## A new species of Lethe HÜBNER, 1819 from N.W. Yunnan, S.W. China

(Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) by Song-Yun Lang received 19.X.2025

**Abstract:** In this paper, a new species, *Lethe siyaoi* spec. nov., is described from the upper Salween (Nujiang) valley in Gongshan, N.W. Yunnan, S.W. China.

Materials in this study are deposited in Chongqing Museum of Natural History, Beibei, China (CMNH), the Research Institute of Evolutionary Biology, Tokyo, Japan (RIEB), and Song-yun Lang's private collection, Beibei, Chongqing, China (LSY). Photographs of the holotype of *Lethe huongii* Monastyrskii, 2004, which is kept in Natural History Museum, London, UK (NHMUK), were taken and provided by Si-yao Huang (Bonn) and were permitted to use by Blanca Huertas (NHMUK).

The new species described here belongs to the *Lanaris*-group sensu DE LESSE (1957) (LANG, 2017, 2020, 2022; HUANG & YU, 2025). My first encounter with this species was at the Research Institute of Evolutionary Biology, Tokyo, Japan in winter 2019. It was a single ♂ specimen collected by Mr. MASATOSHI NISHIMURA from Chudu Razi, Kachin, N. Myanmar, and kindly shown to me by Mr. RAICHIRO KATSUYAMA. At that time, I strongly recommended that Katsuyama-san publish it, but he has not done so yet. In summer 2021, Mr. SI-YAO HUANG collected 2 of this species in the upper Salween (Nujiang) Valley, Gongshan, N.W. Yunnan, which have remained temporarily in my collection ever since. At the time, SI-YAO considered this species most likely to be the of Lethe huongii Monastyrskii, 2004 from N. Vietnam (Lang Son, Huu Lien Nature Reserve), described from 1 \, (fig. 2), with the \, still unknown. More recently, local collectors caught another batch of \, specimens in N.W. Yunnan, identical to those previously collected by SI-YAO, and sold them online. I urged SI-YAO to publish it, but he preferred caution. Neither ♀ specimens from N.W. Yunnan nor ♂ Vietnamese L. huongii Monastyrskii were available, so he chose not to describe it as a new species, and instead published it only as a new record of the ♂ of L. huongii Monastyrskii (Huang & Yu, 2025). Based on my experience, the Yunnanese ♂ specimens and the single Vietnamese ♀ specimen (namely L. huongii Monastyrskii) are clearly different species. With Si-Yao's permission, I here describe and publish the former as a new species. Waiting for a ♀ specimen from Yunnan or a or specimen from Vietnam seems unwise. In butterfly taxonomy, sometimes taking a calculated risk like this is worthwhile.

## Lethe s i y a o i LANG spec. nov. (figs. 1a-c)

Holotype &, CHINA, Yunnan, Gongshan, on the road from Gazu to Qiqi, 5.VIII.2021, leg. Si-yao Huang, NJ1, CMNH

Paratype: 1 °, same locality as holotype, 6.VIII.2021, leg. SI-YAO HUANG, NJ2, LSY.

Diagnosis: In the *Lanaris*-group, three species are already known: *Lethe lanaris* Butler, 1877, *L. naga* Doherty, 1889 and *L. huongii* Monastyrskii, 2004 (Lang, 2018, 2020).

- A) Based solely on  $\sigma$  specimens, the new species can be distinguished from L. lanaris BTL and L. naga DOH. by the following key characters: 1) the forewing termen is slightly curved, whereas it is nearly straight in L. lanaris BTL. and L. naga DOH.; 2) on both sides of the forewing, a white oblique discal band is well present, whereas it is entirely absent in L. lanaris BTL. and L. naga DOH.; 3) on both sides of the hindwing, the apical half of the submarginal area is covered by white scales, which are absent in L. lanaris BTL. and L. naga DOH.; 4) the  $\sigma$  gnathos (fig. 1c) is narrow and tapers, whereas it is slightly broad with a rounded apex in L. naga DOH. and is very broad in L. lanaris BTL.
- B) Although the new species is known only from  $\sigma$  specimens and thus cannot be directly compared with L. huongii Monastyrskii, which is known only from  $1\ \circ$ , it appears to represent a species clearly distinct from the latter based on the following two important reasons: 1) on both sides, the  $\sigma$  forewing discal band is nearly straight, whereas it is strongly curved in  $\sigma$  L. huongii Monastyrskii (within the genus, if  $\sigma$  individuals possess a forewing discal band, regardless of its width, its curvature is generally consistent with that of  $\sigma$  individuals); 2) on both sides, the  $\sigma$  hindwing submarginal area is densely covered with white scales, especially near the apex, whereas this white is completely absent in  $\sigma$  L. huongii Monastyrskii (within the genus, typically, ornamental markings are more developed in  $\sigma$  individuals than in  $\sigma$  individuals, rather than being reduced or vestigial).

**Etymology**: The specific name *siyaoi* is dedicated to Mr. SI-YAO HUANG (Bonn), who collected the type specimens and authorized me to publish this taxon.

Distribution: S.W. China (N.W. Yunnan), N. Myanmar (N. Kachin).

Acknowledgements: I am deeply grateful to Mr. Huang Si-Yao (Bonn), Dr. Masaya Yago (The University Museum, the University of Tokyo, UMUT), Mr. Raiichiro Katsuyama (UMUT, RIEB), Mr. Norio Nakamura (RIEB), Mr. Shuhei Yamaguchi (RIEB), Mr. Toshiaki Aoki (RIEB), Mr. Tamamitu Saito (RIEB), Mr. Motoki Saito (Musashino), Ms. Blanca Huertas (NHMUK), Mr. Huang Hao (Qingdao) and Ms. Hou Jiang (CMNH) for their kind assistance in various ways during this study.

