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Additional data for *Platyhasma elegantula* (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)

Thomas J. WITT, Gottfried BEHOUNEK, Wolfgang SPEIDEL & Viktor SINYAEV

Abstract

The unknown female of *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 is described with additional remarks on the male and distribution.

Zusammenfassung

Das unbekannte Weibchen von *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 wird beschrieben mit zusätzlichen Anmerkungen über das Männchen und die Verbreitung.

Introduction

Platychasma elegantula CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 shows a quadrifine forewing venation that is otherwise typical for Noctuidae. However, there are a few genera of Notodontidae which show the same character, whereas the majority has a trifine forewing venation. These quadrifine genera are *Platychasma* BUTLER, 1881, *Cyphanta* WALKER, 1865, *Paracyphanta* SUGI, 1994 and *Sphetta* WALKER, 1865. It is not certain whether these genera can be combined as a monophyletic unit within the Notodontidae (SUGI, 1994), but all these genera show only two frenular bristles in the females, forewings with 2 tooth-like scale tufts on the anal margin (in *Cyphanta* sometimes rather weakly developed), and a sclerotized band at the base of corpus bursae (except *Paracyphanta*). These characters seem to justify treatment of all these genera as members of the monophyletic subfamily Platychasmatinae (cf. also MILLER, 1991). The male genitalia of *Platychasma elegantula* are similar to *Platychasma virgo* BUTLER, 1881 as figured by MILLER (1991) and WU & FANG (2003) and *P. flavida* as figured by WU & FANG (2003), and are rather dissimilar to members of the other genera. Therefore, the new species is placed in the genus *Platychasma*. However, it differs from the other two species of that genus by the straight costal margin of the forewing; the type species of the genus and *P. flavida* show a sinuate costal margin.

We had prepared the present paper as a new description of the species and envisaged publication in Entomofauna, vol. 29. We had to recall our manuscript when we became aware of the paper by CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG published in 4 Aug. 2008 on the internet as Zootaxa fascicle 1842. That paper is absolutely correct and arrives at the same result as we in the generic position of the species. However, we think that our paper is not completely useless, as the description of the female, which is still unknown so far, is presented and we can add some more information on the variability of the species (which is not expressed), as we had access to more material. So, we decided to publish our paper anyway, after the necessary changes were made.

***Platychasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008**

(Fig. 1-4)

Material: 21 ♂ 1 ♀ China – Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jingxiu, 100 km. SE Liuzhou, H-1200 m, April 2005, 23°45'N 109°45'E, leg. Team of Vik. Siniaev, genitalia slide 6238 ♀ BEHOUNEK; 5 ♂ dito, but 15.-30. viii. 2005 genitalia slides 6189, 6190 ♂ BEHOUNEK, and genitalia slide 53-77 a (male) SCHINTLMEISTER; 1 ♂ dto., August 2005. Museum WITT, coll. V. SINIAEV, A. SCHINTLMEISTER, W. SPEIDEL.

Description

Wingspan male 42-47, female 52 mm.

Antennae filiform, very weakly ciliated in male, in female shorter and thinner. Eyes naked, labial palpi ascending, pale brown. Head dirty green, thorax brown, anterior part dirty green. Abdomen pale brown. Forewing triangular, termen weakly serrated, inner margin lobed at 1/3 and with a distal weak dent at inner angle, brown, dirty green at costa and with another pale dirty green zone in lower (posterior) half of the distal quarter. Antemedian fascia weak, green, postmedian fascia removed basad about in the middle of wing, dirty green. Anterior part of submarginal fascia in the brown field dirty green, posterior part fading towards dorsal margin, weakly indicated by brown scales in

the dirty green area of wing. Veins and discocellular cross-vein indicated by green scaling in the brown areas.

Hindwings brownish yellow at base and margin, more or less brownish grey suffused in distal part.

Male genitalia (fig. 6-8): Tegumen elongate, uncus slender, socii present, between them a chin-like hairy process. Valva ending in a long, slender spine, sacculus distally ending in curved excrescence, rounded at extremity. Aedeagus short with comparatively long bulbous ejaculatorius (see in fig. 8), and moderately long, tube-like vesica with numerous small spines in central area (see in fig. 7).

