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Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1- 11)

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Abstract. Description of 16 new *Xyleninae* species from Nepal and China is given, with figures.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, *Xyleninae,* new species, Nepal, Burma, China.

Introduction

Present studies are a continuation of long-term research into the *Xylenini* fauna of the great Himalayan region (see Ronkay *et al*, Esperiana **15**, 2010). Very recently this exploration received new impetus when the authors began to visit remote regions in Nepal; they also led several expeditions in the Chinese mountain provinces Sichuan and Yunnan. Not very surprisingly, these intensive field surveys in hitherto unexplored territory resulted in the discovery of new taxa of nearly all typical autumnal-overwintering Noctuidae genera, like *Agrochola, Xylena, Eupsilia* and *Lithophane*. *Conistra* in particular yielded the highest number of new taxa. The present paper reports and summarizes these discoveries, with faunistic and taxonomic annotations and comment to convey a better understanding of the himalayan winter-noctuidae fauna.

Materials and methods

The moths were collected at night using ultraviolet lights and sugar ropes. DNA barcodes (658 base pairs of Cytochrome Oxidase Subunit I 5' region, (COI-5P) for four specimens of *Daseuplexia* were sequenced by Paul Hebert's lab at the University of Guelph. Numerous genitalia dissections following the technique of Lafontaine (2004) were mounted in euparal on slides. The abdominal integuments were cut lengthwise, descaled, and also mounted on slides. A Wild M3Z microscope and Canon EOS 350D camera were used to prepare images. Nomenclature used in this study relies upon taxonomical authorities and relevant literature (Chen 1999; Hampson 1894; Hampson 1906; Hreblay & Ronkay 1998; Hreblay & Ronkay 1999; Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker 2010b; Smith 2002 and Yoshimoto 1994).

Abbreviations of depositories

AFM	collection of Alessandro Floriani (Milan, Italy)
BBT	collection of Balázs Benedek (Törökbálint, Hungary)
GBG/ZSM	Gottfried Behounek (Grafing, Germany) / Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (Germany)
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary)
HSV	collection of Helmut Seibald (Vienna, Austria)
NRCV	Nature Research Centre (Vilnius, Lithuania)
DNK	Danny Nilsson (Kalvehave, Denmark)

Systematic part

Agrochola (s. l.) magarorum Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 1, figs 1, 2; gen. fig. 1)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380m, 24-25.i.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide

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No.JB1742♂; (coll. BBT).

Paratypes: 3 ♀♀ from the same locality, 30-31.i.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide Nos JB1743♀; JB1822♀; JB1823♀. 1 ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400m, 28.xi.- 1.xii.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, (coll. BBT).

Diagnosis. *A. magarorum* spec. nov. resembles two other *Agrochola* species occuring in Nepal; *A. flavirena* (Moore, 1881) (Plate 1, fig. 3) and *A. gorza* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999. The adults of these three species can appear together in the same place and time. The new species has black and brown forms, and the brown form is confusingly similar to the two other species. However, it is larger than *A. flavirena* (wingspan 38-39 mm) and smaller than *A. gorza* (wingspan 44 mm). The genitalia of the three species differ strongly from each other. In comparison with *A. flavirena* (gen. fig. 35), the new species has broader uncus and valvae, smaller penicular lobes, larger and more rounded juxta, and weaker, narrower clasper armed with a huge, antler-like clasper on the left side. The strongly asymmetrical saccular process is also differently shaped on both sides. The aedeagus of the new species is longer, without the ventral spine near to carinal plate present on *A. flavirena* and the vesica is broader, arising from a well developed diverticulum. The ♀ genitalia are also distinctive in the shorter papillae anales, in the shape and sclerotization of the ostium bursae and ductus bursae, the wider cervix and the more rounded shape of corpus bursae. *A. gorza* has much wider, differently incised ostium, relatively more sclerotized ductus bursae and cervix bursae, and smaller corpus bursae (see Esperiana **7**: 597 / fig. 116).

Description. Wingspan 40-41 mm, length of forewing 19-20 mm. Antennae filiform, the basal segment and legs yellowish. Head, thorax and ground colour of forewing satin black with some fine reddish gloss; the wide terminal fascia is lighter brownish and strongly sinous with one larger and three small black dots apically. On the brown colour form the terminal fascia distantly marked, but the marginal area is somewhat lighter. Ante- and postmedian fasciae narrow, sharply outlined, median fascia wider, indistinct. Reniform stigma distinct, creamy coloured, lower third and inner margin black filled. Orbicular black, much less distinct, faintly outlined with some lighter creamy scales. Hindwing grey with dark suffusion, cilia concolorous, with intense pinkish gloss.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus pod-shaped; distended in second third, which is twice as broad as the elongated and narrow distal part; medial part covered with fine subapical hairs, apical part cropped. Tegumen relatively low positioned, penicular lobes small, quadrangular. Juxta large, pitcher-shaped with deep, sinuous apical excision; vinculum rather weak, V-shaped. Sacculus broad and strong, strongly asymmetrical: on the left valva short and more or less thumb-like, on the right valva forming a large, sword-like process with coarse and finely branched apical segment. Clasper elongated, slightly curved basally, on the right valva harpe armed with a large, strongly crenulated, stag-horn-like process. Valvae elongate-triangular, right valva somewhat broader than the left one, corona weak, cucullus with acute apex. Aedeagus rather long, straight, vesica everted ventrally, arising medially from a well developed diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1). Ovipositor elongated triangular, papillae anales weakly hairy. Apophyses posteriores elongated, slightly curved; apophyses anteriores short and weak, sinuous. Ostium divided into two conical-shaped plates with strong medial excision, ductus bursae relatively long, sclerotized, anterior part relatively short but broad, membranous; cervix bursae spherical, corpus bursae elliptical ovoid, with fine signum bands.

Bionomics and distribution. The ♂ holotype specimen was collected in a portable light-trap at the edge of a primary, densely forested area. (Plate 7, fig. 4). All the ♀ paratypes were collected on sugar-ropes. The flight period starts late in November and the moths probably remain on the wing throughout the winter until late February. The early stages and the foodplant are unknown.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the Magar ethnic group of the Himalaya Mountains in Nepal.

Agrochola (s. l.) pallidilinea Hreblay, Peregovits & Ronkay, 1999

(Plate 1, fig. 4)

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, China, North Yunnan, Mekong River Valley, Yubeng village, 3200m, 14.-16.xi.2009, leg. Balázs Benedek, (coll. BBT); 1 ♀, China, NW Yunnan, 2102-2013 road Lijiang/Zhongdian, near Tuguancun, 3200m, 18.x.2011, leg. Alessandro Floriani, (coll. AFM).

The species was described from the Fan-Si-Pan Mountains, in North Vietnam, and these are the first records from China.

Conistra (s. l.) pusilla Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 1, fig. 5; gen. fig. 2)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♀, China, W. Sichuan, Tibetan Plateau, Xinduqiao env., 3500m, 08. X. 2010, N29°52.391', E 102°18.593", leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1614♀ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Diagnosis. *C. pusilla* spec. nov. differs very much in its external apperance from the other known *Conistra* species of the Himalaya region of China. It resembles to the European *C. ragusae* (Failla-Tedaldi, 1890) in the small size and wingshape, but the uniformly black hindwing is unusal within the genus. The relatively long ovipositor is similar to that of some European species eg. *C. ligula* (Esper, 1791), *C. alicia* (Lajonquiere, 1939) and *C. erythrocephala* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), but the sclerotization of the ostium bursae and ductus bursae, and the conformation of the cervix/corpus bursae is very different from any other members of the genus.

Description. Wingspan 28 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head and thorax rusty-brown, antennae filiform, lighter yellowish at base; forewing oblong, unicolorous light rusty-brown with some very sparse black scales and black dots at termen; reniform and orbicular stigmata faintly visible, cilia brownish. Hindwing dark smoky black, with darker discal spot, cilia relatively long, greyish.

Male Genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2). Ovipositor relatively elongated but narrow, more or less quadrangular in shape. Papillae anales relatively short and very hairy; apophyses posteriores relatively long, proximally distended, apophyses anteriores relatively short, proximally distended. Ostium bursae broad, basin-shaped, fimbriate and heavily sclerotized, ductus bursae relatively long and broad, the sclerotization somewhat extended to the base of the large, saccate cervix bursae; corpus bursae relatively small, elliptical, with four small but strongly sclerotized signa.

Bionomics and distribution. Only known from the Xinduqiao area of Sichuan Province, China, on the east edge of the Tibetan plateau (Plate 8, fig. 1). A single ♂ was collected in mid-October at an elevation of 3500 m.; it was attracted to light during a very cold night (in the morning, temperature was minus 16 Celsius) in a shrubby and swampy area, along with a few other late autumn-winter Noctuidae species, such as *Dasypolia obsoleta* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995 and *D. episcopalis* Boursin, 1968.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the small size of the species: in Latin, pusilla = small.

Conistra (s. l.) baima Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 2, fig. 8; gen. fig. 10)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♀, China, NW Yunnan, Baima Xue Shan, near Yak La pass, N28˚24,900' E98˚59,800', 21-22. V. 2012, 3900m, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB2021♀ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Diagnosis. *C. baima* spec. nov. is closely related to *C. pusilla* spec. nov. (Plate 1, fig. 5; gen. fig. 2), and shares similar external and genital characters. It differs from *C. pusilla* in the lighter, not reddish but sandy-brown ground colouration of forewings with more distinct patterns and the paler hindwing. The ♀ genitalia differ in the smaller papillae anales, the more deeply incised and less sclerotized ostium and the shorter, less sclerotized ductus bursae. The correct taxonomic placement of *C. baima* and *C. pusilla* is still unclear, but they clearly belong in a separate lineage and subgenus. The examination of the ♂ could clarify this doubtful position.

Description. Wingspan 28 mm, length of forewing 12 mm, head and thorax reddish-brown, mixed with

black hairs; antennae filiform, concolorous with thorax. Forewings elliptical, with slighly tapering termen and angled apex, unicolorous light sandy-brown, densely scattered with distant black scales, especially around the reniform and orbicular stigmata, cilia short, greyish. Hindwing darker greyish with granular scaling, discal spot faint, cilia longer, concolorous.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3). Ovipositor long, quadrangular, papillae anales small and weak; apophyses posteriores long, proximally distended, apophyses anteriores relatively short, proximally distended. Ostium bursae divided into two small, sclerotized lobes, which enclose a rather deep medial incision, ductus bursae moderately long and broad, weakly sclerotized, cervix bursae large, oval, corpus bursae proportionally small and more or less globular, with two large, rounded signa.

Bionomics and distribution. The only known specimen, a ♀, was collected at u.v. light on 22 May 2012 in northwest Yunnan Province, China, in a remote area near Yak La Pass of the Baima Xue mountain range (Plate 8, fig. 2). The new species was collected at an elevation of 3900m. in mountain mixed forest dominated by various conifer trees, bushes and rhododendron. Other spring Noctuidae species collected there at that time include *Lasianobia albilinea* (Draudt, 1950), *L. superba* (Alphéraky, 1892), *L. pensottii* Saldaitis, Floriani, Ivinskis & Babics, 2013 and many others.

Etymology. The name is topotypical.

Conistra moxiana Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 1, figs 7, 8; gen. fig. 4)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan, near Moxi, N29°46,214' E102°03,433', 31. III. 2011, 2400m, leg. Floriani, slide No.JB1784♂ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, with the same data as the holotype, 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, near Siping, N29°43,105' E102°36,195', 02. IV. 2011, 1600m, leg. Floriani, 1 ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Ya'an / Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt., N29°52,391', E102°18,593', 10-11. 04. 2010, 2100m, leg. Floriani, slide Nos JB1831♂; JB1832♀; JB1965♀ (coll. AFM).

Diagnosis. *C. moxiana* spec. nov. differs externally from the related *C. fletcheri* Sugi, 1958 (Plate 2, fig. 1, 2) in the more robust body, broader and longer forewing with more elongated and characteristically pancake-shaped orbicular stigma, somewhat elongated and narrower reniform stigma, and more prominent reticulate-marmorate irroration. The ♂ genitalia of new species differ from the related *C. fletcheri* (Fig. 5) and *C. grisescens* Draudt, 1950 (Plate 2, fig. 2) in the more high positioned tegumen and somewhat shorter uncus, more quadrangular penicular lobes, characteristically narrower ventral part of fultura inferior and narrower but longer dorsal part of fultura inferior. The valva of *C. moxiana* differs from those of *C. fletcheri* and *C. grisescens* (Fig. 6), being straighter and apically less pointed, more quadrangular in shape; shorter and more curved clasper. The aedeagus of the new species is more elongated and somewhat narrower than in *C. fletcheri* and *C. grisescens*, and the vesica of *C. moxiana* is narrower, with weaker cornuti field and with smaller terminal cornutus. The ♀ genitalia of *C. moxiana* differ from those of the related *C. fletcheri* (Fig. 5) in the less sclerotized ostium- and ductus bursae, and in the characteristically shaped and less sclerotized cervix bursae.

Description. Sexes similar. Wingspan 38-41 mm, length of forewing 17-19 mm. Head and thorax muddy reddish-brown, mixed with brownish hairs. Palpi short, paler reddish-brown than thorax; antennae filiform, ochreous-brown. Forewing elongated but relatively broad, more or less trapezoid, apex finely rounded; ground colour similar to that of thorax with fine brownish irroration. Subbasal fascia faint but discernible, antemedial fascia dirty white, proximally with grey scales. Postmedial fascia weak, slightly sinuous, brown. Orbicular stigma clearly discernible, elliptical, with somewhat quadrangular corners, with scattered pale brown scales; reniform stigma well developed, relatively broad and elongated, pancake-shaped, filled with pale brown scales, ventrally filled with somewhat darker, blackish-brown scales; both stigmata outlined with dirty white. Postmedial fascia relatively straight, dirty white, distally with a dark brown suffusion. Subterminal fascia broken into small, pale brown interneural specks, followed by pale whitish-brown band; terminal fascia consisting of small, faint, pale brown dots along veins. Cilia concolorous. Hindwing dark brown, covered by

blackish-brown irroration, with distinct, dark brown discal spot; cilia yellowish ochre. Underside of forewing and hindwing with shiny, velvet-like yellowish ochre irroration; reniform stigma and discal spot clearly discernible, brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus elongated with parallel margins, apically quadrangular, subapical hairs few. Tegumen relatively high positioned, penicular lobes small, bell-shaped; fultura inferior chalice-shaped, dorsally depressed, ventrally elongated, tongue-shaped, vinculum short but strong, narrow U-shaped. Valvae and sacculus elongated, clasper thick, strongly curved along, apically rounded; cucullus three times narrower than valvae, gently arched, twig-like in shape. Aedeagus long, straight, moderatelly tapering to carina (coecum penis somewhat broader than carina); vesica large, with two subbasal diverticula: a small and conical one, and a larger one ending in a small cornutus. Terminal diverticulum ventrally placed, large and elongate-tapering, reclined parallel to the vesica; dorsal part of vesica armed with a plate of spines and a large, sword-like terminal cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Ovipositor medium long, distally quadrangular with parallel margins, proximally conical. Papillae anales small and weakly hairy; apophyses posteriores long and narrow, apophyses anteriores short and anrrow, but straight. Ostium bursae relatively long and broad, characteristically fishtail-shaped; ductus bursae segmented: anterior part medium long, equally broad, sclerotized, dorsal part elliptical, membranous. Cervix bursae characteristically large but not distinctly divided from the elliptical ovoid corpus bursae, signa consisting of three fine spots.

Bionomics and distribution. Known only from the Moxi area of Sichuan Province, China, on the eastern edge of the Tibetan plateau, *C. moxiana* is thought to be endemic to West Sichuan (Plate 9, fig. 1). All specimens were collected in end-March – beginning April, at altitudes ranging from 1600 to 2400 m; both sexes were attracted to light even during periods of snowfall and appear to be localised in just three valleys near Moxi. The new species was collected in mountain virgin mixed forests dominated by various broad-leaved trees, rhododendron and bamboo. It flies with other early spring moths such as *Hyalobole nigripalpis* (Warren, 1911), *Lasianobia albilinea* (Draudt, 1950), *Harutaeographa odavissa* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, *Orthosia kalinini* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010 and overwintering *Dasypolia bicolor* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995 and *Lithophane (Litholomia) compromissa* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010 (all Noctuidae).

Etymology. The name is topotypical.

Taxonomical remark. Judging from external appearance and the genitalia features of *C. moxiana* spec. nov. the species belongs in subgenus *Conistra* Hübner, [1821] and the *C. fletcheri* species-group.

