

Corrigenda

To/Zu: Carlos G. C. MIELKE and John R. GREHAN (2019): **Description of *Huebneriella rosanti* gen. et sp. n. from French Guiana (Lepidoptera: Hepialoidea, Hepialidae).** — Nachrichten des Entomologischen Vereins Apollo, Frankfurt am Main, N.F. 40 (1): 56–61.

While layouting and mounting issue NEVA 40 (1), the text lines closing the characterisation of the ♂ genitalia within the description of the new genus on page 56, bottom, were accidentally shifted to page 59, bottom; these lines close the text on p. 56 and should stand on p. 57, top:

“Pseudotegumen compound of two conspicuous and irregular lateral plates ...”, ending in generic description of ♀ genitalia: “Ductus bursae attached laterally to the apparatus.”

The text continues then on entire page 57, from:

[Generic] “Diagnosis” to description of the ♀ of the new species: “Antenna lamellate with about 37 antennomeres.”

The text continues then on page 60.

A corrected complete pdf text copy will be delivered to the authors,

and we shall provide this in the Zobodat depository later as well. The corrected printed version can be seen on the following page in correct order slightly shrunk in size.

Während des Layouts und der Seitenmontage wurde versehentlich ein Textabschnitt falsch in der Reihenfolge eingeordnet: Die Textzeilen des Abschlusses der Beschreibung der ♂-Genitalien auf S. 56 unten wurden versehentlich auf S. 59 unten eingeordnet; sie müßten oben direkt auf S. 57 stehen. Der Text geht dann weiter mit der kompletten S. 57 und dann auf S. 60.

Die Autoren bekommen eine korrigierte Textversion als PDF-Kopie (die wir später auch in der Hinterlegung in Zobodat zur Verfügung stellen werden). Auf der Folgeseite wird das leicht verkleinert in korrekter Textreihenfolge noch mal abgedruckt.

The Editors/Die Redaktion

The abdomen and genitalia were examined following standard procedures, KOH-maceration, stained with gentian violet when necessary and preserved in glycerol. Terminology for genitalia and wings follows MIELKE & CASAGRANDE (2013) and the tergosternal connection definition follows GREHAN & MIELKE (2017).

I subrectangular; tergum and sternum VIII pronounced, longer than any other segment (Figs. 7–8).

♂ **genitalia** (Figs. 9a, 9b, 9c). Tegumen fused dorsally and antero-proximally to the pseudotegumen. Tergal lobes not discernable. Pseudotegumen compound of two

conspicuous and irregular lateral plates fused dorsally and ventrally; distal plate asymmetrical with spiny keel submarginally and marginally. Fultura superior represented by membrane thickening. Valva with numerous bristles ventro-proximally. Phallus membranous.

♀ (Figs. 3, 10–12). Only differences from the ♂ are mentioned. HW with CuP complete. Tergum VIII not differentiated; sternum VIII membranous (Fig. 10).

♀ **genitalia** (Figs. 11a, 11b, 11c, 12). Tergum IX dorsally pronounced, ventrally as slender arms that articulate with the lamella antevaginalis. Subanal plates densely sclerotized, fused dorsally, meeting mesally the anterior projection of the lamella antevaginalis. Ductus bursae attached laterally to the apparatus.

Diagnosis

Externally distinguished from all other Panamerican Hepialidae by the following apomorphic characters:

1. ♂ genitalia with tegumen fused mesally,
2. lamella antevaginalis extended anteriorly,
3. ♀ sternum VIII membranous, and
4. ♀ genitalia with ductus bursae attached laterally to the apparatus.
5. In addition, by the combination of the following characters:
6. labial palpus two segmented on both sexes,
7. oxycanine venation,
8. FW with Sc1 on both sexes,
9. ♂ HW with CuP incomplete,
10. ♀ HW with CuP complete,
11. ♂ tergum and sternum VIII pronounced,
12. pseudotegumen fused dorsal and ventrally and
13. pseudotegumen asymmetrical.

Remarks

The wing shape and venation of *Huebneriella* gen. n. resembles that of *Vietteogorgopis* ÖZDIKMEN, 2007, including the oxycanine pattern and the absence of prominent marking. *Vietteogorgopis*, so far known only from south-eastern and southern Brazil, is a replacement name for the preoccupied *Paragorgopis* VIETTE, 1952 (MIELKE & GREHAN 2012) which was described mainly on the genitalia of the ♂ and only few extra characters have been detailed such as antenna pectinate, epiphysis present and Rs1+Rs2 stalked (VIETTE 1952). Excluding the genitalic features listed, all these other characters have been considered for species differences only (MIELKE 2014, 2015, MIELKE & GREHAN 2015).

The symmetrical and free plates of the pseudotegumen and the presence of tergal lobes found in *Vietteogorgopis* easily distinguish it from *Huebneriella* gen. n. *Alloaepyptus* VIETTE, 1951 and *Roseala* VIETTE, 1950 share with the newly described taxa the lack of any prominent marking on the FW and especially, the longitudinal sets of

paired lines between veins throughout the wing. However, *Alloaepyptus* shows hepialine venation and both genera have tergal lobes that makes them very easy to distinguish. Furthermore, *Huebneriella* gen. n. shows an allopatric distribution with all these genera.

