

The genus *Darantasia* Walker, 1859 from New Guinea (Lepidoptera: Erebiidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini)

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Abstract: The species in the genus *Darantasia* Walker, 1859 from New Guinea are revised. Sixteen species are recognized on New Guinea of which nine are new to science: *D. apicata* Hampson, 1914, *D. apicipuncta* **spec. nov.**, *D. caerulescens* Druce, 1898, *D. xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886), *D. cyanifera* Hampson, 1914, *D. pateta* **spec. nov.**, *D. nigripuncta* **spec. nov.**, *D. tigris* **spec. nov.**, *D. cyanoxantha* Hampson, 1914, *D. punctata* Hampson, 1900, *D. arfakensis* **spec. nov.**, *D. nigrifimbria* **spec. nov.**, *D. flavapicata* **spec. nov.**, *D. emarginata* **spec. nov.**, *D. ecxanthia* Hampson, 1914 and *D. tenebris* **spec. nov.**

Darantasia pervittata Hampson, 1903 and *Darantasia caerulescens extensa* Rothschild, 1916 are synonymized with *Darantasia caerulescens* Druce, 1898, *Darantasia goldiei* Druce, 1898 and *Darantasia obliqua* Hampson, 1900 are synonymized with *Peronetis xenodora* Meyrick, 1886 (now in *Darantasia*).

Of all species, if available, the male and female adults and genitalia are depicted and new descriptions are given.

Rangkuman: Spesies pada Genus *Darantasia* Walker, 1859 dari New Guinea direvisi. Enam belas spesies dikenal di New Guinea dan sembilan di antaranya adalah informasi baru untuk ilmu pengetahuan: *D. apicata* Hampson, 1914, *D. apicipuncta* **spec. nov.**, *D. caerulescens* Druce, 1898, *D. xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886), *D. cyanifera* Hampson, 1914, *D. pateta* **spec. nov.**, *D. nigripuncta* **spec. nov.**, *D. tigris* **spec. nov.**, *D. cyanoxantha* Hampson, 1914, *D. punctata* Hampson, 1900, *D. arfakensis* **spec. nov.**, *D. nigrifimbria* **spec. nov.**, *D. flavapicata* **spec. nov.**, *D. emarginata* **spec. nov.**, *D. ecxanthia* Hampson, 1914 dan *D. tenebris* **spec. nov.** *Darantasia pervittata* Hampson, 1903 dan *Darantasia caerulescens extensa* Rothschild, 1916 adalah sinonim dengan *Darantasia caerulescens* Druce, 1898, *Darantasia goldiei* Druce, 1898 dan *Darantasia obliqua* Hampson, 1900 sinonim dengan *Peronetis xenodora* Meyrick, 1886 (sekarang masuk dalam *Darantasia*). Untuk semua spesies, jika tersedia, jantan dan betina dewasa diberikan ilustrasi dan deskripsi yang baru.

Keywords: revision, *Darantasia*, New Guinea, new species, Arctiinae, Lithosiini

Introduction

The genus *Darantasia* Walker, 1859, with its type species *Darantasia semiclusa* Walker, 1864, has a distribution range from Singapore (*D. cuneiplena* Walker, 1859) to the Solomon Islands

with an undescribed species (Holloway, 2001). Outside New Guinea six species are at present recognized, though most species (16) are known from New Guinea. Seven species were previously known from this island and nine new species are described in this publication, which brings the total number of species in the genus at twenty-two.

The species are very delicate in shape and pattern and rather small. Most peculiar are the hindwings of the males which are sharp triangular in shape with some wrinkles and folds with scent scales. The species are dominantly brown and with a yellow (sometimes orange) pattern and most species have parts of the forewing covered with a blue shimmer. Some common species are very variable which results in reduction of the yellow pattern.

Little is known of the early stages, Holloway (2001) mentions the rearing of *D. xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886) from *Psychotria* spp. and *Versteegia* (Rubiaceae) reported by a team led by S.E. Miller.

The genus *Darantasia* is closely allied to *Lambulosia* Hampson, 1914 and *Schaffersiana* De Vos, 2018 which is reflected in the peculiar shape of the hindwings of the males. However, the wing venation and especially the genitalia are quite different.

Abbreviations used

depositories:

AMSA - Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia

BMNH - Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (former British Museum of Natural History)

KSP - Koleksi Serangga Papua, Waena, Papua, Indonesia (former private collection of Br. Henk van Mastrigt)

MFNB - Museum für Naturkunde (Humboldt Museum), Berlin, Germany

NHMUK - Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom

RMNH - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (former Rijksmuseum voor Natuurlijke Historie)

ZMA - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (former Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam)

other abbreviations:

PNG - Papua New Guinea

RV - initials of Rob de Vos for genital preparations

UNCEN - Universitas Cenderawasih, Waena, Papua (present owner of the KSP collection)

Checklist *Darantasia* from New Guinea:

apicata Hampson, 1914
 f. *duplicata* Gaede, 1925 infraspecific name
apicipuncta **spec. nov.**
caerulescens Druce, 1898
pervittata Hampson, 1903 **syn. nov.**
extensa Rothschild, 1916 **syn. nov.**
xenodora (Meyrick, 1886)
goldiei Druce, 1898 **syn. nov.**
obliqua Hampson, 1900 **syn. nov.**
cyanifera Hampson, 1914
pateta **spec. nov.**
nigripuncta **spec. nov.**
tigris **spec. nov.**
cyanoxantha Hampson, 1914
punctata Hampson, 1900
arfakensis **spec. nov.**
nigrifimbria **spec. nov.**
flavapicata **spec. nov.**
emarginata **spec. nov.**
ecxanthia Hampson, 1914
tenebris **spec. nov.**

General characters of *Darantasia* Walker, 1859

The species in the genus *Darantasia* are characterized by in general broad and relatively large forewings compared to the rather small hindwings in the male, which are triangular with a concave termen and are in the tornal area and dorsum wrinkled and folded and carry scent scales. Female hindwings are of conventional shape. Most species have a forewing wing pattern of yellow patches or stripes on a brownish ground colour and in many species there are areas of more or less blue metallic shimmer.

The male genitalia have the uncus slender and finger-shaped, covered with setae and closer to the apex more dense. The apical part of the tegumen, in fact the base of the uncus, is in all species triangular, the sides of the tegumen towards the base of the valvae are broad, flattened and have a flat arched ventral ridge. Vinculum laterally broad, saccus not developed, the bottom of the vinculum is often concave. The valvae are usually broad and differ in structure of the costal rim of the cucullus, distal process and sacculus. The distal process is a part of the apical cucullus and runs to the apical part of the sacculus where usually a bunch or a row of ribbon-shaped setae is present. The valvae, left and right, are more or less different in size and shape, in some species this is pronounced by the different shape and length of the distal process, the left valva always being more developed than the right one.

The aedeagus can be short and thick or longer and slender, but always with groups of needle-shaped cornuti on the vesica.

The female genitalia have a weakly sclerotized lamella vaginalis, a distinct and in many species broad antrum. The cervix bursae is large which is in most species folded and wrinkled and sometimes as large as the globular bursa copulatrix. There are one to three signa present which are composed patches of sclerotized teeth or stars.

***Darantasia apicata* Hampson, 1914** (Figs 1-2, 46, 61)

Darantasia apicata Hampson (1914: 164); Strand (1922: 656)

Darantasia apicata f. *duplicata* Gaede (1925: 243) **infraspecific name**

Holotype: ♂ BMNH-1403555, [British New Guinea], Biagi, Mambare R., B.N.G., 5000 ft., Jan. 06 [i.1906], (A.S. Meek), *Darantasia apicata* type ♂ Hmpsn, Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-I.

Diagnosis: The brown forewings with costal triangular spot and yellow apex are diagnostic.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8 - 8.5 mm, ♀ 8 - 8.5 mm. Antennae yellow, apically somewhat greyish, in male slightly thicker than female, ciliae in male longer than in female. Head and thorax yellow, abdomen dark brown but with first segment pale yellow and anal segment yellow. Fore- and mid-legs yellow, hind-legs grey. Forewing of male broader than in female, in both sexes brown with bluish shimmer, especially along costa and base of cubital vein. Base of wing yellow, a yellow mid-costal more or less triangular spot and apex yellow. Hindwing of male triangular, termen slightly concave with only in apex fringes present. Hindwing grey-brown with in some specimens slightly yellow along termen. Tornus somewhat wrinkled. Female with normally shaped hindwings, termen convex and grey-brown without any pattern but at very wingbase pale yellow.

Male genitalia: [RMNH-RV1604, RV1676] Uncus slender, finger-shaped, distally slightly swollen and with rather blunt apex, covered with long setae, more densely near apex. Valvae not equally shaped, right valva shorter than left valva. Right valva broad with costal rim of cucullus in basal half concave, distal half with long setae which is continued on the short blunt distal process of the cucullus, base of distal process near the distal end of the sacculus with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae. Sacculus broadly based and gradually tapering. Left valva stronger developed than the right one, basically with the same structure but with a longer distal process which is curved inwards, with two longitudinal ridges and with an acute blunt apex. Aedeagus long, with the distal third curved. Carinal ring covered with tiny teeth, apically the mouth of the tube slightly trumpet-shaped. Vesica with one bunch of short needle-shaped cornuti in a dense field of smaller teeth, and with three scobinated fields.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1605] Lamella vaginalis strongly sclerotized. The rim of ostium broadly concave, with a broad funnel-shaped antrum, at the left side folded and stronger sclerotized, acutely and oblique ending in an unsclerotized connection with the cervix bursae which is strongly sclerotized but with an unsclerotized part at the origin of the ductus seminalis. Bursa copulatrix oval, globular, with two signa on the center of the bursa. The left signum is formed by a broad field of cone-shaped teeth, the right signum is formed by a group of a few sharp teeth.

Distribution: A mountain species in New Guinea, in the Indonesian part found in the Star Mountains and the Arfak Mountains at altitudes between 1200-1500 meter.

Darantasia apicipuncta spec. nov. (Figs 3-4, 47, 62)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: ACDB3FD3-58FE-49C5-91D8-DD185F7D4901

Holotype: ♂ RMNH.INS.910489, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S-138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, at light, cultivated area, UNCEN-ZMA Expedition Papua Indonesia 2005.

Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀) 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.910494, 1 ♀ RMNH.INS.910493, Indonesia, Papua, Kab. Yahukimo, Lelambo (distr. Kangguruk), 4°01'S-139°47'E, 900 m, at light, 24-26.x.2008, leg. P.J. Zumkehr; 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.1098949, 1 ♀ RMNH.INS.910495, Irian Jaya, Kec. Borme, Borme, 900 m, 17-24.ix.1998, Henk v. Mastrikt; 4 ♀♀ RMNH.INS.910490-92, RMNH.INS.1098950, as holotype.

Diagnosis: Dark brown wings with bluish shimmer, forewing with a small spot in the middle of the costa and in the apex.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8 - 8.5 mm, ♀ 8.5 - 9 mm. Antennae basally yellow, distally fading to dark grey. Head and thorax yellow. Abdomen black, in male anal tuft yellow, in female last two distal segments yellow. Legs yellow, hind tibia with grey suffusion. Forewing of male and female equal in shape and pattern, dark brown with a mid-costal yellow triangular spot and a small apical yellow oval spot. Very wing base yellow in connection to thorax. Basal field in male with steel-blue shimmer, in female almost the entire wing with blue shimmer except for the centre of the forewing. Hindwing of male triangular shaped, fringes only present in the apex, dark brown with a yellow margin along the termen. Ternal area folded and wrinkled. Female hindwing of normal shape, rim of the wing entirely fringed, entire hindwing dark brown.

Male genitalia: [RMNH-RV1606] Uncus long and slender, finger-shaped, distally slightly swollen with a small thorn at the apex, uncus covered with long setae, more densely near apex. Both valvae broad, costal rim of cucullus in basal half concave, distal half with long setae. At base of distal process near the sacculus with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae. Right valva with a straight spatula-shaped distal process directed with an inward angle of 150° with the valva. Sacculus broadly based and gradually tapering. Left valva longer and stronger developed than the right one, with a longer distal process, the ribbon-shaped setae continued along the outside of the process, a spoon-shaped apical part which is curved outwards. Aedeagus long and straight, with the distal part slightly bent. Carinal ring covered with tiny teeth, the carinal plate with a short tooth. Vesica with one large field of smaller teeth covering the ventral lobe and running to the center of the vesica.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1607] Lamella vaginalis slightly sclerotized, rim of ostium broadly and strongly sclerotized, deeply "U"-shaped. Antrum hardly sclerotized and funnel-shaped, connected to the strongly sclerotized collar-shaped cervix bursae which has a fold at the left side, ductus seminalis connected at the right side of cervix bursae. Bursa copulatrix large oval, globular, with one broad signum band of small "V"- and "Y"-shaped spikes at the right side.

Distribution: Found in the eastern Central Mountain ranges in Papua, Indonesia, in Borne (Star Mountains), Lelambo and Walmak (Jayawijaya Mountains), at altitudes between 900-1750 meter.

Etymology: The name *apicipuncta* refers to the small yellow dot in the forewing apex.

***Darantasia caerulescens* Druce, 1898** (Figs 5-10, 48, 63)

Darantasia caerulescens Druce (1898: 213); Hampson (1900: 274); Draudt (1914: 187); Strand (1922: 656)

Darantasia pervittata Hampson (1903: 344) **syn. nov.**; Hampson (1914: 583); Draudt (1914: 187); Strand (1922: 657)

Darantasia caerulescens extensa Rothschild (1916: 326) **syn. nov.**; Strand (1922: 656)

Holotype *caerulescens*: ♀ BMNH-1403516, Fergusson I., X.94 [x.1894], (A.S. Meek), *Darantasia caerulescens* type, Druce, Type H.T., Presented by J.J. Joicey Esq., Brit.Mus. 1931-444.

Holotype *pervittata*: ♀ BMNH-1403549, [Dutch New Guinea], Kapaur, S.W. New Guinea, sea level-2000 ft., 1.XII.96-e.11.1897, Doherty, 1902-314., Type, *Darantasia pervittata* type ♀ Hmpsn.

Lectotype *extensa* [designated here from syntype series]: ♀ BMNH-1403548, Dampier Isl., Feb & March 1914 (Meek's Expedition), *Darantasia caerulescens extensa*, Type Rothschild, 958, Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-I.

