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Illustrated checklist of Nolinae (Lepidoptera, Nolidae) of Hong Kong, China, with description of two new species

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Abstract

This paper provides a comprehensive check list of Nolinae species recorded in Hong Kong, China based on the collections of the second author, Dr. Roger Kendrick and the Natural History Museum, London. The checklist comprises 30 species. Two of them are new to science and described here as new species (*Spininola kendricki* sp. n., and *Hampsonola ceciliae* sp. n.). Misidentification of the female paratype of *Spininola nepali* László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014 is revealed and the true female of *S. nepali* is illustrated with its genitalia described here for the first time. The hitherto unknown female of *S. armata* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 is also illustrated here for the first time. All species recorded from Hong Kong are illustrated together with their genitalia on 54 colour and 46 black and white diagnostic figures.

Key words: Nolini, faunistic records, taxonomy, *Spininola*, *Hampsonola*.

Introduction

This is the first taxonomic study of materials based primarily on the private collection of the second author of Hong Kong Lepidoptera. On Saturday 3 January 1998, the second author was asked to catch the next aeroplane from the UK to Hong Kong to deal with a problem, triggered by the Asian financial crisis, which was expected to take three days. Almost six years later, the second author returned to the UK. During that time, he started a collection of Hong Kong moths, gathering material largely in the company of Dr. Roger Kendrick, the current leading authority on the moths of Hong Kong. Since returning to the UK, the second author has made more or less annual trips back to Hong Kong resulting in a collection of Hong Kong moths currently comprising approximately two thousand species (including unidentified and/or undescribed taxa) of both Microlepidoptera and Macrolepidoptera.

The identity of examples of each of the species of Nolinae in coll. M. Sterling, together with other specimens of Nolini from Hong Kong which have been deposited in the NHMUK, has been determined by the senior author. The Nolinae specimens in coll. M. Sterling examined by the senior author for the purposes of this paper (including but not limited to the type material) have been deposited with the NHMUK. The

male specimens of *Spininola nepali* László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014 have currently been loaned to the authors but will be redeposited in coll. KFBG.

Hong Kong is a city and a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China (PRC), situated on the eastern seaboard of Southern China. It is just within the Tropic of Cancer, being approximately 22.2 degrees North and 114.1 degrees East. Although the city has a population of around 7.4 million and contains some of the most densely populated places in the world, much of Hong Kong's terrain away from the coast is hilly and almost 38% of the territory is designated as country parks and special areas under the Hong Kong Country Parks Ordinance, Cap. 208.

Some of the habitat is somewhat degraded. For example, much of Hong Kong's woodland has been cut down either because of the expansion of agriculture as the population of the territory grew or, in particular, during the Japanese occupation in the 1940's. Although there was a substantial reforestation project following the end of the occupation, a significant amount of replanting was with non-native species. The forestry of Hong Kong is therefore all secondary, of somewhat mixed quality and much less rich than some of the forestry in the adjoining Guangdong Province in the PRC. Similarly, the once extensive areas of mangrove around the northern part of the territory, adjacent to the border with the rest of the PRC, have suffered from population growth and the demands of the fishing industry and even those remaining areas within the World Wildlife Fund Reserve at Mai Po marshes will need careful management in order to arrest further degradation. That said, for a group of small islands and a small piece of territory appended to the very edge of mainland China, Hong Kong has an interesting and diverse mosaic of coastal, woodland, wetland, grasslands, farmland, abandoned agriculture, hilltop (up to 950 metres at the summit of Tai Mo San) and village edge habitats.

Hong Kong has a humid, sub-tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. The wet season, which is hot and humid, is from around April to October. The dry season, which is fairly mild, is more variable but can be surprisingly cold for a city at low level within the tropics (the lowest ever recorded temperature being minus 6 degrees centigrade at Tai Mo Shan in 2016), and extends from November to early April.

The lepidopterous fauna of Hong Kong consists of a mixture of Indomalayan and eastern Palearctic species complemented by widely distributed old world tropical taxa. It is reasonably well studied, particularly over the last thirty years. Although no recent checklist exists, the total number of species recorded from Hong Kong (including unidentified and/or undescribed species) according to Ades and Kendrick *ed.* (2004) was 1939 and with subsequent additions as a result of the now significant interest in the moths of Hong Kong since the date of that checklist from a number of naturalists is in the region of 2,450 to 2500 (Kendrick pers. comm.).

Material and methods

The specimens examined for the purposes of this paper were collected from a substantial number of sites, although there is a bias towards the area around the city of Tai Po in the New Territories area of Hong Kong. Almost half the examined specimens, however, were recorded from Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden. This is an area of about 150 hectares commencing in the Lam Kam Valley at around 150 metres elevation and rising to the summit of Kwun Yum Shan at around 550 metres elevation containing, since the 1950's, an agricultural institute founded by the Kadoorie Brothers, then owners of the pre-eminent local power company in Hong Kong. The Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden complex now consists of a relatively undisturbed mosaic of lowland woodland, low hill forest and more managed areas.

Other sites from which the examined specimens were collected include the mangrove/reedbed complex at Mai Po, edge of village sites with adjacent secondary and/or feng shui woodland such as Ping Long and Tai Yeung Che, both in the Lam Kam Valley, low hill forest such as the Peak (Hong Kong Island) and Tai Mo Shan (New Territories), coastal woodland sites such as Redhill and Tai Tam (Hong Kong Island) and various sites on the Sai Kung peninsula (New Territories) and mixed woodland sites such as Nam Chung (New Territories).

Almost all the specimens examined were collected from Robinson traps using 125w mercury vapour bulbs, left out all night on the roof of Dr. Kendrick's apartment and examined periodically throughout the night and emptied before dawn in the case of records from Ping Long and Tai Yeung Che, and run in the field using either plug ins or portable electricity generators in all other cases.

The genital apparatuses were dissected, stained with Eosin red and mounted in Euparal on microscope slides applying standard methods of preparation (Lafontaine & Mikkola, 1987). Photos of adults were taken using a Nikon D90 SLR camera equipped with Nikkor AF Micro 60 mm lens. Genitalia were photographed using a Canon EOS 700D camera mounted on a Lacerta compound microscope.

Abbreviations

KFBG – Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden

HNHM - Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary

NHMUK – The Natural History Museum, London, UK

MWM – Museum Witt, Munich, Germany

ZFMK – Zoologische Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig (Zoological Research Institute and Museum Alexander Koenig) Bonn, Germany

ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München (Bavarian State Collection of Zoology) Munich, Germany

LGN – Nolidae genitalia slide prepared by Gyula M. László

Checklist of Nolinae recorded in Hong Kong (in alphabetical order)

Aeneanola acontioides (Walker, 1862)

Barasa acronyctoides Walker, 1862

Barasa alopha Hampson, 1896

Casminola johannstumpfi László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010

Evonima aperta Walker, 1865

Hampsonola ceciliae **sp. n.**

Inouenola pallescens (Wileman & West, 1929)

Manoba fasciatus (Hampson, 1894)

Manoba grisealis (Swinhoe, 1895)

Manoba lativittata (Moore, 1888)

Manoba melancholica (Wileman & West, 1928)

Manoba tristicta (Hampson, 1900)

Meganola brunellus (Hampson, 1893)

Meganola tenebrosa (Hampson, 1896)

Meganola triangulalis (Leech, 1890)

Meganola zolotuhini László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010

Melanographia flexilineata (Hampson, 1898)

Nola angustipennis Inoue, 1982

Nola bifascialis (Walker, 1865)

Nola ceylonica Hampson, 1893

Nola kanshireiensis (Wileman & South, 1916)

Nola lucidalis (Walker, 1865)

Nola marginata (Hampson, 1895)

Nola mediolineata László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010

Nola pascua (Swinhoe, 1885)

Nola taeniata Snellen, 1875

Nola thyrophora (Hampson, 1914)

Spininola kendricki **sp. n.**

Spininola nepali László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014

Xenonola limbata (Wileman & West, 1928)

Taxonomic account of Nolinae species recorded in Hong Kong

The systematic list follows the classification concept of Hacker *et al.* (2012).

Subtribe *Nolina* Bruand, 1846

Nola ceylonica Hampson, 1893 (Figs 20-22, 55, 80)

Nola ceylonica Hampson, 1893, *Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum* **9**: 15, 88, pl. 158, fig. 13. Type-locality: [Sri Lanka] Ceylon, Pundaloya. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Kadoorie Farm & Bot. Gdn., UTM 50Q KK 039 827, alt. 450m, 2° woodland, 125W mv, 25.4.2008, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2879; 1 male, New Territories, Kadoorie BG, MV, 1100ft, 4.3.2001, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2890; 1 female, same site and collector, 6.1.2002, slide No.: LGN 2913 (coll. M. Sterling); 1 female, Island, mid-levels, 150m, actinic trap, 20-31.5.1982, Judith Robinson, Brit. Mus. 1982-304 (NHMUK). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola bifascialis (Walker, 1865) (Figs 18, 19, 56, 81)

Pisara bifascialis Walker, 1865, *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum* **31**: 244. Type-locality: Borneo, Sarawak. Type: in coll. UM Oxford.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 female, Ping Long, New Territories 26.1.2003, at MV light, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2881; 1 male, same site and collector, 27.10.2002, slide No.: LGN 2904; 1 male, same site and collector, 16.2.2003, slide No.: LGN 2905; 1 male, Tai Yeung Che, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, New Territories, 22.4472°N, 114.1285°E, 65m a.s.l., 125W MBF/Skinner, 22.4.2013, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2906 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFBG.

