

Review of the genus *Peridaedala* Meyrick, 1925, with description of new species and additional data to known species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Olethreutinae)

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Abstract: A revision of the genus *Peridaedala* Meyrick, 1925 is presented. The description of the genus is revised and several additional new characteristics of the genus are described. 54 species are new to science: *Peridaedala sinuata* spec. nov., *P. beryllgrapta* spec. nov., *P. duffelsi* spec. nov., *P. alboviritana* spec. nov., *P. caerulea* spec. nov., *P. malayata* spec. nov., *P. pagona* spec. nov., *P. pseudoviritana* spec. nov., *P. viritana* spec. nov., *P. albonigricana* spec. nov., *P. alboareana* spec. nov., *P. badasa* spec. nov., *P. barikuna* spec. nov., *P. alalata* spec. nov., *P. pseudthylacophora* spec. nov., *P. retaki* spec. nov., *P. dauloa* spec. nov., *P. sabahana* spec. nov., *P. hijauana* spec. nov., *P. infinitana* spec. nov., *P. kinabaluana* spec. nov., *P. sublineana* spec. nov., *P. carriedo* spec. nov., *P. latusa* spec. nov., *P. russea* spec. nov., *P. janbatana* spec. nov., *P. hitama* spec. nov., *P. hitabatana* spec. nov., *P. crockerana* spec. nov., *P. axiliara* spec. nov., *P. hamofascia* spec. nov., *P. triangua* spec. nov., *P. angustalata* spec. nov., *P. juta* spec. nov., *P. tigacana* spec. nov., *P. basisana* spec. nov., *P. ponikiana* spec. nov., *P. melipatana* spec. nov., *P. amaryssa* spec. nov., *P. raleighiana* spec. nov., *P. quadrisegitigana* spec. nov., *P. monkoboa* spec. nov., *P. dumogabonana* spec. nov., *P. doiana* spec. nov., *P. cameroni* spec. nov., *P. brunnei* spec. nov., *P. brinchangana* spec. nov., *P. bigamma* spec. nov., *P. muajatana* spec. nov., *P. tanpalipata* spec. nov., *P. kecilana* spec. nov., *P. nigravidana* spec. nov., *P. longifronsana* spec. nov. and *P. rantemarioana* spec. nov.

Another three species were found in the collection of BMNH, but because the abdomens are missing from the unique specimens these are left out of consideration.

From *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953 and *P. nigrifasciana* Groenen & Wangdi, 2019 the males and from *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953 the female is described for the first time. From most species the adults and genitalia are depicted, except for *P. stenygra* Razowski, 2013, *P. hagna* Diakonoff, 1948, *P. stenoglypha* Diakonoff, 1968 and *P. tonkinana* Kuznetsov, 1988. From *P. chlorissa* Meyrick, 1912 and *P. Optabilana* Kuznetsov, 1979 only the male genitalia are figured.

Rangkuman: Menghadirkan revisi genus *Peridaedala* Meyrick, 1925. Deskripsi genus direvisi dan menambahkan beberapa karakteristik baru dari genus tersebut. Ditemukan 54 spesies baru bagi sains: *Peridaedala sinuata* spec. nov., *P. beryllgrapta* spec. nov., *P. duffelsi* spec. nov., *P. alboviritana* spec. nov., *P. caerulea* spec. nov., *P. malayata* spec. nov., *P. pagona* spec. nov., *P. pseudoviritana* spec. nov., *P. viritana* spec. nov., *P. albonigricana* spec. nov., *P. alboareana* spec. nov., *P. badasa* spec. nov., *P. barikuna* spec. nov., *P. alalata* spec. nov., *P. pseudthylacophora* spec. nov., *P. retaki* spec. nov., *P. dauloa* spec. nov., *P. sabahana* spec.

nov., *P. hijauana spec. nov.*, *P. infinitana spec. nov.*, *P. kinabaluana spec. nov.*, *P. sublineana spec. nov.*, *P. carriedo spec. nov.*, *P. latusa spec. nov.*, *P. russea spec. nov.*, *P. janbatana spec. nov.*, *P. hitama spec. nov.*, *P. hitabatana spec. nov.*, *P. crockerana spec. nov.*, *P. axiliara spec. nov.*, *P. hamofascia spec. nov.*, *P. triangua spec. nov.*, *P. angustalata spec. nov.*, *P. juta spec. nov.*, *P. tigacana spec. nov.*, *P. basisana spec. nov.*, *P. ponikiana spec. nov.*, *P. melipatana spec. nov.*, *P. amaryssa spec. nov.*, *P. raleighiana spec. nov.*, *P. quadrisegitigana spec. nov.*, *P. monkoboa spec. nov.*, *P. dumogabonana spec. nov.*, *P. doiana spec. nov.*, *P. camerona spec. nov.*, *P. brunnei spec. nov.*, *P. brinchangana spec. nov.*, *P. bigamma spec. nov.*, *P. muajatana spec. nov.*, *P. tanpalipata spec. nov.*, *P. kecilana spec. nov.*, *P. nigravidana spec. nov.*, *P. longifronsana spec. nov.* dan *P. rantemarioana spec. nov.*

Dari *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953 dan *P. nigrifasciana* Groenen & Wangdi, 2019 jantan dan dari *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953 betina dideskripsi untuk pertama kalinya. Untuk hampir semua spesies dewasa dan alat kelamin (genitalia) dideskripsi dan diberikan ilustrasi, kecuali untuk *P. stenygra* Razowski, 2013, *P. hagna* Diakonoff, 1948, *P. stenoglypha* Diakonoff, 1958 dan *P. tonkinana* Kuznetsov, 1988. Dari *P. chlorissa* Meyrick, 1912 dan *P. optabilana* Kuznetsov, 1979 hanya alat kelamin jantan yang tersedia gambarnya.

Keywords: Eucosmini, *Peridaedala*, revision, description, Australia, Asia

Introduction

The genus *Peridaedala* Meyrick, 1925 is widespread in the Oriental and the Eastern-Palaeartic regions and is distributed from Nepal to Australia. Meyrick (1925) defined the Eucosmine genus *Peridaedala* primarily by the extreme development of gnathos as a wide and hard ventral plate of the anal tube. However, males often possess more specific characters, for example the modified scales at the abdomen. Several new species are described from a female only. In addition to Meyrick's description, based on the male genitalia only, additional male and female characteristics are included in the revised genus description. The type species of the genus *Peridaedala* is *P. hierograpta* Meyrick, 1925 from British New Guinea. Meyrick (1925) and Diakonoff (1953) both gave a description of the genus based on a few species. The availability of more species and recognition of differentiation in characteristics made it necessary to redescribe the genus.

Meyrick described three additional species: *P. algosa* (India), *P. chlorissa* (India) both in 1912 and *P. beryllina* (Indonesia, Java) in 1925.

During surveys before 1963 to the former Dutch New Guinea and Papua New Guinea a lot of entomological material was collected. As a result of these surveys Diakonoff described several new *Peridaedala* species: *P. hagna* Diakonoff, 1948, *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953, *P. crastidochroa* Diakonoff, 1953 and *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953.

In 1968 Diakonoff published additional new species, which are deposited in the collection of the USNM, Washington, USA, *Peridaedala* species from The Philippines: *P. crocoptilia*, *P. dendrochlora*, *P. melanantha*, *P. physoptilia*, *P. stenoglypha* and *P. thylacophora*. Later, in 1983, Diakonoff described *Peridaedala* species from other parts of Indonesia: *P. enantiosema*, *P. thesauropora* and *P. triangulosa*.

Kuznetsov (1988; 1997) described two species from Vietnam: *P. tonkinana* Kuznetsov, 1988 and *P. biuncana* Kuznetsov, 1997. Oku (1979) described one species from Japan: *P. japonica*, which is synonymised with *P. optabilana* (Kuznetsov, 1979) from Primorye, East Russia.

In 2013 Razowski described two species from Seram (Indonesia): *P. speculata* and *P. stenygra*. From Bhutan *P. nigrifasciana* Groenen & Wangdi, 2019 is described.

Between 1996 and 2011 several surveys to the Papua province of Indonesia were held. Among the collected material, stored at RMNH, Leiden, The Netherlands, again new species

of *Peridaedala* were discovered by the author. In 2012 the author visited the collection of the Natural History Museum (London), where a large number of unknown *Peridaedala* species were recognized.

In 2011 and in 2014 the author visited Papua, Indonesia, where new *Peridaedala* species were collected and where he discovered an additional unknown species in the KSP collection (Waena, Papua, Indonesia).

Abbreviations

ANIC - Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO Division of Entomology, Canberra, Australia

BMNH - The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom

EIHU - Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

GNL - Private Collection author, Bergeijk, The Netherlands

IPDB - Institute for Plant Diseases, Buitenzorg, Java, Indonesia

KSP - Koleksi Serangga Papua (Collection of Papuan Insects), Waena, Papua, Indonesia

NBCS- National Biodiversity Centre, Serbithang, Bhutan

RMNH - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands

ZMAS- Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Russia

Checklist of all *Peridaedala* species

melanantha Diakonoff, 1968 (Mindanao)

hierograpt Meyrick, 1925 (Papua New Guinea)

sinuata **spec. nov.** (Papua)

beryllina (Meyrick, 1925) (Java, Sumatra)

beryllgrapt **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

duffelsi **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

alboviritana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

caerula **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

malayata **spec. nov.** (Malaysia)

pagona **spec. nov.** (Brunei, Sabah)

pseudoviritana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

viritana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

albonigricana **spec. nov.** (Brunei, Sarawak)

alboareana **spec. nov.** (Sarawak)

badasa **spec. nov.** (Brunei)

barikuna **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

archaea Diakonoff, 1953 (Papua)

alalata **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia, Sulawesi, Papua, Papua New Guinea)

pseudthylacophora **spec. nov.** (Papua)

retaki **spec. nov.** (Brunei)

dauloa **spec. nov.** (Papua New Guinea)

sabahana **spec. nov.** (Sabah, Brunei)

hijauana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

infinimana **spec. nov.** (Brunei)

kinabaluana **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

sublineana **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia)

chlorissa (Meyrick, 1912) (India)

physoptila Diakonoff, 1968 (Mindanao)

dendrochlora Diakonoff, 1968 (Luzon)

stenoglypha Diakonoff, 1968 (Luzon)

thylacophora Diakonoff, 1968 (Mindanao, Luzon)

carriedo **spec. nov.** (Mindanao)

latusa **spec. nov.** (Brunei)

thesaurophora Diakonoff, 1983 (Sumatra)

russea **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

prasina Diakonoff, 1953 (Sabah, Papua, Papua New Guinea)

janbatana **spec. nov.** (Seram)

hitama **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

hitabatana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

crockerana **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

axiliara **spec. nov.** (Sarawak)

hamofascia **spec. nov.** (Negros)

nigrifasciana Groenen & Wangdi, 2019 (Bhutan, Nepal)

triangua **spec. nov.** (Brunei)

angustalata **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia)

crastidochroa Diakonoff, 1953 (Seram, Papua)

juta **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi, Mindanao)

stenygra Razowski, 2013 (Seram)

tigacana **spec. nov.** (Brunei, Sarawak)

basisana **spec. nov.** (Sabah, Sarawak)

ponikiana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

melipatana **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia, Sulawesi, Brunei, Sabah, Mindanao)

amaryssa **spec. nov.** (Java)

enantiosema Diakonoff, 1983 (Sumatra, Java)

raleighiana **spec. nov.** (Seram)

quadrisegitigana **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

monkobo **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

dumogabonana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

doiana **spec. nov.** (Thailand)

camerona **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia)

brunnei **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia)

brinchangana **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia)

speculata Razowski, 2013 (Seram)

bigamma **spec. nov.** (Sarawak)

muajatana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

tanpalipata **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)

kecilana **spec. nov.** (Sabah)

nigraviridana **spec. nov.** (W. Malaysia)
longifronsana **spec. nov.** (Brunei)
crocoptila Diakonoff, 1968 (Mindanao)
optabilana (Kuznetsov, 1979) **stat. rev.** (Primorye, Japan)
japonica Oku, 1979
rantemarioana **spec. nov.** (Sulawesi)
tonkinana Kuznetsov, 1988 (Vietnam)
algosa (Meyrick, 1912) (India)

Key to the species

1 Forewing with pattern of rounded dots only.....	<i>melanantha</i>
Forewing pattern of linear streaks.....	2
Forewing pattern consisting of different shaped spots.....	7
2 Wingspan > 20 mm.....	3
Wingspan < 20 mm.....	4
3 Hyaline spot present. Male: aedeagus slender and sinuate. Female: lamella antevaginalis rectangular.....	<i>sinuata</i>
Long costal fold.....	<i>duffelsi</i>
4 Hyaline spot present. Male: aedeagus straight tube. Female: lamella antevaginalis cup-shaped.....	<i>hierograptata</i>
Different.....	5
5 Hyaline spot absent. Male: valva with hollow and bifurcate setae. Female: S7 rectangular shaped.....	<i>beryllina</i>
Different.....	6
6 Hyaline spot absent. Male: sacculus rectangular, cucullus kidney shaped. Female: S7 ovate shaped.....	<i>beryllgraptata</i>
7 Markings overlaid with green.....	8
Markings black.....	13
8 Veins underside hindwing green.....	<i>viritana</i> (part)
Different.....	9
9 Male.....	10
Female.....	12
10 Costal fold black. Male: Uncus deeply incised, gnathos indistinct.....	<i>pseudoviritana</i> (part)
Costal fold green.....	11
11 Male: Uncus broad and flattened.....	<i>alboviritana</i>
Uncus square, valva neck strongly curved.....	<i>caerula</i>
Uncus horned, tegumen constricted.....	<i>malayata</i>
Uncus merlon-shaped, cucullus small.....	<i>pagona</i> (part)
12 Female: Ostium cup shaped.....	<i>viritana</i> (part)
Lamella postvaginalis as long as S7.....	<i>pagona</i> (part)
13 Forewing overlaid with yellow, distinct strigulae present.....	14
Forewing with broad, pink field.....	16
Forewing different.....	17
14 Shining blue hue on forewing.....	<i>albonigricana</i>
Long black and brown scales at forewing, white area at hindwing.....	<i>alboareana</i>
Female.....	15
15 Female: Tergum 8 conical.....	<i>badasa</i>
Bipranged area enclosing sterigma in S7.....	<i>barikuna</i>
16 Male head black, costa forewing sinuate, fold black, female head green.....	<i>archaea</i>
Head grey, hindwing in male bulbous. Male: Valva as broad as cucullus, socii ovate. Female: lamella postvaginalis with two sharp projections.....	<i>alalata</i>
Underside hindwing with black, orange and violet modified scales. Male: Socii triangular. Female: lamella postvaginalis with triangular projections.....	<i>pseudthylacophora</i>
17 Forewing green with a blue hue. Markings black, variable shaped.....	18
Forewing green. Markings variable shaped, black brown coloured.....	20
18 Forewing with minute costal fold, underside hindwing with grey and beige modified scales.....	<i>dauloo</i>
Forewing whitish green. Male: uncus triangular, gnathos indistinct.....	<i>retaki</i>
Hindwing whitish, underside with white modified scales.....	<i>sabahana</i>
Different.....	19
19 Forewing bright green. Female: sterigma broad.....	<i>hijauana</i>
Forewing blue-green coloured. Female: S7 with deep emargination.....	<i>sublineana</i>
Forewing white silver and bright green mottled. Female: lamella postvaginalis with slender sharp pointed	

projections.....	<i>infinitana</i>
Forewing apical with square black spot. Female: sterigma broad cup shaped.....	<i>kinabaluana</i>
20 Forewing green, exceptionally brownish, with black “V”-shaped, dot-shaped and triangular markings. For examination of most of these species, dissection of the genitalia is necessary.	
External characters.....	21
Male genitalia.....	52
Female genitalia.....	69
21 Small species 13-15 mm.....	22
Larger	23
22 Costal fold short, hindwing double folded.....	<i>crockerana</i>
Bright coloured and slender wings.....	<i>amaryssa</i> (part)
Plume of grey scales in anal fold hindwing.....	<i>tanpalipata</i> (part)
Longitudinal patch of white scales in anal fold of hindwing.....	<i>kecilana</i> (part)
23 General dark brown appearance.....	<i>brunnei</i> (part)
Different.....	24
24 Underside hindwing with a patch of white and yellow scales.....	<i>juta</i> (part)
Different.....	25
25 Bundle of green scales in armpit forewing, forelegs with concavity in coxa, middle legs with broad femur	<i>axiliara</i>
Different.....	26
26 Tegulae and forewing fold reddish.....	<i>russea</i>
Different.....	27
27 Antenna flattened in basal half.....	<i>latusa</i> (part)
Different.....	28
28 Markings forewing only one grey-black spot.....	<i>triangua</i>
Different.....	29
29 Dorsum forewing with hair-like scales.....	<i>angustalata</i>
Different.....	30
30 Forewing female with raised scales.....	<i>dumogabonana</i> (part)
Different.....	31
31 Forewing terminal field white, indistinctly overlaid with black, costal fold long and slender, hindwing with bundle of modified scales.....	<i>janbatana</i> (part)
Different.....	32
32 Subterminal fascia in forewing medially sharp hooked, hindwing whitish.....	<i>hamofascia</i>
Different.....	33
34 Median band forewing an irregular oblique spot from costa to middle of cell, an oblique dorsal spot with a short inner band at dorsum.....	<i>nigrifasciana</i> (part)
Different.....	35
35 Forewing subterminal fascia linear, hindwing whitish.....	<i>rantemarioana</i> (part)
Different.....	36
36 Forewing with an interrupted O-shaped spot in apical part.....	<i>crocoptila</i> (part)
Different.....	37
37 Forewing orange tinged at base, costal fold long, frons long scaled.....	<i>longifronsana</i> (part)
Different.....	38
38 Forewing with large brown spot in apical part.....	<i>nigraviridana</i> (part)
Different.....	39
39 Forewing with two “Y”-shaped markings.....	<i>bigamma</i> (part)
Different.....	40
40 Forewing dark coloured in male with large tufts of raised scales, abdomen with long plumes on T2 and T3	<i>melipatana</i> (part)
Different.....	41
41 Forewing markings yellowish bordered, in anal fold hindwing white modified scales.....	<i>camerona</i> (part)
Different.....	42
42 Forewing bright green, markings large.....	<i>doiana</i> (part)
Different.....	43
43 Forewing with oblique, sharp bordered markings.....	<i>raleighiana</i> (part)
Different.....	44

44 Forewing with four distinct triangular spots.....	<i>quadrisegitigana</i> (part)	
Different.....		45
45 Costal fold large with row of modified scales, tegulae small, anal angle hindwing with bundle of long grey scales.....	<i>hitama</i>	
Different.....		46
46 Costal fold long and slender, dorsally interrupted by a row of long scales.....	<i>hitabatana</i>	
Different.....		47
47 Costal fold long black, underside hindwing with fine hairy scales.....	<i>carriedo</i>	
Different.....		48
48 Costal fold black, bundle of long grey scales at underside forewing, abdomen longhaired.....	<i>tigacana</i>	
Different.....		49
49 Costal fold dorsally hidden under row of erect scales, upper- and underside hindwing and abdomen with modified scales.....	<i>basisana</i>	
Different.....		50
50 Costal fold long and slender, bundle of long grey scales at origin hindwing, modified scales at upperside hindwing and tibia hindlegs.....	<i>muajatana</i> (part)	
Different.....		51
51 Forewing with prominent black markings, hindwing at costa and underside with modified scales		
Forewing brownish, ocellus silver bordered.....	<i>ponikiana</i> (part)	
.....	<i>optabilana</i> (part)	
52 Gnathos double-plated.....	<i>juta</i> (part)	
Different.....		53
53 Valva at base with bundle of long hairs.....	<i>optabilana</i> (part)	
Different.....		54
54 Uncus rounded.....	<i>latusa</i> (part)	
Different.....		55
55 Uncus slightly trapezoid.....	<i>camerona</i> (part)	
Different.....		56
56 Uncus rudimentary, gnathos two pointed plates.....	<i>tonkinana</i> (part)	
Different.....		57
57 Uncus square somewhat concave, clasper triangular, ventral lobe cucullus subtriangular.....	<i>prasina</i> (part)	
Uncus square, cucullus shorter as valva neck.....	<i>crastidochoa</i> (part)	
Uncus square with two lobes, valva neck slender, strongly curved, cucullus small.....	<i>muajatana</i> (part)	
Different.....		58
58 Uncus semiquadrate with four lobes, emargination U-shaped, ventrally with long bristles.....	<i>tanpalipata</i> (part)	
Different.....		59
59 Uncus rectangular, valva dorsal with large projection.....	<i>kecilana</i> (part)	
Different.....		60
60 Uncus slightly trapezoid, gnathos blade like, valva neck concave.....	<i>thylacophora</i>	
Different.....		61
61 Lateral edges of uncus concave, socii large.....	<i>janbatana</i> (part)	
Different.....		62
62 Uncus hourglass-shaped in basal part, top lateral pointed, in middle excavated	<i>longifronsana</i> (part)	
Different.....		63
63 Uncus triangular, small.....	<i>algosa</i>	
Different.....		64
64 Uncus broad, rounded laterotermally, ventral lobe cucullus large, ventral lobe subtriangular		
.....	<i>speculata</i> (part)	
Different.....		65
65 Uncus with two square and lateral with two vertical sharp projections, tegumen constricted.....	<i>chlorissa</i>	
Different.....		66
66 Uncus two round lobes, projections curved, sharp horn like, clasper thorn-like	<i>dendrochlora</i>	
Different.....		67
67 Uncus top concave, clasper semicircular, cucullus with ventral lobe.....	<i>physoptilia</i>	
Different.....		68
68 Uncus lateral with rounded lobes, valva neck very slender, cucullus large.....	<i>thesaurophora</i>	
Uncus in middle deeply "U"-shaped incised.....	<i>nigrifasciana</i> (part)	
69 Sterigma urn-like, apophyses equally sized, as long as ovipositor.....	<i>stenygra</i>	
Sterigma urn-like, apophyses unequally sized.....	<i>crastidochoa</i> (part)	
Different.....		70

70 Sterigma u-shaped, apophyses equally sized.....	<i>amaryssa</i> (part)	
Sterigma broad “U”-shaped, ductus short, colliculum as long as ductus.....	<i>quadrisegitigana</i> (part)	
Sterigma long “U”-shaped, ductus half length of corpus.....	<i>raleighiana</i> (part)	
Different.....		71
71 Sterigma broad cup-shaped, colliculum half length of ductus, signa small.....	<i>nigrifasciana</i> (part)	
Sterigma broad cup-shaped, ovipositor short, corpus bursae large.....	<i>nigraviridana</i> (part)	
Different.....		72
72 Sterigma subquadrate, lamella postvaginalis with long spines.....	<i>bigamma</i> (part)	
Different.....		73
73 Sterigma simple, bipronged sclerite short, corpus bursae long and oval.....	<i>longifronsana</i> (part)	
Different.....		74
74 Sterigma semicircular, bipronged sclerite short, almost complete covered by S7 corpus bursae large	<i>rantemarioana</i> (part)	
Different.....		75
75 Sterigma large and prominent, corpus bursae small.....	<i>crocoptila</i> (part)	
Different.....		76
76 Sterigma fused with S7, base of lamella antevaginalis flattened.....	<i>brinchangana</i>	
Sterigma fused with S7, distal edge waved.....	<i>kecilana</i> (part)	
Different.....		77
77 Sterigma hindmargin with two square lobes.....	<i>doiana</i> (part)	
Different.....		78
78 Lamella postvaginalis external visible.....	<i>juta</i> (part)	
Different.....		79
79 Lamella postvaginalis subtriangular, spined, signa very slender.....	<i>prasina</i> (part)	
Different.....		80
80 Lamella postvaginalis subrectangular, spined, signa long and slender.....	<i>speculata</i> (part)	
Different.....		81
81 Lamella postvaginalis spinulose convex plate, laterally with triangular thorns, signa blade-like	<i>melipatanana</i> (part)	
Different.....		82
82 Lamella postvaginalis lateral with two large projections, bipronged sclerite large	<i>brunnei</i> (part)	
Different.....		83
83 Ductus bursae prominent, longer as corpus bursae.....	<i>monkoboana</i>	
Different.....		84
84 Ductus bursae with a reversed “U”-shaped sclerite.....	<i>tanpalipatanana</i> (part)	
Different.....		85
85 Signa absent, sterigma hardly sclerotized.....	<i>stenoglyphana</i>	
Signa absent, ductus bursae narrow.....	<i>hagna</i>	
Signa absent, sterigma broad cup-shaped, ductus bursae broad.....	<i>enantiosemana</i>	
Different.....		86
86 One signum, very small.....	<i>cameronana</i> (part)	
Different.....		87
87 S7 with a horseshoe-like serrated structure.....	<i>tonkinana</i> (part)	
T8 with an Ω-like structure.....	<i>dumogabonanana</i> (part)	

Descriptions and taxonomy

Peridaedala Meyrick, 1925

Type species *Peridaedala hierograpta* Meyrick, 1925: *Exotic Microlepidoptera* 3: 139.

Diagnosis: The general green colouration, the bipartite gnathos in the male genitalia and the bipronged sclerite in the female genitalia are characteristic for the genus.

Description: 12-24 mm. Head roughly scaled, ocellus developed, labial palpi triangular. Antenna to beyond middle of forewing, minutely ciliate, in male with dorsal notch. Thorax smooth, without crest.

Forewing venation with R4 and R5 stalked, M1, M2 and M3 and CuA1 parallel, M2 and M3 in some cases converging towards termen, M3 and CuA1 approximated at base, in hindwing M3 and CuA1 stalked, exceptionally fused, and with stalk approximated to base of M2. Male with costal fold, exceptionally absent. Costal strigulae usually present. In some species at forewing dots of raised scales present. Occasionally a hyaline spot present. Green coloured, sometimes with a metallic blue hue or overlaid with yellow or black to brown, preapical area sometimes overlaid with pink, grey or black. Markings linear, spot or dot like, often a typical "U"-shaped spot present, black brown, often bordered silver. Costal strigulae, whitish to green coloured, often divided black brown, sometimes extending yellowish. Between strigulae often black brown markings.

Hindwing venation with Rs-M1 closely approximated towards base, M3-CuA1 stalked, except in female of *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953 with M3-CuA1 fused, M2 closely approximated to M3. Cubital pecten often present. Underside with in anal region often patches of, various coloured, modified scales. In anal fold a bundle of long modified scales between costa and Sc+R1, sometimes bundle is located at upperside. At costa in some cases long modified scales present.

Abdomen laterally in some species with long, modified scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, strongly sclerotized, uncus a variable, prominent, subquadrate, bipartite tube, often lobed distally, sometimes spined basally. Socii drooping and haired. Gnathos two strong sclerotized plates. Valva subovate, narrowed between sacculus and cucullus, in some species with costal projections, at caudal angle of sacculus a hairy, different shaped, clasper present. Valve neck spined, in some species with peculiar, pencil-like bristles. Cucullus curved, bristled, in some species bilobed, ventral angle spined. Aedeagus tubeshaped, often cornuti present.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor subreniform, ventrally narrower. Sterigma fitting in or fused with S7. S7 in some species with rims. Lamella postvaginalis a spinulose plate. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized rim, often with lateral projecting, triangular and pointed lobes. Ductus bursae membranous with a bipronged sclerite and an indistinct colliculum. Corpus bursae membranous, spinulose and with two thorn-like or blade-like signa.

Distribution: Oriental and Eastern-Palaeartic region: Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Malaysia, Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak, Thailand, The Philippines, Vietnam, India, Japan, Russia, Nepal, Bhutan.

***Peridaedala melanantha* Diakonoff, 1968** (figs 1, 120)

Peridaedala melanantha: Diakonoff, 1968, *Bull. U.S. natn. Mus.* 257(1967): 77.

Holotype: ♀ USNM, Philippine Islands, Prov. Davao, Mindanao, E. slope of Mt. McKinley, 7000 ft, mossy stunted forest, at light, 19.ix.1946, slide 5725D.

Paratype: 1 ♀ USNM, leg. CNHM Philippine Zool. Exped. 1946-1947, H. Hoogstraal and D. Heyneman.

Distribution: Mindanao, The Philippines.

***Peridaedala hierograptata* Meyrick, 1925** (figs 2, 73, 121)

Peridaedala hierograptata: Meyrick, 1925, *Exotic Microlepidoptera* 3: 139.

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, British New Guinea, Hydrographer Mts, 2500 feet, May (Eichhorn).

Additional material: 1 ♂ RMNH, Netherlands New Guinea, Mist Camp, 1800 m, 12-13.i.1939, slide 778D; 1 ♀ RMNH, same locality, slide 779D.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua) and Papua New Guinea.

***Peridaedala sinuata* spec. nov.** (figs 3, 74, 122)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: B2BC16E8-8FD2-4F6D-9087-5BA4AF967206

Holotype: ♂ KSP, Indonesia, Provinsi Papua, Pegunungan Foja, Bog Camp 1.650 m, S: 2° 34.5' E: 138° 42.9', 6-27.xi.2008, [blue label] KSP 59127, [mauve label] F, slide FG1920, leg. H. van Mastrigt.

Paratype: 1 ♀ KSP, Indonesia, prov. Papua, kab Sarmi, Peg Foya, 1.650 m, 02° 34.5' S 138° 42.9' E, 23.xi-7.xii.2005, CI-RAP Mamberamo-Foya, [blue label] KSP 42315, [mauve label] F, slide FG1921, leg. H. van Mastrigt.

Diagnosis: Forewing with a hyaline spot. Male genitalia with a sinuate aedeagus. Rectangular lamella antevaginalis in the female genitalia.

Description: 22-24 mm. Labial palpi lateral with black scales. Antennal scape yellow mixed with black, notch sinuate and black.

Forewing male elongate, costa straight, apically curved, termen and dorsum straight, markings sinuate. Costal fold to two-third with basal spot. Basal fascia consisting of a streak at one-fifth and a short one on dorsum. Subbasal fascia a curved streak, at two-fifth a hyaline spot and a large dorsal streak. Median fascia an "S"-shaped streak in middle and a semi-oval dorsal streak. Subterminal fascia a streak from end of costal fold to middle, an oblique streak from two-third of dorsum, between fold and apex three dots. Terminal fascia a longitudinal streak.

Forewing female with at costa near base a rectangular spot, dorsal connected with a moon-shaped spot, at one-sixth a triangular spot and a small dot at one-third. Apical half of costa with five spots. A horizontal "S"-shaped streak in middle to costa.

Hindwing dirty white, apically darker. Fringes white, apically green.

Abdomen dorsally grey, ringed whitish, laterally and ventrally white. In male at S1 long white scales. Tuft whitish.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate. Uncus strong, rectangle, bifurcate with rounded lobes, concave in the middle, lateral with a small triangular structure. Socii curved inwardly, pointed, with setae. Gnathos a strong, inverted "T"-shaped bipartite plate, horns broadening posteriorly, pointed. Aedeagus slightly sinuate and tapering. Base of valva moderate. Sacculus with a small triangular clasper, outside haired. Valva neck constricted, haired, excavation with a linear structure. Cucullus large, ventrally a rectangular lobe, outside concave, terminally rounded.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate. Apophyses posterior longer than apophyses anterior. Sterigma simple, ostium a small cup, with innerside spinulose. Sternite 7 subquadrate, concave posteriorly. Lamella postvaginalis an oval, spinulose, plate. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized rectangular band. Ductus bursae moderate, as long as corpus bursae. Colliculum

small, subquadrate, at top of ductus bursae, a strong sclerotization in anterior part. Corpus bursae finely spinulose. Signa blade-shaped.

Distribution: Foja Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name refers to the sinuate markings of the forewing.

***Peridaedala beryllina* (Meyrick, 1925)** (figs 4, 75, 123)

Spilonota beryllina: Meyrick, 1925, *Exotic Microlepidoptera* 3(5): 428

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Java, Tjibodas, 1500 m, August, leg. Meyrick.

Note: Type considered lost according to Diakonoff (1983): "The unique type-specimen is lost, but fortunately there are topotypical females available, together with old material from Sumatra".

Additional material: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ RMNH, Central West Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 920m, iv.1921; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ RMNH (slide 10373D), same locality, vi.1922; 1 ♂ RMNH (slide 10397D), same locality, 1925; 1 ♂ RMNH, same locality, 1926, all leg. E. Jacobson; 1 ♀ RMNH, West Java, Mts Gede-Panggrango, Tjibodas, 1400 m, 27.ii.1940, metalotype, slide 10372D; 1 ♀ RMNH, same locality, 6.iv.1940, leg. L.J. Toxopeus; 1 ♀ RMNH, Sumatra, Mt. Bandahara, Bivouac Three, 1810 m, 10-16.vii.1972, slide 10354D, leg. J. Krikken.

Distribution: Sumatra and Java, Indonesia.

***Peridaedala beryllgrapta* spec. nov.** (figs 5, 76, 124)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C80889C7-5F00-4973-A0CE-1AC2BBC4F577

Holotype: ♂ ANIC, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone NP, Clarke/1440 Camp, 11-14.v.1985, 1140 m, slide 14884MH.

Paratype: 1 ♀ ANIC, same locality as holotype, slide 14885, leg M. Horak (Project Wallace).

Additional material: 1 ♀ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara Danau Mooat, 1200 m, nr Kotamobagu, 20-22.x.1985, R.Ent.Soc.Lond. Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33247FG.

Diagnosis: Forewing with a linear semicircular spot at costa. Male genitalia with a rectangle sacculus and kidney shaped cucullus. Female genitalia with S7 ovate-shaped.

Description: ♂ 13 mm, ♀ 17 mm. Labial palpi 2.5 times diameter eye, sinuate, first segment dorsal brown, second segment ventral with protruding scales, basal half brown, third segment white mixed brown. Flagellum whitish mixed brown, antennal notch black and grey. Forewing male subrectangular, costa slightly convex, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to 4/5, brown mixed green. Strigulae with brown interspaces. Basal fascia linear. Subbasal fascia from one-third to dorsum. Median fascia a semicircular linear mark, in the middle at costal spot, and an inverted triangular dorsal mark. Subterminal fascia a linear interrupted mark and a triangular spot at costa. Terminal fascia sinuate from apex to tornus. Fringes green.

Forewing female subbasal fascia with an "L"-shaped spot at a quarter of wing length.

Hindwing brownish. Fringes white, green at apex.

Male genitalia: Tegumen rectangular, shoulders rounded and distal folded anterior around socii. Uncus funnel shaped, ventrally divided, dorsally with two protruding lobes, ventral of

uncus a subtriangular plate. Socii long, drooping and slender, haired. Gnathos bipartite, lateral sinuate, distally tapering and pointed. Aedeagus tube-shaped. Valva base broad. Sacculus straight, right angled, somewhat protruding, distally with a clasper. Valva neck slender, ventral haired and distally spined. Cucullus rectangular, kidney-shaped, haired, ventral lobe protruding and spined, outer side sinuate, dorsal lobe rounded.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate. Apophyses slender. Tergum 8 indistinct. Sterigma sclerotized, chalice-shaped fitting into emargination of S7. S7 ovate, spinulose. Lamella postvaginalis a convex spinulose band. Lamella antevaginalis a broad, sclerotized, cup-shaped rim. Ductus bursae half-length of corpus bursae. Colliculum lateral concave, connected to ostium. Ductus bursae distally broadening with a bi-pronged sclerite reaching into corpus bursae. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose. Signa two small equal horns.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to the external similarity of the markings with *P. beryllina* and *P. hierograptus*.

***Peridaedala duffelsi* spec. nov.** (figs 6, 77)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: DCBBE3B6-C579-4EAF-9E34-C550EF99B558

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Tengah, Lore Lindu N.P., Rano Rano 1600 m, 10 km NE Gimpu, 13.iii.1985, leg. J.P. & M.J. Duffels, stat. 40, Lower montane forest, MV-light, slide FG1597.

Diagnosis: The linear markings and the long prominent costal fold on the forewing are characteristic.

Description: 18 mm. Head and scape green. Antenna minutely ciliate, tawny, flagellum black with antennal notch. Labial palpi 2 times diameter eye, sinuate. First segment small, second segment elongate, sinuate with an oblique brown band at middle, third segment long and drooping.

Forewing with costa slightly convex, termen sinuate, dorsum straight. Costal fold to four-fifth of wing length, brown in basal half, remaining part green, in fold a white pencil. Basal fascia a small oblique band reaching fold. Subbasal fascia an oval oblique band reaching to just above dorsum. Median fascia a horizontal curved band with its outer edges connected to fold and a subquadrate, oblique spot. Subterminal fascia an oblique small lineary band from end of fold to one-third, a horizontal spot at one-third and an oblique lineary spot to just above dorsum, two small triangular spots at costa. Terminal fascia an apical inwardly hooked band and a tornal lineary band. Fringes green.

Hindwing white, apically more brownish. Fringes white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen with shoulders strong and with long hairs, prominence present. Uncus broad, bipartite, indentate to three-fifth. Socii small and bent inwardly. Gnathos bipartite, posteriorly concave, widening anteriorly, edges protruding horizontally, basally sinuate with two prominences, concave in the middle. Aedeagus tube-shaped, simple. Valva basal one-third broad. Sacculus straight, slightly protruding ventrally and covered with hairs, clasper triangular, apex rounded. Valva neck slender, ventrally spined and covered with

hairs. Cucullus rectangular, length twice as broad, ventral lobe rounded and spined, dorsal lobe rounded, covered with hairs.

Distribution: Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The species is named in honour of the collector of the holotype and cicada expert Dr. J. (Hans) P. Duffels.

