

# 蟲訊 Insect News



## 香港昆蟲學會通訊

*Hong Kong Entomological Society Newsletter*



一隻20毫米長的雄性窗螢與一隻45毫米長的缺翅雌螢交配  
Mating of a 20 mm long male *Pyrocoelia* sp. with its 45 mm long, wingless female.

Photo by Vor Yiu

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## Species of moth new to Hong Kong, recorded during September and October 2010

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### Introduction

This is the first report on Lepidoptera in Hong Kong recorded during a six week visit by MJS as part of his sabbatical leave from his law firm, Allen & Overy LLP. Eleven species not previously recorded from Hong Kong on the “Hong Kong Moth Recorder” (HKMR) database maintained by RCK are noted. The species reported are all species that can be determined to the specific level with a high degree of confidence by external examination (without examination of their genitalia). A further 30 or so species which are also new to Hong Kong were recorded but these require further examination of microscopic morphological features to be determined to species rank. This work contributes to ongoing documentation of the Hong Kong moth fauna by RCK.

### Methods

125 watt mercury vapour (MBF or HQL) lamps with “Robinson” style traps (Fry & Waring, 1996) were run in the field on 25 occasions in September and October 2010. A 125 watt mercury vapour moth trap was run on the roof of RCK’s home in Lam Tsuen valley, Tai Po on 10 occasions, sometimes concurrently with field recording. In addition, MJS made various daytime trips searching for moth larvae. Sites recorded are noted in Table 1.

Table 1. List of sites recorded.

Site Name <sup>1</sup>	JTM grid ref. (WGS1984 datum)	Latitude & longitude °N; °E	altitude m	habitat type	dates recorded <sup>1</sup>
Kadoorie Institute, Shek Kong (KISK) (O)	50Q KK 028 833	22.43017; 114.1128	180	secondary forest	Sept.: 8, 10, 12, 16, 22, 27, 28; Oct.: 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17
Kwun Yum Shan, Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden <sup>2</sup>	50Q KK 034 828	22.42575; 114.1187	550	secondary forest (hilltop)	Sept.: 2
Nam Chung	50Q KK 133 920	22.51333; 114.2133	135	secondary forest (riparian)	Oct.: 16
Ng Tung Chai	50Q KK 040 039	22.43656; 114.1246	135	secondary forest & abandoned ag- riculture	Sept.: 5, 9, 13, 18 Oct.: 12
Shan Liu, Sai Kung	50Q KK 191 794	22.39772; 114.2717	200	secondary forest & tall shrubland	Sept.: 17 Oct.: 18
San Tsuen, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po (O)	50Q KK 053 865	22.45947; 114.1365	60	<i>Fung shui</i> wood, market garden & village mosaic	Sept.: 1, 2, 5, 9, 13, 18, 22 Oct.: 7, 8, 19
Tai Mo Shan (youth hostel road) (L)	50Q KK 020 805	22.40475; 114.1056	750	shrubland and grassland mosaic	Sept.: 1, 3, 5, 9, 12, 16, 27 Oct.: 8, 12, 17
Tai Po Kau Head- land (O)	50Q KK 110 838	22.43672; 114.1925	60	Circa 70 year old secondary forest	Sept., 1, 4, 6

1 - where a light was operated overnight (O), the date given is for the start of recording; daytime larval searching indicated (L).

2 - recording was undertaken as part of the monthly KFBG moth survey

Identifications were made by comparison with the available literature, as cited under each species entry. The list order is based upon Kendrick (2002), updated for Noctuoidea following Lafontaine & Schmidt (2010). Voucher specimens of each of the species referred to in this paper were retained by MJS and are currently in his collection in St Albans, for eventual deposition in either The Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, or the insect collection at Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (KFBG), Hong Kong, unless otherwise stated.

## Results

There are 11 species reported herein as new records for Hong Kong.

### *Entrichella pogonias* Bryk, 1947

Sesiidae, Tinthiinae (Figures 1 & 12(d), 16mm wingspan)

One at dawn to Mercury Vapour (MV) light, 4 September 2010, Tai Po Kau Headland. The holotype for this species is from Jiangsu, Eastern China. All other previous records are from three sites in northern Vietnam (Kallies & Arita, 2001). The specimen of *Entrichella pogonias* will be sent to Dr. Axel Kallies in Melbourne, Australia, as part of his revisionary work of the Oriental Sesiidae fauna.



