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## Description of male of *Dasypolia volynkini* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Pekarsky, 2014 with data on bionomics of the species

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Noctuidae is one of the most species-rich families of Lepidoptera (Nieukerken *et al.* 2011). The Palaearctic noctuid genus *Dasypolia* Guenée includes more than a hundred species some of which are still undescribed. The genus is distributed predominantly in the mountain massifs of Asia, reaching the highest species diversity in the Tibetan and Himalayan regions. Many species of *Dasypolia* have been described during last three decades (Hacker & Peks 1990, 1992, 1996; Ronkay & Varga 1990; Ronkay *et al.* 1991; Ronkay & Plante 1992; Ronkay & Zilli 1993; Gyulai & Ronkay 1995; Hreblay & Ronkay 1995, 1999; Ronkay *et al.* 1995; Hacker & Ronkay 1996; Hreblay & Ronkay 1998; Hreblay *et al.* 1998; Ronkay *et al.* 1998; Ivinskis & Saldaitis 2010; Benedek *et al.* 2011; Volynkin 2012; Benedek *et al.* 2014; Ronkay *et al.* 2014; Benedek & Saldaitis 2014). The genus is now subdivided into twelve subgenera, six of which have recently been described by Benedek *et al.* (2011) and Benedek & Saldaitis (2014). One subgenus, *Tschetwerikovia* Bundel, 1966 has been synonymised with the nominate subgenus by Ronkay *et al.* (2014).

*Dasypolia minuta* Ronkay, Varga & Behounek, 1991 species-complex has recently been separated from *Dasypolia fani* Staudinger, 1896 species-group and revised by Ronkay *et al.* (2014). One member of the species-complex, *D. volynkini* has been described based on three females from southern Kazakhstan (Ronkay *et al.* 2014). In the course of faunistical studies on Lepidoptera of Kazakhstan, two males of *D. volynkini* have been collected by the second and third authors in southeastern Kazakhstan. The present paper contains a description of the recently unknown male genitalia of *D. volynkini* and their diagnostic comparison with those of three other species of the *D. minuta* species-complex.

### *Dasypolia (Dasypolia) volynkini* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Pekarsky, 2014

(Figs 2, 6)

*Dasypolia (Dasypolia) volynkini* G. Ronkay, L. Ronkay, Gyulai & Pekarsky, 2014, *Fibigeriana* Supplement 2: 146, pl. 29, figs 5, 6, gen. fig. 7 (Type locality: "Kazakhstan, Sary-Su river, 200 m, 230 km E Kzyl-Orda").

**Type material examined:** **Paratypes:** 2 females, SE Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata area, 3 km SE Arkharly Pass, 1070 m, 44°13'36.33" N, 77°43'53.64" E, 2–3.x.2010, leg. Taranov B.T. & Egorov P.V., slide AV0963f Volynkin (Coll. A. Volynkin, Barnaul). **Additional material examined:** 1 male, 12–13.iv.2014, SE Kazakhstan, Almaty area, 10 km E of Kerbulak, Sholak Mts., h=800 m, 43°55'7.66"N, 77°47'18.45"E, Egorov P.V. & Rakhimov R.D. leg., slide AV1332m Volynkin (Coll. A. Volynkin, Barnaul); 1 male, 19–20.iv.2014, SE Kazakhstan, Almaty area, Zhetyzhol Mts., 9 km NW of Ulken-Sulutor (old Krasnogorka) village, h=1250 m, 43°20'32.70"N, 75°06'44.40"E, Egorov P.V. & Rakhimov R.D. leg. (Coll. A. Volynkin, Barnaul).

**Diagnosis of male.** Male wingspan 24–25 mm. The male of *D. volynkini* (Fig. 2) has the ground colour and the wing pattern same as in the female, but male antennae are serrate and fasciculate. The male genitalia of *D. volynkini* (Fig. 6) are close to *D. minuta* (Figs 1, 5) and *Dasypolia akkerageshena* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Pekarsky, 2014 (Figs 3, 7) but differ from *D. minuta* by the shorter and broader uncus, the larger dorso-medial process of juxta, the more rounded

vinculum, narrower and apically more rounded harpe, and the medially broader vesica; from *D. akkeregeshena* differ by the somewhat longer dorso-medial process of juxta, the more rounded vinculum, the basally broader valva, the terminally narrower harpe, the differently shaped dorso-medial sclerotized plate of the distal segment of aedagus, and the medially broader vesica. From the third species of the species-complex, *Dasypolia zolotuhini* Ronkay, Ronkay, Gyulai & Pekarsky, 2014 (Figs 4, 8) differ clearly by the apically broader uncus, the flattened and broader harpe, the reduced costal extension, the differently shaped dorso-medial sclerotized plate of the distal segment of aedagus, and the larger and stronger sclerotised carinal plate.

**Description of male genitalia** (Fig. 6). Uncus moderately long, broad, obtuse apically; tegumen short, penicular lobes moderately broad; vinculum short, U-shape. Juxta shield-like, with two narrow latero-apical and one large dorso-medial processes. Valva elongated, basally broad, distally much narrowed, apically rounded; sacculus broad, setose; costa broad and strongly sclerotised, costal extension broad and very short; clasper moderately broad, curved; harpe moderately broad, curved, apically club-like broadened. Aedeagus elongated, narrow; carinal plate strongly sclerotised, with several thorns; vesica membranous, tubular, curved ventrally, broadened medially.

**Bionomics and distribution.** The species is known from southern Kazakhstan (the type-locality, Sary-Su river valley) and several localities in southeastern Kazakhstan (northeastern part of the Tien Shan mountain massif). As well as other members of the *D. minuta* species-complex (Ronkay *et al.* 2014), *D. volynkini* has overwintering males (the both known males were collected in mid April), which is unusual for the nominate subgenus. In southeastern Kazakhstan all specimens were collected at low altitudes (800–1250 m.). The species inhabits dry low mountains, in Arkharly pass the paratypes were collected in habitat with predominance of *Spiraea*, *Ephedra*, *Atraphaxis* and *Prunus* shrubs, and various herbs, e. g., *Ferula* and Poaceae; in Sholak mountains (Fig. 9) the habitat dominated by *Salsola*, *Atraphaxis* and *Prunus* shrubs; in Zhetyzhol mountains (Fig. 10) the habitat dominated by *Rosa* shrubs and various grasses (Poaceae, etc.).

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