



Lecithoceridae (Lepidoptera: Gelechioidea) of New Guinea, Part IV: Genus *Pectinimura* Park with descriptions of four new species and four new combinations

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Abstract

As the 4th part in a series of papers on the family Lecithoceridae (Lepidoptera, Gelechioidea) of New Guinea, the genus *Pectinimura* Park is reviewed, describing *P. singularis* sp. nov., *P. areola* sp. nov., *P. brahmanica* sp. nov., and *P. gilvicostata* sp. nov. Four previously known species belonging to *Lecithocera* are transferred to *Pectinimura*: *P. baryoma* (Diakonoff), comb. nov., *P. liberalis* (Diakonoff), comb. nov., *P. lutescens* (Diakonoff), comb. nov., and *P. rhabdostoma* (Diakonoff), comb. nov. Adults, heads, labial palpi, and the male genitalia are illustrated. A worldwide catalogue of the genus is provided.

Key words: taxonomy, *Pectinimura*, new species, new combination, New Guinea

Introduction

The genus *Pectinimura* Park, 2008 (Gelechioidea, Lecithoceridae) was established, based on the type species *P. montiatilis* Park from the Philippines. It is part of a monophyletic group of genera related to *Lecithocera* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, defined by the possession of a specialized pectinate comb on the valva of the male genitalia, and which includes *Neopectinimura* Park, 2010, *Onnuria* Park, 2011, and *Hamatina* Park, 2011. These genera share with *Pectinimura* a specialized pectinate comb on the valva of the male genitalia, however, they differ from *Pectinimura* in shape of the labial palpus and wing venation.

The family Lecithoceridae is widely distributed throughout the Old World (it is absent in the New World) with more than 1,100 known species. More than 80% of the diversity is found in the Oriental and the southern parts of the Palaearctic regions. The family is characterized by two apomorphies: the antenna are longer than the forewing length and the male genitalia have a reduced gnathos. The New Guinea fauna of this family is poorly known, as are most microlepidoptera groups in the region. Durrant (1915) described *Lecithocera deloma* and *L. strigosa* as the first known lecithocerids from New Guinea, and Meyrick (1918, 1929, 1931, 1938) added eight more *Lecithocera* species from the region. Diakonoff (1954) described 19 new species of *Lecithocera*, which he placed in the Gelechiidae, from Papua (= Irian Jaya) of Indonesia. Among them, *L. hemitoma* Diakonoff was recently transferred to *Hamatina* Park (Park 2011b) and *L. rhinoceros* Diakonoff to *Scolizona* Park (Park 2011d). An additional four species are transferred to *Pectinimura* in the present work. The remaining misplaced species will be transferred to other genera in subsequent parts of this series.

Prior to the present study of the fauna of New Guinea, Park (2010, 2011a) reported a species of *Torodora*, reviewed the genus *Telephata* Meyrick, and Park & Byun (2010) described *Neopectinimura* Park. In the first part (Park, 2011b) of this serial study on the Lecithoceridae of New Guinea, the new genus *Onnuria* Park was described with three new species, in the second part (Park 2011c), *Hamatina* Park was described with four new species, and in the third part (Park 2011d), *Scolizona* Park was described with two new species.