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Lepidoptera of Egypt Part III: Revision of Family Sphingidae (Bombycoidea)

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Abstract: Sphingidae, Hawk moths, sphinx moths, bee moths or hummingbird moths; are belonging to the Superfamily Bombycoidea, with about 1400 species recorded around worldwide. It is best represented in the tropics, but species are found in every region. They are moderate to large in size and are distinguished among moths for their agile and sustained flying ability, similar enough to that of hummingbirds as to be reliably mistaken for them. Their narrow wings and streamlined abdomens are adaptations for rapid flight. In Egypt, there is no revision since 2005, the 1st study done in 1985 and during ~~last~~ this study the family Sphingidae classified under superfamily Sphingoidea, during this study seven species under seven genera were recorded. Then, in 2005 Sphingidae was revised again and nine species under seven genera were recorded. Meanwhile during this study after the complete revision for this family was done and Sphingidae was transferred from superfamily Sphingoidea into superfamily Bombysoidea. Up to date in Egypt Sphingidae is not rich family of Lepidoptera, it is only present with 12 species belonging to 7 Genera under 2 subfamilies. 1st Subfamily (Sphinginae) represented by 3 species under 2 genera only; while the 2nd subfamily (Macroglossinae) represented by 9 species under 5 genera. The rich genus is *Hyles* and represented by 4 species. *Acherontia styx* (Westwood, 1848) is recorded as new record to the Egyptian fauna.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Bombycoidea, Sphingidae, Sphinginae, Macroglossinae, Egypt

1. Introduction

The Sphingidae or Hawk moths, family Sphingidae (also called sphinx moths, bee moths and hummingbird moths) moth belong to the Superfamily Bombycoidea, about 1400 species are recorded around worldwide [10, 20]. Tropical regions of the New World, Africa and Asia have the most biodiversity. There are three subfamilies: Smerinthinae, Sphinginae, and Macroglossinae (sometimes only two subfamilies are used). [5, 22] The family comprises the monobasic superfamily Sphingoidea, in the section Cossina, subsection Bombycina, of the division Ditrysia. Adults medium size to very large (23 to 200 mm wingspan), with head vertex scaling mostly normal but sometimes roughened; haustellum usually very long, to 30 cm (rarely vestigial); labial palpi mostly upcurved (sometimes porrect), with small third segment; maxillary palpi small; antennae mostly clavate or lamellate and thickened; body very robust (sometimes with longer hair-like setae); some genera with long needle-like spines on hind tibiae (e.g., Oxyambulyx species from Southeast Asia). Wings elongated and usually with acute apex; hindwings usually elongated but basally rounded, and much smaller than forewings. Maculation varied but many with shades of brown and gray, often with few markings, but also very colorful species; some with hyaline wings and mimicking wasps. Adults nocturnal or crepuscular but some a diurnal. [13, 18] Larvae are leaf feeders, usually with a posterior tail-like scolus; many larvae extremely large. Host plants recorded in numerous plant families. A few are economic. Among the largest species in the family are females of Clanis titan Rothschild & Jordan, of Southeast Asia, and Coequosa triangularis Donovan, of Australia, both also with massive bodies, while the smallest is Sphingonaepiop sis obscurus Mabille, from Madagascar [5].

2. Materials and Methods

The data presented is collected from collected specimens, insect collections [The main five reference insect collections in Egypt: Collection of Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI); Collection of Faculty of Science, Cairo University (CUC); Collection of Faculty of Science, Ein Shams University (ESUC); Collection of El Alfieri, Al Azhar University, Faculty of Agriculture (ALUC) and Collection of Egyptian Entomological Society (EESC)], Natural museums [Data from the Collections of International Museums (BMNH, London; USNM, Smithsonian, USA; ZI, Leningrad; MNHU, Berlin; MNHN, Paris,...etc.)], published papers and thesis in Egypt and all published checklists and monographs of Lepidoptera concerning the Egyptian fauna. Larval host-plants are taken from the literature, collections (data under each specimen) and during collecting specimens. The Geographic names of sites are according to official maps. More The nomenclature of all systematic categories is based on the new classification.

The collected specimens covered most Egyptian regions. Dry mounts of some specimens representing each species were pinned to help in the identification.

