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Leaf-rollers from New Caledonia (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

Twenty-five genera and thirty-eight species are known from New Caledonia. Twenty-seven species are discussed in this paper. Eighteen species (*Williella picdupina* Razowski, sp. n., *Aoupinieta setaria* Razowski, sp. n., *A. mountpanieae* Razowski, sp. n., *A. silacea* Razowski, sp. n., *A. obesa* Razowski, sp. n., *Xenothictis sympaestra* Razowski, sp. n., *X. dagnyana* Razowski, sp. n., *X. oncodes* Razowski, sp. n., *Homona blaiki* Razowski, sp. n., *Archilobesia doboszi* Razowski, sp. n., *Megalota ouentoroi* Razowski, sp. n., *Statherotis ateuches* Razowski, sp. n., *Pternidora koghisiana* Razowski, sp. n., *Rhopobota mou* Razowski, sp. n., *Noduliferola anepsia* Razowski, sp. n., *Spilonota grandlacia* Razowski, sp. n., *Herpystis esson* Razowski, sp. n., *Cryptophlebia omphala* Razowski, sp. n.) are described as new. *Xeneda* Diakonoff is synonymized with *Xenothictis* Meyrick, and *Xeneda coena* is transferred to *Xenothictis*, resulting in a new combination. The geographic distributions of New Caledonia genera and species are discussed in the context of their affinities to the faunas of the general region.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new species, New Caledonia.

Tortricidos de Nueva Caledonia (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Son conocidos veinticinco géneros y treinta y ocho especies de Nueva Caledonia. Se discuten veintisiete especies en este trabajo. Se describen dieciocho nuevas especies (*Williella picdupina* Razowski, sp. n., *Aoupinieta setaria* Razowski, sp. n., *A. mountpanieae* Razowski, sp. n., *A. silacea* Razowski, sp. n., *A. obesa* Razowski, sp. n., *Xenothictis sympaestra* Razowski, sp. n., *X. dagnyana* Razowski, sp. n., *X. oncodes* Razowski, sp. n., *Homona blaiki* Razowski, sp. n., *Archilobesia doboszi* Razowski, sp. n., *Megalota ouentoroi* Razowski, sp. n., *Statherotis ateuches* Razowski, sp. n., *Pternidora koghisiana* Razowski, sp. n., *Rhopobota mou* Razowski, sp. n., *Noduliferola anepsia* Razowski, sp. n., *Spilonota grandlacia* Razowski, sp. n., *Herpystis esson* Razowski, sp. n., *Cryptophlebia omphala* Razowski, sp. n.). Se sinonimiza *Xeneda* Diakonoff con *Xenothictis* Meyrick y *Xeneda coena* es transferida a *Xenothictis*, resultando una nueva combinación. Se discute la distribución geográfica de los géneros y especies de Nueva Caledonia en el contexto de sus afinidades a la fauna en general de la región.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, nuevas especies, Nueva Caledonia.

Introduction

Prior to this study ten tortricines were described from New Caledonia (*Tracholena nigrilinea* Dugdale, 2005; *Tracholena liparodes* Dugdale, 2005; *Tracholena paniense* Dugdale, 2005; *Williella angulata* Horak, 1984; *Williella sauteri* Horak, 1984; *Aoupinieta hollowayi* Razowski, 2012; *A. novaecaledoniae* Razowski, 2012; *Xenothictis coena* (Diakonoff, 1961), (all Tortricinae); *Iconostigma morosa* Tuck, 1981; and *Iconostigma tryphaena* Tuck, 1981 (both Chlidanotinae).

HOLLOWAY (1979) characterized the tortricid fauna based on personal communication of Dr. J.

S. Dugdale who suggested that there was a general relationship among the faunas of New Caledonia, New Guinea, and Queensland, Australia, but not New Zealand. HOLLOWAY (1979) also realized that *Xenothictis* radiated within New Caledonia.

In the present study 25 genera and 38 species belonging to Tortricinae and Olethreutinae are reported. The New Caledonian genera may be characterized as follows (arranged systematically). Two genera *Williella* and *Aoupinieta*, are putatively endemic to New Caledonia. *Xenothictis*, *Atriscrita*, *Pternidora* and *Icelita* are distributed in Australia and Oceania. Twelve genera are more wide spread, recorded from the Oriental region and Australian region, and Oceania (*Sorolopha*, *Archilobesia*, *Diakonoffiana*, *Statherotis*, *Noduliferola*, *Holocola*), or recorded also from the Palaearctic region (*Homona*, *Cryptophlebia*, *Dudua*, *Spilonota*, *Herpystis*, *Thaumatotibia*). Two genera (*Rhopobota* and *Strepsicrates*) also range to the Nearctic; two genera (*Cryptaspasma* and *Megalota*) are Pantropical; and two genera (*Bactra*, *Crociosema*) are cosmopolitan.

List of genera and their affinities

Williella Horak, 1984 is most probably endemic to New Caledonia. It is represented by three species.

Aoupinieta Razowski, 2012 is described from New Caledonia and is probably endemic. An additional three species are reported herein.

Xenothictis Meyrick, 1930 is known from Papua New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, New Hebrides, and Fiji Islands.

Homona Walker, 1863 is widely distributed from India to New Caledonia; over 30 species are distributed from Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Japan, China, Vietnam, Malaya, Indonesia (Sumatra to Sumba), Philippine Islands, New Guinea and adjacent islands; it is also present in Australia and Solomon Islands. One species is described here from New Caledonia.

Cryptaspasma Walsingham, 1900 is represented by one species from New Caledonia. Of 30 described species range from the eastern part of Palaearctic region, Africa, North America, South America, Taiwan, India, Philippine Islands, Indonesia to Celebes, Micronesia (Guam, New Hebrides), Australia and New Zealand.

Sorolopha Lower, 1901 includes 62 species from China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Taiwan to Indonesia, New Guinea, and Australia. It is also known from the Salomon Islands and reported here from New Caledonia.

Atriscrita Horak, 2006 is known from Australia (Queensland) and is now reported from New Caledonia.

Dudua Walker, 1864 is distributed from Madagascar and the Seychelles, Sri Lanka through China to the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and New Caledonia. HORAK (2006) mentioned reported from Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Niue, Cook Is, Tahiti, Rapa, Marquesas, and Australia.

Archilobesia Diakonoff, 1966 includes five species distributed from the Oriental region (Taiwan, Indonesia: Java) to New Guinea and Australia; it is reported herein from New Caledonia.

Diakonoffiana Koçak, 1981 includes six species distributed from Sulawesi (HORAK 2006), Moluccas Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and Micronesia; it is reported as new to New Caledonia.

Megalota Diakonoff, 1966 includes about 30 species chiefly Afrotropical and Neotropical. Oriental species are distributed from Sri Lanka and India to Indonesia: Bali, Sulawesi. It is also known from New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Australia, Solomon Islands and now from New Caledonia.

Statherotis Meyrick, 1909 includes 30 species distributed in the Oriental region from Sri Lanka to China, Philippine Islands, and Indonesia, ranging eastward to New Guinea, Australia, Micronesia, Salomon Islands and Fiji. One species was found now in New Caledonia.

Bactra Stephens, 1829 includes over 100 species distributed worldwide. Two species are reported from New Caledonia.

Ancylis Hübner, [1825] includes about 150 described species. It is known from the Palaearctic,

Nearctic, Oriental, and Australian regions. HORAK (2006) recorded 24 Australian species. One species was found now in New Caledonia, but it is not identified.

Pternidora Meyrick, 1911 is a monotypic genus. According to HORAK (2006) it is known from Papua New Guinea and Australia. One new species is described herein from New Caledonia.

Crociosema Zeller, 1847 is a cosmopolitan genus or about 25 described species, two species are known from Australia. A widely distributed species, *C. plebejana* Zeller, 1847 is now recorded from New Caledonia.

Rhopobota Lederer, 1859 is comprised of 41 named species, including one from Australian and two are recorded from New Caledonia herein. *Rhopobota* is recorded from the Holarctic, Oriental and Neotropical regions.

Noduliferola Kuznetsov, 1973 includes nine species occurring in the Oriental and Australian regions (one species in Australia), the Marquesas, and Micronesia. One species is described herein from New Caledonia.

Spilonota Stephens, 1829 is comprised of 29 described species from the Palaearctic, Oriental, Afrotropical, and Australian regions. It also is recorded from New Guinea, Samoa Islands, and Solomon Islands. Four species are reported from Australia, and one new one is described from New Caledonia herein.

Strepsicrates Meyrick, 1866 is widely distributed from the Canary Islands and Madagascar to the Philippines and Indonesia; apart New Guinea it is known from Polynesia, Melanesia and New Zealand; HORAK (2006) recorded ten species in Australia. In addition, the genus is known from the New World and Hawaii. Two species are recorded from New Caledonia herein.

Holocola Meyrick, 1881 includes numerous species distributed in the Oriental and Australian regions; it is also recorded from New Guinea and Samoa. Seven unnamed species are now found in New Caledonia.

Herpystis Meyrick, 1911 is widely distributed from the Seychelles to India and Australia, and from Micronesia to the Solomon Islands. One new species from New Caledonia.

Icelita Bradley, 1957 include four described species, two of which are reported from Australia. The genus is distributed from Micronesia and the Salomon Islands to Australia; a single species was described from Vietnam; and one species is recorded herein from New Caledonia.

Thaumatotibia Zacher, 1915 includes 17 species described ranging from the Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, and Australian (2 species from Queensland) regions. One Australian species is herein reported in New Caledonia.

Cryptophlebia Walsingham, 1900 is known from all regions (54 species) except for the Nearctic. In Australia there are four species; it is reported from Micronesia and recorded herein from New Caledonia.

Distributional remarks on the New Caledonia species

Apart from the cosmopolitan species *Crociosema plebejana*, the most widely distributed species are *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*, which ranges from Japan and Sri Lanka to Dampier Island and Australia, and *Dudua aprobola*, which was also found in Oceania. The ranges of *Strepsicrates ejectana* and *Bactra optanias* are less widespread as their distributions extend from the Philippine Islands to Australia, New Zealand, and Micronesia; *Cryptophlebia amblyopa* range from Palau and Koror Islands to Micronesia. *Sorolopha cyclotoma* is known from New Guinea and Queensland, Australia, and *Diakonoffiana tricolorana* occurs in New South Wales, Australia.

