

Review of the genus *Tatargina* BUTLER, 1877, with the description of a new subgenus

(Lepidoptera, Arctiidae)

by

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received 18.IV.2006

Abstract: In addition to the type species, *Tatargina picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864), three additional species from the Indian subcontinent are transferred to this genus on the basis of their σ genitalia structure and wing pattern: *T. pannosa* (MOORE, 1879), **comb. nov.**, *T. sipahi* (MOORE, 1872), **comb. nov.**, and *T. ceylonensis* (HAMPSON, 1901), **comb. nov.** They form a different subgenus *Hindargina* **subgen. nov.**, which is characterized by a bifurcated apical process on the valva and the presence of peniculi.

Zusammenfassung: Zusätzlich zur Typusart *Tatargina picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864) werden drei weitere Arten vom indischen Subkontinent in diese Gattung aufgrund der σ Genitalstrukturen und der Flügelmuster überführt. Es sind dies die Arten *T. pannosa* (MOORE, 1879), **comb. nov.**, *T. sipahi* (MOORE, 1872), **comb. nov.** und *T. ceylonensis* (HAMPSON, 1901), **comb. nov.** Alle zusammen bilden das neue Subgenus *Hindargina* **subgen. nov.**, das durch einen gegabelten Fortsatz am Apex der Valve und durch Peniculi charakterisiert wird.

Two species establish the genus *Tatargina* BUTLER, 1877, *T. picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864) from Burma and *T. formosa* BUTLER, 1877 from South China. HAMPSON (1901) synonymized the pair, and included them within the genus *Pericallia* HÜBNER, [1820] 1816. ROTHSCHILD (1914), STRAND (1919) and later FANG (1982, 1985) accepted this point of view, until FANG (2000) studied the σ genitalia and restored the generic status of *Tatargina* BTL. While investigating the generic positions of the Oriental Arctiinae species, I noticed that three species from the Indian subcontinent and Ceylon Is. are related to *T. picta* WLK. and should be transferred into the genus *Tatargina* BTL.. This motivated me to prepare a review of the genus.

Different collections, from which specimens have been taken, are abbreviated as follows:
OU – collection of the Oxford University, U.K.;
SZMN— Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia;
ZMHU – Zoological Museum of the Helsinki University, Finland;
YK – collection of Mr. Y. KISHIDA, Tokyo, Japan.

Genus *Tatargina* BUTLER, 1877

BUTLER (1877); Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1877: 366.

Type species: *Deiopeia picta* WALKER, [1865] 1864.

Antennae usually with one row of pectinations. Eyes large, strongly convex, and without hair. Proboscis one and half times longer than the palpi. Palpi short, stout, porrect, covered with dense scales. Fore tibia simple, usually without apical spines, and the epiphysys nearly reaches the apex of the tibia. Middle tibia with a single pair of apical spurs, hind tibia with two pairs. Claws with a slight incision at the middle. Patagiae and tegulae light-coloured, centred with a black spot. Forewing vein R_2 stalked with R_{3+5} (venation type C by SOTAVALTA, 1964). Tympanum with a small flattened enlargement. The wing pattern of the nominotypical subgenus consists of a red ground-colour accompanied by rows of grey spots outlined in black and banded by yellow. Hindwings red with a few brown spots.

♂ genitalia (fig. 1): Uncus triangular. "Collar" of the proximal part of the tegumen broad. Valva elongate, with a single apical process and two separate process on its ventral edge. Basal part of the valva costa greatly widened, with a sclerotized base to the transtilla. Juxta strongly transversal. Aedeagus with an enhanced sclerotized left side bearing a row of small spines. Vesica without cornuti, with some areas of small spiniculi. VIII with elongate lateral lobes.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Indo-China, South China.

Tatargina (s. str.) *picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864) (colour plate 6, fig. 1)

Deiopeia picta WALKER, [1865] 1864, List Spec. lepid. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. **31**: 263-264; type locality: "Moulmeine" [Burma: Moulmein]; designated as a "type" by BUTLER (1877).

