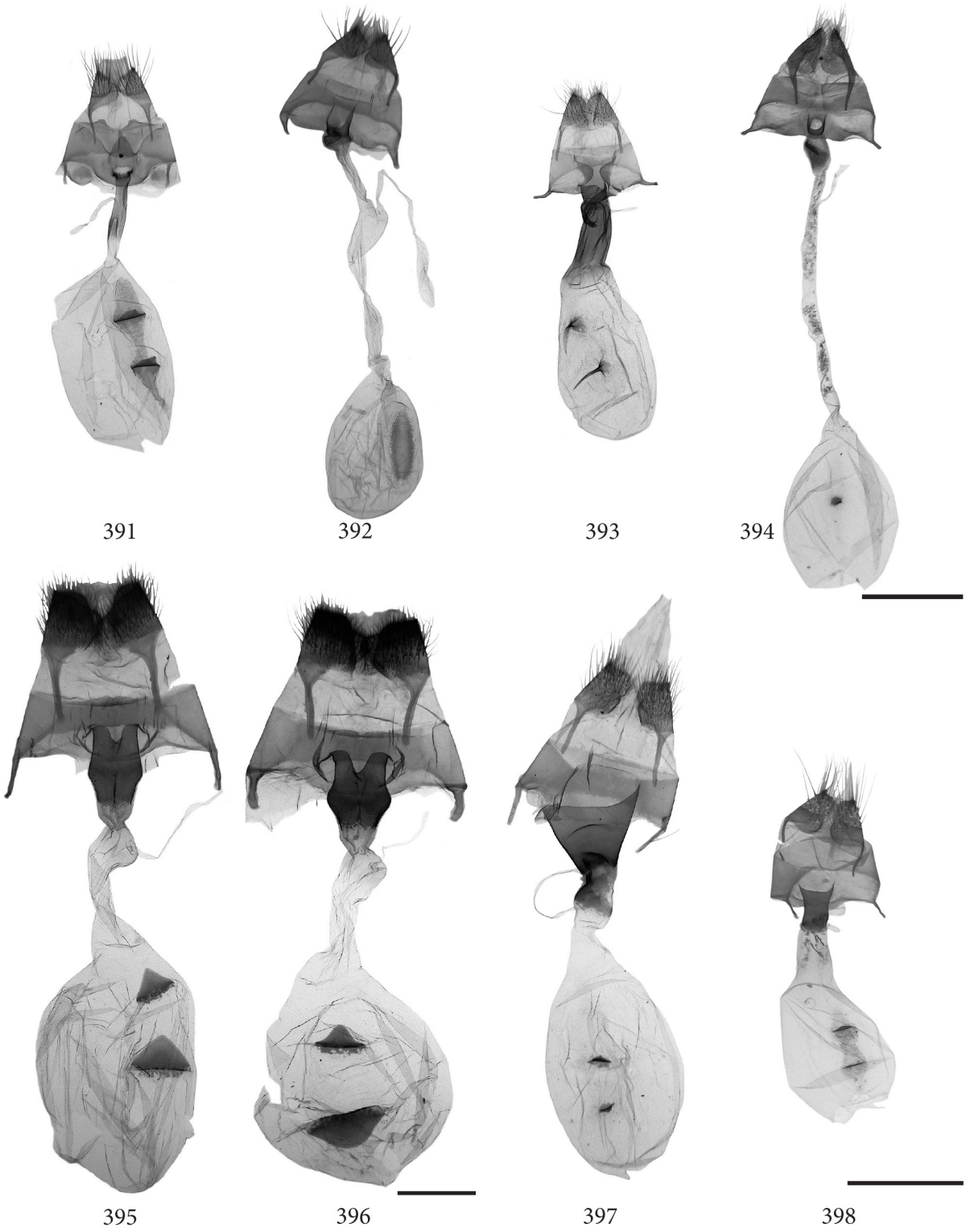




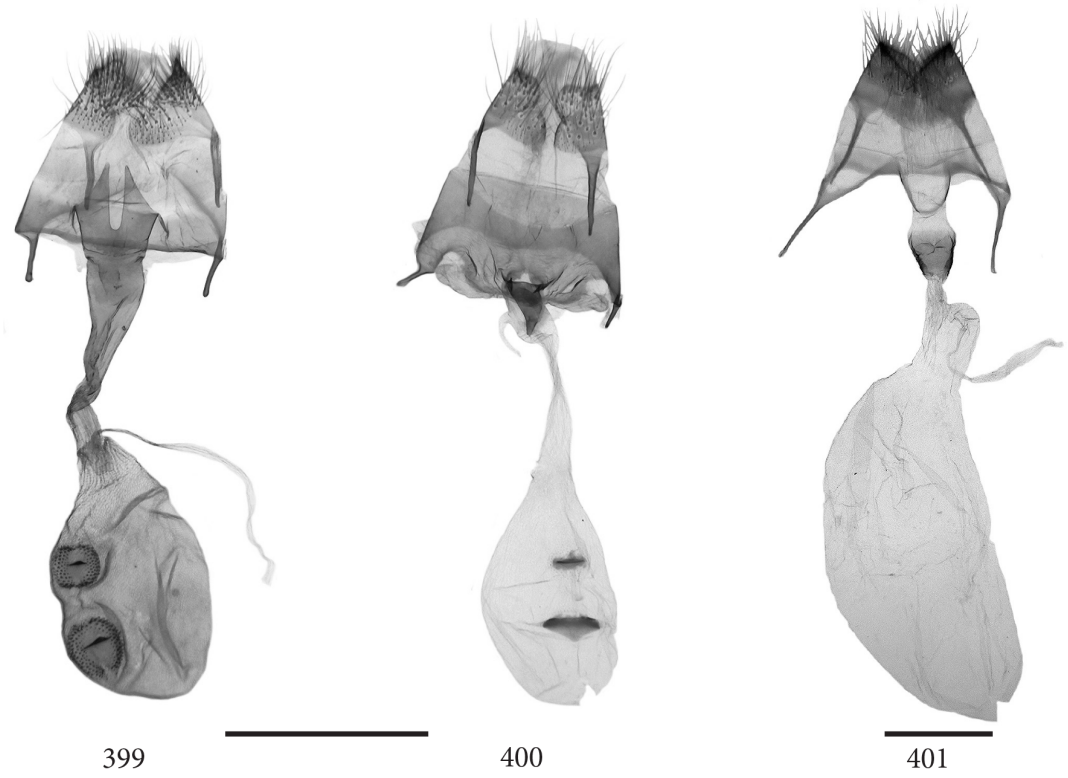
Figures 375–382. Female genitalia. 375. *Meganola chia*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1532; **376.** *M. scouria* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1440; **377.** *M. albocandia*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1397; **378.** *M. leucometabola*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02481; **379.** *M. conspicillaris*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02272; **380.** *M. afrotenebrata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02528; **381.** *Idem*, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02536; **382.** *M. castaneata* **sp. n.**, HT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02526 (scale bar = 1 mm).



Figures 383–390. Female genitalia. 383. *Meganola tenuimorpha*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1404; **384.** *M. delicata* **sp. n.**, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 03254; **385.** *M. microfascia*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1499; **386.** *M. paromoia* **sp. n.**, PT, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1498; **387.** *M. decima*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1481; **388.** *Idem*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1361; **389.** *M. paradecima* **sp. n.**, PT, Gabon, GS: LGNA 1870; **390.** *M. yabangoumai* **sp. n.**, PT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1422 (scale bar = 1 mm).