3. Results

The hawk moths of Egypt has been extensively studied. In this study all species known from Egypt up to date were listed. A total of 765 specimens of hawk moths from different Egyptian localities were examined during this study. All references and species data saved in different international museums also collected. The new list of complete update taxonomic data was identified and allocated as follows:

List of Sphingidae in Egypt
Family Sphingidae Latreille, [1802]
Subfamily: Sphinginae Latreille [1802]
Tribe: Acherontiini Boisduval, 1875
1. *Acherontia* Laspeyres, 1809
1. *Acherontia atropos* (Linnaeus, 1758)
2. *Acherontia styx* (Westwood, 1848)
2. *Agrius* Hübner, [1819]
2. *Agrius convolvuli* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Subfamily: Macroglossinae Harris, 1839
Tribe: Macroglossini Harris, 1839
Subtribe1: Macroglossina Harris, 1839
3. *Daphnis* Hübner, [1819]
4. *Daphnis nerii* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777
5. *Macroglossum stellatarum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Subtribe2: Choerocampina Grote & Robinson, 1865
5. *Hyles* Hübner, [1819]
6. *Hyles euphorbiae* (Linnaeus, 1758)
7. *Hyles lineata* (Fabricius, 1775)
8. *Hyles livornica* (Esper, 1780)
9. *Hyles tithymali deserticola* (Staudinger, 1901)
6. *Hippotion* Hübner, [1819]
10. *Hippotion celerio* (Linnaeus, 1758)
7. *Theretra* Hübner, [1819]
11. *Theretra alecto cretica* (Boisduval, 1827)
12. *Theretra oldenlandiae* (Fabricius, 1775)
Subfamily: Sphinginae Latreille [1802]
Tribe: Acherontiini Boisduval, 1875
1. *Acherontia* Laspeyres, 1809
1. *Acherontia atropos* (Linnaeus, 1758) [1-4, 6, 9, 14-17, 21, 22, 24-26, 28]
Acherontia solani Oken, 1815
Acherontia sculda Kirby, 1877
Acherontia atropos conjuncta Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos extensa Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos flavescens Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos imperfecta Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos intermedia Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos obsoleta Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos suffusa Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos variegata Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos virgata Tutt, 1904
Acherontia atropos violacea Lambillion, 1905
Acherontia atropos charon Closs, 1910
Acherontia atropos diluta Closs, 1911
Acherontia atropos obscurata Closs, 1917
Acherontia atropos myosotis Schawerda, 1919
Acherontia atropos confluens Dannehl, 1925
Acherontia atropos moira Dannehl, 1925
Acherontia atropos pulverata Cockayne, 1953
Acherontia atropos radiata Cockayne, 1953
Acherontia atropos griseofasciata Lempke, 1959
Type species: *Sphinx atropos* Linnaeus, 1758
Common name: death's head hawk moth.
Wingspan: 90-120 mm.

Host records: Potatoes, aubergines, tomatoes, *Capsicum*, tobacco, *Solanum* sp., *Datura*, olives, also wild Solanaceae, *Lantana camara.*

Geographical records: Algeria, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, England, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palestine, Portugal, Rwanda, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Säo Tome & Principe, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe [32].

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum.

Type locality: Europe.

2. *Acherontia styx* (Westwood, 1848) (new record in Egypt)
Sphinx styx Westwood, 1847 TL. East Indies.
Acherontia ariel Boisduval, 1875
Acherontia pseudatropos Röber, 1933

