Taxonomic review of the genus *Hampsonidia* Inoue, 1958 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Acronictinae) with describing two new species from China

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Hampsonidia* Inoue, 1958 (objective replacement name for *Hampsonia* Kozhanchikov, 1950) was revised. Two new species are described from China: *H. georgii* Kiss sp. n. and *H. rocinante* Kiss & H.-L. Han sp. n. All species of the genus are illustrated by colour photos of adults and black-and-white genitalia photos, and in two species, both male and female last abdominal segments are illustrated. The male last abdominal segments of *Herzinycta albonigra* (Herz, 1904) and the female last abdominal segments of *Draudtinycta tigniumbra* (Draudt, 1937) are illustrated and described for the first time.

KEYWORDS

“*Acronicta* transvalica, *Chloronycta, Cranionycta, Sinonycta*, Palaearctic Region

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Hampsonia* was erected by Kozhanchikov (1950) for two species, *Apatela jankowskii* Oberthür, 1880 as type-species, and *Acronicta albonigra* Herz, 1904. As *Hampsonia* Kozhanchikov, 1950 was proved a junior homonym of *Hampsonia* Swinhoe, 1894 (Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae), the name *Hampsonidia* was proposed by Inoue (1958), confirming *Apatela jankowskii* as type-species.

Boursin (1964) synonymized the genus with *Craniophora* Snellen, 1867 in a checklist without any explanation. Although Nye (1975) treated *Hampsonidia* as a distinct genus, subsequent authors such as Holloway (1989), Poole (1989) followed Boursin’s (1964) statement in this view.

Kononenko et al. (1998) revised the status of *Cranionycta* de Lattin, 1949, however, *Hampsonidia* was still remained a synonym of that genus, followed by Kiss (2017) and Schmidt & Anweiler (2020). Most recently, both genera were treated as separate and valid taxa in Ronkay et al. (2023), and thus, *Acronicta albonigra* was detached as *Herzinycta* Kiss, 2023 from *Hampsonidia*.

The systematic and comprehensive study on several private and institutional materials of Acroicctinae has revealed two, hitherto unknown species of the genus *Hampsonidia*. The aim of this paper is to give a proper description of these species and the genus, comparatively with other taxa described in the subfamily Acroicctinae, furthermore illustrating and describing, for the first time, of the male 7th and 8th abdominal segments of *Herzinycta albonigra* (Fig. 3G) and the female 7th abdominal segments of *Draudtinycta tigniumbra* (Draudt, 1937) (Fig. 3H). *Hampsonidia georgii* sp. n. is described by solely the author of the article, while *H. rocinante* sp. n. in co-authorship with H.-L. Han.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

If not indicated otherwise, the author of the article took a photo of the adult specimens and genitalia slides with the following set up: specimens with a Canon EOS 550D, a Tamron AF 90 mm F2.8 Di Macro 1:1 SP lens, and a light box with a Philips MASTER TL-E Circular Super 80 32W/865 (6,500 K) fluorescent tube; genitalia slides with an Olympus DP70 digital microscope camera, with an Olympus SZX12 stereo microscope in the Lepidoptera Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary). All digital images were adjusted with Adobe Photoshop CS6. The genitalia dissection was followed by Kiss (2017).

The terminology of morphological characters follows Klots (1956), Kononenko (2010), Kiss (2017) and Schmidt & Anweiler (2020).

Abbreviations of private and institutional collection

BMNH Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum of Natural History) (London, United Kingdom).

CST private collection of Tibor Csővári (Budapest, Hungary).

HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary).

MfN Museum für Naturkunde (Berlin, Germany).

MHNG Muséum d’histoire naturelle de Genève (Geneva, Switzerland).
TAXONOMIC PART

Family Noctuidae

Subfamily Acronictinae

Genus Hampsonidia Inoue, 1958


Type species: Apatela jankowskii Oberthür, 1880, by original designation.

Synonymy


Diagnosis

The genus Hampsonidia (Fig. 1A–J) can be distinguished from Draudtinycta (Kiss 2017: figs 203, 204) and Herzinycta (Kiss 2023: pl. 18, figs 7, 8) by the wider, somewhat more rounded forewing with conspicuous white, rounded spot at the end of basal streak, the somewhat more developed orbicular stigma, and the lunulate discal spot of hindwing; from Cranionycta (Ronkay et al. 2023: pl. 19, figs 1–4) by the conspicuous white, rounded spot at the end of basal streak, and the less dentate postmedial line; from Sinonycta (Kiss 2017: figs 208, 209) by the wider, apically more rounded forewing without rust brownish patch in the middle of the inner part of medial field and the somewhat more visible discal spot of hindwing.

The male genitalia of Hampsonidia (Fig. 2A–K) differ from those of Draudtinycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 205), Sinonycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 210), Herzinycta (Ronkay et al. 2023: gen. fig. 104) and Cranionycta (Ronkay et al. 2023: gen. figs 106, 108) by in the basal one-third or the middle narrowest valvae with strongly curved, long harpe; the presence of a sclerotized patch at the base
Fig. 1. Adults of *Hampsonidia* spp. A: *H. jankowskii*, male, Russia, Primorye, Kedrovaya Pad (photo and coll. ZISP). B: *H. jankowskii*, HT, female, Russia, Primorye, Askold (photo and coll. BMNH). C: *H. jankowskii*, male, Japan, Kyushu, Fukuoka, Mt. Hikosan, slide No.: KA921m (coll. NSMT). D: *H. jankowskii*, female, North Korea, Prov. Kangwon, Kumgang-san Mts, Hotel Kumgang, slide No.: KA049f.
of harpe; the narrow, rather long aedeagus with sclerotized carina armed with tooth-like spines
(2–6); and the tubular vesica basally armed with one, basally wider cornutus or 4–5 long, narrow
cornuti.

The female genitalia (Fig. 2L–O) can be distinguished from those of Drauditinycta (Kiss 2017:
fig. 206), Sinonycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 211), Herzinycta (Ronkay et al. 2023: gen. fig. 105) and
Cranionycta (Ronkay et al. 2023: gen. figs 107, 109) by the following features: antevaginal plate
lobe-like, rounded or triangular, symmetrical with tiny, tooth-like structures on the edge;
antrum shallow, membranous, funnel-shaped, conspicuously narrowed at ostium; ductus bursae
relatively short, distally plate-like sclerotized and ribbed, proximally strongly or weakly sclero-
tized; corpus bursae and appendix bursae fused into a globular or elongated, sack-like structure
(appendix-corpus bursae complex); appendix bursae more prominent than corpus bursae; the
distal part of the complex is connected to ductus bursae by a ribbed and slightly or stronger
sclerotized section.

The male 7th and 8th abdominal segments (Fig. 3A–D) are similar to those of Drauditinycta
(Kiss 2017: fig. 207), Sinonycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 212) and especially to Cranionycta (Kiss 2017:
fig. 227) and Herzinycta (Fig. 3G). It can be distinguished from Drauditinycta by the more regular,
horizontally oval or longitudinal elongate “window” of the 8th sternite with reduced posterior
abdominal brush substituted by slightly sclerotized stripes, and the wider proximal edge, finely,
concave distal edge, and more irregular shaped “window” of the 8th tergite; from Cranionycta by
the parallel or widening lateral sides, horizontally oval or longitudinal elongate “window” of 8th
sternite, and the wider 8th tergite with more or less more rhomboidal “window”; from Herzi-
ycta by the evenly widening or parallel lateral sides of 8th sternite with larger horizontally oval
or longitudinal elongate “window”, and the wider 8th tergite with more or less more rhomboidal
“window”. Interestingly, the shape and the sclerotization of the segments show larger intraspe-
cific and interspecific variation than in the related genera.