Some species are common to East Australia and New Caledonia: *Bactra blepharopis* (from Queensland and New South Wales); *Rh. hortaria*, *Cryptophlebia sordida*, *Atrascripta arithmetica* (from Queensland and South Australia); and *Strepsicrates semicanella* and *Thaumatotibia achyta* (from Queensland). The distribution of *Strepsicrates solomonensis* is limited to Bellona Island and New Caledonia.

The relationships of the New Caledonia fauna are insufficiently known. The coefficient of

relationship (see RAZOWSKI 1999) is much higher with Australia (11 shared species) than with either New Guinea or Oceania and reaches only ca 30.

Materials

The materials studied are deposited in the Natural History Museum London (NHML) and the Opole University, Poland (OU). The labels of the NHML specimens bear the geographic coordinates and the numbers of the collecting sites are characterized by HOLLOWAY (1979). Those for Tortricidae are: 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 41, 54, 60, 61, 69, 74, 77, 79 and 80.

The OU specimens bear labels with the geographic coordinates, altitudes and the habitat data such as rainforest, planted forest, and collecting method.

Systematic part

ARCHIPINI

Williella picdupina Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 31)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Pic du Pin, 300 m, site 69, 06880 / 75385, J. D. Holloway, 7-VIII-1971, B.M. 1971-607"; GS 32995. NHML.

Description: Wing span 22 mm. Head brown; thorax paler. Forewing broadest beyond middle; costa somewhat convex; apex rounded; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour of forewing cream brown; strigulation and reticulation brown, fine; remnants of typical tortricine markings brown; termen and cilia brownish. Hindwing greyish brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs. 1, 2): Uncus fairly short, slender, somewhat expanding terminally; socius large; arms of gnathos slender; valva moderately broad with distinct costa; sacculus slender, long; transtilla well sclerotized, broad medially, spiny; juxta rather small; aedeagus slender with elongate ventral termination; coecum penis and caulis short.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *W. picdupina* is closely related to *W. angulata* Horak, 1984 and *W. sauteri* Horak, 1984 both from New Caledonia; from the latter *picdupina* differs in the shape of the sacculus which is similar to that of *angulata*. From the two species *picdupina* differs chiefly in having a more slender aedeagus, a shorter uncus, and shorter, more median dorsal part of the transtilla.

Aoupinieta hollowayi Razowski, 2012

Material examined: Four specimens from Bois du Sud, 210 m, riverside, rain forest margin, 4-III-2008; Mt Khogi, 440 m, rain forest, 28-II-2008; Tchamba (Vào Uni), refuge 396 m, rainforest 31-III-2008. All specimens collected by R. Dobosz and T. Blaik on light. UO.

Distribution: This species was described from two localities in New Caledonia at altitudes of 250-520 m.

Aoupinieta setaria Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 32)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Mt. Koghis, 600 m. site 80, 06556 / 75456, 21-VIII-1971, J. D. Holloway, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32947. NHML.

Description: Wing span 29 mm. Head pale cinnamon; thorax more cream with rust marks; antenna distinctly ciliate. Forewing broad, rather not expanding posteriorly; termen not oblique. Ground colour brownish yellow suffused and diffusely strigulated ferruginous; costal strigulae and costal part of postbasal interfascia yellower; divisions brown; whitish spot at end of median cell. Markings brown ferruginous preserved as indistinct basal blotch and remnants of median fascia. Cilia

concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing whitish, mixed brownish grey posteriorly, with some darker strigulae; cilia greyish white, browner in apical area.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3, 4): Uncus short, broadening terminally with two sublateral folds; socius broad, short, arm of gnathos with sharp lateral process; terminal plate submembranous edged with a slender sclerite; vinculum broad; costa of valva well sclerotized, terminal part setose; pulvinus broad, hairy; sacculus broad to beyond middle, with small ventral termination; transtilla absent; juxta tapering dorsally; aedeagus long, sclerotized dorsally, with group of posterior thorns; caulis long; cornuti numerous thin spines with minute capituli.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *A. setaria* differs from *A. hollowayi* by the setose antenna, brown colouration of forewing, and the small terminal process of the sacculus.

Etymology: The name refers to the ciliation of the antennae; Latin: *seta* - seta, bristle.

***Aoupinieta mountpanieae* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 33)**

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Mt. Panie, 800 m, site 60, 04764 / 77257, 22-VII-1971, J. D. Holloway, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32953. Paratypes: a pair from Grand Lac, 250 m, site 2, 15-V-1971 (male) and R.[iver] Bleue, collected by J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Description: Wing span 30 mm. Head and thorax rust brown, the latter more orange proximally; antenna ciliate. Forewing broad, somewhat expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen not oblique. Ground colour cinnamon brown, darker in distal half, with sparse brown dots; white spot at end of median cell. Cilia snow white, greyish at tornus. Hindwing yellowish cream tinged orange apically; cilia cream.

Male paratype: Wing span 20 mm; ground colour brown-yellow; suffusions and posterior half of wing rust brown; no white discal spot; cilia rust brown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 5, 6): Uncus base broad, strongly tapering terminally, termination small; socius slender, fairly long; terminal processes of arm of gnathos short, curved, terminal plate submembranous; valva broad proximally with hairy area along anterior and dorsal edge; sacculus convex ventrally, edged by slender dorsal sclerite extending ventroposteriorly into serrate tip; disc depressed between rib-like sclerites, with bunch of dense, fine spines posteriorly; terminal part of valva setose; aedeagus protruding dorsally, serrate posteriorly and ventrally; cornuti numerous thin spines.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *A. mountpanieae* is closely related to *A. setaria*, but *mountpanieae* has a broad, subtriangular base of the uncus terminating in a very short tip. From *A. obesa* this species differs chiefly in having a vestigial signum.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Mount Panie.

***Aoupinieta silacea* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 34)**

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, R[iviere]. Blue, 180 m, site 10, 25-V-1971, J. D. Holloway; B.M. 1971-507"; GS 32950. NHML.

Description: Wing span 36 mm. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa gradually convex; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour pale orange cream densely strigulated brownish cream. Cilia yellowish cream, ferruginous basally. Hindwing cream; cilia similar but paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22): Papilla analis rather broad; apophyses slender; lateroposterior part of strigma slender, fairly short; posterior part slender, transverse; antrum sclerite large; ductus bursae with large lateral sack; signum absent.

Diagnosis: In the facies, *A. silacea* is similar to *A. mountpanieae* but has pale orange cream, darker strigulated forewing.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Latin: *silacea* - a yellowish pigment.

***Aoupinieta obesa* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 35)

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, Mt du Pin, 240 m. site 7, 06879 / 75383, 24-V-1971, J. D. Holloway, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32949. NHML.

Description: Wing span 38 mm. Head and thorax rust brown. Forewing broadest medially; costa arched outwards; apex short, pointed; termen not oblique, broadly sinuate. Ground colour rust-brown with indistinct brown strigulae. Markings brown in form of traces of median fascia and subterminal fascia. Cilia dark brown. Hindwing cream tinged pale orange at apex; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23): Transtilla plate-shaped with fairly large lateroposterior parts; ductus bursae long, weakly sclerotized; signum a large, curved fold.

Diagnosis: *A. obesa* differs from *mountanieae* chiefly in having very long signum and brown forewing cilia.

Etymology: The name refers to broad elements of the female genitalia and size of the moth; Latin: *obesa* - obese.

Xenothictis Meyrick, 1930

Xeneda Diakonoff, 1961, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., **130**: 62; type species: *Xeneda coena* Diakonoff, 1961 (New Caledonia) - **syn. n.**

Xeneda was established as a monotypic genus and characterized by the presence of an "additional pair of socii which are not homologous with the hami of the Chlidanotinae, because those are never bristled." BROWN *et al.* (2003) did not find hami in a closely related species, *X. gnethivora* Brown, Miller & Horak, 2003; socii are also absent in *X. sympaestra* Razowski, sp. n. The presence of two patches of hairs near the base of uncus ("socii" of Diakonoff) is a species specific character. All other characters are shared with the remaining species of *Xenothictis*. The "additional socii" are the typical socii which are variable in *Xenothictis*.

Xenothictis coena (Diakonoff, 1961), **comb. n.** (Fig. 36)

Xeneda coena Diakonoff, 1961, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., **130**: 62.

Material examined: One specimen from Mt. Aoupinié, 520 m, site 62, 31-VII-1971, J. D. Holloway; NHML.

Description: The examined specimen is almost monochrome; forewing blackish brown with brownish cream traces of the ground colour and indistinct brown markings.

Male genitalia (Figs. 7, 8): Bifurcation of uncus long, hairy sacks near middle distinct; terminal processes of arms of gnathos long; transtilla broad.

Remarks: The terminal bifurcation of the uncus is much longer than illustrated by DIAKONOFF (1961), but this may be an artifact of slide mounting of the genitalia. The transtilla is a simple, fairly broad sclerite without sharp lobes as described originally; the illustrated lobes belong to the gnathos.

***Xenothictis sympaestra* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs. 37, 38)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Pic du Pin, 240 m, site 7, 06879 / 75383, J. D. Holloway, 23-V-1971, B.M. 1971-607"; GS 32978. NHML. Paratypes three males from Tiebaghi, 330 m, site 41, 10-VII-1971, same collector. NHML; two males and one female from Bois du Sud, 210 m, riverside, rain forest margin, 9-IV-2008, coll. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz. UO. Two following males are not included in the type series: 1) from Les Dalmates, 220 m, site 77, 18-VIII-1971, with abdomen missing; NHML and 2) from Tchamba, 396 m, rainforest, 21-III-2008, GS 030. UO.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Forewing fairly broad, typical of genus. Head and thorax greyish

cream; labial palpus and part of collar pale rust, flagellum of antenna cream. Ground colour cream, distinctly suffused ferruginous postmedially; dots, dorsal and subterminal suffusions grey-brown. Markings: Postbasal fascia ill-defined yellowish brown; median fascia and costal spots blackish brown. Cilia cream with brownish interruptions. Hindwing greyish cream diffusely spotted grey; cilia similar.