### *Heleystogramma hibisci* (Stainton, 1859)

Gelechiidae, Dichomeridinae (Figure 2, 12mm wingspan)

1 specimen bred on 13 September 2010 from a few larvae in spinings on *Abutilon* sp., (Malvaceae) collected from Tai Mo San on 1 September 2010. This is probably a new foodplant record for this species. The species is known from China (Jiangsu), Taiwan, India, Thailand, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Java and Australia (Queensland) (Ponomarenko, 1997). MJS has a further specimen taken at light at Tai Mo San on 8 April 2006 that had not previously been included in the HKRM database.



### *Hedya iophaea* (Meyrick, 1912)

Tortricidae, Olethreutinae (Figure 3, 11mm wingspan)

One at mv light, Sai Kung, 17 September 2010. The species is known from Thailand, Japan, Taiwan, India and Sri Lanka (Kawabe, 1989). It is not listed from China by Liu & Li (2002), though their work does not list many species of the south Chinese tortricid moth fauna, a region which is underworked taxonomically.



### *Collinsa spheraria* (Swinhoe, 1892)

Thyrididae, Siculodinae (Figures 4 & 12(b), 20mm wingspan)

One at mv light, Tai Po Kau Headland, 4 September 2010. The species is known from India, Nepal, China, Burma, W. Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and Kalimantan (Robinson *et al.*, 1994; Inoue, 1998).



***Oroplema plagifera*** (Butler, 1881)

Uraniidae, Epipleminae (Figures 5 & 12(e), 15mm wingspan)

One at mv light, Kwun Yum Shan, Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, 2 September 2010. RCK saw what is almost certain to have been this species at Kwun Yum Shan in June 2010 during a KFBG Night Safari, but was unable to retain or photograph the specimen. The species is known from Japan, Korea, eastern China (Gansu, Jiangxi), Russia, Taiwan and northern India (Zhu *et al.*, 2004; Sohn & Yen, 2005), and listed as *Epiplema plagifera* by Zhu *et al.* (2004).

***Acosmeryx anceus*** Stoll, 1781, ssp. ***subdentata*** Rothschild and Jordan 1903

Sphingidae, Smerinthinae. (Figures 6 & 12(a), 70mm wingspan)

Over 30 specimens recorded, all at mv light, between 29 August 2010 and 8 October 2010 from San Tsuen, Ng Tung Chai, Nam Chung, Tai Po Kau Headland and KISK (20 records from the last site). The species range is from northern India to New Guinea and Australia (Queensland). Subspecies *subdentata* has been recorded from south-west India, Sri Lanka, north India to Indonesia (as far as Sumbawa), China (Yunnan; Guigang, Gaungxi) and the Lutao Islands to the south of Taiwan (Pittaway & Kitching, 2000-2010).

***Eublemma rufiplaga*** Hampson, 1910

Erebidae, Eublemminae (Figures 7 & 12(c), 15mm wingspan)

Seven records in total, all at mv light: Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, 29 August 2010; San Tsuen, 1 September 2010; Ng Tung Chai, 6 September 2010, 9 September 2010 & 14 September 2010; Nam Chung, 2 specimens on 16 October 2010. Two further records from 2009 were found in photographs of unidentified moths, from Sha Lo Tung on 16 September 2009 and Nam Chung on 21 September 2009. The larvae feed at least partially on scale insects (Coccidae). The species was previously known from Borneo and Java (Holloway, 2009) and appears to be a new record for China, as the species is not listed in Chen (1999).

***Manoba tessellata*** (Hampson, 1896)

Nolidae, Nolinae (Figures 8 & 12(f), 16mm wingspan)

One at mv light, Nam Chung, 16 October 2010. The species is known from N.E. Himalaya, Taiwan, Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Bali (Wang, 1996; Holloway, 2003).

***Trichoplusia reticulata*** (Moore, 1882)

Noctuidae, Plusiinae (Figure 9, 28mm wingspan)

One at mv light, 17 October 2010 at KISK. A further worn specimen, which was previously unidentified, was taken at mv light on 13 July 2002 in the Butterfly Garden at Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden. The species was previously known from Taiwan, India and Kalimantan (Wang, 1995).



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***Helicoverpa assulta*** (Guenee, 1852)  
Noctuidae, Heliethinae (Figure 10, 30mm wingspan)

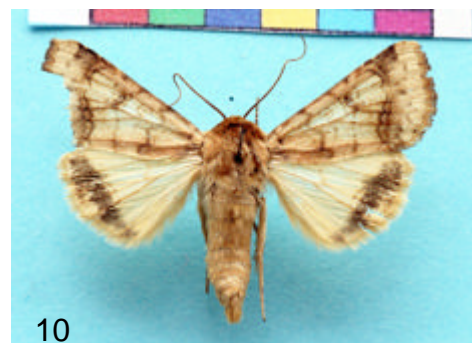
One at mv light, San Tsuen, 5 September 2010. This species is found in both the Old World and the African tropics. It has been recorded throughout China (Chen, 1999). It is a pest species and is strongly migratory (Holloway, 1989), and its appearance in Hong Kong was expected, if not overdue!

