

New species and additional data of Papuan Schoenotenini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Tortricinae)

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Abstract: Schoenotenini (Tortricidae, Tortricinae) from Papua Indonesia are discussed. *Rhabdotenes centrodipa spec. nov.*, *R. prodicenta spec. nov.*, *R. gurukana spec. nov.*, *R. walsama spec. nov.*, *Epitrichosma flavimberana spec. nov.*, *Cornuticlava nipmaka spec. nov.*, *Rhopalotenes kepalaburana spec. nov.*, *R. hamangulana spec. nov.*, *R. acutiangulana spec. nov.*, *Saetotenes yadirana spec. nov.*, *S. bicornisana spec. nov.*, *S. griseovinculana spec. nov.* and *Campotenes fascirregularana spec. nov.* are described here as new species. From *Epitrichosma lira* Diakonoff, 1972 and *Stenotenes incudis* Diakonoff, 1954 the female is described for the first time. *Metachorista caliginosa* Diakonoff, 1973, *Cornuticlava aritrana* Common, 1965 and *Oligotenes amblygrapha* Diakonoff, 1973 are recorded for the first time from Papua, Indonesia. The adults and their genitalia are illustrated.

Rangkuman: Schoenotenini (Tortricidae, Tortricinae) dari Papua, Indonesia didiskusikan pada artikel ini. *Rhabdotenes centrodipa spec. nov.*, *R. prodicenta spec. nov.*, *R. gurukana spec. nov.*, *R. walsama spec. nov.*, *Epitrichosma flavimberana spec. nov.*, *Cornuticlava nipmaka spec. nov.*, *Rhopalotenes kepalaburana spec. nov.*, *R. hamangulana spec. nov.*, *R. acutiangulana spec. nov.*, *Saetotenes yadirana spec. nov.*, *S. bicornisana spec. nov.*, *S. griseovinculana spec. nov.* dan *Campotenes fascirregularana spec. nov.* dideskripsi disini sebagai spesies baru. Dari *Epitrichosma lira* Diakonoff, 1972 dan *Stenotenes incudis* Diakonoff, 1954 betina dideskripsi untuk pertama kalinya. Untuk *Metachorista caliginosa* Diakonoff, 1973, *Cornuticlava aritrana* Common, 1965 dan *Oligotenes amblygrapha* Diakonoff, 1973 ditemukan untuk pertama kalinya dari Papua, Indonesia. Serangga dewasa dan alat kelamin (genitalia) dideskripsikan dengan gambar.

Keywords: Papua, New Guinea, Indonesia, Oriental, Schoenotenini, new species.

Introduction

The tribe Schoenotenini is distributed all over the Oriental region. Species are found from India, China and Taiwan to Australia. In Madagascar and South Africa the tribe is represented by the genus *Doridostoma* Diakonoff, 1973. In Indonesia 142 species are known, especially the province Papua has a high species richness of Schoenotenini with 94 known species! From the neighbouring country Papua New Guinea another 24 species are described. During several surveys between 1993 and 2014, additional material has been collected in the Papua province of Indonesia. An overview of the history of the expeditions in Papua is published at the website: www.papua-insects.nl/history. Of the 28 species collected in the Papua province, 13 are here described as new to science: *Rhabdotenes centrodipa spec. nov.*, *R. prodicenta spec. nov.*, *R. gurukana spec. nov.*, *R. walsama spec. nov.*, *Epitrichosma*

flavimberana **spec. nov.**, *Cornuticlava nipmaka* **spec. nov.**, *Rhopalotenes kepalaburana* **spec. nov.**, *R. hamangulana* **spec. nov.**, *R. acutiangulana* **spec. nov.**, *Saetotenes yadirana* **spec. nov.**, *S. bicornisana* **spec. nov.**, *S. griseovinculana* **spec. nov.** and *Campotenes fascirregularana* **spec. nov.** From *Epitrichosma lira* Diakonoff, 1972 and *Stenotenes incudis* Diakonoff, 1954 the female is described for the first time.

The tribe Schoenotenini was established by Diakonoff in 1952, based on the uniformly narrowed and posteriorly rounded cell in the forewing with a strong diverting vein terminating above base of vein M2. In the hindwing the shape of the cell and the position of veins M1 and R5 are characteristic. Typical is the sparse scaling at the underside of both wings. The veins are fringed with two rows of scales which makes the veins appear thickened. The male genitalia are of the Tortricoid type with, in more specialized forms, the presence of hami. The hami originates at the base of the uncus immediately below the socii and consists of two separate arms. In the female genitalia the intricate development of the seventh and the eighth sternite are often characteristic.

Materials and methods

Specimens were collected with light traps at several locations. After collecting, the insects were pinned or stored in paper bags, and dried for shipping. The material was relaxed for further research, if necessary mounted and spread. From all species the genitalia of representatives were dissected and mounted on glass slides in Euparal. Photographs of the moths were made with a Nikon D5100 camera, using a Nikon Micro Nikkor 40 mm lens with 20 mm extension. Genitalia photographs were made with an Olympus triocular microscope and a MDC320 digital camera.

The collected material is deposited in the following collections: Holotypes are deposited in RMNH. Paratypes and other are deposited in the collections of RMNH and the authors collection. The nomenclature follows T@RTS: Online World Catalogue of the Tortricidae (Ver. 4.0).

Abbreviations

FG – Prefix for slide numbers, made by the author

GNL – Acronym of the private collection of Frans Groenen, Bergeijk, The Netherlands

RMNH – Collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (former Rijksmuseum voor Natuurlijke Historie)

RMNH.INS. – Prefix for unique collection numbers of specimens and slides in RMNH

ZMA.INS. – Prefix of the former Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (at present in RMNH)

Systematic part

***Rhabdotenes mesotrauma* (Diakonoff, 1954)** (figs 1, 29)

Schoenotenes mesotrauma Diakonoff (1954: 92)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108937: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Oksibil, Mabilabol, 4°54'S – 140°37'E, 21-25.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG4153.

Distribution: Star Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Remarks: Worn specimen. A large reddish-fulvous spot of raised scales and several yellow dots are characteristic for this species, though the reddish-fulvous spot is not visible in the here mentioned specimen. Only some yellow scales are present. The genitalia are identical with the genitalia of the type specimen.

Rhabdotenes centrodipa spec. nov. (figs 2, 30)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 66C2FCCC-AAB2-4105-8DA1-F400C5661DC4

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108938: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Oksibil, Mabilabol, 4°54'S – 140°37'E, 21-25.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3684.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from *R. dicentropa* in the male genitalia by the indistinct socii, the smooth and different shaped gnathos and the sclerotized apical third of the aedeagus.

Description: Wingspan 15 mm. Worn specimen. Head cream-coloured. Labial palpi about two times the diameter of the eye, almost straight. Second segment slightly dilated, cream-coloured with a mixture of brown scales. Thorax and tegulae cream-coloured. Forewings sub-rectangular, costa curved in basal half, straight in apical half. Termen oblique, dorsum straight, cream-coloured with scattered brown scales. Ten brown costal spots present. Fringes whitish.

Hindwing and fringes clear white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high and slender. Uncus short, slender in distal half, sparsely haired. Top of uncus rounded with two opposite rows of hairs. Socii indicated by a short row of hairs. Hami slender, ending in triangular processes. Gnathos broad, middle part curved, each arm ending in a triangle process, arms and middle part slender and smooth. Caulis slender, curved outward, with minute dentation. Valvae slender, slightly curved, tapering towards cucullus, at base of costa a projection, in excavation of valvae a row of hairs. Sacculus semioval with at its ventral edge a dentate process. Cucullus curved, with bifid spines along thickened lower edge. Aedeagus basal 2/3 straight, distal 1/3 more sclerotized and ending in a pointed and to the right curved top.

Distribution: Star Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: This species is closely related to *R. dicentropa* Diakonoff, 1972, which reflects in the similar male genitalia. The name *centrodipa* is an anagram of *R. dicentropa* and refers to this relationship.

Rhabdotenes prodicenta spec. nov. (figs 3, 31)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 857A976A-6368-4F4A-BC2F-CF996D9FD656

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108939: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-16.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3677.

Diagnosis: Dissection of the genitalia is necessary for identification. The dentate curved top of the aedeagus in combination with the triangular cucullus is characteristic.

Description: Wingspan 18 mm. Worn specimen, in general appearance similar to *R. dicentropa* Diakonoff, 1972. Head cream-coloured. Labial palpi about 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Second segment dilated in apical half. Thorax and tegulae cream. Forewings suboval, moderately broad. Costa slightly curved, apex rounded, termen oblique, dorsum straight. Forewings and fringes cream-coloured, with some grey costal dots.

Hindwings and fringes clear white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high and narrow. Uncus short, slender, in distal half sparsely haired, top rounded with two opposite rows of three hairs. Hami longer as uncus, arms slender and ending in subtriangular projections. Socii indicated by a sparsely haired lobe. Gnathos slender, smooth, U-shaped. Valvae broad at base, narrowing towards cucullus, a group of hairs in the cavity. Valvae curved at neck, dorsum at inner side folded and hairy, with at base a small densely haired elevation. Hairs longer as width of valvae. Sacculus broad triangular, distally strongly tapering to a long and sharp top. Cucullus curved, ventral lobe triangular, haired. Caulis arms slender, pointed, slightly curved. Aedeagus large, top sclerotized, curved and pointed, sclerotized part dorsally serrate, ventrally with two large dents.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: This species is closely related to *R. dicentropa* Diakonoff, 1972, which reflects in the similar male genitalia. The name *prodicenta* is an anagram of *R. dicentropa* and refers to this relationship.