Acherontia styx interrupta Closs, 1911
Acherontia styx obsoleta Schmidt, 1914
Acherontia styx crathis Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
Acherontia styx septentrionalis-chinensis Pavlov, 1932
Type species: *Sphinx styx* Westwood, 1848
Common name: Small death's head hawk moth, Lesser death's head hawk moth, Eastern death's head hawk moth.
Wingspan: 80-120 mm.
Host records: Potatoes, aubergines, tomatoes, *Capsicum*, tobacco, *Solanum* sp., *Datura sp.*, olives, *Nicotiana, Physaliastrum, Solanum*, [31, 33].
Geographical records: China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.
Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt
Type locality: East Indies
2. Agrius Hübner, [1819]
3. *Agrius convolvuli* (Linnaeus, 1758) [1-4, 6, 15-17, 21-25, 28]
Sphinx convolvuli Linnaeus 1758
Sphinx abadonna Fabricius, 1798
Sphinx patatas Ménétriés, 1857
Sphinx roseafasciata Koch, 1865
Sphinx pseudoconvolvuli Schaufuss, 1870
Protoparce distans Butler, 1876
Protoparce orientalis Butler, 1876
Agrius batatae (Christ, 1882)
Agrius alicea (Neuberger, 1899)
Agrius nigricans (Cannaviello, 1900)
Agrius convolvuli fuscosignata Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli grisea Tutt, 1904.
Agrius convolvuli ichangensis Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli intermedia Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli javanensis Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli major Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli minor Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli obscura Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli suffusa Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli tahitiensis Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli unicolor Tutt, 1904
Agrius convolvuli variegata Tutt, 1904
Agrius virgata Tutt, 1904
Protoparce convolvuli fasciata Pillich, 1909
Protoparce convolvuli indica Skell, 1913
Agrius marshallensis (Clark, 1922)
Herse convolvuli peitaihoensis Clark, 1922, TL: China (N): [Shandong,] Pei-tai-ho [Beidaihe]
Agrius convolvuli aksuensis O. Bang-Haas, 1927
Herse convolvuli extincta Gehlen, 1928
Herse convolvuli posticoconflua Bryk, 1946
Type species: *Sphinx convolvuli* Linnaeus, 1758
Common name: Sweet Potato moth.
Wingspan: 85-130 mm.
Host records: Merremia umbellata, Convolvulus arvensis, Convolvulus sepium, Convolvulus tricolor, Convolvulus major, Impatiens nolitangere, Lactuca sativa, Tabebuia pallida, Ipomoea batatas, Urena lobata.
Geographical Records: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Czeck Republic, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palestine, Poland, Réunion, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Säo Tome & Principe, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe [30, 32].
Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Sinai, Fayoum.
Type locality: Europe
Subfamily: Macroglossinae
Tribe: Macroglossini
Subtribe1: Macroglossina Harris, 1839
3. *Daphnis* Hübner, [1819]
4. *Daphnis nerii* (Linnaeus, 1758) [1-4, 6, 15-17, 22, 24, 27]
Sphinx nerii Linnaeus 1758
Daphnis nerii infernelutea Saalmüller, 1884
Daphnis nerii confluens Closs, 1912
Daphnis nigra Schmidt, 1914
Daphnis nerii nigra Schmidt, 1914
Deilephila nerii bipartita Gehlen, 1934
Type species *Sphinx nerii* Linnaeus, 1758
Common name: Oleander Hawk Moth
Wingspan: 90-120 mm.
Host records: *Nerium oleander, Vinca sp., Gradenia sp., Picrolema kleinieana*, cocoa, *Cinchona*, *Carissa sp*, Adenium obesum, Rauwolfia caffra, Mitragyna stipulosa, Apodytes dimidiata, Bambusa, Burttdavya nyasica, Clarantherus roseus, Mangifera indica, Picralima nitida, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Thevetia peruviana, Voacanga thouarsii.
Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, England, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe [30, 32].
Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Sinai, Fayoum.
Type locality: Europe
4. *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777

5. *Macroglossum stellatarum* (Linnaeus, 1758) [1-4, 6-8, 12, 17, 22]

Sphinx stellatarum Linnaeus, 1758, TL: Europe
Sphinx flavida Retzius, 1783
Macroglossa nigra Cosmovici, 1892
Macroglossum stellatarum subnubila Schultz, 1904
Macroglossum stellatarum fasciata Rebel, 1910
Macroglossum stellatarum convergens Constantini, 1916
Macroglossum stellatarum approximata (Lempke, 1959)
Macroglossum stellatarum clausa (Lempke, 1959)
Macroglossum stellatarum candidum Eitschberger, 1971
Macroglossum stellatarum minor (Vilarrubia, 1974)
Type Species: *Sphinx stellatarum* Linnaeus, 1758
Common name: Hummingbird hawkmoth.
Wingspan: 40--45mm.

Host records: *Galium* spp., *Rubia* spp., *Epilobium*, *Centranthus, Stellaria* and other Rubiaceae.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Mali, Morocco, Netherland, Oman, Palestine, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Europe

Subtribe2: Choerocampina Grote & Robinson, 1865

5. *Hyles* Hübner, [1819]

6. *Hyles euphorbiae* (Linnaeus, 1758) [1, 13, 28]

Sphinx euphorbiae Linnaeus, 1758
Sphinx esulae Hüfnagel, 1766
Deilephila esulae Boisduval, 1834
Deilephila paralias Nickerl, 1837
Deilephila euphorbiae grentzenbergi Staudinger
Celerio euphorbiae vandalusica Ribbe, 1910
Celerio euphorbiae etrusca Verity, 1911
Celerio euphorbiae strasillai Stauder, 1921
Celerio euphorbiae rothschildi Stauder, 1928
Celerio euphorbiae subiacensis Dannehl, 1929
Celerio euphorbiae dolomiticola Stauder, 1930
Celerio euphorbiae filapjewi O. Bang-Haas, 1936
Hyles euphorbiae lucida Derzhavets, 1980
Common name: Spurge hawk moth
Wingspan: 55-75 mm.

