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An assessment of the Tortricid (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) fauna of Seram Island, Indonesia

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Abstract. The tortricid fauna of Seram is comprised of 35 genera and 60 species. Two genera (*Kanikehia* gen. n., *Mersa* gen. n.) and 41 species (*Reptilisocia gunungana* sp. n., *Schoenotenes peos* sp. n., *Schoenotenes emmetra* sp. n., *Schoenotenes elasma* sp. n., *Metachorista longiseta* sp. n., *Cornuticlava binaiae* sp. n., *Cornuticlava kobipoto* sp. n., *Mimeoclysia mystrion* sp. n., *Kanikehia kanikehiana* sp. n., *Mersa metochia* sp. n., *Homona obtusuncus* sp. n., *Homona privigena* sp. n., *Isodemis solea* sp. n., *Isodemis phloiosignum* sp. n., *Isotenes syndesma* sp. n., *Isotenes latitata* sp. n., *Zacorisca leura* sp. n., *Zacorisca helicocestum* sp. n., *Zacorisca seramica* sp. n., *Zacorisca digna* sp. n., *Adoxophyes planes* sp. n., *Adoxophyes meion* sp. n., *Adoxophyes olethra* sp. n., *Adoxophyes lacertana* sp. n., *Adoxophyes panurga* sp. n., *Adoxophyes luctuosa* sp. n., *Demeijerella palleophyton* sp. n., *Lobesia drasteria* sp. n., *Rhctogonia sandrae* sp. n., *Metrioglypha ihuncus* sp. n., *Aterpia monada* sp. n., *Asaphistis omora* sp. n., *Rhodacra leptalea* sp. n., *Rhopobota jonesiana* sp. n., *Rhopobota nasea* sp. n., *Rhopobota grisona* sp. n., *Peridaedala speculata* sp. n., *Peridaedala stenygra* sp. n., *Fibuloides rusticola* sp. n., *Spilonota terenia* sp. n., *Cryptophlebia heterospina* sp. n.) are described as new. *Rhapsodica* MEYRICK, 1927 is synonymized with *Homona* WALKER, 1863, and *Rhapsodica antitona* MEYRICK, 1927 is transferred to *Homona* WALKER, 1863. Biological data are included with each particular species.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new genera, new species, oriental region, Seram Island.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian island of Seram is situated south of the northwestern part of New Guinea (3°08'S, 129°30'E) in the archipelago of the Molucca Islands. Its area is 17,100 km², and it is traversed by a central mountain range with the highest point of 3,019 m at Binaiya (cited as "Binaia" on the labels of the studied material and in this text). According to Wikipedia, Seram is one of the most tectonically complex areas on earth. The island supports a high degree of bird and mammal endemism, however the data on Lepidoptera are very sparse.

As of five years ago, the Tortricidae were little known, with only five described species recorded from the island: *Adoxophyes fasciculana* (WALKER, 1866), *Zacorisca aglaocarpa* MEYRICK, 1924, *Z. euthalma* MEYRICK, 1924, *Hilarographa soleana* RAZOWSKI, 2009, and *Grapholitha vulgana* WALKER, 1866 (= *Metrioglypha confertana* (WALKER, 1863)

from Sri Lanka). Of the 60 species currently known from Seram, 41 are described as new, and several are recorded as new to the fauna. From the vicinity of the island, i.e., Ambon Island, one species was described – *Amboyna furcifera* RAZOWSKI, 1964. Tortricide from the neighboring New Guinea are well known chiefly as a result of the pioneering work by DIAKONOFF (1952 and further publications).

The examined material includes representatives of all three tortricid subfamilies and eight tribes. The 31 genera and 60 species are assigned to the following tribes: Tortricini (1 genus/1 species), Schoenotenini (4/7), Epitymbini (1/1), Archipini (9/31), Olethreutini (9/9), Enarmoniini (1/1), Eucosmini (5/8), and Grapholitini (1/2).

Distribution of the Seram genera (Genera are arranged systematically)

Tortricinae

Reptilisocia DIAKONOFF, 1983 includes six species distributed in India, Sumatra, New Guinea, and the Salomon Islands. One new species is recorded from Seram.

Stenarchella DIAKONOFF, 1968 was known from one the Philippine Islands (Mindanao); a single species is recorded from Seram.

Schoenotenes MEYRICK, 1908 includes over 30 species from New Guinea, the Philippine Islands, and Molucca Islands. Three new species are described from Seram.

Metachorista MEYRICK, 1938 includes 11 species from New Guinea. One species is newly described from Seram.

Cornutioclava DIAKONOFF, 1960 is distributed from New Guinea and Australia (Queensland) to New Ireland. Eight species previously were known; two new species are described from Seram.

Mimeoclysia DIAKONOFF, 1941 is known from Sumba, Vietnam, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; one new species is described from Seram.

Kanikehia gen. n. is described for a single species from Seram.

Mersa gen. n. is a new monotypic genus from Seram.

Planostocha MEYRICK, 1912 is known from four species occurring in India, Indonesia, and New Guinea; one species is recorded from Seram

Homona WALKER, 1863 includes more than 30 species distributed in the Oriental and Australian regions (India, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, South Vietnam, Malaya, Philippine I., Indonesia: Java, Sumatra, Borneo, New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia). Eight previously described and two new species are known from Seram.

Isodemis DIAKONOFF, 1952 is distributed in the Oriental (7 species: India, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Borneo, Sumatra) and Australian (1 species from Australia) regions. Of the two species recorded from Seram, one is newly described.

Thrinophora MEYRICK, 1881 includes 14 species from New Guinea and Australia (Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania); one species is recorded from Seram.

Zacorisca MEYRICK, 1910 comprises 59 species from the Australian and Oriental regions. Two species were known from Seram, and four species are newly described in this paper. The greatest species richness is in New Guinea, as only one species is known from

Philippine Islands and six from Seram. I am including in this genus all species formerly assigned to *Chionotremma* DIAKONOFF, 1952 because they differ from *Zacorisca* only in colouration.

Adoxophyes MEYRICK, 1881 is a large genus (50 species) distributed in all but the Neotropical region; it is known from the Palaearctic, Nearctic, Oriental, and Australian regions and from Oceania and Hawaii. Nine species are recorded from Seram, six of which are new.

Olethreutinae

Sycacantha DIAKONOFF, 1966 includes over 50 species distributed from tropical Africa and India to Australia and Solomon Islands; one Oriental species is recorded from Seram.

Demeijerella DIAKONOFF, 1954 ranges from Sri Lanka to coastal Queensland, Australia and the Salomon Islands; it is known of six named species including one new from Seram.

Lobesia GUENÉE, 1845 includes over 100 species distributed worldwide; only one species is known from Seram.

Rhctogonia DIAKONOFF, 1966 is an Oriental genus represented by four species (new one is from Seram); it is distributed from Sri Lanka to New Guinea.

Metrioglypha DIAKONOFF, 1966 includes 10 species known from Oriental and Australian region from Sri Lanka to Bismarck Islands and Queensland, Australia. One species is now described from Seram.

Semniotes DIAKONOFF, 1973 is known of four Oriental species (India, Vietnam, Borneo, Java) of which one is now found in Seram.

Aterpia GUENÉE, 1845 includes over 20 known chiefly from Holarctic and Oriental species; HORAK (2006) listed 13 Australian species; one new species is from Seram.

Asaphistis MEYRICK, 1909 includes 15 species known chiefly from New Guinea; four species are known from India and Java and one new species from Seram.

Rhodacra DIAKONOFF, 1973 is an Oriental genus; its three species are known from India and Thailand, one new is described in this paper.

Procoronis MEYRICK, 1911 is a monobasic genus known from Burma and Moluccas; now discovered in Seram.

Rhopobota LEDERER, 1859 is known from all the regions; more than 50 species are described; three new species are from Seram.

Peridaedala MEYRICK, 1925 includes over 20 species known from East Palaearctic (one species) and Oriental region where it is most abundant in the Philippine Islands and Indonesia. Two new species are described in this paper.

Fibuloides KUZNETZOV, 1997 occurs chiefly in Oriental region but is also known from East Palaearctic and Australian region. HORAK (2006) listed 16 species of *Fibuloides* and included in it one Australian species; one new species is from Seram.

Spilonota STEPHENS, 1829 included over 30 named species known from Palearctic, Oriental and Australian region; HORAK (2006) recognized four Australian species. One new species is described in this paper.

Strepsicrates MEYRICK, 1881 is known from all regions, from the Canary Is to Hawaii and includes over 30 species; one Australian species is now found in Seram.

Cryptophlebia WALSINGHAM, 1900 is known from all regions except for the Nearctic; of about 55 species two are known from Seram (one is new).

Remarks on distribution of the Seram species

The tortricid fauna of Seram has its greatest affinities with the Australian (13 species: 6 from New Guinea, 4 from Australia, 3 from Sulawesi) and Oriental faunas (6 species). In addition to the six species in common to the two regions, two other species are widespread throughout the entire area.

Unexpectedly, there are only six species in common between Seram and New Guinea despite the close geographic proximity of these islands. Four of the species are widely distributed in the two regions. However, this fact may reflect the insufficient exploration of the faunas. Further studies shall certainly show that some of the newly described Seram species belong to one of these elements.

Ethiopian-Oriental-Australian-Pacific species

Cryptophlebia rhynchias (MEYRICK, 1905) is distributed from Mauritius, India, Sri Lanka, Southern Mariana Islands, Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, Sudest Island, Society Islands, Austral Islands, and Marquesas Islands to Australia. According to HOLLOWAY (1979), this distribution pattern is not rare in Macrolepidoptera.

Oriental-Australian-Pacific species

There is a single widely distributed species, *Adoxophyes fasciculana* (WALKER, 1866). It is recorded from North Vietnam, Philippine Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Aignan Island, Salomon Islands, Fiji and Tonga. However, the identification of particular populations are equivocal. For example, *A. orana* (FISCHER VON ROESLERSTAMM, 1834) and *A. honmai* YASUDA, 1998 proved to be separate species; and *Capua epipepla* LOWER, 1908, described from Queensland and treated by HORAK (1996) as a distinct species, was synonymized with *fasciculana* by BROWN (2005).

Oriental-Australian species

Planostocha cumulata (MEYRICK, 1907) ranges throughout the Oriental and Australian regions. It is recorded from India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Brunei, and North Guinea to Queensland, Australia. It occurs from lowland to montane (1200 m) areas.

Adoxophyes perstricta MEYRICK, 1928 ranges from the Philippine Islands to New Guinea and New Britain.

Homona salaconis (MEYRICK, 1912) is recorded from the Philippine Islands, Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Dutch New Guinea.

Homona aestivana (WALKER, 1866) is recorded from the Philippine Islands, Sula Islands, and New Guinea.

Oriental species

Homona coffearia (NIETNER, 18161) is known from India, Nepal, S China, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Borneo (Sarawak, Brunei, Sabah), and Java.

Stenarchella eupista DIAKONOFF, 1968 is known only from the Philippine Islands (Luzon).

Adoxophyes acrocindina DIAKONOFF, 1983 is known from North Sumatra.

Homona antitona (MEYRICK, 1927) is recorded from Sumatra.

Homona fatalis MEYRICK, 1936 is known from Malaya (Kuala Lumpur).

Isotenes inae DIAKONOFF, 1949 is recorded from Nepal, India (Assam), Thailand, Malaysia, Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi.

Australian species

Thrincofhora ostracopis (MEYRICK, 1938) occurs in New Guinea.

Sycacantha escharota (MEYRICK, 1010) occurs in Sulawesi.

Strepsicrates semicanella (WALKER, 1863) is recorded from Australia (Queensland).

Homona blaiiki RAZOWSKI, 2013 is described from New Caledonia.

Australian-Pacific species

Homona mermerodes MEYRICK, 1910 occurs in Australia (Queensland) and the Solomon Islands.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The specimens examined are deposited in The Natural History Museum, London (NHML). The moths were collected by J. D. HOLLOWAY and D. T. JONES during Operation Raleigh in August-September 1987. Information on Operation Raleigh (now Raleigh International) is available on <http://www.raleighinternational.org>.

The moths were collected at four localities at altitudes of 40-2000 m (Binaia, Kobipoto, Kanikeh and Solea). On Gunung Binaia the tortricines were collected at 10 sites at altitudes of 40-2000 m. Biological data are presented with each particular species.

Almost all examined specimens proved identifiable. The exceptions are specimens of *Holocola* MEYRICK, 1881, the species of which could not be identified chiefly because of a lack of comparative material.

III. SYSTEMATIC PART

Tortricini***Reptilisocia gunungana* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2, 76)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. gunungana* is similar and closely related to *R. tarica* RAZOWSKI, 2012 from New Guinea, and to the Sumatran *R. paraxena* DIAKONOFF, 1983. *R. gunungana* can be distinguished by the broad proximal half of the socius, the convex sacculus, and the large brown blotch extending from mid-dorsum of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the type locality of Gunung Binaia.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]"; GS 33336. Paratype male: same data; GS 33335.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 16 mm. Head cream brown; thorax yellow with brown markings. Distal half of forewing not expanding terminad; costa convex; apex elongate; termen oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour lemon yellow spotted with orange and brown. Markings orange with brown and refractive spots: basal blotch consisting of spots; subtornal blotch from mid-dorsum atrophying near apex, accompanied by spots in terminal area of wing. Cilia yellow, rust at tornus. Hindwing white cream, cilia concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Top of tegumen concave; socius large, broad basally, tapering and hairy to beyond middle, narrow terminally; tuba analis simple; valva broad to beyond middle; costa typical of the genus; sacculus convex, angulate, sinuate before ventroterminal process; cucullar part of valva rounded, hairy; brachiola broad; aedeagus broad, tapering distally; cornuti a large bunch of slender spines and a short, capitate, posterior spine.

Female unknown.

Schoenotenini***Stenarchella eupista* DIAKONOFF, 1968**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two specimens from Gunung Binaia, collected on north slopes in lower montane forest at altitudes of 900 and 1500 m.

R e m a r k s. *S. eupista* was described from a single male from Luzon, Philippine Islands.

***Schoenotenes peos* sp. n.**

(Figs 51, 77)

D i a g n o s i s. *S. peos* is similar and probably closely related to *S. collarigera* DIAKONOFF, 1967 from the Philippine Islands, but *S. peos* has a longer ductus bursae and a smaller signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to close relation with the mentioned Philippine species; Greek: peos – brother-in-law.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33305.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head whitish; thorax slightly mixed and marked grey. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa uniformly curved outwards throughout; apex elongate, rounded; termen slightly oblique, straight beyond apex. Ground colour white, densely strigulated brownish grey; median fascia ill-defined, visible in costal half of wing. Cilia whitish. Hindwing white.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 51). Papilla analis broad, lobate; apophyses short; eighth tergite broad, connected along middle ventrally; sterigma weakly sclerotized; antrum membranous; ductus seminalis originating anterior to latter; ductus bursae moderately long; signum a weakly sclerotized plate, concave medially.

***Schoenotenes emmetra* sp. n.**

(Figs 52, 78)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *S. emmetra* is similar to *Rhabdotenes subcroceata* (MEYRICK, 1938) from New Guinea illustrated by CLARKE (1958), but *Schoenotenes emmetra* has a concave posterior edge of the median fascia. The female genitalia somewhat resemble those of *S. collarigera*, but those of *emmetra* have a large, proximal, weakly sclerotized signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the systematic position of the species, Greek: emmetros – adequate.

Type material. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Kobipoto, north slopes, 900 m, Lowland forest”; GS 33306.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 19 mm. Head and thorax (rubbed) cream. Forewing broadest medially; costa uniformly convex; apex broadly rounded; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour white. Markings brownish with darker veins consisting of basal blotch with oblique, straight posterior edge; median fascia with both edges concave medially; fascia extending from tornus to before middle of median fascia; elongate subapical blotch; broad terminal blotch. Cilia whitish with traces of brownish white basal line. Hindwing whitish tinged brownish terminally; cilia concolorous with hindwing.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Papilla analis broad, lobate; apophyses posteriores very slender, apophyses anteriores short; sterigma submembranous except for proximal edge; antrum slender; a weak sclerite at origin of ductus seminalis; ductus bursae slender, moderately long; base of signum broad, blade ill-defined, broad.

Schoenotenes elasma sp. n.

(Figs 53, 79)

D i a g n o s i s. *S. elasma* is related to *S. aurispersa* DIAKONOFF, 1954 from New Guinea, having a similar ductus bursae, but *elasma* has a large, sculptured, sclerotized submedian area and a broad plate-shaped sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of sterigma; Greek: elasma – a plate.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Kani-keh base camp, 850 m. Bamboo & secondary forest”; GS 33296.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 34 mm. Head greyish white, labial palpus suffused brown; thorax grey with white termination of collar. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa convex; termen not oblique. Ground colour whitish sprinkled and suffused grey. Markings rust brown: basal blotch rudimentary; median fascia represented by hardly confluent series of spots; subapical blotch consisting of four dots; row of dots subterminally. Cilia white with brownish scaling. Hindwing pale brownish grey, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 59, 94). Papillae anales rather slender; apophyses slender; cup-shaped part of sterigma tapering triangularly, lateral arms slender with submedian prominences; sclerite of antrum short; ductus bursae weakly coiled; signum serrate with distinct capitulum.

Metachorista longiseta sp. n.

(Figs 3, 4, 80)

D i a g n o s i s. *M. longiseta* is related to *M. tineoides* DIAKONOFF, 1954 from New Guinea, but *longiseta* can be distinguished by a group of long setae at the end of the sacculus and long caudal area of bifurcate spines of the valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the size of the saccular setae.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33332. Paratype male, identical label; GS 33304.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 18 mm. Head white; thorax white-grey. Forewing uniformly broad; apex very short, rounded; costa convex chiefly at base; termen straight, moderately oblique. Ground colour white sparsely strigulated with yellow-brown. Markings yellow-brown, consisting of spots. Cilia white. Hindwing white including cilia.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype darker, with brownish grey maculation.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Uncus large, broad, narrowing before oval terminal part, with a pair of ventral setae subterminally; socius absent; hamus long, curved, plate-shaped terminally; arm of gnathos short, terminal plate long, spined terminally; oblique row of simple, rather long setae from posterior part of sacculus; caudal lobe of valva with dense bifurcate spines; transtilla and large discal area of valva membranous; aedeagus broadest

sumbedially, densely spinulate, with curved terminal part; caulis slender, rather weakly sclerotized.

Female unknown.

***Cornuticlava binaiae* sp. n.**

(Figs 5, 6, 81)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. binaiae* is closely related to the Australian *C. spectralis* (MEYRICK, 1912), but *binaiae* has a distinct ventral process from mid-uncus and a lateral processes of the transtilla that are lacking in *C. spectralis*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

Type material. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1500 m, Lower montane for.[est]"; GS 33298.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 22 mm. Head and thorax white. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex throughout; apex rounded; termen somewhat oblique, weakly convex. Ground colour white; suffusions indistinct, brownish; brown spots along costa and dorsum; minute brownish dots on veins. Markings atrophying. Cilia white. Hindwing, including cilia, white.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Base of uncus large, stout, posterior part slender with ventromedian process; arm of gnathos with sharp ventral termination; valva with large subterminal lobe and dorsoposterior a lobe; terminal lobe of sacculus oblique, densely spined; dorsal process of transtilla large with terminal lobe, lateral parts with small processes; aedeagus tapering terminad; coecum penis broad; cornuti not found.

Female unknown.

***Cornuticlava kobipoto* sp. n.**

(Figs 7-9, 54, 82, 83)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. kobipoto* is closely related to *C. spectralis* (MEYRICK), but *kobipoto* can be distinguished by the presence of three distinct costal brown-black spots on the forewing; the broad, rounded terminally uncus; slenderer median process of the transtilla terminating in pair of large lobes; and a small, concave signum in the female.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

Type material. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Kobipoto, summit ridge, 1470 m, Lower montane forest"; GS 31649. Paratypes: 11 males, 2 females labelled as above or from north slopes 900 m, lowland forest 570 m; also from Gunung Binaia, north slopes, lower montane forest, 1000 m and 1500 m. Two paratypes dissected.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 18.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, labial palpus brownish. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly convex; apex rounded; termen almost straight. Ground colour glossy white in terminal area, sparsely sprinkled with black. Markings brownish black consisting of basal blotch with almost

straight posterior edge, strong costal blotch and weak dorsal suffusion representing median fascia, and subapical blotch. Cilia white. Hindwing and its cilia white.

V a r i a t i o n. Basal blotch more or less distinct in paratypes, but rarely more developed than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Figs 7-9). Base of uncus subtriangular, postbasal part slender, posterior part large, rounded terminally; gnathos rather short; valva broad with subterminal lobe, and short posterior part; median part of transtilla rather slender terminating in broad plate; lobe at the end of sacculus large, with long hairs; posterior part of aedeagus tapering posteriorly, with small dorsal termination.

Female genitalia (Fig. 54). Sterigma large with small lateral and large posterior lobes of postostial part and strongly sclerotized large anterior lobe; antrum sclerite small; ductus bursae much shorter than corpus bursae; signum small, rounded, concave.

B i o l o g y. Moths were collected in forest at the altitudes of 500-1500 m.