Rhabdotenes gurukana spec. nov. (figs 4, 32)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: F56E4D8A-2C6E-4184-A4F2-7B8883968F54

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108940: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kab. Yahukimo, Lelambo, (Distr. Kangguruk), 4°01' S – 139°47' E, 900m at light, 24-26.x.2008, leg. P.J. Zumkehr, slide FG4142.

Diagnosis: Dissection of the genitalia is necessary for identification. The species is separated from other members in the genus by the short uncus, the serrate base of the uncus, the structure of the sacculus and the dentate top of the aedeagus.

Description: Wingspan 15 mm. Head clear white, lateral at base of antenna brown. Labial palpi about two times the diameter of the eye, sinuate. Second segment slightly dilated, brown, apically white. Third segment drooping, white strongly mixed with brown. Thorax and tegulae cream. Forewings subrectangular, costa curved in basal half, straight in apical half. Termen oblique, dorsum straight. White with scattered brown scales. Eight distinct costal spots present. Fringe basal blocked brown, white terminally.

Hindwing white, at upperside a bundle of long white scales in anal angle. Fringes clear white. Abdomen cream-coloured.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high and narrow. Uncus broad and short with a short process at base, dorsal edge with hairs. At base of uncus two short serrate sclerotized structures. Top

of uncus with a plume of long hairs. Hami prominent, arms at ventral side sinuate, top large, curved, broad near arms, distally more slender. Socii not indicated. Gnathos U-shaped, arms curved, serrate in distal half, middle part slender and smooth. Valva straight, narrowing towards cucullus, at base of costa a process. Sacculus with a complex dorsally hairy band. Ventrally at base of this band a large rounded and hairy lobe. In middle a band-like and spined, process. Cucullus connected by a triangular projection to sacculus. Distal edge of this projection with a group of large modified and a group of more finer modified spines. Top of cucullus rounded and hairy. Aedeagus curved, in apical part ventrally and dorsally dentate, ending in large blunt, ventrally dentate, hollow projection.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The specific epithet *gurukana* refers to the district Kangguruk where the holotype specimen was collected.

Rhabdotenes walsama spec. nov. (figs 5, 33, 52)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 842303EB-875A-4601-AA37-81C020B7FC02

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108941: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S – 139°36'E, 1710 m, 24-29.x.2008, leg. R. de Vos & P.J. Zumkehr, slide FG3698.

Paratype: RMNH.INS.1108942: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slides FG3699.

Diagnosis: A small species, recognizable in the male genitalia by the broad uncus with the long projection and the slender valva. In the female genitalia the curved plate of the lamella antevaginalis is characteristic.

Description: Wingspan 14 mm. Head grey-brown. Labial palpi about 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Second segment straight, dilated distally with dorsally projecting scales, grey-brown, distally whitish. Third segment straight, whitish. Thorax and tegulae grey-brown. Forewings sub-rectangular, costa curved, termen oblique, dorsum straight, whitish with numerous spots. At base of costa a black C-shaped spot. Nine costal spots present, grey mixed with black, fourth spot larger. Markings grey, mixed with black, consisting of an irregular band from 1/4 of costa to middle of dorsum. One irregular band from middle of costa running to just above tornus. Apical field from 2/3 of costa to tornus with spots. Fringes white, at subbasal line grey spots
Hindwings shining white. Fringes white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short. Uncus broad, rectangular, top with two bundles of long hairs. Ventral process slender, curved upwards. Hami consisting of a slender serrate band. Transtilla constricted in middle. Valvae long, rectangular, at base of costa a hollow lobe. Costa with long hairs. Sacculus at base simple with edge haired, followed by a semicircular hairy band in middle of valvae. In front of cucullus the dorsal edge of sacculus is broadening, haired. Cucullus short semioval, ventral lobe short, triangular, with long hairs. Aedeagus long and slender, sinuate, top rounded.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor with large lobes with hairy edge. Apophyses anterior very short. Sternite 7 elongate, upper edge irregular shaped. Lamella postvaginalis spined, distally strongly widening, upper edge irregular shaped. Lamella antevaginalis a broad curved band. Ostium a rounded cup, upper edge slightly sclerotized. Ductus bursae long, narrow near ostium, widening beyond origin of the ductus seminalis.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *walsama* is a combination of the names of the district Nipsan and the village Walmak where the type specimens were collected.

***Metachorista caliginosa* Diakonoff, 1973** (figs 6, 34)

Metachorista caliginosa Diakonoff (1973: 545)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108943: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Pass Valley, 49 km north of Wamena, 2140m, at light, 25.x.1993, leg. A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos, slide FG3721.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea.

Remarks: New for Indonesia, Papua.

***Barygnathella lithodes* (Diakonoff, 1954)** (figs 7, 35)

Schoenotenes lithodes Diakonoff (1954: 63)

Additional data: GNL: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, leg. F. Groenen, slide FG3008.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Remarks: This specimen shows differences with *B. lithodes* in the male genitalia. The uncus and curved projections are shorter, the edge of the gnathos is smooth, the fold of the sacculus is triangular and the neck of the valvae is slightly longer. Because a larger series to compare with is not available, the species variability is unknown. For the time being this specimen is examined as *B. lithodes*.

***Barygnathella triangulum* (Diakonoff, 1972)** (figs 8, 53)

Schoenotenes triangulum Diakonoff (1954: 43)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108944: 1 ♀: Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-16.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3732.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Epitrichosma aureola* Diakonoff, 1972** (figs 9, 36)

Epitrichosma aureola: Diakonoff (1972: 437)

Additional data: (14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): RMNH.INS.1108946-947: 2 ♂♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Wandammen Peninsula, Rasiei, 10 km S Wasior, at light, 5.xi.1993, leg. A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos, slide FG3730.

GNL: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Arfak Mts, Demaisi, 1645 m, 1°10'S – 133°53'E, 24-26.x.2014, at light, leg. Papua Insects Foundation, F. Groenen, slides FG3492, FG3649, FG3676, FG4128, FG4129.

Distribution: Arfak Mountains and Wandammen Peninsula, Papua Barat, Indonesia.

***Epitrichosma flavimberana* spec. nov.** (figs 10,37)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: B654FF61-CA3D-43A0-880D-F0ECF391FE7D

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108981: ♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Fakfak, Huri Mber, 2°53'S – 132°18'E, 1-3.xi.2014, PIF Exp., leg F. Groenen, slide FG3642.

Diagnosis: This *Epitrichosma* species is easily distinguished from other members of the genus by the yellow coloration and in the presence of long grey modified scales at the abdomen and the anal angle of the hindwing. In the male genitalia the absence of an apical thorn at the uncus and the separated arms of the gnathos are characteristic for this species.

Description: Wingspan 12 mm. Head olive-yellow. Labial palpi about as long as the diameter of the eye. Second segment strong dilated at apex, olive-yellow. Thorax and tegulae olive-yellow. Forewing sub-rectangular, costa slightly convex, apex and tornus rounded, termen slightly convex, dorsum almost parallel with costa. Costal fold to beyond middle of costa, roughly scaled. A black spot at fold near base and at end of fold. Basal field indicated by raised scales at base. A row of raised scales from middle of lower edge of cell towards 2/3 of dorsum. Dull yellow, mottled with darker yellow. A black dot at the end of each vein. Veins indicated by yellow, mottled with darker scales. Between veins whitish. Fringes dull yellow with a darker subbasal band.

Hindwings shining yellow, veins darker. Fringes yellow except for long grey modified scales in anal angle.

Abdomen yellow with lateral bundles of long grey modified scales. Legs yellow.

Male genitalia: Tegumen narrow. Uncus with a broad base, tapering at middle to 1/3 of length of uncus. Apical 1/3 part slender with rounded top. Socii indicated by two spined semi oval dots at the shoulder of the tegumen. Hami drooping, two club-shaped separate arms with apically at 4/5 a short thorn. Gnathos short, top triangular. Sacculus a semicircular and sparsely haired lobe. Valvae short, square at base, at costa strongly dilated with an apical field of modified hairs. Dorsum straight, in apical half a large haired lobe. Aedeagus straight, tube-shaped, with a broader basal part. One slender cornutus present with a broader basal part, attached points of a field of cornuti visible.

Distribution: Onin Peninsula, Papua Barat, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *flavimberana* refers to the yellow color [Latin: *flavus* = yellow and the collecting location Huri Mber] of this species.