Variation: Ground colour of forewing more or less dark with grey admixture, often with reduced strigulation and rust postmedian suffusion. Markings blackish brown with rust shades; cilia grey or cream ferruginous.

Male genitalia (Figs. 9, 10): Terminal parts of bifurcate uncus long, slender; no hairy sacks of uncus; socius broad; terminations of arms of gnathos pointed; valva broad; sacculus convex postbasally; aedeagus rather short; cornuti numerous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24): Cup-shaped part of sterigma large with proximal rounded lobes ventrally; lateral part of sterigma tapering terminad; antrum sclerite small; distal part of ductus bursae membranous followed by slender sclerite about as long as proximal membranous part; signum blade short.

Diagnosis: The male genitalia of *sympaestra* are similar to those of *X. coena* but *sympaestra* lacks the hairy sacks of the uncus, has a shorter terminal processes of the arm of the gnathos, and has a somewhat shorter aedeagus. The facies of *sympaestra* are distinguished by the greyish or cream ground colour of the forewing a black-brown median fascia.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the close genital similarity to *coena*; Greek: *συμπαεστρα* - *sympaestra* - a companion of play.

***Xenothictis dagnyana* Razowski, sp. n., (Fig. 39)**

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, Mt. Dagny, 950 m, site 31, 05902 / 76088, J. D. Holloway, 27-VI-1971, B.M. 1971-507"; GS 32955. Paratype: one female, similar label but Mt. Kropé, 22-VII-1971, J. D. Holloway; GS 32956. NHML.

Description: Wing span 29 mm. Head and thorax cinnamon. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen almost straight; ground colour cinnamon, dotted brown; three concolorous spots along costa. Remnants of postbasal fascia brownish. Cilia paler than wing. Hindwing cream grey with dense darker strigulation. Termen distinctly concave at M_2 , cilia paler than strigulae.

Variation: Paratype darker than holotype, forewing chestnut brown; strigulation fine; base of wing and costa to 3/4 mixed whitish. Costal spots and remnants of markings dark brown.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Cup-shaped part of sterigma subsquare, lateral parts subtriangular; ductus bursae membranous; basal plate of signum, blade very short.

Diagnosis: In facies *dagnyana* is somewhat similar to *X. semiota* Meyrick, 1910 from Fiji but *dagnyana* is much larger (the largest species of the genus). The female genitalia are similar to those of *sympaestra*, but those of *dagnyana* have a membranous ductus bursae and a very short blade of the signum.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality: Mount Dagny.

***Xenothictis oncodes* Razowski, sp. n. (Figs. 42, 43)**

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, R.[iver] Bleue, 180 m, site 10, 06704 / 75544, 27-V-1971 J. D. Holloway, B.M. 1971-507; GS 32985". Paratypes two males, one from Mt Koghis, 500 m, 20-VIII-1971, the other from Grand Lac, 250 m, V-1971, both collected by J. D. Holloway. NHML. 2 males and 5 females from Bois du Sud camp, 210 m, riverside rainforest, 9-IV-2008, at light and Mt Khogi, 440 m, rainforest, 22-II-2008, at light; Tchamba (Wâo Uni), refuge 390 m, rainforest, 21-III-2003, at light, all by T. Blaik & R. Dobosz. UO.

Description: Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax purple brown, basal part of antenna thickly scaled. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex basally; termen not oblique, almost

straight. Ground colour grey, sprinkled, suffused, and reticulate with purple brown. Markings vestigial, diffuse, darker than strigulation. Cilia ferruginous. Hindwing grey-brown suffused and strigulated brown, especially on peripheries. Cilia brownish.

Variation slight; wing span of paratypes from NHML 25-37 mm; markings and strigulation of forewing of varying intensity. Other paratypes yellowish brown or brownish with fine darker strigulation; one specimen with trace of brown markings.

Male genitalia (Figs. 11, 12): Pedunculi as long as posterior part of tegumen; attachment sclerite of muscle 2 large, expanding terminally; uncus bifid with broad base; posterior edge of tegumen in form of a transverse sclerite ventrally to base of latter; socius large, long, with a group of rigid scales lateroterminaly; gnathos arms slender, terminating in plates weakly fused with each other, membranously connected with subscaphium; valva broad densely scaled subcostally (specialized scales of two types accompanied by small thorns); pulvinus weak; caudal edge of valva convex; sacculus broadened postbasally, with small terminal prominence; median part of transtilla concave medially; juxta small; aedeagus short; cornuti a bunch of fairly long spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 26): Sterigma expanding posteriorly; cup-shaped part longer than postostial part; sclerite of antrum small; ductus bursae moderate; blade of signum large.

Diagnosis: The male genitalia resemble those of *X. atriflora* Meyrick, 1930 from Fiji but the subdorsal part of valva of *oncodes* is densely bristled, and the termination of the sacculus distinct. Remaining characters are as in the type species of the genus, except for the basal part of the antenna which is strongly thickened due to dense erect scales.

Remarks: Seven specimens collected by T. Blaik and R. Dobosz in Bois de Sud (215 m, 9-IV-2008, GS 08, 21, 23, 29, 31; coll. UO) differ externally from the above described specimens from NHML in having brownish grey facies but do not show any genital differences.

***Homona blaiki* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs. 42, 43)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia (S), 21.37.632' S 165.45.830' E Parc des Grandes Fougères, Farino env., 467 m, rainforest, 12-III-2008, at light leg. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz"; GS 01. Paratypes: one female labeled as above but dated 11-III-2008, GS 02; two males from Col d'Amieu, 420 m, 21.35.407S 165.47.728E, Rainforest / planted forest, 16-III-2008, same collectors, all coll. UO; two females from R. Ouatou 320 m, site 23, 05863 / 76151, J. D. Holloway, 13-VI-1971, one with genitalia on slide 32951. Coll. NHML.

Description: Male. Wing span 21 mm. Head and tegula brownish cinnamon; thorax more brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa strongly convex at base with broad, rounded fold; termen slightly oblique, somewhat sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour brownish cream with slight orange hue and fine transverse strigulation. Markings typical of the genus, browner than ground colour; median fascia marked brown near costa. Cilia paler than markings. Hindwing pale orange yellow; cilia more cream. Variation: In one paratype markings sprinkled brown.

Female: Wing span 30 mm. Basal third of costa strongly convex, subapical part weakly concave; apex elongate; termen deeply concave beneath apex. Colouration as described for male. Ground colour of forewing yellowish brown; suffusions and strigulation weak, brown. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Variation: One paratype with brownish ferruginous markings, darker strigulation and lineation; suffusions browner. Another paratype with much browner forewing.

Male genitalia (Figs. 13, 14): Uncus rather short, expanding terminad; socius very small; gnathos arms slender; valva rounded; sacculus broad, except for basal part, with strong dorsal process; transtilla broadening sublaterally; aedeagus broad, thorny dorsally with distinct dorsal lobe and small ventral termination; cornuti three long spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27): Cup-shaped part of sterigma large, broad; sclerites of antrum weak; ductus seminalis extending from end of ductus bursae; ductus bursae long; cestum long; basal plate of signum large, almost symmetrical, blade rather short.

Biology: Moth collected in rainforest and planted forest.

Diagnosis: This species is related to the Malayan *H. fatalis* Meyrick, 1936 and *H. trachyptera* Diakonoff, 1941 from New Guinea, from which *blaiki* can be distinguished by the presence of a finely thorny lobe on the dorsum of the aedeagus.

Etymology: This species is named after its collector Dr. Tomasz Blaik of Opole.

MICROCORSINI

Cryptaspasma sordida (Turner, 1945)

Material examined: Three males from Col d'Amieu, 420 m, 16-III-2008, rainforest / planted forest, at light; Nouméa-Magenta, 30 m, city garden vegetation, 23-II-2008 at light; Tchamba (Wâo Uni), refuge 396 m, rainforest, 1-IV-2008, at light. All specimens collected by T. Blaik & R. Dobosz. OU.

Distribution: *C. sordida* is known from Queensland, Australia.

OLETHREUTINI

Atriscrypta arithmetica (Meyrick, 1921)

Material examined: One male from R. Ouambo, 320 m, 16-VI-1971, site 25, J. D. Holloway. Coll. NHML. Four males from Hienghène env., 20.41.070' S 164.57.349' E, view point, 83 m, roadside vegetation, 2-IV-2008, at light, T. Blaik & R. Dobosz and from Col d'Amieu, 420 m, 21.35.407S 165.47.728E, rainforest / planted forest, 16-III-2008, same collectors. Coll. OU.

Distribution: Previously known from Queensland, Australia.

Dudua aprobola (Meyrick, 1886)

Material examined: Three males and two females from: Aoupiniaie, 400 m, 26-III-2008, rainforest at light, leg. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz; Parc des Grandes Fougères, Farino env., 467 m, rainforest, 4-IV-2008; Tchamba (Wâo Uni), refuge 396 m, rainforest, 1-IV-2008, at light; and Hienghène env. roadside vegetation, 2-IV-2008, at light same collectors. Coll. OU.

Biology: The New Caledonia specimens were collected in rainforest and planted forest.

Distribution: According to CLARKE (1976) *aprobola* is distributed throughout the Indo-Australian Region to the South Pacific Islands including the Society Islands (Tahiti, Raiatea), Austral Tubuäi Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae, Rapa), and north to China and Formosa; it is also known from Natal. RAZOWSKI (1989) illustrated specimens from Ogasawara Island and Oomura, Japan.