The female 7th abdominal segments (Fig. 3E and F) can be distinguished from those of Drauditinycta
(Fig. 3H), Sinonycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 213), Herzinycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 231, as “Cranionycta albonigra”) and Cranionycta (Kiss 2017: fig. 229) by the wider and somewhat
more sclerotized sternite with finely indented or curved distal edge.

Redescription

Adult (Fig. 1A–J). Wingspan 27–34 mm (males), 28–35 mm (females). Head wide, covered with
greyish-brownish and whitish scales; frons smooth; eye moderate in size, naked; in males, 2nd
segment of palpus longer than 3rd; in females, 2nd and 3rd segments almost equal in length but
3rd segment longer than in males; antennae filiform in both sexes. Thorax greyish with whitish
Fig. 2. Male genitalia, magnification of carina and female genitalia of *Hampsonidia* spp. A: *H. jankowskii*, male genitalia, North Korea, Prov. Kangwon, Kumgang-san Mts, Kuryong valley, slide No.: KA156m (coll. HNHM). B: *H. jankowskii*, male genitalia, South Korea, Prov. Gyeongsangnam, Hamyang-gun, Macheon-myun, Jirisan, slide No.: KA1228m (coll. HNHM). C: *H. georgii* sp. n., HT, male genitalia, China,
scales; patagia of same colour as thorax, outlined with some blackish and whitish scales; tegulae of same colour as thorax, with thin blackish outline; mesothoracic tuft with blackish scales.

Forewing elongated, ground colour varies from whitish-greyish-brownish to darker greyish-brownish, sometimes with greenish-bluish shade and some yellowish scales in basal third or steel blue or brownish-greyish with darker grey areas, apically somewhat pointed or angular;

subbasal, antemedial, and medial line blackish, very pale, reduced, somewhat more pronounced along costa and at inner margin; postmedial line black, double, crenulated, filled with white(ish), more prominent between veins R3 and M3 or thin, entirely pale; subterminal line pale or conspicuous, whitish, zigzag; terminal line white, interrupted with more or less evenly sized or thin, relatively long, black lines on veins; basal streak black, wedge-shaped with whitish spot at its end; tornal streak thin, short, reduced, marginal end surrounding with whitish, less prominent patch; tornal patch black, line-like or spot-like; apical dash absent; subbasal patch narrow, whitish; antemedial field varies from whitish, light greyish to dark greyish, same coloured as medial field or darker under basal streak or greyish whitish-greyish fused with inner part of medial field in costal half; medial field from whitish-light greyish to dark greyish, completely monochrome or inner half lighter, outer half darker with brownish or dark greyish scales or whitish-greyish with some brownish scales or patches in costal half, steel blue or dark grey at inner half; fused with well-expressed, wide brownish-greyish medial field and steel blue or dark grey coloured basal area; subterminal field whitish-greyish or greyish-brownish occasionally with brownish scales and prominent, irregular, more or less rectangular blackish-steel blue patch; terminal field whitish-greyish; orbicular stigma well expressed or reduced, small, outlined with almost full black line or reduced with some blackish scales, filled with ground coloured or whitish-greyish scales with brownish scales in middle; claviform stigma absent; reniform stigma relatively large, defined by reduced, blackish scales, filled with light greyish, brownish or dark greyish or blackish and rusty brownish with black, tall and thin elongated spot in middle; cilia whitish-greyish with darker patches among veins. Hindwing slightly apically elongated, fully brownish-greyish with hardly detectable marginal band, postdiscal line, less lunulate discal spot,
Fig. 3. Male and female last abdominal segments of *Hampsonidia* spp, *Herzinycta* and *Draudtina*cta. 
and tornal patch or rounded, apically slightly pointed, evenly fully greyish-brownish ground coloured in both sexes or in males, rounded, apically slightly pointed, light whitish-greyish ground coloured with light greyish-brownish suffusion; marginal band conspicuous narrowing towards apex and tornus, more contrasting in tornal area; postdiscal line narrow, wavy, more contrasting in tornal area; and in females, less rounded, slightly apically elongated, apically somewhat pointed, light greyish-brownish ground coloured with prominent whitish patch at costal area; marginal band indistinct, detectable only in apical and tornal areas; postdiscal line indistinct, more contrasting in tornal area; discal spot lunulate; tornal patch indistinct; cilia whitish with greyish-brownish lunulate patches. Abdomen greyish; middorsal abdominal tuft of hairs on 1st abdominal segment blackish, reddish-brownish or tiny, insignificant, light greyish-brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2A–K). Uncus relatively short, more or less cylindrical, medially wider then apically narrowing or evenly tapering covered with very sparse, fine, moderately long, soft hairs, apically abruptly or simpler hooked. Scaphium channel-like with moderately sclerotized pliers-like sclerotization; subscaphium absent. Tegumen developed, sclerotized, as long as vinculum; peniculus wide, lobe-like, covered with soft, long hairs. Vinculum sclerotized, relatively wide, connected with tegumen by short, membranous section. Saccus sclerotized, relatively long, “V”-shaped, apically somewhat pointed. Juxta relatively wide, ring-like, evenly moderately sclerotized, laterally with somewhat more sclerotized section or narrower, ring-like, basally more sclerotized with tooth-like formation in middle; manica membranous tube, long, covered by minute spinules. Transtilla short, rod-like, somewhat sclerotized, connected with juxta by membranous part. Valvae elongate, moderately sclerotized, basal one-third widened, narrowest at one-third then evenly, slightly widening or more conspicuously widening, apically rounded or slender, widest at first third, narrowest at middle or widest at first fourth then narrowing to middle, and evenly narrow in apical half, apically pointed, corona relatively wide or narrow, compounded by several moderately strong, long setae in apical area and/or extended ventrad; saccus long, wide or narrow, sclerotized, without androconial apparatuses; clavus long, finely curved or strongly arched or moderately wavy; sclerotized patch connected directly or close to base of harpe; harpe long, basally wider, evenly narrowing apically, strongly outwardly curved or gently inwardly curved, covered with some sparse, soft hairs; costa narrow, sclerotized, basally with prominent, sclerotized protuberance connected with transtilla or simple; ventral margin moderately sclerotized. Aedeagus sclerotized, long, narrow, proximally widest then distally evenly narrowing or distally and proximally widened or much widened than distally, narrowest at middle; ventral carinal plate strongly sclerotized, rod-like structure deeply penetrating into vesica, armed with 2–6, gradually shortening or differently sized tooth-like spines. Vesica tubular, weakly sclerotized, basally abruptly curved, dorsally armed with one, basally wide or five, long, narrow, sclerotized spike-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2L–O). Ovipositor rounded, tapering distally, banding back in obtuse angle at ostium; papillae analis weakly sclerotized, oval, densely hairy; apophyses anteriores short or moderately long, moderately sclerotized, rod-like, shorter or as long as apophyses
posteriores; apophyses posteriores moderately long, moderately sclerotized, basally somewhat widened, longer or as long as apophyses anteriores. Antevaginal plate strongly sclerotized, lobe-like or triangular with tiny, tooth-like structures on edge; antrum shallow, membranous, funnel-shaped and narrowed. Ductus bursae relatively short, proximally narrowing then widening towards less ribbed and sclerotized or more ribbed and sclerotized wide junction of appendix-corpus bursae complex; distal part strongly sclerotized, asymmetrical or circularly ended. Corpus bursae and appendix bursae fused into common appendix-corpus bursae complex; corpus bursae more prominent, elongated or globular, sack-like, weakly sclerotized, with one oval or without signum than relatively long or short, weakly sclerotized, sack-like, laterally or terminally positioned appendix bursae.