Epitymbiini

***Mimeoclysia mystrion* sp. n.**

(Figs 10, 11, 55, 84, 85)

D i a g n o s i s. *M. mystrion* is closely related to the Sumatran *M. strongylopa* DIAKONOFF, 1983, but *mystrion* can be distinguished by the broad terminal part of the uncus and the slender termination of the sacculus. The female genitalia are similar to those of *M. dentata* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from Sumba, but those of *mystrion* have no sclerite in the proximal part of the corpus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the uncus; Greek: *mystrion* – a small spoon.

Type material. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1000 m, ?Secondary forest”; GS 33343. Paratype female: similar label, collected at 1200 m in lower montane forest; GS 32173.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 13.5 mm. Head yellow-brown, thorax darker. Forewing expanding terminad; costa convex basally; costal fold large; termen sinuate beneath apex, strongly convex at middle. Ground colour leaden grey, brownish costally; strigulation brown. Markings brown, cream edged in costal part of wing mixed black: basal blotch reduced to dorsal marking; median fascia interrupted subcostally; subapical spot fused with subterminal blotch; apical spot small. Cilia grey, browner beneath apex. Hindwing brown with large scent organ extending from base to before apex with creamish scales to middle, black otherwise.

Female. Wing span 20 mm. Forewing more convex at base than in male, apex protruding; termen distinctly concave to before middle, then convex. Ground colour pale cinnamon sprinkled and sparsely strigulate brown; suffusions more rust. Markings yellowish brown preserved chiefly as an elongate subapical blotch. Cilia cream brown. Hindwing pale yellowish brown; cilia creamer.

Male genitalia (Figs 10, 11). Uncus long, strongly expanding postmedially; socius weak; gnathos slender with long terminal plate; valva rather slender, tapering terminally from beyond sacculus; the latter short with postmedian lobe and shorter free termination; aedeagus bent; one cornutus, about half as long as aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 55). Posterior part of papilla analis large, subtriangular; apophyses slender; sterigma consisting of median plate and broad lateral plates; sclerite of antrum fused with sclerite of ductus bursae; the latter broad with subterminal ductus seminalis; corpus bursae with large posterior sclerite fused with that of the ductus bursae and transverse, trifid proximally, heavily dentate median sclerite.

Archipini

Kanikehia gen. n.

Type-species: *Kanikehia kanikehiana* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. The male genitalia of *Kanikehia* are somewhat similar to those of *Dicantistica* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, 1991, but *Kanikehia* differs in having a simple transtilla, a strong aedeagus, and a broad uncus. Also, the forewing of *Kanikehia* has veins R4-R5 and M3-CuA1 stalked.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name is based on the name of the type-locality of the type-species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: forewing veins R4-R5 stalked to middle, M1 approaching the latter basally; M3-CuA1 stalked to 1/3, M2+M3-CuA2 distinctly approaching basally; chorda well developed, M-stem atrophied. Hindwing veins Rs-M1 stalked to middle, other veins separate.

Male genitalia. Uncus uniformly broad, rounded apically; socius short, broad, rounded; arm of gnathos simple, slender, broadening terminad; vinculum broad, concave terminally; valva almost uniformly broad; sacculus simple, convex; transtilla a broad transverse band slightly convex near base; juxta weakly concave apically; aedeagus slender, short; coecum penis long; cornuti a group of short spines.

Female unknown.

B i o l o g y a n d d i s t r i b u t i o n. This monotypical genus is known only from Seram; the moth has been collected at the altitude of 850 m in bamboo and secondary forest.

Kanikehia kanikehiana sp. n.

(Figs 12, 13, 86)

D i a g n o s i s. *Kanikehia kanikehiana* is related to "*Ditula*" *portuosa* MEYRICK, 1922 from Victoria, Australia, but the forewing of *kanikehiana* is more broadly expanded terminad, the uncus is shorter, and the transtilla is broader.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality, Kanikeh.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Kanikeh base camp, 850 m. Bamboo & secondary forest”; GS 33330.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 12 mm. Head and thorax brownish white. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa slightly bent; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour pale brownish, creamish along costa; suffusions and strigulation brownish. Markings brownish, ill-defined: basal blotch diffuse, convex; median fascia present only at costa. Cilia [rubbed] brownish. Hindwing brownish; cilia damaged.

Male genitalia (Figs 12, 13) as described for the genus.

Mersa gen. n.

Type-species: *Mersa metochia* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *Mersa* is similar to species of *Williella* HORAK, 1985, but *Mersa* has a broader uncus, a minute socius, a bifid transtilla, and a very strong gnathos. From *Choanograptis* MEYRICK, 1938 the new genus differs chiefly in its simple or scobinate arm of the gnathos and its bifurcate median part of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name is an anagram of the name of the island of Seram.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Markings of forewing consisting of parallel fasciae. Venation: Forewing veins R4-R5 stalked to before middle, R4 to costa subapically; M3-CuA1 strongly approaching each other basally; CuA2 distinctly curved proximally, opposite mid-distance between bases of R1-R2; M-stem and chorda atrophied. Hindwing veins Rs-M1 stalked to middle, other veins separate.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad with large lateral parts and shoulders; uncus strong in distal half, tapering apicad; socius small, slender, drooping; gnathos arm with very large ventral lobes; terminal plate short, rounded; valva rather weakly sclerotized; sacculus slender; median part of transtilla bifurcate; juxta small, plate-shaped; aedeagus simple, coecum penis small.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Mersa* is a monotypic genus known only from Seram Island. Its type-species occurs in the lower montane forest at the altitude of 1470 m.

Mersa metochia sp. n.

(Figs 14, 15, 87)

D i a g n o s i s. *M. metochia* is similar to representatives of *Choanograptis* MEYRICK, 1938 and *Williella* HORAK, 1985 from the Australian region and some Afrotropical *Pandemis* HÜBNER (e.g., *P. isotetras* (MEYRICK, 1934)), but it differs from them as mentioned in the description of the genus. From the most similar species, *C. didyma* MEYRICK, 1938, *M. metochia* differs in the presence of the basal blotch of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration; Greek: metochia – a share (in a group of the fasciate species).

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Kobi-poto, summit ridge, 1470 m, Lower montane forest”; GS 33344.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 16 mm. Head ferruginous, thorax slightly browner. Forewing indistinctly expanding terminally; costa convex at base; apex short; termen concave beneath apex, then nearly straight. Ground colour whitish, faintly mixed brownish, strigulation sparse, brownish. Markings brown, consisting of basal blotch, median fascia, and posterior fascia (an extended subapical blotch) all having parallel edges except for the most posterior one. Cilia damaged. Hindwing brownish white; cilia damaged.

Male genitalia (Figs 14, 15) as described for the genus.

***Planostocha cumulata* (MEYRICK, 1907)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from 8 km SE Wahai (Solea track, 40 m, disturbed secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from India (North Croog). According to ROBINSON et al. (1994), its range extends from Nepal (lowland), India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Brunei, and North Guinea to Queensland, Australia. The moth ranges from lowland to montane (1200 m).

***Homona* WALKER, 1863**

Rhapsodica MEYRICK, 1927 is a junior synonym of *Homona* WALKER, 1863. Its type-species, *Rhapsodica antitona* MEYRICK, 1927, **comb. n.**, has all the generic morphological characters in common with *Homona fasciculana* WALKER, 1863 = *Tortrix coffearia* NIETNER, 1861, the type-species of *Homona*.

HULCR et al. (2007) provided molecular and distributional data on five *Homona* species from New Guinea and Australia.

***Homona obtusuncus* sp. n.**

(Figs 16, 17, 88)

D i a g n o s i s. *Homona obtusuncus* is closely related to *H. scutina* DIAKONOFF, 1948 from East Java, but *obtusuncus* has a broader posterior half of the sacculus, similar to that in *H. intermedia* DIAKONOFF, 1948; both *scutina* and *obtusuncus* have much longer aedeagi than *intermedia*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the uncus; Latin: obtusus – blunt.

Type material. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 32736. Paratypes 3 (all dissected) identically labelled males and one collected at 1500 m in lower montane forest.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 25 mm. Head brownish yellow, labial palpus creamer, thorax more rust. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex basally, then straight; apex short; termen straight, not oblique to middle; costal fold broad, short. Ground colour ferruginous cream; suffusions pale ferruginous. Markings typical of the ge-

nus, rust, suffused black at wing edges. Cilia ochreous cream, darker at apex. Hindwing yellowish cream; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 16, 17). Uncus subtriangular; socius very small; gnathos simple; sacculus broad from beyond base, pointed terminally; aedeagus simple, slender, with ventral tip and small subterminal thorn.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. In addition to the paratypes, there are 8 males (all dissected) with more vivid colouration and darker hindwings, but all have nearly identical genitalia.

***Homona coffearia* (NIETNER, 1861)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Twenty specimens from Gunung Binaia (1000 m, north slopes, ?secondary forest; 1500 m, north slopes, lower montane forest), 3 km N Kanikeh (Roho track, 600 m, abandoned cultivated secondary forest), Kanikeh base camp, 750 m, bamboo and secondary forest), Gunung Kobipoto (250 m, north slopes, Bed of Wae Mual; 600 m, abandoned cultivated secondary forest) Solea track, 40 m, disturbed secondary forest; 50 m, alluvial forest, treefall gap).

R e m a r k s. This species is widely distributed throughout tropical South Asia (India, Nepal, S. China, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Sarawak, Brunei, Sabah, Java).

Five males from Gunung Binaia (Fig. 89) collected at the altitude of 1500 m differ somewhat from typical *coffearia* in the facies. They are smaller and have dark brownish grey hindwings; however, the genitalia show no differences to typical *coffearia*.

***Homona privigena* sp. n.**

(Figs 18, 19, 56, 90, 91)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *H. privigena* resembles *H. obtustuncus*, but *privigena* has a darker hindwing and blackish grey cilia in the apical part. The male genitalia of *H. privigena* resemble those of *H. coffearia*, but the sacculus of *H. privigena* is similar to that of *obtustuncus*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to close affinity of this species to the above-mentioned species; Latin: *privigena* – a stepdaughter.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]"; GS 32735. Paratypes 14 females (5 dissected) labelled as above, one collected at 1500 m.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male wing span 27 mm. Head and thorax brownish cinnamon. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa convex to middle, slightly concave towards apex; termen not oblique to middle. Ground colour brownish cream; strigulation brownish. Markings brown: basal blotch ill-defined; costal fold broad, brown; median fascia atrophying subcostally; subapical blotch elongate; subterminal marking small; spot at the end of disc. Cilia darker than ground colour. Hindwing yellowish cream, darkening apically where cilia tinged grey; remaining cilia cream.

Female wing span 33 mm. Apex longer than in male, termen concave beneath apex. Markings weaker, often more diffuse than in male; cilia browner.

Male genitalia (Figs 18, 19). Uncus subtriangular, weakly concave apically; socius minute; gnathos simple; sacculus broadening in median part, pointed terminally; aedeagus rather slender with long dorsal process before middle; cornuti two very long spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Cup-shaped part of sterigma rounded proximally; antrum with small colliculum; ductus bursae fairly long with long, slender cestum; signum with slender blade and elongate basal part.

Homona blaiki RAZOWSKI, 2013

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Forty-six males and females from Solea (50 m, river bank, alluvial forest, treefall gap); Kanikeh (Roho track, 600 m, abandoned cultivated and secondary forest); Kanikeh base (750 m, bamboo and secondary forest); Kanikeh village (E of river, 650 m, cultivated area); Gunung Kobipoto (250 m, bed of Wae Nual, Eucalyptus forest).

R e m a r k s. *H. blaiki* was described from New Caledonia; it is certainly common in Seram and shows some external variation especially in males (there are a few specimens with blackish brown and brown forewing and with similar chiefly dorsal elements; other specimens have yellow-brown colouration of the forewing and better developed brownish markings).

Homona aestivana (WALKER, 1866)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Thirty-seven males and 6 females from Gunung Binaia collected at the altitudes of 40-1500 m.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from New Guinea and its synonym, *Ericia posticana* WALKER, 1866, from Sula Island. DIAKONOFF (1967) recorded it from the Philippine Islands.

Homona mermerodes Meyrick, 1910

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Eight males and one female from Solea (50 m, alluvial forest, treefall gap) and Kanikah base (850 m, bamboo and secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. *H. mermerodes* was described from Salomon Islands and its two synonyms from Queensland, Australia. HULCR et al. (2007) recorded it from New Guinea.

Homona antitona (MEYRICK, 1927), comb. n.

(Figs 20, 21, 57)

Rhapsodica fatalis MEYRICK, 1927, Exotic. Microlepid., 3: 364. Type locality: Sumatra (NHML). CLARKE 1968: 208, pl. 104, figs 1 -1d. *Leontochroma antitona*: BROWN, 2005: 400.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One pair from Gunung Binaia (2000 m, north slopes, upper montane forest and 1000 m, secondary forest).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male genitalia (Figs 20, 21). Uncus rather slender, rounded apically; valva broad; sacculus concave medially then convexly rounded, with dorsal process medially; aedeagus slender with small ventroterminal process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Sterigma small with very short anteostial part and long lateral parts; antrum membranous; ductus bursae moderate, broad in proximal half; signum absent.

R e m a r k s. *H. antitona* is very similar to *H. fatalis* MEYRICK, 1936 described from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, but *antitona* has a pale hindwing, a sharp ventroterminal process of the aedeagus, and a moderately long ductus bursae. From *H. mermerodes* MEYRICK, 1910 *antitona* differs in having a slender uncus that is only half as long, a longer terminal process of the aedeagus, and a very long ductus bursae. The terminal process of the aedeagus of *fatalis* is flat, serrate.

***Homona fatalis* MEYRICK, 1936**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Six specimens from Kanikeh village collected at the altitudes of 650 m (cultivated area), 750 m (coconut, pasture, scrub and gardens), 570 m (in lowland forest), 650 m (cultivated area), bamboo and secondary forest (750 m), and 900 m (lowland forest).

R e m a r k s. *H. fatalis* was described from a single male from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

***Homona salaconis* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five specimens from Malinari, 4 km S of Wahai (altitude of 30 m, coconut, pasture and gardens), Kanikeh village (650 m, cultivated area and 570 m, lowland forest), and Gunung Kobipoto (900 m, north slopes, lowland forest).

R e m a r k s. *H. salaconis* was described from Philippine Islands and its synonyms from Sumatra, Celebes, and Dutch New Guinea. DIAKONOFF (1967) redescribed *salaconis* and placed it in *Archips* HÜBNER ([1825]).

***Isodemis solea* sp. n.**

(Figs 22, 23, 92)

D i a g n o s i s. *Isodemis solea* is related to several congeners, e.g. the Sumatran *I. stenotera* DIAKONOFF, 1983, but *solea* has or more rust brown colouration of the forewing and the uncus is somewhat tapered basally.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Solea, 50 m, River bed, disturbed alluvial for.[est]"; GS 32180. Paratypes, all dissected: 3 males from Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1000 m, ?secondary forest; Kanikeh base camp, 850 m, bamboo & secondary forest; and Solea, 50 m, alluvial forest, treefall gap.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 12 mm. Head and thorax rust brown. Forewing broad, somewhat expanding terminad; costa weakly bent; apex short, rounded; termen

straight; costal fold large; ground colour pale rust, paler in posterior third of wing where markings edged whitish. Markings dark rust brown: basal blotch preserved in dorsal area; median fascia extending from before mid-costa to before tornus; costal blotch small; sub-terminal blotch slender; terminal markings weak, browner. Cilia cream, tinged ferruginous, rust brown at median area of termen. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 22, 23). Uncus moderately large, slightly concave apically, tapering towards base; valva large, mostly membranous, with submedian fold; sacculus with slender terminal thorn; transtilla small; aedeagus slender; cornutus long.

Female unknown.

Isodemis phloiosignum sp. n.

(Figs 58, 93)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *I. phloiosignum* resembles *I. serpentinana* (WALKER, 1863) from Borneo (Sarawak) and New Guinea (and its synonyms: *Tortrix sulana* WALKER, 1866 and *I. illiberalis* (MEYRICK, 1918) from India), but *I. phloiosignum* is distinguished by its broad, symmetric signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the signum: Greek: phloioi – to swallow.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Kanikeh village, E of river, 650 m, cultivated area”; GS 33397.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 26 mm. Head ferruginous cream, thorax more rust. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex; terminal part of wing damaged. Ground colour cream slightly tinged with rust, in basal half of wing suffused rust. Markings ferruginous, diffuse in dorsal part of wing, mixed black towards tornus; costal elements reduced to four rust-black scaled spots; dorsum with a few rust brown marks. Cilia darker than ground colour, mixed brown. Hindwing dark grey-brown, yellow ferruginous strigulate, brown in apex area. Cilia grey-brown.

Male unknown. Female genitalia (Fig. 58). Papilla analis rather slender; apophyses slender, long; sterigma consisting chiefly of weakly sclerotized cup-shaped part and lateral arms; antrum sclerite weak; ductus bursae slender, expanding towards corpus bursae; signum thorny, tapering proximad where sharp.

Thrincophora ostracopis (MEYRICK, 1938)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Gunung Kobipoto (north slopes, 900 m, lowland forest), one from Gunung Binaia (north slopes, lower montane forest, 1200 m, and one from summit ridge, 1470 m, lower montane forest).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Mafulu (Papua); DIAKONOFF (1952) recorded it from North West New Guinea.

Isotenes inae (DIAKONOFF, 1948)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Over 30 males and females from Gunung Binaia (north slopes, 1200 m and 1500 m lower montane forest; and 2000 m, upper montane forest; ?sec-

ondary forest, 1000 m); Gunung Kobipoto (north slopes, lower montane forest, 900 m; summit ridge 1470 m, lower montane forest); Malinari (4 km S of Wahai, 30 m, coconut, pasture scrub and gardens); and from Alluvial forest, tree fall gap, 50 m.

R e m a r k s. Four specimens from Gunung Binaia (1000 m), Gunung Kobipoto (900 m and 1470 m), and from 1 km N Kanikeh Roho track, cultivated area, 600 m, have dark, brownish hindwings but do not differ from other specimens in the male genitalia. Distribution: Nepal, India (Assam), Thailand, Malaysia, Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi.

***Isotenes latitata* sp.n.**

(Figs 59, 94)

D i a g n o s i s. *I. latitata* is related to *I. pityrochroa* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from New Guinea, but *latitata* differs from *I. pityrochroa* by having a triangular anteostial sterigma and slenderer lateral arms.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the indistinct differences to *pityrochroa*; Latin: *latitata* – hiding place.

Type material. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1200 m, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 33303.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 22 mm. Head and thorax grey; labial palpus whiter laterally in basal half. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa rather straight to middle then bent; apex rounded; termen slightly convex, not oblique. Ground colour whitish, sprinkled and suffused with grey. Markings rust brown: basal blotch rudimentary; median fascia represented by weakly confluent series of spots; subapical blotch consisting of four dots; row of dots subterminally. Cilia white with brownish scaling. Hindwing pale brownish grey, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 59, 94). Papillae anales rather slender; apophyses slender; cup-shaped part of sterigma tapering triangularly, lateral arms slender with submedian prominences; sclerite of antrum short; ductus bursae weakly coiled; signum serrate with distinct capitulum.

***Isotenes syndesma* sp. n.**

(Figs 60, 95)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *I. syndesma* resembles dark specimens of *Isotenes inae*, but *I. syndesma* has brown, partly confluent forewing markings that differ from those of *inae*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to confluent parts of forewing markings; Greek *desma* – a fascia, *syn* – together.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1500 m, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 3334.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 20 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus creamish posteriorly; thorax brown scaled cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa some-

what convex; apex rather short; termen slightly oblique, sinuate. Ground colour whitish cream, reticulated brown, glossy in distal half of wing. Markings brown with some darker, diffuse spots: basal blotch convex, followed by small brownish dorsal blotch; median fascia straight proximally, connected with subapical blotch by means of brown suffusions with greayer shade, also as in *tornus*; subterminal and terminal marks small. Cilia brownish cream, browner beneath apex. Hindwing brownish cream, cilia creamer.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Papilla analis subtriangular, elongate; cup-shaped part of sterigma short, broad; lateral part broad; antrum membranous, broad; rest of ductus bursae rather slender; signum absent.

***Zacorisca leura* sp. n.**

(Figs 24, 25, 96)

D i a g n o s i s. *Z. leura* is externally very similar to *Z. seramica*; the male genitalia of *leura* are distinguished by the simple arm of the gnathos, the curved upper process of the transtilla, and the short ventral process. *Z. leura* is also similar to *Z. digna* and *A. heliaula*, but *leura* has a shorter, broader costal fold of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the colouration of the forewing; Greek: leuros – smooth.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 32206.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 32 mm. Head and thorax black shining blue. Forewing broad throughout; costa convex basally; costal fold to about middle, then tapering towards mid-costa; apex broad, rounded; termen convex, rounded not oblique. Basal third whitish, gradually suffused creamish brown towards middle; remaining posterior part of wing brownish, costa finely tinged brown; cilia more yellow. Hindwing pale brownish with orange rust admixture. Cilia paler than wing, more yellow.

