



A NEW SPECIES OF *EUCLIDIA* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 FROM CHINA (LEPIDOPTERA, EREBIDAE, CATOCALINAE)

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Abstract: A new species of the genus *Euclidia* Ochsenheimer, 1816, *E. milankoppi* sp. n. is described. A diagnostic comparison is made with *Euclidia glyphica* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Euclidia dentata* Staudinger, 1871.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Erebidae, Catocalinae, Euclidiini, new species, China

INTRODUCTION

Euclidia is a widespread genus of Erebidae, being distributed in the Northern hemisphere. It is represented by only one species in Europe, the type species of the genus, *Euclidia glyphica* (GOATER et al. 2003); further three species occur in eastern Asia, *E. dentata* and *E. juvenilis* (Bremer, 1861) (Figs 4, 7) in east Siberia and the Russian Far East (KONONENKO 2010, INOUE et al. 1982) and *E. consors* Butler, 1878 in Japan (FRANCLEMONT 1957, GOATER et al. 2003).

There are two species in the New World, *E. cuspidata* (Hübner, 1818) and *E. ardita* Franclemont, 1957; this latter one also inhabits North America (LAFONTAINE and SCHMIDT 2010). Until now, the genus has been represented in China by *E. dentata*. Study of a single male specimen from Yunnan revealed the existence of an unknown, very distinctive new species of the genus.

Abbreviations: OP – Oleg Pekarsky (Budapest, Hungary).

SYSTEMATIC PART

Euclidia milankoppi sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

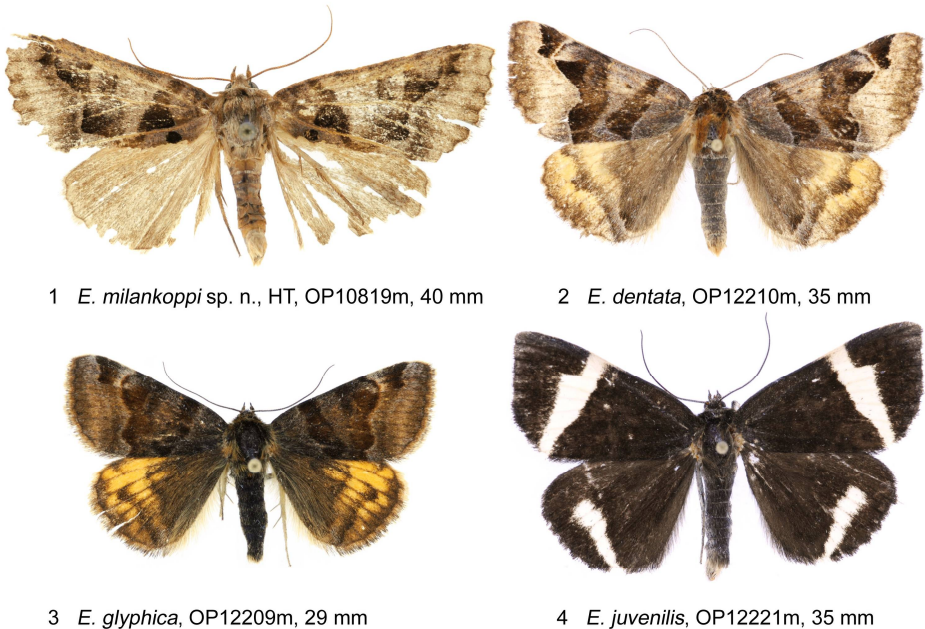
Type material. Holotype: Male (Fig. 1), China, Yunnan, surroundings of Shangrila Town, 3400 m a.s.l., 13–14.VI.2017, slide OP10819m (coll. O. Pekarsky).

Diagnosis. *E. milankoppi* is a rather distant member of the genus *Euclidia* (subg. *Euclidia*) (the group being characterized by the strongly asymmetrical male clasping apparatus in male genitalia, with the presence of a heavily sclerotised, often enormously large right harpe (posterior lobe of sacculus sensu GOATER et

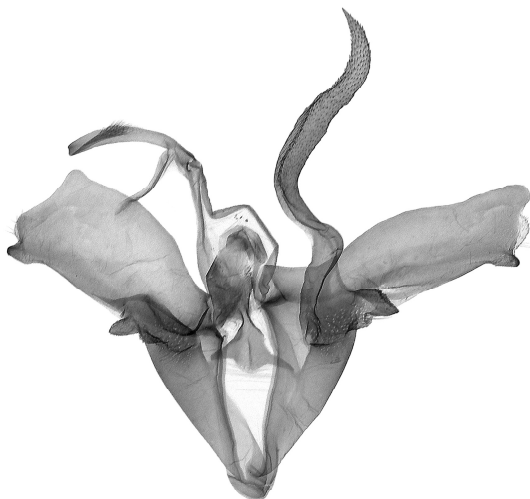
al. 2003). The external appearance of *E. milankoppi* differ conspicuously from those of *E. glyphica* (Fig. 3) and *E. dentata* (Fig. 2) by the generally larger size, the uniformly coloured pale brownish hindwings without yellowish and dark grey-brown pattern, and the smaller forewing basal field bordered by the evenly arched, not straight inner line of the antemedial fascia.