Conistra lateris Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 1, fig. 6; gen. fig. 3)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 13-17. X. 2012, 2161m, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB2116♂ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Diagnosis. *Conistra lateris* spec. nov. is related to *C. moxiana* spec. nov. (Plate 1, figs 7, 8; gen. fig. 4), judging from the configuration of the ♂ genitalia. The two species differ in size: *C. lateris* 32 mm wingspan, *C. moxiana* 38-41 mm; also, the forewing of *C. lateris* has rather more acute apex. The ♂ genitalia differ in the slightly shorter and broader uncus, lower tegumen, weaker, smaller vinculum, the more characteristically triangular upper half of fultura, the smaller but more acute clasper and the shape and size of the valvae with more acute and more (downwardly) curved cucullus. The aedeagus of *C. lateris* is shorter, broader with different configuration of carina, the vesica also broader in all parts, the single cornuti on the subbasal diverticula is larger, the terminal diverticulum shorter, conical and all the terminal curnuti is more equal in size.

Description. Wingspan 32 mm, length of forewing 15 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown, antennae filiform. Forewing trapezoid, with finely acute apex; ground colour same as thorax, fasciae well marked, lighter dirty-yellowish, all outlined with grey scaling, median fascia blurred, darker brownish. Orbicular and reniform stigmata elliptical, sharply outlined light-yellowish, and filled with fine, diffuse, greyish scaling. Subterminal

fascia consisting of a few reddish-brown dots on lighter brownish ground, terminal band darker, greyish; terminal fascia serrated and decorated with darker brownish interneural dots, cilia light shiny brownish-greyish. Hindwing darker fumous-grey; discal spot faint, dark grey; cilia long, mixed reddish-greyish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus medium long, apically quadrangular, subapical hairs fine but rather dense. Tegumen high, penicular lobes small, more or less rounded; fultura strong, inferior part chalice shaped, ventral part more or less triangle-shaped, vinculum rather small but strong, narrow U-shaped. Valvae narrow, elongated, clasper thick, strongly curved, and apically pointed; cucullus narrower, downwards curved, tapering and acute. Aedeagus straight, rather short and broad, carina segmented into three parts; basal part of vesica armed with fine rasp-like plate, the two subbasal diverticulum virtually forming the base of the whole aedagus, this formation ending in a rather large and strong cornuti. Terminal diverticulum short and conical, dorsally placed, while the terminal spines and the somewhat larger terminal cornutus is ventrally placed.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Bionomics and distribution. Single ♂ was collected at u.v. light on October 2012 in southwest China's Sichuan province in a remote, area located at the southern end of the Minshan mountain range (Plate 11, fig. 1). The collecting area is near the incomparable Jiuzhaigou National Park. The climate in the valley is cool, with a mean annual temperature 7.2 °C and total annual rainfall is 661 mm, 80% of which occurs between May and October. Jiuzhaigou's ecosystem is classified as temperate broad-leaved forest and woodlands, with mixed mountain and highland systems. Nearly 300 km² of the core scenic area are covered by virgin mixed forests and are home to oaks, endemic varieties of rhododendron and bamboo, and the endangered giant panda. Other autumn noctuids species collected there at that time include *Nyctycia pectinata* Draudt, 1950, *Hyalobole albimacula* (Kononenko, 1978), *Conistra vaccinii* (Linnaeus, 1761), *Daseuplexia minshana* Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis spec. nov. and many others.

Etymology. "lateris" in Latin means: small brick.

The *ardescentina* species-group

Diagnosis. The species-group contains three species, *Conistra ardescentina* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, *C. lancangi* spec. nov. and *C. zhongdiana* spec. nov.; The general characterization of the external morphology is as follows: size of the body average for the genus, forewings more or less elongated but triangular in shape, apex pointed, reddish-brown or yellowish-brown. The reticulate-marmorate pattern more or less faint; orbicular stigma more or less elliptical or somewhat elongated quadrangular, reniform stigma kidney-shaped. Hindwing unicolorous, blackish-brown. Underside of fore- and hindwing with shiny, velvet-like reddish-ochre or red irroration; reniform stigma, discal spot and postmedial fascia distinct, black.

Male genitalia. Uncus narrow, medium long; tegumen broad and relatively high positioned. Penicular lobes well developed, quadrangular or semi-circular in shape; ventral part of fultura inferior parallelogram in shape, dorsal part quadrangular and more or less V-shaped. Valvae symmetrical, more or less straight or finely curved along with characteristic quadrangular corona; clasper relatively short, the proximal one-third strongly curved. Aedeagus relatively elongated, cylindrical, finely curved or straight, vesica relatively long, narrow and characteristically straight, distally with an elongated cornuti field and a well developed terminal cornutus.

Female genitalia. Papillae anales relatively short but narrow; ostium bursae characteristically fishtail-shaped. Ductus bursae elongated, relatively quadrangular, elongated anteriorly. Corpus bursae relatively small, hemispherical; cervix bursae relatively broad and huge, with reticulate sclerotization, more or less quadrangular.

Conistra lancangi Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 2, figs 3, 4; gen. fig. 7)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, North Yunnan, Mekong River Valley, Yubeng village, 3200m, 14-16. X. 2009, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No.JB1510♂ (coll. BBT).

Paratype: 1 ♀, China, North Yunnan, Diqing Tibetan Aut. Pref., 8 km NNE of Shangri La, at Nairi village, 3300m, 11-12. X. 2009, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No.JB1511♀ (coll. BBT).

Diagnosis. *C. lancangi* spec. nov. differs externally from the related *C. zhongdiana* spec. nov. (Plate 2, figs 5, 6) in the more elongated and apically less prominently pointed forewing, the more quadrangular orbicular stigma and distinctive medial fascia. The ♂ genitalia of *C. lancangi* differ from those of *C. zhongdiana* (Fig. 8) in the larger, broader and less curved uncus, broader tegumen, with triangular shaped penicular lobes; in the larger ventral part of fultura inferior, and larger and quadrangular shaped dorsal part of fultura anterior, the longer clasper and the broader and evenly curved valva. The aedeagus of *C. lancangi* is somewhat shorter than that of *C. zhongdiana*; the vesica differs in the short, tubular basal part and the somewhat shorter spinulose-field which is placed on the opposite side in *C. zhongdiana.* The ♀ genitalia of *C. lancangi* differ from those of *C. zhongdiana* (Fig. 8) in the wider but somewhat shorter ostium bursae, broader and more sclerotized ductus bursae with longer proximal sclerotization and the more prominent but less sclerotized cervix bursae. In *C. ardescentina* the ostium bursae is not fishtail-shaped, but narrowly funnel shaped and *C. lancangi* differs also in the fully sclerotized proximal part of ductus bursae.

Description. Sexes similar. Wingspan 36-37 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown, mixed with longer brownish hairs. Palpi short, reddish-ochre; antennae filiform, yellowish-ochre. Forewing elongated, more or less quadrangular, apically pointed; ground colour similar to that of thorax with fine brownish reticulate-marmorate irroration, veins covered with ochreous scales. Subbasal- and antemedial fasciae distinct, whitish-grey, outlined by reddish-brown scales; subbasal fascia distally with small, shark-tooth shaped extensions. Medial fascia a clearly discernible, a characteristically shaped brown band, broken at the middle. Orbicular stigma distinct, more or less elliptical, partly filled with brown colouration; reniform stigma also distinct, pancake-shaped, filled with pale brown colouration. Orbicular- and reniform stigmata outlined yellowish-ochreous. Postmedial fascia rather sinuous, whitish-grey, with a narrow brown band distally. Subterminal fascia a series of small, red interneural specks, followed by narrow, pale yellowish-ochre band; subterminal fascia distally along veins with arrowhead-shaped, greyish-brown dots. Terminal fascia more or less broken into a series of small but discernible reddish-brown interneural dots. Cilia bicoloured: pale grey ground colour with arrowhead shaped yellowish-ochre dots. Hindwing reddish-brown, covered by blackish-brown scales; discal spot and postmedial fascia clearly discernible, blackish-brown; cilia reddish-ochre. Underside of forewing and hindwing with shiny, velvet-like reddish-ochre irroration; reniform stigma, discal spot and postmedial fascia distinct, blackish-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Uncus large, elongated and relatively broad with parallel margins, apex more or less spatula-shaped, subapical hairs very weak. Tegumen relatively high positioned, penicular lobes sclerotized, more or less triangular; inferior part of fultura characteristically rhomboidal, anterior part heavily sclerotized, columnar. Vinculum short but strong, narrowly U-shaped; sacculus relatively broad and moderately elongated; valvae elongated. Clasper narrow, strongly curved at middle, cucullus gently arched, moderately short and broad, tip quadrangular. Aedeagus short, slightly curved at middle; vesica long and tubular, with elongated basal segment, medial part dorsally with two parallel fields of robust, brush-like cornuti, terminal part with dorsal diverticulum, terminal cornutus positioned ventrally on vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7). Ovipositor medium long, distal part quadrangular with parallel margins, proximal part triangular. Papillae anales relatively small; apophyses posteriores straight and narrow, apophyses anteriores relatively long, weakly curved. Ostium bursae fishtail-shaped, with a characteristic V-shaped medial incision. Ductus in two distinct sections, posterior part short and broad, heavily sclerotized, rather quadrangular; dorsal part elongated, tubular, membranous with tapering strong ventral sclerotization. Cervix bursae relatively large, ovoid; corpus bursae elongated and broad, distended pancake-shaped, with smooth signum-lines.

Bionomics and distribution. The two known specimens were captured on sugar ropes in forested areas at just over 3000 m altitude. Nothing is known about the early stages or the foodplant.

Etymology. The species named after the Mekong River, for which Lancang is the Chinese name.

Conistra zhongdiana Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 2, figs 5, 6; gen. fig. 8)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, NW Yunnan, Zhongdian, 3350m, 16-20. X. 2011, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1966♂ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, with the same data as the holotype, slide No.JB1967♀ (coll. AFM).

Diagnosis. *C. zhongdiana* spec. nov. is closely related to *C. lancangi* spec. nov. (Plate 2, figs 3, 4), judging from genital structure. Externally, *C. zhongdiana* is easily separable from *C. lancangi* by the broader, apically pointed forewing, well developed elliptical orbicular stigma, characteristically straight medial fascia, and subbasal fascia with shark-tooth shaped projections. The ♂ genitalia of *C. zhongdiana* differ from those of *C. lancangi* (Fig. 7) in the smaller, narrower and more curved uncus, narrower tegumen, with more rounded penicular lobes, in the smaller ventral part of fultura inferior, and smaller but more V-shaped dorsal part of fultura anterior, the shorter but more corpulent clasper and the narrower, straight valva with distally acute cucullus. The aedeagus of *C. zhongdiana* is longer than that of *C. lancangi*; the vesica differs from that of *C. lancangi* in the long basal part, which in *C. lancangi* is a smaller but slightly broader tube; the long spinulose-field is placed on the opposite side to that in *C. lancangi*. The ♀ genitalia of *C. zhongdiana* differ from those of *C. lancangi* (Fig. 7) in the narrower but somewhat longer ostium bursae, narrower and less sclerotized ductus bursae, with smaller proximal sclerotization and the less prominent but more sclerotized cervix bursae. In comparison with *C. ardescentina*, *C. zhongdiana* has smaller, narrower ostium, less sclerotized ductus bursae with longer, less sclerotized proximal segment.

Description. Sexes similar. Wingspan 35-36 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax yellowish-brown or reddish-ochre, collar decorated with a clear, yellowish-grey terminal line. Palpi short, densely hairy, reddish-brown; antennae filiform, same colour as thorax. Forewing relatively short, more or less quadrangular in shape, apically pointed; ground colour similar to that of thorax with distinct greasy sheen, veins covered with ochreous scales. Subbasal- and antemedial fasciae well discernible, whitish-grey, outlined with reddish-brown or grey scales; subbasal fascia distally with small, shark-tooth shaped extensions. Antemedial fascia more or less straight, with characteristic shark-tooth distal extension at dorsum. Postmedial fascia a distinct, sinuous, reddish-brown or grey band. Orbicular stigma distinct, more or less elliptical; reniform stigma also distinct, more or less kidney-shaped, ventrally filled with pale brownish-grey scales; both stigmata outlined yellowish-ochre and red. Postmedial fascia more or less sinuous, yellowish-ochre, distally with a narrow reddish-brown or grey band. Subterminal fascia broken into small, red or grey interneural specks, followed by narrow, pale yellowish-ochre band; subterminal fascia distally along veins with arrowhead-shaped, red or grey dots. Terminal fascia composed of small but discernible reddish-brown, triangular interneural dots. Cilia concolorous. Hindwing reddish-brown or yellowish-brown, covered by blackish-brown scales; discal spot and postmedial fascia distinct, blackish-brown; cilia yellowish-brown. Underside of forewing and hindwing with shiny, velvet-like red irroration; reniform stigma, discal spot and postmedial fascia clearly discernible, black.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Uncus medium long, falcate, apically finely pointed; tegumen moderately high positioned, penicular lobes rounded, fultura anterior rhomboidal, strongly angled. Vinculum broad but short, U-shaped; clasper medially curved, distally slightly broadened and apically finely hooked. Valvae elongated, more or less straight, cucullus narrow, distally rounded. Aedeagus straight but strong, cylindrical, carina covered concentrically by fine spinula field; vesica elongated, cylindrical, ventrally-curved at middle, with well developed spinulose-field dorsally, subterminal segment with a strong spine-like cornutus. Terminal segment narrow, tubular.

Female genitalia (Fig. 8). Ovipositor relatively narrow but elongated, more or less conical. Papillae anales moderately long, hairy; apophyses posteriores moderately long and straight, proximally extended, apophyses anteriores relatively shorr, finely curved along, proximally extended. Ostium bursae weakly sclerotized, and weakly excised, funnel-shaped. Ductus bursae weakly sclerotized, distal part broad and relatively long, proximal part elongated, finely curved close to the corpus bursae; ventral sclerozation flared out proximally, reaching the cervix bursae. Corpus bursae relatively small, more or less spherical with a large signum at middle.

Bionomics and distribution. A single ♂ and two ♀♀ were collected at u.v. light on 16-20 October 2011 in Yunnan Province, north-west China, in a remote area near Zhongdian, at 3350 m altitude in mountain mixed forest dominated by various conifer trees, bushes and rhododendron.

Etymology. The name is topotypical.

Taxonomical remark. The characters of the genitalia indicate that *C. lancangi* spec. nov. and *C. zhongdiana* spec. nov. belong in subgenus *Conistra* Hübner, [1821], but in a distinct species-group, suggested by the authors as the *C. ardescentina* species-group (see above).

Conistra ampla Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 2, fig. 7; gen. fig. 9)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♀, China, W Sichuan, road Yaan/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt, 2100m, 30. X. 2010, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1964♀ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, with the same data as the holotype, (coll. AFM).

Diagnosis. *C. ampla* spec. nov. is easy to separate from all other members of the genus by the unusually large size, robust body, broad and apically pointed forewing. Examination of the ♀ genitalia indicate that the new species belongs in the *Conistra* Hübner, [1821] subgenus and the *C. vaccinii* species-group. The structure of the ♀ genitalia of *C. ampla* is most like that of *C. ligula* (Esper, [1791]), differing in the shorter papillae anales, shorter and narrower ostium bursae, longer, anteriorly curved ductus bursae and the somewhat broader, lower positioned sclerotized plate of corpus bursae.

Description. Wingspan 43 mm, length of forewing 20 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown, with fine brownish hairs. Palpi short, densely hairy, darker reddish-brown than thorax; antenna filiform, reddish-brown. Forewing more or less triangular, relatively broad, ground colour similar to that of thorax, with fine greasy sheen. Subbasal fascia clearly discernible, pale ochreous, distally with a brownish band; antemedial fascia more or less straight with a shark-tooth shaped and pale ochreous distal extension at dorsum, followed proximally by a narrow dark brown band. Orbicular stigma characteristically elongated pancake-shaped, filled by smooth, dark brown scales; reniform stigma distinct, kidney-shaped, filled with chocolate brown scales and with blackish scales distally. Medial fascia a straight, dark brown band; postmedial fascia distinct, pale brownish-ochre, distally with a pale brown band. Subterminal fascia indistinct, proximally with shark-tooth shaped, dark brown interneural dots; terminal fascia consisting of fine, blackish shark-tooth shaped dots. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brown, with fine reddish irroration; veins covered by darker brown scales; discal spot distinct, dark brown; cilia paler reddish-brown than ground colour of forewing. Underside of forewing brighter reddish-brown with blackish irroration in basal and medial fields. Underside of hindwing more or less unicolorous, similar to that of forewing, with distinct discal spot and transverse line.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 9). Ovipositor medium long, more or less conical. Apophyses posteriores relatively short but straight; apophyses anteriores medium long, straight and narrow. Ostium bursae broad, characteristically straight distally, with more or less parallel margins. Ductus bursae relatively short and broad, proximal part membranous with heavily sclerotized ventral band. Corpus bursae more or less spherical, with characteristic sclerotized plate ventrally and a small signum at middle. Cervix bursae relatively short, membranous.