***Epitrichosma lira* Diakonoff, 1972** (figs 11, 38, 54)

Epitrichosma lira Diakonoff (1972: 438)

Additional data: (7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): RMNH.INS.1108948: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 1950 m, 3°51'S – 139°05'E, 11-25.ii.2005, at light, disturbed mountain forest, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3712; RMNH.INS.1108949-950: 2 ♀♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slides FG3760, FG4162; GNL: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, leg. F. Groenen, slide FG3125; GNL: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Papua Barat, Birdshhead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1510 m, 1°06'S – 133°54'E, 21-24.x.2014, at light, PIF-exp., leg. F. Groenen slide FG3644; GNL: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Papua Barat, Arfak Mts, Demaisi, 1645 m, 1°10'S – 133°53'E, 24-26.x.2014, at light, PIF-exp., leg. F. Groenen, slide FG4132.

Description of female: Female described for the first time. Externally the same as male.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor flat, spined and haired. Apophyses slender, apophyses posterior longer as apophyses anterior. Lamella postvaginalis consisting of two bulbous lobes. At each lobe a spinulose elevation. Lamella antevaginalis a slender band. Ductus bursae slender. Colliculum short. Ductus seminalis originating just in front of middle of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae bulbous. Signum consisting of a folded plate with two rims at opening of the hollow horn, horn larger as plate.

Distribution: Arfak Mountains, Papua Barat and Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Schoenotenes croceosema* Diakonoff, 1954** (figs 12, 39)

Schoenotenes croceosema Diakonoff (1954: 108)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108951: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 1950 m, 3°51'S – 139°05'E, 11-25.ii.2005, at light, disturbed mountain forest, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG4133.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Stenotenes marmorea* Groenen, 2014** (figs 13, 40)

Stenotenes marmorea Groenen (2014: 106)

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108982: ♂, Indonesia, Province Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak 1710 m, 20- 25.ix.2011, at light, gen. slide FG2643, leg. F. Groenen, M. van Eyken, R. Mambrasar and R. Mandowen [RMNH].

Additional data: (2 ♂♂) RMNH.INS.1108952: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3729; RMNH.INS.1108953: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kab. Yahukimo, Lelambo, (Distr. Kangguruk), 4°01' S – 139°47' E, 900m at light, 24-26.x.2008, leg. P.J. Zumkehr, slide 4131.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Stenotenes acroptycha* Diakonoff, 1954** (figs 14, 41)

Stenotenes acroptycha Diakonoff (1954: 14)

Additional data: GNL: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, leg. F. Groenen, slide FG2720.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Stenotenes incudis* Diakonoff, 1954** (figs 15, 55)

Stenotenes incudis Diakonoff (1954: 15)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108954: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Pass Valley, 49 km north of Wamena, 2140m, at light, 25.x.1993, leg. A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos, slide FG4152.

Description of female: Female described for the first time. Externally the same as male.

Female genitalia: Papillae anales small. Apophyses posterior much shorter as apophyses anterior. Tergum 8 short. Sternite 7 subsquare, upper edge V-shaped, lateral and basal with folds. Lamella postvaginalis a semicircular sclerotization. Lamella antevaginalis a sclerotized U-shaped rim, edges projecting outward with sharp pointed processes at the top. Ductus

bursae slender, slightly dilated distally. Corpus bursae small, entirely spined. Signum a rectangular plate with rounded edges, ending in a short hollow cavity.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Remarks: The similar external characters of this female with the holotype, combined with the identical collection event of both specimens, makes it plausible that this specimen is the female of *S. incudis*.

***Cornuticlava aritrana* Common, 1965** (figs 16, 56)

Cornuticlava aritrana Common (1965: 702)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108955: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG4137.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia and Australia.

Remarks: New for Indonesia, Papua.

Cornuticlava nipmaka spec. nov. (figs 17, 42, 57)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5B7D80D1-DFD1-4950-8024-E7E7461352AB

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108956: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slides FG4143.

Paratypes: (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀) RMNH.INS.1108957: 1 ♀, same as holotype, slide FG4145; RMNH.INS.1108958: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Pass Valley, 49 km north of Wamena, 2140m, at light, 25.x.1993, leg. A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos, slide FG3691; RMNH.INS.1108983: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kab. Yahukimo, Walmak (distr. Nipsan), 4°07'S – 139°36'E, 1710 m, 24-29.x.2008, leg. R. de Vos & P.J. Zumkehr, slide FG4150; GNL: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 1710 m, 20-25.ix.2011, leg. F. Groenen, slide FG2645.

Diagnosis: Medium sized species. The male genitalia are characterized by the pending, clavate hami and a large semicircular, hollow lobe and a triangular lobe at the costa of the valvae. The female genitalia are characterized by the band shaped sterigma and the long, curved and club-shaped signum.

Description: Wingspan 12 mm. Head cream-coloured. Labial palpi 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Second segment straight, distally dilated, brown, distally clear white. Third segment straight, white. Thorax and tegulae white with grey scales. Forewings sub-rectangular, costa curved, termen oblique, dorsum straight. White with scattered grey-brown scales. Nine grey-brown costal spots, the fourth larger. A grey-brown submedian band from costa to dorsum. An irregular shaped submarginal spot. Along termen small dots. Fringes white.

Hindwings white. Fringes white. Abdomen cream-coloured.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short. Uncus long and slender. Hami two large, blunt lobes. Gnathos consisting of two slender, outward curved and sharp pointed arms. Valvae large, at base of costa a large hollow lobe. In front of cucullus a large triangular projection on the costa reaching the dorsum. Sacculus simple, distally with a band of modified scales. Cucullus small, rounded and haired. Aedeagus slender, pistol shaped, with one very slender cornutus.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor moderate. Apophyses of equal size. Tergum 8 slender, its upper edge laterally with short rounded lobes, its lower edge with a triangular and curved projection at each side. Sterigma connected to sternum 8. Lamella postvaginalis a small sclerotized trapezoid plate. Lamella antevaginalis membranous, laterally sclerotized. Ductus bursae very long and slender, dilated just above connection with corpus bursae. Corpus bursae globular, signum consisting of an oval plate with a long slender and curved thorn.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *nipmaka* is a combination of the district Nipsan and the village Walmak where the type specimens were collected.

Rhopalotenes kepalaburana spec. nov. (figs 18, 43, 58)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 8939735D-B53D-4837-9D28-8DC793AFB547

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108959: ♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1469 m, 1°06'S – 133°54'E, 21-23.x.2014, at light, leg. P.J. Zumkehr & F. Groenen, slide FG4127.

Paratypes: (6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀) RMNH.INS.1108960: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1510 m, 1°06'S – 133°54'E, E, 6-10.xi.2011, at light, leg. Papua Insects Foundation, slide, FG4148; RMNH.INS.1108961-967: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1510 m, 1°06'S – 133°54'E, E, 6-10.xi.2011, at light, leg. Papua Insects Foundation, slide FG3683, FG3685, FG4147, [1 specimen lost its abdomen]; GNL: 2 ♂♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Arfak Mountains, Mokwam, 1510 m, 1°06'S – 133°54'E, 21-24.x.2014, at light, PIF-exp., leg. F. Groenen, slide FG2858, [1 specimen lost its abdomen].

Diagnosis: This species is distinguished from other members of the genus by the two large spots on the forewing, basally edged with raised scales. In the slender male genitalia the gnathos is characteristic, as is the distinct sclerotized ductus bursae in the female genitalia.

Description: Wingspan 16-20 mm. Head off-white. Labial palpi about 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Second segment sinuate, apically somewhat dilated, white mixed with grey-brown. Third segment straight, off-white mixed with grey-brown. Thorax and tegulae off-white.

Forewings sub-rectangular, rather broad. Costa curved, termen oblique, dorsum straight. At costa eight grey-brown spots, the fourth spot larger. Small grey-brown dots spread all over the wing. One distinct large grey-brown spot in middle of the cell and one just beyond the end of the cell. At base of these spots a tuft of raised white scales. A row of three smaller

distinct spots just in front of termen, from apex to beyond tornus. Fringes off-white, with some brown scales.

Hindwings and fringes clear white. Abdomen white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high and narrow. Uncus slender and straight, top widened, semicircular, lateral with triangular projections with a row of long hairs. Hami shorter as uncus, little narrowing towards top. Top of hami inversed footlike. Socii indicated by a short row of long hairs. Gnathos with two slender arms, distally curved and widening, outer edge serrate, connected by a short, smooth band. Juxta a rectangular plate. Caulis consist of two slender, curved and sharp pointed arms. Valvae long and slender, sinuate. Sacculus short at base, followed by a very narrow and hairy band on the middle of valvae. Then followed by a large distinct and sparsely haired lobe, reaching the middle of cucullus. Cucullus with outer edge rounded, in the dorsal half with short bifid spines, ventral edge haired. Dorsally a projection with two longer spines. Aedeagus long, slender and straight, ending in a sinuate top. Top in basal half slightly serrate.

Female genitalia: Ostium triangle with lateral two blunt sclerotized lobes. Edge of sternite 7 irregular shaped and folded. Ductus bursae distinct, entirely sclerotized, tapering in basal half, distally winding with an inverted, broad C-shaped sclerotization. Corpus bursae small, globular.

Distribution: Arfak Mountains, Papua Barat, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *kepalaburana* refers to the Indonesian name Kepala Burung for the Birdshead Peninsula in Papua Barat.