Nola lucidalis (Walker, 1865) (Figs 25, 26, 57, 82)

Pisara lucidalis Walker, 1865, *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum* **31**: 245. Type-locality: Borneo, Sarawak. Type: male, in coll. UM Oxford.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Nam Chung Valley, New Territories, 135m a.s.l., 22.5126°N, 114.2127°E, 125W Robinson, 22.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2889; 1 female, Kadoorie Institute, UTM 50Q KK 029 831, alt. 200m, 125W mv, 17.10.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2912 (coll. M. Sterling); 1 male, The Peak, vi-vii.1992, A. Galsworthy, B.M. 1992-108 (NHMUK). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola taeniata Snellen, 1875 (Figs 33, 58)

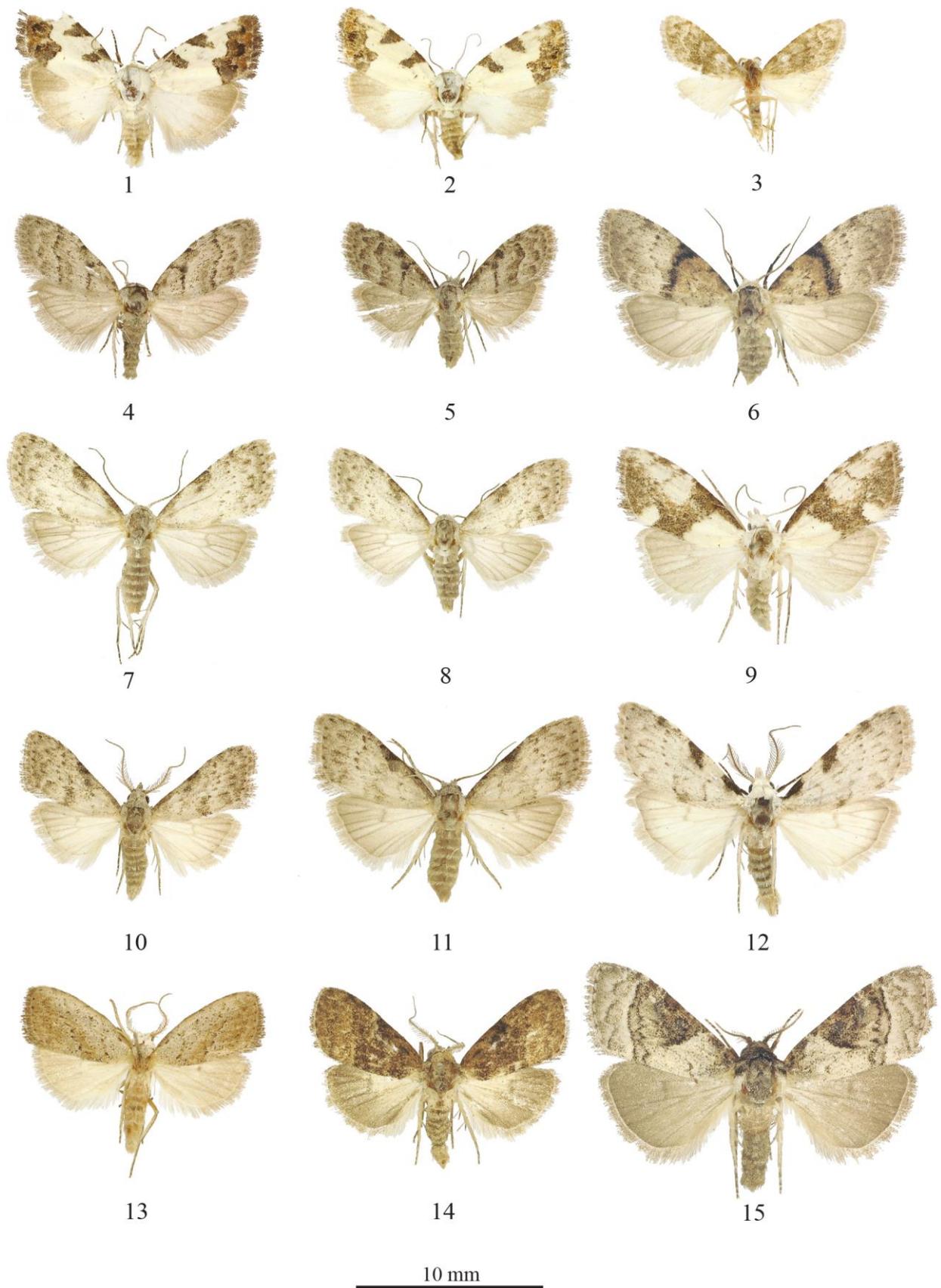
Nola taeniata Snellen, 1875, *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **18**: 65, pl. 6, fig. 1. Type-locality: [Indonesia] [Sulawesi] Celebes, Bonthain; Makassar; Balangnipa. Syntypes, in coll. NBC, Leiden.

Material examined:

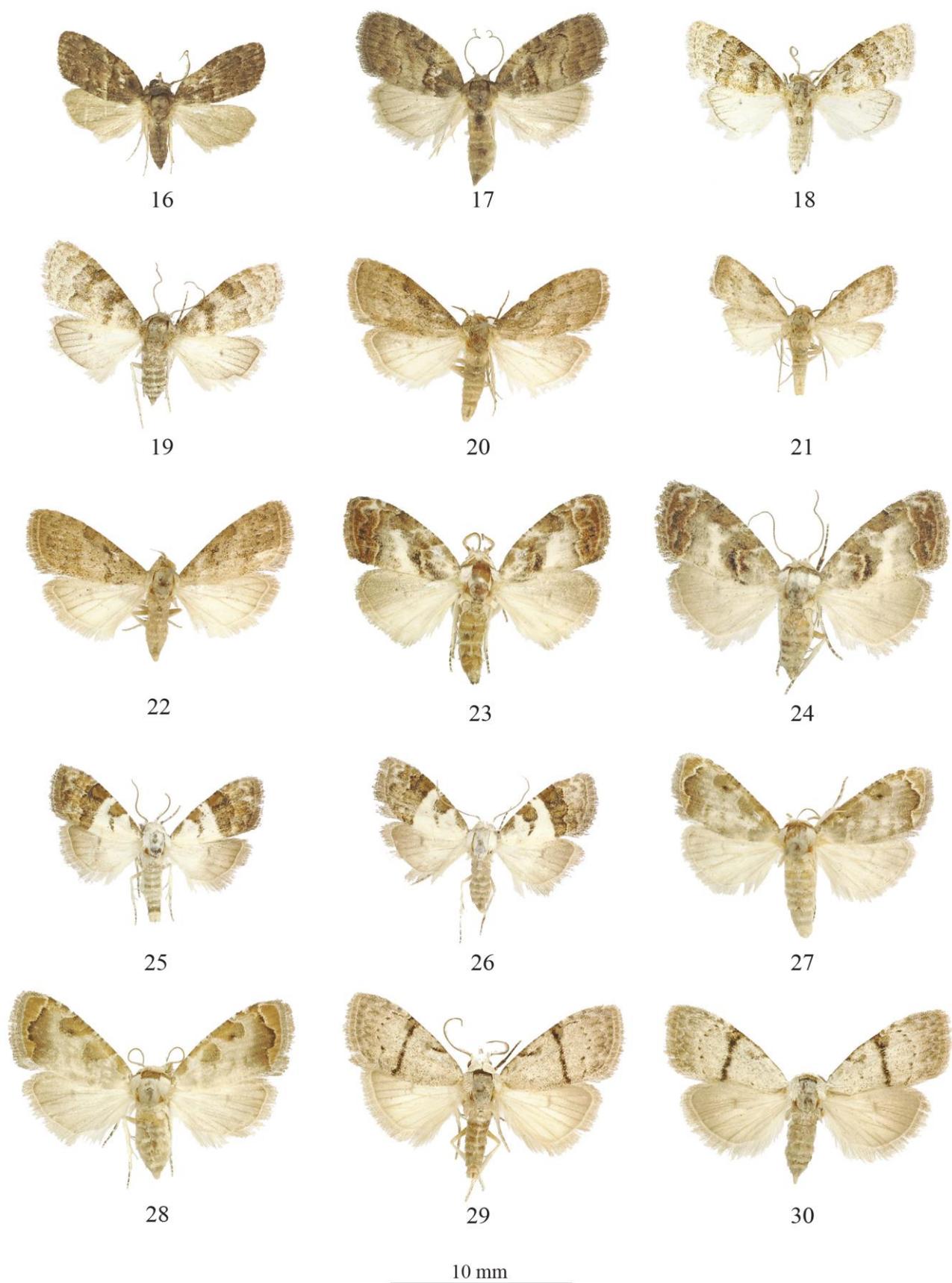
China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Mai Po Nature Res. Ed. Ctr. Broadwalk, UTM: 50Q JK 955 899, 1m a.s.l, 125W mv, Reed bed/mangrove, 30.10.2014, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2873 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola thyrophora (Hampson, 1914) (Figs 34, 59)

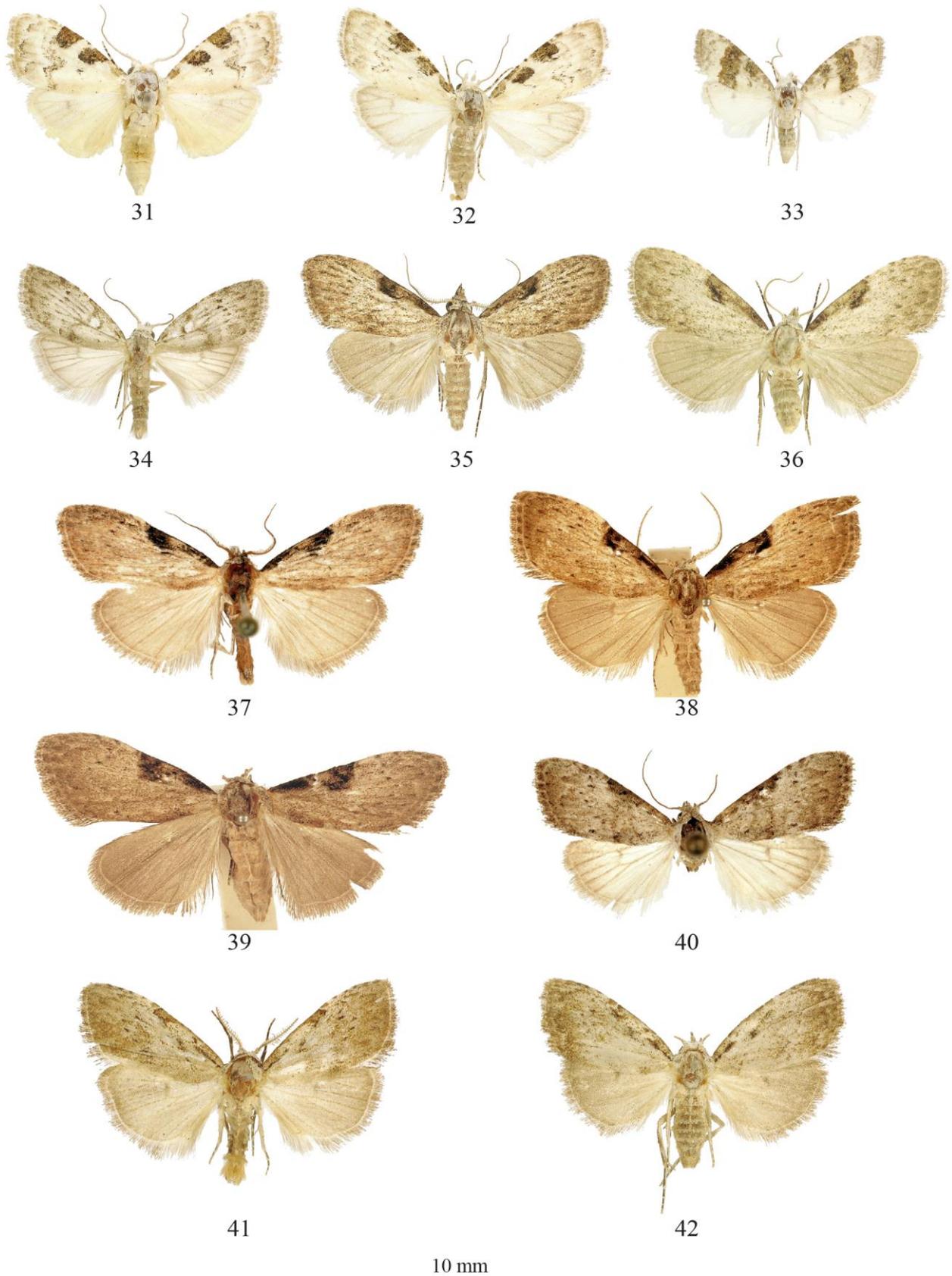
Pisara thyrophora Hampson, 1914, *Catalogue of the Amatidae and Arctiidae (Nolinae and Lithosiinae) in the Collection of the British Museum* **1914**: 390, pl. 22, fig. 9. Type-locality: [Taiwan] Formosa, Kanshirei. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.