Bionomics and distribution. Known only from the Erlang Shan Mountains in Sichuan Province, China, on the eastern edge of the Tibetan plateau. *C. ampla* is likely to be endemic to West Sichuan (Plate 10, figs 1, 2).Three ♀♀ were collected at light in late October at altitude around 2100 m. *C. ampla* appears to be extremely local, and so far has been found in only one valley near Luding. It was collected in mountainous virgin mixed forest habitat dominated by various broad-leaved trees such as oaks *Quercus dentata, Q.glauca,* poplars *Populus cathayana*, *P. simonii,* elm *Ulmus parvifolia*, rhododendrons *Rhododendron brachycarpum*, *R. dauricum* and bamboos *Phyllostachys sspec., Borinda sspec., Fargesia spp.*. It flies with other autumn Noctuidae species such as *Cirrhia spalvota* Benedek & Saldaitis, 2011, *Gaurenoglaea alternata* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010*, Dasypolia erlanga* Benedek, Behounek, Floriani & Saldaitis, 2011, *Telorta divergens* (Butler, 1879), *Hoeneidia cidarioides* Boursin, 1954 and many others.

Etymology. The name refers to the unusually large size and broad forewings of the new species.

Conistra vaccinii (Linnaeus, 1761)
(Plate 3, figs 1, 2; gen. fig. 11)

Material examined: 1 ♂, China, Shaanxi, Qin Ling Mts, Fopin, 1400m, III 2006, leg. Viktor Sinjaev, a series of both sexes variable in size and colouration: China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 2161m, 11.x. and 13-17. x.2012, leg. A. Floriani: Nos JB1981♂; JB2117♂; JB2119♂; JB2120♂; JB2118♀ (coll. AFM, BBT and NRCV).
The most widely distributed *Conistra* species of the Palearctic region, but the first confirmed records from China.

Hemiglaea jumla Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999
(Plate 3, fig. 3; gen. fig. 12)

Material examined: 1 ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380m, 24-25.i.2011 leg. Balázs Benedek; 2 ♀♀, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 4 km N of Yangzakot, 2450m, 22.xi.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No.JB1738♀ (coll. BBT).

Hitherto, this typical winter flying noctuid was known only from the holotype ♂ specimen. Three ♀♀ have now been captured in Western and Central Nepal (Plate 7, fig. 4 and Plate 9, fig. 2).

Female genitalia (Fig. 12). Ovipositor rather broad, more or less conical. Ostium bursae broad, trapezoidal, with broad dish-like incision. Ductus bursae short, weakly sclerotized; cervix bursae hemispherical, corpus bursae more or less quadrangular, with rounded edges.

Hemiglaea albolineata Owada, 1993
(Plate 3, fig. 4)

Material examined:1 ♂, China, Sichuan, QinCheng Hou Shan Mts, 70 km NW of Chengdu, 1500m, 2-7.xi.2006, leg. S. Murzin (coll. HSV); 1 ♂, China, W Sichuan, road Yaan/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt., 1200m, 4.xi.2010, leg. Alessandro Floriani, (coll. AFM).

The species was thought to be endemic to Taiwan. First record from mainland China.

Rhychaglaea discoidea Hreblay, Peregovits & Ronkay, 1999
(Plate 3, fig. 5; gen. fig. 13)

Material examined: 1 ♀, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan, 2600m, Yunlong county, end of II-early III. 2008, leg. Yi et al, slide No.JB1854♀ (coll. DNK).

Previously known only from Vietnam and Thailand, newly recorded for China.

Rhynchaglaea megascripta Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
(Plate 3, fig. 6, 7; gen. fig. 14)

Material examined: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380m, 24-25.i.2011; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 13 km N of Dailekh, 2425m, 26-27.i.2011; 1 ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 12 km N of Dailekh, 2600m, 29.i.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No.JB1805♀ (coll. BBT).

Hitherto, only a few ♂ specimens representing the type series were known. Further material has now been collected at light and sugar ropes in West-Nepal (Plate 7, fig. 4) including also ♀♀.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Ovipositor more or less trapezoidal. Papillae anales quadrangular, short but broad; apophyses posteriores and apophyses anteriores elongated and narrow. Ostium bursae large, trapezoid, with a large conical caudal process; ductus bursae elongated and narrow, the scelotization broadened between cervix bursae and corpus bursae. Cervix bursae broad, spherical; corpus bursae elliptical ovoid, signum represented by five large dots.

Taxonomical remark. The discovery of two new *Xylena* from the region is one of the most interesting and surprising results of the most recent Noctuidae survey, particularly because despite the strong external similarity to each other and the well-known *Xylena exsoleta* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *X. fumosa* Butler, 1878, the genitalia of the two new species differ strongly from each other and the other two species. However, it is worth mentioning that strong external similarity is found also in other species-groups of *Xylena*, including

the *formosa/confusa/nepalina/plumbeopaca*-lineage and the *nihonica/changi*-species pair. Because of the nearly exact external similarity to *X. exsoleta* and *X. fumosa*, our descriptions limited to a few comparisons.

Xylena alexander Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 4, fig. 1; gen. fig. 15)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♀, China, N. Sichuan, road Barkam/Hong Yuan, 3400m, N32°10,354' E102°29,691', 23. IX. 2011, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1835♀ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Diagnosis. Wingspan 57 mm, length of forewing 26 mm. The forewing of *X. alexander* spec. nov. is slightly broader and shorter than that of *X. andreas* spec. nov. (Plate 4, fig. 2), but otherwise it is very difficult to find a discernible superficial character to distinguish these two species. *X. alexander* is smaller than *X. fumosa*, wingspan 67 mm, and *X. exsoleta,* wingspan 61 mm, and the second subterminal streak between veins M3 and CuA1 is less prominent on *X. andreas.* Furthermore, the front collar of *X. alexander* is unicolorous yellow, as opposed to *X. exsoleta* and *X. fumosa*, (Plate 4, fig. 3), on which the distal part of collar is dark brown. The recently described species *Xylena cernilai* Volynkin, 2011 from the Russian Altai is more brindled, with some reddish-yellowish shade on the ground colour of the forewing, the costa of forewing is slightly convex and the orbicular stigma is larger than in *X. alexander* and *X. andreas*, and completely filled by black scales. The ♀ genitalia of *X. alexander* differ from those of the related species in the structure of the characteristically short papillae anales and relatively broad abdominal segment, the broad and deeply incised ostium bursae, and the shape and size of the ductus-, cervix- and corpus bursae.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Ovipositor characteristically short but broad; papillae anales short, weakly hairy, connected to the broad abdominal plate with characteristically short intersegmental membrane. Apophyses posteriores and apophyses anteriores medium long, straight, and narrow. Ostium bursae broad, with a relatively deep, quadrangular incision; ductus bursae short but broad, somewhat conical in shape, posterior part half the size of anterior part, membranous. Cervix bursae relatively large, conical, heavily sclerotized and more or less ribbed; corpus bursae elongated, broadened proximally, with two distinct signum bands.

Bionomics and distribution. Only known from the Barkam area of Sichuan Province, China, on the east edge of the Tibetan plateau. A single ♀ was collected at light in late September in a shrubby and swampy area at an elevation of 3400m, during very cold night.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Mr Alexander Seibald in Vienna, Austria.

Xylena andreas Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 4, fig. 2; gen. fig. 16)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Menghugang/Kangding, N29°49,955' E102°02,827', 12. IV. 2010, 3000m, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1642♀ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Diagnosis. Wingspan 59 mm, length of forewing 26 mm. Despite the confusing superficial appearance of the related species, *X. exsoleta*, *X. fumosa* (Plate 4, fig. 3 and *X. alexander* spec. nov. (Plate 4, fig. 1), the genital morphology of *X. andreas* spec. nov. shows strong differences in the configuration of the papillae anales and abdominal segment, the ostium- and ductus bursae, as well as in the shape and size of the cervix- and corpus bursae. The connection of the ductus bursae to the corpus bursae and the shape of the cervix- and corpus bursae somewhat resembles that in *Xylena vetusta* (Hübner, [1813]), but the ostium bursae of *X. andreas* is more heavily sclerotized and with a deeper incision and the papillae anales are shorter and broader than in *X. vetusta*.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16). Ovipositor short but broad, conical; abdominal segment broad. Apophyses

posteriores medium long, evenly curved; apophyses anteriores medium long, straight. Ostium bursae narrow, characteristically sclerotized, with deep V-shaped incision. Ductus bursae posteriorly membranous; anterior part broad but short, sclerotized, somewhat conical in shape. Cervix bursae hemispherical, characteristically sclerotized; corpus bursae elongated, more or less quadrangular, anteriorly somewhat conical.

Bionomics and distribution. Known only from the Moxi area of Sichuan Province, China, on the eastern edge of the Tibetan plateau, *X. andreas* is thought to be endemic to West Sichuan (Plate 9, fig. 1). The single ♀ was collected in April at altitude around 3000 m; it was attracted to light in snowfall and is apparently very local. It was collected in mountain virgin mixed forests dominated by various broad-leaved trees, rhododendron and bamboo. It flies with other early spring moths such as *Hyalobole nigripalpis* (Warren, 1911), *Lasianobia albilinea* (Draudt, 1950), *Harutaeographa odavissa* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, *Orthosia kalinini* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010 and overwintering *Dasypolia bicolor* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995 and *Lithophane (Litholomia) compromissa* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010 (all Noctuidae).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Mr Andreas Seibald in Vienna, Austria.

Xylena nepalina Yoshimoto, 1993
(Plate 3, fig. 8)

Material examined: 1 ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400m, 28. XI-1.xii.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, (coll. BBT).

Lithophane remota Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
(Plate 4, fig. 4; gen. fig. 18)

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Ya'an/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt., 3200m, N29°52,391' E102°18,593', 12. X. 2010, leg. A. Floriani, slide Nos JB1675♂; JB2097♀, (coll. BBT).

The first confirmed records from China, representing the westernmost limit of distribution.

Lithophane stineae Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**
(Plate 4, figs 5, 6; gen. fig. 19)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♀, China, Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan Mts, 70 km NW Chengdu, 1500m, 14-18.xi.2006, leg. S. Murzin, slide No.JB1862♀ (coll. DNK).

Paratype: 1 ♀, China, W Sichuan, Xiling Xue Shan, N Baoxing Mt., 2000m, 3.xi.2010, leg. Alessandro Floriani, (coll. AFM).

Diagnosis. *L. stineae* spec. nov. externally similar to *L. griseobrunnea* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999, (Plate 4, fig. 7) but the forewing pattern is more uniformly grey and the hindwing is darker. The ♀ genitalia of *L. stineae* differ from those of *L. griseobrunea* (Fig. 20) in the remarkably larger postvaginal plate of the ostium bursae, in the elongated and curved ductus bursae, and the characteristically conical cervix bursae.

Description. Wingspan 46 mm, length of forewing 21 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark battleship-grey, with delicate purple irroration. Forewing elongated, with rounded apex. Reniform stigma more or less obliterated, lighter brownish-grey than ground colour of forewing. Orbicular stigma hardly visible, elongated elliptical, merged into background colour; suborbicular streak narrow, black. Postmedian fascia marked by black dots on veins; subterminal fascia more conspicuous, presented by darker, arrowhead-like streaks. Cilia silver-greyish. Hindwing filmy ochreous-white, darker on veins and terminal shade, discal spot blurred; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19). Ovipositor medium long, somewhat extended at middle. Apophyses posteriores and anteriores short but strong, sinuous. Papillae anales broad, conical. Ostium bursae relatively broad, mushroom-shaped; ductus bursae medium long, narrow, strongly curved at middle, ventrally sclerotized. Cervix bursae relatively large, conical, membranous; corpus bursae elongated, elliptical ovoid, with two

remarkably long signum bands.

Bionomics and distribution. A poorly known species. The two known records were collected at light during the first weeks of November. The paratype specimen was collected in the Xiling Xue Shan (Snow Mountains) mountains in North - West side of Sichuan Province, at altitude 2700m, in mountain virgin mixed forest with dominant broad-leaved trees, rhododendron and bamboo.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Mrs Stine Nilsson (Kalvehave, Denmark).

Lithophane griseobrunnea Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999

(Plate 4, fig. 7; gen. fig. 20)

Material examined: 1 ♂, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380m, 24-25.i.2011; 1 ♂, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 12 km N of Dailekh, 2600m, 29.i.2011; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380m, 30-31.i.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek; 2 ♀♀, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 2 km N of Thokyo, 3500m, 17.xi.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, (coll. BBT); 1 ♀, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan, 2600m, Yunlong county, end of II-early III. 2008, leg. Yi et al, slide No.JB1863♀ (coll. DNK).

First record from China.

Lithophane glauca Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998

(Plate 4, fig. 8; gen. fig. 21)

Material examined: 1 ♀, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 2 km NW of Thokyo, 3500m, 17.xi.2011, leg Balázs Benedek, (coll. BBT); 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, road from Shimian to Mianning, Yuan Gen village, N29°03,798' E102°19,744', 30. III. 2011, leg. Alessandro Floriani, slide No.JB.1871♀ (coll. AFM).

The species described from Nepal, and is reported for the first time from China.

Eupsilia parashyu Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998

(Plate 5, figs 1, 2; gen. fig. 22)

Material examined: 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, Erlang Shan Mt., road Ya'an/Kangding, 2200m, N29°52,391' E102°18,593', 1. IV. 2011; 2 ♂♂, China, Sichuan, road from Shimian to Mianning, Yuan Gen village, N29°03,798' E102°19,744', 30. III. 2011, leg. Alessandro Floriani, slide Nos JB1787♂; JB1788♀; JB1789♂ (coll. AFM, BBT and NRCV).

Hitherto the species was known only from Nepal. These are the first records from China.

Eupsilia ale Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 5, figs 3, 4; gen. fig. 23)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, NW-Yunnan, 20 km N Deqin Mt., 3100m, 18. X. 2011, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1969♂ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ with the same data as the holotype, slide No.JB1970♀ (coll. AFM and BBT).

Diagnosis. The new species is the allopatric sibling species of *Eupsilia silla* Kononenko & Ahn, 1998, from Korea, China: Shaanxi. *E. ale* spec. nov. can be separated from the related *E. silla* (Plate 5, fig. 5) by the reddish-brown ground colour and the convex-curved antemedial line. In the ♂ genitalia, *E. ale* has longer, evenly narrow uncus, broader and longer, rounded penicular lobes, wider fultura with smaller medial process, wider vinculum, thicker uncus, larger and stronger digitus and slightly narrower cucullus than *E. silla*. The aedeagus of *E. ale* is shorter but broader, the basal segment of vesica is somewhat longer than in *E. silla* and armed with four or five small tooth-like cornuti. The ♀ genitalia of the new species differ from those of *E. silla* (Fig. 24) in the smaller but broader ostium bursae, somewhat longer and more sclerotized ductus bursae, and slightly sclerotized but more reticulated cervix bursae.

Description. Sexes similar. Wingspan 33-34 mm, length of forewing 16-17 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-ochre; collar decorated with a clear reddish-brown transverse line. Palpi short, densely hairy, also pale brownish-ochre; antennae filiform, rather thickened, reddish-brown. Forewing relatively short, more or

less triangular, apically pointed; ground colour smooth, with greasy sheen, somewhat darker than thorax and irrorated with smooth, glossy, longer scales. Subbasal fascia straight, reddish-brown, distally with whitish-ochre scales, indistinct towards dorsum. Antemedial fascia distinct, convexly curved, reddish-brown, proximally with whitish-ochreous scales; medial fascia reduced into a more or less sinuous but straight pale brown band. Orbicular and reniform stigmata faint, the latter reduced to a weak, narrow and short convex line at the distal end of the cell, pale yellow. Postmedial fascia straight, reddish-brown, distally with whitish-ochreous scales. Subterminal fascia a faint, narrow, sinuous, pale whitish-ochreous band; terminal fascia also weak, pale reddish-brown, distally with a clear, bright, whitish-ochreous line. Cilia unicolorous, somewhat darker than ground colour. Hindwing grey, covered by fine, black scales; discal spot and postmedial fascia more or less discernible, cilia pale ochre. Underside of forewing and hindwing with glossy, velvet-like yellowish-ochre irroration; distal end of cell, discal spot and postmedial fascia black.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus long with narrower base, apically pointed, subapical hairs long, tegumen low, wide, penicular lobes large, rounded, fultura molar-shaped with a short and strong, thumb-like medial process, vinculum standard V-shaped, harpe long, strongly curved and rather thick, valvae elongate-triangular with large, strong digitus, cucullus narrow, ventrally rounded. Aedeagus short, broad, carina rounded, vesica broad with few small cornuti on the basal part, terminal part with a cluster of very long cornuti and a conical terminal diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23). Papillae anales large, ovipositor moderatelly broad, ostium flat, cup-shaped, ductus rather broad, heavily sclerotized and gently curved from middle, the connection to the corpus with two branches, cervix large, conical, corpus bursae globular with five signa placed on the edge.

