A new subspecies of the Genus *Cyllogenes* BUTLER, 1868 from SE. Tibet

(Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae)

by

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received 31.X.2012

**Abstract**: *Cyllogenes janetae loba* subspec. nov., from Medog County, SE. Tibet, China is described and illustrated. *Cyllogenes akikoae Morita & Uemura*, 2006, described from N. Myanmar, is considered to be a subspecies of *Cyllogenes janetae* de NICEVILLE, 1887: *Cyllogenes janetae akikoae Morita & Uemura* stat. nov. A check list including all known taxa of the genus *Cyllogenes* is provided.

*Cylogoenes BUTLER*, 1868 (Satyrinae: Melanitini) is a small oriental genus. Until now, six species and two subspecies of *Cylogoenes* have been recognized (Smiles, 1973; Chou & Qi, 1999; Monastyerskii, 2005; Morita & Uemura, 2006). Butterflies of *Cylogoenes* are crepuscular, but they also fly in shady rainforests by day. Until now, three subspecies of *Cylogoenes janetae* de NICEVILLE, 1887 have been recognised. *Cylogoenes akikoae* Morita & Uemura, 2006 was described from NE. Kachin, N. Myanmar, which is closely related to *C. janetae* de NICEVILLE. According to Morita & Uemura (2006), *Cylogoenes akikoae* Morita & Uemura can be distinguished from *C. janetae* de NICEVILLE by the narrower subapical band on upperside of forewing and the almost obsolete submarginal band on upperside of hindwing. However, material of *Cylogoenes janetae* from Medog, SE. Tibet exhibits that those characters mentioned above should be geographic variations but not specific characters. Thus, *Cylogoenes akikoae* Morita & Uemura is considered to be a subspecies of *Cylogoenes janetae* de NICEVILLE: *Cylogoenes janetae akikoae* Morita & Uemura stat. nov. Material from Medog can be distinguished from all known subspecies of *Cylogoenes janetae* de NICEVILLE, and it is described as a new subspecies here.

**Cylogoenes janetae loba** subspec. nov. (figs: 1-4)


Length of forewing: ♂ 41-45 mm.

♂ genitalia (figs. 7, 8): Tegumen normal in shape. Uncus with apex hooked. Gnathos absent. Saccus rather long and slender. Valva simply built, narrowly extending forwards with its basal half rather wide. Aedeagus almost straight; its middle area weakly spinose.

**Diagnosis**: ♀ The new subspecies is similar to *C. j. akikoae* Morita & Uemura stat. nov. and can be easily distinguished from *C. j. janetae* de NICEVILLE, *C. j. fascialata* Smiles, 1973 and *C. j. orientalis* Monastyerskii, 2005 by its narrow subapical band on upperside of forewing. It can be distinguished from *C. j. akikoae* Morita & Uemura stat. nov. by the following combination of characters: 1. The subapical band on upperside of forewing is more bent inwards; 2. The subapical band on upperside of forewing obviously tapers towards the termen, whereas in the *C. j. akikoae* Morita & Uemura stat. nov. it is rather narrow and nearly equal width throughout; 3. The submarginal band on upperside of hindwing is weakly present, whereas in *C. j. akikoae* Morita & Uemura stat. nov. it is almost obsolete.

**Notes**: Mr. Wei Hu, an insect dealer from Sichuan, provided us picture of a ♀ of *C. janetae loba* subspec. nov. (fig: 5) which was collected by him in Hamni, Medog in this summer. It has a wide submarginal band on upperside of hindwing as *C. j. fascialata* Smiles. Its subapical band on upperside of forewing is wider than *C. j. akikoae* Morita & Uemura, 2006 stat. nov, but narrower than the other known subspecies.

**Etymology**: The name *loba* originates from the Loba, a primitive tribe from SE. Himalayas. Loba means the southern people in Tibetan language.

A check list of the genus *Cylogoenes* BUTLER, 1868

1a. *Cylogoenes janetae janetae* de NICEVILLE, 1887

Distribution: Sikkim, Bhutan, Bengal.

1b. *Cylogoenes janetae fascialata* Smiles, 1973

Distribution: NE. India (Naga Hills).

1c. *Cylogoenes janetae orientalis* Monastyerskii, 2005

Distribution: N. Vietnam.


Distribution: N. Myanmar (NE. Kachin).

1e. *Cylogoenes janetae loba* LANG & HUANG subspec. nov.

Distribution (fig: 6): SE. Tibet (Medog).

2. *Cylogoenes suradeva* (Moore, 1857)

Distribution: N. India, Sikkim, Bhutan, N. Myanmar.

3. *Cylogoenes nigrimaculata* (Chou & Qi, 1999)

Distribution: SE. China (Fujian).

4. *Cylogoenes woolletti* Riley, 1923

Distribution: N. Borneo.

5. *Cylogoenes milleri* Monastyerskii, 2005

Distribution: C. Vietnam.

**Acknowledgements**: We express our sincere thanks to the following colleagues and friends: Dr. Alexander L. Monastyerskii (Hanoi, Vietnam), Mr. Yutaka Inayoshi (Tochigiken, Japan), Mr. Kotaro Saito (Tokyo, Japan), Mr. Motoki Saito (Okinawa, Japan), Mr. Chao Wu (Beijing), Mr. Xiao-Dong Yang (Yibin, Sichuan), Mr. Chang-Chin Chen (Tianjin), Ms. Gan-Yan Yang (Beijing) and Mr. Zhao-Hui Pan (Bayi, Tibet). We express our special thanks to Mr. Wei Hu (Yu’an, Sichuan) for his useful information.

