

Description of a new species of the *Ypthima sakra* MOORE, [1858]-group from C. Yunnan, S.W. China

(Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

by

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Abstract: In this paper, a new species of the genus *Ypthima* HÜBNER, 1818, viz. *Y. wulianga* spec. nov., is described from Mts. Wu-liang-shan in Jingdong, C. Yunnan, S.W. China.

Ypthima sakra MOORE, [1858]-group sensu SHIRÔZU & SHIMA, 1979 (Satyrini: Ypthimina) is an Oriental species group belonging to the subgenus *Thymipa* MOORE, 1893 (ELIOT, 1967; SHIRÔZU & SHIMA, 1979; SHIMA, 1988; UÉMURA, 2020, 2023b; LANG, 2022). According to UÉMURA (2023b), 30 species had been known from the group and most of them are Sino-Himalayan distributed. The number of species is not stable in different opinions, because of descending of specific and ascending of subspecific status of some taxa (LANG, 2022). Besides, three more species were described recently in the group (UÉMURA, 2023a, LANG, 2024a, 2024b). In this paper, an additional species is described in the group from Mts. Wu-liang-shan, C. Yunnan, S.W. China, and it is close to *Ypthima sakra* MOORE, [1858] as well as *Y. parasakra* ELIOT, 1987. Related photographs of *Ypthima menpae* HUANG, 1999 and *Y. mabiloa* HUANG, 2003 are also included on plates for comparison.

Materials: Specimens in this study are kept in Chongqing Museum of Natural History, Beibei, CHINA (CMNH) and SONG-YUN LANG's private collection, Beibei, CHINA (LSY). Photographs of the holotype and 2 ♂♂ paratypes of *Ypthima sakra dalina* KRAJČÍK, 2013 kept in the Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, GERMANY (SDEI) were provided by SI-YAO HUANG (Bonn).

Terminology: Description of ocelli on the wings follows LANG (2022). Terminology of androconia follows that of LANG (2022). Terminology of ♂ genitalia follows that of KLOTS (1970) and SHIRÔZU & SHIMA (1979).

Ypthima wulianga spec. nov. (figs. 1, 10, 16e)

Holotype ♂, CHINA, Yunnan, Jingdong, Lomeshu in Wu-liang-shan, 2000 m, 7.VII.2023, leg. SONG-YUN LANG, SATY1202, ANDR0311 (CMNH).

Description: ♂: Forewing length: 21 mm. Upperside: ground colour brownish; on both wings dark submarginal fasciae blur; forewing: subapical ocellus oval, bipupillated, with clear yellowish ring; sexual brand invisible to naked eye; hindwing: anal ocelli present in spaces 2 and 3. Underside: ground colour grey, densely covered by brownish striae; on both wings discal and submarginal fasciae obscure; forewing: subapical ocellus well developed, oval, bipupillated, with bold yellowish ring; hindwing: subapical ocelli present in spaces 5 and 6, equally sized, not enlarged, and fused together; anal ocelli present in spaces 1b, 2 and 3, all small, the ocellus in space 1b bipupillated.

♂ androconia (fig. 16e): Lamina long water-drop shaped; distal stalk shorter than lamina.

♂ genitalia (fig. 10): Tegumen flat. Uncus slender, shorter than tegumen, its tip slightly bent downwards. Gnathos absent. Saccus stout. Juxta narrow and slender, chevron-shaped. Valva elongated on its ventrodiscal portion, present as a finger like, round head and weakly hooked apical process; dorsal lobe moderately protruding upwards, with a round top. Aedeagus robust, strongly curved dorsally, sclerotized ventrally, with narrow perivesical area.

♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: A) The new species is sympatric with *Ypthima sakra leechi* FORSTER, and it can be distinguished from all subspecies of *Y. sakra* MOORE including subspec. *leechi* FORSTER by the combination of the following characters: 1) it is obviously smaller than normal *Y. sakra* MOORE; 2) on the underside, the brownish striae are finer and denser than those of *Y. sakra* MOORE; 3) on the hindwing underside, the subapical ocelli in spaces 5 and 6 are equally small, whereas the ocellus in space 5 is always enlarged and more or less larger than the ocellus in space 6 in *Y. sakra* MOORE; 4) on the hindwing underside, the anal ocellus in space 2 is as small as the ocellus in space 3, whereas it is obviously larger than the ocellus in space 3 in *Y. sakra* MOORE; 5) the lamina of the androconium (fig. 16e) is wider and shorter than that of *Y. sakra* MOORE (fig. 16a-d); 6) the dorsal lobe of the ♂ valva (fig. 10) is less protruding upwards than that of *Y. sakra* MOORE (figs. 11, 12).