Figures 1-15. Adults (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 1, 2: *Casminola johannstumpfi* ♂, ♀; 3: *Hampsonola ceciliae* sp. n. holotype ♂; 4, 5: *Inouenola pallescens* ♂, ♀; 6: *Manoba fasciatus* ♀; 7, 8: *M. grisealis* ♀, ♀; 9: *M. lativittata* ♀; 10, 11: *M. melancholica* ♂, ♀; 12: *M. tristicta* ♂; 13: *Meganola brunellus* ♂; 14: *M. tenebrosa* ♂; 15: *M. triangulalis* ♂.



Figures 16-30. Adults (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 16, 17: *Nola angustipennis* ♂, ♀; 18, 19: *N. bifascialis* ♂, ♀; 20-22: *N. ceylonica* ♂, ♂, ♀; 23, 24: *N. kanshireiensis* ♂, ♀; 25, 26: *N. lucidalis* ♂, ♀; 27, 28: *N. marginata* ♂, ♀; 29, 30: *Nola mediolineata* ♂, ♀.



Figures 31-42. Adults (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK unless otherwise indicated). 31, 32: *Nola pascua* ♂, ♀; 33: *N. taeniata* ♂; 34: *N. thyrophora* ♂; 35, 36: *Spininola nepali* ♂, ♀; 37: *S. nepali* holotype, Nepal, ♂ (MWM/ZSM); 38, 39: *S. nepali*, India-Khasis, ♂, ♀; 40: *Spininola* sp. indet, paratype of *S. nepali*, Vietnam ♀ (MWM/ZSM); 41: *S. kendricki* sp. n. holotype, ♂; 42: *S. kendricki* sp. n. paratype, ♀.



43



44



45



46



47



48



49



50

10 mm

Figures 43-50. Adults (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK, unless otherwise indicated). 43: *Spininola armata* holotype, Thailand, ♂ (MWM/ZSM); 44: *S. armata* Vietnam, ♀ (HNHM); 45, 46: *Meganola zolotuhini* ♂, ♀; 47, 48: *Melanographia flexilineata* ♂, ♂; 49: *Xenonola limbata* ♀; 50: *Aeneanola acontoides* ♀.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Kadoorie Institute, UTM 50Q KK 029 831, alt. 200m, 125W mv, 17.10.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2874 (coll. M. Sterling); 1 male, The Peak, vi-vii.1992, A. Galsworthy, B.M. 1992-108 (NHMUK). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola mediolineata László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 (Figs 29, 30, 60, 83)

Nola mediolineata László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, *Esperiana* **15**: 59, pl. 9, fig. 21; gen. fig. 52. Type-locality: Thailand, Prov. Nan, 1700 m, 30 km E of Pua. Holotype: male, in coll. MWM/ZSM.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Redhill, 150 ft, 23.2.2003, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2882; 1 male, Chuk Yeung Rd., (Wilson Trail Jn.), Sai Kung, N.T., 235m a.s.l., 22°24'5.7"N, 114°16'6.2"E, 125W Robinson, 19.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2883; 1 female, Sai Kung, Chuk Yeung Road, UTM: 50Q KK 187 798, 235m a.s.l, 125W mv, Secondary forest, 1.11.2014, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2909 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFBG.

Nola angustipennis Inoue, 1982 (Figs 16, 17, 61, 84)

Nola angustipennis Inoue, 1982, in Inoue *et al.*, *Moths of Japan* **1**: 662, pl. 349, fig. 3 (imago), pl. 349, fig. 16 male genitalia. Type-locality: Iriomote Island, Komi. Holotype male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, 1 female, Mai Po Nature Res. Ed. Ctr. Broadwalk, UTM: 50Q JK 955 899, 1m a.s.l, 125W mv, Reed bed/mangrove, 30.10.2014, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide Nos: LGN 2899 (male), LGN 2892 (female) (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens (all females) not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola kanshireiensis (Wileman & South, 1916) (Figs 23, 24, 62, 85)

Celama kanshireiensis Wileman & South, 1916, *Entomologist*, **49**: 179. Type-locality: [Taiwan] Formosa, Kanshirei. Holotype: female, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Tai Yeung Che, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, New Territories, 22.4472°N, 114.1285°E, 65m a.s.l., 125W Robinson, 22.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2875; 1 female, Shan Liu, Sai Kung, UTM 50Q KK 191 794, alt. 200m, 125W mv, 18.10.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2908 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola pascua (Swinhoe, 1885) (Figs 31, 32, 63, 86)

Roeselia pascua Swinhoe, 1885, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1885**: 293, pl.20, fig. 6. Type-locality: [Sri Lanka] Poona. Holotype: female, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

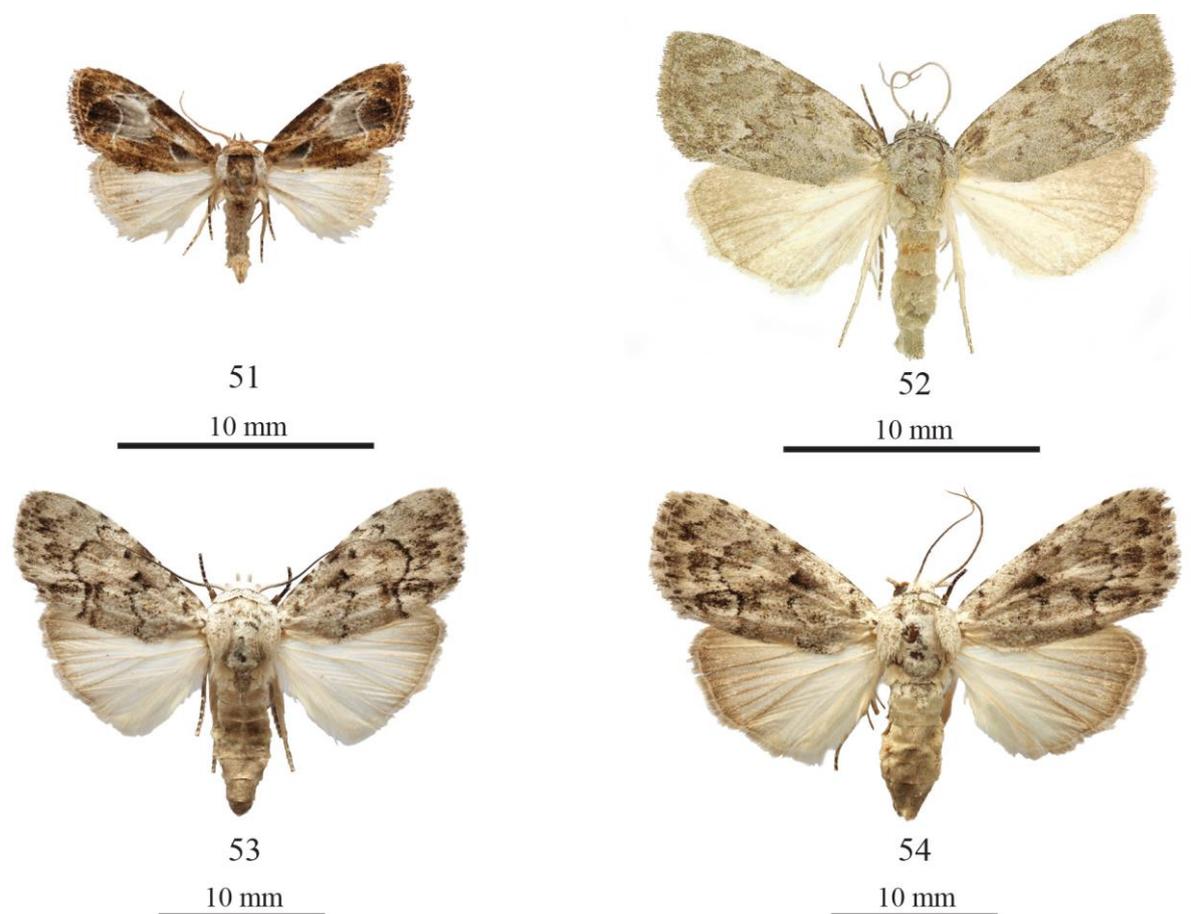
China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Ping Long, New Territories, 28.4.2002, at MV light, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2894; 1 female, same site and collector, 26.1.2003, slide No.: LGN 2916 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Nola marginata (Hampson, 1895) (Figs 27, 28, 64, 87)

Nola marginata Hampson, 1895, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum* **5**: 296. Type-locality: Bhutan. Holotype: male, in coll. BMNH.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Ng Tung Chai (public car park), Lam Tsuen, N.T., 135m a.s.l., 22.4365°N, 114.124°E, 125W Robinson, 29.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2895; 1 female, Tai Mo Shan (Youth H. Rd.), New Territories, 685m a.s.l., 22.4097°N, 114.1186°E, 125W Robinson, 23.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2917 (coll. M. Sterling); 1 female, The Peak, 1.6.1992, A.C. Galsworthy; 1 male, Magazine Gap, 300m, viii.1983, J.A. Robinson, B.M. 1983-344 (NHMUK). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.