Peridaedala alboviritana spec. nov. (figs 7, 78)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:064C2C67-3BF2-4AD7-8AF9-E2E5CF318227

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., October 1985. G. Mogogonipa summit, 1008 m, 18-20.x.1985, R. Ent. Soc. London, Project Wallace, 1985-10, slide 33765FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., October 1985, G. Muajat, 1008 m, 7-8.xi.1985, R. Ent. Soc. London, Project Wallace, 1985-10, slide 33766FG.

Diagnosis: The species is characterized by the hard green and white forewing in combination with the broad and flattened uncus in the male genitalia.

Description: 14-15 mm. Head and thorax green, tegulae hard green with black base. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, white to green coloured with black streak.

Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly curved, apex protruding, termen slightly convex, dorsum straight. Costal fold slender, to two-third with black dots, costal strigulae whitish, dividings black and hard green, interspaces black. Basal fascia dorsal indicated by black scales. Subbasal fascia an oblique spot from middle to dorsum. Median fascia a "V"-shaped spot just below fold and a "U"-shaped in middle. Subterminal fascia a curved band. Terminal fascia an apical dot and a fine line. Fringes green with a darker subbasal band.

Hindwing shining grey, almost translucent, with tips of scales darker. Fringes whitish, subbasal band fuscous.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, rectangular. Uncus subrectangular, laterally slightly concave, outer edges little projecting, top flat with in middle two small semi-oval lobes. Socii large and bulbous, distal end flat, sewed. Gnathos a broad bipartite plate, abruptly narrowed at two-third, at top two long turned lobes, outer and inner margin strongly sclerotized, at end of lateral sclerotisation a group of spines. Juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus a simple tube with a bundle of cornuti. Valva oval, with distal of excavation a group of setae. Sacculus short, covered with a few hairs. Clasper indistinct. Valva neck short, curved, ventral covered with hairs. Excavation large. Cucullus subrectangular, covered with hairs, margin of ventral lobe spined, dorsal lobe rounded.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *alboviritana* refers to the green and whitish coloured forewings.

Peridaedala caerula spec. nov. (figs 8, 79)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C664553B-9785-4D74-8F97-C1FA2A31FAD2

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Danau Mooat, 1200 m, nr Kotamobagu, 27-28.ix.1985, R. Ent. Soc. London, Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33729FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P., Oktober 198. G. Mogogonipa summit, 1008 m, 18-20.x.1985, Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10.

Diagnosis: The dull green forewing in combination with in the male genitalia the strongly curved valva neck and square uncus are typical for this species.

Description: 13-14 mm. Head, thorax and tegulae green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green, second segment basally with scattered grey scales.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex slightly protruding, termen little concave, dorsum straight. Costal fold to two-third with a black spot at middle and one at distal end. Costal strigulae in apical one-third indicated by green interspaces. Basal fascia indistinct, subbasal fascia hooked, at dorsum mixed black. Median fascia from fold to middle of dorsum. Subterminal fascia in the middle narrowed. Terminal fascia indicated by some scales. Fringes green with a dirty green subbasal band.

Hindwing shining lead-grey, a bundle of modified scales at costa. Fringes at anal angle twice as long as remaining part, green from apex to vein CuA₂, in anal part grey. Abdomen dorsally fuscous.

Male genitalia: Tegumen square, shoulders broad. Uncus square, at lateral edges triangular projections, between them two small teeth. Socii small, triangular. Gnathos bipartite, top with rounded edges, a slender neck, basally more or less triangular with rounded edges. Aedeagus sinuate. Valva slender, excavation to halfway of valva neck. Sacculus basally broad, caudally narrow, haired, clasper present. Valva neck strongly curved, dorsum distally spined. In middle of valva neck a sinuate row of hairs. Cucullus very slender and small, shoe-shaped, ventral lobe strongly spined, dorsal lobe haired.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *caerula* refers to the green colour of the species.

Peridaedala malayata spec. nov. (figs 9, 80)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: A688E687-0C11-4BF4-ADD2-6DED2526C236

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, W. Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Brinchang, 23-31.x.1989, G.S. Robinson & M.A. Tobin, B.M. 1989-269, slide 33767FG.

Diagnosis: The long costal fold in the forewing, the horned uncus and the constricted tegumen in the male genitalia distinguish this species from other species.

Description: 16 mm. Head, thorax and tegulae green. Labial palpi 2-2.5 times diameter eye, sinuate, whitish, second segment teardrop-shaped, whitish with two indistinct black bands. Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly curved, apex protruding, termen straight, dorsum straight, green. Costal fold slender, to three-fifth, irrorated black, costal strigulae whitish,

dividings and interspaces black. Basal fascia small. Subbasal fascia oblique spot from fold to dorsum. Median fascia a rounded spot at end of fold and a “U”-shaped spot in middle. Subterminal fascia sinuate. Terminal fascia formed by an apical dot and a fine black line. Fringes green with a darker subbasal band.

Hindwing shining grey with tips of scales darker. Fringes grey, with a darker subbasal band.

Male genitalia: Tegumen long, elongate, abruptly constricted in middle, widening towards top, shoulders reaching to middle of tegumen. Uncus large, quadrate, top slightly sinuate, with laterally two long projecting lobes. Socii two horizontal lobes, dorsally with long hairs. Gnathos an elongate bipartite plate, broadest at base, laterally at three-quarter slightly concave, top with two turned projections. Aedeagus a long sinuate tube, narrowed at two-third. Valva short, distal of excavation a group of setae. Sacculus simple band, covered with hairs. Valva neck about as long as valva, covered with setae. Excavation large. Cucullus elongate, basal half thickened, at two-third constricted, covered with hairs and ventral half spined, dorsal lobe rounded.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Etymology: The name *malayata* refers to Malaysia where the species was discovered.

Peridaedala pagona spec. nov. (figs 10, 81, 125)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: A7C584D0-680F-483D-A30E-283176DB2E44

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Brunei, Bukit Pagon, 5520', LP 308, upper montane forest, 15-20.ii.1982, leg. G.S. Robinson, B.M. 1982-156, slide 33730FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ BMNH, same locality as holotype, slides 33731FG ♀, 33733FG ♀; 2 ♂♂ BMNH, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1500 m, Kundasang golf course, 17-20.v.1989, Primary montane forest, leg. K.R. Tuck, 1989-129, slide 33732FG.

Diagnosis: The merlon-like uncus in combination with the slender and relatively small cucullus in the male genitalia and the naked concavity in the female abdomen are characteristic.

Description: 18 mm. Head, thorax and tegulae dull green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, second segment teardrop-shaped, ventrally with long scales, at base and in middle a black spot. Flagellum orange-yellow, distally black, antennal notch present.

Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly curved, apex protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold running to two-third of wing length. Costal strigulae indicated, interspaces black. Basal fascia indicated with some black scales. Subbasal fascia long “V”-shaped. Median fascia large “V”-shaped. Subterminal fascia complete. Terminal fascia at apex black and a short fine line above tornus. Fringes dull green with a darker subbasal band. In female interspaces of strigulae black.

Hindwing shining grey, a bundle of long grey scales at costa. Fringes dirty white, in apical area more green, with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen female laterally at distal end with a naked concavity.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high. Uncus rectangular, at lateral edges triangular projections, in centre with two slender sclerotized bands. Socii large and bulbous, sparsely haired. Gnathos a bipartite slender and curved plate, caudally abruptly tapering. Aedeagus long and slender, cornuti present. Valva rectangular, at costa a small, haired, bulbous projection, excavation large. Sacculus short, haired. Valva neck short, in basal half covered with setae. Cucullus

slender and slightly tapering in middle, ventral lobe short, strongly spined, dorsal lobe rounded and covered with hairs.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor small, apophyses posterior longer than apophyses anterior. Sterigma broad cup shaped, fitting into emargination of S7, lamella antevaginalis distally protruding out of S7. Sternite 7 rectangular plate, a more spinulose band along sides of lamella postvaginalis. Lamella postvaginalis consisting of a convex membranous spinulose plate at base, followed by an oval more sclerotized small plate and a rectangular, distally broadening, sclerotized plate. Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular rim enclosing the broadest part of the lamella postvaginalis. Ductus bursae basal one-third narrowed and membranous, colliculum a bipronged sclerite in distal two-third, reaching into corpus bursae. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, area around signum less spinulose, one small hornlike signum.

Distribution: Brunei and Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, Northeast Borneo.

Etymology: The species name refers to the type locality Bukit Pagon.

Peridaedala pseudoviritana spec. nov. (figs 11, 82)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 1FC02846-B1DC-446A-B8EC-8E8C3B4E11DF

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P., March 1985, Clarke Camp, Lower montane forest, 1140 m, R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, 1985-10. slide 33769FG.

Diagnosis: The species is easily separated from other species by the black costal fold.

Description: 18 mm. Head, thorax and tegulae green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, second segment teardrop-shaped with a black streak. Antennal notch indicated by three black flagellar segments.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to half wing length, black, costal strigulae yellowish, dividings and interspaces black. Basal fascia indicated by some black scales. Subbasal fascia formed by a black mixed with green triangular spot at dorsum, at its top a dot of raised green scales, between subbasal and median fascia a short row of raised green scales. Median fascia a black "V"-shaped spot overlaid with green, at its dorsal end a dot of green raised scales. Subterminal fascia an irregular subrectangular black mixed with green spot. Terminal fascia a yellowish band along termen with at distal ends of veins small black dots. Fringes green with a somewhat darker subbasal band.

Hindwing shining grey fuscous. Fringes in apical part green, in remaining part grey.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate, tapering towards top. Uncus small, with two projecting lobes at top. Socii two distally broader lobes. Gnathos a long weakly sclerotized plate, laterally stronger sclerotized, before top broadening and ending in an incised top. Aedeagus broad at base, distal half strongly tapered, 7 cornuti present. Valva ovate, at ventral edge of excavation an inwardly projected lobe. Sacculus simple, with some hairs. Valva neck slender. Excavation short cup shaped. Cucullus large, covered with hairs, margin covered with very short spines, ventral lobe slightly protruding, spined, except for margin. Dorsal lobe blunt.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *pseudoviritana* refers to the green coloured forewings and its resemblance with the next species.

Peridaedala viritana spec. nov. (figs 12, 126)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 83C9C242-FB27-49C5-BB5F-CB7EE1DB2581

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P., March 1985, Clarke Camp, Lower montane forest, 1140 m, R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, 1985-10. slide 33768FG.

Additional material: 1 specimen BMNH, S.W. Celebes, G. Lampobattang, Parang-bobo Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938, J.P.A. Kalis, B.M. 1938-610. (Abdomen missing).

Diagnosis: *Peridaedala viritana* differs from *P. pseudoviritana* in the shape of the markings on the forewing and colouration of the veins at underside hindwing.

Description: 18 mm. Head, thorax and tegulae: green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, slender, second segment teardrop-shaped, green with a black streak. Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex protruding, termen sinuate, dorsum straight. Costal strigulae green, dividings and interspaces black. Basal fascia indicated by an intenser green triangular area. Subbasal fascia slender and hooked, at costa some black scales, at dorsum black bordered "V"-shaped. Median fascia an oblique subrectangular and partly black bordered spot and one with mixed with black scales, "V"-shaped, of which its outer leg longer than its inner leg. Subterminal fascia slender, with its dorsal part straight, black bordered. Terminal fascia formed by an apical black dash and a fine black line along termen. Fringes green with a darker subbasal band.

Hindwing grey, at underside with green veins. Fringes green from apex to vein CuA2, remaining part grey.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor ring shaped, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior equally sized, slender. Sterigma broad cup shaped, fitting into emargination of S7. Sternite 7 a high and broad spinulose plate, basal deeply incised, lateral tops rounded. Lamella postvaginalis a small sclerotized band, concave basally. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae long, gradually broadening towards corpus bursae, colliculum small and a small and weak sclerotized, bipronged structure near corpus bursae. Corpus bursae oblique oval, spinulose with two thorn-like signa.

Distribution: Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *viritana* refers to the green forewing and termen.

Peridaedala albonigricana spec. nov. (figs 13, 127)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 2CEA6A84-A41C-4185-A984-0AB91486E588

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Brunei, Bukit Retak, 1365m, LP 238 GR 873804. 1-4.v.1989, moss Forest, leg. M.G. Allen & K.R. Tuck, B.M. 1989-129, slide 33233FG.

Paratype: 1 ♀ BMNH, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, R.G.S. Exped. 1977-8, leg. J.D. Holloway et al., B.M. 1978-206, site 4, January, Camp 4, Mulu, 1790 m, 452463, Tall I Montane (moss) forest. MV-understorey, slide 33234FG.

Diagnosis: Characterized by the white and black coloured palpi, the shining blue hue and the triangular tooth on the streak in middle of the forewing.

Description: 14 mm. Head blue-green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, porrect and sinuate, white coloured with black bands, second segment teardrop-shaped, third segment straight, whitish. Antenna tawny, apically and basally more blackish, flagellum blue-green coloured. Thorax blue-green, distally with black scales, top yellowish, tegulae blue-green, mixed with black at base, remaining part yellow.

Forewing broad subrectangular, costa curved, slightly concave before middle, apex slightly protruding, termen straight, dorsum slightly convex. Costal strigulae white, divided black, interspaces black brown, apically with yellow bands. Basal fascia irregular shaped, hooked in middle. Subbasal fascia a subquadrate and a slender semi-oval spot. Median fascia an outward oblique, distally with a triangular tooth, spot at costa. Subterminal fascia indicated by a rectangular spot between veins R5 and M3 and a semicircular dorsal spot. Terminal fascia a fine line. Fringes yellowish blue-green with a yellow basal band. Hindwing dark grey. Fringes grey with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior equally sized, about the same length as ovipositor. Sterigma a "C"-shaped cup, fused with S7, sternite 7 subrectangular, spinulose except for a bipronged area below the sterigma, lamella postvaginalis a convex spinulose band, in basal half more sclerotized, laterally with two sharp pointed projections, lamella antevaginalis a "C"-shaped rim. Ductus bursae short, length about one-third of length corpus bursae, with a bipronged sclerite distally of sterigma, colliculum indicated by a small sclerite, corpus bursae bulbous, spinulose, with two blade like signa.

Distribution: Brunei and Gunung Mulu, Malaysia, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *albonigricana* refers to the white and black coloured labial palpi.

***Peridaedala alboareana* spec. nov.** (figs 14, 83)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 92D33A9A-E7DF-4597-82AB-B158C80E125F

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Sarawak, Mt. Dulit, 4,080 ft, Moss Forest, 17.x.1932, Oxford Univ. Exp., B.M. Hobby & A. W. Moore, B.M. 1933-254, light traps. slide 33747FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ BMNH, Sarawak, Mt. Dulit, 4,080 ft, Moss Forest, 24.x.1932; 2 ♂♂ BMNH, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, "Power Station", 1930 m, vii-ix, 1965, Cambridge Expedition to Mt. Kinabalu 1965, H.J. Banks. H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, B.M. 1965-186; 1 ♂ BMNH, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, R.G.S, expedition, 1977-8, J.D. Holloway et al, B.M. 1978-206. Site 6. January, Gunong Mulu, 2360m, 467465, Low Summit scrub (u. montane) Acl, slide 33751FG.

Diagnosis: The species is characterized by the long black brown and yellow modified scales at the forewing and the white area at the hindwing.

Description: 18 mm. Head yellow. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, strongly sinuate, white with black spots. First segment small, second segment teardrop-shaped with a black brown spot, distally and dorsally with long grey scales, third segment straight. Antenna white, dorsally grey, flagellum yellow. Thorax and tegulae yellow with some black brown admixture.

Forewing subtriangular, costa strongly curved, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae white, divided black, interspaces black brown. At dorsum a broad band of long black brown and yellow modified scales, covering the long white scales at the upperside of the hindwing. Basal fascia irregular band. Subbasal fascia from costa to dorsum. Median fascia outward oblique, distally with two thorns to just above dorsum, between subbasal and median fascia black brown irroration. Subterminal fascia a silver mirror with in its centre a large spot, dorsally a triangular spot. Terminal fascia indicated by an apical spot and a fine line along termen. Fringes yellow.

Hindwing costa strongly curved, at upperside in basal two-third and bordered by stem of cell a white field with a bundle of long white modified scales originating from base of cell. Terminal area dark fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Male genitalia: Tegumen elongate, shoulders long and slender. Uncus two oval plates in middle connected with "U"-shaped sclerotized band, top with rounded triangular membranes. Socii drooping, curved, slender in middle with upward projected pointed sclerotisation, haired. Gnathos a broad bipartite, laterally in middle concave plates, top sinuate with lateral rounded projections. Juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus a short broad tube. Valva elongate ovally shaped, distal of excavation covered with setae, at outer surface of valva a line of large flattened bristles. Sacculus a simple, in middle concave, haired band, caudally with a prominent rounded projection. Valva neck very slender, curved. Excavation large. Cucullus slender and bilobed, dorsal lobe distinct, rounded, ventral lobe spined.

Distribution: Sarawak and Sabah, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *alboareana* refers to the white area at the hindwings.

Peridaedala badasa spec. nov. (figs 15, 128)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: F51E1453-BE40-4EF1-A273-27A9A6AB3BBB

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Brunei, Badas, Agathis forest, 100', 25-26.ii.1982. leg. G.S. Robinson, BM 1982-156, slide 33735FG.

Diagnosis: The species is characterized by the conical tergum 8 in the female genitalia.

Description: 16 mm. Head whitish to grey coloured. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, white, first segment small, second segment distally widening, dorsum ventrally and distally with protruding grey scales, basal half of segment grey, third segment mixed grey. Antenna dark tawny, dorsally darker. Thorax and tegulae grey.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex protruding, termen slightly concave, dorsum straight. Costal strigulae white, dividings and interspaces black brown. Basal fascia hooked in middle, a mixture of black brown, yellow and grey scales. Subbasal fascia a relative narrow band, in middle hooked, running from costa to dorsum. Median fascia an outward oblique band to middle, distally with two projections and an outward oblique, triangular, with rounded top, spot at dorsum. Subterminal fascia consisting of four dots between the veins,

with distally a small silver band from strigulae 7 to dorsum. Terminal band indicated by a fine line along termen. Apical spot black brown and yellow. Fringes grey to black brown with a yellow black brown blocked subbasal band.

Hindwing shining brown fuscous. Fringes same coloured.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor very slender, basal lobes very narrow. Apophyses long, unequal sized. Sterigma cup shaped, fitting into emargination of S7. Tergum 8 conical. Lamella postvaginalis a convex curved spinulose plate. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae membranous, gradually broadening towards corpus bursae with a short colliculum and a short bipronged sclerite at two-third. Corpus bursae round, almost entirely spinulose except for area near ductus, two blade-like signa present.

Distribution: Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *badasa* refers to the collecting locality.

Peridaedala barikuna spec. nov. (figs 16, 129)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:38A6724A-E373-46A6-8D75-283C223DAEE0

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Sabah, Mount Kinabalu, "Radio Sabah", 2600 m, vii.ix.1965, Cambridge expedition to Mount Kinabalu, H.J. Banks, H.S. Barlow and J.D. Holloway, Brit. Mus. 1968-186, slide 33236FG.

Diagnosis: The species is characterized by the bipronged area enclosing the sterigma in the female genitalia.

Description: 18 mm. Head vertex and frons in holotype with damaged scaling. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate and porrect, white and brown coloured. First segment small, second segment teardrop-shaped, third segment slender. Antenna finely ciliate, fuscous grey, dorsally mixed black, flagellum white.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex hardly protruding, termen slightly sinuate, dorsum straight. Costal strigulae white, divided green, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia hooked at one-third. Subbasal fascia formed by a subrectangular costal spot and an oblique one, its top concave, spot connected to median fascia. Median fascia consisting of a subquadrate spot connected to a horizontal trapezoid spot, a rounded dot at end of cell and a small dorsal spot. Subterminal fascia a rounded somewhat amphora-shaped spot parallel to termen and a subquadrate spot at dorsum. Terminal fascia an apical spot and an interrupted line along termen, both inwards finely bordered white. Fringes basally yellow except for two black brown dots at one-third and halfway, distally more green.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes shining fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior equally sized. Sterigma cup shaped, reaching deep into S7. Sternite 7 subquadrate spinulose, except for a bipronged area lateral of sterigma and the central basal part. Lamella postvaginalis a spinulose band in distal half. Hind margin a sclerotized rim, in middle convex and laterally pointed. Lamella antevaginalis a "U"-shaped sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae about half length of corpus bursae, with distally of sterigma a bipronged sclerite, colliculum a rectangular sclerite. Corpus bursae spinulose with two large blade-like signa.

Distribution: Sabah, Northeast Borneo.

Etymology: The name *barikuna* (in Bahasa Indonesia: baris = line, kuning = yellow) refers to the small yellow lines at the forewing.

Peridaedala archaea Diakonoff, 1953 (figs 17, 18, 84, 130)

Peridaedala archaea: Diakonoff, 1953, *Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wet.* (2)49(3): 118.

Holotype: ♀ RMNH, Dutch New Guinea, Letter Box Camp, 2.xi.1938, 3600 m, 3rd Archbold Expedition, slide 783D.

Additional material: 1 ♀ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 31.i-9.ii.2005, leg UNCEN-ZMA Exp.; 1 ♀ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 11-25.ii.2005, slide FG1797, leg. UNCEN-ZMA Exp.; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ GNL, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 20-25.ix.2011, slide FG2226♀, FG2636♂, leg F. Groenen.

Note: The single mentioned male is collected at the same locality as the females. In external markings its very similar to the females. For this reason it is considered to be the male of *P. archaea* Diakonoff and is here described for the first time.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by the apical orange field at the forewing. The male differs from the female in its black head (whereas the head of the female is green) and clear white palpi and the costal fold in the forewing. The hindwing with at upperside and along costa a bundle of long grey hairs. In anal fold and at anal angle groups of purple modified scales are present.

Description male: 18 mm. Head black. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, clear white. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally overlaid with black. Thorax a mixture of fuscous, black, white and green, tegulae grey and black.

Forewing subtriangular, broad, costa sinuate because of shape of fold, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae indicated by dirty white, black divided dot with black brown interspaces. Fold to about one-third of costa, black brown. Apical field orange mixed with black and grey scales. Basal fascia indicated by some black brown scales. Subbasal fascia a triangular, green, black bordered, spot at dorsum. Median fascia a horizontal ovate spot between fold and middle of wing. Subterminal fascia an inverted "T"-shaped brown-grey and black bordered spot at dorsum. Terminal fascia a grey band, some black dots along termen. Fringes orange green, in the subbasal band mixed with grey.

Hindwing shining grey, at upperside along costa at vein Sc+R1 a bundle of long grey, purple reflecting, hair-like scales. Fringes grey with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen dorsal grey, lateral with long grey, purplish reflecting hairs at each segment, ventrally fuscous.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, shoulders rounded. Uncus square, bipartite, haired with top sinuate, two lateral lobes protruding. Socii curved, broad. Gnathos a bipartite plate, distally broad, narrowed at one-fifth, top somewhat convex. Juxta semicircular, caulis short. Aedeagus a simple short tube, points of origin cornuti present. Sacculus a simple band, caudal angle wide with a broad triangular clasper and upward tapering to rectangular ventral projection. On ventral projection a bundle of setae. Valva neck tapering towards cucullus, haired. Cucullus with rounded dorsal lobe, haired, ventral lobe triangulous, and spined.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Peridaedala alalata* spec. nov.** (figs 19, 85, 131)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 02FFB629-6B9D-453F-B256-90EEF826B6D8

Holotype: ♂ GNL, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, slide FG2639♂, leg. F. Groenen.

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ BMNH, New Guinea, E. Highlands, Daulo Pass, 8000 ft, 22.vii.1974, leg. E.W. Classey, B.M. 1974-408, slide 33736FG♀; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara: Dumoga-Bone N.P., October 1985, G. Mogognipa, summit 1008 m, 18-20.x.1985, R. Ent. Soc. Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33738FG♀, 33754FG♂; 1 ♂ BMNH, Malaysia, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, R.G.S. Exped. 1977-8, J.D. Holloway et al. B.M. 1978-206, Site 3, January, Camp 4, Mulu, 1780 m., 453463, L. lower montane f., MV-canopy & understorey, slide 33752FG; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ GNL, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, slides FG2638♀, FG2906♀, FG2909♂, leg. F. Groenen.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized in the male genitalia by the ovate socii and in the female genitalia by the sharp projections of the lamella postvaginalis.

Description: 20 mm. Head purplish, mixed white and light brown. Antenna in holotype damaged, finely ciliate. Scapus purplish, mixed white, flagellum with long antennal notch. Thorax in middle light brown, from base to distal end black and green bands, tegulae basally light brown, distally lead-grey, scales white tipped.

Forewing broad subtriangular, costa at fold straight, apically slightly curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae in apical part present, white, divided black, interspaces black overlaid with green. Costal fold to half length of costa, broad marbled light brown and black, distally more green. Androconical scales form a longitudinal dot of raised scales along dorsum of fold, a dot of modified scales at top of dorsal spot of subbasal fascia, a dot of raised scales near end of cell and a small dot of raised scales near base of CuA1. Basal fascia a rounded black dot, subbasal fascia indicated by a fine black line from dot of raised scales to dorsum, continuing along dorsum. Median fascia indicated by a rounded black dot. Subterminal and terminal fascia confluent forming a light brown, black marbled, apical field with green veins, at termen a black and white blocked fine line. Fringes green, at apex black to grey, followed by three grey blocks and grey at tornus, with a grey subbasal, white blocked band between R5 and M1.

Hindwing shining grey, with a peculiar folded cell. Underside same coloured with a row of modified scales at stem of cell and CuA2 in fold. Fringes grey with a fine darker subbasal band.

Abdomen strongly broadening distally, laterally with long hairs and modified scales with a long raised anal tuft, ventrally cream coloured, mottled black.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate with distinct shoulders. Uncus consisting of two semi-oval haired lobes, at top deeply rounded incised, incision more sclerotized. Socii drooping, short and broad hairy lobes. Gnathos a bipartite plate, distally very broad, narrowing at a quarter, top semicircular narrowing at three-quarters ending in sharp pointed projections. Juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus a simple tube, a bundle of cornuti present. Valva subrectangular, distal of excavation covered with setae. Sacculus a simple band, caudal angle hooked and upward tapering to rectangular ventral projection. On ventral projection a few setae. Valva neck slender, slightly curved. At outer surface of valve neck a line of large

flattened bristles. Excavation large. Cucullus a slightly curved, rectangular lobe, covered with setae. Ventral indistinct, on distal margin with spines, dorsal lobe rounded.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, swollen, apophyses slender, equal sized. Sterigma broad “U”-shaped, fitting into emargination S7. Lamella antevaginalis distally protruding out of S7. Sternite 7 curved, lateral edges rounded, spinulose area distally of emargination. Lamella postvaginalis convex, spinulose plate with antero-lateral sharp projections, lamella antevaginalis a curved, sclerotized band. Ductus bursae membranous with a short colliculum and a bipronged sclerite in distal two-third of ductus, sclerite reaching into corpus bursae. Corpus bursae large and round, spinulose, except for an area near ductus bursae, with two large blade-like signa.

Distribution: The species is distributed in Sarawak (North Borneo, Malaysia), Sulawesi and Papua (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: The name *alalata* (ala = wing, latus = broad) refers to the broad fore wings.

Peridaedala pseudthylacophora spec. nov. (figs 20, 86, 132)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 6A5276E0-94D3-46D2-BDFD-F5F13E24FBAC

Holotype: ♂ GNL, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, slide FG2441, leg. F. Groenen.

Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ GNL, same as holotype, slides FG2221♂, FG2220♀, FG2442♀, leg. F. Groenen; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710m, 4°07'S 138°38'E, 30.i-9.ii.2005, at light, Disturbed montane forest UNCEN-ZMA Expedition, Papua Indonesia 2005, slides FG1591♂, FG1592♀, FG1810♂; 1 ♀ RMNH, kab., Yahukimo, Walmak (Distr. Nipsan), 4°07'S 138°36'E, 1710 m., at light, 24-29.x.2008, FG1798♀, leg. R. de Vos & P.J. Zumkehr; 1 ♂ ANIC, New Guinea, Wau, Mt. Kiandi, Gipfel, ca. 2300m, 10.vi.1973, Montane rain forest with *Nothofagus*, a.l., slide 48, leg. M. Horak; 1 ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., March, 1985, “Clarke Camp” Lower montane forest, 1140 m, R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide BM33209 FG.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by the black, orange and violet modified scales at underside hindwing, in the male genitalia by the triangular *socii*, in the female genitalia by the triangular projections of the lamella postvaginalis.

Description: 16-19 mm. Head ocellus moderate. Vertex green, frons two rows of erected scales, green at base and blackish and reflecting blue at top. Labial palpi sinuate and porrect. First segment small, second segment large, sinuate, porrect and dilating distally, ventral and dorsal distally with projecting scales, a black dot at base and a large grey dilating spot, third segment horizontal straight. Antenna minutely ciliate, male with antennal notch, flagellum broad. Thorax green, centre black, tegulae green, more orange distally.

Forewing male distally with an orange-like field, in male with silver markings. Markings black and silver bordered, in male some markings with dots of raised scales. Costal fold ovate, black mixed green and dorsally bordered by a row of lead-grey scales, a dot of green raised scales present at base of fold. Costa apically with four white strigulae, divided by black. Basal fascia indicated by some black scales. Subbasal fascia in male a rounded subtriangular prominent dorsal spot, at its top a dot of raised scales. Median fascia two small costal spots, connected with an irregular rounded, subquadrate, spot at one-third, followed by a longitudinal “U”-shaped spot, with a dot of raised scales, at two-third, an oblique

subrectangular, with inwards a broader base, spot, with a dot of raised scales in its top. Subterminal fascia consisting of three dots in costal one-third, followed by a silver, distally broadly green bordered band reaching to just before tornus, medially overlaid with orange and olive green scales. Terminal fascia consisting of a rounded apical dot followed by a silver band which is medially overlaid with orange and olive green, with distally a row of four small black dots.

Hindwing upperside bronze fuscous. Fringes unicolorous fuscous, at costa and hidden under the forewing, a bundle of lead-grey long scales. Underside hindwing between costa, cell and vein Sc+R1 and at termen with black modified scales, in centre of wing an orange oval spot which is divided in the middle, and in the lead-grey anal fold a bundle of violet reflecting long scales, remaining part white scaled. Fringes fuscous. Abdomen in male fuscous, laterally with long grey scales.

Forewing female silver colour less expressed and without raised scales in markings. Subbasal fascia consisting of an oblique rectangular black dot at costa and a rounded subtriangular prominent spot at dorsum. Fringes green with a subterminal green band which is in the middle of termen variable lead-grey.

Hindwing female upperside fuscous. Underside fuscous, at costa more blackish. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band. Abdomen female creamy fuscous.

Male genitalia: Tegumen elongate with protruding rounded shoulders. Uncus tube-shaped, anterior in the middle with two small convex projections, laterally with lobes. Socii large and tapering. Gnathos consisting of two sclerotized plates, broadest at base, lateral sides straight, tops turned and pointed. Aedeagus short, basal one-third bulbous, distal two-third a tube with a bundle of cornuti. Valva moderate, distal of concavity haired and strongly tapering. Sacculus base straight, obliquely bent upward with a row of long broad scales, distally with a clasper, valva neck very slender. Cucullus elongate oval, distally slightly sinuate, lower edge spined to about half length of cucullus, top haired.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate. Apophyses posterior prominent, strongly sclerotized, apophyses anterior weakly sclerotized. Tergum 8 about half length of apophyses posterior. Sterigma moderate, minutely spinulose, distal broadening and fitting into emargination of S7. Sternite 7 a rectangular plate, emargination to about one-third. Lamella postvaginalis subquadrate plate, minutely spinulose, at base concave, distally convex, laterally with two sharply pointed lobes. Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular "U"-shaped rim. Ductus bursae about as long as S7. Colliculum a bipronged structure of about two-third length of ductus bursae, situated in lower part of ductus. Ductus seminalis originates posterior from middle of colliculum. Corpus bursae minutely spinulose, signa two equal horns

Distribution: Sulawesi, Papua (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: The name *pseudthylacophora* refers to the similarity with *P. thylacophora* Diakonoff.

Peridaedala retaki spec. nov. (figs 21, 87)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 53EA10CF-575E-432C-9110-6CA97DA7F576

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Brunei, Bukit Retak, LP 238 GR 873804, 1.v.1989, moss forest. Leg. M.G. Allen and K.R. Tuck, slide 33728FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, same as holotype. (Abdomen missing).

Diagnosis: The whitish green forewings and the indistinct gnathos in the male genitalia are characteristic for this species.

Description: 12 mm. Head whitish green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, white. First segment with some black brown scales, second segment with distally at the ventral and dorsal side protruding scales, with two black brown bands, distal part greenish, third segment small. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally blackish, flagellum green, notch small. Thorax grey, tegulae green, basally black.

Forewing subtriangular, costa curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae white, divided black. Basal fascia indicated by an irregular larger spot and a smaller spot. Subbasal fascia an irregular spot, a small dot at one-third and a subrectangular spot which is tapering at distal corner. Median fascia a stairs-like costal spot and a linear oblique band from middle to dorsum. Subterminal fascia indicated by a small costal spot, a square spot at one-third connected to terminal fascia and an oblique spot. Terminal fascia a square apical dot and a fine linear short band. Fringes whitish green.

Hindwing shining whitish fuscous. Fringes fuscous, somewhat darker at apex.

Male genitalia: Tegumen elongate, shoulders forming a prominent, rounded, basally widened and long haired process. Uncus a small roof-like process. Socii drooping and haired. Gnathos consisting of two raised indistinct plates. Juxta triangular, caulis short. Aedeagus a short and broad tube. Valva more or less triangular, concavity large with at its outer edge a group of spines. Sacculus simple, a group of hairs in middle of broad basal edge, caudal angle haired. Valva neck slender covered with hairs. Cucullus ovate, haired, ventrally spined.

Distribution: Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *retaki* refers to the type locality Bukit Retak.

Peridaedala dauloa spec. nov. (figs 22, 88, 133)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C90F88F5-4940-46A6-8ECC-5A7BB00751FC

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, New Guinea, E. Highlands, Daulo Pass, 8000 ft, 22.vii.1974, leg. E.W. Classey, B.M. 1974-408, slide 33221FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ BMNH, same locality, 17.vii.1974; 1 ♀ BMNH, Biagi, Mambare, R., 5000 ft, B.N.G., 1.iv.06, leg. A.S. Meek, slide 33218FG.

Diagnosis: Characterised in the male by a minute costal fold. At underside hindwing at base a small costal fold present and in anal fold a bundle of grey and beige modified scales.

Description: 18mm. Head beige, tinged green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, teardrop-shaped, widened in distal half. First segment small, black, second segment black brown except for distal green end, third segment rather broad triangular, black brown at base, dirty whitish in remaining part. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny. Thorax green with a black triangular spot in middle and distal end black. Tegulae black at base, distally green.

Forewing rather narrow, costa convex, apex protruding, termen slightly sinuate, dorsum straight. Costal strigulae indicated whitish, dividings black brown, interspaces black brown dots. Basal fascia an oblique spot to middle and a small subtriangular spot at dorsum. Subbasal fascia consisting of irregularly subquadrangle spot, a tiny dot and a moon shaped spot just and a subrectangular spot. Median fascia a broad horizontal curved spot, a "V"-

shaped spot and a triangular spot. Subterminal fascia consisting of a “V”-shaped spot, with quadrate base and a hood shaped spot at dorsum. Terminal fascia a dot at apex connected to “V”-shaped subterminal spot and a semi-oval spot to above and a fine line at tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing fuscous, at underside at base a small costal fold present and in anal fold a bundle of grey and beige modified scales. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal line.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderately, shoulders rounded. Uncus small, a subrectangular rounded lobe, top slightly concave in middle, spinulose laterally, two groups of short and four long bristles. Socii large, membranous, triangular, top rounded, spinulose and with long bristles. Gnathos two rising sclerotized bands which at top are connected. Juxta small and caulis relatively long. Aedeagus a long straight tube, markings of a bundle of cornuti present. Valva constricted in middle, basal excavation large, at costa a small projection with two long bristles. Sacculus curved, distally triangulous, densely bristled, caudal angle straight, rounded with a group of bristles. Valva neck short and slender, with some bristles. Cucullus bilobed, bristled all over, ventral lobe triangular with a short spine, dorsal lobe slightly convex, top rounded.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderately, apophyses posterior slender, curved, apophyses anterior slender. Sterigma a “V”-shaped cup in emargination in S7. Lamella postvaginalis a rounded spinulose central plate, laterally plates pointed and less spinulose. Lamella antevaginalis a thin sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae shorter as corpus bursae, membranous, broadening just below lamella antevaginalis and gradually widening towards corpus bursae, a large bipronged sclerite present in anterior two-third, reaching into corpus bursae. Ductus seminalis originating halfway of sclerite. Corpus bursae round, spinulose, two thorn-like signa present.

Distribution: Central Mountain Range of Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: The name *dauloa* refers to the type locality.