Bionomics and distribution. Known only from the type-locality. The habitat is an extremely diverse side valley at the upper part of the primary forest zone, dominated by various trees and bushes. The early stages and the food plant are unknown.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to our good friend Mr Alessandro Floriani (Milan, Italy).

Daseuplexia minshana Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 5, figs 6, 7; gen. fig. 25)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 33°18.855', E 103°55.531', 24. IX. 2011, 2100m, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1843♂ (coll. GBG/ZSM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 11. X. 2012, 2161 m, 5 ♀♀, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 13-17. X. 2012, 2161m, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB2114♀ (coll. AFM, BBT and NRCV).

Diagnosis. *Daseuplexia minshana* spec. nov. is superficially similar to *D. erlangi* Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis, 2011, but the forewing is shorter, and the antennae in the ♂ are somewhat stronger, more serrulated than in *D. erlangi*. Differences in the ♂ genitalia are also rather small, but *D. minshana* has shorter and wider uncus, more rhomboidal anterior part of juxta, slightly more rounded vinculum and different configuration of costal process than *D. erlangi*. The aedeagus of *D. minshana* differs from that of *D. erlangi* in the straight and cylindrical dorsal part of coecum and in the rasp-plate of the carina plate which is positioned transversally, not on the dorsal part as on *D. erlangi*. The vesica of *D. minshana* somewhat shorter, not backwardly curved to the ventral side, but turned at a right angle to aedeagus, and its basal segment is evenly broader than in *D. erlangi*. The two well developed cornuti, especially the terminal one, are of a different shape from those in *D. erlangi*.

Description. Wingspan 31 mm, length of forewing 15 mm. Antennae serrate; head and thorax brindled with mixture of black, reddish and golden hairs, tegulae with some fine purple irroration. Forewing also polychromatic; basal part light greenish, middle region blackish-brown with mixture of green scales, and ground colour between postmedian and subterminal fasciae pinkish-purple; posterior part of marginal field blackish-brown; subterminal fascia sinuous, yellowish-green. Reniform and orbicular stigmata large, clearly visible, filled with yellowish scales with some black admixture. Postmedial fascia followed by short but bright yellow streak, from the posterior part of the orbicular stigma to the dorsum. Hindwing muddy grey with some

golden gloss.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Apical segment of uncus narrow, pointed; subapical segment extended laterally, and densely covered by hair-like scales. Tegumen low positioned, fultura inferior divided into two parts: ventral part flattened trapezoid, anterior part somewhat conical. Vinculum broad and U-shaped, heavily sclerotized. Valva relatively elongated and narrow, gently arched, somewhat sinuous; costal processes relatively straight and elongated, thorn-like in shape, acute; cucullus pancake-shaped; corona well developed. Aedeagus slightly curved throughout, with sclerotized elbow-like carinal process and transversally positioned rasp-plate. Vesica turned ventrally, with two, variably developed cornuti: one small, basal cornutus and a broad terminal cornutus with characteristic drop-like basal plate; medial diverticulum weakly developed, rather flat, covered by fine spinula-field.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25). Ovipositor medium long, conical, abdominal segment broad. Posterior apophyses medium long; anterior apophyses somewhat shorter. Ostium bursae strongly sclerotized, moderately wide, chalice-shaped with slight, obtuse-angled posterior incision. Ductus bursae strongly sclerotized, short and quadrangular; cervix bursae rather small, hemispherical; corpus bursae small, globular.

Bionomics and distribution. Few specimens were collected at u.v. light on September 2011 and October 2012 in Sichuan Province, southwest China, in a remote area at the southern end of the Minshan mountain range (Plate 11, fig. 1). The collecting area is near the incomparable Jiuzhaigou National Park. The climate in the valley is cool, with a mean annual temperature 7.2 °C and total annual rainfall is 661 mm, 80% of which occurs between May and October. Jiuzhaigou's ecosystem is classified as temperate broad-leaved forest and woodlands, with mixed mountain and highland systems. Nearly 300 km² of the core scenic area are covered by virgin mixed forests and are home to oaks, endemic species of rhododendron and bamboo, and the endangered giant panda. Other autumn noctuid species collected there at that time include *Nyctycia pectinata* Draudt, 1950, *Hyalobole albimacula* (Kononenko, 1978), *Catocala borthi* Saldaitis, Ivinskis, Floriani & Babics, 2012 and many others.

Etymology. The species is named after the Min-Shan mountain range.

Remarks. Recent studies of the genus by the authors suggest that the number and configuration of the cornuti on the vesica is one of the most important and useful characters for distinguishing very similar *Daseuplexia* species.
Authors received DNA barcodes results for a few previously described *Daseuplexia* species (Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis, 2011). COI DNA results: a holotype specimen of *Daseuplexia shangrilai* Benedek & Babics, 2011 from Yunnan differed from a paratype of *D. erlangi* from Sichuan specimen by 3.95 % and from two paratypes of *D. khami* Benedek & Babics, 2011 Sichuan specimens by 2.18 %.

Daseuplexia majseae Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 6, fig. 1; gen. fig. 26)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan Mts, 70 km NW Chengdu, 1500m, 8-13.xi.2006, leg. S. Murzin, slide No.JB1861♂ (coll. DNK).

Paratype: 1 ♂ with the same data as the holotype (coll. DNK).

Diagnosis. *Daseuplexia majseae* spec. nov. is the eastern allopatric sister species of *D. chloromagna* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, (Plate 6, fig. 2) found in Nepal. It is easily separable from *D. chloromagna* by the shorter pectination antennae of the ♂, the somewhat broader, apically less acute forewing and the distally less convergent ante- and postmedian fasciae, which enclose a wider middle segment. The ♂ genitalia differ from those of *D. chloromagna* (Fig. 27) in the shorter uncus with smaller base, the smaller penicular lobes, the shorter fultura anterior, the smaller but more U-shaped vinculum and the more rounded and shorter cucullus. The aedeagus of the new species has larger coarse plate of carina than that of *D. chloromagna*; the vesica is shorter, broader and the terminal cornuti-field is absent.

Description. Wingspan 36 mm, length of forewing 17 mm. The single known specimen is unfortunately in rather worn condition, the originally intense, mossy-green colouration has faded after the capture and

preservation. Antennae pectinated, median field of the forewing darker than the basal- and marginal fields; reniform and the orbicular stigmata conspicuous, filled by dark-grey scales, crosslines more or less straight; hindwing muddy dark grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus falcate, evenly curved and narrow, apically finely pointed, subapical hairs long. Tegumen low positioned but broad; fultura inferior basin-shaped, dorsal part rounded, conical, ventral part rounded shield-like. Vinculum strong but short, U-shaped. Valva relatively broad but short, costal process short, weakly developed; cucullus rounded, corona represented by long hair-like scales. Aedeagus relatively short with more or less concave margins, coecum relatively short, rounded; carina plate relatively broad, covered densely by fine spines. Vesica relatively short, basal segment spherical, covered by small medial cornutus with broad, oval base.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Bionomics and distribution. The single specimen was collected at light in a rather low altitude primary forest zone, together with numerous other *Xyleninae* species including *Daseuplexia oroplexina* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, *Owadaglaea zillii* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, *Eupsilia ancheng* Kobayashi & Owada, 2006 and many others. The early stages and the foodplant are unkown.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Mrs Majse Nilsson (Kalvehave, Denmark).

Nyctycia vernalis Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
(Plate 6, fig. 3; gen. fig. 28)

Material examined: 1 ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 13 km N of Dailekh, 2425 m, 26 -27.i.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No.JB1724♀ (coll. BBT).

Nyctycia angustipennis Yoshimoto, 1993
(Plate 6, fig. 4; gen. fig. 29)

Material examined: 1 ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400m, 5-8. II. 2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No.JB1723♀ (coll. BBT).

Potnyctycia laerkeae Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**
(Plate 6, fig. 5; gen. fig. 30)

Type Material.

Holotype: ♂, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan, 2600m, Yunlong county, end of II-early III. 2008, leg. Yi et al, slide No.JB1856♂ (coll. DNK).

Diagnosis. *Potnyctycia laerkeae* is readily separable from the other members of the genus on the smaller size, more unicolorous pinky-reddish scaling of forewing and the remarkably pale, whitish reniform stigma. The ♂ genitalia resemble those of *P. barna* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, *P. frontieri* Hreblay, Peregovits & Ronkay, 1999 and *P. cristifera* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1997. In comparison with *P. barna*, *P. laerkeae* differs in the shape of the cucullus and the presence of a large terminal cornuti-field on the vesica (see Esperiana, Vol. 15., page 321, fig. 35). The *P. cristifera* – *fronteri* species pair have costal extension on distal part of the valva, and a large cornutus on the vesica: both of these features are absent on the new species.

Description. Wingspan 27 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. General colouration shiny pinkish or reddish-brown; antennae of ♂ thick, ciliate. Reniform stigma conspicuous, whitish; orbicular stigma large, reposed elliptical, suborbicular streak dark brownish. Crosslines more or less obsolete, hindwing pale whitish, with muddy grey- and pinkish scaling.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). Uncus relatively long, narrow and evenly curved, apically finely pointed, subapical hairs long; tegumen characteristically high positioned, penicular lobes small, more or less rounded; fultura inferior narrow with laterally concave margins; vinculum relatively short but broad, V-shaped, strongly sclerotized. Valva elongated but relatively broad, costal margin sclerotized; cucullus more or less quadrangular, corona

covered densely with long hair-like scales. Aedeagus short, characteristically curved at middle, carina plate on dorsal side gravelly surfaced, carinal bar on ventral side is branch-like, erected ventrally with relatively elongated base. Vesica medium broad, dorsally everted, with a small terminal diverticulum and relatively large spiculi-field.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Bionomics and distribution. The only known specimen was collected on light at medium altitude. The early stages and the food plant are unknown.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Mrs Laerke Nilsson (Kalvehave, Denmark).

Isolasia warreni Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999

(Plate 5, fig. 8)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 4 km N of Yangzakot, 2450m, 22.xi.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, (coll. BBT).

Hitherto the species was known only by the holotype specimen with the data: "1889 Sikkim". First record from Nepal (Plate 9, fig. 2).

Elwesia nemunii Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis **spec. nov.**

(Plate 6, figs 6, 7; gen. fig. 31)

Type Material.

Holotype: 1 ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 1 km SE of Palmakharka, 2700m, 16.xi.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek, slide No. JB1926♂ (coll. BBT).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, Karapu Danda, 2800m, 21.xi.2011, leg. Balázs Benedek (coll. BBT); 5 ♂♂ East Nepal, Deorali Danda, 10 km W of Chitre, 2100m, 30.XI.1997, leg. Karma Sherpa, slide no. Hreblay 10612♂; 4 ♂♂ East Nepal, Deorali Danda, 6 km NW of Yamphudin, 2100m, 19-20.XI.1998, leg. Karma Sherpa (coll. Hreblay in HNHM);

Taxonomical remark. *Elwesia sugii* Yoshimoto, 1994 (Plate 6, fig. 8) has been described from specimens from both Nepal and Japan with the comment: "*The Japanese and Nepalese specimens are slightly different in the pattern of postmedian line…*and: *In the eastern part of Nepal, this species has not yet been captured.*" (Yoshimoto, 1994). Following the examination of freshly collected specimens the authors decided that the "*sugii" sensu auctorum* specimens from Nepal represent a distinct species from the Japanese specimens, and that the original description of *E. sugii* must have been based on mixed series of the two species.

Diagnosis. *Elwesia nemunii* spec. nov. can be separated externally from both the nominotypical *E. sugii* from Japan and *E. sugii yoshimotoi* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998 occurring in Taiwan and Eastern China by the larger, broader reniform stigma and the more straight antemedian fascia. In addition, *E. nemunii* is on average smaller in size, the ground colouration is lighter and the discal spot on the hindwing is larger than in *E. sugii*. In the ♂ genitalia, the new species has longer, apically finely pointed uncus, apically angled penicular lobes, somewhat broader fultura inferior, wider but transversally narrower vinculum, shorter but broader valvae and narrower clasper than the related taxa. Additionally, the aedeagus of *E. nemunii* spec. nov. differs from that of *E. sugii* (Fig. 32) in the presence of the elliptical carinal process, and the vesica is also differently shaped, with narrower basal segment and smaller subterminal cornuti field.

Description. Wingspan 30 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head and thorax light reddish-brown, antennae rather thick, filiform. Forewing trapezoid, with acute apex; ground colour same as thorax, fasciae clearly marked with light yellow, postmedian fascia gently arcuate, median fascia diffuse but conspicious, darker chocolate brown. Orbicular stigma large, ronded, sharply outlined with yellow scaling; reniform stigma more or less rounded, with greyish inner scaling and sharp yellowish outline, the apical part somewhat narrower, and the ventral edge reaching the postmedian fascia; subterminal fascia sraight, clear yellow with a fine, narrow, reddish band along proximal side. Cilia lighter, reddish-yellowish. Hindwing shiny yellowish with darker fumous-grey suffusion; discal spot faint, darker greyish; cilia pinkish-yellowish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Uncus medium sized, apically pointed, subapical hairs long, forming a ridge. Tegumen low positioned, penicular lobes large, quadrangular; fultura small, conical; vinculum short but strong, widely U-shaped, pincer-shaped and strongly sclerotized; sacculus broad, clasper large thick and strongly curved. Valva narrow, dorsal part more strongly sclerotized, ventral part with a small acute pollex; cucullus large, falcate, apically tapered, covered with dense hairs, corona well developed. Aedeagus long, gently arched, carinal process relative large, shaped like an elliptical blade. Vesica dorsally everted, broader at middle, with a large terminal spiculi-field, terminal part narrower, rather long and gently curved.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Bionomics and distribution. *E. nemunii* was found occasionally at middle-high altitude in Central and Eastern Nepal on slopes densely covered with primary forest (Plate 9, fig. 2). The early stages and food plant are unknown.

Etymology. Ne Muni himself is a local legend in Nepali folk history, from prehistoric times**.**

Tiliacea lineidistincta Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010

(Plate 7, fig. 1; gen. fig. 33)

Material examined: 1 ♂, China, W Sichuan, road Dawe-Lushan, Xiling Xue Shan Mt., 2500m, N30˚50,620' E102˚45,221', 19. IX. 2011, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1842♂ (coll. AFM).

Male genitalia illustrated and described for the first time.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Uncus narrow, apically pointed with short and dense subapical hairs; tegumen low positioned, penicular lobes relatively large, characteristically ear-shaped. Juxta small, shield-like with dorsal excision; vinculum relatively short but strong, widely V-shaped. Valva falcate, corona well developed, reaching half of the ventral side of valva, densely hairy. Harpe weak, evenly curved; dorsal process short, thorn-like. Aedeagus rather short, gently arcuate; vesica broad, deflected ventrally, membranous, with gently coarse surface. Terminal part armed with a single small tooth-like cornutus and a large spiculi-field.

Xanthia aurantiago Draudt, 1950

(Plate 7, figs 2, 3; gen. fig. 34)

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Bamei/Danba, 3700m, Taizangou valley, N30˚28,693' E101˚38,863', 9. X. 2010, leg. A. Floriani, slide Nos JB1818♂; JB1819♀ (coll. BBT); 1 ♂, China, W Sichuan, road Dawe-Lushan, Xiling Xue Shan Mt., 2500m, N30˚50,620' E102˚45,221' 19. IX. 2011, leg. A. Floriani, slide No.JB1841♂; long series from NW-Yunnan, X. 2011 and N Sichuan, X. 2012, leg. A. Floriani, (coll. AFM, BBT and NRCV).

The ♀ genitalia are illustrated and described here for the first time.

Female genitalia (Fig. 34). Ovipositor elongated, posterior part more or less quadrangular, anterior part trapezoid. Papillae anales relatively large, of medium length; ostium bursae small with elliptical postvaginal plate. Ductus bursae relatively short, membranous. Cervix bursae small, slightly sclerotized dorsally, more or less conical. Corpus bursae elongated.

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Genitalia Figures

Fig. 1. *Agrochola (s. l.) magarorum* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1742♂, holotype, ♂, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area;
Slide No.JB1743♀, paratype, ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area.