Figures 51-54. Adults (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 51: *Evonima aperta*, ♂; 52: *Barasa alopha*, ♀; 53, 54: *B. acronyctoides* ♂, ♀.

Spininola nepali László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014 (Figs 35-39, 65-67, 88, 89)

Spininola nepali László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014, *Fibigeriana Supplement. Book series of Taxonomy and Faunistics 2*: 121, pl. 24, figs 1-3; gen. figs 1-2. Type-locality: Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal, Mechi, Taplejung area. Holotype: male, in coll. MWM/ZSM.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Kadoorie Farm & Botanical Garden, Misha's Bungalow, UTM 50Q KK 036 835: alt. 310m, lawn/secondary forest/*Acacia confusa*, 125W mv, 29.10.2011, leg. R.C. Kendrick, KFBG-Lep-00227, slide No.: LGN 2931; 1 male, Kadoorie Farm & Botanical Garden, UTM 50Q KK 036 831, alt. 350m, (Butterfly GDN.), 125W mv, 28.2.2004, leg. R.C. Kendrick (coll. KFBG); 1 female, New Territories, Kadoorie BG, MV, 1100 ft, 12.5.2001, M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2872; 1 female, Ng Tung Chai car park, UTM 50Q KK 040 039 alt. 135m, 125W mv, 18.9.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2898 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFBG.

Taxonomic note. *Spininola nepali* László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014 was described from East Nepal (type locality Mechi, Taplejung Area, Kanchenjunga Himal). In the description of the species, four male specimens from the type locality, one male from Bhutan and one male and one female from Vietnam were listed as paratypes (László *et al.* 2014). The external appearance as well as the genitalia of the holotype (Figs 37, 66) and male paratypes is fairly uniform, whereas the single female paratype from Vietnam (Fig. 40) noticeably differs in several external characters from the males, namely by its more greyish forewing and somewhat longer, elongate quadrangular, dark brownish medio-costal patch, whereas the male specimens of *S. nepali* have pale greyish-brown forewing ground colour and a shorter, conspicuously rounded, blackish patch at the medial section of forewing costa. At the time of the description of the species, these external differences between the male and female specimens was considered a manifestation of moderate sexual dimorphism.

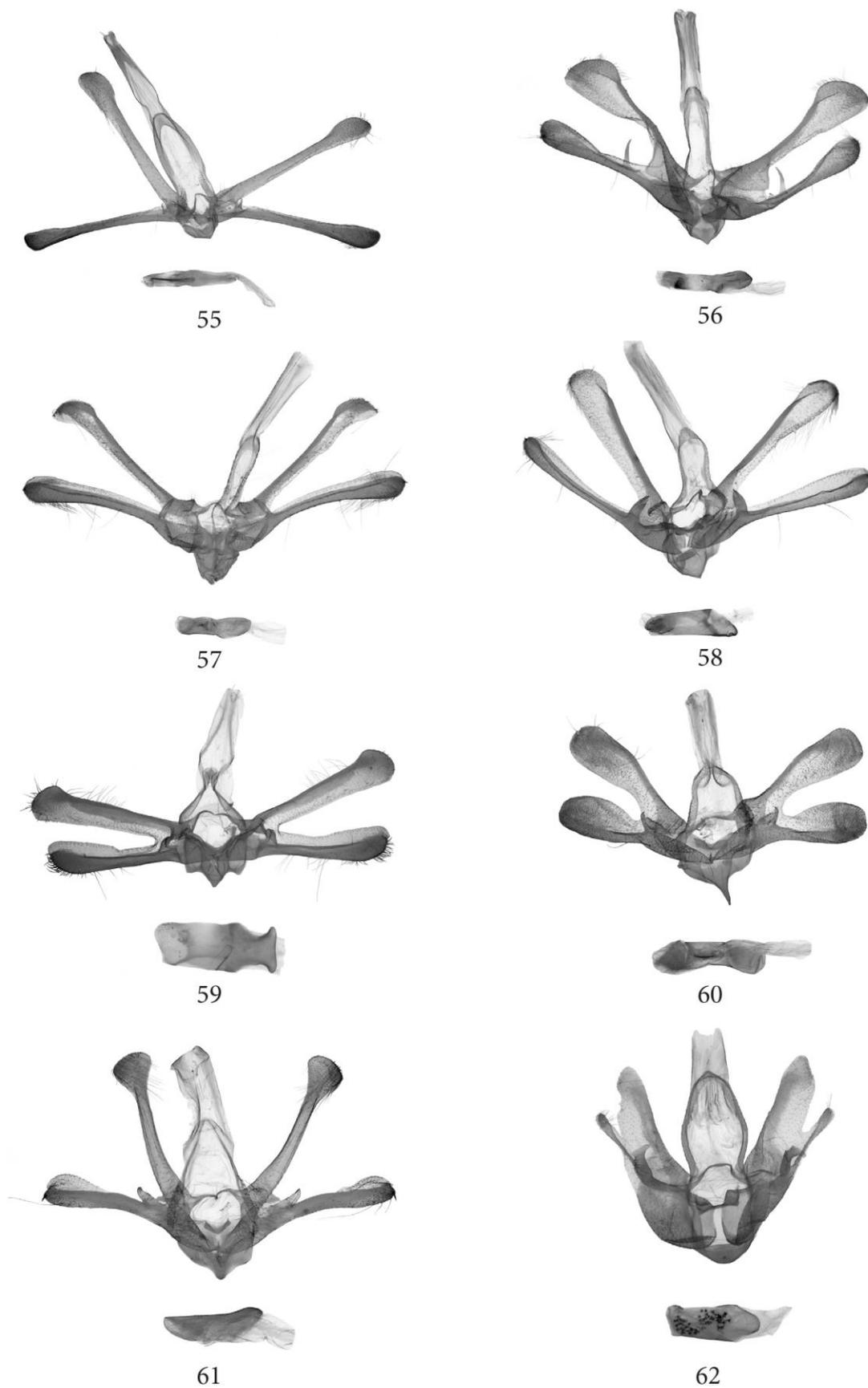
Nearly a decade ago, in the course of the revision of the Oriental Nolinae, a female specimen externally identical with the exemplars from India-Khasis referred to below was located by the senior author in the collection of the ZFMK collected in “Shaowu-Fukien” [Fujian] by J. Klapperich in 1937. The genitalia of this specimen display the same characters as those of the female from Khasis (see below). As the single Fujian specimen came from a locality which is remote from the then known distribution area of *S. nepali* and its genitalia were different from the genitalia of the described paratype, the specimen from Fujian has remained unidentified with the presumption that it may belong to the genus *Sumatranola* László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2013 due to the similarities in their genitalia morphology (László *et al.* 2013).

In the course of a recent examination of the Nolini accessions of the NHMUK, a pair of *Spininola* exemplars, both male and female definitely reminiscent of *S. nepali*, collected in India-Khasis, were found by the senior author (Figs 38, 39). The dissection of the genitalia of the male specimen (Fig. 67) confirmed its identity as *S. nepali*. However, the genitalia of the female specimen (Fig. 89) turned out to be fundamentally different from that of the female paratype of *S. nepali* (Fig. 90).

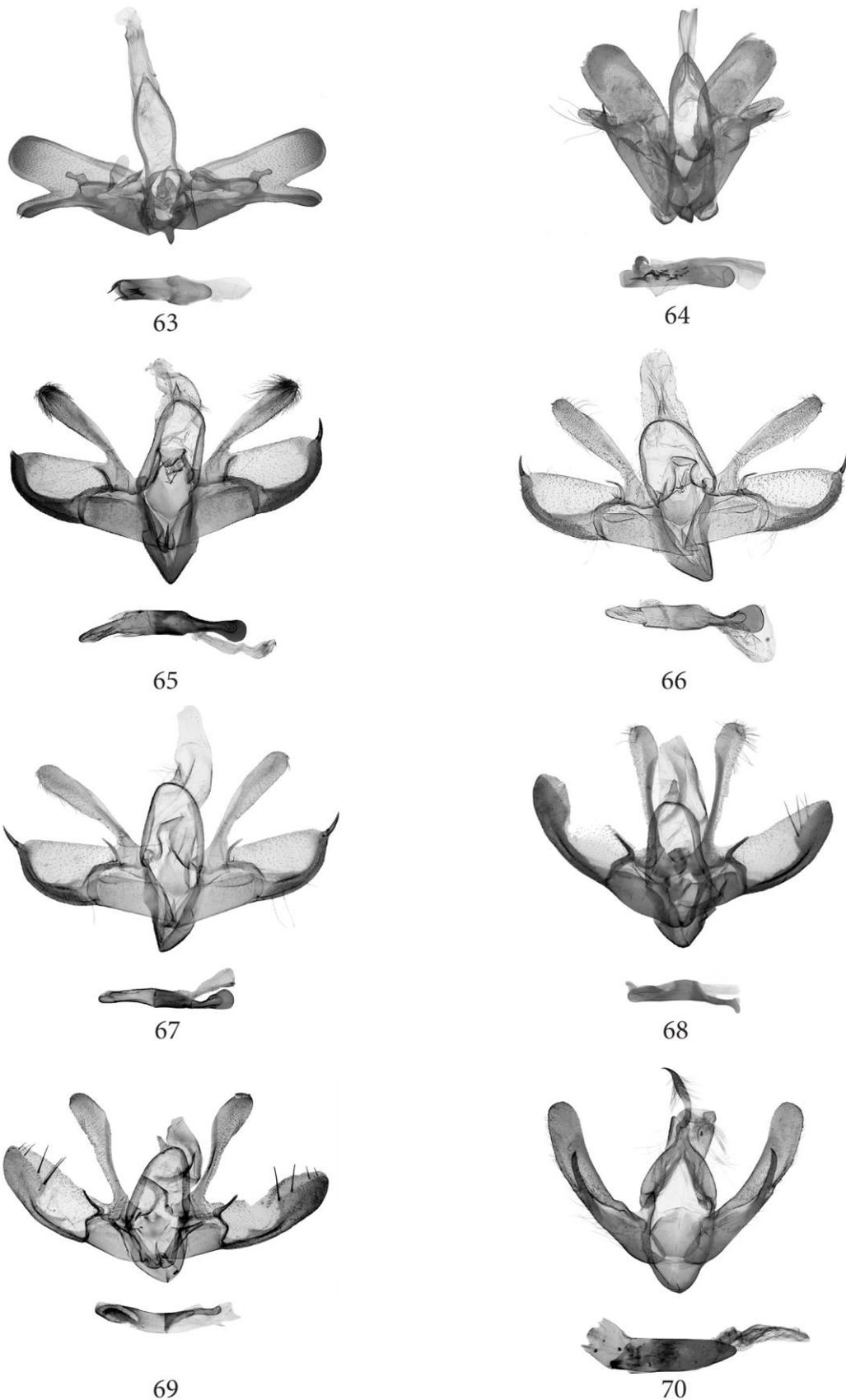
In the course of the study of Hong Kong Nolinae, further female specimens displaying *S. nepali* characteristics were found in the Hong Kong material by the second author (Fig. 36). The dissection of the genitalia of these specimens (Fig. 88) revealed their conspecificity with the Khasis and Fukien specimens. Finally, by the courtesy of Dr. Roger Kendrick, the senior author has been given the opportunity to dissect a male *S. nepali*-like specimen from Hong Kong (Fig. 35) and compare it with the type series of *S. nepali*. The configuration of the male genitalia of the Hong Kong specimen (Fig. 65) turned out to be substantively identical with those of the holotype of *S. nepali* (Fig. 66).

