Discovery of Cryptophasa Lewin, 1805 (Lepidoptera: Xyloryctidae) from Indonesia with the descriptions of three new species

HARI SUTRISNO1,3, JACKSON F WATUNG2 & AWIT SUWITO1
1 Zoology Division, Research Center for Biology, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Jl. Raya Jakarta-Bogor Km 46, Cibinong 16911, Indonesia
2 Faculty of Agriculture, Sam Ratulangi University, Manado. Jl. Kampus-Bahu Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia
3 Corresponding author. E-mail: sutrisnohari@yahoo.com

Abstract

Three new species of Cryptophasa Lewin, 1805 are described from eastern Indonesia: C. watungi Sutrisno & Suwito, 2015 sp. nov., C. kwerbaensis Sutrisno & Suwito, 2015 sp. nov., and C. choliki Sutrisno & Suwito, 2015 sp. nov. Each species is described based on adult external and genital characters. The potential apomorphic character in male genitalia of Cryptophasa, the shape of the uncus, is discussed.

Key words: apomorphy, Cryptophasa, Gelechioidea, host plant, Myrtaceae, new species, Xyloryctidae

Introduction

Cryptophasa Lewin, 1805 is the largest genus within Xyloryctidae, comprising more than 60 described species (McMillan 2013). As with many other genera of moths, historically this genus was defined on the basis of external characters only and no apomorphic characters have been proposed to support its monophyly. Previously this genus was placed in the Oecophoridae (Nye & Fletcher 1991; Common 1996). Hodges (1999) moved it to the family Xyloryctidae: Xyloryctinae. Recent molecular studies also place Cryptophasa within the Xyloryctidae (Kaila et al. 2011). Among xyloryctine moths, this genus is most diverse in Australia with 55 described species recorded (Common 1990). Unfortunately, there is no complete report of Cryptophasa species occurring in Indonesia, even though the subfamily Xyloryctinae appears to be diverse in Malaysia and New Guinea, as has been reported by Holloway et al. (2001).

This paper presents the descriptions of three new species of Cryptophasa from Papua, Halmahera, and North Sulawesi. Each species is described based on adult external morphology and (mostly male) genitalia characters. The monophyly and the potential apomorphic characters for this genus are discussed.

Material and methods

The present study is based on material from field studies in Papua, Halmahera Island and North Sulawesi. All material examined in this study is deposited in the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Research Center for Biology, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Cibinong.

Pinned specimens were examined with an incandescent light source. Genitalia dissections were prepared by the standard method of boiling in a 10% potassium hydroxide solution for about 10–11 minutes. Dissection of genitalia was performed under a stereomicroscope (Robinson 1976; Sutrisno & Horak 2003).

Terminology used for morphological and genital characters follow Holloway et al. (2001).