Diagnosis: A relatively large species with black wings and steel-blue shimmer with a large conspicuous yellow patch on fore- and hindwing, forewing fold usually yellow. But specimens may vary considerably in pattern.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 9.5 - 11 mm, ♀ 9.5 - 11 mm. Male with antennae yellow, in female the thinner antennae have the basal half black, the distal half yellow. Head and thorax yolk-yellow, in some specimens the tegulae with a black centre. Abdomen black but with at least the last two distal segment yellow, in some specimens even three or three and a half segments. All legs yellow. Forewing in male and female identical, in male slightly broader. Ground colour black with steel-blue shimmer. Wing base and basal part of costa yolk-yellow, wing fold with a yolk-yellow streak. An oblique yolk-yellow patch at two-third of the forewing which is variable in shape. Hindwing of male triangular, termen slightly concave. Only the apex with fringes. Colour of hindwing dark brown with a large yellow centre reaching costa and termen, although the fringes are brown. Tornus and dorsum folded and wrinkled. Female with normally shaped hindwings and fringes, termen convex. Colour of hindwing dark brown with a yellow centre which is separated from the tornal rim by a narrow brown margin. Fringes brown.

Variation: Some specimens vary considerably in the yellow pattern of the forewing, which may be reduced or extended. Some specimens found in the lowlands of the Birdshhead Peninsula (Papua Barat, Indonesia) have a yellow dorsum. In a specimen from the Hydrographer Mountains (Papua New Guinea, BMNH(E)-1403551) the yellow pattern is reduced to a round spot in the discal field and a thin streak on the cubital vein. In some specimens the oblique

patch on the forewing is lacking, only the yellow wing base and a thin yellow streak on the cubital vein is present (known from Landikma, Papua, Indonesia (KSP-59933), and Baiyer River, PNG (BMNH(E)-1403566 and NHMUK-010914407).

Male genitalia: [RMNH-RV1608, RV1610, BMNH(E)1403551, NHMUK010914407] Uncus slender, finger-shaped, distally slightly swollen with claw-shaped apex, uncus covered with long setae, more densely near apex. Both valvae equally shaped, with costal rim of cucullus in basal half concave, distal half with long setae. Distal process at its base with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae at the outside, a spoon-shaped apex which is slightly bent outwards. Sacculus basally with a strong sclerotized flap running to the base of the cucullus but not reaching it, sacculus distally gradually tapering. Aedeagus long and straight, with the apex slightly curved dorsally. The tube of aedeagus ventrally in the center widely open, vesica with three lobes: the basal lobe small, the mid-ventral lobe larger, the large distal ventral lobe with a rectangular field of sharp teeth, vesica at its base with a narrow ribbon of tiny teeth.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1609, RV1611, BMNH(E)1403566] Lamella vaginalis slightly sclerotized, rim of ostium broad, strongly sclerotized, deeply “U”-shaped. Antrum strongly sclerotized, flattened and broad ribbon-shaped. Cervix bursae large, for the greater part unsclerotized and more or less wrinkled, globular, at connection with antrum with a patch of sclerotization and some folds, ductus seminalis connected at the left side of cervix bursae where the bursa copulatrix begins. Bursa copulatrix of equal size as cervix bursae, oval, globular. Two signa at the connection rim with cervix bursae, both formed by a small sclerotized patch with some larger and smaller sharp teeth, which number varies in different specimens.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the lowland areas of New Guinea. A common species.

***Darantasia xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886)** (Figs 11-14, 49, 64)

Peronetis xenodora Meyrick (1886: 242); Kirby (1892: 300); Watson et al. (1980: 148)

Darantasia xenodora: Hampson (1900: 272); Draudt (1914: 187); Strand (1922: 657); Holloway (2001: 443)

Darantasia goldiei Druce (1898: 212) **syn. nov.**; Strand (1922: 657)

Darantasia goldei (sic): Hampson (1900: 272); Draudt (1914: 187)

Darantasia obliqua Hampson (1900: 561) **syn. nov.**; Draudt (1914: 187); Strand (1922: 657); Holloway (2001: 444)

Holotype *xenodora*: ♂ AMSA, [British New Guinea], Fly River, New Guinea.

Holotype *goldiei*: ♀ BMNH-1403562, [British New Guinea], Port Moresby, N.Guinea, Goldie, *Darantasia goldiei*, Type ♂ [sic], Druce, Type HT, Presented by J.J. Joicey Esq., Brit.Mus. 1931-444.

Holotype *obliqua*: ♀ BMNH-1403567, [British New Guinea], Milne Bay, A.S. Meek, 1900-45., Type, *Darantasia obliqua*, type ♀ Hmpsn.

Diagnosis: Similar as in *caerulescens* but with an yellow apical patch present, which is lacking in *caerulescens*.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 10-10.5 mm, ♀ 11 mm. Antennae with basal two-third dark grey, fading to yellow in the distal third. Head and thorax yellow. Abdomen in male black with the last two distal segments yellow. Legs yellow, forelegs with tibia and tarsae black. Forewings of male and female equal in form and size, rather broad. Ground colour black or dark brown, in males with steel-blue shimmer in the subbasal area. Pattern yellow and rather variable in intensity and form, basically always with the following features in yellow: wingbase which is continued along the costa subbasally and along dorsum, a long narrow stripe on the cubital vein almost reaching the termen in the tornal area, an oblique large patch in the discal area which can be variable in form between specimens and finally the characteristic apical patch which is separated from the hind margin by a black marginal line. Fringes are black. Hindwing of males triangular, only in the apex with fringes. Ground colour dark brown with a yellow centre which runs from costa to termen, from the margin separated by a narrow brown marginal line. Tornus folded and wrinkled, dark grey. Hindwing of female normally shaped with fringes. The dark brown (almost black) ground colour with a yellow centre not reaching the termen.

Variation: In darker forms the yellow pattern can be reduced which usually results in the dorsum being black and the stripe on the cubital vein being thinner and shorter.

An extreme dark form has been found on Pulau Numfor, Papua, Indonesia (KSP-25216). On the forewing of this male only the wing base and basal costa is yellow, the rest of the wing is black with a dark blue iridescence. The hindwing is black with a reduced yellow oval centre of the wing. As long as this is the only specimen known with this phenotype it is considered to be a geographic form rather than a (new) subspecies.

Male genitalia: [RMNH-RV1612, KSP-25216] Uncus rather short, slender, finger-shaped, distally slightly swollen with claw-shaped apex, uncus covered with setae, more densely near apex. Both valvae very broad, costal rim of cucullus robust and strongly sclerotized, in basal third concave, central third with long setae. Distal process at its base near sacculus with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae. Right valva with a short fist-shaped distal process and with some folded ridges on the apex. Sacculus broadly based with long setae, in the middle with a sclerotized flap with a rectangular clasper. Left valva slightly longer and stronger developed than the right one, with a longer distal process, which is broader and with a longitudinal folded ridge running to the apex, apex rounded and flattened. Aedeagus bottle-shaped, broadly based with the apical half slender, carinal plate with two blunt teeth, ventrally widely open. Vesica with four lobes of which the basal one is the smallest and without cornuti, the other three all with one bunch of long teeth-shaped cornuti, the middle one being the smallest.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1613] Lamella vaginalis slightly sclerotized, rim of ostium broad, strongly sclerotized, deeply "U"-shaped. Antrum strongly sclerotized, flattened, ribbon-shaped, curved and tapering towards cervix bursae. Cervix bursae large, unsclerotized with two distinct lobes, at connection with antrum some sclerotization and folds, ductus seminalis connected at the central part on top of cervix bursae behind the antrum. Bursa copulatrix of equal size as cervix bursae, oval, globular. Two signa at the connection rim with cervix bursae, the left signum with some larger and smaller teeth, the right signum forms a sclerotized scobinate plate with some larger shallow teeth.

Distribution: Widely distributed on New Guinea and found in lowland and at moderate altitudes. Also known from Numfor Island (Papua, Indonesia).

***Darantasia cyanifera* Hampson, 1914** (Figs 15-26, 50, 65)

Darantasia cyanifera Hampson (1914: 585); Strand (1922: 657)

Holotype: ♂ BMNH-1403554, [British New Guinea], Biagi, Mambare R., 5000 ft., B. N. G., Mrch. 06. [iii.1906], (A.S. Meek), Type H.T., *Darantasia cyanifera* type ♂ Hmpsn, Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-I.

Diagnosis: The typical appearance with forewing for the greater part dark brown with metallic bluish shimmer. Apex, termen and base of wing yellow, in females a narrow yellow streak along costa. The species is extremely variable which is described below.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8.5-10 mm, ♀ 9-10.5 mm. Antennae of male and female basally yellow fading to pale brown distally. Head, including labial palpa, thorax and the first two abdominal segments pale yellow. In male the following seven segments black, anal segment and tuft yellow. In female the rest of the abdomen is black. Legs yellow, some tarsae on the forelegs may be suffused with black. Forewing of male and female of equal shape, rather broad. In the typical form the base of forewing pale yellow with an obliquely running sharp border with the metallic blue, except for a narrow apical part being yellow which is narrowing towards half the termen. Some females have the darker part of the forewing dark brown with only minor blue shimmer, and with a yellow rim along the costa which is broader halfway the wing forming a vague costal spot. Hindwing of male triangular with a slightly concave termen, especially in the tornal and dorsal area folded and wrinkled. The greater part of the hindwing is pale yellow, the apical and costal part is suffused with grey-brown. Fringes yellow. The anal vein in the tornal area covered with black scent scales forming a sharp black line. Female hindwing of normal shape. Most of the hindwing dark brown, base pale yellow and tip of the apex with a yellow dot.

Variation: The species is extremely variable in wing pattern, but the variation does not occur para-sympatrically. Especially in the Arfak Mountains and Jayawijaya Mountains populations are known with a wide range of variation in colour pattern. Sometimes it is hard to believe that they concern one species but the genitalia (described below) of the specimens show no significant differences in the often isolated areas and therefore do not justify the recognition of subspecies or even different species.

The dark pattern on a yellow ground on fore- and hindwings can be extended or reduced. In some darker specimens on the forewing only the wingbase is yellow (in the Foja Mountains so extreme that in the forewing base only a very small yellow area is left, fig. 18), while in some specimens the dark pattern is extremely reduced (shown in some females in the Jayawijaya and Star Mountains, resulting in almost totally yellow forewings, in some specimens leaving only some traces of dark blue shimmer in the tornal area and at the costa subbasally (figs 25-26). The pattern of the hindwings is also subject to extension and reduction of dark pattern.

Male genitalia: [RMNH-RV1629, RV1632, KSP-42269] Uncus rather long, slender, finger-shaped, with claw-shaped apex, uncus covered with setae, more densely near apex. Both valvae broad, costal rim of cucullus narrow and irregular folded, concave in basal half, apical half at costa with long setae. Base of distal process folded and with a bunch of normal and ribbon-shaped setae.

Right valva with a shorter distal process than on the left valva. Finger-shaped process on right valve at its base bent inwards with an angle of 135°, a narrow ridge near the rounded apex which in some specimens may be stronger or weaker developed. Sacculus broadly based, distally gradually tapering. Left valva with the distal process more than twice as long as that of right valve, slender and near apex it may be slightly kinked at the outside, a ridge running from base to apex which is folded just below the rounded apex. Aedeagus rather long and straight, at the carinal ring slightly constricted and covered with scattered tiny teeth. Apical part sclerotized and ventral half open. Base of vesica with two longitudinal fine dentated bands, three sclerotized plates with coarse teeth (in some specimens these plates are fused to one long plate), a scobinated field connecting the distal lobe with a rectangular field with a broad row of long teeth which may in some specimens have broken off (probably after mating), leaving a rectangular plate with some smaller teeth.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1630, RV1631, RV1633, RV1634, RV1635, RV1670, RV1671, KSP-42266] Lamella vaginalis sclerotized, rim of ostium with a small shallow incision. Antrum broad, flattened, ribbon-shaped, rather short and in the center short extended. First part of ductus bursae unsclerotized, broad and very short, often constricted, continued by a broader part with a sclerotized collar which is extended at the right side and embracing the right half of the ductus, the caudal rim of this sclerotization dentated with tiny teeth. Cervix bursae globular and large with its distal half more or less sclerotized and wrinkled, ductus seminalis connected at the left side. Bursa copulatrix broadly connected with the cervix bursae and almost of equal size as cervix bursae, stretched and curved to the left side. One oval field of star-shaped spikes as signum on the right side of the bursa.

Distribution: Widely distributed in New Guinea. At higher altitudes from 1400-2000 meter. Known from the Arfak Mountains (Papua Barat, Indonesia), Foja Mountains, Snow Mountains, Jayawijaya Mountains and Star Mountains (Papua, Indonesia) and in Papua New Guinea in the Northern Province (Oro Province) in the far eastern part of New Guinea.

Darantasia pateta spec. nov. (Figs 27, 66)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: CD4907B2-854F-4F75-9186-BF28196B5C2E

Holotype: ♀ RMNH.INS.1098943, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Warkapi (nr Breie), primary lowland forest, 500 m, at light, 12.xi.1993, A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos.

Diagnosis: A small species. Forewings of female unicolorous buff, hindwings dark brown.

Description: Fwl. ♀ 6.5 mm. Antennae basally buff, distally fading to dark grey. Head and thorax buff. Abdominal segments black, except for the last three distal segments which are buff. Legs pale buff. Forewing broad with rounded termen and apex. Forewing unicolorous buff. Female of hindwing of normal shape, dark brown, at costa paler and with a cream-coloured costal rim.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia: [prep. RV1658] Lamella vaginalis weakly sclerotized, ostium rim simple and straight. Antrum broad and flattened, rather long, in the middle slightly broadened. Cervix

bursae globular with three lobes at the right side of which the middle one is partly sclerotized. Ductus seminalis connected at a small fourth lobe dorsally behind the antrum. At the connection with the bursa copulatrix a band of thin needles. Bursa copulatrix globular, one signum just below the cervix bursae which is formed by a band of sharp teeth.

Distribution: The only known specimen so far is the female holotype, found in the primary lowland forest of Warkapi, at the eastern slopes of the Arfak Mountains.

Etymology: The name *pateta*, derivative from the Latin *patet*, meaning “plain coloured”, refers to the unicolorous wings.

Darantasia nigripuncta spec. nov. (Figs 28, 67)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 0532887E-17E9-4392-BB25-7648E1CC5FA7

Holotype: ♀ RMNH.INS.1098945, Indonesia, Papua, Star Mountains, Manunggal, 2050 m, (1 km E Abmisibil), 4°40'S-140°34'E, 29.i-09.ii.2005, at light, cultivated area/disturbed montane forest, UNCEN-ZMA Expedition, Papua Indonesia 2005, [former] Collectie Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam.

Diagnosis: Relatively large. Female with forewings buff and with three small black dots in a row on the wing fold, one basal, one subbasal and one subtornal spot. Further at least two tiny remnants of spots in the cell. Hindwings dark brown.