***Peridaedala sabahana* spec. nov.** (figs 23, 89)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: B4465811-04A6-443B-9B64-30AEA2CCFC05

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, 1500 m, Sabah, Mt Kinabalu, nr Kundasang golf course, 17-20.v.1989, primary montane forest, leg.: K.R. Tuck, BM 1989-129, slide 33742FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ BMNH, Sabah, 1500 m, Crocker Range NP, 5.45N 116.19E, lower montane forest, 7-12.xii.1991, slide 33229FG, leg K.R. Tuck; 2 ♂♂ BMNH, Mt. Kinabalu, Power Station, 1930 m, vii-ix.1965, Cambridge Expedition to Mt. Kinabalu 1965, leg. H.J. Banks, H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, B.M. 1968-186, slide 33226FG; 1 ♂ BMNH, Brunei, U. Temburong, Gn. Pagon. 1700m, iv.1981, I. Gauld, Brit. Mus. 1981-386, slide 33743FG; 1 ♂ BMNH, 5520', Bukit Pagon, LP 308 upper montane forest, 15-20.ii.1982, G.S. Robinson, BM 1982-156, slide 33342FG.

Diagnosis: The whitish hindwing with at underside the white modified scales are characteristic.

Description: 13-16 mm. Head bright green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, porrect, sinuate, green. First segment small, distal half black brown, second segment teardrop-

shaped, black brown at base, in middle a curved band, third segment straight, whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, with black antennal notch, tawny, dorsally more black brown, flagellum green. Thorax and tegulae bright green, basally with black brown field.

Forewing subtriangular, distally broadening, costa slightly convex, apex little protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold bright green, basal half and distal end black brown, at middle of dorsal edge with modified black brown scales. Strigulae cream coloured, divided green, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia indicated by a small spot just beyond fold and a spot at dorsum. Subbasal fascia indicated by a few black brown scales just beyond fold and a distinct triangular spot. Median fascia a "V"-shaped spot indicated by two dots at costa, a subtriangular spot at one-third, distally connected to a rounded spot and a yellowish and black brown spot just below cell. Subterminal fascia an irregular shaped band, interrupted at two-third. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical dot and a fine line of black brown scales in lower part of termen. Fringes yellowish green.

Hindwing upperside shining white, underside more fuscous coloured with in anal fold a longitudinal patch of white modified scales. Fringes at upperside cream coloured with a darker subbasal band, at underside whitish with a darker subbasal band.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high with strong shoulders. Uncus rectangular shaped with two prominent hollow projections, at margin two ovate lobes which are sharp edged and spinulose with a few long bristles. Socii small, hooked. Gnathos a bipartite plate, laterally with two rectangle hooked and sharp pointed projections, distally slender and sinuate. Aedeagus a long and slender tube, more or less amphora-shaped. Valva slender and subovate-shaped, dorsally ventral with a "C"-shaped sclerite and at dorsum a subquadrate, bristled projection, ventral part of valve bristled, clasper a small triangular projection. Saccus simple with some bristles. Valva neck very short and slender. Cucullus slender and curved, covered with bristles, ventral lobe short, strongly spined for two-third.

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia) and Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The species name refers to Sabah, the type locality.

Peridaedala hijauana spec. nov. (figs 24, 134)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 3E993849-E382-4407-903A-F4C0CD5587D7

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, G. Muajat, 1780 m, 7-8.xi.1985, R. Ent.Soc. London Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide BM33231FG.

Diagnosis: The bright green colour together with the broad sterigma in the genitalia are characteristic.

Description: 16 mm. Head unicolorous green. Labial palpi about 1.5 times diameter eye, sinuate and porrect, first segment small, distally with black spot, second segment teardrop-shaped, basally with small black dot, at middle a curved band indicated by black scales, third segment straight, green, distal end white. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally overlaid with black, flagellum green. Thorax green, basally with a triangular black spot. Tegulae green, basally with a small black spot.

Forewing subrectangular, distally broadening, costa curved, apex protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae yellowish, black divided, indicated at costa, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia an outwards oblique triangular and a subrectangular spot. Subbasal fascia consisting of a costal triangular spot, a small spot in cell and a triangular spot at

dorsum. Median fascia an irregular shaped, outwards oblique spot and a more or less “V”-shaped spot in fork of cell and vein CuA2. Subterminal fascia an inwards oblique band, narrowing at two-third and just above dorsum, at right wing interrupted at two-third. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical spot and a fine black line. Fringes green with a few black scales at subterminal fascia. Hindwings grey, fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal line.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma semi-oval, fitting in emargination of S7, sternite 7 subquadrate, emargination a semi-oval cup reaching to one-third. Lamella postvaginalis a curved plate, laterally with two triangular lobes, hindmargin concave with in middle a spinulose convex projection, lateral of this projection two spinulose dots. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae with in distal three-quarters a bipronged sclerite. Corpus bursae almost entirely spinulose with two small blade-like signa.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *hijauana* (“hijau” in Bahasa Indonesia means green) refers to the bright green coloured wings and head of the species.

Peridaedala infinitana spec. nov. (figs 25, 135)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7224EF2B-3831-4EDA-9A04-D932E59B336E

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Brunei, Bukit Retak, 1365 m, LP 238 GR873804, 1-4.v.1989, Moss Forest, leg. M.G. Allen & K.R. Tuck, BM1989-12, slide 33737FG.

Paratype: 1 ♀ BMNH, same as holotype.

Diagnosis: The white-silver and mottled green colouration of the forewing in combination with the slender sharp pointed projections of the lamella postvaginalis are characteristic.

Description: 18 mm. Head blue-green coloured, collar lead-grey, green bordered. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, strongly broadening distally. first segment small, beige-grey coloured, second segment strongly broadening towards end, basal half beige-grey, followed by a blue-grey band and distal of this band a yellow spot, ventrally and distally with long projecting, lead-grey scales, third segment straight, white. Flagellum blue, antenna slightly serrate, tawny coloured, dorsally overlaid with black. Thorax green, basally mixed with blue, distally black brown, orange top, tegulae green, basally mixed black brown and blue.

Forewing with costa curved, termen and dorsum straight. Strigulae white, continuing in short yellow lines, dividings and interspaces black brown. Basal fascia mottled black brown and green. Subbasal fascia an elongate irregular shaped triangular spot. Median fascia a trapezoid spot connected to an oval spot, a triangular projection at distal side of oval spot. Subterminal fascia an oblique vertical “infinity sign”-shaped spot, finely yellowish connected to costal strigulae. Terminal fascia consisting of a black brown apical spot, a small silver band from costa towards tornus and a fine black brown line along termen. Fringes yellowish grey with a yellow subbasal band, at apex lead-grey with black brown basally, yellow subbasal band interrupted lead-grey at veins M1 and M2.

Hindwing shining fuscous grey. Fringes same coloured with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen dorsally fuscous, ventrally cream coloured, lateral of anal tuft purplish reflecting scales.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior equal sized, short and slender. Sterigma broad cup shaped, fitting into emargination S7 except for lateral projections. Sternite 7 broad, curved spinulose plate, basally deeply incised. Lamella postvaginalis a curved spinulose plate which is distally more convex, with antero-laterally two long sharp triangular projections. Lamella antevaginalis a slender rim. Ductus bursae as long as S7, colliculum very small, bipronged sclerite almost as long as ductus. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, with two long blade-like signa.

Distribution: Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *infinimana* refers to the “infinity sign”-shaped mark at the subterminal fascia.

Peridaedala kinabaluana spec. nov. (figs 26, 136)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: AAAE2FE6-CD51-410D-BF0C-741B5086F648

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Sabah, Mount Kinabalu, Paka cave, 2970 m, vii-ix.1965, Cambridge Expedition to Mt. Kinabalu 1965, leg. H.J. Banks, H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, Brit. Mus, 1968-186, slide 33219FG.

Diagnosis: The square spot on the forewing and, in the female genitalia, the broad cup shaped sterigma are characteristic.

Description: 20 mm. Head green. Labial palpi 2-2.5 times diameter eye, slender and curved, green. In basal two-third of second segment a longitudinal black line, third segment long and slender. Antenna tawny, dorsally ringed black. Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae indicated by black divided white spots at costa, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia indicated by a green interrupted subrectangular spot and a small basal dot. Subbasal fascia a subrectangular spot and an irregular oblique spot. Median fascia a subrectangular spot at costa connected to an irregular “V”-shaped spot, a rounded small dot in middle and some black brown scales at dorsum. Subterminal fascia a large subrectangular spot and a triangular spot. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical dot and some black brown scales at tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing and fringes shining fuscous.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor in holotype damaged, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior of equal size. Sterigma semicircular, fused with S7. Sternite 7 a large subrectangular membranous plate, with laterally of sterigma two vertical curved rims. Lamella postvaginalis a slender rectangular band with raised spines, hind margin a membranous band, lateral with triangular projections. Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular rim. Ductus bursae about half length of corpus bursae, covered by S7, a bipronged sclerite to just above origin of corpus bursae, colliculum indicated by a small sclerite. Corpus bursae ovate with two long thorn-like signa

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: Named after Mt. Kinabalu where the holotype was collected.

***Peridaedala sublineana* spec. nov.** (figs 27, 137)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: ED3462EE-85A7-4A05-A635-AD0B37D7DD13

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, W. Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Brinchang, 23-31.x.1989, G.S. Robinson & M.A. Tobin, B.M. 1989-269, genitalia slide 33764FG.

Diagnosis: The blue-green colouration and the deep emargination of S7 in the female genitalia are characteristic.

Description: 18 mm. Head blue-green. Labial palpi about 2-2.5 times diameter eye, porrect and sinuate, whitish, blue tinged in apical part. First segment short, white, second segment in apical part ventrally and dorsally with projecting scales, white with basally and latero-dorsally a black streak and a transverse median band, distally blue tinged, third segment straight, relatively long, white. Antenna tawny, dorsally ringed black. Thorax blue-green with laterally two black streaks, tegulae blue-green, black at base.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex protruding, termen slightly convex, dorsum straight. Costal strigulae whitish with indistinct black dividings, interspaces black. Costa in basal half fine black coloured. Basal fascia a semicircular and irregular shaped band with a medial tooth, subbasal fascia an irregular shaped small spot at one-third and a triangular spot which is square at base and with at dorsum a small green dot. Median fascia a rounded dot, followed by a "U"-shaped spot, a sinuate oblique triangular spot and a small dot. Subterminal fascia an inverted slender triangular spot and an oblique outwards curved and tapering spot. Terminal fascia an apical dot, with a fine line connected to inverted subterminal triangular spot, followed by a black curved band along termen and a smaller one just above tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing shining whitish grey. Fringes white.

Abdomen whitish, S8 laterally with fuscous colouring.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses posterior and anterior short, equally sized. Sterigma funnel shaped, fitting into emargination of S7. Sternite 7 a rectangular plate, basally deeply concave with a deep incision, at distal end of sterigma a rumbled area. Lamella postvaginalis very indistinct, spinulose. Lamella antevaginalis a hardly visible membraneous rim. Ductus bursae narrow at basal one-fifth, caudally broadening, colliculum funnel shaped, followed by a weak bipronged sclerite. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, one signum present.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Etymology: The name *sublineana* refers to the semilinear pattern on the forewing.

***Peridaedala chlorissa* (Meyrick, 1912)** (fig. 90)

Acroclita chlorissa : Meyrick, 1912, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 21: 859

Lectotype: ♂ BMNH, "Khasi hills, Assam, x.1906" (selected by Diakonoff). Slide no. 6936D

Distribution: Khasi Hills, Assam, India.

Peridaedala physoptila Diakonoff, 1968 (figs 28, 91)

Peridaedala physoptila: Diakonoff, 1968, *Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus.* 257: 75.

Holotype: ♂ USNM, Philippine Islands, Davao Province, Mindanao, near summit of Mt. Apo, 7000 ft, at light, slide 5727D, CNHM Philippine Zool. Exped., leg. Alcasid.

Distribution: Mindanao, The Philippines.

Peridaedala dendrochlora Diakonoff, 1968 (figs 29, 92, 138)

Peridaedala dendrochlora: Diakonoff, 1968, *Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus.* 257: 74.

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Philippine Islands, Luzon, Benguet Sub-province, Haight's Place, Pauai, 3.xii.1912, slide 5531D.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ BMNH, same locality as holotype: 15.xi.1912 (1 ♂), 16.xi.1912 (1 ♂), 14.xi.1912 (3 ♀♀) slide 5527D♀, 7.xi.1912 (1 ♀), 1.xii.1912 (1 ♀); 1 ♂ RMNH, 17.xi.1912; 2 ♂♂ USNM, Luzon, Mt Santo Tomas, 7-12.i.1966, leg. D. Davis 7000', slide FG2037, det. F. Groenen.

Distribution: Luzon, The Philippines.

Peridaedala stenoglypha Diakonoff, 1968

Peridaedala stenoglypha: Diakonoff, 1968, *Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus.* 257: 78.

Holotype: ♀ USNM, Philippine Islands, Luzon, Benguet Subprov., Haight's Place, Pauai, 7000 ft, 26.vii.1912, slide 5755D, Rothschild Bequest, leg. A.E. Wileman.

Distribution: Luzon, The Philippines.

Peridaedala thylacophora Diakonoff, 1968 (figs 30, 93)

Peridaedala thylacophora: Diakonoff, 1968, *Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus.* 257: 76.

Holotype: ♂ USNM, Philippine Islands, Davao Province, Mindanao, E slope Mt. McKinley, 17.ix.1946, slide 5729D, leg. CNHM Philippine Zool. Exped.. 1956-47, H. Hoogstraal.

Allotype: ♀ USNM, Luzon, Benguet Subprov., Haight's Place, Pauai, 7000 ft, 7.xi.1912.

Paratype: 1 ♀ USNM, same locality as allotype, 12.xi.1912.

Distribution: Mindanao, Luzon, The Philippines.

Peridaedala carriedo spec. nov. (figs 31, 94)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: E57108BB-5C0C-4881-B5F9-D4BA3350FF48

Holotype: ♂ USNM, Philippine Islands: Mindanao, P.I., Carriedo Rest Houses, 20 km SW Davao, 1-7.xi.1965, 1000 m (D. Davis), slide FG2036.

Diagnosis: The long black costal fold and the fine hairy scales at the underside hindwing are characteristic.

Description: 22 mm. Head with vertex and upperpart of frons green, remaining part black. Antenna beige and brown, flagellum with black notch. Labial palpi about twice diameter eye, sinuate, first and basal part of second segment black, terminal part and third segment green. Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly convex, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold black, reaching to two third of costa. Basal fascia consisting of a diamond-shaped spot and a "U"-shaped spot. Subbasal fascia formed by a round spot, a broad "C"-shaped spot and a dorsal semicircular spot. Median fascia formed by a "C"-shaped spot which is connected to fold, its outer leg bent inwardly, further a rounded spot and two semicircular spots, followed by some scattered black scales on dorsum. Subterminal fascia indicated by two small square dots. Subterminal fascia consistings of a large bifurcate and an inverted "L"-shaped spot. Terminal fascia indicated by a slender black spot. Fringes green. Hindwing grey, in male underside with modified scales consisting of fine hairy scales between veins CuA1 and A2 and a sinuate row of long scales on vein CuP. In anal fold a row of long scales.

Abdomen grey, laterally with modified scales, between segment 7 and 8 and at distal end of abdomen long plume-like scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen rectangle, shoulders rounded. Uncus trapezoid, distally straight with an incision in the middle, at outer edges two semicircular lobes. Socii drooping, haired, "L"-shaped and bent inwards. Gnathos consisting of two plates which are divided four-fifth to top, tops turned and pointed, shoulders rounded, laterally slightly sinuate, at four-fifth broadening, base sinuate with an incision at the middle. Coecum aedeagus bulbous, juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus simple, marks of six cornuti present. Valva short and robust, cavity small, outer edge of cavity straight, at costa with prominence. Sacculus a small haired ridge with at end a small clasper. Valva neck broad and very short, cavity with a prominent group of hairs connected to cucullus by an indistinct group of hairs in costal part of neck of valva. Cucullus as long as base and neck of valva, semicircular, slightly tapering to top, spined, except for the haired top, anal angle indistinct and naked.

Distribution: Mindanao, The Philippines.

Etymology: The species name refers to the type locality.

***Peridaedala latusa* spec. nov.** (figs 32, 95)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C1DF4EF1-B5FB-44D6-953A-41E85BEAAD78

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Brunei, 100', Badas, Agathis Forest, 25-26.ii.1982, leg. G.S. Robinson, BM 1982-156, slide 33727FG.

Diagnosis: The remarkable flattened shape of the antenna is typical for this species.

Description: 10 mm. Head white, collar grey. Labial palpi about two times diameter eye, sinuate, all three segments whitish, overlaid with brown in basal two-third, ventrally with protruding white scales, third segment long and drooping. Antenna flattened and thickened

in basal half, top flattened and with protruding white scales, covered with white scales, at innerside clear white coloured. Thorax and tegulae silver, mixed with white.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved basally, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae clear white, divided brown, between fascia silver bands, overlaid with green. Basal fascia semicircular, mixed with green. Subbasal fascia indicated by an outwardly in middle hooked band. Median fascia reaching a band which is at one-third sharply hooked and outwardly oblique, in middle connected to subbasal fascia, with distally a rounded spot in middle of wing. Subterminal fascia indicated by a large triangular spot. Terminal fascia a fine band. Fringes yellow green with a black brown spot just below apex and at tornus.

Hindwing fuscous, at underside a hollow semicircular whitish fold at base of costa. Fringes fuscous with darker subbasal band.

Abdomen dorsally fuscous, laterally and ventrally whitish. Anal tuft grey.

Male genitalia: Tegumen slender basally widening, with long hairs originating from base of tegumen. Uncus an undivided plate, at base broader than tegumen. Socii indistinct. Gnathos consisting of two very slender and pointed plates, at base deeply incised. Aedeagus amphora shaped. Valva slender, as broad as cucullus, at costa a short square haired projection, concavity large, outer edge almost rectangular. Sacculus simple and straight, caudal angle haired. Valva neck very short and slender. Cucullus long oval, lobes rounded, in ventral part at some distance of outer edge a row of spines, top short haired.

Distribution: Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *latusa* (latus = wide) refers to the broad antenna of this species.

Peridaedala thesauophora Diakonoff, 1983 (figs 33, 96)

Peridaedala thesauophora: Diakonoff, 1983, *Zoölogische Verhandelingen* 204: 18.

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Sumatra, Mt. Bandahara, Bivouac Four, 2430 m, slide 10334D.

Distribution: Sumatra, Indonesia.

Peridaedala russea spec. nov. (figs 34, 97)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 88443546-A2EF-4CD3-9DC1-2C4A87FC9C27

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Sabah, Kinabalu, Radio Sabah, 2600 m, vii-ix.1965, Cambridge Expedition to Mt Kinabalu 1965, leg H.J. Banks, H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, Brit. Mus. 1968-186, slide 33238FG.

Diagnosis: The reddish fold at the forewing and tegulae are characteristic for this species.

Description: 18 mm. Head yellowish coloured. Labial palpi about two times diameter eye, porrect. First segment small, black brown, second segment slender, broadening apically, basal half black brown, apical half green, with two black brown dashes, third segment straight, yellowish. Antenna and notch cream coloured, ringed black, near flagellum more black. Tegulae basal black brown, distally reddish.

Forewing subrectangular shaped, costa slightly curved, dorsum and termen straight, apex slightly protruding. Costa a mixture of black and red scales. Strigulae cream coloured, divided black, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia indicated by a "C"-shaped band. Subbasal fascia a triangular spot. Median fascia a prominent semicircular spot. Subterminal fascia from costa to dorsum parallel with termen. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical dot and a fine linear line along termen. Fringes yellowish green.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate. Uncus a quadrate bipartite tube, with four short triangular projections at hind margin and basally with some bristles. Socii small, tapering and curved, with long bristles. Gnathos a bipartite plate, triangular basally, strongly tapering distally, at distal end slightly broadening, margin flat. Aedeagus a simple tube. Valva ovate, at edge of excavation bristled, caudal angle oblique. Sacculus broad, with some scattered bristles, clasper semicircular, dorsally with some bristles. Valva neck short and slender, ventrally covered with bristles. Cucullus oval, bristled, outer ventral edge with a row of spines, ventral lobe large.

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The name refers to the reddish tegulae and costal fold (russus = reddish).

Peridaedala prasina Diakonoff, 1953 (figs 35, 36, 98, 139)

Peridaedala prasina: Diakonoff, 1953, *Verh Kon. Ned. Akad. Wet.* (2)49(3): 117.

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, New Guinea, Lake Habbema, 3250-3300 m, vi-viii.1938, slide 781D.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ RMNH, Indonesia, New Guinea, Top Camp, 2100 m, 25.i.1939.

Additional material: 1 ♂ BMNH, New Guinea, E. Highlands, Daulo Pass, 8000 ft, 8.viii.1974, leg. E.W. Classey, BM 1974-408, slide 33216FG; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ BMNH, Sabah, Mount Kinabalu, Radio Sabah, 2600 m, vii-ix.1965, Cambridge expedition to mount Kinabalu 1965, leg. H.J. Banks, H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, Brit. Mus. 1968-186, slides 33207FG♂, 33208♀FG, 33210FG.

Note: The female was not described yet. A description of the female is presented here for the first time.

Diagnosis female: The "H"-shaped mark in apical part of wing is characteristic.

Description female: Forewings elongate, costa slightly convex, apex protruding, termen sinuate, dorsum straight. Strigulae indicated by white, divided brown, spots, interspaces between strigulae brown. From base of wing to termen an irregular longitudinal band at middle. Basal fascia indicated by a brown outwardly oblique band and a dorsal semicircular band. Subbasal fascia in costal part of wing connected to longitudinal band, in dorsal part consisting of a large triangular black brown spot at dorsum. Median fascia consisting of two cup-shaped spots connected to longitudinal band, upper spot connected to costa. Subterminal fascia an oblique semicircular spot, confluent with the longitudinal band and an outward oblique subrectangular spot at dorsum with rounded top. Terminal fascia an oblique square spot at apex, followed by a fine white line which borders a triangular brown spot just below middle of termen, at tornus two smaller spots.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate. Apophyses slender. Sterigma spinulose, distally broadening, fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a rectangular plate. Lamella postvaginalis broad at base, with a triangular top, minutely spined except for basal part. Lamella antevaginalis a broad cup-shaped rim. Ductus bursae about as long as S7, colliculum a small sclerite at top, a strong bipronged sclerite almost as long as ductus present. Corpus bursae membranous, minutely spinulose with two very long and slender signa.

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia), North Borneo, Papua (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea.

Peridaedala janbatana spec. nov. (figs 37, 99)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:402B1E22-F69F-4438-AB82-6322563C60CE

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Seram, Gunung Biniai, north slopes, 2000 m, upper montane forest, viii-ix.1987, Operation Raleigh, J.D. Holloway, D.T. Jones et al, BM 1987-366 slopes, slide 33227FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. Holloway, D.T. Jones et al, viii-ix.1987, BM 1987-366, Gunung Binaia, north slopes 1500 m, lower montane forest. slide 33770FG.

Diagnosis: The white terminal field, indistinctly overlaid with black, and the long and slender costal fold on the forewing are characteristic. At upperside hindwing with a bundle of modified scales.

Description: 17 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate. First segment small, whitish green, second segment long, distally broadening, green, in basal part some scattered black scales, third segment straight, whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, antennal notch present, tawny, dorsally ringed blackish. Thorax and tegulae green, basally with some blackish scales.

Forewing subelongate, costa slightly convex, dorsum straight, termen straight, apex protruding. Costal fold slender and three-quarters wing length, dorsum hidden under a row of green scales, green with three black spots. Basal fascia indicated by a line of scales. Subbasal fascia an elongated triangular spot. Median fascia a triangular and an oblique rectangular spot. Subterminal fascia consisting of two small costal spots and an oblique rectangular spot. Terminal fascia an apical spot followed by an interrupted black line. Fringes green.

Hindwing shining grey, between costa and Sc+R1 and in anal fold a bundle of long grey modified scales. At underside in anal fold long hair-like grey scales. Fringes grey with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen dorsally fuscous, ventrally whitish, mixed fuscous. Laterally with bundles of long grey modified scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate. Uncus a bipartite rectangular plate, lateral edges concave, flattened top with a concave projection. Socii at slender base hump-like and bristled. Gnathos a bipartite curved plate with edges more sclerotized, at base with a rounded projection, distal end blade-like, top rounded. Aedeagus a simple tube. Valva slender, at costa a small bristled projection, excavation large. Sacculus simple, tapering with some bristles. Valva neck short, bristled. Cucullus slender, curved, ventral lobe spined, dorsal lobe haired.

Distribution: Seram, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *janbatana* refers to the long costal fold (jankung = long, batasan = fold).

***Peridaedala hitama* spec. nov.** (figs 38, 100)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0FE7D5EA-E21A-40D6-910D-EFCE0CC15D5B

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., August 1985, Site 18, 1817 m, G. Poniki-summit, J.D. Holloway, 13-14.viii.1985, slide 33235FG.

Diagnosis: The large black costal fold and the very small tegulae are characteristic for this species. At the anal angle of hindwing a bundle of long grey scales.

Description: 22 mm. Head, frons and collar black brown, vertex dirty green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate and protruding. First segment small and overlaid with black brown, second segment sinuate, ventrally with long projecting scales, basal half mixed black, third segment long and straight, cream coloured mixed with black and grey scales. Antenna tawny and dorsally black, in holotype for the greater part missing. Antennal notch present, black. Thorax green with a central black spot. Tegulae indicated by a few erect blackish scales.

Forewing elongate subrectangular, costa slightly curved, apex protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to three-quarters of wing length, broad and black. Fold at surface with a row of modified black scales, at dorsum with a row of green modified scales. Strigulae dirty white, divided black. At end of cell a dot of green modified scales. Basal fascia dorsally indicated by some black scales. Subbasal fascia outwards oblique, strongly broadening at dorsum. Median fascia indicated by a semicircular spot. Subterminal fascia indicated by a curved spot at the costa and a subtriangular spot, confluent with brownish apical field and terminal fascia, which consists of an apical spot and a fine line along termen and tornus which is inwardly bordered white. Fringes dirty green. Hindwing black brown grey, at upperside long grey modified hair-like scales at costa. At anal angle a bundle of long grey scales between costa and vein Sc+R1. Fringes black brown-grey, with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen dorsally dark brown grey, laterally with long hair-like scales, ventrally cream coloured, anal tuft dark grey brown, tuft cream coloured.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, shoulders prominent. Uncus an inverted trapezoid shaped, top flat, laterally projecting, in middle with a triangular projection, laterally from this projection two small rounded lobes. Socii membraneous, drooping with long bristles. Gnathos a bipartite large plate, laterally with a triangular projection, distally rounded triangular. Aedeagus tube shaped, with marks of cornuti. Valva long oval, dorsally with a rounded bristled projection, excavation large, along outer edge of excavation a group of spines, sacculus moderate, at caudal end bristled, clasper a rounded lobe. Valva neck very short, slender and curved, ventrally with some strong spines. Cucullus subrectangular shaped, ventral lobe more rounded, spined, dorsal lobe haired.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The species name refers to its black general appearance (hitam in Bahasa Indonesia = black).

Peridaedala hitabatana spec. nov. (figs 39, 101)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: D56BA6D6-8CD2-4496-AA23-B53AFFD05FB7

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara G. Muajat, 1780 m, 7-8.xi.1985, R. Ent. Soc. Lond. Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33212FG.

Diagnosis: The long and slender fold which is dorsally interrupted by a row of long scales, and the distinct rounded spot on the forewing are characteristic. Modified scales in anal fold at underside hindwing.

Description: 14 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate and slender, green coloured. First labial segment short, distally mixed black, second segment long, sinuate, ventrally with projecting scales, basal two-third mixed black, in distal one-third a black spot. Third labial segment whitish, basal half mixed black. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally ringed black, notch present. Thorax and tegulae green, basally with black. Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly convex, dorsum and termen straight. Costal fold to three-quarters of forewing length, black, dorsally with long black scales. Basal fascia indicated by a black spot and a curved black line. Subbasal fascia consisting of a small spot and a distinct triangular dorsal spot. Median fascia consisting of a semicircular spot and a sinuate spot in middle. Subterminal fascia consisting of two small costal dots followed by a large prominent spot and an outward oblique spot at dorsum. Terminal fascia indicated by a line around tornus. Fringes tinged orange, at dorsum green.

Hindwing fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal line. Underside fuscous, in anal fold long grey modified scales. Abdomen dorsally fuscous, ventrally whitish mixed fuscous, laterally with long modified scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, shoulders prominent. Uncus large subrectangular shaped, distally with four lobes. Socii horn-like, dorsally bristled. Gnathos at base a large rounded plate, at top with two sharply pointed projections connected by a round sclerite. Aedeagus a straight tube. Valva short, excavation large, dorsally with some bristles, with a group of spines at outer edge of excavation, spines in dorsal part more robust and pencil-like, sacculus moderate, sparsely bristled, caudal angle oblique, clasper small and semicircular, valva neck short, sparsely bristled, about same width as cucullus. Cucullus slender, slightly curved, ventral angle indistinct, bristled, ventrally spined.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The species name refers to the black fold in the male forewing (in Bahasa Indonesia hitam = black, batasan = fold).

Peridaedala crockerana spec. nov. (figs 40, 102)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 36C71092-E4F8-407B-B52A-025C77F9BCF1

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Sabah, 1500 m, Crocker Range NP, 5.45N 116.19E, lower montane forest, 7-12.viii.1991, leg. K.R. Tuck, Op. Raleigh, BM 1991-136, slide BM33245FG.

Diagnosis: The small size of the moth and the double folded hindwing are characteristic for this species.

Description: 14 mm. Head yellowish orange, frons clear white. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate and slender, dirty cream colour with some scattered brown scales. First labial segment small, second sinuate and slender, ventral with projecting scales, third segment straight. Antenna finely ciliate, light brown coloured, ringed whitish, notch indicated by a black spot at base of antenna. Thorax and tegulae olive green coloured, overlaid with grey, thorax with a black brown triangular spot.

Forewing subtriangular, costa curved, apex protruding, termen slightly sinuate, dorsum straight. Costal fold to half-length of forewing, black brown in middle olive green. Basal fascia indicated by some black brown scales. Subbasal fascia consisting of a fine short black brown band and a sharp triangular spot. Median fascia an outward oblique subquadrate spot and two small dots in middle. Subterminal fascia a teardrop-like costal spot and a sharp and small triangular spot. Terminal fascia indicated by some black brown scales at apex and termen. Fringes lost.

Hindwing undulate and double folded, fuscous, anal fold blackish. At underside a spot of whitish scales between veins M1 and M2 and cell, between veins CuA1 and CuP a large field of white modified scales, at vein CuP white to grey modified projecting scales, in anal fold reflecting golden-green scales. Fringes fuscous.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, with prominent shoulders. Uncus a broad cup-shaped plate, at top with two semicircular projections, in middle a rounded emargination. Socii slender, inwardly curved, bristled. Gnathos consisting of two semitriangular plates. Aedeagus a long tube, distally broadening. Valva subrectangular, excavation large, dorsally with three spines, distally with a group of bristles, sacculus simple, with some spines, clasper small and triangular. Valva neck very short with some bristles. Cucullus slender, curved, as long as valva, covered with bristles, with spines in outer part from ventral angle to two-third of cucullus.

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The species is named after the type locality.

***Peridaedala axiliara* spec. nov.** (figs 41, 103)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5A2B151E-2546-43B5-B3DC-9E5CC3E17957

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Sarawak, Mt. Dulit, 4000 ft, Moss Forest, 25.x.1932, Oxford Univ. Exp., leg. B.M. Hobby & A.W. Moore, B.M. 1933-254, slide 33248FG.

Diagnosis: The bundle of modified green scales, originating from the shoulders, in armpit of the forewing of the male, the concavity in the coxa of the forelegs and the broad femur of the middle legs are characteristic.

Description: 13 mm. Head and frons green, distally clear white. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green coloured. First labial segment small, second segment broadening distally, with some black scales at base, an oblique black brown ventrally narrowing band before middle, distally with a black brown dot, third segment straight,

whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally mixed black, notch blackish. Thorax and tegulae green, black at base, with a bundle of modified scales in armpit of wing.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold black with irregular indicated strigulae which are apically indicated by black dots. Basal fascia a black semi-oval dot and a semicircular dorsal. Subbasal band formed by a triangular, an irregular spot and a prominent triangular spot. Median fascia an inverted triangular spot connected to a more or less rounded spot followed by an outwards oblique linear spot. Subterminal fascia an irregular spot and a narrow triangular spot. Terminal fascia a dark linear spot from middle to tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes fuscous, apically more green with a darker subbasal band. Abdomen dorsally fuscous, laterally cream coloured with a fuscous spot, ventrally cream coloured. Frontlegs with a concavity, femur of middle legs broad, outside whitish, inner side dark fuscous.

Male genitalia: Tegumen rather slender. Uncus rectangular top in middle incised, lateral with triangular lobes, haired, at base with a semicircular ring, shoulders rounded. Socii slender, curved inwards and with long hairs. Gnathos two rectangular plates, medially slightly incised, posteriorly rounded edges protruding, anteriorly widening, less sclerotized. Aedeagus very small, tube shaped. Valva semi-oval, concavity large, outer border straight. Sacculus simple, covered with hairs. Valva neck short, half width of valva, haired. Cucullus subrectangular, curved, ventral edge and dorsal lobe rounded, in ventral part with spines, dorsal part covered with hairs.

Distribution: Sarawak (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *axiliara* refers to the bundle of modified scales in the armpit of the forewing.

Peridaedala hamofascia spec. nov. (figs 42, 104)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 7C7F587E-C988-4A98-ABC8-3CFE3A9EF41F

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Philippine Islands, Negros Island, 6000 ft, 1896, Whitehead, 16161, slide 33220FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, same locality as holotype, labelled 16162.

Diagnosis: The sharp hooked median and the complete subterminal fascia in the forewing in combination with the whitish hindwing are characteristic for the species.

Description: 16 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, second segment long teardrop-shaped. First and second labial segment black brown, whitish bordered, third segment slender, whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny with a blackish hue, flagellum white. Thorax and tegulae green with some scattered black brown scales.

Forewing broad subrectangular shaped, costa slightly curved in apical third, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to about half length of costa. Three white strigulae which are divided by black brown interspaces. Basal fascia indicated by some black brown scales. Subbasal fascia a semicircular spot connected to fold and a triangular spot at dorsum. Median fascia an irregular shaped, outwards oblique band, sharply hooked in middle. Subterminal fascia irregular shaped, narrowing just beyond middle. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical dot, a narrow band and a small spot at tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing upperside shining fuscous, whitish in anal area. At anal angle some black brown scales. At underside between anal angle and CuA2 a patch of modified whitish scales. Fringes whitish.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, shoulders robust, uncus broad subquadrate tube, at top with four lobes, concave in middle. Socii broad at base, with slender rounded lobes, densely bristled. Gnathos consisting of two separate sinuate plates, distal end pointed, median part spinulose, basal part broad triangulous shaped, basal end narrowed. Juxta moderate, caulis broad, annulus a sclerotized rim. Aedeagus a simple, short and broad tube. Valva semi-oval, emargination large, at dorsum with a subrectangular projection, at base of projection some bristles, clasper rounded triangulous. Sacculus a slender indistinct, broadening caudally, edged with short bristles. Valva neck very short and slender. Cucullus ventral lobe broad, distal lobe slender, top rounded and bristled, ventral margin spined, outer margin straight, inner margin curved.

Distribution: Negros Island, The Philippines.

Etymology: The name *hamofascia* refers to the sharp hooked median fascia.

***Peridaedala nigrifasciana* Groenen & Wangdi, 2019** (figs 43, 105)

Peridaedala nigrifascia: Groenen & Wangdi, 2019, *Zootaxa* 4658(3): 526-540.

Holotype: ♀ NBCS, Bhutan, Wangdue Phodrang, Phobjikha, 27°27'55"N, 90°10'11"E, 2890 m, 14.viii.2016, sta. 21, C. Gielis, genitalia slide FG3335.

Additional material: 8 ♂♂ BMNH, Nepal, 9500', Chautara dist., Nailing Lekh, 11-20.vi.1983, Allen, Berndell, Robinson, Tuck, Brit. Mus. 1983-222, Rhodo./conifer moss forest, slide 33748FG.

Diagnosis: The forewing pattern (described by Groenen & Wangdi, 2019) distinguishes this species from all other congeners.

Description: 16-18 mm. Forewing male as in female (see Groenen & Wangdi, 2019).

Male genitalia: The male genitalia are described here for the first time. Tegumen rectangular, shoulders long and slender. Uncus square, in basal half haired, top in middle deeply "U"-shaped incised, lateral with rounded projections. Socii drooping, strongly curved, narrowing to top, in basal half with short hairs. Gnathos a subtriangular bipartite plate, laterally in basal half convex, top ending in split outwards bent projections. Juxta trapezoid, caulis longer than juxta. Aedeagus simple tube. Valva slender oval, distally of excavation covered with a prominent group of setae. At outer surface of valva a line of large flattened bristles. Sacculus a short simple deeply concave band, broad at base, a group of setae present. Caudally with a large rounded projection. Valva neck curved and very slender, distally narrowing. Excavation large. Cucullus club-shaped, covered with long hairs, ventral lobe large and distally with a row of spines, dorsal lobe at top without hairs.

Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan.

Peridaedala triangua spec. nov. (figs 44, 106)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 664B0A11-37C2-49EB-A4B8-61EC17E3235B

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Brunei, 1365m, Bukit Retak, LP 238 GR873804, 1-4.v.1989, Moss forest, M.G. Allen & K.R. Tuck, 1989-129, slide 33771FG.

Diagnosis: A green species with only a single triangular dark grey spot mixed with black on forewing.

