

Entomofauna

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Amphipoea chovdica sp.nov. from Mongolia (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae)

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Abstract

This present paper is part of a series dealing with the Noctuid material of the two Hungarian expeditions in Mongolia in 1986. The description of *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov. is given here.

Zusammenfassung

Die vorliegende Arbeit ist Teil einer Manuskriptserie, die das Noctuiden-Material der beiden ungarischen Mongoleiexpeditionen aus dem Jahre 1986 abhandelt, und bringt die Beschreibung von *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov.

Introduction

During our Mongolian expedition with Dr. Zoltan VARGA in 1986, a very interesting *Amphipoea* species was found in the SW part of the country, close to the Chinese border. The new species is designated after Chovd aimak (= country), where it was found for the first time.

Amphipoea chovdica sp.nov.

Material

Holotype male: Mongolia, Chovd aimak, Dzsungar Gobi, 10 km S. from Bulgan sum, 2.-3.8.1986, leg. P.GYULAI, deposited in coll. Dr. P.GYULAI.

Paratypes: 13♂♂ 5♀♀, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, Dzsungar Gobi, Bulgan sum (in the village) VIII.1986; - 1♂ 3♀♀ Mongolia, Chovd aimak, Dzsungar Gobi, 10 km S. from Bulgan Sum, 2.-3.8.1986; - 3♂♂, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, 40km S. from Chovd, toward Manchan, 28.-29.7.1986; - 2♂♂ 4♀♀, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, Chovd (in the town), 9.-10.8.1986; - 3♂♂ 3♀♀, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, 6 km SW. from Chovd, 24.-27.7.1986; - 1♂, Mongolia, Bayan Ölgii aimak, Bulgan, 6.-7.8.1986; all leg. GYULAI and Z. VARGA, deposited in coll. P.GYULAI, Z.VARGA, G.RONKAY and Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Slides Nos. 202, 209, 214, 235, 236, 253, GYULAI.

Description

The new species is similar in its appearance to the species of *Amphipoea fucosa* FREYER, 1830, complex, but by the characteristics of the genitalia it is more closely related to *Amphipoea rufibrunnea* HEYDEMANN, 1942.

Length of fore wing 13-16 mm (males) and 13-14 mm (females). Prime colour is reddish-brown. The middle ground is the darkest, mainly the upper third part of it. The margin ground is the same colour like the middle ground and there is a light, wide stripe between the two fields. In contradiction to *Amphipoea fucosa* FREYER, 1830, the lower part of the transversal line closing the middle ground outside, is curved and bends weakly outwards. The orbicular spot can be seen hardly, its colour is the same like of the middle field. The reniform spot is white generally, or orange-red rarely. A rectangular corner never can be seen on the inner-lower side of the reniform spot (as of *fucosa*), because of the colour of this area agrees with the middle ground. Consequently, the reniform spot is thin and only partially white or orange-red and seems to be semi-slanting. The fimbria is reddish-brown. Hind wings are blackish, with a hardly darker stripe on the margin field than the prime colour.

The fimbria is yellowish-red.

Under side of the wings is bright yellowish-red, the external margin of the fore and hind wings are almost the same colour. The middle field of the fore wings is the darkest. On the hind wings a thin transversal line and on the margin field a stripe can be seen, which are the darker shade of prime colour. The fimbria is the same like the prime colour.

No essential differences were observed between the two sexes; females are a little darker.

Another form was also found (3♂♂ 2♀♀). It is a much more contrasty form; the reddish shade of prime colour is almost absent, specimens are brownish with a whitish under side (only the middle field of the fore wings are greyish). The localities are the same as of the other specimens and no constant differences in the genital organs of the two forms were observed. So these specimens are considered like the contrasty form of *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov.

The male genital organs show similarities to *Amphipoea rufibrunnea* HEYDEMANN, 1942, *Amphipoea ussuriensis* PETERSEN, 1914, and *Amphipoea fucosa* FREYER, 1830. The valva, cuculus and clavus are similar (with some differences) to *fucosa*, but the harpe is not bifurcate. It differs from *rufibrunnea* and *ussuriensis* by the different valva, cuculus, clavus and fultura inferior; but *chovdica* sp.nov. also has a monofurcate harpe. Aedoeagus is long, shape similar to *fucosa*, but larger, with different configuration. Spinulose field little, with some strong and long, well-chitinized spines.

Distribution

SW Mongolia (probably in NW China too). Occurs on dry, stony steppes, plateaus in the SW Mongol Altai Mountains.

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and for the photos L.KISS (Herman O. Museum, Miskolc).

Photos (p.101-102)

Photo 1: *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov.; Holotype, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, leg.P.GYULAI.

Photos 2-7: *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov.; paratypes, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, leg.P.GYULAI; 2-3: white spotted and 4: orange spotted male forms; 5: white spotted female form; 6-7: white and orange spotted contrasty form.

