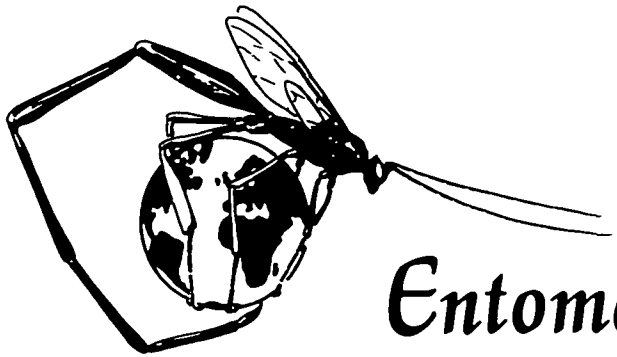

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Amphipoea szabokyi sp.nov. from Mongolia (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae)

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Abstract

The description of *Amphipoea szabokyi* **sp.nov.** from Mongolia is given; the species belongs to the *Amphipoea fucosa*-group.

Zusammenfassung

Amphipoea szabokyi **sp.nov.** wird aus der Mongolei beschrieben; die Art gehört zur *Amphipoea fucosa*-Gruppe.

Einleitung

In 1988 a large series of an *Amphipoea* species was collected by Csaba SZABÓKY at the coast of the lake Orog Nuur (= Orog Lake) at the northern edge of the Ih Bogd Uul Mts. (Govi Altay chain), S.-Mongolia. The specimens, for the first look, seemed to be a small, contrasty form of *Amphipoea chovdica* GYULAI, 1989. To the authors' surprise, in the male genitalia the costal processus is bifurcate, consequently the species belongs not to the

rufibrunnea-group but to the *fucosa*-group and represents a distinct, undescribed species. It is dedicated to Mr. Cs. SZABÓKY, who had collected this taxon.

Amphipoea szabokyi **sp.nov.** (Figs 12-13)

Holotype: Male, Mongolia, Bayanhongor aimak, Govi Altay, W coast of Orog Nuur, 100°30'E, 45°04'N, 3.8.1988, leg. et coll. SZABÓKY (Budapest).

Paratypes: 67 males and 57 females from the same locality and data, coll. SZABÓKY, Hungarian Natural History Museum and coll. GYULAI. Slides Nos 370, 390, 392, 393, 395 GYULAI; 3031, 3032 (males) and 3455 (female) RONKAY.

Description

Wingspan 28-32 mm, length of forewing 12-15 mm (average 13 mm). Ground colour of forewing brownish, dark brown or reddish-brown. Transverse lines dotted, having a very broad, light fawn-coloured shadow; costal and inner margins of medial field with wide stripes of same colour, so median area has an irregular, big, dark patch. Orbicular spot small, less visible filled with brown, reniform narrow, conspicuous, white or yellowish-orange. Subterminal line brownish, sinuous, partly defined with whitish and dark brown, outer part of marginal field darker brown, apex light. Terminal line orange-yellow, cilia reddish-brown. Hindwing ochreous-grey,covered with some brown, marginal suffusion dark, wide. Terminal line interrupted, ochreous, cilia bright yellowish. Underside of wings fawn-coloured with intensive greyish irroration, transverse line a diffuse stripe.

Male genitalia (Figs 1-4, 8): uncus long and slender, tegumen wide, peniculi large, hairy. Fultura inferior weakly sclerotized, more or less deltoidal, vinculum short, strong. Valva elongate, costal margin shallow, cucullus and corona well-developed, apex elongate, rounded. Sacculus small, clavus very long and setose. Harpe a flattened, curved bar, ampulla very small, globular. Costal processus strong, bifid, costal arm relatively long and curved, ventral arm very long, arcuate and pointed. Aedeagus tubular, moderately long and thick, carina reduced, vesica semiglobular, with a bundle of

few long, spiniform cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig.9): ovipositor short and strong, gonapophyses short. Ostium bursae small, ventral lamina cordiform, granulosely sclerotized, dorsal lamina quadrangular with stronger edges. Ductus bursae membranous, finely granulose, anterior part with a sclerotized,half-moon-shaped plate. Apex bursae rounded, corpus bursae elliptical, spacious, with four long, ribbon-like sigma.