Male genitalia (Figs 24, 25). Uncus and valva broad, typical of genus; socius vestigial, well sclerotized; gnathos simple; basal lobes of transtilla upcurved terminally, finely thorny, accompanied by short ventral processes; median part of transtilla membranous; aedeagus moderately long with rather short ventral terminations.

Female unknown.

***Zacorisca helicocestum* sp. n.**

(Figs 61, 97)

D i a g n o s i s. *Z. helicocestum* is related to *Z. soligena* DIAKONOFF, 1952 and *Z. citrigena* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from New Guinea, based on the shapes of the ductus bursae and the signum, but *helicocestum* differs by having a black-brown head. From *Z. patarea* (MEYRICK, 1924) *helicocestum* differs in its very slender blade of the signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of cestum; Greek: helictos – coiled.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1200 m, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 33375.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 32 mm. Head and thorax black-brown, labial palpus brown laterally, middle of tegula reddish. Forewing broadest at 2/3; costa slightly depressed before middle; apex rounded; termen convex. Ground colour white in distal third, mixed ochreous forming a large oval blotch situated in basal half of wing, much broader, more triangular postmedian blotch, and transverse terminal patch. Remaining area black (termen finely edged in black). Cilia black with brownish termination rubbed. Hindwing pale brownish orange; anal field edged blackish; two concolorous diffuse spots at termen. Cilia rubbed, concolorous with wing peripheries, partly scaled blackish.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 61). Terminal parts of papilla analis rounded; sterigma short with small proximal corners and cup-shaped part; antrum membranous; cestum coiled, broad inside corpus bursae; capitulum of signum distinct, blade very slender.

Zacorisca seramica sp. n.

(Figs 26, 27, 98)

D i a g n o s i s. *Z. seramica* resembles *Chionotremma ochricauda* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from New Guinea, but *seramica* has a very different gnathos and transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the Seram Island.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1200 m, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 32202.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 30 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen black-blue; base of upper part of labial palpus, markings of frons, scape of antenna, and upper surfaces of fore femora white. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa curved outwards at base, then almost straight; costal fold broad to beyond middle, then slender, reaching 1/3 of costa; apex rounded; costal half of termen nearly straight. Ground colour snow white, suffused rust red at termen forming a large proximal blotch with convex posterior edge extending from 1/5 of costa to 4/5 of termen and a kidney-shaped transverse subterminal blotch. Remaining area black. Cilia black-brown to mid-termen, then reddish. Hindwing rust brown, brown to middle and anally, sprinkled white across postmedian area; cilia white, brown at anal field, tinged rust near apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 26, 27). Uncus broad; socius slender; lateral arm of gnathos with subterminal prominence; terminal plate of gnathos slender, rather short, broad terminally; transtilla distinctly sclerotized, broad, with long submedian dentate processes; aedeagus moderately long with distinct ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Zacorisca digna sp. n.

(Figs 28, 29, 29a, 99)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *digna* is similar to *Zacorisca heliaula* MEYRICK, 1910 from Mindoro, Philippine Islands, but *digna* can be distinguished by its bifid uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the distinct colouration of the adult and the peculiar shape of the uncus; Latin: *digna* – worthy.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 32202.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 34 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen bluish black; base of flagellum and a few scales on vertex orange. Forewing almost uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex, more so basally; costal fold broad, short. Wing creamish brown except for costal area from base to beyond middle, in distal part suffused with cream brown. Cilia creamer than wing. Hindwing rust brown, with brown anal area; cilia much paler and creamer.

Male genitalia (Figs 28, 29). Uncus broad in basal third then bifurcate; gnathos simple; valva typical of the genus with large dorsal lobe; sacculus broadly convex near middle; basal lobes of transtilla thorny; ventroterminal third of aedeagus tapering apicad; cornuti long.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. All known species of *Zacorisca* MEYRICK, 1910 have similar male genitalia, usually with a simple broad uncus; in this species it is bifid. However, a tendency toward a bifurcate uncus can be seen in a few species (e.g., *Z. thiasodes* (MEYRICK, 1910); moreover, an occasional occurrence of a bifid uncus is known in other genera of Tortricidae, e.g., in *Aphelia* HÜBNER, [1825], cf. RAZOWSKI 1981.

The eighth segment of the male is modified (Fig. 29a). The tergite has a posterior median rod separated from the anterior sclerite by means of a membrane. The sternite has a large median hole limited posteriorly by a transverse fold; the proximal part of the tergite has lateral hairy convexities. This character was found in two other congeners and shows some specific differences. The structure of the eighth segment may be of generic importance.

Adoxophyes fasciculana (WALKER, 1866)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four specimens from Kanikeh village (E of river, 600 m and 650 m, cultivated area) and Kanikeh base camp track (750 m, bamboo and secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. *A. fasciculana* was described from Seram and its synonym, *Tortrix luzonica* SAUBER, 1902, from the Philippine Islands. According to DIAKONOFF (1967), it is known from New Guinea, Aignan Island, Moluccas, Philippine Is., Salomon Is., Fiji and Tonga. RAZOWSKI (2009) recorded it from North Vietnam. *Capua epipepla* LOWER, 1908, described from Queensland, Australia, is treated by HORAK (1996) as a distinct species, but BROWN (2005) included it in the synonym of *fasciculana*.

Adoxophyes acrocindina DIAKONOFF, 1983

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Nineteen males from Solea (50 m, alluvial forest, tree-fal gap; 75 m, dipterocarp forest and cassovary forest), Gunung Binaia (1000 m, north slopes, ?secondary forest; 1200 m, north slopes, lower montane forest; 2000 m, upper montane forest), Kanikeh base camp (850 m, bamboo and secondary forest), and Kobi-poto, summit ridge (1470, lower montane forest). Five specimens dissected.

R e m a r k s. *A. acrocindina* was described from a single male from Atjeh, Sumatra.

Adoxophyes planes sp. n.

(Figs 30, 31, 100)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. planes* is closely related to *A. acrocindina*, but it can be distinguished chiefly by the small, triangular lateral lobes of the transtilla, the uniformly broad uncus, and the longer ventroterminal part of the aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the systematic position of this species; Greek: planes – to stray.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1500 m, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 33407. Paratype male, similar label, altitude 1470 m.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 23 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, labial palpus brownish, all with slight rust hue. Forewing broad, not expanding terminally beyond middle; costa bent at 1/3 where costal fold terminates; termen straight to middle. Ground colour cream; strigulation rust and brown. Markings brown, consisting of subdorsal remnant of basal blotch; ill-defined, slender median fascia, and subapical blotch reduced to ochreous shade and three brown spots; brown line from proximal part of latter to end of vein M3 and some strigulae in apical area. Cilia yellow cream. Hindwing cream, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 30, 31). Uncus uniformly broad, rounded apically; arm of gnathos with triangular broadening; terminal plate of gnathos slender; valva rather triangular; sacculus simple, slender; lateral parts of transtilla with subtriangular, thorny dorsal lobes; aedeagus uniformly broad beyond zone with elongate ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Adoxophyes meion sp. n.

(Figs 32, 33, 62, 101, 102)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. meion* is related to *A. afonini* RAZOWSKI, 2009 from Vietnam, but *meion* has a shorter uncus and a more strongly curved aedeagus. The female genitalia of *A. meion* are similar to those of *A. perstricta*, but those of *meion* have a shorter ductus bursae and a larger sterigma. *A. meion* also differs from *A. afonini* and *A. perstricta* in having a glossy ground colour of the forewing and more red hue in the markings.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the size of the moth; Greek: meion – smaller.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Wahai 5 m, Coconut, grassland and scrub”. GS 32710. Paratypes 2 males, 1 female (all dissected): from 8 km SE of Wahai, Solea track 40 m, disturbed secondary forest, and Solea (75 m, dipterocarp forest).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 14 mm. Head and thorax yellowish cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa convex, costal fold to 1/3; termen not oblique, slightly convex postmedially. Ground colour glossy white-yellow. Markings cream ferruginous with broad edges more rust; subapical blotch very broad, fused with subterminal fascia. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing white cream, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 32, 33). Uncus almost uniformly broad throughout, rather straight apically; arm of gnathos simple, terminal plate large; socius slender, small; valva tapering terminally; sacculus weak; aedeagus curved, broadening ventroterminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 62). Lateral arms of sterigma slender; anteostial part narrow; ductus bursae broad, expanding proximally, membranous; antrum slender, weakly differentiated; signum absent.

***Adoxophyes olethra* sp. n.**

(Figs 34, 35, 103)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. olethra* is related to *A. controversa* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from New Guinea, but *olethra* has a uniformly broad uncus and a slenderer aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to a position within the genus; Greek: olethros – something lost.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33337.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 20 mm. Head and thorax yellow-brown. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa distinctly curved outwards at base, then weakly curved throughout; termen slightly oblique, weakly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour yellow; suffusions brown. Markings brown in distal part of wing, coalescent: basal blotch incomplete; proximal edge of median fascia straight, posterior edge connected with subapical blotch, which reaches apex of wing; subterminal fascia present. Cilia yellowish. Hindwing cream; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 34, 35). Uncus large, broad, rounded apically; socius moderately large, slender; outer part of gnathos arm weakly sclerotized terminally, rounded; valva tapering terminally; sacculus simple; labis broad, thorny; aedeagus slender with small ventral tip.

Female unknown.

***Adoxophyes perstricta* MEYRICK, 1928**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five females from Kanikeh (base camp track, 750 m, bamboo and secondary forest), 8 km SE of Wahai, Solea track (40 m, disturbed secondary forst), and Solea (75 m, “Cassowary Ridge”, dipterocarp forest).

R e m a r k s. *A. perstricta* was described from Java and Philippine Islands; DIAKONOFF (1967) mentioned it from New Guinea and New Britain.

***Adoxophyes lacertana* sp. n.**

(Figs 36, 37, 63, 104, 105)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. lacertana* is related to *A. olethra* and *A. aurantiana* BRADLEY, 1961 from the Solomon Islands, but *lacertana* is easily distinguished from them by the presence of a large, lateral arm of the aedeagus. The female genitalia of *A. lacertana* resemble those of *A. poecilogramma* CLARKE, 1976 from Eastern Caroline Island, but the ductus seminalis of *lacertana* originates from a large posterior lobe of the corpus bursae, and a signum is present.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the aedeagus; Latin: lacertus – a strong arm.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Solea, 50 m, alluvial forest, treefall gap”; GS 32204. Paratypes 5 males and 9 females labelled as above, from Solea “Cassowary Ridge” (75 m, dipterocarp forest), Kanikeh village (E of river, 650 m, cultivated area), 3 km of Kanikeh, Rojo track (600 m, abandoned cultivated secondary forest), and 8 km SE of Wahai, Solea track (40 m, disturbed secondary forest). Seven specimens dissected.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male. Wingspan 25 mm. Head cream ferruginous. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex to middle; costal fold rather slender, ending at 1/3; termen not oblique, straight to middle. Ground colour cream, sparsely sprinkled rust. Markings rust with darker marginal spots: basal blotch atrophying; median fascia straight proximally, not expanding dorsally; subterminal fascia extending from base of indistinct subapical blotch. Cilia yellowish cream. Hindwing cream, cilia concolorous with wing.

Female. Wingspan 18 mm. Darker than male with rust strigulation and dark markings. Hindwing brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 36, 37). Uncus large, almost uniformly broad throughout, rounded terminally; socius elongate; arm of gnathos expanding, subtriangular posteriorly; posterior part of valva elongate, brachiola-shaped; sacculus slender; aedeagus broad with large ventroposterior part and strong, curved dorsolateral process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 63). Apophyses comparatively long; anteostial sterigma slender, lateral arms strong; sclerite of antrum atrophied; ductus bursae short; corpus bursae long with posterior lobe, with ductus seminalis arising from lobe; signum plate-shaped.

***Adoxophyes parameca* sp. n.**

(Figs 64, 106)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *parameca* resembles *A. perstricta* and *lacertana*, but *parameca* has a yellowish white hindwing and a spotted posterior third of the forewing. The female genitalia of *parameca* are distinguished by long ductus seminalis.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the ductus seminalis; Greek: paramekes – elongate.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes 2000 m. Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33408. Paratype female, same label.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 24 mm. Head cream, slightly mixed ferruginous, labial palpus and thorax darker. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa convex to middle; apex short; termen concave beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour cream ferruginous, suffused ferruginous, spotted and strigulated brown; spots in distal third of wing distinct. Markings brownish, strigulated dark brown; basal blotch absent; median fascia mixed blackish brown towards dorsum; subapical blotch reduced to indistinct greyish suffusion. Cilia worn. Hindwing whitish slightly tinged yellow; cilia white.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 64). Papilla analis large; apophyses comparatively long; median and lateral parts of sterigma proportionally large; antrum forming a membranous colliculum; ductus bursae short, broad; ductus seminalis long; signum absent.

***Adoxophyes panurga* sp. n.**

(Figs 38, 39, 65, 107, 108)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. panurga* is related to *A. controversa* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from New Guinea, but *panurga* is distinguished by its whitish ground colour of the forewing and distinct ventral process of the submedian part of the sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the moth; Greek: panurgos – well-shaped.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, 1200 m, north slopes, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 31658. Paratypes 12 males and 2 females (6 specimens dissected) similarly labelled as above (1500 m), from Solea (50 m, alluvial forest, treefall gap and 750 m, “Cassowary Ridge”), Kanikeh village (650 m, cultivated area), and Gunung Kobipoto (900 m, north slopes, lowland forest).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 22 mm. Head dark brown, foreleg and labial palpus paler; thorax greyish white, brown in middle posteriorly. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex, male costal fold ending before middle; termen straight to just below middle, then rounded. Ground colour whitish, sparsely spotted brownish; suffusions weak, brownish; markings rust brown spotted dark brown along edges: basal blotch subcircular, dorsal, not reaching wing base; median fascia concave proximally, rather diffuse posteriorly, reaching tornus; subapical blotch reaching end of termen, dark at costa. Cilia white, scaled brownish. Hindwing whitish, cilia similar in colour.

Male genitalia (Figs 38, 39). Uncus broad, narrowing basally; socius moderate; arm of gnathos broad, rounded distally, terminal plate large, rounded apically; valva tapering terminally; sacculus with submedian, ventral process; aedeagus broad, tapering terminally, with moderate lateral process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 65). Lateral arms of sterigma slender except for basal parts; antrum broad with weak inner sclerite; ductus bursae moderately broad and long; signum absent.

Adoxophyes luctuosa sp. n.

(Figs 66, 109)

D i a g n o s i s. The female genitalia of *luctuosa* resemble those of *panurga*, but *luctuosa* has a much shorter bursa copulatrix. In addition, *luctuosa* can be distinguished by its unicolorous brownish forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of the moth; Latin: *luctuosa* – sad.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, 1500 m, north slopes, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 32721. Paratypes 3 females (two ones dissected), similar labels, one collected at 2000 m in upper montane forest and one on 1500 m in the montane forest.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 20 mm. Head and thorax brown with slight rust admixture. Forewing broadest medially; costa uniformly convex; apex pointed; termen slightly oblique, sinuate. Wing nearly unicolorous brown with rust admixture and sparse brown strigulation. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing white cream, strigulated and suffused grey-brown in apical area. Cilia brownish cream, more creamish in anal area.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 66). Papilla analis moderately broad; apophyses comparatively long; anteostial sterigna slender; lateral arms slender; antrum membranous, slightly expanding near proximal end; ductus bursae moderately long; signum absent.

Olethreutini

Sycacantha escharota (Meyrick, 1910)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Kanikeh base camp (750 m, bamboo and secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. *S. escharota* was described from South Celebes on the basis of one male; DIAKONOFF (1973) also examined males; the female remains unknown.

Demeijerella palleophyton sp. n.

(Figs 40, 67, 110, 111)

D i a g n o s i s. *D. palleophyton* is closely related to *D. chrysoplea* DIAKONOFF, 1975 from New Guinea, but *palleophyton* has a rounded subterminal blotch of the forewing, a terminal socius, and lacks an uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to pale colouration of the moth; Greek: *palleo* – becoming pale and *phyton* – an animal.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Kobipoto,

north slopes, 900 m, Lowland forest"; GS 33308. Paratype female: Kanikeh base camp 850 m, bamboo and secondary forest; GS 33307.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 19 mm. Head and thorax black-grey. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, weakly convex. Ground colour whitish cream; veins in posterior third of wing suffused greyish. Markings: basal blotch blackish grey with posterior edge straight, almost parallel to proximal edge of median fascia; the latter ill-defined in median and dorsal parts, pale blackish grey at costa; subterminal fascia represented by a rounded blotch; apex, costal and terminal dots concolorous with wing base. Cilia white cream with grey terminations. Hindwing greyish, cilia paler.

V a r i a t i o n. Female darker, with markings and hindwing more brownish than in male.

Male genitalia (Fig. 40). Uncus absent; socii lateroposterior, densely hairy; valva slender, not upcurved, with costa strongly expanding postbasally; aedeagus short; cornuti present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 67). Sterigma membranous except for anteostial parts subtending ostium bursae ventroproximally; ductus bursae slender; distinct sclerite in posterior part of corpus bursae near base of ductus seminalis; signa two subtriangular flat pockets.

***Lobesia drasteria* sp. n.**

(Figs 41, 112)

D i a g n o s i s. *L. drasteria* is most similar to *L. harmonia* (MEYRICK, 1908) from Pretoria, South Africa, but *drasteria* has a pollex-like structure of the valva and a large solitary spine at the fold. In facies, *drasteria* is distinguished chiefly by the reddish rust ground colour of the posterior half of the forewing and the strongly refractive fasciae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Greek: drasterios – drastic, enterprising.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 900 m, Lowland montane for.[est]"; GS 33338.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 16 mm. Head and thorax blackish sprinkled white; labial palpus white basally and ventrally, blackish terminally. Forewing expanding terminally; costa bent at middle; termen not oblique. Ground colour reddish rust, darker posteriorly; base of wing blackish, densely sprinkled white, convex posteriorly; a few white costal strigulae present; divisions black; refractive markings strong: transverse arched line near middle followed by four strong, oblique marks and two subterminal lines extending from costa connected with a line reaching tornus; black dashes between parallel oblique refractive markings and fine terminal line originating at apical refractive spot. Cilia blackish. Hindwing whitish sprinkled dark brown, dark brown postmedially; costa whitish with extending scales; cilia white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 41). Tegumen slender; socii lateroterminal fused with the latter; subscaphium and gnathos moderately broad; valva broad beyond neck; sacculus convex posteriorly dorsally separated from disc by rows of setae and hairs; fold parallel to the lat-

ter with marginal spines; ventral lobe of cucullus forming a process with a strong spine; vestiture of disc dense, one solitary long spine near middle of fold; aedeagus short, simple, tapering terminally.

Female unknown.

***Rhctogonia sandrae* sp. n.**

(Figs 42, 68, 113)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. sandrae* is related to *R. electrosema* DIAKONOFF, 1966 from New Guinea, but *sandrae* is easily distinguished by the triangular ventral lobe of the cucullus, the very long aedeagus, the short ductus bursae, and the absence of a signum.

E t y m o l o g y. This species is named for Sandra DOYLE, a volunteer at the Natural History Museum, London, in recognition of her outstanding work assisting in the curation of the Tortricidae collections.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, 1500 m, north slopes, Lower montane for.[est]"; GS 33327. Paratypes an identically labelled pair; the female dissected.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 16.5 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa straight to beyond middle, then bent; termen gently sinuate beneath apex, not oblique. Ground colour yellowish ferruginous; strigulation fine, browner; dorsum suffused rust brown. Markings darker than dorsal suffusion consisting of diffuse subapical blotch connected with mid-tornus by means of an oblique diffuse fascia; apex tinged yellowish. Cilia yellow with broad ferruginous median line. Hindwing brownish grey, tinged rust at apex; cilia pale yellowish ferruginous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 42). Uncus absent; socius small, subtriangular; subscaphium rather weakly sclerotized, slender; sacculus convex, setose with minute termination; neck of valva very short; cucullus large with broad triangular ventral lobe terminating in a short spine; aedeagus very long, slender, curved proximally, produced ventroterminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 68). Sterigma membranous; antrum weakly sclerotized except for posterior part which is distinctly incised terminally; ductus seminalis extending from a small cingulum situated at end of broad anterior part of ductus bursae; signum absent.

***Metrioglyphia ithuncus* sp. n.**

(Figs 43, 115)

D i a g n o s i s. *M. ithuncus* is closely related to the Australian *M. thystas* (MEYRICK, 1911) and *M. circulata* (DIAKONOFF, 1966) from Sudest Island, New Guinea, but *ithuncus* has a broad, straight, terminally rounded uncus and a dark brown blotch beneath the apex of the forewing; it also lacks the strong row of bristles along sacculus subventrally similarly in *M. confertana* (WALKER, 1863) from New Guinea.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the uncus; Greek; ithys – straight.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1000 m, Secondary forest”; GS 33315.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 16 mm. Head brown, thorax slightly paler with dark brown marks. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen straight, not oblique to middle. Ground colour grayish, glossy in basal area of wing, tinged brownish in dorsal part; ocellus and some lines in terminal area white; costal strigulae fine, white; divisions broad, dark brown; spot at apex and one beneath it at tornus dark brown. Markings brown: basal blotch divided in several parts; median fascia paler medially and dorsally. Cilia pale rust, tinged brown in apical third. Hindwing dark brown with greyish white costal area; cilia brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 43). Uncus large, broad basally, rounded apically, convex along middle in posterior half ventrally; socius elongate; gnathos well developed; valva almost uniformly broad throughout; some hairs along sacculus subventrally; group of short spines above middle of posterior edge of basal cavity followed by hairy area extending to cucullus; ventral lobe of cucullus indistinct; aedeagus short, fairly broad.