B) The new species can be distinguished from another similar species *Ypthima parasakra* ELIOT from the Himalayas by the combination of the following characters: 1) on the underside, the discal and submarginal fasciae on both wings are obscure, whereas they are totally absent in *Y. parasakra* ELIOT; 2) on the hindwing underside, the subapical ocelli in spaces 5 and 6 are equally small, whereas the ocellus in space 5 is larger than the ocellus in space 6 in *Y. parasakra* ELIOT; 3) on the hindwing underside, the anal ocellus in space 2 is as small as the ocellus in space 3, whereas it is obviously larger than the ocellus in space 3 in *Y. parasakra* ELIOT; 4) the lamina of the androconium (fig. 16e) is wider than that of *Y. parasakra* ELIOT (fig. 16h); 5) the dorsal lobe of the ♂ valva (fig. 10) is rounded, whereas it is triangular with an acute top in *Y. parasakra* ELIOT (fig. 13).

Etymology: The specific name *wulianga* is named after Wu-liang-shan, the type locality, which is a mountainous ridge extending southeastwards from central to south Yunnan.

Distribution: S.W. China (C. Yunnan).

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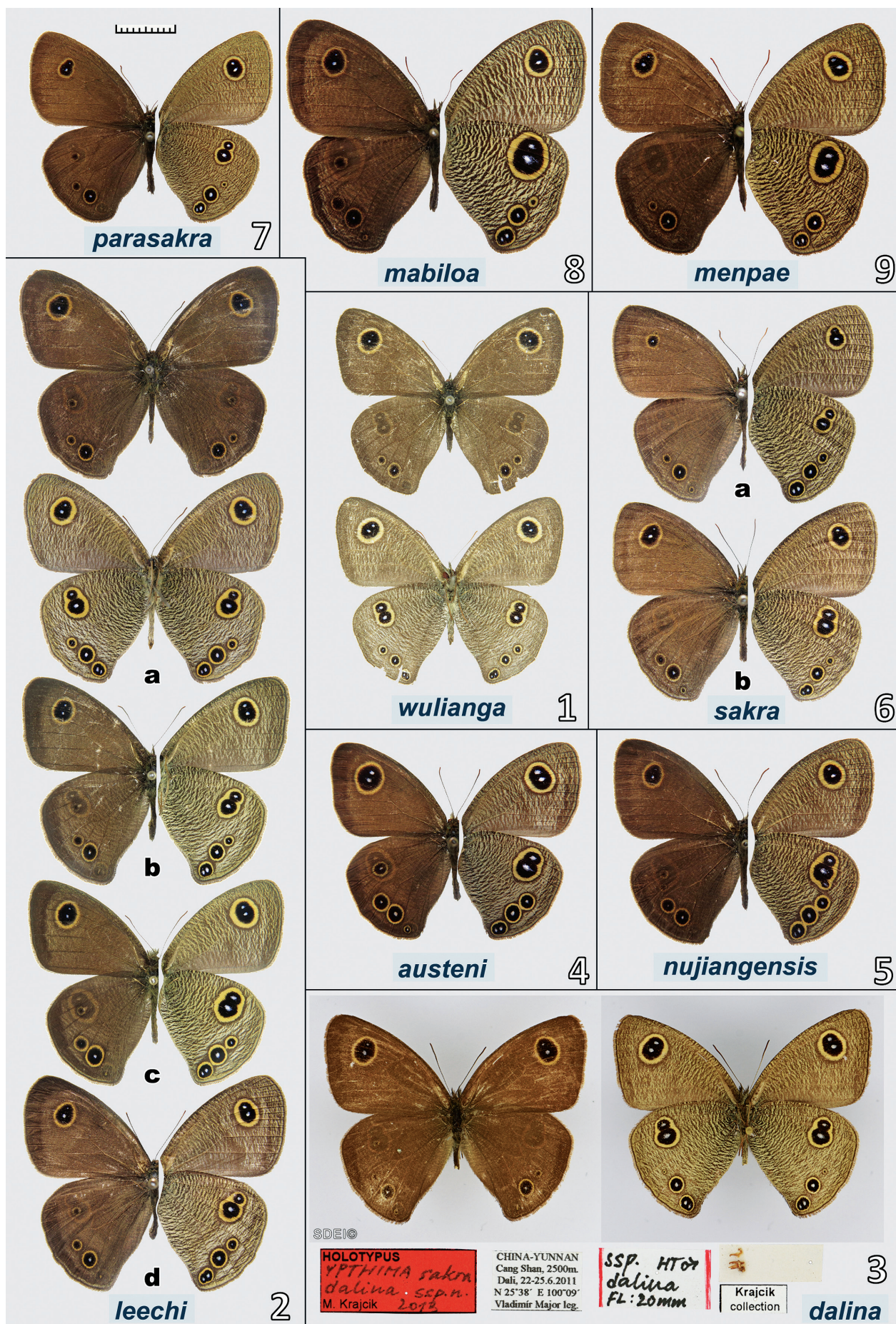
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Fig. 1-9: *Ypthima* species. Plate see page 198