The new species is similar in its appearance to the contrasty form of *Amphipoea chovdica* but smaller and the structure of the genitalia displays essential differences (Figs.1-4, 8, 9). The genital configuration of *szabokyi* **sp.nov.** is similar in cases of both sexes to those of *Amphipoea lucens* (FREYER,1845) and *A. fucosa* (FREYER, 1830), the main differences are as follows:

- the dorsal extension of costal processus is significantly longer in *szabokyi* **sp.nov.** than in the other two related taxa; the setose field of cucullus and the corona is the same as in case of *lucens*;
- the ovipositor and posterior papillae anales of *szabokyi* **sp.nov.** is shorter and less robust than those of *fucosa* and *lucens*;
- the shape and size of the sclerotized plate of ostium are slightly different in the three species (Figs 9-11).

Distribution

The new species was found only in the Basin of Lakes, N of the Govi Altay Mts. at the coast of a large saline lake. As it was never found by the earlier Mongolian expeditions, *A.szabokyi* **sp.nov.** can be supposed as a local, hygrophilous species; a highly isolated, ancient member of the *fucosa*-group. It was collected sympatrically - in the same night - with the usual Mongolian form of *A. fucosa*.

Acknowledgements

We should like to express our thanks to Dr. D. STÜNING (Zool. Forschungsinstitut und Museum König, Bonn) for the loan of some *Amphipoea*-types for our studies and Mr. C. SZABÓKY for the opportunity to work with his Mongoli-

an material and characterization of the habitat of the new species.

Figures (p.325-330)

Figs 1-7: Right valvae of *Amphipoea* species. - 1-4) *A. szabokyi* **sp.nov.** paratypes, Mongolia, Orog Nuur; 5) *A. fucosa* FREYER, Mongolia, Orog Nuur; 6) *A. lucens* FREYER, Hungary; 7) *A. chovdica* GYULAI, paratype, Mongolia, Bulgan sum.

Fig.8: Male genitalia of *A. szabokyi* **sp.nov.**, paratype, Mongolia, Orog Nuur.

Fig.9: Female genitalia of *A. szabokyi* **sp.nov.**,paratype, Mongolia, Orog Nuur.

Fig.10: Female genitalia of *A. lucens* FREYER, Germany.

Fig.11: Female genitalia of *A. fucosa* FREYER, Hungary.

Fig.12: *Amphipoea szabokyi* **sp.nov.**, paratype, Mongolia.

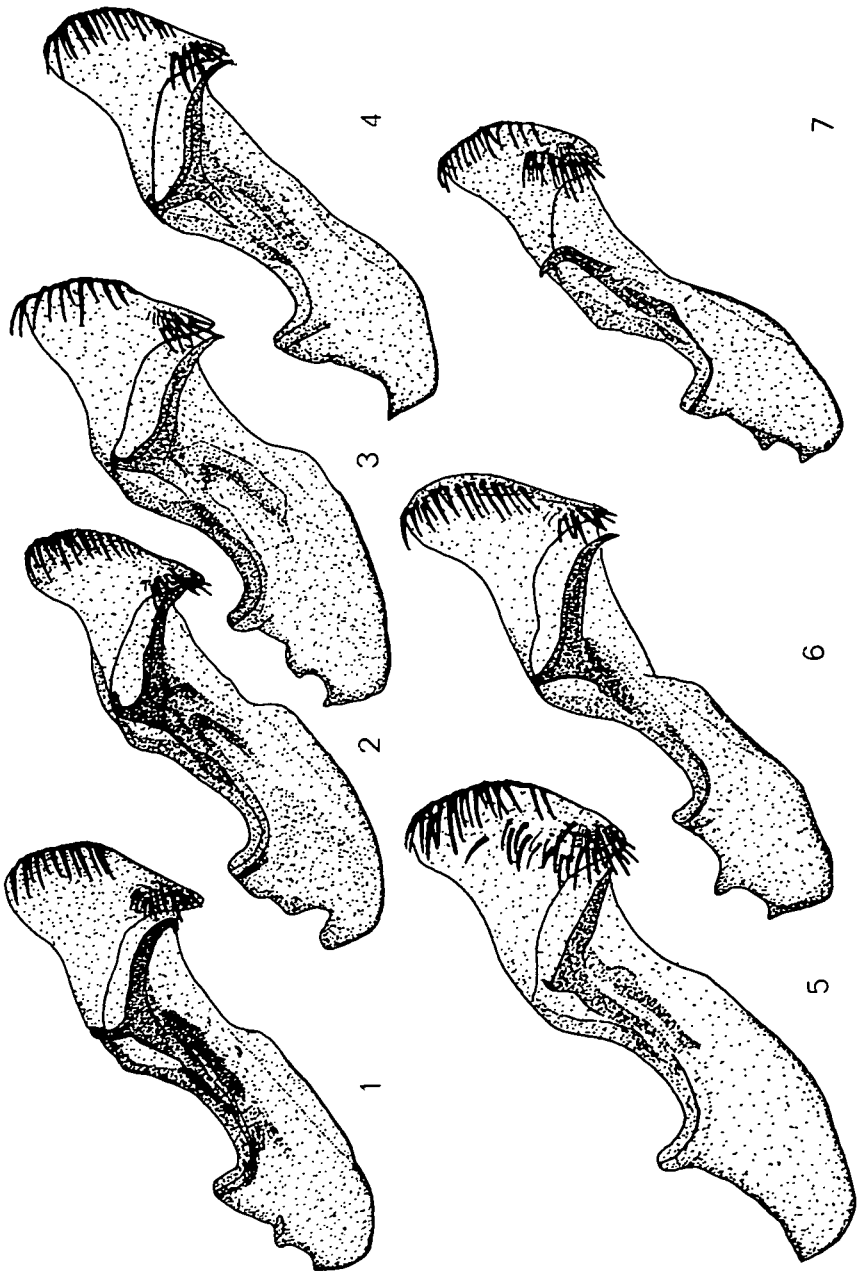
Fig.13: dito.

