A NEW SPECIES OF LOPHOMILIA WARREN, 1913 FROM VIETNAM (LEPIDOPTERA, EREBIDAE, HYPENINAE)

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Abstract: A new species of the genus Lophomilia Warren, 1913, L. andreasi sp. n. is described. A diagnostic comparison is made with L. albistria Yoshimoto, 1993. The new species is the second representative of the genus from Vietnam. The two closely related species and their genitalia are illustrated.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Erebidae, Hypeninae, Lophomilia, new species, Vietnam

INTRODUCTION


Abbreviations: GB = Gottfried Behounek (Grafing, Germany); OP = Oleg Pekarsky (Budapest, Hungary).
SYSTEMATIC PART

Lophomilia andreasi sp. n.
(Figs 1, 2)

Type material. Holotype: Male (Fig. 1), Vietnam, Prov. Kon Tum, Dakglei-Dak-Man, Thae che, 22–30.IX.2017, leg. Golovizin, slide OP4054m (coll. H. Seibald).

Paratypes. Four specimens, with same data as the holotype: 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, slide OP4055f (coll. O. Pekarsky); 2 ♀♀ (coll. H. Seibald).

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the L. albistria species group. Externally L. andreasi resembles L. nekrasovi (see Kononenko & Behounek, 2009) and L. albistria (Figs 3, 4); being however a close relative of the latter species, according to their genital structures. L. andreasi differs from L. albistria by its unicolorous, bright brown ground colour of forewing and the white antemedial and postmedial fasciae dilated remarkably stronger towards the inner margin.

In the male genitalia (Fig. 5), the new species differs from L. albistria (Fig. 6) by its wider valva, the almost symmetrical, rather straight saccular processes with club-like tip and the characteristic structure of the harpe-ampulla complex. Both processes symmetrical, distally dilated, apical sections more heavily sclerotised and dentated-serrate. In L. albistria, the valva is more elongated,
narrower, the ampulla is narrow, long, with fine tip, the harpe is absent, the saccular projections are strongly asymmetrical, massive, with smooth apical parts.

In the female genitalia the antrum of the new species (Fig. 7) is elongated, semi-tubular, ductus bursae wide, ribbon-like, corpus bursae semiglobular, whereas in L. albistria (Fig. 8) the antrum is short, heavily sclerotized, the ductus bursae is wide, firm, heavily sclerotized and the corpus bursae is elongated, sacculiform.

**Description.** Wingspan 25–27 mm. Ground colour deep, shining ochreous-brown, darkened towards termen. Head, thorax, tegulae and abdomen as ground colour; collar white; antenna filiform. Forewing elongate, narrow with acute apex, outer margin with oblique termen; costa straight, lighter than ground colour, almost ochreous-white; upper part of antemedial line barely traceable, marked by a few blackish scales, lower part dilated, whitish-ochreous, forming a wide triangle at inner margin; upper part of postmedial line blackish-grey, undulate, continuing in white fascia dilated towards inner margin; subterminal line fine, double, strongly laced, dark blackish-grey filled with whitish to whitish-grey; cilia as ground colour. Hindwing greyish-brown with variably broad, diffuse, whitish submarginal fascia; discal spot indistinct, white, lunulate; terminal line fine, ochreous; cilia greyish-brown.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 5). Uncus thin, sickle-like with pointed tip; tegumen narrow, elongated, as long as vinculum; juxta triangle; vinculum strong; saccus v-shaped. Valvae symmetrical, elongated, widened medially, lanceolate, tip acute. Sacculus strong with long, straight, apically finely rounded extension reaching middle of valva and with strong, sclerotised and curved harpe (clasper) having rounded, serrate-dentate apical knob. Ampulla strong, apically flattened and heavily sclerotised, serrate-dentate. Aedeagus medium-long, curved. Vesica membranous, main chamber with several diverticula, additional chamber smaller, ca half-size of main part, subbasal diverticulum bordering terminal tube, which is very wide at base, long, tubular, membranous.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 7). Ovipositor large, wide, covered with thin setae; apophyses anteriores thin, straight, apophyses posteriores thinner and longer than apophyses anteriores, gently curved; ostium bursae wide; antrum narrow, elongated, semi-tubular; ductus bursae wide, flattened, ribbon-like; corpus bursae semiglobular with scar-like sclerotized plate.

**Distribution.** The species is known only from the type-locality, Vietnam, Kon Tum Province.

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to Andreas Seibald, the son of the famous collector Helmut Seibald (Vienna, Austria), who granted *Lophomilia* material for investigation.
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REFERENCES