Tatargina picta, BUTLER, 1877, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1877**: 366; COTES & SWINHOE (1887), Cat. Moths India **2**: 118; KIRBY (1892), Cat. Het.: 351; HAMPSON (1894), Moths India **2**: 54; FANG (2000), Fauna Sinica. Lepidoptera **19**: 351-352, pl. VI, fig 14a.

Pericallia picta, HAMPSON (1901), Cat. Lep. Phal. Coll. Br. Mus. **3**: 353; ROTHSCCHILD (1910), Novit. Zool. **17**: 169; ROTHSCCHILD (1914), in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde **10**: 255, fig. 24e; Strand (1919), Lepid. Cat. **22**: 267.

Tatargina formosa BUTLER, 1877, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1877**: 366; type locality: "South China" [based on a syntype of *picta*].

Pericallia picta ab. *lutea* ROTHSCCHILD, 1914, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde **10**: 255; type locality: not stated.

Pericallia picta lutea, FANG (1985), Economic Insect Fauna of China **33**: 73, t. 7, f. 108b; type locality: "[Yunnan Dongchuan]", in Chinese.

Tatargina picta lutea, FANG (2000), Fauna Sinica. Lepidoptera **19**: 352, pl. VI, fig 14b.

Distribution: Burma (Myanmar) (WALKER, 1864; BUTLER, 1877; HAMPSON, 1894, 1901), Vietnam, Cambodia (CANDÈZE, 1927), China: Hainan (ROTHSCCHILD, 1910), Yunnan, Guangxi (FANG, 1982, 1985, 2000). Recorded from Taiwan (MATSUMURA, 1930) and the Japanese Ryukyu Is. (MIYAKE, 1909), although these records later went unconfirmed.

Material: 1 ♂, China, Yunnan, Haba mts., Hutiao vill., h=2100 m, 21-26.VI.1996, S. MURZIN leg. (SZMN).

Remarks: This species wing pattern is unique and there can be no confusion with tiger-moths.

Subgenus *Hindargina* subgen. nov.

Type species: *Aloa sipahi* MOORE, 1872.

The antennae are denticulated on the upperside and pectinated on the underside. The hind tibia of the type species have a single apical pair of spurs (it is very strange that HAMPSON, 1901 mentioned the presence of two pairs of spurs on the hind tibia). The forewing pattern consists of irregular oval light spots on a brown background, often grouping into an irregular stripe beyond the central cell.

♂ genitalia (fig. 2-3): Valva elongate, apical process bifurcate; ventral edge of valva with two or three processes; and there is an asymmetry of their position on the left and right valva. The transtilla base forms fine smooth peniculi. Juxta not transversal. The left side of the aedeagus has a short or long row of spines.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Tatargina (Hindargina) pannosa (MOORE, 1879) (colour plate 6, fig. 2)

Rajendra pannosa MOORE, 1879; Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1879**: 397, t. 32, f. 8; type locality: "Dharmasala (N.W.Himalayas)"; COTES & SWINHOE (1887), Cat. Moths India **2**: 125; KIRBY (1892), Cat. Het.: 248.

Alphaea pannosa, HAMPSON (1894), Moths India **2**: 23.

Pericallia pannosa, HAMPSON (1901), Cat. Lep. Phal. Col. Br. Mus. **3**: 354-355; ROTHSCCHILD (1914), in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde **10**: 255; Strand, 1919; Lepid. Catal. **22**: 267

Nannoarctia pannosa, KISHIDA (1998), Moths of Nepal **5**: 33, pl. 132, fig. 7.

Distribution: India: Himachal Pradesh (MOORE, 1879; HAMPSON, 1901), Uttar Pradesh (HAMPSON, 1901), Nepal (KISHIDA, 1998).

Material: Nepal: 1 ♂, Central Bera district, 200 m, mixed forest, ad lucem, 3.IV.[19]95, A. WIKBERG leg.; gen. prep. no: 9/19.IX.2004 JAAKKO KULLBERG prep. (ZMHU); 1 ♂, Mahakali, Banku, 660 m, 20.VI 1995 (YK).

