

# ZOOLOGISCHE MEDEDELINGEN

UITGEGEVEN DOOR HET

RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE TE LEIDEN  
(MINISTERIE VAN CULTUUR, RECREATIE EN MAAATSCHAPPELIJK WERK)  
Deel 52 no. 22 3 februari 1978

---

## DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF EXOTIC MICROLEPIDOPTERA (TORTRICIDAE)

by

**A. DIAKONOFF**

Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden

With five text-figures

A closer study and becoming available of additional material show the desirability of describing a new genus and species of Tortricidae from Southern Asia.

The author is indebted to Prof. Dr. W. Sauter and Mrs. M. Horak, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich, Switzerland, for kindly putting at his disposal material of one of the species, recently collected in New Guinea and for the permission to retain duplicates for the Leiden Museum collection.

The figures are by Mr. A. C. M. van Dijk, The Hague and by the author.

### ***Penthostola* gen. nov.**

(πένθος = mourning, στολή = dress)

Head with roughly spreading scales, on forehead forming a transverse crest. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum developed. Antenna in male simple, minutely ciliate below. Palpus moderate or rather long, ascending or sub-ascending, with rather smoothly appressed scales, roughish only along apex of median segment and along its lower edge, median segment dilated towards apex or broad throughout, terminal segment smooth, short, usually drooping, pointed or subobtusate. Thorax with a single or double posterior crest. Posterior tibia with smoothly appressed long hair-scales above and beneath, bristly and spreading at apex.

Fore wing (fig. 1) oblong-truncate, rather narrow, without a fold. Vein 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 3, veins on termen not approximated, 7 free, to termen, 10 from beyond 3/4 of upper edge of cell, 11 from slightly before middle, chorda from halfway between 10-11 to base of 6, median branch, to just below base of 5.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten, vein 2 from middle or from beyond middle of cell, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia (fig. 2). Tegumen moderate, narrowed, top truncate. Gnathos strongly developed, forming a large and robust ring just under the top of tegumen, ventrally extending into a spoon-shaped or bifid single appendix. Socius, either moderate rods appressed to edges of gnathos, densely long-bristled (*hemeronyx*), or slender, sclerotic pending rods, sparsely bristled. Uncus apparently absent. Vinculum normal. Valva with an angularly projecting antero-ventral end of sacculus, densely long-bristled, and opposite

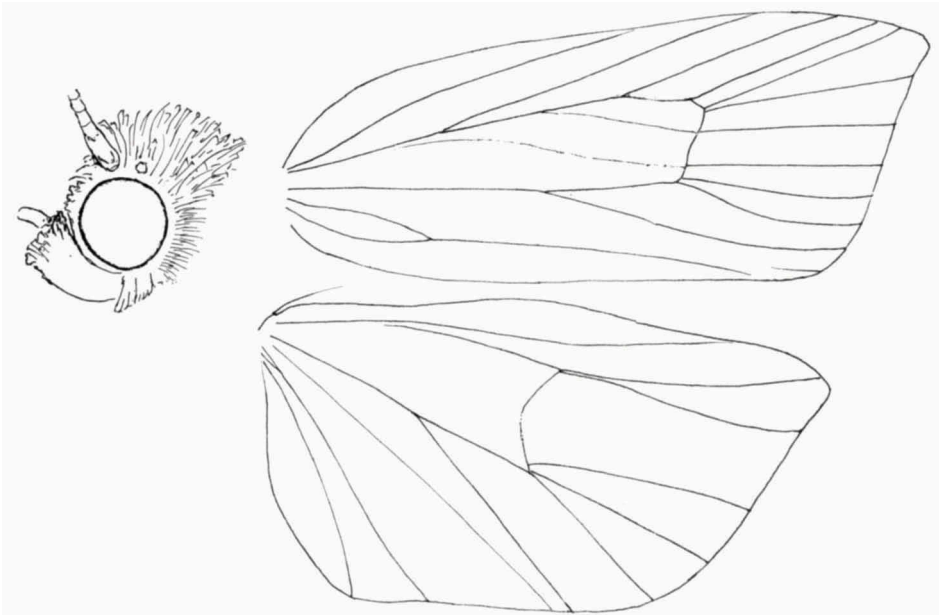


Fig. 1. *Penthostola hemeronyx* (Diakonoff), comb. nov., sketch of head and wing venuration.

this, a diversely shaped tumescence (harpe) with a group of huge obtuse spikes; base of sacculus with a very long pencil of bristles. Aedeagus rather long.

Female genitalia (fig. 3), seventh sternite extended, sclerotic. Sterigma, a transverse diversely shaped and well-defined sclerite. Colliculum sclerotic, rather large. Signa, two unequal very large curved hooks with wrinkled surface.