Host records: Herbaceous species of *Euphorbia*, *Rumex, Polygonum, Vitis, Mercurialis*, *Polygonum aviculare.*

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Czech Republic, England, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirate, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Stripe, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba.

Type Locality: France.

7. *Hyles lineata* (Fabricius, 1775) [1, 2, 6, 7, 17, 25, 27]

Celerio lineata Fabricius, 1758; TL. America
Sphinx daucus Cramer, [1777]; TL. Jamica
Deilephia lineata Godman & Salvin, 1881
Hyles lineatoides (Gehlen, 1934)
Hyles florilega (Kernbach, 1962)
Type species: *Celerio lineata* Fabricius, 1758
Common name: White-lined sphinx.
Wingspan: 75-90 mm.

Host records: Grapes, cotton, olives, sweet potatoes and various other field crops.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, England, Germany, Jamica, Peru, Spain, Tunisia, USA.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum.

Type Locality: America.

8. *Hyles livornica* (Esper, 1780) [1-4, 7, 12-16, 21, 22, 25-28].

Sphinx livornica Esper, 1780; TL. Germany
Sphinx livornica Esper, 1780; TL. Italy, Livorno
Celerio tatsienluica Oberthür, 1916
Hyles renneri Eitschberger, Danner & Surholt, 1998
Phinx koechlini Fuessly, 1781
Celerio lineata obscurata Niepelt, 1922
Celerio lineata saharae Gehlen, 1932
Celerio livornica perlimbata Abbayes, 1932
Celerio lineata malgassica Denso, 1944
Type Species: *Sphinx livornica* Esper, 1780
Common name: Striped hawk moth, Old World lined sphinx.
Wingspan: 60-85mm.

Host records: *Rumex spp., Polygonum spp., Asphodelus spp., Vitis spp., Fuchsia spp., Galium spp., Zygophyllum fabago, Pelargonium spp., Asparagus spp.,* strawberries, *Acacia spp.*, Boerhavia elegans, Bulbine asphodeloides, Aloe striata, Antirrhinum spp., Rhazya stricta, Eremurus, Fragaria spp., Oldenlandia spp., Plantago spp., Valeriana spp., Prunus spp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Angola, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zimbabwe [32].

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum

Type Locality: Italy, Livorno

Type Specimens:

Lectotype: Female (MWNH)
Paralectotype: 1male & 3females, (MWNH)

9. *Hyles tithymali deserticola* (Staudinger, 1901) [21].

Wingspan: 60-75mm.

Host plant: Euphorbiaceae, E*uphorbia sp.*

Geographical Records: Algeria, Western Sahara, Malta, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, Austria

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip (Mersa Matrouh)

Type Locality: Algeria, Maur. Desert arenos (Biskra)

Type Specimens:

Syntypes: Male & Female (CPM)

6. *Hippotion* Hübner, [1819]

10. *Hippotion celerio* (Linnaeus, 1758) [1-4, 8, 14, 22-24, 27, 28]

Sphinx celerio Linnaeus, 1758

Chaerocampa celerio (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sphinx tisiphone Linnaeus, 1758

Phalaena inquilinus Harris, 1776

Elpenor phoenix Oken, 1815

Hippotion ocys Hübner, [1819]

Deilephila celerio augustii (Trimoulet, 1858)

Deilephila albolineata Montrouzier, 1864

Hippotion celerio brunnea Tutt, 1904

Hippotion celerio pallida Tutt, 1904

Hippotion celerio unicolor Tutt, 1904

Hippotion celerio sieberti (Closs, 1910)

Hippotion celerio rosea (Closs, 1911)

Hippotion celerio luecki Closs, 1912

Hippotion celerio pallida Tutt, 1904

Type Species: *Sphinx celerio* Linnaeus, 1758

Common name: Silver-striped hawk moth, Vine Hawk Moth, Grape Hawk Moth.

Wingspan: 60-80 mm.

