Atalanta **44** (1-4): 131-132, Würzburg (2013), ISSN 0171-0079

Agonopterix (*Subagonopterix*) *vietnamella* subgen. nov. et spec. nov, of flat moths from South-Eastern Asia

(Lepidoptera, Depressariidae)

by

Alexandr L. Lvovsky

received 13.XII.2012

Abstract: There is a group of South-Eastern species close to *Agonopterix costaemaculella* (Christoph, 1882) (Lvovsky, 2011; Lvovsky & Wang, 2011). These species show some differences from all other species of *Agonopterix* Hübner, [1825]. A new subgenus for these species is established. The new species from this subgenus collected in Central Vietnam is described below.

Subagonopterix subgen. nov.

Type species: *Agonopterix costaemaculella* (Christoph, 1882).

Description: Flat moths with rather broad wings. Wingspan 18-25 mm. Scape of antenna without pecten. Labial palpi upcurved. Middle segment rather narrow with appressed scales. Forewing white with grey, yellow or brown light tint. Black spot situated between costal margin and discal vein. Forewing with veins R4 and R5 stalked. Veins Cu1 and Cu2 very short stalked from the cell, or separate but close to each other. Hindwing with veins R and M1 separate and more or less parallel.

The ♂ genitalia with developed socii and gnathos as knob, covered by tiny spines. Valva with process (cuiller) at the distal end of sacculus. The proximal end of aedeagus with some additional sclerotization after the sclerotized ring "Penis-Scheide" sensu Hannemann (1995).

The ♀ genitalia with short ovipositor. Ductus bursae spirally curved with sclerotized filament in distal part. Corpus bursae with sclerotized signum.

Diagnosis: The new subgenus differs from other representatives of *Agonopterix* by the absence of pecten on the scape of antenna; by the middle segment of labial palpi with appressed scales without brush of protruding scales (figs. 1, 2); by the veins Cu1 and Cu2 on forewing sometimes separate from the cell (the rest of the *Agonopterix* species have these veins always stalked); by the some additional sclerotization at the proximal end of aedeagus (fig. 4); by the sclerotized filament in distal part of ductus bursae (fig. 5).

The new subgenus includes 11 species: *Agonopterix burmana* Lvovsky, 1998; *A. costaemaculella* (Christoph, 1882); *A. dierli* Lvovsky, 2011; *A. eoa* (Meyrick, 1910); *A. hoenei* Lvovsky & Wang, 2011; *A. leptopa* (Diakonoff, 1952); *A. likiangella* Lvovsky & Wang, 2011; *A. malaisei* (Diakonoff, 1952); *A. parinkini* Lvovsky, 2011; *A. ventrangulata* Lvovsky & Wang, 2011; *A.* ***vietnamella*** **spec. nov.** distributed in South-Eastern Asia from Russian Far East, Korea, Japan, China to India, Nepal, Myanmar and Vietnam..

Etymology: The subgenus name is derived from the Latin prefix sub- (near) and the taxon name *Agonopterix*, referring to the similarity of the two subgenera.

Agonopterix (***Subagonopterix*** **subgen. nov.**) ***v i e t n a m e l l a*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂, Central Vietnam, Prov. Kon Tum, Distr. Kom Plong, Mang Canh, 1250 m, 11.VI.2006, leg. V. Zolotuhin. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, with the same labels.

The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science in St. Petersburg.

Description: Forewing span 19-22 mm. Head dark grey. Labial palpi upcurved with black and white appressed scales. Thorax black. Ground colour of forewings white tinged with light brown. Large black triangular spot situated above discal vein. Another black spot near the base of forewing. Some fuscous points along costal margin and termen. Hindwings grey with white stripe along costal margin.

♂ genitalia (figs. 3, 4): Socii small. Gnathos rounded. Valva without conspicuous tapering to rounded apex. Cuiller does not reach upper margin of valva a little. Saccus triangular. Aedeagus strongly recurved, C-shaped, with cluster of fine spines inside.

♀ genitalia (fig. 5): Ovipositor short. Ductus bursae spirally recurved with sclerotized filament in distal part. Ductus seminalis arising from ductus bursae close to antrum. Corpus bursae large. Signum rather large, sclerotized, cross-shaped, with small teeth.

