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A review of the genus *Syrastrenopsis* Grünberg, 1914 (Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae)

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Abstract

The genus *Syrastrenopsis* Grünberg, 1914 is revised and two new species, *S. panga* Zolotuhin & Saldaitis, **sp. nov.** and *S. hun* Zolotuhin & Saldaitis, **sp. nov.** are described from North Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces of China, respectively. All species of the genus are illustrated including the male of *S. imperiatus* Zolotuhin, 2001 which is described for the first time.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae, *Syrastrenopsis*, taxonomy, new species, China

Introduction

The article deals with a small lasiocampid genus, *Syrastrenopsis* Grünberg, 1914. Previously this genus included only five species but even these were uncertain as some were described only from females. Further morphological study resulted in the description of two new species and provided a male for another species where the male was unknown.

Material and methods

Material studied are from the museums abbreviated here as: BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, UK; IZCAS, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China; MWM, Entomological Museum Thomas Witt, Munich, Germany; NSMT, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan; ZFMK, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany; ZMHU, Zoologisches Museum der A. Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany. Other abbreviations used are: TL = type locality; TS = type species; NR= Nature Reserve.

The genitalic preparations for the figures were made using standard dissecting techniques and were mounted in Euparal on glass slides. Photographs of adult, abdomen and male genitalia were taken by an Olympus Camedia C-750 camera with a Soligor Adapter Tube and Slide Duplicator for Digital 10 diopters modified for object glasses.

Systematic account

Syrastrenopsis Grünberg, 1914

Entomologische Rundschau **31**: 38.
TS: *Syrastrenopsis moltrechti* Grünberg, 1914: 38, by monotypy.

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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 (very abundant local species, shrubby, but with foliage similar to European *Q. robur*), endemic varieties of rhododendrons and bamboos, and the endangered giant panda. Other Lasiocampidae species collected there at that time included typical autumnal fliers such as *Trabala vishnou* (Lefebvre, 1827), *Pyrosis rotundipennis* (de Joannis, 1929), *Malacosoma insignis* de Lajonquière, 1972, and *Kunugia undans* (Walker, 1855). Three females were collected between late October and early November, 2006 in the Xiling (Snow) Shan mountains in near proximity to Min Shan, in the same Sichuan Province.

Distribution. So far only known from two mountain localities in Sichuan Province.

Etymology. Panga—mythological progenitor of China.

***Syrastrenopsis hun* Zolotuhin & Saldaitis, sp. nov.**

Fig. 17

Holotype: ♂, China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts, Taibaishan Mt., 33°55'N, 107°44'E, 3050 m, Aug. 2004, leg. V. Siniaev & his team (MWM).

Paratype: ♂, same data (coll. V. Zolotuhin).

Description. Wing span 37 mm, forewing length 17.5 mm. Forewings reddish or pinkish brown, medial fasciae dark grey; hind wings darker, without streaks. The species resembles *S. moltrechti* in appearance being larger and with distinctly prominent pale pinkish fasciae along the external band.

Male genitalia (fig. 19): similar to congeners, but with unusual valvar shape that resembles a shoe being almost triangular, rather wide, with a characteristic angled ventral margin straight in the basal part but concave in the caudal part; dorsal margin almost straight; apical part is narrowly rounded. Saccus longer than in other congeners; juxta with low medial lobes; aedeagus short tubular with slightly curved apical spur; vesica with two zones of point-like scobination and two (caudal and cranial) lobes.

Female is unknown.

Diagnosis. Shape of valva is diagnostic; externally prominent pale pinkish fasciae along the external band are characteristic.

Bionomics. Both males were collected at light in August 2004 in high mountain forest with oaks at an altitude of 3050 m.

Distribution. The species is only known from its type locality in Shaanxi Province.

Etymology. Hun (Chinese)—red.

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