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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CASMINOLA* (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE: NOLINAE) FROM CHINA

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ABSTRACT

The new species, *Casminola subseminigra* **sp. nov.** (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Nolinae), is described from China. It is similar to *C. seminigra* (Hampson, 1896), but can easily be distinguished from it by the forewing lacking an antemedial line; the male genitalia with an uncus broad medially with a curved and pointed apex; and the signa being absent in the female genitalia. Illustrations of adults and genitalia are provided.

Key Words: Nolinae, *Casminola*, new species, China

RESUMEN

Se describe una nueva especie, *Casminola subseminigra* **sp. nov.** (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Nolinae), de China. Esta especie es cercana a *C. seminigra* (Hampson, 1896), pero se pueden distinguir fácilmente por el ala que no tiene una línea antemedial; el ápice del uncus que es ancho; y por el corpus bursae sin signa. Se proveen ilustraciones de los adultos y de los genitales.

Palabras Clave: Nolinae, *Casminola*, nueva especie, China

Casminola is a small genus recently erected by László et al. (2010) with *Poecilonola chionobasis* Hampson, 1901 as the type species. This genus is mainly distributed in Nepal and Thailand. László et al. (2010) arranged 10 species of the genus, including 4 known species *C. chionobasis* (Hampson, 1901), *C. pulchella* (Leech, 1889), *C. yoshimotoi* (Inoue 2000), *C. seminigra* (Hampson, 1896), and 6 new species described at that time, i.e., *C. arminbecheri* László et al. 2010, *C. johannstumpfi* László et al. 2010, *C. breviarharpe* László et al. 2010, *C. splendida* László et al. 2010, *C. spinosa* László et al. 2010, *C. rubropicta* László et al. 2010. In our surveys, we found 1 new species which is described in this paper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The new species was collected by light trapping in Nanling National Nature Reserve (Guangdong, China) and Mt. Damingshan (Guangxi Autonomous Region, China). Specimens were cleared in 10% sodium hydroxide (NaOH), and mounted in glycerine (C₃H₈O₃). Photographs of adults were taken by Sony T100 digital camera and those of genitalia were taken by Carl Zeiss Discovery V12. The plates were compiled by Adobe Photoshop software 6.0.

