

Two new species of the genus *Acria* (Lepidoptera: Peleopodidae) from South-East Asia

Два новых вида рода *Acria* (Lepidoptera: Peleopodidae) из Юго-Восточной Азии

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Acria javanica sp. nov. and *A. sulawesica* sp. nov. are described from Indonesia.

Acria javanica sp. nov. и *A. sulawesica* sp. nov. описаны из Индонезии.

Key words: Indonesia, Lepidoptera, Peleopodidae, *Acria*, new species

Ключевые слова: Индонезия, чешуекрылые, Lepidoptera, Peleopodidae, *Acria*, новые виды

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Acria* Stephens, 1834 includes 16 species, 15 of which are confined to South-East Asia (Robinson et al., 1994; Yuan, Zhang & Wang, 2008; Chen & Wu, 2011; Shashank & Ramamurthy, 2015; Wang & Guan, 2015) and one species to Central Africa (Meyrick, 1930). Most species of this genus are very similar in external appearance and can be reliably distinguished only on the basis of genital structures. Investigation of the material from Indonesia, deposited in the Naturalis Biodiversity Center in Leiden, The Netherlands (NBCN), revealed two new species of *Acria* which are described below.

TAXONOMY

Order **LEPIDOPTERA**

Family **PELEOPODIDAE** Hodges, 1974

Genus *Acria* Stephens, 1834

Type species: *Phalaena emarginella* Donovan, 1804, by monotypy.

Acria javanica sp. nov.

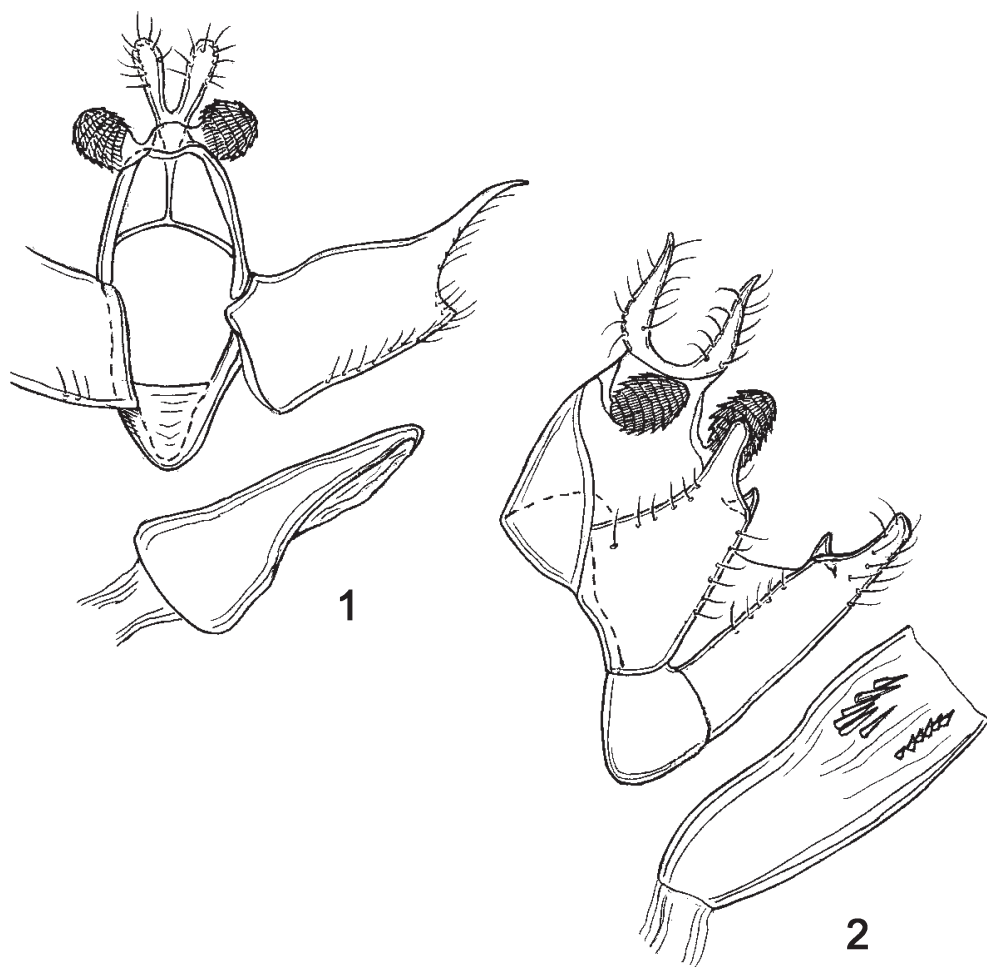
(Fig. 1)