Female unknown.

Semniotes halantha (MEYRICK, 1909)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Kanikeh (base camp track, 750 m, bamboo and secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. *S. halantha* was described from Palnis and Khasis, South India; DIAKONOFF (1973) records it from Java.

Aterpia monada sp. n.

(Figs 69, 116)

D i a g n o s i s. *M. monada* is similar to the Indian *A. lucifera* (MEYRICK, 1909), but *monada* can be distinguished by a row of brown terminal spots on the forewing; it also lacks a signum, a character state shared with some Palaearctic species (see RAZOWSKI 2003).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the absence of the signum; Greek: monas, monados – a unit.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33321.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 19 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, thorax with brown marks. Forewing not conspicuously expanding terminad; costa not convex; termen slightly curved outwards. Ground colour pale brownish ferruginous, whitish subterminally; white discal spot present; suffusions and strigulation darker than ground colour. Markings ferruginous brown with dark brown spots: basal blotch represented chiefly by postbasal fascia; median fascia perpendicular to dorsum followed by two fused fasciae terminating near tornus; subapical and terminal markings present. Cilia concolorous with

ground colour with brown divisions. Hindwing pale brown grey, creamer and strigulated brown grey at apex; cilia pale grey brown.

Male unknown

Female genitalia (Fig. 69). Papilla analis slender; apophyses slender; sterigma cup-shaped with well developed anteostial and postostial parts, finely scobinate medially; antrum membranous; ductus bursae slender; signum absent.

Asaphistis omora sp. n.

(Figs 70, 117)

D i a g n o s i s. *Asaphistis omora* is closely related to *A. nobilis* DIAKONOFF, 1973 from New Guinea; *omora* is easily distinguished by a lack of signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to a close relationship of this species to *nobilis*; Greek: omoros – bordering.

Type material. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33313.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 20 mm. Head and thorax brown. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; apex short; termen sinuate. Wing brown; costal strigulae rudimentary. Cilia worn. Hindwing broad, pale brownish grey; cilia (remnants) paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 70). Apophyses very slender, short; sterigma short, weakly sclerotized except for ventral area surrounding ostium bursae and posterior margins, which protrude at ostium; antrum a small membranous sack; ductus bursae slender with long median cingulum and subterminal shorter sclerite; signum absent.

Rhodacra leptalea sp. n.

(Figs 44, 71, 118, 119)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. leptalea* is closely related to *R. rupifera* (MEYRICK, 1909) from Assam, India, but *leptalea* has larger socii and a smaller ventral lobe of the sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the aedeagus; Greek: leptaleos – slender.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33322.

Paratypes 2 identically labelled specimens, all dissected.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 15 mm. Head brown, thorax paler with brown suffusions. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen slightly oblique, convex. Ground colour pale ferruginous, slightly tinged orange posteriorly, more cinnamon along dorsum; strigulation brownish; dark brown marks inside median cell. Costal strigulae minute, white; divisions brown; refractive lines from costa and beyond mid-dorsum; ocellus without inner spots with refractive lines. Cilia grey brown, rust in apex area. Hindwing grey-brown, paler basally; cilia greyish.

V a r i a t i o n. Paler and darker specimens.

Male genitalia (Fig. 44). Uncus slender, rather short; socius very large, broadest post-medially; sacculus convex postbasally, with setose posterior lobe; neck of valva rather broad; cucullus elongate; aedeagus slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 71). Papilla analis rather slender; anteostial part of sterigma slender, lateral lobes broad; ostium area large; antrum membranous; ductus bursae moderately long; ductus seminalis originating from posterior part of corpus bursae; sigum absent.

Enarmoniini

Procoronis swinhoiana (WALSINGHAM, 1890)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two specimens from Kanikeh (base camp, 850 m, bamboo and secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. *P. swinhoiana* was described from Rangoon, Burma (Myanmar).

Eucosmini

Rhopobota jonesiana sp. n.

(Figs 45, 120)

D i a g n o s i s. The male genitalia of *R. jonesiana* are most similar to those of the Palearctic *R. stagnana* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775), but *jonesiana* has a longer, rather slender neck of the valva and smaller socius.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1200 m, Lower montane for.[est]"; GS 33319.

E t y m o l o g y. The name is a patronym for David T. JONES, Great Britain, the collector of this species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 12 mm. Head brown, frons more yellowish; thorax yellowish brown, dark brown proximally. Posterior half of forewing uniformly broad; costa bent beyond 1/3; apex elongate; termen obliquely sinuate. Ground colour greyish cream, creamish postmedially, suffused grey in apical third; strigulation fine, grey brown; costal strigule dense, whitish; divisions brown. Markings atrophying: a trace of basal blotch, remnants of median fascia at dorsum, and a few brown dashes near apex subterminally. Cilia brownish, creamer at tornus. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 45). Uncus in form of a pair of widely separated, slender processes; socius small; basal half of valva broad; neck long, spined ventrally; cucullus short with small, slender ventral lobe; aedeagus broad.

Female unknown.

***Rhopobota nasea* sp. n.**

(Figs 46, 121)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. nasea* is related to the Australian *R. hortaria* (MEYRICK, 1911), but *nasea* has a broader process from the distal end of the sacculus and a larger ventral lobe of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the ventral lobe of the cucullus; Latin: nasus – a nose.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1200 m, Lower montane for.[est]”; GS 33329.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 18 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish, labial palpus whitish terminally. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; apex elongate, pointed; termen weakly oblique, sinuate. Ground colour whitish; ocellar area weakly strigulate with pale brownish grey; costal strigulae numerous, small; divisions brownish grey. Markings brownish with brown and blackish brown dots and marks: basal blotch preserved in costal half connected to apex by a broad, irregularly shaped fascia; apex dark brown. Cilia whitish, in apical area brownish terminally. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 46). Uncus in form of two broad lateral lobes with minute sharp tips; socius large, broad, rounded terminally; costa of valva with broad lobe; neck broad; sacculus with large lobe; ventral lobe of cucullus large, rounded terminally; aedeagus short.

Female unknown.

***Rhopobota grisona* sp. n.**

(Figs 47, 122)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. grisona* is closely related to *R. metastena* DIAKONOFF, 1984 from Sumba and *R. hypomelas* DIAKONOFF, 1983 from Sumatra, but *grisona* has a more rounded cucullus with an atrophied ventral lobe and a broader process from the distal part of the sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the moth; Latin: griseus – grey.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Kanikeh base camp, 850 m, Bamboo & secondary forest”; GS 33320.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 15 mm. Head whitish, vertex greyer; labial palpus brownish to before end, white dorsally; thorax grey with brownish admixture. Forewing slender (of *Ancylis*-shape); costa almost straight; apex elongate; termen sinuate. Ground colour greyish, mixed brownish in costal half and basal area, weakly strigulated brownish; costal strigulae very small, greyish, two subapical ones whitish; divisions and apex dark brown. Marking in form of a brown fascia extending from beyond middle of median cell to apex. Cilia grey, brown at apex. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 47). Lobes of uncus large; socii large, broadening terminally; costa of valva convex medially; neck indistinct; sacculus with broad subterminal process; cucullus rounded with indistinct ventral lobe; aedeagus small, slender.

Female unknown.

***Peridaedala speculata* sp. n.**

(Figs 48, 72, 123, 124)

D i a g n o s i s. *P. speculata* is related to *P. prasina* DIAKONOFF, 1952 from New Guinea, but *speculata* has a larger subtriangular ventral lobe of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the similarity to its congeners; Latin: speculum – a similarity.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D. T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33394. Paratype female, similarly labelled but from Gunung Binaia ridge, Wai Puku, 2800 m, open slopes.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan ca 17 mm. Head and thorax greenish, labial palpus creamish with brownish base and whitish termination. Forewing slender; costa straight; costal fold large reaching mid-costa; termen sinuate. Ground colour green; costal strigulae in posterior half of wing white, divisions large, blackish. Markings blackish: basal blotch small; dorsobasal blotch subtriangular; median marking subtriangular; tornal blotch slender, parallel to termen (in female almost fused with subapical blotch to form a slender fascia parallel to termen); subterminal marking in form of broad blackish brown suffusion; termen black edged at apex and in tornal half. Cilia yellowish green. Hindwing greyish, cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Fig. 47). Uncus broad, rounded laterotermally; socius elongate; subsacphium large, strongly sclerotized forming posterior rounded lobes; a naked triangular lobe from above angle of sacculus; neck of valva moderately broad; dorsal lobe of cucullus large, ventral lobe subtriangular with small apical spine; aedeagus short, simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 72). Sterigma simple, a rather short plate and slender anteostial part; cingulum large, concave proximally; signa two large blades. Subgenital sternite weakly concave posteriorly.

***Peridaedala stenygra* sp. n.**

(Figs 73, 125)

D i a g n o s i s. *P. stenygra* is closely related to New Guinean *P. crastidochroa* DIAKONOFF, 1952, but *stenygra* has shorter apophyses, distinct proximal processes of the cingulum, and larger signa. *P. stenygra* differs from *P. speculata* by having a shorter cingulum, smaller signa, and smaller costal divisions of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the narrow median part of the sterigma; Greek: stenygros – narrow.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 1000 m, ?Secondary forest"; GS 31882.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 20 mm. Head brownish cream, labial palpus marked brown, frons cream, vertex greenish. Thorax greenish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex. Ground colour green; costal strigulae fine, yellowish; divisions black, rather small. Markings black: basal blotch divided into several spots, largest in dorso-postbasal area; median marking consisting of two main parts; tornal blotch elongate, not reaching wing edge and not connected to long subdorsal fascia extending from costa; terminal and apical markings distinct. Cilia yellowish. Hindwing grey, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 73). Apophyses short, slender; sterigma fused with subgenital sternite; subgenital sternite distinctly incised posteriorly; cingulum rather short; signa moderate.

***Fibuloides rusticola* sp. n.**

(Figs 49, 74, 126, 127)

D i a g n o s i s. *F. rusticola* is related to *F. cyanopis* (MEYRICK, 1912) from India, China, and Indonesia, but *rusticola* has a shorter sclerite of the ductus bursae with longer proximal processes. The female genitalia of *F. rusticola* have a large, weakly sclerotized sterigma similar to that of *Noduliferola neothela* (TURNER, 1916) figured by HORAK (2006).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the collecting place of one paratype, village (Latin: rus, ruris) of Kanikeh.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Kanikeh – base camp track, 750 m Bamboo & secondary forest"; GS 33312. Paratypes 2 females one labelled as above the other from Kanikeh village (E of river, 650 m, cultivated area); GS 33311.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 17.5 mm. Head pale brown cream, labial palpus with dark brown marks; thorax brownish. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; apex elongate; termen concave beneath apex, not oblique medially. Ground colour whitish, suffused and strigulated brown, in anterior half of wing chiefly blackish brown, brownish grey postmedially, yellow ferruginous in apical area; costal strigulae white, divisions rust brown; ocellar area whitish with brownish suffusion, refractive lines, and weak inner spots. Markings: dark brown median fascia present. Cilia blackish brown at apex, grey medially, creamish towards tornus. Hindwing grey brown, veins brown; cilia paler than wing.

V a r i a t i o n. Female much paler than the male; ground colour brownish white, dorsal patch with white lines; strigulae and suffusions brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 49). Uncus short with bifid distal part; socius moderate; neck of valva rather short; sacculus with oblique posterior edge bearing several long spines; cucullus small with semioval convex distal part; aedeagus long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 74). Sterigma large, broad submembranous area with small anteostial part; antrum sclerite short; sclerite of median part of ductus bursae (= cingulum) shorter with longer proximal processes; blades of signa large.

***Spilonota terenia* sp. n.**

(Figs 75, 128)

D i a g n o s i s. *S. terenia* is related to *S. constrictana* (MEYRICK, 1881) from New South Wales, Australia, but *terenia* has a longer uncus, a large white dorsal blotch on the forewing, and a more posterior cingulum.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet concerns the colouration: Greek: *teren* – smooth.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Gunung Binaia, north slopes, 2000 m, Upper montane for.[est]”; GS 33323. Paratype female, similar label, altitude 1500 m, Lower montane forest (GS 33331).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 16 mm. Head and thorax rust brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex short, rounded; termen not conspicuously oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour concolorous with thorax, paler terminally; suffusions and strigulae indistinct, browner than ground; costal strigulae paler than wing, fine, indistinct; divisions weak, browner. Large white dorsal patch present; blackish brown strigulation in distal part of patch and at ocellus; ocellus with refractive posterior line. Cilia black-brown. Hindwing and cilia grey with slight brown admixture.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype smaller and paler than holotype, with traces of brownish markings and indistinct strigulation.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 75). Papilla analis large; apophyses strong; anteostial sterigma fused with subgenital sternite, posterior part weakly sclerotized; lacking sclerite of antrum; ductus bursae broad; cingulum large; signa equally sized.

***Strepsicrates semicanella* (WALKER, 1863)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Solea (50 m, alluvial forest, treefall gap).

R e m a r k s. *S. semicanella* and its two synonyms were described from Queensland, Australia. It is very similar to *S. ejectana* (WALKER, 1863) which is widely distributed from the Philippine Island to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Grapholitini

***Cryptophlebia rhynchias* (MEYRICK, 1905)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three males from Solea (50 m, river bank, disturbed alluvial forest) and Kanikeh (base camp track 750 m, bamboo and secondary forest).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Sri Lanka.

Cryptophlebia heterospina sp. n.

(Figs 50, 129)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. heterospina* is closely related to *C. illepida* (BUTLER, 1882) from Hawaii, but *heterospina* has strong spines on the cucullus and lacks small marginal spines. *C. vitiensis* BRADLEY, 1953 from Fiji also has two large spines on the cucullus, but its aedeagus is shorter than that of *C. heterospina*, and its cucullus more strongly convex.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to a difference in the spines of the cucullus to *illepida*; Greek: heteros – different.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Indonesia: Seram, Operation Raleigh, J.D. HOLLOWAY, D.T. JONES et al. Aug.-Sept. 1987, BM 1987-366; Kanikeh – base camp, 850 m Bamboo & secondary forest”; GS 32179.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wingspan 24 mm. Head and median part of thorax blackish brown, lateral parts of head and rest of thorax brownish; femora blackish brown, hind tibia tuft weak, grey. Forewing expanding terminally; apex rounded; termen almost straight, not oblique. Ground colour brownish cream, cream in dorsoposterior part of wing; costal strigulae indistinct; divisions brownish; dorsum densely strigulated brown; tornal blotch vestigial. Median area suffused rust brown; apical area brownish with dark brown marks. Cilia blackish grey, creamish in tornal third. Hindwing brown-grey, creamer strigulated brownish in apical area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 50). Sacculus weakly convex; cucullus oval with two strong spines, the larger ventrally; aedeagus long, slender.

Female unknown.