Male 7th and 8th abdominal segments (Fig. 3A–D). 7th sternite slightly trapezoidal or rectangular, slightly wider than long or slightly longer than wide or as wide as long, evenly slightly sclerotized or somewhat more sclerotized, with semi-circular band distally, without "window"; proximal edge straight; lateral sides straight or convexly curved or protruding proximally then strongly concavely curved then protruding at base of distal edge or somewhat straight, regular edged or slightly irregular edged; distal edge concavely curved. 7th tergite quadrangular, wider than long, with somewhat sclerotized, regular or irregular edged semi-circular band distally with less sclerotized, passing through "window"; proximal edge more or less straight with two curved, slightly stronger sclerotized rods; lateral edge finely convexly curved or straight, regular or irregular edged; distal edge slightly concavely curved. 8th sternite slightly or more trapezoidal or more or less quadrangular, with rounded edges, longer than wide or more or less equal; "window" oval or slightly rectangular and distally gradually merging into distally widened lateral sides, with more or less semi-circular or oval, more sclerotized, dotted stripe proximally (connection surface of reduced posterior abdominal brush); proximal edge concavely curved or arched, concavely curved in middle; lateral sides more or less straight or concavely curved, evenly wide then widening distally, irregular or regular edged, distally fused in somewhat sclerotized, semi-circular band or hardly noticeable bulbous section; distal edge concavely curved. 8th tergite bell-shaped, longer than wide, with various shaped spade-like "window"; proximal edge short, somewhat pointed in middle or straight, irregular edged, relatively wide and ended in pointed apex or relatively short with rounded end; lateral sides proximally strongly indented then distally convexly curved with irregular or regular edge or concavely then distally convexly curved or more or less evenly convexly curved, distally irregularly widened then narrowing in middle, ended wider, irregular shaped or narrow, more or less triangular, somewhat sclerotized part or distally conspicuously widened or narrowed triangular part; distal edge concavely curved. Anterolateral sclerites of 8th segment long or moderately short sclerotized rods with spur-like protrusion close to junction to 8th sternite or absent.

Female 7th abdominal segments (Fig. 3E and F). 7th sternite trapezoidal or quadrangular, wider than long, proximally slightly sclerotized then gradually sclerotizing distally or entirely sclerotized except proximally; "window" absent or hardly noticeable in middle; proximal edge slightly convexly curved; lateral sides wavy, distally conspicuously convexly curved or conspicuously convexly curved; distal edge concavely curved. 7th tergite quadrangular, longer than wide or about as wide as long, with slightly sclerotized semi-circular part in distal three fourth with hardly noticeable "window" in middle; proximal edge more or less straight with curved, somewhat sclerotized rods; lateral sides straight or slightly concavely curved with irregular edge; distal
edge slightly convexly or concavely curved. Membranous intersegment between sternite and tergite moderately wide, entirely dotted with tiny sclerotized structures or without.

**Distribution**

The species of the genus are widespread in Central China, Northeast China, Russian Far East, Korean Peninsula with the island of Jeju and Japan.

*Hampsonidia jankowskii* (Oberthür, 1880)

(Figs 1A–E, 2A, B, F–H, L, M, 3A, B, E)

*Apatela jankowskii* Oberthür, 1880, *Études d'entomologie*, 5: 69, pl. 7, fig. 1. Type-locality: Russia, Primorye, Askold. Holotype: female, in coll. BMNH.

**Synonymy**


**Examined material**


**Remark**

A single male specimen from “Thailand, Prov. Suzul-Chani, Jesus vill., 27–30.IV.1995, leg. D. Obidov”, MHNG ENTO 00060287, slide No.: KA2301m (coll. MHNG) is most probably a mislabelled specimen based on the main distribution pattern of the species.

**Diagnosis**

*Hampsonidia jankowskii* (Fig. 1A–E) is externally a somewhat variable species. The typical form (Fig. 1A and B) has more whitish-greyish-brownish ground coloured forewing with paler, greyish medial fascia, while the darker form (Fig. 1C and D) has darker, more greyish-brownish ground colour of forewing with more conspicuous, wider blackish medial fascia, sometimes the whole forewing is dark greyish (Fig. 1E). The specimens of the darker form may have greenish-bluish shade with some yellowish scales in the basal third of forewing (DMJ 2023).

The species can be separated from the externally similar *Cycloprora nodyna* Turner, 1920 (Kiss 2017: figs 117, 118), *Draudinycia tigniumbra* (Kiss 2017: figs 203, 204) and *Herzinycta albonigra* (Ronkay et al. 2023: pl. 18, figs 7, 8) by the wider, apically more elongated forewing with conspicuous white, rounded spot at the end of the basal streak; from *Sinonycta fangi* (Chen, 1999) (Kiss 2017: figs 208, 209) by the wider, apically more rounded forewing without rusty brownish patch in the middle of the inner part of medial field, and the somewhat more visible discal spot of hindwing. Externally, *H. jankowskii* is quite similar to the species of the genus *Cranionycta* (Ronkay et al. 2023: pl. 19, figs 1–4), however, it can be distinguished by the somewhat wider, more rounded forewing; the more prominent, longer, wider basal streak with conspicuous white, rounded spot at the end; the less dentate postmedial line; the white terminal line interrupted with more or less evenly sized, long, black lines on the veins; the rather oval, regular orbicular stigma; the more contrast reniform stigma; and the lack of the apical dash. *Hampsonidia jankowskii* differs from *H. georgii* (Fig. 1F–H) and *H. rocinante* (Fig. 1I and J) by the somewhat more rounded, brownish-greyish ground coloured forewing; the more conspicuous white, rounded spot at the end of basal streak; the narrower, more or less parallel medial
fascia; the more distinct, ground coloured orbicular stigma; the more distinct postmedial line; in males, the fully greyish-brownish hindwing with slightly less visible discal spot (except from H. rocinante); the less conspicuous mesothoracic tuft; and the tiny, blackish middorsal tuft of hairs on the 1st segment of abdomen (except from H. rocinante). Wingspan 27–35 mm.