Description: 16 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green coloured. First labial segment small, second segment teardrop-shaped with a slightly darker green transverse band in middle, third segment straight, green, tipped white. Antenna tawny, dorsally ringed black. Thorax and tegulae olive green.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, with a small emargination at distal end of fold, apex slightly protruding, termen slightly concave, dorsum straight. Costal fold running to one-third of wing length, dilated, black with green spots, a row of modified green scales covering its dorsum. Costal strigulae whitish, dividings and interspaces black. Markings consisting of an irregular triangular spot at costa. A row of modified green scales, covering dorsum of fold and a spot of green raised scales at vein A1+2. At underside a longitudinal brown spot in cell, opposite of dilated costal part of hindwing. Fringes green.

Hindwing with a folded and strongly dilated costa, grey coloured. Fringes grey with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen fuscous, ventrally more cream coloured, anal tuft whitish.

Male genitalia: Tegumen long, tapering distally. Uncus mushroom-shaped, steel with some hairs, hood bipartite, laterally rounded and some rims present, top incised to one-third. Socii long and drooping, from middle to about four-fifth broadened, top narrowed. Gnathos a broad bipartite plate, laterally sinuate, top with two pointed projections, triangular incised in middle. Juxta semicircular, caulis short. Aedeagus long broad tube, bundle of cornuti present. Valva oval, distal of excavation a group of setae. Sacculus triangular, broad at base, strongly narrowing towards caudal angle and with some scattered hairs, at caudal angle a small semicircular clasper. Valva neck very slender and curved. Excavation semicircular shaped. Cucullus with distinct oval lobe, covered with hairs, at margin in ventral two-third covered with spines, ventral lobe prominent, dorsal lobe rounded.

Distribution: Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *triangua* refers to the triangular spot on the forewing.

Peridaedala angustalata spec. nov. (figs 45, 107)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 81BFF4BA-1D54-499B-B621-D95804886FDB

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, W. Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunong Brinchang, 23-31.x.1989, G.S. Robinson & M.A. Tobin, B.M. 1989-269, slide 33756FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, same as holotype.

Diagnosis: The hair-like scales at the dorsum of and the apical narrowing forewing are characteristic for this species.

Description: 17 mm. Head green, frons clear white. Labial palpi about 3 times diameter eye, slender, sinuate, green coloured. First labial segment small, second slender oval, ventral with protruding scales, third segment straight, white-green coloured. Antenna ventrally white, dorsally tawny, ringed black, scapus green. Thorax and tegulae green. Forewing subrectangular, slender, costa slightly incised beyond fold, termen oblique, dorsum straight and tapering between vein A1+2 and CuA2, with hair-like scales to vein CuP. Slender costal fold to halfway of costa, green coloured with a beard of green scales, blocked black brown. Costal strigulae white, dividings and interspaces black brown. Basal fascia a dorsal spot. Subbasal fascia two oblique black brown spots, overlaid green. Median fascia a large subquadrate black brown spot at costa. Subterminal fascia an oblique band, halfway basally connected to median fascia, distally confluent with a grey brown apical field. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical dot and a black brown band. Fringes green.

Hindwing shining brown fuscous, with a longitudinal fold along upper margin of cell, costa strongly tapering just before vein R3 and with a row of long projecting scales from base to R3. Underside at origin of hindwing with a bundle of long clear white hairs. Fringes at upperside fuscous brown, at underside purple.

Abdomen dorsally shining brown fuscous, laterally with long white hairs at segments 4 till 7, ventral cream coloured, anal tuft light brown.

Male genitalia: Tegumen long, elongate, shoulders present. Uncus rectangular, top rounded with incision in middle, laterally with pointed projections. Socii slender and drooping, inwardly curved with long hairs. Gnathos a bipartite plate, broad at base, slightly tapering to three-quarters length and then broadening, top triangular. Juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus a simple tube, cornuti present. Valva suboval, with distally of excavation covered with a group of setae. Sacculus a short simple band, deeply concave, broad at base, setae present. Caudal angle with a small clasper. Valva neck very slender, almost straight, in ventral half haired. Excavation large. Cucullus distinctly oval, covered with setae, ventral lobe large, on outer margin spined to about two-third, dorsal lobe more slender than ventral lobe.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, W. Malaysia

Etymology: The name *angustalata* (Latin: angustus = narrower, ala = wing) refers the apically narrowing wings.

Peridaedala crastidochroa Diakonoff, 1953 (figs 46, 108, 140)

Peridaedala crastidochroa: Diakonoff, 1953, *Verh Kon. Ned. Akad. Wet.* (2)49(3): 116.

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Papua, Iebele Camp, 2250 m 28.xii.1938, L.J. Toxopeus, slide 780D,

Allotype: ♀ RMNH, Top Camp, 2100 m, 2.i.1939, slide 782D, leg. Neth. Ind.-Amer. New Guinea Exp.

Additional material: 1 ♀ RMNH, C. West New Guinea, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai, 1750 m, 12.ix.1939, slide FG1809, leg. Prof. Dr. H. Boschma; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ RMNH, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S 138°36'E, 31.i-9.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA Exp., slides FG1447♂, FG1791♀, FG1796♀, FG1808♂; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ RMNH, same locality, 31.i-16.ii.2005, slides FG1792♂, leg. UNCEN-ZMA exp.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ RMNH, kab. Yahukimo, Walmak (Distr. Nipsan), 4°07'S 138°36'E, 1710 m., at light, 24-29.x.2008, leg. R. de Vos & P.J. Zumkehr; 1 ♀ RMNH, Irian

Jaya, Pass Valley, 49 km N. Wamena, 2140 m at light, 25.x.1993, leg. A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ GNL, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 20-25.ix.2011, slides FG2218♂, FG2219♀, leg F. Groenen, at light; 2 ♀♀ RMNH, Papua New Guinea, Aiyura, E. Hlds, 6000 ft., 27.ix.1957, leg. Munroe & Holland; 2 ♀♀ BMNH, Seram, Operation Raleigh, viii-ix.1987, leg. J.D. Holloway, D.T, Jones et al, B.M. 1987-366, slide 33250FG, Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, upper montane forest.

Distribution: Seram, Central Papua (Indonesia), Central Papua New Guinea, all at high altitudes.

Peridaedala juta spec. nov. (figs 47, 109, 141)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: EF4F7B32-B6B4-4CE9-BE23-8B32E7DE4343

Holotype: ♂ RMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Tengah, Lore lindu RP, Rano Rano, 1600 mtr, 10 km NE-Gimpu, 14.iii.1985, Stat. 41, Lower montane forest, MN-light, J.P. & M.J. Duffels, slide FG1807.

Paratypes: 3 ♀♀ RMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Tengah, Lore lindu RP, Rano Rano, 1600 mtr, 10 km NE-Gimpu, 14.iii.1985, Stat. 41, Lower montane forest, MN-light, J.P. & M.J. Duffels, slides FG1590, FG1595; 1 ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., xi.1985, Gunung Poniki-Zebra, 1529 m, 1985, R. ent. soc. Lond., project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33228FG; 1 ♀ BMNH, site 20, 1008 m, G. Mogogonipa, 22.viii.1985, leg. J.D. Holloway; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ BMNH, iii.1985, R. Ent. Soc. Lond. Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, "Clarke Camp", Lower montane forest, 1140 m, slide 33241♂; 1 ♀ BMNH, N.E. Celebes, Tomohon, 26-27.vii.1954, leg. A.H.G. Alston, BM1954-414; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ USNM, Philippines, Mindanao, P.I., Carriedo Rest Houses, 20 km SW Davao, 1-7.xi.1965, 1000 m, D. Davis, slides FG2030♀, FG2031♀, FG2039♀, FG2040♀.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized in the male at underside hindwing by the patch of modified white and yellow scales. In the male genitalia by the double-plated gnathos. In the female genitalia by the well developed and externally visible lamella postvaginalis.

Description: 16-17 mm. Head green, antenna dorsally black, ventrally beige and brown. Antenna in male with black notch. Labial palpi beige and green. Second labial segment median with a black transverse band.

Forewing green with dark black brown markings. Basal fascia fragmented into black dots. Subbasal fascia consisting of a square dot and a triangular dot on dorsum. Median fascia an oblique square spot with below two more or less horizontal "C"-shaped dots, one small ovate spot distally of upper "C"-shaped spot, followed by a band marked with two small square dots on costa. Subterminal band a preapical furcate band to middle of wing, broader at base, and a pretornal oblique rectangular spot, bordered distally by small silvery dots or lines. Terminal fascia a silver spot, at termen with a row of small blackish lines. Fringes green.

Hindwing dark fuscous. In male underside with a patch of modified white scales at one-third to half the length of cell reaching to vein CuP, distally with a patch of yellow filiform scales. Fringes fuscous, with a darker subbasal band, apically equally green.

Abdomen in male dorsally covered with long whitish hairs.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short with in top of pedunculi a small longitudinal structure. Uncus square, bilobed, laterally with two short triangular projections, lobes in middle connected by a short triangular projection, laterally of this projection two slender projections, at its base

fused with the anellus. Socii triangular, inwardly sinuate with some hairs, outwardly straight, top pointed. Gnathos two semimembranous plates, tops rounded, converging inwardly at one-fifth of top, diverging at four-fifth, distally rounded, outwardly with strong lobes in ventral half, converging in the middle, distally connected with a ridge to tegumen. Henion connected to indistinct coecum, juxta long, caulis very short. Aedeagus very short, base bulbous, with a bundle of cornuti. Valva basal half broad, apical half slender, costa with a square projection which is outwardly oblique and with two rows of hairs, ventrally with triangular clasper at outer edge of excavation. Sacculus a small ridge which is folded for two-third, unfolded part spined, outside with some hairs. Excavation large, outer ventral edge right angled. A group of strong spines from ventral triangular projection along outer edge of excavation to middle of valva. Above this a group of smaller spines. Cucullus slender, top semi-oval, costa more or less convex, densely covered with hairs, ventrally with a large projection which is hairy, triangular and at top tiny spined.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor lobes large, anterior with linear moon-shaped structures. Apophyses posterior weak, apophyses anterior twice as thick as apophyses posterior. Tergum 8 minutely spinulose, anterior with two small apendages. Sterigma strongly sclerotized, fitted into emargination of sternite 7. Sternite 7 semicircular with rounded more or less rectangle lobes. Lamella postvaginalis externally visible, a minutely spinulose and bilobed semicircular band, lobes sharply pointed at outer edges, lower part of lobes naked. Lamella antevaginalis rectangular, posterior medially slightly notched, two tapering downwards bent lobes. Ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae, near corpus bursae minutely spinulose, with an indistinct bipronged sclerite in anterior part. Ductus seminalis originating from middle of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae oval, minutely spinulose. Signa absent.

Distribution: North and Central Sulawesi (Indonesia), Mindanao (The Philippines).

Etymology: The species name *juta* refers to the projections of the male genitalia.

***Peridaedala stenygra* Razowski, 2013**

Peridaedala stenygra: Razowski, 2013, *Acta zoologica cracoviensia* 56(2): 61-62.

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. viii-ix.1987, BM1987-366, Gunung Binaia, northslopes, 1000 m, "Secondary forest", GS 31882.

Distribution: Seram (Indonesia).

***Peridaedala hagna* Diakonoff, 1948**

Peridaedala hagna: Diakonoff, 1948, *Treubia* 19:187.

Holotype ♀ IPDB, Indonesia, West New Guinea, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai, ix.1938, slide 337D, Leg. J.P.K. van Eechoud.

Distribution: Papua (Indonesia).

Peridaedala tigacana spec. nov. (figs 48, 110)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: FF98A8D8-C16B-43AE-B74C-4E1A0EA77B1A

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Brunei, Bukit Pagon, 5520', LP 308, 15-20.ii.1982, upper montane forest, slide 33201FG, leg. G.S. Robinson, BM 1982-156.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ BMNH, same as holotype; 2 ♀♀ BMNH, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, B. G. S. Expedition, 1977-8, leg. J.D. Holloway et al, B.M. 1978-206, site 3, January, Camp 4, Mulu, 1780 m, 453463, L. lower montane forest, MV canopy understorey, slide 33202FG, 33237FG.

Diagnosis: The black costal fold and the bundle of long grey scales at underside forewing in combination with the long haired abdomen are characteristic for this species.

Description: 18-20 mm. Head bright green, around eye black spots, frons green, distally white. Labial palpi about 2.5 times diameter eye. First labial segment small, whitish, second segment long and slender, sinuate, ventral with projecting scales, yellowish white with a longitudinal "U"-shaped brown black spot, segment three about one-third length of segment two, slender and drooping, whitish. Antenna with notch, finely ciliate, scape and flagellum whitish. Thorax bright green with a black spot in middle, tegulae bright green, basally black. Forewing subelongate, costa little curved, dorsum straight, termen slightly sinuate. Costal fold slender, black, reaching to four-fifth of forewing length. Basal fascia consisting of two rounded dots and a "C"-shaped spot in angle of wing. Subbasal fascia a spot just below fold and a subtriangular inwardly bent spot. Median fascia consisting of two horizontal "C"-shaped spots, with at distal end a spot. Submedian fascia consisting of two small dots, followed by an inverted triangular spot and a subrectangular, outwardly oblique spot. Terminal fascia indicated by an apical spot and some linear spots at termen. Underside forewing with bundle of long grey scales between vein A1 and dorsum, covered by the hindwing. Fringes green.

Hindwing fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen in male dorsal dirty white, ventrally dirty white with at S6 and S7 modified grey scales, laterally with long hairy grey scales, anal tuft grey.

Male genitalia: Tegumen elongate with strong shoulders. Uncus robust and broad, top rounded, haired, ventrally with two sclerotized plates. Socii large, bulbous and haired. Gnathos consisting of two plates, at base large triangular and connected to each other by a sclerotized rim, distally a strongly inward sinuate and apically broadening projection, top pointed. Juxta trapezoid, lower edges rounded. Aedeagus tube-shaped, slightly bent, in distal half ventrally narrowing. Valva broad, at costa a triangular projection. Sacculus with large semi-oval clasper. Valva neck short and narrow, dorsally spined, outer edge of excavation, from clasper to middle of top of triangular projection a spiny band, at top spines curved outwards, distal part of excavation dorsally with fine hairs, costal half more densely haired. Cucullus elongate, about equal length as width of valve base, lower edge spined, upper part haired, at top more densely haired.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized, tergum 8 short. Sterigma, subrectangular, distally more sclerotized, lateral edges sharp, with laterally and basally of lamella postvaginalis rims, fused with S7, S7 membranous except for spined lateral edges. Lamella postvaginalis a sclerotized spined band, laterally strongly spined. Lamella antevaginalis a trapezoid laterally pointed cup. Ductus bursae about as long as corpus bursae, with a bipronged sclerite as long as ductus bursae. Corpus bursae oval and spinulose, with two very short signa.

Distribution: Brunei and Gn. Mulu (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *tigacana* (tiga-c-ana) refers to the three (tiga in Malaysian language) “C”-shaped spots on the forewing.

***Peridaedala basisana* spec. nov.** (figs 49, 111, 142)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 8AB36C32-0F1A-4328-9E9F-CAE956AF5DB8

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Sabah, Gunong Monkobo, 1740 m, 116°56'E 5°48'N, Moss forest, 21.viii.1987, leg. K.R. Tuck 1987-BM252, slide 33203FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♀ BMNH, same as holotype, slide 33240FG; 1 ♂ BMNH, Mount Kinabalu, Kamborangoh, 2110 m, vii-ix.1965, slide 33204FG; 1 ♀ BMNH, Kundasan, 1050 m, vii-ix.1965, Cambridge expedition to mount Kinabalu 1965, slide 33205FG, leg. H.J. Banks, H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, Brit. Mus. 1968-186; 1 ♀ BMNH, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, R.G.S.-exped. 1977-8, leg. J.D. Holloway et al, Brit. mus. 1978-206, Site 3. Jan., Mulu, 1780 m, 453463, Camp 4, L. lower montane forest, MV-canopy & understory, slide 33206FG.

Diagnosis: The costal fold in the male, with the dorsum hidden under a row of erect scales and the modified scales at upper- and underside of hindwing and abdomen are characteristic.

Description: 18-19 mm. Head vertex and frons green, laterally with black spots. Labial palpi about 2-2.5 times diameter eye, sinuate. First labial segment short, black, second segment sinuate, ventrally with long scales, basal half black, distally green coloured, third segment moderate and straight. Antenna minutely ciliate, tawny, scape green, notch black. Thorax green coloured, in centre black spot, tegulae green, at base black.

Forewing male elongate, costa gently arched, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to half length of costa, broad, dorsum of fold covered by a rim of erect scales, black coloured. Strigulae indicated by small white spots which are divided by black. Basal fascia in male indicated by a slender black band. Subbasal fascia, in male connected to fold, consisting of a small spot and a subrectangular spot which is broadest at dorsum. Median fascia consisting of two spots at costa, both connected to the “U”-shaped spot, a rounded dot at middle of wing, distally of the mentioned and a second “U”-shaped spot in dorsal part. Subterminal fascia consisting of a small spot, followed by a rectangular and irregular spot to two-third and an oblique spot. Terminal fascia an apical dot followed by a interrupted black line.

Forewing female in costal half with three spots. Fringes green.

Hindwing male shining fuscous, in anal fold at upperside an ash-grey spot. Underside in anal half clear white coloured, at end of vein A1+2 a bundle of modified ash-grey scales and at veins CuP with opposite at CuA2 modified fuscous scales. Fringes fuscous.

Abdomen male dorsally grey, ventrally cream coloured, laterally with long modified grey scales. S7 with grey hairy scales, anal tuft grey.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate. Uncus rectangular and haired, distally short incised, laterally with semicircular lobes. Socii small, tapering, inwardly curved, bristled. Gnathos consisting of two plates, broad at base, outer edges rounded, distally tapering, top with rounded lobes. Juxta subtriangular, caulis short. Aedeagus a short tube with a bundle of short cornuti. Valva short, ventrally with a small group of bristles. Sacculus straight, rounded

caudally, with some bristles, clasper a rounded lobe. Valva neck broad, a prominent group of bristles in middle, dorsally a line of flattened bristles in distal part. Cucullus crescent-shaped, bristled, outer edge in basal half spined, ventral projection short.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma cup-shaped, fused with S7. Sternite 7 rectangular, emargination large. Lamella postvaginalis quadrate, undulate, spinulose, with a sclerotized rim. Lamella antevaginalis a "U"-shaped sclerotized rim with sharp lateral processes. Ductus bursae short with a bipronged sclerite as long as ductus, origin of ductus seminalis in lower part of bipronged sclerite. Corpus bursae large, minutely spined, except for an area near ductus bursae, with two long horn shaped signa.

Distribution: Sabah, Sarawak (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The name basisana (bawah = under and sisik = scales in the Malaysian language) refers to the covered dorsum of the costal fold by erect scales at the forewing of the male.

Peridaedala ponikiana spec. nov. (figs 50, 112, 143)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 5B1FCD07-4379-4717-819D-F0514FA2A38D

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., August 1985, R. Ent. Soc.Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, Site 18, 1817 m, G. Poniki-summit, J.D. Holloway, 13-14.viii.1985, slide 33213FG.

Paratype: 1 ♀ BMNH, same as holotype, slide 33214FG.

Diagnosis: Male with prominent black markings and the modified scales at the costa and underside of the hindwing are characteristic.

Description: 19-20 mm. Head in male roughly scaled, cream coloured, black purple tipped, in female green. Labial palpi 2 -2.5 times diameter eye, porrect, roughly scaled. First labial segment black, second segment dorsally convex, ventrally with projecting scales, basal part mixed black brown, in middle cream coloured, distal part mixed black brown, third segment long, cream coloured, basal two-third mixed with black brown. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally blackish, flagellum black, notch present.

Thorax green, mixed with black brown, distally white, tegulae roughly black and brown scaled.

Forewing male subelongate, costa straight, at apex slightly convex, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold broad and prominent, black brown. Strigulae indicated by white spots which are divided by brown, interspaces black brown. Markings black brown, irregularly bordered orange, green interspaces mixed with some orange scales. At tornus a "V"-shaped silver spot, overlaid with blackish. Basal fascia an irregularly curved band. Subbasal fascia a large rounded triangular spot. Median fascia a horizontal broad "C"-shaped spot in middle and three small dots at dorsum. Subterminal fascia an oblique band which is in the middle interrupted. Terminal fascia a rounded apical spot and an interrupted fine line at termen.

Hindwing male lead-grey, at upperside between costa and Sc+R1 long modified scales. Underside at CuP a spot of broader modified purple reflecting scales, in anal fold a bundle of long hair-like scales. Fringes lighter coloured with a darker subbasal band.

Forewing female basal fascia consisting of an irregular horizontal spot above middle and a cup-shaped spot at dorsum. Subbasal fascia a rectangular spot at costa and a large rounded

triangular spot at dorsum, at interspace scattered black scales. Median fascia an inverted stairs-like spot at costa, connected with distal leg of horizontal "C"-shaped spot.

Hindwing female fuscous, veins irregularly indicated by darker scales. Fringes at apex white, distally cream coloured, followed by a grey and white spot, remaining part tawny, distally lightbrown.

Abdomen in male dorsally grey, ventrally cream coloured, laterally with long modified grey scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate with strong shoulders. Uncus a rectangular tube with a bilobed top, inner edge of lobes sharp, ventrally with some hairs, dorsally with long hairs. Socii slender and drooping, long haired. Gnathos a bipartite curved broad plate, at base less sclerotized, at top with a projection. Caulis ventrally with a feather like structure. Aedeagus tube shaped with markings of cornute. Valva suboval, excavation large. Sacculus short, robust and rounded, basally haired, at caudal angle a bundle of long bristles, followed by a bundle of shorter bristles between caudal angle and clasper, clasper a large rounded lobe. Valva neck tapering towards cucullus, covered with bristles. Cucullus with a triangulous ventral lobe with long bristles, outer edge in ventral part spined, dorsal lobe with a rounded top and covered with bristles.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma urn-like, enclosed into bulbous emargination of S7. Sternite 7 a large subquadrate plate, spinulose except for a bipronged area below the sterigma. Lamella postvaginalis urn-like, spinulose plate, lateral with two sharp pointed projections. Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular structure consisting of two, basally connected by a small band, broad sickle-like lobes. Ductus bursae very short, about one-third length of corpus bursae, covered by S7, with a bipronged sclerite distally of sterigma, colliculum a rectangular sclerite with at hind margin a convex projection. Corpus bursae ovate, spinulose except for a small area at origin of ductus bursae, with two large blade like signa.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *ponikiana* refers to Gunung Poniki where the holotype was collected.

Peridaedala melipatana spec. nov. (figs 51, 113, 144)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 2724DE22-3733-4CE4-9758-606CA58429FB

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., Oktober 1985, G. Mogogonipa summit, 1800m, 18-20.x.1985, R. ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33750FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♀ BMNH, same locality as holotype, Dumoga-Bone N.P., August 1985, Site 15, Hill, 1440', J.D. Holloway, 6-8.viii.1985, R. ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33749FG; 1 ♂ BMNH, Brunei, 1365 m., Bukit Retak, LP 238, GR 873804, 1.iv.1989, Moss Forestm M.G. Allen & K.R. Tuck, BM 1989-129; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ BMNH, Brunei, 5520', Bukit Pagon, LP 308, upper montane forest, 15-20.ii.1982, G.S. Robinson, BM 1982-156; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Philippine Islands, Davao Province, Mindanao, E. slope of Mt. Kinley, 7000 ft, 22.ix.1946, slides 33760FG♀, 33761FG♂, 33763FG♂; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ BMNH, Sabah, Gunong Monkobo, 1740 m, 116°56'E 5°48'N, 21.viii.1987, moss forest, leg. K.R. Tuck, 1987-252, B.M. 1987252, slides 26447FG♂, 33734FG♀, 33739FG♀; 2 ♀♀ BMNH, Sabah, 1500 m, Crocker range N.P., 5°45'N 116°19'E, lower montane forest, 7-12.viii.1991, K.R. Tuck, Op. Raleigh, B.M. 1991-136, slide

33759FG; 1 ♀ BMNH, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, "Power Station", 1930 m, vii-ix.1965, Cambridge Expedition to Mt. Kinabalu 1965, H.J. Banks. H.S. Barlow & J.D. Holloway, B.M. 1965-186, slide 33762FG; 2 ♀♀ BMNH, W. Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunong Brinchang, 15-23.viii.1986, G.S. Robinson, B.M. 1989-299, slide 33755FG.

Diagnosis: The dark appearance in combination with the large tufts of raised scales on the male forewing and the long plumes on T2 and T3 of the abdomen are characteristic.

Description: 15-20 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green coloured. First labial segment small with dorsally a small black brown dot, second segment distally with ventral and dorsal protruding scales, in basal half some black brown scales, third segment whitish with some black brown scales. Antenna tawny, dorsally grey ringed black, flagellum green, mixed black. Thorax green with at base some black scales, tegulae green with distal end grey. Forewing male subrectangular, costa slightly curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae in apical part indicated by three whitish strigulae which are divided by green. Broad black brown costal fold, reaching to three-fifth, mixed grey, at dorsum with raised scales. At origin of CuA1 and CuA2 dots of raised scales. Basal fascia indicated black brown. Subbasal and median fascia confluent, subtriangular, broadest at dorsum, black brown to grey. Subterminal fascia consisting two small dots at costa and a broad hooked band, connecting median fascia and apical spot. Terminal fascia indicated by some scattered scales along termen. Fringes green, with a darker subbasal band, beyond tornus with some black brown scales.

Hindwing male shining fuscous. Fringes same coloured with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen dorsally fuscous to black grey, at T2 and T3 long plumes of hair-like scales, plume black grey.

Female forewing with subbasal fascia consisting of a small oblique spot at costa and a larger triangular spot at dorsum, connected to median fascia.

Male genitalia: Tegumen bell-shaped, shoulders indistinct. Uncus inverted trapezoid, deeply incised in middle of base, top flattened with lateral projections, in middle of top a sharp thorn. Socii very small, drooping, top narrowed. Gnathos a large bipartite plate, base in middle triangular incised, laterally slightly concave, top with long curved sharp projections. Juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus a simple tube with a bundle of cornuti. Valva oval, distally of excavation covered with setae. Sacculus a simple haired band, constricted in middle, at caudal angle a short semicircular projection. Valva neck very short, slender and haired. Excavation large. Cucullus slender and slightly curved, haired, ventral lobe more prominent and distally covered with spines, dorsal lobe slender and haired.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior short, slender and equally sized. Sterigma broad cup-shaped, partly fitting into emargination of S7, distally spinulose. Sternite 7 a rectangular spinulose plate, emargination to one-third. Lamella postvaginalis a spinulose convex plate with laterally triangular thorns. Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae membraneous, colliculum a bipronged sclerite in distal two-third of ductus. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, two blade-like signa present.

Distribution: Widely distributed, found in Cameron Highlands (West Malaysia), Brunei and Sabah (East Malaysia) in North Borneo, Sulawesi (Indonesia) and Mindanao (The Philippines).

Etymology: The name *melipatana* (Bahasa Indonesia: melipat = folding) refers to the distinct fold on the forewing in the male.

***Peridaedala amaryssa* spec. nov.** (figs 52, 145)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 238B5E4B-2FDD-44D5-A095-602EB30B0707

Holotype: ♀ RMNH, West Java, Wanaron, Gengalengan, 1400 m, 20.ix.1949, gen. slide 10387D, leg. L.J. Toxopeus.

Paratype: 1 ♀ USNM, Java, Tjibodas, Mount Gede, 13.viii., Bryant and Palmer coll., gen. slide USNM 26541 (5346Diakonoff).

Diagnosis: The small size and the bright green colouration, in combination with the slender wings, are characteristic for this species.

Description: 12 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2.5 times diameter eye, slender, whitish green with some scattered brown scales. Antenna tawny, dorsal covered with black. Thorax green.

Forewing narrow, costa slightly curved, apex sharp, termen slightly sinuate, dorsum straight. Pattern bordered with silver. Basal fascia an indistinct triangular spot. Subbasal fascia consisting of two opposite triangular spots. Median fascia an irregular "V"-shaped spot reaching to beyond middle of wing. Subterminal fascia two small dots at costa, second one connected to a large subquadrate spot, and an irregular semi-oval spot at dorsum. Terminal band indicated by an apical and a pretornal spot. Fringes green.

Hindwings brown fuscous. Fringes same colour.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses short, equally sized. Sterigma cup-shaped, fitting into emargination of S7. Sternite 7 an oblong curved plate, spinulose, angles rounded. Lamella postvaginalis concave, spinulose, except for central area. Lamella antevaginalis at base a concave band, laterally with two long and very slender arms. Ductus bursae half covered by sternite 7 with a small semicircular upper part and a bipronged sclerite as long as ductus bursae. Corpus bursae ovate, strongly spinulose with one larger blade-like and one sharp pointed signum.

Distribution: West Java, Indonesia.

Etymology: The holotype specimen was discovered in the collection of the RMNH. Diakonoff labelled this species with the name *amaryssa* (ἀμάρυσσω = to spark). In honour to Dr. Alexei Diakonoff this name is adopted for the species.

***Peridaedala enantiosema* Diakonoff, 1983** (figs 53, 146)

Peridaedala enantiosema Diakonoff, 1983, *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 204: 19.

Holotype: ♀ RMNH, Indonesia, Sumatra, Mt. Bandahara, Bivouac Two, 1430 m, slide 10357D.

Distribution: Sumatra, Indonesia.

***Peridaedala triangulosa* Diakonoff, 1983 (figs 54, 147)**

Peridaedala triangulosa: Diakonoff, 1983, *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 204: 17.

Holotype: ♀ RMNH, Indonesia, Sumatra, Mt. Bandahara, Bivouac Three, 1810 m, holotype, slide 10376D.

Paratype: 1 ♀ USNM, Java, Tjibodas, Mount Gede, 13.viii., Bryant and Palmer coll., slide USNM 26541 (5346Diakonoff).

Additional material: 1 ♀ RMNH, West Java, Wanaron, Gengalengan, 1400 m, 20.ix.1949, slide 10387D, leg. L.J. Toxopeus; 1 ♀ RMNH, (Nederlands Indië), Bali, 3500', Batoeriti, ± 1935, Leg. J.P.A. Kalis, coll. J.M.A. v. Groenendaal. slide FG2077.

Distribution: Sumatra, Java, Bali, Indonesia.

***Peridaedala raleighiana spec. nov.* (figs 55, 148)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 535C2067-6B14-4EC1-9DC8-FA7B5DCB1AC4

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Indonesia, Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. Holloway, D.T. Jones et al, viii-ix.1987, BM 1987-366, Gunung Binaia, north slopes 1500 m, lower montane for[est]., slide 33325FG.

Diagnosis: The oblique, sharp bordered markings are characteristic for this species.

Description: 19 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 1.5 times diameter eye, sinuate, porrect, green. First labial segment small, second segment long and sinuate with ventral projecting scales, third segment straight. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny. Thorax and tegulae green, tegulae basally with some scattered black scales.

Forewing subrectangular, distally broadening, costa straight, distally convex, dorsum and termen straight, apex slightly protruding. Costal strigulae white, dividings black. Basal fascia consisting of an outward oblique band to middle and a spot parallel to dorsum. Subbasal fascia a spot to one-third and a triangular spot. Median fascia indicated by an outwardly bent spot, broadening towards termen. Connected to a small costal quadrate spot and a dot in middle. Subterminal fascia consisting of a subrectangular spot to one-third and a triangular spot. Terminal fascia an apical spot and a linearly spot at termen from one-third to tornus. Fringes green. Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes same coloured with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate. Apophyses posterior slightly longer than apophyses anterior. Sterigma a "U"-shaped cup fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a subquadrate plate, hind margin with two bulbous lobes. Lamella postvaginalis a rectangular plate, distally spinulose, hindmargin convex in middle and laterally with two sharp triangular lobes, basally concave. Lamella antevaginalis at base "U"-shaped, laterally sharply pointed. Ductus bursae about half length of corpus bursae, distally with a bipronged sclerite, colliculum a "T"-shaped structure in ostium. Corpus bursae a bulbous spinulose sack, with two blade like signa.

Distribution: Seram, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *raleighiana* refers to the Operation Raleigh during which this species was collected.

Peridaedala quadrisegitigana spec. nov. (figs 56, 149)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 3FB0E0EE-C34E-456F-82D3-BEA4C1D9E8C7

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Sabah, Mount Kinabalu, nr Kundasang golf course, 17-20.v.1989, primary montane forest, leg. K.R. Tuck, BM 1989-129, slide 33224FG.

Paratype: 1 ♀ BMNH, same as holotype.

Diagnosis: The four distinct black brown triangular spots at the forewing are characteristic.

Description: 14-16 mm. Head green. Labial palpi 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green. First labial segment small, mixed black brown, second segment large, dorsally with projecting scales, mixed with some scattered black brown scales, third segment drooping, whitish. Antenna tawny, dorsally ringed black. Thorax and tegulae green.

Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly convex, dorsum and termen straight, apex slightly protruding. Costal strigulae indistinct whitish, divided by black brown. Basal fascia an angled spot to middle and some scales at dorsum. Subbasal fascia consisting of a triangular spot at costa and at dorsum. Median fascia a distinct, irregular, triangular spot at costa. Subterminal fascia consisting of two small dots, a rectangular spot above middle and a triangular spot at dorsum. Terminal fascia an apical spot. Fringes green.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes same coloured with a darker subbasal line.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor slender, apophyses of equal size. T8 semicircular with broad anterior lobes. Sterigma fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a subquadrate plate, lobes laterally of sterigma spinulose. Lamella postvaginalis a rectangular plate, hindmargin convex, laterally with two triangular spinulose lobes which are sharp pointed. Lamella antevaginalis a broad "U"-shaped rim. Ductus bursae short, about one-third length of corpus bursae, covered by S7, with in distal three-quarters a broad bipronged sclerite, colliculum a small sclerite. Corpus bursae ovate, spinulose, with two blade-like signa.

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *quadrisegitigana* (quadra = four, segitiga = triangular in Bahasa Indonesia) refers to the four distinct triangulars at the forewing.

Peridaedala monkoboa spec. nov. (figs 57, 150)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 8145CC50-A3D6-414F-AF77-500EDA239683

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Sabah, 975 m, Gunong Monkobo, 116°56'E 5°48'N, Dipterocarp for[est]., 7-13.viii.1987, leg K.R. Tuck, B.M. 1987-252, slide 33222FG.

Diagnosis: The small size of the adult and the broad prominent ductus bursae in the female genitalia are characteristic.

Description: 14 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate and teardrop-shaped. First labial segment small, second segment relatively large, green in middle with black brown band, third segment missing in holotype. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny coloured, dorsally overlaid with black brown, flagellum light green coloured. Thorax green, tegulae green, mixed with black brown.

Forewing subrectangular, costa, termen and dorsum straight, apex slightly protruding. Costal strigulae yellowish green, divided black brown, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia indicated by a subrectangular costal and dorsal spot, connected by a tiny hooked band. Subbasal fascia an subrectangular and a sharp triangular spot, between both spots an interrupted fine line. Median fascia an oblique irregular shaped spot and a "V"-shaped spot, overlaid with green. Subterminal fascia an oblique sack-shaped spot and a subtriangular broad based spot. Terminal fascia an apical dot and an interrupted band along termen. Fringes yellow green.

Hindwing brown grey. Fringes fuscous.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor relatively large, apophyses equally sized, shorter than ovipositor. T8 about the same length as ovipositor. Sterigma fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a subquadrate plate. Lamella postvaginalis a spinulose rim, laterally with two quadrate lobes, each lobe basally with a curved rim. Lamella antevaginalis a broad "U"-shaped cup. Ductus bursae broad, longer than corpus bursae, in distal four-fifth with a bipronged sclerite. Corpus bursae rounded, spinulose with two small thorn-like signa.

Distribution: Sabah (Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The species name refers to the type locality Monkobo.

Peridaedala dumogabonana spec. nov. (figs 58, 151)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C6B5B1CE-F422-4269-918B-D78A644FDA69

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., August 1985, R. Ent. Soc.Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, Site 18, 1817 m, G. Poniki-summit, J.D. Holloway, 13-14.viii.1985, slide 33249FG.

Diagnosis: The raised scales on the forewing and the "Ω"-like structure at T8 in the female genitalia are characteristic.

Description: 24 mm. Head green. Labial palpi 2-2.5 times diameter eye, porrect, green. Second labial segment tear drop shaped, with scattered black scales, third segment long, drooping, cream-coloured. Antenna finely ciliate, at each segment with a longer hair, tawny, ringed black, flagellum green. Thorax green, tegulae in holotype missing.

Forewing subelongate, costa slightly curved, apex slightly protruding, dorsum and termen straight. Strigulae indicated by tawny black brown divided spots, interspaces black brown. Apical part of wing slightly orange tinged. Basal fascia indicated by an irregular band. Subbasal fascia a triangular black brown spot mixed with green, at one-third a sinuate band confluent with a large triangular dorsal spot. Median fascia an irregular cup-shaped spot, at costa connected to a large semi-oval spot which is black brown and overlaid with orange. In centre of this spot, at base of CuA2, a tuft of raised green scales. Subterminal fascia an interrupted black brown band, connected to the apical field. Terminal fascia a triangular apical spot and an interrupted fine line along termen. Fringes green.

