Contribution to the knowledge of Oiketicinae from the Indo-Australian region with focus on New Guinea (Lepidoptera: Psychidae)

Thomas Sobczyk

Diesterwegstraße 28, D-02977 Hoyerswerda, Germany
email: ThomasSobczyk@aol.com

Suara Serangga Papua (SUGAPA digital) 12(1): 124-156.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub: FF1425EA-E08D-446A-8398-E452BBE7F165

Abstract: The examination of collection material led to new knowledge of the Oiketicinae. The results are presented in the present work. The following species from the Indo-Australian region are new to science and are described below: *Chaliodes perspicua* **spec. nov.** (Indonesia, West Papua), *Chaliodes translucida* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua)*, Amatissa sentaniensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua), *Amatissa papuana* **spec**. **nov**. (Papua New Guinea), *Hyalinaria nigrobasis* **spec**. **nov**. (Papua New Guinea and Indonesia, West Papua), *Eumeta fenestrella* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua), *Eumeta meraukensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua), *Eumeta timorensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara), *Pseudoclania incana* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua), *Pseudoclania fragilis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua), *Pseudoclania obiensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, North Maluku), *Pseudoclania bacanensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, North Maluku), *Acanthopsyche corusca* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua), *Acanthopsyche perlucida* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua), *Acanthopsyche wandammensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua) and *Acanthopsyche simulata* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, West Papua).
These species and further species are characterized, imagines illustrated and the genital structure shown. Additional *Amatissa fuscescens* (Snellen, 1879), *Claniades ekeikei* Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Hyalinaria fuscibasis* Bethune-Baker, 1910 and *Pseudoclania dinawaensis* Bethune-Baker, 1915 are redescribed. A checklist of the Psychidae fauna of New Guinea is given.

Rangkuman: Pengujian materi koleksi menghasilkan pengetahuan baru dari Oiketicinae. Hasilnya dihadirkan pada paper ini. Spesies-spesies berikut ini berasal dari Wilayah Indo-Australia, merupakan spesies baru bagi ilmu pengetahuan yang dideskripsi sebagai berikut: *Chaliodes perspicua* **spec. nov.** (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Chaliodes translucida* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua), *Amatissa sentaniensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Amatissa papuana* **spec**. **nov**. (Papua New Guinea), *Hyalinaria nigrobasis* **spec**. **nov**. (Papua New Guinea dan Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Eumeta fenestrella* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Eumeta meraukensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua), *Eumeta timorensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Nusa Tenggara Timor), *Pseudoclania incana* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Pseudoclania fragilis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Pseudoclania obiensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Maluku Utara), *Pseudoclania bacanensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Maluku Utara), *Acanthopsyche corusca* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Acanthopsyche perlucida* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat), *Acanthopsyche wandammensis* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua) dan *Acanthopsyche simulata* **spec**. **nov**. (Indonesia, Papua Barat). Spesies-spesies ini dan spesies lebih lanjut diberikan karakteristiknya, gambar-gambar diberikan ilustrasi dan ditunjukan struktur alat kelamin (genitalia). Sebagai tambahan *Amatissa fuscescens* (Snellen, 1879), *Clanides ekeikei* Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Hyalinaria fuscibasis* Bethune-Baker, 1910 dan

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

Pseudoclania dinawaensia Bethune-Baker 1915 dideskripsi ulang. Diberikan Checklist Fauna Psychidae New Guinea.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Psychidae, Oiketicinae, new species, New Guinea.

Abbreviations
DC - discal cell
FW - forewing
GU - initials for genital preparation by Thomas Sobczyk
HW - hindwing
CTS - collection Thomas Sobczyk, Hoyerswerda, Germany
KSP - Koleksi Serangga Papua, Universitas Cenderawasih, Waena, Papua, Indonesia
NHM - Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
MFNB - Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität Berlin, Germany
RMNH - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands

Introduction
The Psychidae are highly specialized Lepidoptera. At present over 1,470 species are described (Sobczyk, 2011a; 2019). The family has a worldwide distribution. Africa and the Indo-Australian region are the areas with the highest diversity of species and genera. The species are generally known as bagworm moths, referring to the larval cases in which the caterpillars live and eventually also pupate. The phylogenetic relationships within the family are insufficiently investigated. Previously, Papuan Psychidae were subject of two publications (Sobczyk, 2011a, Hättenschwiler et al., 2013) with description of ten new species. According to previous results, the Oiketicinae appear to be most frequently represented in collections. This is mainly due to the size of the adults and the fact that the males are attracted to light at night. They are probably overrepresented, as many other subfamilies are not recognized as Psychidae at first glance. What the diurnal species (in other regions half the number of all species) are concerned, only the search for the caterpillars and subsequent breeding is promising.

Biology of Psychidae
In general most of the Psychidae larval cases are constructed mainly of plant material fastened together with silk. Some species have cases composed of sand grains, soil particles or pieces of lichens. The portable cases protect the abdomen of larvae and are not abandoned while feeding. They are firmly attached to rocks, trees or on the host plant while resting or during the pupal stages. Some larvae remain diapausing in their larval cases. The pupal stage lasts about two to three weeks. The females of a number of species are wingless and will never come out of the bag. They sit in their bag and wait for an attracted winged male. The lifetime of the adults is very short. Usually the males live only one day. The lifespan of females is somewhat longer. They die shortly after the oviposition.

Material and methods
The basis for the present work is the evaluation of the Psychidae from Papua and neighbouring regions from the RMNH and MFNB. In addition, various collections of entomologists were recorded and evaluated. Most of the specimens are males, which were collected on unselective light traps.

For producing genitalia slides the abdomen are macerated in 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution for one day. The softened abdomen is transferred to a watch-glass with water. The scales and macerated contents of the abdomen are removed. The descaled abdomen is cleaned further in 70% ethyl alcohol, and the genitalia are separated from the abdomen with forceps and needles. Chlorazol black or Eosin is used for staining. After dehydration in alcohol (70 % and 96 %) the abdomen and the genitalia are mounted separately on a microscope slide in Euparal.

Interocular index: Interocular distance divided by vertical eye diameter measured just above the level of the tentorial pits.
Forewing index: Maximum width of the forewing divided by its maximum length.
Hindwing index: Maximum width of the HW divided by its maximum length.
Forelegs tibia index: Length from starting point of the epiphysis to the distal end of the tibia in relation to overall length of tibia.

The used terminology of morphological characters follows those in Dierl (1954), Sauter (1956) and Sauter & Hättenschwiler (1999).

Results

Checklist Psychidae New Guinea

Oiketicinae
Acanthopsyche diaphana (Pagenstecher, 1900)
Acanthopsyche lemkaminensis Sobczyk, 2011
Chaliodes perspicua **spec. nov.**
Chaliodes translucida **spec. nov.**
Acanthopsyche simulata **spec. nov.**
Acanthopsyche corusca **spec. nov.**
Acanthopsyche perlucida **spec. nov.**
Acanthopsyche wandammensis **spec. nov.**
Amatissa papuana **spec. nov.**
Amatissa sentaniensis **spec. nov.**
Amatissa insularia Sobczyk, 2011
Amatissa mussauensis Sobczyk, 2011
Manatha bilomia Hättenschwiler et al. 2013
Amatissa conclasia Hättenschwiler et al. 2013
Amatissa nava Hättenschwiler et al. 2013
Amatissa fuscescens (Snellen, 1879)
Claniades ekeikei Bethune-Baker, 1908
Dappula tertia (Templeton, 1847)
Eumeta variegata (Snellen, 1879)
Eumeta layardii Moore, 1892
= *Eumeta maxima* Butler, 1882
= *Clania bougainvillea* Strand, 1914
Eumeta fenestrella **spec. nov.**
Eumeta meraukensis **spec. nov.**
Hyalinaria fuscibasis Bethune-Baker, 1910
Hyalinaria nigrobasis **spec. nov.**

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

Hyaloptila melanosoma Turner, 1947
Pseudoclania dinawaensis Bethune-Baker, 1915
Pseudoclania incana **spec. nov.**
Pseudoclania fragilis **spec. nov.**
Mahasena corbetti Tams, 1928
Metura spec.

Psychinae
Psyche dyaulensis Sobczyk, 2011

Naryciinae
Narycia negligata Diakonoff, 1955

Pseudarbelinae
Pseudarbela aurea (Bethune-Baker, 1904)
Pseudarbela celaena (Bethune-Baker, 1904)
Pseudarbela papuana Clench, 1959

Subfamily unknown
Apoecis anholoxantha Diakonoff, 1955
Apoecis stenomorpha Diakonoff, 1955
Themeliotis notocrossa Meyrick, 1917
Themeliotis progremna Meyrick, 1931
Themeliotis projectrix Meyrick, 1930
Themeliotis stereodes Meyrick, 1910

From Indonesia outside New Guinea are described new to science:
Amatissa obiensis **spec. nov.**
Pseudoclania bacanensis **spec. nov.**
Eumeta timorensis **spec. nov.**

Species review

Chaliodes perspicua spec. nov. (Figs 1, 20)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 93D75169-98D3-45FC-88DE-E13A096E14A9

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, West Papua, Kota Nica, Res. Hollandia, 90 m, ex. Coffea, 20.iii.1958, leg. R.T. Simon Thomas.
Paratype: 1 ♂ RMNH, same data as holotype, but 5.iii.1958, 76 m, ex Acacia; 1 ♀ RMNH, same data, but 03.iii.1958, 75 m, ex Cassia.

Description: Small size species with hyaline wings and whitish veins. wingspan 19.0-19.5 mm, forewing length 10.3-10.8 mm, forewing index 2.0, antennae length 3.0 mm.
Head covered densely with hair-like yellowish-brown scales. Eyes small, brown, interocular index 1.4. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 24 to 25 segments brown, covered dorsally thinly with small, brownish scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (eleven-length of antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing, scapus

thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments yellowish brown. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings hyaline, without pattern, apically stretched, eight whitish veins from DC, r3+r4 from outer corner stalked at half, m2+m3 short stalked at half. DC with divided median stem. From A1+A2 one branch to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, r1+r2 short stalked, m2 and m3 separate. DC in this part extended to outer margin. Median stem undivided in DC. Sc and rr merged at basis. Hindwings covered between A1+A2 and anal angle with long, blackish hair-like scales. Genital (GU 032-2019 Sobczyk) stretched, 1.8 mm long, 0.65 mm with high fixed valva. Tegumen distally narrower, with two lobes. Valva anterior edge with short bristles, distally rounded. Median base of valva connected by slender sclerotized bands. Anellus short, distally rounded, with a field of bristles. Sacculus straight, curved, distally with six curved thorns. Saccus evenly narrowed, distally rounded. Phallus 1.8 mm, strong, only slightly curved, distally significantly bulged.
Female: The specimen is mounted on an insect needle, strongly dried and shrinked, length 6.9 mm, diameter 2.2 mm. It is maggot-shaped, with no wings, and the legs are only recognizable as tiny, ungraded cones. The head is clearly regressed, without antennas. It is surmounted distally to the first thoracic segment. The corresponding exuvia is 11 mm long and has a diameter of 3.8 mm. On cremaster is a striking pair of bifurcated anteriorly directed processes. The associated larval case is missing.

Etymology: Perspicuus (latin): clear, transparent, after the transparent wings of the new species.

Biology: The specimens were bred from Coffea, Cassia and Acacia. There were no associated larval cases in the collection.

