

Takapsestis fascinata sp. n. from China
(Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae)

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Summary

Takapsestis MATSUMURA, 1933 is known to include 5 species from India to Sundaland and Taiwan. A further species, *T. fascinata* sp. n., is described from China and two Indian species are added to the genus.

In a previous paper (YOSHIMOTO, 1983), the genus *Takapsestis* MATSUMURA, 1933 was redefined and found to comprise 5 species from South-East Asia :

- T. wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, 1933 (Taiwan) type species
- T. orbicularis* (MOORE, 1888) (West Himalaya to Sikkim)
- T. bifasciata* (HAMPSON, 1896) (Sikkim)
- T. sumatrensis* (GAEDE, 1930) (Sumatra)
- T. semiobsoleta* (WARREN, 1915) (Java)

These are characterized in the male genitalia as follows : simple socii, small lobes and short terminal processes of the sacculus, and a mass of short spines on the vesica. Here I describe a new species from China, transfer further two species to the genus, and present two new synonyms.

Takapsestis fascinata sp. n. (Fig. 1)

HOLOTYPE : ♂, labelled "A-tun-tse (N. Yünnan), Talsohle ca. 3000 m, 23.6.1937. H. HÖNE", "Tafel IX, M. R. 3", "Slide HY-1490, ♂", preserved in the Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn.

PARATYPE : 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, July 3, 1937, H. HÖNE, genitalia slide K. WERNY, GU : 0391, preserved in the Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn.

DESCRIPTION ♂ ♀ : Length of forewing 18-19 mm, expanse 37-39 mm. Antennae lamellate. Eyes hairy and lashed. Third segment of palpus

two-thirds as long as 2nd. Tegulae greyish ochre, with a dark brown transverse band. Patagia brownish grey. Abdomen greyish brown, with a black dorsal crest as in *T. orbicularis* (MOORE) and *T. sumatrensis* (GAEDE). Forewing dark grey with two conspicuous creamy white spots in cell and four minute discocellular creamy white spots; median and postmedian lines black and conspicuous, space between them pale grey; an apical streak black and thick; subterminal line obsolete, weakly serrate; cilia pale greyish brown, with dark brown rays beyond veins. Hindwing uniformly pale brown, cilia pale grey with diffuse brown line.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 2): Uncus and socii nearly equal in length; tegumen broad; valva gradually narrowed toward tip, with a short and thick terminal process of sacculus; juxta wide, horseshoe shaped; aedeagus moderate, with a short and curved caudal process; vesica with a mass of short spines in regular rows.



Fig. 1. *Takapsestis fascinata* sp. n., holotype, ♂. China, N. Yunnan.

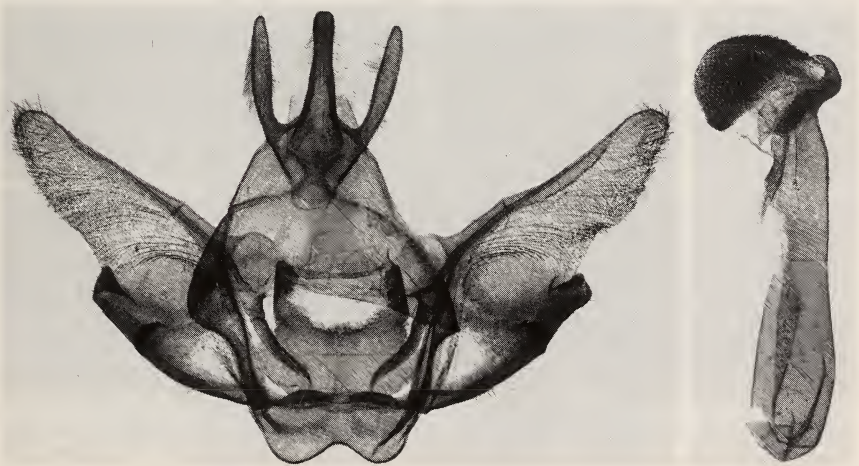


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Takapsestis fascinata* sp. n., holotype. China, N. Yunnan.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 3) : Papillae anales roundish ; lamella ante-vaginalis a pair of large semicircular sclerites ; ductus bursae thick, corpus bursae large, roundish, with longitudinally elongate signum.



Fig. 3. Female genitalia of *Takapsestis fascinata* sp. n. paratype. China, N. Yunnan.

DISTRIBUTION : China (Yunnan)

This species is most similar to *T. orbicularis* (MOORE, 1888) (Fig. 4) from W. India and Sikkim, but is easily distinguished from it by the presence of a creamy white spot near the base of the cell. In the male genitalia, the new species is separated from *orbicularis* by the shorter uncus, a thicker and shorter terminal process of the sacculus, and a shallower cleft in the caudal margin of juxta.

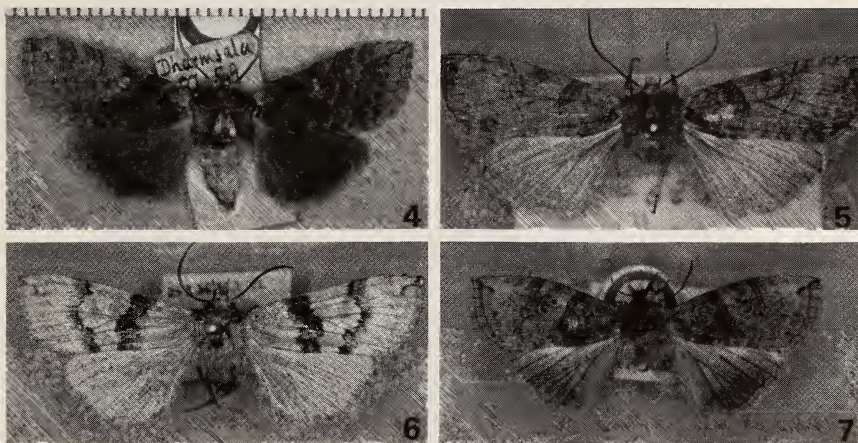
Neogaurena ROEPKE, 1944, *Natuurh. Maandbl.* 33 : 65, type species : *Neogaurena grisescens* ROEPKE, 1944, by monotypy. **Syn. n.** of *Takapestis* MATSUMURA, 1933, *Insecta matsum.* 7 : 200, type species : *Takapestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, 1933.