Archilobesia doboszi Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 44)

Holotype male: "Aoupiniaie, 21.08.941'S 156.19.407E, 420 m, 26-III-2008, rainforest at light, leg. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz" GS 025. UO.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish cream; forewing not expanding terminad, broadest medially; apex short; termen concave beneath apex, convex towards middle. Ground colour cream, suffused and sprinkled brown; costal strigulae concolorous with ground colour in basal half of wing, white in distal half; divisions whitish. Markings vestigial: dorsum suffused brown; median fascia consisting of small costal part and elongate median marks; a few brown stripes in posterior third of wing. Cilia worn. Hindwing brown; anal field not modified; cilia damaged.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15): Uncus broad to beyond middle, posterior third directed distally with two terminal projections; socius broad, rounded; gnathos with smooth basal bulbs at subscaphium; sacculus angulate; ventral incision of valva distinct, followed by rounded ventral lobe of cucullus from which extends a row of spines reaching dorsopostbasal part of valva; patch of short spines near middle of posterior edge of basal cavity; cucullus long; aedeagus short.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *P. doboszi* is related to *P. dryoptila* (Lower, 1920) from Queensland, Australia, but it

can be distinguished from the latter by its simple anal field of the male hindwing. DIAKONOFF (1973) illustrated two males with the ventral part of the sacculus similar to *doboszi* (specimen from Queensland) but the socii of those specimens are slender and the end of uncus simple. This specimen is included in *Paralobesia* Diakonoff, 1966 based chiefly on broad, not upcurved labial palpi, and lack of spinulae of the lobes of the gnathos.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to its collector, Dr Ronald Dobosz of Opole, Poland.

Sorolopha cyclotoma Lower, 1901

Material examined: One male and five females from Tchamba (Wâo Uni, refuge 396 m, rainforest, 21-III. and 1-IV-2008 at light, leg. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz; Parc des Grandes Fougères, Farino env., 467 m, rainforest, 4-IV-2008, at light; same locality, garden vegetation / rainforest, 25-III-2008, at light, same collectors. Coll. OU.

Biology: In New Caledonia this species was collected in rainforest.

Distribution: This species was described from Queensland, Australia, and is also known from western New Guinea (DIAKONOFF 1973).

Diakonoffiana tricolorana (Meyrick, 1881)

Material examined: One female from Mt. Panie, 900 m, site 61, 26-VII-1971, J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Distribution: This species previously was known from New Guinea and New South Wales and Queensland, Australia.

***Megalota ouentoroi* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 45)**

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Ouen Toro, 100 m, site 82, 06497 / 75318 J. D. Holloway, 26-VIII-1971, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32691.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus paler basally; thorax darker than head with slight greyish admixture. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen rather not oblique. Ground colour greyish white, densely strigulated greyish brown, similarly suffused in dorsal area. Markings darker than strigulation preserved in form of diffuse median fascia, brown medially. Cilia brownish, creamer at tornus. Hindwing pale greyish brown, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16): Uncus very broad, incised apically; valva long, slender; process of the posterior edge of basal cavity large; sacculus simple, convex to middle, followed by a shallow concavity marked with two groups of setae; cucullus slender; aedeagus with two cornuti.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species is closely related to Australian *M. helicana* (Meyrick, 1881) and *M. uncimacula* (Turner, 1925), but *ouentoroi* lacks the process of the sacculus and has a densely reticulate forewing.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality, Ouen Toro.

Statherotis solomonensis (Bradley, 1957)

Material examined: One male from Parc des Grandes Fougères, Farino env., 467 m, rainforest, 4-IV-2008, at light, T. Blaik & R. Dobosz. Coll. OU.

Distribution: *S. solomonensis* was described from Bellona Island.

***Statherotis ateuches* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 46)**

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Mt. Mou, 250 m, site 2, 11-VIII-1971, 06975 / 75356, J. D. Holloway, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32954. Paratypes: two males, same locality, 800 m, site 36, 4-VII-1971, GS 21441 and Grand Lac, 250 m, site 2, V-1971, same collector. NHML.

Description: Wing span 22 mm. Head cream, labial palpus brown to before middle; thorax

concolorous with head with brownish marks. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa convex proximally; thorax not oblique, weakly sinuate. Ground colour cream forming a radial line with some brownish marks, posterior lines divided by brown suffusions on veins, brownish cream marked brown in dorsal area, otherwise brownish; ocellar area mixed grey. Costal strigulae small, brownish, last two more cream; divisions brown. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia similar.

Variation: One paratype pale with large cream areas, the other strongly suffused brown but with cream radial fascia.

Male genitalia (Figs. 17, 18): Uncus helmet-shaped, weakly sclerotized; socius large, drooping; gnathos and tuba analis weakly sclerotized; valva slender, long, with hairless neck; sacculus convex; group of hairs and spines above base of neck medially; cucullus slender with three strong caudal setae; aedeagus short, extending ventroterminally; one short capitate cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *S. ateuctes* is related to *S. solomonensis* and *S. euryphaea* (Turner, 1916) from Bellona Island and Queensland, Australia, respectively; *S. ateutes* can be distinguished by is broader uncus, the naked neck of the valva, and the presence of a cornutus.

Etymology: The specific name refers to simple, unsclerotized uncus; Greek: ἀτευτες - *ateutes* - not armed.

BACTRINI

Bactra optanias Meyrick, 1911

Material examined: One male from Sarramea, 160 m, 23-VI-1971 (site 29), J. D. Holloway. Coll. NHML.

Distribution: *B. optanias* is widely distributed, record from Sri Lanka, Java, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, Caroline Islands, Southern Mariana Islands, Rapa, Tahiti, and Micronesia (DIANONOFF 1964, CLARKE 1976).

Remarks: Synonymies of *optanias* are: *B. excelsa* Diakonoff, 1956, *B. litigatrix* Meyrick, 1928, *B. monochorda* Diakonoff, 1950, and *B. passerula* Turner, 1916 (DIAKONOFF 1964, CLARKE 1976, BROWN 2005).

Bactra blepharopsis (Meyrick, 1911)

Material examined: One male from Sarramea, 160 m, 23-VI-1971 (site 29) J. D. Holloway. Coll. NHML.

Distribution: *B. blepharopsis* was described from Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. It's synonymies, *Eucosma syntaractis* Turner, 1946 and *E. neurosticha* Turner, 1946, were described from New South Wales and Queensland, respectively (HORAK 1996).

ENARMONIINI

Ancylis sp.

Specimen examined: A male from Pic du Pin, 240 m, site 7, 23-V-1971, coll. J. D. Holloway, GS 32703. NHML.

Remarks: This is an unidentified specimen with traces of the uncus, broad socii, and a large terminal process at the angle of the sacculus. The genus is cosmopolitan but previously unknown from New Caledonia.

Pternidora koghiana Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 47)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Mt. Koghis, 800 m, site 79, 06550 / 75463, 20-VIII-1971, J. D. Holloway, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32696. NHML.

Description: Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax brown. Forewing broad; costa almost straight;

apex rounded; termen long, indistinctly oblique, gently concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish; markings (rubbed) darker than ground colour, diffuse, consisting of costal half of median fascia connected by a suffusion reaching middle of wing base, postmedian spot, and broad subterminal fascia. Cilia damaged. Hindwing brown, cilia (damaged) similarly coloured.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19): Pedunculi of tegumen slender; uncus broad to middle with long median setae, concave apically; socii small, elongate; tuba analis with long, broad anteriorly subscaphium and long lateral sclerites; valva elongate-ovoid; group of setae at angle of sacculus; ventral incision of valva shallow followed by ventral, long hairy process armed with posterior, submarginal thorn; cucullus ill-defined, sparsely hairy; aedeagus broad, extending ventroposteriorly, terminating in a dorsal tip; numerous sockets of cornuti.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *P. koghisiana* differs from *P. phloeotis* Meyrick, 1911 from Queensland, Australia by having a broad median fascia of the forewing, a broad aedeagus, and a large subterminal lobe of the valva.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality.

Procoronis swinhoeiana (Walsingham, 1890)

Material examined: One male from R. Kuenthio, 120 m, site 17, 6-VI-1971, J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Distribution: This species was described from Myanmar (Burma) and its synonymy, *Procoronis rhotias* Meyrick, 1911, from Moluccas. DIAKONOFF (1949) mentioned it from New Guinea. I examined a few specimens from Feni Island, near New Guinea.

EUCOSMINI

Crociosema plebejana Zeller, 1847

Material examined: One male from Port Boise, 20 m, site 74, 13-VIII-1971, J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Distribution: *C. plebejana* is a cosmopolitan species known from Europe, Indonesia, Hawaiian Islands, West Indies, South America (e.g., Peru, Chile), Australia, Southern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, and Madagascar (CLARKE, 1976).

***Rhopobota mou* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 48)

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, Mt. Mou, 1100 m, site 35, 3-VII-1971, 06385 / 75594, J. D. Holloway, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32698. Paratype: one female, same data as holotype, GS 32966. Coll. NHML.

Description: Wing span 17 mm. Head whitish, mixed brown laterally; thorax whitish. Forewing slender, slightly expanding terminally; costa straight to 2/3 where bent; apex short; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour white in form of two dorsal blotches divided by brownish lines, otherwise whitish, suffused brown; strigulation brownish, costal strigulae concolorous; divisions brown; ocellus paler than median area of wing. Markings brown in form of incomplete submedian fascia, ternal blotch, apical spot, and short, curved subapical line. Cilia concolorous with main part of ground colour, brownish at apex. Hindwing whitish, tinged brown, darker apically; cilia concolorous.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28): Sterigma broad, slightly convex posteriorly, with triangular proximal corners and large membranous median area; ductus bursae broad; cingulum rather short; sclerite of distal part of corpus bursae with broad proximal processes; signum absent.

Diagnosis: Female genitalia of *R. mou* somewhat resemble those of the Australian *R. hortaria* (Meyrick, 1911). However *R. mou* can be distinguished by its slenderer forewing and shorter uncus.

The female genitalia of *R. mou* differ from those of *R. microphthora* (Clarke, 1976) from Western Caroline Island and Palau Is by their absence of the signum.

Rhopobota hortaria (Meyrick, 1911)

Material examined: One female from Col des Roussettes 340 m, 21-VII-1971, J. D. Holloway.

Distribution: *R. hortaria* is an Australian species described from Victoria and also recorded from Queensland.