Rhopalotenes hamangulana spec. nov. (figs 19, 44)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 5BB3AF4D-9EB6-488D-A1D4-62FD70809E13

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108968: ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Pass Valley, 49 km north of Wamena, 2140m, at light, 25.x.1993, leg. A.J. de Boer, A.L.M. Rutten & R. de Vos, Slide FG3681.

Diagnosis: The male genitalia of this species are very similar to *R. halirrhothia* Meyrick, 1938, but is distinguished by the shape of the hami, the aedeagus and the bundle of strong cornuti.

Description: Wingspan 20 mm. Worn specimen. Head cream-coloured. Labial palpi about two times the diameter of the eye. Second segment sinuate, slender, top somewhat dilated, brown. Third segment straight, white mixed with brown scales. Thorax and tegulae cream-coloured.

Forewings broad sub-rectangular, costa arched, apex slightly protruding. Termen oblique. Dorsum straight. Markings brown, indicated by some dots along costa, a dark spot in middle of dorsum and a short band along termen. A cream-coloured dot of raised scales at lower edge of cell between veins 1A + 1B and CuA1. Fringes white.

Hindwings shining clear white. Fringes white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen triangular with broad legs. Uncus slender, top clavate with fine bristles. Hami erect, base with an oval and hollow lobe, arms broad, very slender in distal half, top hooked. Transtilla a sclerotized band. Valvae rectangular, a sclerotized sinuate band

from base of costa to cucullus. Sacculus a simple sparsely haired band ending in a rounded projection. Cucullus as long and broad as valvae, top rounded, dorsally spined, top of dorsal half haired.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *hamangulana* refers to the hooked (angulus) shaped top of the hami.

Rhopalotenes acutiangulana spec. nov. (figs 20, 45)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: BEF2F0F6-4F81-4EEE-AD75-0BB711F48CAD

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108969: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 1950 m, 3°51'S – 139°05'E, 11-25.ii.2005, at light, disturbed mountain forest, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3678.

Diagnosis: This species can only be identified by dissecting the genitalia. It is closely allied to *R. irresoluta* Diakonoff, 1954 which is reflected in the similar structure of the male genitalia. It is easily recognizable by the ice-axe shaped hami and the short base of the uncus.

Description: Wingspan 16 mm. Worn and damaged specimen. Head, thorax and tegulae off-white.

Forewings sub-rectangular, costa arched, termen oblique, dorsum straight, cream-coloured. Markings grey-brown, indicated by seven costal dots. A grey-brown field along termen, a grey-brown spot at tornus and a grey-brown spot at 2/3 of dorsum. Fringes white. Hindwings clear white. Fringes white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short, triangular with broad arms. Uncus slender and straight, top clavate and haired. Hami with slender arms, top ice-axe shaped. Caulis two broad, different shaped, sinuate bands. The left one smooth, the right band serrate at outer side. Valvae broad and short, from costa a sinuate, sclerotized and transverse band. At distal edge a row of long hairs. Sacculus simple, elongated and haired, distally folded, fold reaching to behind cucullus. Cucullus large, top rounded and finely haired. Dorsally with a band of bifid spines, distally tapering and followed by a haired band. Aedeagus lost.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *acutiangulana* refers to the sharp hooked top of the hami.

***Oligotenes chrysoteuches* Diakonoff, 1954** (figs 21, 59)

Oligotenes chrysoteuches Diakonoff (1954: 12)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108970: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-16.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG4134.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia

***Oligotenes amblygrapha* Diakonoff, 1973** (figs 22,46)*Oligotenes amblygrapha* Diakonoff (1973: 549)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108971-972: 2 ♂♂: Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 1950 m, 3°51'S – 139°05'E, 11-25.ii.2005, at light, disturbed mountain forest, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005; RMNH.INS.1108973: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07'S – 139°36'E, 1710 m, 24-29.x.2008, leg. R. de Vos & P.J. Zumkehr, slide FG4136.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Remarks: New for Indonesia, Papua.

***Saetotenes yadirana* spec. nov.** (figs 23, 47)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 87D80093-68A2-4109-B26B-91463132A658

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108974: ♂, Indonesia Papua Barat, Bomberai Peninsula, Buruway District, 72 m, Yadirana, Fyria River, 3°55'S – 133°16'E, primary lowland forest, 13-16.x.2005, leg. R. de Vos, FG4138.

Paratype: RMNH.INS.1108975: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Onin Peninsula, Werba, 106 m, 2°53'S – 132°13'E, 30.x.2014, at light, leg. S. & J. Sinnema, F. Groenen & P.J. Zumkehr, Papua Insects Foundation, slide FG4139.

Diagnosis: Small white species with grey markings. In the male genitalia, the plate shaped gnathos in combination with the small projection at the top of the uncus and the two groups of spines at the valvae, are characteristic for this species.

Description: Wingspan 12 mm. Head white. Labial palpi about 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Second segment straight, distally wider, white overlaid with brown, apically with clear white scales. Third segment straight, clear white. Thorax and tegulae white.

Forewings sub-rectangular, costa slightly arched, termen oblique, dorsum straight. Clear white, markings grey. Eight dots along costa, forming short transverse bands, some scattered grey scales on wing. A subterminal broad band parallel to termen. Fringes clear white.

Hindwings and fringes clear white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short with broad arms. Uncus long, robust, widening in basal half, narrowing in distal half, top rounded with a short projection. Distal half of uncus finely haired. Socii very small, haired. Gnathos with slender arms, dilated and plate shaped in distal half. At end abruptly narrowing in a sharp projection with its ventral side straight and smooth, dorsal curved and haired. Valvae broad, costa rounded and haired in basal half. Excavation of valvae bordered by a slender, curved rim. Sacculus slender in basal half, haired, ending in an inward oblique rectangular lobe. This lobe is covered with spines. Cucullus a small, rounded and haired band with at its base a small projection with bifid spines. Aedeagus simple and curved.

Distribution: Bomberai Peninsula and Onin Peninsula, Papua Barat, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *yadirana* refers to the locality Yadirana at the Fyria River (Buruway district, Papua Barat, Indonesia), the origin of the holotype.

***Saetotenes infuscata* (Diakonoff, 1954)** (figs 24, 48)

Schoenotenes infuscata Diakonoff (1954: 43)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108976-977: 2 ♂♂, Indonesia, Papua, Star Mountains, Abmisibil, 1970m, 4°40'S – 140°34'E, 19.xi-3.xii.2001, leg. H.J. van Mastrigt, slide FG3733.

Distribution: Star Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Saetotenes dimorpha* (Diakonoff, 1954)** (figs 25, 60)

Schoenotenes dimorpha: Diakonoff (1972: 72)

Additional data: RMNH.INS.1108978: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 1950 m, 3°51'S – 139°05'E, 11-25.ii.2005, at light, disturbed mountain forest, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG4135.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

***Saetotenes bicornisana* spec. nov.** (figs 26, 49)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:967AD7DF-A5B4-4A12-B469-38B75E1F88B1

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108979: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Abenaho, Pass Valley, 1950 m, 3°51'S – 139°05'E, 11-25.ii.2005, at light, disturbed mountain forest, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG4144.

Diagnosis: The species is distinguished from the other species in this genus by the male genitalia in which the gnathos has two projections in combination with the strongly bifid spined cucullus.

Description: Wingspan 14 mm. Head white. Labial palpi about two times the diameter of the eye. Second segment straight, dilated towards top, grey-brown, mixed with white. Third segment straight, drooping, grey-brown mixed with white. Thorax and tegulae white, overlaid with yellow-brown.

Forewings sub-rectangular, costa curved in basal half, apical half straight, termen curved, dorsum straight. Wing mottled with yellow-brown dots. A sinuate band from before the middle of the costa to before tornus. A subapical band runs to 3/4 of tornus and a curved band next of termen. Three dots of modified scales present: one at upper edge of cell at origin of chorda, one at end of cell in middle of wing, these two dots are connected by a longitudinal fold. A third dot at lower edge of cell at origin of vein CuA2. Fringes white with yellow-brown dots.

Hindwings white, somewhat yellow-brown tinged. Fringes white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderately shaped. Uncus straight, top with long hairs, ventrally in the middle a small group of shorter hairs, the middle of the dorsal side finely haired. Gnathos with broad arms, top pointed, ventrally with one larger and one short robust sharp pointed projection, distally connected by a folded band. Valvae robust, excavation large. Sacculus a short, small and haired rim reaching to cucullus. Cucullus a sub-square, distally rounded, lobe, ventral half of cucullus haired, dorsal half with strong bifid spines, at base a group a four spines. Aedeagus simple, pistol shaped.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *S. bicornisana* refers to the gnathos with the two projections.

***Saetotenes griseovinculana* spec. nov.** (figs 27, 50)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: 8171A5AB-5FA4-441E-B368-1CFA0C909646

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108984: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Star Mountains, Abmisibil, 1970m, 4°40'S – 140°34'E, 29.i-9.ii.2005, UNCEN-ZMA.exp., leg. P.J. Zumkehr, slide FG2855.

Diagnosis: In the male genitalia the large, raised, spoon-like lobes at the transtilla in combination with the broad, folded sacculus are characteristic for this species.