In the male genitalia of H. jankowskii (Fig. 2A, B, F–H), the basic shape of valvae are very similar to (or almost identical with) those of the acronictine Molvena caledonica Holloway, 1979 (Holloway 1979: fig. 98: 4), however, it has more sclerotized, distally wider, forceps-like scaphium; upwardly turned transtilla; wider, shorter “V”-shaped saccus; more regular, elongated sacculus; narrower costa with basally a prominent, sclerotized protuberance connected with transtilla; and more medially located base of harpe with the presence of a sclerotized patch at its base. The male genitalia of H. jankowskii are also similar to those of Cranionycta species (Ronkay et al. 2023: gen. figs 106, 108) and Herzinycta albonigra (Ronkay et al. 2023: gen. fig. 104) but having narrower juxta; not parallel margin of the narrowest at the basal one-third valvae; well distinguishable costa with basally a prominent, sclerotized protuberance connected with transtilla; strongly curved harpe with the presence of a sclerotized patch at its base; long, narrow aedeagus armed with strongly sclerotized carina with tooth-like extension; long, tubular vesica with one, large cornutus basally. Comparing to H. georgii (Fig. 2C, D, I, J) and H. rocinante (Fig. 2E and K), H. jankowskii has basally wider, simpler, tubular juxta without the basal, ring-like sclerotization; narrower saccus; wider valvae narrowest at the basal one-third with wider corona; shorter, more or less oval sacculus; finely curved clavus; narrower costa with basally a prominent, sclerotized protuberance connected with transtilla; outwards strongly curved, basally wider harpe with directly connected, smaller sclerotized patch at its base; much longer aedeagus with straight or curved, dorsally more flattened, sclerotized carina armed with 3–6, gradually shortening or differently sized, tooth-like spines; one, basally wide, strongly sclerotized cornutus on the basal diverticulum of the proximally gradually narrowing vesica.

The female genitalia (Fig. 2L and M) can be distinguished from those of H. georgii (Fig. 2N) and H. rocinante (Fig. 2O) by the rounded antevaginal plate; the larger size of the entire organ; the asymmetrically ended sclerotization of the distal part and proximally less sclerotized ductus bursae; the less sclerotized, rather membranous distal part of appendix-corpus bursae complex; the more elongated, sack-like, distally evenly narrowing appendix-corpus bursae complex with one signum dorsally; the distally and terminally positioned longer appendix bursae.

The male 7th and 8th abdominal segments (Fig. 3A and B) show some individual variation in the shape of the segment and the sclerotization. Comparing to H. georgii, the 7th sternite has slightly curved, concave distal edge. The 8th sternite trapezoidal, lateral sides distally gradually widening; distal edge slightly curved, concave with semi-circular, moderately pronounced sclerotization; horizontally oval “window” with proximally curved, convex, distally rather straight edged, somewhat more sclerotized stripe of posterior abdominal brush. The 8th tergite more or less wider; proximal edge narrow; lateral sides proximally narrow, distally widening with less pronounced neck at middle; the “window” is wider, more or less irregularly shaped, rhomboidal.

The female 7th abdominal segments (Fig. 3E) can be distinguished from those of H. georgii (Fig. 3F) by the distally widening, gradually and moderately more sclerotized sternite with more indented distal edge; and the absence of the slightly sclerotized patch in the anterolateral section.
Redescription

Adult (Fig. 1A–E). Wingspan 27–33 mm (males), 28–35 mm (female). Head wide, covered with greyish-brownish and whitish scales; frons smooth; eye moderate in size, naked; in males, 2nd segment of palpus longer than 3rd; in females, 2nd and 3rd segments almost equal in length, but 3rd segment longer than in males; antennae filiform in both sexes. Thorax greyish with whitish scales; patagia of same colour as thorax, outlined with some blackish and whitish scales; tegulae of same colour as thorax, with thin blackish outline; mesothoracic tuft with blackish scales. Forewing elongated, ground colour from whitish-greyish-brownish to darker, greyish-brownish, sometimes with greenish-bluish shade and some yellowish scales in basal third, apically somewhat pointed; subbasal, antemedial, and medial lines blackish, very pale, reduced, somewhat more pronounced along costa and at inner margin; postmedial line black, double, crenulated, filled with white, more prominent between veins R3 and M3; subterminal line pale or conspicuous, whitish, zigzag; terminal line white interrupted with more or less evenly sized, relatively long, black lines on veins; basal streak black, wedge shaped with whitish spot at its end; tornal streak thin, short, reduced, marginal end surrounding with whitish, less prominent patch; tornal patch black, line-like or spot-like; apical dash absent; subbasal patch narrow, whitish; antemedial field from whitish, light greyish to dark greyish, same coloured as medial field or darker under basal streak; medial field from whitish-light greyish to dark greyish, completely monochrome or inner half lighter, outer half darker with brownish or dark greyish scales; medial field wide, greyish-brownish; subterminal field whitish-light greyish, greyish-brownish, with irregular, more or less rectangular blackish-brownish patch in costal area; terminal field whitish-greyish-brownish; orbicular stigma well expressed outlined with almost full black line or reduced, filled with whitish-greyish scales and brownish scales in middle; claviform stigma absent; reniform stigma relatively large, defined by reduced, blackish scales, filled with light greyish, brownish or dark greyish with blackish, tall and thin elongated spot at middle; cilia whitish-greyish with darker patches among veins. Hindwing slightly apically elongated, fully brownish-greyish; marginal band, postdiscal line, less lunulate discal spot, and tornal patch hardly detectable; cilia whitish with greyish-brownish lunulate patches. Abdomen greyish; middorsal abdominal tuft of hairs of 1st abdominal segment blackish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2A, B, F–H). Uncus relatively short, more or less cylindrical, evenly tapering, covered with very sparse, fine, moderately long, soft hairs, apically hooked. Scaphium channel-like with moderately sclerotized pliers-like sclerotization; subscaphium absent. Tegumen developed, sclerotized, as long as vinculum; peniculus wide, lobe-like, covered with soft, long hairs. Vinculum sclerotized, relatively wide, connected with tegumen by short, membranous section. Saccus sclerotized, relatively long, “V”-shaped, apically somewhat pointed. Juxta relatively wide, ring-like, evenly moderately sclerotized, laterally with somewhat more sclerotized section; manica membranous tube, long covered by minute spinules. Transtilla short, rod-like, somewhat sclerotized, connected with juxta by membranous part. Valvae long, moderately sclerotized, basally widened, narrowest at one-third then evenly, slightly or more conspicuously widening, apically rounded, corona wide, composed by several moderately strong, long setae in apical area and extended to ventral edge; sacculus moderately long, wider, sclerotized, without androconial apparatuses; clavus moderately long, finely curved or strongly arched; sclerotized patch connected directly to base of harpe; harpe long, basally wider, evenly narrowing apically, strongly outwardly curved; costa narrow, sclerotized basally with prominent,
sclerotized protuberance connected with transtilla; ventral margin moderately sclerotized. Aedeagus sclerotized, long, narrow, proximally widest then distally evenly tapering; ventral carinal plate strongly sclerotized, rod-like structure deeply penetrating into vesica, armed by 3–6, gradually shortening or differently sized tooth-like spines. Vesica tubular, weakly sclerotized, basally abruptly curved, dorsally armed by one, basally wide, strongly sclerotized, spike-like cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2L and M). Ovipositor rounded, somewhat tapering distally, banding back in obtuse angle at ostium; papillae analis weakly sclerotized, oval, densely hairy; apophyses anteriores, short, moderately sclerotized, rod-like, shorter than apophyses posteriores; apophyses posteriores moderately long, moderately sclerotized, basally somewhat widened, longer than apophyses anteriores. Antevaginal plate moderately sclerotized, lobe-like, rounded, with tiny, tooth-like structures on edges; antrum shallow, membranous, funnel-shaped and narrowed. Ductus bursae relatively short, proximally narrowing then widening towards less ribbed, less sclerotized, wide junction of appendix-corpus bursae complex, distal part strongly sclerotized, asymmetrically ended. Corpus bursae and appendix bursae fused into common appendix-corpus bursae complex; corpus bursae more prominent, elongated or globular, sack-like, weakly sclerotized, with signum than relatively long, weakly sclerotized, sack-like, terminally positioned appendix bursae.