***Noduliferola anepsia* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 49)

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, Col des Roussettes, 340 m, site 54, 21-VII-1971, 05467 / 1766304, J. D. Holloway; B.M.1971-507"; GS 32994.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish grey; thorax concolorous with whitish median part. Forewing not expanding terminally; termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour white along dorsum to before tornus, delicately strigulate brown, otherwise pale brownish grey, darkening along costa; costal strigulae almost concolorous with ground colour; divisions brown. Markings black-brown in form of submedian blotch at dorsum connected to remnant of costal part of median fascia and a fascia extending towards apex of wing; two spots before tornus. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with two clear white interruptions beneath apex. Hindwing brownish, whiter towards base; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29): Sterigma large with elongate patches of scent scales submedially, fused to subgenital sternite; cup-shaped part of sterigma membranous proximally, sclerotized in distal half, followed by a helmet-like dorsal plate; large sclerite in ductus bursae with short, rounded proximal lobes; corpus bursae pear-shaped; signa well developed.

Diagnosis: *N. anepsia* is closely related to *N. neothela* (Turner, 1916) from Queensland, Australia, but *anepsia* is distinguished by its very short, rounded proximal lobes of the sclerite of the ductus bursae (which in *neothela* large) and the, spiniform and large sclerite of the antrum followed by helmet-shaped postostial sclerite.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the similarity to *neothela*; Greek: ἀνεψία - *anepsia* - niece.

***Spilonota grandlacia* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 50)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia, Grand Lac, 250 m, site 2, 0697S / 75356, J. D. Holloway, 11-VIII-1971, B.M.1971-507"; GS 32992; paratype: one male, similar label, but V-1971, 250 m, site 3, 06965 / 75955.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax greyish. Forewing slender, not expanding terminad; costa mostly straight; costal fold to before middle; termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour greyish white, dorsal patch whiter proximally consisting of two lines; costal strigulae greyish; divisions and suffusions darker, slightly mixed brownish; ocellar area rather ill-defined with two blackish dots. Cilia greyish white, greyer at apex. Hindwing greyish cream, tinged brownish apically; cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20): Uncus rod-like; socius slender, moderately long, rather well sclerotized; basal half of valva broad; sacculus rounded posteriorly; neck of valva slender; cucullus elongate, broadening terminally, spined; pollex with large, slightly bent spine; aedeagus long, slender.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: In facies, *S. grandlacia* is similar to an undescribed Australian species (HORAK 2006, fig. 726) but the latter has a pale fascia from the base of the forewing. In *grandlacia* the apex of forewing is shorter (as in the Australian species), but the costal fold is much more well developed. The aedeagus in *grandlacia* is very long as in *S. quietana* (Meyrick, 1881); the uncus is simple and long

(compared to broad and short in *S. constrictana* (Meyrick, 1881)); the socii are rod like as in *Spilonota* sp. (HORAK 2006, Fig. 733); and but the uncus is simple, not bifid.

Strepsicrates semicanella (Walker, 1866)

Material examined: Four pairs from: Col des Roussettes, 340 m, 21-VII-1971, site 34; Les Dalmates, 220 m, site 77, 18-VIII-1971; Bambou R.[iver], 50 m, 12-VII-1971; Grand Lac, 260 m, site 3-V-1971. All collected by J. D. Holloway. Coll. NHML.

Distribution: Queensland, Australia.

Strepsicrates ejectana (Walker, 1863)

Material examined: One female from Grand Lac, 250 m, V-1971, J. D. Holloway leg.

Distribution: This species is recorded from New South Wales, Australia and New Zealand; CLARKE (1976) recorded it from Samoa, Fiji, Marquesas, Tahiti, Rapa, Southern Mariana Islands, Tasmania, and Philippine Islands.

Holocola Meyrick, 1881

Material examined: Seven species distinguished.

Remarks: *Holocola* is distributed from India to Australia and Samoa. It is remarkable species rich; HORAK (2006) records as many as 42 named Australian species and mentions that about 30 species are described from outside Australia. Because of a lack of comparative material I could not identify the examined specimens.

***Herpystis esson* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 51)**

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, Pic du Pin, 240 m, site 7, 06879 / 75383, J. D. Holloway, 7-VIII-1971, B.M. 1971-607"; GS 32969.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head and collar brownish cream; thorax more yellow-brown with weak broad marks. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa almost straight; apex short, rounded; termen mostly straight, indistinctly oblique. Ground colour white preserved in dorsal third of wing to before tornus, marked with brownish strigulae and along termen; remaining surface grey and brownish; terminal area brown; costal strigulae of posterior half of wing white; divisions deep brown. Markings brown consisting of blotch at 1/3 of dorsum, traces of median fascia, and tornal and apical markings. Cilia brownish cream, brown at apex. Hindwing pale brownish, paler and more cream towards base; cilia concolorous with wing base.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): Sterigma submembranous except outer edges of ostium area; antrum sclerite fused with proximal edge of sterigma, fairly long; sclerite of proximal part of ductus bursae somewhat longer than latter; corpus bursae as large as bulla seminalis from middle of which extends ductus seminalis; one posterior signum well developed, proximal signum represented by a trace.

Diagnosis: *H. esson* is externally similar to the Micronesian *H. theodora* Clarke, 1976 but *esson* has a white forewing dorsum with a strong dorsopostbasal blotch, and distinct sclerites of the ductus bursae.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the size of the moth; Greek: ἔσσον - *esson* - weaker, smaller.

Icelita monela Clarke, 1976

Material examined: One female from Yaté gorge, 120 m, site 68, 6-VIII-1971; 1 female from Port Boise, 20 m, site 74, 18-VIII-1971, both collected by J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Distribution: *I. monela* was described from Kusaie (holotype), Marshall Islands, Southern Mariana Islands, and Eastern Caroline Islands. HORAK (2006) recorded it from Queensland, Australia.

Remarks: The specimen from Port Boise differs superficially from the original description in

having paler colouration of the forewing and a slenderer, weakly angulate median fascia, and in the female genitalia by having longer signa.

GRAPHOLITINI

Thaumatotibia aclyta (Turner, 1916)

Material examined: Three males from Grand Lac, 250 m, site 2, 11-VIII-1971; Port Boisé, 20 m, site 74, 13-VIII-1971; Sannamea, 160 m, site 29, 23-VI-1971; all collected by J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Distribution: Known from Queensland, Australia.

Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (Lower, 1898)

Material examined: One pair from Anse Longue, 30 m, site 15, 4-VI-1971 and Mt. des Sovicas, 500 m, site 14, 31-V-1971 both collected by J. D. Holloway. NHML.

Distribution: CLARKE (1976) provides the following distribution: Japan, China, Taiwan, Ceylon, India, Thailand, Philippine Islands, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, New Guinea, Australia, Mariana Islands and Dampier Island.

Cryptophlebia amblyopa Clarke, 1976

Material examined: Two males from Tchamba (Vão Uni), refuge 396 m, rainforest, 1-IV-2008, at light, leg. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz. OU.

Distribution: This species previously was known from the type locality only: Koror, Palau Island, Micronesia.

Cryptophlebia omphala Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 52)

Holotype male: "New Caledonia (S), Col. d'Amieu, 420 m, 21.35.407S 165.47.728E, Rainforest / planted forest, 16-III-2008, at light, leg. T. Blaik & R. Dobosz". Paratype: One male, identically labelled; GS 024. OU.

Description: Wing span 23mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen broadly concave to M_2 . Ground colour pale cream brown densely dotted brown; costal strigulae indistinct or absent; divisions small, brown. Markings ill-defined, brown consisting of a diffuse fascia from beyond base of wing terminating at median cell followed by indistinct spot (remnants of median fascia) and subterminal fascia fused with posterior suffusion. Cilia damaged. Hindwing broad, not modified, brown; cilia brownish.

Variation: Paratype darker than holotype, brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21): Tegumen broad, rather short; gnathos weak; valva moderately broad with median spine near middle of neck; four strong (three in right valva) marginal spines ventrocaudally, one dorsoterminally; several slender submarginal spines on cucullus; aedeagus slender, slightly longer than valva.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: *C. omphala* differs from its congeners in having a broadly concave termen of the forewing. *C. omphala* differs from *C. ombrodelta* by having a median spine at the neck of valva and three or four strong ventrocaudal spines on the cucullus.

Etymology: The name refers to the median position of the solitary spine on the neck of valva; Greek: *ὀμφαλός* - *omphalus* - median point.