***Tiracola plagiata*** Walker, 1857  
Noctuidae, Noctuinae, Hadenini (Figures 11 & 11(b), 40mm wingspan)

One at mv light at KISK, 23 September 2010. MJS has a further specimen taken at KISK at light on 5 September 2005 that had not previously been included in the HKRM database. *Tiracola plagiata* was separated from *T. aureata* Holloway (Figure 11(a)) in 1989. *Tiracola plagiata* is smaller and less strongly marked than *aureata*. The forewings of *aureata* have strongly serrated cilia whereas in *plagiata* the serration is weak. The dorsal surface of the abdomen is dark grey in *aureata* and dark ochreous in *plagiata* but the thorax of both species is dark ochreous so that in *plagiata*, but not in *aureata*, the thorax and abdomen are concolourous. Ventrally (Figure 11(b)), the forewings of *aureata* are more or less infused with brick red colouration from one third to the sub termen, whereas in *plagiata* the infusion is fuscous and *plagiata* has a black mark on the costa from two thirds to the sub termen whereas *aureata* has a more or less distinct line which runs from the costa at two thirds straight down to the disc. *Tiracola aureata* is a common species in Hong Kong, whereas there are only these two confirmed records of *plagiata*. *Tiracola aureata* is also much commoner than *plagiata* in Borneo (Holloway, 1989). *Tiracola plagiata* is known in the Indo-Australian tropics and sub-tropics into the Pacific. Chen (1999) lists only *T. plagiata* from China (Shandong, Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, Hainan, Sichuan, Yunnan and Tibet), thus there is the possibility of some *T. plagiata* records from China being mis-identifications of *T. aureata*, and the resulting distribution of both species in China should be regarded as an aggregate of the *Tiracola plagiata / aureata* group.

## Discussion

The sites which were trapped have all been trapped previously on a number of occasions (although Ng Tung Chai was last recorded in 1981 (Barnes *et al.*, 1982)), and in the case of the site at Kadoorie Institute on over 250 nights in the past 15 years. There are currently just over 2200 species of moth recorded from Hong Kong on the HKMR database maintained by RCK. The number of new species to Hong Kong which are capable of determination with relative ease and which were recorded principally by a single method (i.e. light trapping) over this six week period suggest that, although a significant amount of recording and collecting has been carried out in Hong Kong in the past 25 years, our knowledge of the moth fauna of Hong Kong remains substantially incomplete. What may be more significant is that multiple specimens of several distinctive and non-migratory species (*Acosmeryx anceus* and *Eublemma rufiplaga*) have been recorded, where previously none had been found, suggesting either a recent dispersal and rapid establishment, perhaps linked to climate change and which would not be inconceivable given the number of butterfly and moth species that have shifted their distributions in Europe (Parmesan *et al.*, 1999, Hill *et al.*, 2002; Battisti, 2008; Netherer & Schopf, 2010), or irregular population cycles that operate on a very long term (by researchers' standards) basis



10



11



11a



11b

11c

of decades, with normally such low densities as to make the population undetectable until triggered by some specific event or combination of events.

### Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Axel Kallies and Ian Kitching for responding so quickly to requests for identifications of the Sesiidae and Sphingidae from digital photographs, as well as to Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden Corporation for assistance with access to recording sites at KFBG, to Kadoorie Institute, Shek Kong (The University of Hong Kong) for access to KISK and to Ruy & Karen Barretto for providing assistance at Tai Po Kau Headland.

Figure 12.

Habitus photographs showing natural resting postures of (a) *Acosmeryx anceus*; (b) *Collinsa sphoraria*; (c) *Eublemma rufiplaga*; (d) *Entrichella pogonias*; (e) *Oroplema plagifera* and (f) *Manoba tesselata*.