Figures 391–398. Female genitalia. 391. *Meganola illaudata*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1513; **392.** *M. pyrrhomorpha*, NNNP, GS: LGNA 1509; **393.** *M. ronkayiana*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1516; **394.** *M. spermophaga*, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02595; **395.** *M. paraforsteri*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1456; **396.** *M. forsteri*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1452; **397.** *M. endoscota*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1444; **398.** *M. magnicarina* **sp. n.**, PT, NNNP, GS: ANHRT 02492 (scale bars = 1 mm, applying to images shown before them)



Figures 399–401. Female genitalia. 399. *Meganola ostiata* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1340; **400.** *M. kokoua* **sp. n.**, HT, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1424; **401.** *Barasa hulstaerti*, OKNP, GS: LGNA 1808 (scale bars = 1 mm).



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Figures 402–407. Habitat photos, NNNP. 402. Bomassa Camp; **403.** Mbeli Bai; **404.** Mombongo Forest; **405.** Mondika *Gilbertiodendron* forest; **406.** Vali forest near Bomassa; **407.** Makao Camp (© Gyula M. László).



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Figures 408–413. Habitat photos, OKNP. 408. Imbalanga, Marantacea forest; **409.** Imbalanga bai; **410.** Lobo Research Camp, wet savannah/dembe; **411.** Forest near Kokoua Base; **412.** Forest near Mbomo Headquarters; **413.** Savannah near Mboko (© Gyula M. László).