Diagnosis: The species is characterized by the presence of a continuous stripe with an irregular border beyond the forewing cell; other light spots are scarce. This stripe is not broken up at the external margin.

♂ genitalia (fig. 2): There are two processes on the ventral margin of the valva, those on the left valva being almost fused at the base. Peniculi are long and finger-like. Aedeagus with a long row of spines on the left side.

Tatargina (Hindargina) sipahi (MOORE, 1872) (colour plate 6, fig. 3-4)

Aloa sipahi MOORE, 1872; Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1872**: 573; type locality: "Matheran Hill, Bombay Deccan Madras" Deccan, according to the type designation by HAMPSON (1901).

Rajendra sipahi, COTES & SWINHOE (1887), Cat. Moths India **2**: 125; KIRBY (1892), Cat. Het.: 248.

Alphaea sipahi, HAMPSON (1894), Moths India **2**: 24.

pericallia sipahi, HAMPSON (1901), Cat. Lep. Phal. Colln Br. Mus. 3: 354, pl. XLVII, fig. 10; ROTHSCCHILD (1914), in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde 10: 255, fig. 24d; STRAND (1919), Lepid. Catal. 22: 268-269.

Distribution: South India: Bombay, Matheran Hill (Maharashtra), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Deccan (MOORE, 1872).

Material: India: 2 ♂♂ (Lectotype and a paralectotype, both designated here), Bombay (OU).

Diagnosis: The species is characterized by the presence of a large number of oval light-coloured oval spots on the forewing, most of which group into an irregular stripe beyond the central cell and a row of submarginal spots.

♂genitalia (fig. 3): There are three ventral processes on the left valva and two angular ventral projections on the right. Peniculi are almost square-shaped. Aedeagus with a short row of spines on the left side.

Tatargina (Hindargina?) ceylonensis (HAMPSON, 1901)

Estigmene ceylonensis HAMPSON, 1901; Cat. Lep. Phal. Colln Br. Mus. 3: 347-348, t. 47, f. 9; type locality: "CEYLON, Hambantota"; ROTHSCCHILD (1910), Nov. Zool. 17: 166; ROTHSCCHILD (1914), in SEITZ, Gross-Schmett. Erde 10: 253, fig. 24d; STRAND (1919), Lepid. Catal. 22: 253.

Distribution: Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

Diagnosis: Judging from the wing pattern, this species is very similar to the previous one, and there are few, if any, characters that distinguish them. The only potential differing characteristic is a widening in the light-coloured pattern beyond the forewing cell in *T. ceylonensis* Hmps. However, according to the original description the most important character is the easily visible apical spines on the fore tibia, these being absent in all other *Tatargina* species.

Discussion: The genus *Tatargina* BTL. was originally established as being allied to *Argina* HÜBNER, [1819] 1816, this being based on a convergency in the forewing pattern. After a revision, the species of *Tatargina* BTL. were transferred into different genera, the longest-lived association grouping them with *Pericallia* HÜBNER, [1820] 1816, with the type species *Phalaena matronula* LINNAEUS, 1758. The latter monotypical genus is a true member of the tribe Arctiini, or the *Arctia*-genus group mentioned by FERGUSON (1985) (KÔDA, 1987; DUBATOLOV, 1990, 1996), while all *Tatargina* BTL. species have strong characters of the Spilosomini tribe, such as a broad flat uncus which is dorsally covered with hairs, the presence of a "collar" at the tegumen, and a valva with several processes. The broad winged genus *Argina*, which is probably monotypical, is either related to Callimorphini (DACOSTA & WELLER, 2005), or a member of the Nyctemerini.