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新發現 NEW FINDINGS

Newly known and newly recognized fireflies in Hong Kong

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1. *Pygoluciola qingyu* Fu & Ballantyne, 2008 穹宇螢

This firefly had been recorded for years. Yiu (2009) regarded it as *Luciola* sp.. Under the supervision of Lesley Ballantyne in the Training Course on Identification and Taxonomy of South East Asian Firefly (Kuala Selengor, Malaysia, July, 2010), a male specimen collected from Ng Tung Chai (21.V.2009, V. Yiu leg.) was dissected to observe its genitalia, and was confirmed to be *Pygoluciola qingyu*. Then, two more male specimens were dissected and examined: Yung She O, 08.V.2009, V. Yiu leg. ; Yi Tung Shan, Lantau, 29.VI.2010, V. Yiu leg..

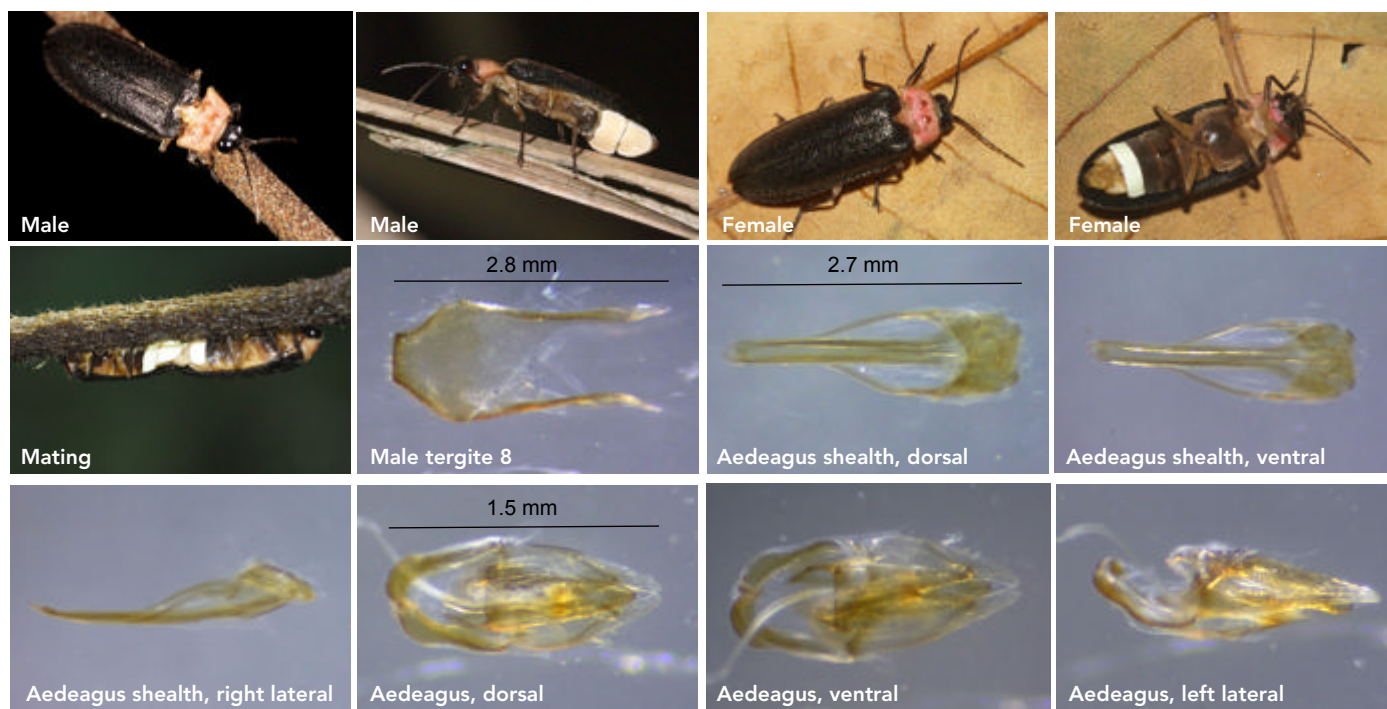
Other examined specimens: 2♂♂, Tei Tong Tsai, Lantau, 13.III.2008, V. Yiu leg.; 1♂, Tei Tong Tsai, Lantau, 03.V.2010, V. Yiu; 1♂ 1♀(mating), Mui Tsz Lam, Shatin, 12.VII.2010, V. Yiu leg. ; 2♂♂, Tai Mo Shan, 06.IX.2007, V. Yiu leg.; 2♂♂, Yung She O, 08.X.2009, V. Yiu leg.; 1♂, Bride's Pool, 14.V.2008, V. Yiu leg.; 1♀, Wu Kau Tang, 25.IX.2009, V. Yiu leg.; 1♂, Ng Tung Chai, 21.VII.2007, V. Yiu leg.; 1♂, Kap Lung, 02.IX.2008, V. Yiu leg..