Description: Wingspan 16 mm. Head cream-coloured. Labial palpi about two times the diameter of the eye, cream-coloured. Second segment distally dilated. Third segment straight. Thorax and tegulae cream-coloured. Forewings sub-rectangular, white. Costa arched at base, apical half straight, termen oblique, dorsum straight. Markings grey, forming irregular, oblique and interrupted, transverse bands. Hindwings clear white with at upper side a bundle of clear white hairs in anal angle. Fringes clear white.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short. Uncus long, narrowing in distal half, top ventrally with a sharp projection, two pencils of long hairs at top. Socii medium sized, drooping, smooth. Gnathos short with a sharp hook. Transtilla with two vertical arms, which have a short neck and a large spoon-shaped lobe. Valvae broad, costa strongly curved and haired. Excavation oval, outer edge with a sclerotized rim. Sacculus slender and curved at base, followed by a broad fold with bifid spines, at base of fold a semi-oval, sclerotized lobe with bifid spines. Cucullus short, curved, as broad as fold of sacculus, haired. Aedeagus slender and curved, one sinuate cornutus present.

Distribution: Star Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *griseovinculana* refers to the grey markings (Latin: *griseo* = grey, *vincula* = bands) at the forewing.

Campotenes fascirregularana spec. nov. (figs 28, 51)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act: CC62E870-C7FE-4B3D-B167-E9A4CD0FB5F3

Holotype: RMNH.INS.1108980: ♂, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan Nipsan, Walmak, 1710 m, 4°07'S – 138°36'E, 31.i-09.ii.2005, leg. UNCEN-ZMA expedition Papua Indonesia 2005, slide FG3670.

Diagnosis: The cream-coloured hindwings in combination with the typical, mushroom-shaped, modified scales at the cucullus are characteristic for this species.

Description: Wingspan 19 mm. Head white mixed with brown and grey scales. Labial palpi straight, about 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Second segment long, distally dilated, in basal part white, mixed brown, in apical part brown with white scales at top. Third segment short, straight, white and mixed with brown scales. Thorax and tegulae white, mixed with brown. Forewings sub-rectangular, broad, costa arched, termen oblique, dorsum straight. Markings an irregular pattern of brown and black scales. Basal field to 1/5 oblique, reaching to lower edge of cell. Before middle of wing an U-shaped slender band. This band is connected by an oblique band with a pre-apical band, which is broad at costa, slender in dorsal 2/3, running from 3/4 of costa to just before tornus. A spot before middle of termen. Fringes white with some brown scales.

Hindwings cream-coloured. Fringes also cream-coloured with a darker subbasal band.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderate. Uncus long, with short and broader base, basal half straight, distal half curved. At ventral side halfway with a folded, curved and finely haired projection. Top large, folded and bilobed, covered with fine hairs. Socii indicated by two short haired bands. Gnathos in basal half straight, at dorsal side in the middle a lobe, distal half narrowing with curved top. Valvae large with a large excavation, costa convex and haired in middle. Neck of valvae short and abruptly narrowing. Sacculus with a narrow haired band with at ventral edge a sclerotized and sinuate rim. This rim ends as a slender, long and upwards curved spine. Cucullus with ventrally a large and conical lobe. At the inner edge of the cucullus a row of fine spines. Outer edge curved, basal lobe very short and rounded. Dorsal side of cucullus with long hairs. Ventral side of cucullus with typical modified scales. These scales consisting of a hollow basal tube, at top of the tube a narrower tube ending in a folded mushroom-shaped top. Aedeagus robust, straight, distally curved with a sharp apex.

Distribution: Jayawijaya Mountains, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: The name *fascirregularana* refers to the irregular markings (Latin: *fascia* = band, *irregularis* = irregular) at the forewing.

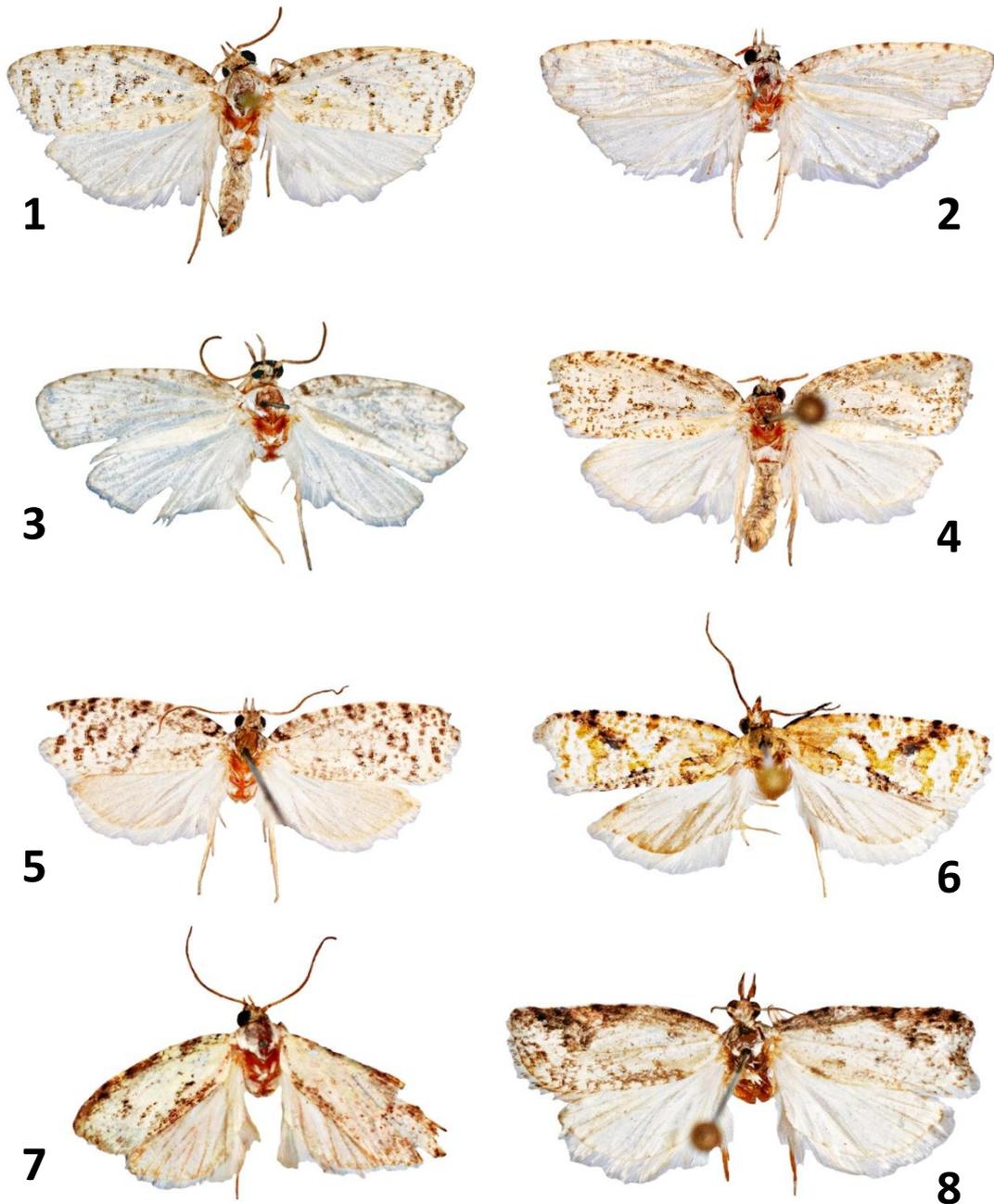
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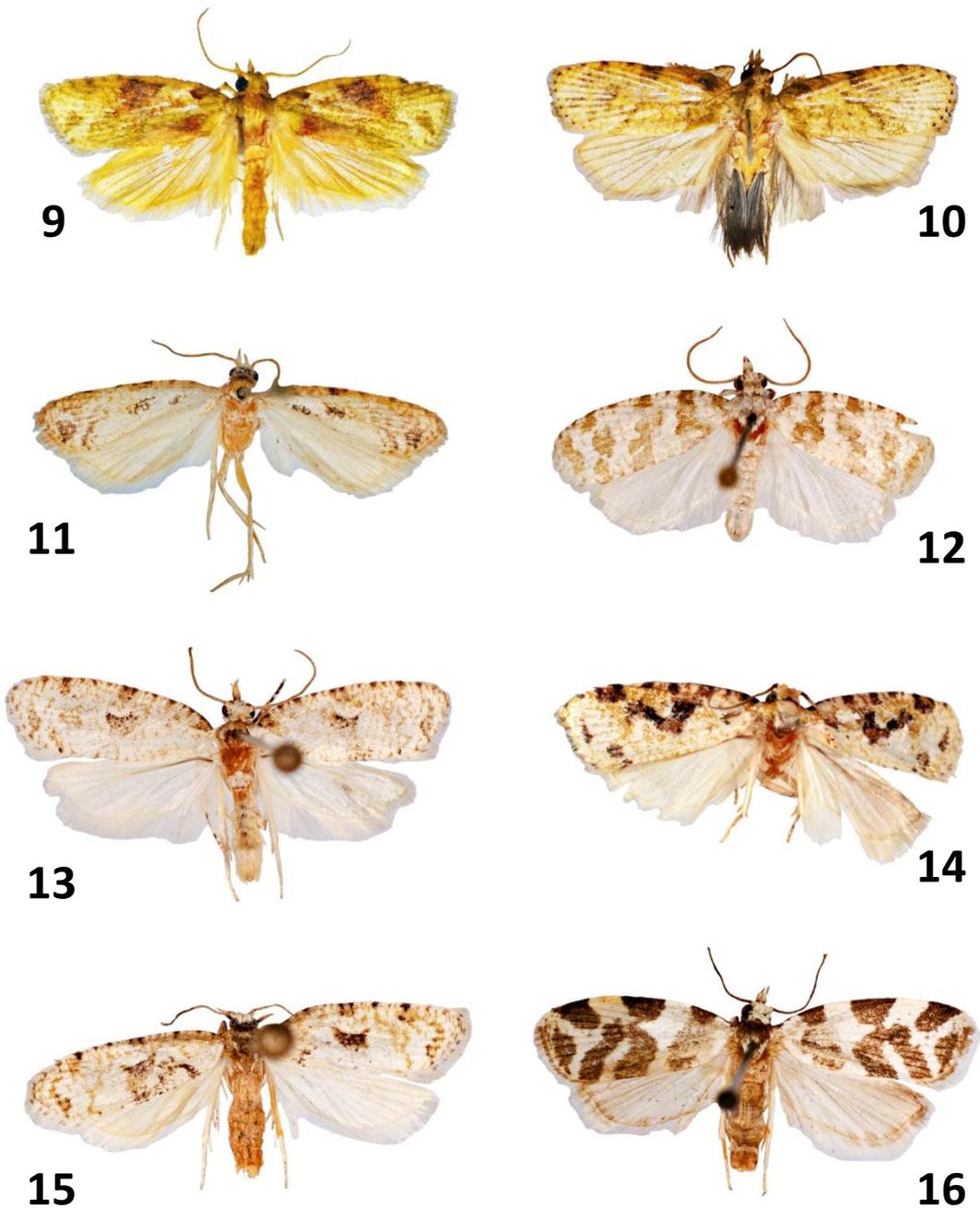
Eliassen Foundation (Dutch Entomological Society) for their financial support for the excursions in Papua, Indonesia, which resulted in discoveries of the new species described in this publication.