Description: Fwl. ♀ 10 mm. Antennae pale yellow, distally fading to dark grey. Head and thorax pale yellow. First two abdominal segments yellow, all other segments black, including the distal segment. Legs yellow. Forewings of female pale yellow with some luster. At least four black spots present: three spots at a row on the cubital vein (basally, subbasally and subtornal), and one discal spot. Some unclear spots are present in the cell. Hindwing of normal shape, dark grey with a pale yellow wing base.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia: [prep. RV1673] Lamella vaginalis sclerotized, ostium rim widely “V”-shaped. Antrum broad and flattened, distal part funnel-shaped, caudally the dorsal part is somewhat continued. Cervix bursae globular, no sclerotizations. Ductus seminalis dorsally connected in the middle of the cervix bursae. Bursa copulatrix globular, at the left side just below the cervix bursae a broad dense field of tiny thorns, one round signum on the central right side consisting of a rosette of small teeth.

Distribution: The only known specimen is the female holotype which has been found at Manunggal, near Abmisibil in the Star Mountains (Papua, Indonesia) at an altitude of 2050 meter.

Etymology: The name *nigripuncta* refers to the black spots on the further unicolorous forewings.

***Darantasia tigris* spec. nov.** (Figs 29-30, 51-52, 68)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 694955C5-0DDC-4041-895D-173A669BBA84

Holotype: ♂ KSP-25226, [Indonesia], Irian Jaya, Kab. Jayapura, Pantai Timur, Pulau Yamna, 16-23.iv.2001, Zainal.**Paratype:** 1 ♀ KSP-25227, as holotype.**Diagnosis:** A large and conspicuous species, in particular the female. Male black with three yellow diverging streaks running from base distally, female with yellow flames running distally from wingbase.**Description:** Fwl. ♂ 11.5 mm, ♀ 12 mm. Antennae of male and female black, distal part grey-brown. Male and female both with head and thorax yellow. Male with first two abdominal segments black, followed by two segments which are yellow with the caudal rim black, the following distal segments totally yellow. Female with first three abdominal segments black, the other segments yellow. Legs in male and female yellow, in female the tibia and tarsae black. Forewing of male and female rather equally shaped. Male with forewing black, from base three yield-yellow streaks are running distally: one broad streak along the costa, one narrow streak along the cubital vein and one broader one along the anal vein, all ending at half the wing length. Hindwing of male triangular shaped with only apical fringes. Hindwing black with the tornal margin yellow. Female with black forewings on which four broad yield-yellow flames running from base distally: along the costa, above the cell, below the cell (on the cubital vein) and a broad one along the anal vein. Hindwings normally shaped, at termen slightly concave. Hindwings black with a yield-yellow tornal margin.**Male genitalia:** [KSP-25226] The male and female were collected *in copula* and during killing and preparation they stayed in that position. For preparation the genitalia slides they were separated. A poor quality picture (fig. 51) has been made of the *in copula* position of the macerated genitalia before separating showing the position of the male and female genital structures in situ.

Uncus long and slender, finger-shaped, distally with claw-shaped apex, uncus covered with setae, more densely near apex. Both valvae broad, costal rim of cucullus folded, in basal half slightly concave, apical half with long setae. Base of distal process near distal end of sacculus with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae. Right valva with a robust fist-shaped distal process and with some folded and flattened ridges on the apex. Sacculus broadly based and with a large triangular sclerotized flap with a curled apex which is overlapping the base of the costa of cucullus. Left valva slightly longer and much stronger developed than the right one, the distal process very large and broad tulip-shaped, laterally flattened and with two strong ridges running over the apex. Aedeagus straight, in the middle swollen and distal half ventrally stronger sclerotized with three large teeth on the carinal plate. Vesica with two cornuti, a basal slender, strongly dentated tube-shaped cornutus, and a distal cornutus which is oval and covered with thin needles.

Female genitalia: [KSP-25227] Lamella vaginalis sclerotized, rim of ostium broad, strongly sclerotized, widely "V"-shaped. Antrum strongly sclerotized, flattened, tapering to the right

towards cervix bursae, the caudal part folded and entering the cervix bursae where it has the connection with the ductus seminalis. Cervix bursae large, globular and unsclerotized but with some wrinkles, broadly connected with the globular bursa copulatrix, which is somewhat larger than the cervix bursae. Signum, in the middle of the bursa, consisting of a broken narrow band (in three parts) of conical teeth.

Distribution: The species has only been found on Yamna Island, at the northeast coast of Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *tigris* refers to the tiger-stripe pattern on the forewings, in particular in that of the female.

***Darantasia cyanoxantha* Hampson, 1914** (Figs 31-32, 53)

Darantasia cyanoxantha Hampson (1914: 583); Strand (1922: 657); Gaede (1926: 335)

Holotype: ♂ BMNH-1403553, [Dutch New Guinea], nr. Oetakwa R., Snow Mts., Dutch N.G., up to 3500 ft., x.xii.1910 (Meek), Type H.T., *Darantasia cyanoxantha* type ♂ Hmpsn, Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-I.

Diagnosis: The orange longitudinal area along costa from apex to halfway the wing length is characteristic.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 7 mm, ♀ 7.5 – 8 mm. Antennae of male and female yellow. Head, including labial palpa and thorax yolk-yellow in male and female. In male the yellow abdomen with a black middle section of two segments and anal tuft pale yellow, in female abdomen entirely yellow. Legs yellow. Forewing of male and female of equal shape, rather broad. Forewing of male black with bluish shimmer, more stronger in the subbasal area. Wingbase orange-yellow which runs basally along costa and dorsum. Wing apex orange-yellow, obliquely tapering towards the middle of the costa. Termen with a black marginal line, fringes brown-grey. Hindwing of male triangular, in tornal area folded and wrinkled, fringes dark grey and present from apex to halfway termen. Ground colour pale yellow with dark suffusion from base to centre of the wing, fringes brown-grey. Female with forewing as in male, although the black ground colour can be much paler, more brown. Two longitudinal yellow stripes in the dark colour in the centre of the wing, one short stripe along the cubital vein in the cell, a longer one along vein A2 below the wing fold. Hindwing of normal shape, almost entirely brown except for a pale yellow apex and costa. A black marginal line, fringes grey.

Male genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1657] Uncus finger-shaped, apically slightly swollen with a claw-shaped apex, covered with long setae, near the apex shorter and more dense. Both valvae differently shaped. Right valva rather elongate, in basal half with narrow folded and concave costal rim and in the middle with a flattened, arched costal ridge. Cucullus apically inside with a large tubercle covered with long setae. Base of distal process near sacculus with a row of about five ribbon-shaped setae. Distal process short, almost straight except for the apex being slightly curved, awl-shaped, gradually tapering to a sharp apex. Sacculus narrowly based with a small triangular flap, sacculus gradually tapering. Left valva broad with a broader cucullus than in

right valva, with folds and ridges and apically with a bunch of long setae on a tubercle. Base of distal process with a row of about five ribbon-shaped setae. Distal process larger than in right valva, knife-shaped with a sharp curved apex. Sacculus narrow with a shallow triangular flap. Aedeagus rather short and thick, carinal plate triangular, distally with a dentated ridge. Vesica with three main lobes. Vesica basally with a long scobinated ribbon running to the largest lobe which has a large longitudinal plate with small needle-shaped cornuti, a narrow and rather long scobinated diverticulum with distally a small group of long needle-shaped cornuti and a lobe with some weak sclerotizations.

Female genitalia: At the moment of publishing this publication the female genitalia were not available for research, but these will be described in a later publication. It is to be expected that it will resemble the genitalia of the *punctata* species group but will differ in details on shape of antrum and signa.

Distribution: Known from lowland and moderate altitudes up to 1000 meter in Papua New Guinea and Papua, Indonesia.

***Darantasia punctata* Hampson, 1900** (Figs 33-34, 54, 69)

Darantasia punctata Hampson (1900: 561); Draudt (1914: 188); Strand (1922: 657); Gaede (1925: 243)

Holotype: ♂ BMNH-1403550, [British New Guinea], Milne Bay, A.S. Meek, 1900-45., Type, *Darantasia punctata* type ♂ Hmpsn.

Diagnosis: A small species with a pattern of yellow dots and an apical margin on the dark brown forewing. Hindwing of male with the tornal area yellow. Hindwing of female black but with dorsum pale yellow.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8 - 9 mm, ♀ 8 - 8.5 mm. Antennae basally yellow, apically fading to dark grey. Male and female with head and thorax dark yellow, metathorax with slightly dark suffusion dorsally. In male first two abdominal segments broadly yellow laterally, dorsally dark brown. Rest of abdomen black, except for the yellow distal tuft. In female the last two distal segments yellow. Legs yellow, but in male some may be suffused with dark brown. Forewing of male slightly shorter and broader than in female. Male with ground colour dark brown, in basal field with steel-blue metallic shimmer. A pale yellow pattern of at least five dots: two costal dots, one dorsal dot and two central dots, of which one near wing base, the other just below the cubital vein in the middle of the wing. Characteristic is the sinuous border of the usually darker apical and marginal field. Hindwing of male triangular, at the termen constricted, dividing the marginal rim into an apical rim with fringes and a tornal rim without fringes, tornal field folded and wrinkled. Hindwing colour dark brown, tornal margin yellow. Female with forewing almost identical to male, somewhat sharper patterned. The space between the two costal spots filled with blue shimmer. The apical-marginal area can either be darker or of the same colour than ground colour but is always bordered by a thin black sinuous line.

Hindwing of female of normal shape, black with a pale yellow costa.

Male genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1618] Uncus finger-shaped, with a long hook-shaped apex, covered with setae. Both valvae almost equal in size and shape. Cucullus with broadly folded rim, in the basal half concave, with in the apical half an arched rim on which a row of long setae. Base of distal process, near sacculus, with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae. Distal process rather short, curved inwards, gradually tapering to a sharp apex, in the left valva with a slightly thicker process. Sacculus almost evenly broad from base to distal process. Aedeagus short and thick, carinal plate without any teeth, only slightly stronger sclerotized than the tube of aedeagus. Vesica with three main lobes. Vesica basally with a field of rather long slender teeth, one lobe with a plate with long needles and a distal lobe with an oval field of small needles.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1619] Lamella vaginalis slightly sclerotized, ostium wide with a straight rim, antrum more sclerotized with a finely pledged rim. Antrum broad, at ostium slightly swollen, caudal part broad, flattened and obliquely ending in the cervix bursae. Cervix bursae for the greater part sclerotized, more or less triangular with two strong folds at the right side. At the left side caudally unsclerotized with a connection to the ductus seminalis near the connection with the bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix globular with some wrinkles and folds. Two signa at the left side of the bursa copulatrix: a larger arrow-shaped field of smaller and larger teeth in the middle, and a small and narrow band of scattered spiculas more distad.

Distribution: New Guinea from East to West. Found in lowland up to moderate altitudes (900 meter). A common species.

Darantasia arfakensis spec. nov. (Figs 35-36, 55, 70)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 0EB9E355-50D9-4AC1-B5D9-5E824B580D0B

Holotype: ♂ RMNH.INS.1098956, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1510 m, 1°06'S-133°54'E, 6-10.xi.2011, at light, Papua Insects Foundation.

Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀) 2 ♂♂ RMNH.INS.1099297-98, 6 ♀♀ RMNH.INS.1098959, RMNH.INS.1099302-06, as holotype; 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.1099299, 2 ♀♀ RMNH.INS.1099300-01, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1469 m, 1°06'S-133°54'E, 21-23.x.2014, at light, leg. P.J. Zumkehr & F. Groenen; 1 ♀ RMNH.INS.1099307, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Demaisi, 1637 m, 1°10'S-133°53'E, 14.xi.2011, at light, Papua Insects Foundation.

Diagnosis: Very similar to *punctata* but smaller and the pattern of dots sharper defined, in male the hindwing with extended yellow colouration.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8 - 8.5 mm, ♀ 8 - 9 mm. Antennae basally yellow, distally fading to dark grey. Head of male and female yellow, thorax yellow with greyish suffusion. Male with first three abdominal segments yellow, other segments black but distally the last three segments dorsally yellow, the anal segment totally yellow. Female abdomen black, laterally yellow and with the anal tuft yellow. Legs yellow. Forewing of male slightly broader than in female, ground colour dark brown which distally fades to pale brown and yellow, wingbase yellow and a dark blue shimmer in the basal field. Five yellow spots present: two costal spots, one spot at the base of

the cell, one central spot just below the cubital vein and one larger spot in the middle of the dorsum. A broad apical dark brown margin which acutely decrease along termen, broader than in the similar *punctata*. Hindwing of male triangular shaped, constricted in the middle of the termen where the apical fringes end, tornal rim without fringes. Hindwing for the greater part yellow but wingbase and apical half dark brown. Tornal area folded and wrinkled. Female forewing slightly narrower than in male, pattern basically similar as in male. Ground colour chocolate-brown with slightly dark blue shimmer basally and along costa. Apical margin very broad and acutely decreasing along termen but reaching tornus. Hindwing of normal shape, black with cream-coloured costa.

Male genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1616] Uncus finger-shaped, with a long claw-shaped apex, covered with setae. Both valvae equal in size and shape. Cucullus with narrow folded costal rim, in the basal half at costa concave, at the middle of the costa with a tubercle covered with long setae. Base of distal process near sacculus with a bunch of ribbon-shaped setae. Distal process gradually tapering to a sharp apex, at the left valva this process is slightly longer and stretched with a sharp apex which is slightly curved inwards. Sacculus narrowly based with a triangular flap directed inwards, apically gradually tapering. Aedeagus similar to that of *punctata*, short and thick, carinal plate without any teeth, only slightly stronger sclerotized than the tube of aedeagus. Vesica with a field of long teeth which are thicker than in *punctata*, the next lobe with a plate with smaller long teeth, a scobinated field between the main lobe and the distal lobe which has an oval field of small needles, smaller than in *punctata*.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1617] Lamella vaginalis weakly sclerotized, ostium wide with the rim in the center narrowly "U"-shaped, antrum more sclerotized with tiny fine pledges at the rim. Antrum broad, at ostium slightly swollen, caudal part broad, flattened and obliquely ending in the cervix bursae. Cervix bursae in the middle sclerotized with an arched plate with two folds, one small one and a larger one. Below this plate the cervix bursae continues unsclerotized, with the connection to the ductus seminalis, and is morphing into the right side of the bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix globular with three signa at the left side of the bursa copulatrix: two more or less oval signa (of which one is slightly smaller than the other) with blunt square topped teeth, and one smaller and narrow signum with short blunt teeth.

Distribution: The species has only been found in the Arfak Mountains (Papua Barat, Indonesia) at altitudes from 1450-1650 meter.