Hindwing shining dark fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor swollen, apophyses equally sized. T8 dorsal with an "Ω"-like structure. Sterigma fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a curved subrectangular plate with a shallow emargination. Lamella postvaginalis a semi-oval plate with laterally two long slender triangular and spinulose projections. Lamella antevaginalis a cup-shaped rim. Ductus bursae covered by S7 to about three-quarters, in distal three-quarter a strong sclerite, colliculum a

small sclerotisation into ostium, corpus bursae oval, spinulose with two large blade like signa.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *dumogabonana* refers to the type locality of the species, the Dumoga-Bone National Park in North Sulawesi.

Peridaedala doiana spec. nov. (figs 59, 152)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C278AC60-4253-437B-82F2-EF2CE8FDA604

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Thailand, north, 1640-1685 m, Nan, Doi Phu Kha NP, km 33.8 to 34.4, 26-30.xii.1991, leg. I.J. Kitching & A.M. Cotton, B.M. 1992-9, slide 33244FG.

Diagnosis: The bright green colour in combination with the large white bordered dark markings are characteristic.

Description: 18 mm. Head green coloured. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green. First labial segment small, green, second segment tube-shaped, green coloured with two dark bands, third segment whitish, antenna tawny, ringed black brown. Thorax and tegulae green with basally a grey brown spot.

Forewing subtriangular, costa slightly curved at two-third, apex protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae whitish, divided black. Basal fascia hooked, mixed with green. Subbasal fascia formed by two triangular spots which are in middle connected, mixed with green. Median fascia a large semicircular spot, distally with a triangular lobe. Subterminal fascia a teardrop-shaped spot, in middle connected to an oblique subrectangular spot. Terminal fascia a triangular dot at apex and a fine band of black brown scales along termen. Fringes olive green.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, slender, apophyses about as long as height of S8. T8 sclerotized, rimmed. Sterigma a sclerotized plate, fused with S7, its inner border a sclerotized rim, hindmargin with two square lobes. S7 a semicircular plate, laterally with curved and rounded arms, emargination to half of width S7. Lamella postvaginalis a small, spinulose convex band. Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular concave band, basally with two small projections. Ductus bursae almost entirely covered by S7, with a bipronged sclerite in middle of ductus. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, with small thorn-like semi-sclerotized signa.

Distribution: North Thailand.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Peridaedala camerona spec. nov. (figs 60, 114, 153)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 7ECAE3AA-879F-4361-AED0-9D433F646D4C

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, West Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Brinchang, 15-23.viii.1986, G.S. Robinson 1986-299, slide 33740FG.

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ BMNH, same as holotype, 33242FG, 33741FG.

Diagnosis: The yellowish bordered markings at forewing and the large clear white spot of modified scales in the anal fold at underside hindwing are characteristic.

Description: 14 mm. Head green, frons clear white. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, slender and sinuate, green. First labial segment small with a black brown spot, second segment teardrop-shaped, ventrally with projecting scales, with a black brown spot, third segment straight, yellow green coloured. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally with scattered black scales, flagellum green with some black scales, antennal notch black, in excavation silver. Thorax and tegulae green, basally with black brown spot.

Forewing male subrectangular, costa slightly convex, apex protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to beyond middle black, in centre a green spot, costal strigulae yellow, divided black, interspaces semicircular and black. Basal fascia indicated by an irregular spot. Subbasal fascia a small spot connected to fold and a triangular spot. Median fascia a curved spot from fold to middle, a cup-shaped green and black coloured spot. Subterminal fascia an oblique drop-shaped spot, followed by an oval spot. Terminal fascia a small triangular dot connected to apical spot followed by an interrupted fine black line along termen. Fringes green with a subbasal darker band.

Forewing female subbasal fascia a triangular spot followed by a small round dot.

Hindwing male shining fuscous. Anal fold bulbous, at underside of fold a large white spot of modified scales bordered by stem of cell, CuA1 and A1+2, at A1+2 some erect grey scales. Fringes same colour as hindwing with a darker subbasal band.

Abdomen male T2 and T3 fuscous, remaining tergites silver with laterally protruding scales, anal tuft grey, ventrally a yellow white spot.

Male genitalia: Tegumen subtriangular, short, shoulders distinct. Uncus slightly trapezoid, at top laterally with small projections, top convex, in middle concave. Socii finger-like, with long hairs. Gnathos bipartite plate, distal end broad and convex with lateral projections, laterally concave, caudal end tapering and split. Juxta and caulis short. Aedeagus a large broad tube, in middle concave with marks of cornuti. Valva square, distally of excavation covered with setae, at caudal angle a semicircular projection. Saccus band-like with scattered setae. Valva neck short and small. Cucullus ventral edge broad and rounded, and covered with spines, in middle slightly concave, distal edge rounded and covered with setae.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma "V"-shaped, partly covered by S7. S7 a subquadrate plate, with a semicircular emargination bordered by a sclerotized ring. Lamella postvaginalis a slender spinulose band. Lamella antevaginalis an inverted triangular sclerite, laterally with two slender sclerotized arms. Ductus bursae short, covered by S7, with in the distal two-third a bipronged sclerite. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, with two tiny signa.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Peridaedala brunnei spec. nov. (figs 61, 154)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: C0FB447-7EC2-4EEB-9EBC-D7E8E19495D7

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, West Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Brinchang, 15-23.viii.1986, leg. G.S. Robinson, BM 1986-299, slide 33243FG.

Diagnosis: The general dark brown appearance is characteristic for this species.

Description: 16 mm. Head green. Labial palpi 2-2.5 times diameter eye, sinuate and porrect, green. First labial segment small, second segment slender basally, at distal part ventrally with projecting scales, a longitudinal black brown band to two-third, third segment straight, top whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, ringed black, flagellum green. Thorax and tegulae brownish green with a black brown band in middle.

Forewing subrectangular shaped, costa slightly curved, termen slightly sinuate, dorsum straight. Costal strigulae white, divided black, interspaces black brown, apical field of wing black brown. Basal fascia a complete, hooked, band. Subbasal fascia formed by a subrectangular and a large subtriangular spot. Median fascia a large irregular "V"-shaped spot to two-third to just above dorsum. Subterminal fascia a triangular and a subtriangular spot. Terminal fascia a black brown apical dot and a small indistinct silver and black brown band along termen. Fringes green, black brown at apex and beyond tornus, with a black brown subbasal band.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma cup-shaped, fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a subrectangular curved plate, emargination shallow. Lamella postvaginalis a semicircular plate which is spinulose and basally with two concavities, laterally with two triangular projections. Lamella antevaginalis a "C"-shaped rim. Ductus bursae about half length of corpus bursae, with a large biphonged sclerite, colliculum small. Corpus bursae rounded, spinulose, with two blade-like signa.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Etymology: The name refers to the general dark brown colouration of the markings.

Peridaedala brinchangana spec. nov. (figs 62, 155)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 32FF51A8-205F-4ADE-B1B6-EF65AA3D4751

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, West Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Brinchang, 15-23.viii.1986, slide 33232FG, G.S. Robinson, BM 1986-299.

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ BMNH, same as holotype; 5 ♀♀ BMNH, Malaysia, 1980 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Brinchang, 23-31.x.1989, G.S. Robinson & M.A. Tobin, B,M, 1989-269, slides 33753FG, 33757FG.

Diagnosis: *Peridaedala brinchangana* can only separated from *P. doiana* and *P. dumogobonana* by dissection of the genitalia. It differs in the fused sterigma with S7 and the flattened base of the lamella antevaginalis.

Description: 14-15 mm. Head green, labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green. First labial segment small, second segment oval, in middle a grey darker green fascia, third segment long and slender. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally ringed black, flagellum green. Thorax green with some scattered black scales, tegulae green. Forewings subrectangular, costa curved, apex protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Strigulae indicated yellowish, dividings black. Basal fascia a hooked interrupted band. Subbasal fascia

an outwardly bent spot and a subrectangular spot. Median fascia a prominent “V”-shaped spot reaching to beyond middle. Subterminal fascia an inwardly oblique band to two-third and a triangular spot. Terminal fascia an apical spot and a band along termen. Fringes green. Hindwing grey brown. Fringes grey with a darker subbasal line.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. T8 basally with two lobes. Sterigma cup-shaped, fused with S7. S7 a curved subrectangular plate, outer edges slightly protruding and rounded. Lamella postvaginalis a spinulose convex plate, basally with a “T”-shaped sclerite, laterally sharp pointed. Lamella antevaginalis cup-shaped, basally flattened. Ductus bursae about half length of corpus bursae, with a strong bipronged sclerite, colliculum small. Corpus bursae membranous, spinulose, with two large horn-like signa.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Peridaedala speculata Razowski, 2013 (figs 63, 156)

Peridaedala speculate: Razowski, 2013, *Acta zoologica cracoviensia* 56(2): 61.

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al., viii-ix.1987, BM 1987-366, Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for[est]., GS 33394.

Paratype: 1 ♀ BMNH, as holotype, Gunung Binaia ridge, Wai Puku, 2800 m, open slopes.

Additional material: 1 ♀ BMNH, as holotype, slide 33215FG.

Distribution: Gunung Binaia Ridge, Seram, Indonesia.

Peridaedala bigamma spec. nov. (figs 64, 157)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 9C9E20BC-752C-4DD5-90CD-4EACBBA01C96

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park, R.G.S. Exped. 1977-8, J.D. Holloway et al., B.M. 1978-206, site 6- Januari, Gunong Mulu, 2360 m, 467 465, low summit scrub, (u. montane) Acl., slide 33211FG.

Diagnosis: The two “Y”-shaped fascia in the forewing are characteristic.

Description: 17 mm. Head green. Antenna finely ciliate, tawny, dorsally ringed black, flagellum green. Thorax green, mixed with dark brown, tegulae green, basally black brown. Forewing subelongate, costa slightly bent, dorsum and termen straight, apex protruding. Strigulae white, divided dark brown. Basal fascia hooked in middle. Subbasal fascia an outwardly oblique band and fused with leg of median fascia, at dorsum a triangular spot. Median fascia “Y”-shaped. Subterminal fascia “Y”-shaped with a long leg to dorsum. Terminal fascia a linear spot at termen. Fringes green, at apex dark brown. Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes same colour with a darker subbasal line.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor in holotype damaged, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior equally sized. Sterigma subquadrate, fitting into emargination of S7. S7 a rectangular plate with projecting shoulders. Lamella postvaginalis a subtriangularous band with long spines. Lamella antevaginalis a “U”-shaped rim. Ductus bursae about half length of

corpus bursae with a bipronged sclerite which is as long as ductus, colliculum short and reaching into ostium. Corpus bursae spinulose with two horn-like signa.

Distribution: Sarawak (West Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The name *bigamma* refers to the double “Y”-shaped spot at the forewing.

Peridaedala muajatana spec. nov. (figs 65, 115)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: CABAAC01-67CF-43AC-B323-303A92460EF1

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, G. Muajat, 1780 m, 7-8.xi.1985, R. ent. soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33226FG.

Paratype: 1 ♂ BMNH, Danau Mooat, 1200 m, nr Kotamobagu, 27-28.ix.1985, R. ent. soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10.

Diagnosis: Characteristic are the long and slender costal fold, the bundle of long grey modified scales at origin of the hindwing and the modified scales at upperside hindwing and tibia hindlegs.

Description: 14-15 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, green with some brown scales. First labial segment small, second segment long with dorsally projecting scales, third segment slender. Antenna in holotype missing, in paratype beige with distinct antennal notch. Thorax and tegulae green, basally blackish, with a bundle of long grey modified scales, originating from base of hindwing into anal fold.

Forewing broad, costa slightly convex, dorsum and termen straight, costal fold to two-third of wing length, with a spot at one-third and distal end, a black streak at interspace. Costal strigulae whitish green, divided by green. Basal fascia consisting of some black spots. Subbasal fascia a subrectangular spot from middle to dorsum, tapering at dorsum. Median fascia an irregular spot from fold to middle and “V”-shaped spot indicated by a blackish line and some black scales. Subterminal fascia two costal spots, a semi-ovate spot, connected to apical spot, and a smaller, oblique spot reaching to dorsum. Terminal fascia an apical spot and an interrupted line from middle to just beyond tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing upperside shining fuscous, between costa and Sc+R1 and in anal fold a bundle of long grey modified scales. Fringes grey with a darker subbasal line. Fringes at anal angle two to three times longer than fringes at termen.

Abdomen dorsally dark fuscous, ventrally whitish with black bands, laterally with modified scales. Anal tuft prominent with long grey scales.

Tibia hindlegs dark grey with ventrally and dorsally a row of long modified grey scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate, basally with a bundle of long bristles. Uncus consisting of a rectangular dorsal and ventral plate, laterally with oval, hollow projections, ventral plate about half size of dorsal plate, at base of ventral plate a row of bristles. Socii prominent, raised, sharply hooked, broad basally, slender distally, bristled. Gnathos a simple bipartite subrectangular plate, before rounded top and lateral edges concave, from two-third to concave edges a small sclerotized rim. Aedeagus tube-shaped, little constricted at one-quarter and at top, with a bundle of long cornuti. Valva slender, distally bristled, at dorsal part ventrally with a bundle of long bristles, in dorsal part folded, at edge of fold a bundle of bristles. Sacculus triangular, bristled, caudal angle with a short triangular projection. Valva

neck slender and strongly curved, ventrally with a row of bristles, at outer surface a row of very large flattened bristles. Cucullus relatively small, bristled, dorsal lobe ovate, ventral lobe triangular, outer edge with a row of strong spines and a bundle of smaller ones.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The species name refers to the type locality Gunung Muajat, North Sulawesi.

Peridaedala tanpalipata spec. nov. (figs 66, 116, 158)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 9DC9CD8B-A2D7-4443-BCCE-6B51F59F7324

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, G. Muajat, 1780 m, 7-8.xi.1985, R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33239FG.

Paratype: 1 ♀ BMNH, [Indonesia], Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., August 1985, site 18, G. paniki-summit, J.D. Holloway, 13-14.viii.1985, R. Ent. Soc. Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10, slide 33223FG.

Diagnosis: The small size in combination with the plume of long grey scales in the anal fold of the male hindwing are characteristic for this species.

Description: 15 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate and porrect. First labial segment small, black, second segment distally equally broadening, basal half black brown, distal half yellowish green, third segment yellowish. Antenna finely ciliate, in male with a black brown spot at base, in female mixed with black brown dorsally. Thorax green, tegulae green, basally black brown.

Forewing subrectangular, costa slightly convex, dorsum and termen straight, apex protruding. Strigulae whitish, divided by black brown. Basal fascia indicated by a sharply edged spot, a quadrate spot between strigulae and a dot close to dorsum. Subbasal fascia an oblique subrectangular spot to two-third and a semicircular spot. Median fascia a broad "V"-shaped spot, a small spot in middle and a reversed subtriangular spot. Subterminal fascia a subrectangular spot, followed by another one in lower part to above dorsum. Terminal fascia an apical spot and a linear spot to beyond tornus. Fringes green.

Hindwing fuscous. Fringes fuscous with a darker subbasal line.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high, somewhat tapering distally, shoulders strong. Uncus a semiquadrate tube with four lobes at hind margin, between lobes "U"-shaped emarginations, ventrally of uncus bundles of long bristles in basal half. Socii small and slender, curved with some long bristles. Gnathos an inverted "Y"-shaped bipartite plate, edges rounded, distally with two sharp projections, basally in middle a long tooth-like projection. Aedeagus tube shaped. Valva rectangular, dorsum rectangular edged, edge with a bundle of bristles, cavity bordered by bristles. Sacculus simple, bristled, clasper triangular, innerside bristled. Valva neck very short and slender, bristled, excavation large. Cucullus curved, rectangular shaped, bristled, lobes rounded, ventrally half spined.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, bulbous, apophyses equally sized, as long as ovipositor. Sterigma fitting in emargination of S7. S7 membranous, emargination more or less "V"-shaped. Lamella postvaginalis a pointed ovate band with long erect spines. Lamella antevaginalis a "U"-shaped rim, lateral of base two pointed projections. Ductus bursae about half length of corpus bursae, almost completely covered by S7, with a strong bipronged sclerite of which one side is curved and the other side is straight, colliculum a rectangle sclerite. Corpus bursae ovate, spinulose with two long blade-like signa.

Distribution: North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The species name *tanpalipata* refers to the male forewing without a fold (In Bahasa Indonesia: without = tanpa, fold = lipat).

***Peridaedala kecilana* spec. nov.** (figs 67, 117, 159)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 6C662101-3EF6-4E7A-86C6-3380C1910AC7

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Sabah, 1740 m, Gunong Monkobo, 116.56E 5.48N, Moss Forest, 21.viii.1987, B.M. 1987-252, slide 33217FG

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ BMNH, same as holotype, slide 33230FG♀, leg K.R. Tuck.

Diagnosis: The small size, the bright green colour of the forewing and whitish hindwing are typically for this species. In anal fold of the male hindwing a longitudinal patch of white modified scales.

Description: 13-14 mm. Male with head bright green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, porrect, sinuate, green. First labial segment small, distal half black brown, second segment teardrop-shaped, black brown at base, in middle a curved band and apically some black brown scales, third segment straight, whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, notch present, flagellum green. Thorax and tegulae bright green, basally with black brown field.

Forewing male subtriangular, costa slightly convex, apex little protruding, dorsum and termen straight. Costal fold to half length of costa, bright green, basal half and distal end black brown, at middle of dorsal edge with modified black brown scales. Strigulae cream coloured, divided green, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia indicated by a small spot just beyond fold and a spot at dorsum. Subbasal fascia a few black brown scales beyond fold and a triangular spot at dorsum. Median fascia a "V"-shaped spot indicated by two dots, a subtriangular spot, connected to a rounded spot at middle and a yellowish and black brown spot just below cell. Subterminal fascia an interrupted, irregular shaped band. Terminal fascia consisting of an apical dot and a fine black brown line. Fringes yellowish green.

Hindwing male with upperside shining white. Underside more fuscous with in anal fold a longitudinal patch of white modified scales. Fringes cream coloured with a darker subbasal band.

Forewing female basal fascia an oblique spot on costa, tapering towards middle and a spot on dorsum. Subbasal fascia a triangular spot followed by a smaller dot above middle and a triangular spot. Median fascia consisting of an oblique spot, connected to an irregular shaped spot and a small dot in middle. Subterminal fascia a small dot, followed by an oblique subrectangular spot and an oblique spot at dorsum.

Tibia of middlegs broadened by black brown scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate, shoulders suboval, uncus a bipartite subrectangular plate, covered with marks of bristles, laterally with a small projection, at top with four semicircular lobes, socii slender, dorsally bristled, gnathos consisting of two slender amphora-shaped plates which are distally pointed. Aedeagus a simple tube. Valva slender, suboval, dorsally with a "C"-shaped sclerite and a subquadrate bristled projection, ventral part of valve with bristles, clasper a semi-oval projection. Sacculus simple with some bristles.

Valva neck very short and slender. Cucullus slender and curved, covered with bristles, ventral lobe short, strongly spined for two-third.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor in dissected paratype damaged, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma large, subquadrate, distally waved, fused with S7. S7 trapezoid. Lamella postvaginalis a sclerotized spinulose band, laterally strongly spined. Lamella antevaginalis cup-shaped, antero-laterally pointed. Ductus bursae long, gradually broadening towards corpus bursae, with a long bipronged sclerite. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose, with two thorn-like signa.

Distribution: Sabah (East Malaysia), North Borneo.

Etymology: The species name refers to the small size (In Bahasa Indonesia: kecil = small) of this species.

Peridaedala nigraviridana spec. nov. (figs 68, 160)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 2D1E1FBD-A3AA-4D7C-813F-B8D9F2403B92

Holotype: ♀ BMNH, W. Malaysia, 1982 m, Cameron Highlands, Gunong Brinchang, 23-31.x.1989, G.S. Robinson & M.A. Tobin, BM 1989-269, slide 33744FG.

Diagnosis: The large prominent black brown spot in the apical part of the wing is characteristic.

Description: 20 mm. Head green. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, slender. First labial segment small, second segment with a slender basal half, broadening in distal half, green with two black brown spots, third segment long and straight, whitish. Antenna finely ciliate, flagellum green. Thorax and tegulae green.

Forewing subrectangular, costa curved, apex slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal strigulae indicated by very small white spots which are divided by black brown, interspaces black brown. Basal fascia a sharp hooked band with a green spot at stem of cell. Subbasal fascia consisting of two triangular spots. Median fascia a large irregular shaped spot in middle of wing, connected to two spots at costa and to the subterminal fascia, at the end of the cell a small green spot. Subterminal fascia confluent with the terminal fascia forming a large square black brown field with the apical and costal spot, somewhat mixed green at termen. Fringes green, at tornus a small black brown spot.

Hindwing shiny fuscous to grey. Fringes same colour with a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor short and robust, apophyses equally sized, short. Sterigma broad cup-shaped, fitting into emargination S7. S7 a curved rectangular plate, basal concave, spinulose. Lamella postvaginalis a semicircular spinulose plate, antero-laterally with spinulose triangular lobes. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized band. Ductus bursae membranous, colliculum short, a long bipronged sclerite in lower four-fifth of ductus. Corpus bursae round, spinulose with two blade-like signa.

Distribution: Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Etymology: The species name *nigraviridana* refers to the prominent black markings and green colouration of the forewing.

***Peridaedala longifronsana* spec. nov.** (figs 69, 118, 161)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: B2FA023D-49B1-4D58-AD13-46541CA86622

Holotype: ♂ BMNH, Brunei, U. Temburong, Gn. Pagon. 1700 m, iv.1981, I. Gauld, Brit. Mus. 1981-386, slide 33745FG.

Paratypes: 1 ♀ BMNH, same as holotype, slide 33246FG; 1 ♀ BMNH, [Brunei], 1365 m, Bukit Retak, LP238, GR 873804, 1-4.v.1989, Moss Forest, M.G. Allen & K.R. Tuck, BM 1989-129, slide 33746FG.

Diagnosis: The orange tinged area at base of the forewing, the long costal fold and the long scaled frons are characteristic.

Description: 14-20 mm. Head green, frons in male long, laterally with a black brown spot. Labial palpi about 2-2.5 times diameter eye, sinuate, green. First segment small, with a black brown spot, second segment sinuate, horn-shaped, at base with a black brown line, in the middle an oblique black brown band, in apical part one black brown spot, third segment straight, green with white apex. Antenna with notch, finely ciliate, flagellum green. Thorax and tegulae green, at base black brown.

Forewing male subrectangular, costa curved, apex very slightly protruding, termen and dorsum straight. Costal fold to four-fifth of wing length, black brown at base, a triangular spot before middle and distal end black brown. Between these spots small black dots. Strigulae absent. Basal fascia indicated by a black brown band from one-third to dorsum, broadest at dorsum. Subbasal fascia a small dot just below fold and an elongate triangular spot. Median fascia an irregular shaped sharply hooked spot, followed by a "V"-shaped spot of which its outer leg is longer than its inner leg. Subterminal fascia two small dots and an oblique elongate spot. Terminal fascia consisting of a black brown apical spot connected to a subrectangular spot and a fine line along termen to just above tornus. Fringes green with a darker subbasal band.

Hindwing shining fuscous. Fringes in apical half green, in tornal half fuscous.

Forewing female with basal fascia an irregular black spot at costa and a "V"-shaped spot above dorsum of which the legs are unequal. Subbasal fascia a small triangular spot, followed by a round dot and a prominent triangular spot. Median fascia a triangular spot which is flattened and connected to one leg of a "W"-shaped spot before middle and a longitudinal oblique spot at two-third. Fringes green.

Male genitalia: Tegumen rectangular. Uncus hourglass-shaped, haired in basal part, in middle of base slightly concave, top rounded, laterally pointed, in middle deeper excavated than at base. Socii slender, semicircular, haired. Gnathos a bipartite plate, broad at base, basally with triangular incisions, laterally just above middle broadening, top laterally pointed. Juxta trapezoid, caulis short. Aedeagus a short tube. Valva oval, distally of excavation covered with setae. Sacculus a simple band with setae. Valva neck short and slender, with setae in ventral part. Excavation large. Cucullus subrectangular, in distal part spined, ventral and indistinct dorsal lobe rounded, ventrally with setae.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate, apophyses equally sized. Sterigma simple, fitting to halfway of emargination of S7. S7 a subquadrate plate, spinulose, distally with a few rims. Lamella postvaginalis a rectangular spinulose plate. Lamella antevaginalis cup-shaped, membranous, at base a sclerotized rim. Ductus bursae as long as S7, gradually widening towards corpus bursae, beyond colliculum spinulose. Colliculum biphonged, reaching to

halfway of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae long oval, spinulose, signa small, flat and sharply pointed.

Distribution: Brunei, North Borneo.

Etymology: The species name *longifronsana* refers to the long scaled frons of this species.

Peridaedala crocoptila Diakonoff, 1968 (figs 70, 162)

Peridaedala crocoptila: Diakonoff, 1968, *Bull. U.S. natn. Mus.* 257: 79.

Holotype: ♀ USNM, Philippine Islands, Davao Province, Mindanao, E. slope of Mt. Kinley, 7000 ft, 22.ix.1946, slide 5730D, leg. CNHM Philippine Zool. Exped. 1946-47, H. Hoogstraal.

Distribution: Mindanao, The Philippines.

Peridaedala optabilana (Kuznetsov, 1979) **stat. rev.** (figs 71, 119)

Assulella optabilana: Kuznetsov, 1979, *Trudy Zool. Inst. Leningrad* 81: 80 (13.viii.1979).

Peridaedala japonica: Oku, 1979, *Kontyû* 47: 590 (25.xii.1979).

Holotype *optabilana*: ♂ ZMAS, Russia, Siberia, Primorsky Krai, vic.

Holotype *japonica*: ♂ EIHU, Japan, Honshu, Wakayama Prefecture, Iwawaki-san, 10.iv.1951.

Paratypes: 1 ♀ EIHU, same as holotype, leg. S. Issiki; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ EIHU, Osaka Prefecture, Kishiwada, 12.iv.1974, leg. H. Inagaki ; 1 ♂ USNM, Ikegane, Okazaki-shi, Aichi pref., 7.iv.1974, S. Miura leg., gen. slide 4917 [fig. 119] by A. Kawabe.

Note: Razowski (1989) already demonstrated the junior synonymy of *Peridaedala japonica* Oku, 1979 with *Assulella optabilana* Kuznetsov, 1979: “*Peridaedala optabilana* (Kuznetsov, 1979) - *Assulella optabilana* Kuznetsov, 1979 (13.viii), *Trudy zool. Inst. Leningrad* 81: 80. *Peridaedala japonica* Oku, 1979 (25.xii.), *Kontyu* 47 (4) : 590 - syn. n.

P. optabilana was described from continental East Asia: South Primorskij (vicinities of Vladivostok and Ussurijsk), whereas *P. japonica* was described from Japan: Honsyu.

Vol. 81 of *Trudy zool. Inst.*, Leningrad does not state a publication date. However, the volume was registered at the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad on the 13.viii.1979.”

This proves that *Assulella optabilana* Kuznetsov, 1979 is the valid name and *Peridaedala japonica* Oku, 1979 sinks in junior synonymy. Therefore the World Catalogue of the Tortricidae (Gilligan et al., 2014 [T@RTS]) is not followed here.

Distribution: Honshu (Japan), Primorye, Siberia (Russia).

Peridaedala rantemarioana spec. nov. (figs 72, 163)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 72F05B94-F4C9-4E84-A2F9-A5BE822115A1

Holotype: ♀ RMNH, Indonesia, SW Sulawesi, c. 30 km NE of Enrekang, Gn. Rantemario, Borong Tangga Camp, 5.xi.1993, somewhat disturbed lower montane forest Sg Gowa Sarupa'pa, 3°24'45" S 120°00'00" E, at light, slide FG1596, leg. J.P. & M.J. Duffels.

Diagnosis: Medium sized moth, forewings olive green with brown markings. At costa four square markings between costal strigulae and linear subterminal fascia. Hindwings whitish.

Description: About 20 mm (both apices are missing in holotype). Head and frons with porrect, olive green scales. Labial palpi about 2 times diameter eye, sinuate, olive green. First labial segment small, second segment semicircular, ventrally with projecting scales, third segment of moderate size and drooping.

Forewing rather broad, costa slightly convex, dorsum straight. Basal fascia indicated by brown dots. Subbasal fascia consisting of a band which is in middle of wings outwardly angulated and not reaching to dorsum, at middle of wing "X"-shaped and connected to median fascia. Median fascia at costa indicated by a bifurcate dot and an isolated square dot, followed by a "V"-shaped spot at two-third of wing. Subterminal fascia an inwardly oblique band reaching dorsum and at equal distance of termen. Terminal fascia consisting of an interrupted small darker green band, basally bordered white. Fringes olive green.

Hindwing fuscous. Fringes white.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor slender, apophyses posterior and apophyses anterior of equal length, T8 short. Sterigma about two-third of length of emargination of S7, semicircular, widening posterior. S7 hindmargin strongly spinulose and at base of emargination a small rim. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized rim. Lamella postvaginalis spinulose convex in middle, anterior-laterally more sclerotized. Ductus bursae almost completely covered by S7, narrow at ostium, broader anterior part at its complete length with a folded sclerite. Colliculum weak. Corpus bursae oval, spinulose with two slender signa.

Distribution: Southwest Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

***Peridaedala tonkinana* Kuznetsov, 1988**

Peridaedala tonkinana: Kuznetsov, 1988, *Trudy Zool. Inst. Leningrad* 176: 79.

Holotype: ♂ ZMAS, North Vietnam, province Vinhphu, Tamdao, 8.iv.1986.

Paratype: 1 ♀ ZMAS, 11.iv.1986, same as holotype.

Distribution: Vinhphu, Vietnam.

***Peridaedala algosa* (Meyrick, 1912)**

Spilonota algosa: Meyrick, 1912, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 21: 854.

Lectotype: ♂ BMNH, "Khasi Hills, Assam, .9.1906", selected by Diakonoff (1950), slide 6918, Khasi Hills, Assam 9.1906, Meyrick, coll. BM 1938-290, comp. with type *Spilonota algosa* Meyrick, det. J.F.G.C. 1948, *Spilonota algosa* Meyr., 14/4, E. Meyrick det., In Meyrick coll., slide FG2057.

Distribution: Khasi Hills, Assam, India.

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I am very grateful to the following persons and institutions: Henk van Mastrigt^(†) (Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia), John Brown (USNM), Marianne Horak (ANIC), Rob de Vos, Erik van Nieukerken, Willem Hogenes (RMNH) and Kevin Tuck (BMNH) for their help and advice and the opportunity to study collection material and using pictures. I am thankful to the following persons for their help and companionship during the trips in Papua, Indonesia in 2011 and 2014 respectively: Rinto Mambrasar, Marion van Eyken and Rosalina Mandowen; and Siep and Jannie Sinnema and Piet Zumkehr. The Uyttenboogaart-Eliassen Foundation (Dutch Entomological Society) I am grateful for their financial support for the excursions in Papua, Indonesia, which resulted in discoveries of new species described in this publication.

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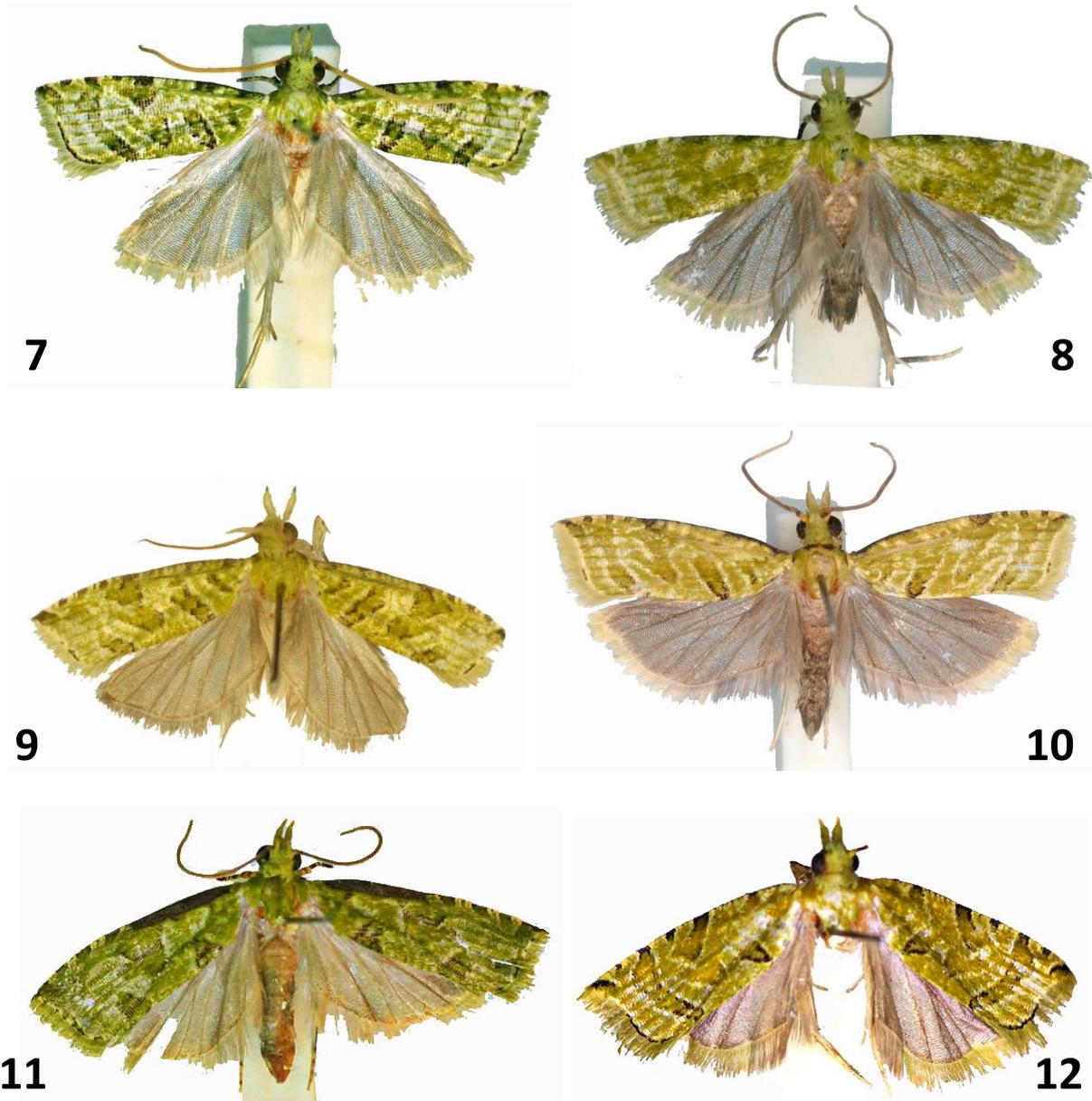
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221 | Review of the genus *Peridaedala* Meyrick, 1925, with description of new species and additional data to known species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Olethreutinae)

Razowski, J., 2013. An assessment of the Tortricid (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) fauna of Seram Island, Indonesia. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 56(2): 29-89.



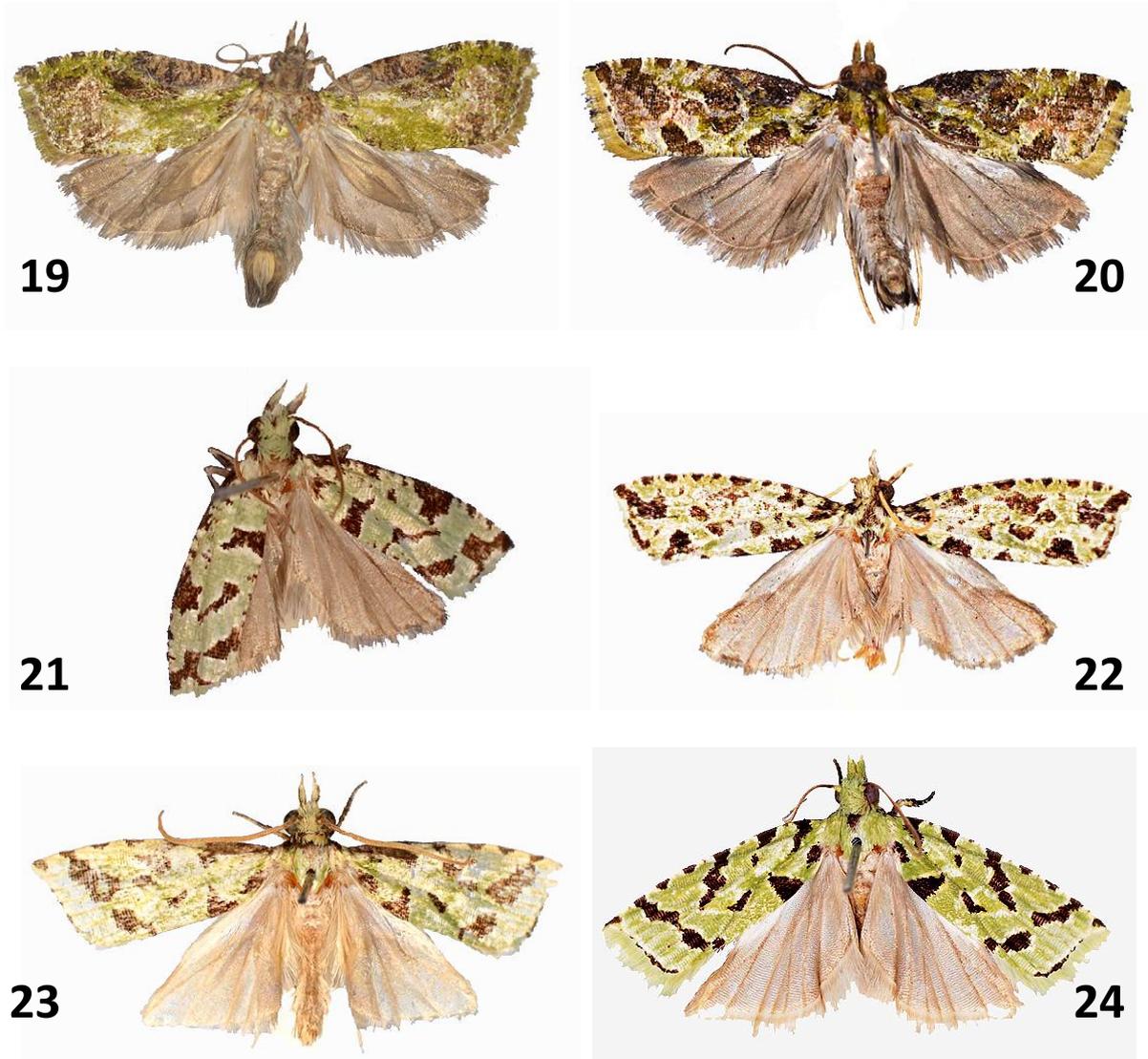
Figs 1-6: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **1.** *Peridaedala melanantha* Diakonoff, 1968, ♀ holotype, Mindanao, Davao, The Philippines, USNM; **2.** *P. hierograpta* Meyrick, 1925, ♂, Mist Camp, Netherlands New Guinea, [Papua, Indonesia], RMNH; **3.** *P. sinuata* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Foja Mountains, Papua, Indonesia, KSP; **4.** *P. beryllina* (Meyrick, 1925), ♀, Fort De Kock, Central West Sumatra, Indonesia, RMNH; **5.** *P. beryllgrapta* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, ANIC; **6.** *P. duffelsi* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Rano Rano, Lore Lindu N.P., Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia, RMNH.