**Keywords**: Cylogoenes janetae, subspecies, BE. Tibet, Subapical band, Hindwing, Mesosoma.
References


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Fig. 7: ♂ genitalia of Cyllogenes janetae lobasa subsp. nov., paratype, Medog, Tibet, CMNH.
Fig. 8: ♂ genitalia of Cyllogenes janetae lobasa subsp. nov., holotype, Medog, Tibet, LSY.
Fig. 1, 2: *Cyllogenes janetae loba subspec. nov.*, holotype ♂, Medog, Tibet, LSY, upper- and underside.

Fig. 3, 4: *Cyllogenes janetae loba subspec. nov.*, paratype ♂, Medog, Tibet, CMNH, upper- and underside.

Fig. 5: *Cyllogenes janetae loba subspec. nov.*, ♀, Medog, Tibet (photo provided by Wei Hu).

Fig. 6: Distribution map of *Cyllogenes janetae loba subspec. nov.*: Black square = 80K, a place in Medog, Tibet; black round = Hanmi, a place in Medog, Tibet.
Description of a new species of the genus *Euthalia* Hübner, 1819 from Yunnan Province, China (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae) 

by 

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received 3.IX.2012 

Abstract: In this paper, a new species of the subgenus *Limbusa* Moore, 1896, namely *Euthalia pseudoduda spec. nov.*, from S. Yunnan Province, China is described and illustrated. 

The oriental subgenus *Limbusa* Moore, 1896, belonging to the genus *Euthalia* Hübner, 1819, has been revised by YOKOCHI (2010, 2011, 2012) recently. It is a very significant achievement on the study of the complex subgenus *Limbusa*. In his revisional works, YOKOCHI (2012) considered *Euthalia duda Staudinger*, 1886 and its relatives as a species group called the “*patala* group - Type A - Subtype A3”, which was also approximately defined as the *duda*-group (HUANG, 2002) or the *thibetana*-complex (MORISHITA, 1991; LANG, 2012) by other authors. When YOKOCHI (2012) discussed *E. duda Stgr.* in his work, he mentioned that the present author will describe a new species from Jinghong, Yunnan, which is similar to *E. duda Stgr.*, in the near future. In LANG (2012), the present author provisionally considered the above-mentioned new species from Yunnan as *E. monbeigi* OBERTHÜR, 1907. In this paper, the present author has a chance to describe this new species. The common characteristics of the wing shape, pattern, and the genitalia had been described in YOKOCHI’s work and do not provide here. 

**Euthalia pseudoduda spec. nov.** (figs: 1-4) 

*Euthalia monbeigi*, LANG (2012: 234, fig. 277, pl. XII: 8, 9). 


Holotype: CHINA, Yunnan, Jinghong, Menghan, 2007, leg. native collector, donated by Mr. CAO TIANWEN, deposited in the Zoological Collection of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (IZCAS). Paratype: 1♀, same data as holotype, in IZCAS. 

Description: Length of forewing in ♀ 45 mm, in ♂ 45 mm. Wing pattern ♀: Upperside of forewing: Ground colour olive-drab; cilia white, stained with black beyond veins; discal band broad, creamy white in colour; subapical spots in spaces 6 and 8 creamy white. Upperside of hindwing: Ground colour blackish brown; cilia similar to forewing; discal band broad, waved distally, white in colour; a broad purple blue area present distad of the discal band. Underside: Ground colour brownish green; whitish spots same as the upperside; hindwing marginal white spots almost absent. ♂: Similar to ♀. Upperside of forewing: Discal band and subapical spots in spaces 6 and 8 pure white. Upperside of hindwing: Discal band pure white. Underside: Ground colour much paler than ♀; hindwing marginal white spots obscure. Antenna: upperside black, underside reddish brown (basing only upon ♀). genitalia: Valva (fig. 5): Long and rather wide; apex rather pointed, twisted nearly 90 degrees outwards and heavily spinose apically. 

Diagnosis: In YOKOCHI (2012)’s “*patala* group - Type A - Subtype A3”, eight species have a broad blue area on upperside of hindwing, they are *Euthalia durga* (MOORE, 1858), *E. amplifascia* TYTLER, 1940, *E. duda Staudinger*, 1886, *E. tsangpoi HUANG*, 1999, *E. viner YOKOCHI*, 2012, *E. chayensis HUANG*, 2001, *E. monbeigi OBERTHÜR*, 1907 and *E. sakota FRIESTORFER*, 1913. This new species can be recognized from the above mentioned similar species by the following characters: 1. Apex of the valva is twisted, whereas in the other species it is not twisted. 2. Discal band on upperside of forewing is creamy white in this new species and *E. monbeigi Orth.* whereas in the other species it is pure white. 3. Discal band of forewing is broad, whereas in *E. monbeigi Orth.* it is narrower. 

Etymology: The specific name pseudoduda composed by the Latin prefix pseud- and the name duda, means “false duda”. 

Distribution: China (S. Yunnan). 

Acknowledgements: The author expresses his sincere thanks to the following colleagues and friends: Dr. TAKASHI YOKOCHI from Aichi, Japan, Mr. CAO TIANWEN from Taiyuan and Mr. HUANG HAO from Qingdao. 

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Fig. 1, 2: *Euthalia pseudoduda* sp. nov., holotype ♂, Menghan, Jinghong, Yunnan, upper- and underside.
Fig. 3, 4: *Euthalia pseudoduda* sp. nov., paratype ♀, Menghan, Jinghong, Yunnan, upper- and underside.

Fig. 5: ♂ valva of *Euthalia pseudoduda* sp. nov.