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A new species of *Evonima* Walker, 1865 (Lepidoptera: Nolidae: Nolinae) from China

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The genus *Evonima* Walker, 1865 was established with the type species *aperta* Walker, 1865. *Evonima* as currently understood is a species-rich genus having rather variable forewing pattern, with a South-East Asian and African geographic distribution (see Hacker *et al.* 2012). The known species of *Evonima* are separable by external features; although the genus as a whole displays distinctive genitalia, the individual species are similar genitalically. *Evonima* contains 12 South-East Asian species: *E. aperta* Walker, 1865, *E. xanthoplaga* (Hampson, 1911), *E. ochritincta* (Hampson, 1901), *E. unicolor* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, *E. faircloughi* Holloway, 2003, *E. kamboranga* Holloway, 2003, *E. maculata* Holloway, 2003, *E. mandschuriana* (Oberthür, 1880), *E. elegans* Inoue, 1991, *E. minora* (Eecke, 1926), *E. plagiola* (Hampson, 1898) and *E. albifurca* (Hampson, 1914). The African fauna (see Hacker *et al.* 2012) contains 4 taxa: *E. westafricana* Hacker, 2012, *E. littoralis littoralis* (van Son, 1933), *E. littoralis abyssinica* Hacker, 2012 and *E. ruhija* Hacker, 2012. It is worth noting that, of these, only *E. westafricana* actually belongs within *Evonima*; the other African species mentioned by them are representatives of closely related but distinct genera, despite their external similarity with *Evonima* species; the configuration of their male genitalia clearly show their distinctness from *Evonima*. In our recent survey of the Chinese Nolinae, we found a striking new *Evonima* species, which we describe herein.

***Evonima sinonanlinga* Hu, László, Ronkay & Wang sp. nov.**
(Figs 1 & 2)

Material examined. Holotype. Male, Nanling, Guangdong, 20. VIII. 2010, Chang-Song Jiang & Hou-Shuai Wang; Slide No. hyq 614 (SCUA). Paratypes. 6 males, with same data as the holotype, Slide Nos hyq 610, hyq 611, hyq 612, hyq 613, hyq 615, hyq 616; 2 males, Nanling, Guangdong, 3. VIII. 2004, Slide Nos hyq 39, hyq 40; 1 male, Nanling, Guangdong, 18. V. 2006, Slide No. hyq 75; 1 male, Nanling, Guangdong, 30. VI. 2006, Slide No. hyq 85; 1 male, Donglashan, Sichuan, 23. VII. 2009, Min Wang, Hou-Shuai Wang & Yang Long, Slide No. hyq 429; 1 male, Jialingjiang, Shaanxi, 22. VII. 2012, Li-Ping Zhou, Slide No. hyq 852 (coll. SCUA). 1 male, CHINA / SICHUAN Qingchenghoushan Mts, 70 km NW Chengdou, 1400 m, 1-7. VI. 2005, slide No. LGN 1740 (W 15181); 1 male, from the same site, but collected at 15-20. VI. 2005, leg. S. V., Murzin, LGN 1741 (W 15182) (coll. Museum Witt, Munich).

Diagnosis. This new species is externally similar to *E. elegans* Inoue, 1991, but easily distinguishable by the following characters: the collar of the new species is pale orange-brown, with greyish suffusion caudally, while that of *E. elegans* is purplish black. The forewing of the new species has more sharply defined crosslines, especially in the costal area and characteristically more orange-brown ground color compared to *E. elegans*. The median area of the forewing of the new species is remarkably intense orange-brown, compared with that of *E. elegans*, which is clear whitish, with reddish brown suffusion only at the antemedial line. The terminal area of the forewing of the new species is pale brown, but distinctly red-brown in *E. elegans*; the terminal line is blackish brown in the new species, pale brown in *E. elegans*. Comparing the male genitalia of the two species, the cucullus of *E. sinonanlinga* is somewhat less broadened than that of

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