Etymology: The name *arfakensis* refers to the locality of the species, the Arfak Mountains.

Darantasia nigrifimbria spec. nov. (Figs 37-38, 56, 71)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 17AB6F7E-02EE-4DC0-993A-0BEC4809553E

Holotype: ♂ RMNH.INS.910501, Indonesia, Papua, Kab. Yahukimo, Lelambo (distr. Kangguruk), 4°01'S-139°47'E, 900 m, at light, 24-26.x.2008, leg. P.J. Zumkehr.

Paratypes: (5 ♀♀): 2 ♀♀ RMNH.INS.910502, RMNH.INS.910504, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Birdshead Peninsula, Prafi, 200 m, 15 km W Andai, 0°52'S-133°53'E, 13.ii.1996, at light, secondary forest, ZMA-exp. 1996, [former] Collectie Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam; 1 ♀ RMNH.INS.910503, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Birdshead Peninsula, 10 km S Andai, 170 m, 0°58'S-133°59'E, 1.ii.1996, at light, ZMA Exp. 1996; 1 ♀, RMNH.INS.1098958, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Onin Peninsula, Huri-Mber, 607 m, 2°46'26"S-132°18'47"E, 1-2.xi.2014, at light, leg. S. & J. Sinnema, F. Groenen & P.J. Zumkehr, Papua Insects Foundation; 1 ♀ MFNB, Papua New Guinea, "Neu Guinea", Simbang, Thiele V.

Diagnosis: A conspicuous forewing pattern of four yellow dots and with a black fringeline along termen, no apical margin on forewing.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8 mm, ♀ 7 - 7.5 mm. Antennae yellow basally, distally fading to grey. Male with head and thorax yellow, metathorax suffused with dark grey leaving a yellow rim. First two abdominal segments laterally broadly yellow leaving a narrow grey-brown space dorsally, the following three segments dorsally broadly black and laterally yellow, the last three distal segments yellow. Legs yellow. Forewing rather broad and short, ground colour brown with yellow pattern. Basal field and along halfway costa with steel-blue shimmer. Wingbase yellow which is continued along the base of costa and dorsum. Four yellow spots: one larger mid-costal spot, a short longitudinal streak along the base of the cubital vein, a stretched spot at one third of the wing at the dorsum and a small round spot in the middle of the wing, no apical spot present. The brown colour distally at apex and termen fading to a yellow rim with a black fringeline, with the fringes grey. Hindwing of male triangular shaped, constricted in the middle of the termen where the fringes end. Ternal rim without fringes. Hindwing brown with a pale costa and rather broad yellow hind margin in the ternal area. Ternal area folded and wrinkled. Female with head and thorax yellow but with some grey suffusion, in some specimens with black dots or lines. Abdomen can be entirely yellow or fading to brown or black, especially in the centre, distal segment yellow. Legs yellow. Forewing somewhat narrower than in male, pattern as in male but the blue shimmer less intense. Hindwing of normal shape, dark brown, costa paler.

Male genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1620] Very similar to that of *arfakensis*, but with some subtle differences. Uncus thick finger-shaped, with a thorn at the apex, uncus covered with setae. Both valvae equal in size and shape, very much like those in *arfakensis* but with the distal process broader and slightly curved inwards (in *arfakensis* straight and narrower). Base of distal process near sacculus with a single row of ribbon-shaped setae (in *arfakensis* with a bunch of setae). Distal process gradually tapering to a sharp apex, broader than in *arfakensis* and slightly curved inwards, at the left valva this process is slightly longer and straight (in *arfakensis* slightly curved inwards) with a sharp apex. Sacculus with a much smaller triangular flap than in *arfakensis*, apically gradually tapering. Aedeagus similar to that of *arfakensis*, short and thick,

but with vesica having five groups of needle-shaped cornuti (in *arfakensis* three), carinal plate without any teeth, only slightly stronger sclerotized than the tube of aedeagus.

Female genitalia: [RMNH-RV1621] Lamella vaginalis weakly sclerotized, ostium wide with the rim in the center “U”-shaped, antrum more sclerotized with tiny fine pledges at the rim. Antrum broad, at ostium slightly swollen, caudal part broad, flattened and obliquely ending in the cervix bursae. Cervix bursae partly sclerotized, particularly in the folds and at the right side. A stronger sclerotized broad gutter at the left side with next to it the connection with the ductus seminalis. Bursa copulatrix globular with three signa at the left half. Two rectangular signa with short blunt square topped teeth, and a very small and weakly sclerotized one with small sharp teeth.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Indonesian New Guinea and Papua New Guinea, from sea level up to 900 meter.

Etymology: The name *nigrifimbria* refers to the conspicuous black fringes of the forewing, which is a distinguishing character.

***Darantasia flavapicata* spec. nov.** (Figs 39-40, 57, 72)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: CFE92D80-C005-423D-8FF1-5581F9389DEA

Holotype: ♂ MFNB, [Papua New Guinea], D.N.Guinea, Mäanderberg, 670 m, 7.viii.1913, Bürgers S.G.; 5372; 575T.

Paratypes: (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) 1 ♀ MFNB, as holotype; 1 ♂ MFNB, [Papua New Guinea], D.N.Guinea, Standlager b. Malu, iv.1912, Kaiserin Augustaf. Exp., Bürgers S.G., 142143, prep. RV1677; 1 ♀ MFNB, [Papua New Guinea], Hauptlg. b. Malu, 1.ii.1913, Kais. Augustaf. Exp., Bürgers S.G., 8586, prep. RV1678.

Diagnosis: A small species with a yellow apex on the forewing which is bordered by a metallic blue line. Forewing with only two yellow spots.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 7.5 mm, ♀ 7.5 - 8 mm. Antennae yellow, the distal part fading to grey-brown. Head and thorax yellow. Abdomen in both, male and female, black with the first abdominal segment laterally yellow and the last three distal segments yellow. Legs yellow. Forewing of male and female rather similar shaped. Forewing of male brown, at wingbase and along costal half with dark blue shimmer. Very wingbase yellow and a yellow longitudinal streak on the wing fold, a yellow triangular mid-costal spot and a small round spot in the middle of the wing just below the cubital vein. Wingapex yellow, bordered with a metallic blue line. Hindwing of male triangular, constricted in the middle of the termen, with fringes only present in the apex. Hindwing dark brown with a narrow yellow tornal margin, costa and dorsum pale yellow. Female with forewing cinnamon-brown, with the same pattern as in male. Hindwing of female normally shaped, dark brown with the costa pale yellow.

Male genitalia: [prep. MFNB-RV1677] Uncus finger-shaped, slender, with a blunt apex, covered with setae. Both valvae almost equal in size and shape. Cucullus with very narrow folded costal

rim, in the basal half at costa concave, in the middle of the costa with a shallow tubercle covered with setae and apical half of costa with long setae. A broad rim apically running from base of cucullus to apical part of sacculus and with a row of ribbon-shaped setae at the base of the distal process. Distal process gradually tapering and “S”-curved to a sharp apex, at the left valva this process is slightly longer and thicker. Sacculus with a stretched basal process directed inwards, apically gradually tapering. Aedeagus short and thick, carinal plate without any teeth, only slightly stronger sclerotized than the tube of aedeagus. Vesica with four bunches of long teeth-shaped cornuti, one field having much larger teeth than the other three, two long diverticles present at which ends a bunch of cornuti is situated.

Female genitalia: [prep. MFNB-RV1678] Lamella vaginalis weakly sclerotized, ostium wide with the rim in the center shallow and small “U”-shaped, antrum strongly sclerotized with tiny fine pledges at the rim. Antrum funnel-shaped, caudally folded to a tube. Cervix bursae for the greater part unsclerotized, large with many folds and wrinkles, at the right side with a sclerotized plate with a broad gutter-shaped fold on the upper rim where also the ductus seminalis originates. Bursa copulatrix globular with two round signa at the left side, each with a group of half disc sclerotizations.

Distribution: The species has been found in the former German New Guinea, in an area which is now called East Sepik Province (Papua New Guinea), at the former Kaiserin Augustafluss (now Sepik River). It was collected at 670 meter and lower.

Etymology: The name *flavapicata* refers to the conspicuous yellow apex of the forewing which is emphasized by its border of a blue metallic line.

Darantasia emarginata spec. nov. (Figs 41, 58)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4C480810-817C-480C-8A2D-90F6504AE64F

Holotype: 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.910500, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Depapre, Cyclops Mts, 2°29'S-140°27'E, 21.i.1996, at light, ZMA-exp. 1996.

Diagnosis: Similar to *nigrifimbria* but smaller and with larger dots in the pattern. The best distinguishing characters are found in the genitalia.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 6.5 mm. Male with antennae yellow, fading to grey-brown distally. Head and thorax yellow with some dark grey suffusion on the metathorax. First two abdominal segments yellow with the second segment dorsally narrowly black, following three segments black and with distal two segments yellow. Legs yellow. Forewing of male broad and short with rounded termen and apex. Ground colour brown with yellow pattern. Wingbase yellow which is continued along base of costa and dorsum. Four relatively large yellow spots: one mid-costal spot, a short longitudinal spot along the base of the cubital vein, an oval dorsal spot and a rounded central spot. Distally the brown of the forewing is fading to yellow. No fringeline but fringes are black. Male with triangular hindwing constricted in the middle of the termen where the fringes end. Hindwing grey-brown, tornal margin yellow.

Female unknown.

Male genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1615] At first sight very similar to that of *punctata* but with some subtle differences. Uncus finger-shaped, below the apex slightly swollen, with a claw-shaped apex, covered with setae. Both valvae almost equal in size and shape. Cucullus in the basal half with a concave costa, a broadly folded rim with in the middle a triangular tubercle covered with long setae, apical half at costa also with long setae. Base of distal process with a row of ribbon-shaped setae. Distal process longer and thicker than in *punctata*, curved inwards, gradually tapering to a blunt apex at the right valva and a sharp apex at the left valva, in the left valva the distal process is somewhat longer. Sacculus broadly based, apically tapering. Aedeagus short and thick, carinal plate covered with scattered short teeth. Vesica with two fields of needle-shaped cornuti, much shorter cornuti than in *punctata*, and with a scobinated field.

Distribution: The only known specimen so far is the holotype which is collected at Depapre, at the southwest side of the Cyclops Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *emarginata* refers to the missing apical and marginal border, which is present in the allied and similar species *punctata* and *arfakensis*.

***Darantasia ecxanthia* Hampson, 1914** (Figs 42-43, 59, 73)

Darantasia ecxanthia Hampson (1914: 584); Strand (1922: 657)

Darantasia ecxantha (sic): Gaede (1925: 243)

Holotype: ♀ BMNH-1403552, Goodenough Isl., 2500-4000 ft., May 1913, A.S. Meek, Type H.T., 1914-218., *Darantasia ecxanthia* type ♀ Hmpsn.

Diagnosis: Similar pattern as in *D. punctata* but with the apical part and margin with orange-yellow, in the female even more extended than in male. The dots are larger.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 8 mm, ♀ 8.5 mm. Antennae yellow but with the distal half fading to grey-brown. Head and thorax yolk-yellow, tegulae in male with two black dots, in female with one black dot. Abdomen in male yellow with a black middle section of at least two segments, in female this black section consisting of at least four segments, anal segment yellow. Legs yellow. Forewings of male and female of equal shape, rather broad. In male forewings dark brown with a black subbasal area and with steel-blue shimmer. Wing base yellow. Marginal and apical area yellow. Four large yellow dots present: one mid-costal dot, one mid-dorsal dot and two in the middle of the wing. A black marginal line and dark brown fringes. Hindwing of male triangular, at the termen constricted, dividing the marginal rim into an apical rim with fringes and a tornal rim without fringes, tornal area folded and wrinkled. Hindwing dark brown, tornal area along the margin pale yellow. Female with the greater part of the forewing yellow, subbasally a sharply defined black curved band running from costa to dorsum which has steel-blue shimmer. The centre of the wing suffused with dark brown, a black mid-costal dot with steel-blue shimmer. In some females the black and steel-blue can be faded to dark brown. The four yellow dots as described for the male are much larger in the female and integrated in the yellow

ground colour. A distinct black marginal line with brown-grey fringes. Hindwing of female of normal shape, dark brown with only the costa pale buff basally, fringes brown-grey.

Male genitalia: [prep. NHMUK010914405] Very similar to that of *arfakensis* and *nigrifimbria*, but with some subtle differences. Uncus finger-shaped, in the middle slightly swollen, with a claw-shaped apex, uncus covered with setae. Both valvae equal in size and shape, very much like those in *arfakensis* and *nigrifimbria* but with the distal process narrower, more acutely tapering towards the sharp apex. Base of distal process near sacculus with a row of ribbon-shaped setae. Sacculus with a smaller triangular flap than in *arfakensis* and *nigrifimbria* which runs towards the base of the cucullus, sacculus apically gradually tapering. Aedeagus like in *arfakensis* and *nigrifimbria* short and thick, but with four groups of needle-shaped cornuti (in *arfakensis* three and *nigrifimbria* five), two groups with large needles, one with much smaller needles and a distal fourth one which is very weak with only one or few small needles. Carinal plate without any teeth, only slightly stronger sclerotized than the tube of aedeagus.

Female genitalia: [prep. NHMUK010914406] Lamella vaginalis weakly sclerotized, ostium wide with the rim in the center widely "V"-shaped. Antrum more sclerotized and broad, at ostium slightly swollen, caudal part broad, flattened and straight ending in the unsclerotized broad ductus bursa. Cervix bursae partly with a sclerotized arched plate at the right side, in the center with a broad gutter wherefrom the ductus seminalis originates. Bursa copulatrix globular but constricted at the left side where two distinct signa are present, one rounded star-shaped signum with long teeth and an irregular elongate plate with small blunt teeth.

Distribution: Goodenough Island (D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Papua New Guinea).

Darantasia tenebris spec. nov. (Figs 44-45, 60, 74)

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Holotype: ♂ RMNH.INS.1098946, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdsheed Peninsula, Tamrau Plateau, Senopi, 494 m, 0°50'S-132°55'E, 7-9.xi.2014, at light, S. & J. Sinnema, F. Groenen & P.J. Zumkehr.

Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀) 1 ♀ RMNH.INS.1098947, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdsheed Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Maripi, 112 m, 0°55'S-133°58'E, 27.x.2014, day time, Leg. F. Groenen; 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.1099294, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Birdsheed Peninsula, Arfak Mts., Warmare Dua, 300 m, 0°58'S, 133°53'E, 27.ii.1996, at light, primary forest/cultiv. area, ZMA-exp. 1996; 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.1099295, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Baliem Valley, Wamena, 1500 m, 24.x.1993, at light, A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos; 1 ♂ RMNH.INS.1099296, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Bomberai Peninsula, Buruway District, Yadira, Fyria River, 72 m, 3°55'S - 133°16'E, 13-16.x.2015, at light, primary lowland forest, leg. Rob de Vos.

