



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3964.3.10>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:FE16560A-AA16-4D1D-9E93-F908BDB9514D>

A new species of *Hyponephele* Muschamp, 1915 from Tajikistan (Lepidoptera: Satyridae)

STANISLAV K. KORB

Russian Entomological Society, Nizhny Novgorod Branch, P.O. Box 97 Nizhny Novgorod, RF-603009 Russia.

E-mail: stanislavkorb@list.ru

Hyponephele Muschamp, 1915 is a Palearctic genus comprising 39 species (Eckweiler, Bozano, 2011), with most distributed in the Central Asiatic region. During the course of faunistic studies on the butterflies of Tajikistan, a new member of this genus was found; it is described herein as new. It is closely related and sympatric to *H. hilaris* (Staudinger, 1886) so compared to this one.

Abbreviations used: ZISP: Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; ZMMU: Zoological Museum of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia; ZMHU: Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany; CSK: Coll. S.K.Korb, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Hyponephele nurisha Korb, sp.n.

(Figs. 1–3, 13, 16)

Type material. Holotype: male, 24.vii.2011, Tajikistan, Darvaz Mts., Khaburabat Pass, 38°37.343' N, 70°43.112' E, 3300 m, S.K.Korb leg. (ZISP). Slide 2014/08K Korb. Paratypes: 2 males, with the same data as holotype (CSK).

Diagnosis. Superficially resembling *H. hilaris*, but slightly smaller (forewing length in *H. nurisha* is 15–18 mm, in *H. hilaris* is 16–20 mm), with different forewing shape (in *H. hilaris* the ratio forewing length/forewing height is less than in *H. nurisha* in about 20 %; also the angle between virtual lines placed on forewing apex/vein 2A costal end and vein 2A costal end/vein 2A basal end in *H. nurisha* is about 90°, in *H. hilaris* it is always more than 120°) (figs. 16, 17). Male genitalia similar to *H. hilaris* but with cylindrical penis apex (in *H. hilaris* the penis apex is cone-shaped) (figs. 13–15). Eyes in *H. nurisha* are bright reddish-brown, in *H. hilaris* they are always dark, brown or dark-brown (figs. 2, 5, 8, 11).

Description (Figs. 1–3, 13, 16). Male. Forewing length 15–18 mm (in holotype 15 mm). Forewing margin slightly convex. Upperside of forewing brownish-grey with apical ocellus (1–3 mm). There is a light-ochre or light-yellowish field in submarginal area. Upperside of hindwing is uniformly brownish-grey. Underside of the forewing is light-grey or greyish with a narrow yellowish or light-ochre submarginal band. The latter has a corner near to vein Cu₂, deviates slightly near the inner margin to the distal side. Apical ocellus large with a single white center. Costal fascia greyish with small dark strokes, slightly wider than 1 mm, evidently widening towards the apex. Marginal fascia of the same color, 1.5–2 mm, with small dark strokes. Underside of hindwing is uniformly light-grey or greyish with small black strokes and the discal band is poorly developed; marginal fascia greyish or light-grey with poorly visible antemarginal spots in every cell. Fringes in both sides one-colored, grey or greyish. Eyes bright, reddish-brown. Antennae grey with orange-brown apex. Labial palpi long, same size as eyes or longer, grey or brownish-grey. Legs light-grey. Body grey, darker than legs. Female. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to my wife Nuriyana Korb.

Distribution and bionomics. Known only from its type locality. The species inhabits the slopes with various steppe grass vegetation in the alpine vertical zone from 3000 to 3400 m (fig. 21). *H. hilaris* in comparison with *H. nurisha* inhabits mostly the clayey slopes, breakstone screes or alpine meadows (figs. 18–20). Adults were collected in July, 2011.