Discussion: The assignment to *Chaliodes* Swinhoe, 1892 is provisional. It includes species with transparent wings and nine veins from DC forewing. In contrast, the new species has only eight, r1 and r2 are connected. All other features, however, are largely consistent, so that a new genus does not appear justified. However, it is noticeable that more species from Papua have these eight veins. Most similar to the new species is *Chaliodes sumatrensis* (Heylaerts, 1887). *Chaliodes sumatrensis* is described by Heylaerts from Western Sumatra (Fort-de-Kock). This species has a wingspan from only 18.0 to 20.0 mm. Tarsi are yellowish brown, almost orange. In addition to the difference in the number of veins from the DC forewings (nine in *C. sumatrensis*, eight in *C. perspicua*), there is another difference. The hair-like scales in the anal angle of the hindwings of *C. sumatrensis* are white, those of *C. perspicua* **spec. nov.** black.

***Chaliodes translucida* spec. nov.** (Figs 2, 21)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 24520C45-11C7-403F-87F2-77698A7C350B

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Biak Island, Korem, at light, 21.xi.1993**,** leg. A. J. de Boer, A. J. M. Rutten & R. de Vos.

Description: Medium sized species with hyaline wings and whitish veins. wingspan 26 mm, forewing length 12.7, forewing index 2.2, antennae length 5.0 mm. Head covered densely with hair-like blackish brown scales. Eyes small, brown, interocular index 1.2. Labial palpi

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 32 segments brown, covered dorsally thinly with small, blackish brown scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (ten-length of antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis, tarsal segments paler brown. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings hyaline, without pattern, apically stretched, eight whitish veins from DC, r3+r4 from outer corner stalked two thirds, m2+m3 short stalked at half. DC with divided median stem. From A1+A2 one branch to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, all separate. DC in this part extended to outer margin. Median stem undivided in DC. Sc and rr merged at basis. Hindwings between A1+A2 and anal angle covered with long, blackish hair-like scales.
Genital (GU 036-2019, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 2.5 mm long, 0.8 mm with high fixed valva. Tegumen rounded distally, median notched. Valva anterior edge with short bristles, distally rounded. Sacculus straight, curved, distally with five curved thorns. Saccus evenly narrowed, distally rounded. Phallus 2.2 mm, strong, only slightly curved, distally significantly bulged.

Etymology: Translucidus (latin): clear, transparent, after the transparent wings of the new species.

Biology: The species is nocturnal and was collected at light.

Discussion: Significantly larger than *C. perspicua* **spec. nov.** (wingspan 26 mm compared to 19.5 mm at *C. perspicua* **spec. nov.**). The antennae have more segments (32 vs. 25). The genital structure is different: tegumen rounded distally and five thorns on sacculus by *C. translucida* **spec. nov.**, tegumen distally narrower, with two lobes and with six curved thorns by *C. perspicua* **spec. nov.**

Amatissa sentaniensis **spec. nov.** (Figs 3, 22)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 84B7B88F-2197-4795-AB26-D76ABD15F9E2

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, West Papua, Kota Nica, Res. Hollandia, 75 m, ex. Teobroma cacao, 19.v.1959, leg. R.T. Simon Thomas (GU 029-2019, T. Sobczyk).
Paratype: 1 ♂ RMNH, same data as holotype.

Description: Small sized species with grey colour and translucent wings. wingspan 15.5-16.3 mm, forewing length 7.8-8.1 mm, forewing index 2.0, antennae length 2.1 mm.
Head covered densely with hair-like yellowish-brown scales. Eyes small, brown, interocular index 1.6. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 17 to 19 segments brown, covered dorsally thinly with small, brownish scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (eleven-length of antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing, scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia with long epiphysis, index 0.9. Tarsal segments thin greyish brown scaled. Basal segment longer than second to third tarsal segment. Thorax greyish brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, r3+r4 stalked at two-thirds, with r5 from a point, m2+m3 short stalked or from a point. DC stretched to apex, with divided median stem. From A1+A2 one branch to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC,

m2+m3 at half stalked. DC in this part extended to outer margin. Median stem short forked. Sc and rr merged and as a vein at the front edge DC running to apex, with a branch to anterior margin. Wings translucent, without pattern. Covered with scales (class 4-5 after Sauter 1956) with distally one or two indentations. The very small fringes form a narrow band. Hindwings covered densely, scales a little narrower and darker. Genital (GU 029-2019, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 1.75 mm long, 0.35 mm with high fixed valva. Tegumen distally with two lobes. Valva long stretched, distally narrow, basally broad. Sacculus broadly triangular, distally with three curved thorns. Phallus 1.3 mm, strong, only slightly curved, distally significantly bulged.

Etymology: The new species is named after the type locality, Sentani Lake, nearby Kota Nica.

Biology: The two known type specimens were bred. There were no associated larval cases in the collection. The food plant is *Teobroma cacao*.

Discussion: At first it was identified as *Manatha conclasia* Hättenschwiler, 2013. According to the description, the species is likely to be transferred to the genus *Amatissa*. The type of *conclasia* has not been studied. The specimens were a bit smaller (15.5-16.3 mm wingspan by the new species, 16.0-18.0 mm by *M. conclasia*) and not dark brown, but it seemed possible that the colour has changed by age. Other features, such as the number of antennae segments (17-19 to 21-24 by *M. conclasia*), the interocular index and especially the genital structure proved the specimens to belong to a new species. Genitalia length of the larger species is 1.35 mm, by the new species 1.75 mm, sacculus by *M. conclasia* is very narrow and by *A. sentaniensis* **spec. nov.** broad triangular.

Amatissa fuscescens (Snellen, 1879) (Figs 4, 23)

Oeceticus fuscescens: Snellen, 1879, *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* 22: 117.

Studied material: 6 ♂♂ CTS, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts., 1.200 m, Duebei, 20 km S of Harmene, 21.i-8.ii.2008, leg. St. Jakl.

Redescription: A medium-sized species with brown body and dense light brown scaly wings. wingspan 30-35 mm (type 35 mm), forewing length 15 mm, forewing index 2.1, antennae length 5 mm. Head densely covered with short brown scales. Eyes large, black, interocular index 0.8. Labial palpi reduced to a fused segment. Tentorial pits and tentorium pronounced. Antennae with 28-29 segments, brown, dorsally sparsely covered with small, predominantly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching the maximum length (twelve times antennal segment length), a steady decrease in length to apex. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur covered with very long hair-like light brown scales. Forelegs tibia with long epiphysis (index 0.90). Tarsi sparsely brown scaly. Distal tarsal segment longer than basal tarsal segment and more than twice as long as the median three segments.
Thorax light brown haired. Wings stretched apical, 10 veins from DC, m2 + m3 from a single point. DC stretched to the apex, outer edge DC indented with long stalked median stem in this area. R3+r4 stalked a third to a half, and (single-stalked very briefly with r5) with r5 from DC-corner. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this expanded to the outer edge, with unstalked m2+m3. Median vein forked. Sc and rr merged with connecting walkway to the

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

front edge of DC in about half. Wings light brown, slightly darker scales on the costa. By DC basal median vein and the outer edge and the veins of the DC of r3 to m3 are darker. Darker areas are located on the termen and the distal region from A1. Overall, the coloring highlights but little from the base colour. The hindwings are unicolorous. The scales are broad and rounded distally with one or two notches. The fringes are broadly lanceolate and have several peaks. Genitalia (GU 066-2014, T. Sobczyk) in ventral view long oval, 2.7 mm long, 1.1 mm wide, with high fixed valva. Valva distinctly longer than the posterior border of the tegumen. Posterior border of tegumen deeply curved ventrally, with fine short setae sparsely occupied. Vinculum and saccus fused laterally strongly sclerotized, distally rounded wide. Valva elongated, the curved distal sacculus occupied with three sharp thorns.
The slightly curved phallus shorter than the length of genitalia (2.3 mm), distally widened with dorsally hook-shaped extension.

Biology: Male adults have been collected at light.

Discussion: The identity of specimens listed here as *A. fuscescens* is somewhat unclear. The type of “Celebes, Mangkasar" (Sulawesi, Makassar) has been described for a specimen with a wingspan of 35 mm, which is compared with *Eumeta variegata*. Robinson et al. (1994) cite *A. fuscescens* from Sabah, Sarawak, Philippines, Sulawesi (type locality) from the lowland, Kamarudin et al. (1994) from The Philippines, Indonesia (Borneo, Sumatra, Sulawesi). The specimens treated by Sobczyk (2011; 2015) may include different species. Typical specimens are known only from Sulawesi and nearby islands and have a wingspan of 35 mm a higher value than the species (30-33 mm) described herein. At least specimens from New Guinea have the greatest accordance with the type specimen in RMNH (teste Sobczyk).

Amatissa papuana spec. nov. (Figs 5, 24)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 5A8C429D-119C-451B-9704-6EB0B9F850BD

Holotype: ♂ MFNB, Papua Neu Guinea, Kaiserin Augusta Exp., Lager am Mai-Fluss, 04.1912, leg. J. Bürgers, Nr. 1431/1912.
Paratypes: 8 ♂♂ CTS & RMNH, Arfak Mts., 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54’E, 05.-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister.

Description: A medium-sized species with dark brown body and largely hyaline wings. wingspan 24 mm, forewing length 11-13 mm, forewing index 2.2, antennae length 5.5 mm. Head densely covered with long brown scales. Eyes medium, brown, interocular index 1.0. Labial palpi reduced to a grown segment. Tentorial pits and tentorium pronounced. Antennae with 28-30 segments, brown, dorsally sparsely covered with small, predominantly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching the maximum length (twelve times antennal segment length), a steady decrease in length to apex. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur covered with very long hair-like light brown scales. Forelegs tibia with long epiphysis (index 0.95). Tarsi sparsely brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment longer than basal tarsal segment and more than twice as long as the median three segments. Tibia and tarsal segments covered ventrally with single short spines. Thorax with long hair-like scales. Wings stretched apically, 10 veins from DC, m2 + m3 short stalked. DC stretched to the apex, outer edge DC indented with long unstalked median stem in this area. Median stem connected

with in this part basally angled towards DC between m1+m2 and divided DC in a larger front and a smaller rear area. R3+r4 long stalked and with r5 from DC-corner (single long stalked with r5). Hindwings with six veins from DC, this expanded to the outer edge, with short stalked m2+m3. Median vein unforked. Sc and rr fused, only basally up to half DC separated and distally separated in the last millimeter again. Wings without pattern, hyaline. Veins narrowly covered with hair-like single-pointed scales, between the veins only occasionally scales. At forewing posterior margin increasingly scaled. Hindwing scales slightly wider than the forewing scales. Genitalia (GU 020-2019, 052-2014, 061-2014, T. Sobczyk) in ventral view long oval, 2.2 mm long, 1.1 mm wide, with high fixed valva. Valva distinctively longer than the posterior border of the tegumen. Posterior border of tegumen deeply curved ventrally, with fine short setae sparsely occupied, laterally with clear bulges. Vinculum and saccus fused, laterally strongly sclerotized, distally rounded wide. Valva elongated. The curved distal sacculus occupied with 6-8 sharp thorns. Median, valva basis connected by weak sclerotized bands that surround the opening for the phallus. The slightly curved phallus shorter than the length of genitalia (2.0 mm), distally spherical widened.

