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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *NOKONA* MATSUMURA, 1931 (LEPIDOPTERA, SESIIDAE) FROM SOUTH SULAWESI

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Nokona sulawesiensis O. Gorbunov et Arita, **sp. n.** is described and figured
from South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Holotype of new species is deposited in the
collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Sesiidae, *Nokona*, new species, Indonesia, Sulawesi.

**О. Г. Горбунов¹⁾, Ю. Арита²⁾. Новый вид рода *Nokona* Matsumura, 1931
(Lepidoptera, Sesiidae) с Южного Сулавеси // Дальневосточный энтомолог.
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С Южного Сулавеси (Индонезия) описан *Nokona sulawesiensis* O. Gorbunov
et Arita, **sp. n.** Голотип нового вида хранится в коллекции Национального
научного музея в Токио.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Nokona* was described by Matsumura as a subgenus of *Paranthrene* Hübner, 1819 ["1816"] with *Paranthrene yesonica* Matsumura, 1931 [= *Sciapteron regale* Butler 1878] as the type species (Matsumura, 1931). According to our unpublished data the genus, in its modern interpretation, is polyphyletic. It distributes in the eastern part of Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian regions and includes somewhat less than 50 species (Gorbunov & Arita, 1995; 2001; Arita & Gorbunov, 2001; Pühringer & Kallies, 2004; Kallies *et al.*, 2014). By the structure of both male and female genitalia *Nokona* (*sensu lato*) can be clearly divided to several groups. The new species described below is a member of the *N. regalis* species-group.

All labels of the holotype are shown in detail. Each label is separated by quotation marks, and lines in a label separated by a "/". The holotype of the new species is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan (NSMT).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

Nokona sulawesiensis O. Gorbunov et Arita, sp. n.

Figs 1–6

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂ (NSMT), with the labels: "Su Sulawesi / Bantimurung / 23. Feb. 2007" [= Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan, Maros Regency, Bantimurung]; "Sesiidae / Pictures No / 0231–0232–2013 / Photo by O. Gorbunov"; "Genitalia examined / by O. Gorbunov / Preparation No / OG–017–2014" "HOLO-TYPUS ♂ / *Nokona sulawesiensis* / O. Gorbunov et Arita, 2015 / O. Gorbunov des., 2014".

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype) (Figs 1, 2). Alar expanse 27.8 mm; body length 15.9 mm; forewing 12.2 mm; antenna 7.5 mm.

Head: antenna dorsally black with dark blue sheen, ventrally light brown; scapus yellow to pale yellow with a few black scales ventrally; frons pale yellow with golden sheen, with a large gray spot with bronze sheen; vertex black with dark greenish sheen; labial palpus yellow to pale yellow with a broad black stripe exterior-ventrally; occipital fringe dorsally mixed with black and yellow scales, ventrally pale yellow.

Thorax: patagia dark brown to black with green-violet sheen, with a few yellow scales both posteriorly and laterally; tegula black with green-violet sheen, with a few yellow scales both at base of forewing and distally; mesothorax black with green-violet sheen, narrowly yellow-orange distally; metathorax black with green-violet sheen, with a tuft of silvery-white hairs laterally; thorax laterally black with green-violet sheen, with a large gray spot medially and with a few yellow scales at base of forewing; posteriorly both metepimeron and metameron black with green-violet sheen with a few white scales, densely covered with silvery-white hairs.



Figs 1–2. *N. sulawesiensis* sp. n.: 1 – holotype ♂ (Sesiidae pictures No 0231–0232–2014), alar expanse 27.8 mm; 2 – ditto, underside.

Legs: neck plate yellow to pale yellow; fore coxa black with green-violet sheen, broadly yellow to yellow-orange basally; fore femur and tibia entirely black with green-violet sheen; fore tarsus yellow to yellow-orange, dorsally basal tarsomere black with green-violet sheen, remaining tarsomeres each with a few black scales; mid coxa black with blue-green sheen, with a few pale yellow scales posteriorly; mid femur externally black with blue-green sheen, with orange anterior margin and white posterior margin, internally pale yellow to white mixed with black scales; mid tibia black with green-violet sheen, with a pale yellow stripe on basal half ventrally and with a few yellow scales both exterior-dorsally and distally; spurs pale yellow with golden sheen; mid tarsus black with green-violet sheen exterior-dorsally and pale yellow to yellow with a few black scales interior-ventrally; hind coxa black with blue-green sheen, with a few pale yellow scales posteriorly; hind femur externally black with blue-green sheen, with orange anterior margin and white posterior margin, internally pale yellow to white mixed with black scales; hind tibia black with blue-violet sheen, with an admixture of individual yellow scales dorsally, with a few pale yellow scales anterior-ventrally and with a small pale yellow to white spot at base of mid spurs posterior-ventrally; spurs pale yellow with golden sheen; hind tarsus black with green-violet sheen, interior-ventrally pale yellow to yellow in basal half.

Abdomen: dorsally entirely black with strong blue-violet sheen; ventrally dark brown to black with dark blue sheen; anal tuft dorsally black with blue-violet sheen with a few white scales laterally, valva dirty yellow.

Forewing: dorsally at base black with green sheen, with a few yellow-orange scales; costal margin black with dark green sheen; Cu-stem and anal margin black with green-violet sheen, with an admixture of brick-orange scales; surface distally of cross-vein dark brown with blue-violet sheen densely mixed with brick-orange scales proximally; transparent areas poorly-developed, covered with hyaline scales with strong electric blue-green luster; external transparent area undeveloped; ventrally dark brown densely mixed with yellow and brick-orange scales; cilia dark brown with bronze sheen.

