



Taxonomic notes on the genus *Tineovertex* Moriuti (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Tineidae) with description of a new species

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Abstract

The genus *Tineovertex* Moriuti, 1982 is recorded for the first time from South China on the basis of two species: *T. antidroma* (Meyrick, 1931) and *T. gladiata* Huang, Hirowatari & Wang, **sp. nov.** The male and female genitalia of *T. gladiata* and the male genitalia of *T. antidroma* are illustrated for the first time. A key to *Tineovertex* species is provided along with distributional map of all nominal species.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tineidae, *Tineovertex*, new species, Taxonomy, South China

Introduction

The tineid genus *Tineovertex* was established by Moriuti (1982), with *Tinea melanochrysa* Meyrick, 1911 as the type species, based on specific characteristics of the male and female genitalia, but a detailed description was not given. Five nominal species have been included in the genus (Robinson & Tuck, 1996; Robinson, 2001) from the Oriental Region and Japan (Meyrick, 1911, 1931; Moriuti, 1982; Davis, 1992; Robinson *et al.*, 1994; Robinson *et al.*, 1995). However, no *Tineovertex* species previously have been reported from South China. In our study of the tineid moths of South China, two species belonging to *Tineovertex* were discovered, one of which is new to science. The original descriptions of *Tineovertex* species are inadequate, presenting only simple details of the adult appearance. To remedy this shortcoming, we provide diagnostic characters for adults of the genus, along with a catalogue and a distributional map (Fig. 1) of known *Tineovertex* species. This paper is based on material of three nominal species and one unnamed species deposited in OPU (Osaka Prefecture University, Japan), NSMT (National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan), and SCAU (South China Agricultural University, China).

Material and methods

Adults of the new species were collected in the field by light trapping. All specimens examined in this study are deposited in OPU, NSMT and SCAU. Terminology used in descriptions of morphology follows Robinson and Nielsen (1993). Measurements (in millimeters) were made using a binocular microscope. Photographs of