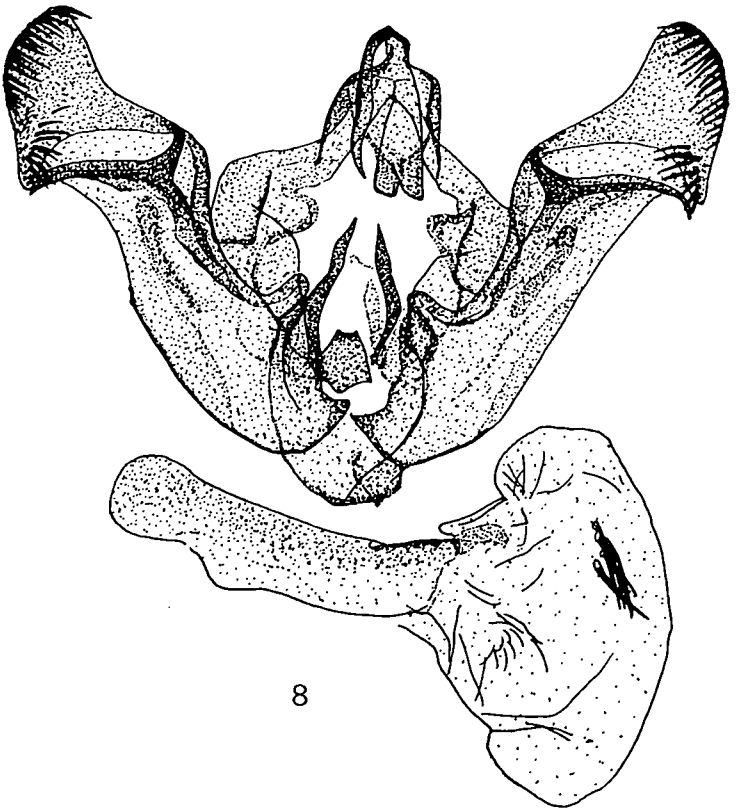
Fig.14: *Amphipoea chovdica* GYULAI, paratype, Mongolia.

Fig.15: dito.

Fig.16: *Amphipoea lucens* FREYER, Germany.

Fig.17: *Amphipoea fucosa* FREYER, Mongolia.





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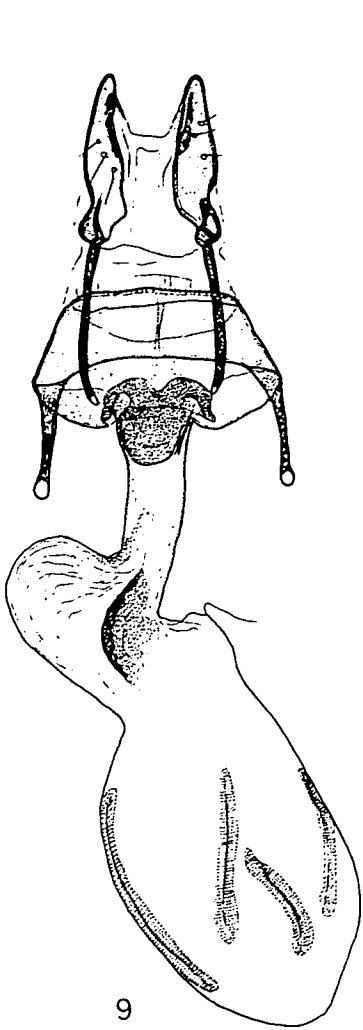