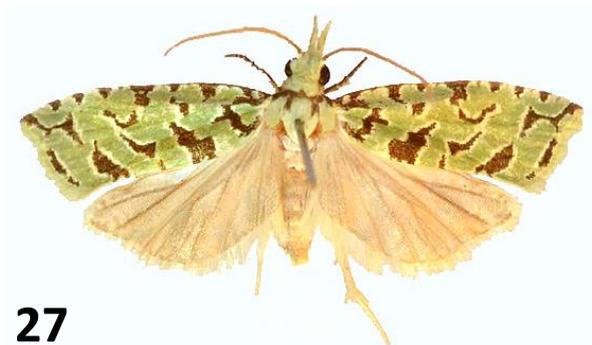
Figs 7-12: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **7.** *Peridaedala alboviritana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **8.** *P. caerulea* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Danau Mooat, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **9.** *P. mayalata* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gunung Brinchang, Cameron Highlands, W. Malaysia, BMNH; **10.** *P. pagona* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Bukit Pagon, Brunei, BMNH; **11.** *P. pseudoviritana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **12.** *P. viritana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH.



Figs 13-18: adults *Peridaedala* species: **13.** *Peridaedala albonigricana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Bukit Retak, Brunei, BMNH; **14.** *P. alboareana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, Malaysia, BMNH; **15.** *P. badasa* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Agathis Forest, Badas, Brunei, BMNH; **16.** *P. barikuna* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Mount Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **17.** *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953, ♀, Walmak, Papua, Indonesia, GNL; **18.** *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953, ♂, Walmak, Papua, Indonesia, GNL.



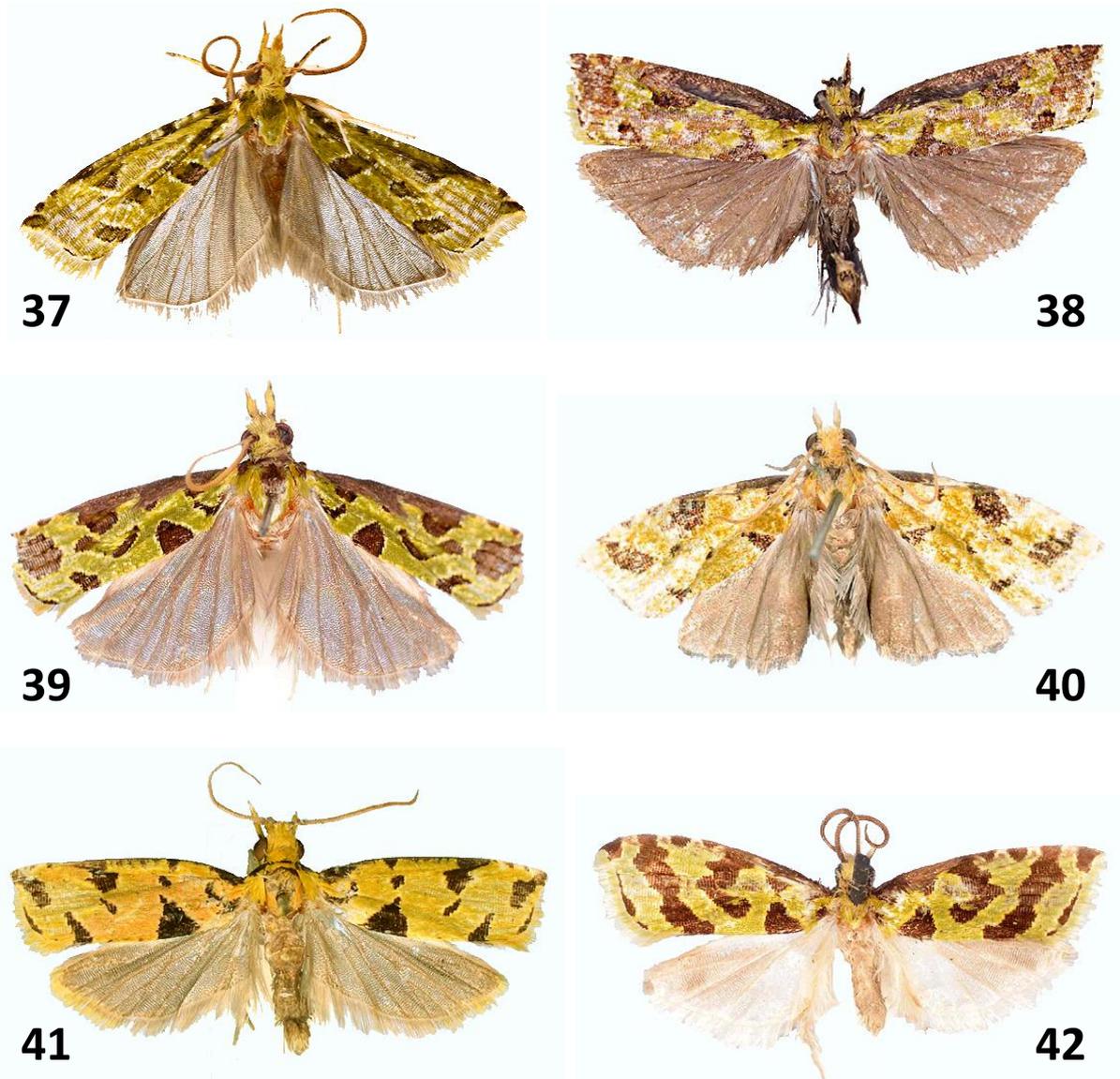
Figs 19-24: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **19.** *Peridaedala alalata* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Walmak, Papua, Indonesia, GNL; **20.** *P. pseudthylacophora* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Walmak, Papua, Indonesia, GNL; **21.** *P. retaki* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Bukit Retak, Brunei, BMNH; **22.** *P. dauloo* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Daulo Pass, Eastern Highlands, Papua New Guinea, BMNH; **23.** *P. sabahana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Mount Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **24.** *P. hijauana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, G. Muajat, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH.



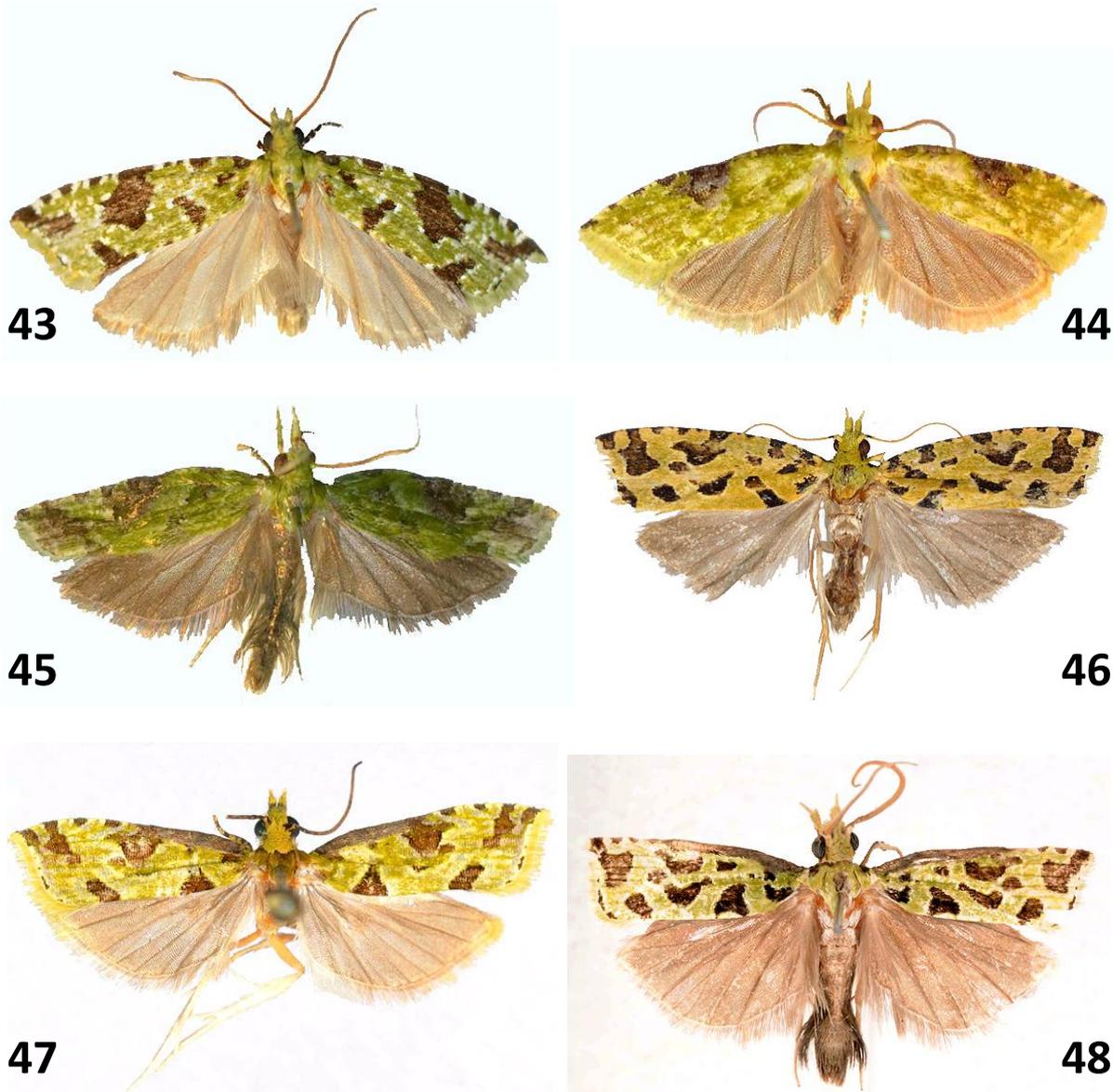
Figs 25-30: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **25.** *Peridaedala infinitana spec. nov.*, ♀ holotype, Bukit Retak, Brunei, BMNH; **26.** *P. kinabaluana spec. nov.*, ♀ holotype, Mount Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **27.** *P. sublineana spec. nov.*, ♀ holotype, Gunung Brinchang, W. Malaysia, BMNH; **28.** *P. physoptila* Diakonoff, 1968, ♂ holotype, Mindanao, The Philippines, USMN; **29.** *P. dendrochlora* Diakonoff, 1968, ♂ paratype, Mt. Santo Thomas, Luzon, The Philippines, USNM; **30.** *P. thylacophora* Diakonoff, 1968, ♂ holotype, Mindanao, The Philippines, USNM.



Figs 31-36: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **31.** *Peridaedala carriedo spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Mindanao, The Philippines, USNM; **32.** *P. latusa spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Agathis Forest, Brunei, BMNH; **33.** *P. thesauropora* Diakonoff, 1983, ♂ holotype, Mt Bandahara, Sumatra, Indonesia, RMNH; **34.** *P. russea spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Mount Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **35.** *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953, ♂ holotype, Lake Habbema, Netherlands New Guinea [Papua, Indonesia], RMNH; **36.** *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953, ♀ allotype, Mount Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH.



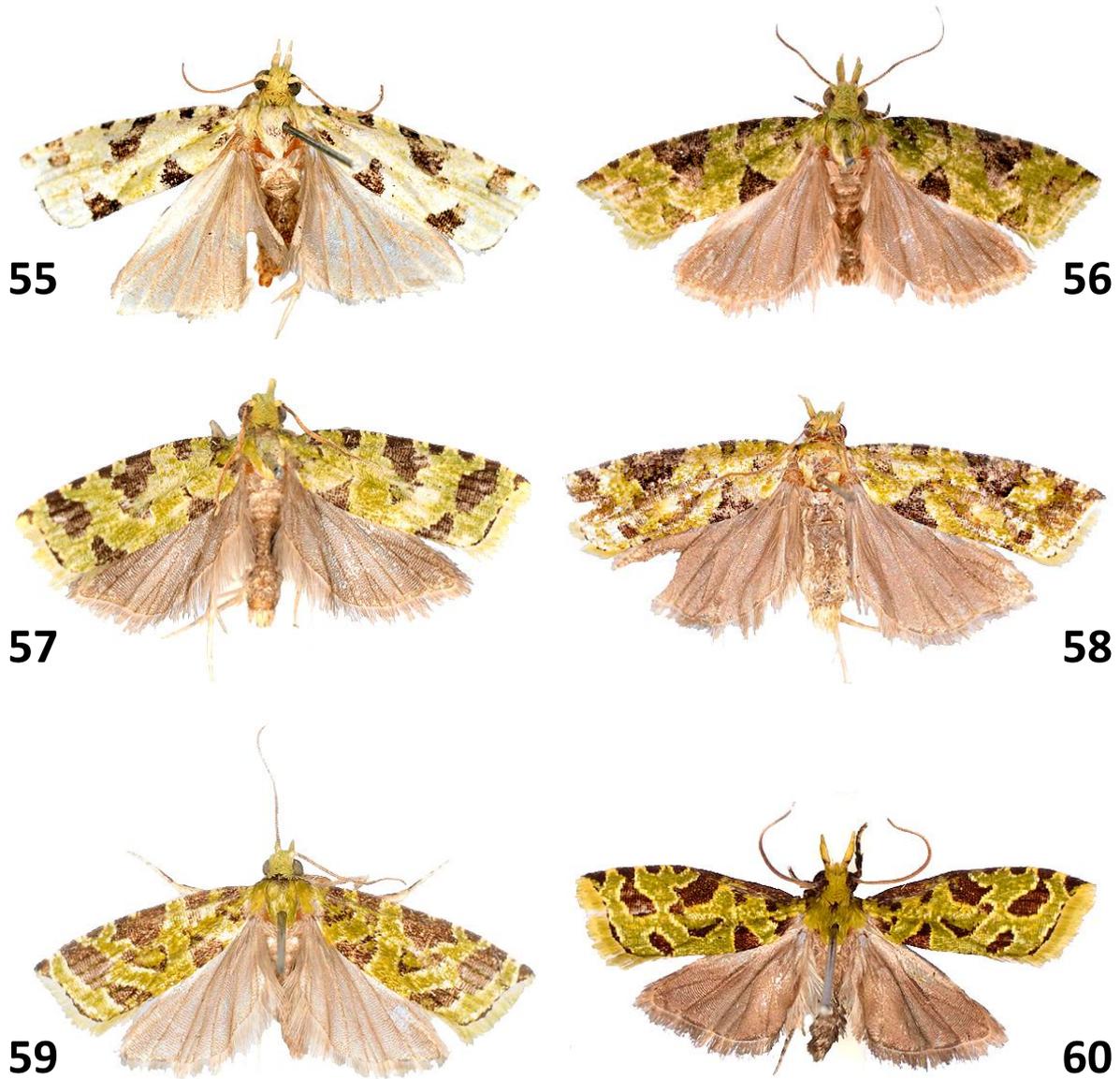
Figs 37-42: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **37.** *Peridaedala janbatana spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Gunung Biniai, Seram, Indonesia, BMNH; **38.** *P. hitama spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **39.** *P. hitabatana spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Muajat, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **40.** *P. crockerana spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Crocker Range, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **41.** *P. axiliara spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, Malaysia, BMNH; **42.** *P. hamofascia spec. nov.*, ♂ holotype, Negros Island, The Philippines, BMNH.



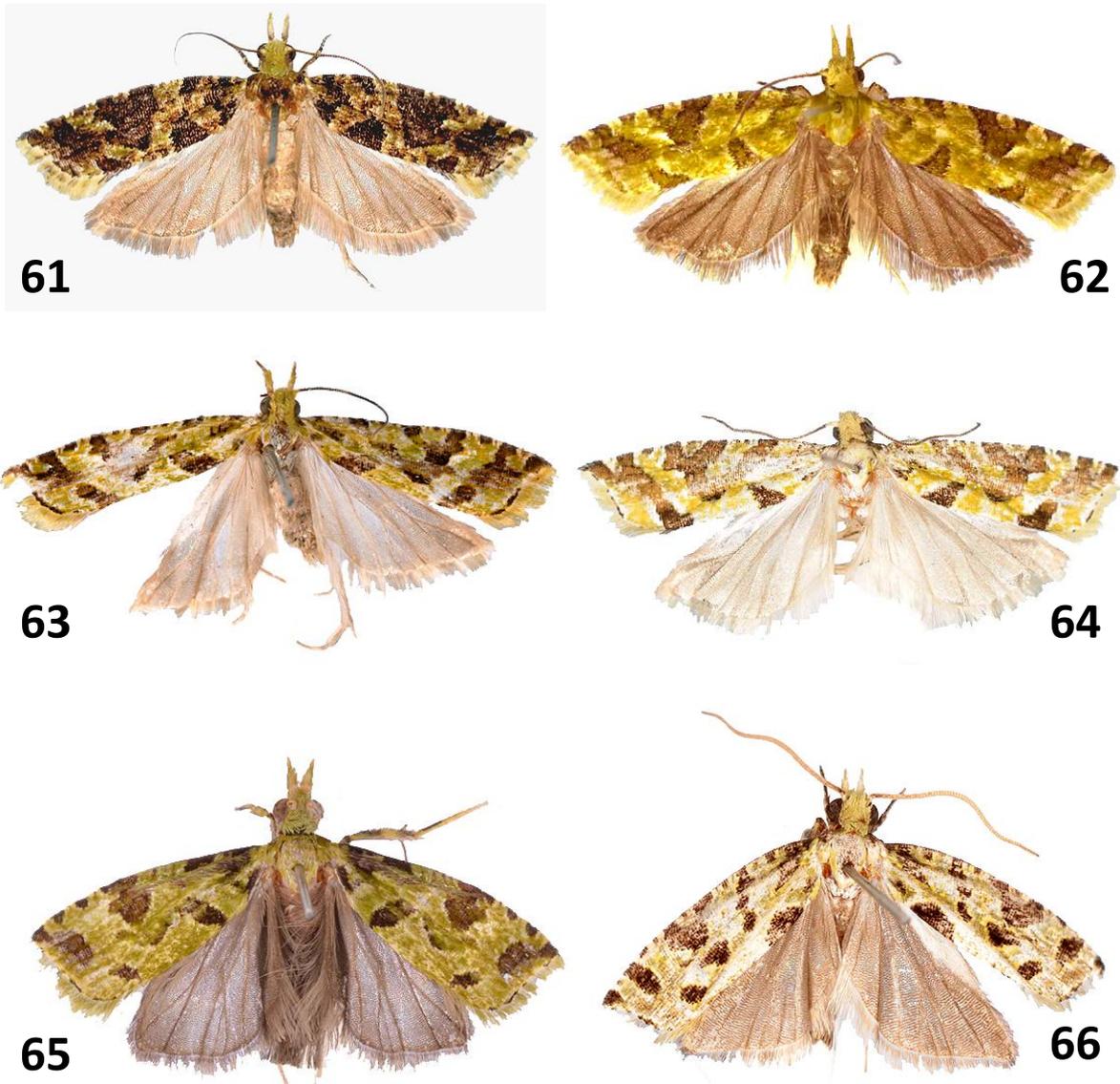
Figs 43-48: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **43.** *Peridaedala nigrifasciana* Groenen & Wangdi, 2019, ♂, Nailing Lekh, Nepal, BMNH; **44.** *P. triangua* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Bukit Retak, Brunei, BMNH; **45.** *P. angustalata* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gunung Brinchang, W. Malaysia, BMNH; **46.** *P. crastidochroa* Diakonoff, 1953, ♂, Walmak, Papua, Indonesia, RMNH; **47.** *P. juta* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Rano Rano, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia, RMNH; **48.** *P. tigacana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Bukit Pagon, Brunei, BMNH.



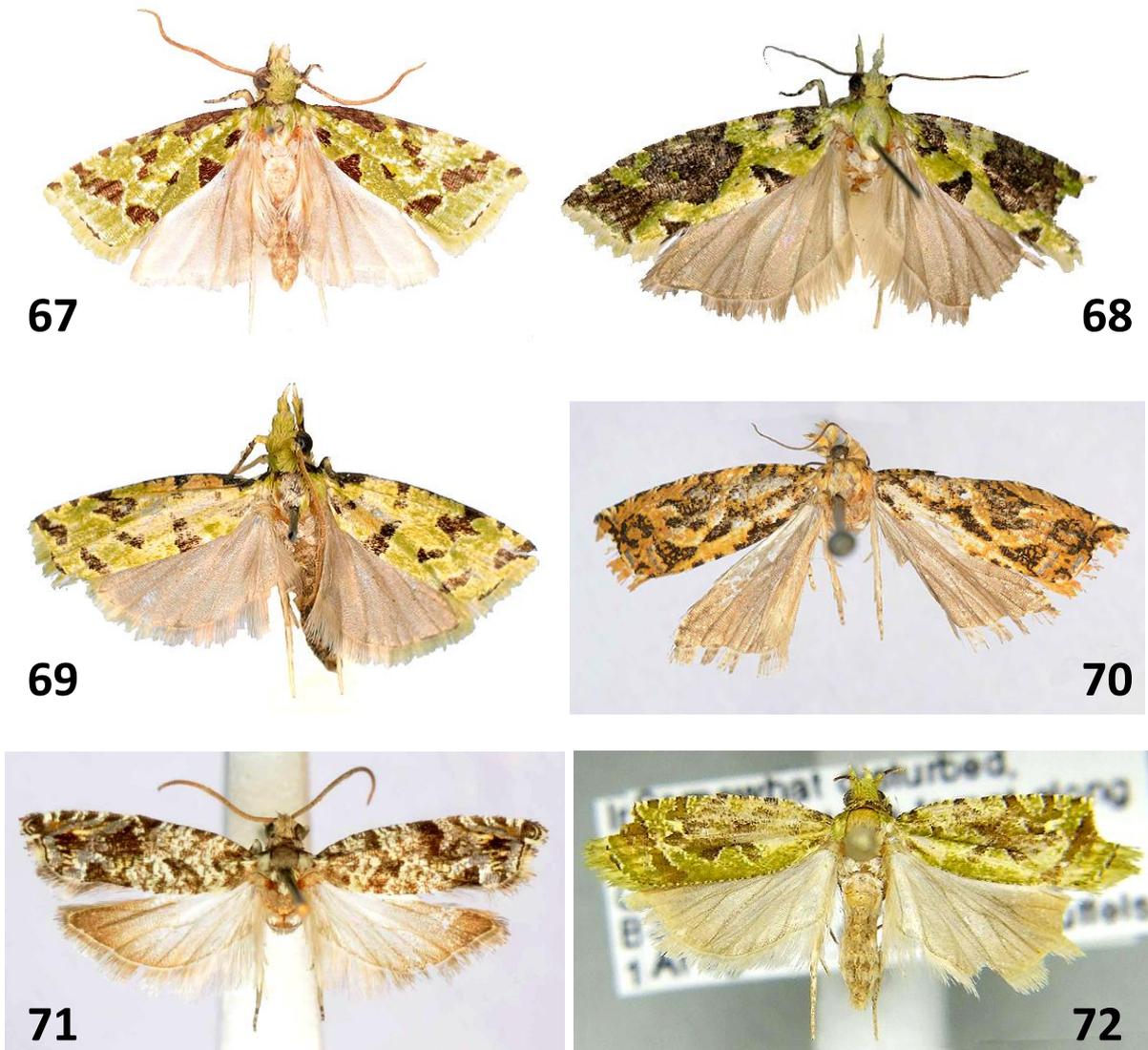
Figs 49-54: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **49.** *Peridaedala basisana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gunong Monkobo, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **50.** *P. ponikiana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **51.** *P. melipatana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **52.** *P. amaryssa* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gengalengan, Java, Indonesia, RMNH; **53.** *P. enantiosema* Diakonoff, 1983, ♀ holotype, Mt. Bandahara, Sumatra, Indonesia, RMNH; **54.** *P. triangulosa* Diakonoff, 1983, ♀ holotype, Mt. Bandahara, Sumatra, Indonesia, RMNH.



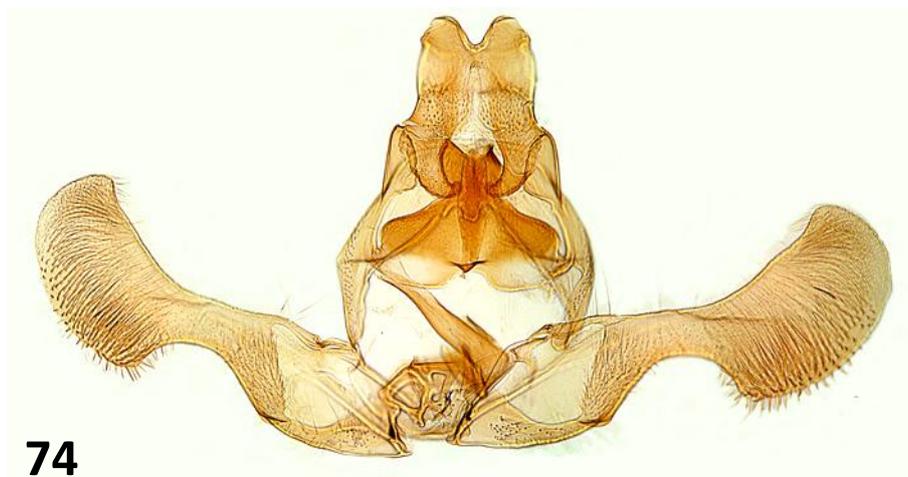
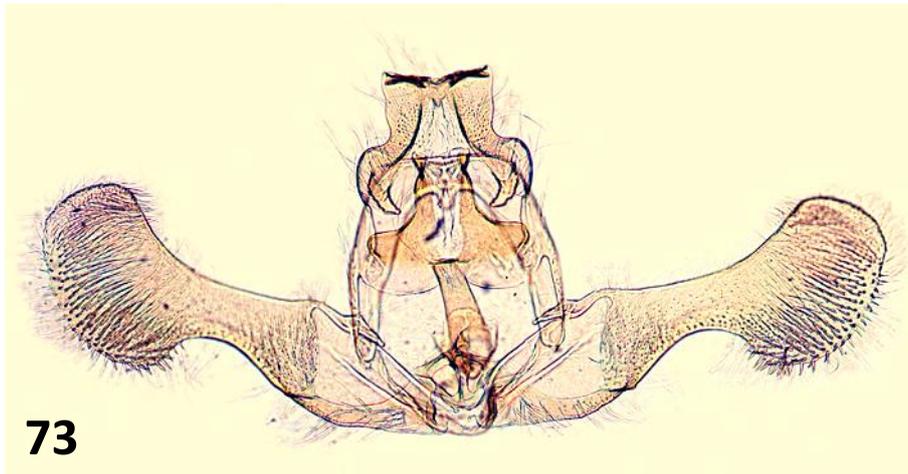
Figs 55-60: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **55.** *Peridaedala raleighiana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Seram, Indonesia, BMNH; **56.** *P. quadrisegitigana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Mount Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **57.** *P. monkoboa* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gunong Monkobo, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **58.** *P. dumogabonana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Dumoga Bone N.P., Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **59.** *P. doiana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Doi Phu Kha N.P., Nan, Thailand, BMNH; **60.** *P. camerona* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gunung Brinchang, Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia, BMNH.



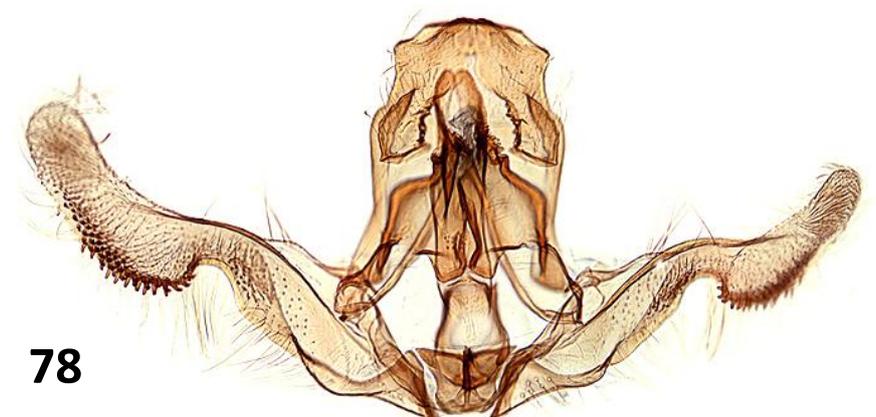
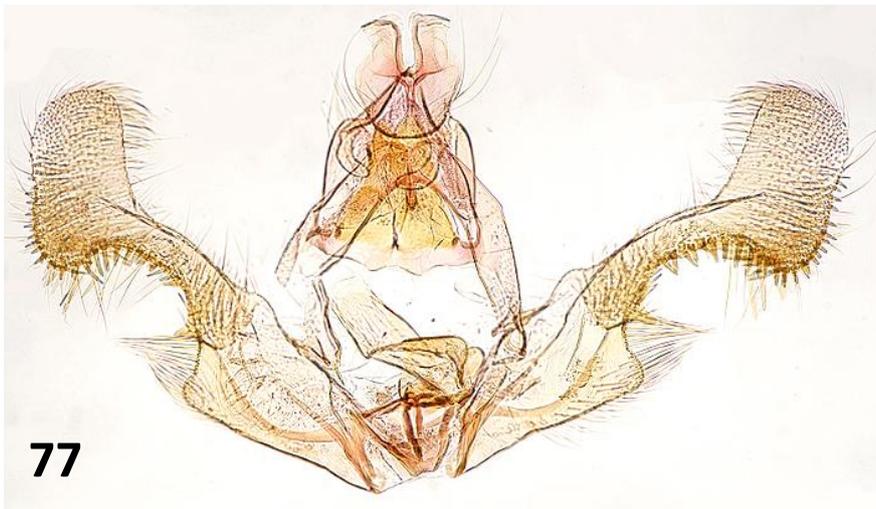
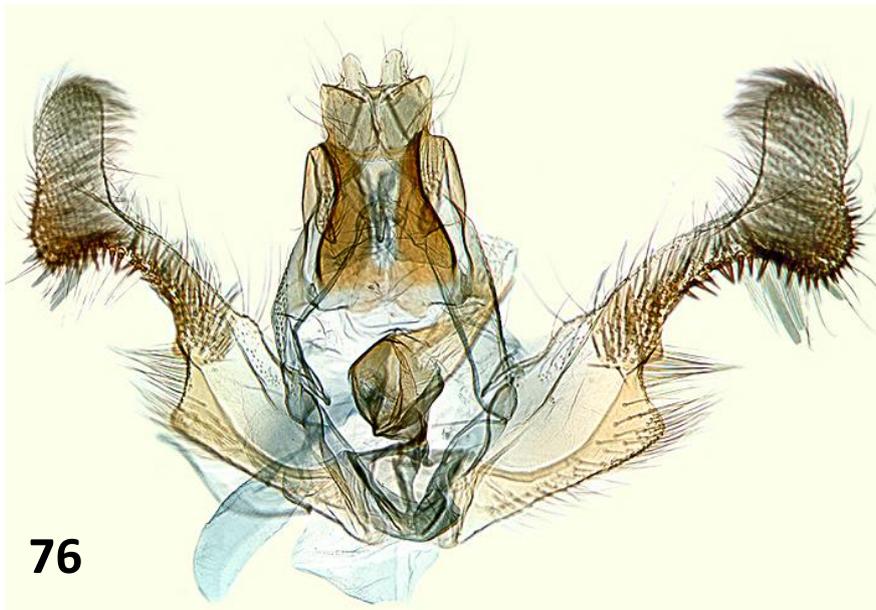
Figs 61-66: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **61.** *Peridaedala brunnei* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gunung Brinchang, Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia, BMNH; **62.** *P. brinchangana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gunung Brinchang, Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia, BMNH; **63.** *P. speculata* Razowski, 2013, ♀ paratype, Wai Puku, Seram, Indonesia, BMNH; **64.** *P. bigamma* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gunung Mulu N.P., Sarawak, Malaysia, BMNH; **65.** *P. muajatana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gn. Muajat, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH; **66.** *P. tanpalipata* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gn. Muajat, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia, BMNH.



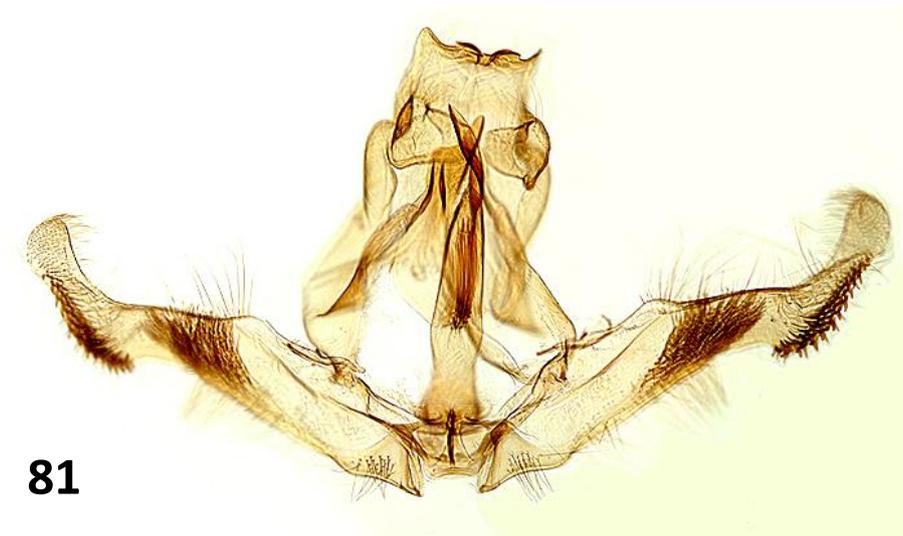
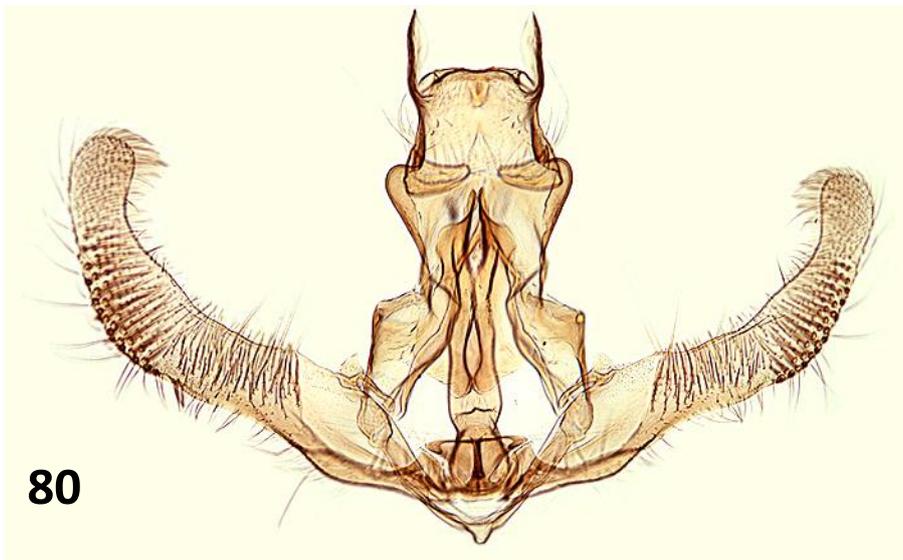
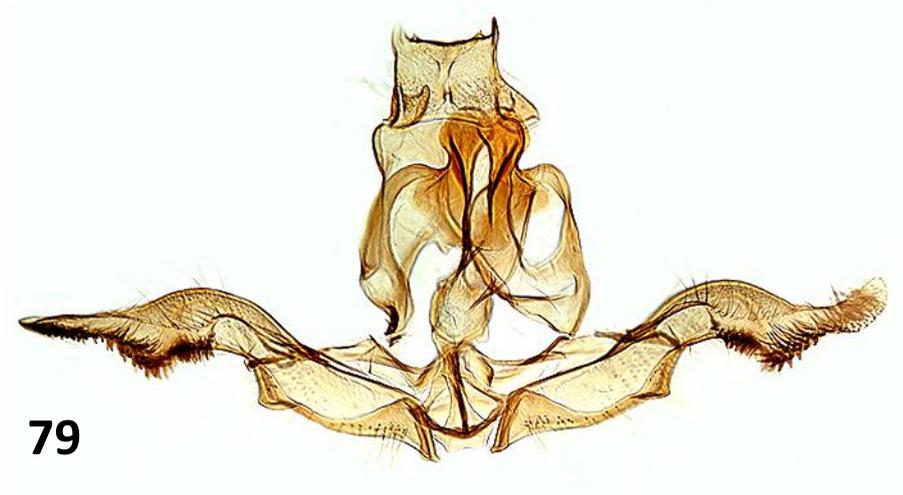
Figs 67-72: adults of *Peridaedala* species: **67.** *Peridaedala kecilana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gunong Monkobo, Sabah, Malaysia, BMNH; **68.** *P. nigriviridana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gunong Brinchang, Cameron Highlands, W. Malaysia, BMNH; **69.** *P. longifronsana* **spec. nov.**, ♂ holotype, Gn. Pagon, U. Temburong, Brunei, BMNH; **70.** *P. crocoptila* Diakonoff, 1968, ♀ holotype, Mindanao, Davao Province, The Philippines, USNM; **71.** *P. optabilana* (Kuznetsov, 1979), ♂ paratype *japonica* Oku, 1979, Okazaki-shi, Ikegane, Japan, USNM; **72.** *P. rantemarioana* **spec. nov.**, ♀ holotype, Gn. Rantemario, SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, RMNH.