Additional Photo records: 2♂♂, Pokfulam, 06.VII.2010, V. Yiu photo; 1♂, Tai Po Kau, 18.V.2010, V. Yiu photo.

Measurements: Male: 9-13 mm long; female 10-13 mm long.

Morphology: Pronotum orange yellow, with median aggregation of pinkish white fat body; disc with 2 moderately dark brown spots and 2 more lateral paler brown areas. Elytra black. Light organs occupying almost all of ventrite 6 and ventrite 7 (male); and occupying whole of ventrite 6 only (female). There is no similar firefly species known in Hong Kong.

Ecology and behaviour: This is probably the most frequently encountered firefly in Hong Kong in summer. Adults seldom fly and are usually seen settling on plants growing along small hill streams. In the dark, males are very responsive to any colour of electric light source, including LED, tungsten lamps and fluorescent lamps, and display synchronous flashing.



*Pygoluciola qingyu*

## 2. *Luciola curtithorax* Pic, 1928 擬紋螢

Yiu (2009) regarded it as *Luciola* sp., based on a single record from Ng Tung Chai on 21.VI.2006. Under the supervision of Lesley Ballantyne in the same event as mentioned above, 2 male specimens (Tai Po Kau, 17.V.2010, V. Yiu leg.; Ng Tung Chai, 07.VI.2010, V. Yiu leg.) were dissected to observe their genitalia, and were confirmed to be *Luciola curtithorax*. Then, one more male specimen was dissected and examined: Yi Tung Shan, Lantau, 29.VI.2010, V. Yiu leg..

Other examined specimens: 1♂, Yi Tung Shan, Lantau, 29.VI.2010, V. Yiu leg.; 1♂, Ng Tung Chai, 07.VI.2010, V. Yiu; 2♂♂, Tai Po Kau, 17.V.2010, V. Yiu leg..

Measurements: Male: 6 mm long.

Morphology: Pronotum orange with black marking on disc. The black marking varies. It is a triangular mark in some specimens from Tai Po Kau. It is more extensive and touches the posterior margin in some specimens from Tai Po Kau and in specimens from Ng Tung Chai. It occupies most of the pronotum leaving the posterior angles and lateral margins only, in specimens from Yi Tung Shan, Lantau. Elytra black. Light organs occupying almost all of ventrite 6 and ventrite 7. Ventrite 7 semi-circular. There is no similar firefly species known in Hong Kong.

Ecology and behaviour: It was found near ground level, in densely vegetated woodlands.



*Luciola curtithorax*

**3. *Aquatica cf. ficta* (Olivier, 1909) 黃綠水螢**

According to Jeng (2003), there are 2 specimens of *Aquatica ficta* labelled "Hong Kong" in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. There has never been any additional record of this species from Hong Kong. The first live aquatic firefly in Hong Kong was recorded by Mark Mak, in July, 2010. The site was visited by the author on early September. Males, female and larvae were found in a well vegetated small swamp (1 hectare) which is probably an abandoned rice field. 3 male specimens were dissected to examine the genitalia : New Territories\*, 02.IX.2010, V. Yiu leg..Eggs were laid by the female. Aquatic larvae hatched.

Other examined specimens: 1♂1♀ New Territories\*, 02.IX.2010, V. Yiu leg.

\* Exact locality not openly disclosed because the site is privately owned and could be easily disturbed or destroyed.

Measurements: Male: 7 mm long. Female: 7 mm long.

Morphology: Pronotum orange, area with fat deposited below appears yellow. Elytra brown to dark brown. Elytra fringed with yellow margins. Light organs occupying the almost all of ventrite 6 and the basal half of ventrite 7. It should be noticed that although the male genitalia match well with the description by Jeng (2003), elytra colour differs. It should also be noticed that the markings on the Hong Kong larvae are not identical to larva of *Aquatica ficta* illustrated by Fu & Ballantyne (2009). Moreover, Jeng (2003) used structure of apical segment of male labial palpi as a diagnostic feature. However, there are great variation of the structure among the 3 dissected male specimens mentioned above. Whether this can be used as a diagnosis feature may be questionable.

Ecology and behaviour: It is the only known, true aquatic firefly in Hong Kong. Larvae live in slowing running or stagnant water. In artificial environment, they feed readily on aquatic snails — *Melanoides tuberculata* and *Brotia hainanensis*.