Fig. 1: *Ypthima wulianga* spec. nov., ♂, holotype, Yunnan, Jingdong, SATY1202, ANDR0311, CMNH. Fig. 2: *Ypthima sakra leechi* FORSTER, 1948: (a) ♂, Yunnan, Jingdong, SATY1272, ANDR0336, LSY; (b-c) ♂, Yunnan, Lüchun, LSY; (d) ♂, Sichuan, Ebian, SATY0273, LSY. Fig. 3: *Ypthima sakra dalina* KRAJCIK, 2013, ♂, holotype, Yunnan, Dali, SDEI. Fig. 4: *Ypthima sakra austeni* MOORE, 1893, ♂, Yunnan, Pianma, SATY0611, ANDR0095, LSY. Fig. 5: *Ypthima sakra nujiangensis* HUANG, 2001, ♂, Yunnan, Gongshan, SATY0609, ANDR0094, LSY. Fig. 6: *Ypthima sakra sakra* MOORE, [1858]: (a-b) ♂, Tibet, Cona, LSY. Fig. 7: *Ypthima parasakra* ELIOT, 1987, ♂, Tibet, Gyirong, SATY0810, ANDR0237, LSY. Fig. 8: *Ypthima mabiloa* HUANG, 2003, ♂, Yunnan, Dulongjiang, SATY0615, ANDR0096, LSY. Fig. 9: *Ypthima menpae* HUANG, 1999, ♂, Tibet, Nyingchi, ANDR0238, LSY.



