

***Rhynchina michaelhaeupli* sp.n., a new Hypeninae from China (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae).**

M. Lödl & S. Gaal

Abstract

Rhynchina michaelhaeupli sp.n. from Yuennan, China, is described as new and illustrated in both sexes. The new species is closely related to *Rhynchina sagittata* BUTLER, 1889.

Zusammenfassung

Rhynchina michaelhaeupli sp.n. aus Yuennan, China, wird neu beschrieben und mit beiden Geschlechtern abgebildet. Die neue Art ist nahe mit *Rhynchina sagittata* BUTLER, 1889 verwandt.

Key words: Asia, China, Hypeninae, Noctuidae, *Rhynchina*, *Rhynchina michaelhaeupli* sp.n., Palaearctic region.

Recently Noctuidae material from China (Höne collection) was sent to the authors by D. Stüning and W. Speidel (MAK = Museum Alexander König, Bonn, BRD). A new species of the genus *Rhynchina* GUENÉE, 1854 could be discovered and is described below in both sexes. The new species is closely related to *Rhynchina sagittata* BUTLER, 1889.

Several contributions to the knowledge of the genus *Rhynchina* have been published since the last year (LÖDL 1997, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c) LÖDL & MAYERL 1997a, 1997b, MAYERL, 1998, MAYERL & LÖDL 1997).

The nomenclature of the wing pattern and the genitalia structures follows LÖDL (1993) und LÖDL & MAYERL (1997a).



Fig. 1-2 *Rhynchina michaelhaeupli* sp.n.:

Fig. 1: ♂-Holotype, NHMW gen.praep. M. Lödl no. 654 (MAK).- Fig. 2: ♀-Paratype, NHMW gen.praep. M. Lödl no. 655 (MAK).

Rhynchina michaelhaeupli sp.n.

(Figs. 1-9)

Typenmaterial:

Holotypus: ♂ [China], "Li-kiang [Lijiang] ca. 2000m Prov. Nord-Yuennan 20.7.1935. II. Höne \ NHMW gen.praep. M. Lödl no. 654" (MAK) (Fig. 1).

Paratypus: ♀ [China], "Li-kiang [Lijiang] ca. 2000m. Prov. Nord-Yuennan 27.5.1934. II. Höne \ NHMW gen. praep. M. Lödl no. 655" (MAK) (Fig. 2).

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named in honour of the Major of Vienna, Dr. Michael Häupl, keen herpetologist and former member of the staff of the Natural History Museum in Vienna.

Description

Head: Greyish with brown scales, especially the underside and base of II is brown. Antenna of the ♂ ciliate, ciliac twice as long as the diameter of shaft. Antenna of the ♀ very shortly ciliate. Labial palps long, porrect, greyish brown. Basal segment (I) ivory with some dark scales.

Thorax: Grey (♂) or brown (♀) speckled with dark scales.

Wings: Wingspan = 33 - 34 mm; l : b = 2.14 - 2.17. Ground colour of the forewing of the ♂ greyish and greyish brown, of the ♀ brown. The wing pattern is marked by dark brown and blackish stripes and dots. Significant is RM as a big black dot. NM is not so prominent but well marked by black and dark grey spots. Q2 is zigzagged with a dark basal stripe. The basal stripe is huge and ivory coloured in the ♀. Under RM is a transverse black line. Q3 is well developed, starting at the inner margin with a vertical black line and then bending into an oblique, black, grey and reddish brown line. This line ends near two long, black PF. Above PF there is a wide, pale greyish area just under the apex. The costal part of Q3 is insignificant. The subterminal area is contrasting in the ♂, pale greyish, whitish and brown. The fringe is marked dark brown and pale greyish. In the apex an oblique, black line is found. The tornus is marked with black. The hind wings are beige or yellowish brown, the fringe is pale yellowish.

♂-genitalia (Figs. 3-7): Similar to the ♂-genitalia of *R. sagittata* but vinculum much more rounded and costal process of valve not so long. In addition to these features the cornutus (Fig. 4) is much longer in the new species than in *R. sagittata*. The clasping organ is broad, the valves are rounded and have parallel dorsal and ventral margins. The transtilla bears two long, fine pointed pikes (Fig. 6). In *R. sagittata* the transtilla consists of two rounded teeth which do not protrude caudally so far than in the new species. The vinculum is very broad and rounded. The valves exhibit two different processi (Fig. 7). The costal process has its origin in the first fourth of the costa and protrudes caudally. The end of the process is rounded and bended inwards. The second process is a sacculus-process which infact stands in the first third of the valve in its middle. The shape is like a small tooth-like lobe. The tegumen is normally shaped. The uncus is very long and bended twice (Fig. 5). The first rounded bend is at the base, the second rounded bend is somewhat smoother than the first and in the distal third of the uncus. The uncus does not wear a significant helmet. The aed is thick and broad, stout and short. The coecum is very broad and rounded. The vesica wears a heavily sclerotized spike-like cornutus (Fig. 4). Relations: ul : ub = 9.5; ul : hm = 0.48; vl : hm = 1.1; ael : aeb = 3.58; cl : ael = 0.38.