Diagnosis: The male has unicolorous brown forewings with basally along the costa dark blue shimmer, and brown hindwings with a yellow tornal area. The female with the apical area of the forewing pale yellow and yellow edged brown hindwings.

Description: Fwl. ♂ 7.5 – 8.5 mm, ♀ 7 mm. Antennae yellow, distally fading to dark brown. Male with head yellow, in some specimens slightly sooted with dark scales. Thorax dark brown. First abdominal segment laterally broadly buff, dorsally black. The following abdominal segments black, except for the three distal segments which are dorsally yellow, in some specimens even totally yellow. In female the head, thorax and abdomen are totally yellow, the thorax with some dark suffusion dorsally. Legs yellow. Male forewing broad and short, ground colour dark brown fading to paler brown distally, basally and at basal half of costa broadly with dark blue shimmer. In holotype with a faint pale longitudinal stripe in the cell and at the cubital vein. Hindwing of male triangular, only the apex with fringes. Ground colour of hindwing dark grey-brown, costa and tornal margin pale yellow. Female with forewing more elongate, ground colour pale yellow, centre of the wing suffused with dark brown scales leaving the distal area broadly yellow, wingbase and basal half of costal area with dark blue shimmer. Hindwings of normal shape, dark brown with a narrow yellow margin round about the wing.

Male genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1655] Uncus finger-shaped, distally slightly swollen and with a claw-shaped apex. Valvae both more or less of equal shape and size but the distal process differs in length. Valva broad with a broad folded costal rim of the cucullus. Basal third of costa shallow concave, apically the costal rim with a triangular flap covered with setae. On the other side of the valva at the base of the distal process, near the end of the sacculus, a row of ribbon-shaped setae. Distal process spatula-shaped and straight, at the right valva shorter and smaller than that at the left valva. Aedeagus straight, not particularly thick, the carinal plate with a row of teeth and some tiny teeth beside these. Vesica with two large groups of long needle-shaped cornuti.

Female genitalia: [prep. RMNH-RV1656] Lamella vaginalis and ostium only slightly sclerotized, antrum in the middle divided in two longitudinal broad strips. Cervix bursa large and fused together with the bursa copulatrix at the right side. At the bottom of the bursa a large round shield-shaped plate with a strong fold crossing it and at its right side the connection with the ductus seminalis. Bursa copulatrix with two signa which both are formed by a round group of scattered coarse blunt teeth.

Distribution: Mainly found at low altitudes in the Birdshead Peninsula, although one male is known from the Baliem Valley (1500 meter).

Etymology: The name *tenebris* refers to the dark appearance of the species, especially the males.

Acknowledgements

The following persons and institutions I am thankful for the opportunity to study material in their collections: Mr. Alberto Zilli (NHM, London), Mr. Wolfram Mey (MFNB, Berlin) and Miss Evie Lilly Warikar (KSP, Waena, Papua) for letting me study or borrow the needed material; The Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, I am obliged for the study of their material and the use of the digital image facilities for genitalia slides. The Uyttenboogaart-Eliassen Foundation (Dutch Entomological Society, The Netherlands) I am grateful for their financial support of the necessary visits to the mentioned museum collections and excursions in Papua, Indonesia,

which resulted in discoveries of new species described in this publication. Mrs. Daawia Suhartawan I thank for the translation of the abstracts into Bahasa Indonesia.

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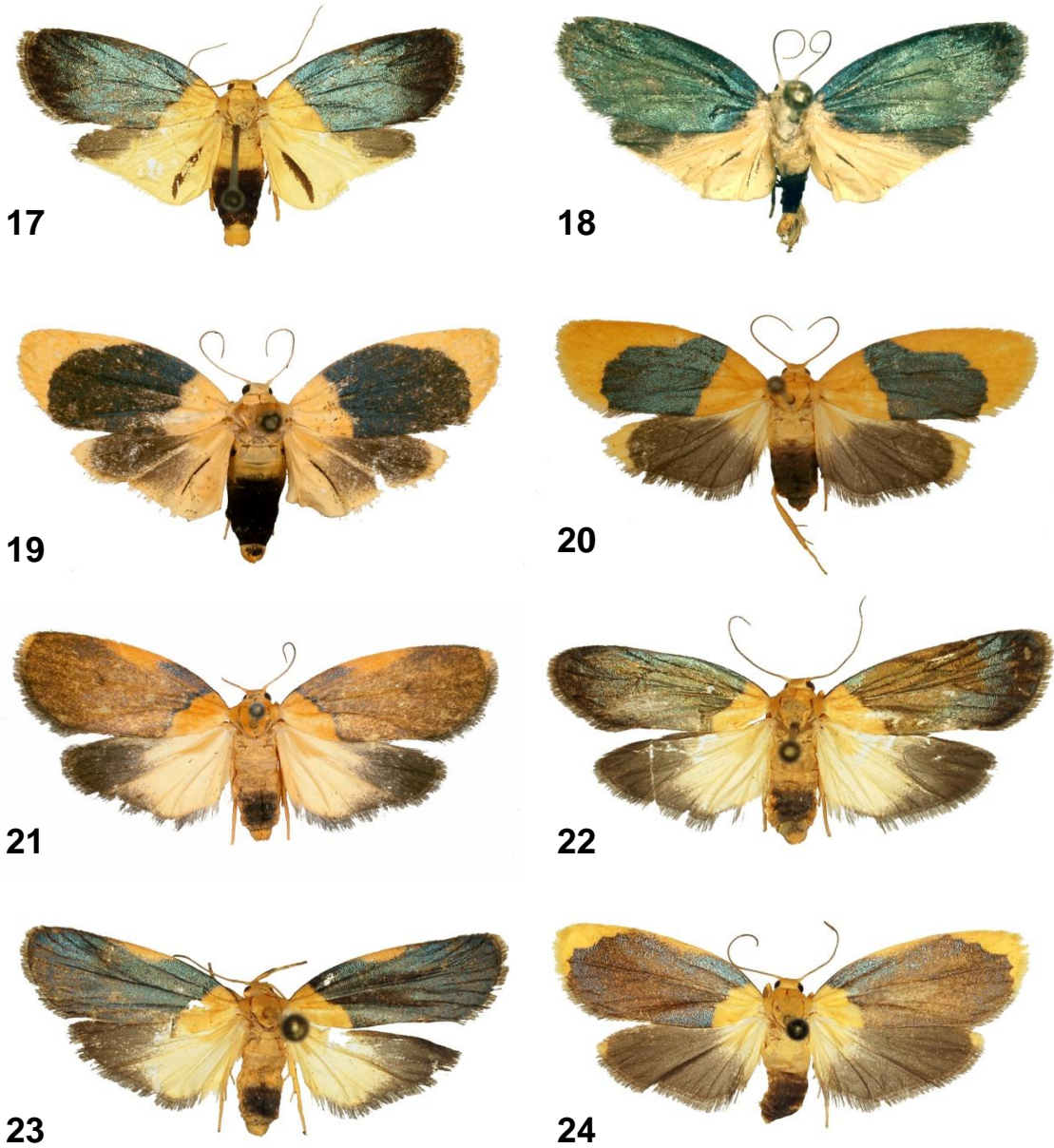
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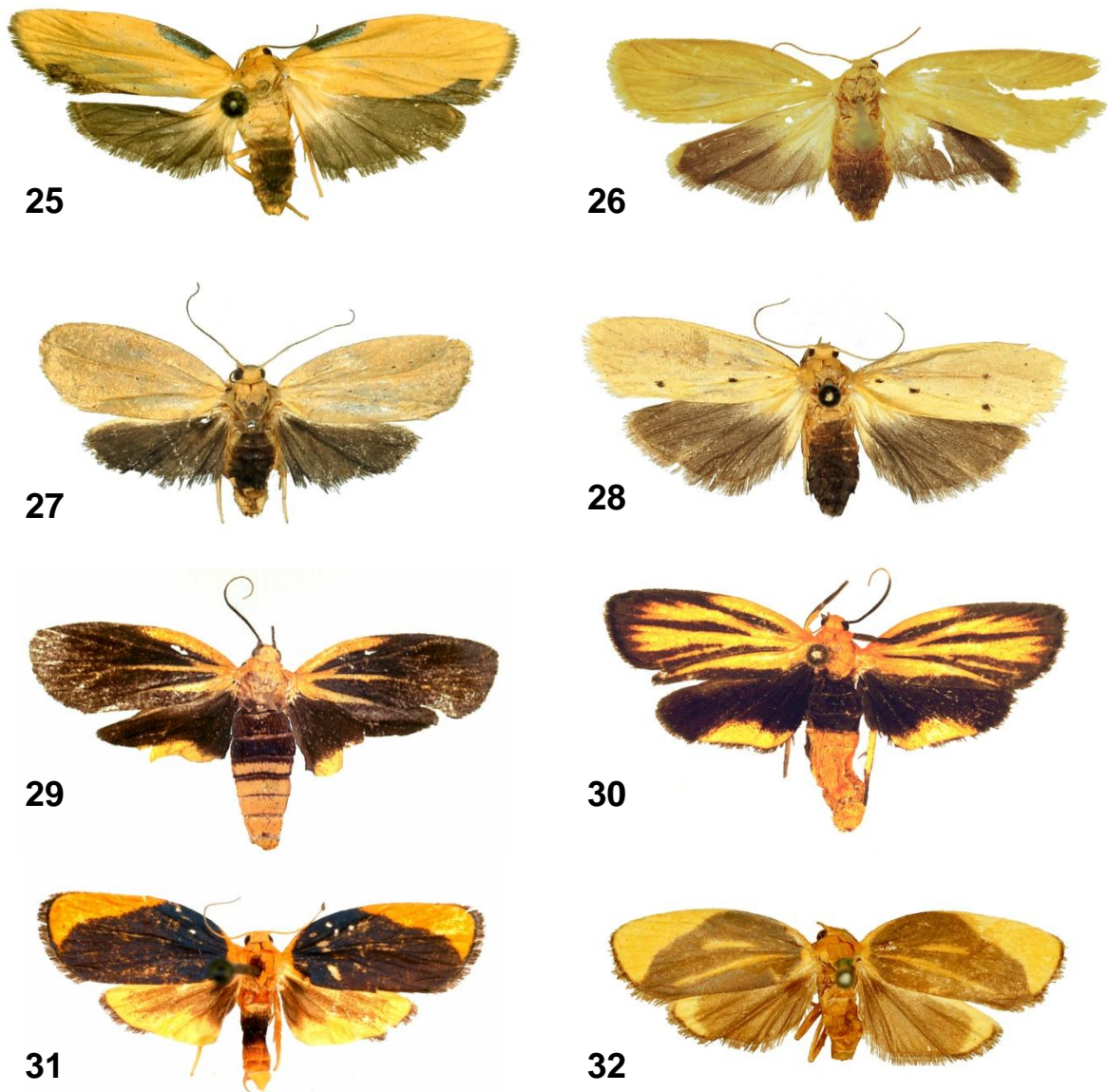
Figs 1-8: *Darantasia* species, adults. 1-2. *Darantasia apicata* Hampson, 1914: 1. ♂, Mokwam, Arfak Mts., Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); 2. ♀, Mabilabol, Star Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH); 3-4. *D. apicipuncta* spec. nov.: 3. ♂ paratype, Lelambo, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.910494); 4. ♀ paratype, Lelambo, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.910493); 5-8. *D. caerulescens* Druce, 1898: 5. ♂, Depapre, Cyclops Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH); 6. ♀, Lelambo, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH); 7. ♀, form with extended pattern, Gn. Bembab, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); 8. ♂, form with reduced pattern, Hydrographer Mts, Papua New Guinea (BMNH(E)-1403551).



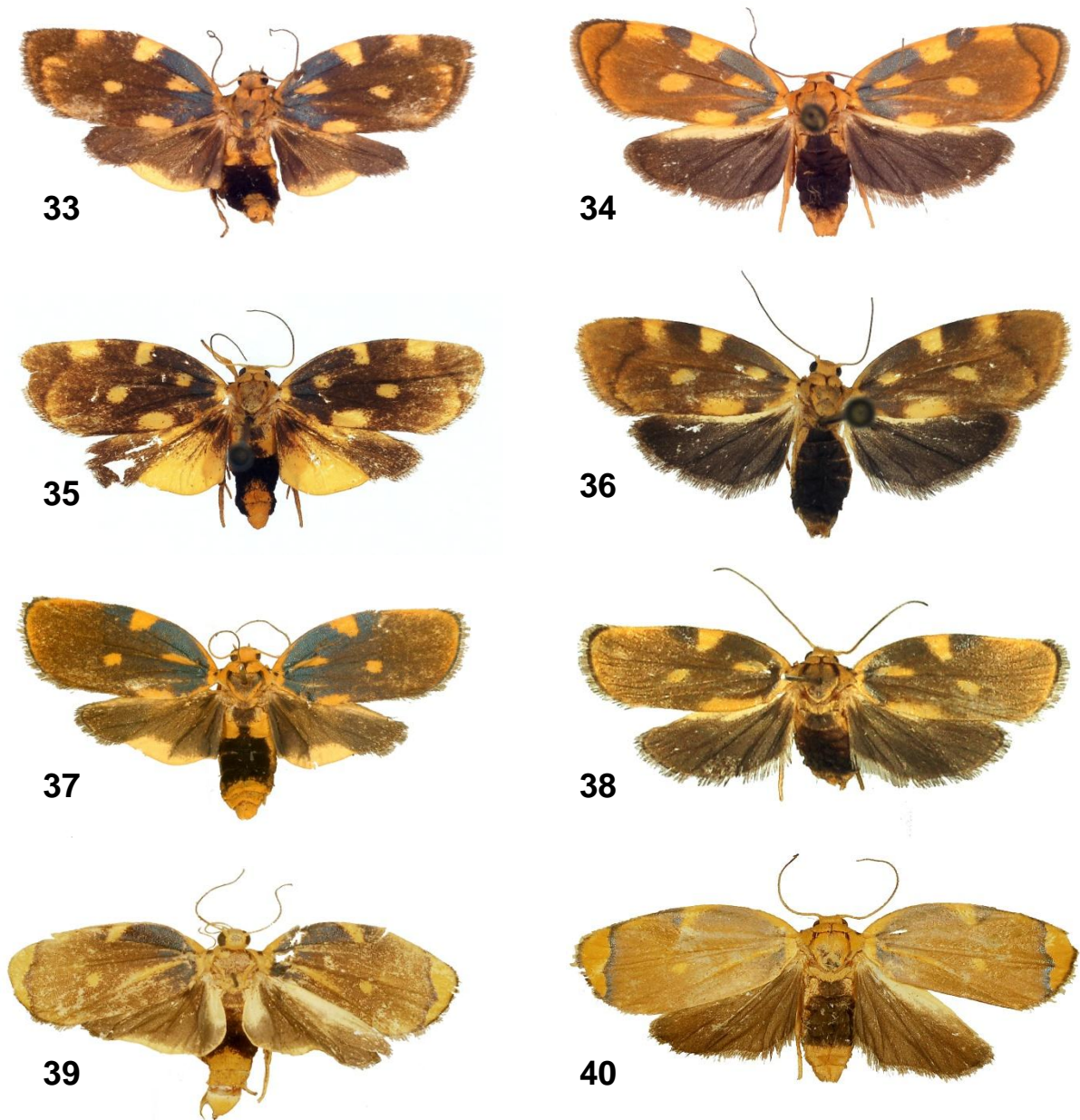
Figs 9-16: *Darantasia* species, adults. **9-10.** *Darantasia caerulescens* Druce, 1898, form with extreme reduced pattern, Western Highlands, Baiyer River, PNG: **9.** ♂ NHMUK-010914407; **10.** ♀ BMNH(E)-1403566; **11-14.** *D. xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886): **11.** ♂, Getentiri, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH); **12.** ♀, holotype *obliqua*, Milne Bay, PNG (BMNH(E)-1403567); **13.** ♂, form with reduced pattern, Milne Bay, PNG (BMNH(E)-1403564); **14.** ♂, form with extreme reduced pattern, Namber, Numfor Island, Papua, Indonesia, (KSP-25216); **15-16.** *D. cyanifera* Hampson, 1914: **15.** ♂, holotype, Biagi, Mambare River, PNG (BMNH(E)-1403554); **16.** ♂, Abmisibil, Star Mts, Papua, Indonesia (KSP-25220).