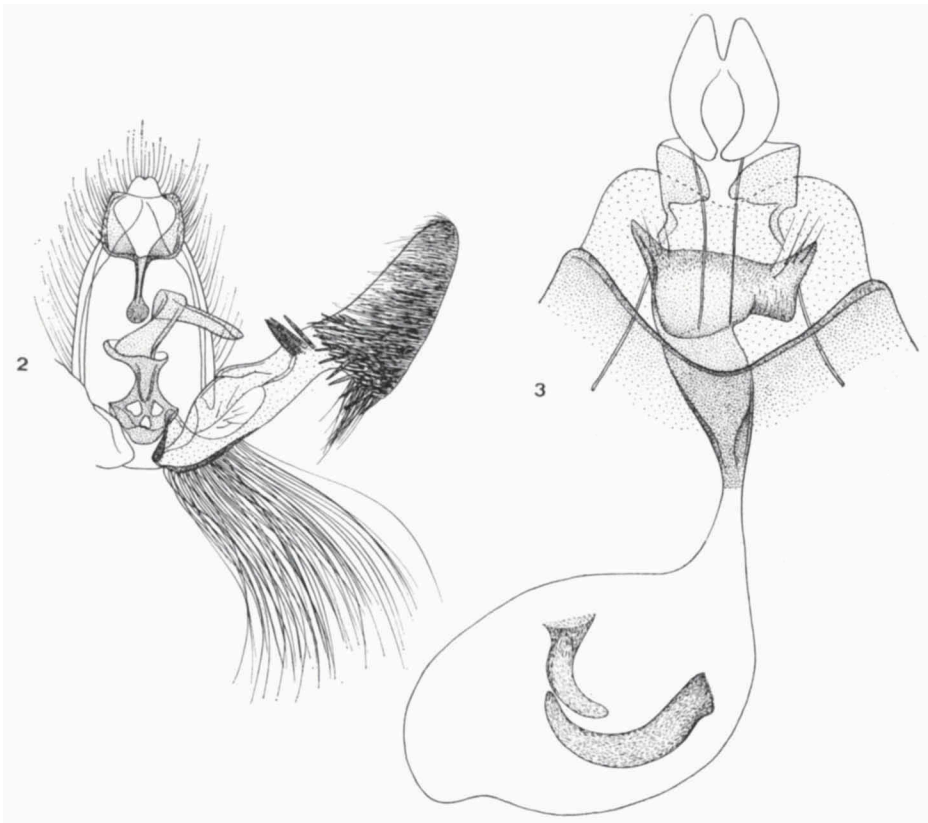
Type species, *Argyroploce hemeronyx* Diakonoff, 1953 (New Guinea, Snow Range).

The genus, judging from the genitalia of the male, is closely related to *Eudemis* Hübner, Olethreutini, from the Palaearctic region, but differing by angulate sacculus and the presence of a costal harpe, being a group of huge blunt spikes upon a subcostal prominence. The coloring of the two known species is strikingly black and white. The slender transparent socii of *P. hemeronyx* are more or less closely appressed to the edge of the gnathos (overlooked in the original description of that species).

***Penthostola hemeronyx*** (Diakonoff) comb. nov. (figs. 1-3)

*Argyroplote hemeronyx* Diakonoff, 1953, Verh. Kon. Ned. Ak. Wet., Nat., 49(3): 107, figs. 322, 330.

The holotype, ♂ (genit. slide 797) and the allotype, ♀ (genit. slide 798) are in the Leiden Museum. The type locality is New Guinea, Snow Range, Iebele Camp, 2250 m.

