The genus *Pancalia* Stephens (Lepidoptera: Cosmopterigidae) of China, with description of a new species

Zhiwei Zhang & Houhun Li*

Zhang, Z. & Li, H. 2009: The genus *Pancalia* Stephens (Lepidoptera: Cosmopterigidae) of China, with description of a new species. – Entomol. Fennica 20: 268–274.

The Chinese species of the genus *Pancalia* Stephens are reviewed, with five species and one subspecies treated. *Pancalia wuyiensis* sp. n. is described as new, *P. isshikii amurella* Gaedike is newly recorded for the Chinese fauna, and *P. aureatus* Yang is redescribed with the male genitalia given for the first time. Images of adults and genitalia of the examined species are provided, along with a key to the Chinese species and subspecies.

Zhang, Z. & Li, H., College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China; *Corresponding author’s e-mail: lihouhun@nankai.edu.cn

Received 11 November 2008, accepted 27 February 2009

1. Introduction

*Pancalia* Stephens is a small genus of twelve described species and three subspecies, distributed so far only in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Sinev 2002). It can be easily distinguished by the body with metal luster and rather asymmetrical male genitalia. In China five species were previously recorded (Gaedike 1967, Yang 1977, Liu 1981, 1992, 1997, Sinev 2007). In our study of the Chinese Cosmopterigidae, we recognized five species and one subspecies belonging to this genus, which are reported herein.

2. Material and methods

Adults were collected by light traps in mountainous areas. Terminology follows Koster and Sinev (2003) except the term “uncus” following Kaila (2004). Genitalia slides were made by mounting the material in the Canada balsam following the methods outlined by Li and Zheng (1996). Images of adults were taken with a Nikon D300 digital camera and genitalia were taken with an Olympus C-7070 digital camera. All the examined specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

3. Taxonomy

3.1. *Pancalia* Stephens, 1829

*Pancalia* Stephens, 1829: 49.

Type species: *Phalaena Tinea leuwenhoeckella* Linnaeus, 1761, by subsequent designation.

General characters. Adults with metal luster; labial palpi laterally flattened; antennae with pecten on scape; ocelli present; intersegmental membrane with microspines dorsally. Male genitalia with brachia of uncus symmetrical; valvae and valvellae asymmetrical; phallus without cornutus. Female genitalia with apophyses posteriores longer than apophyses anteriores; signa paired or absent.

Remarks. The opinions on the taxonomic sta-
3.2. Pancalia aureatus Yang, 1977
(Figs 1a, 2a)

_Pancaria_ (sic) _aureatus_ Yang, 1977: 150.

_Type material._ Holotype ♂, China: Beijing Agricultural University [Malianwa] (39.55°N, 116.24°E), Beijing, 10.VII.1958, leg. Chikun Yang, genitalia slide No. ZZW08873. [examined]

Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality as holotype, 18.VIII.1959, leg. Fasheng Li; 1 ♂, Luodaozhuang, Beijing, 5.VI.1951, leg. Chikun Yang. [Untraceable]

Additional material: 1 ♂, Mt. Xiaowutai, Yu County (39.57°N, 115.02°E), Hebei Province, 1,200 m a.s.l., 23.VII.2000, leg. Yanli Du & Zhendong Li; 1 ♂, Yangling (34.17°N, 108.04°E), Shaanxi Province, 450 m a.s.l., 22.VIII.1986, leg. Houhun Li; 2 ♂♀, Chengcheng County (35.11°N, 109.56°E), Shaanxi Province, 1,000 m a.s.l., 7.VII.1987, leg. Houhun Li.