Among the Spilosomini genera, the *Tatargina* BTL. species have been included into *Alphaea* WALKER, 1855, *Rajendra* MOORE, 1879, *Nannoarctia* KÔDA, 1988, or *Estigmene* HÜBNER,

[1820] 1816. The latter is a strictly North and Central American genus with very different structures to the σ genitalia. The *Nannoarctia* KŌDA species have a very different narrow finger-like valva without any additional processes and a triangular widening of the lateral branches to the tegumen, which become finger-like in the *Rajendra* MOORE species but are absent in the *Tatargina* BTL. Moreover, the uncus of *Rajendra* MOORE is constricted at the base, while in *Tatargina* BTL. it is triangular in shape. The presence of 3-4 small rounded processes on the ventral margin of the valva, and a bifurcated apical process, indicates a *Tatargina* BTL. species, mainly *Hindargina* **subgen. nov.**, which resemble the Chinese genus *Fangarctia* DUBATOLOV, 2003 (the type species *Spilarctia zhongtiao* FANG & CAO, 1984). However, these can be easily distinguished: there is a large bulb-like sclerotized process on the left side of the apex of the *Fangarctia*DUBAT. aedeagus, while in the *Tatargina* BTL. species there is only a row of small spines on that side. Moreover, members of both genera have different wing patterns.

Nevertheless, the *Alphaea* species, which were revised by DUBATOLOV & KISHIDA (2005), are probably related to the *Tatargina*. Both genera have an apical valva process, two small processes on the ventral margin, and a sclerotization on the right side of the valva. But no *Alphaea* subgenera have visible peniculi, which are overshadowed in *T. picta* Wlk. and well developed in the *Hindargina* species, so the *Tatargina* probably form a different and divergent branch from the related *Alphaea-Argyarctia* (DUBATOLOV, 2006).

Acknowledgements: The author thanks Dr. DARREN MANN (Museum of Natural History, Oxford University, U.K.) for the loan of the syntype specimens of *Aloa sipahi* MOORE, 1872, Dr. Y. KULLBERG and Dr. L. KAILA (Zoological Museum, Helsinki University, Finland) for preparing the σ genitalia photos of *T. pannosa* (MOORE, 1879), Mr. Y. KISHIDA (Tokyo, Japan) for the loan of *T. pannosa* (MOORE, 1879) σ specimen, Prof. V. MURZIN (Moscow, Russia) for presenting of a σ specimen of *T. picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864), Dr. D.V. LOGUNOV (Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, U.K.) for providing useful contacts and important literature, to the staff of the library of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science (St.-Petersburg, Russia) for help studying old literature, Dr. O.E. KOSTERIN (Novosibirsk, Russia) for correcting the English language, and Mr. COLIN PRATT (Peacehaven, U.K.) for the final linguistic corrections.

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Colour plate 6, p. 285

Fig. 1: *Tatargina* (s. str.) *picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864), China, Yunnan, Haba mts., Hutiao vill., h=2100 m, 21-26.VI.1996, S. MURZIN leg.

Fig. 2. *Tatargina* (*Hindargina*) *pannosa* (MOORE, 1879), Nepal, Mahakali, Banku, 660 m, 20.VI 1995, anonymous leg.

Fig. 3-4. *Tatargina* (*Hindargina*) *sipahi* (MOORE, 1872), lectotype, India, Bombay, upperside (3) and underside (4).

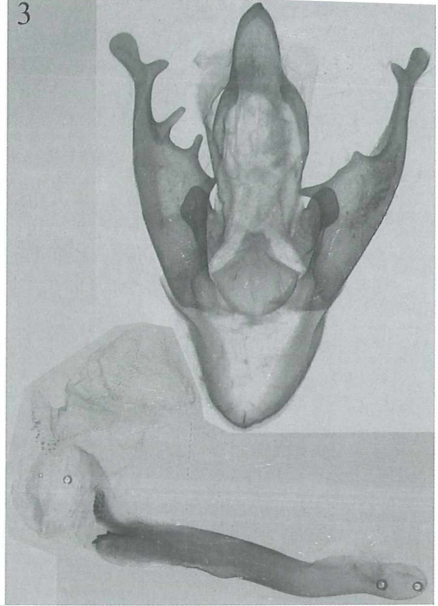
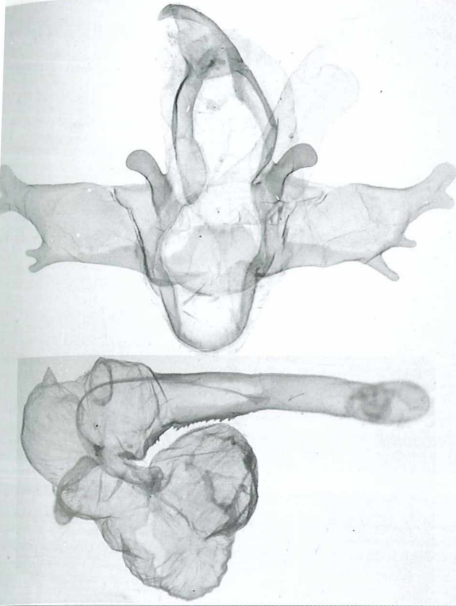