On this basis the following conclusions can be drawn: (i) as the externally well matching male and female specimens were collected in the same vicinity both in Khasis and in Hong Kong, they almost certainly belong to the same species; (ii) the male specimens from Hong Kong and India-Khasis are all *S. nepali*; (iii) it can therefore be presumed that the female specimens from Hong Kong and India-Khasis, together with the Fujian specimen, are also *S. nepali*; (iv) *S. nepali* is therefore a widely distributed species whose range extends from East Nepal to (at least) Fujian; and (v) as the true female of *S. nepali* differs substantially from the female paratype of the taxon, the latter specimen was misidentified and was erroneously designated as paratype of *S. nepali* in the description of the species (László *et al.* 2014). The true female genitalia of *S. nepali* is described and illustrated here for the first time. The misidentified female paratype of *S. nepali* from Vietnam is likely to represent an undescribed species.

Description of the female genitalia (Figs 88, 89). Ovipositor relatively short, conical, papillae anales trapezoidal, apophyses posteriores medium long, thin, apically rounded, apophyses anteriores conspicuously robust, medium long, very broad at base, gradually tapering, slightly curved, apically pointed; 8th tergite very short, medially slightly constricted, ribbon-like; ostium bursae relatively wide, rectangular, with a short but conspicuous apically rounded triangular medio-distal lobe; antrum short, funnel-like; distal section of ductus bursae heavily sclerotized, slightly arched, proximally tapering; proximal section of ductus bursae membranous, gradually dilated proximally; cervix bursae unmodified, membranous; distal section of corpus bursae tubular, gradually dilating proximally, proximal section of corpus bursae globular, distal half membranous, proximal half finely scobinated; signum bursae consisted of a pair of heavily sclerotized, small, thorn-like process; appendix bursae present, globular, weakly membranous.



Figures 55-62. Male genitalia (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 55: *Nola ceylonica* LGN 2879; 56: *N. bifascialis* LGN 2904; 57: *N. lucidalis* LGN 2889; 58: *N. taeniata* LGN 2873; 59: *N. thyrophora* LGN 2874; 60: *N. mediolineata* LGN 2882; 61: *N. angustipennis* LGN 2899; 62: *N. kanshireiensis* LGN 2875.



Figures 63-70. Male genitalia (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK unless otherwise indicated). 63: *Nola pascua* LGN 2894; 64: *N. marginata* LGN 2895; 65: *Spininola nepali*, LGN 2931; 66: *S. nepali*, holotype, Nepal, LGN 1704 (MWM/ZSM); 67: *S. nepali*, India-Khasis, LGN 2787; 68: *S. kendricki* sp. n., holotype, LGN 2878; 69: *S. armata*, holotype, Thailand, LGN 982 (MWM/ZSM); 70: *Melanographia flexilineata* LGN 2886.

***Spininola kendricki* sp. n.** (Figs 41, 42, 68, 91)

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9AF018B0-E5F9-4C95-977A-E61562E08318>

Holotype: Male, China, Hong Kong, New Territories, Kadoorie BG, MV, 1100ft, 4.3.2001, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2878 (NHMUK).

Paratype: 1 female, China, Hong Kong, Kadoorie Institute, Shek Kong, New Territories, 200m a.s.l., 22.4283°N, 114.1138°E, 125W Robinson, 17.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2897 (coll. M. Sterling).

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *S. armata* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 (Figs 43, 44, 69, 92) described from North Thailand (László *et al.* 2010), but is distinguished by its considerably paler, rather greyish brown colour of wings and the less sharply defined elements of forewing pattern, whereas the wings of *S. armata* are markedly darker brownish grey, conspicuously darkened towards the distal margins, with scattered blackish streaks and dots on veins; in addition, the forewing of *S. kendricki* is somewhat narrower than that of *S. armata*. The differences between the genitalia of the new species and its congener are as follows: *S. kendricki* sp. n. has somewhat longer and basally broader uncus, slightly shorter valvae, where the cucullus of dorsal lobe less elongate and the ventral lobe somewhat broader compared than those characters of *S. armata*; in addition, the medially angled harpe is noticeably thicker in the new species than in *S. armata*. The aedeagus of *S. kendricki* has apically conspicuously dilated, somewhat T-shaped coecum penis, whereas that of *S. armata* is unmodified, simply rounded; in addition, the vesica of the new species is without scobination, while that of its congener bears a conspicuous, extensive, elongate scobinated plate (cf Figs 68, 69). In the female genitalia, the differences between the two species are as follows: the new species has markedly longer papillae anales, somewhat longer and thinner apophyses posteriores, considerably wider ostium bursae, much shorter, funnel-like antrum with straight distal margin (that of *S. armata* is rather cup-shaped with evenly arcuate, concave distal margin), somewhat shorter sclerotized distal section of ductus bursae, notably longer and thinner ductus bursae compared to those of *S. armata*; in addition, the pair of thorn-like signum bursae are of different size in the new species, the distal one being much smaller than the proximal one, whereas the two signa bursae of *S. armata* are equal in size (see Figs 91, 92). The female adult and genitalia of *S. armata* are illustrated here for the first time.

It is worth noting that *S. kendricki* also resembles *S. subvesicularis* Hu, Wang & Han, 2012 described from the Donglshan Mountains, Sichuan, China due to its similarly greyish brown forewing ground colour and the characteristically narrow, dark brownish, short quadrangular dash in the medial section of forewing costa (Hu *et al.* 2012), but differs in the following features: the head, tegulae, collar and thorax of *S. kendricki* are covered by uniform greyish brown hair scales, whereas those of *S. subvesicularis* are diffused with white scales; in addition the hindwing of the new species is somewhat darker than that of its congener. In the male genitalia, the new species has a somewhat shorter and considerably broader, apically rounded, triangular uncus, while that of *S. subvesicularis* is longer, narrower, apically pointed and rather spike-like; the dorsal lobes of the bilobate valva are much narrower, the ventral lobes are markedly broader in the new species than in *S. subvesicularis*; in addition, *S. kendricki* has notably shorter harpe compared to that of its congener. The simple, short and relatively narrow, tubular aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *S. subvesicularis*, but it has somewhat longer, apically conspicuously dilated, T-shaped coecum penis, whereas that of *S. subvesicularis* is apically rounded, without dilation.

Description.

Adult. (Figs 41, 42). Forewing length of male 8 mm, that of female 7.5 mm. Antenna of male bipectinate with relatively short rami, that of female filiform. Sexual dimorphism limited, expressed by the somewhat wider and shorter forewing and slightly darker hindwing of female compared to those of male. Head relatively large, labial palps shortish, porrect, three segmented; basal segment short with a small whitish ochreous scale tuft, second segment almost twice as long as third, covered with a thick tuft of scales which substantially broadens medially, ochreous grey, third segment short, fairly broad, fairly thickly covered in ochreous grey scales; frons and vertex pale grey; compound eyes moderately large, globular. Thorax pale grey, abdomen brownish grey. Forewing rather broad, triangular, apically rounded. Forewing ground colour pale greyish brown, with somewhat reddish brown tone in the terminal area. Subbasal and basal transverse lines deleted, basal area with a short, fine, sharply defined, blackish subcostal streak; antemedial line poorly visible, diffuse, interrupted, represented by scarce, small patches consisting of dark brown scales, medial line

deleted. Orbicular stigma rather large, rounded, consisting of dark brown raised scales. Postmedial line poorly visible, diffuse, interrupted, represented by short dark brown dashes; subterminal line diffuse, shadow like, interrupted, consisting of reddish brown patches of different size; terminal line very narrow, off white; cilia greyish brown. Hindwing pale greyish brown; cell spot elongate, greyish; cilia somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 68). Uncus short, broad at base, triangular, apically rounded; tegumen medium long, rather narrow; subscaphium rather long, membranous, with relatively wide, ribbon-like, slightly arcuate lateral sclerotizations; transtillae broad at base then tapered, medially fused, ribbon-like; fultura inferior small, cordiform; valva medium long, bilobate, deeply cleft, dorsal lobe very narrow in its basal half, then gradually dilating, cucullus elongate, relatively narrow, apically rounded, ventral half membranous, costal margin well sclerotized in basal three-quarter, weakly sclerotized in apical quarter; ventral lobe rather broad, apically rounded, dorsal margin straight, membranous, ventral margin evenly arched, heavily sclerotized, apical area with a dilated sclerotization bearing a row of long, needle-like, easily removable spines, apex of ventral valval lobe without spine; harpe relatively large and thick, heavily sclerotized, medially curved towards valval apex, slightly tapering, apically narrowly rounded; sacculus short, broad at base, gradually tapered, without processi; vinculum moderately wide, rather short, broad V-shaped. Aedeagus short, tubular, almost straight, coecum penis relatively long, medially narrow, apically conspicuously dilated, forming a more or less T-shaped lobe with rounded corners; apical part of aedeagus only very slightly tapered, apically broadly rounded, without modification of carina; vesica without cornuti or scobination.