*Aquatica cf. ficta*

#### 4. *Asymmetricata circumdata* (Motschulsky, 1854) 橙緣歪片熠螢

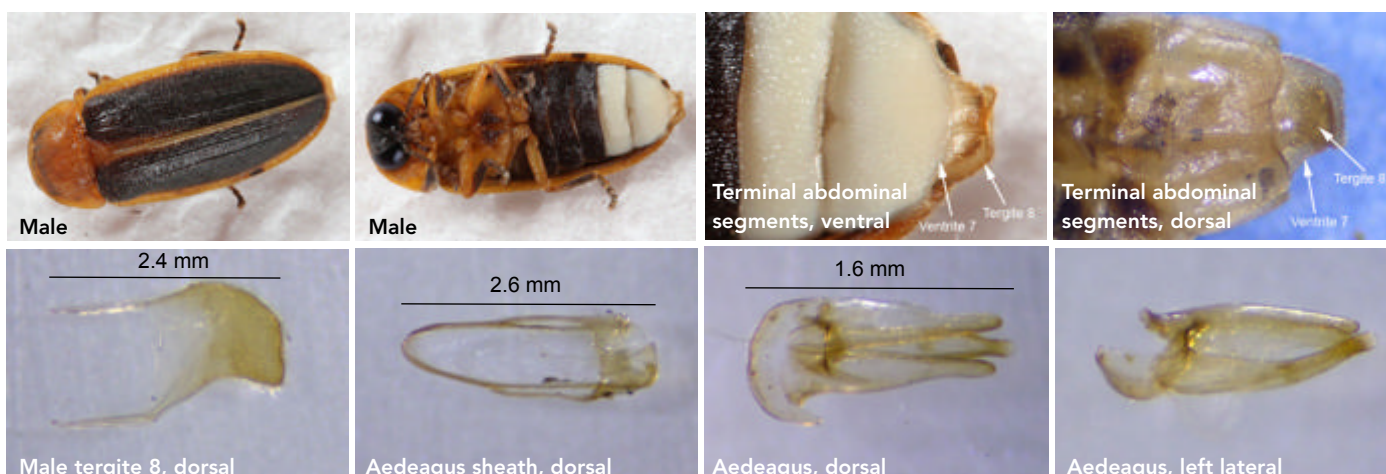
According to Ballantyne and Lamkin (2009), this firefly was recorded in Burma, Thailand and Cambodia. Internet material shows that it had also been recorded in Yunnan. The record in Hong Kong is the most westerly. It was recorded by Mark Mak, in Lantau, in May, 2010.

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, Lantau Island, May, 2010, M. Mak leg..

Measurements: Male: 11.5 mm long

Morphology: Pronotum orange. Elytra black, fringed with thick orange margins. Light organs in ventrite 6 and ventrite 7 entire. Tergite 8 significantly asymmetrical.

Ecology and behaviour: Recorded in a well vegetated low land.



*Asymmetricata circumdata*

#### Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Lesley Ballantyne for her unreserved advice on identification of fireflies. She also provided me lots of useful papers. Mark Mak had shared his records on *Aquatica* cf. *ficta* and *Asymmetricata circumdata*, and had also provided specimens of *A. circumdata* for examination.

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## 關於螢火蟲的中文命名原則和香港的螢火蟲中文名稱

Principles of Chinese nomenclature of fireflies and Chinese names of Hong Kong Fireflies

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中國已知的螢火蟲約100多種，當中包括在臺灣錄得的約60種和香港錄得的約20種，其中約有20-30種還未見中文名稱。現時絕大部份螢火蟲的中文名稱均源自臺灣記錄，較多採用身體顏色圖案來命名，出現不少近似的名稱，亦不利記憶，例如聽到黑翅螢這個名稱，可以聯想到幾十種螢火蟲。另外，由於沒有系統性，不利從事螢火蟲研究和相關工作人員之間的溝通，亦妨礙向大眾傳播螢火蟲資訊和推動保育工作。

不知不覺間，於1950年發表的《動物植物中文命名原則試用方案》，已「試用」了60年，並一直被廣泛地在各動物植物分類學文獻中採用，例如各卷《中國動物誌》和《中國經濟昆蟲誌》。在《動物植物中文命名原則試用方案》的基礎上，曹志丹(1992)再提出幾項命名原則的具體建議，並提供較詳細說明。將上述兩份文獻列出的原則放在螢火蟲的中文命名議題上，大部份可直接採用，筆者稍作字眼和編排上的調整，以更切合螢火蟲命名的現況，原則如下：