Etymology: The new species is named after the type locality Papua.

Biology: Male adults have been collected at light.

Discussion: Distinguished of the already known species by the small size and the unicolorous grey, translucent wings.

Claniades ekeikei Bethune-Baker, 1908 (Fig. 25)

Claniades ekeikei: Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Novitates Zoologicae* 15: 182.

Material: 1 ♂ MFNB, Papua Neu Guinea, Ramu-Expedition, leg. Roddatz & Kling.

Redescription: Medium-sized species with uniformly reddish brown colour. Wingspan 27 mm, forewing length 12.5 mm, forewing index 2.1, antennae length 3.8 mm. Head covered densely with hair-like yellowish-brown scales. Eyes medium-sized, brown, interocular index 1.0. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 25 segments brown, covered dorsally thinly with small scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (eighth-length of antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia with long epiphysis, index 0.9. Tarsal segments thin brown scaled. Basal segment longer than second to third tarsal segment. Thorax brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, r3+r4 stalked in half, m2+m3 stalked one third. DC stretched to apex, with undivided median stem. From A1+A2 no branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, m2+m3 at half stalked. Median stem forked. Sc connected in half by an oblique transverse vein with rr. Wings without pattern, densely covered with narrow elongate, rarely distally scored scales. Fringes wider, scales two- to four-pointed. Scales a little darker on the underside.

Discussion: The abdomen of the examined moth was broken off and therefore a genital examination is not possible. The original description of the genus and species is very short

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

and not very meaningful: "*Claniades* gen. nov. Male. Antennae bipectinate to tips; legs very heavy fringed with hair; tarsi bare, short; wings broad. Neuration with veins 4 and 5 stalked, 6 from well above the middle of the discocellulars, 7 from upper angle, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 from before the angle. Secondary with vein 7 from the cell free, with no branch, 8 with no branches to the costa. Type: *Claniades ekeikei* B-B." and "*Claniades ekeikei* spec. nov. Male. Head and thorax very hairy, rough but silky brown; abdomen greyer; both wings uniform pale goldenish brown, without any hyaline patches. Expanse, 38 mm. Hab. Ekeikei, March and April. Type in my collection." In difference, wingspan of specimen from Ramu-Expedition are smaller (wingspan 27 mm), but no other differences were found.

Hyalinaria Bethune-Baker, 1910

Original description: "Antennae bipectinated to tips, abdomen long. Legs: fore tarsus with terminal joint long, no tibial spine. Mid femur large and dilated, tarsus with terminal joint longish; hind leg with femur very broad and much dilated; tarsus very short. Wings large and broad. Neuration: primaries with vein 6 from above the middle of the discocellulars, 7, 8, and 9 stalked (in one specimen vein nine is absent in the left wing). Secondaries with vein 5 absent, 8 sending branches to the costa. Type, *Hyalinaria fuscibasis*, B-B." In description it is pointed out that no epiphysis is provided on the tibia ("spine"). However, a striking epiphysis is present on type specimen.

Hyalinaria fuscibasis Bethune-Baker, 1910 (Figs 6, 26)

Hyalinaria fuscibasis: Bethune-Baker, 1910, *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8)6: 456.

Studied material: 6 ♂♂ CTS, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts., 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 5-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister.

Original description: „♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen clothes with lightish brown hairs. Both wings almost hyaline, base only clothed with lightish brown scales; secondaries for a more restricted area than the primaries; in the secondaries the abdominal fold has a scanty clothing of light brown hairs. Expanse 50 mm. Hab. Ninay Valley, Arfak Mountains, Dutch New Guinea. Type in my collection."

Additional description: Large specimen with brown body and basally brown scaled, otherwise largely hyaline wings. wingspan 46-50 mm, forewing length 23-24 mm, forewing index 2.4, antennae length 6 mm. Head densely covered with brown scales. Eyes small, blackish brown, interocular index 1.3. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 23-36 segments densely arranged, blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, more cuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the fifth to eighth antennal segment reaching maximum length (more than ten times antennal segment length), to apex uniformly decreasing of length. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped, densely tawny scaled. Legs: femur with long, hair-like brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis, tarsal segments brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment longer than other tarsal segments. Tibia and tarsal segments with scattered short spines. Thorax brown scaled. Wings small, ten veins from DC, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC stretched to apex, with divided median stem, wherein the front part is barely visible. From DC outside

corner r3+r4 to two third and together with r5 to one third stalked. From A1+A2 two branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with four veins from DC, this on attachment point from the fused m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem unstalked. Sc and rr fused, with one branch to anterior margin and a connection to DC by two third hindwing length. Immediately before apex diverge sc and rr. Wings without pattern, hyaline. Veins widely unscaled, dark brown and clearly visible. Forewings basally from a sixth anterior margin to half posterior margin densely brown scaled. Scales broad, tricuspid, rarely one- to bicuspid. Fringes very short, dark grey, distally rounded or with several notches. Hindwings basally to half DC densely brown scaled, scales somewhat narrower than forewings. Between posterior margin and A1 densely covered with long brown hair-like scales. Genital (GU 060-2014, T. Sobczyk) basic shape about deltoid, broadest below the high fixed valva, 5.9 mm long, 2.2 mm broad. Valva overlap in the closed state clearly posterior margin of tegumen. Tegumen distally almost straight, covered thinly with long setae thinly. Vinculum very long stretched, distally triangular. Valva small, medio-lateral with a field of short, pointed thorns. Sacculus strong curved, tapering, with lateral a number of setae and distally with five to seven strong short spines. Median base of valva connected with slender sclerotized bands. Phallus clearly curved, somewhat longer than length of genital (6.1 mm), distally broader, with triangular extension, vesica with numerous short bristles internally clearly visible.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected by light trap.

Hyalinaria nigrobasis spec. nov. (Figs 7, 27)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 6954D590-EFC1-4F99-924B-A09D09615AF4

Holotype: ♂ MFNB, [Papua New Guinea, Madang], D.N.-Guinea, Friedr. Wilhelms Hafen 1-3.i. [19]10, H. Schoede S. G.
Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ CTS, Indonesia, West Papua, Fak Fak, 2°55’S 132°20'E, iv.2009, 600 m, coll. A. Schintlmeister.

Description: Medium-sized species with blackish body and basally blackish, otherwise, widely hyaline wings. wingspan 32 mm, forewing length 16 mm, forewing index 2.6, antennae length 4.5 mm. Head densely with long blackish brown scales. Eyes small, blackish brown, interocular index 1.44. Labial palpi as one fused segment reduced. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 28-30 segments densely arranged, blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, more pointed scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the fifth to eighth antennal segment reaching maximum length (more than ten times antennal segment length), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped, densely tawny scaled. Legs: Femur with long, hair-like dark brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis, tarsal segments blackish brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment longer than other tarsal segments. Tibia and tarsal segments with scattered short spines. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings small, 10 veins from DC, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC stretched to apex, with undivided median stem. Median stem near posterior margin DC. From DC outside edge r3+r4 to half and together with r5 short stalked. From A1+A2 no branches to the posterior margin. Hindwings with five or six veins from DC, this on the base of the fused or long stalked m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr fused and immediately before outer margin disconnected. Wings without pattern, hyaline. Veins broadly unscaled, dark brown and clearly visible. Forewings basally to

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

about A1+A2 densely with black scales covered, this broad, with long tips. Fringes very short, dark grey, distally with several tips. Hindwings basally from about half anterior margin to basal third of the posterior margin densely black scaled, Scales somewhat narrower than on the forewings. Between posterior margin and A1 densely with long blackish hair-like scales covered. Genital (GU 019-2019 Sobczyk) stretched, 3.6 mm long, 1.2 mm broad, with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly posterior margin of tegumen. Tegumen trapezoidal, distally slightly indented, thinly covered with fine long setae. Vinculum long stretched, distally triangular, saccus distally rounded. Valva small, mediolateral with a field short, pointed thorns. Sacculus strongly curved, tapering, with lateral a number of setae and distally four to five strong short spines. Median the base of valva connected by slender sclerotized bands. Phallus clearly curved, longer than length of genital (4.4 mm), distally wider, with triangular extension, internally is a clearly with numerous short bristles provided vesica visible.

Etymology: The new species is named after the black coloring of the wing base, in difference at second species in the genus, *Hyalinaria fuscibasis* Bethune-Baker, 1910, with brownish coloration.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light traps.

Discussion: So far from genus *Hyalinaria* only two species are known, both Papuan endemics. Compared with *H. fuscibasis* Bethune-Baker, 1910 by smaller size (wingspan 32 mm in *H. nigrobasis* spec. nov., 46-50 mm in *H. fuscibasis*) and the blackish ground colour (in *H. fuscibasis* brown) to distinguish.

Eumeta fenestrella spec. nov. (Figs 8, 28)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 156E85D6-B628-4727-93D6-B29D789C1BB1

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 5-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister.

Description: Medium-sized species with bright greyish brown body and translucent wings. wingspan 29 mm, forewing length 14.5 mm, forewing index 2.5, antennae length 5.5 mm.
Head densely covered with short blackish scales. Median scales clearly brighter. Eyes medium-sized, blackish brown, interocular index 1.1. Labial palpi reduced on a fused segment. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 35 segments, blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the fifth to eighth antennal segment reaching the maximum length (more than ten times antennal segment length), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur with long, hair-like black brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia with long epiphysis (Index 0.9). Tarsal segments thin grey brown scaled. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC stretched to apex, with long divided median stem. From DC outside edge r3+r4 long and together with r5 from a point. From A1+A2 one to two short branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this at base m2 and m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr basally separate, further fused and from half distal end of DC to apex again divergent.

Forewings densely covered with broad, distally grounded blackish brown scales. In DC less dense and brighter appearing in this area. Very striking are the hyaline fields on the basal half between r3+r4 and r5 and between r5 and m1 (in this segment distally another small hyaline field). Three larger hyaline fields almost reaching the margin, located between m2 and m3, m3 and cu1 as well as cu1 and cu2. Scales of hindwings smaller, densely on anterior margin and posterior angle, hair-like. Front half of DC thinly, veins individually covered with scales.
Genital (GU 054-2014, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 2.6 mm long, 0.9 mm broad, with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state not the tegumen. Tegumen posterior margin rounded, distally clearly indented, covered thinly with fine short setae. Vinculum stretched, median broad, saccus distally broadly rounded. Valva short, broad. Sacculus short, distally rounded, with lateral a number of five to six strong, hook-shaped curved thorns. Median base of valva connected by slender sclerotized bands. Phallus median slightly curved, from genital length (2.6 mm), distally somewhat wider, with clearly hook-like extension.

Etymology: The new species is named *fenestrella* (= little window (latin)) after the prominent hyaline areas of forewings.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light traps.

Diagnosis: The species is provisionally integrated in *Eumeta*. It is distinctive by the five hyaline fields. Species of *Eumeta* have relatively intensive coloration of forewings (various brown, white, black), unicolorous species are unknown. It is differentiated from *Eumeta timorensis* **spec. nov.** by the dark colour and the dense scales of the forewings. *Eumeta timorensis* **spec. nov.** has a clearly tapering saccus, which is ending blunt by *E. fenestrella* **spec. nov.**

Eumeta meraukensis spec. nov. (Figs 9, 29)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 8EBCD2BA-BC31-461A-A7E1-20A94E2AF3C7

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Keb. Merauke, Boma, 29.iii.1993, leg. P.J.A. de Vries.

