

NOCTUIDAE EUROPAEAE

VOLUME 12

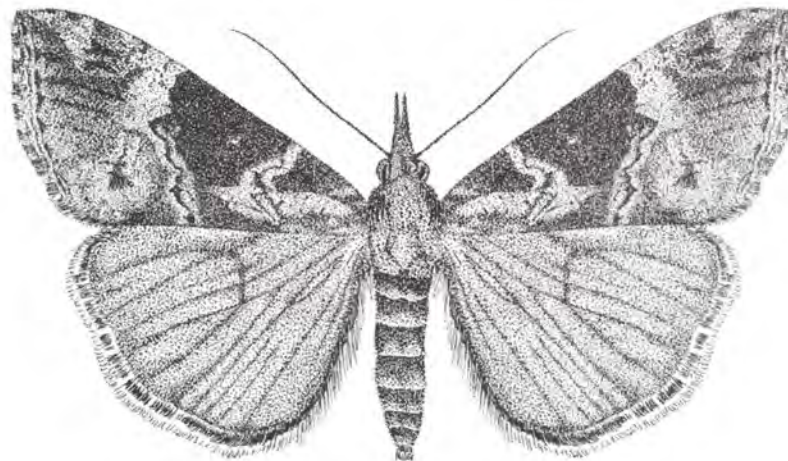
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EUTELIINAE, AND MICRONOCTUIDAE

Including

SUPPLEMENT TO NOCTUIDAE EUROPAEAE, VOLUMES 1-12

Michael Fibiger, László Ronkay,
José Luis Yela & Alberto Zilli

And for some new species, in cooperation with
M. Dvůrák, P. Gyulai, O. Pekarsky, S. Simonyi & J. Sumpich



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Griposia skyvai Dvořák & Šumpich, new species

(Plate 14, figs 60–63; gen. figs 141, 317)

Holotype. male, "Sardinia, Fonni, Mt. Spada, 1300 m, 31.10.2005, J. Skyva lgt." The holotype is deposited in HNHM, Budapest.

Paratypes. 53 specimens: 34 specimens (18 males, 16 females), Italia, Sardinia, Fonni, Mt. Spada, 1300 m, 31.X. 2005, leg. J. Skyva; 19 specimens (7 males, 12 females) from the same locality, leg. V. Feik. The paratypes are deposited in the Collections of HNHM, ZSM, and NMNH and in the private collections of J. Skyva, V. Feik, V. Červenka, M. Dvořák and J. Šumpich.

TAXONOMIC NOTES. *G. skyvai* is most closely related to *G. pinkeri*, judging from the characteristic long, stick-like aedeagus and reduced vesica.

DIAGNOSIS. Wingspan 43–51 mm. The pubescence of head and thorax is the same colour as forewings. Antennae of male ciliate, filiform in female. Forewing with characteristic *Griposia* ornamentation, which eliminates confusion with any other noctuid species. Forewing bright green chequered with dark grey and blackish markings, sometimes accentuated by whitish trim. Hindwings darkened, the inner margin lighter, marginal suffusion very narrow in both sexes. Fringes whitish with darker mottling in both sexes, less distinct on hindwings. Abdomen grey without light lining.

Male genitalia (Fig. 141). Juxta rather large and broad, ampulla equal in length, very long, and twice as long as digitus. Aedeagus 14 mm in length, straight, very narrow, 0.9 mm at the narrowest point and 1.2 mm in the widest part.

Female genitalia (Fig. 317). Similar in type to *G. pinkeri*; sclerotised part of ductus bursae very short and broad, extended to half of length of ductus bursae; membranous part of ductus bursae only slightly less broad than sclerotised part, moderately tapered to bursa copulatrix; corpus bursae relatively small, saccate.

G. skyvai is most like *G. pinkeri* and *G. jahannamah* in habitus, but differs in its smaller size and stronger markings on forewings; it differs from *G. pinkeri* also in gener-

ally darker hind wings in both sexes. Compared to *G. aprilina* and *G. wegneri*, the forewings are longer and narrower, the dark markings are strong, sharply defined, surrounded by dark, double lines as in *D. pinkeri* and *D. jahannamah*; however, the reniform stigma is shorter and wider, less lunulate, and the orbicular stigma is smaller than in the other species except *D. jahannamah*.