Female genitalia (fig. 9): Ovipositor short, with hairy papillae analis. Both anterior and posterior apophyses short. Ductus bursae with sclerotized colliculum near ostium and an elongate sclerotized band in the whole length, broadening in the intermediate zone between ductus and corpus bursae, ending very wide in upper part of corpus. Characteristic signum present in corpus, with two lateral horizontal wings emerging from a single stem.

Distribution: Known from the type locality in the Chinese province Guangxi, Mao'ershan National Nature Reserve (CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008). We can add the Dayao Shan where the species is found at an elevation of 1200 m (fig. 5). In addition, the species was found in Shunhuangshan National Forest Park, Dong'an County, Yongzhou City, Hunan Province (CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008).

Diagnosis: Widely differing from *Platychasma virgo* and *P. flavida* by the larger size and the straight costal margin of the forewings which is sinuate in *Platychasma virgo* and *P. flavida*.

Acknowledgements

We thank Prof. Joel MINET (Paris) for his useful suggestions in the preparation of the paper, and Igor KOSTJUK (Kiev, Ukraine) for the excellent color photographs of the adults. We are grateful to Dr. Amy JUNNILA (Quebec, Canada) for correcting the English.

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Legend

Fig. 1: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 ♂. China – Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jingxiu, 100 km. SE Liuzhou, H-1200 m, April 2005, 23°45'N 109°45'E, leg. Team of Vik. SINIAEV. MWM. Photo Igor KOSTJUK.

Fig. 2: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 ♂. China – Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jingxiu, 100 km. SE Liuzhou, H-1200 m, August 2005, 23°45'N 109°45'E, leg. Team of Vik. SINIAEV. MWM. Photo Igor KOSTJUK.

Fig. 3: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 ♂. China – Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jingxiu, 100 km. SE Liuzhou, H-1200 m, April 2005, 23°45'N 109°45'E, leg. Team of Vik. SINIAEV. MWM. Photo Igor KOSTJUK.

Fig. 4: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008 ♀. China – Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jingxiu, 100 km. SE Liuzhou, H-1200 m, April 2005, 23°45'N 109°45'E, leg. Team of Vik. SINIAEV. Genitalia slide 6238 female (BEHOUNEK). MWM. Photo Igor KOSTJUK.

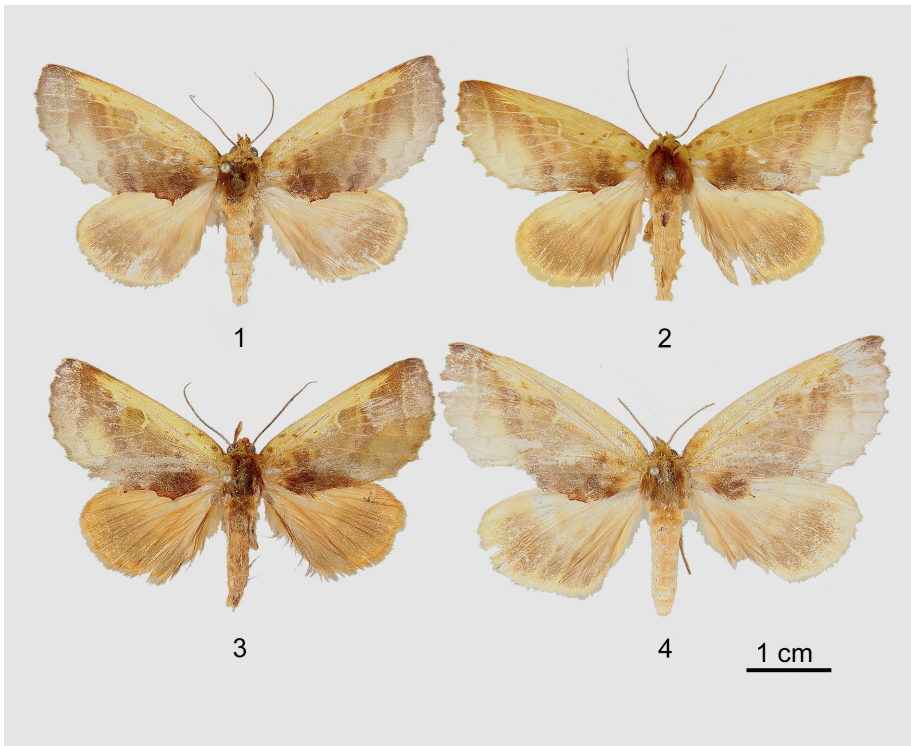
Fig. 5: Habitat, China, Prov. Guangxi, Dayao Shan, Jingxiu, 100 km SE Liuzhou. Photo Viktor SINYAEV.