Fig. 2. *Conistra (s. l.) pusilla* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1614♀, holotype, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, Tibetan Plateau, Xinduqiao env.

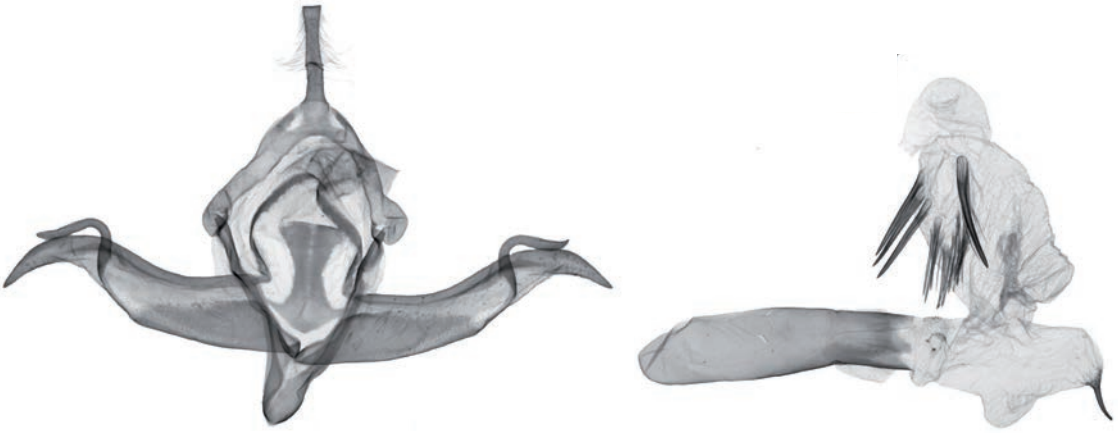

Fig. 3. *Conistra lateris* **spec. nov.**
Slide No. JB2116♂, holotype, ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou.

Fig. 4. *Conistra moxiana* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1784♂, holotype, ♂, China, Sichuan, near Moxi;
Slide No.JB1965♀, paratype, ♀, China, Sichuan, near Siping.

Fig. 5. *Conistra fletcheri* Sugi, 1958
Slide No.JB1785♂, ♂, China, Sichuan, near Siping;
Slide No.JB1960♀, ♀, Korea, Chollam, Mokpo.

Fig. 6. *Conistra grisescens* Draudt, 1950
Slide No.JB1985♂, ♂, China, Shaanxi, Qin Ling Mts. Fopin;
Slide No.JB1986♀, ♀, China, Shaanxi, Qin Ling Mts. Fopin.

Fig. 7. *Conistra lancangi* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1510♂, holotype, ♂, China, North Yunnan, Mekong River Valley; Slide No.JB1511f, paratype, ♀, China, North Yunnan, Diqing

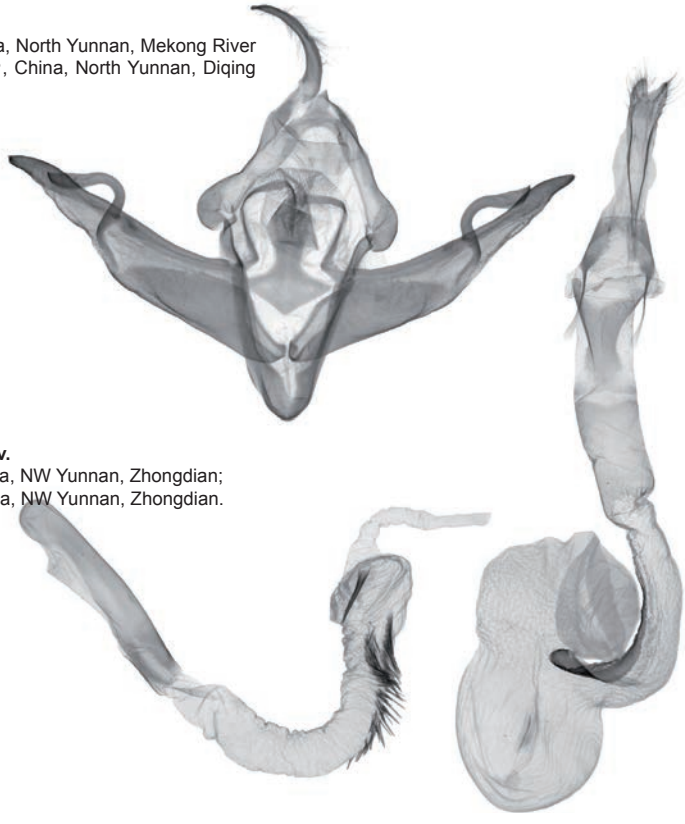

Fig. 8. *Conistra zhongdiana* **spec. nov.**
Slide No. JB1966♂, holotype, ♂, China, NW Yunnan, Zhongdian; Slide No. JB1967♀, paratype, ♀, China, NW Yunnan, Zhongdian.

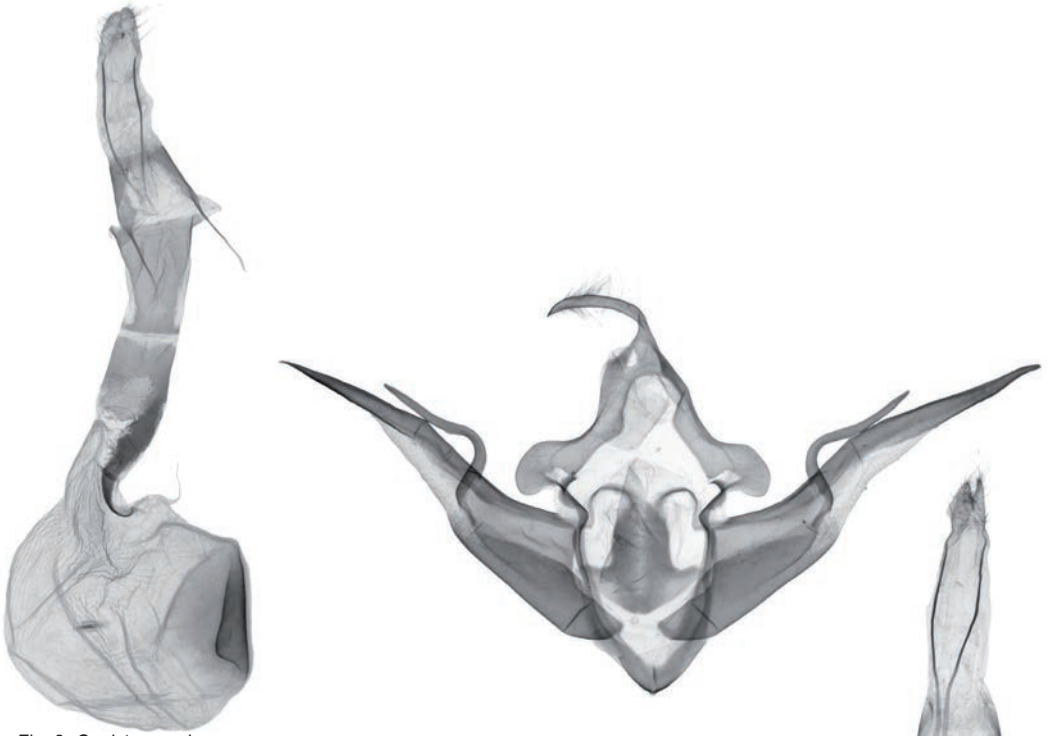

Fig. 9. *Conistra ampla* **spec. nov.**
Slide No. JB1964♀, holotype, ♀, China, W Sichuan, road Yaan/

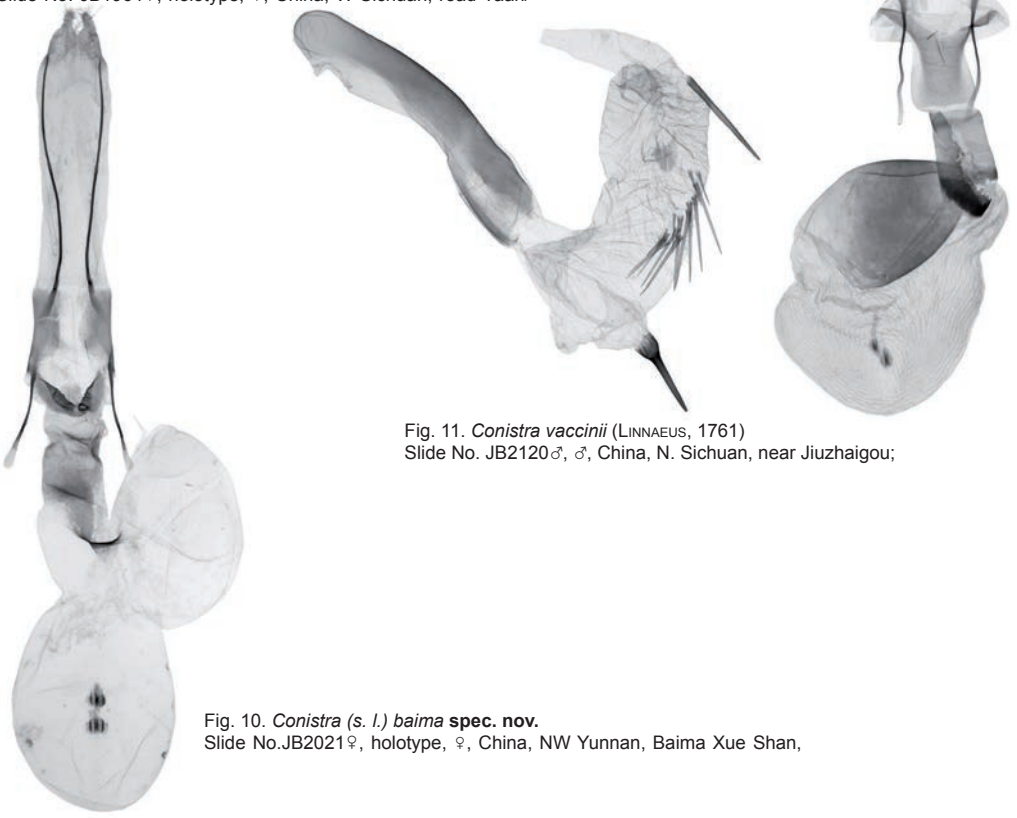

Fig. 11. *Conistra vaccinii* (Linnaeus, 1761)
Slide No. JB2120♂, ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou;

Fig. 10. *Conistra (s. l.) baima* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB2021♀, holotype, ♀, China, NW Yunnan, Baima Xue Shan,

Fig. 12. *Hemiglaea jumla* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999
Slide No. JB1738♀, ♀, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal.

Fig. 13. *Rhynchaglaea discoidea* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999
Slide No.JB1854♀, ♀, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan.

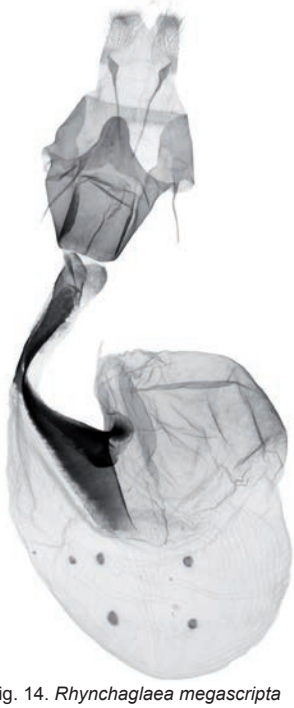

Fig. 14. *Rhynchaglaea megascripta* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Slide No. JB1805♀, ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area.

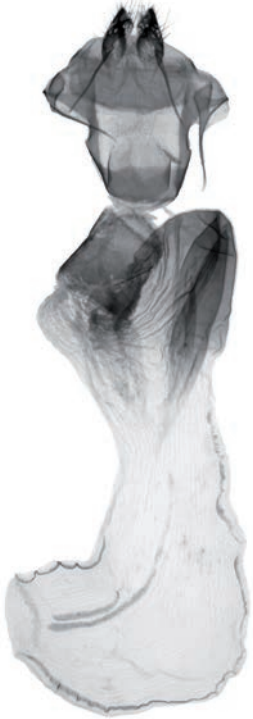

Fig. 15. *Xylena alexander* **spec. nov.**
Slide No. JB1835♀, ♀, China, N. Sichuan, road Barkam/Hong Yuan.

Fig. 16. *Xylena andreas* **spec. nov.**
Slide No. JB1642♀, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Menghugang/Kangding.

Fig. 17. *Xylena fumosa* Butler, 1878
Slide No. JB1905♀, ♀, Japan, Okayama.

Fig. 18. *Lithophane remota* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Slide No. JB1675♂, ♂, China, W. Sichuan, road Ya'an/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt;
Slide No. JB2097♀, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Ya'an/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt.

Fig. 19. *Lithophane stineae* **spec. nov.**
Slide No. JB1862♀, ♀, China, Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan Mts.

Fig. 20. *Lithophane griseobrunnea* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999
Slide No. JB1863♀, ♀, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan.

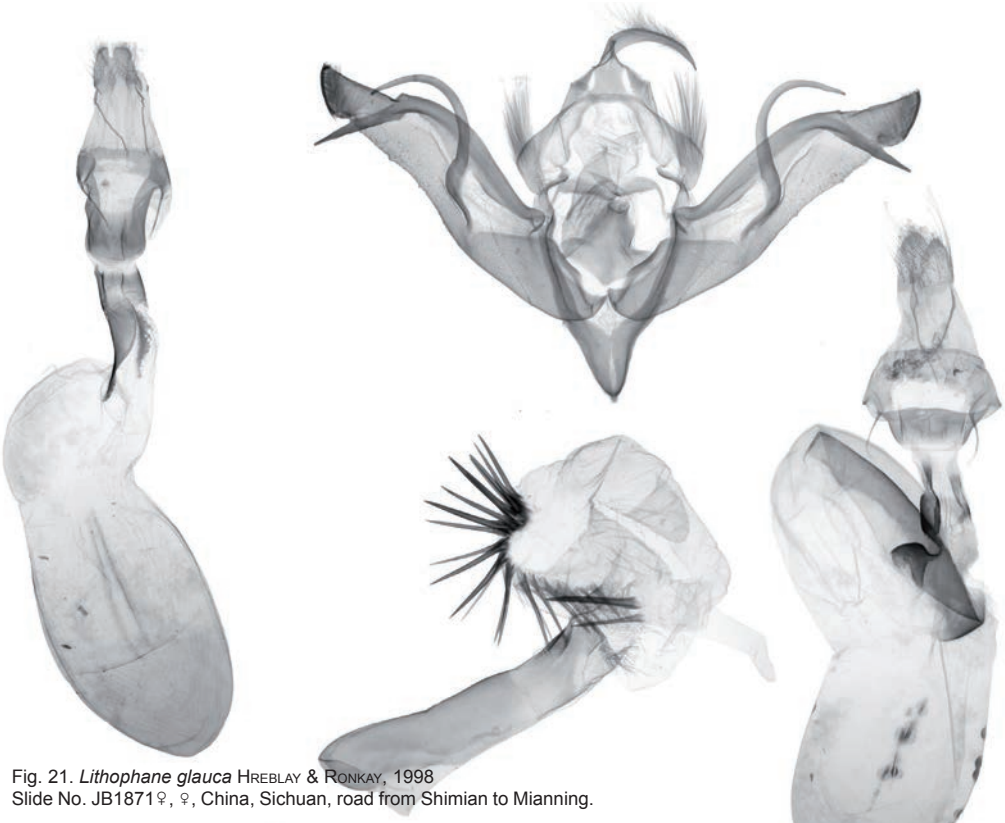

Fig. 21. *Lithophane glauca* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Slide No. JB1871♀, ♀, China, Sichuan, road from Shimian to Mianning.

