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A new species of *Lasianobia* Hampson, 1905 (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from China

AIDAS SALDAITIS¹, ALESSANDRO FLORIANI², POVILAS IVINSKIS³ & JÁNOS BABICS⁴

¹Nature Research Centre, Akademijos 2, LT-08412 Vilnius-21, Lithuania. E-mail: saldrasa@gmail.com

²via Panfilo Castaldi 41, Milan, Italy. E-mail: floriani@florianispirito.com

³Nature Research Centre, Akademijos 2, LT-08412 Vilnius-21, Lithuania. E-mail: ivinskis@ekoi.lt

⁴H-1042, Budapest, Munkásotthon utca 70-72, IX/57, Hungary. E-mail: janos.babics@gmail.com

A new species, *Lasianobia pensottii*, from southwest China is described. The new species clearly differs in appearance and genitalia from its closest known relative *L. fickleri* Gyulai, Ronkay & Saldaitis, 2011 and from the sympatric *L. superba* (Alphéraky, 1892).

Lasianobia is a small Hadenini genus found at high altitudes in southwest China (Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang and Tibet), Nepal, Myanmar and the southern Siberian mountains. Previously this genus included eleven species divided into two groups connected more by genitalia than wing pattern. The first group included homogeneous species (*L. odiosa* (Staudinger, 1895), *L. dasypolioides* (Boursin, 1964), *L. boursini* (Hacker, 1996[1997]), *L. lauta lauta* (Püngeler, 1900), *L. lauta sajanensis* (Kononenko, 1996), *L. illauta* Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006, *L. ferroboscurea* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, *L. decreta* (Püngeler, 1900) and *L. levicula* Püngeler, 1909). Imago pictures of the second group show the typical forewing subterminal stripe (*L. superba* = *dichelostigma* (Tams, 1929) = *lonchilis* (Chen, 1982), *L. albilinea albilinea* (Draudt, 1950), (Figs. 1, 7, 8), *L. albilinea wenchowensis* (Kononenko, 1996), *L. fickleri* and *L. pensottii* **sp.n.** The moths studied were all collected at ultraviolet lights. Ten male and female genitalia dissections following Lafontaine (2004) were mounted in euparal on slides. The abdominal integuments were cut lengthwise, descaled, and also mounted on slides. A Wild M3Z microscope and Canon EOS 350D camera were used to prepare images. Nomenclature used in this study relies upon taxonomical experts and relevant literature (Boursin 1964; Chen 1999; Chen,

Wang & Lin 1991; Gyulai, Ronkay & Saldaitis 2011; Hreblay, Ronkay & Plante 1998; Kononenko 1996; Kononenko 2005; Kononenko, Ahn & Ronkay 1998; Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker 2010 and Varga & Ronkay 1991).

Lasianobia pensottii Saldaitis, Floriani, Ivinskis & Babics sp. n.

(Figs. 3, 4, 11, 12)

Type material. **Holotype**: male (Fig. 4), China, NW Yunnan, Baima Xue Shan, near Yak La pass, N28°24,900' E98°59,800', 21–22. v. 2012, 3900 m, leg. Floriani, in collection of Gottfried Behounek (Grafing, Germany; Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munchen, Germany); (Slide No. BJ 2064) **Paratypes**: 8 males (Fig. 3), with the same labels as holotype and 3 males the same locality, but collected at 18. v. 2012 in the collections of Alessandro Floriani (Milan, Italy), Nature Research Centre (Vilnius, Lithuania) and Peter Gyulai (Miskolc, Hungary). Slide Nos BJ2065; IP214; IP215.

Diagnosis. *L. pensottii* is easily separable from the other members of the genus by its forewing pattern, with a uniquely discernible median area and by its gold submedian fold and subterminal fascia. Males of the new species differ from *L. superba* (Figs. 5, 6) by having conspicuously more widely bipectinate antennae. The male genitalia of *L. pensottii* differ from those of the related *L. superba* (Fig. 13, 14) and *L. fickleri* (Figs. 2, 9, 10) by having a characteristically developed carinal process but weakly developed cornuti fields, a quadrangular shaped uncus, a broad but short harpe and a peak-shaped saccular extension.

Description. Male (Figs. 3, 4). Wingspan 35–36 mm, length of forewing 16–17 mm. Head and thorax smooth, velvet-like grey coloured with somewhat darker reddish-brown hair-like scales; tegula proximally and medially covered by black-coloured scales; palpi short, darker reddish-brown coloured than head, densely hairy; male antennae shortly