Appendix

Distribution of species discussed in this study

	List of species	NNNP	OKNP	Occurrence in other region
1	***Brunneonola nimba* László, 2022**	X		Liberia-Nimba Mts.
2	***Bellanola ndoki* László, 2023**	X		
3	***Bellanola bomassa* sp. n.**	X		
4	***Bellanola negetoides* sp. n.**		X	
5	***Gabonola smithi* László, 2022**		X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
6	***Gabonola gibboni* sp. n.**		X	
7	***Congonola albifasciata* sp. n.**	X		
8	***Congonola bangassouana* sp. n.**		X	
9	***Congonola minuta* sp. n.**	X		
10	***Odzalanola volynkini* sp. n.**		X	
11	***Afrosarbena smithi* sp. n.**	X		
12	***Hampsonola transecta* (Hampson, 1901)**		X	Sierra Leone
13	***Hampsonola nigricosta* sp. n.**	X		
14	***Hampsonola nanographa* (Hacker, 2012)**	X	X	Uganda-Mabira Forest; Gabon-Monts de Cristal
15	***Hampsonola transversa* sp. n.**	X		
16	***Hampsonola pallidipicta* sp. n.**	X		
17	***Laetonima camerunica* László, 2020**	X	X	Cameroon-North Region
18	***Evonima westafricana* Hacker, 2012**		X	West Africa, Gabon-Monts de Cristal
19	***Usambaranola congolica* sp. n.**	X	X	
20	***Usambaranola pallida* sp. n.**	X	X	
21	***Mecothrix phaeocraspis* (Hampson, 1909)**	X	X	Nigeria-Olokemeji
22	***Mecothrix melalopha* (Hampson, 1900)**	X	X	Ghana-Accra
23	***Mecothrix omphalota* (Hampson, 1903)**	X	X	Nigeria
24	***Mecothrix flaviciliata* (Hampson, 1901)**	X	X	Sierra Leone
25	***Nola afrotaeniata* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Widespread in eastern and southern Africa
26	***Nola baicola* sp. n.**		X	
27	***Nola melanoscelis* (Hampson, 1914)**	X	X	Widespread in Afrotropics
28	***Nola nouabaleana* sp. n.**	X		
29	***Nola socotrensis vansoni* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Widespread in Afrotropics
30	***Angensteinia costiplaga* sp. n.**		X	
31	***Nolidia cretaceoides* (Poole, 1989)**	X	X	Nigeria, Zungeru
32	***Nolidia pumilalis* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Widespread in eastern and western Africa
33	***Nolidia ochroptera* sp. n.**	X		
34	***Nolidia scotomarginata* sp. n.**	X	X	
35	***Nolidia mbomoana* sp. n.**		X	
36	***Transitonola punctulata* sp. n.**	X		Gabon-Ivindo
37	***Meganola nivalitincta* Hacker, 2012**		X	DRC-Kivu
38	***Meganola rhyssomorpha* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	West Africa
39	***Meganola latimarginata* sp. n.**	X		
40	***Meganola pallidipenna* sp. n.**	X		

	List of species	NNNP	OKNP	Occurrence in other region
41	***Meganola lucia* (van Son, 1933)**	X		Widespread in Afrotropics
42	***Meganola cerographa* Hacker, 2012**		X	Ethiopia-Oromia Province
43	***Meganola leucosigna* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Wide equatorial
44	***Meganola cinereoparva* László, 2020**	X	X	Ivory Coast-Tai NP
45	***Meganola orami* sp. n.**	X		
46	***Meganola mondika* sp. n.**	X		
47	***Meganola griseomaculata* sp. n.**		X	Gabon-Ivindo; Liberia-Nimba Mts
48	***Meganola angola* (Bethune-Baker, 1911)**	X	X	Widespread in Afrotropics
49	***Meganola cirrhographa* Hacker & Hoppe, 2012**	X	X	Bioko Island; DRC-Congo Basin
50	***Meganola canovirgata* Hacker, 2012**	X		Widespread in East Africa
51	***Meganola subcanovirgata* sp. n.**	X		
52	***Meganola mesothermoides* (Poole, 1989)**	X	X	West Africa, DRC-Bas Congo
53	***Meganola poolei* sp. n.**	X		
54	***Meganola chionea* (Hampson, 1911)**	X	X	Nigeria; Ivory Coast; DRC-Equateur
55	***Meganola subchionea* László, 2020**	X		Ivory Coast-Tai NP
56	***Meganola minutissima* sp. n.**	X		
57	***Meganola faber* László, 2023**	X	X	
58	***Meganola fulvolurida* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Uganda-Kalinzu Forest
59	***Meganola griseosoma* sp. n.**		X	
60	***Meganola griseopicta* sp. n.**	X	X	
61	***Meganola sangha* sp. n.**	X		
62	***Meganola bomassana* sp. n.**	X		
63	***Meganola apicivalva* sp. n.**	X	X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
64	***Meganola pallidiptera* sp. n.**		X	Zambia
65	***Meganola marantacea* sp. n.**		X	
66	***Meganola monofascia dissoluta* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	West Africa
67	***Meganola perfusca* (Hampson, 1911)**	X	X	West Africa
68	***Meganola bispermutata cryptochra* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	West Africa
69	***Meganola mamonekenei* sp. n.**		X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
70	***Meganola pachygrapha* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Wide equatorial
71	***Meganola baaka* László, 2025**	X	X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
72	***Meganola fontainei* Hacker, 2012**		X	DRC-Katanga; Gabon-Monts de Cristal; Zambia
73	***Meganola palaeographa* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Wide equatorial
74	***Meganola trigonographa* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	West Africa; Gabon; Zambia
75	***Meganola furvitincta furvitincta* (Hampson, 1914)**		X	West Africa
76	***Meganola aarviki* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	DRC-Kisangani; Ivory Coast
77	***Meganola chia* (Holland, 1894)**	X	X	Gabon; DRC; Cameroon
78	***Meganola albocandia* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Ghana
79	***Meganola scouria* sp. n.**	X	X	