Female genitalia (Fig. 91). Ovipositor moderately long, papillae anales medium long, apically rounded; apophyses posteriores medium long, thin in whole length, apically rounded; apophyses anteriores short, broad at base, then tapered, apically rounded; 8th tergite very short, ribbon-like, medially slightly narrowed; ostium bursae rather wide, antrum very short funnel-like with straight distal margin; ductus bursae medium long, distal quarter heavily sclerotized, conspicuously curved, proximal three-quarter membranous, rather narrow, cervix bursae slightly swollen, membranous, corpus bursae almost globular; signum bursae consisted of a pair of thorn-like sclerotized processi, distal one considerably smaller than proximal one, signa bursae connected by a narrow scobinated strip; appendix bursae present, small, globular.

Etymology. The new species is named after Dr. Roger Kendrick, renowned entomologist and specialist in South East Asian Lepidoptera, who has spent much of the last 20 years compiling material for his comprehensive and shortly to be published Illustrated Guide to the Moths of Hong Kong.

Evonima aperta Walker, 1865 (Fig. 51)

Evonima aperta Walker, 1865, *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum* **32**: 505. Type-locality: Java. Syntypes: two females, in coll. BMNH.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Chuk Yeung Rd. (Wilson Trail Jn.), Sai Kung, New Territory, 235m a.s.l., 22°24'5.7"N, 114°16'6.2"E, 125W Robinson, 19.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling; 1 male, Kadoorie BG, New Territory, 1100ft, MV, 7.10.2001, leg. M.J. Sterling (coll. M. Sterling).

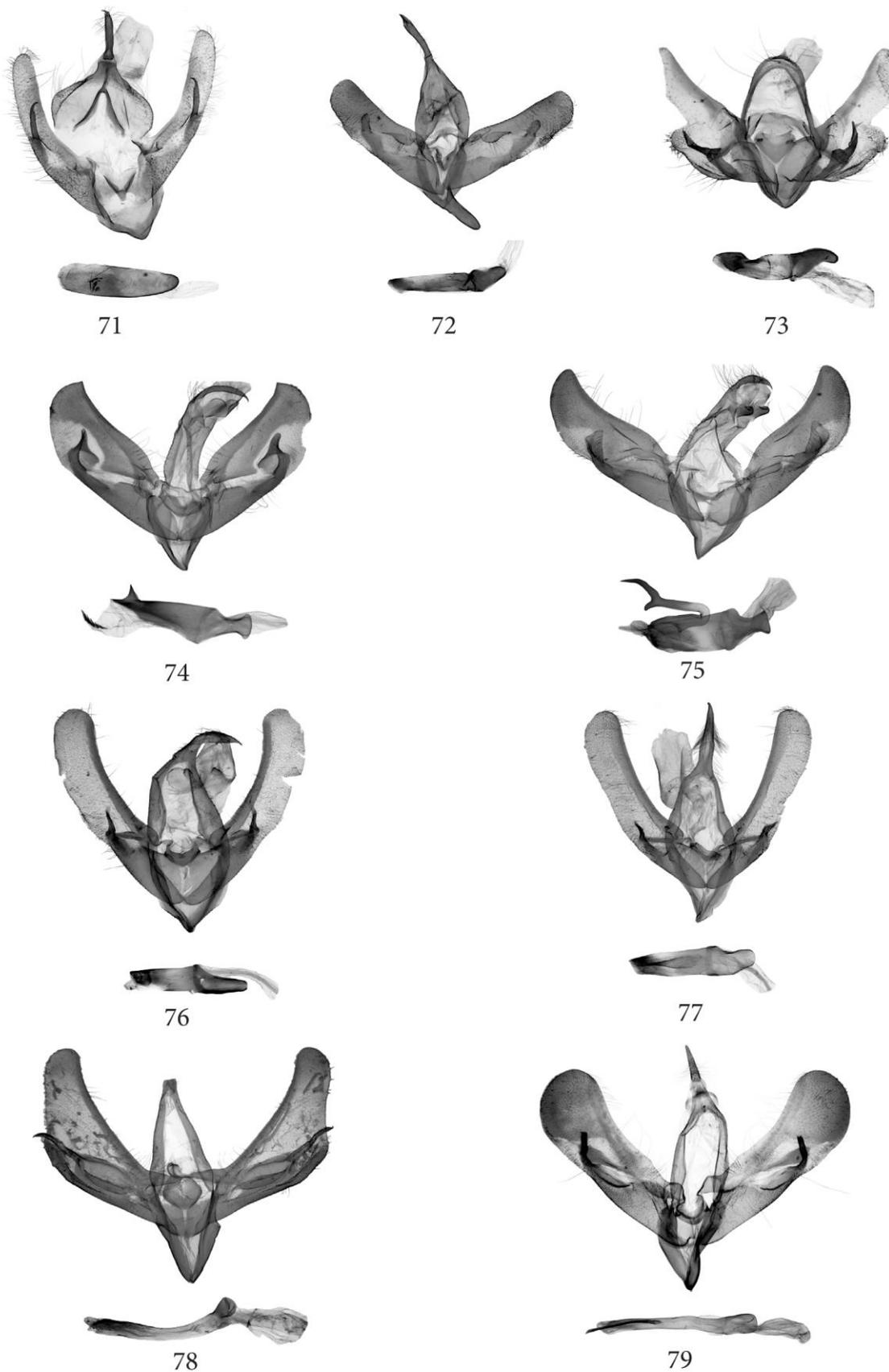
Subtribe Roeseliidina Walker, 1865

Melanographia flexilineata (Hampson, 1898) (Figs 47, 48, 70)

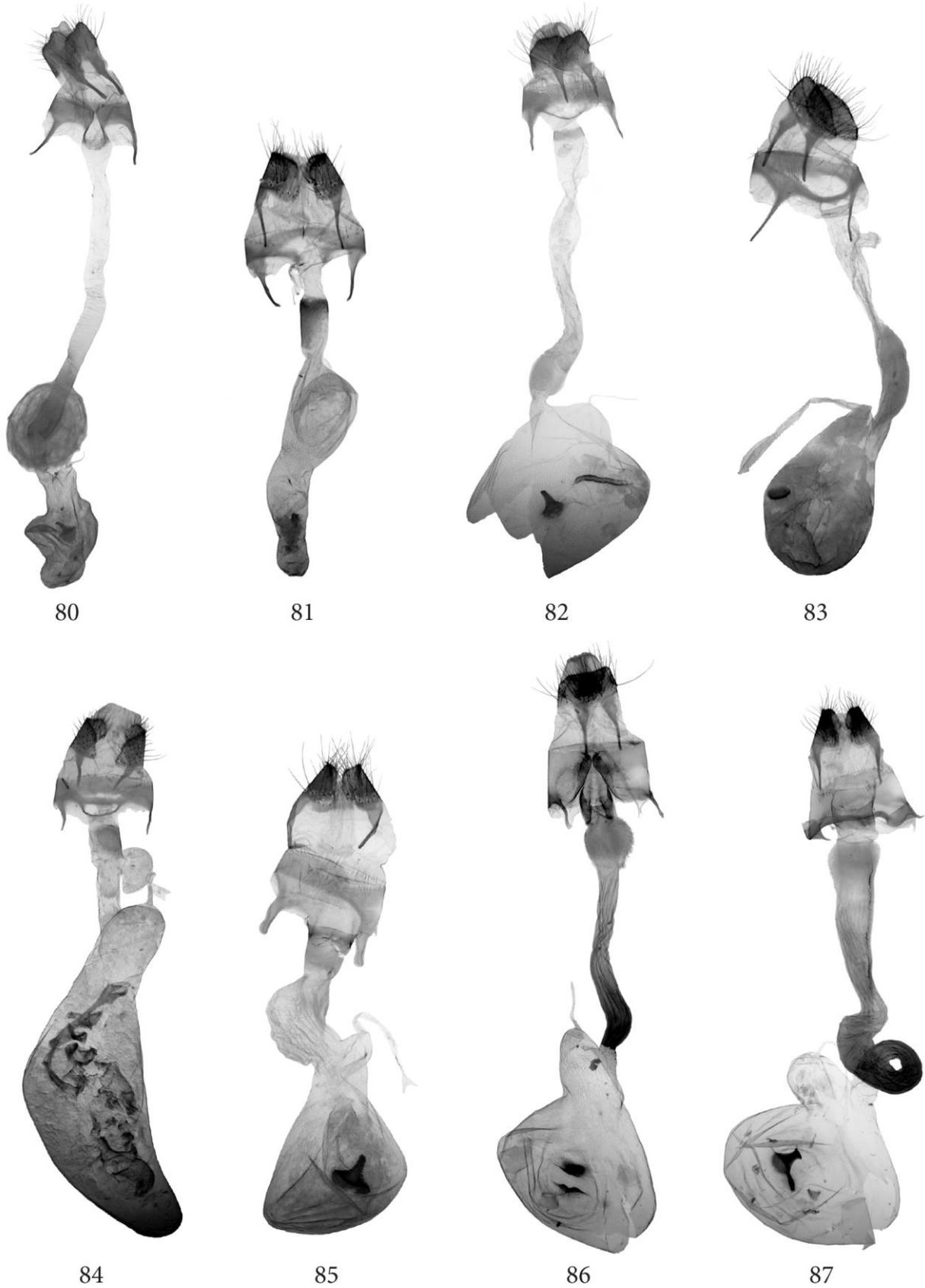
Nola flexilineata Hampson, 1898, *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, **11**: 440. Type-locality: [India] [Meghalaya] Khasis. Holotype male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, New Territories, 1.4.2006, at MV light, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2886 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFGB.



Figures 71-79. Male genitalia (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 71: *Casminola johannstumpfi* LGN 2871; 72: *Inouenola pallescens* LGN 2891; 73: *Hampsonola ceciliae* sp. n., holotype LGN 2896; 74: *Manoba tristicta* LGN 2877; 75: *M. melancholica* LGN 2884; 76: *Meganola brunellus* LGN 2885; 77: *M. tenebrosa* LGN 2888; 78: *M. zolotuhini* LGN 2887; 79: *M. triangulalis* LGN 2915.



Figures 80-87. Female genitalia (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 80: *Nola ceylonica* LGN 2913; 81: *N. bifascialis* LGN 2881; 82: *N. lucidalis* LGN 2912; 83: *N. mediolineata* LGN 2909; 84: *N. angustipennis* LGN 2892; 85: *N. kanshireiensis* LGN 2908; 86: *N. pascua* LGN 2916; 87: *N. marginata* LGN 2917.