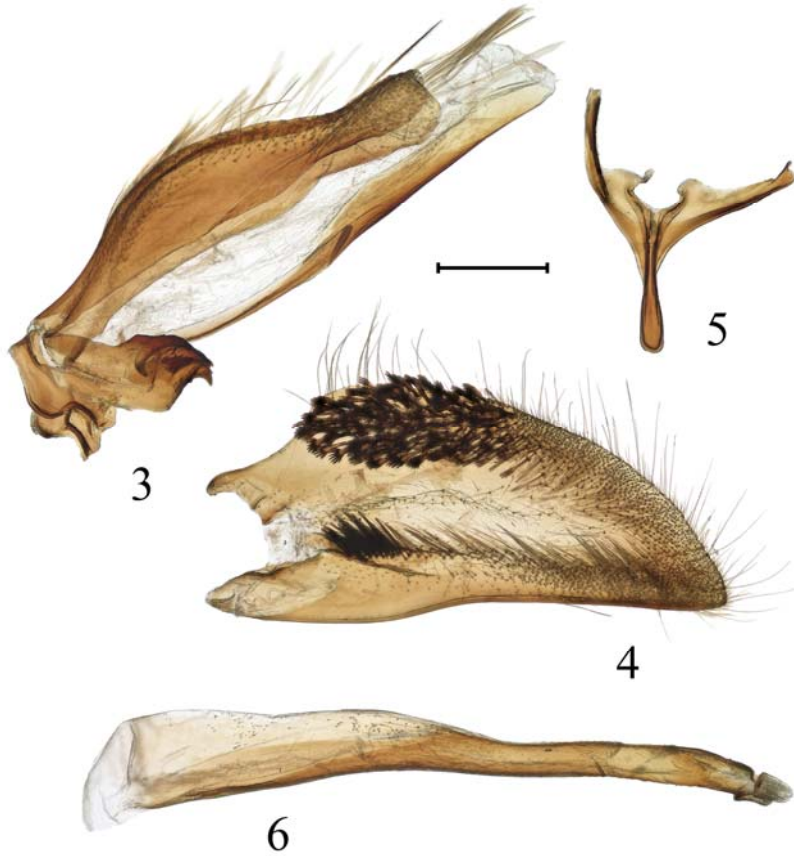
Hindwing: transparent; dorsally veins and discal spot dark brown mixed with brick-orange scales; discal spot narrow, extending to base of vein M_3 ; outer margin narrow, about twice as narrow as cilia, dark brown to black with bronze sheen, narrowly yellow internally; dorsally veins and discal spot dark brown, densely mixed with yellow and brick-orange scales; outer margin dark brown to black with bronze sheen; cilia dark brown to black with bronze sheen, mixed with yellow scales anally.

MALE GENITALIA (holotype, genital preparation No OG-017-2014). Uncus narrow, slightly broadened medially, slightly broadened and obtuse distally, covered with a few short setae in distal half; tegument small; gnathos somewhat broader than tegumen, beak-shaped; tuba analis with subscaphium narrowly sclerotized (Fig. 3); valva (Fig. 4) triangular-oval, covered with hand-shaped setae on dorsal third, short simple setae at both distal and dorsal margins, medial row of hand-shaped setae absent; crista sacculi low, densely covered with strong pointed setae; saccus (Fig. 5)

slightly shorter than vinculum, somewhat broader and rounded basally; aedeagus (Fig. 6) rather thick, slightly longer than valva, with a small well-sclerotized carina penis; vesica with numerous minute flat cornuti.

FEMALE. Unknown.

INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY. Unknown.



Figs 3–6. Male genitalia of *Nokona sulawesiensis* sp. n. (genital preparation No OG–017–2014): 3 – tegumen-uncus complex; 4 – valva; 5 – saccus; 6 – aedeagus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. By the structure of the male genitalia *Nokona sulawesiensis* sp. n. seems to belong to *N. regalis* (Butler, 1878) species-group. Superficially this new species somewhat resembles to *N. poecilocephala* (Diakonoff, 1968 [“1967”]), but can be separated from it by the coloration of the vertex (bright orange mixed with black in the species compared), abdomen (each tergite with a narrow yellow stripe distally in *N. poecilocephala*), coloration of forewing (dorsally with strong indigo-green sheen in the species compared) and by the conformation of

the male genitalia (Figs 3–6 *vs* fig. 349 in Diakonoff, 1968). From *N. acaudata* Arita et Gorbunov, 2001, *N. sulawesensis* sp. n. differs by the coloration of the tegula (with a large yellow-orange spot at base of forewing in the species compared), abdomen dorsally (tergite 2 with an admixture of orange scales on distal half; tergite 4 with a broad orange stripe distally; tergite 6 with a narrow orange stripe distally in *N. acaudata*) and by the presence of the external transparent area of the forewing (completely opaque in the species compared) and by the structure of the male genitalia (*cp.* Figs 3–6 with fig. 55a–d in Arita & Gorbunov, 2001).

BIONOMICS. The host plant and larval bionomics are unknown. The type was collected in the end of February.

HABITAT. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type-locality in South Sulawesi.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is named after the island of Sulawesi, where it was collected.

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