Differential diagnosis: The new species is close to *A. ventrangulata* Lvovsky & Wang and differs from it by the bigger black triangular spot on the forewing which reaches the discal point and joins with it. In *A. ventrangulata* Lvovsky & Wang this black spot smaller and does not reach the discal point. Genitalia structures of new species differs by the cuiller directed to upper margin of valva and almost reaches it. Cuiller of *A. ventrangulata* Lvovsky & Wang directed

to the base of valva and noticeably does not reach the upper margin of valva. New species has straight lower margin of valva, but *A. ventrangulata* Lvovsky & Wang has lower margin of valva with ledge.
Distribution: Central Vietnam.
Etymology: Toponimic name.

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Dr. Vadim Zolotuhin (State Pedagogical University of Ulyanovsk) for the opportunity to study the specimens of the new species. The study was financially supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grant No. 11-04-01119); the Ministry of Education and Sciences of the Russian Federation (project No. 16.518.11.7070) and Program of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences "Scientific Grounds of Conservation of Biodiversity in Russia".

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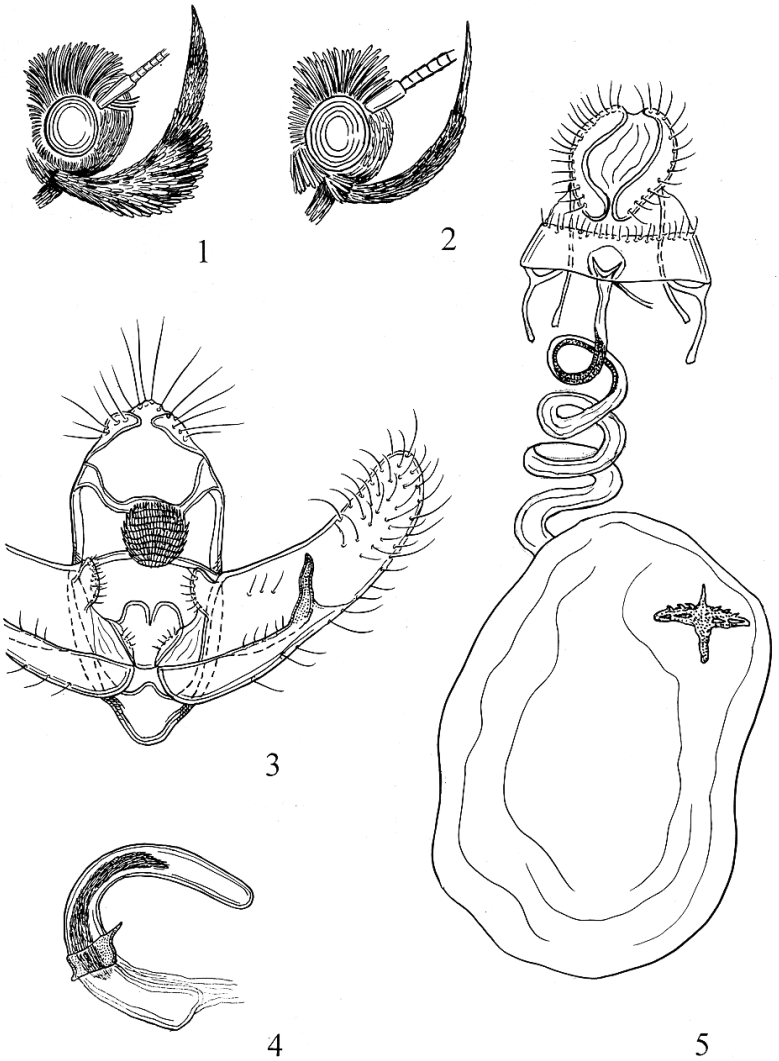
Address of the author

Dr. Alexandr L. Lvovsky
Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaja nab., 1.
199034 St.-Petersburg, Russia
e-mail:



Figs. 1-5: (1) *Agonopterix* (*Agonopterix*) *ocellana* (Fabricius, 1775), head with labial palpi; (2) *A.* (*Subagonopterix*) *costaemaculella* (Christoph, 1882); (3-5) *A.* (*Subagonopterix*) ***vietnamella* spec. nov.**, (3) ♂ genitalia without aedeagus, (4) aedeagus, (5) ♀ genitalia.