First record of Hiroshia László, Ronkay & Ronkay from China, with description of a new species (Lepidoptera: Thyatiridae)

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Abstract

The monotypical genus Hiroshia and the type species, H. albinigra László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2001 from North Vietnam are recorded for the first time from China, with description of a new species, H. nanlingana sp. n. Adults and genitalia are illustrated and a distribution map of Hiroshia is provided.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae, Hiroshia, new record, new species, China

Introduction

The monotypical genus Hiroshia László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2001 was regarded as a genus endemic to the Fan-si-pan Mts in northern Vietnam and only the type species, H. albinigra László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2001, was reported (László et al., 2007). The genus is defined by the highly sclerotized male genitalia, and the rather quadrangular valvae with complicated transtilla, and the subcostal sclerotized plate with variable spines, the short socii close to the base of the long uncus. Up to now, no distribution of the genus and more species are reported in other parts of the world.

In our surveys, however, eight specimens of the genus were collected from South China. After identifying the specimens and comparing the original descriptions of the type species, a new species of this genus are described herein.

Materials and methods

The specimens were collected by 450 watt incandescent light bulb from the provinces of Guangdong, Fujian and Yunnan, China. All specimens were deposited in the Department of Entomology, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China. Adults and genitalia were disposed and photographed by the methods of Wang et al. (2012) and Hu et al. (2013). The morphological terminology follows László, Ronkay & Ronkay (2007).

Taxonomy

Genus Hiroshia László, Ronkay & Ronkay


Diagnosis. The most closely allied genera of Hiroshia are Wernya Yoshimoto, 1987 and Chiropsestis László,
Female genitalia (Fig. 3D): The papillae anales membranous, simple, hairy, with long apophyses posteriores retracting the 8th segment. Ostial part huge, broadly U-shaped, sclerotized, especially the outer margin of the U-shaped. Apophyses anteriores broader than apophyses posteriores, and dark and strongly sclerotized circular region present near the apophyses anteriores. Ostial section distinctly sclerotized. Ductus bursae short, corpus bursae membranous, signum fusiform, covered with some short spines.

**Distribution.** China (Jiangxi, Guangdong).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is derived from one of the type localities.

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**References**

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