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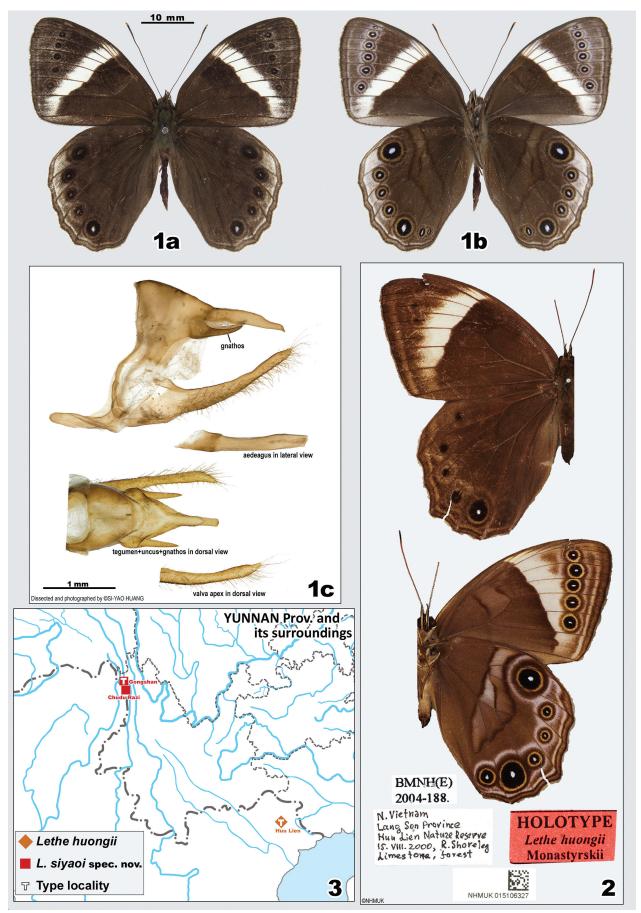
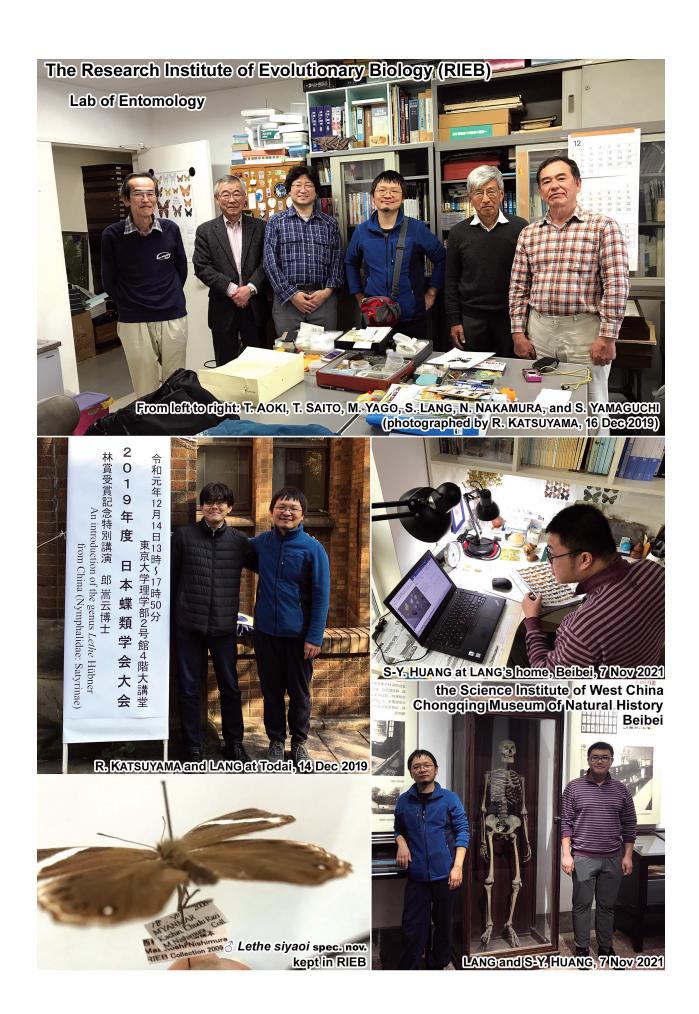


Fig. 1: *Lethe siyaoi* spec. nov.: (a-c)  $\sigma$ , holotype, CHINA, Yunnan, Gongshan, NJ1, CMNH, (a) dorsal, and (b) ventral sides, (c) genitalia in lateral view.

Fig. 2: *Lethe huongii* Monastyrskii, 2004, ♀, holotype, N. VIETNAM, Lang Son, Huu Lien, ©The Trustees of NHMUK.

Fig. 3: Distribution map of *Lethe huongii* Monastyrskii, 2004 and *L. siyaoi* spec. nov. [Sources of data: CMNH; RIEB; Monastyrskii, 2004].



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Zeitschrift/Journal: Atalanta

Jahr/Year: 2025

Band/Volume: <u>56\_3-4</u>

Autor(en)/Author(s): Lang Song-Yun

Artikel/Article: A new species of Lethe Hübner, 1819 from N.W. Yunnan, S.W. China

(Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) 495-498