Casminola johannstumpfi László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 (Figs 1, 2, 71, 93)

Casminola johannstumpfi László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, *Esperiana* **15**: 18, pl. 2, fig. 2; gen. fig. 12. Type-locality: Nepal, Annapurna Himal. Holotype: male in coll. HHNM.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Tai Yeung Che, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, New Territories, 22.4472°N, 114.1285°E, 65m a.s.l., 125W MBF/Skinner, 23.4.2013, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2871; 1 female, Nam Chung Valley, New Territories, 135m a.s.l., 22.5126°N, 114.2127°E, 125W MBF/Robinson, 25.4.2013, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2907 (coll. M. Sterling). A further Hong Kong specimen not dissected for the purposes of this paper is contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Inouenola pallescens (Wileman & West, 1929) (Figs 4, 5, 72, 94)

Nola pallescens Wileman & West, 1929, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, **10**(3): 191. Type-locality: [Taiwan] Formosa, Kanshirei. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Ping Long, New Territories, 26.I.2003, at MV light, leg. M.J. Sterling, LGN 2891; 1 female, same site and collector, 13.10.2002, slide No.: LGN 2914 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFBG.

Manoba tristicta (Hampson, 1900) (Figs 12, 74)

Nola tristicta Hampson, 1900, *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum* **2**: 37, pl. 19, fig. 4. Type-locality: [India] Sikkim. Syntypes: two males and three females, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Tai Mo Shan (Youth H. Rd.), New Territories, 685m a.s.l., 22.4097°N, 114.1186°E, 125W Robinson, 08.5.2017, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2877 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Manoba lativittata (Moore, 1888) (Figs 9, 95)

Roeselia lativittata Moore, 1888, *Description of new Indian Lepidopterous Insects from the Collection of the late Mr. W. S. Atkinson* **1888**: 286. Type-locality: [India] [Sikkim] Darjeeling. Holotype: male, in coll. ZMHU.

Material examined:

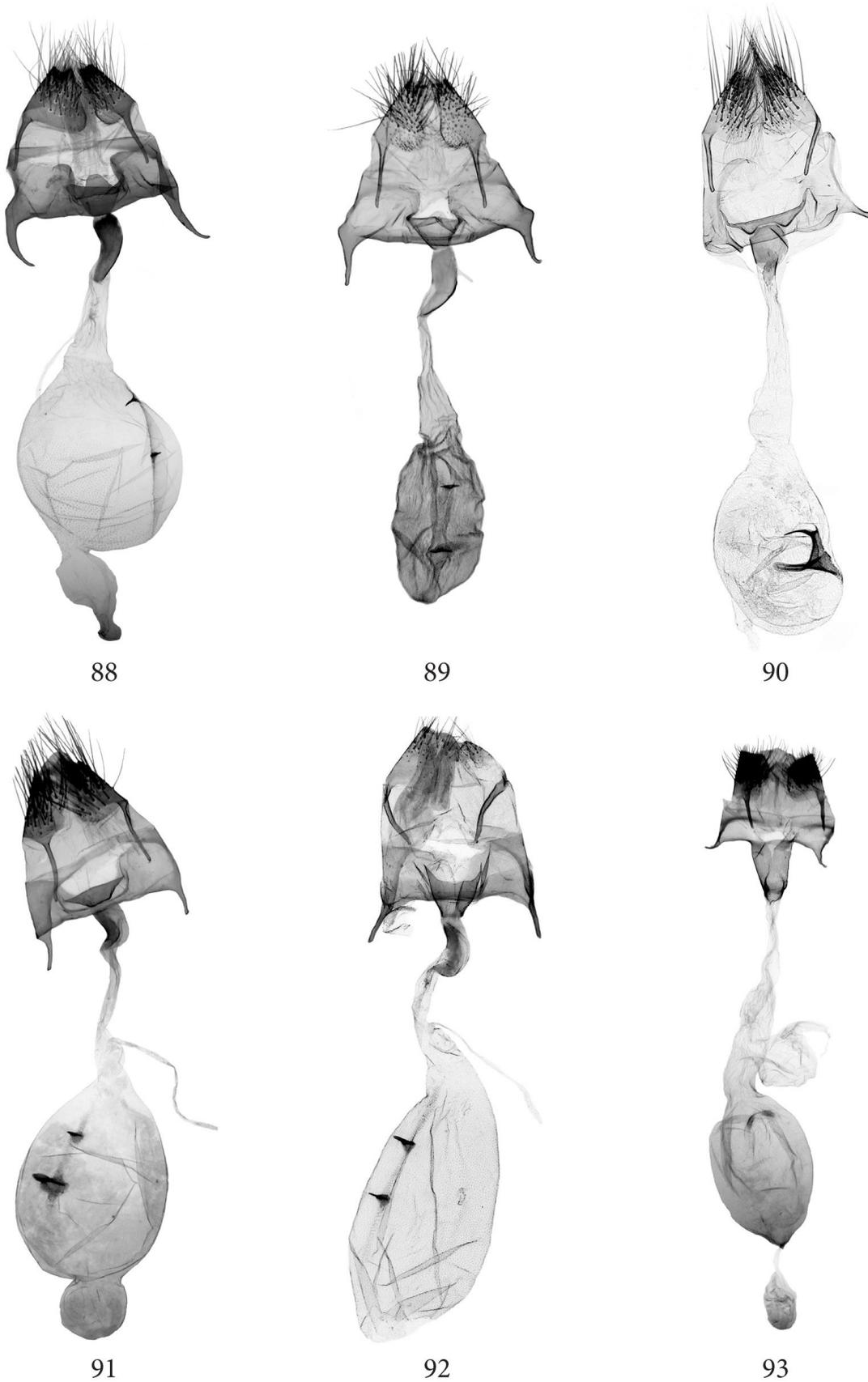
China, Hong Kong. 1 female, Nam Chung stream, UTM 50Q KK 132 932, alt. 150m, 125W mv, 16.10.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2880 (coll. M. Sterling).

Manoba melancholica (Wileman & West, 1928) (Figs 10, 11, 75, 96)

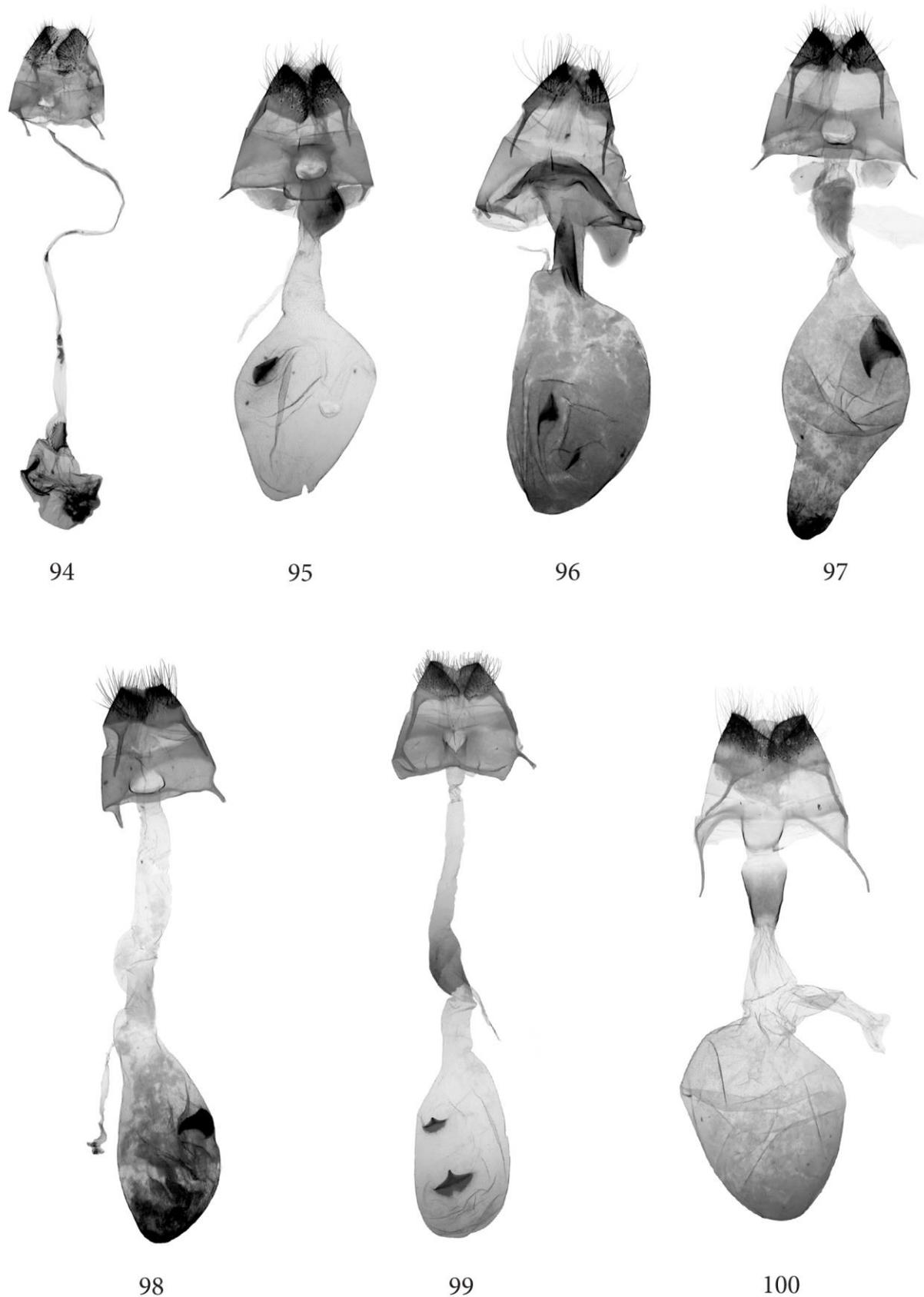
Nola melancholica Wileman & West, 1928, *Entomologist* **61**: 277. Type-locality: Japan, Honshu, Yamato, Yoshino. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, 1 female, New Territories, Kadoorie KYS, MV, 1800ft, 6.9.2005, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide Nos: LGN 2884 (male); LGN 2901 (female), 1 female, Chuk Yeung Rd., (Wilson Trail Jn.), Sai Kung, N.T., 235m a.s.l., 22°24'5.7"N, 114°16'6.2"E, 125W Robinson, 19.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2902; 1 female, New Territories, Kadoorie ARC, MV, 600ft, 5.8.2004, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2903 (coll. M. Sterling). A further Hong Kong specimen not dissected for the purposes of this paper is contained in coll. M. Sterling.