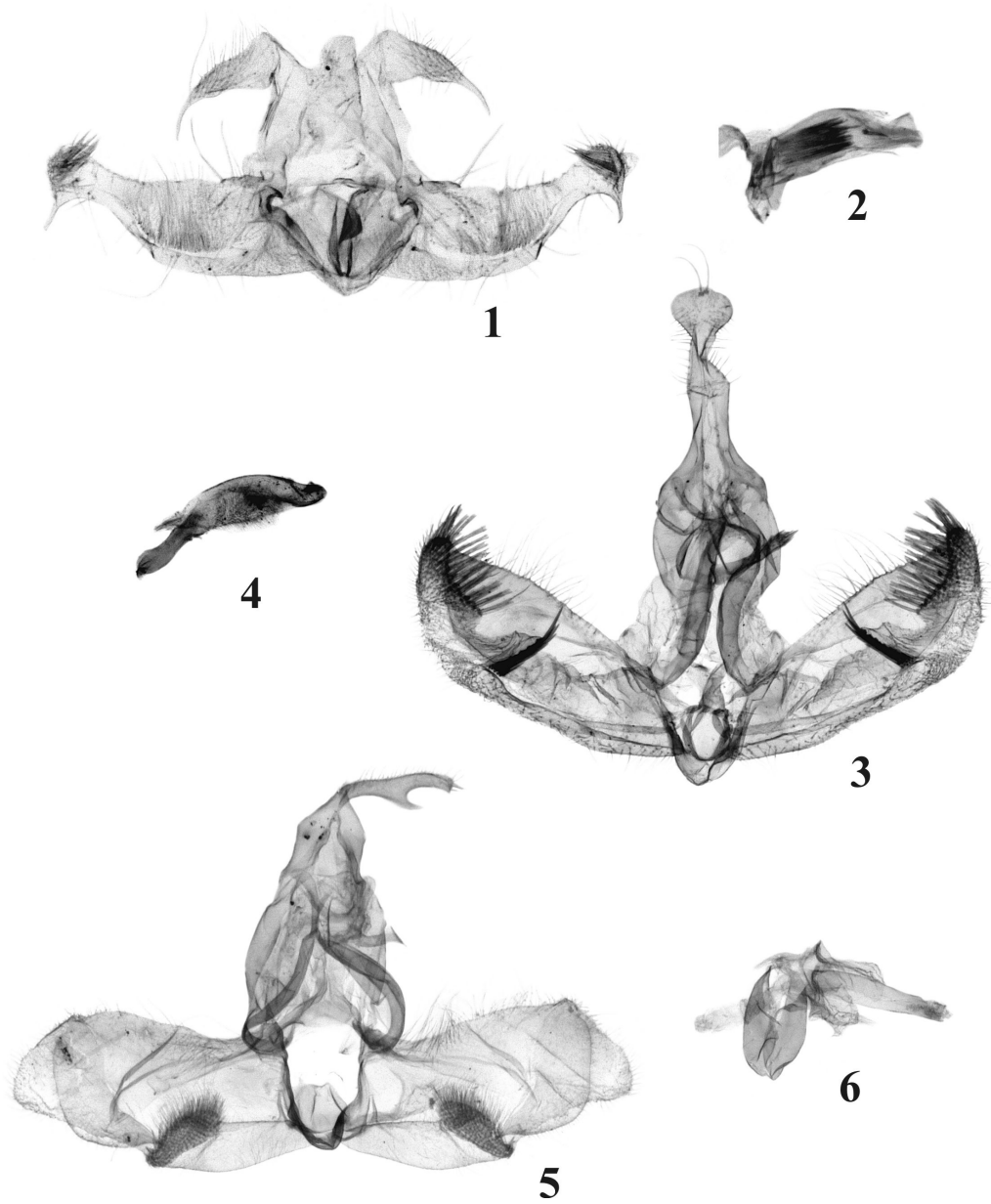
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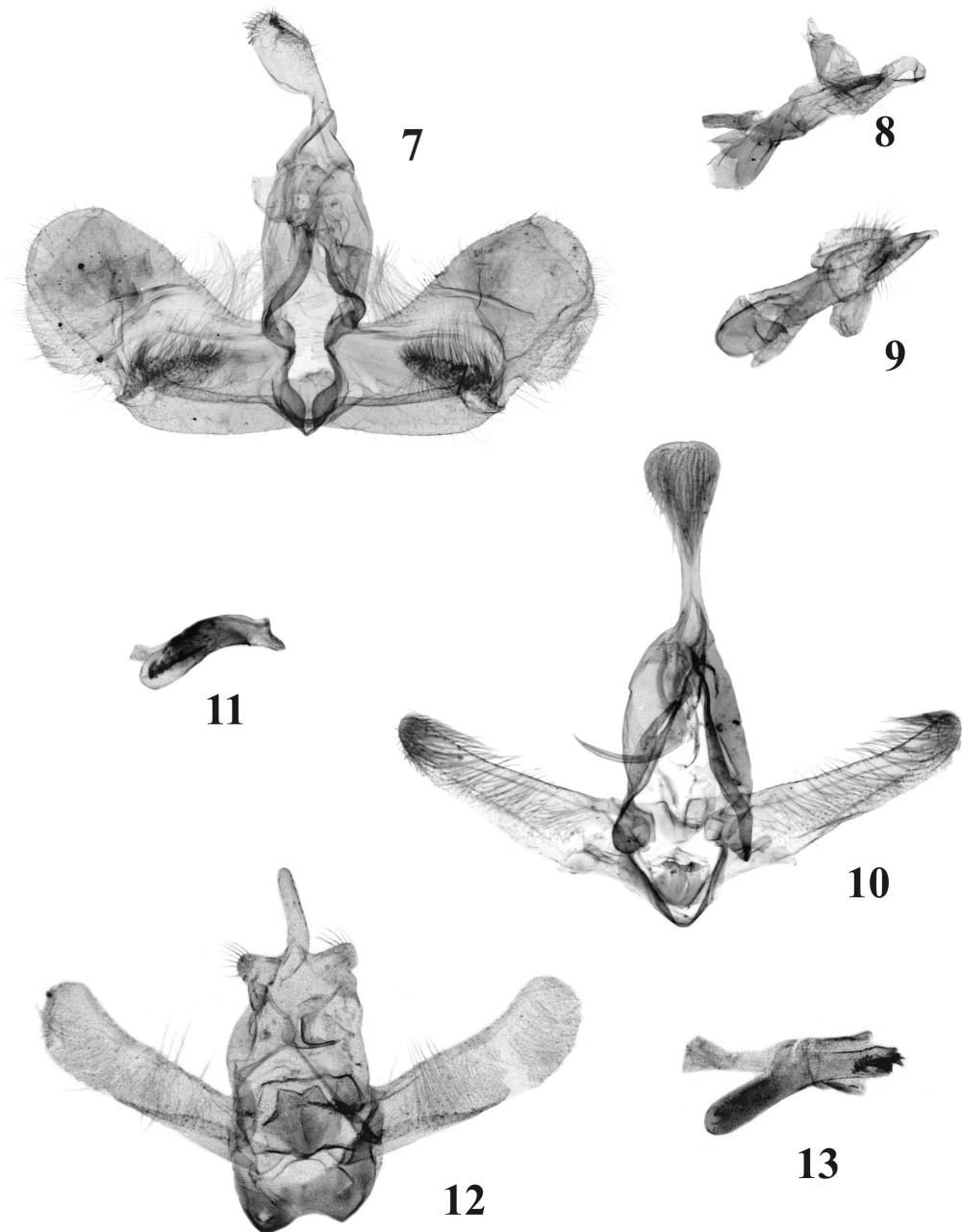
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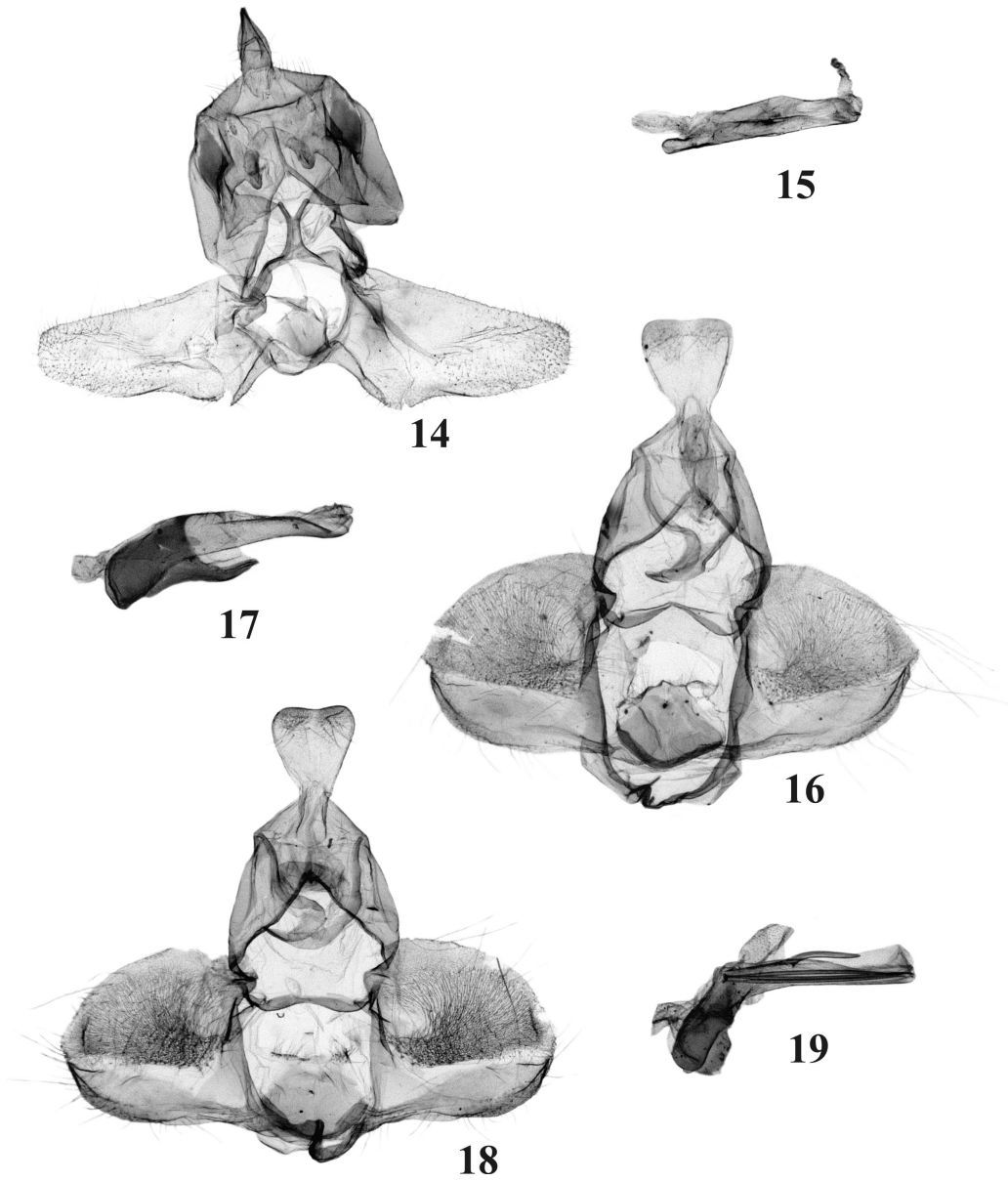
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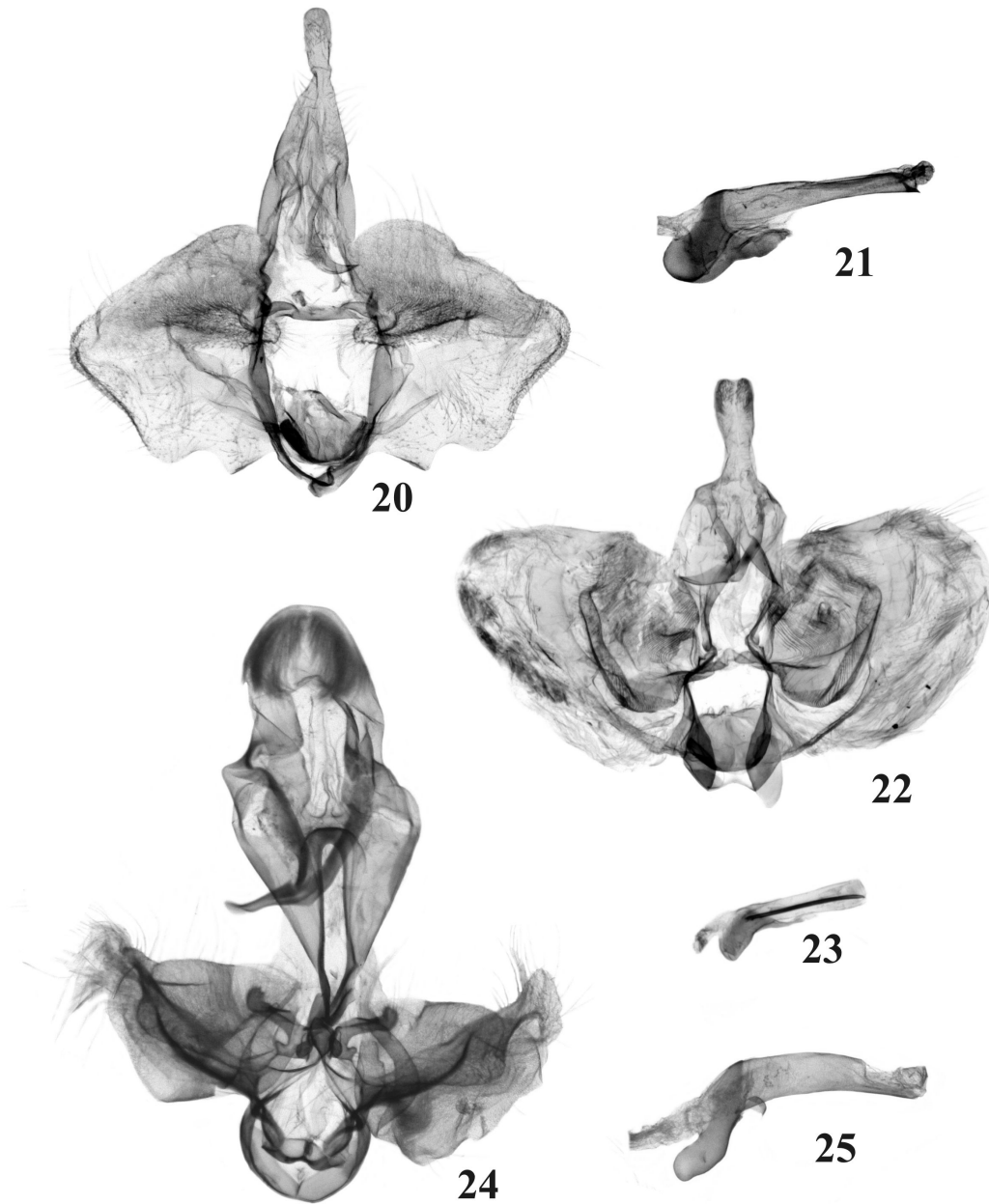
Figs 1-6. Male genitalia: 1,2 – *Reptilisocia gunungana* sp. n., holotype, 3,4 – *Metachorista longiseta* sp. n., holotype, 5,6 – *Cornutioclava binaiae* sp. n., holotype.



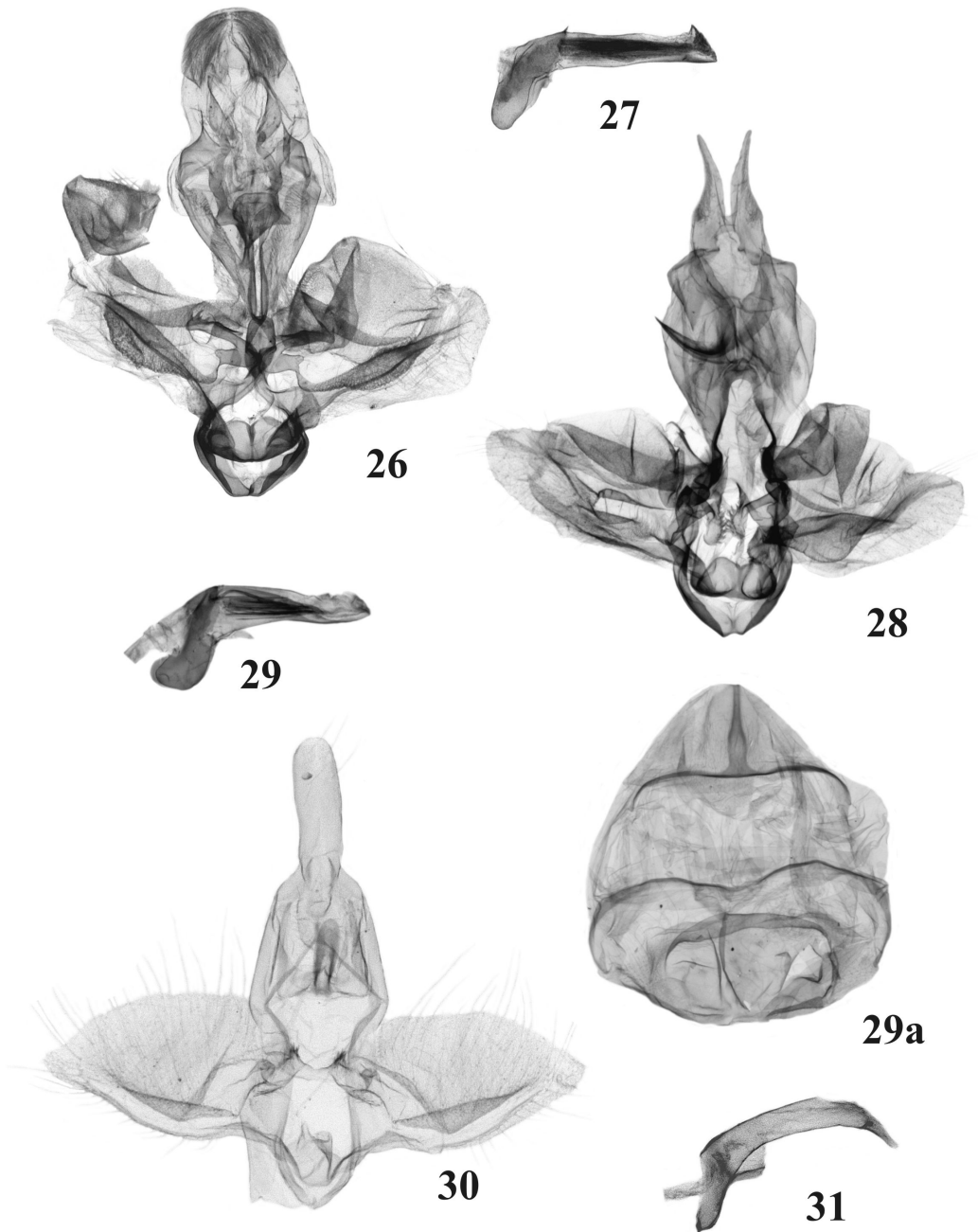
Figs 7-13. Male genitalia: 7,8 – *Cornuti-clava kobipoto* sp. n., holotype, 9 – aedeagus of same species, paratype, GS 33333, 10,11 – *Mimeoclysia mystrion* sp. n., holotype, 12,13 – *Kanikehia kanikehiana* sp. n., holotype.



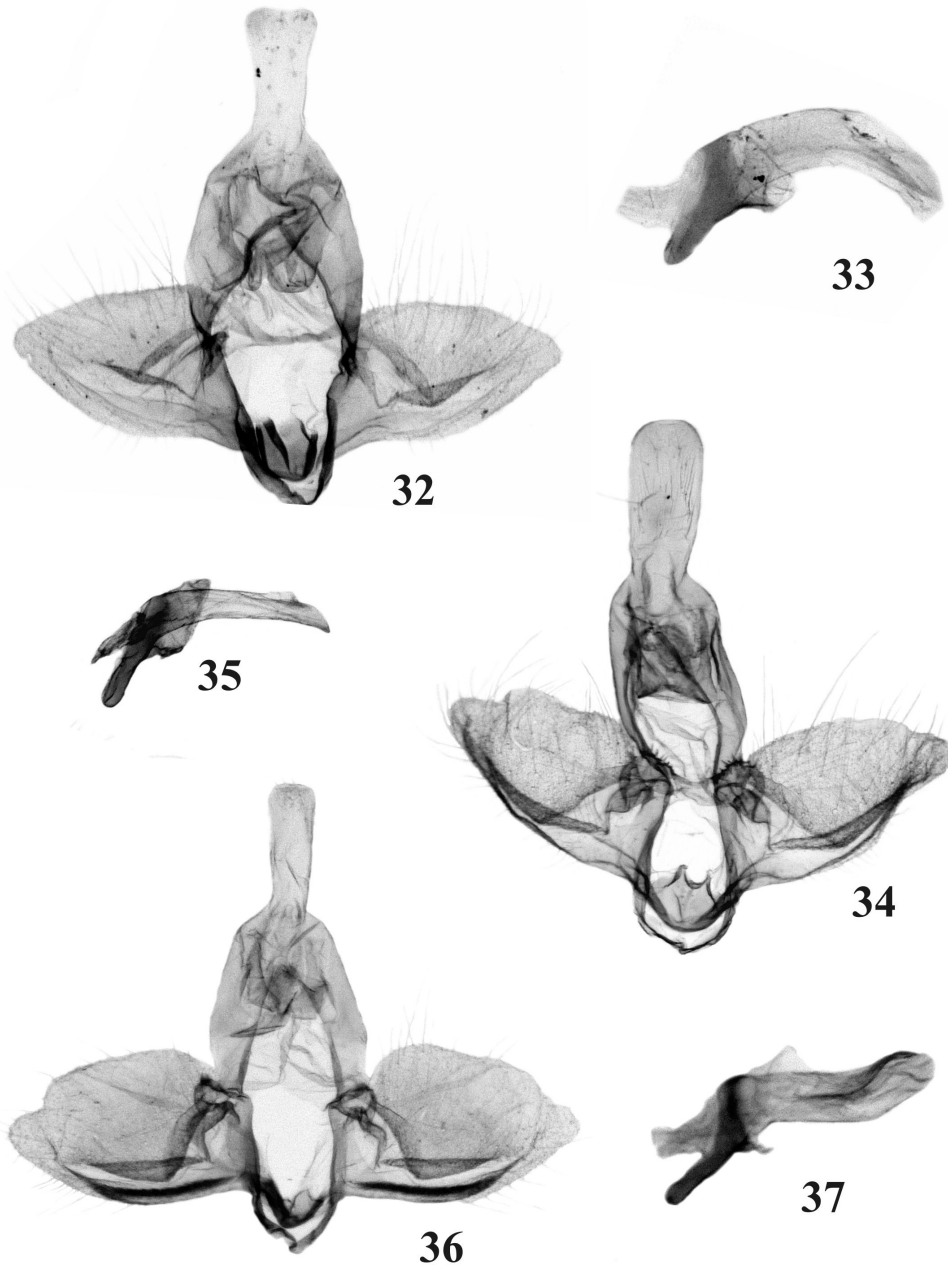
Figs 14-19. Male genitalia: 14,15 – *Mersa metochia* sp. n., holotype, 16,17 – *Homona obtusuncus* sp. n., para-type, 18,19 – *Homona privigena* sp. n., holotype.



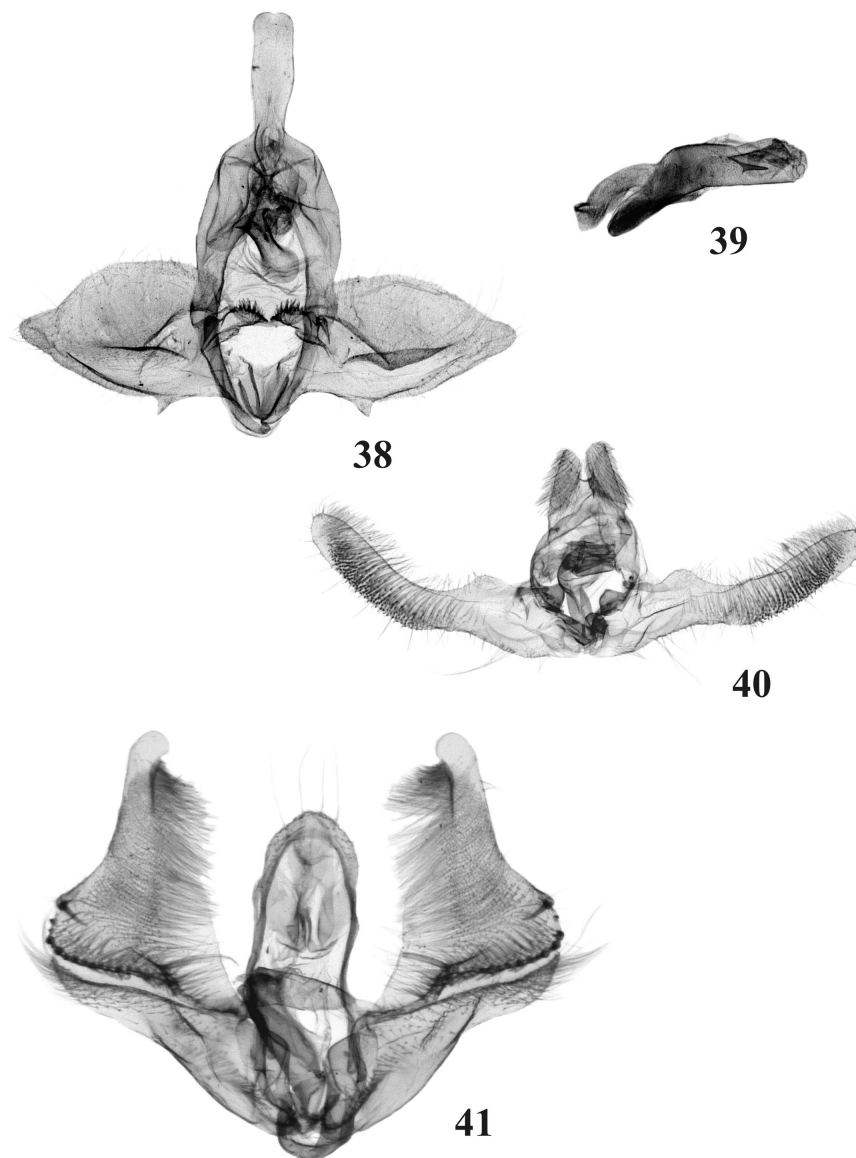
Figs 20-25. Male genitalia: 20,21 – *Homona antitona* (Meyrick), Gunung Binaia, 22,23 – *Isodemis solea* sp. n., holotype, 24,25 – *Zacorisca leura* sp. n., holotype.