_Re-description._ Adult (Fig. 1a). Wingspan 13.0–15.0 mm. Head shining dark leaden coloured. Antennae blackish brown. Labial palpi grayish yellow, leaden coloured ventrally. Thorax and tegulae dark leaden coloured. Forewings dark yellow with shining golden luster, black at base and apex, with three costal and four dorsal tubercular silvery spots, each spot edged with black scales on inside and outside; first costal spot at 1/6, straight down to fold, second one near middle extending to midwing, third one at 3/4, oblique to end of cell, becoming white into cilia; first dorsal spot and smaller second one beneath fold at 2/5 and 3/5 respectively, third one before tornus, obliquely outward and perpendicular to...
fold, fourth one on termen; cilia grayish yellow, dark gray at apex. Hindwings and cilia grayish yellow. Fore legs dark brown or dark leaden coloured, mid and hind legs concolourous to fore legs, but with grayish white or white annulations at middle and end of tibiae as well as at end of each tarsomere.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2a). Pleural lobes of eighth segment nearly trapezoidal. Brachia of uncus curved, longer than tegumen, slightly hooked apically. Valvae with distal half nearly triangular, dorsal margin straight, ventral margin slightly concave at basal third. Left valvella slightly narrowed distally, curved downwards in middle, blunt at apex; right valvella digitate, about 4/5 length of left one, gradually narrowed to narrowly rounded apex. Anellus a sclerotized ring. Phallus broad basally, slightly narrowed distally, with an elongate, sharply pointed apex.

**Diagnosis.** This species resembles *P. hexachrysa* (Meyrick) in the male genitalia, but can be distinguished by the forewings dark yellow with shining golden luster, the brachia of uncus narrower, longer than the tegumen, the left valvella
slightly narrowed distally and the phallus gently bent subapically. In *P. hexachrysa* (Meyrick), the forewings are ochrous brown except costal margin black from base to second costal spot; the brachia of uncus are wider, about same length as the tegumen, the left valvella is somewhat expanded distally, and the phallus is strongly bent subapically.

**Distribution.** China (Beijing, Hebei, Shaanxi).

### 3.3. *Pancalia isshikii amurella* Gaedike, 1967 (Figs 1b–c, 2b, 3a)

*Pancalia amurella* Gaedike, 1967: 372.

*Pancalia isshikii amurella* Gaedike; Sinev, 1985: 821; Sinev, 1999: 264.

**Material examined.** China: 3 ♂♂, Sangang, Mt. Wuyi (27.45°N, 117.40°E), Fujian Province, 740 m a.s.l., 17–19.V.2004, leg. Haili Yu; 1 ♂, Mt. Baishi, Laiyuan County (39.12°N, 114.41°E), Hebei Province, 1,300 m a.s.l., 20.VII.2000, leg. Haili Yu; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mt. Xiaowutai, Yu County (39.57°N, 115.02°E), Hebei Province, 1,200 m a.s.l., 22–23.VII.2000, leg. Yanli Du & Zhendong Li; 5 ♂♂, Baligou, Huixian City (35.27°N, 113.47°E), Henan Province, 780 m a.s.l., 12–14.VII.2002, leg. Xinpu Wang; 3 ♂♂, Louguantai (34.06°N, 108.19°E), Shaanxi Province, 1,300 m a.s.l., 13.V.1995, leg. Aisihae Maimaiti; 1 ♂, Chengcheng County (35.11°N, 109.56°E), Shaanxi Province, 1,000 m a.s.l., 7.VII.1987, leg. Huhun Li; 1 ♂, Jiulong, Ji County (40.02°N, 117.24°E), Tianjin, 200 m a.s.l., 28.VI.2004, leg. Huhun Li et al.; 1 ♂, Limutai, Ji County (40.02°N, 117.24°E), Tianjin, 300 m a.s.l., 1.VII.2007, leg. Huhun Li et al.

Adult (Figs. 1b–c). Wingspan 10.5–12.0 mm.

**Diagnosis.** This species is similar to *P. hexachrysa* (Meyrick) externally, but can be distinguished by the third costal spot on the forewing becoming white into cilia, the phallus bulbous at base in the male genitalia (Fig. 2c), and the signa paired in the female genitalia (Fig. 3a). In *P. hexachrysa* (Meyrick), the third costal spot on the forewing is not produced into cilia, the phallus is not bulbous in the male genitalia, and the signa are absent in the female genitalia. It also resembles *P. sinense* Gaedike, but can be separated by the male left valvella conspicuously curved at base. This subspecies is reported for the first time in China.

**Distribution.** China (Fujian, Hebei, Henan, Shaanxi, Tianjin), Russia (Far East).

### 3.4. *Pancalia hexachrysa* (Meyrick, 1935) (Figs 1d, 2c, 3b)

*Chrysoclista hexachrysa* Meyrick, 1935: 607.

*Pancalia leuwenhoekella japonica* Riedl, 1973: 29.