♀-genitalia (Figs. 8-9): Long genitalia (gl = 5.5 mm) with an insignificant ostium and a short and slender ductus bursae. Bursa big, very broad and rounded in the caudal third with a heavily sclerotized „*Rhynchina*-heart“ (Rh) (Fig. 9). Rh formed like a fine pointed cone with a broad, rounded and granular base.

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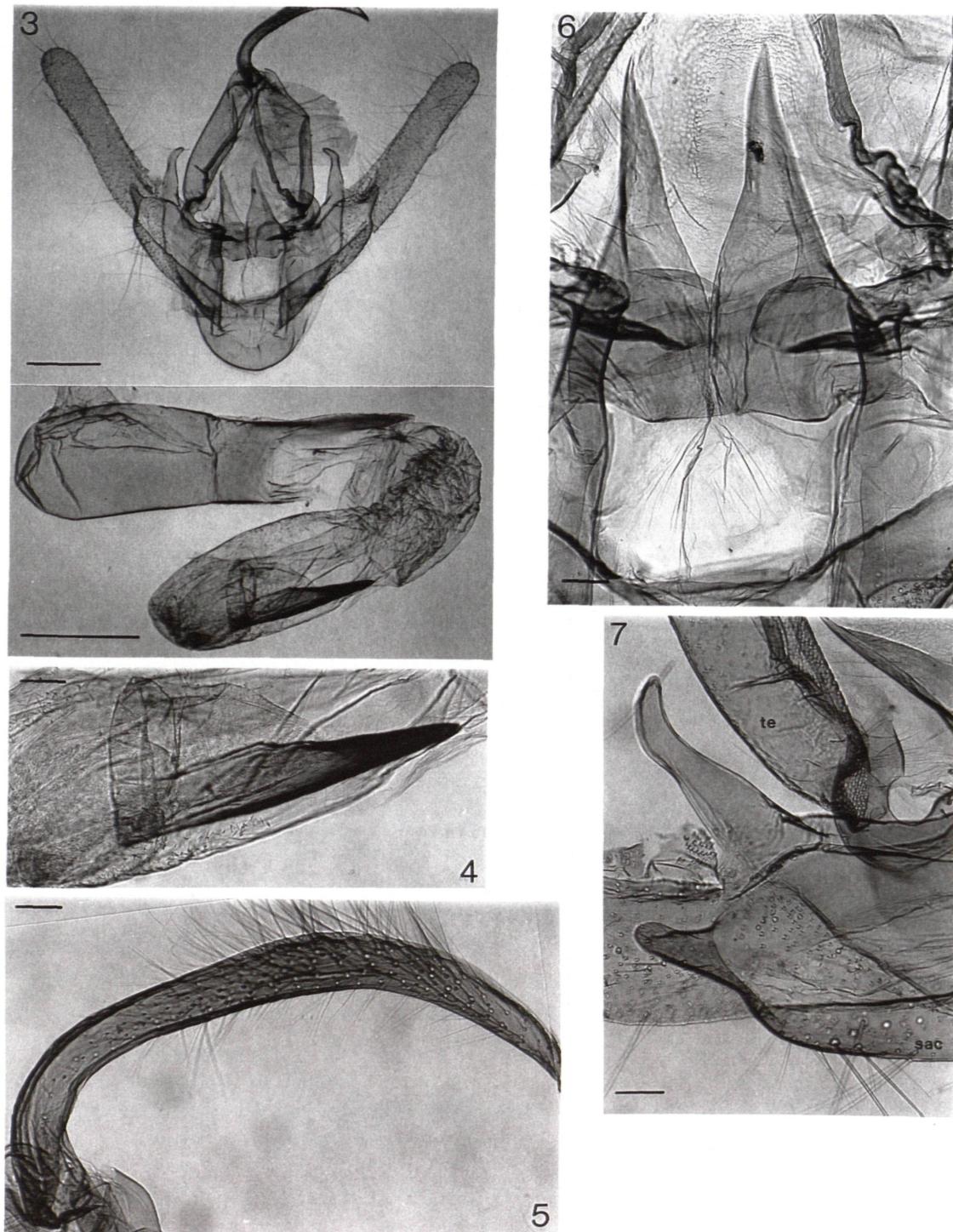


Fig. 3-7 *Rhynchina michaelhaeupli* sp.n., Holotype, ♂-genitalia, NHMW gen.praep. M. Lödl no. 654:

Fig. 3: Genitalia, total. Scale = 0.5 mm.- **Fig. 4:** Cornutus. Scale = 0.1 mm.- **Fig. 5:** Uncus. Scale = 0.1 mm.- **Fig. 6:** Transtilla. Scale = 0.1 mm.- **Fig. 7:** Processi of left valve and sacculus (te = tegumen; sac = sacculus). Scale = 0.1 mm.

