

## A new species of *Macroglossum* from Tanimbar Islands (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae)

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ABSTRACT. — *Macroglossum vandenberghi* n. sp. is described from Tanimbar Islands. The new species is obviously distinct from all other *Macroglossum* species as the greater part of the tail is purely white.

Among unidentified Sphingidae in the collection of the late P. J. van den Bergh in the Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie (Zoölogisch Museum) in Amsterdam, I discovered two specimens of *Macroglossum* from Tanimbar belonging to a hitherto unknown species.

Next to *M. tenimberi* Clark, 1920 the new species is the second endemic *Macroglossum* species in the Tanimbar Islands. The new species is named in honour of the man who assembled in his collection the two here-described specimens.

### *Macroglossum vandenberghi* n. sp.

Diagnosis. — The species is exceedingly different from all known *Macroglossum* species by the white anal brush which is unique within the genus and immediately separates it from other species. Besides it is distinctively characterized by the extreme dark colouration of the wings, which is, especially in the ♂, responsible for the indistinctness of the maculation of the forewing, and by the complete absence of both the yellow band on the hindwing and any yellow or white lateral patches on the abdomen.

Description. — ♂ (fig. 2): Length of forewing (from base to apex): 22 mm.

Upperside of fore- and hindwings dark chocolate brown. Antemedian and postmedian bands of forewing even darker brown, tending to black and just dark enough to be distinct. Antemedian band more or less straight; postmedian band with a straight proximal border and the distal border pointed to outer margin on M1. A costal trapezoidal spot before apex is faintly visible. Upperside of hindwing without markings.

Underside of both wings chocolate brown; base of hindwing with scarce yellow scaling. Underside of forewing marked with three darker discal lines. The first straight and distinct, the second and third curved distad and less distinct, the third even hardly visible. Underside of hindwing also with three such lines.

Antennae brown. Upperside of palpi and head dark grey. Upperside of thorax yellowish brown (possibly green in fresh specimens). Underside of palpi and thorax white speckled with grey. Sides of thorax lighter, but of the same colour as the upperside.

Tergits dark chocolate brown, speckled and edged distally with yellowish brown scaling. Sternites dark brown with grey mesial patches. Lateral tufts tipped with white. Anal brush pure white except for some brown scales at the base of the upperside.

Fore and middle legs grey. Hind legs brown.

♀ (fig. 1): Length of forewing: 25 mm. On the whole lighter coloured than the ♂. Base, median interspace and disc of forewing greyish blue instead of brown. Apart from the brown ante- and postmedian bands, forewing with two brown discal lines and a distinct brown costal trapezoidal spot before apex. Outer margin of forewing brown. Hindwings light brown at base shading to darker brown distally.

Underside of the wings less distinctly marked than in the ♂. Underside of thorax more grey. Last tergite before tail grey with a large dark brown mesial patch.

In comparison with the ♂ the antennae of the ♀ are very thin.



Figs 1-2. *Macroglossum vandenberghi* n. sp. 1, female, paratype; 2, male, holotype. Photo L. van der Laan.

Material examined: — Holotype ♂, Tenimber, 1920, Coll. P. J. v. d. Bergh; paratype ♀, Tenimber, Coll. P. J. v. d. Bergh; both specimens are preserved in the Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie (Zoölogisch Museum), Amsterdam.

Discussion. — Although known from the types only, *M. vandenberghi* is strikingly different from all other *Macroglossum* species by its beautiful white tail. In order not to destroy this important distinguishing character, I decided not to dissect the genitalia of the holotype. Consequently it is impossible to say anything about relationships with other *Macroglossum* species, the more as the species stands rather isolated within the genus by the combination of characters mentioned in the diagnosis. Nevertheless *M. vandenberghi* shows some resemblance to *M. joannisi* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903 from Queensland. This resemblance is mainly caused by the shape, colour and maculation of the forewings, which are almost identical in both species. However *M. joannisi* shows vestiges of a yellow band on the hindwing and is characterized by four very large yellow lateral patches on the abdomen.

When in future more material of the new species becomes available, examination of genitalic structures might elucidate the taxonomic relationships between *M. vandenberghi* and other species of the genus.

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ESPERIA SULPHURELLA (FABRICIUS) TE KORTGENE (LEPIDOPTERA: OECOPHORIDAE). Op 25 mei 1982 ving ik te Kortgene (Noord-Beveland, Zeeland) een exemplaar van *sulphurella*. Het vlindertje trof ik overdag aan op gerooid en gezaagd appelhout. Het blijkt de tweede in ons land bekende vindplaats te betreffen.

De heer K. J. Huisman te Melissant deelde mij mede dat hij de soort sinds enige jaren in zijn woonplaats vangt en dat de vinder waarschijnlijk aangevoerd is met voor de open haard bestemd hout van vruchtbomen afkomstig uit Zuid-Beveland!

J. van Vuure, Torendijk 42, 4484 AT Kortgene.