Huebneriella rosanti, sp. n.

(Figs. 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10, 11a, 11b, 11c, 12.)

Holotype ♂ with the following labels (separated by forward slashes): /HOLOTYPUS, *Huebneriella rosanti* C. MIELKE & GREHAN des. 2019/ /55/ Rte forestière de Saut Léodate, pK 4.5, 4°55' N, 52°33' W, 14. x. 1995, J.-L. GIUGLARIS [leg.], [piège lumineux] [= light trap]/ HERMIER n° 22891/ barcode SNB 4990/. Fig. 1. Deposited in MNHN.

Paratypes, in total 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀. All from French Guiana. 1 ♀, Wayabo, 19. x. 2011, W 52°36'30", N 5°3', J.-L. GIUGLARIS leg. (HERMIER n°. 25066, CGCM 31.068; CGCM); 1 ♂, St. Laurent du Maroni, Village Esperance, 30. ix. 2015, T. ROSANT leg. (CGCM 33.011; CGCM); 1 ♂, St. Jean du Maroni (NHMUK); 1 ♂, Road Patagat-Counamama, W 53°12'47", N 5°20'34", 58 m, 3. x. 2013, HERBIN & FELIS leg. (CGCM 30.241; CGCM).

Etymology. The species name *rosanti* is named after Thibault ROSANT (Saint Laurent du Maroni), who kindly donated one ♂ PT for examination.

♂ (Figs. 1, 2a, 2b, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). FW length: 41–46 mm; wingspan: 82–100 mm.

Frons and vertex straw coloured. Antenna lamellate with about ca. 38 antennomeres covered by sensilla trichodea ventrally. Thorax coloured as the head. FW costal margin convex in the basal third, then straight to apex; apex acute; outer and inner margins convex without distinct tornus. Dorsal ground colour light orangish-brown; costal margin with interspersed brown and black spots; basoproximal, basodistal, postdiscal and submarginal bands concolourous and not distinguished with numerous pairs of transverse thin lines between veins, some forming an ovoid spot; pale-yellow spots within the discal cell, sometimes rounded and obliquely arranged from the base of CuA₁ to apex; stigma light yellow, badly marked. HW dorsally light orangish-brown, basally with pink hue, lighter distally. Legs coloured as the thorax; epiphysis present, pin-like, distally enlarged, arolium absent (Fig. 4). Abdomen coloured dorsally as for thorax, basally with pink hue, distal portion lighter as ventrally; tergum VIII well developed, at least twice longer than any other segment, widening posteriorly, then narrowing in distal third projected posteriorly; sternum VIII more sclerotized than other sterna, shaped as an inverted cup (Figs. 6–8).

♂ **genitalia** (Figs. 9a, 9b, 9c). Tegumen plates form a dorsal arch fused across the midline, and anterior-proximally fused to the pseudotegumen; ventral portion articulated with saccus. Saccus V-shaped with lateral expansions, projected anteriorly and proximally curved dorsally. Tergal lobes not discernable. Pseudotegumen compound of two conspicuous and irregular plates with a prominent dorsal notch where the membrane of the phallus attaches; plates fused antero-dorsally and convergent to the fusion point of the tegumen; distal por-

Fig. 9: *Huebneriella rosanti* sp. n., ♂ PT (CGCM 33.011). Genitalia: lateral view (9a), anterior view (9b), ventral view (9c). Scale bars = 0.5 cm. **Figs. 10–12:** *Huebneriella rosanti* sp. n., ♀ PT (CGCM 31.068). Abdomen upper dorsal, lower ventral view (10). Genitalia: lateral view (11a, 11b), anterior view (11c), ductus and corpus bursae (12). Scale bars = 0.5 cm. — **Fig. 13:** Geographical distribution of *Huebneriella rosanti* sp. n. in French Guiana (red dots).

tion asymmetrical, left side larger, with a dorsal projection and converging ventrally to a well sclerotized apex; from the ventral apex to the dorsal projection, a spiny keel submarginally and marginally. Fultura inferior as a vertical bar. Fultura superior represented by membrane thickening shaped as the fultura inferior. Valva curved, tapered and hook-like distally; ventro-proximal portion

with numerous short bristles. Phallus half-length of the sclerotized apparatus, when everted, apex enlarged as a balloon with two dorsal curved projections.

♀ (Figs. 3, 10). FW length: 53 mm; wingspan: 109 mm. Only differences from the ♂ are mentioned. Body colour, see remarks. Antenna lamellate with about 37 antennomeres.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Nachrichten des Entomologischen Vereins Apollo](#)

Jahr/Year: 2019

Band/Volume: [40](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Redaktion

Artikel/Article: [Corrigenda: To/Zu: Carlos G. C. Mielke and John R. Grehan \(2019\): Description of *Huebneriella rosanti* gen. et sp. n. from French Guiana \(Lepidoptera: Hepialoidea, Hepialidae\). — Nachrichten des Entomologischen Vereins Apollo, Frankfurt am Main, N.F. 40 \(1\): 56–61. 127-128](#)