Photo 8: *Amphipoea rufibrunnea* HEYDEMANN, 1942; paratype, China, Likiang, leg.HÖNE.

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Figs.a-e: right valva of paratypes of *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov.; Mongolia, Chovd aimak, leg.GYULAI, slides: 202, 209, 235, 236, 253, GYULAI.

Fig.f: right valva of *Amphipoea rufibrunnea* HEYDEMANN, 1942; paratype, China, Likiang, leg.HÖNE, slide 299, GYULAI.

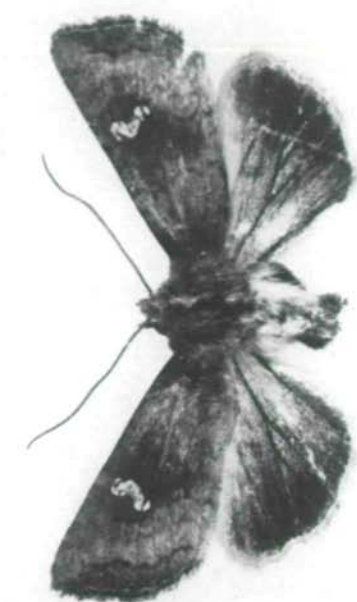
Fig.g: male genitalia of *Amphipoea chovdica* sp.nov.; paratype, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, leg.GYULAI.

