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### A new species of the genus *Genusa* (Lepidoptera, Geometridae, Ennominae) from China

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*Genusa* Walker, 1855, a genus currently included in the Hypochrosini, was originally established in the Lymantriidae, and transferred to the Geometridae by Hampson (1895), who designated *G. bigutta* Walker, 1855 as the type species, and listed *G. destituta* Walker, 1865, originally described from Cambodia, as a synonym of *G. bigutta*, though without any explanation. The only literature which compared *destituta* with *bigutta* is Swinhoe (1900), where he stated that *destituta* is hardly separable from *G. bigutta*.

At present *Genusa* is a small genus, and only known to be distributed in the Oriental Region. Holloway (1994) summarized the generic characters, and recorded 2 species for the fauna of Borneo: *G. simplex* Warren, 1897 and *G. dohertyi* Holloway, 1994. Parsons *et al.* (1999) listed 2 species in *Genusa*, and transferred *G. simplex* Warren, 1897 to genus *Genussa* Walker, 1865 without indicating any reasons (this may have been a result of a mistake in the BMNH card index). Having re-checked the external facies and the genitalia of *simplex*, we believe that *G. simplex* should be retained in *Genusa*. On this basis, the genus *Genusa* would include 4 species: *G. bigutta*, *G. dohertyi*, *G. simplex* **comb. rev.** and the new species *G. hollowayi* described here.

Holloway (1994) recognised three unnamed species from the collection of BMNH: he suggested that *destituta* might be an applicable name for the one of these, from Thailand and Burma, but he did not examine the type specimen; the second species was from N. Vietnam and Hainan, and the third from Luzon. The present work confirms that the specimens from Hainan and N. Vietnam constitute a new species on the basis of examination of the long series of specimens from Hainan and N. Vietnam in IZCAS and BMNH. Morphological differences distinguishing the new species from other known species were confirmed by checking the type specimens and male genitalia of *G. bigutta* (BM Geometrid slide no. 13388), *G. simplex* (BM Geometrid slide no. 13392) and *G. dohertyi* (BM Geometrid slide no. 13398). To investigate the validity of *destituta*, and in consideration that its type locality, Cambodia, is not geographically far from the type localities of the new species, Hainan and N. Vietnam, the authors checked photographs of the unique type specimen of *destituta* (Fig. 4), deposited in the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. Unfortunately the specimen has worn wings, and most importantly, it was found that a female abdomen belonging to a moth from a different genus was glued to the male type specimen. Therefore some uncertainty remains, particularly in the absence of further specimens from Cambodia, about the identity of *destituta*. Nevertheless, on geographical grounds, and on external comparison we agree with Holloway that this name is most likely applicable to the species from Burma and Thailand mentioned above. The male genitalia of this species are, as recorded below, well distinguished from those of the species we now describe.

Specimens used in this study are deposited in the following collections: IZCAS—Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, BMNH—The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom and OUM—The Oxford University Museum of Natural History. Genitalia were prepared following the standard procedure published by Robinson (1976). Terminology for the genitalia is based on Pierce (1914, reprint 1976), Klots (1970) and Nichols (1989). Photographs of the moths were taken with digital cameras. The plate was compiled using Adobe Photoshop software.

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