The new species is easily distinguished from all relatives by the configuration of the male genitalia. It differs from its closest relative, *G. pinkeri*, in the smaller valvae and the remarkably shorter and straight processes of the ampulla and the digitus; from *G. aprilina*, *G. wegneri* and *G. jahannamah* by the longer processes of the ampulla and digitus, the considerably longer and thinner aedeagus and very short, straight vesica.

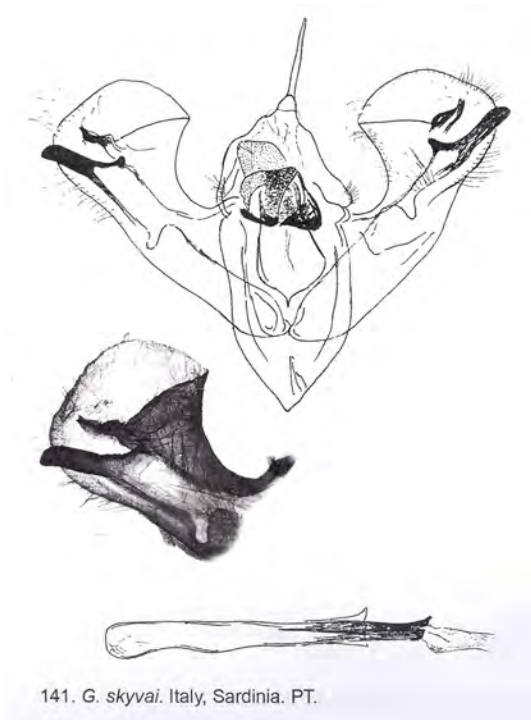
In female genitalia, the ductus bursae of *G. skyvai* is as strong and broad as in *G. pinkeri* but the lateral margins of the strongly sclerotised posterior part are much less sclerotised and not folded. The other three *Griposia* species have considerably thinner ductus bursae with weaker, more membranous anterior section, and the corpus bursae is more elliptical-ovoid than in the taxa of the *G. pinkeri* species-group.

BIONOMICS. *G. skyvai* has been found only in Sardinia (Italy); the type-locality is the Monte Spada Mountains. The character of this locality is open mountain steppe with xeromontane flora and sporadic representation of deciduous oaks (*Quercus* spp.). Adults are attracted freely to light; *G. skyvai* was the dominant species at the time of its discovery (J. Skyva, pers. comm.). The early stages and the foodplant are unknown; the caterpillars probably feed on *Quercus* species, like its close relatives.

DISTRIBUTION. The species appears to be endemic to Sardinia.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after our friend, the excellent lepidopterologist Jan Skyva (Prague, Czech Republic), who collected this species.





141. *G. skyvai*. Italy, Sardinia. PT.



317. *G. skyvai*. Italy, Sardinia. PT.



60. *Griposia pinkeri*, f. – Greece: Thracia, Kirki, N Alexandropolis, 300 m, 24.x.2004 (*H. Wegner*), coll. M. Fibiger 214
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 65. *Aporophyla (Phylapora) chioleuca sammuti*, m., holotype. – Malta: Mtahleb, Ghar Arlogg, 5.xi.1989 (*P. Sammut*), coll. P. Sammut 215
 66. —, m., paratype. – Malta: Pembroke, 20.xi.1990 (*A. Catania*), coll. M. Fibiger 215
 67. *Aporophyla (Phylapora) nigra nigra*, m. – Spain: Granada, 12 km NW Guadix, 800 m, 12.x.1992 (*M. Fibiger*) 215
 68. *Aporophyla (Phylapora) nigra cinerea*, m. – Malta: Zebbug, 2.xi.2000 (*A. Catania*), slide No. 5222 M. Fibiger 216
 69. —, f. – Libya: Jefren, -xi.1935 (*A. Fiori*), coll. & slide No. 1262 L. Ronkay, coll. HNHM 216