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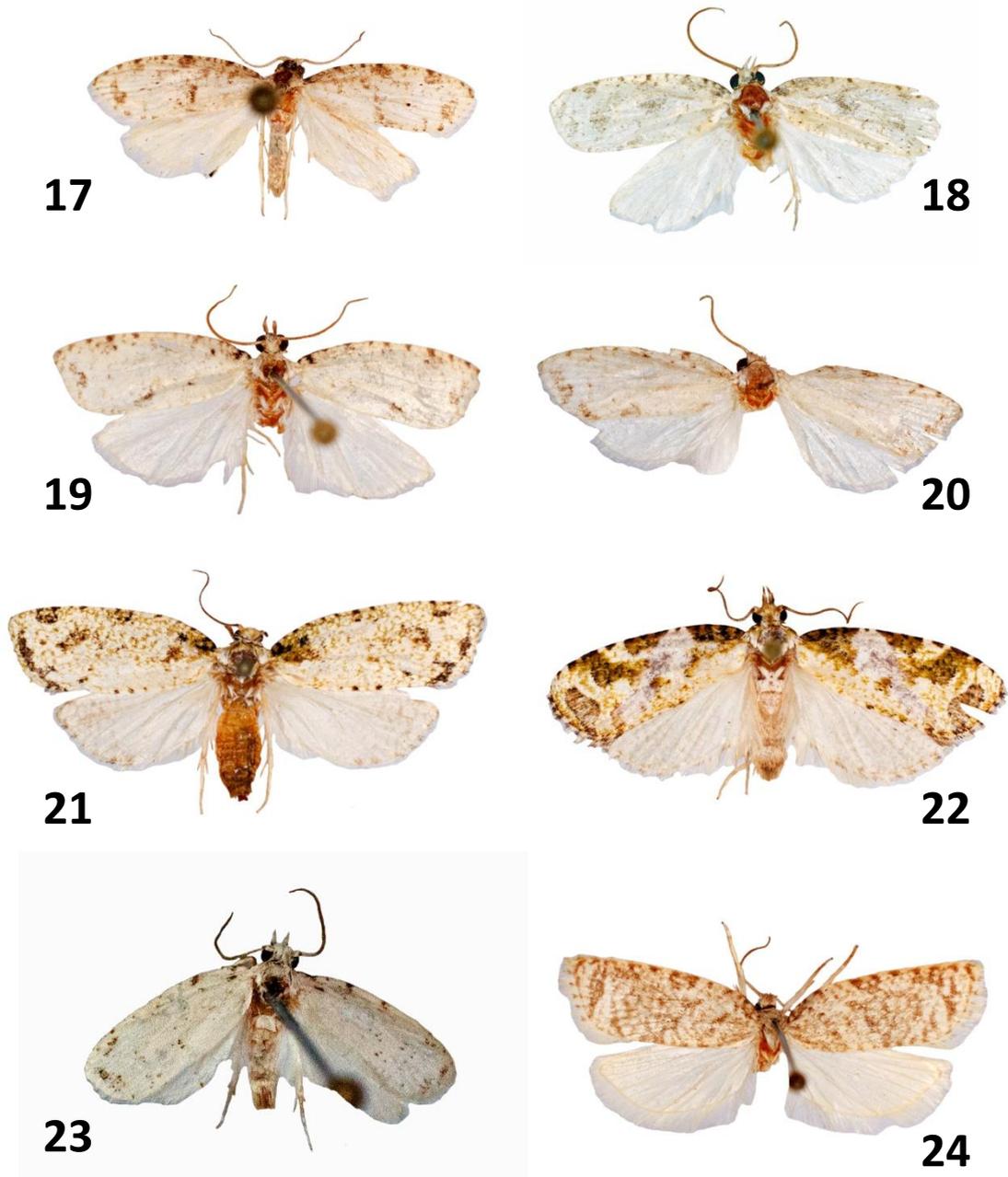
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Figs 1-8: Schoenotenini adults. Fig. 1. *Rhabdotenes mesotrauma* (Diakonoff, 1954) ♂, RMNH.INS.1108937; Fig. 2. *R. centrodipa* spec. nov. holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108938; Fig. 3. *R. prodicenta* spec. nov. holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108939; Fig. 4. *R. gurukana* spec. nov. holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108940; Fig. 5. *R. walsama* spec. nov. holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108941; Fig. 6. *Metachorista caliginosa* Diakonoff, 1973 ♂, RMNH.INS.1108943; Fig. 7. *Barygnathella lithodes* (Diakonoff, 1954) ♂, GNL-FG3008; Fig. 8. *B. triangulum* (Diakonoff, 1972) ♀, RMNH.INS.1108944.



Figs 9-16: Schoenotenini adults. **Fig. 9.** *Epitrichosma aureola* Diakonoff, 1972 ♂, GNL-FG3942; **Fig. 10.** *E. flavimberana spec. nov.* holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108981 (prep. FG3642); **Fig. 11.** *E. lira* Diakonoff, 1972 ♂, RMNH.INS.1108948; **Fig. 12.** *Schoenotenes croceosema* Diakonoff, 1954 ♂, RMNH.INS.1108951; **Fig. 13.** *Stenotenes marmorea* Groenen, 2014 ♂, RMNH.INS.1108953; **Fig. 14.** *S. acroptycha* Diakonoff, 1954 ♂, GNL-FG2720; **Fig. 15.** *S. incudis* Diakonoff, 1954 ♀, RMNH.INS.1108954; **Fig. 16.** *Cornuticlava aritrana* Common, 1965 ♀, RMNH.INS.1108955.