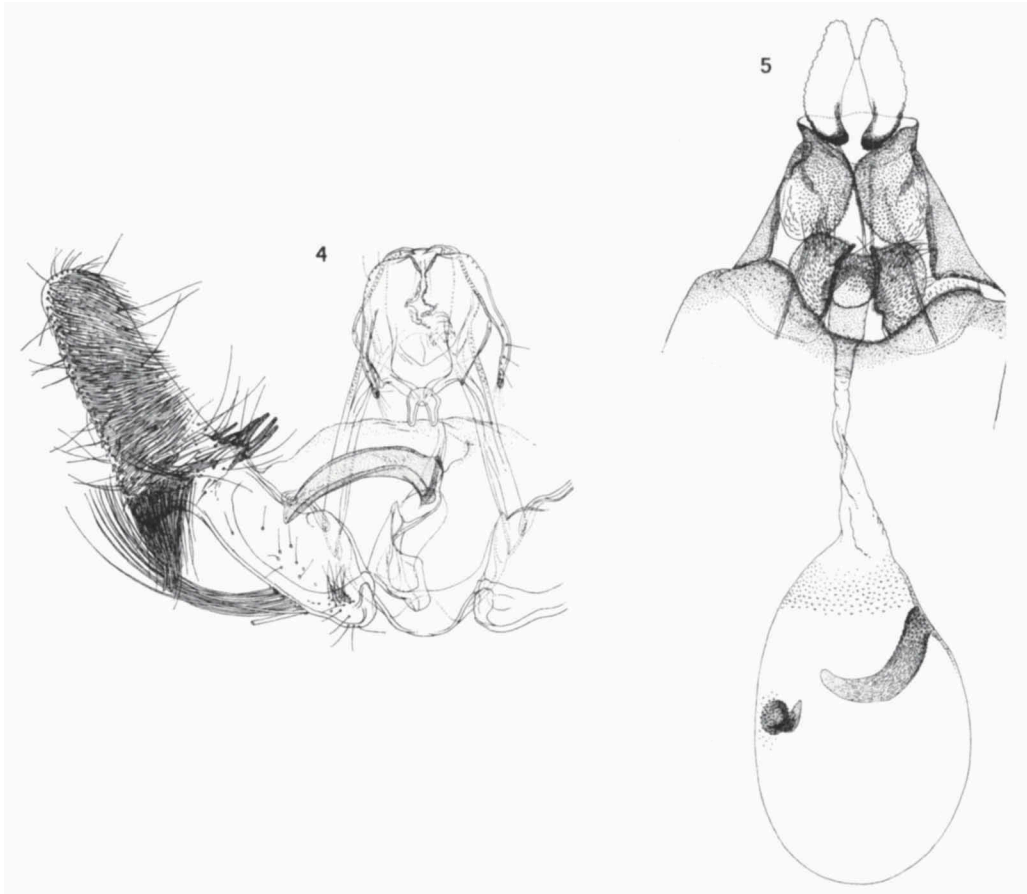


Figs. 2-3. *Penthostola hemeronyx* (Diakonoff), comb. nov., genitalia. 2, male, holotype; 3, female, allotype (after Diakonoff, 1953).

Mrs. M. Horak collected in 1973 the following additional material with which she kindly entrusted me.

New Guinea, Papua, Wau, Mt. Kaindi, Gipfel, ca. 2300 m, 14.iii, 10.v and 16.v.1973, 2♂, 4♀, genit. slides 91♂, 147♀, 265♂. — New Guinea, Papua, Bulolo, Manki Ridge, ca. 1200 m, 1, 5 and 24.iv.1973, 3♂, 1♀. All collected at light.

Two specimens from Mt. Kaindi have lost part of the white markings, these are replaced by blackish-grey colour, traceable by finest traces of white here and there along the margins: in one, a female, the basal white field is lacking, except for fine traces, while in another, a male, only the costal half of that patch and the entire costal spot are absent.



Figs. 4-5. *Penthostola semna* spec. nov., genitalia. 4, male, holotype; 5, female, allotype.

***Penthostola semna*** spec. nov. (figs. 4-5)

(σεμνός = solemn)

♂ 17 mm. Head jet-black, tips of scapes of antennae with a few scales, flagellum opalescent dark grey. Palpus white, apical third of median segment and terminal segment throughout, black. Thorax black with a median third transversely, white; tegula creamy, with a few black scales. Abdomen with metathorax silvery.

Fore wing oblong-subtruncate, rather narrow. Jet-black, markings white, well-defined. A subtriangular patch with base along basal 1/4 of costa, rounded top not reaching base of dorsum, posterior edge concave along median third, costal edge with an oblong-transverse black dot in middle, flanked with fine black striae across costal margin; a moderate subtriangular spot at 3/4 of costa, its base including one black dot; a patch along median half of dorsum, resembling the upper half of a prostrate numeral 8, with anterior half extended and rounded, posterior obliquely projecting and rather pointed posterad; a rather small subtriangular dot in tornus; costal edge between markings with a few minute transverse lines; a few white scales before top of tornal spot and along base of cilia. Cilia black, white opposite tornal spot and dark grey on end of dorsum.

♀ 18 mm. Very similar to male, but basal patch connected with upper anterior end of dorsal patch, base of costa with a series of some three equal small dots alternating with minute ones, costal spot containing two costal dots, posterior costal strigulae broader.

Hind wing in both sexes subpellucent light fuscous grey, suffused with darker towards apex, in female slightly darker throughout.

Male genitalia. Top of tegumen with a large round and flat ring-like sclerite, being the gnathos, lower edge with a bifid appendix, flanked by a single small point. Socius sclerotic, slender and pending, from top of gnathos laterally. Valva with a single long pencil of bristles beyond base of sacculus. Cuculus 1/2, rectangularly projecting at base, with a brush of dense bristles. Harpe, a moderate process at middle of costa with a group of large blunt spines. Aedeagus moderately long, curved and narrowed. Caulis almost as long.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternite subsclerotic, concave. Sterigma intersegmental, a pair of erect semioval sclerites, flanking ostium and hairy. Lamella postvaginalis scobinate. Colliculum a semisclerotic cylindre, lower half narrow. Signa two, strongly unequal curved hooks with scobinate and wrinkly surface. Ninth segment elongate, ninth sternite forming a pair of oval spiny sclerites.

West Java, Mt. Gede-Panggrango, 1400 m, Tjibodas, 25.v.1949 (A. M.

Neervoort), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 4959; the same locality and collector, x.1949, 1 ♀ allotype, slide 4963. Two specimens.

The markings are rather similar to those of the type species, but the genitalia are quite distinct.

The types are in the Leiden Museum.