Description*:* Medium-sized species with uniformly greyish brown body and wings. wingspan 28 mm, forewing length 13.0 mm, forewing index 2.4. Head densely covered with short brownish scales. Eyes medium-sized, blackish brown, interocular index 1.0. Labial palpi reduced on a fused segment. Tentorial pits and Tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae at least 20 segments (distal segments missing), blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the fifth to eighth antennal segment reaching the maximum length (more than ten times antennal segment length), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur with long, hair-like greyish brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia with long epiphysis (Index 0.9). Tarsal segments thin grey brown scaled. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings apically stretched. From distal sc, a short branch bends to the front edge. Ten veins from DC, r3+r4 forked at two-thirds, with r4 from the upper angle, m2+m3 to one third forked. DC stretched to apex, with long divided median stem. Three conspicuous branches from A1+A2 to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this at base m2 and m3 distally expanded, m2 and m3 from a point. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr identic at basal

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

half, later separate. Forewings covered with drop-shaped, unicolorous greyish brown, small scales. Scales of hindwings smaller, densely on anterior margin and posterior angle, hair-like. Genital (GU 031-2019, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 2.2 mm long, 0.65 mm broad, with high fixed Valva. The valva overlap in the closed state not the tegumen. Tegumen distally clearly indented, covered thinly with fine short setae. Vinculum stretched, median broad, saccus distally almost triangular. Valva anterior edge with short bristles, distally rounded. Valva anterior edge with short bristles, distally rounded. Median base of valva connected by slender sclerotized bands. Anellus short, distally rounded, with a field of bristles. Phallus straight, from genital length (2.2 mm), distally somewhat wider, with clearly hook-like extension.

Etymology: The new species is named after the district Merauke where the type locality is located.

Biology: Male is nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: The species is provisionally integrated in *Eumeta*. Species of *Eumeta* have relatively intensive coloration of forewings (various brown, white, black), unicolorous species are hitherto unknown. Differentiated from *Eumeta timorensis* **spec. nov.** by the darker colour and denser scaling of the wings. The veins are less prominent in *E. meraukensis* **spec. nov.**

Eumeta timorensis spec. nov. (Figs 10, 30)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: EF80BEAD-CADC-41D6-80D4-9EA2516CFA81

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara, Timor, Buraen, 25 km SE Kupang, 350 m, 10°15'S 123°49'E, 26.i-9.ii.2006, leg. Jakl (Schintlmeister).
Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ CTS & RMNH, same date as holotype.

Description*:* Medium-sized species with bright greyish brown body and translucent wings. wingspan 26 mm, forewing length 14 mm, forewing index 2.4, antennae length 5 mm.
Head covered densely with long bright greyish brown scales. Eyes medium-sized, brown, interocular index 1.0. Labial palpi fused on one segment. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 30-32 segments dark brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the fifth to eighth antennal segment reaching maximum length (ten times antennal length of segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur with long, hair-like greyish brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia with long epiphyses (Index 0.9). Tarsal segments thin greyish brown scaled. Thorax bright greyish brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, 10 veins from DC, m2+m3 to half stalked. DC stretched to apex, with long divided median stem. From DC outside edge r3+r4 long stalked and together with r5 from a point. From A1+A2 one or two short branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this at base of the to one half stalked m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr basally separate, later fused and at half from distal end of DC to apex again divergent. Wings without pattern, hyaline. Veins thinly with middle broad, distally covered with rounded scales: Scales at posterior margin somewhat broader, partially with two or three notches. Between veins only scarcely scaled.

Fringes dark grey, short, clearly broader than wing scales, many tips. Basally and on posterior margin of forewings densely scaled. Anterior margin of the hindwings to about middle DC densely scaled. Posterior angle covered with long hair-like scales. Genital (GU 054-2014, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 3.4 mm long, 0.9 mm broad, with high fixed valva. Valva do not overlap tegumen in the closed state. Tegumen with posterior margin rounded, distally somewhat indented, covered thinly with fine short setae. Vinculum stretched, with almost parallel sides. Saccus triangular, with median slightly convex, distally rounded. Valva short, broad, sacculus distally rounded, with lateral a number of three to four very strong, hook-shaped curved thorns. Phallus straight, middle bulged slightly, shorter than genital length (2.4 mm), distally somewhat wider, with hook-like extension.

Etymology: The new species is named after the type locality, the island Timor.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light traps.

Discussion: The species is provisionally integrated in *Eumeta*. Die previously integrated species have a denser scaling and hyaline parts are only distally outer margin DC. The new species is distinguished from the previously known species by the largely hyaline wings.

Pseudoclania dinawaensis Bethune-Baker, 1915 (Figs 11, 31)

Pseudoclania dinawaensis: Bethune-Baker, 1915, *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8)16: 139.

Studied material: 16 ♂♂ CTS, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 5-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister; 12 ♂♂ CTS, Fak Fak, 2°55'S 132°20'E, iv.2009, 600 m, leg. A. Schintlmeister.

Redescription: Medium-sized species with blackish brown body and widely hyaline wings. wingspan 26 mm, forewing length 14 mm, forewing index 2.4, antennae length 4.5 mm.
Head covered densely with long blackish brown scales. Eyes medium-sized, brown, interocular index 1.1. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and Tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 27-32 segments brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (ten times antennal length segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like dark brown scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments thinly brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment longer than basal tarsal segments. Tibia and tarsal segments with scattered short spines. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC stretched to apex, with undivided median stem. Median stem nearby posterior margin DC. From DC edge r3+r4 long and together with r5 short stalked. In the right forewing A 1 and A2 diverge after basal connection and run separate to outer margin. From A1+A2 one to two short branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this on base of the long stalked m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr fused and immediately before divergently less than a millimeter before apex. Partly sc and rr a short distance separate in the region of edge DC and then forming a triangle. Wings without pattern, hyaline. Veins thinly with small, covered with distally rounded scales, between veins

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

only isolated scales. Fringes dark grey, short, clearly broader than wings scales, multi-pointed. Basally and on posterior margin of forewings more scales. Anterior margin of hindwings to about middle DC densely scaled. Genital (GU 053-2014, 058-2014, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 2.7 mm long, 0.9 mm broad, with high fixed valva. The valva clearly overlap tegumen in the closed state. Tegumen trapezoidal, distally slightly indented, thinly covered with fine short setae. Vinculum almost triangular, saccus distally rounded. Valva long stretched. Sacculus curved tapering, with lateral a number of five to six strong thorns. Median base of valva with sclerotized bands. Phallus small, clearly curved, shorter than genital length (2.5 mm), distally spherical.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light traps.

Discussion: *Pseudoclania dinawaensis* was previously considered to be monotypic. Further species of the genus *Pseudoclania* are described below. This assignment is provisional. A revision of the genera of the Oiketicinae is urgently necessary. There is greater agreement with the genus *Amatissa*, the species of which predominantly have densely scaled wings, whereas *Pseudoclania* has transparent or hyaline wings. In *Pseudoclania*, the tegumen shows a more or less prominent protrusion laterally.

***Pseudoclania incana* spec. nov.** (Figs 12, 32)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 8E329CC7-0DAD-4BD6-BD37-F746FA1B2512

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 5-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister.
Paratypes: 11 ♂♂ CTS, same date as holotype.

Description: Medium-sized species with widely grey colour and translucent wings. wingspan 28 mm, forewing length 14 mm, forewing index 2.3, antennae length 5 mm.
Head covered densely with long dark grey scales. Eyes medium-sized, brown, interocular index 1.1. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and Tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 28-30 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (twelve times of length antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur with long, covered with hair-like blackish grey scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments thinly brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment not longer than basal tarsal segment. Tibia and tarsal segments ventrally with scattered short spines. Thorax blackish grey scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, r3+r4 from DC outside edge long and together with r5 short stalked, m2+m3 to one third stalked. From A1+A2 no branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this on base of the long stalked m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr fused immediately before divergently less than a millimeter before apex. Partly run a short distance separately sc and rr in the region of edge DC and then forming a triangle. Wings without pattern, translucent, with dark grey, short, small, distally rounded and median notched scales thinly covered. To posterior margin scales broader, two- to tricuspid. Hindwing scales somewhat smaller. On posterior angle to about A2 long hair-like scales.

Genital (GU 059-2014, T. Sobczyk) 2.5 mm long, 1.0 mm broad, with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly tegumen. Tegumen distally clearly indented, with fine short setae thinly covered. Vinculum broadest near valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus almost triangular, distally rounded. Valva long stretched. Sacculus curved, distally covered with two to four short spines. Phallus slightly curved, clearly longer than genital length (3.5 mm), distally broader, with hook-like extension, internally clearly visible vesica with numerous short bristles.

Etymology: The new species is named after the grey coloration of the species (Latin: incana = completely grey).

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light traps.

Discussion: Most likely allied to *Amatissa insularia* Sobczyk, 2012 from Bismarck-Archipelago. This species is clearly smaller (18 mm wingspan). This species also has uniform grey coloured wings. Scales are clearly smaller and unicuspid. Phallus of *A. insularia* is clearly shorter than genital length (in *P. incana* **spec. nov.** longer than genital length), tegumen by *P. incana* **spec. nov.** is clearly indented and rounded by *A. insularia*.

***Pseudoclania fragilis* spec. nov.** (Figs 13, 33)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 11E8762C-8B40-44F2-A647-1125D635F471

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 5-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister.
Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ CTS & RMNH, same date as holotype; 1 ♂ CTS, Arfak Mts, Duebei vill., env., ca. 20 km S Warmere, Manokwari reg. 10-28.ii.2008, leg. Jakl.

Description: Smaller species with widely grey colour and translucent wings. wingspan 22 mm, forewing length 10.8 mm, forewing index 2.0, antennae length 3 mm.
Head densely covered with long dark brown scales. Eyes wide, blackish brown, interocular index 0.8. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and Tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 23-24 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (twelve times of antennal segment length), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur with long, hair-like brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments thin brown scaled. Tibia and tarsal segments ventrally with scattered short spines. Thorax dark brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, r3+r4 from DC outside edge very long stalked and together with r5 to half stalked. M2+m3 very short stalked. From A1+A2 no branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, on base of one third stalked m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and RR fused and immediately and apically less than one millimeter diverge. Wings without pattern, translucent. Covered with dark grey, very small, distally rounded scales. To posterior margin scales broader, partly bicuspid. Fringes mainly bicuspid. Hindwing scales somewhat smaller, unicuspid. Posterior angle to about A2 with long hair-like scales. Genital (GU 055-2014, T. Sobczyk) 1.8 mm long, 0.7 mm broad, with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly the tegumen. Tegumen distally clearly indented, thinly covered with fine short

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

setae. Vinculum broadest near valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus nearly triangular, distally rounded. Valva long stretched. Sacculus curved, distally covered with three to four short spines. Phallus slightly curved, clearly longer than length of genital (2.0 mm), distally broader, with hook-like extension, internally with clearly visible vesica with numerous short bristles.

Etymology: The new species is named *fragilis* (Latin for fragile) to the smaller size of the species.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: From *P. incana* **spec. nov.** distinguished by the smaller size (wingspan 22 mm, by *P. incana* spec. nov. 28 mm) and clearly smaller scales (*P. incana* **spec. nov.** scales notched median, *P. fragilis* **spec. nov.** distally rounded scales). From *Amatissa insularia* Sobczyk, 2012 (18 mm wingspan) it is distinguished by wing shape (*P. incana* **spec. nov.** with acute apex, *A. insularia* with clearly rounded apex).