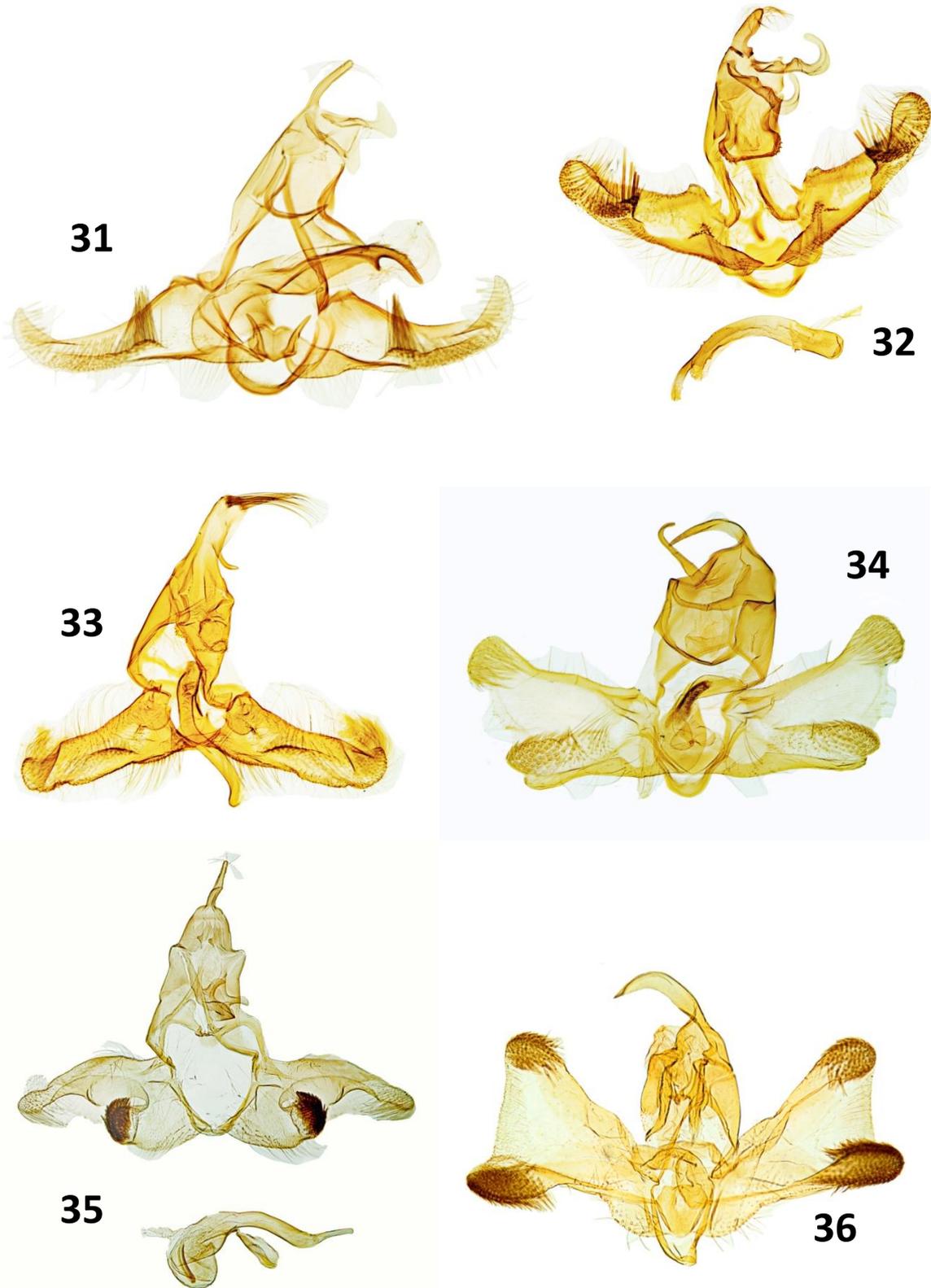
Figs 17-24: Schoenotenini adults. **Fig. 17.** *Cornuticlava nipmaka* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108956; **Fig. 18.** *Rhopalotenes kepalaburana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108959; **Fig. 19.** *R. hamangulana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108968; **Fig. 20.** *R. acutiangulana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108969; **Fig. 21.** *Oligotenes chrysoteuches* Diakonoff, 1954 ♀, RMNH.INS.1108970; **Fig. 22.** *O. amblygrapha* Diakonoff, 1973 ♂, RMNH.INS.1108971; **Fig. 23.** *Saetotenes yadirana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108974; **Fig. 24.** *S. infuscata* (Diakonoff, 1954) ♂, RMNH.INS.1108976.



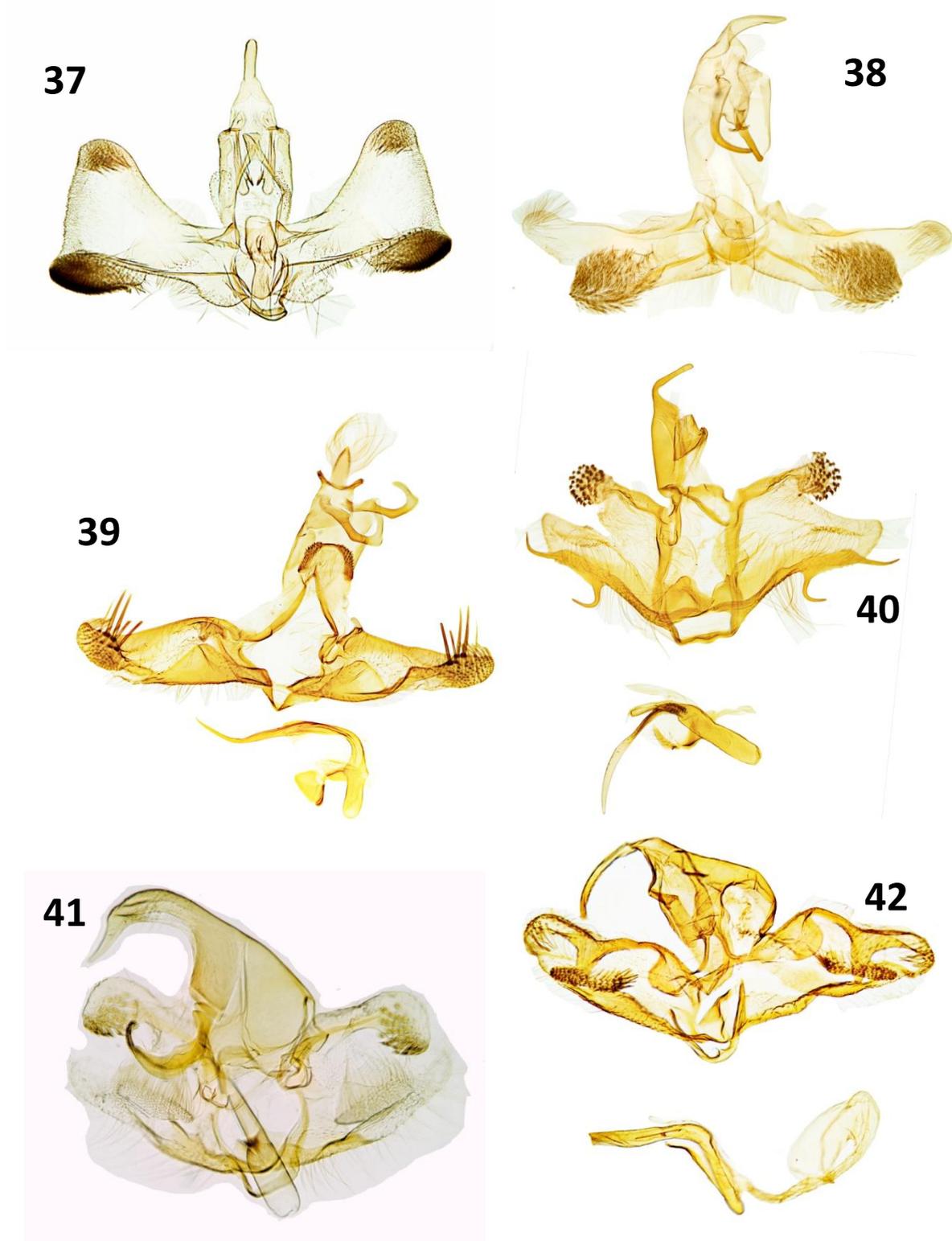
Figs 25-28: Schoenotenini adults. **Fig. 25.** *Saetotenes dimorpha* (Diakonoff, 1954) ♀, RMNH.INS.1108978; **Fig. 26.** *S. bicornisana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108979; **Fig. 27.** *S. griseovinculana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108984 (prep. FG2855); **Fig. 28.** *Campotenes fascirregularana* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, RMNH.INS.1108980.



