Cyana devriesi spec. nov., a new species from southern Papua (Erebidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini)

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Abstract: A new Lithosiini species from New Guinea is described, Cyana (Cryptanaema) devriesi spec. nov. (Erebidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini). The adult and genitalia are depicted and its systematic position is discussed.

Rangkuman: Deskripsi spesies baru Lithosiini dari New Guinea, Cyana (Cryptanaema) devriesi spec. nov. (Erebidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini). Tahap dewasa dan alat kelaminnya digambarkan secara terperinci dan didiskusikan posisinya dalam sistematik.

Keywords: New species, Cryptanaema, New Guinea, Indonesia.

Introduction
In the revision of the Cyana species from New Guinea by De Vos (2017) it was already predicted that more new species were expected to be discovered in the near future. In the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center (RMNH) a rather worn male specimen was dissected for study and it revealed that the specimen belongs to the recently described subgenus Cryptanaema De Vos, 2017. The forewing costa also bears the typical Cyana pouch for pheromone scales. Judged by the structure of the male genitalia it belongs to the punctistrigosa group.

The genus Cyana Walker, 1854 is in New Guinea now represented by 24 species, including 15 species in the subgenus Cryptanaema. A complete review of the New Guinea species is published by De Vos (2017).

Abbreviations used
RMNH - Acronym of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
RV - Initials of Rob de Vos for the genital slides
Cyana (Cryptanaema) devriesi spec. nov. (figs 1-4)
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Description: Male forewing length 9 mm. Head dorsally yellow, laterally with black, antennae reddish-brown, labial palpe buff. Thorax dark brown, tegulae with some yellowish edging. First abdominal segments yellowish-buff, other segments dark brown, anal tuft yellow. Abdomen ventrally yellow. Legs with femur and tibia black, tarsi yellow with diffuse black rings. Forewing halfway at the costa with an androconial pouch. The holotype specimen is rather worn which makes a complete and distinct description of the pattern and colors difficult. Ground color buff with some obscure dark brown pattern, a black postmedial costal spot next to a bone-white subapical patch, the apex suffused with dark brown. An obscure dark brown medial fascia running from dorsum to the cubital vein, in the subbasal field a small central brown spot, at the base a thin brown curved line running from costa and ending halfway at the base. The rest of the dark pattern is too obscure to describe, a fresh specimen is needed. Hindwing with the basal two-third yellow, the marginal third forms a broad dark brown band, gradually narrowing towards tornus. Dorsum yellow. The faint dark brown discal spot is connected to the dark marginal band.

Female unknown.

Male genitalia (figs 2-4): [prep. RV1626] Uncus long and slender, rather blunt apex. Tegumen broad, with diverging sides. Valvae with broad cucullus flat and slightly sclerotized, the costal rim more sclerotized, at apex ventrally falcate with a sharp hook. Sacculus evenly broad at its full length and abruptly ending with an oblique apex, no process present like in punctistrigosa. Clasper triangular, claw-shaped with a sharp hooked apex and with a small tooth inside the curve, flat and pressed against the sacculus (in fig. 2 at the left valve incidentally flipped upwards). Vinculum rounded “U”-shaped without developed saccus. Aedeagus short, distally narrowing and with an obscure triangular thorn at the carinal plate. Vesica globular with some indistinct lobes. Ventrally with an elongated plate with a dentate rim. Centrally with three scobinated fields of chitinous drops. Dorsally with a group of vertical treded blade-shaped cornuti of which some are narrower, more tooth-shaped. Distally with a group of larger broad blade-shaped cornuti which have horizontal slits.
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**Distribution:** The holotype was found in the village Boma near the border between the Kombai and Auyu region in the center of the southern lowland of Papua. This area is now in danger of a large scale deforestation for oil palm plantations. It is therefore feared that the habitat of the new species will disappear or already has.

**Etymology:** The species *Cyana (Cryptanaema) devriesi* is named in honour of the collector of the holotype, Peter Jan de Vries, who works for many years in the region of South Papua, Indonesia, as a Wycliffe Bible translator for the Korowai people, and as a hobby collects and studies Lepidoptera which made a lot of material available for scientific purposes. The collected material by Peter Jan de Vries has now become even more important because the greater part of the visited forestral habitats are now disturbed or even destroyed because of large scale logging and burning for oil palm plantations.

**Systematic position**
Judged by the male genitalia *Cyana devriesi* spec. nov. belongs to the *punctistrigosa* group together with *Cyana (Cryptanaema) punctistrigosa* (Rothschild, 1913) and *C. (Cr.) gracilis* De Vos, 2017. Typical for this group are the slightly sclerotized broad cucullus with a sharp outwards bent apex, the triangular clasper which is pressed against the sacculus and the short aedeagus which bears on the vesica blade-shaped cornuti.

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**References**

Fig. 1. *Cyana devriesi* spec. nov., holotype ♂ Boma, Kombai-Auyu region, Papua, Indonesia (RMNH)

Fig. 2. *Cyana devriesi* spec. nov., genital armature (prep. RV1626)

Fig. 3. *Cyana devriesi* spec. nov., aedeagus (prep. RV1626)

Fig. 4. *Cyana devriesi* spec. nov., detail of vesica with cornuti (prep. RV1626)