

# A NEW *HYPENA* DELTOID MOTH FROM ZAIRE (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE: HYPENINAE)

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**ABSTRACT.**— *Hypena reginae* n. sp., is described from Zaire. The female adult, the lateral view of the head and the female genitalia are illustrated. The species is closely related to *Hypena euprepes* Fletcher, 1961.

**KEY WORDS:** Africa, Ethiopian, *Hypena reginae* n. sp., Hypeninae, Madagascar, Noctuidae, taxonomy, Zaire.

The genus *Hypena* Schrank, 1802 contains an estimated 500 - 600 species worldwide and is without doubt a "mega-genus". The major part of the species is found in the tropics. As presently known, the genus is represented in the Ethiopian and Madagascan region with more than 70 species, with many of them confined to mountainous areas. Recent work on the classification, synonymy and diversity of *Hypena* species has been completed by Lödl (1994a, b, c).

### *Hypena reginae* Lödl, new sp.

**Diagnosis.**— Wingspan: 29mm. The new species is most related to *Hypena euprepes* Fletcher, 1961, and can be easily recognized by the remarkable pattern of the forewing and the peculiar shape of the female genitalia.

**Description.**— FEMALE.— *Head:* Greyish brown, crest of the forehead prominent, diameter of eye slightly below 1mm, antennae very shortly ciliate, labial palpi reddish brown with long tufts on the dorsal margin of the second joint, third joint smoothly scaled (Length of 2nd palpus-segment: Length of 3rd palpus-segment = 2.7; diameter of eye: distance of eyes = 1.2). *Thorax:* Slender, greyish-brown, lateral parts pale. *Abdomen:* Brown without tufts on the abdominal segments. *Forewing:* Similar to *H. euprepes* but outer margin significantly convex below of apex. Ground colour pale greyish and reddish brown, significantly speckled with tiny, dark brown patches. Most striking feature is a huge, blackish brown saddle between the antemedial and the postmedial fasciae filling the cell area along the costa. This saddle is not so extended as in *H. euprepes*. The apical moon is insignificantly marked by a dark shadow. A dark dot is placed near the outer angle of the forewing. *Hindwing:* Unicoloured greyish brown. *Female genitalia:* Total length (Papillae anales included) 5mm. Ostium bursae insignificant, not strikingly marked by a V-shaped antrum. Ductus bursae narrowed in the distal third, the stout skin grooved and striated, smoothly broadened at the proximal end. Bursa formed like an gradually enlarged, oval sack, membranous and entirely speckled with fine spines and teeth. No distinct signum found. Ductus seminalis leads into bursa right below the end of ductus bursae. Length of bursa: width of bursa = 2.8mm.

MALE.— Unknown.

Immature stages.— Unknown.

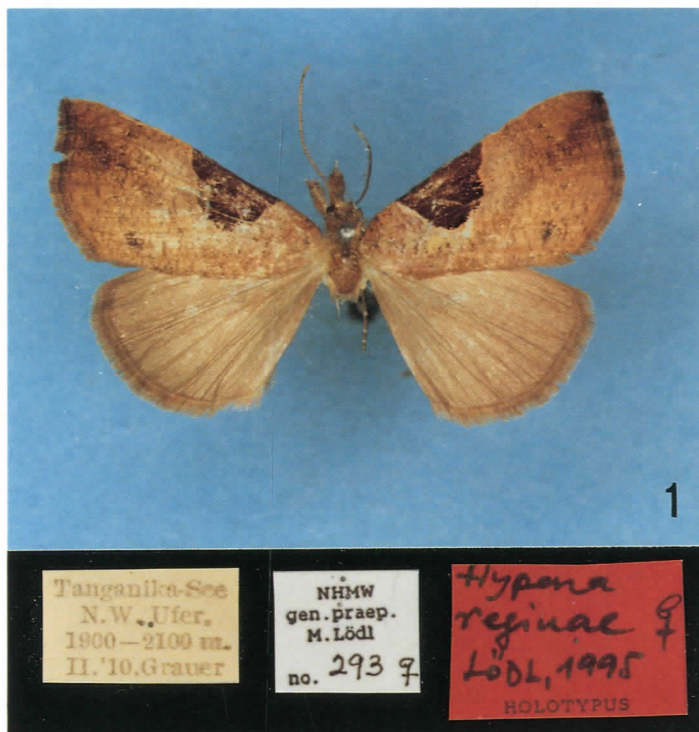


Fig. 1. *Hypena reginae*, n. sp., holotype ♀, Zaire (Wingspan = 29mm).

**Distribution.**— Eastern Zaire.

**Derivatio nominis.**— This new species is dedicated to my very close friend, Mrs. Regina Graf, Langenzersdorf (Austria).

**Type.**— Holotype ♀: [ZAIRE], [Lake Tanganyika], Tanganyika-See N. W. Ufer, 1900-2100m, Feb 1910, Grauer, Lödl gen. prep. no. 293 (Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna).