Figs 17-24: *Darantasia cyanifera* Hampson, 1914, adults. **17.** ♂, Mokwam, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); **18.** ♂, Foja Mts, Papua, Indonesia (KSP-42269); **19.** ♂, Mokwam, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); **20.** ♀, Mokwam, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); **21.** ♀, Mokwam, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); **22.** ♀, Mokwam, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); **23.** ♀, Demaisi, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH); **24.** ♀, Walmak, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH).



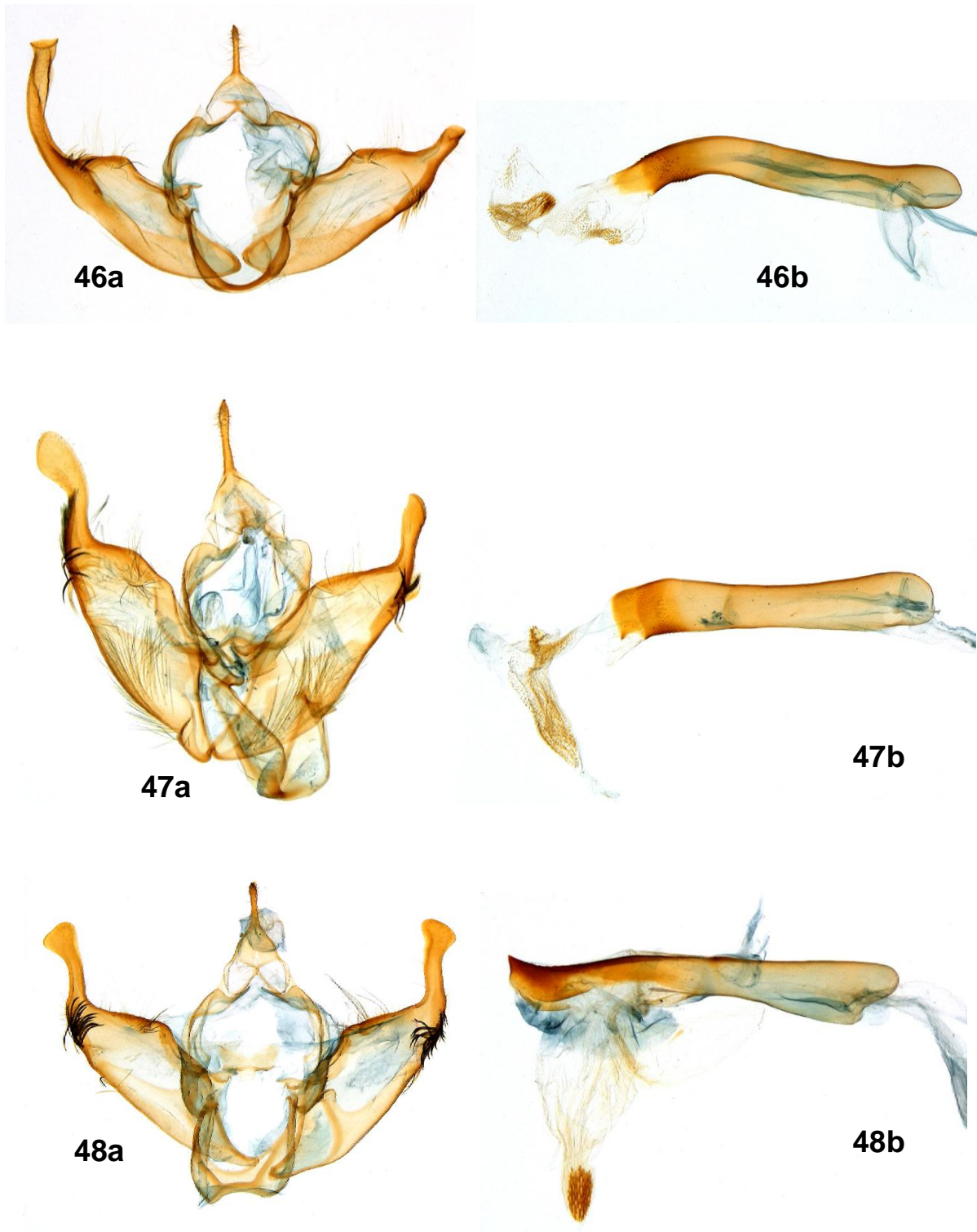
Figs 25-32: *Darantasia* species, adults. **25-26.** *Darantasia cyanifera* Hampson, 1914: **25.** ♀, Walmak, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia (KSP-25228); **26.** ♀, Molbakon, Star Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.1098918); **27.** *D. pateta spec. nov.* ♂ holotype, Warkapi, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.1098943); **28.** *D. nigripuncta spec. nov.* ♀ holotype, Manunggal, Star Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.1098945); **29-30.** *D. tigris spec. nov.*, Pantai Timur, Pulau Yamna, Papua, Indonesia: **29.** ♂ holotype (KSP-25227); **30.** ♀ paratype (KSP-25227); **31-32.** *D. cyanoxantha* Hampson, 1914: **31.** ♂ holotype, Utakwa River, Snow Mts, Papua, Indonesia (BMNH(E)-1403553); **32.** ♀, Simbang, Morobe Region, PNG (MFNB).



Figs 33-40: *Darantasia* species, adults. **33-34.** *Darantasia punctata* Hampson, 1900, Lelambo, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia: **33.** ♂ (RMNH); **34.** ♀ (RMNH); **35-36.** *D. arfakensis* **spec. nov.**, Mokwam, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia: **35.** ♂ paratype (RMNH.INS.1099298); **36.** ♀ paratype (RMNH.INS.1099305); **37-38.** *D. nigrifimbria* **spec. nov.**: **37.** ♂ holotype, Lelambo, Jayawijaya Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.910501); **38.** ♀ paratype, Prafi, Birdshead Peninsula, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.910504); **39-40.** *D. flavapicata* **spec. nov.**: **39.** ♂ holotype, Meanderberg, PNG (MFNB); **40.** ♀ paratype, Malu, PNG (MFNB).

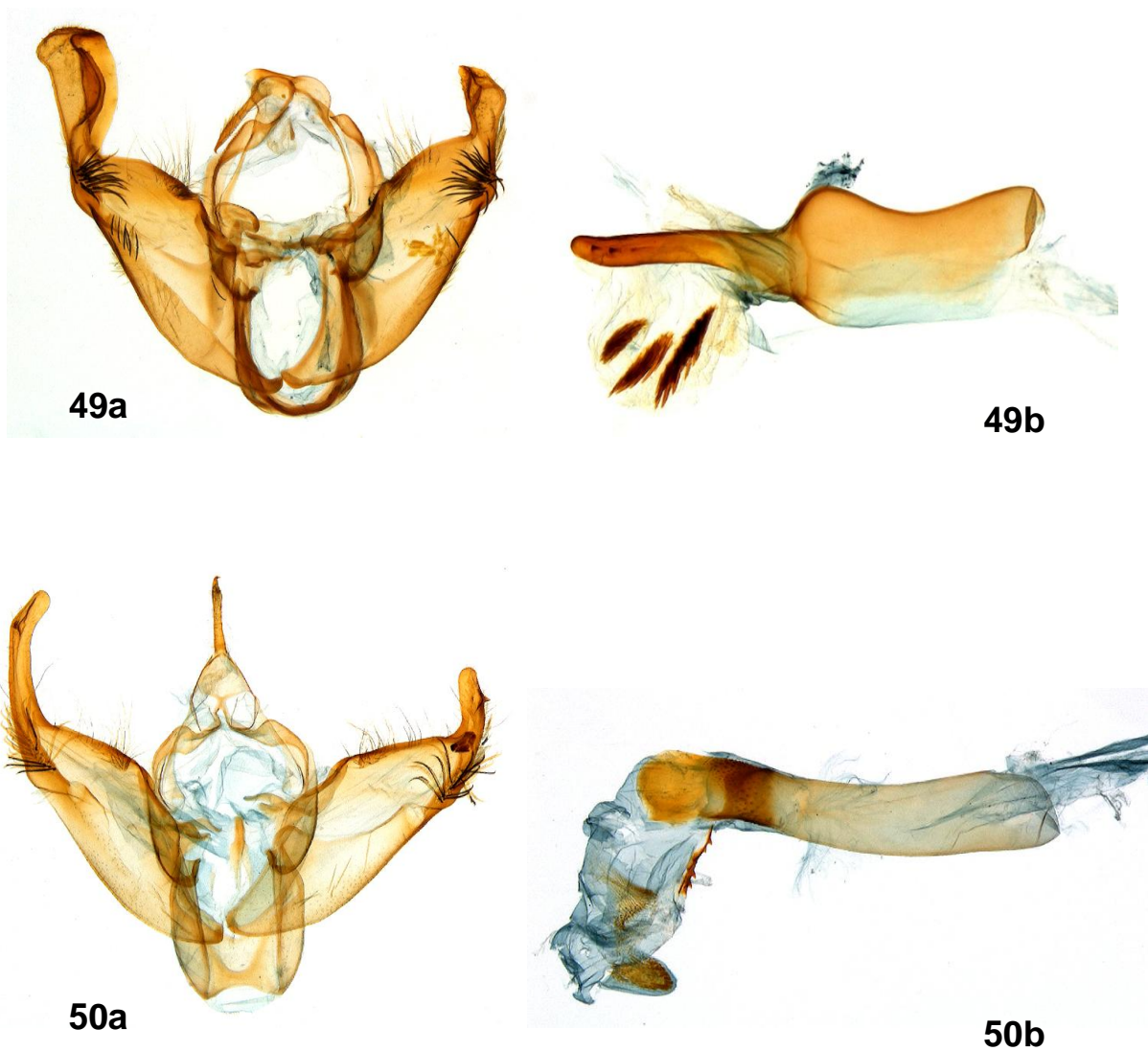


Figs 41-45: *Darantasia* species, adults. **41.** *Darantasia emarginata* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Depapre, Cyclops Mts, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.910500); **42-43.** *D. ecxanthia* Hampson, 1914, Goodenough Island, PNG: **42.** ♂ (NHMUK-010914405); **43.** ♀ (NHMUK 010914406); **44-45.** *D. tenebris* **spec. nov.**: **44.** ♂ holotype, Senopi, Tamrau Plateau, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.1098946); **45.** ♀ paratype, Maripi, Arfak Mts, Papua Barat, Indonesia (RMNH.INS.1098947).

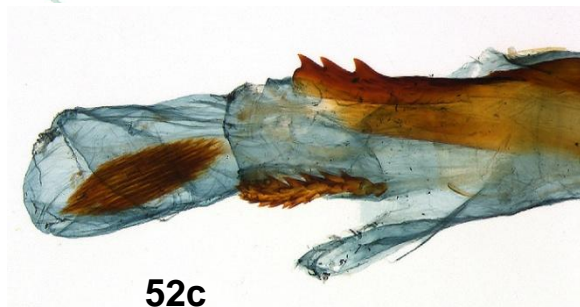
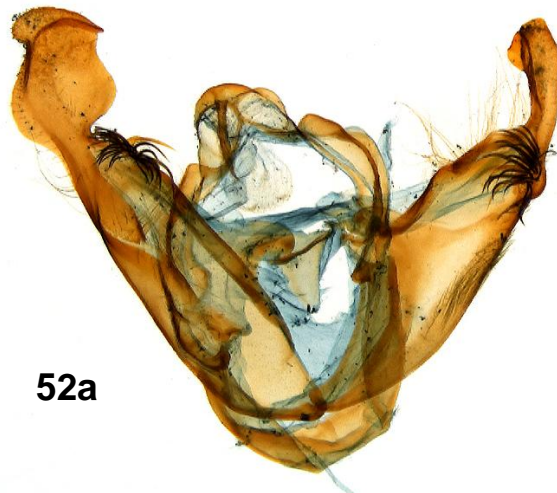
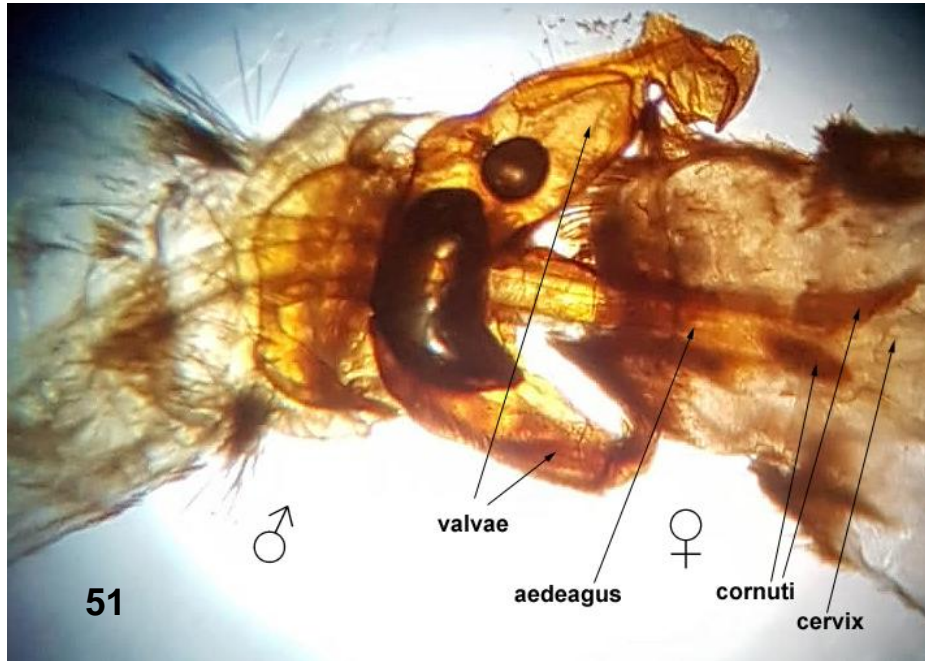


Figs 46-48. Male genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** genital armature, **b.** aedeagus.

