

***Drepanosticta pterophora* sp. nov.**
(Figs 2, 3, 14–21)

Material studied

Holotype ♂, (NTM I008868). Papua New Guinea, 'Camp 5', (04°42.859'S, 141°55.517'E; 135 m a.s.l.), 27-v-2010, S.J. Richards (NTM);

Paratypes (1♂, 1♀, both from Papua New Guinea). 1♂ (NTM I008869), 'Camp 2', (04°40.802'S, 141°46.188'E; 560 m a.s.l.), dry stick in shade, a.m. of 09-ii-2010; 1♀ (NTM I008870), 'Camp 6', (04°39.181'S, 141°55.374'E; 80 m a.s.l.), 25-ii-2010; both S.J. Richards (both NTM).

Etymology

The specific name (a composite of *pteron* = Greek for wing and *phoros* 2 = Greek for carrying) refers to the two wing-like processes on the posterior



Figure 3. *Drepanosticta pterophora* sp. nov., male, in life. 'Camp 2', Sepik Basin, Papua New Guinea (09-ii-2010; photograph by SJR).

lobe of the male pronotum; the ending -a (feminine to fit the generic name) instead of -os in phora results from transcription into Latin.

Male

Head – Labium brownish black; base of mandibles pale blue, remainder brownish black; slightly less than anterior half of labrum and all of postclypeus black, slightly more than posterior half of labrum and all of anteclypeus pale blue; approximately inner half of genae blue, outer half of genae, frons and top of head brownish grey to black with an ill-defined undulate brownish smudge in front of median ocellus across $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance between the antennal bases; antennae with scape and pedicel pale greyish brown and flagellum black; postgenae variably yellowish to brownish grey, narrowly black along eye margins.

Prothorax (Figs 14, 15) – Pronotum dorsally largely blackish brown, laterally white, yellow or pale blue; other prothoracic and cervical sclerites yellowish brown to largely brownish black; posterior lobe of pronotum raised medially and produced into thin wing-shaped laterally directed flaps surmounting the main section which ends in a rounded lateral lobe on either side. Coxa and trochanter greyish brown to black; femur greyish brown with apex black, remainder of leg dark greyish brown to black.

Synthorax (Figs 2, 18) – Pleura largely blackish brown to black with very distinct white, yellow or pale blue pattern as follows: a subrectangular patch in lateroventral $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of mesanepisternum, a large moderately wide wedge-shaped patch along intersegmental suture, a very small subtriangular patch in anterodorsal corner of mesepimeron and a somewhat larger subtriangular patch in anterodorsal corner of metepimeron; an ill-defined and very narrow patch along much of posterior margin of metapostepimeron. Poststernum greyish to black with three ill-defined paler patches. Legs as given above for foreleg. Wings with venation black and membrane hyaline; postnodals 19/18; pterostigma black, narrowly whitish along bordering veins, particular the proximal and distal ones, 1.5–1.7 times as long as wide, overlying 2 veins, posterior border 1.3–1.5 times as long as anterior border, proximal border slightly longer than distal border, proximal angle at R approximately 50°.