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Rediscovery of two rare ptilodontines in Taiwan: *Himeropteryx yui* Okano, 1969 stat. nov. and *Ptilophora rufula* Kobayashi, 1994 (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)

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The notodontid genera *Himeropteryx* Staudindger, 1887 and *Ptilophora* Stephans, 1828 are both typical low-temperature flying taxa belonging to subfamily Ptilodontinae (Schintlmeister 2008). The former is a monotypic genus containing *H. miraculosa* Staudinger, 1887 from East Asia, and the latter encompasses six Old World species. *Ptilophora* are well known *Acer*-feeders (Aceraceae) in the previous records (Nakatomi 1987; Schintlmeister 2008; Kobayashi 2011), while *Himeropteryx miraculosa* also feeds on *Aesculus tuburinata* (Aceraceae) and *Carpinus japonica* (Betulaceae) (Nakatomi, 1987). The population of *Himeropteryx* in Taiwan was first recorded and described by Okano (1969) as a subspecies *yui* of *H. miraculosa* based on one male specimen collected in the vicinity of Nengkuoshan (elevation ca. 3000m) in central Taiwan. Subsequently, this name combination was listed in Sugi (1992) but the reference year was erroneously cited as 1960 and no further study has corrected it. In *Ptilophora*, a single species, *P. rufula* Kobayashi, 1994, was described from Taiwan from two males (both designated as type) collected in Siyuan yakou (1800 m), northern Taiwan; no additional records have been reported since then. Based on recently collected specimens from Taiwan, we here reassess the status of *yui* Okano. The result suggests that the Taiwanese population should be regarded as distinct species, *H. yui* stat. nov. In addition, the female of *P. rufula* is described for the first time. Institutional acronyms are as follows: BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London; ESRI, Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute, Jiji, Nantou; NMNS National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung; NSMT, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba; NTU, National Taiwan University, Taipei; TFRI, Insect Collection, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Taipei

Himeropteryx yui Okano, 1969 stat. nov.

(Figs 7, 8; 15–18,20)

Himeropteryx miraculosa yui Okano, 1969: *Tohoku Konchu Kenkyu, Morioka*, 3: 25. Sugi, 1992: 163, incorrect year of publication given (as 1960); Kobayashi, 2011: 121.

Specimens examined. TAIWAN. 1 male and 1 female, Hualien County, Jinma Tunnel, 2450 m, 9-XI-2012, leg. C. M. Fu (coll. C. M. Fu, Taichung); 3 males, Hualien, Guanyuan, 2400 m, 10-XI-2012, leg. S. Wu; 1 male, Hualien County, Tayuling, 2560 m, 10-XI-2012, leg. S. Wu (coll. TFRI).

Diagnosis. Externally, this species is similar to *H. miraculosa* (Figs 1–6, 11–14, 19) but the brown forewing patches are more constrasting. The length of the antennal rami shorter, roughly 4 times rather than 6 times the shaft diameter in the longest, median region. In genital structures, *H. yui* can be distinguished by a small elliptical juxta rather than a large plate-like one; by a patch of small, scattered dentate cornuti rather than a narrow band or larger ones; by the ostium bursae showing a small medial incision rather than being smoothly transverse; and by the sclerotized region of ductus bursae being narrow and laterally incised near its base, rather than being wide and with parallel margins.