46. *Darantasia apicata* Hampson, 1914, prep. RMNH-RV1604; **47.** *D. apicipuncta* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1606; **48.** *Darantasia caerulescens* Druce, 1898, prep. RMNH-RV1608.



Figs 49-50. Male genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** genital armature, **b.** aedeagus.
49. *D. xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886), prep. KSP-25216; **50.** *D. cyanifera* Hampson, 1914, prep. KSP-42269.

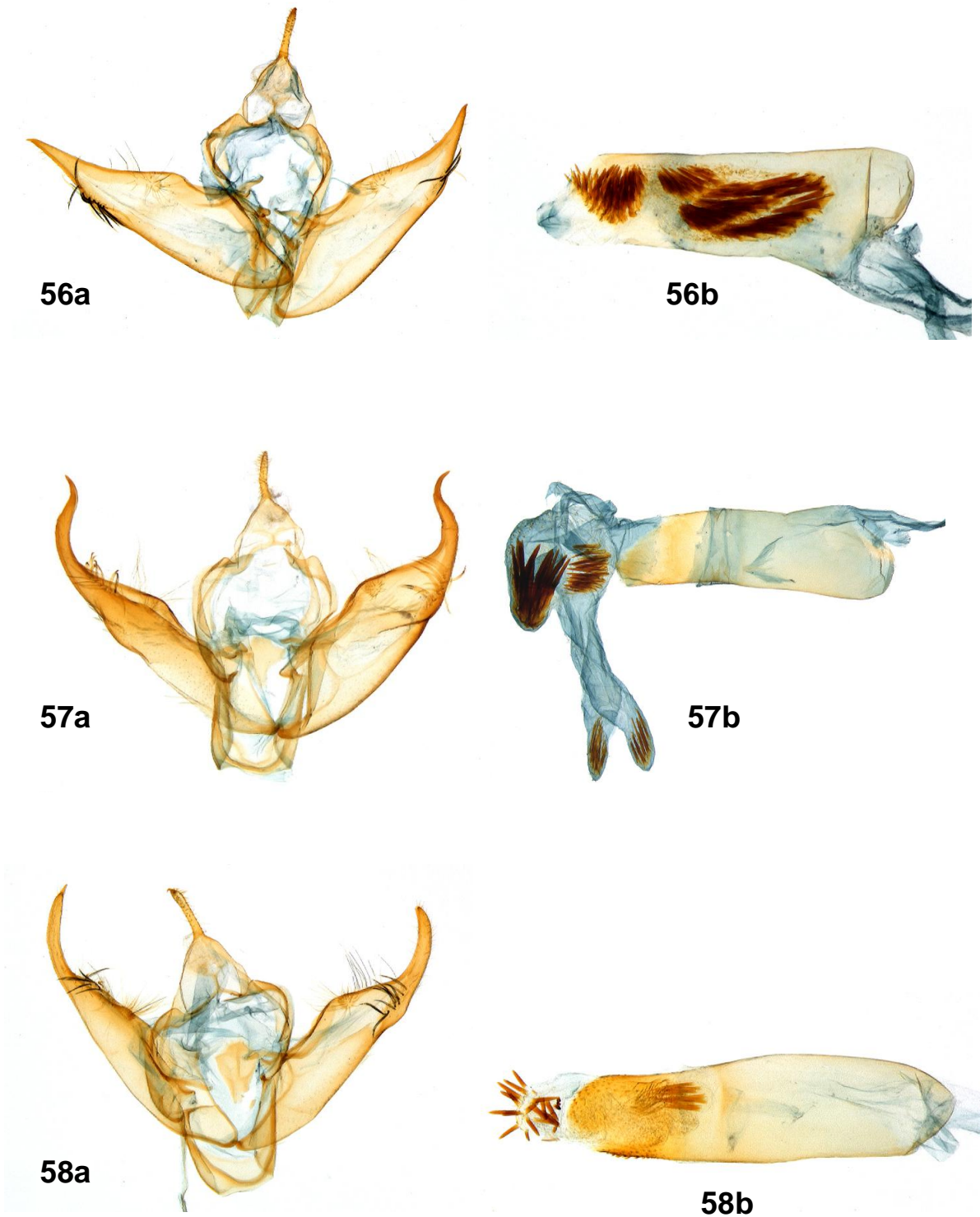


Figs 51-52. Genitalia of *Darantasia tigris* spec. nov. **51.** Male and female genitalia in copula position. **52.** Male genitalia, prep. KSP-25226, **a.** genital armature, **b.** aedeagus, **c.** vesica with cornuti.



Figs 53-55. Male genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** genital armature, **b.** aedeagus.

53. *Darantasia cyanoxantha* Hampson, 1914, prep. RMNH-RV1657; **54.** *D. punctata* Hampson, 1900, prep. RMNH-RV1618; **55.** *D. arfakensis* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1616.



Figs 56-58. Male genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** genital armature, **b.** aedeagus.

56. *Darantasia nigrifimbria* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1620; **57.** *D. flavapicata* **spec. nov.**, prep. MFNB-RV1677;

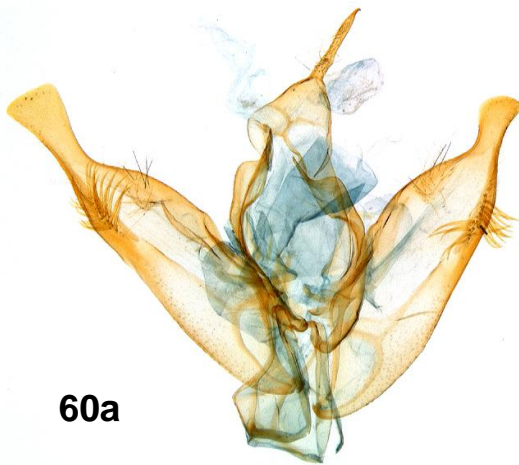
58. *D. emarginata* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1615.



59a



59b



60a



60b

Figs 59-60. Male genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** genital armature, **b.** aedeagus.

59. *Darantasia exanthia* Hampson, 1914, prep. NHMUK010914405; **60.** *D. tenebris* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1655.



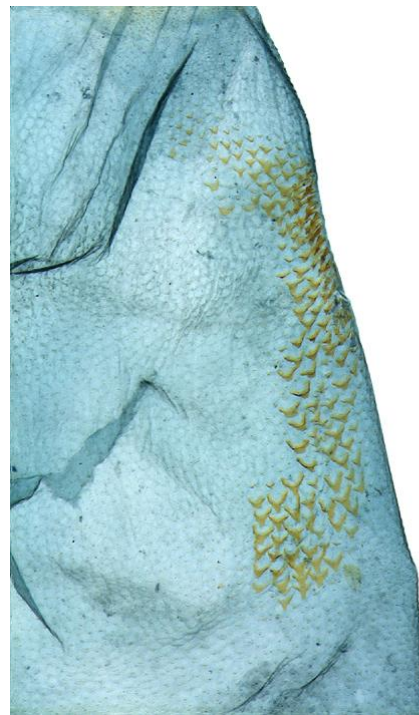
61a



61b

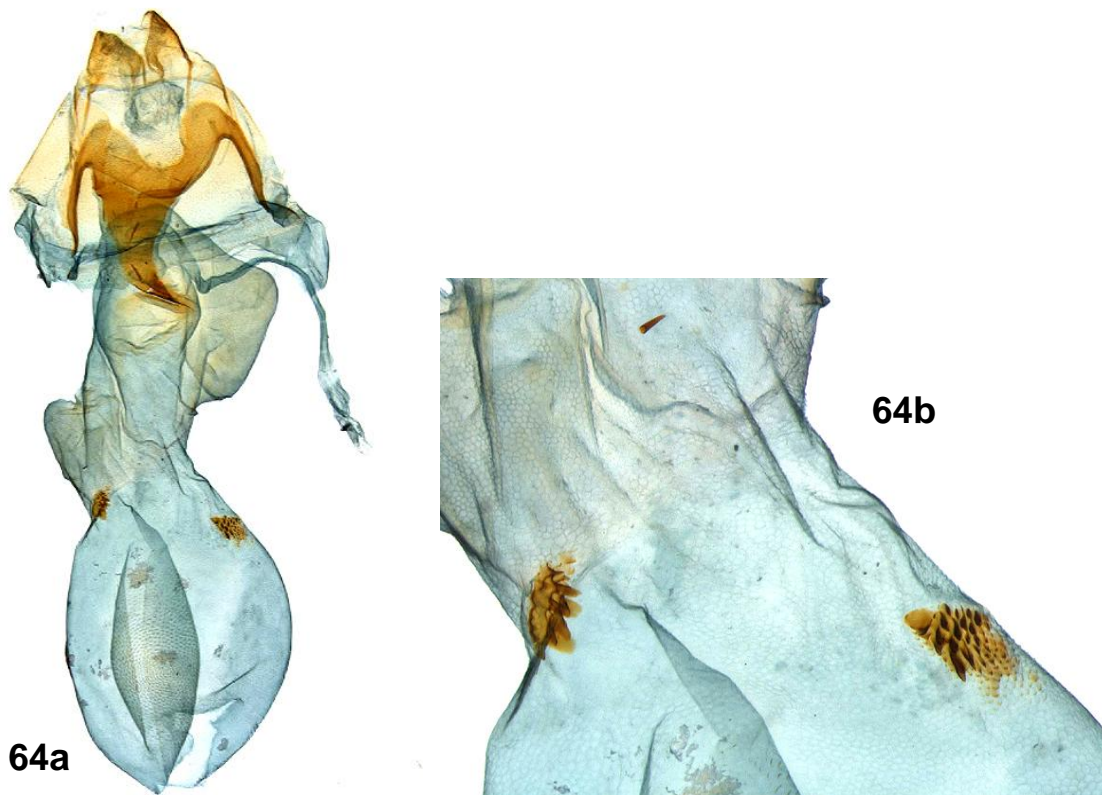
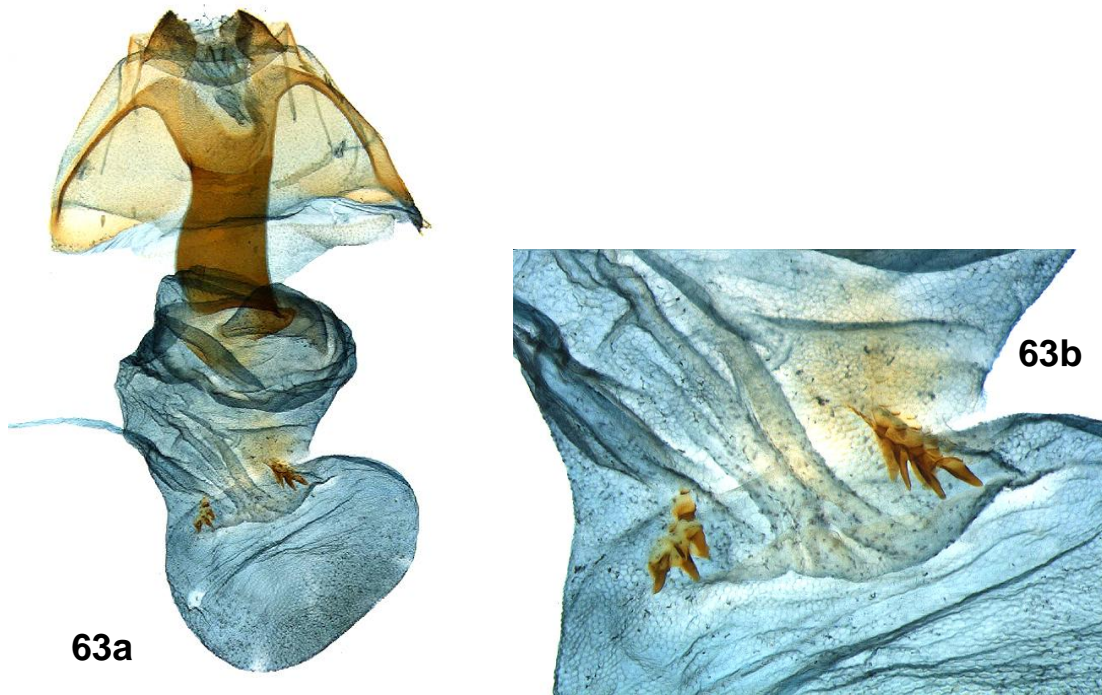


62a



62b

Figs 61-62. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **61.** *Darantasia apicata* Hampson, 1914, prep. RMNH-RV1605; **62.** *D. apicipuncta* **spec. nov.** prep. RMNH-RV1607.



Figs 63-64. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **63.** *Darantasia caerulescens* Druce, 1898, prep. RMNH-RV1609; **64.** *D. xenodora* (Meyrick, 1886) prep. RMNH-RV1613.