Pseudoclania obiensis spec. nov. (Figs 14, 34)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 9986DA51-97D8-45A8-988D-92848D5FEF7F

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, North Maluku, Obi Island, south coast, 22 km N of Tagaya, 1,200- 1,250 m, 26.v.-8.vi.2008, leg. St. Jakl.
Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ CTS & RMNH, same date as holotype.

Description: Medium-sized species with bright greyish brown colour and translucent wings. wingspan 33 mm, Forewing length 17 mm, forewing index 2.3, antennae length 6 mm.
Head covered densely with hair-like brown scales. Eyes small, brown, interocular index 1.4. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 28-30 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinate, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (twelve times of antennal segment length), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur with long, hair-like brown scales covered. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments thinly brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment long as basal tarsal segment, both more than twice the length as three middle tarsal segments. Tibia and tarsal segments ventrally with scattered short spines. Thorax brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, ten veins from DC, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC stretched to apex, with undivided median stem. From DC edge r3+r4 long and together with r5 short stalked. From A1+A2 no branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this on base of the long stalked m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem unforked. Sc and rr fused and apically lesser than one millimeter diverge. Wings without pattern, translucent. Thinly covered with small brown, distally grounded scales. To posterior margin scales broader, two- to four-cuspid. Fringes scales broad, distally clearly notched. Hindwing scales somewhat smaller. On posterior angle to about A2 long hair-like scales. Genital (GU 063-2014, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 3.40 mm long, 1.4 mm with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly the tegumen. Tegumen thinly covered with fine short setae, distally clearly indented and mediolateral with striking extension. Vinculum broadest at base of the valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus

stretched, almost triangular, distally blunt, rounded. Valva long stretched, basally with a strongly sclerotized area. Sacculus curved, distally covered with four strong thorns. Phallus small, clearly curved, somewhat shorter than genital length (3.3 mm), distally bulged.

Etymology: The new species is named after its type locality, Obi Island.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: The species can be compared within the genus most closely with *Pseudoclania bacanensis*. In particular, the shape of the tegumen is similar in both species and differentiated from the other species of the genus. *P. bacanensis* **spec. nov.** has a moderate lateral concave border, which is in *P. obiensis* **spec. nov.** clearly diverging. *Pseudoclania obiensis* **spec. nov.** with bright greyish brown colour is distinguished from *P. bacanensis* **spec. nov.** which has dark blackish brown colour.

Pseudoclania bacanensis spec. nov. (Figs 15, 35)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 0A5FB567-EC0D-4D05-8BF0-F3E654E30E81

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, North Maluku, Bacan, SE slopes Mt. Sibela, SE Makian, 0°44'S 115°01'E, 10-30.vii.2008, leg. St. Jakl.
Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ CTS & RMNH, same date as holotype.

Description: Medium-sized species with blackish brown colour and translucent wings. wingspan 24 mm, forewing length 12.5 mm, forewing index 2.4, antennae length 4 mm.
Head densely covered with hair-like brown scales. Eyes small, brown, interocular index 1.4. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 27-29 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly covered with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (eleven-length of antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments thinly brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment longer than basal tarsal segment, both longer than three middle segments. Tibia and tarsal segments ventrally with scattered short spines. Thorax blackish brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, nine veins from DC, m2+m3 short stalked. DC stretched to apex, with undivided median stem. From DC edge r3+r4 connected to apex and to half stalked with r5. From A1+A2 no branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with four veins from DC, m2+m3 long stalked, cell in this part expanded distally. Median stem unforked. Sc and rr separate, with connection DC at basal third. Distally DC both veins merged and further separate to outer margin. Wings without pattern, translucent. Thinly covered with small blackish brown, distally rounded scales. To posterior marginal scales broader, distally partly notched. Fringes broad, distally notched. Hindwing scales smaller, at inner margin to about A2 densely covered.
Genital (GU 064-2014, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 3.0 mm long, 1.05 mm with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly tegumen. Tegumen distally clearly indented and mediolaterally with bulge and thinly covered with fine short setae. Vinculum broadest at base of the valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus stretched, nearly triangular, distally tapering.

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

Valva long stretched. Sacculus curved, distally covered with five strong thorns. Phallus small, clearly curved, somewhat shorter than genital length (1.5 mm), distally bulged.

Etymology: The new species is named after its type locality, Bacan Island.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: Distinguished from *P. obiensis* **spec. nov.,** which also has hyaline wings, by its small size (wingspan 24 mm, in *P. obiensis* **spec. nov.** 33 mm) and dark brown scales (in *P. obiensis* **spec. nov.** bright brownish grey).

Acanthopsyche corusca spec. nov. (Figs 16, 36)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: A97AE2ED-C269-42A9-9ADF-DA8D2191E17E

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1.570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 5-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister.

Description: Medium-sized species widely dark grey colour and translucent wings. wingspan 24 mm, forewing length 12 mm, forewing index 2.2, antennae length 3.5 mm.
Head covered densely with long blackish scales. Eyes medium-sized, black, interocular index 1.1. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 23 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (twelve times of length antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped.
Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like blackish grey scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments scaled thin brown. Distal tarsal segment slightly longer than other tarsal segments. Tibia and tarsal segments ventrally with scattered short blackish thorns. Thorax scaled blackish grey. Wings apically stretched, translucent, basally bluish. Nine veins from DC forewing. From DC edge r3+r4 to one third stalked, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC with undivided, curved median stem. Median stem run in outer margin DC between m2+m3 and cu1. From A1+A2 one branch to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this nearby m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr fused. Wings without pattern, translucent iridescent, densely covered with blackish grey, hair-like scales. In the central region of wings scales less visible and area with brighter appearance. Fringes dark grey, most tri- to four-pointed, notched deep. Hindwing scales somewhat smaller. On the posterior angle to about A2 long hair-like scales. Genital (GU 062-2014, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 1.6 mm long, 0.7 mm with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly the tegumen. Tegumen distally clearly notched. Covered thinly with fine short setae. Vinculum broadest near the valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus stretched, distally almost straight. Valva long stretched. Sacculus curved, distally covered with four strong thorns. Phallus clearly curved, shorter than genital length (1.5 mm), distally bulged.

Etymology: The new species is named after the iridescent upperside of the wings (Latin: corusca).

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: The species is most allied with *Acanthopsyche lemkaminensis* Sobczyk, 2012 from the Bismarck Archipelago. This species has clearly more antennal segments (32, in *A. corusca* **spec. nov.** 23). *Acanthopsyche lemkaminensis* has five veins from DC hindwing and m2+m3 run separate, and the median stem is unforked; *A. corusca* **spec. nov.** has six veins and a clearly forked median stem and m2+m3 long stalked.

Acanthopsyche perlucida spec. nov. (Figs 17, 37)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 4DCB2ED5-7E7C-478B-8BD1-650AB3C4EB4E

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, West Papua, Ned. NW. Guinea, 20.x.1936, leg. R. T. Simon Thomas.

Description: Medium-sized species with brownish colour and translucent wings. wingspan 24 mm, forewing length 12 mm, forewing index 2.2, antennae length 4.0 mm.
Head densely covered with long blackish scales. Eyes medium-sized, black, interocular index 1.1. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 24 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (eleven times of length antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments scaled brown. Basal and distal tarsal segment slightly longer than median tarsal segments. Thorax scaled brown. Wings apically stretched, translucent. Nine markedly brownish veins from DC forewing. From DC edge r3+r4 to one third stalked, m2+m3 to one third stalked. DC with undivided, curved median stem. Median stem run in outer margin DC between m2+m3 and cu1. Hindwings with five unstalked veins from DC, this nearby m2 and m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Wings without pattern, translucent. On the anal angle to about A1 few long hair-like scales. Genital (GU 033-2019, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 2.3 mm, 0.95 mm with high fixed Valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly the tegumen. Tegumen laterally curved, distally clearly notched. Thinly covered with fine short setae. Vinculum broadest near the valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus stretched, distally almost straight. Valva long stretched, anterior margin with pointed thorns. Sacculus curved, distally covered with five short thorns. Phallus thin, very slightly bent, shorter than genital length (2.0 mm), distally bulged.

Etymology: The name is derived from perlucidus (Latin: transparent), referring to the transparent wings of the new species.

Biology: Unknown.

Discussion: The species is similar to *Pseudoclania dinawaensis* Bethune-Baker, 1915. However, this species has 10 veins of DC forewings and six veins of DC hindwings, while in *A. perlucida* there are respectively nine (r5 missing) and five (m2 + m3 merged).

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

Acanthopsyche wandammensis **spec. nov.** (Figs 18, 38)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: E88D14F6-7CE7-454B-95D6-945DD2B49413

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Wandammen Peninsula, Tandia, 2°52'S 134°32'E, 21.ii.1996, at light, ZMA-exp. 1996.

Description: Medium-sized species widely brownish grey colour and translucent wings. wingspan 20 mm, forewing length 9.7 mm, forewing index 1.8, antennae length 3.5 mm.
Head densely covered with long blackish scales. Eyes small, black, interocular index 0.75. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 21 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (eight times of length antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brownish grey scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments scaled thin brown. Distal tarsal segment slightly longer than other tarsal segments. Thorax scaled brownish grey. Wings apically stretched, translucent. Nine veins from DC forewing. From DC edge r3+r4 to one third forked, m2+m3 to one a quarter forked. DC with undivided, curved median stem. Median stem run in outer margin DC between m2+m3 and cu1. From A1+A2 without branch to posterior margin. Hindwings with six veins from DC, this nearby m2+m3 distally expanded. Median stem clearly forked. Sc and rr fused. Wings without pattern, sparsely covered with brownish grey, very fine, hair-like scales. Fringes dark grey, most tri- to four-pointed, deeply notched. Hindwing scales somewhat smaller. On the posterior angle to about A2 long hair-like scales. Genital (GU 030-2019, T. Sobczyk) stretched, 2.4 mm long, 0.7 mm with high fixed valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly the tegumen. Tegumen distally clearly indented, thinly covered with fine short setae, laterally with a prominent step. Vinculum broadest near the valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus indistinct, almost triangular. Valva long stretched. Sacculus distally pointed, distally covered with four strong thorns. Phallus clearly curved, shorter than genital length (1.95 mm), distally bulged.

Etymology: The new species is named after type locality, Wandammen Peninsula.

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: The species is similar to *A. corusca* **spec. nov.** In comparison, *A. wandammensis* is smaller (21 mm to 24 mm in *A. corusca* **spec. nov.**) and sparsely scaled (*A. corusca* densely covered with very narrow scales). The veins are identical. The main differences are in the male genital. The total length is 1.6 mm for *A. corusca* and 2.4 mm for *A. wandammensis*. The lateral margin of the tegumen is provided with a prominent step in *A. wandammensis*, which is absent in *A. corusca*. Sacculus in *A. wandammensis* is distally pointed, in *A. corusca* it remains relatively broad. Saccus in *A. corusca* is distally broad and the lateral margins almost parallel; in *A. wandammensis* indistinct, almost triangular. Differences to *A. lemkaminensis* Sobczyk, 2012 from Bismarck Archipelago, see diagnosis in *A. corusca*.