Neogaurena grisescens ROEPKE, 1944, *Natuurh. Maandbl.* 33 : 65, fig. 35. **Syn. n.** of *Palimpsestes* [sic] *semiobsoleta* WARREN, 1915, *Novit. zool.* 22 : 156.

This species was described from West Java (Potachawattee and Kamodjan), but it is almost certainly the same as the Javanese *semiobsoleta* WARREN.

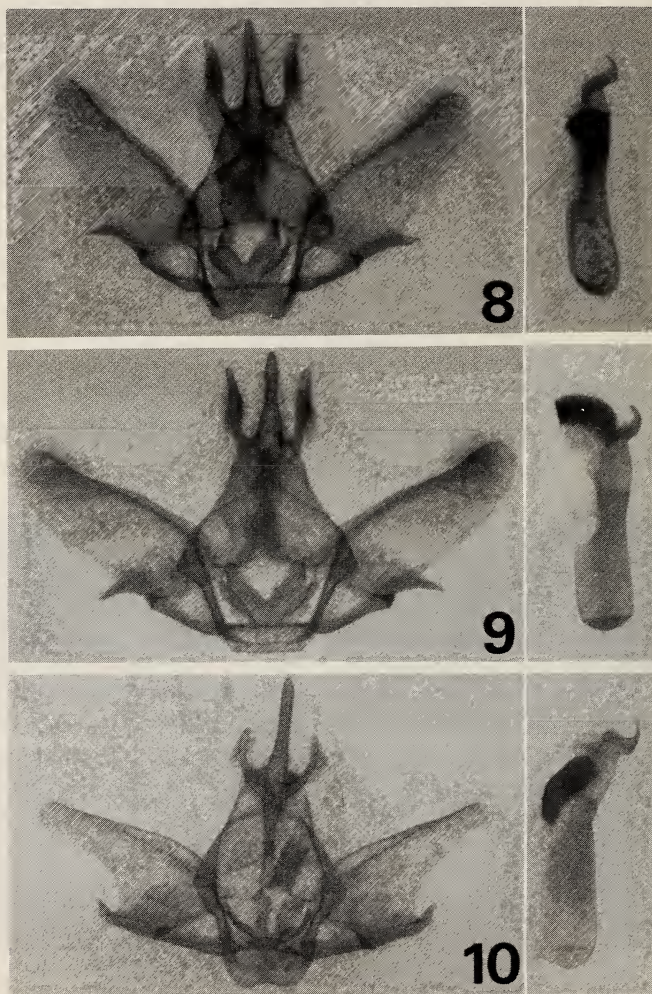
Takapestis griseata (WARREN, 1915), **comb. n.** (Fig. 5)

Polyploca griseata WARREN, 1915, *Novit. zool.* 22 : 157 ; YOSHIMOTO, 1982, *Tyo Ga* : 32 : 119, 131, fig. 29.



Figs 4-7. *Takapestis* spp. from India. 4 : *T. orbicularis* (MOORE), ♂, syntype, Dharmsala. 5 : *T. griseata* (WARREN), ♂, holotype, Kangra. 6 : *T. bifasciata* (HAMPSON), ♀, holotype, Sikkim. 7 : *T. curvicosta* (WARREN), ♂, holotype, Khasia hill. All in British Museum (N.H.), London.

The male genitalia (Fig. 9) suggest that this species could be just a form of *T. orbicularis* (MOORE) (Fig. 8, male genitalia). However, the terminal process of the sacculus is a little longer and the distance between this and a small lobe before it is a little shorter than in *orbicularis*. *T. bifasciata* (HAMPSON) (Fig. 6) seems to have an abnormal maculation in comparison with its congeners. Its specific status should be investigated further.



Figs. 8-10. Male genitalia of *Takapsestis* spp. from India. 8 : *T. orbicularis* (MOORE), syntype. 9 : *T. griseata* (WARREN), holotype. 10 : *T. curvicosta* (WARREN), holotype.

DISTRIBUTION : W. India (Kangra).

Takapsestis curvicosta (WARREN, 1915), **comb. n.** (Fig. 7)

Polyploca curvicosta WARREN, 1915, *Novit. zool.* 22 : 156.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Uncus long and socius short ; valva narrow, with a curved terminal process of sacculus.

There is no subsequent record since the original description, and only the ♂ holotype is known. This species is distinguished from its congeners by its smaller size (expanse 32 mm) and strongly curved costa of the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION : E. India (Assam).

Acknowledgements

I owe much to Dr. Dieter STÜNING, Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, for his kindness in giving me an opportunity to examine invaluable specimens. I express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Martin R. HONEY, British Museum (N.H.), London, for sending me colour transparencies of moths and genitalia of the type specimens for comparison. My hearty thanks are also due to Mr. Shigero SUGI, Tokyo, for his kind advice in the course of this study, and to Dr. Mamoru OWADA, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and Mr. Toshio INOMATA, Hachioji, for their kindness in taking photographs.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Nota lepidopterologica](#)

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Band/Volume: [13](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Yoshimoto Hiroshi

Artikel/Article: [Takapsestis fascinata sp. n. from China \(Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae\) 236-241](#)