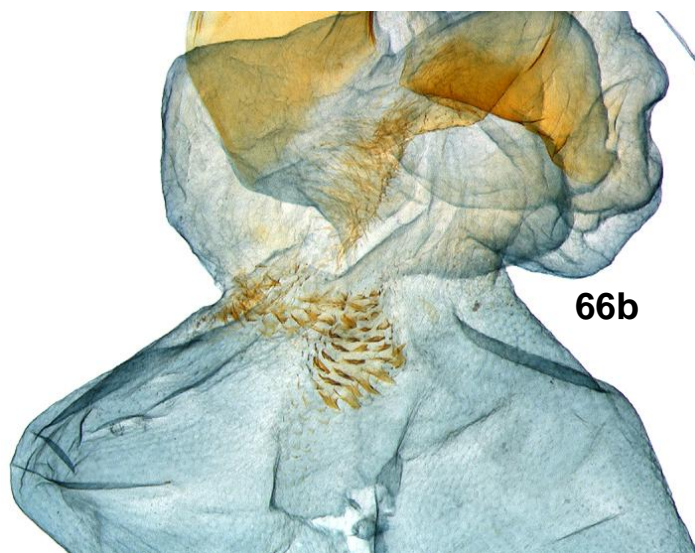
65a



65b



66a

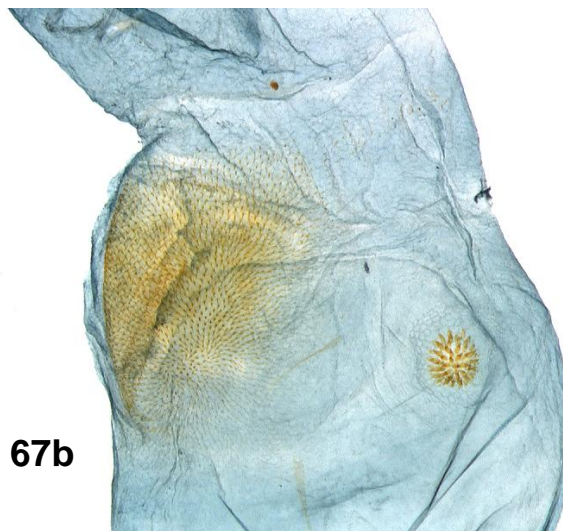


66b

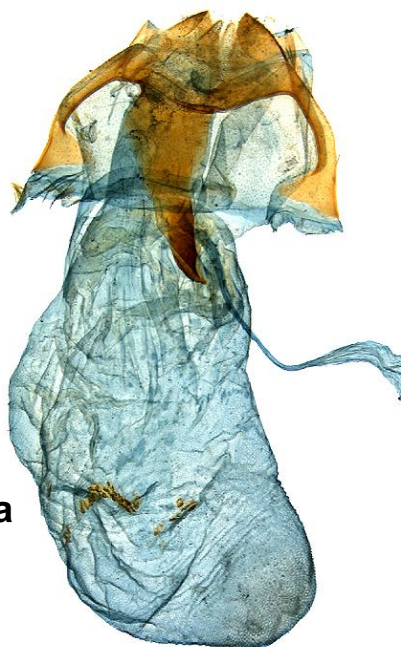
Figs 65-66. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **65.** *Darantasia cyanifera* Hampson, 1914, prep. RMNH-RV1635; **66.** *D. pateta* **spec. nov.** prep. RMNH-RV1658.



67a



67b

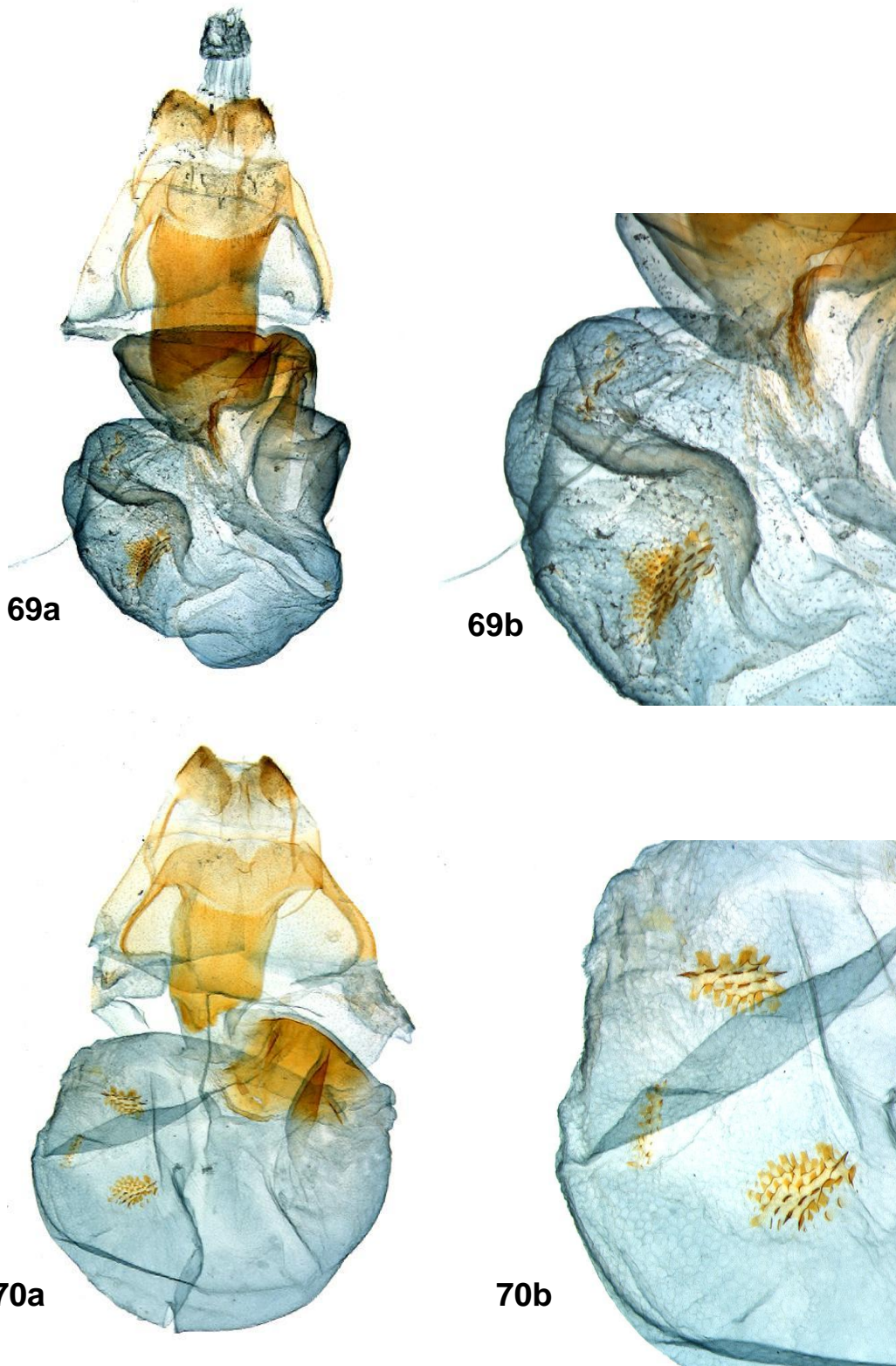


68a

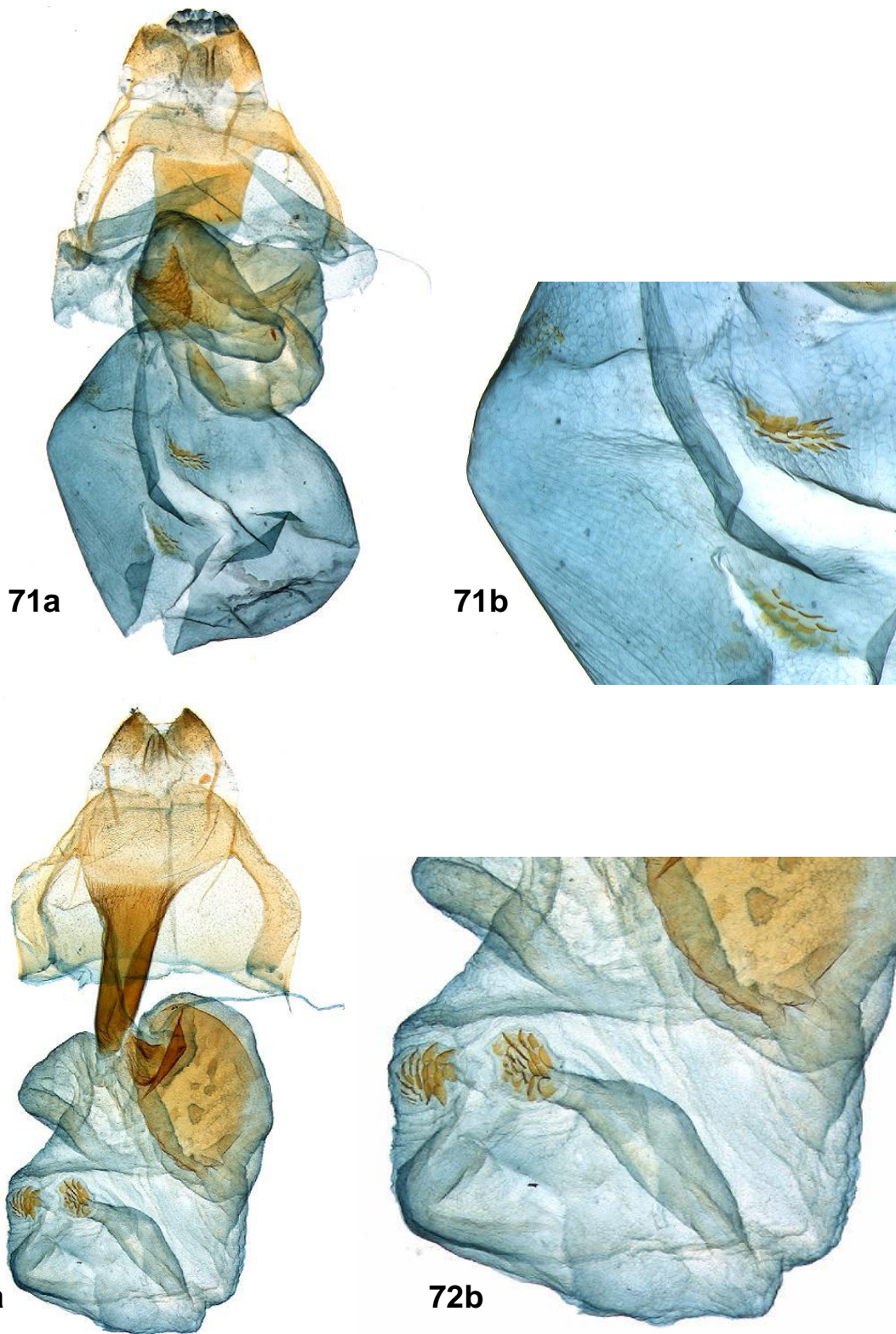


68b

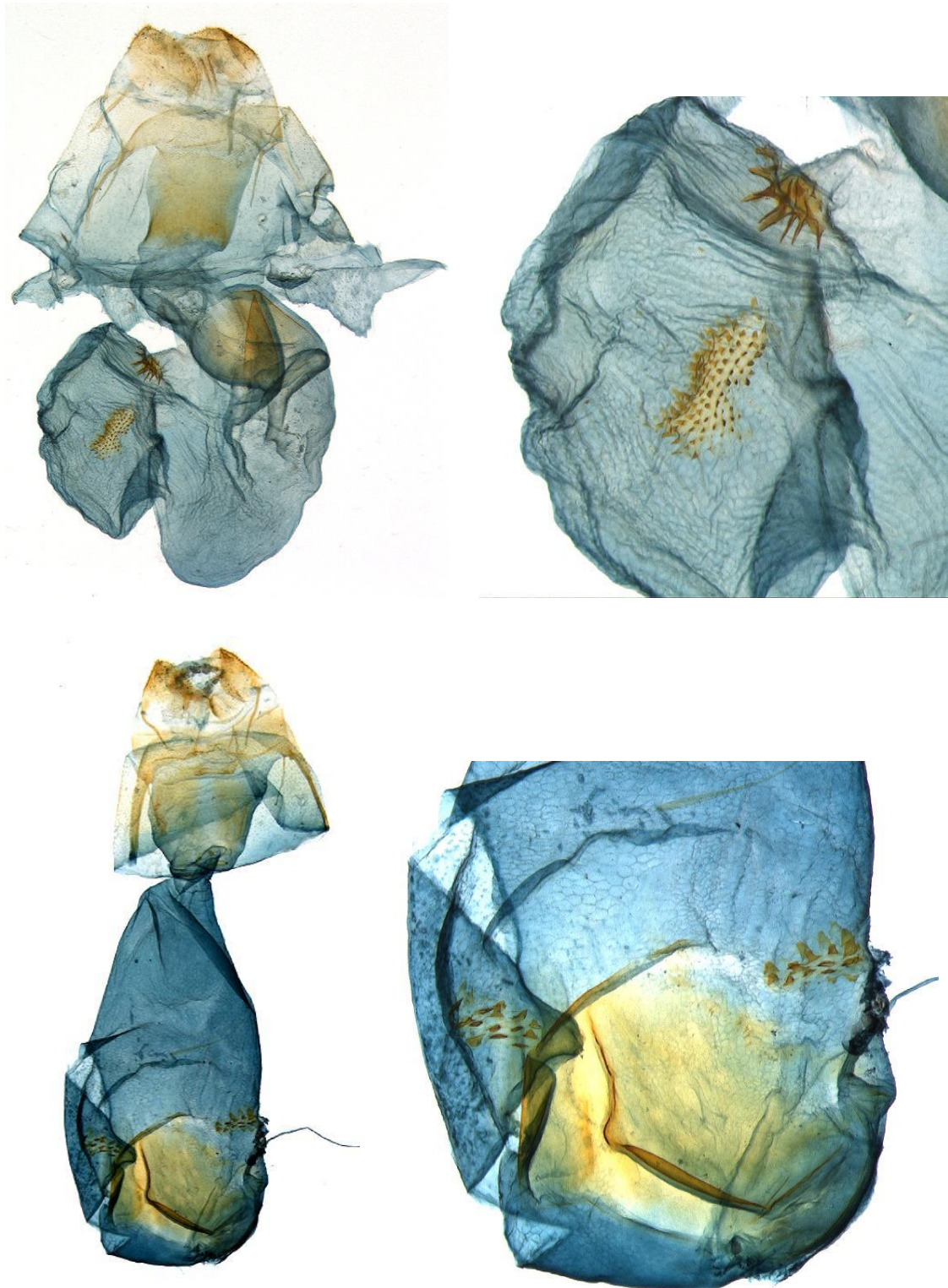
Figs 67-68. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **67.** *Darantasia nigripuncta* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1673; **68.** *D. tigris* **spec. nov.** prep. KSP-25227.



Figs 69-70. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **69.** *Darantasia punctata* Hampson, 1900, prep. RMNH-RV1619; **70.** *D. arfakensis* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1617.



Figs 71-72. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **71.** *Darantasia nigrifimbria* **spec. nov.**, prep. RMNH-RV1621; **72.** *D. flavapicata* **spec. nov.**, prep. MFNB-RV1678.



Figs 73-74. Female genitalia of *Darantasia* species, **a.** complete genitalia; **b.** signa. **73.** *Darantasia ecxanthia* Hampson, 1914, prep. NHMUK010914406; **74.** *Darantasia tenebris* **spec. nov.**, RMNH-RV1656.