*Pancalia hexachrysa* (Meyrick); Kuroko, 1982: 267; Sinev, 1985: 817; Liu, 1992: 676; Liu, 1997: 37; Sinev, 1999: 261.

**Material examined.** China: 2 ♂♂, Sangang, Mt. Wuyi (27.45°N, 117.40°E), Fujian Province, 740 m a.s.l., 17–19.V.2004, leg. Haili Yu; 5 ♂♂, Guadun, Mt. Wuyi (29.49°N, 110.26°E), Fujian Province, 1,100 m a.s.l., 22.V.2004, leg. Haili Yu; 1 ♀, Guadun, Mt. Wuyi (29.49°N, 110.26°E), Fujian Province, 1,000 m a.s.l., 23.V.2004, leg. Haili Yu; 2 ♂♂, Xianfengling, Mt. Wuyi (29.49°N, 110.26°E), Fujian Province, 1,000 m a.s.l., 26.V.2004, leg. Haili Yu; 2 ♂♂, Dashahe, Dazheng County (28.53°N, 107.36°E), Guizhou Province, 1,420 m a.s.l., 22.V.2004, leg. Shulian Hao; 4 ♂♂, Dashahe, Dazheng County (28.53°N, 107.36°E), Guizhou Province, 1,450 m a.s.l., 23–24.V.2004, leg. Shulian Hao; 4 ♂♂, Dashahe, Dazheng County (28.53°N, 107.36°E), Guizhou Province, 1,350 m a.s.l., 25.V.2004, leg. Shulian Hao; 1 ♀, Baihe County (32.49°N, 110.07°E), Shaanxi Province, 200 m a.s.l., 16.V.1994, leg. Jin Zhou.

Adult (Fig. 1d). Wingspan 10.0–13.0 mm.

**Diagnosis.** This species resembles *P. gaedikei* Sinev, but can be distinguished by the dark brown cilia of forewings, the distally expanded left valvella in the male genitalia (Fig. 2c), and the absence of signa in the female genitalia (Fig. 3b). In *P. gaedikei* Sinev, the cilia of the forewings is white in distal half before apex of costal margin and along termen, the left valvella is slightly narrowed distally in the male genitalia, and the corpus bursae has paired signa in the female genitalia. This species is also similar to *P. aureatus* Yang, and the differences between them are stated under *P. aureatus* Yang.
Distribution. China (Anhui, Fujian, Guizhou, Hunan, Shaanxi), Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), Russia (Far East).

3.5. *Pancalia gaedikei* Sinev, 1985  
(Figs 1e, 3c)

*Pancalia gaedikei* Sinev, 1985: 818; Sinev, 2007: 39.  
*Pancaria* (sic) *latreillella* Curtis; Yang, 1977: 150, misidentification.

Material examined. China: 1 ♀, Beijing Agricultural University [Malianwa] (39.55°N, 116.24°E), Beijing, 25.VII.1958, leg. Chikun Yang.  
Adult (Fig. 1e). Wingspan 12.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This species is characterized by the cilia along termen of forewings white in distal half; the male valvae boot-shaped and the valvellae slightly narrowed apically in the male genitalia (Sinev 1985); the female sterigma being a sclerotized band along ventral margin of ostium bursae, and the paired signa being rounded, spinescent invaginations (Fig. 3c). This species was misidentified as *Pancaria* (sic) *latreillella* Curtis by Yang (1977).

Distribution. China (Beijing), Russia (Far East).

3.6. *Pancalia sinense* Gaedike, 1967

*Pancalia sinense* Gaedike, 1967: 372.  
*Pancalia sinensis* (sic) Gaedike; Sinev, 1999: 264.

Diagnosis. This species resembles *P. isshikii amurella* Gaedike, but can be distinguished by the antennae dirty-white near apex, the forewings with a large brown spot at middle of basal black area, and the left valvella slightly bent near apex in the male genitalia. In *P. isshikii amurella* Gaedike, the antennae in male are uniformly brown, the forewings sometimes have sporadic brown scales at middle of basal black area, and the left valvella is distinctly curved at base in the male genitalia.

Distribution. China (Beijing).