Male 7th and 8th abdominal segments (Fig. 3A and B). 7th sternite slightly trapezoidal or rectangular, slightly wider than long or slightly longer than wide, evenly slightly sclerotized with somewhat sclerotized semi-circular band distally, without “window”; proximal edge straight; lateral sides straight or convexly curved, regular edged; distal edge concavely curved. 7th tergite quadrangular, somewhat wider than long with somewhat sclerotized, semi-circular band distally with slightly less sclerotized, passing through “window”; proximal edge more or less straight with two curved, slightly stronger sclerotized rods; lateral edge finely convexly curved or straight, regular edged; distal edge slightly concavely curved. 8th sternite slightly or more trapezoidal with rounded edges, slightly longer than wide or more or less equal; “window” oval or slightly rectangular, distally gradually merging into distally widened lateral sides, proximally with more or less semi-circular, more sclerotized, dotted stripe (connection surface of the reduced posterior abdominal brush); proximal edge concavely curved; lateral sides more or less straight with irregular edge or strongly convex curved distally, fused at distal edge with somewhat sclerotized, semi-circular band; distal edge concavely curved. 8th tergite more or less bell-shaped, about longer than wide, with various shaped spade-like “window”; proximal edge short, somewhat pointed at middle; lateral sides proximally strongly indented then distally convex curved with irregular or regular edge, ended in wider, irregular shaped or narrow, more or less triangular, somewhat sclerotized part; distal edge slightly concavely curved. Anterolateral sclerites of 8th segment long sclerotized rods.

Female 7th abdominal segments (Fig. 3E). 7th sternite trapezoidal, wider than long, proximally slightly sclerotized then gradually sclerotizing distally; “window” absent; proximal edge slightly convex curved; lateral sides wavy, distally conspicuously convex curved; distal edge concavely curved. 7th tergite quadrangular, longer than wide with slightly sclerotized semi-circular part in distal three fourth with hardly noticeable “window” in middle; proximal edge more or less straight with curved, somewhat sclerotized rods; lateral sides straight, more or less irregular edged; distal edge slightly convex curved. Membranous intersegment between sternite and tergite narrow without sclerotized structures.
Distribution

The species inhabits the Russian Far East, the Korean Peninsula (including Jeju Island) and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

_Hampsonidia georgii_ Kiss sp. n.
https://zoobank.org/6E8C6742-09EE-4B40-B413-1CC99A468254
(Figs 1F–H, 2C, D, I, J, N, 3C, D, F)

Type material

**Holotype.** Male, China, Prov. Shaanxi, Dabashan, 15 km S of Shou-Man, 1,800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37'E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000, leg. Sinjaev & Plutenko, slide No.: KA1922m (coll. G. Ronkay, NHMW). **Paratypes.** 1 male, 1 female, with the same data as the holotype, slide Nos: KA1923m, KA1924f (coll. G. Ronkay, NHMW).

Diagnosis

_Hampsonidia georgii_ (Fig. 1F–H) is externally similar to _D. tigniumbra_ (Kiss 2017: figs 203, 204), however, differs by the steel blue ground coloured forewing; the somewhat narrower basal streak with small, whitish spot at the end; the much wider medial fascia extended to the basal area; the rather indistinct medial line; the more contrast, conspicuous submarginal area; the much darker orbicular stigma; the somewhat smaller reniform stigma with larger, darker inner half. It can be distinguished from its sister species, _H. rocinante_ (Fig. 11 and J) by its on average larger size (wingspan 30–34 mm and wingspan 29–31 mm, respectively); the more uniform, conspicuously steel blue ground coloured forewing; the more indistinct, somewhat smaller, darker filled orbicular stigma; the indistinct reniform stigma filled with blackish scales in the inner half and with rusty brownish scales in the outer half; in males, by the whitish hindwing with light greyish-brownish suffusion, conspicuous marginal band, postdiscal line and discal spot; in female, by the somewhat paler greyish-brownish hindwing with whitish patch at the costal area; and the larger, blackish middorsal tuft on the 1st segment of the abdomen; from _H. jankowskii_ (Fig. 1A–E) by the somewhat apically more angular forewing; the less conspicuous rather indistinct whitish spot at the end of the basal streak; the extremely wide medial fascia reaching the subbasal spot; the more reduced medial line; the more indistinct orbicular and reniform stigmata defined by blackish and rusty brownish scales; the more indistinct postmedial line; the more uniform, lighter subterminal and terminal fields; in males, by the whitish hindwing with light greyish-brownish suffusion, more visible postdiscal line and discal spot; in females, by the lighter greyish hindwing with more visible discal spot and a whitish patch at the costal area; the more prominent mesothoracic tuft; and the larger, reddish-brownish middorsal tuft on the 1st abdominal segment.

The male genitalia (Fig. 2C, D, I, J) can be distinguished from those of _H. rocinante_ (Fig. 2E and K) by the larger size of the clasping apparatus; the evenly narrowing uncus; the on average wider valvae that narrowest in the middle then somewhat widened at the three third; the somewhat shorter, proximally and distally widened aedeagus with somewhat more rounded carina armed with three, somewhat shorter, tooth-like spines; the somewhat wider vesica; from those of _H. jankowskii_ (Fig. 2A, B, F–H) by the basally more sclerotized, ring-like part of juxta
with tooth-like formation in the middle and connected to a membranous tube covered entirely with numerous tiny, sclerotized spinulose structures; the wider saccus; the conspicuously narrow valvae with pointed tip and narrower corona; the longer, more elongated sacculus; the longer clavus; the larger sclerotized patch at the base of harpe; the gently inwardly curved, narrower, longer harpe; the shorter, proximally and distally widened aedeagus with straighter, dorsally more rounded, sclerotized carina armed with three, finely rounded tooth-like spines; and the five, extremely long, narrow spike-like cornuti on the basal part of the more or less evenly wide vesica.

The female genitalia (Fig. 2N) differ from those of *H. rocinante* (Fig. 2O) and *H. jankowskii* (Fig. 2L and M) by the smaller size of the entire organ; the smaller appendix-corpus bursae complex; from *H. rocinante* by the less triangular antevaginal plate; the shorter, less extended sclerotized part of the junction of ductus bursae with appendix-corpus bursae complex; from *H. jankowskii* by the more triangular antevaginal plate; the shorter, narrower, entirely more sclerotized ductus bursae; the circularly ended sclerotized distal part of ductus bursae; the more sclerotized part of the junction of ductus bursae with the appendix-corpus bursae complex; the more sclerotized, ribbed distal part of the appendix-corpus bursae complex; the more sclerotized, ribbed distal part of the appendix-corpus bursae complex without signum; and the more medially and laterally positioned, shorter appendix bursae.

The male 7th and 8th abdominal segments (Fig. 3C and D) show some individual variation in the shape of the segment and the sclerotization. Comparing to *H. jankowskii* (Fig. 3A and B), the 7th sternite has more indented, concave distal edge. The 8th sternite has more parallel lateral sides; shorter, laterally more rounded, more indented in the middle distal edge; the longitudinal elongated “window” is with slightly sclerotized, more or less stripe-like part of posterior abdominal brush. The 8th tergite is narrower; its proximal edge wider; the lateral sides are wider proximally and distally with a pronounced neck in the middle; the “window” is narrower, more or less more rhomboidal.