Literature

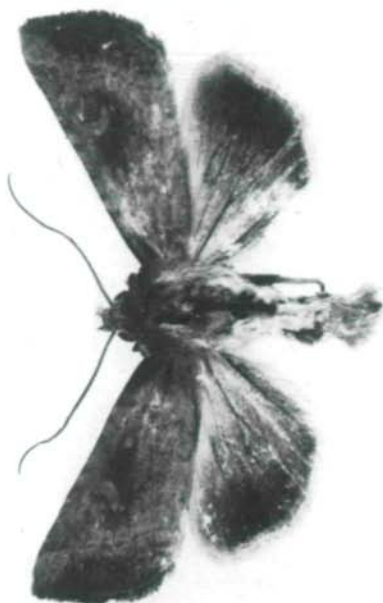
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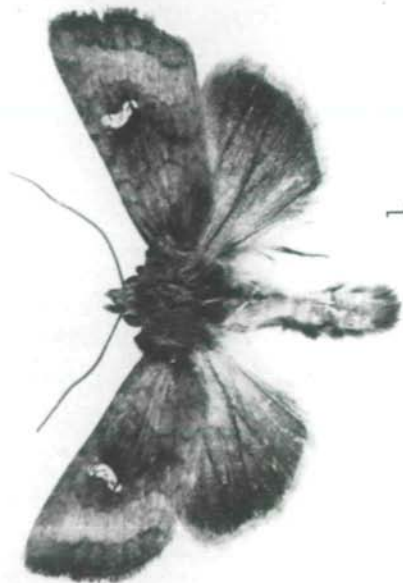
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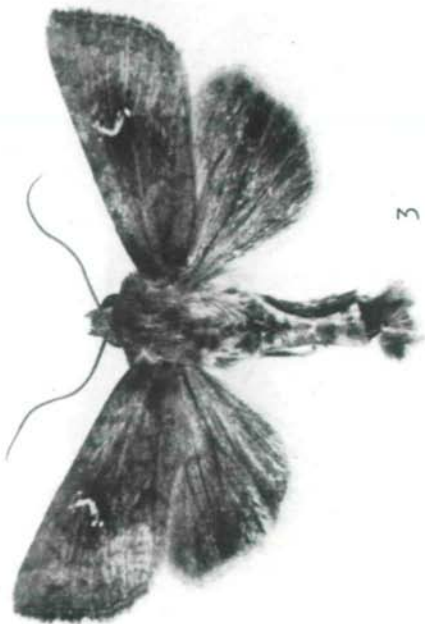
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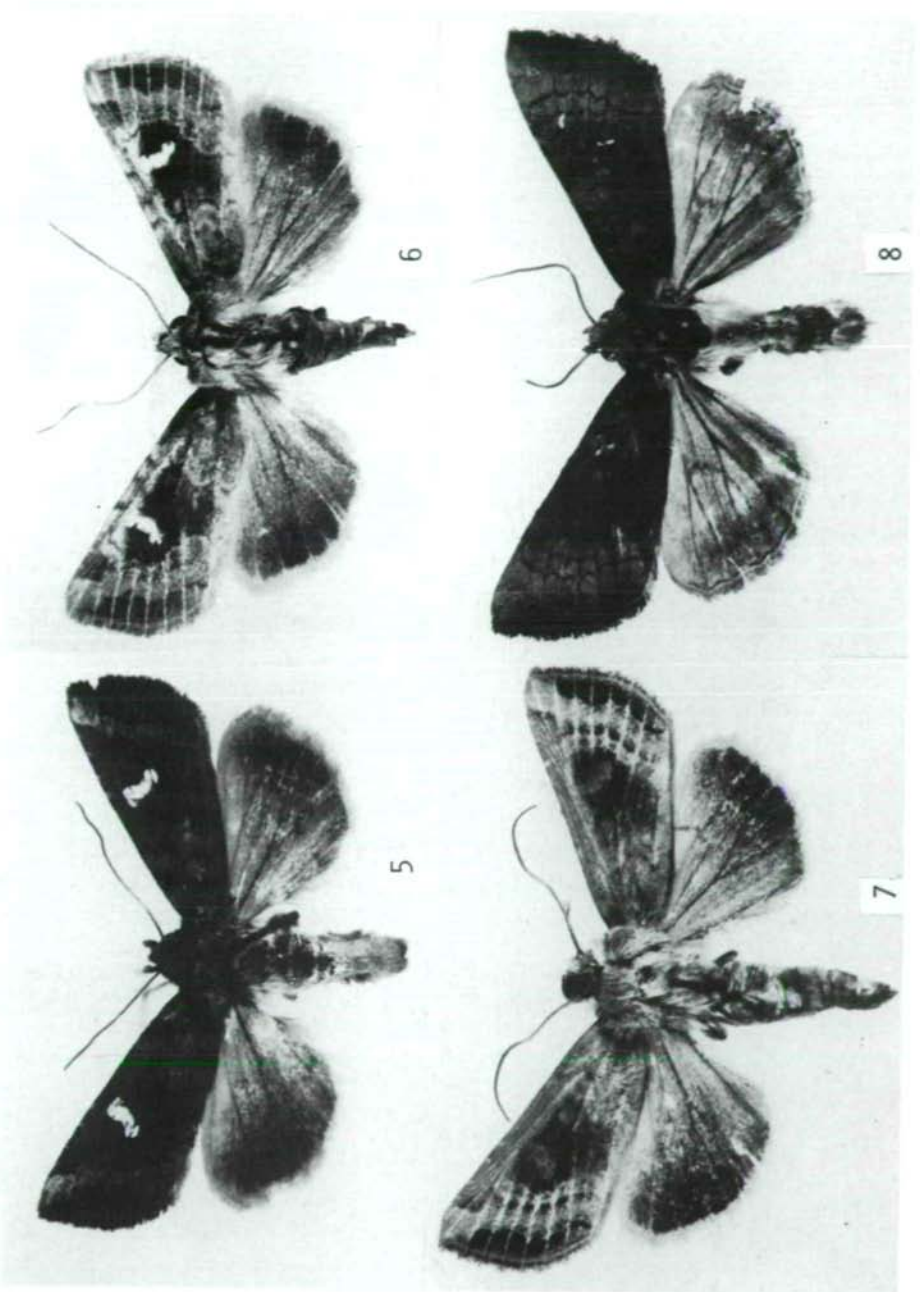
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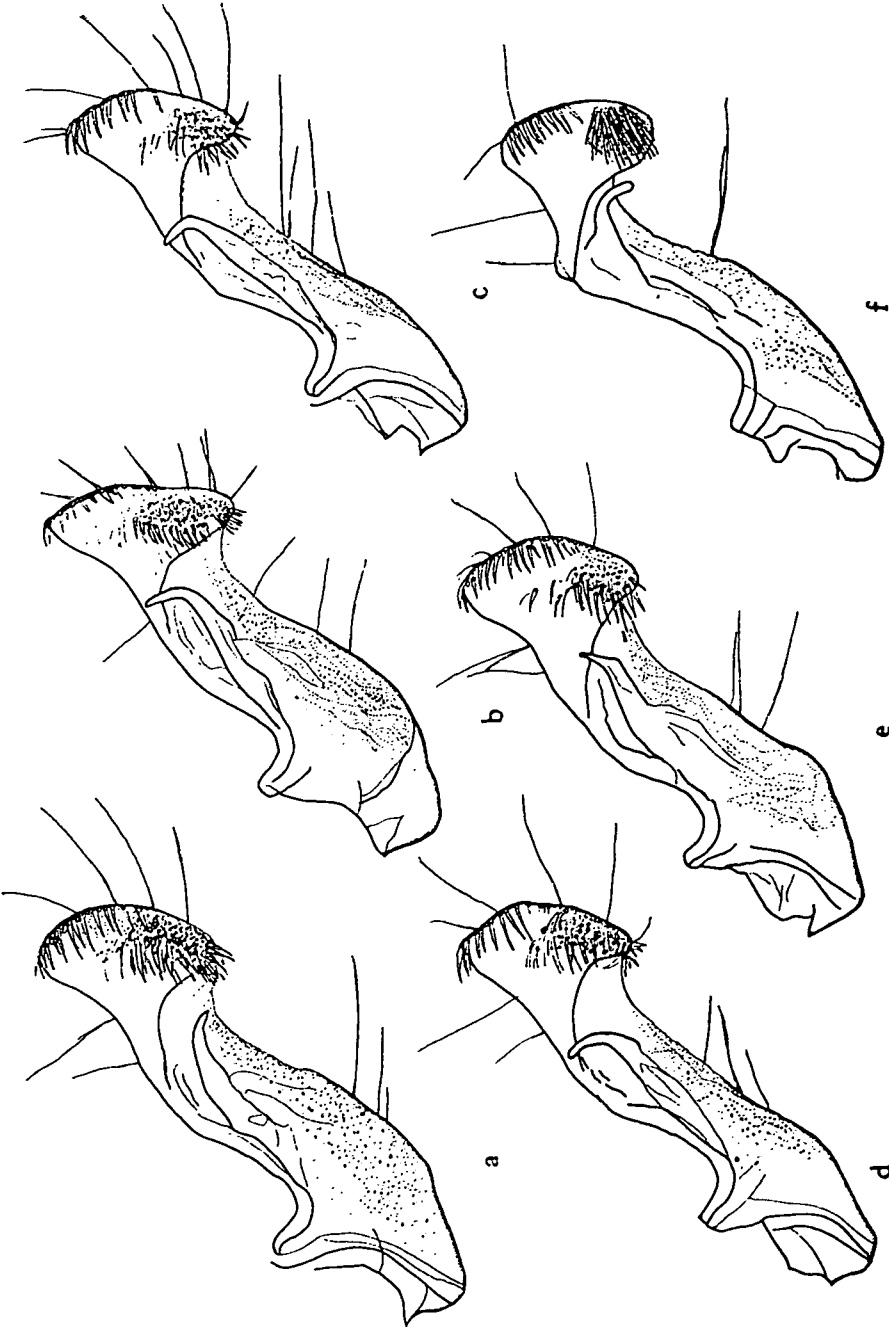