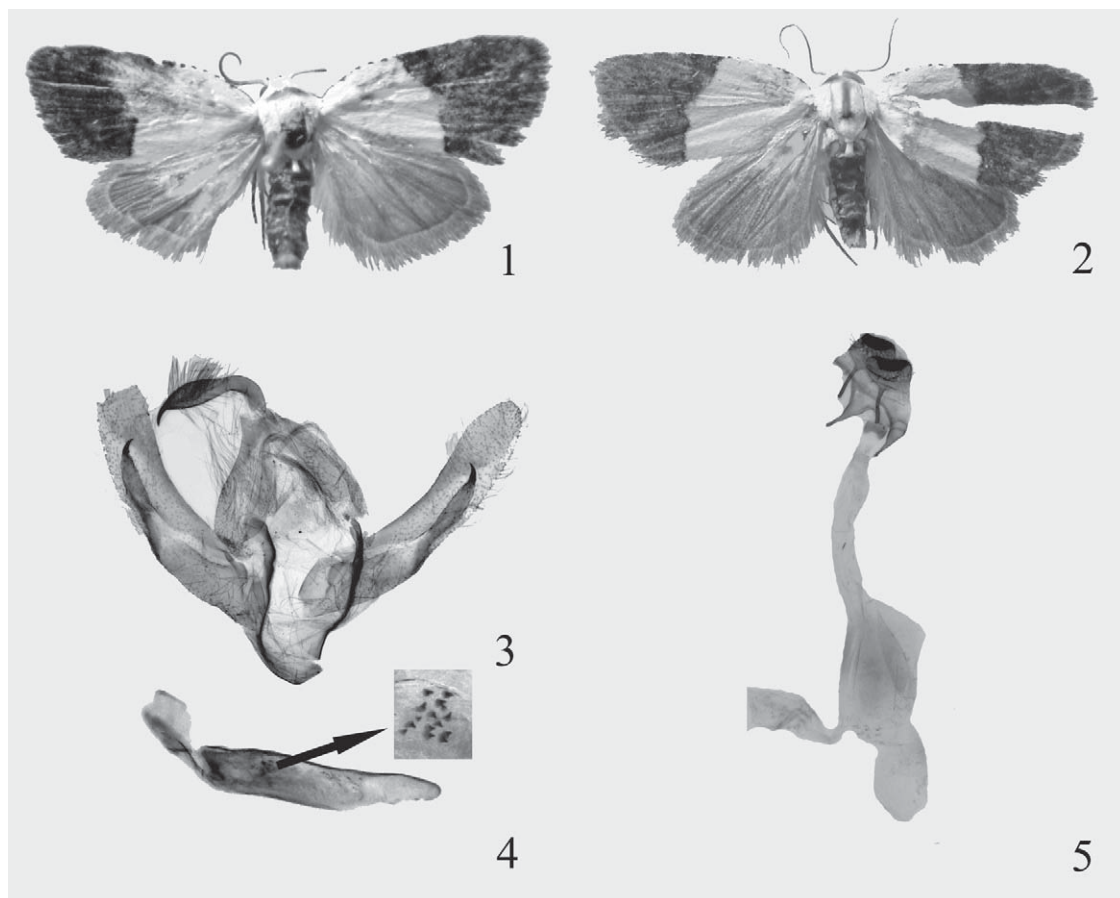
RESULTS

Casminola subseminigra **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-5)

HOLOTYPE: Male, Nanling National Nature Reserve, Guangdong Province, China, 5-VI-2011, leg. Hai-ming XU. Paratypes: 1 female, same data as holotype; 1 female, Damingshan, Guangxi Autonomous Region, China, 8-VIII-2011, leg. Min WANG, Yan-qing HU, Wen-tang WANG and Hou-shuai WANG. The type specimens are deposited in the Department of Entomology, College of Natural Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *C. seminigra* (Hampson, 1896), but can be distinguished from it by the narrowed wing without an antemedial line, the uncus broad medially with a curved and pointed apex, and valva slightly curved versus straight in *seminigra*; cucullus round, narrower than in *seminigra*; harpe robust with spur at apex; aedeagus longer than in *seminigra*; ductus bursae longer than in *seminigra*; corpus bursae without signa.

Description. Adult (Figs. 1 and 2). Wingspan 18 mm. Head white; antenna brown except white near base; labial palpus short, covered with black scales. Thorax and collar white. Abdomen grayish brown. In forewing, costal margin of forewing dotted with some black spots; basal half white, front half brown; basal and antemedial lines absent; medial line black, excurved to Cu₁, then straight to inner margin; postmedial line faint, absent at costal margin, incurved and fused with medial line; subterminal line faint, excurved to M₂, then incurved to inner margin; cilia blackish brown.



Figs. 1-5. Adult male and female *Casminola subseminigra* and their genitalia. 1. Male, dorsal view; 2. Female, dorsal view; 3. Male genitalia; 4. Aedeagus (inset: cornuti); 5. Female genitalia.

Hindwing grayish brown, gradually darkened from inner margin to costal margin; veins highlighted; cilia grayish brown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3 and 4). Uncus almost as long as harpe, bulbous in distal half, abruptly narrowing to curved and pointed; tegumen broad; valva thin, shrinking at middle; cucullus smooth and arched; costal margin slightly excurved medially; saccus margin smooth; harpe narrow at base, slightly bulbous at middle, apex curved and pointed, reaching to 2/3 of valva; saccus U-shaped. Aedeagus cylindrical; coecum short tubular; vesica membranous with many small cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5). Papillae anales short and broad; apophyses posteriores thin and long; apophyses anteriores short and small, triangular at base; ostium bursae slightly sclerotized; ductus bursae long, 1.5 times as long as corpus bursae, slightly flat; corpus bursae oval, membranous, signa absent; appendix bursae oval, smaller than corpus bursae. Note. The lowest parts of the female genitalia are the broken parts of corpus bursae.

Distribution

China (Guangdong Province, Guangxi Autonomous Region).

Etymology

The specific name is taken from the name of the similar species *C. seminigra* (Hampson, 1896).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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