

The Papuan Tortricidae Fauna: *Opphiorrhabda mormopa* (Meyrick, 1906) (Lepidoptera) a new leafroller for Papua

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Abstract: *Opphiorrhabda mormopa* is reported for the first time from the Papuan province of Indonesia. Information about the distribution and possible foodplants is given.

Rangkuman: *Opphiorrhabda mormopa* dilaporkan untuk pertama kalinya dari Provinsi Papua (Indonesia). Informasi mengenai distribusi dan sejauh mungkin mengenai makanan ulat disajikan.

Key-words: distribution, Indonesia, Olethreutinae, new record.

Introduction

During a recent survey in 2011 a male and a female of the Olethreutini moth *Opphiorrhabda mormopa* (Meyrick, 1906) were collected at light at Walmak, Nipsan, a small village in the central Mountain area of Papua. The species was until now unknown for Papua, Indonesia and is herewith recorded for the first time from this area.

Abbreviations

GNL - Private collection author, Luyksgestel, The Netherlands.

Opphiorrhabda mormopa (Meyrick, 1906)

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, gen. slides FG2637 ♂; FG2644 ♀, leg.: F. Groenen, R. Mambrasar, R.G. Mandowen en M. van Eyken [GNL].

The species was originally described by Meyrick (1906) from Ceylon as *Platyplepus mormopa*. Fletcher (1932) recorded the species from India, Borneo and Tonkin. In

1968 Diakonoff published data from the Philippine Islands and later, in 1973, from Indonesia: Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi. Pinkeaw (2006) collected this species in Thailand. Horak (2006) noticed in her monograph about the Australian olethreutine moths that the distribution of the genus *Opphiorrhabda*, *O. mormopa* is also distributed in Australia, is confined to the coastal regions of the northernmost parts of Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Northern Queensland south to Yeppoon.

According to these distribution data *O. mormopa* is widespread in the Oriental and Australian region and was to be expected in Papua.

The species is easy recognisable at the single large jet-black spot on the forewing and its delicate and densely pale fuscous marbled forewing (figs 1-2). The rounded apex and slightly constricted, ventral bristled uncus and the large socii are characteristic in the male genitalia (fig. 3). In the female genitalia the sterigma is round with laterally down-curved spinulose ridges. Below the ostium a moderately long colliculum in the ductus bursae and in the corpus bursae a single horn-shaped signum is present (Fig. 4).

Diakonoff (1968) mentioned *Jambora vulgaris* as the caterpillar food-plant of *O. mormopa*. In Australia (Horak, 2006) the caterpillars of the genus *Opphiorrhabda* lives in rolled leaves, fruits or stem galls on Myrtaceae as *Syzygium*- and *Psidium*-species. There are a few exceptions of food-plants belonging to the families of Sapindaceae and Caesalpiniaceae. The foodplant in Papua is unknown.

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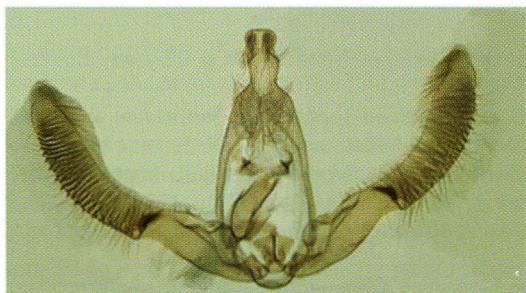
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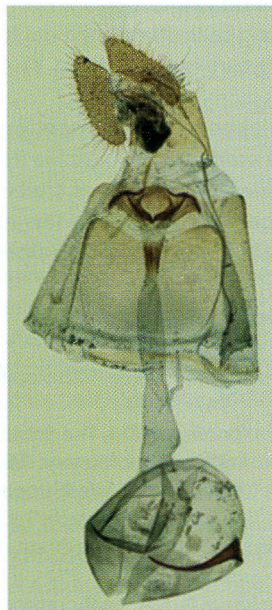
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Figs 1-4: *Ophiorrhabda mormopa* (Meyrick, 1906):
1. male; 2. female; 3. male genitalia; 4. female genitalia.