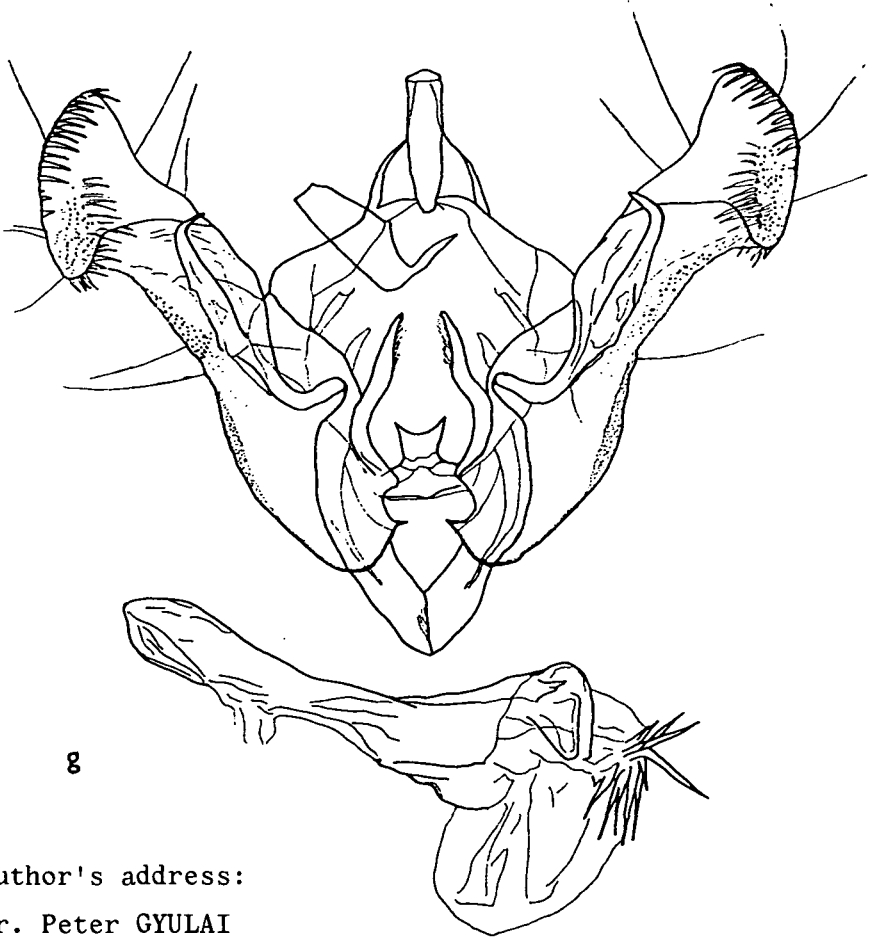
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