Holotype. Male, **Indonesia**, W. Sumba, Waimangura, 450 m a.m.s.l., VIII.1949, Sutter and Wegner leg.; gen. prep. No. 70 [by Lvovsky] (NBCN).

Paratypes. 1 male, **Indonesia**: Java, Batavia, 1888, no. 3298; gen. prep. No. 71 [by Lvovsky]; 1 male, E. Java, Nongkodjadar, 1300 m a.m.s.l., at light, 22.IV.1940, Wegner leg.; gen. prep. No. 67 [by Lvovsky]; 3 males, same locality, 5.IV., 28.IV. and 28.V.1940, Wegner leg.; gen. prep. Nos 68, 69 and 72 [by Lvovsky] (NBCN).

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Acria psathyra* Diakonoff, 1948 from which differs by yellow forewing, very short common stem of uncus lobes and small hook at the apex of aedeagus.

Description. Forewing length 5–6.5 mm, wingspan 11–15 mm. Antenna light brown. Frons white, occiput light yellow to light brown. Labial palpi white with admixture of fuscous scales and with black belt near the apex. Thorax yellow or gray. Forewing yellow with admixture of brown or brown-gray scales and with 2–3 small fuscous spots or dots near costal margin. Fringes dark



Figs 1, 2. *Acria* spp., male genitalia: **1**, *A. javanica* sp. nov., holotype; **2**, *A. sulawesica* sp. nov., holotype.

proximally to light gray distally. Hindwing light gray to whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus bifurcate with very short basal common stem. Lobes of gnathos rounded. Valvae symmetrical, rather wide, with long narrow apical processes. Saccus wide, triangular, apically rounded. Aedeagus without cornuti, with strongly clavate base, greatly narrowing from base to apex, with small apical hook. Length of aedeagus is approximately equal to length of valva.

Etymology. The species is named after Java Island where most specimens were collected.

***Acria sulawesica* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Holotype. Male, **Indonesia**, S. Celebes, Lompobatang Mt., Borong Rapoa, 850 m a.m.s.l., 19–24.VIII.1949, Diakonoff and Manis leg.; gen. prep. No. 39 [by Lvovsky] (NBCN).

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Acria ceramitis* Meyrick, 1908, from which differs by two processes of uncus connected with tegumen without common stem and by short valva, length of which does not exceed length of aedeagus (in *A. ceramitis*, length of valva is $1.5 \times$ length of aedeagus).

Description. Forewing length 6.5 mm, wingspan 14.5 mm. Antenna brown. Frons

white, occiput gray. Labial palpi white with black belt near the apex. Thorax and forewing uniformly dark grayish-brown. Fringes white, mixed with gray. Hindwing dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus bifurcate with wide base. Lobes of gnathos oval. Valvae symmetrical, rather short, abruptly narrowing towards the apex, with small interior subapical processes. Saccus wide, triangular, apically rounded. Aedeagus with two longitudinal rows of cornuti: one row of six very small thorns and another row of five larger thorns; length of aedeagus slightly exceeds length of valva; diameter of aedeagus approximately equal to width of valva.

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality (Sulawesi Island).

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