Acanthopsyche simulata spec. nov. (Figs 19, 39)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 21F0EB78-E2AB-4FBB-968D-AD22D74BFBE1

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, [Indonesia, Papua], Ned. NW. Guinea, Arso District, Uskwar, 6.ii.1938, leg. W. Stüber, coll. J.M.A. v. Groenendael.
Paratype: 1 ♂ CTS, Indonesia, North Maluku, Bacan, SE slopes Mt. Sibela, SE Makian, 0°44'S 115°01'E, 10-30.07.2008, leg. St. Jakl.

Description: Smaller species with grey colour and translucent wings. wingspan 20 mm, forewing length 19.4 mm, forewing index 2.0, antennae length 3 mm.
Head densely covered with hair-like brown scales. Eyes small, brown, interocular index 1.0. Labial palpi fused. Tentorial pits and tentorium clearly pronounced. Antennae 24 segments blackish brown, dorsally thinly with small, mainly bicuspid scales. Segments bipectinated, ventrally with long cilia. On the third and fourth antennal segment reaching maximum length (nine times the length of antennal segment), to apex uniformly decreasing. Scapus thickened, pedicellus disc-shaped. Legs: femur covered with long, hair-like brown scales. Forelegs tibia without epiphysis. Tarsal segments thinly brown scaled. Distal tarsal segment of the length of the basal segment, both more than twice as long as the middle segments. Tibia and tarsal segments ventrally with scattered short spines. Thorax brown scaled. Wings apically stretched, nine veins from DC. DC stretched to apex, with undivided median stem. From DC edge r3+r4 half stalked. M2+m3 to one third stalked. From A1+A2 no branches to posterior margin. Hindwings with five veins from DC, this expanded at base of m2+m3 distally. Median stem unforked. Sc and rr fused. Wings without pattern, translucent, covered with a few dark grey, distal rounded scales. Anterior margin somewhat dense scaled. To posterior margin scales slightly broader and dense, partly distally notched. Fringes scales broader, median somewhat extended. Hindwings scales somewhat smaller. Between anterior margin and rr+sc dense scaled, scales partly bicuspid. On posterior angle to about A1 long hair-like scales and in this area thereby darker effect. Genital (GU 034-2019, 065-2014, Sobczyk) stretched, 1.7 mm long, 0.65 mm with high fixed Valva. The valva overlap in the closed state clearly the tegumen. Tegumen distally very small, rounded. Thinly covered with fine short setae. Vinculum broadest at base of valva, uniformly sclerotized, saccus stretched, distally rounded. Valva long stretched. Sacculus curved, distally covered with four short spines. Phallus almost straight, somewhat shorter than genital length (1.5 mm), distally bulged.

Etymology: The new species name is derived from *simulatus* (Latin: seemingly).

Biology: Males are nocturnal and collected with light trap.

Discussion: The species is similar with *A. lemkaminensis* Sobczyk, 2012 from Bismarck Archipelago. This species is slightly larger (22 mm, *A. simulata* **spec. nov.** 20 mm) and wings are clearly darker grey (*A. simulata* **spec. nov.** translucent). Striking is further the larger number of antennal segments (30-32 in *A. lemkaminensis*, 24 in *A. simulata* spec. nov.).

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

Acknowledgements

I cordially thank Wolfram Mey (MFNB) and Rob de Vos (RMNH) for various support and the material presented for investigation, and Stefan Jakl (Praha, Czech Republic), Alexander Schintlmeister (Dresden, Germany) for additional material.

References

Diakonoff, A., 1955. Microlepidoptera of New Guinea. Results of the third Archbold Expedition (American-Netherlands Indian Expedition 1938–1939) Part 5. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Natuurkunde* 2 50 (3): 1–212.

Dierl, W., 1964. Cytologie, Morphologie und Anatomie der Sackspinner *Fumea casta* (Pallas) und *crassiorella* (Bruand) sowie *Bruandia comitella* (Bruand) (Lepidoptera, Psychidae) mit Kreuzungsversuchen zur Klärung der Artspezifität. *Zoologische Jahrbücher für Systematik* 91: 201–270, Taf. 1.

Gaede, M., 1932. Psychidae. *In:* Seitz, A. *Grossschmetterlinge der Erde* 10. Bombyces and Sphinges der Indo-australischen Region. 2 Teile. Stuttgart. Alfred Kernen Verlag. 909 S., 100 Tafeln (Psychidae: 730–742, Tafeln 90, 91).

Hättenschwiler, P., Dewhurst, C., Nyaure, S & L. Bonneau, 2013. New bagworms (Lepidoptera, Psychidae) from oil palm plantations in Papua New Guinea. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft* 86: 253-260.

Kamarudin, N., Robinson, G. & Wahid, M. B., 1994. Common Bagworm Pests (Lepidoptera: Psychidae) of Oil Palm in Malaysia with notes on related South-East Asian species. *Malayan Nature Journal* 48: 93–123.

Meyrick, E., 1930: *Exotic Microlepidoptera* 3 (18): 545–576.

Pagenstecher, A.A.F., 1900. *Die Lepidopterenfauna des Bismarck-Archipels mit Berücksichtigung der thiergeografischen und biologischen Verhältnisse. Zweiter Theil. Die Nachtspecies*. Zoologica 29, 268 pp, 2 Tafeln.

Robinson, G., K. Tuck & M. Shaffer, 1994. Smaller moths of South-east Asia. *Malaysian Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur*, 309 pp.

Sauter, W., 1956. Morphologie und Systematik der schweizerischen *Solenobia*-Arten. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 63 (27), Fascicule 3 (22): 451-550.

Sauter, W. & Hättenschwiler P., 1999. System der palaearktischen Psychiden 2. Teil: Bestimmungsschlüssel für die Gattungen. *Nota lepidopterologica* 22 (4): 262–295.

Sobczyk, T., 2007. *Amatissa cellularia* sp. n. eine neue Psychidae aus Indonesien (Lepidoptera: Psychidae). *Entomologische Zeitschrift* 117 (4): 151–153.

Sobczyk, T., 2008. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der orientalischen Psychidae (Lepidoptera). I. Taxonomische Korrekturen und Beschreibung neuer Arten aus Thailand, Myanmar und den Philippinen. *Entomologische Zeitschrift* 118 (5): 195–206.

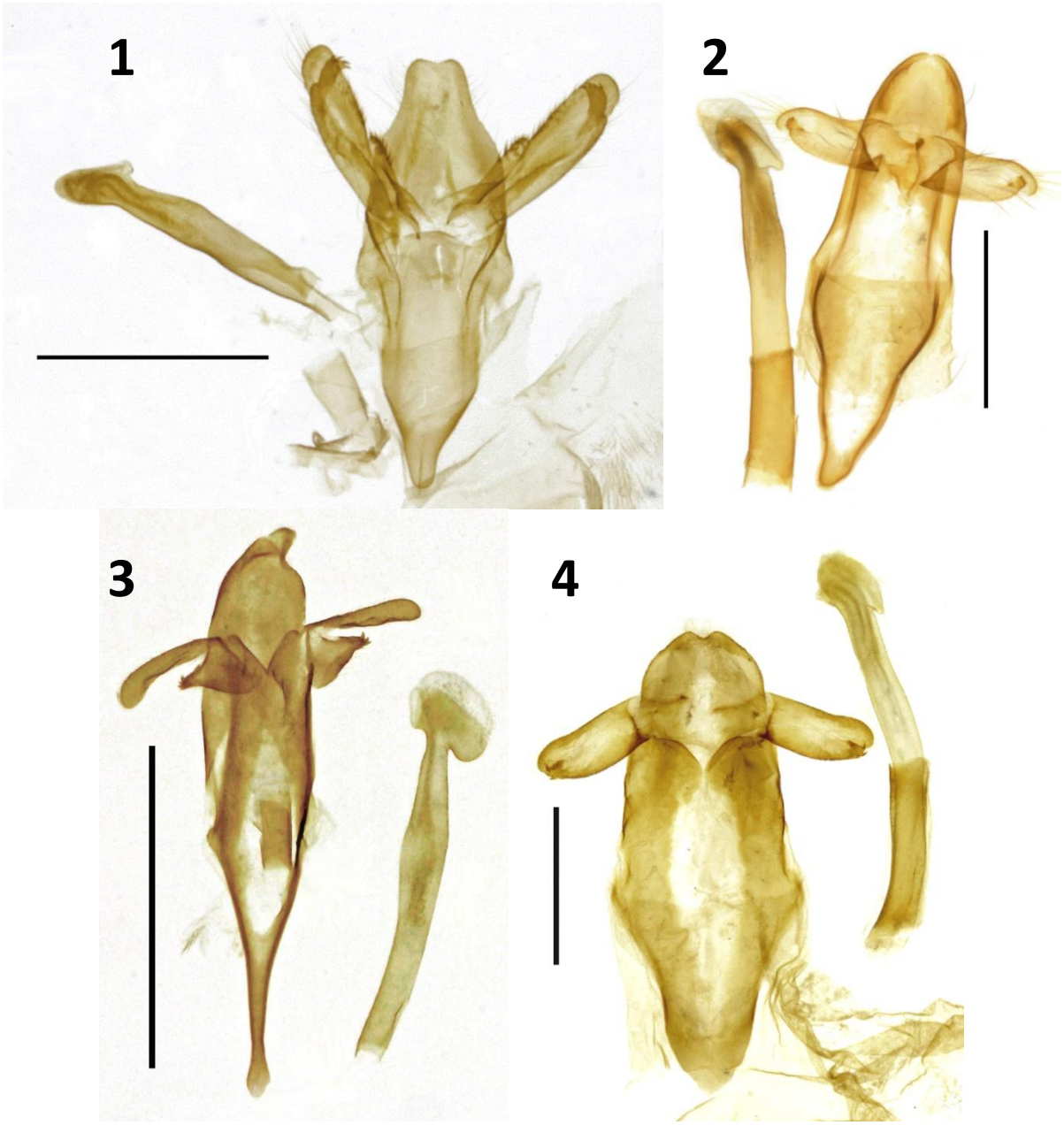
Sobczyk, T., 2011a. Die Psychidae (Lepidoptera) des Bismarck-Archipels gesammelt auf der Noona Dan Expedition 1961/62 aus dem Museum Kopenhagen mit einer Checkliste der Psychidae Papua Neuguineas. *Entomologische Zeitschrift* 121 (6): 243–253.

Sobczyk, T., 2011b. Psychidae. In: *World Catalogue of Insects* 10. Apollo Books, Stenstrup, 467 pp.

Sobczyk, T., 2015. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der orientalischen Psychidae V. - Die Arten von *Amatissa* Walker, 1862 in Südostasien (Lepidoptera). *Entomologische Zeitschrift* 125 (2): 83–105.