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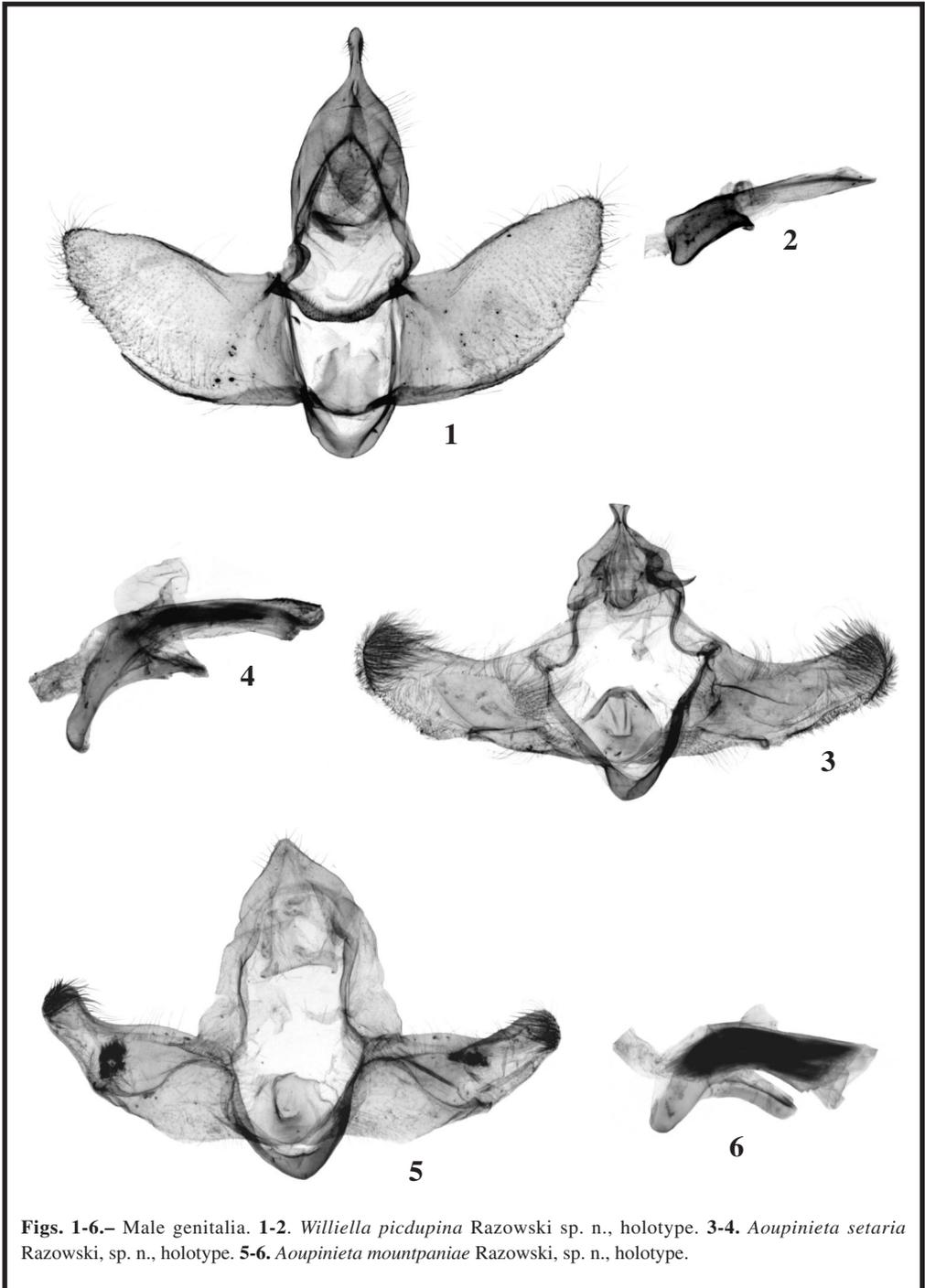
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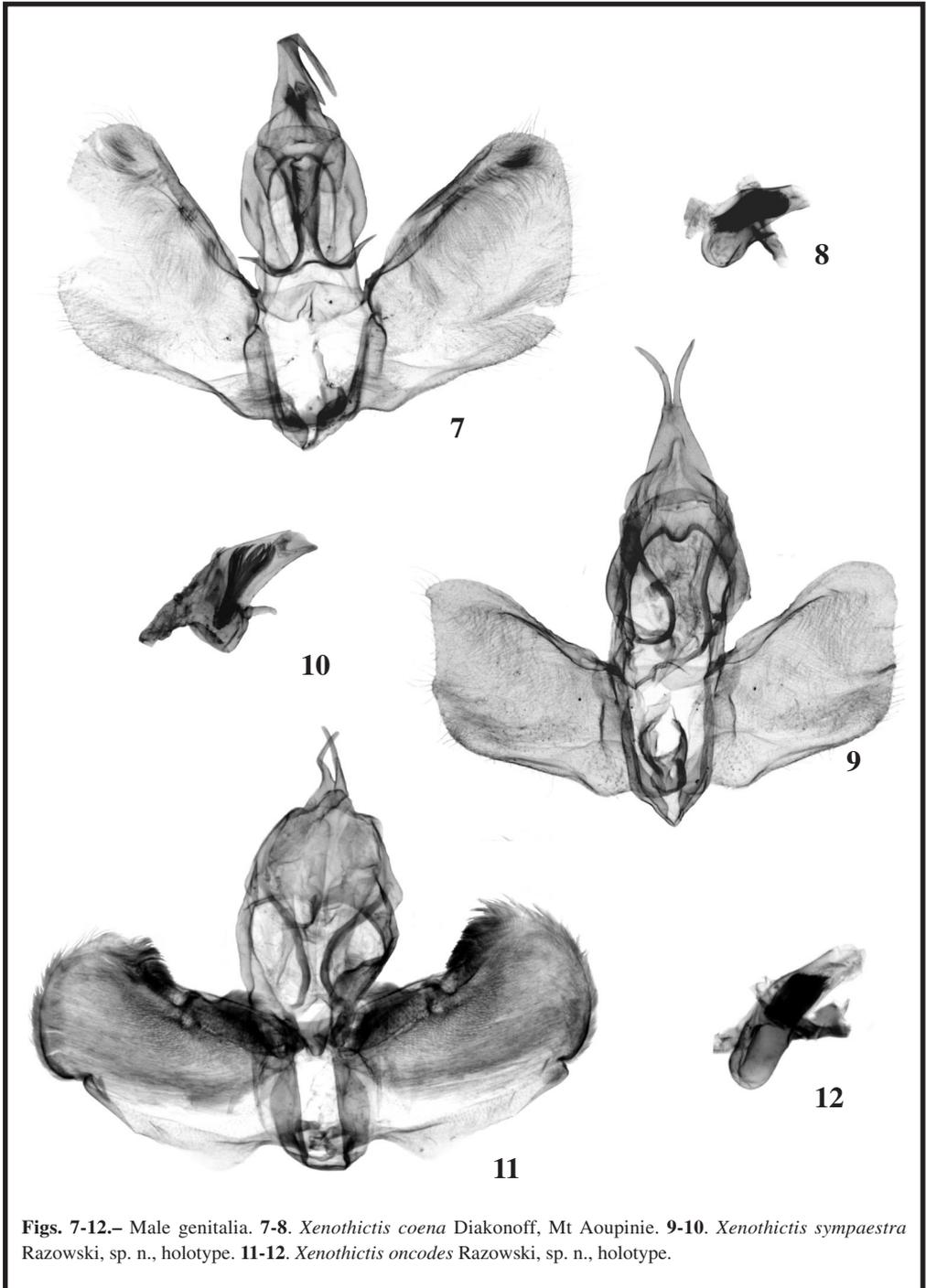
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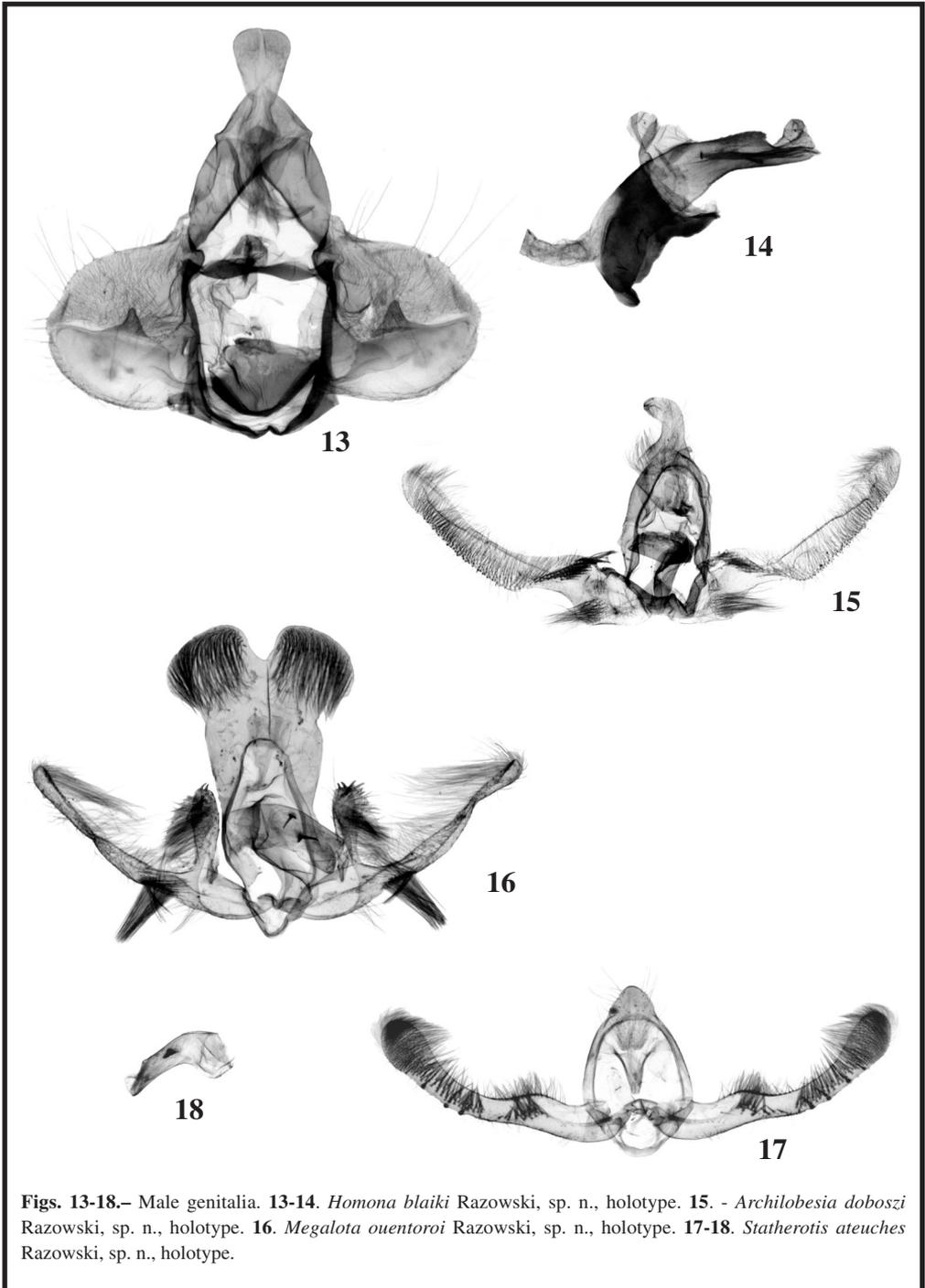
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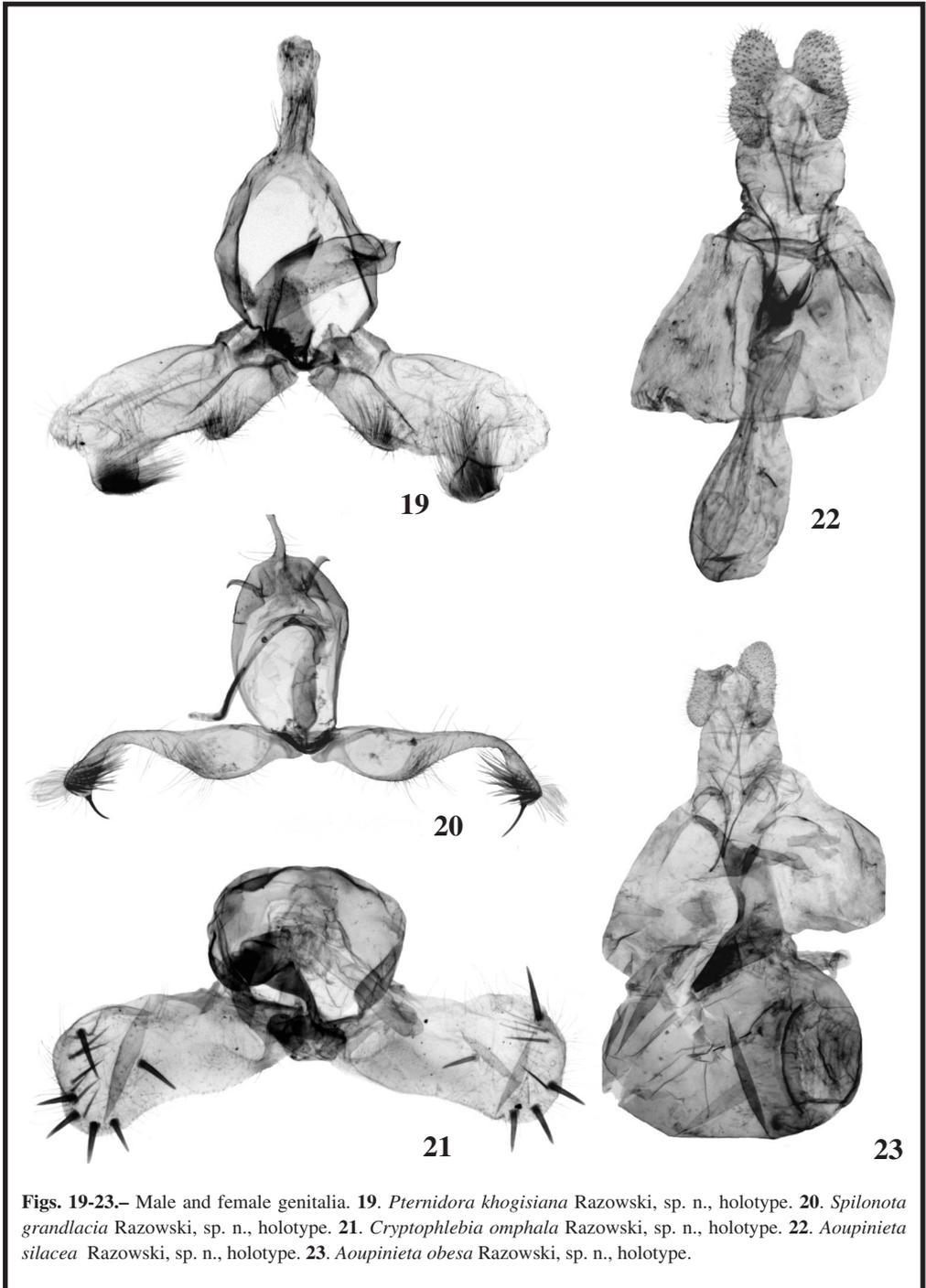
Figs. 1-6.— Male genitalia. **1-2.** *Williella picdupina* Razowski sp. n., holotype. **3-4.** *Aoupinieta setaria* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **5-6.** *Aoupinieta mountpaniae* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



