New species of the moth genus *Promalactis* Meyrick, 1908 from Indonesia and Vietnam (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae)

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*Promalactis sulawesiella* sp. n. from Indonesia (Sulawesi) and *P. fansipanella* sp. n. from Vietnam are described.

The moths of the genus *Promalactis* Meyr. are widely distributed, mainly in eastern and southeastern Asia. Till now, more than 100 species have been described (Meyrick, 1922; Matsumura, 1931; Gaede, 1938; Clarke, 1963; Park, 1981, 1983; Lvovsky, 1985, 1986, 1988, 2000; Wang et al., 1997, 2000; Park & Park, 1998; Wang & Li, 2004; Wang, 2006). Two new species are described below. The types of these species are deposited at Museum of Natural History, Humboldt University, Berlin.

**Promalactis sulawesiella** sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

*Holotype.♂, Indonesia, Sulawesi, 27 km W Palopo, 10-19.V.1984, leg. W. Mey, genit. prep. no. 50.*

*Paratypes. 2 ♀, same data as holotype, genit. prep. no. 51-52.*

**Description.** Forewing length 4.5 mm; wing-span 10 mm. Antennae with white and black segments. Labial palpi narrow, recurved, with rufous middle segment and brown apical segment. Head white between bases of antennae; frons light brownish; occiput dark brown. Thorax dark brown. Forewing rufous mixed with dark grey and with dark brown apex (Fig. 1). White triangular spot noticeable near costal margin at a distance from apex, with a dark grey spot lying below it. Narrow oblique white stripe running at 1/4 of wing length from its base. One more small oblique white stripe lying close to wing base. Both stripes and white triangular spot bordered with dark brown scales. Hindwing dark grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus and gnathos pointed apically. Saccus very narrow and long. Valva broad with narrow apex. Sacculus with triangular outgrowth near apex. Juxta as a small fork. Aedeagus long and narrow, with small cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3). Hind margin of sternite VIII with noticeable concavity. Antrum large, funnel-shaped. Spermathecal duct arising from middle part of duct of bursa. Small sclerotized outgrowth present in middle part of duct of bursa. Signum small narrow sclerotized plate.

**Comparison.** The new species is close to *P. meyi* Lvovsky, 2000 described from the Philippines. It is differentiated from the latter by the structure of the male genitalia: longer aedeagus and saccus and triangular outgrowth on the inner surface of valva.

**Promalactis fansipanella** sp. n. (Figs 4, 5)

*Holotype.♂, North Vietnam, Fan Si Pan, near Chapa, 1600-1800 m, 22°20´N, 103°40´E, secondary forest, V.1995, native collectors, genit. prep. no. 61.*

**Description.** Forewing length 5.5 mm; wing-span 12 mm. Antennae with white and black segments. Labial palpi recurved, long and narrow, covered by white and fuscous scales. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, orange with fuscous spot near apex. Broad fuscous transverse stripe in the middle of wing and small white streak close to base of wing. Second white transverse stripe between base of wing and fuscous transverse stripe. Hindwings narrow, grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 4, 5). Valva broad with long narrow process at apex. Gnathos recurved, narrowing to apex. Juxta and saccus long and narrow. Aedeagus long, with noticeable hook at apex.

**Comparison.** The new species is close to *P. albiapicalis* Lvovsky, 1997 described from South Vietnam, but differs in the absence of white spot at the apex of the forewing, shape of valva and absence of long cornutus in the aedeagus.
Figs 1-3. *Promalactis sulawesiella* sp. n. 1, forewing; 2, male genitalia; 3, female genitalia.
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References


Figs 4, 5. Promalactis fansipanella sp. n.: 4, male genitalia without aedeagus; 5, aedeagus.


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