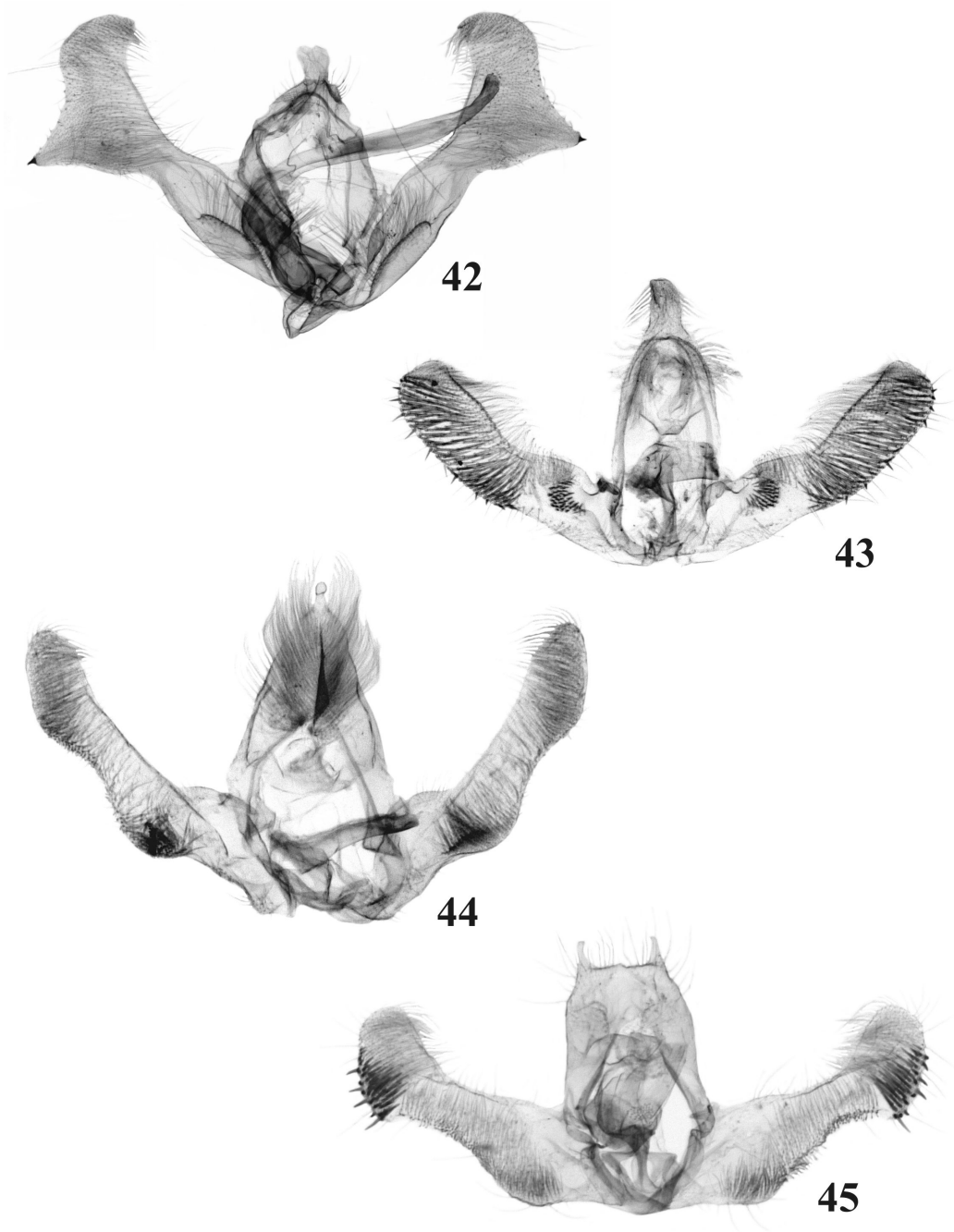
Figs 26-31. Male genitalia: 26,27 – *Zacorisca seramica* sp. n., holotype, 28,29 – *Zacorisca digna* sp. n., holotype, 29a – eighth abdominal sternite of same specimen, 30,31 – *Adoxophyes planes* sp. n., holotype.



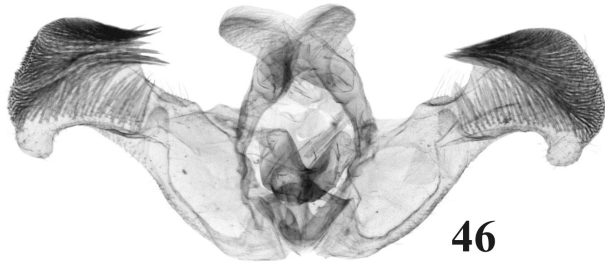
Figs 32-37. Male genitalia: 32,33 – *Adoxophyes meion* sp. n., holotype, 34,35 – *Adoxophyes olethra* sp. n., holotype, 36,37 – *Adoxophyes lacertana* sp. n., holotype.



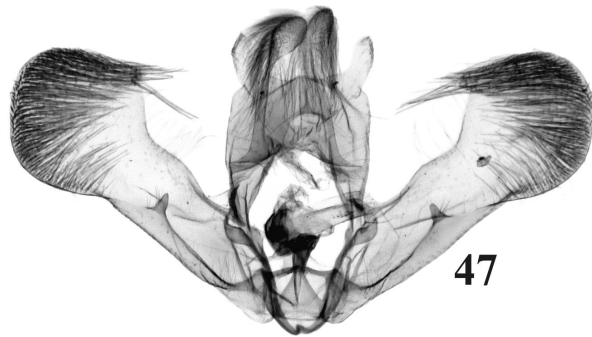
Figs 38-41. Male genitalia: 38,39 – *Adoxophyes panurgra* sp. n., holotype, 40 – *Demeijerella palleophyton* sp. n., holotype, 41 – *Lobesia drasteria* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 42-45. Male genitalia: 42 – *Rhctogonia sandrae* sp. n., holotype, 43 – *Metrioglypha ithuncus* sp. n., holotype, 44 – *Rhodacra leptalea* sp. n., holotype, 45 – *Rhopobota jonesiana* sp. n., holotype.



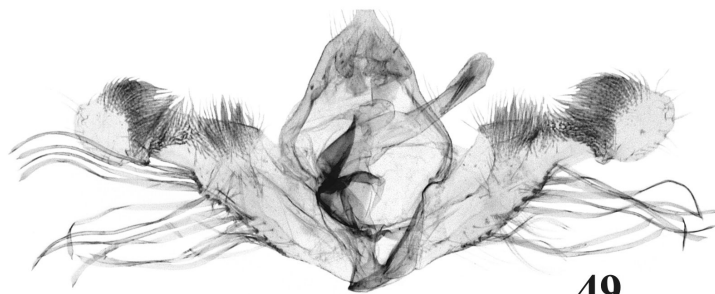
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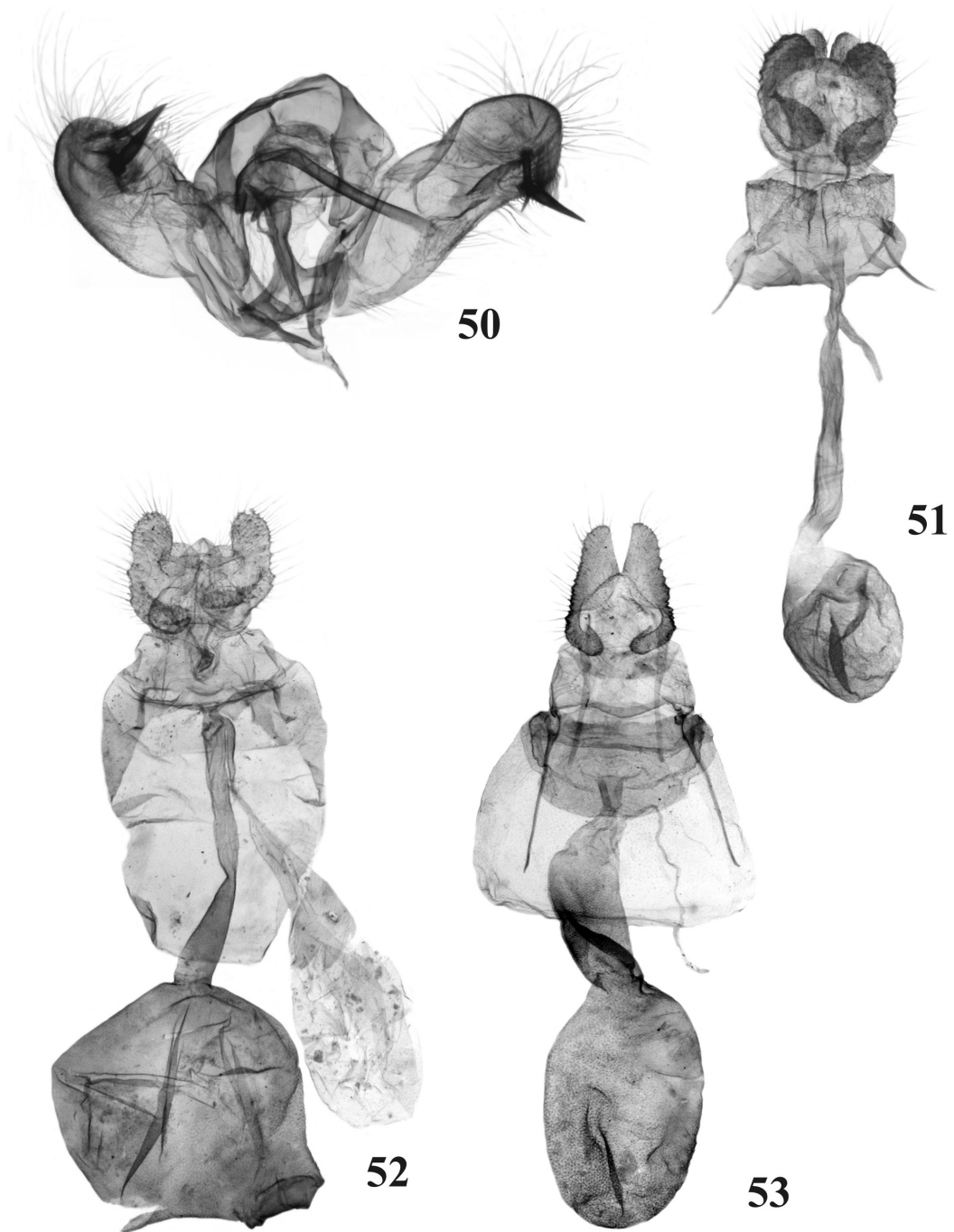


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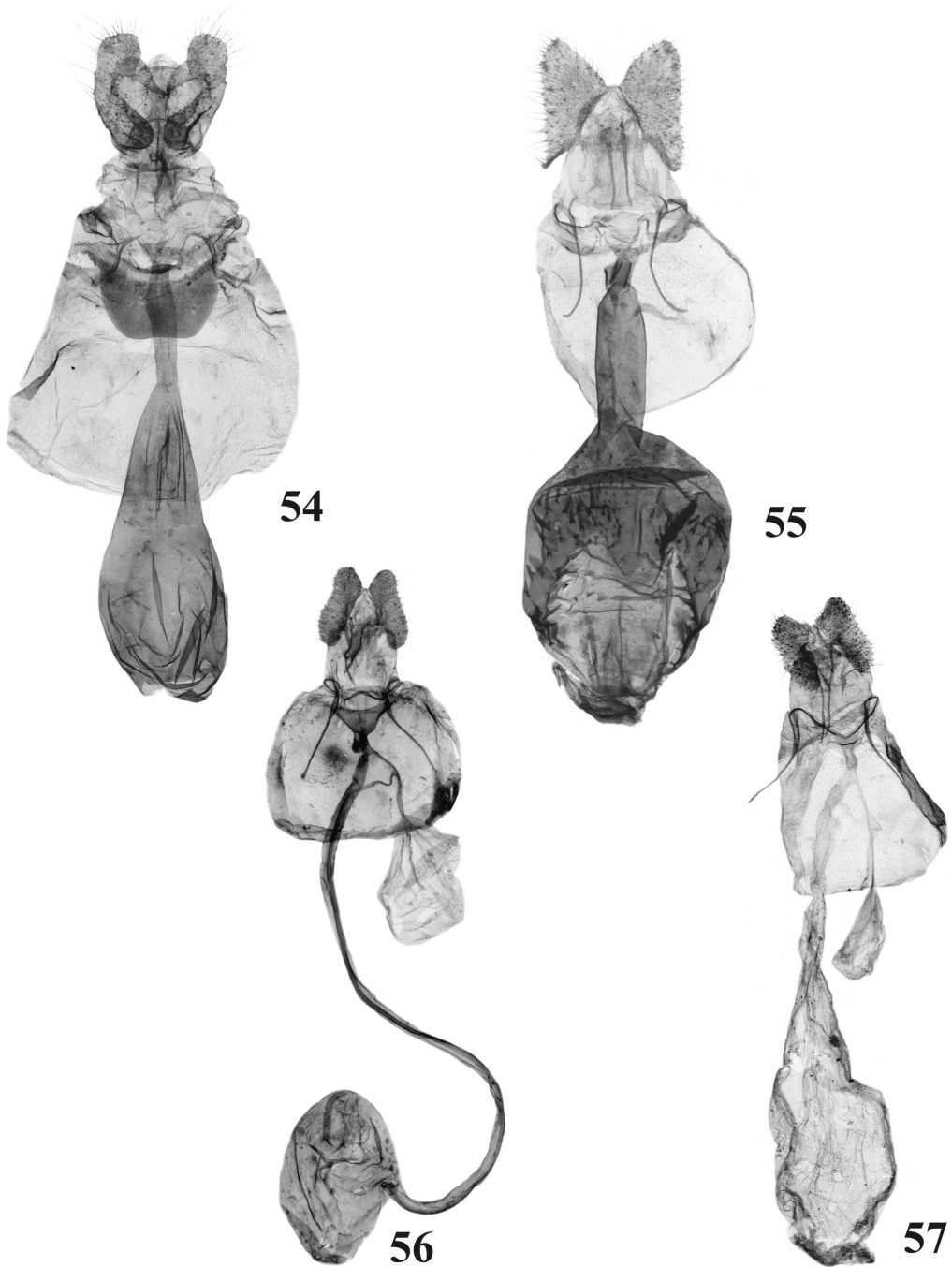


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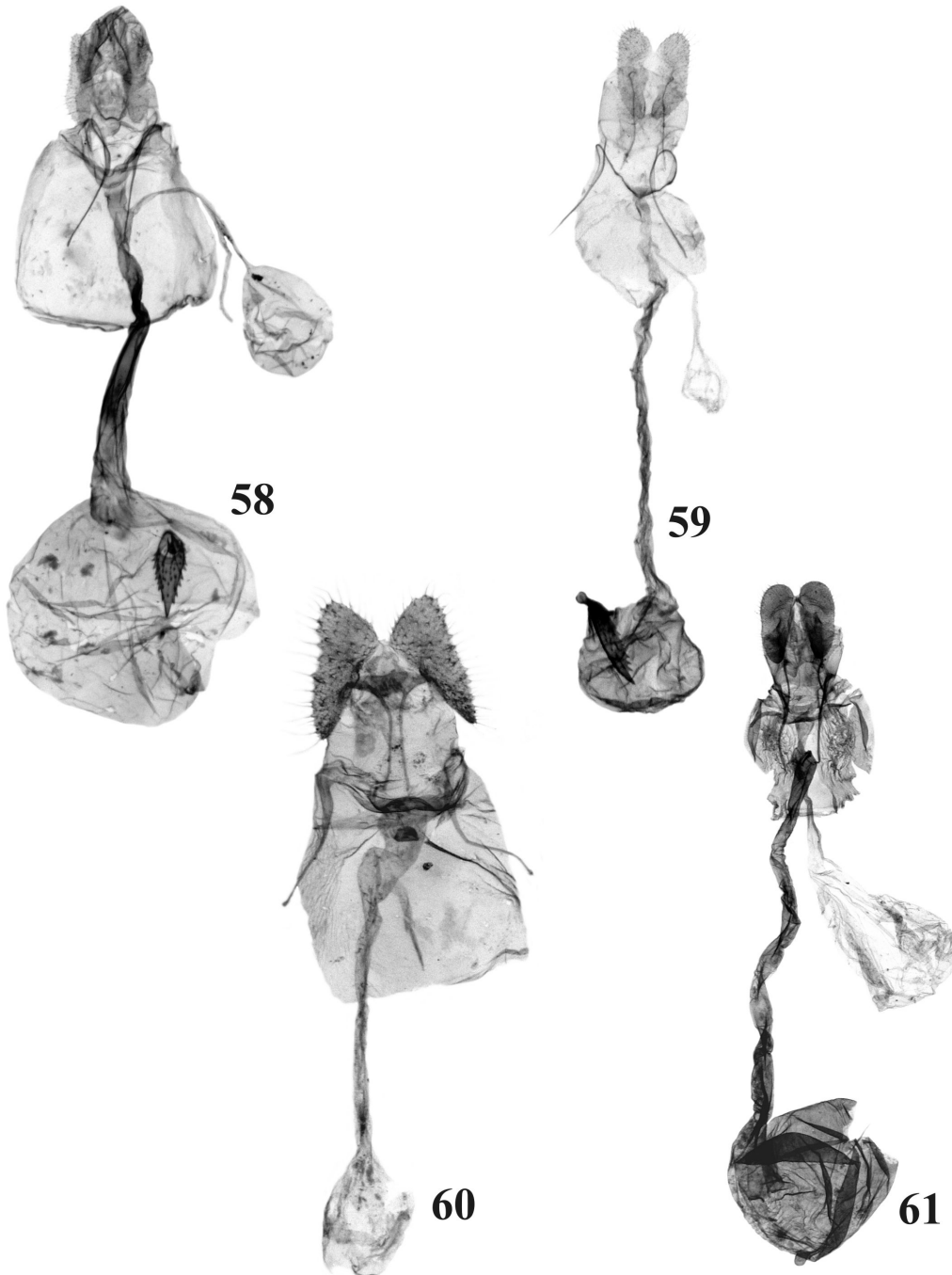
Figs 46-49. Male genitalia: 46 – *Rhopobota nasea* sp. n., holotype, 47 – *Rhopobota grisona* sp. n., holotype, 48 – *Peridaedala speculata* sp. n., holotype, 49 – *Fibuloides rusticola* sp. n., holotype.



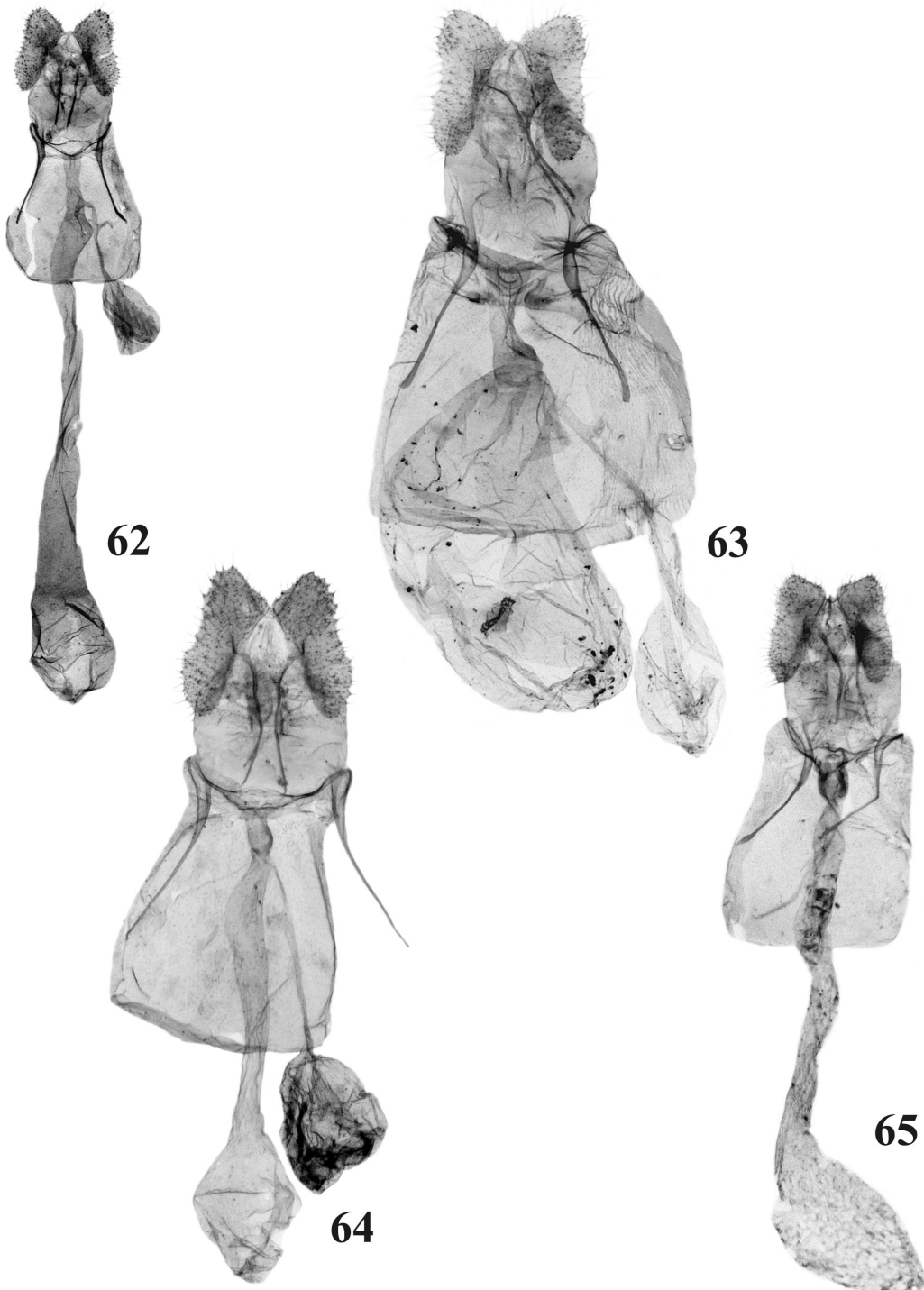
Figs 50-53. Male and female genitalia: 50 – *Cryptophlebia heterospina* sp. n., holotype, 51 – *Schoenotenes peos* sp. n., holotype, 52 – *Schoenotenes emmetra* sp. n., holotype, 53 – *Schoenotenes elasma* sp. n., holotype.



