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A new species of *Oroplexia* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) from China

PETER GYULAI[1, 3] & AIDAS SALDAITIS[2]

[1]*H-3530 Miskolc, Mélyvölgy 13/A, Hungary. E-mail: gyulainegarai.adrienne@upcmail.hu*
[2]*Nature Research Centre, Akademijos 2, LT-08412 Vilnius, Lithuania. E-mail: saldrasa@gmail.com*
[3]*Corresponding author*

The genus *Oroplexia* Hampson, 1908 comprises some 25 known species. *Oroplexia* is a south Asiatic, widely distributed genus, displays the highest diversity from the monsoon influenced regions of the Central and Southern Himalaya (Nepal, Myanmar and Vietnam) and Southern China (Sichuan and Yunnan provinces) to India (Hindostan) to the South.

The majority of the species were recognized only at the end of the last century, due to their similar wing shape and wing pattern and the extensive researches; comprehensive revision of genera is not available yet. The detailed study of the Chinese species led to the recognition of one further, hitherto undescribed species, which is described as new herein. Taxonomic nomenclature and relevant literature used in this study were Chen 1982, 1999; Draudt 1950; Fu, C. M., L. Ronkay & Lin, H. H. eds. 2013; Gyulai, Ronkay & Saldaitis 2011; Gyulai, Ronkay, Ronkay & Saldaitis 2013; Hampson 1894; Hampson 1896; Hampson 1908; Hreblay & Plante 1996; Hreblay & Ronkay 1997; Hreblay & Ronkay 1998; Hreblay & Ronkay 1999; Hreblay, Ronkay & Plante 1998; Moore 1882; Nye 1975; Poole 1989; Sugi 1982; Warren 1912a; Warren 1912b; Yoshimoto 1995.

Abbreviations for personal and institutional collections used herein: AFM = Alessandro Floriani (Milan, Italy); ASV = Aidas Saldaitis (Vilnius, Lithuania); HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary); PGM = Péter Gyulai (Miskolc, Hungary); PGY = genitalia slide Péter Gyulai.

Oroplexia mugeca sp. n.

(Figs 1–2, 11, 16)

Type material. Holotype: male (Fig.1), China, W. Sichuan, near Kangding, road to Mugecuo lake, H-3200 m, 21.VIII.2014, Floriani & Saldaitis leg., slide No. PGY4045m (coll. PGM, later to be deposited in the HNHM).

Paratypes: 4 males, 1 female (Fig 2) with the same data as the holotype (colls AFM, ASV), slide No: PGY4093 (female), 1 female, China, W. Sichuan, near Moxi, road to Mugecuo lake, H-3100 m, 07.X.2012, N 029º84.350', E 102º04.170', Floriani leg. (coll.AFM).

Diagnosis and description. Wingspan 35–40 mm; the females are larger than the males. The new species is similar externally to the species pair *Oroplexia euplexina* (Draudt, 1950) (Figs 3, 4) and *Oroplexia variegata* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998 (Figs 5, 6), however it indicates striking contrast with *Oroplexia tripartita* (Leech, 1900) (Figs 7, 8) and somewhat *Oroplexia apameoides* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998 (Figs 9, 10) in the male and female genitalia. *O. mugeca* has dark brown head and body pubescence and forewing ground colour, brown ochre suffused basal, antemedial-, postmedial- and subterminal transverse lines and conspicuous, white, partly finely grey filled reniform stigmata. The basal- and the subterminal area are somewhat lighter brown suffused, in the lower section of the latter one is more ochre suffused. The hindwing is brownish grey with darker, diffuse medial line, weakly defined, lunulate discal spot, broad darker marginal area. The five species are similar externally, the vestiture of the head and body, the pattern and coloration of the wings are apparently with almost the same ground plan. *O. apameoides* is the most easily separable by its significantly smaller size and red brown ground colour of forewing and lighter red brown hue of the hindwing. The main distinctive external features for the separation of the further three species from the *O. mugeca* are as follows: *O. mugeca* has, in comparison with them, darker thoracic vesture and forewing ground colour, particularly from those of *O. variegata* and *O. tripartita*; more elongated, apically more pointed forewings, much darker (without the whitish or fawn colour suffusion) subterminal and terminal area, particularly from those of *O. variegata* and *O. tripartita*; the lack of the whitish or fawn colour patch of the apex, the presence of the ochre patch in the termen and the darker colouration of the hindwing. The differences between the genitalia among the five species are remarkably large in case of both sexes, therefore the study of the genitalia can easily confirm the species identity of the examined specimen(s).

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