



A taxonomic revision of the Stictopterinae (Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Noctuidae) in China

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Abstract

The Stictopterinae from China are revised. Seven genera and forty species are reported from China. Five new species (*Lophoptera hamata* **sp. nov.**, *Lophoptera solealis* **sp. nov.**, *Lophoptera acutiprocessa* **sp. nov.**, *Lophoptera purpurfera* **sp. nov.** and *Lophoptera trigonoprocessa* **sp. nov.**) are described. One genus and ten species are recorded from China for the first time. Nine misidentifications in Chen (1982b, 1991, 1999) are revised. The male genitalia of *Lophoptera obliquilinea* Prout, 1928 are described for the first time. Descriptions for the subfamily, all genera, and new species in China are provided, as are keys to genera and species, diagnoses for all species, and illustrations of adults and genitalia.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Noctuidae, Stictopterinae, taxonomy, new species

Introduction

The subfamily Stictopterinae was established by Hampson (1894), based on the venation of the forewing and the hyaline basal half of the hindwing. Seven genera were originally included and *Stictoptera* Guenée, 1852 was designated as the type genus of the subfamily. At present, ten genera and more than 200 species are known. Most species are widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical areas.

Many taxonomists have worked on the Stictopterinae. Guenée (1852) studied the noctuids from the Indo-Australian region and described three new genera of the Stictopterinae: *Odontodes* Guenée, 1852, *Stictoptera* Guenée, 1852 and *Lophoptera* Guenée, 1852, the biggest genus of the subfamily. Walker (1856–1869) published fourteen new genera related to the Stictopterinae; four genera were included in the subfamily by later studies (Hampson 1894; Holloway 1985): *Aegilia* Walker, 1857, *Gyrtona* Walker, 1863, *Savoca* Walker, 1864, and *Nagara* Walker, 1866; the former three genera are all distributed in Oriental and Australian regions, the fourth genus is found only in South America; the other ten genera were regarded as synonyms by later studies. Hampson (1912) studied the Indo-Australian noctuids and named another new genus: *Stenosticta* Hampson, 1912, which is found in Africa and Saudi Arabia. Holloway (1985) established two other new genera of the subfamily after his taxonomic study of Borneo, *Diascoides* Holloway, 1985 and *Sigmuncus* Holloway, 1985; both genera are distributed in Oriental and Australian regions. Until now, ten genera of the Stictopterinae were recorded worldwide. Other taxonomists have