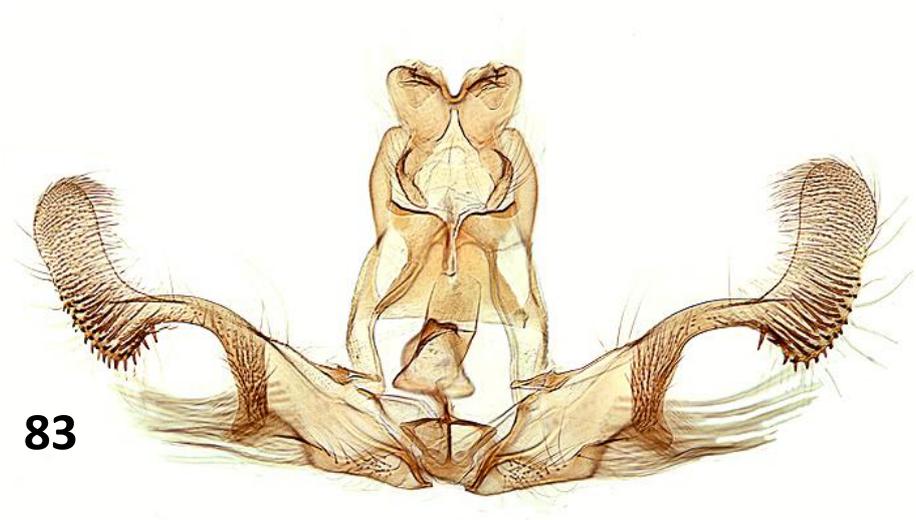
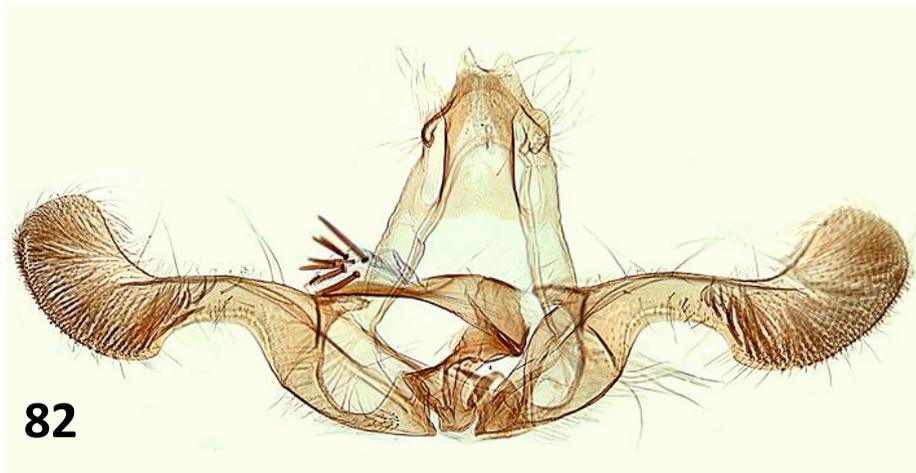
Figs 73-75: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **73.** *Peridaedala hierograptata* Meyrick, 1925, holotype, slide 778D [RMNH]; **74.** *P. sinuata* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide FG1920 [KSP]; **75.** *P. beryllina* (Meyrick, 1925), slide 10397D [RMNH].



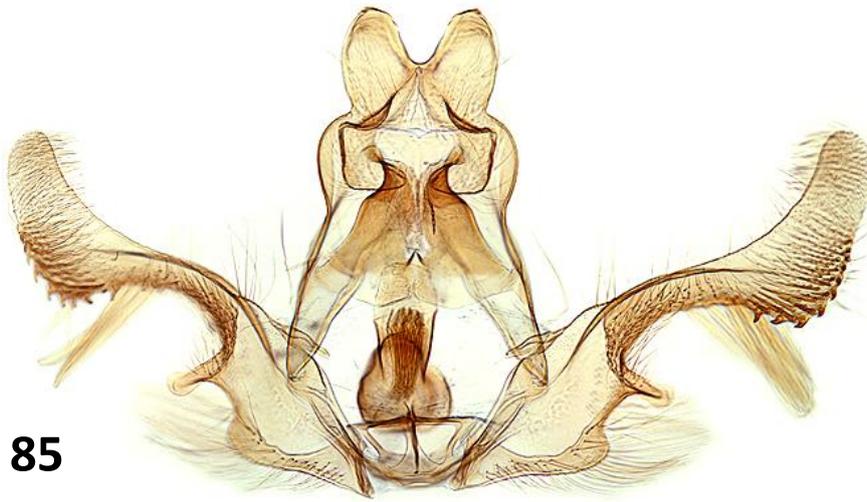
Figs 76-78: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **76.** *Peridaedala beryllgrapta* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 14884MH [ANIC]; **77.** *P. duffelsi* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide FG1597 [RMNH]; **78.** *P. alboviridana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33765FG [BMNH].



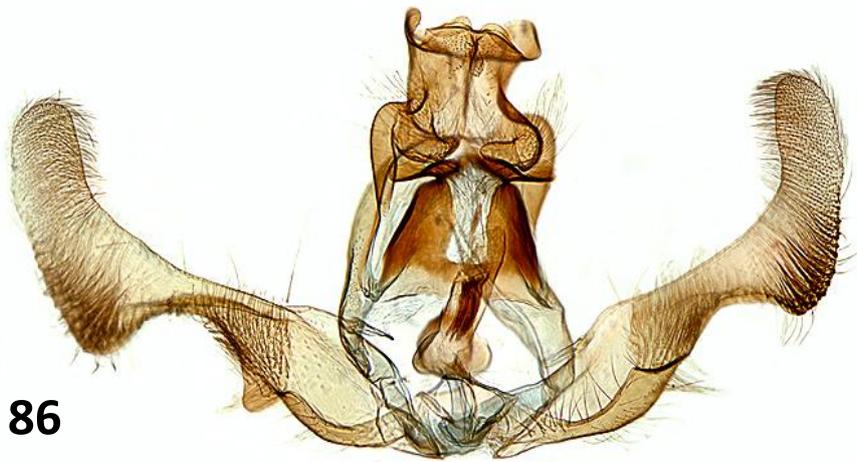
Figs 79-81: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **79.** *Peridaedala caerula* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33729FG [BMNH]; **80.** *P. malayata* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33767FG [BMNH]; **81.** *P. pagona* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33730FG [BMNH].



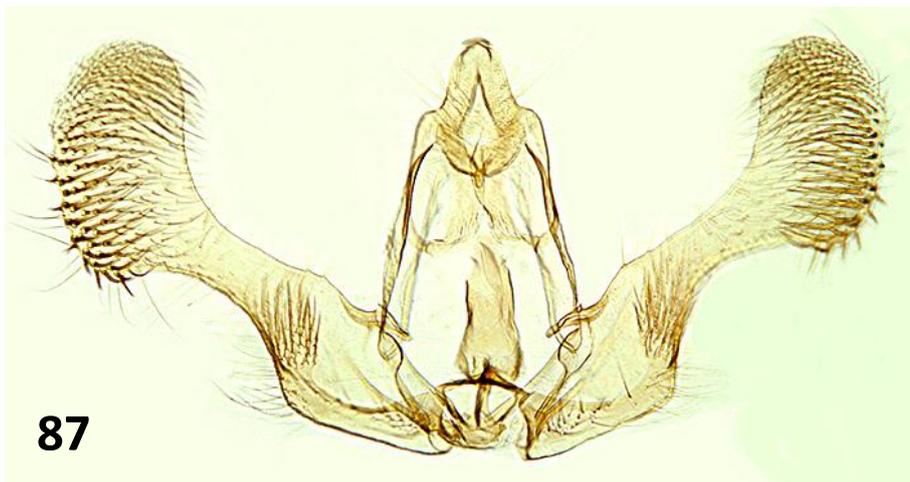
Figs 82-84: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **82.** *Peridaedala pseudoviritana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, 33769FG [BMNH]; **83.** *P. alboareana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33747FG [BMNH]; **84.** *P. archaea* Diakonoff, 1953, slide FG2636 [GNL].



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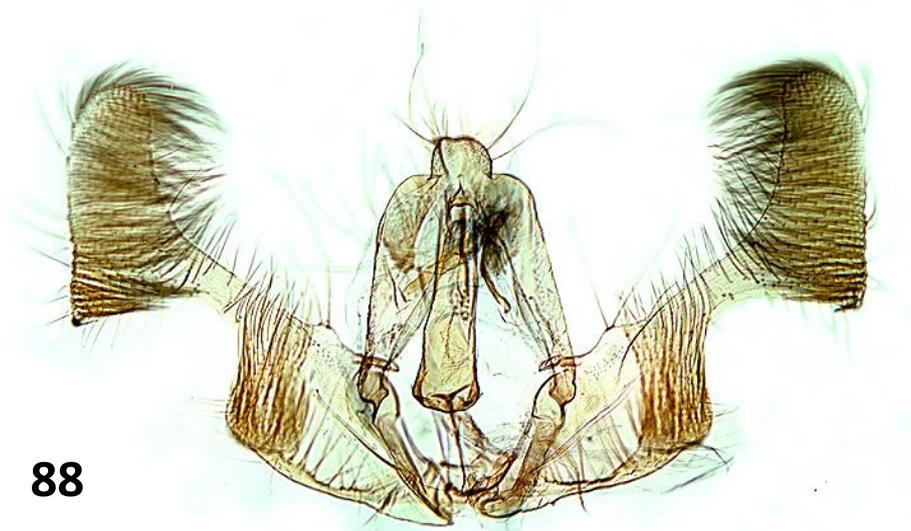


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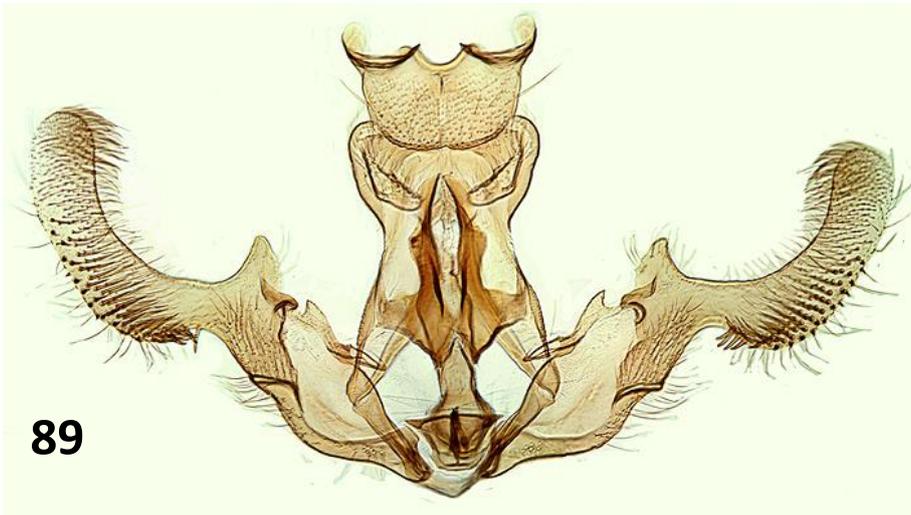


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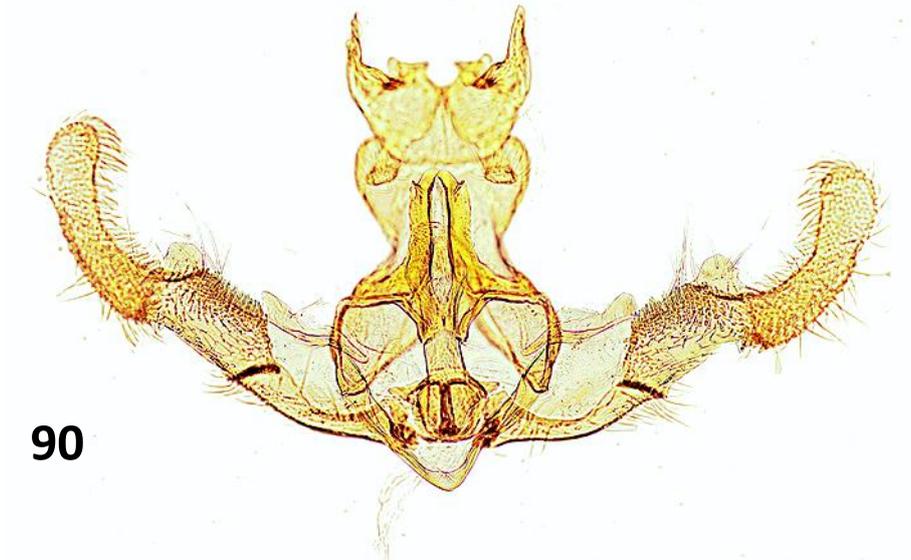
Figs 85-87: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **85.** *Peridaedala alalata* spec. nov., holotype, slide FG2639 [GNL]; **86.** *P. pseudthylacophora* spec. nov., holotype, slide FG2441 [GNL]; **87.** *P. retaki* spec. nov., holotype, slide 33728FG [BMNH].



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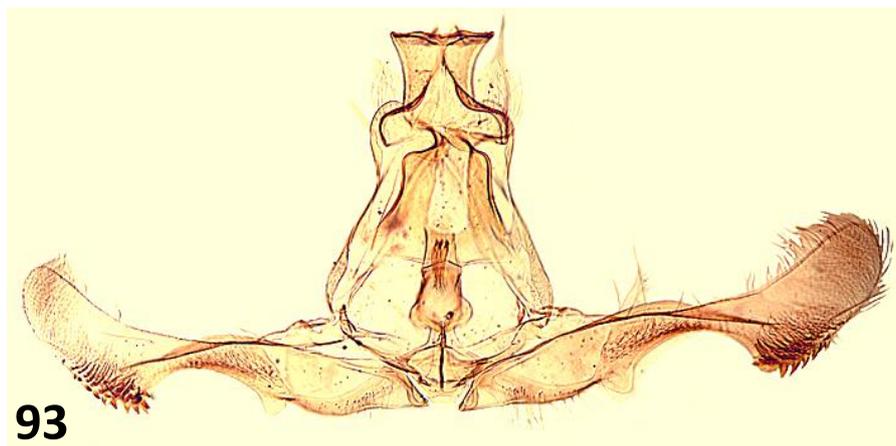
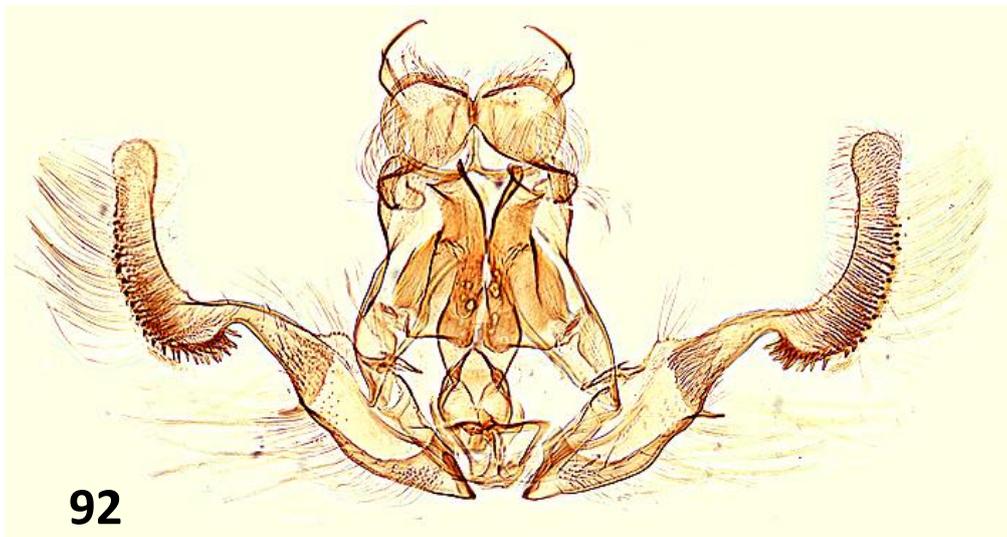


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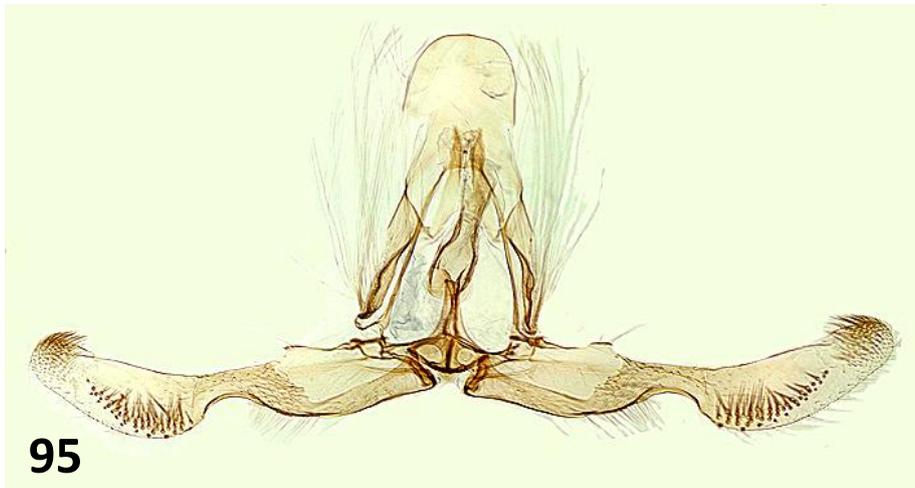
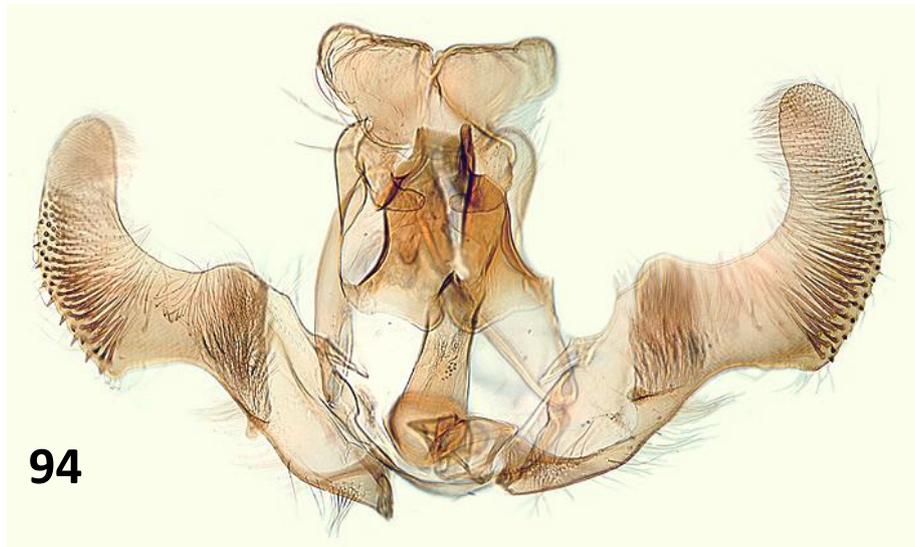


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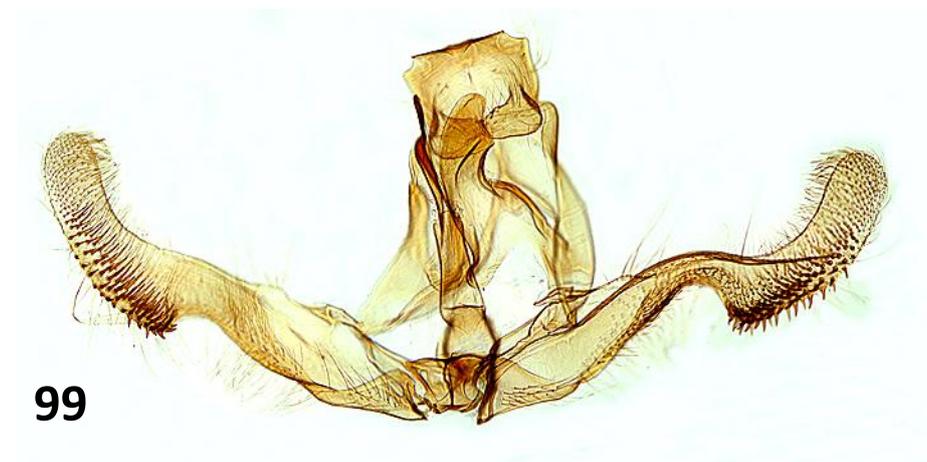
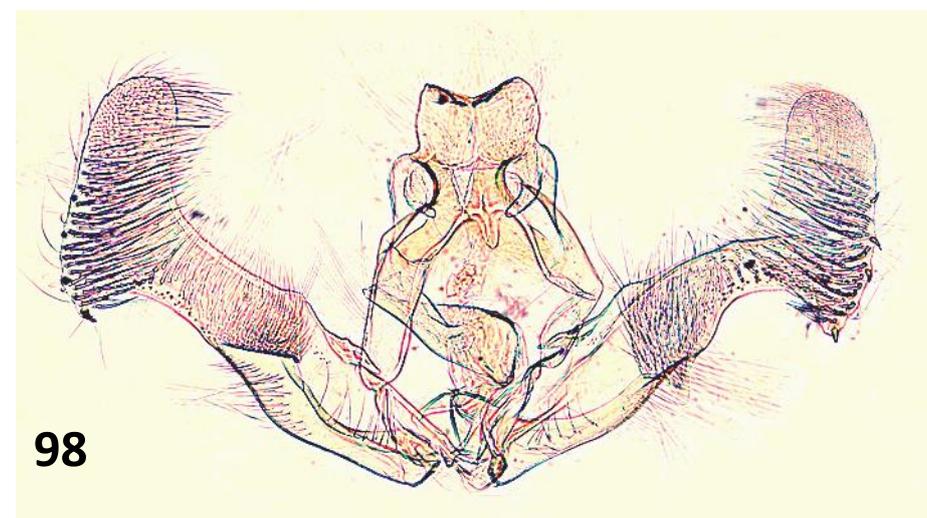
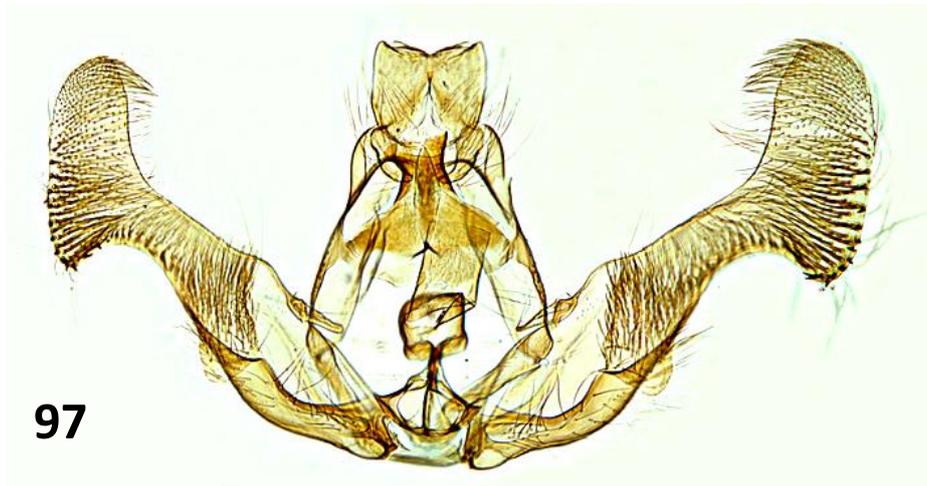
Figs 88-90: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **88.** *Peridaedala dauloa* spec. nov., holotype, slide 33221FG [BMNH]; **89.** *P. sabahana* spec. nov., holotype, slide 33742FG [BMNH]; **90.** *P. chlorissa* (Meyrick, 1912), lectotype, slide 6936D [BMNH].



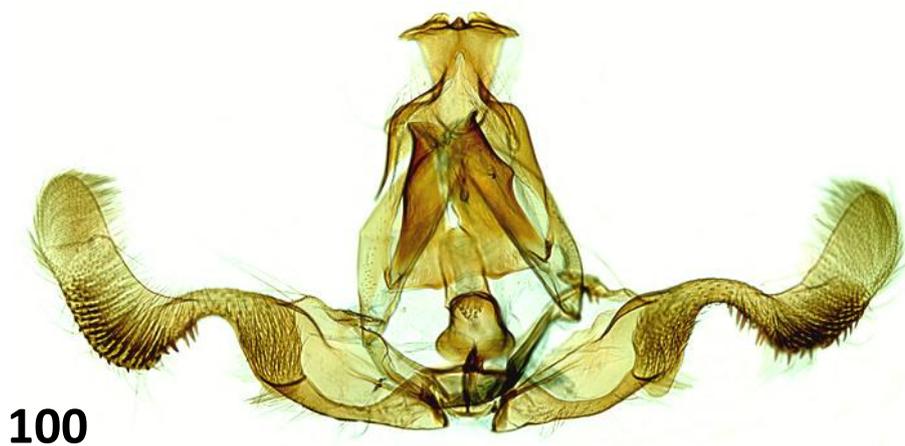
Figs 91-93: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **91.** *Peridaedala physoptila* Diakonoff, 1968, holotype, slide 5727D [USNM]; **92.** *P. dendrochlora* Diakonoff, 1968, paratype, slide FG2037, [USNM]; **93.** *P. thylacophora* Diakonoff, 1968, holotype, slide 5729D [USNM].



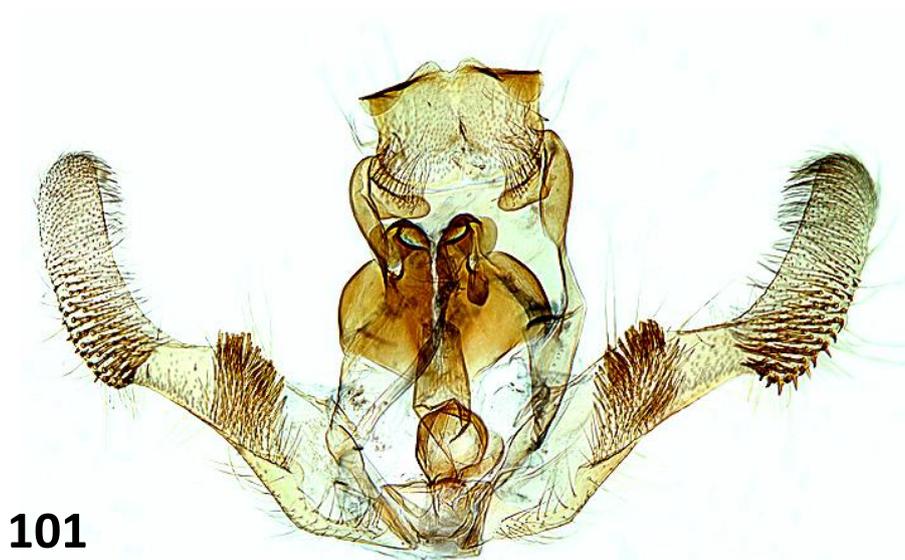
Figs 94-96: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **94.** *Peridaedala carriedo* spec. nov., holotype, slide FG2306 [USNM]; **95.** *P. latusa* spec. nov., holotype, slide 33727FG [BMNH]; **96.** *P. thesauropora* Diakonoff, 1983, holotype, slide 10334D [RMNH].



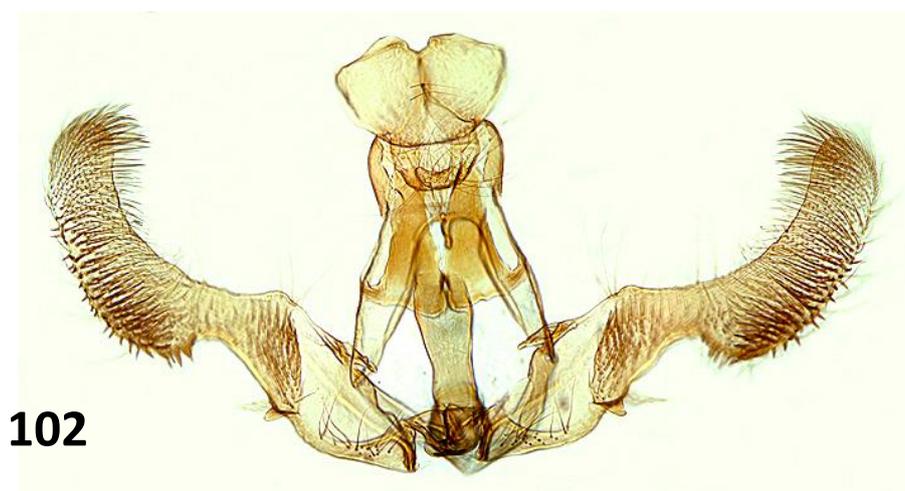
Figs 97-99: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **97.** *Peridaedala russea* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33238FG [BMNH]; **98.** *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953, holotype, slide 781D [RMNH]; **99.** *P. janbatana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33227FG [BMNH].



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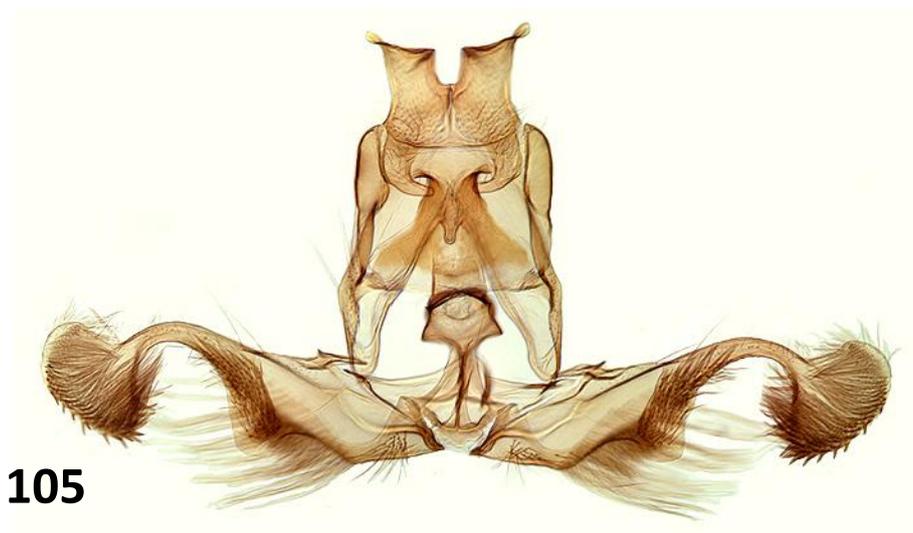
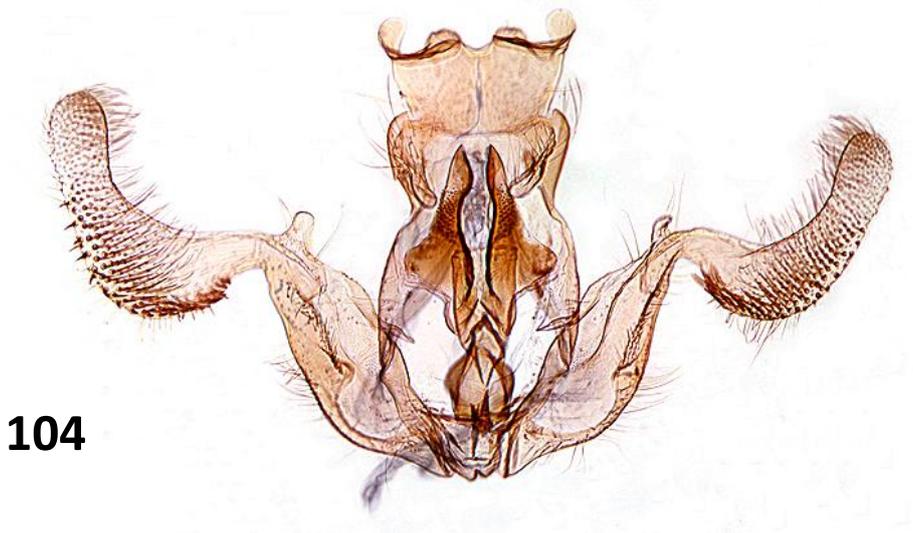
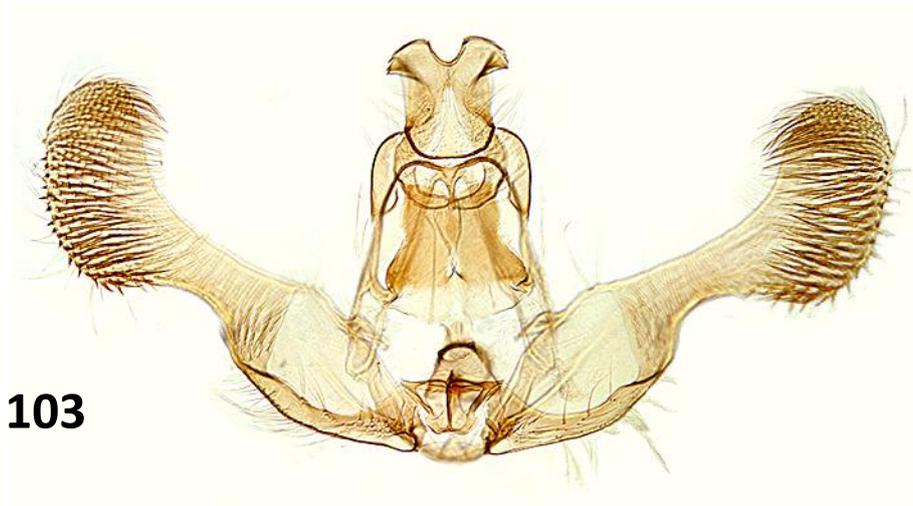


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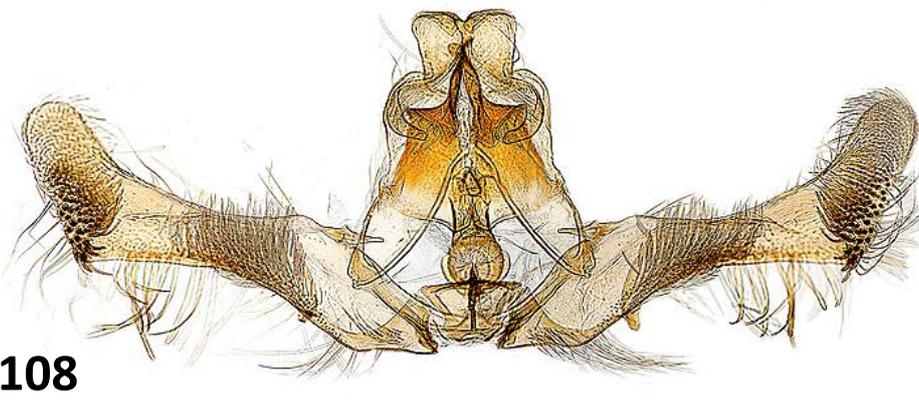
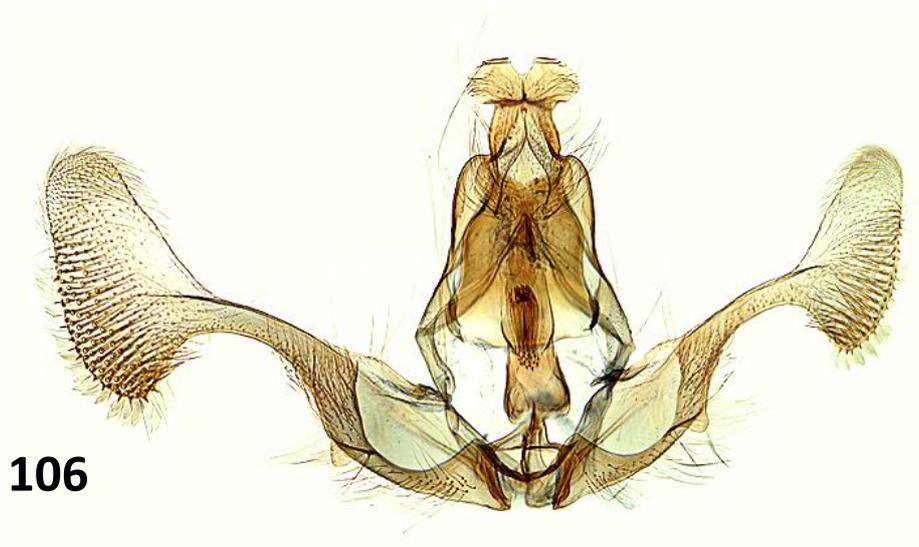


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Figs 100-102: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **100.** *Peridaedala hitama* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33235FG [BMNH]; **101.** *P. hitabatana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33212FG [BMNH]; **102.** *P. crockerana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33245FG [BMNH].