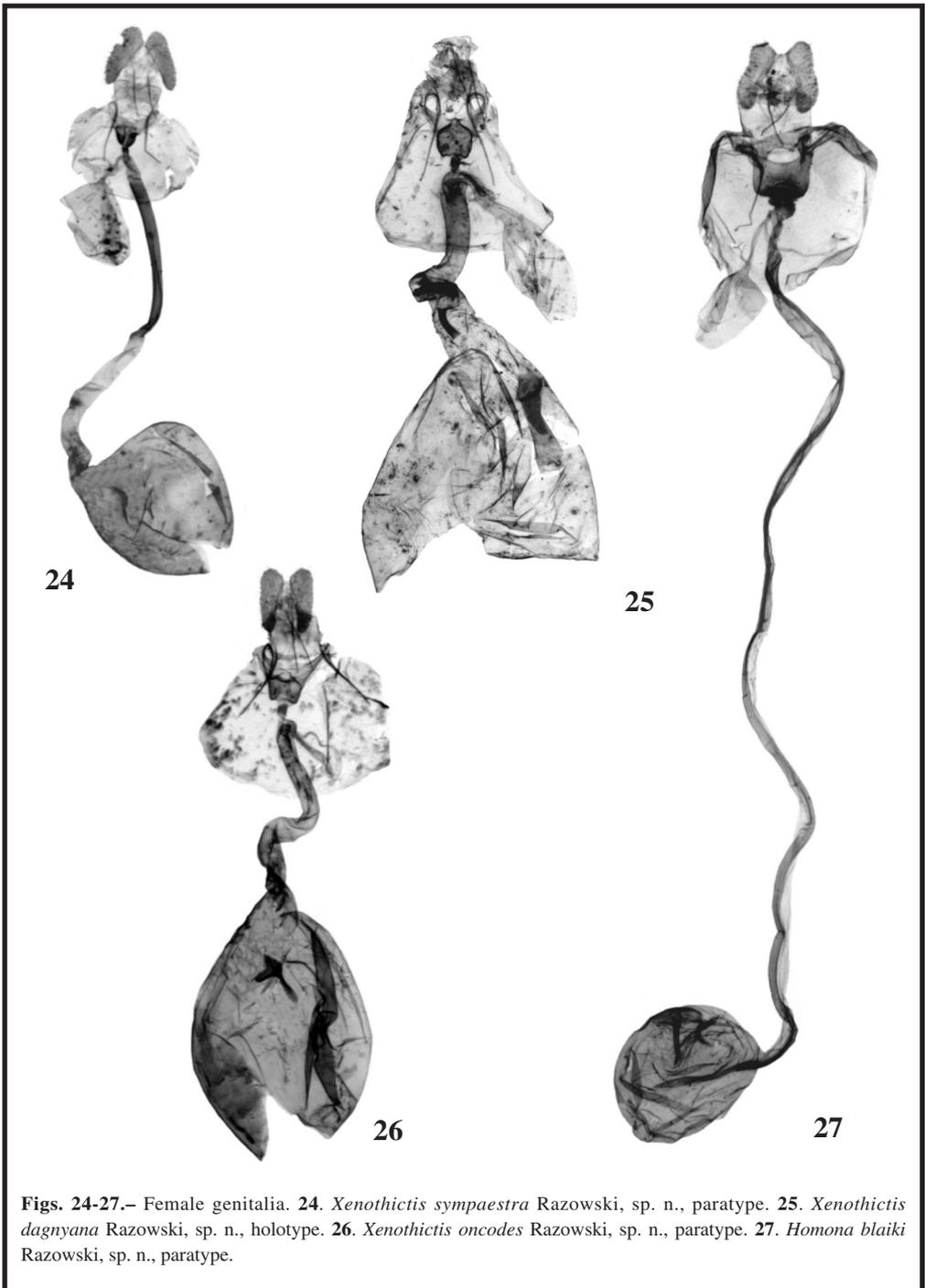
Figs. 7-12.– Male genitalia. **7-8.** *Xenothictis coena* Diakonoff, Mt Aoupinie. **9-10.** *Xenothictis sympaestra* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **11-12.** *Xenothictis oncodes* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



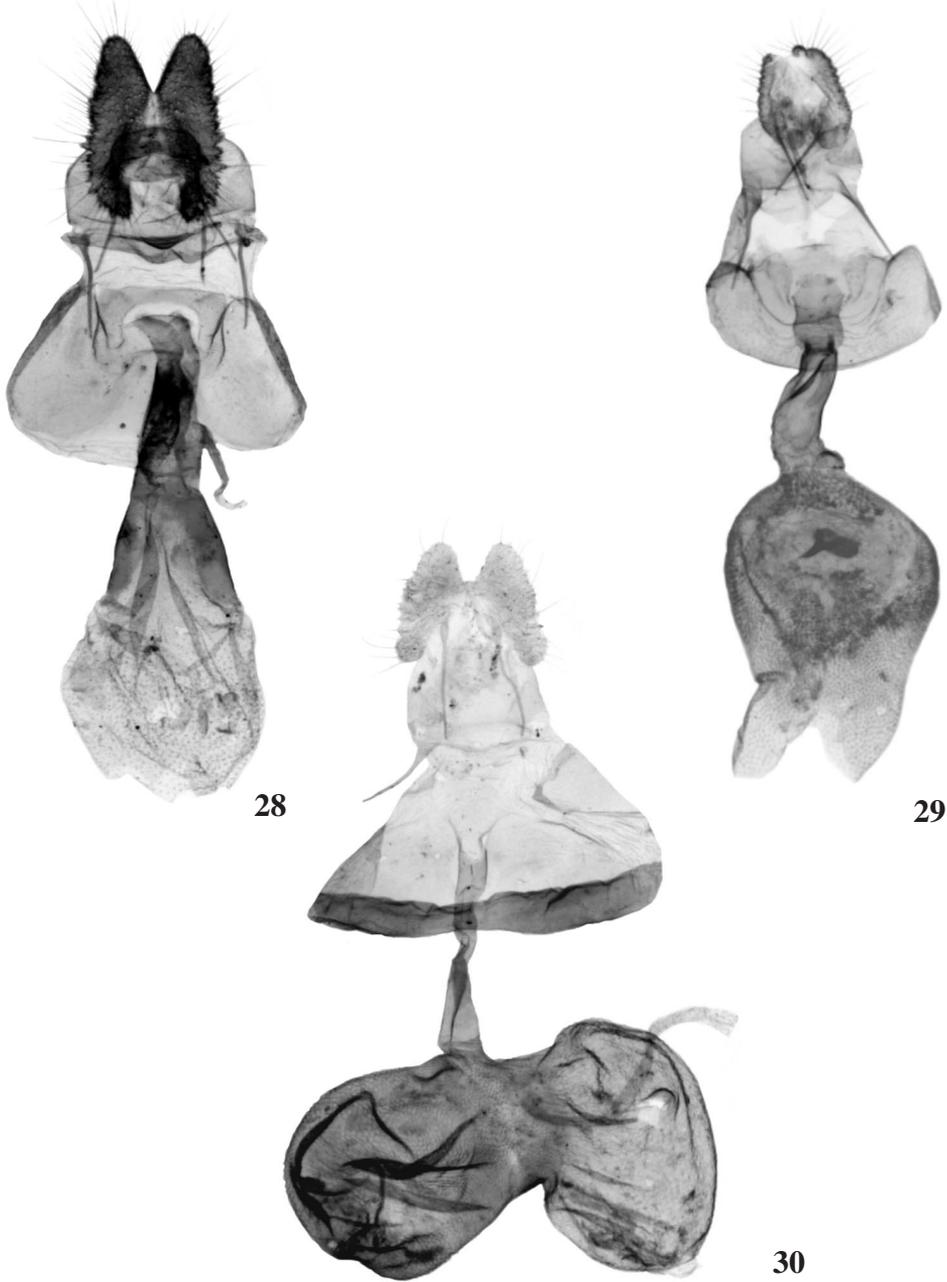
Figs. 13-18.— Male genitalia. **13-14.** *Homona blaikei* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **15.** - *Archilobesia doboszi* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **16.** *Megalota ouentoroi* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **17-18.** *Statherotis ateuches* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