Fig. 1: *Tatargina picta* (WALKER, [1865] 1864), China, Yunnan, Haba mts., Hutiao vill., h=2100 m, 21-26.VI.1996, S. MURZIN leg.

Fig. 2: *Tatargina (Hindargina) pannosa* (MOORE, 1879), Nepal, Central Bera district, 200 m, mixed forest, ad lucem, 3.IV.[19]95, A. WIKBERG leg.

Fig. 3: *T. (Hindargina) sipahi* (MOORE, 1872), lectotype, India, Bombay.

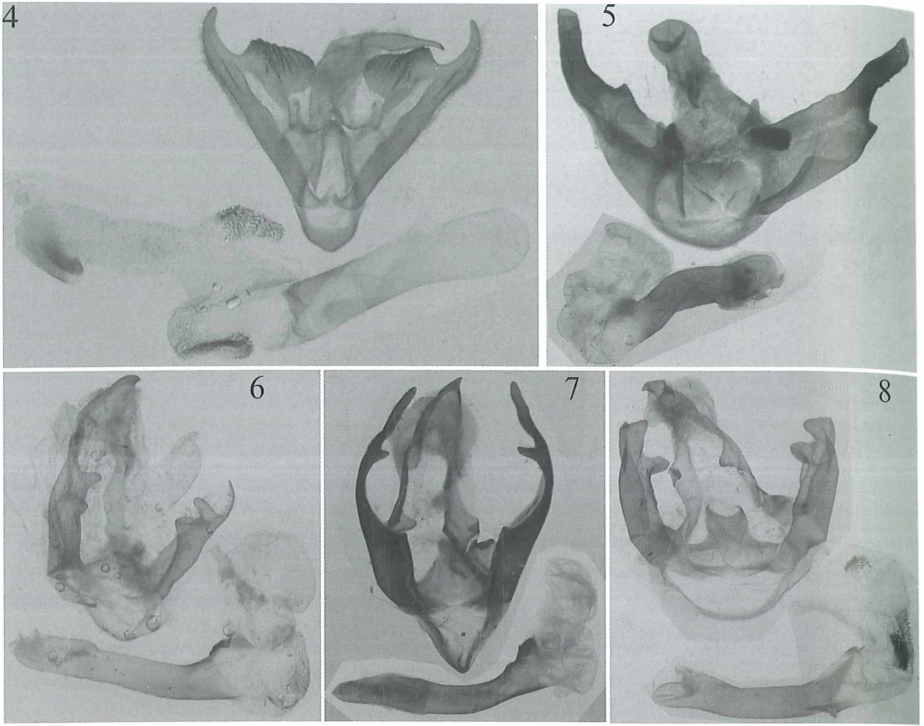


Fig. 4: *Argina astrea* (DRUDY, 1773), India, E Sikkim, 20 km SE of Gangtok, Phidim Rain Forest, h=1600 m, VII.2002, O. YU. AMMOV leg.

Fig. 5: *Periaclia matronula* (Linnaeus, 1758), Russia, West Siberia, Novosibirsk vicinity, Kudryashovsky pine forest, forest squares 16-27, 25.VI.1962, G. S. ZOLOTARENKO leg.