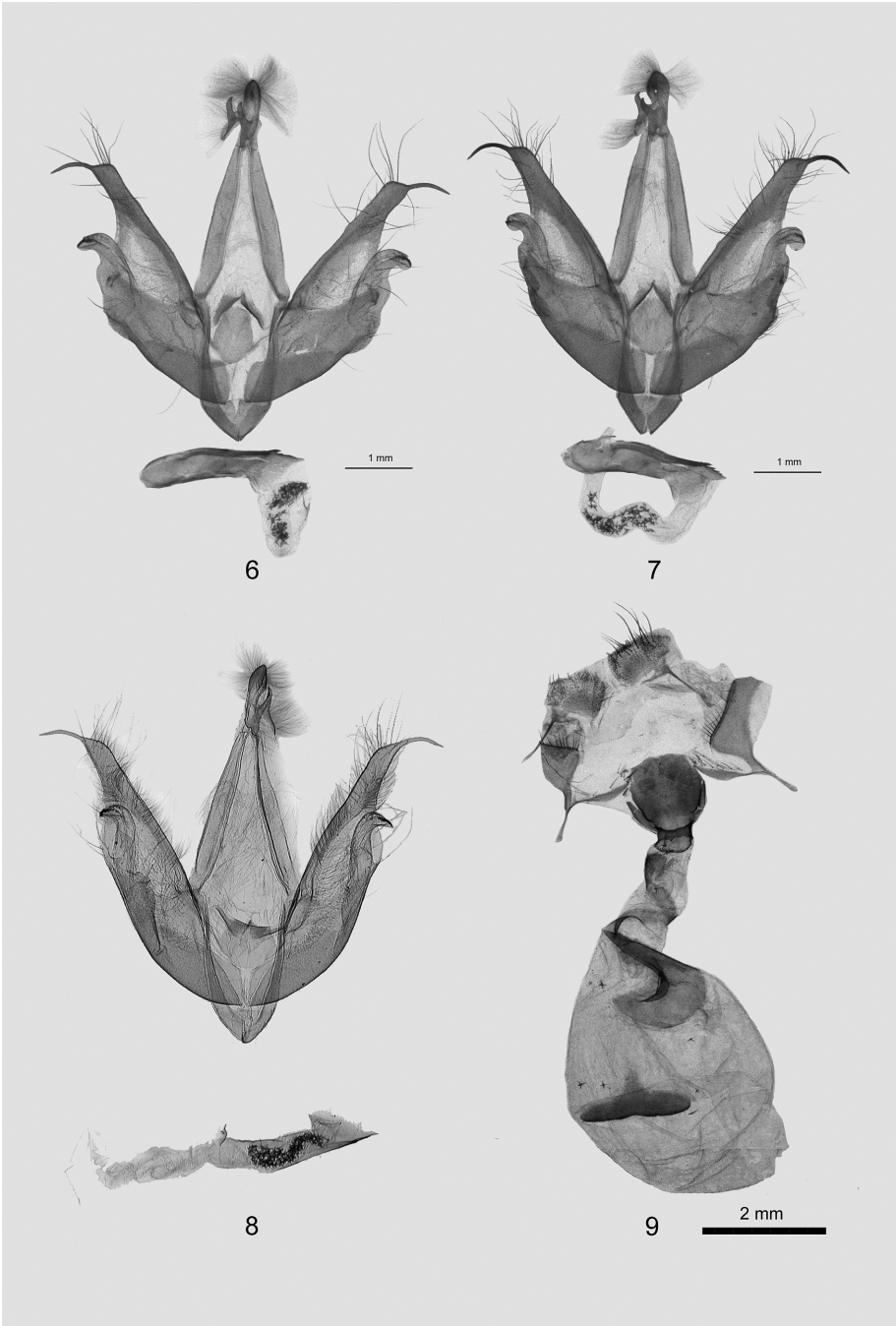
Fig. 6: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008. ♂ genitalia (slide 6190 male BEHOUNEK, MWM). Photo Ulf BUCHSBAUM.