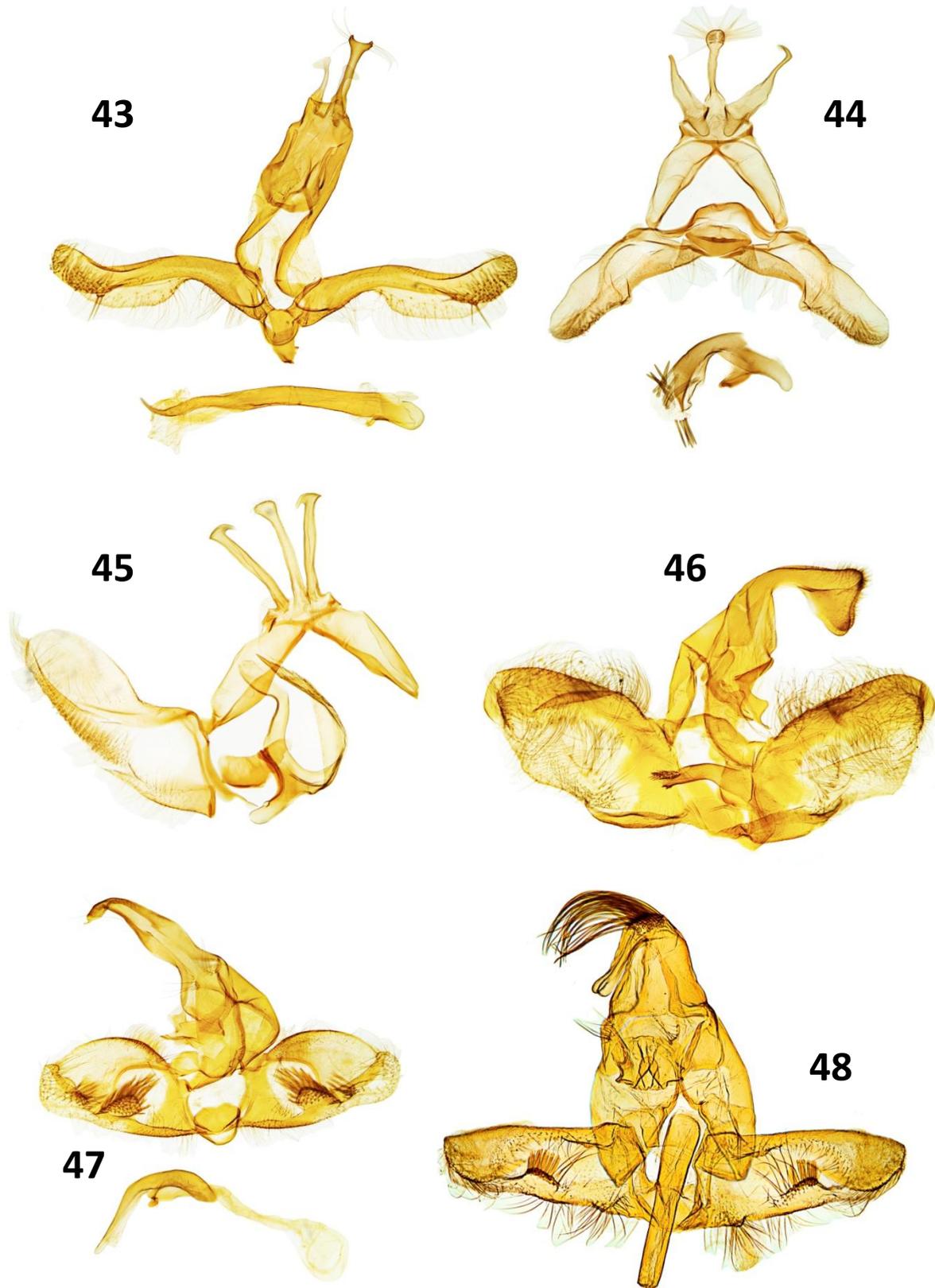
Figs 29-30: Male genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 29.** *Rhabdotenes mesotrauma* (Diakonoff, 1954), FG4153; **Fig. 30.** *R. centrodipa* **spec. nov.**, FG3684.



Figs 31-36: Male genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 31.** *Rhabdotenes prodicenta* **spec. nov.**, FG3677; **Fig. 32.** *R. gurukana* **spec. nov.**, FG4142; **Fig. 33.** *R. walsama* **spec. nov.**, FG3698; **Fig. 34.** *Metachorista caliginosa* Diakonoff, 1973, FG3721; **Fig. 35.** *Barygnathella lithodes* (Diakonoff, 1954), FG3008; **Fig. 36.** *Epitrichosma aureola* Diakonoff, 1972, FG3730.



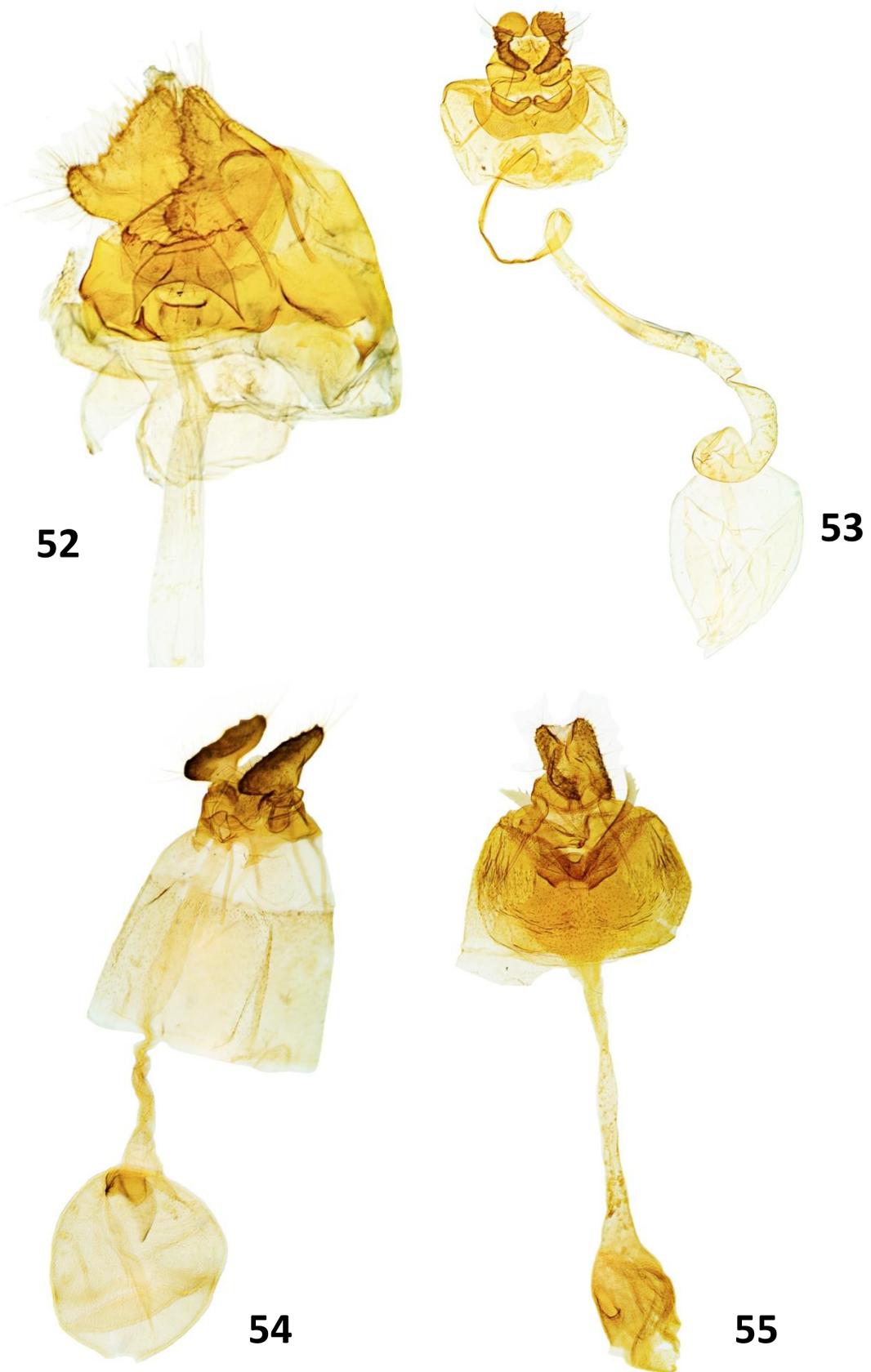
Figs 37-42: Male genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 37.** *Epitrichosma flavimberana* **spec. nov.**, FG3642; **Fig. 38.** *E. lira* Diakonoff, 1972, FG3125; **Fig. 39.** *Schoenotenes croceosema* Diakonoff, 1954, FG4133; **Fig. 40.** *S. marmorea* Groenen, 2014, FG4131; **Fig. 41.** *Stenotenes acroptycha* Diakonoff, 1954, FG2720; **Fig. 42.** *Cornuticlava nipmaka* **spec. nov.**, FG4143.



Figs 43-48: Male genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 43.** *Rhopalotenes kepalaburana* **spec. nov.**, FG4127; **Fig. 44.** *R. hamangulana* **spec. nov.**, FG3681; **Fig. 45.** *R. acutiangulana* **spec. nov.**, FG3678; **Fig. 46.** *Oligotenes amblygrapha* Diakonoff, 1973, FG4136; **Fig. 47.** *Saetotenes yadirana* **spec. nov.**, FG4138; **Fig. 48.** *S. infuscata* (Diakonoff, 1954), FG3733.



Figs 49-51: Male genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 49.** *Saetotenes bicornisana spec. nov.*, FG4144; **Fig. 50.** *S. griseovinculana spec. nov.*, FG2855; **Fig. 51.** *Campotenes fascirregularana spec. nov.*, FG3670.



Figs 52-55: Female genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 52.** *Rhabdotenes walsama* **spec. nov.**, FG3699; **Fig. 53.** *Barygnathella triangulum* (Diakonoff, 1972), FG3732; **Fig. 54.** *Epitrichosma lira* Diakonoff, 1972, FG4162; **Fig. 55.** *Stenotenes incudis* Diakonoff, 1954, FG4152.



Figs 56-59: Female genitalia of Schoenotenini. **Fig. 56.** *Cornuticlava aritrana* Common, 1965, FG4137; **Fig. 57.** *Cornuticlava nipmaka* **spec. nov.**, FG4145; **Fig. 58.** *Rhopalotenes kepalaburana* **spec. nov.**, FG4148; **Fig. 59.** *Oligotenes chrysoteuches* Diakonoff, 1954, FG4134.



Fig. 60: Female genitalia of *Saetotenes dimorpha* (Diakonoff, 1954), FG4135.