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Two new species and a new record of *Spininola* from China (Lepidoptera: Nolidae: Nolinae)

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The small genus *Spininola* was recently erected by László, Ronkay & Witt (2010) with the type species *Nola loxoscia* Hampson, 1900. They tabulated six species in the genus, *S. loxoscia* (Hampson, 1900), *S. vesicularis* (Eecke, 1926), *S. trilinea* (Marumo, 1923), *S. denticulata* (Moore, 1888), *S. fuscibasalis* (Hampson, 1896) and *S. armata* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 from Thailand. The genus is distributed in eastern Asia, from Nepal and Sri Lanka in the west, to Japan in the north and Sumatra in the south. In our surveys, two new species were found and are described herein, and *S. loxoscia* (Hampson, 1900) is recorded for the first time from China (Fig. 1).

Spininola subvesicularis Hu, Wang & Han, sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 3)

Material Examined. Holotype. Male, Mt. Donglashan, Sichuan, China, 23. VII. 2009, Min WANG, Houshuai WANG & Yang LONG. Paratype. 1 male, Nanling National Nature Reserve, Guangdong, China, 4. VI. 2011, Min WANG, Haiming XU & Wengtang WANG. The type specimens are deposited in the collection of South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China.

Diagnosis. This new species is externally close to *S. vesicularis* (Eecke, 1926), but can be distinguished by the forewing with darker color and without obvious spots; uncus tapering, shrinking at middle in *vesicularis*; dorsal arm of valva broader and smooth at dorsal margin, obtuse angle at dorsal margin in *vesicularis*; apex of ventral arm rounder than *vesicularis*; harpe slightly curved to costa near apex; aedeagus straight and slightly broader at middle; coecum short, tubular.

Description. Adult (Fig. 2). Wingspan 25mm. Head white; antenna brown except white at base, bipectinate; labial palpus short, stretch forwardly, mostly covered with black scales. Thorax grayish brown, diffused with white scales. Abdomen brown, diffused with white scales. Forewing ground color brown; basal line brown, just presented at costal margin; antemedial line excurved to cell, then incurved to inner margin; medial line not obvious, similarly arc-shaped; postmedial line blackish brown, sinuous; subterminal line slight and excurved to M₁, then incurved to inner margin and parallel with terminal line; terminal line dark brown; cilia brown. Hindwing grayish white, diffused with grayish brown and small dots; middle line very blurred. Male genitalia (Fig. 3): Uncus short and thin, penpoint-shaped, 1/3 times as long as tegumen; tegumen thin; valva divided at base, dorsal arm somewhat longer than ventral arm; dorsal arm broaden distally, sclerotized at costal margin; ventral arm slightly curved, sclerotized at ventral margin; harpe robust, strongly sclerotized, elongated and hook-shaped; sacculus broaden and thick, 1/3 times as long as the ventral arm of valva; saccus small and triangle-shaped; juxta anomalously triangle-shaped, and strongly sclerotized at rim. Aedeagus medium-long, weakly flat, slightly broaden at middle, shovel-shaped at extremity; coecum short tubular, 1/4 times as long as aedeagus; vesica without cornuti. Female: Unknown.

Distribution. China (Sichuan, Guangdong).

Etymology. The specific name is taken from the name of the similar species *S. vesicularis* (Eecke, 1926).