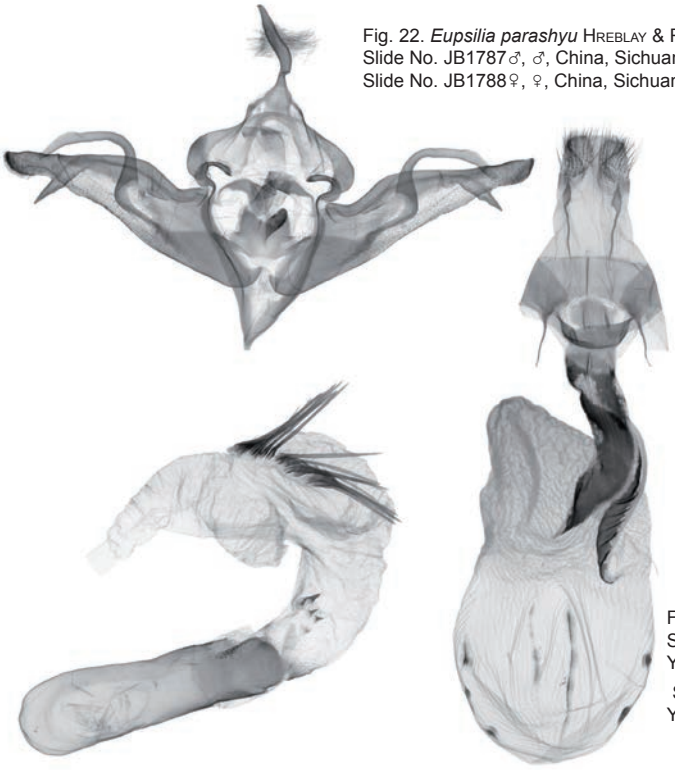

Fig. 22. *Eupsilia parashyu* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Slide No. JB1787♂, ♂, China, Sichuan, road from Shimian to Mianning;
Slide No. JB1788♀, ♀, China, Sichuan, Erlang Shan Mt., road Ya'an/Kangding.

Fig. 23. *Eupsilia ale* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1969♂, holotype, ♂, China, NW-Yunnan, 20 km N Deqin Mt;
Slide No.JB1970♀, paratype, ♀, China, NW-Yunnan, 20 km N Deqin Mt.

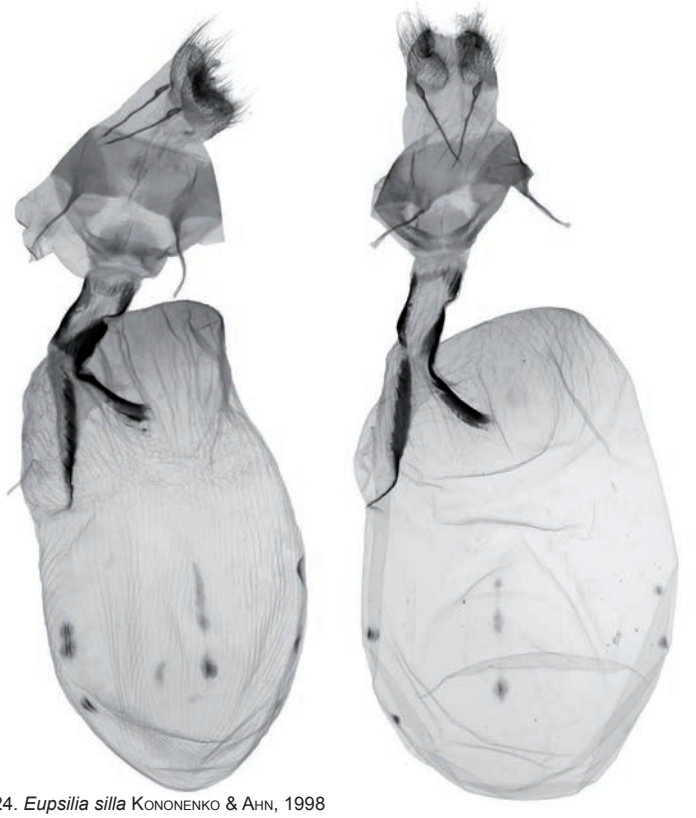

Fig. 24. *Eupsilia silla* Kononenko & Ahn, 1998
Slide No. JB1975♀, ♀, S. Korea, Kangwon Prov., Bongyeong-ri;
Slide No. JB1976♀, ♀, S. Korea, Kangwon Prov., Gwangneung National Arboretum.

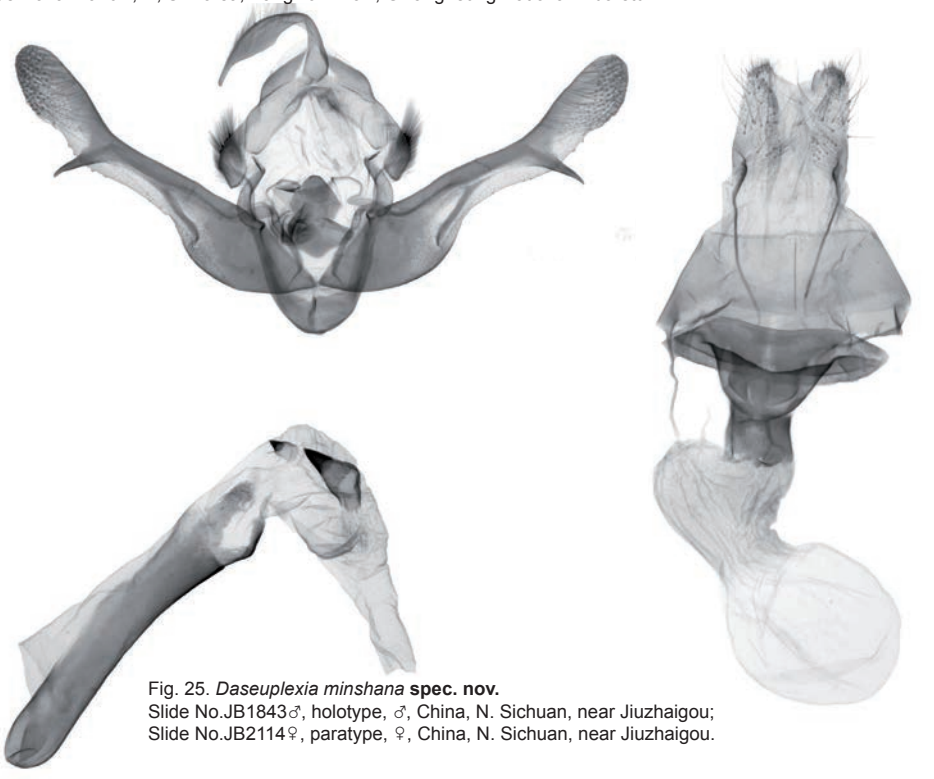

Fig. 25. *Daseuplexia minshana* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1843♂, holotype, ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou;
Slide No.JB2114♀, paratype, ♀, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou.

Fig. 26. *Daseuplexia majseae* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1861♂, holotype, ♂, China, Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan Mts.

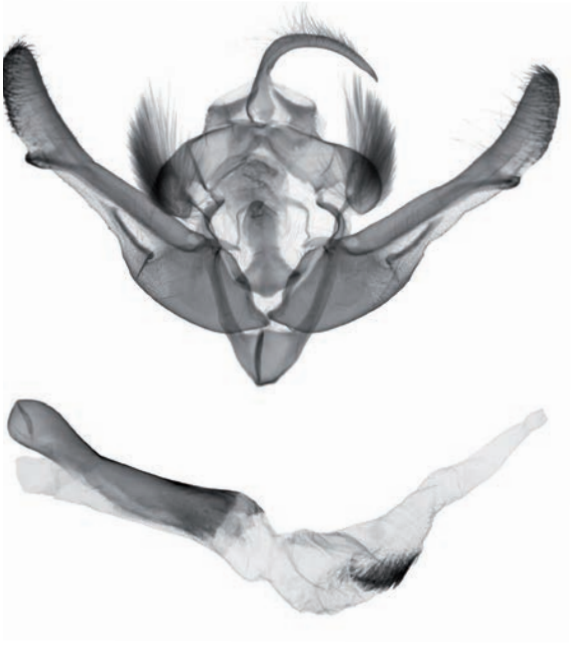

Fig. 27. *Daseuplexia chloromagna* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Slide No.JB1927♂, ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal.

Fig. 28. *Nyctycia vernalis* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Slide No.JB1724♀, ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area.

Fig. 29. *Nyctycia angustipennis* Yoshimoto, 1993
Slide No.JB1723♀, ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area.

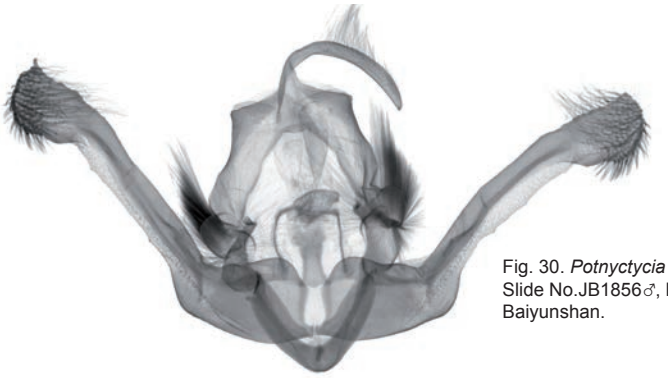

Fig. 30. *Potnyctycia laerkeae* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1856♂, holotype, ♂, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan.

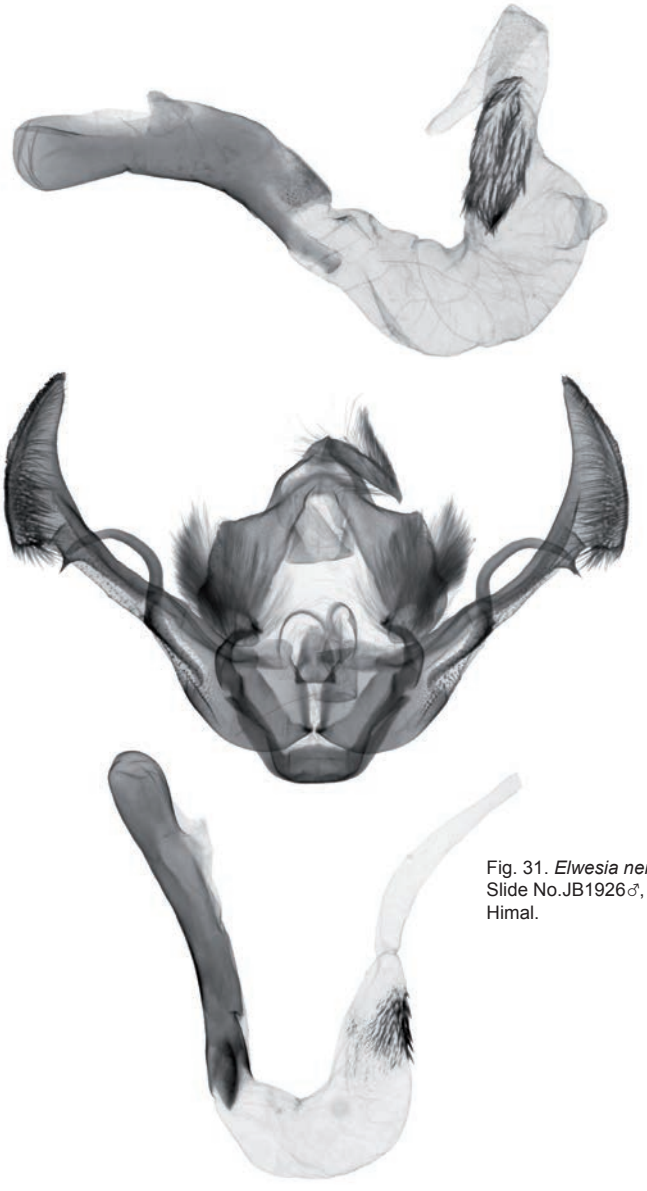

Fig. 31. *Elwesia nemunii* **spec. nov.**
Slide No.JB1926♂, holotype, ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal.

Fig. 32. *Elwesia sugii* Yoshimoto, 1994
Slide No.JB1959♂, ♂, Japan, Toyota, Aichi.

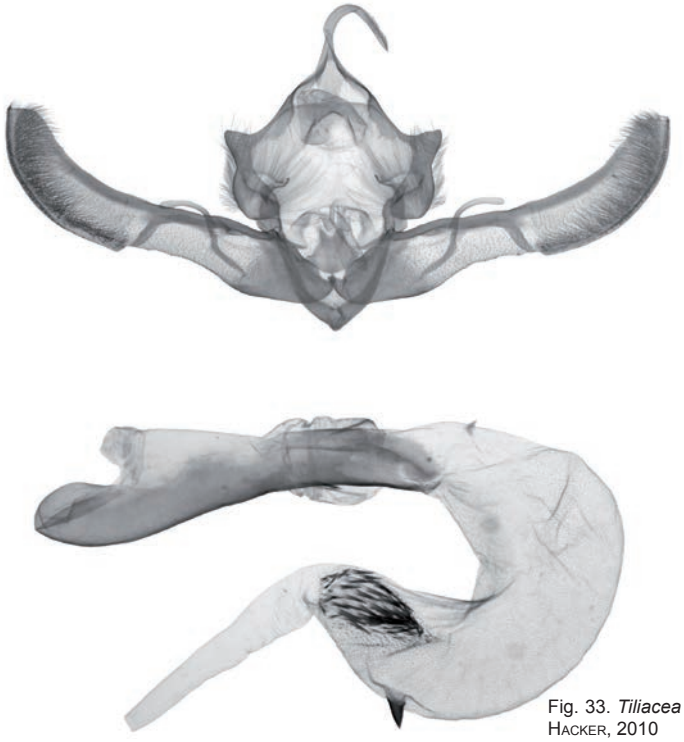

Fig. 33. *Tiliacea lineidistincta* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010
Slide No.JB1842♂, ♂, W Sichuan, road Dawe-Lushan, Xiling Xue Shan Mt.

Fig. 34. *Xanthia aurantiago* Draudt, 1950
Slide No.JB1818♂, ♂, China, W. Sichuan, road Bamei/Danba;
Slide No.JB1819♀, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Bamei/Danba.

Fig. 35. *Agrochola flavirena* (Moore, 1881)
Slide No.JB1906♂, ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terathum area;
Slide No.JB1875♀, ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Terathum area.

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

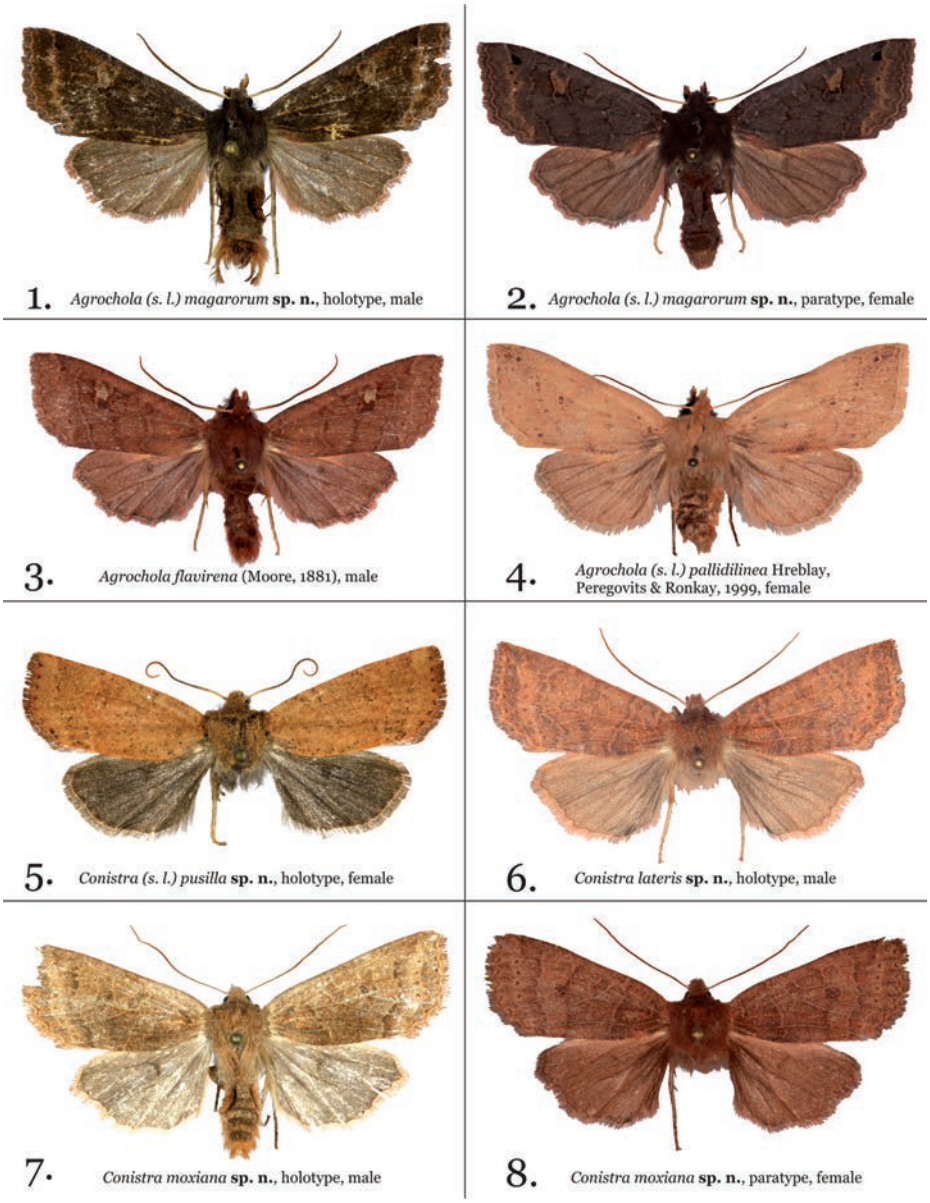

Plate 1

1. *Agrochola (s. l.) magarorum* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380 m
2. *Agrochola (s. l.) magarorum* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400 m
3. *Agrochola flavirena* (Moore, 1881), ♂, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400m
4. *Agrochola (s. l.) pallidilinea* Hreblay, Peregovits & Ronkay, 1999, ♀, China, North Yunnan, Mekong River Valley, Yubeng village, 3200 m
5. *Conistra (s. l.) pusilla* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, Tibetan Plateau, Xinduqiao env., 3500 m
6. *Conistra lateris* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 13-17 X 2012, 2161 m
7. *Conistra moxiana* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, Sichuan, near Moxi, N29˚46,214' E102˚03,433', 31. III. 2011, 2400 m
8. *Conistra moxiana* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, China, Sichuan, near Siping, 1600 m, N29˚43,105' E102˚36,195'