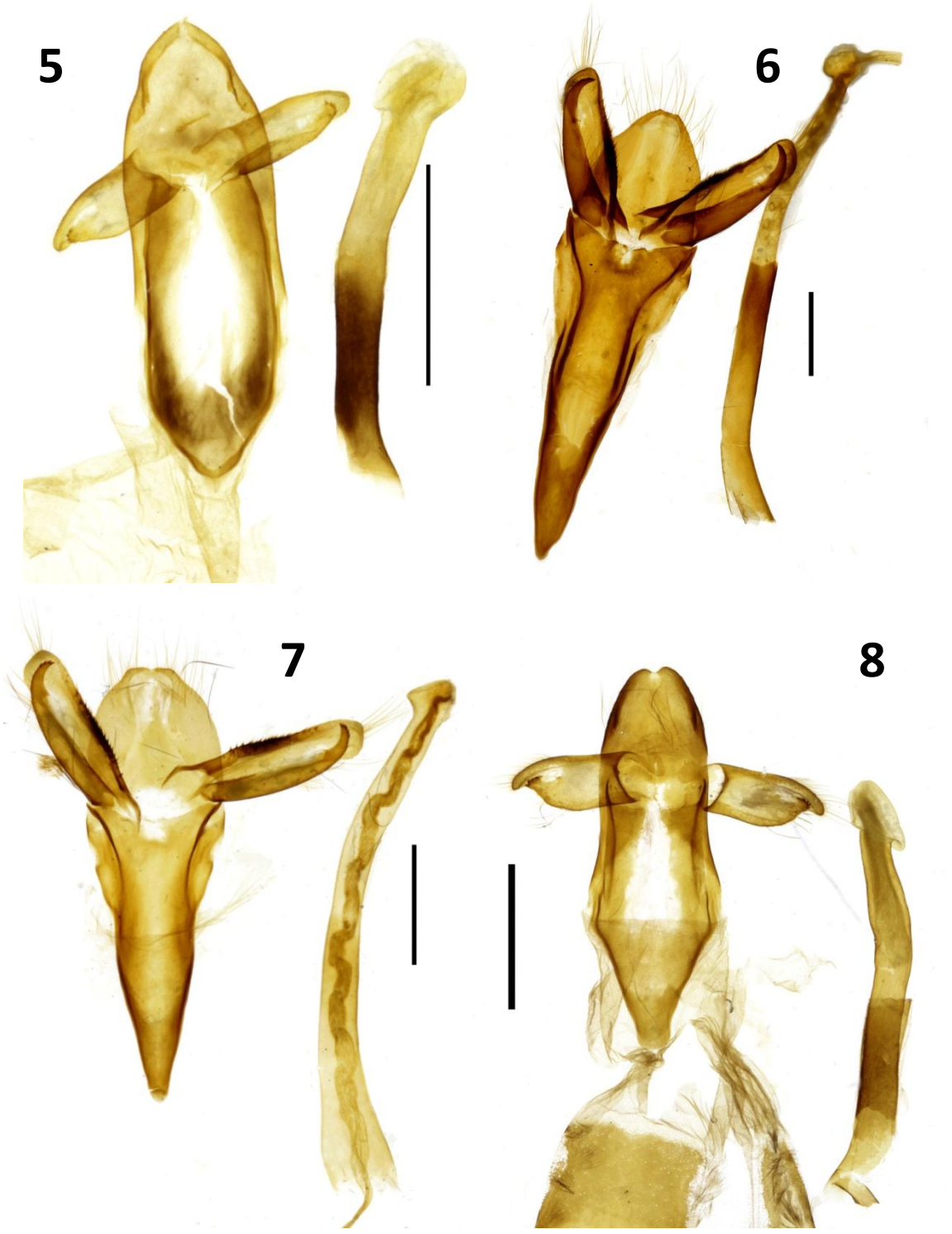
Sobczyk, T., 2019. Psychidae (Lepidoptera, Tineioidea): 125–156. In: W. Mey & M. Krüger [ed.] (2019): The Lepidoptera fauna of crater valley in the Great Escarpment of South Africa: The Lepidoptera of Asanta Sana. *Esperiana Memoir* (Schwanfeld) 8: 550 S.

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03



Figs 1-4: Male genitalia (scale bar: 1.0 mm): **1.** *Chaliodes perspicua* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 032-2019, RMNH; **2.** *Chaliodes translucida* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 036-2019, RMNH; **3.** *Amatissa sentaniensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 029-2019, RMNH; **4.** *Amatissa fuscescens* (Snellen, 1879), Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts., 1,200 m, Duebei, 20 km S of Harmene, 21.i.-08.ii.2008, leg. St. Jakl, prep.nr. GU 066-2014, CTS.

Published on 27th May 2020

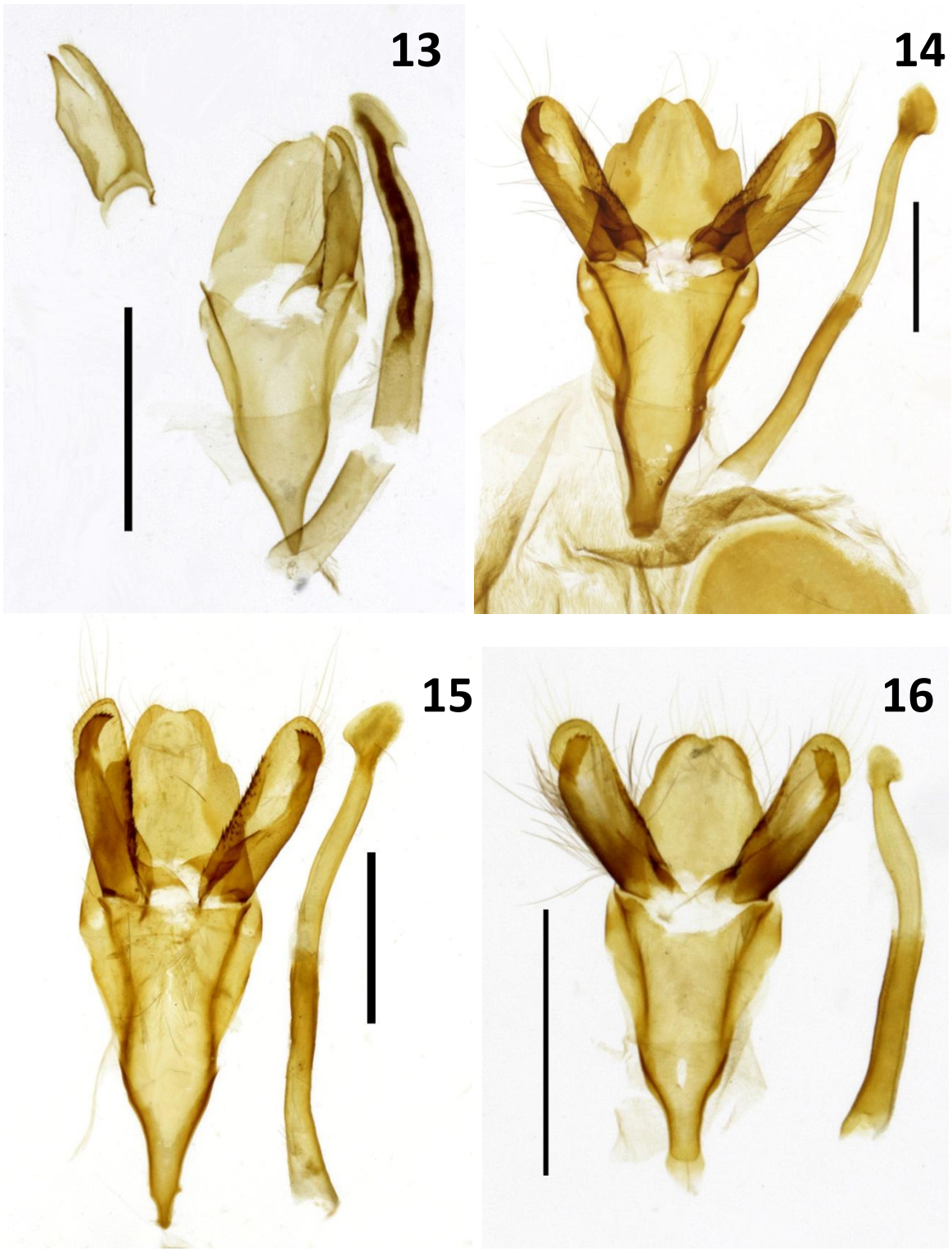


Figs 5-8: Male genitalia (scale bar: 1.0 mm): **5.** *Amatissa papuana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, prep.nr. GU 020-2019, MFNB; **6.** *Hyalinaria fuscibasis* Bethune-Baker, 1910, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1.570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54'E, 05.-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister, prep.nr. GU 060-2014, CTS; **7.** *Hyalinaria nigrobasis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 019-2019, MFNB; **8.** *Eumeta fenestrella* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 054-2014, KSP.

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

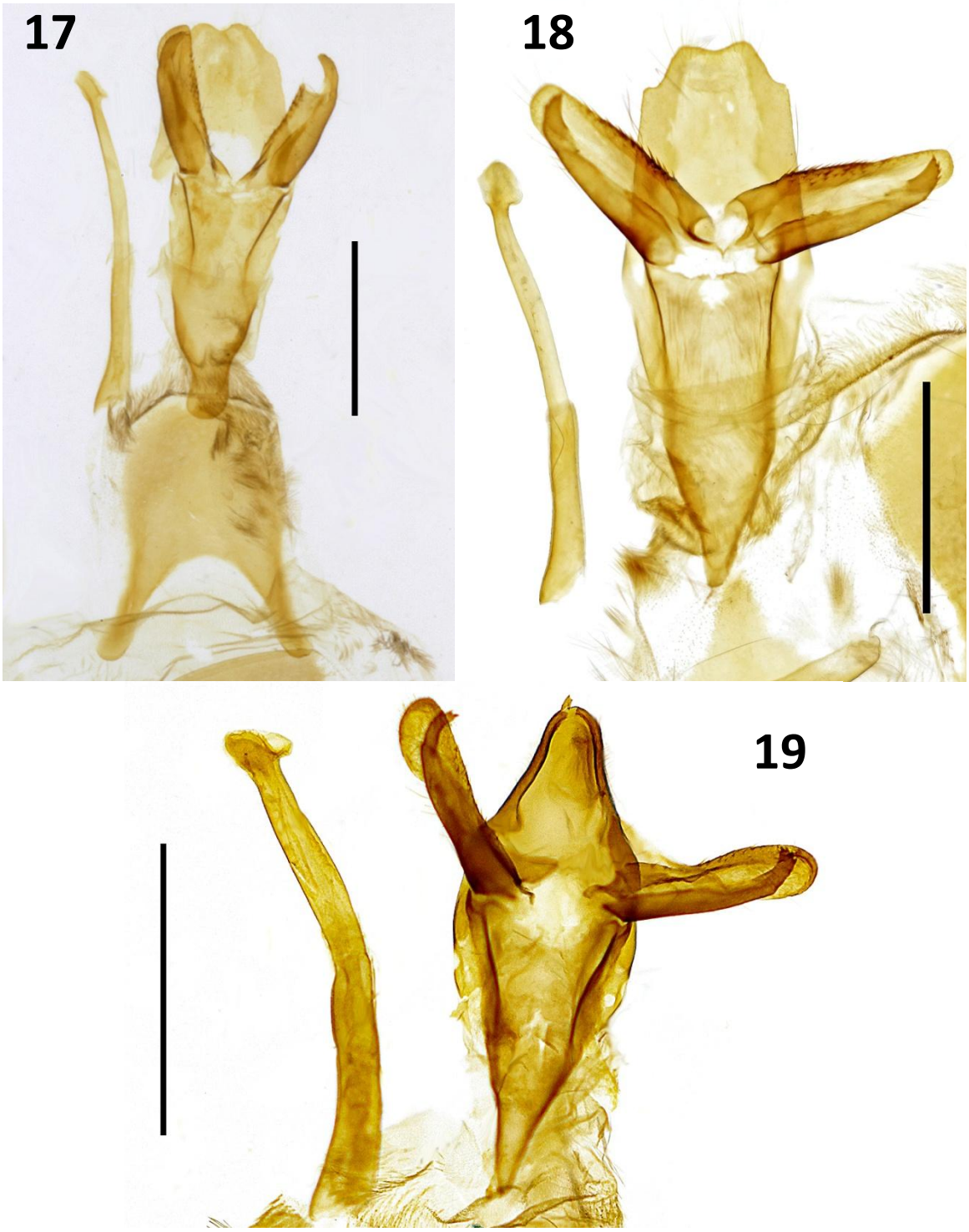
Figs 9-12: Male genitalia (scale bar: 1.0 mm): **9.** *Eumeta meraukensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 031-2019, RMNH; **10.** *Eumeta timorensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 057-2014, KSP; **11.** *Pseudoclania dinawaensis* Bethune-Baker, 1915, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1.570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54E', 05.-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister, prep.nr. GU 053-2014, CTS; **12.** *Pseudoclania incana* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep. Nr. GU 059-2014, KSP.