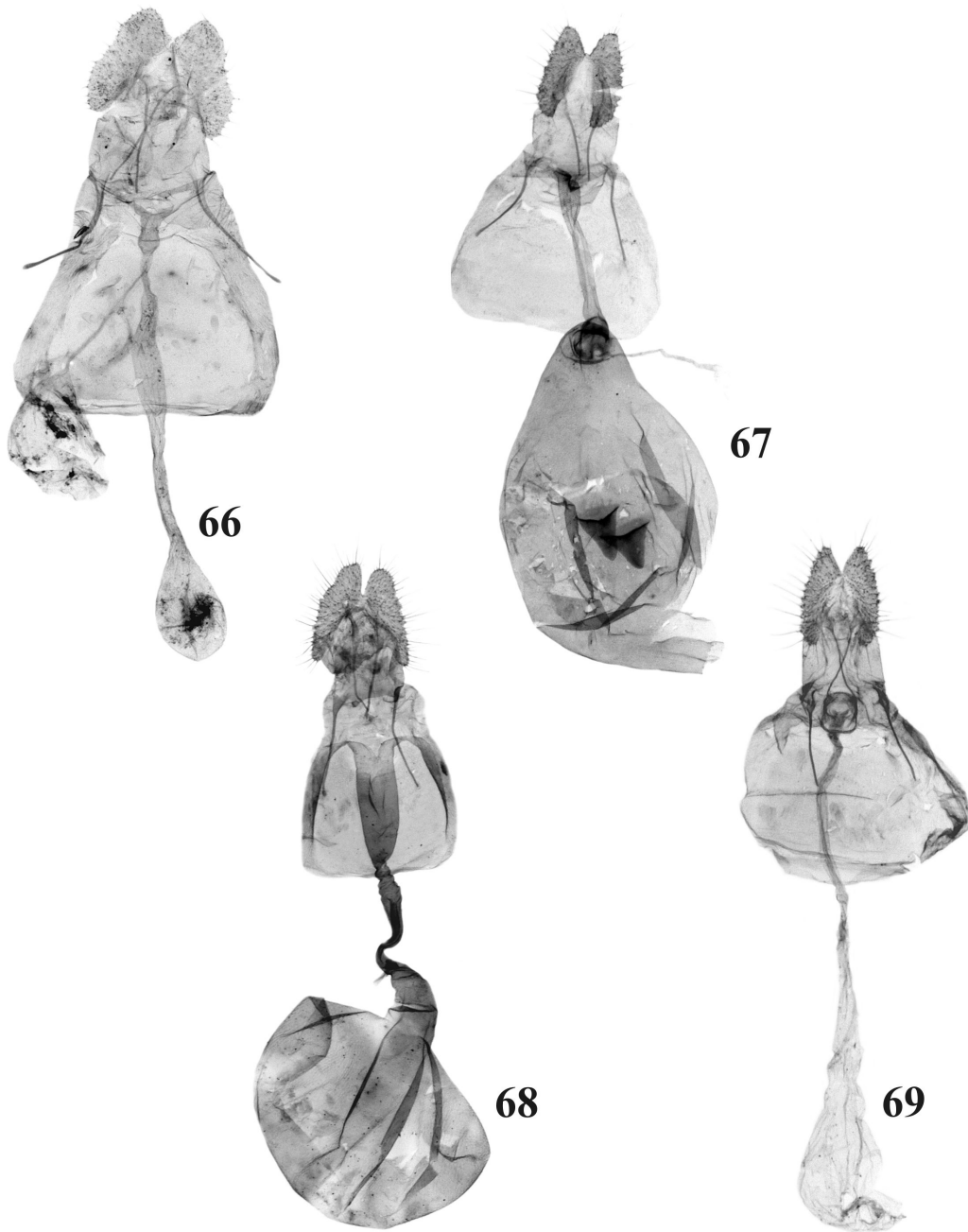
Figs 54-57. Female genitalia: 54 – *Cornuticlava kobipoto* sp. n., paratype, 55 – *Mimeoclysia mystrion* sp. n., paratype, 56 – *Homona privigena* sp. n., paratype, 57 – *Homona antitona* (Meyrick), Gunung Binaia.



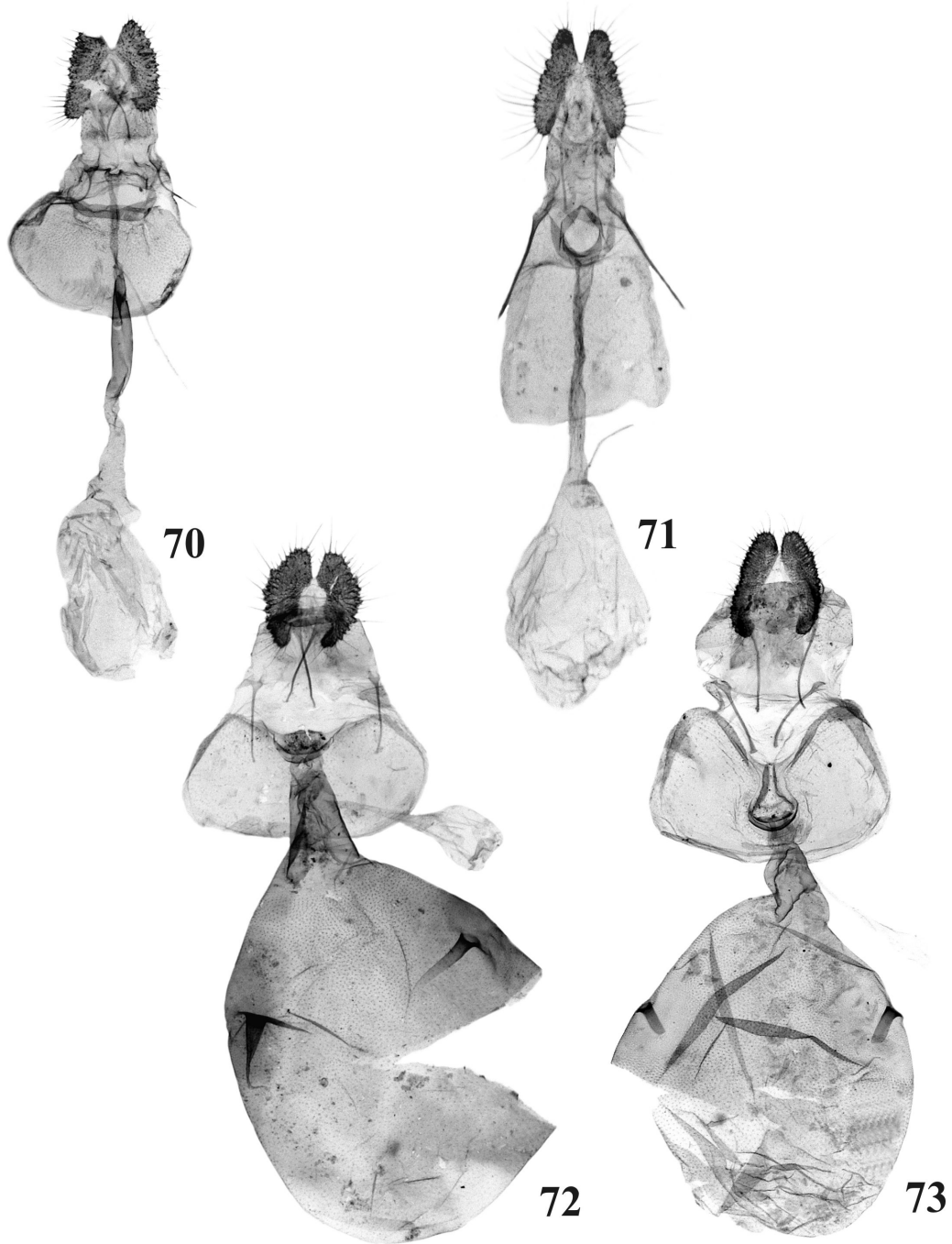
Figs 58-61. Female genitalia: 58 – *Isodemis phloiosignum* sp. n., holotype, 59 – *Isotenes latitata* sp. n., holotype, 60 – *Isotenes syndesma* sp. n., holotype, 61 – *Zacorisca helictocestum* sp. n., holotype.



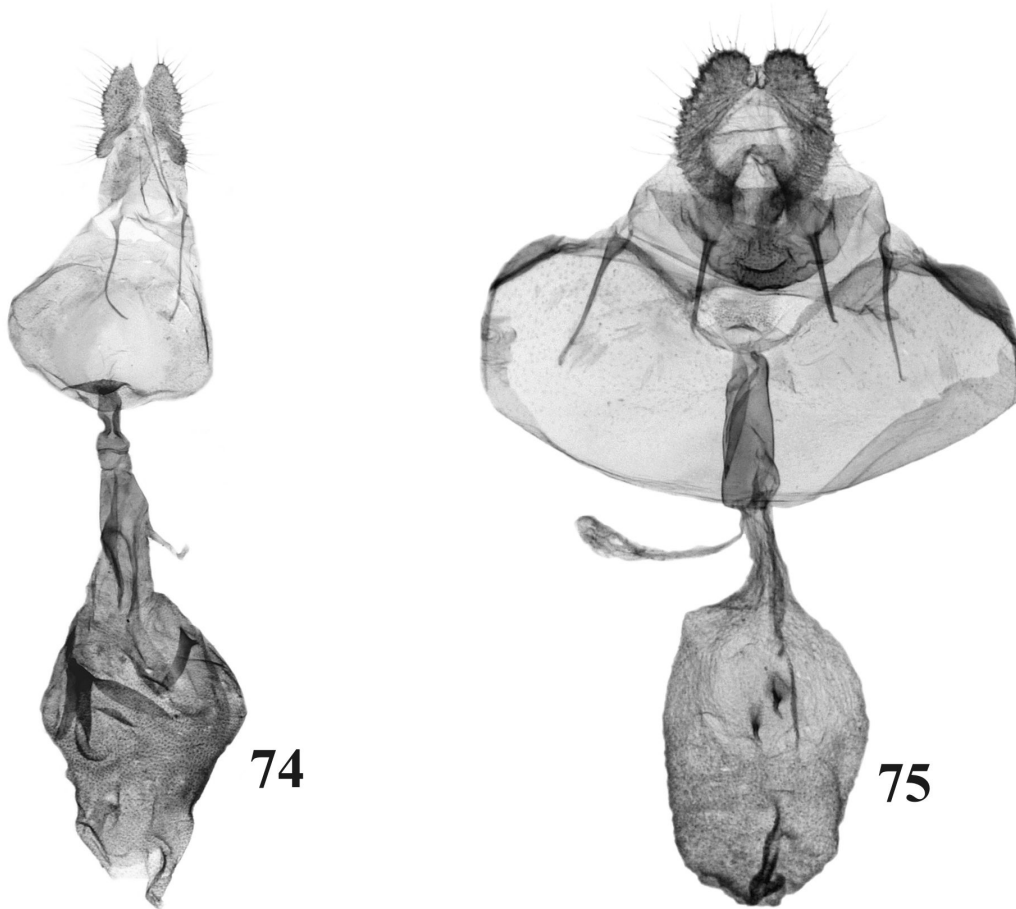
Figs 62-65. Female genitalia: 62 – *Adoxophyes meion* sp. n., paratype, 63 – *Adoxophyes lacertana* sp. n., paratype, 64 – *Adoxophyes parameca* sp. n., holotype, 65 – *Adoxophyes panurga* sp. n., paratype.



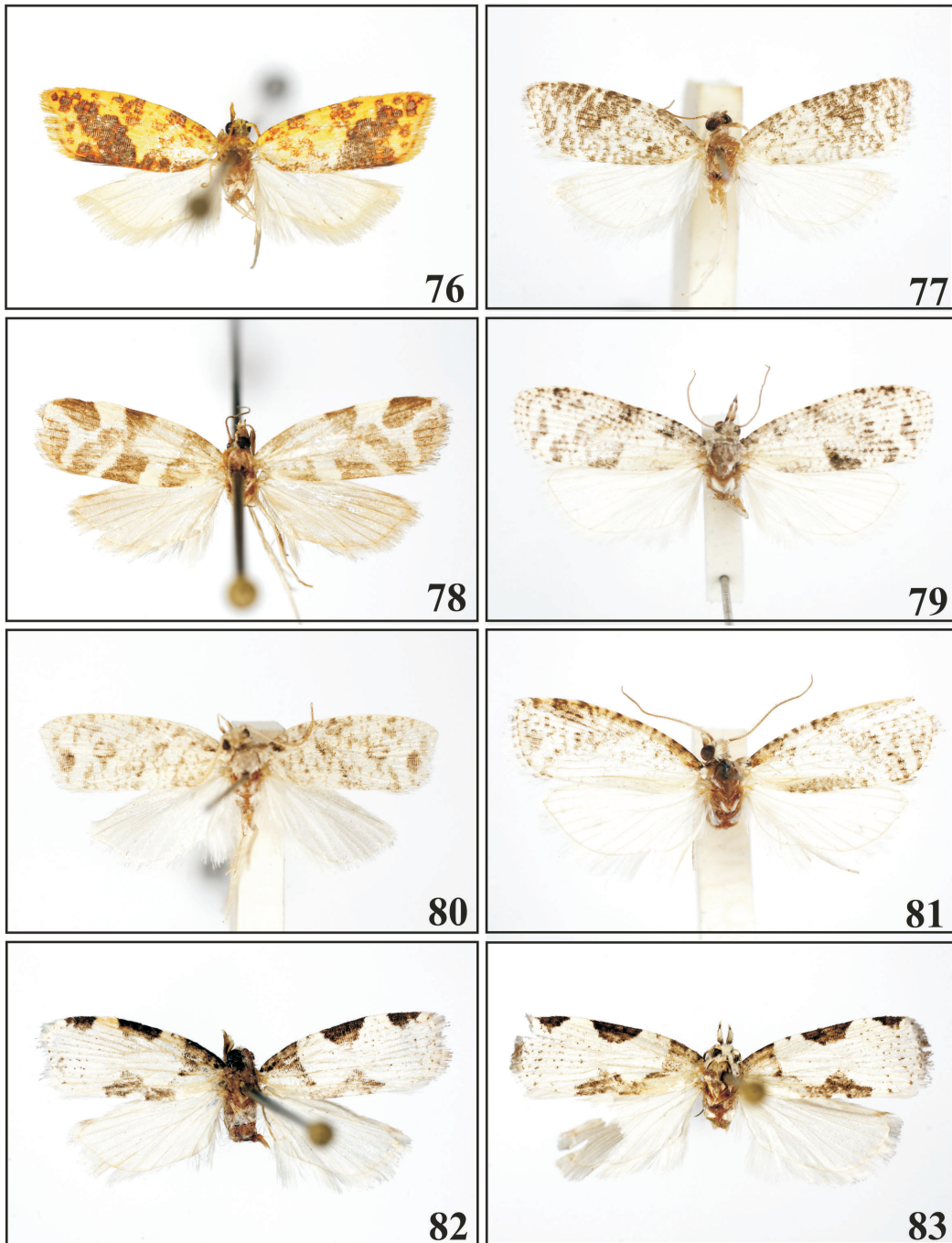
Figs 66-69. Female genitalia: 66 – *Adoxophyes luctuosa* sp. n., holotype, 67 – *Demeijerella palleophyton* sp. n., paratype, 68 – *Rhctogonia sandrae* sp. n., paratype, 69 – *Aterpia monada* sp. n., holotype.



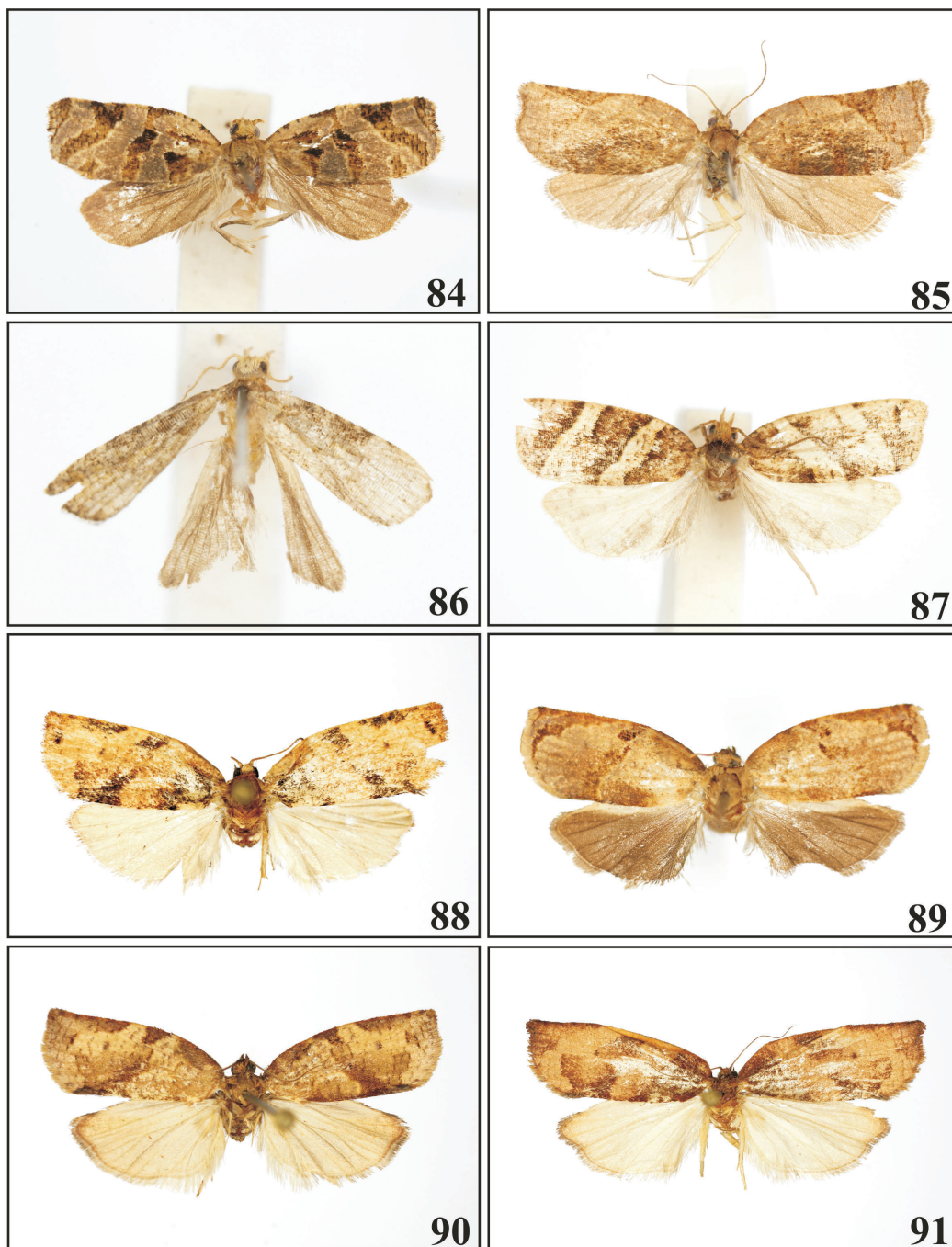
Figs 70-73. Female genitalia: 70 – *Asaphistis omora* sp. n., holotype, 71 – *Rhodacra leptalea* sp. n., paratype, 72 – *Peridaedala speculata* sp. n., paratype, 73 – *Peridaedala stenygra* sp. n., holotype.