1. 一切螢火蟲的命名，均以一種(或一類)一名為基本原則。同物異名者應抉擇其最適當的習用名稱為標準名；其餘習用的名稱，可保留為參考名。
2. 同名異物應按上條規定，將該名定為其中一種(或一類)的標準名稱；至於他種(或他類)，則另行命名。
3. 若螢火蟲拉丁學名(包括屬名和種名)建立時，命名者有清楚說明拉丁名的意義，中文譯名亦應跟隨；若拉丁學名建立時沒有清楚說明，亦可從字面解讀；若無法查證原來意義，可依外文的俗名意譯，或依該種的特徵、習性、模式標本產地等，訂定中文名稱。
4. 應於可能範圍內，遵照雙名制法規，以屬名定為基本名，而以種名為形容詞，並依中文文法，形容詞應置於基本名之前。例如 *Curtos* 的屬名為脈翅螢，*Curtos elongatus* 譯作長翅脈翅螢，*Curtos fulvocapitalis* 譯作黃頭脈翅螢，*Curtos ruficollis* 譯作紅胸脈翅螢。
5. 學名中插有亞屬的名稱不譯。
6. 學名後所附的命名者不譯。
7. 學名後所附的同物異名(synonyms)不譯。
8. 新定的中文名稱，須力求其簡短明確，不宜過於冗長。
9. 屬名有所改動，中文名稱亦應跟隨，除非舊名沿用已久，並被廣泛接納採用。
10. 除非有特殊理由，過往曾在文獻中發表的中文名稱，應繼續沿用，以減少混亂。
11. 除非有特殊理由，若中文名稱源自該品種的拉丁學名命名者，應繼續沿用。
12. 同一品種，當出現兩個或以上的中名，採用符合上述原則、並最早發表的一個。

香港有記錄螢火蟲的中文名稱

## Family Rhagophthalmidae 凹眼螢科

Genus *\*Rhagophthalmus\** 凹眼螢屬

*\*Rhagophthalmus motschulskyi\** 莫氏凹眼螢

說明："雌光螢" 雖然較早出現，但只被應用於幾個品種；李學燕等人(2008)建立兩個新種，同年在另一文章中採用"凹眼螢"作為該兩個新種的基本名，並同時應用於另外30種同屬品種上。採用"凹眼螢"將涵蓋更多，而同時保持一致性。

## Family Lampyridae 螢科

### Sub-family Lampyrinae 螢亞科

Genus *\*Diaphanes\** 短角窗螢屬

說明：2001年，此屬有4個產自臺灣的新種被建立，兩種用了雪螢為基本名、一種用了短角窗螢為基本名、一種沒有採用基本名，這些中文名稱源自描述者或被描述者認可，應予尊重，不必硬性統一基本名，該4種以外的其他種亦沿用已有中文名稱，以減少混亂。

*\*Diaphanes citrinus\** 橙螢

*\*Diaphanes lampyroides\** 鋸角雪螢

Genus *\*Pyrocoelia\** 窗螢屬

*\*Pyrocoelia analis\** 寬緣窗螢

說明：過往曾被稱作 "台灣窗螢"，但本種模式標本源自中國大陸，後又改稱 "大陸窗螢"，事實上該種廣泛分布於中國南部及鄰近的東南亞國家，故將該種的中文名稱按其鞘翅邊緣具有橙黃色寬帶的顯著特徵稱為 "寬緣窗螢"，有別於其他近似窗螢種類。

Genus *\*Lucidina\** 鋸角螢屬

Genus *\*Vesta\** 櫛角螢屬

Genus *\*Lamprigera\** 扁螢屬

Genus *\*Pristolycus\** 黑脈螢屬

*\*Pristolycus kanoi\** 鹿野氏黑脈螢

**Sub-family Ototretinae 弩螢亞科**Genus *\*Drilaster\** 弩螢屬Genus *\*Stenocladus\** 垂鬚螢屬**Sub-family Lucioninae 熠螢亞科**Genus *\*Aquatica\** 水螢屬

說明：此屬由付新華等人於2010年建立，從熠螢屬分出，作者清晰表明新屬名源於其幼蟲水生特性。

*\*Aquatica ficta\** 黃緣水螢

說明：此種普遍被稱為"黃緣螢"，但鞘翅擁有黃緣的螢火蟲頗多，同時為配合新屬名，將舊有中名稍作改動。

Genus *\*Asymmetricata\** 歪片熠螢屬

說明：此屬由Ballantyne & Lambkin 於2009年建立，從熠螢屬分出，作者清晰表明新屬名源於其不對稱的第八腹背片。

*\*Asymmetricata circumdata\** 橙緣歪片熠螢

說明：種名根據其形態特徵和拉丁名字面意譯。

Genus *\*Curtos\** 脈翅螢屬Genus *\*Luciola\** 熠螢屬*\*Luciola curtithorax\** 擬紋螢*\*Luciola terminalis\** 邊褐端黑螢Genus *\*Pteroptyx\** 屈翅螢屬