The female 7th abdominal segments (Fig. 3F) differ from those of *H. jankowskii* (Fig. 3E) by the wider, widest in the midst, evenly sclerotized 7th sternite with less indented, finely concave distal edge; and the presence of a slightly sclerotized patch in the anterolateral section.

**Description**

Adult (Fig. 1F–H). Wingspan 30–34 mm (males), 32 mm (female). Head wide, covered with greyish-brownish and whitish scales; frons smooth; eye moderate in size, naked; in males, 2nd segment of palpus longer than 3rd; in female, 2nd and 3rd segments almost equal in length, but 3rd segment longer than in males; antennae filiform in both sexes. Thorax greyish with whitish scales; patagia of same colour as thorax, outlined with some blackish and whitish scales; tegulae of same colour as thorax, with thin blackish outline; mesothoracic tuft prominent with blackish scales. Forewing elongated, ground colour steel blue, apically somewhat angular; subbasal, antemedial, and medial lines blackish, very pale, reduced, somewhat more pronounced along costa and at inner margin; postmedial line double, thin, pale, blackish, crenulated, filled with whitish; subterminal line very pale, whitish; terminal line whitish, interrupted with fine, relatively long, black lines on veins; basal streak black, wedge-shaped with whitish spot at its end; tornal streak thin, short, reduced, marginal end surrounding with
whitish, less prominent patch; tornal patch black, spot-like; apical dash absent; subbasal patch narrow, whitish; antemedial field greyish, whitish-greyish fused with inner part of medial field in costal area; medial field whitish-greyish occasionally with some brownish scales in costal half, steel blue at inner half, fused with well expressed, wide medial fascia and steel blue coloured basal area; subterminal field whitish-greyish occasionally with some brownish scales and prominent, irregular, more or less rectangular blackish-steel blue patch; terminal field whitish-greyish; orbicular stigma reduced, small, outlined with some blackish scales, filled with ground coloured or whitish-greyish scales; claviform stigma absent; reniform stigma relatively large, defined by reduced, blackish scales, filled with blackish and rust brownish with black, long and thin elongated spot at middle; cilia whitish-greyish with darker patches among veins.

Hindwings of males rounded, apically slightly pointed, light whitish-greyish ground coloured with light greyish-brownish suffusion; marginal band conspicuous narrowing towards apex and tornus; postdiscal line narrow, wavy; those of female less rounded, slightly apically elongated, apically somewhat pointed, light greyish-brownish ground coloured with prominent whitish patch at costal area; marginal band indistinct, detectable only in apical and tornal areas; postdiscal line indistinct; in both sexes, marginal band and postdiscal line more contrasting in tornal area; discal spot lunulate; tornal patch indistinct; cilia whitish with greyish-brownish lunulate patches. Abdomen greyish; middorsal abdominal tuft of hairs of 1st abdominal segment reddish-brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2C, D, I, J). Uncus relatively short, more or less cylindrical, evenly narrowing, covered with very sparse, fine, moderately long, soft hairs, apically abruptly hooked. Scaphium channel-like with moderately sclerotized pliers-like sclerotization; subscaphium absent. Tegumen developed, sclerotized, as long as vinculum; peniculus wide, lobe-like, covered with soft, long hairs. Vinculum sclerotized, relatively wide, connected with tegumen by short, membranous section. Saccus sclerotized, relatively long, “V”-shaped, apically somewhat pointed. Juxta ring-like, basally more sclerotized with tooth-like formation at middle; manica membranous tube, long covered by minute spinules. Transtilla short, rod-like, somewhat sclerotized, connected with juxta by membranous part. Valvae long, moderately sclerotized, slim, widest at first third, narrowest in medial section, then somewhat widened at distal third, apically pointed, corona composed by several moderately strong, long setae in apical area occasionally extended to ventrally; sacculus long, narrow, sclerotized, without androconial apparatuses; clavus long, moderately wavy; with sclerotized patch close to base of harpe; harpe long, gently inwardly curved, covered with some sparse, soft hairs; costa narrow, sclerotized, simple; ventral margin moderately sclerotized. Aedeagus sclerotized, long, narrow, proximally and distally widened; ventral carinal plate strongly sclerotized, rod-like structure deeply penetrating into vesica, armed by three, tooth-like spines. Vesica tubular, weakly sclerotized, basally abruptly curved, dorsally armed by five, long, narrow, spike-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2N). Ovipositor rounded, somewhat tapering distally, banding back in obtuse angle at ostium; papillae analis weakly sclerotized, oval, densely hairy; apophyses anteriores, moderately long, moderately sclerotized, rod-like, as long as apophyses posteriores; apophyses posteriores moderately long, moderately sclerotized, basally somewhat widened, as long as apophyses anteriores. Antevaginal plate strongly sclerotized, more or less triangular with tiny, tooth-like structures on edges; antrum shallow, membranous, funnel-shaped and narrowed. Ductus bursae relatively short, proximally narrowing then widening towards ribbed,
sclerotized, wide junction of appendix-corpus bursae complex. Corpus bursae and appendix bursae fused into common appendix-corpus bursae complex; corpus bursae more prominent, globular, sack-like, weakly sclerotized, without signum than short, weakly sclerotized, sack-like, laterally positioned appendix bursae.

Male 7th and 8th abdominal segments (Fig. 3C and D). 7th sternite slightly trapezoidal or rectangular, slightly wider than long or as wide as long, evenly slightly more sclerotized or somewhat more sclerotized, semi-circular band distally, without “window”; proximal edge more or less straight; lateral sides protruding proximally then strongly concavely curved then protruding at base of distal edge or somewhat straight, slightly irregular edged; distal edge concavely curved. 7th tergite quadriangular, wider than long, with slightly sclerotized, regular edged, semi-circular band at middle of distal half with slightly less sclerotized, passing through “window” or more sclerotized, irregular edged, semi-circular band at middle with conspicuous, less sclerotized, passing through “window”; proximal edge more or less straight with two curved, slightly stronger sclerotized rods; lateral edge finely convex curved or straight, more irregular edged; distal edge slightly concavely curved. 8th sternite more or less quadrangular with rounded edges, about twice longer than wide; “window” conspicuous, oval with oval, more sclerotized, dotted stripe proximally (connection surface of the reduced posterior abdominal brush); proximal edge arched, concavely curved at middle; lateral sides concavely curved, evenly wide then widening distally and fused in hardly noticeable bulbous section at distal edge; distal edge somewhat concavely curved. 8th tergite bell-shaped, about twice longer than wide, with various shaped spade-like “window”; proximal edge straight, irregular edged, relatively wide and ended in pointed apex or relatively short with rounded end; lateral sides proximally concavely then distally convex curved or more or less evenly convex curved, distally irregularly widened then narrowing at middle and then ended in distally conspicuously widened or narrowed triangular part; distal edge concavely curved. Anterolateral sclerites of 8th segment relatively long or moderately short sclerotized rods with spur-like protrusion close to junction to 8th sternite or absent.

Female 7th abdominal segments (Fig. 3F). 7th sternite quadriangular, about one and a half times wider than long, sclerotized except proximally and hardly noticeable “window”-like structure at middle; proximal edge slightly convex curved; lateral sides conspicuously convex curved; distal edge somewhat concave. 7th tergite quadriangular, about as wide as long with slightly sclerotized semi-circular part at distal three-fourth with hardly noticeable “window” medially; proximal edge more or less straight with curved, somewhat sclerotized rods; lateral sides slightly concavely curved with irregular edge; distal edge slightly concave. Membranous intersegment between sternite tergite moderately wide, entirely dotted with tiny sclerotized structures.