	List of species	NNNP	OKNP	Occurrence in other region
80	***Meganola leucometabola* Hacker, 2012**	X		Ethiopia-Oromia Province; DRC-Eala; Uganda-Fort Portal
81	***Meganola hackeriella* sp. n.**	X	X	Cameroon-Central Region; Gabon-Monts de Cristal
82	***Meganola mbeli* sp. n.**	X		
83	***Meganola conspicillaris* (Fletcher, 1962)**	X		Uganda-Kawanda; DRC-Uele
84	***Meganola afrotenebrata* sp. n.**	X		
85	***Meganola bateke* sp. n.**	X		
86	***Meganola lingala* sp. n.**	X		
87	***Meganola kituba* sp. n.**	X		
88	***Meganola ferrugata* sp. n.**		X	Cameroon-Adamawa; Ivory Coast; Sierra Leone
89	***Meganola tenuimorpha* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Cameroon; Widespread in East Africa
90	***Meganola castaneata* sp. n.**	X		Gabon-Monts de Cristal
91	***Meganola delicata* sp. n.**	X		
92	***Meganola microfascia* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	DRC-Eala
93	***Meganola paromoia* sp. n.**	X	X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
94	***Meganola decima* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	DRC-Kivu
95	***Meganola adelpha* sp. n.**	X	X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
96	***Meganola paradecima* sp. n.**	X	X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
97	***Meganola seydeli* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	DRC-Katanga
98	***Meganola yabangoumai* sp. n.**		X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal
99	***Meganola illaudata* (Fletcher, 1958)**	X	X	Wide equatorial
100	***Meganola pyrrhomorpha* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Wide equatorial
101	***Meganola ronkayiana* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Wide equatorial
102	***Meganola spermophaga* (Fletcher, 1962)**	X	X	Wide equatorial
103	***Meganola argyrolepis argyrolepis* Hampson, 1907**		X	Zimbabwe; Tanzania-Songea; Burundi; DRC
104	***Meganola paraforsteri* Hacker, 2012**	X	X	Angola; CAR; DRC; Uganda
105	***Meganola forsteri* Hacker, 2012**		X	Kenya-Kakamega; Tanzania-Minziro
106	***Meganola endoscota* (Hampson, 1914)**	X	X	Wide equatorial
107	***Meganola magnicarina* sp. n.**	X	X	
108	***Meganola ostiata* sp. n.**		X	
109	***Meganola yvonneae* (Kühne, 2007)**	X		Wide equatorial
110	***Meganola paravirgata* sp. n.**		X	Liberia-Nimba Mts.
111	***Meganola kokoua* sp. n.**		X	
112	***Ezishnola inopinata* László, 2020**	X	X	Zambia
113	***Ezishnola nitidipicta* László, 2025**	X	X	
114	***Ezishnola truncata* László, 2025**		X	Gabon-Monts de Cristal; Liberia
115	***Ezishnola congolana* László, 2025**	X	X	
116	***Ezishnola carcassoni* László, 2020**		X	Wide equatorial
117	***Barasa hulstaerti* Hacker, 2012**		X	Nigeria; DRC
	Total:	**88**	**83**	