Host records: *Vitis spp., Parthenocissus* spp., cotton, sweet potatoes, *Colocasia, Caladium*, grapes*, Galium spp., Fuchsia spp., Epilobium spp., Beta spp.,* Rumex abyssinicus, Ampelopsis spp., Boerhavia elegans, Cissus cirrhora, Acacia karoo, Acacia caffra, Impatiens, Vigna, Ipomoea spp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, England, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe [32]

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum

Type Locality: Europe

7. *Theretra* Hübner, [1819]

11. *Theretra Alecto cretica* (Boisduval, 1827) [1, 2, 8, 12, 14, 19, 22-25]

Sphinx alecto Linnaeus, 1758, TL: India

Sphinx alecto Linnaeus, 1758.

Sphinx cretica Boisduval, 1827

Theretra freyeri Kirby, 1892

Theretra alecto transcaspica O. Bang-Haas, 1927

Theretro alecto intermissa Gehlen, 1941

Type species: *Sphinx alecto* Linnaeus, 1758

Common name: Levant hawkmoth

Wingspan: 80--100mm.

Host records: graps and other Vitaceae, tea, *Vitis spp.* and *Parthenocissus* spp., *Gossypium spp*, Leeaceae, Actinidiaceae, Dilleniaceae, Rubiaceae.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Palestine, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Turkey

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum

Type locality: India

12. *Theretra oldenlandiae* (Fabricius, 1775) [19, 31]

Sphinx oldenlandiae Fabricius, 1775

Sphinx drancus Cramer, 1777

Deilephila argentata Stevens, 1828

Chaerocampa sobria Walker, 1856

Chaerocampa puellaris Butler, 1876

Deilephila proxima Austaut, 1892

Theretra olivacens Mell, 1922

Theretra oldenlandiae fuscata Gehlen, 1941

Theretra oldenlandiae olivascens Inoue, 1973

Type species: *Sphinx oldenlandiae* Fabricius, 1775

Common name: White-banded hunter hawkmoth

Wingspan: 62-70 mm.

Geographical Records: Australia, Borneo, China, Hong Kong, Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Java, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand [32]

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt

Type Locality: India

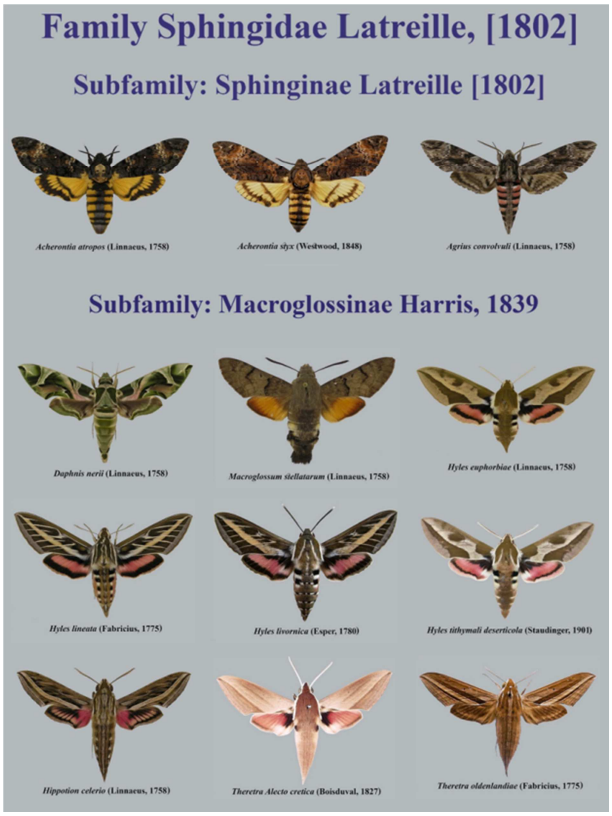

Figure 1. *Sphingidae of Egypt.*

4. Conclusion

Family Sphingidae is updated in Egypt into 12 species, most of these species are common everywhere in Egypt except only one species (*Theretra oldenlandiae*) is rare and found only in Lower Egypt (Cairo). All the taxonomic positions are reviewed and all the names and synonymies are corrected. *Herse convolvuli* to *Agrius convolvuli; Deilephila livornica* to *Hyles livornica; Chaerocampa celerio* to *Hippotion celerio*. After revised all collections, and examined all collected specimens the total number of species increased from 7 species into 12 species.

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