Distribution

Hampsonidia georgii is only known from its type locality.

Etymology

The name “georgii” refers to the Latin equivalent of the Hungarian “György”, dedicated to the late György Kiss, beloved father of the author.
**Hampsonidia rocinante** Kiss & H.-L. Han sp. n.

https://zoobank.org/07AAD066-9771-4CC2-B18E-A6D0223FCC40

(Figs 1I and J, 2E, K, O)

**Type material**

**Holotype.** Male, China, Beijing, Xiaolongmen, 17.VII.2008, leg. H.L. Han & M.J. Qi, slide No.: HHL6199 (coll. NEFU). **Paratype.** 1 female, with the same data as the holotype, slide No.: HHL6200 (coll. NEFU).

**Remark**

The male 7th and 8th abdominal segments and the female 7th abdominal segments are unknown; not prepared together with the genitalia.

**Diagnosis**

*Hampsonidia rocinante* (Fig. 1I and J) is externally similar to *D. tigniumbra* (Kiss 2017: figs 203, 204), however, differs by the more greyish ground coloured forewing; the narrower basal streak with small, whitish spot at the end; the much wider medial fascia extending to the basal area; the rather indistinct medial line; the more contrasting, conspicuous submarginal area; the much darker orbicular stigma; the somewhat smaller reniform stigma with larger, darker inner half; the evenly greyish-brownish hindwing. It can be distinguished from its sister species, *H. georgii* (Fig. 1F–H) by its on average smaller size (wingspan 29–31 mm and wingspan 30–34 mm, respectively); the less contrastingly marked, more brownish-greyish ground coloured forewing with light rusty brownish patches; the less indistinct, somewhat larger, rusty brownish filled orbicular stigma; the somewhat more contrasting reniform stigma filled with rusty brownish scales in the inner and outer parts and with blackish scales medially; in both males and females, by the evenly, fully greyish hindwing with hardly detectable marginal band and postdiscal line, and somewhat smaller, more indistinct discal spot; and the tiny, insignificant, light greyish-brownish middorsal tuft on the 1st segment of the abdomen; from *H. jankowskii* (Fig. 1A–E) by the somewhat apically more angular forewing; the less conspicuous, rather indistinct whitish spot at the end of the basal streak; the extremely wide medial fascia reaching the subbasal spot; the more reduced medial line; the more indistinct orbicular and reniform stigmata defined by blackish and rusty brownish scales; the more indistinct postmedial line; and the more uniform, lighter subterminal and terminal fields.

The male genitalia (Fig. 2E and K) can be distinguished from those of *H. georgii* (Fig. 2C, D, I, J) by the smaller size of clasping apparatus; the medially wider then apically narrowing uncus; the on average narrower, in the apical half evenly narrow valvae; the proximally wider, longer aedeagus with somewhat angled carinal plate armed with two, somewhat longer, tooth-like spines; from those of *H. jankowskii* (Fig. 2A, B, F–H) by the medially wider then apically narrowing uncus; by the basally more sclerotized, ring-like part of juxta with tooth-like formation in the middle and connected to a membranous tube covered entirely with numerous tiny, sclerotized spinulose structures; the wider saccus; the conspicuously narrow valvae with pointed tip and narrower corona; the longer, more elongated sacculus; the longer clavus; the larger sclerotized patch at the base of harpe; the finely inwards curved, narrower, longer harpe; the proximally much widened
than distally, narrowest in the middle aedeagus with straighter, dorsally more rounded, sclerotized carina armed with two, finely rounded tooth-like spines; the five long, narrow spike-like cornuti on the basal part of the more or less evenly wide vesica.

The female genitalia (Fig. 2O) differ from those of *H. georgii* (Fig. 2N) by the larger size of the entire organ; the larger, triangular antevaginal plate; the larger appendix-corpus bursae complex; the larger, more extended sclerotized part of the junction of ductus bursae with appendix-corpus bursae complex; the much larger appendix bursae; from *H. jankowskii* (Fig. 2L and M) by the smaller size of the entire organ; the larger, triangular antevaginal plate; the shorter, narrower, entirely more sclerotized ductus bursae; the circularly ended sclerotized distal part of ductus bursae; the more sclerotized, ribbed distal part of the appendix-corpus bursae complex; the more globular appendix-corpus bursae complex without signum; the more medially and laterally positioned, wider, sack-like appendix bursae.

**Description**

Adult (Fig. 1I and J). Wingspan 29 mm (male), 31 mm (female). Head wide, covered with greyish-brownish and whitish scales; frons smooth; eye moderate in size, naked; in males, 2\textsuperscript{nd} segment of palpus longer than 3\textsuperscript{rd}; in females, 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} segments almost equal in length, but 3\textsuperscript{rd} segment longer than in males; antennae filiform in both sexes. Thorax light greyish with white scales; patagia of same colour as thorax, outlined with some blackish and whitish scales; tegulae of same colour as thorax, with thin blackish outline. Forewing elongated, ground colour brownish-greyish with darker grey areas, apically somewhat angular; subbasal, antemedial, medial lines blackish, very pale, reduced, somewhat more pronounced along costa and at inner margin; postmedial line double, thin, pale, blackish, crenulated, filled with whitish; subterminal line very pale, whitish; terminal line whitish, interrupted with fine, relatively long, black lines on veins; basal streak black, wedge shaped with whitish spot at its end; tornal streak thin, short, reduced, marginal end surrounding with whitish, less prominent patch; tornal patch black, tiny, spot-like; apical dash absent; subbasal patch narrow, whitish; antemedial field greyish, whitish-greyish fused with inner part of medial field in costal half; medial field whitish-greyish with brownish patches in costal half, dark grey at inner half, fused with expressed, wide, brownish-greyish medial fascia and dark grey coloured basal area; subterminal field whitish-greyish with brownish scales and prominent, irregular, more or less rectangular dark greyish patch; terminal field whitish-greyish; orbicular stigma reduced, small, outlined with some blackish scales, filled with rusty brownish scales; claviform stigma absent; reniform stigma relatively large, defined by reduced, blackish scales, filled with rusty brownish with black, long and thin elongated spot medially; cilia whitish-greyish with darker patches among veins. Hindwing in both sexes rounded and apically slightly pointed, evenly fully greyish-brownish ground coloured; marginal band and postdiscal line hardly detectable; discal spot indistinct, less lunulate; tornal patch indistinct; cilia whitish with greyish-brownish patches. Abdomen greyish; middorsal abdominal tuft of hairs of 1\textsuperscript{st} abdominal segment tiny, insignificant, light greyish-brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2E and K). Uncus relatively short, more or less cylindrical, medially wider then apically narrowing, apically abruptly hooked. Scaphium channel-like with moderately sclerotized pliers-like sclerotization; subscaphium absent. Tegumen developed, sclerotized, as long as vinculum; peniculus wide, lobe-like, covered with soft, long hairs. Vinculum sclerotized, relatively wide, connected with tegumen by short, membranous section. Saccus sclerotized,
relatively long. “V”-shaped, apically somewhat pointed. Juxta ring-like, basally more sclerotized with tooth-like formation at middle; manica membranous tube, long covered by minute spinules. Transtilla short, rod-like, somewhat sclerotized, connected with juxta by membranous part. Valvae long, moderately sclerotized, slender, widest at first fourth then narrowing towards middle section, and evenly narrow in apical half, apically pointed, corona composed by several moderately strong, long setae in apical area; sacculus long, narrow, sclerotized, without androconial apparatuses; clavus long, moderately wavy; with sclerotized patch close to base of harpe; harpe long, gently inwardly curved, covered with some sparse, soft hairs; costa narrow, sclerotized, simple; ventral margin moderately sclerotized. Aedeagus sclerotized, long, narrow, proximally much widened than distally, narrowest at middle; ventral carinal plate strongly sclerotized, rod-like structure deeply penetrating into vesica, armed by two, tooth-like spines. Vesica tubular, weakly sclerotized, basally abruptly curved, dorsally armed by five, long, narrow, spike-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2O). Ovipositor rounded, somewhat tapering distally, banding back in obtuse angle at ostium; papillae analis weakly sclerotized, oval, densely hairy; apophyses anteriores, moderately long, weakly sclerotized, rod-like, shorter than apophyses posteriores; apophyses posteriores long, weakly sclerotized, basally somewhat widened, longer than apophyses anteriores. Antrum shallow, membranous, funnel-shaped and narrowed. Ductus bursae relatively short, proximally narrowing then widening to ribbed, sclerotized, wide junction of appendix-corpus bursae complex; distal part strongly sclerotized, circularly ended. Corpus bursae and appendix bursae fused into common appendix-corpus bursae complex; corpus bursae prominent, globular, sack-like, weakly sclerotized, without signum; appendix bursae laterally positioned, large, weakly sclerotized, sack-like.