In the male genitalia, *E. milankoppi* (Fig. 5) has, in comparison with *E. glyphica* (Fig. 6) and *E. dentata* (Fig. 8), considerably larger clasping apparatus with much broader distal parts of both valvae, bevel-edged tip of uncus, much larger and more heavily sclerotised right harpe/clasper and stronger, more plate-like distal saccular edges with larger triangular ventro-medial extensions, proportionally thicker and medially more curved aedeagus and more complex vesica composed of a larger number of membranous, finely scobinate diverticula.

Description. Male. Wingspan of holotype 40 mm. Head and collar light brown; frons, thorax, tegulae and abdomen brown. Ground colour Van Dyke-brown. Forewing elongate, moderately broadened, with costa straight, apex pointed, outer margin slightly arched and crenellate; wing pattern well marked; basal and subbasal lines present; antemedial line forming broad, curved, stripe tapering towards costal margin; postmedial line undulate; subterminal line faint, light brown, parallel to outer margin of wing; terminal line distinct, brown; cilia as



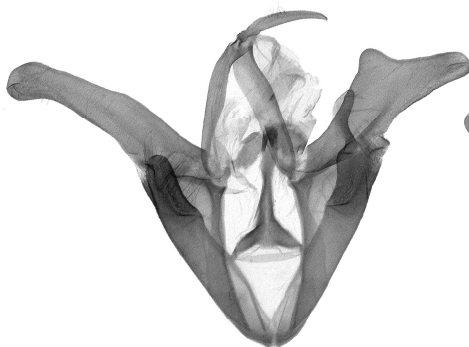
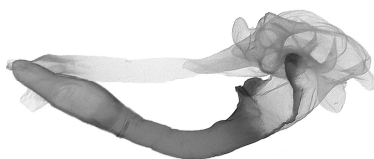
Figures 1–4. *Euclidia* (subg. *Euclidia*) spp, adults. **1)** *E. milankoppi* sp. n., Holotype, male, China, Yunnan (OP); **2)** *E. dentata*, male, Primorye, Far East (OP); **3)** *E. glyphica*, male, Hungary, Pilisvörösvár (OP); **4)** *E. juvenilis*, male, Primorye, Far East (OP).



5 *E. milankoppi* sp. n., HT, OP10819m



6 *E. glyphica*, OP12209m



7 *E. juvenilis*, OP12221m



8 *E. dentata*, OP12210m

Figures 5–8. *Euclidia* (subg. *Euclidia*) spp, male genitalia. **5)** *E. milankoppi* **sp. n.**, HT, China, Yunnan (OP); **6)** *E. glyphica*, Hungary, Pilisvörösvár (OP); **7)** *E. juvenilis*, Primorye, Far East (OP); **8)** *E. dentata*, Primorye, Far East (OP).

ground colour. Hindwing unicolorous brown, without pattern, terminal line brown; cilia light brown. Female unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 5). Uncus rod-like, curved, apical part setose, with flattened, bevel-edged tip; tegumen narrow, shorter than vinculum; juxta triangular with long, acutely pointed tips; vinculum strong, massive, V-shaped. Valvae asymmetrical, elongated, distal parts of both valvae have rather parallel costal and ventral margins; distal part of left valva shorter and wider, its dentiform ventral saccular extension arise perpendicular to ventral margin and somewhat smaller than right one; distal section of right valva narrower, somewhat longer, with rather triangular ventral saccular extension and a huge and heavily sclerotised, sinuous harpe/clasper extending beyond costal margin of valva, exceeding the length of uncus. Aedeagus tubular, well-sclerotized, bent at two-thirds of its length, with carinal dent and elongated carinal lamina having sclerotized ridge. Vesica membranous, multidiverticulate, distal tube membranous, as long as aedeagus.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type-locality, south east part of the Tibetan plateau in Yunnan Province of China.

Etymology. The species name dedicated to Milan Kopp (Czech Republic, Uničov) enthusiastic entomologist, discoverer of several species new for the science.

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