Plate 2

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

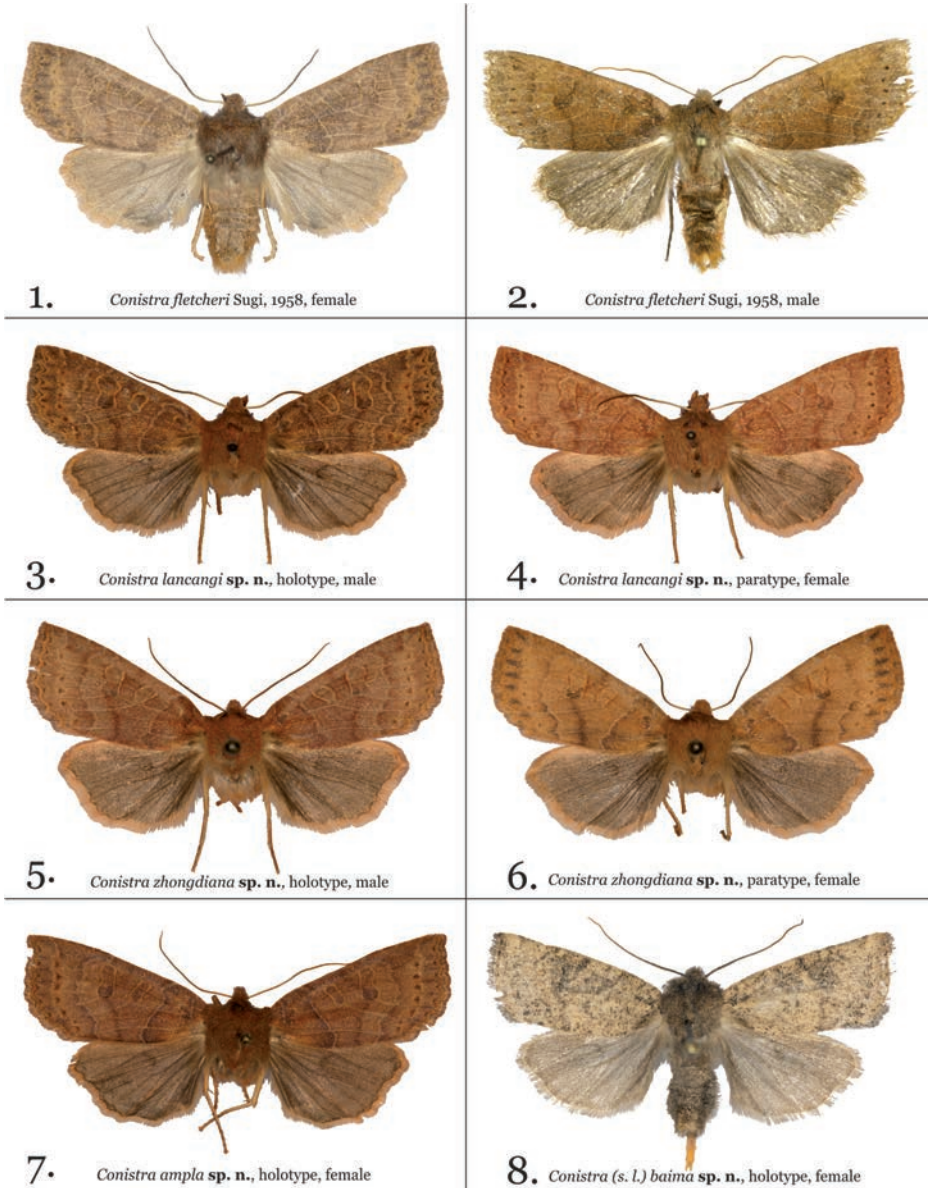

Plate 2

1. *Conistra fletcheri* Sugi, 1958, ♀, S. Korea, Chollam Prov., Mokpo, Mt. Seungdal, 110 m
2. *Conistra fletcheri* Sugi, 1958, ♂, China, Sichuan, near Siping, 1600 m
3. *Conistra lancangi* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, North Yunnan, Mekong River Valley, Yubeng village, 3200 m
4. *Conistra lancangi* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, China, North Yunnan, Diqing Tibetan Aut. Pref., 8 km NNE of Shangri La, at Nairi village, 3300m
5. *Conistra zhongdiana* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, NW Yunnan, Zhongdian, 3350 m
6. *Conistra zhongdiana* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, China, NW Yunnan, Zhongdian, 3350 m
7. *Conistra ampla* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♀, China, W Sichuan, road Yaan/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt, 2100 m
8. *Conistra (s. l.) baima* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♀, China, NW Yunnan, Baima Xue Shan, near Yak La pass, 3900 m

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

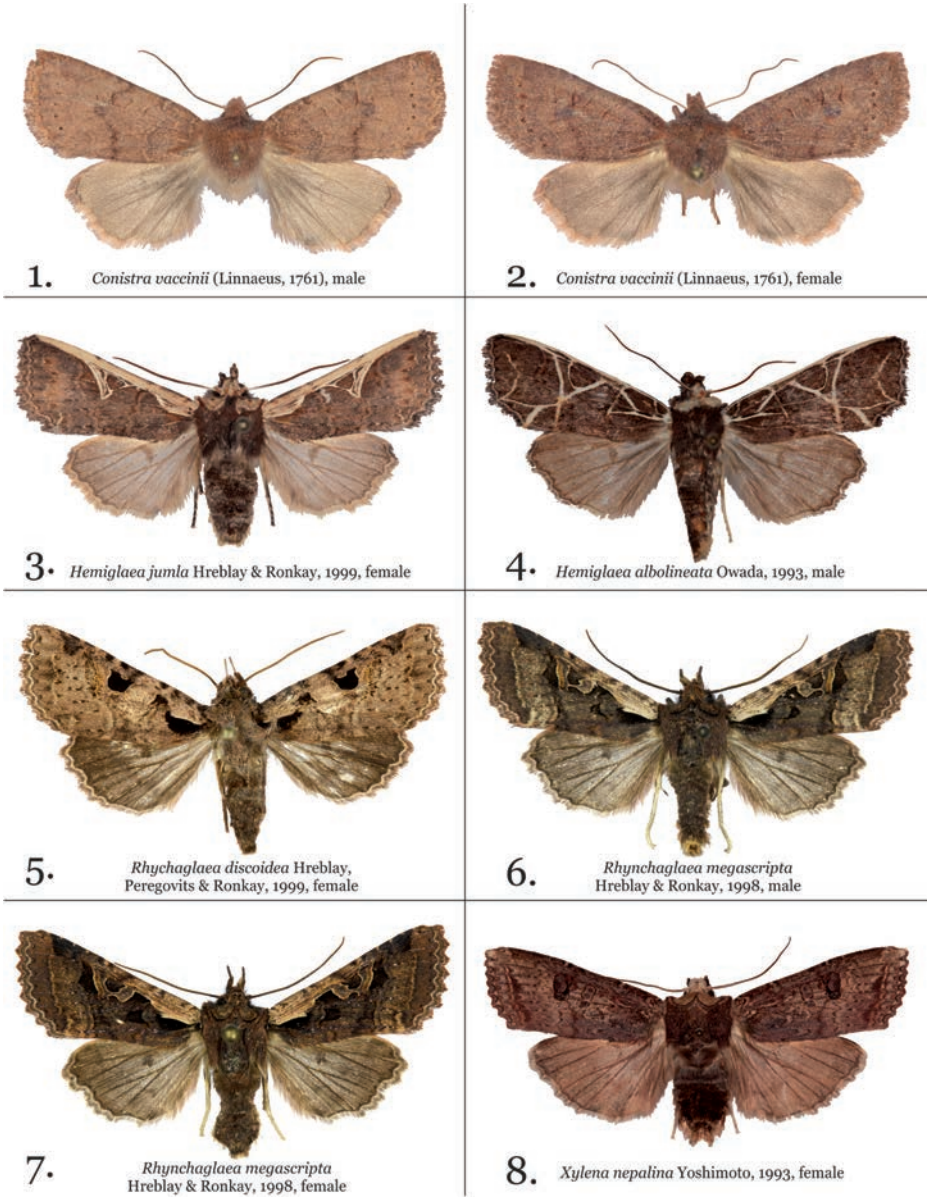

Plate 3

1. *Conistra vaccinii* (Linnaeus, 1761), ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 11. X 2012, 2161 m
2. *Conistra vaccinii* (Linnaeus, 1761), ♀, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 13-17. X 2012, 2161 m
3. *Hemiglaea jumla* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999, ♀, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 4 km N of Yangzakot, 2450 m
4. *Hemiglaea albolineata* Owada, 1993, ♂, China, Sichuan prov, Qincheng Hou Shan Mts., 70 km NW of Chengdu, 1500 m
5. *Rhychaglaea discoidea* Hreblay, Peregovits & Ronkay, 1999, ♀, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan, 2600m, Yunlong county
6. *Rhynchaglaea megascripta* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♂, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2380 m
7. *Rhynchaglaea megascripta* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 12 km N of Dailekh, 2600 m
8. *Xylena nepalina* Yoshimoto, 1993, ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400 m

Plate 4

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

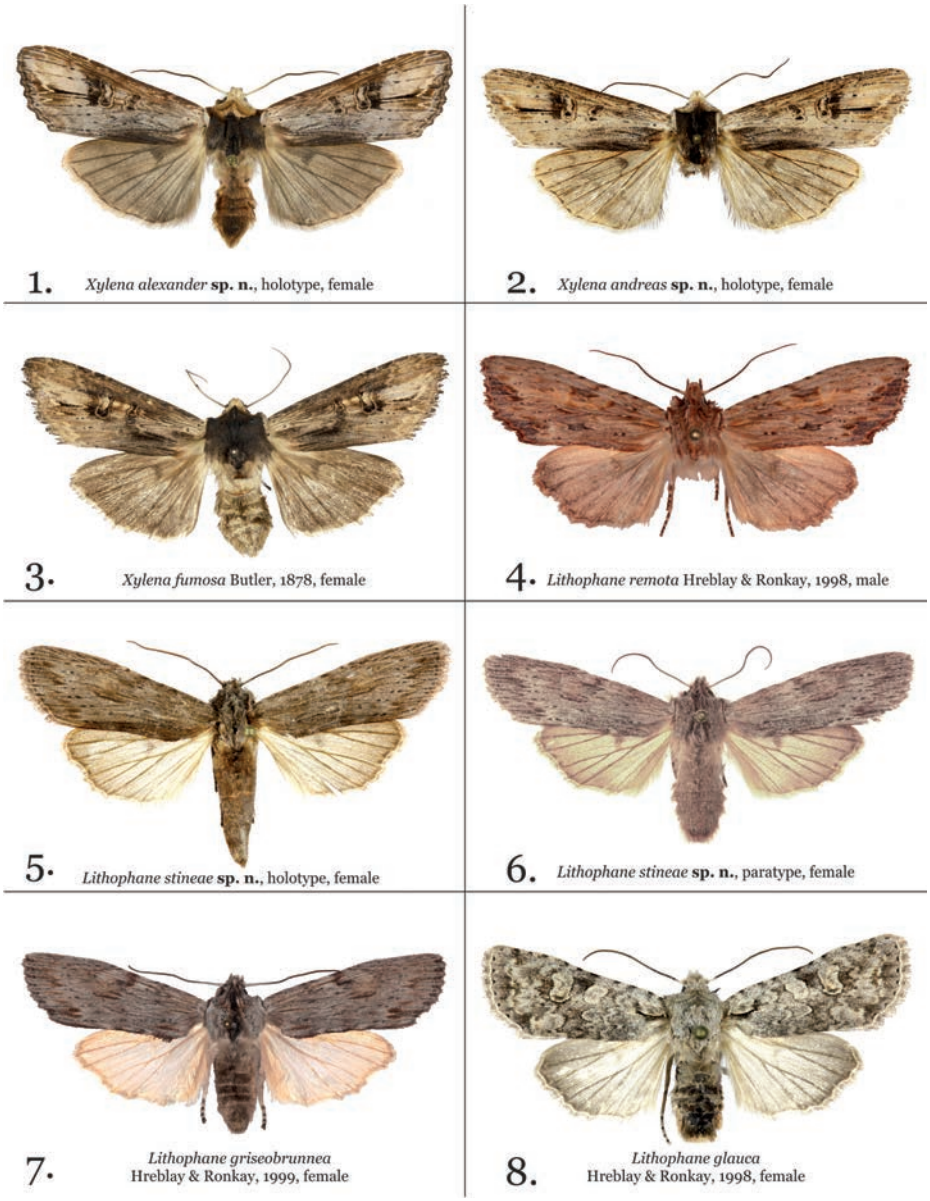

Plate 4

1. *Xylena alexander* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♀, China, N. Sichuan, road Barkam/Hong Yuan, 3400 m
2. *Xylena andreas* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Menghugang/Kangding, N29°49,955' E102°02,827', 3000 m
3. *Xylena fumosa* Butler, 1878, ♀, Japan, Okayama, 1994
4. *Lithophane remota* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♂, W. Sichuan, road Ya'an/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt., 3200 m, N29°52,391' E102°18,593'
5. *Lithophane stineae* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♀, China, Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan Mts, 70 km NW Chengdu, 1500 m
6. *Lithophane stineae* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, China, W Sichuan, Xiling Xue Shan, N Baoxing Mt., 2000 m
7. *Lithophane griseobrunnea* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999, ♀, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan, 2600m, Yunlong county
8. *Lithophane glauca* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♀, China, Sichuan, road from Shimian to Mianning, Yuan Gen village, N29°03,798' E102°19,744 '