**Distribution**

*Hampsonidia rocinante* is only known from its type locality.

**Etymology**

The new species is named after the salvaged Martian naval gunship named Rocinante from the TV series “The Expanse”, based on the science fiction novels by James S.A. Corey.

**The male 7th and 8th abdominal segments of *Herzinycta albonigra***

(Fig. 3G)

**Description**

7th sternite quadrangular, slightly longer than wide, evenly slightly more sclerotized, distally with very narrow, somewhat more sclerotized band, without “window”; proximal edge straight; lateral sides finely concavely curved, more or less irregular edged; distal edge concavely curved. 7th tergite slightly trapezoidal, wider than long, distally with slightly more sclerotized, irregular edged, semi-circular band at middle with slightly less sclerotized, passing through “window”; proximal edge more or less straight with two curved, slightly stronger sclerotized rods; lateral edge finely convexly curved, irregular edged; distal edge slightly concavely curved. 8th sternite trapezoidal with rounded edges, longer than wide; “window” somewhat triangular with rounded
edges and sclerotized, dotted, more or less semi-circular stripe proximally (connection surface of the reduced posterior abdominal brush); proximal edge arched, concavely curved in middle; lateral sides concavely curved, proximally evenly narrow then distally widened, fused in hardly noticeable elongated, slightly more sclerotized bulbous section at distal edge; distal edge concavely curved. 8th tergite slightly more sclerotized, reverse “keyhole”-shaped, much longer than wide, “window” somewhat ovoid; proximal edge straight, short; lateral sides proximally concavely then distally convexly curved, proximally widened, medially narrowest, distally triangular-like widened, somewhat more sclerotized, regular edged; distal edge finely concavely curved. Anterolateral sclerites of 8th segment long, straight sclerotized rods.

The female 7th abdominal segments of *Draudtinycta tigniumbra* (Fig. 3H)

**Description**

7th sternite trapezoidal, longer than wide, slightly sclerotized, distally two conspicuously sclerotized bulbous patches with wide “V”-like “window” at middle; proximal edge slightly wavy; lateral sides proximally hardly visible, distally convex, irregular edged; distal edge deeply concavely curved. 7th tergite more or less rectangular, slightly sclerotized, as wide as long, with somewhat sclerotized semi-circular band distally with slightly sclerotized passing through “window” medially; proximal edge more or less straight with curved, somewhat sclerotized rods; lateral sides wavy with regular edge; distal edge slightly concavely curved.

**DISCUSSION**

Recent molecular study on Acronictinae (Rota et al. 2016) suggests that *Hampsonidia jankowskii* (in the study as “*Craniophora*” jankowskii) related with the Palaearctic genera *Craniophora, Graesericrania* Kiss, 2017 (as “*Craniophora*” praeclara) and the Nearctic genus *Chloronycta* Schmidt & Anweiler, 2014. However, the examined materials were rather scarce in this matter.

Based on both external and genital characters, including the fine structure of male and female last abdominal segments, of the recently described Palaearctic genera, such as *Draudtinycta* Kiss, 2017, *Sinonycta* Kiss, 2017, *Herzinycta* and the “old” genus *Cranionycta, Hampsonidia* is closely related to all those and the North-American genus *Chloronycta* and interestingly also to an African species “*Aronicta*” transvalica Hampson, 1911 (see Janse 1937–1939), thus these genera are most probably form a genus-group (potentially subtribe or even tribe).

Externally, the above mentioned Eurasian (with the African) taxa share the following characters: 1) the usually wedge-shaped basal streak with or without conspicuous whitish rounded spot at its end; 2) the less conspicuous suprabasal patch; 3) the wavy, angled or zigzag medial line; 4) the rather wide, conspicuous medial fascia; 5) the often indistinct or in certain group, well-developed orbicular and reniform stigmata; 6) the more or less conspicuous tornal streak; 7) the more pronounced line-like, black tornal patch; 8) the presence of the apical dash (sometimes absent or strongly reduced). Interestingly, the species of the North-American *Chloronycta* have quite unusual appearance with their greenish-whitish ground colour and modified wing pattern elements (see Schmidt et al. 2014, Schmidt & Anweiler 2020).
In the genitalia, the included genera show a quite large variation in both sexes, however, the shared characters are the following ones: 1) tegumen long with often lobe-like peniculus covered with densely, soft, long hairs; 2) saccus sclerotized, “V”-shaped; 3) channel-like scaphium with moderately sclerotized pliers-like sclerotization (insignificant in Chloronycta) and with subscaphium (absent in Hampsonidia); 4) more or less short, evenly width, moderately sclerotized transtilla; 5) elongated, relatively narrow valvae with rounded or pointed apex; 6) sacculus sclerotized, without androconial apparatuses; 7) harpe (clasper) present (straight or sickle-like curved) or absent substituted by a medial sclerite; 8) corona present. The configuration of the male vesica (endophallus) and the female genitalia are quite specific at generic level.

The structure of the male 8th abdominal segments is similar in the related genera. The sternite is rather quadrangular or slightly trapezoidal with rather wide distal edge, and with pronounced “window” with slightly more sclerotized, dotted stripe or in Draudtinycta, well-developed, sack-like with dense, residual, long hairs. The tergite is triangular, proximally rather narrow or pointed, with lateral sides ended in a bulb or spur-like part, and with oval, rhomboidal or spades-like “window. The shape and basic structure of the female 7th abdominal segments are also similar in the related genera: sternite weakly sclerotized with or without semi-circular, slightly sclerotized band; and with mildly or strongly concave distal edge.

The genus Hampsonidia includes two well-separable lineages, the jankowskii- and the georgii-lines which are easily distinguished by their external and genital features as well.

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