**Remarks.**— The new species is placed in the subgenus *Hypena* Schrank, 1802, near *H. euprepes*, which seems to be its closest relative. Comprehensive notes and details on the splitting within the genus *Hypena* have been given by Lödl (1994c). According to the features of the female genitalia, its slender figure, the total

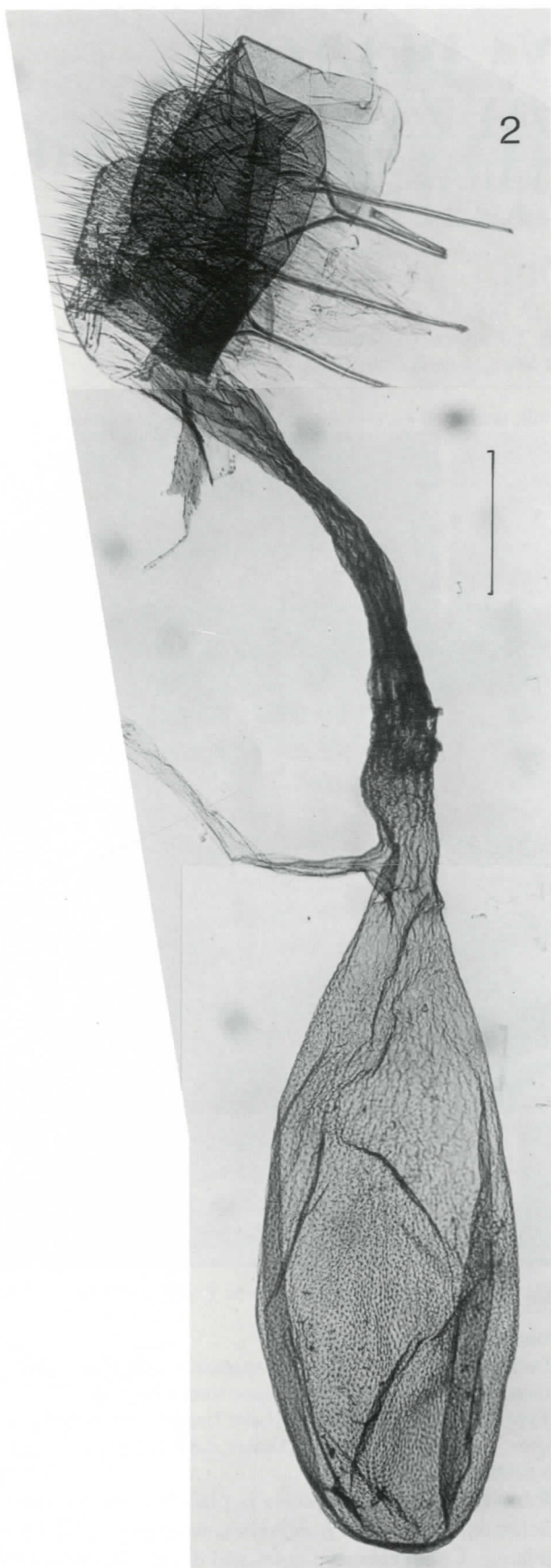


Fig. 2. *Hypena reginae*, n. sp., holotype, ♀ genitalia (Lödl gen.prep.no. 293 (Line = 0.5mm)).

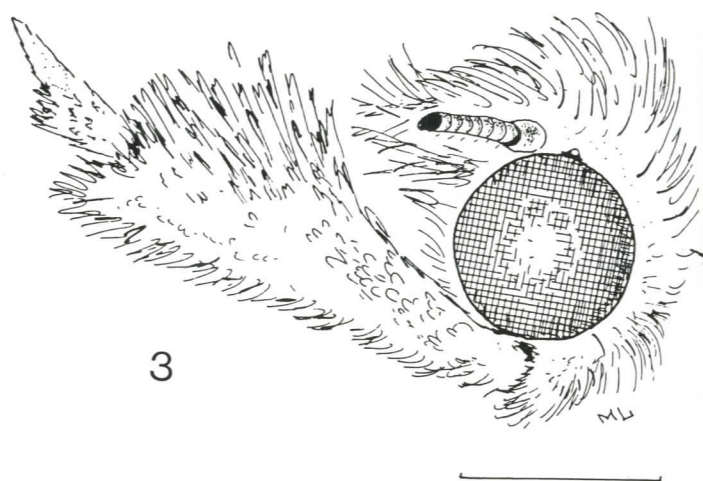


Fig. 3. *Hypena reginae*, n. sp., holotype ♀, lateral view of the head (line = 1 mm).

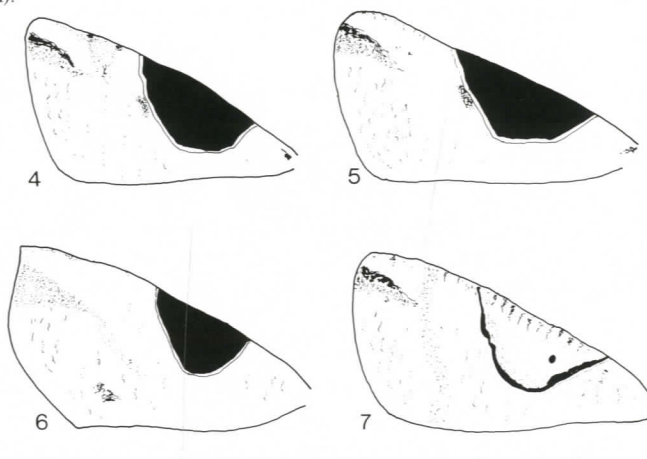


Fig. 4-7. Wing-pattern of *Hypena*: 4. *H. euprepes*, allotype ♀; 5. *H. euprepes*, holotype ♂; 6. *H. reginae*, n. sp., holotype ♀; 7. *H. euprepes*, paratype ♀ (Line = 5 mm).

length, the rough-skinned ductus bursae and the spiny bursa prove the species to be best placed in the subgenus *Hypena*. The species is only known from one female, but the distinct characters justify its description at the present stage of our knowledge of the deltoid moths of equatorial Africa.

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