

The Papuan Tortricidae-Fauna (Lepidoptera): *Stenotenes marmorea*, a new species from central mountain area of Papua (Tortricinae: Schoenotenini)

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Suara Serangga Papua 8(4): 105-108

Abstract: From the province Papua, Indonesia a new species, *Stenotenes marmorea* spec. nov. is described. Until now females of the genus *Stenotenes* were unknown. A *Stenotenes* female is described here for the first time.

Rangkuman: Dari Provinsi Papua, Indonesia spesies baru, *Stenotenes marmorea* spec. nov., dipertelakan. Sampai sekarang betina dari genus *Stenotenes* belum diketahui. Suatu betina *Stenotenes* dideskripsi di sini untuk pertama kalinya.

Keywords: New Guinea, distribution, Jayawijaya Mts.

Abbreviations

GNL - Private Collection author, Luyksgestel, The Netherlands
RMNH - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands

Introduction

From the genus *Stenotenes* Diakonoff, 1954 (Tortricinae: Schoenotenini) three species are known, *Stenotenes acroptycha* Diakonoff 1954, *S. aspasia* Diakonoff, 1972 and *S. incudis* Diakonoff, 1954. During a recent survey five specimens of *S. marmorea* spec. nov. and one specimen of *S. acroptycha* were collected at light in Walmak, District Nipsan in the Jayawijaya Mountains of Papua. The genus *Stenotenes* is endemic to Papua.

The new *Stenotenes* species is closely allied to *S. aspasia*, described from Oksibil (Mabilabol), but can easily be recognized by the rounded dark brown spot in the centre of the forewing. In the male genitalia it differs mainly in the shape of the aedeagus and sacculus. From the genus *Stenotenes* the females were unknown. During the survey one female was collected and the genitalia are described here. The female genitalia are rather peculiar with antler shaped lamella antevaginalis (fig. 3). The genus *Stenotenes* is only known from de Indonesian province Papua. The two other known species of this genus, *S. incudes* and *S. acroptycha*, were collected during the Third Archbold Expedition in 1938-1939 near Lake Habbema (Ilebele Camp and Moss Forest Camp). *S. aspasia* at the Star Mountains expedition in 1959.

Stenotenes marmorea spec. nov.

(figs 1-4)

Holotype: ♂, Indonesia, Province Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak 1,710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, at light, gen. slide FG2643, leg. F. Groenen, M. van Eyken, R. Mambrasar and R. Mandowen [RMNH].

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Indonesia, Province Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak 1,710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, at light, gen. slides FG2642 ♀, FG2719 ♂, leg. F. Groenen, M. van Eyken, R. Mambrasar and R. Mandowen [RMNH, KSP, GNL].

External characters: (Figs 1,2) Wingspan 13-15 mm. Head cream-white with a brown band in middle, frons white, labial palpi about 1,3 times the diameter of the eye, porrect, white suffused with brown, second segment rather slender, posterior half dilated, with terminal tuft beneath, projecting scales at distal edge, third segment slightly drooping, antenna filiformed in male with long cilia at each segment, white and brown banded. Thorax and tegulae white suffused with brown. Forewings broad, costa rather curved, apex rounded, termen and dorsum straight, white colored with a brown strigulation. Costal strigulae indicated white and divided brown, separated by dark brown spots. Basal fascia at costa reduced to a brown, black bordered spot, median fascia consisting of an outward oblique square spot at costa, a rounded black spot in middle connected to dorsum by a brown, black bordered, at innerside concave, band. In concavity of median band a dot of raised white scales. Fringes white.

Hindwings elongate, shining clear white colored, stalk of vein R1+M1 originating from base of wing forming a indistinct fold at upperside wing. A pencil of long lead-grey hair scales originating from base of vein A3 to middle of wing, is hidden in fold of veins R1+M1. Fringes clear white. Abdomen shining white, suffused with cream-white, anal tuft rather broad, white.

Male genitalia: (fig. 3) Tegumen small and elongated. Uncus elongated with a slightly curved hook. Socii a row of small bristles. Gnathos bent, apical half rising, triangular, apex dentate. Transtilla a linear band, vinculum quadrate. Aedeagus very long, apical part slender and curved, scobinate, cornuti a sinuate row of small spines. Valva trapezoid and membranous, costa separate and sclerotized, ending in a club covered with modified pencil shaped bristles. Sacculus to 4/5 length of valva, with a row of hairs in basal half, in apical half with below one shorter spine in middle and one longer spine at top. Cucullus small and weak, rounded and with bristles.

Female genitalia: (fig. 4) Ovipositor small, apophyses slender, equally sized, tergum 8 short. Sternite 7 square lateral with folds. Lamella postvaginalis a spinulose rim, lamella antevaginalis a strongly sclerotized, antler shaped rim, its edges projecting outward. Ostium broad consisting of two irregular shaped lobes. Ductus bursae simple, slightly dilating distally, corpus bursae small, entirely spinulose, signa a small sclerite situated posteriorly and a large, ovate-bulbous shaped, hollow, sclerite, its opening surrounded with a rectangle sclerotized rim.

Distribution: Indonesia, Province Papua, Jayawijaya Mountains.

Etymology: The species is named after the marbled strigulation at the forewings.

Remarks: *S. marmorea* spec. nov. is external most similar to *S. aspasia* Diakonoff, but differs in the more rounded median spot on the forewing. The new species differs in the male genitalia from *S. incudis* Diakonoff by the longer costa of the valva and the shape of the sacculus.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank R. Mambrasar, R.G. Mandowen and M. van Eyken for their help and accompany during the visit to Papua, Indonesia, H. van Mastrigt (Jayapura, Papua) and R. de Vos (RMNH) to make this trip possible and bring it to a good end, W. Hogenes (RMNH) for the access to the collection of RMNH, Leiden, Netherlands and to the Uyttenbogaart-Eliassen-Stichting (UES) for the financial support.

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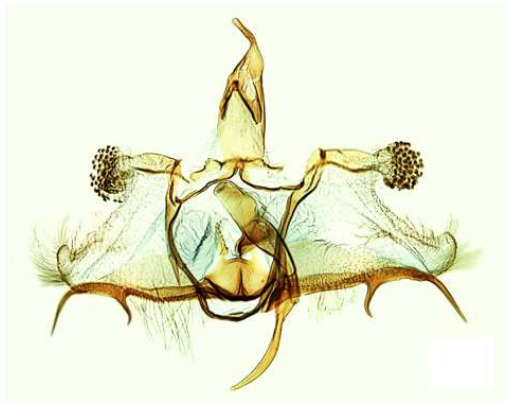
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1



2



3



4

Figs 1-4: *S. marmorea* spec. nov.: 1 male, holotype, 2 female, paratype, 3. male genitalia, 4. female genitalia.