Two New Species of Pangrapta from South China (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Pangraptinae)

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF PANGRAPTA FROM SOUTH CHINA 
(LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE: PANGRAPTINAЕ)

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ABSTRACT

Two new species, Pangrapt тa paralasiophora sp. nov., and Pangrapt tа neorecusata sp. nov., are described from South China. Each of them is superficially similar to Pangrapt та lasiophora (Hampson, 1926) and Pangrapt та recusata (Walker, 1859), but they can easily be distinguished by their genitalia. Illustrations of external features and genitalia are provided.

Key Words: Noctuidae, Pangraptinaе, Pangrapt та, new species, China

RESUMEN

Se describen dos nuevas especies, Pangrapt та subsiаsiophора sp. nov. y Pangrapt та subsre- 
cusata sp. nov. del sur de China. Cada uno de ellas está cerca de Pangrapt та lasiophora 
(Hampson, 1926) y Pangrapt та recusata (Walker, 1859), pero se pueden distinguir fácilmente 
por la morfología de sus genitales. Se proveen ilustraciones de las características externas 
y los órganos genitales.

Palabras Clave: Noctuidae, Pangraptinaе, Pangrapt та, nuevas especies, China

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The new species were collected by light trap in Nanling National Nature Reserve (Guang- 
dong, China), Mt. Wuyishan (Jiangxi, China) and Hainan Island. Specimens were cleared in 10% so- 
dium hydroxide (NaOH), and mounted in glycerin (C3H8O3). Photographs of adults were taken by a 
Sony T100 digital camera and those of the genita-
lia were taken by a Carl Zeiss Discovery V12 ste-
reo microscope. The plates were compiled by use of 
Adobe Photoshop software 6.0. All specimens are 
deposited in Department of Entomology, College of 
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PANGRAPTA PARALASIOPHORA SP. NOV. 
(FIGS. 1, 3 AND 5)

Diagnosis

The new species is very similar to Pangrapt та lasiophora (Hampson, 1926) in its external fea-
tures, but can be distinguished in that the new 
species has a darker wing ground color, a broader 
cucullus, V-shaped saccus and the straight and 
long vesica compared to lasiophora.
Description

Adult (Fig. 1). Wingspan 35 mm. Head, thorax and collar blackish brown; antenna brown, filiform; labial palpus white with black, stretched beyond the vertex. Abdomen grayish brown. Forewing ground color blackish brown with an obviously triangular patch between medial and subterminal lines; basal line black, just represented at front part; antemedial line black and wavy, inconspicuous, excurred to orbicular spot, then incurred to inner margin; medial line black, poorly discernible and sinuated, excurred to reniform spot, then incurred to inner margin; postmedial line black, sinuated and strongly incurred to M1, then incurred to inner margin; subterminal line poorly discernible, black and zigzag; terminal line black and wavy; cilia blackish brown; reniform spot short and small, wedge-shaped; orbicular spot black circle. Hindwing ground color dark brown; medial line poorly obvious, relatively broad; postmedial line black, sinuous; several black strips at outside of postmedial line; terminal line black, wavy; cilia blackish brown; discal spot poorly developed.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3 and 5). Uncus almost as long as tegumen, slightly shrunk at base, pointed at top; tegumen relatively broad near the base; valve thin, long, shrunk near the base; cucullus round, broad, knife-shaped; costa and sacculus narrow, without process; saccus small, V-shaped. Aedeagus short, straight, 1/1.5 times as long as vesica; vesica membranous, with small grains, diverticulum with 2 flat spurs.

Type Material

HOLOTYPE: Male, China, Hainan Island. PARATYPES: 1 male, same date as holotype; 1 male, Guangxi.

Eymology

The specific name is derived from the name of the sister species, *P. lasiophora* (Hampson, 1926).

**Pangrapta neorecusata** SP. NOV.
(Figs. 2, 4 AND 6)

Diagnosis

The new species is very similar to the species, *P. paralasiophora* sp. nov. and *Pangrapta lasiophora* (Hampson, 1926) in its external features, but it is similar to *P. recusata* (Walker, 1859) in the male genitalia. *Pangrapta neorecusata* sp. nov. differs from *P. recusata* as follows: the color of the wing blackish brown; an obviously triangular patch between postmedial and subterminal lines; discal spot wedge-shaped with white around; harpe short and strongly sclerotized; saccus arc-shaped. Comparing to *paralasiophora* and *lasiophora*, the new species has the triangular patch between postmedial and subterminal lines, discal spot with white around, broader valva and robust harpe.

DESCRIPTION

Adult (Fig. 2). Wingspan 33 mm. Head, collar and thorax blackish brown; antenna brown, filiform; labial palpus grayish yellow, stretched beyond the vertex. Abdomen brown. Forewing ground color blackish brown; a white triangular patch at costal margin between postmedial and subterminal lines; basal line black, poorly discernible; antemedial line black, excurved to orbicular spot, then incurred to inner margin; medial line black, excurved to reniform spot, then incurred to inner margin; postmedial line black and wavy, excurved to M3; then arc-shaped and incurred to inner margin; subterminal line poorly discernible, similar zigzag; terminal line black and wavy; cilia blackish brown; reniform spot short and small, wedge-shaped; orbicular spot black and round. Hindwing ground color blackish brown; medial line black, relatively broad; postmedial line black, sinuous; some dark brown strips outside of postmedial line; terminal line black brown, wavy; cilia blackish brown; discal spot wedge-shaped with white around.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4 and 6). Uncus thin, long, hook-shaped at top; tegumen common; valve long, somewhat broad distally; cucullus round; costa narrow; harpe thin, long, strongly sclerotized, point at top; saccus narrow; saccus arc-shaped. Aedeagus straight, many small spurs near the top; vesica with 2 cornuti.

Type Material

**HOLOTYPE**: male, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Nanling, 17-V-2009. **PARATYPES**: 1 male, same data as holotype; 1 Male, Jiangxi, Wuyishan Mts, 19-V-2011, leg. Xiao-Hua DENG and Hou-Shuai WANG.

Eymology

The specific name is derived from the name of the similar species *P. recusata* (Walker, 1859).

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REFERENCES CITED