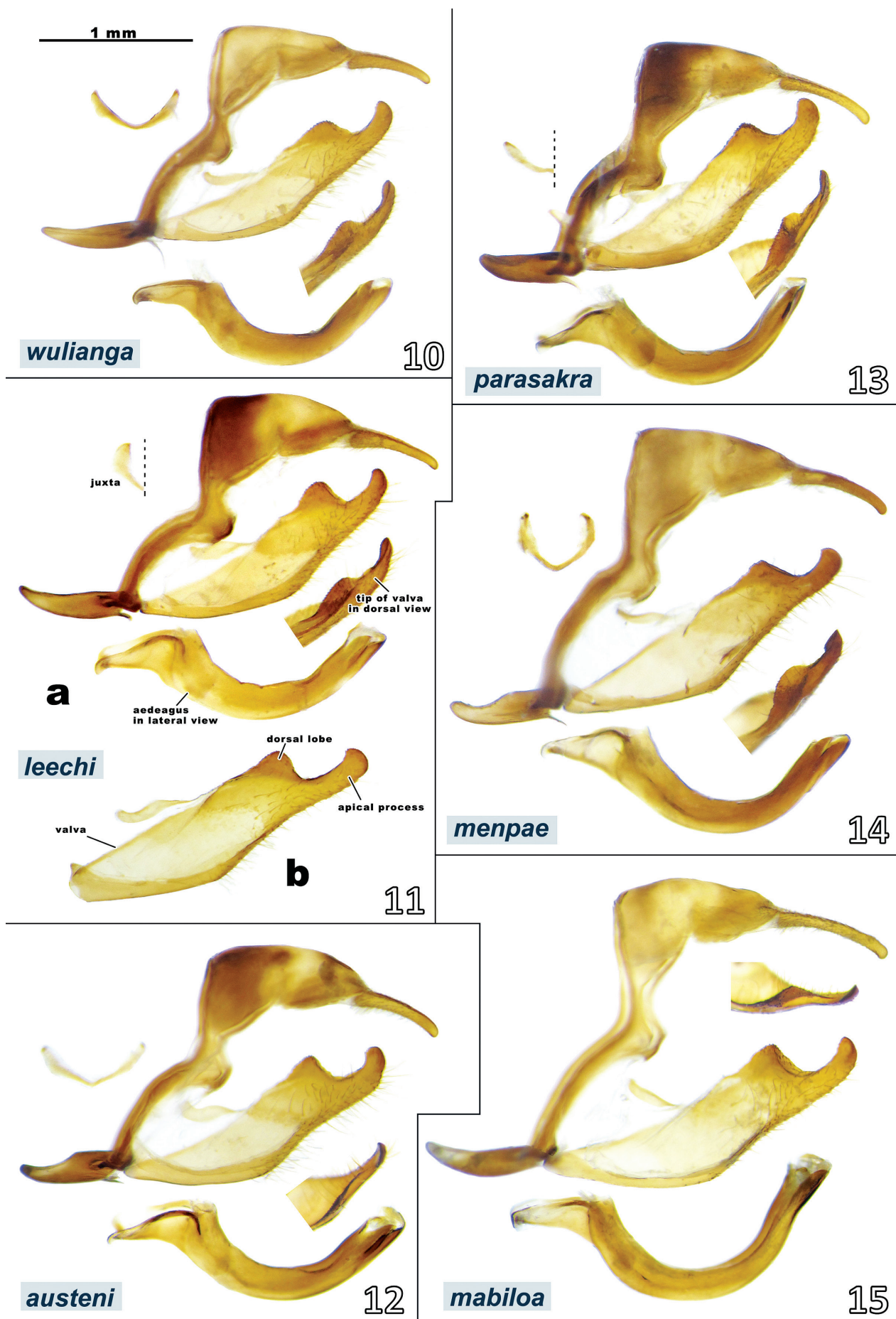


Fig. 10-15: ♂ genitalia. Fig. 10: *Ypthima wulianga* spec. nov., holotype, Yunnan, Jingdong, SATY1202, CMNH. Fig. 11: *Ypthima sakra leechi* FORSTER, 1948: (a) Yunnan, Jingdong, SATY1272, LSY; (b) Chongqing, Youyang, SATY0278, CMNH. Fig. 12: *Ypthima sakra austeni* MOORE, 1893, Yunnan, Pianma, SATY0611, LSY. Fig. 13: *Ypthima parasakra* ELIOT, 1987, Tibet, Gyirong, SATY0810, LSY. Fig. 14: *Ypthima menpae* HUANG, 1999, Tibet, Medog, SATY1057, LSY. Fig. 15: *Ypthima mabiloa* HUANG, 2003, Yunnan, Dulongjiang, SATY0614, LSY.