Published on 27th May 2020

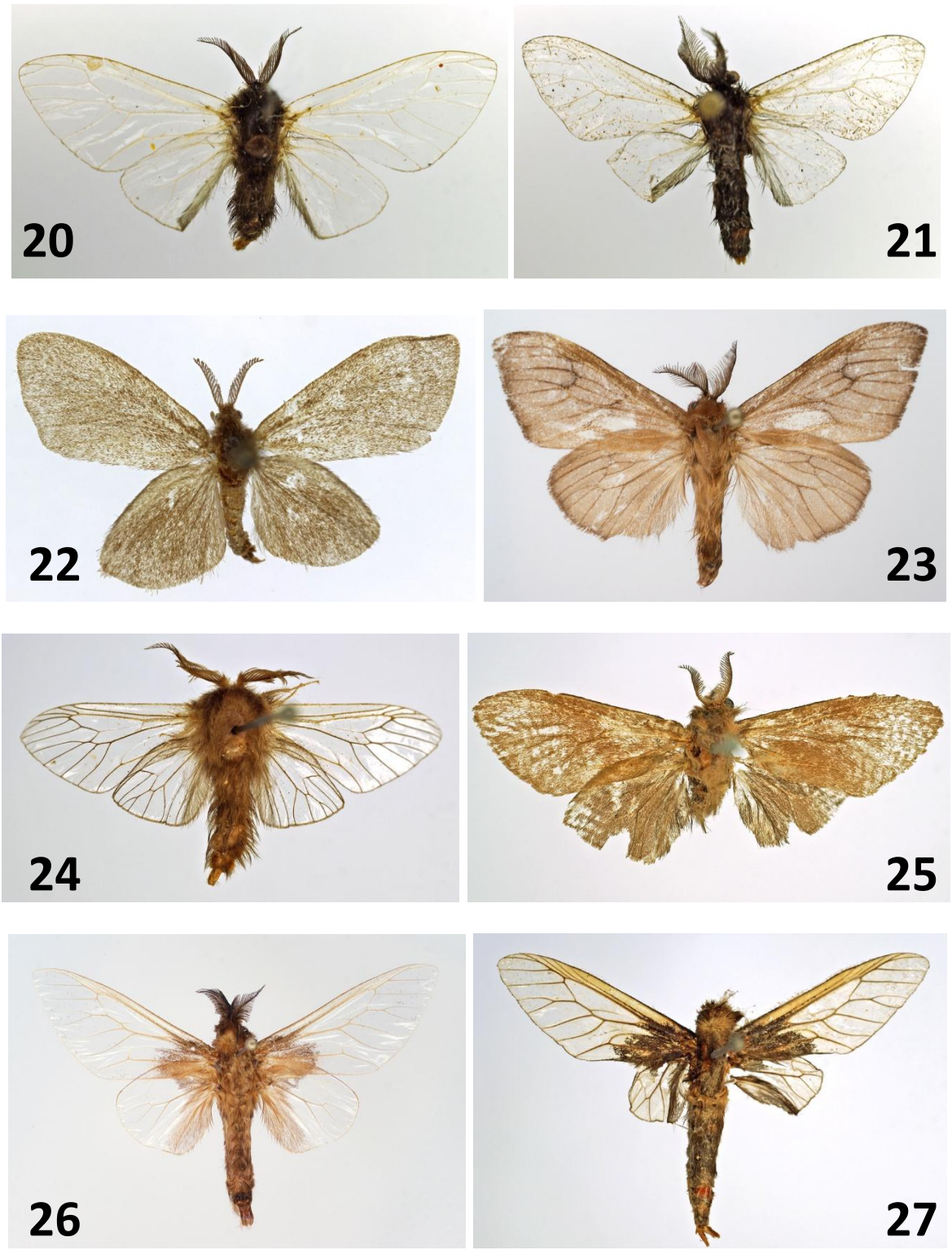


Figs 13-16: Male genitalia (scale bar: 1.0 mm): **13.** *Pseudoclania fragilis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 055-2014, KSP; **14.** *Pseudoclania obiensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 063-2014, KSP; **15.** *Pseudoclania bacanensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 064-2014, KSP; **16.** *Acanthopsyche corusca* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 062-2014, KSP.

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03

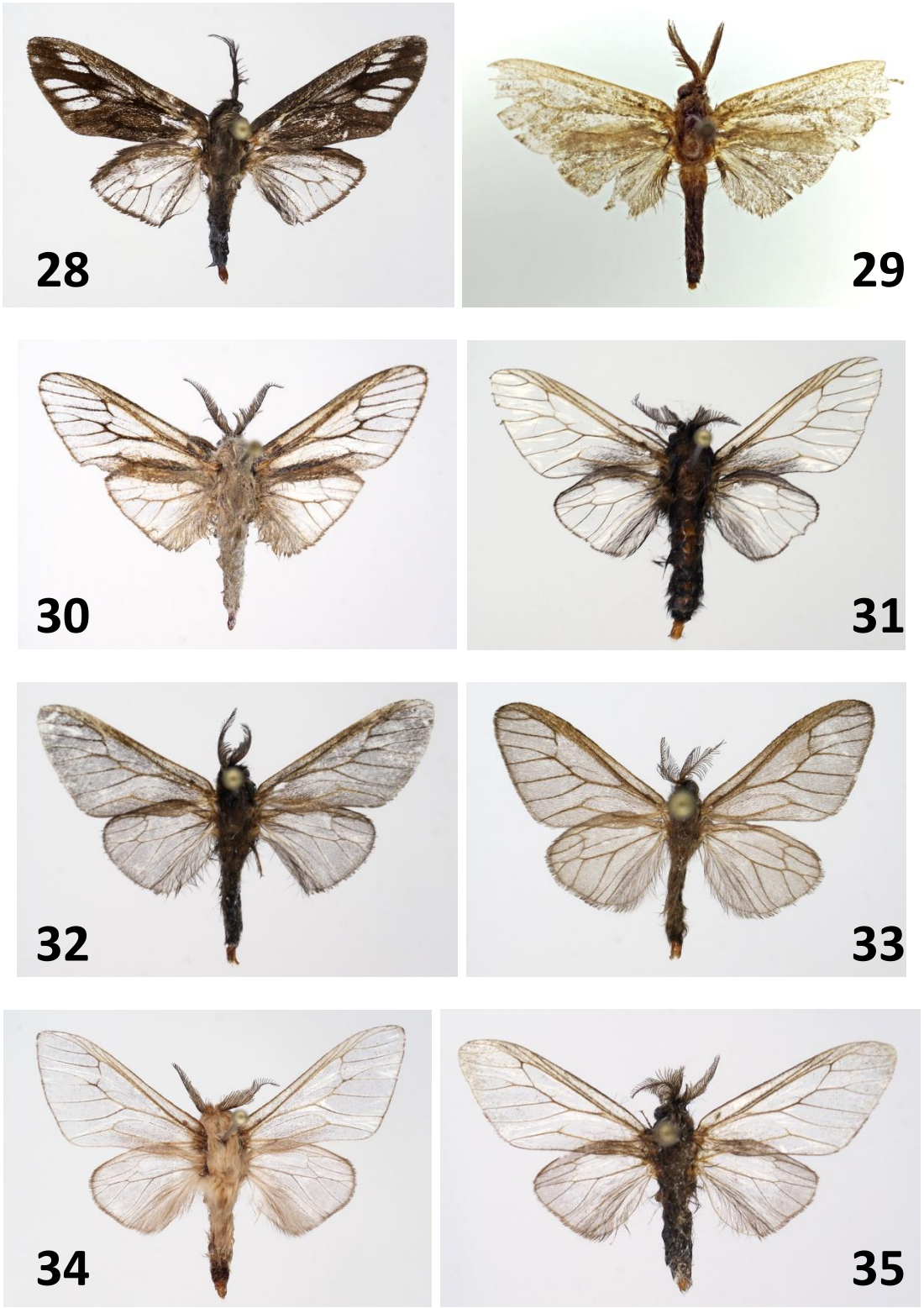


Figs 17-19: Male genitalia (scale bar: 1.0 mm): **17.** *Acanthopsyche perlucida* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 033-2019, RMNH; **18.** *Acanthopsyche wandammensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 030-2019, RMNH; **19.** *Acanthopsyche simulata* **spec. nov**., holotype, prep.nr. GU 034-2019, RMNH.



Figs 20-27: Male adults: **20.** *Chaliodes perspicua* **spec. nov.**, holotype, RMNH; **21.** *Chaliodes translucida* **spec. nov**., holotype, RMNH; **22.** *Amatissa sentaniensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, RMNH; **23.** *Amatissa fuscescens* (Snellen, 1879), Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts., 1,200 m, Duebei, 20 km S of Harmene, 21.i.-8.ii.2008, leg. St. Jakl, CTS; **24.** *Amatissa papuana* **spec. nov**., holotype, MFNB; **25.** *Claniades ekeikei* Bethune-Baker, 1908, Papua Neu Guinea, Ramu-Expedition, leg. Roddatz Kling, MFNB; **26.** *Hyalinaria fuscibasis* Bethune-Baker, 1910, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S-133°54'E, 05.-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister, CTS; **27.** *Hyalinaria nigrobasis* **spec. nov**., holotype, MFNB.

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03



Figs 28-35: Male adults: **28.** *Eumeta fenestrella* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP; **29.** *Eumeta meraukensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, RMNH; **30.** *Eumeta timorensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP; **31.** Pseudoclania dinawaensis Bethune-Baker, 1915, Indonesia, West Papua, Arfak Mts, 1,570 m, Maibri vill. env., 1°05'S, 133°54E', 05.-12.xii.2012, leg. A. Schintlmeister, CTS; **32.** *Pseudoclania incana* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP; **33.** *Pseudoclania fragilis* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP; **34.** *Pseudoclania obiensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP; **35.** *Pseudoclania bacanensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP.

Figs 36-39: Male adults: **36.** *Acanthopsyche corusca* **spec. nov**., holotype, KSP; **37.** *Acanthopsyche perlucida* **spec. nov**., holotype, RMNH; **38.** *Acanthopsyche wandammensis* **spec. nov**., holotype, RMNH; **39.** *Acanthopsyche simulata* **spec. nov**., holotype, RMNH.

DOI: 10.19269/sugapa2020.12(2).03