Figures 88-93. Female genitalia (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK unless otherwise indicated). 88: *Spininola nepali* LGN 2872; 89: *S. nepali* India-Khasis, LGN 2786; 90: *Spininola* sp. indet, paratype of *S. nepali*, LGN 1202 (MWM/ZSM); 91: *S. kendricki* sp. n., paratype LGN 2897; 92: *S. armata* Vietnam, LGN 1824 (HNHM); 93: *Casminola johannstumpfi* LGN 2907.



Figures 94-100. Female genitalia (Hong Kong, in coll. NHMUK). 94: *Inouenola pallescens* LGN 2914; 95: *Manoba lativittata* LGN 2880; 96: *M. melancholica* LGN 2901; 97: *M. fasciatus* LGN 2911; 98: *M. grisealis* LGN 2900; 99: *Meganola zolotuhini* LGN 2910; 100: *Barasa alopha* LGN 2893.

Manoba fasciatus (Hampson, 1894) (Figs 6, 97)

Rhynchopalpus fasciatus Hampson, 1894, *Fauna of British India, Moths* 2: 144. Type-locality: [India] [Nagaland] Naga Hills, 5500-7000 feet. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 female, Kadoorie Institute, elevation 200m, 12.4.2003, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2911; 1 female, Ng Tung Chai (public car park), Lam Tsuen, N.T., 135m a.s.l., 22.4365°N, 114.124°E, 125W Robinson, 18.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling (coll. M. Sterling). A further Hong Kong specimen not dissected for the purposes of this paper is contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Manoba grisealis (Swinhoe, 1895) (Figs 7, 8, 98)

Rhynchopalpus grisealis Swinhoe, 1895, *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1895: 25. Type-locality: India, Assam, Khasia Hills. Syntypes: two males, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 2 females, Kadoorie Institute, Shek Kong, New Territories, 200m a.s.l., 22.4283°N, 114.1138°E, 125W Robinson, 17.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide Nos: LGN 2900, LGN 2918 (coll. M. Sterling).

Meganola brunellus (Hampson, 1893) (Figs 13, 76)

Roeselia brunellus Hampson, 1893, *Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum* 9: 15, 89, pl. 158, fig. 31. Type-locality: [Sri Lanka] Ceylon, Pundaloya. Type: in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Tai Tam, Hong Kong Island, larva collected 29.12.2002 from *Melastoma sanguineum*, emerged Jan. 03, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2885 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling.

Meganola tenebrosa (Hampson, 1896) (Figs 14, 77)

Nola tenebrosa Hampson, 1896, *Fauna of British India, Moths* 4: 504. Type-locality: Bhutan. Holotype: female, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Tai Yeung Che, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, New Territories, 22.4472°N, 114.1285°E, 65m a.s.l., 125W Robinson, 15.5.2016, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2888 (coll. M. Sterling).

Meganola zolotuhini László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 (Figs 45-46, 78, 99)

Meganola zolotuhini László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, *Esperiana* 15: 47, pl. 7, figs 4-5; gen. fig. 43. Type-locality: North Thailand, Prov. Chiang Mai. Holotype: male, in coll. MWM/ZSM.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Parkview, Hong Kong Island, 16.4.2000, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2887; 1 female, Ping Long, New Territories, 30.4.2003, at MV light, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2910 (coll. M. Sterling). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFGB.

Meganola triangulalis (Leech, 1890) (Figs 15, 79)

Nola triangulalis Leech, 1890, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1888: 608, pl. 31, fig. 12. Type-locality: Japan, Satsuma. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Ping Long, New Territories, 16.2.2003, at MV light, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2915 (coll. M. Sterling); 1 female, The Peak, 24.5.1992, A.C. Galsworthy (NHMUK). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFBG.

***Hampsonola ceciliae* sp. n.** (Figs 3, 73)

<https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D1D25606-C285-4B13-B85A-8814F14EB1A0>

Holotype: Male, China, Hong Kong, Nam Chung Valley, end of Nam Chung Rd., UTM: 50Q KK 132 920, 150m asl, 125W mv, Secondary forest, 23.4.2013, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2896 (coll. M. Sterling).

Diagnosis. *Hampsonola ceciliae* sp. n. is reminiscent of *H. sapatagka* (László, Ronkay & Ronkay, 2014) due to the similarly pale yellowish forewing with blurred, shadow-like transverse lines, but considerably smaller in size (wingspan of the new species is 10 mm, that of *H. sapatagka* is 14-15 mm) and its forewing ground colour has a somewhat greenish grey tone unlike the somewhat reddish shade of the forewing of *H. sapatagka*. In the male genitalia, the new species has markedly shorter uncus, much wider dorsal lobe (cucullus) and considerably shorter and narrower ventral lobe of valva, somewhat more robust and thicker, apically pointed harpe (that of *H. sapatagka* is apically rounded), considerably longer vinculum compared to those of *H. sapatagka*. In addition, *H. ceciliae* has straight, subapically laced aedeagus, while that of *H. sapatagka* is evenly arcuate and gradually tapered apically. Due to the configuration of the male genitalia, namely the similarly reduced uncus, *H. ceciliae* shows closer relationship to *H. donglashanensis* (Hu, Han, László, Ronkay & Wang, 2014) but distinguished by its somewhat longer tegumen, much smaller ventral lobe of valva, considerably thicker, more robust harpe and markedly longer vinculum compared to those of *H. donglashanensis*. In addition, the aedeagus of the new species is straight, subapically laced, while that of its congener is evenly curved, apically suddenly narrowed (Hu *et al.* 2014). Despite the similarities in their genitalia, the external appearance of *H. ceciliae* and *H. donglashanensis* are somewhat dissimilar as the latter species is larger in size (with wingspan of 15 mm, that of *H. ceciliae* is 10 mm only) having white forewing with brownish median area while the forewing of the new species is pale yellowish with some greyish green shade, without darker median area.

Description.

Adult. (Fig. 3). Very small moth, forewing length of holotype 5 mm. Antenna of male bipectinate. Head relatively large, labial palps very small, three segmented, somewhat downward pointing, basal segment very short, second segment more than twice length of third with a thick quadrangular tuft of pale ochreous scales, third segment short and reasonably broad with pale ochreous scaling; frons and vertex pale brownish grey; compound eyes moderately large, globular. Thorax brownish grey, abdomen creamy white.

Forewing rather narrow, triangular, apically rounded. Forewing ground colour pale yellowish grey, with somewhat greenish tone. Subbasal, basal, antemedial and medial transverse lines diffuse, shadow-like, represented by patches of pale greenish grey scales, medial line conspicuously broad. Orbicular stigma small and indistinct, somewhat rectangular in shape with a small number of slightly raised dark brown scales. Postmedial line markedly fine, relatively sharply defined by dark greenish grey scales, costal section gently arcuate, medial section angled towards termen, ventral section slightly s-curved. Subterminal line rather broad, diffuse, interrupted, shadow-like, consisted of pale greenish grey patches of different size; terminal line deleted; terminal area somewhat paler than other parts of the forewing; cilia pale greyish yellow.

Hindwing pale yellowish white slightly brownish at the outer margin; cell spot absent; cilia yellowish white suffused by some greyish hair scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 73). Uncus strongly reduced, very short, triangular, apically pointed; tegumen medium long, rather narrow, distally slightly dilated; subscaphium short, membranous, with weak, arcuate lateral sclerotization; transtillae relatively broad, medially fused, ribbon-like; fultura inferior relatively large, cordiform; valva relatively short, medially shortly incised, costal lobe (cucullus) relatively broad, apically rounded, membranous, costal margin weakly sclerotized; ventral lobe rather short, apically broadly rounded, widely scobinated subapically; harpe large, robust, heavily sclerotized, broad at base, slightly curved

dorsally, gradually tapering, apically pointed; sacculus very narrow, represented by the thickened valval ventral margin; vinculum rather wide, medium long, broad V-shaped. Aedeagus short, tubular, straight, caecum penis short, medially tapered, apically rounded; aedeagus conspicuously laced subapically on ventral side, carina sclerotized, without process.

Female unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named after Cecily Kendrick, the wife of Dr. Roger Kendrick, who is an accomplished Hong Kong botanist and is writing the Chinese text of the Illustrated Guide to the Moths of Hong Kong.

Xenonola limbata (Wileman & West, 1928) (Fig. 49)

Erastroides limbata Wileman, 1915, *Entomologist* **48**: 160. Type-locality: [Taiwan] Formosa, Kanshirei. Holotype: female in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 female, Tai Yeung Che, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, New Territories, 22.4472°N, 114.1285°E, 65m a.s.l., 125W Robinson, 22.3.2019, leg. M.J. Sterling (coll. NHMUK). Further Hong Kong specimens not dissected for the purposes of this paper are contained in coll. M. Sterling and coll. KFBG.

Aeneanola acontioides (Walker, 1862) (Fig. 50)

Pisara acontioides Walker, 1862, *Proceedings of the Linnean Society (Zoology)* **6**: 118. Type-locality: Borneo, Sarawak. Holotype: male, in coll. UM Oxford.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 female, Shan Liu, Sai Kung, UTM 50Q KK 191 794, alt. 200m, 125W mv, 18.10.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling; 1 female, Ping Long, New Territories, 16.2.2003, leg. M. Sterling (coll. M. Sterling).

Barasa alopha Hampson, 1896 (Figs 52, 100)

Barasa alopha Hampson, 1896, *Fauna of British India, Moths*, **4**: 525. Type-locality: [India] Bombay. Holotype: male, in coll. NHMUK.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 female, Tai Mo Shan, UTM 50Q KK 050 846, alt. 750m, 125W mv, 4.9.2010, leg. M.J. Sterling, slide No.: LGN 2893 (coll. M. Sterling).

Barasa acronyctoides Walker, 1862 (Figs 53, 54)

Barasa acronyctoides Walker, 1862, *Proceedings of the Linnean Society (Zoology)* **6**: 192. Type-locality: Borneo, Sarawak. Type: in coll. UM, Oxford.

Material examined:

China, Hong Kong. 1 male, Kadoorie ARC, New Territory, 600ft, MV, 1.10.1999, leg. M.J. Sterling; 1 female, Ng Tung Chai (public car park), Lam Tsuen, New Territory, 135m a.s.l., 22.4365°N, 114.124°E, 125W Robinson, 13.3.2019, leg. M.J. Sterling (coll. M. Sterling).

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The Authors declare that to the best of their knowledge they conform to the national regulations and meet with the conditions and requirements of International Conventions concerning collecting/export and handling of the specimens reviewed in this Article.

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