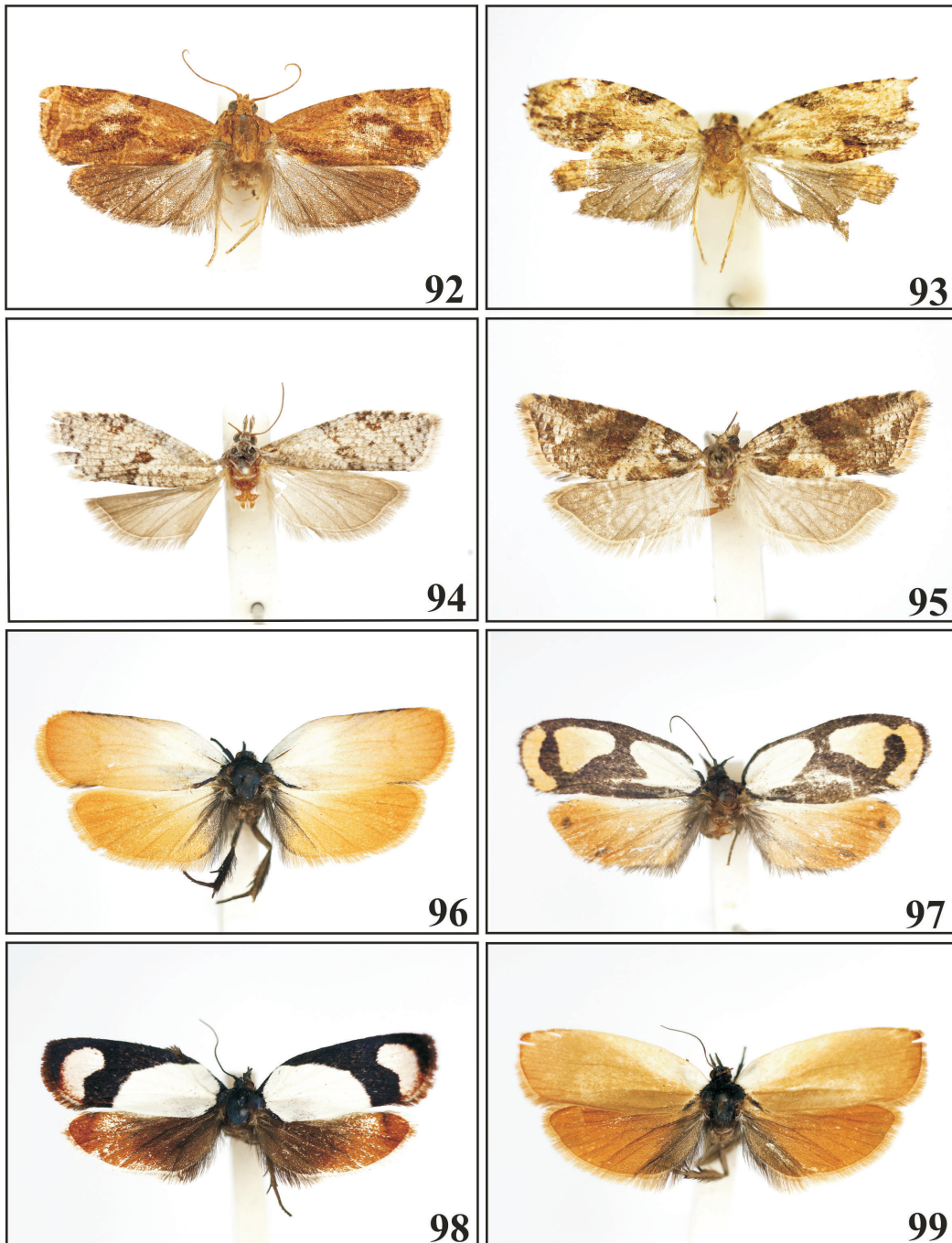
Figs 74-75. Female genitalia: 74 – *Fibuloides rusticola* sp. n., paratype, 75 – *Spilonota terenia* sp. n., holotype.



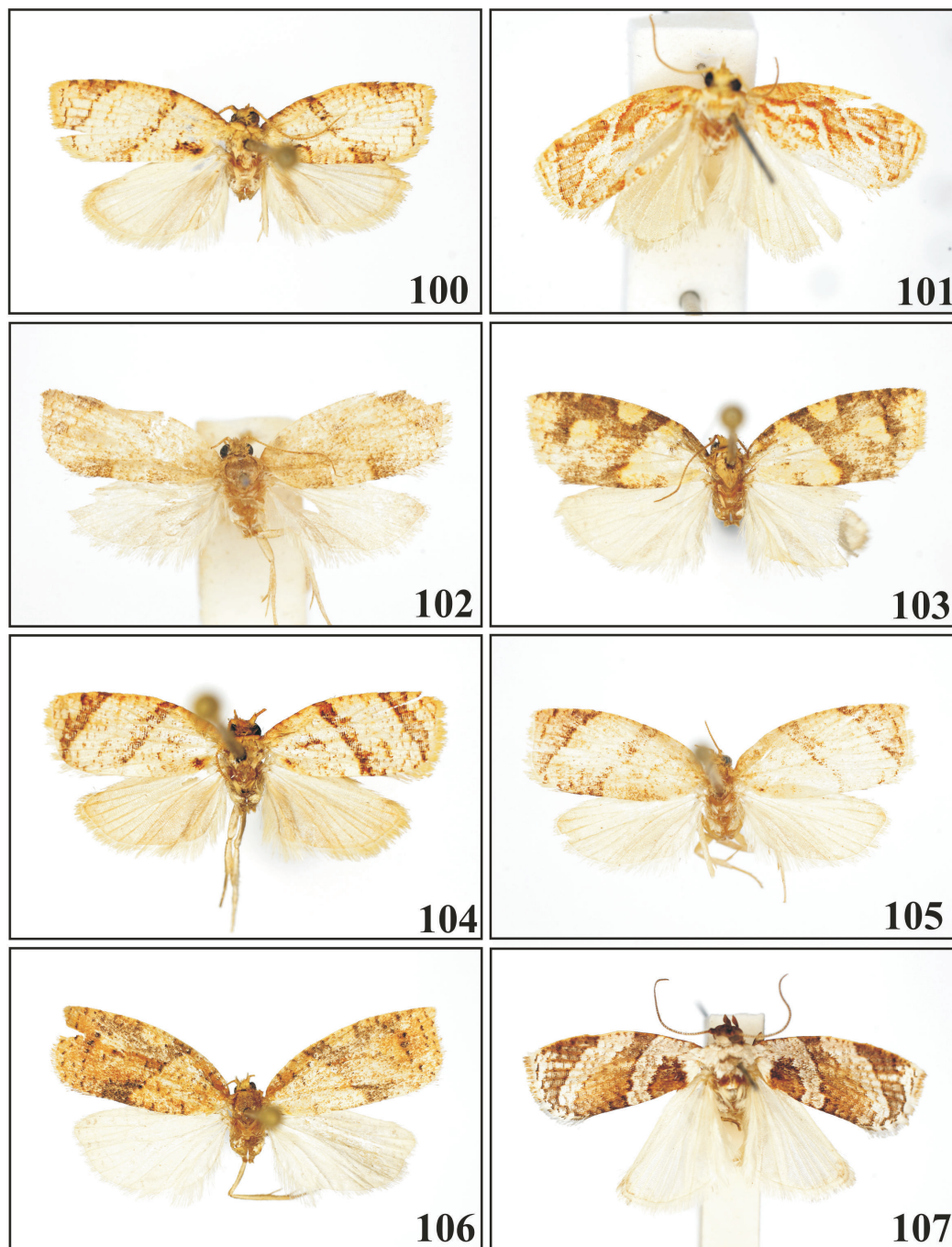
Figs 76-83. Adults: 76 – *Reptilisocia gunungana* sp. n., holotype, 77 – *Schoenotenes peos* sp. n., holotype, 78 – *Schoenotenes emmetra* sp. n., holotype, 79 – *Schoenotenes elasma* sp. n., holotype, 80 – *Metachorista longiseta* sp. n., holotype, 81 – *Cornutioclava binaiae* sp. n., holotype, 82 – *Cornutioclava kobipoto* sp. n., holotype, 83 – *Cornutioclava kobipoto* sp. n., paratype.



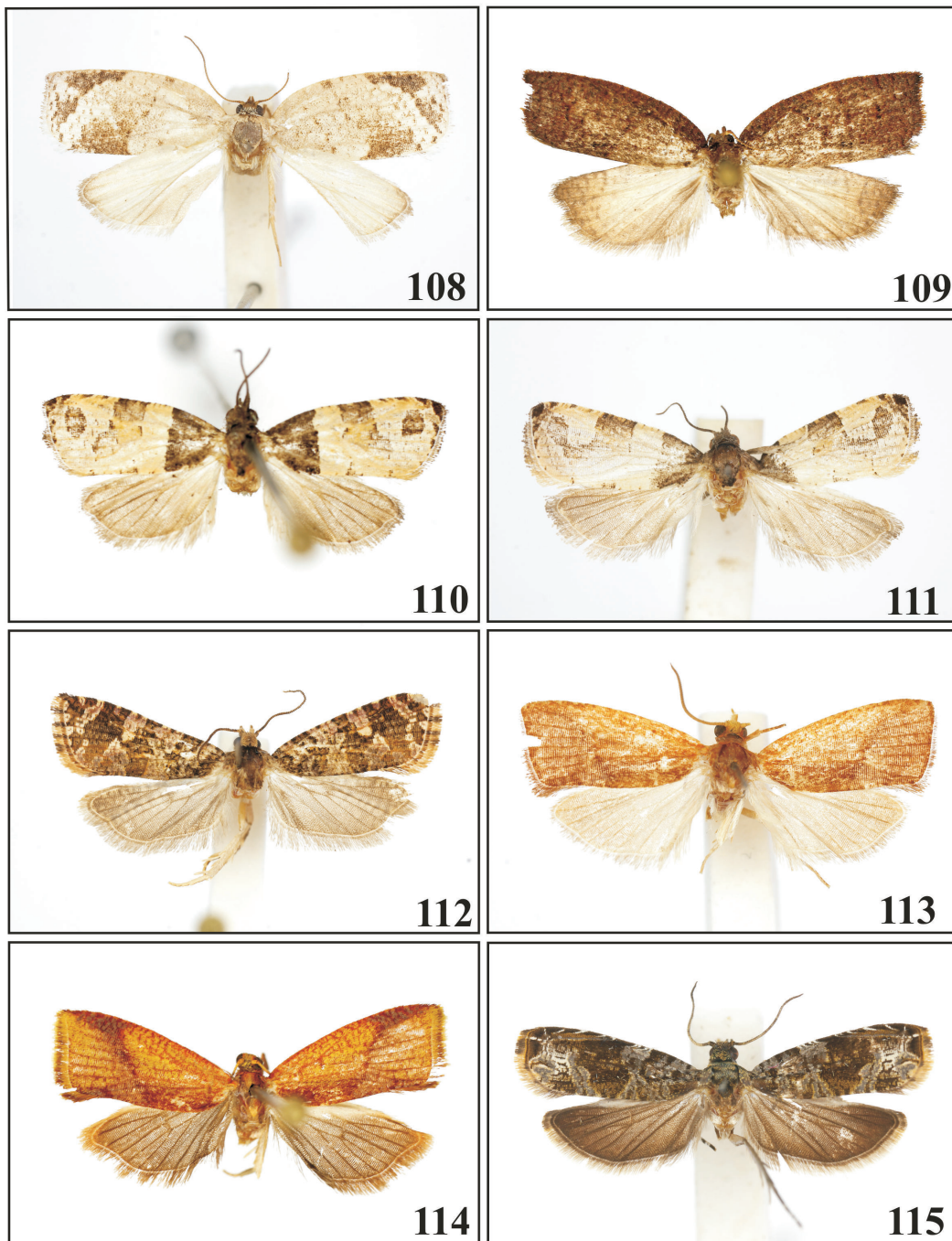
Figs 84-91. Adults: 84 – *Mimeoclysia mystrion* sp. n., holotype, 85 – *Mimeoclysia mystrion* sp. n., paratype, 86 – *Kanikehia kanikehiana* sp. n., holotype, 87 – *Mersa metochia* sp. n., holotype, 88 – *Homona obtusuncus* sp. n., holotype, 89 – *Homona* sp., Gunung Binaia, 90 – *Homona privigena* sp. n., holotype, 91 – *Homona privigena* sp. n., paratype female.



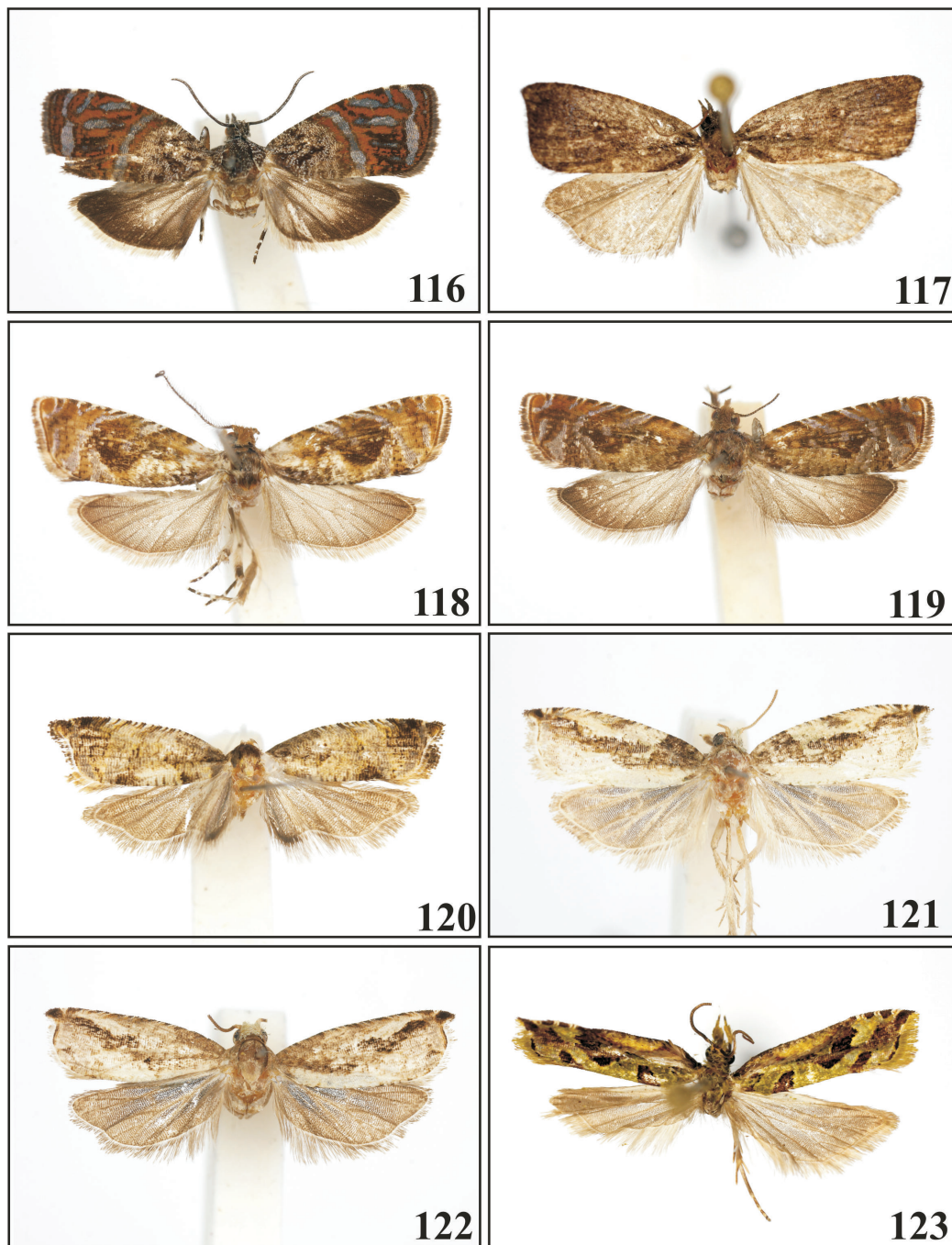
Figs 92-99. Adults: 92 – *Isodemis solea* sp. n., holotype, 93 – *Isodemis phloiosignum* sp. n., holotype, 94 – *Isotenes latitata* sp. n., holotype, 95 – *Isotenes syndesma* sp. n., holotype, 96 – *Zacorisca leura* sp. n., holotype, 97 – *Zacorisca helictocestum* sp. n., holotype, 98 – *Zacorisca seramica* sp. n., holotype, 99 – *Zacorisca digna* sp. n., holotype.



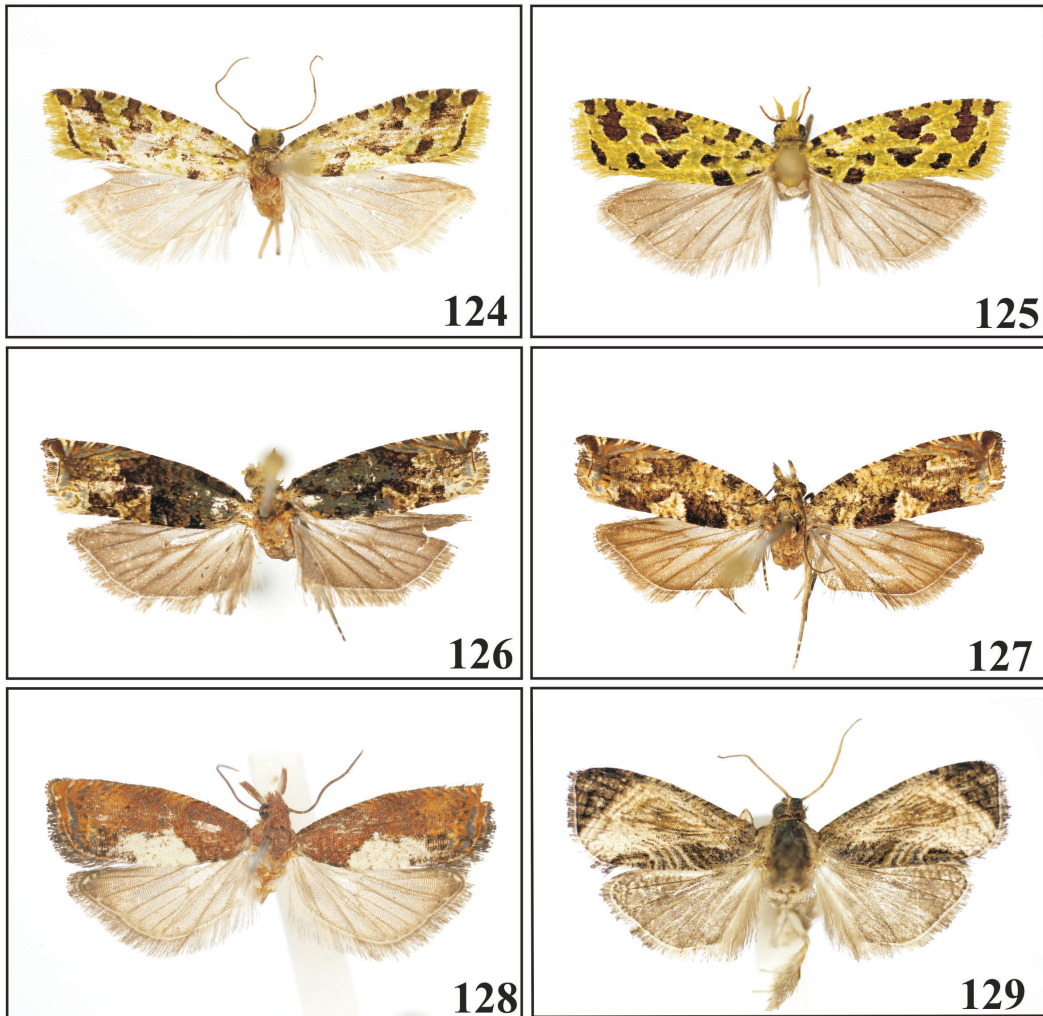
Figs 100-107. Adults: 100 – *Adoxophyes planes* sp. n., holotype, 101 – *Adoxophyes meion* sp. n., holotype, 102 – *Adoxophyes meion* sp. n., paratype, 103 – *Adoxophyes olethra* sp. n., holotype, 104 – *Adoxophyes lacertana* sp. n., holotype, 105 – *Adoxophyes lacertana* sp. n., paratype, 106 – *Adoxophyes parameca* sp. n., holotype, 107 – *Adoxophyes panurga* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 108-115. Adults: 108 – *Adoxophyes panurga* sp. n., paratype female, 109 – *Adoxophyes luctuosa* sp. n., holotype, 110 – *Demeijerella palleophyton* sp. n., holotype, 111 – *Demeijerella palleophyton* sp. n., paratype, 112 – *Lobesia drasteria* sp. n., holotype, 113 – *Rhectogonia sandrae* sp. n., holotype, 114 – *Rhectogonia sandrae* sp. n., paratype, 115 – *Metrioglypha ithuncus* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 116-123. Adults: 116 – *Aterpia monada* sp. n., holotype, 117 – *Asaphistis omora* sp. n., holotype, 118 – *Rhodacra leptalea* sp. n., holotype, 119 – *Rhodacra leptalea* sp. n., paratype, 120 – *Rhopobota jonesiana* sp. n., holotype, 121 – *Rhopobota nasea* sp. n., holotype, 122 – *Rhopobota grisona* sp. n., holotype, 123 – *Peridaedala speculata* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 124-129. Adults: 124 – *Peridaedala speculata* sp. n., paratype, 125 – *Peridaedala stenygra* sp. n., holotype, 126 – *Fibuloides rusticola* sp. n., holotype, 127 – *Fibuloides rusticola* sp. n., paratype, 128 – *Spilonota terenia* sp. n., holotype, 129 – *Cryptophlebia heterospina* sp. n., holotype.