Remarks. Gaedike (1967) described and illustrated *P. sinense* based on one male specimen collected from Beijing, China. Sinev (1999) also provided the illustration of its male genitalia. Unfortunately, we did not collect it in this study.
3.7. *Pancalia wuyiensis* Zhang & Li, sp. n. (Figs 1f, 2d)

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, China: Mt. Wuyi (26.54°N, 116.42°E), Fujian Province, 740 m a.s.l., 20.V.2004, leg. Haili Yu; genitalia slide No. ZZW07226. Paratypes: 3 ♀♂, same data as for holotype except dated 16, 21.V.2004.

**Diagnosis.** This species resembles *P. pyrophracta* (Meyrick, 1924), but can be distinguished from it by the forewings having a narrower orange yellow fascia, with small pale yellow spots at costal and dorsal 1/2 respectively; in the male genitalia, the left valvella longer than the right one, conspicuously broadened before apex, the right valvella triangular, pointed at apex. In *P. pyrophracta* (Meyrick), the forewings have wider orange yellow fascia and lack the spots at costal and dorsal 1/2; in the male genitalia, the left valvella is evenly broad and of same length as the right one, the right valvella is broad at base, gradually narrowed to 3/5, and sticklike in distal 2/5.

The new species is distinguishable from other known species of the genus by the forewings lacking the tubercular scales.

**Description.** Adult (Fig. 1f): Wingspan 11.5 mm. Head shining dark leaden. Antennae blackish brown except flagellum with dorsal surface white distally. Labial palpi grayish yellow, second segment black apically, third segment black ventrally. Thorax and tegulae blackish brown. Forewings with basal 1/6 having shining purplish luster, remaining part blackish brown; with a narrow orange yellow fascia from costal 1/6 to dorsum, outwardly geniculate at fold; small yellow spots at costal and dorsal 1/2 respectively; cilia blackish brown. Hindwings and cilia dark brown. Legs black; spurs of mid tibiae deep gray dorsally, black ventrally; tarsi deep gray on ventral surface except first tarsomere with deep gray annulation medially; hind tibiae with grayish white annulations at middle and end, spurs gray.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2d): Pleural lobes of eighth segment nearly semicircular. Brachia of uncus curved, hooked apically. Valvae bluntly rounded at apex; left valva curved more or less in S shape, distal half of dorsal margin and basal half of ventral margin concave; right valva slightly shorter than left one, dorsal 2/3 concave, ventral margin arched. Left valvella slightly narrowed at base, broadened before apex, apex blunt; right valvella triangular, pointed at apex, about 3/4 length of left one. Anellus heavily sclerotized, distal 2/5 nearly parallel sided, apex blunt. Phallos broad basally, narrowed slightly to blunt apex, arched medially.

Female. Unknown.

**Distribution.** China (Fujian).

**Etymology.** The specific name is derived from the type locality, Mt. Wuyi, Fujian Province.

4. Key to the Chinese species of *Pancalia* Stephens based on external and male genitalia characters

1. Forewings without spots of tubercular scales; male anellus elongate
   - Forewings with conspicuous spots of tubercular scales; male anellus not elongate
2. Basal spots of forewings produced to a silvery band; male phallus dilated bulbously at base
   - Basal spots of forewings separated conspicuously; male phallus not dilated at base
3. Antennae in male uniformly brown, forewings sometimes with sporadic brown scales at middle of basal black area; male left valvella distinctly curved at base
   - Antennae in male dirty-white near apex, forewings with a large brown spot at middle of basal black area; male left valvella slightly bent near apex
4. Forewings with third costal spot becoming white into cilia; male left valvella slightly narrowed distally, phallus with apex elongate and pointed
   - Forewings with third costal spot not produced into cilia; male left valvella rounded expanded distally, phallus with apex not elongate
5. Forewings ochreous brown, cilia with distal half white along termen; male valvae boot-shaped
   - Forewings dark yellow with shining golden luster, cilia uniformly dark yellow; male valvae triangular in distal half
Acknowledgments. We are grateful to Mr. Kevin Tuck (The Natural History Museum, London) for kindly offering us the photos of both adult and male genitalia of Pancalia pyrophracta (Meyrick) used for comparison in this study, to Dr. Sergey Yu. Sinev (Laboratory of Insect Taxonomy, Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg) for providing us with helpful literature and kind advice, and to Ms. Xinli Wang (Chinese Agricultural University, Beijing) for the loan of some specimens. We are also much indebted to the anonymous reviewers for their critical comments and kind advice on the manuscript. The research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30470211).

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