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

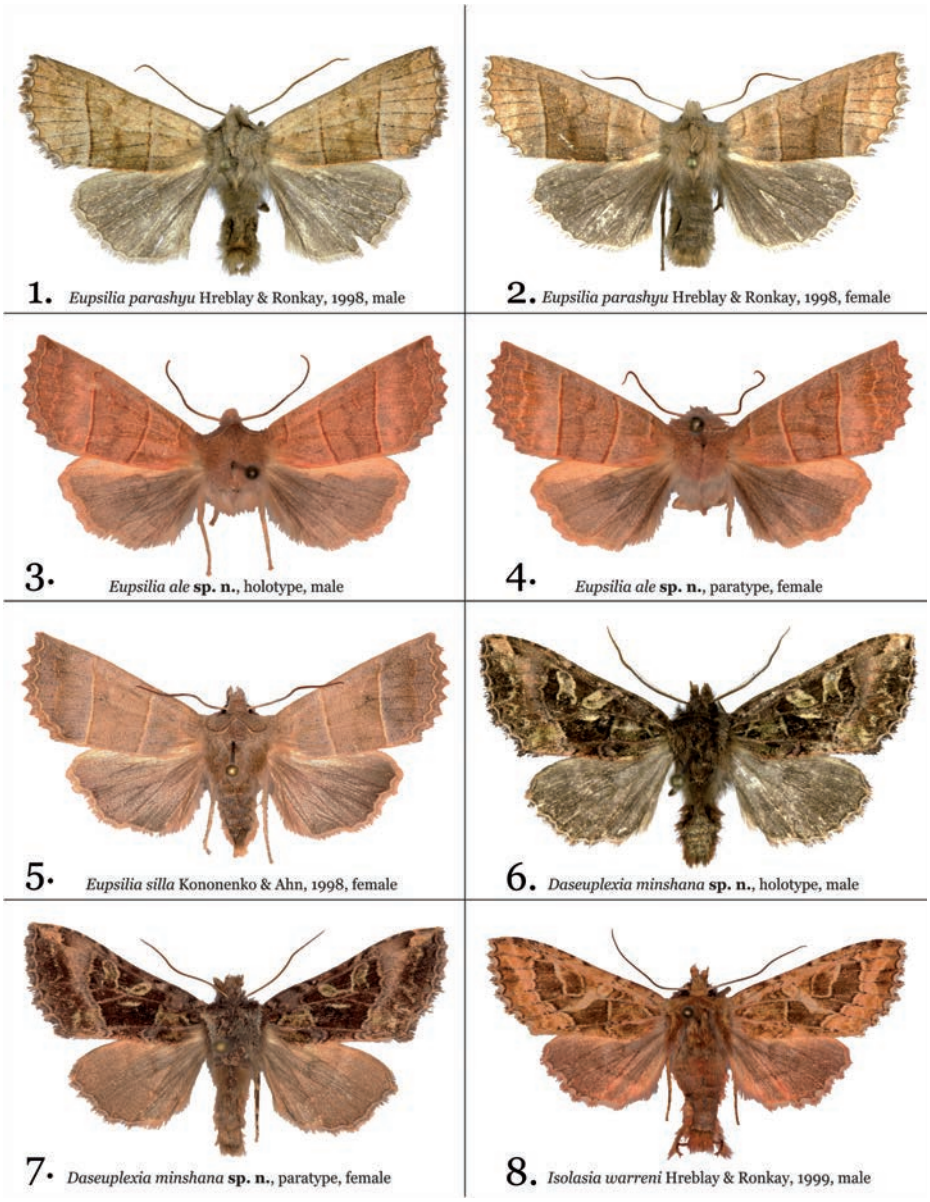

Plate 5

1. *Eupsilia parashyu* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♂, China, Sichuan, road from Shimian to Mianning, Yuan Gen village, N29˚03,798' E102˚19,744'
2. *Eupsilia parashyu* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♀, China, Sichuan, Erlang Shan Mt., road Ya'an/Kangding, 2200 m, N29˚52,391' E102˚18,593'
3. *Eupsilia ale* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, NW-Yunnan, 20 km N Deqin Mt., 3100 m
4. *Eupsilia ale* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, China, NW-Yunnan, 20 km N Deqin Mt., 3100 m
5. *Eupsilia silla* Kononenko & Ahn, 1998, ♀, S Korea, Kangwon Prov., Bongyeong-ri, Exp. Forest Station, N 37°46', E 1127°48', 230 m
6. *Daseuplexia minshana* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 33°18.855', E 103°55.531', 2100 m
7. *Daseuplexia minshana* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♀, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 2161 m
8. *Isolasia warreni* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999, ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 4 km N of Yangzakot, 2450 m

Plate 6

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

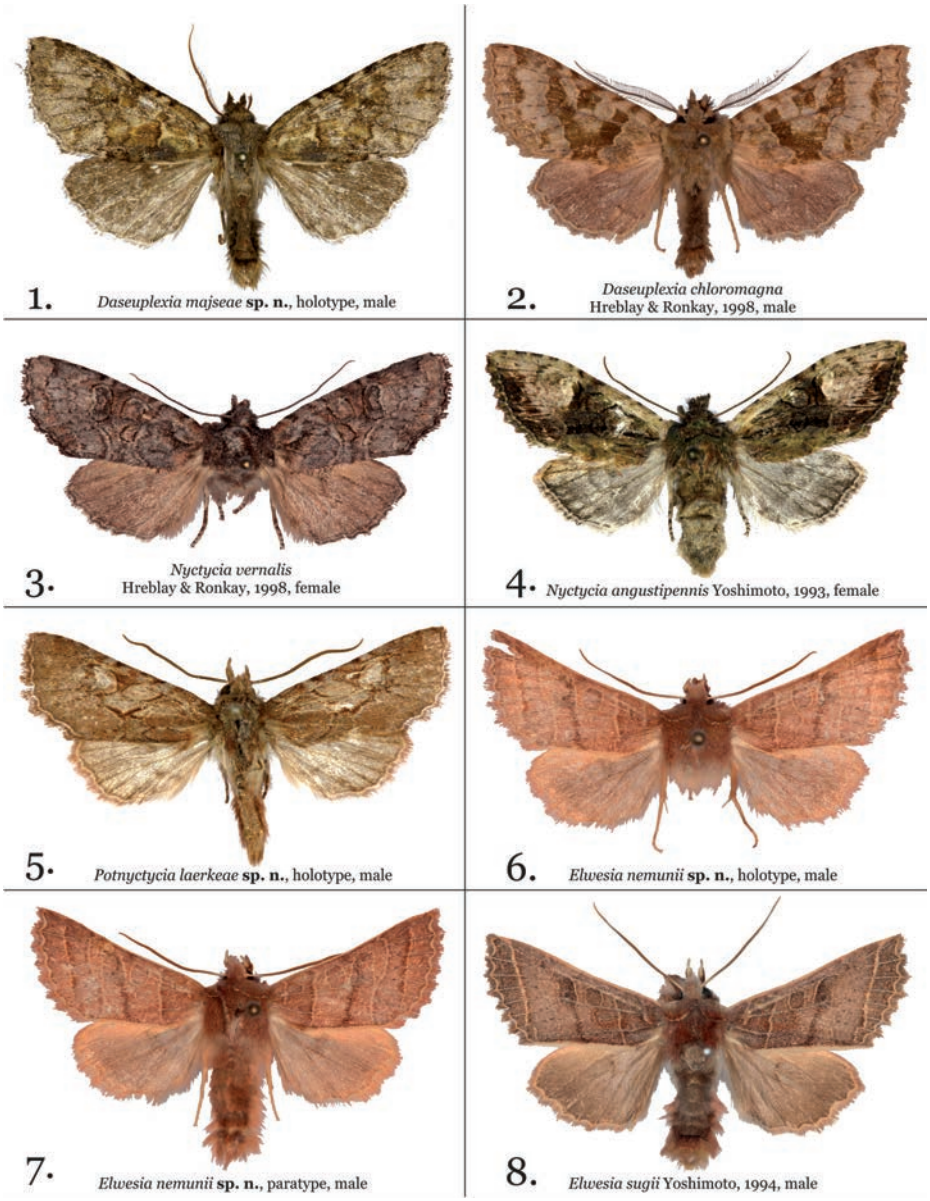

Plate 6

1. *Daseuplexia majseae* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, Sichuan, QingCheng Hou Shan Mts, 70 km NW Chengdu, 1500 m
2. *Daseuplexia chloromagna* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, Karapu Danda, 2800 m
3. *Nyctycia vernalis* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998, ♀, West-Nepal, Bheri, Dailekh area, 13 km N of Dailekh, 2425 m
4. *Nyctycia angustipennis* Yoshimoto, 1993, ♀, Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha area, Thulopatal district, Salle village, 2250-2400 m
5. *Potnyctycia laerkeae* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, China, West Yunnan, Baiyunshan, 2600 m, Yunlong county
6. *Elwesia nemunii* **spec. nov.,** holotype, ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, 1 km SE of Palmakharka, 2700 m
7. *Elwesia nemunii* **spec. nov.,** paratype, ♂, Nepal, Gandaki, Lamjung Himal, Karapu Danda, 2800 m
8. *Elwesia sugii* Yoshimoto, 1994, ♂, Mt. Etousan, Toyota, Aichi, Japan

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

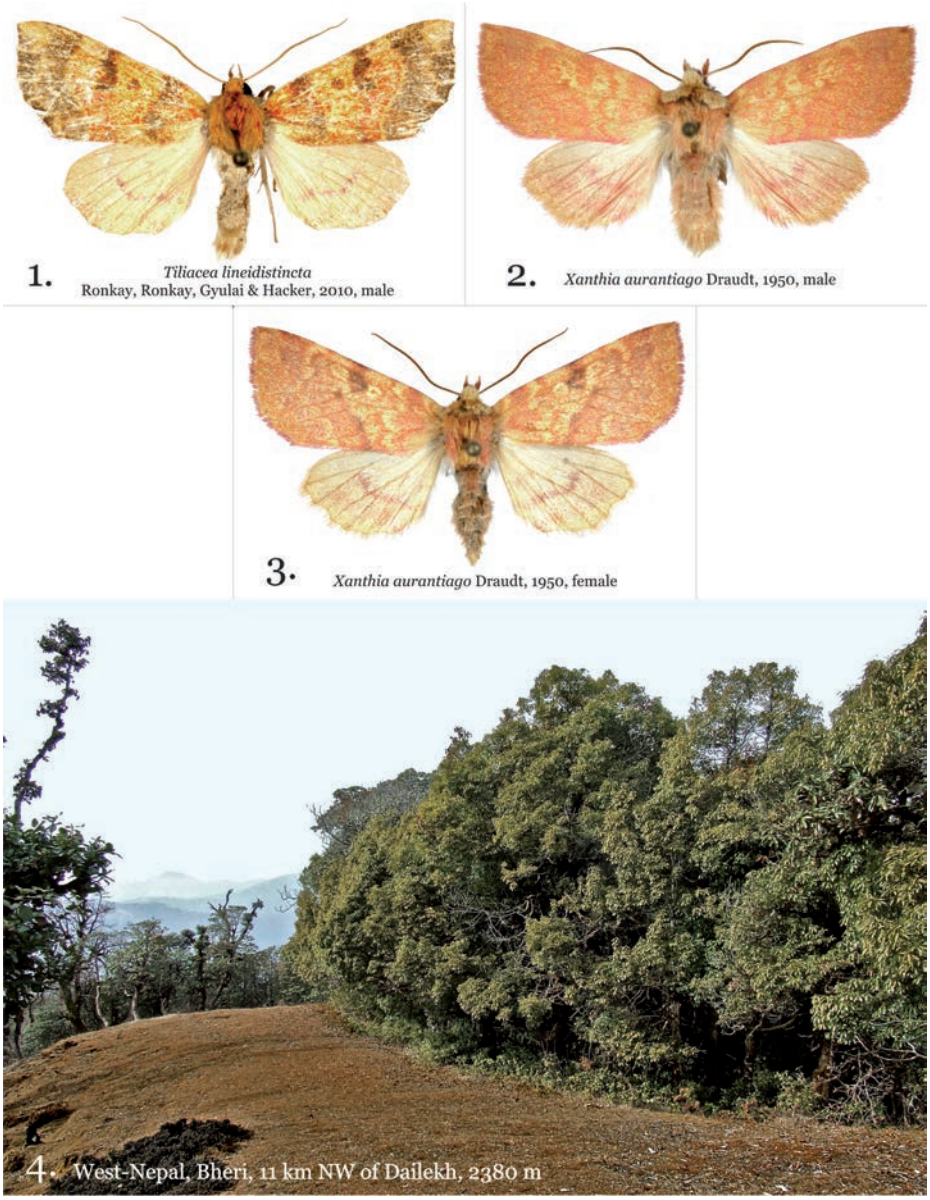

Plate 7

1. *Tiliacea lineidistincta* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, ♂, China, W Sichuan, road Dawe-Lushan, Xiling Xue Shan Mt., 2500 m
2. *Xanthia aurantiago* Draudt, 1950, ♂, China, W. Sichuan, road Bamei/Danba, 3700 m, Taizangou valley, N30˚28,693' E101˚38,863'
3. *Xanthia aurantiago* Draudt, 1950, ♀, China, W. Sichuan, road Bamei/Danba, 3700 m, Taizangou valley, N30˚28,693' E101˚38,863'
4. West-Nepal, Bheri, 11 km NW of Dailekh, 2380 m, type locality of *Agrochola magarorum* **spec. nov.** (photo by Balázs Benedek).

Plate 8

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

Plate 8

1. China, W. Sichuan, Tibetan Plateau, Xinduqiao env., 3500m, N29°52.391', E 102°18.593", type locality of *Conistra (s. l.) pusilla* **spec. nov.** (photo by Aidas Saldaitis).
2. China, NW Yunnan, Baima Xue Shan, near Yak La pass, N28°24,900' E98°59,800', 3900m, type locality of *Conistra (s. l.) baima* **spec. nov.** (photo by Aidas Saldaitis).

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

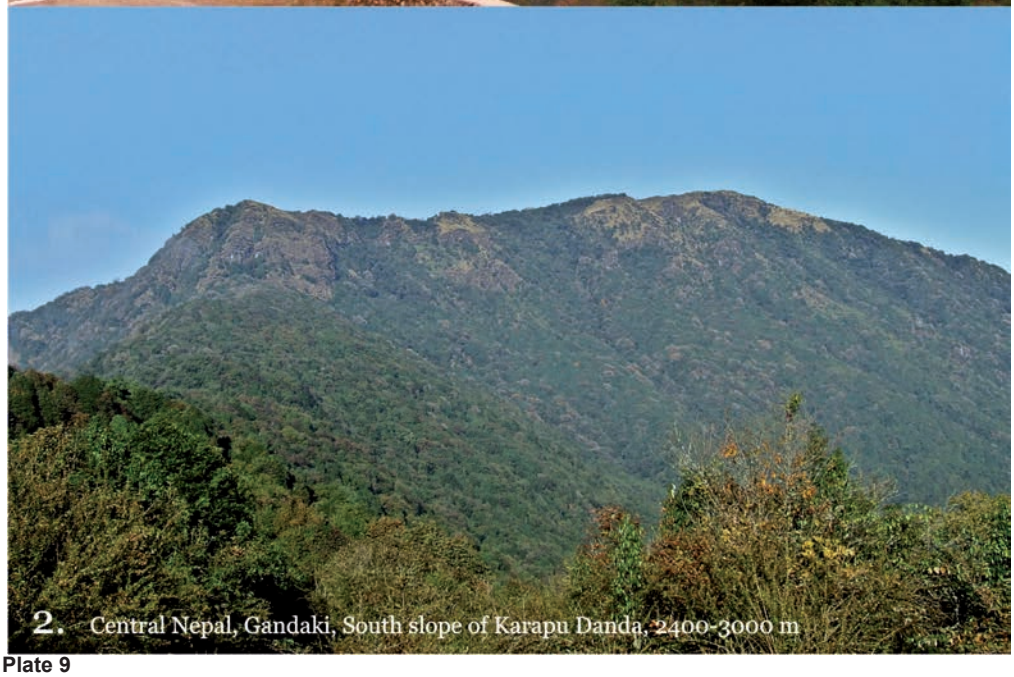

Plate 9

1. China, Sichuan, near Moxi, N29°46,214' E102°03,433', 2400m, type locality of *Conistra moxiana* **spec. nov.,** *Xylena andreas* **spec. nov.** and *Perigrapha balazsi* Saldaitis, Ivinskis & Borth, 2011 (photo by Aidas Saldaitis).
2. Central Nepal, Gandaki, South slope of Karapu Danda, 2400-3000m, type locality and habitat of numerous late-season noctuidae species like *Elwesia nemunii* **spec. nov.**, *Isolasia warreni* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999, *Hemiglaea jumla* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999, *Daseuplexia chloromagna* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998 and many others (photo by Balázs Benedek).

Plate 10

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

Plate 10

1-2. China, W Sichuan, road Yaan/Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt, 2100m, type locality of *Conistra ampla* **spec. nov.,** *Amphipyra amentet* Babics, Benedek & Saldaitis, 2012, *Orthosia wangwene* Benedek & Saldaitis, 2011, *Cirrhia spalvota* Benedek & Saldaitis, 2011, *Perigrapha pekarskyi* Saldaitis, Ivinskis & Borth**,** 2011, *Owadaglaea reta* Benedek, Borth & Saldaitis, 2011, *Daseuplexia erlangi* Benedek, Babics & Saldaitis, 2011, *Gaurenoglaea alternata* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010, *Polymixis chloromixis* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010 and *Daseuplexia oroplexina* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Hacker, 2010 (photo by Aidas Saldaitis).

Taxonomic and faunistic news of the tribus Xylenini (s. l.) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from the greater Himalayan region (plates 1-11) (B. Benedek, J. Babics and A. Saldaitis). - Esperiana **18**: 7-38

Plate 11

1. China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, N 29°87.340', E 102°30.970', 2161 m, type locality of *Conistra lateris* **spec. nov.**, *Daseuplexia minshana* **spec. nov.** and *Catocala borthi* Saldaitis, Ivinskis, Floriani & Babics, 2012 (photo by Aidas Saldaitis).
2. China, NW Yunnan, 20 km N Deqin Mt., 3100m, type locality of *Eupsilia ale* **spec. nov.** (photo by Alessandro Floriani).