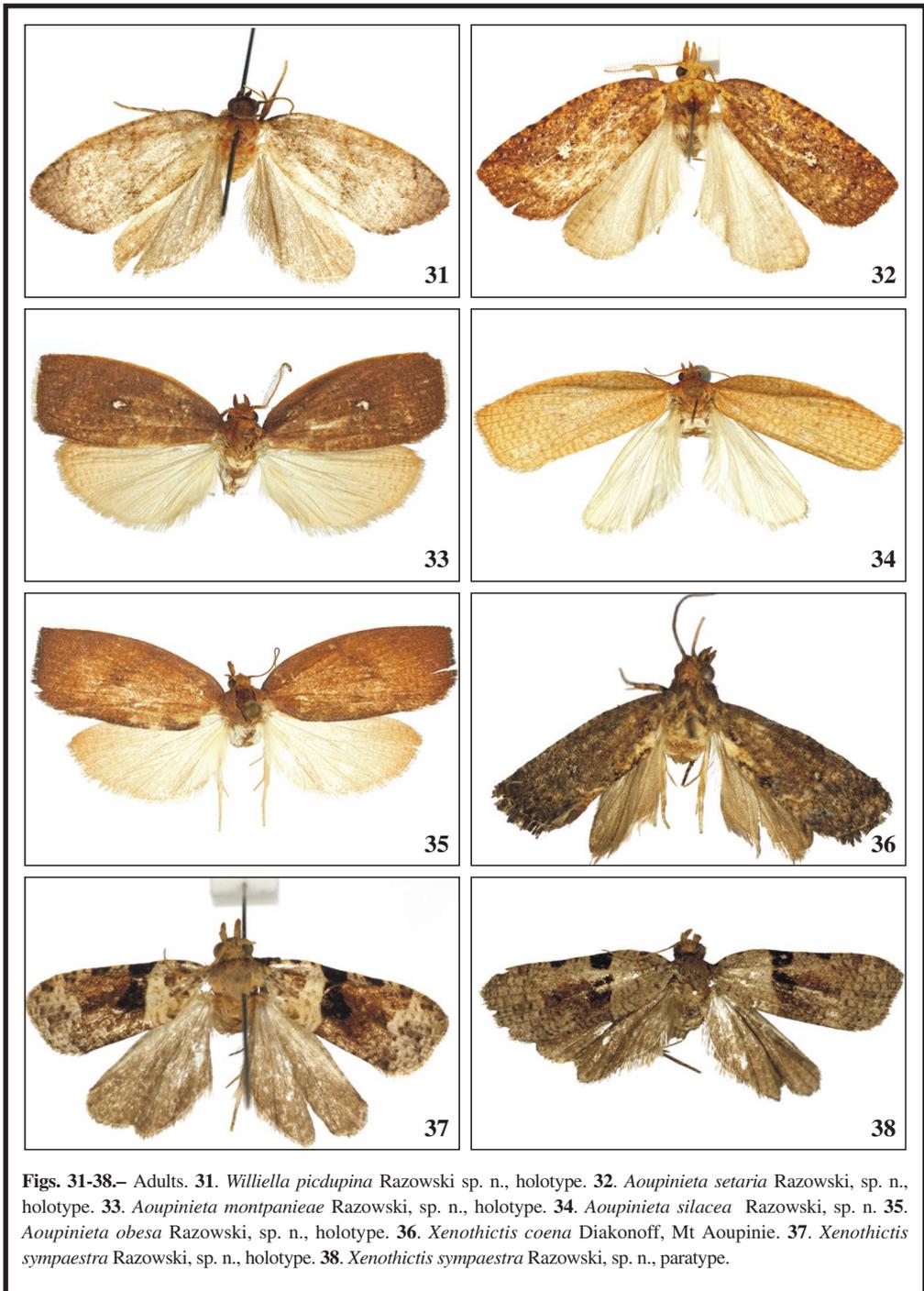
Figs. 19-23.— Male and female genitalia. 19. *Pternidora khogisiana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 20. *Spilonota grandlacia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 21. *Cryptophlebia omphala* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 22. *Aoupinieta silacea* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 23. *Aoupinieta obesa* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.

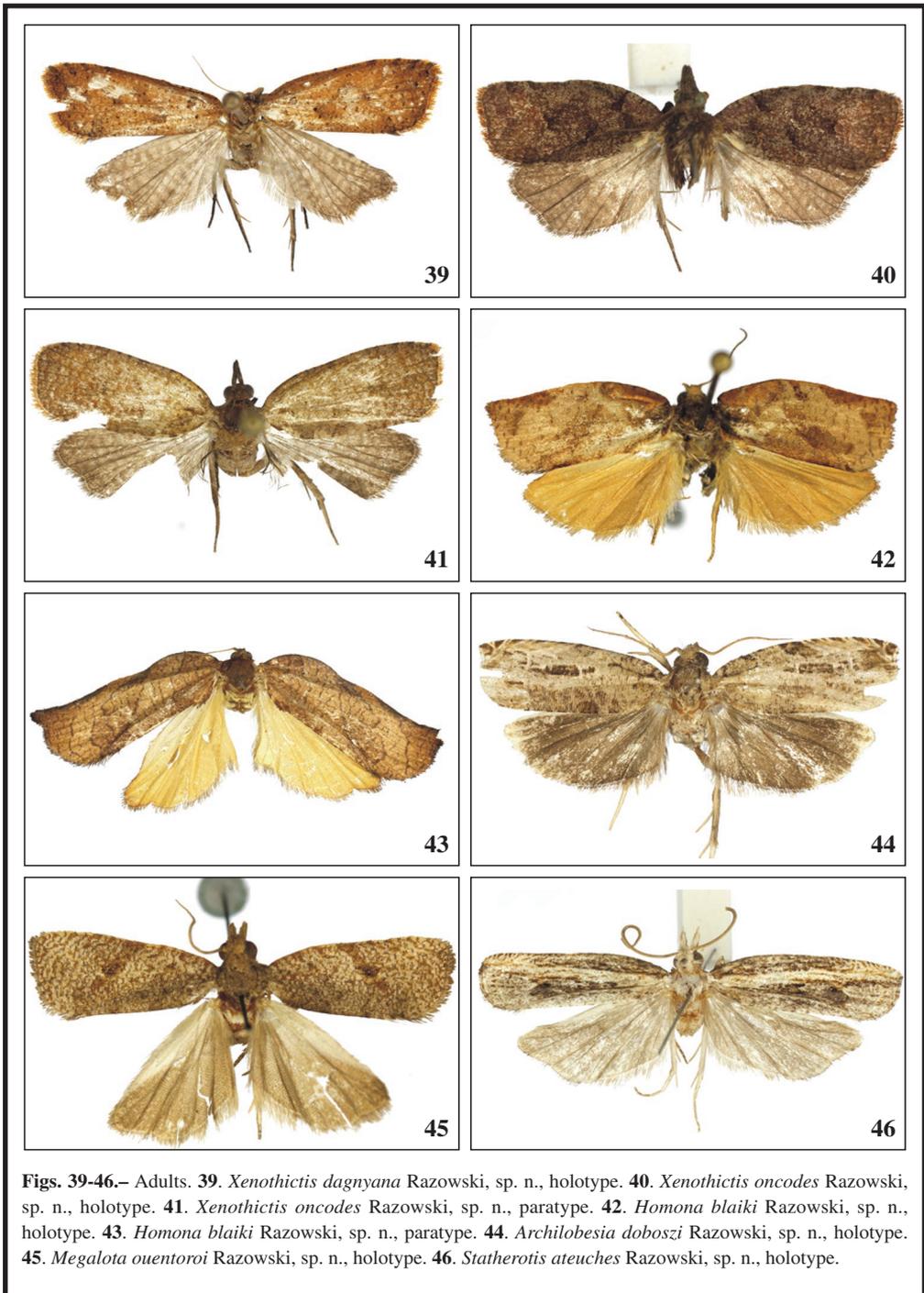


Figs. 24-27.— Female genitalia. 24. *Xenothictis sympaestra* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. 25. *Xenothictis dagnyana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 26. *Xenothictis oncodes* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. 27. *Homona blaiiki* Razowski, sp. n., paratype.



Figs. 28-30.— Female genitalia. **28.** *Rhopobota mou* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **29.** *Noduliferola anepsia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **30.** *Herpystis esson* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.





Figs. 39-46.— Adults. **39.** *Xenothictis dagnyana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **40.** *Xenothictis oncodes* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **41.** *Xenothictis oncodes* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. **42.** *Homona blaikei* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **43.** *Homona blaikei* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. **44.** *Archilobesia doboszi* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **45.** *Megalota ouentoroi* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **46.** *Statherotis ateuches* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



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Figs. 47-52.— Adults. 47. *Pternidora khogisiana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 48. *Rhopobota mou* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 49. *Noduliferola anepsia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 50. *Spilonota grandlacia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 51. *Herpystis esson* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 52. *Cryptophlebia omphala* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.