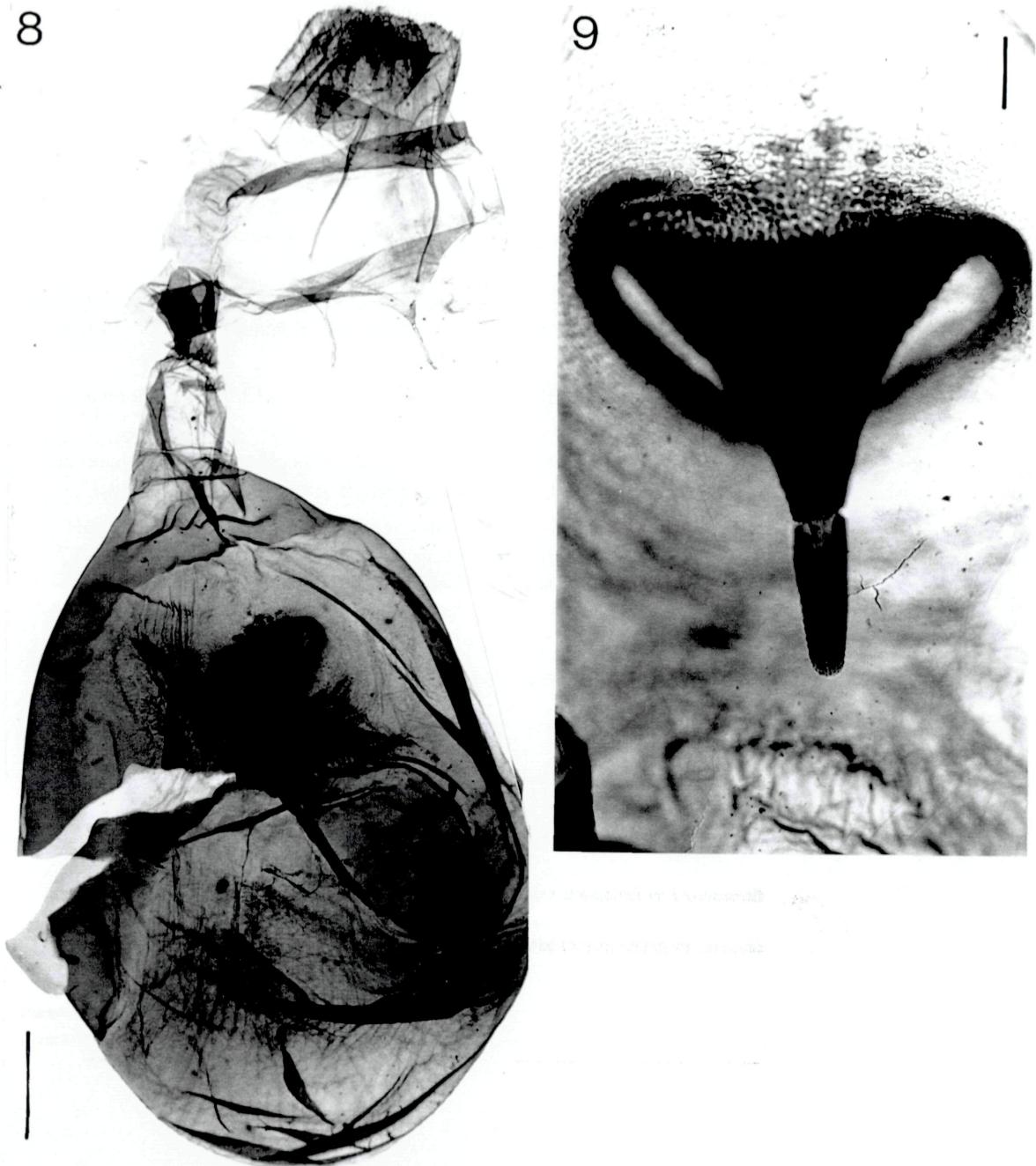


Fig. 8-9 *Rhynchina michaelhaeupli* sp.n., Paratype, ♀-genitalia, NHMW gen.praep. M. Lödl no. 655:

Fig. 8: Genitalia, total. Scale = 0.5 mm.- **Fig. 9:** Signum. Scale = 0.1 mm.

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Author's addresses: Mag.Dr. Martin Lödl & Mag. Dr. Sabine Gaal, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, A-1014 Wien, Österreich. e-mail [martin.loedl @ nhm-wien.ac.at](mailto:martin.loedl@nhm-wien.ac.at) & e-mail [sabine.gaal @ nhm-wien.ac.at](mailto:sabine.gaal@nhm-wien.ac.at)

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