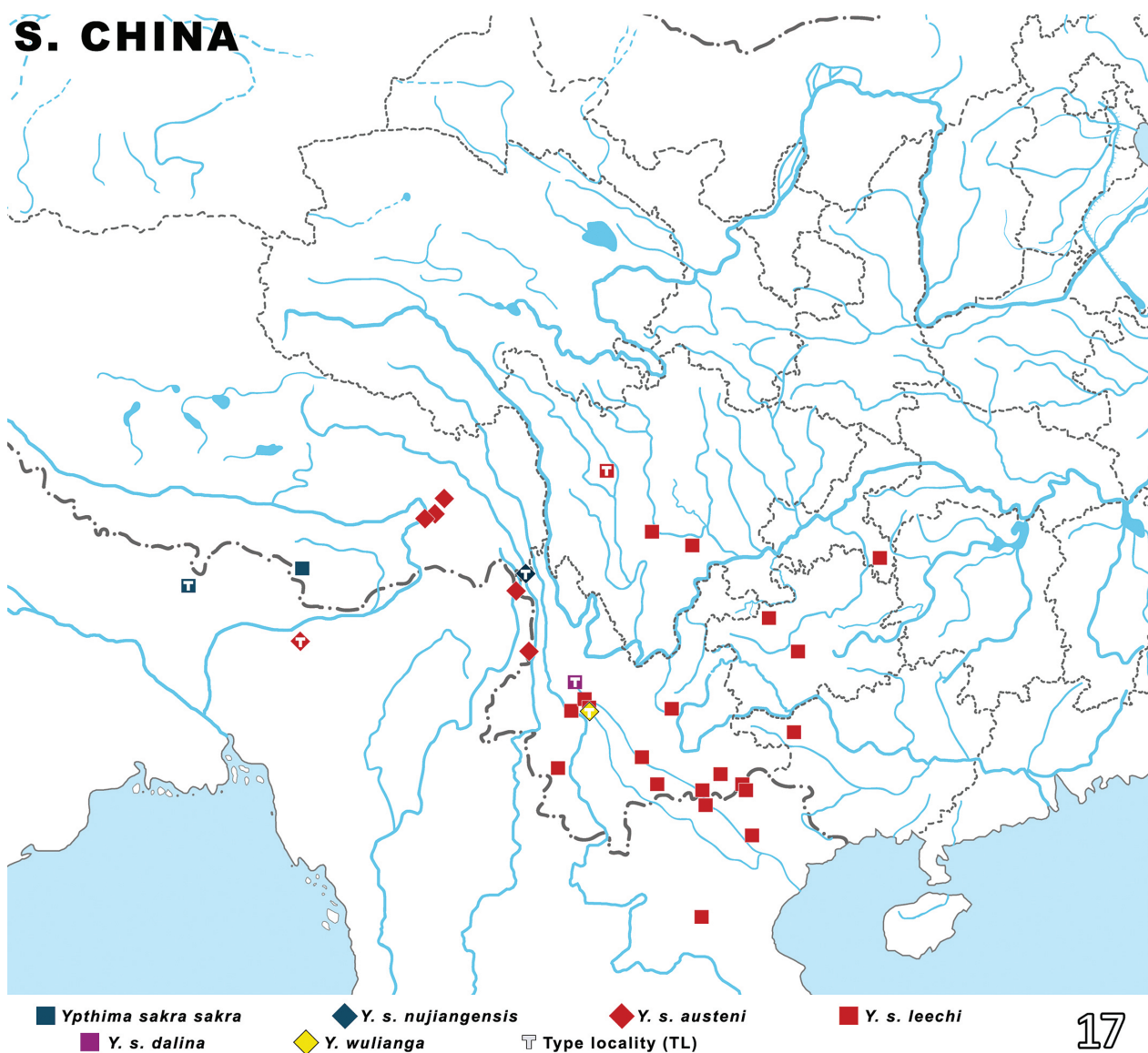


Fig. 16: Androconia. **a.** *Ypthima sakra sakra* MOORE, [1858], Tibet, Cona, ANDR0097, LSY. **b.** *Ypthima sakra nujiangensis* HUANG, 2001, Yunnan, Gongshan, ANDR0094, LSY. **c.** *Ypthima sakra austeni* MOORE, 1893, Yunnan, Pianma, ANDR0095, LSY. **d.** *Ypthima sakra leechi* FORSTER, 1948, Yunnan, Jingdong, ANDR0336, LSY. **e.** *Ypthima wulianga spec. nov.*, Yunnan, Jingdong, ANDR0311, CMNH. **f.** *Ypthima mabiloa* HUANG, 2003, Yunnan, Dulongjiang, ANDR0096, LSY. **g.** *Ypthima menpae* HUANG, 1999, Tibet, Nyingchi, ANDR0238, LSY. **h.** *Ypthima parasakra* ELIOT, 1987, Tibet, Gyirong, ANDR0237, LSY.

Fig. 17: Distribution map of *Ypthima sakra* MOORE, [1858] and *Ypthima wulianga spec. nov.* [Sources of data: specimens kept in LSY, CMNH; TLs plotted according to original descriptions; plots of Indo-china basing upon UÉMURA (2020, 2023b)].



Ridge of Wu-liang-shan, Jingdong, Yunnan, 17.VII.2023



Lomeshu in Wu-liang-shan, Jingdong, Yunnan, 17.VII.2023

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