Fig. 7: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008. ♂ genitalia (slide 6189 male BEHOUNEK, MWM). Photo Ulf BUCHSBAUM.

Fig. 8: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008. ♂ genitalia (slide 53-77a male SCHINTLMEISTER, MWM). Photo Ulf BUCHSBAUM.

Fig. 9: *Platyhasma elegantula* CHEN, KISHIDA & WANG, 2008, ♀ genitalia (slide 6238 female BEHOUNEK, MWM). Photo Ulf BUCHSBAUM.





Address of authors

Dipl.-Kfm. Thomas J. WITT
Museum WITT
Tengstrasse 33
D-80796 München
Germany

Gottfried BEHOUNEK
Sudetenstr. 6
D-85567 Grafing
Germany

Dr. Wolfgang SPEIDEL
Museum WITT
Tengstrasse 33
D-80796 München
Germany

Viktor SINYAEV
2-nd Yuzhnoportovyi proezd 15-174
115432 Moscow
Russia

Druck, Eigentümer, Herausgeber, Verleger und für den Inhalt verantwortlich:
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A-4052 Ansfelden, E-Mail: maximilian.schwarz@liwest.at.

Redaktion: Erich DILLER, ZSM, Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81247 München;
Fritz GUSENLEITNER, Lungitzerstr. 51, A-4222 St. Georgen/Gusen;
Wolfgang SCHACHT, Scherrerstraße 8, D-82296 Schöngeising;
Wolfgang SPEIDEL, MWM, Tengstraße 33, D-80796 München;
Thomas WITT, Tengstraße 33, D-80796 München.

Adresse: Entomofauna, Redaktion und Schriftentausch c/o Museum Witt, Tengstr. 33, 80796 München,
Deutschland, E-Mail: thomas@witt-thomas.com; Entomofauna, Redaktion c/o Fritz Gusenleitner,
Lungitzerstr. 51, 4222 St. Georgen/Gusen, Austria, E-Mail: f.gusenleitner@landesmuseum.at

Buchbesprechung

DE JONG, Rienk & Colin G. TREADAWAY, 2007: Hesperiiidae of the Philippine Islands. In BAUER, E. & T. FRANKENBACH: Butterflies of the world. Supplement 15. – GOECKE & EVERS, Keltern. 72 S. ISBN 978-3-937783-35-2. 24 x 33, 5 cm. Ladenpreis: 45,- Euro.

In diesem Supplement zu der respektablen Serie "Butterflies of the world" werden die Dickkopffalter der Philippinen behandelt. Das Werk hat eine hervorragende Grundstruktur, die es auch für die Bearbeitung anderer Gebiete in der Orientalischen Region nützlich erscheinen läßt. Es gibt Schlüssel für die Unterfamilien, für die Gattungen und für die Arten. Für jede einzelne Art sind die Urbeschreibung, der Typenfundort, die Gesamtverbreitung und die Verbreitung auf den Philippinen angegeben. Außerdem finden sich Angaben zur geographischen Variabilität und den Futterpflanzen der Raupen.

In der vorliegenden Publikation werden 170 Arten von den Philippinen gemeldet, das sind 19 Arten mehr als in der letzten zusammenfassenden Arbeit von 1993. 10 neue Arten und 9 neue Unterarten werden in der vorliegenden Bearbeitung beschrieben und auf dem Umschlag in hervorragender Qualität farbig abgebildet. Die Abbildungen aller Arten findet man dann im Teil 29 der Butterflies of the world, verfaßt von denselben Autoren.

Wer sich mit den Dickkopffaltern und den zoogeographischen Verhältnissen auf der philippinischen Inselwelt befaßt, sollte dieses gediegene Werk unbedingt kennen und studieren!

Wolfgang SPEIDEL

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Witt Thomas Josef, Behounek Gottfried, Speidel Wolfgang, Sinyaev Viktor

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