說明：根據其拉丁名原意譯，亦對應其英文俗名—Bent winged Fireflies。曾有提出"齊燦螢"屬，此名偏離建立*Pteroptyx*的作者原意，而且此屬已知的29種當中，只有幾種確知有"齊燦"現象 (Synchronous flashing)，其餘大部份品種則未知，同時亦有幾種確知沒有"齊燦"現象，當中包括中國暫時知道的唯一一種。

## Genus *\*Pygoluciola\** 臀熠螢屬

說明：根據拉丁名字面意譯

*\*Pygoluciola qingyu\** 穹宇螢

說明：沿用建立此種的作者所給予的中文名稱。

鳴謝：李學燕博士和付新華博士審閱本文、不吝賜教，特此致謝。

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## 活動 ACTIVITIES

### 冬日螢火蟲展覽 The Winter Fireflies Show

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香港昆蟲學會與香港螢火蟲研究協會在《北區花鳥蟲魚展覽會2010》中舉辦香港第一次的冬季螢火蟲展覽，展覽期由12月23日至28日。是次展覽的主題為「賞識香港螢火蟲」，市民可參與「認識螢火蟲配對遊戲」，換取「香港螢火蟲年曆」，展覽期間，共送出約5000張年曆。展館亦設有黑房，黑房中展出8種螢火蟲的雌蟲或幼蟲，超個100隻個體。為令參觀者更深入認識螢火蟲，黑房內外均設有導賞服務。六天展期，本會共服務近萬名參觀者。

The first Winter Fireflies Show in Hong Kong was co-organized by Hong Kong Entomological Society and Hong Kong Firefly Research Association in the event - North District Flowers Birds Insects Fishes Show 2010, from December 23 -28. The theme of the show was "Appreciating and Knowing Hong Kong Fireflies". Visitors could play the "Knowing fireflies matching game" and get the "Hong Kong Fireflies Calendar". About 5000 calendars were offered in the show. A dark room was installed as well. There were 8 different species, more than 100 individuals of firefly females or larvae were displayed in the dark room. In order to enhance visitors' understanding of the fireflies, guided tours were offered inside and outside the dark room. Near 10000 visitor were served in the show period.



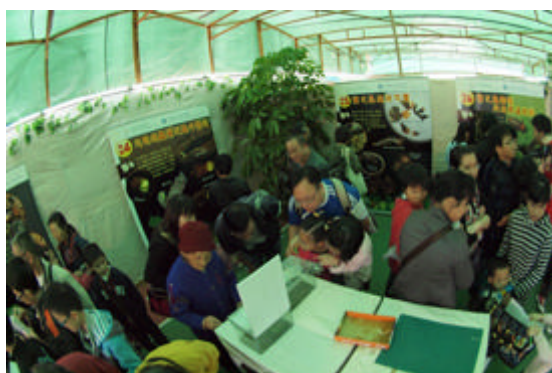
數百人在展館外排隊等候入內參觀

Hundreds of visitors lining up outside the exhibition booth



展館內

Inside the exhibition booth



展館內

Inside the exhibition booth



黑房

The dark room

Contributions are invited for the 3rd issue of the "INSECT NEWS", due for publication end of July 2011. We are looking for items corresponding to the following non-exclusive topics:

1. Accounts of interesting or unusual insect observations;
2. Photographs for a themed 'gallery', featuring high quality images illustrating. Photo gallery for the 2nd issue is **Insect feeding**.
3. Entries for the Newsletter cover photograph (selected from the gallery)
4. Reviews of new books on insects of the bioregion (Hong Kong, Macau, tropical southern China, Indochina);
5. List of recent publications on insects of the bioregion;
6. News of insect research (academic or amateur) being conducted locally
7. Requests for information by individuals interested in particular insect groups.
8. Summaries of recent papers published by Society members in other journals;
9. Reports on various Society activities;
10. List of new Society members;
11. Reports on insect recording schemes;
12. etc.

INSECT NEWS is an online, biannual newsletter (January and July) published by the Hong Kong Entomological Society (HKES). It is open to contributions from members and non-members alike. Articles could be written in English or in Chinese accompanied by English summary. Please send your article and photos to: [yuovor@hkentsoc.org](mailto:yuovor@hkentsoc.org)

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