Two new species and five new records of *Nola* Leach, [1815] (Lepidoptera, Nolidae, Nolinae) from China

YANQING HU1, MIN WANG2 & HUILIN HAN3,4

1 Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management, Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China. E-mail: huyanqing1013@163.com
2 Department of Entomology, College of Natural Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China. E-mail: minwang@scau.edu.cn
3 School of Forestry, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin, 150040, China
4 Corresponding author. E-mail: hanhuilin@aliyun.com

*Nola pinratanoides* Hu, Wang & Han sp. nov.
(Figs 1–5)


Diagnosis. *Nola pinratanoides* is similar to *N. pinratana* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 with almost uniform color on forewing, except additionally diffused grayish white in *N. pinratanoides*. However, their genitalia show apparently different. In male genitalia, *N. pinratanoides* has a thin, incurved and long harpe, a thick and short ventral valva (Fig 2), a relatively long aedeagus and a developed cornutus (Fig 3), while a somewhat short, excurred and robust harpe, a thin and long ventral valva, a short aedeagus and an apparently small cornutus in *N. pinratana*. In female genitalia, *N. pinratanoides* has an outstanding shorter apophyses anteriores, a longer sclerotized band of ductus bursae and a spinulose signa comparing with *N. pinratana* (Fig 5).

Description. Adult (Figs 1 & 4). Wingspan 20–22 mm. Head, thorax, collar and tegula grayish white with brown dots; labial palpi blackish brown. Abdomen grayish white. Forewing ground color brown, with grayish white at costal margin and wing base in male and mostly diffused grayish white in female; basal line undistinguished; antemedial line blackish brown, excurred to Sc, then incurred to inner margin; medial line blackish brown, parallel with antemedial line; postmedial line blackish brown, similarly zigzag; subterminal line dark brown, excurred to M1, then to inner margin; terminal line faint and dark brown. Hind wing ground color gray; veins highlighted; discal spot pale brown. Male genitalia (Figs 2 & 3): Uncus degenerated to a small triangle hump; tegumen medium-long; dorsal valva sclerotized at costal margin, with hairs apically; ventral valva sclerotized at ventral margin, with hairs distally and a small spine at top; harpe thin, excurred, pointed apically, 2/3 time as long as ventral valva; juxta tongue-shaped; saccus small and funnel-shaped. Aedeagus cylindrical, with a strongly curved spine apically; vesica without cornuti. Female genitalia (Fig 5): Papillae anales conical; apophyses posteriores medium-long, well developed; apophyses anteriores very short; ostium round and sclerotized; ductus bursae almost as long as corpus bursae, broad and strongly sclerotized at half front, membranous at posterior part; corpus bursae large, elliptical-ovoid, membranous, with a spinulose signa.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

**New species of Nola from China**

*Nola sindhulica* Inoue, 1998

(Figs 23–24)


**Distribution.** China (Hainan), Nepal, Thailand.

**Acknowledgements**

We are indebted to Gyula M. László for his valuable advice during the preparation of this paper. We also thank Jeremy Holloway for the useful opinion. This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, No. 31272355 and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities, No. 2572014DA02.

**References**