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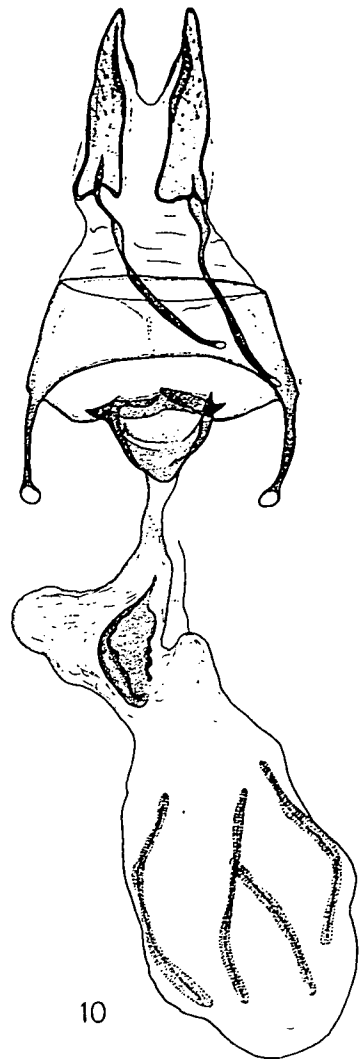

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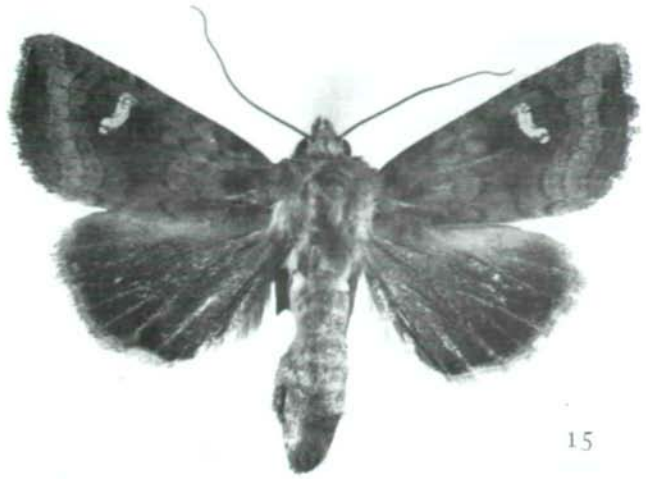

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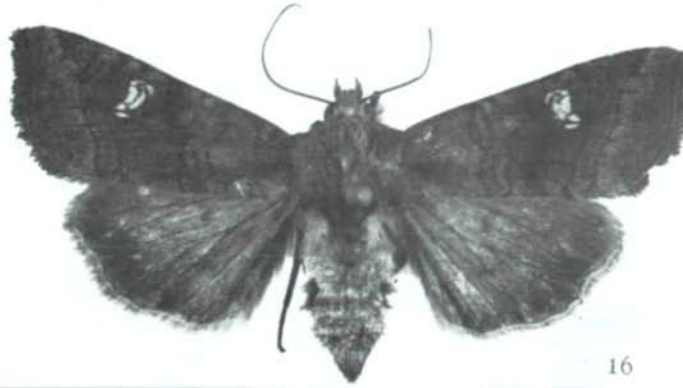

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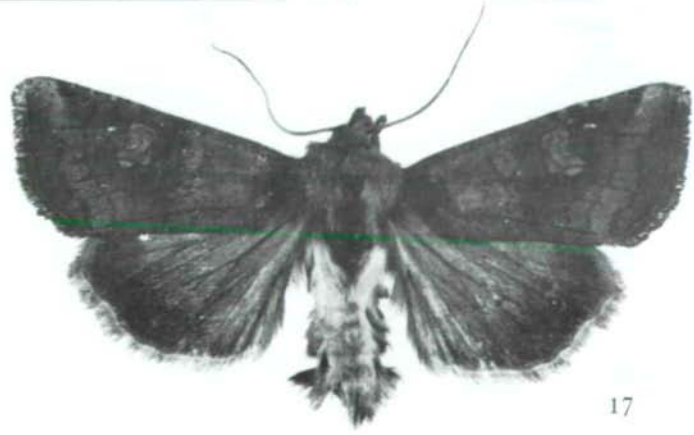

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