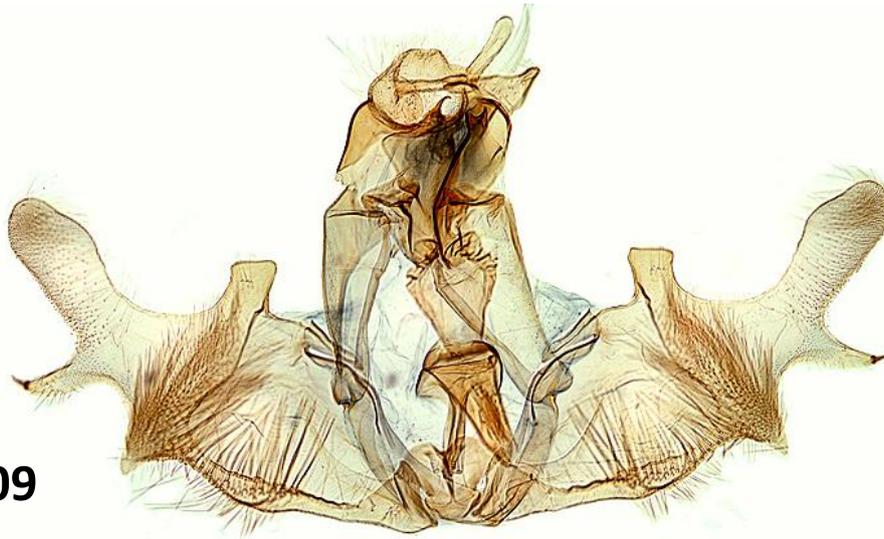


Figs 103-105: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **103.** *Peridaedala axiliara* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33248FG [BMNH]; **104.** *P. hamofascia* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33220FG [BMNH]; **105.** *P. nigrifasciana* Groenen & Wangdi, 2019, paratype, slide 33748FG [BMNH].

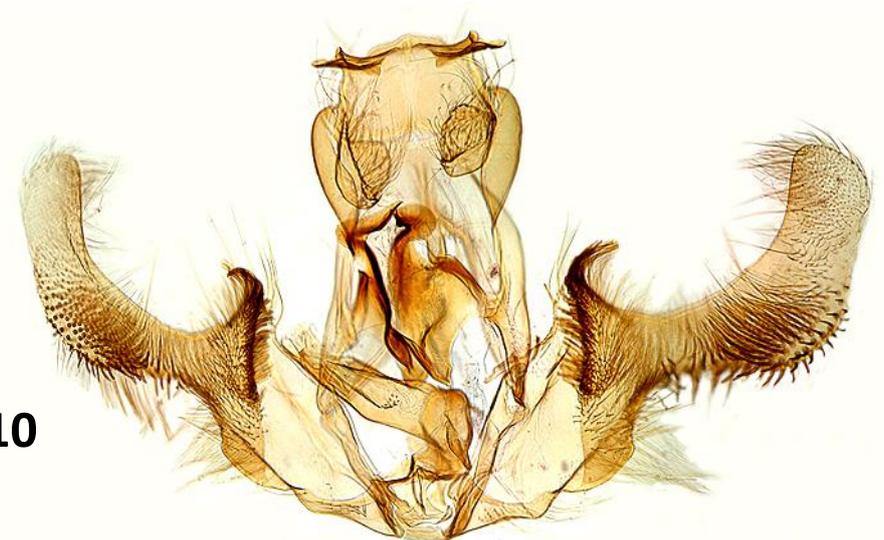


Figs 106-108: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **106.** *Peridaedala triangua* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33771FG [BMNH]; **107.** *P. angustalata* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33756FG [BMNH]; **108.** *P. crastidochroa* Diakonoff, 1953, slide FG1792 [RMNH].

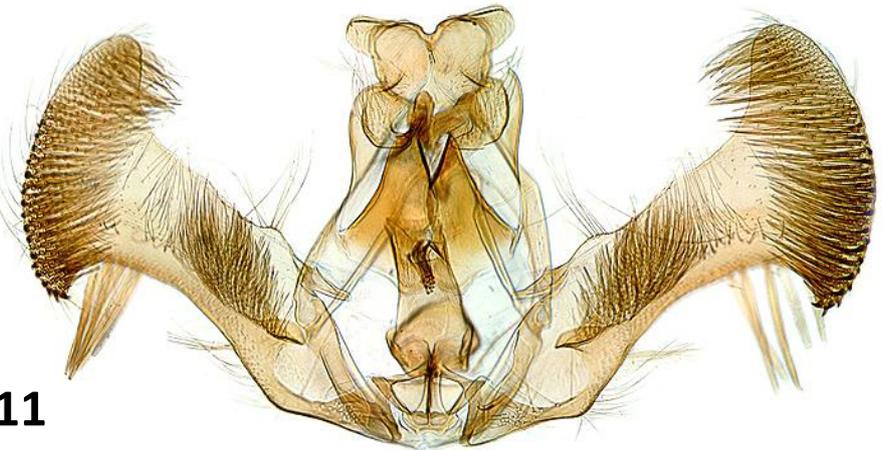
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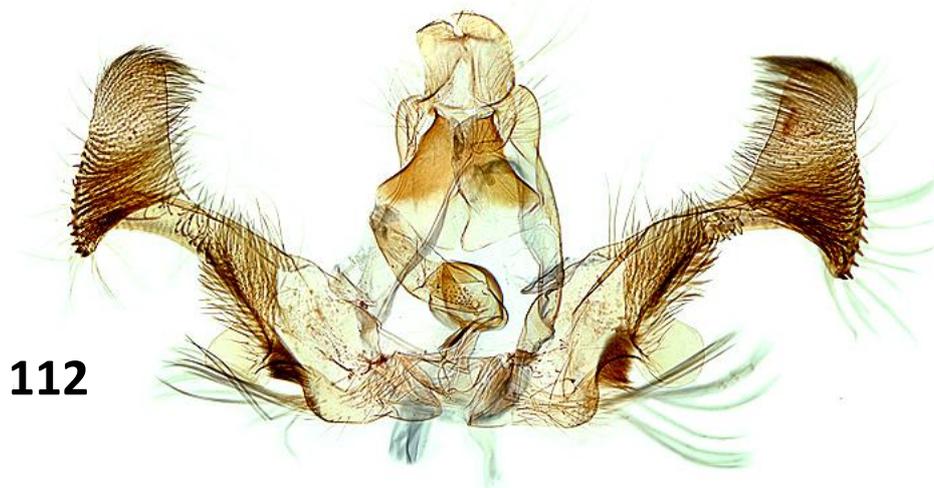
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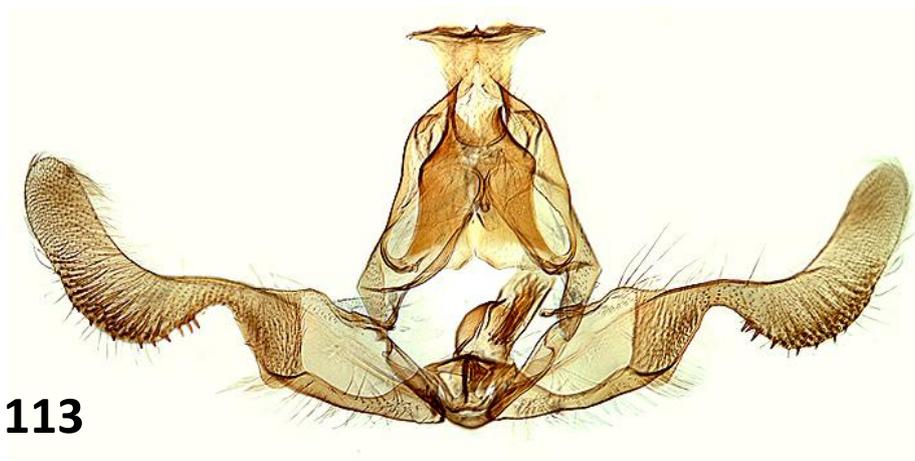
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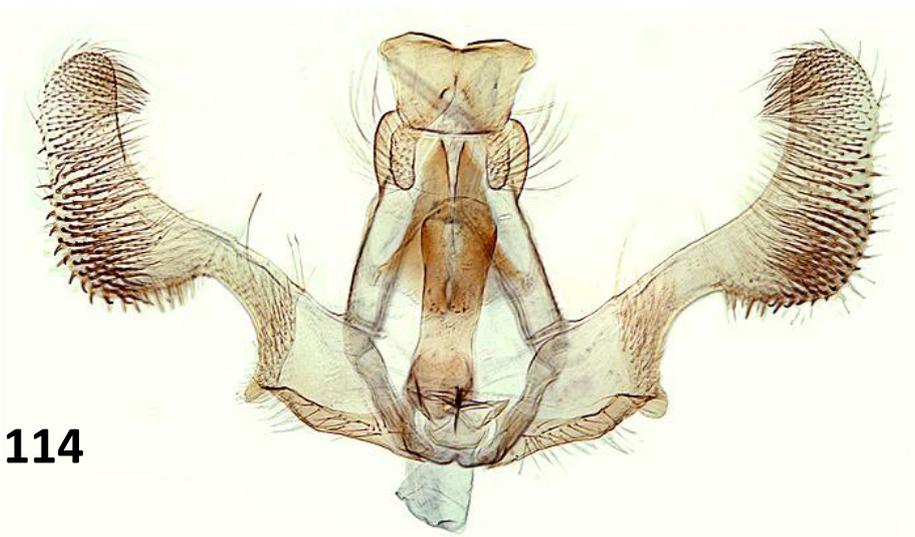
Figs 109-111: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **109.** *Peridaedala juta* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide FG1807 [RMNH]; **110.** *P. tigacana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33201FG [BMNH]; **111.** *P. basisana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33203FG [BMNH].



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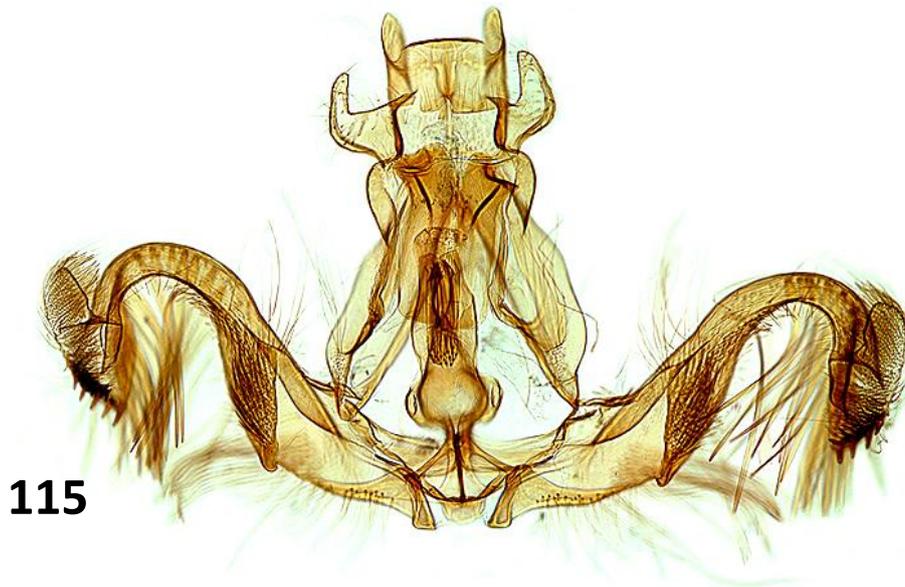


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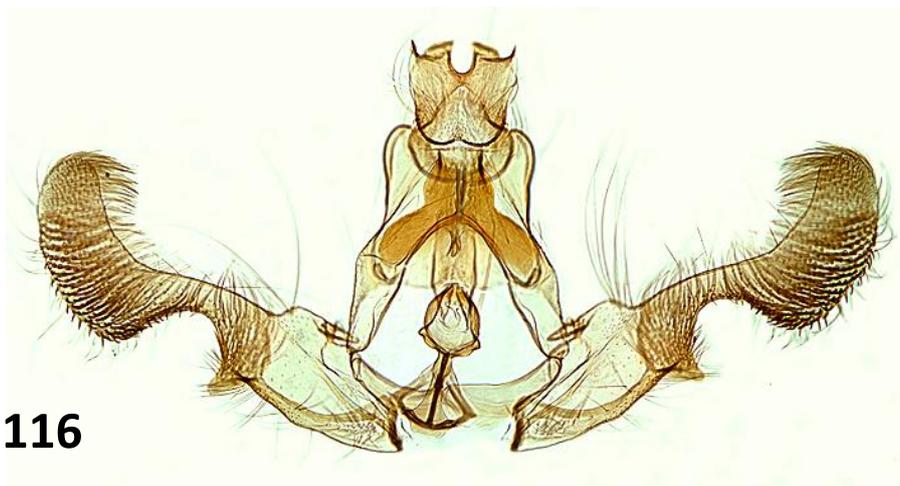


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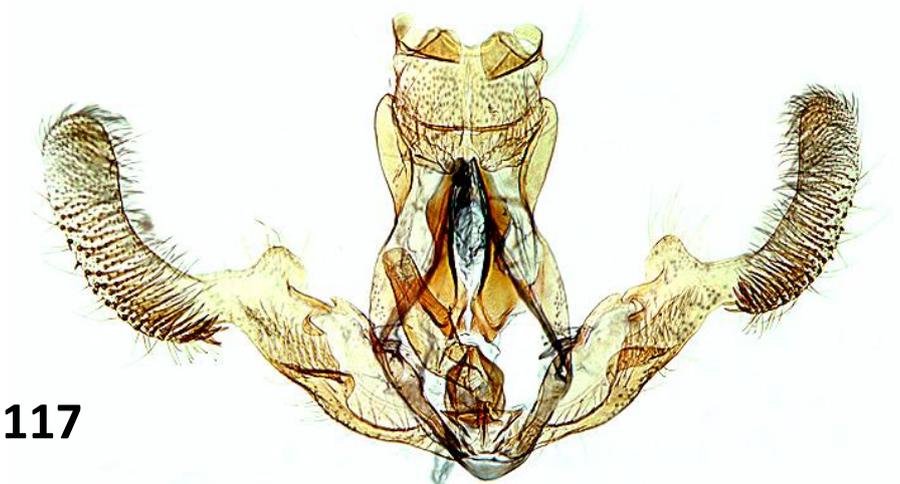
Figs 112-114: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **112.** *Peridaedala ponikiana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33213FG [BMNH]; **113.** *P. melipatana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33750FG [BMNH]; **114.** *P. cameroni* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33740FG [BMNH].



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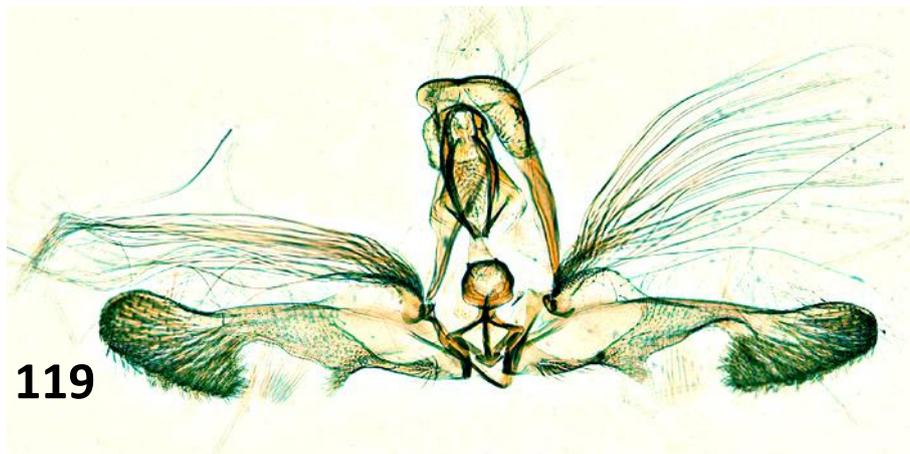


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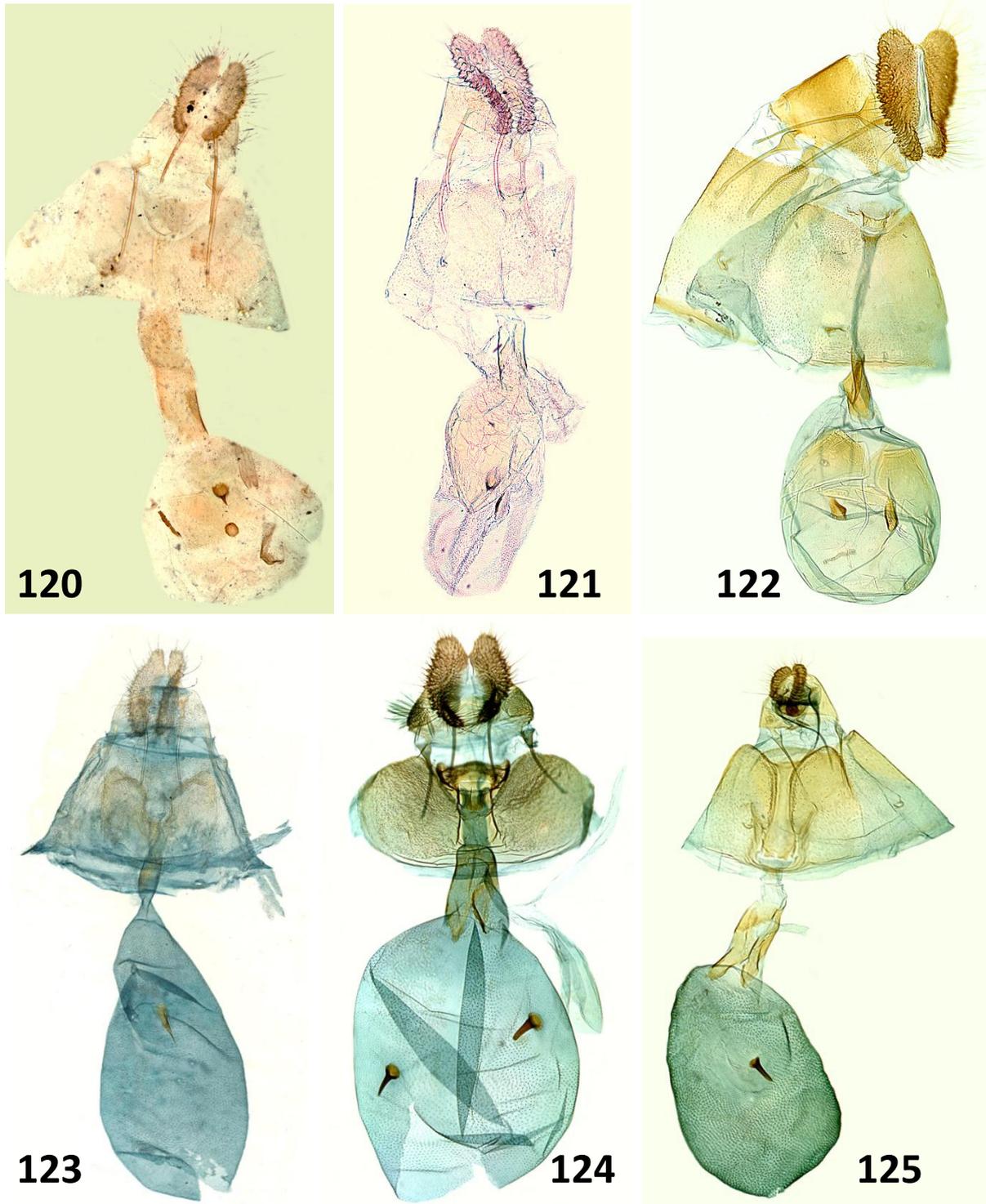


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Figs 115-117: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **115.** *Peridaedala muajatana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33226FG [BMNH]; **116.** *P. tanpalipata* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33239FG [BMNH]; **117.** *P. kecilana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33217FG [BMNH].



Figs 118-119: male genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **118.** *Peridaedala longifronsana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33745FG [BMNH]; **119.** *P. optabilana* (Kuznetsov, 1979), paratype *P. Japonica* Oku, 1979, slide 4917 (A. Kawabe) [USNM].



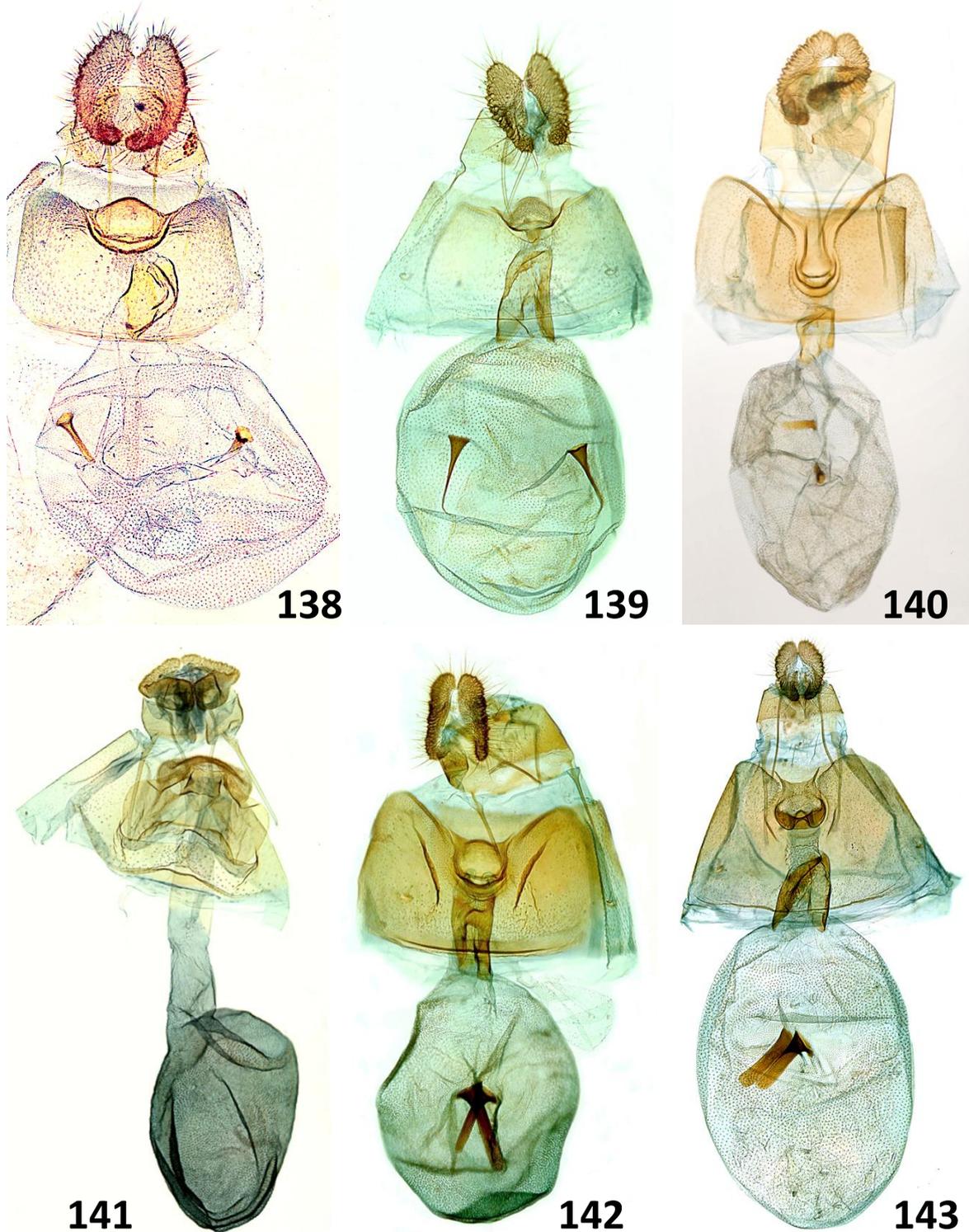
Figs 120-125: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **120.** *Peridaedala melanantha* Diakonoff, 1968, holotype, slide 5725D [USNM]; **121.** *P. hierograptata* Meyrick, 1925, slide 779D [RMNH]; **122.** *P. sinuata* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide FG1921 [KSP]; **123.** *P. beryllina* (Meyrick, 1925), slide 10373D [RMNH]; **124.** *P. beryllgraptata* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 14885MH [ANIC]; **125.** *P. pagona* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33731FG [BMNH].



Figs 126-131: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **126.** *Peridaedala virtana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33768FG [BMNH]; **127.** *P. albonigricana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33233FG [BMNH]; **128.** *P. badasa* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33735FG [BMNH]; **129.** *P. barikuna* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33236FG [BMNH]; **130.** *P. archaea* Diakonoff, holotype, slide 783D [RMNH]; **131.** *P. alalata* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33738FG [BMNH].



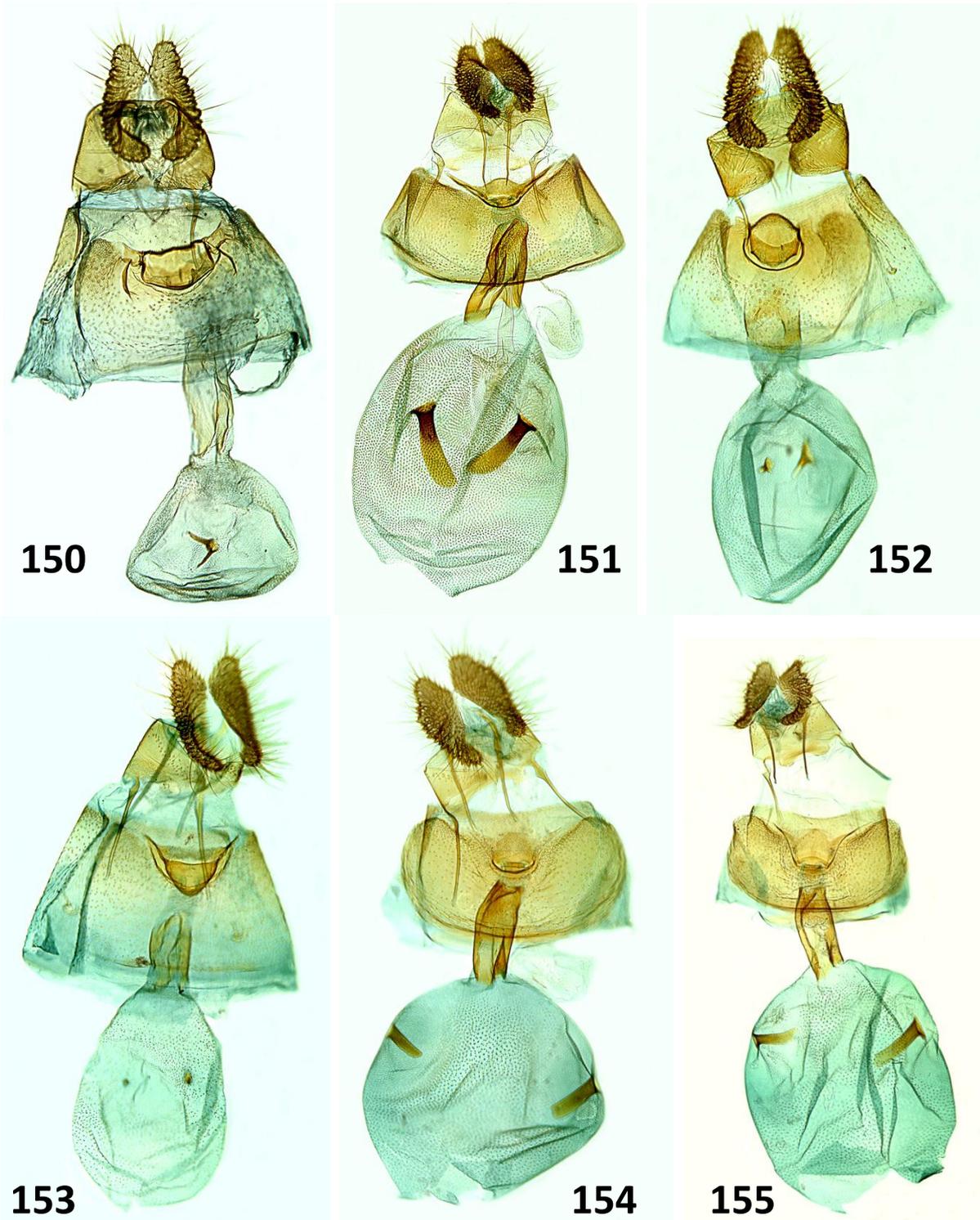
Figs 132-137: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **132.** *Peridaedala pseudthylacophora* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide FG1798 [RMNH]; **133.** *P. dauloa* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33218FG [BMNH]; **134.** *P. hijauana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33231FG [BMNH]; **135.** *P. infinitana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33737FG [BMNH]; **136.** *P. kinabaluana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33219FG [BMNH]; **137.** *P. sublineana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33764FG [BMNH].



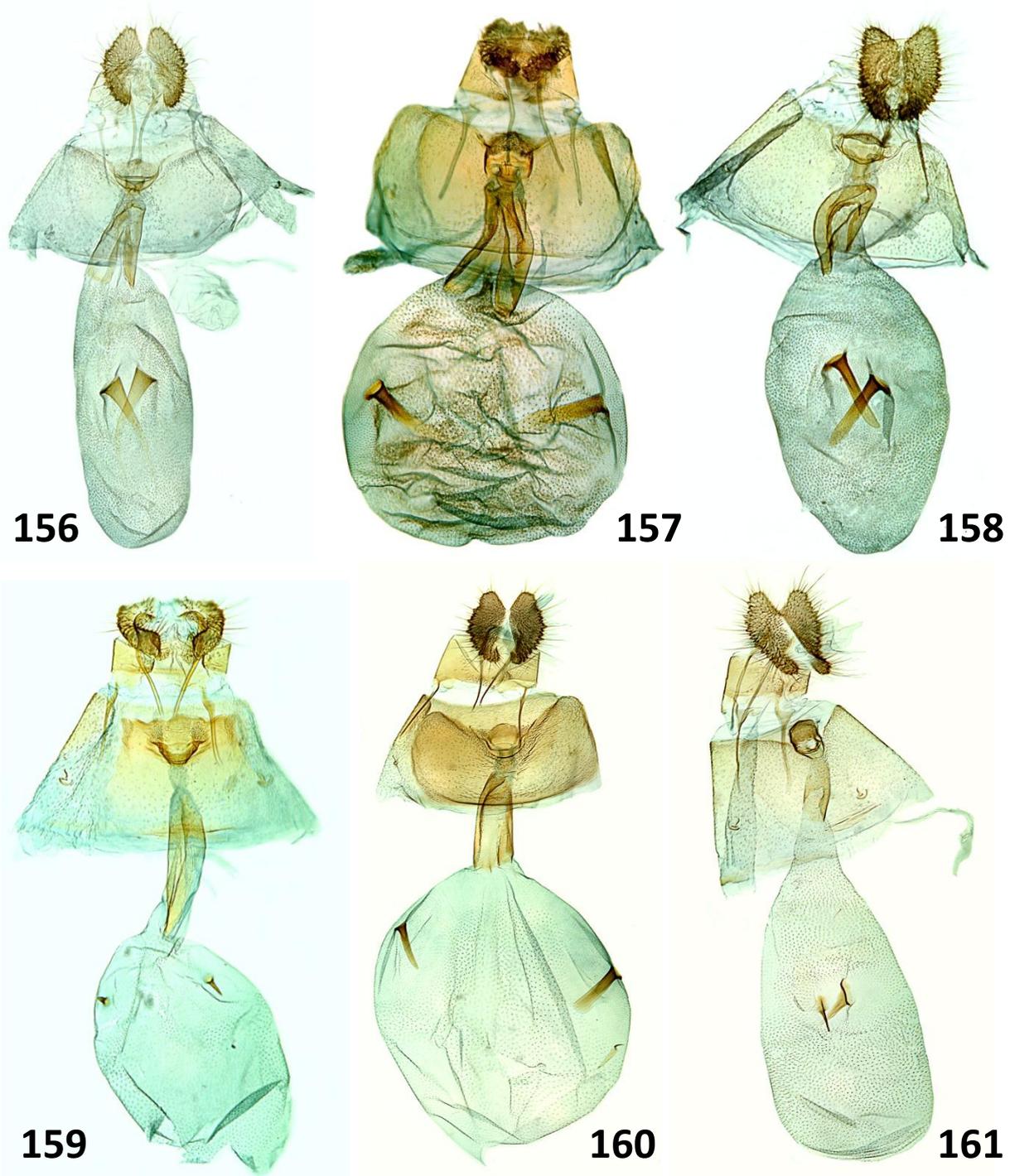
Figs 138-143: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **138.** *Peridaedala dendrochlora* Diakonoff, 1968, paratype, slide 5527D [BMNH]; **139.** *P. prasina* Diakonoff, 1953, slide 33210FG [BMNH]; **140.** *P. crastidochroa* Diakonoff, 1953, slide FG1796 [RMNH]; **141.** *P. juta* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide FG2040 [USNM]; **142.** *P. basisana* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33240FG [BMNH]; **143.** *P. ponikiana* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33214FG [BMNH].



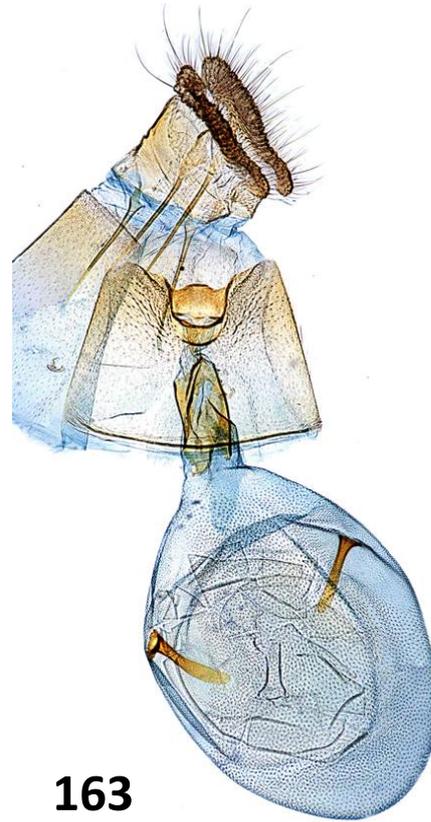
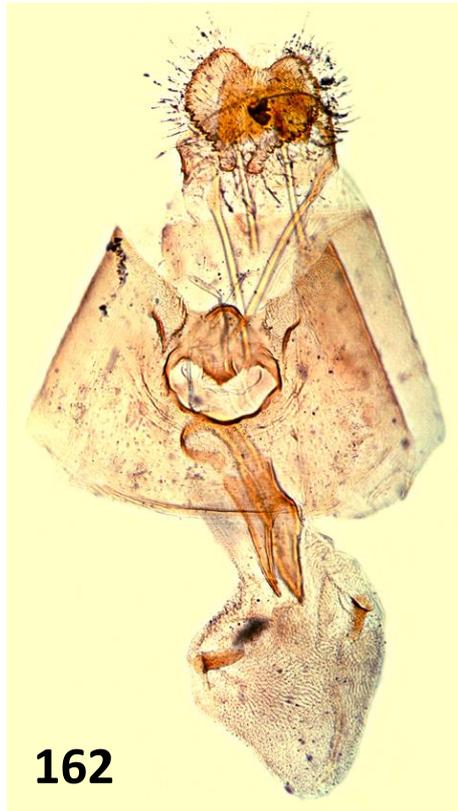
Figs 144-149: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **144.** *Peridaedala melipatana* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33749FG [BMNH]; **145.** *P. amaryssa* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 10387D [RMNH]; **146.** *P. enantiosema* Diakonoff, 1983, holotype, slide 10357D [RMNH]; **147.** *P. triangulosa* Diakonoff, holotype, slide 10376D [RMNH]; **148.** *P. raleighiana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33325FG [BMNH]; **149.** *P. quadrisegitigana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33224FG [BMNH].



Figs 150-155: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **150.** *Peridaedala monkoboa* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33222FG [BMNH]; **151.** *P. dumogabonana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33249FG [BMNH]; **152.** *P. doiana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33244FG [BMNH]; **153.** *P. cameroni* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33242FG [BMNH]; **154.** *P. brunnei* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33243FG [BMNH]; **155.** *P. brinchangana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33232FG [BMNH].



Figs 156-161: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **156.** *Peridaedala speculata* Razowski, 2013, slide 33215FG [BMNH]; **157.** *P. bigamma* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33211FG [BMNH]; **158.** *P. tanpalipata* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33223FG [BMNH]; **159.** *P. kecilana* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33230FG [BMNH]; **160.** *P. nigraviridana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide 33744FG [BMNH]; **161.** *P. longifronsana* **spec. nov.**, paratype, slide 33746FG [BMNH].



Figs 162-163: female genitalia of *Peridaedala* species: **162.** *Peridaedala crocoptila* Diakonoff, 1968, holotype, slide 5730D [USNM]; **163.** *P. rantemarioana* **spec. nov.**, holotype, slide FG1596 [RMNH].