Fig. 6: *Alphaea (Alphaea) fulvohirta* WALKER, 1855, Nepal, Godavari, 30.VI.1995, anonymous leg.

Fig. 7: *Alphaea (Flavalphaea) khasiana* (ROTHSCHILD, 1910), North Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov. Sa Pa, 1500 m, 20-22.VI.1999, B. TANAKA leg.

Fig. 8: *Alphaea (Nayaca) imbuta* (WALKER, 1855), Nepal, Kathmandu, Godavari, 1600 m, 18.VII.1990.

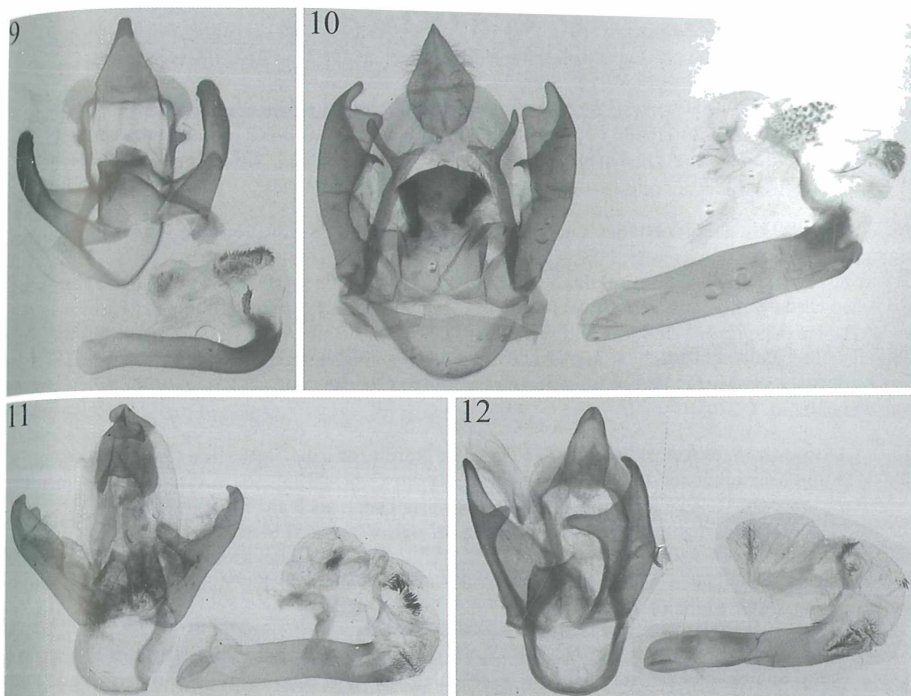


Fig. 9: *Nannoarctia obliquifascia* (HAMPSON, 1894), W. Nepal, Mahakari, Bedh, 700 m, 21-22.VI.1995. Fig. 10: *Rajendra perrottettii* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, [1844]), India, Malavli, Maharashtra, 30.VII.1967, Dr. TOPAL Gy. leg. Fig. 11: *Estigmene acrea* (DRURY, 1773), USA, Wisconsin, La Crosse County, La Crosse, 12.VIII.1960, W. SIEKER leg. Fig. 12: *Estigmene albida* (STRETCH, 1873), Mexico, D. F., Sirra Santa Catarina, VII 1926, ANTIPOVICH leg.

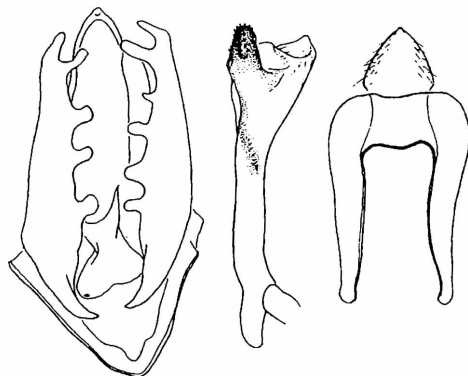


Fig. 13: *Fangarctia zhongtiao* (FANG et CAO, 1984), ex: FANG, 2000.

Colour plate 6/ Farbtafel 6

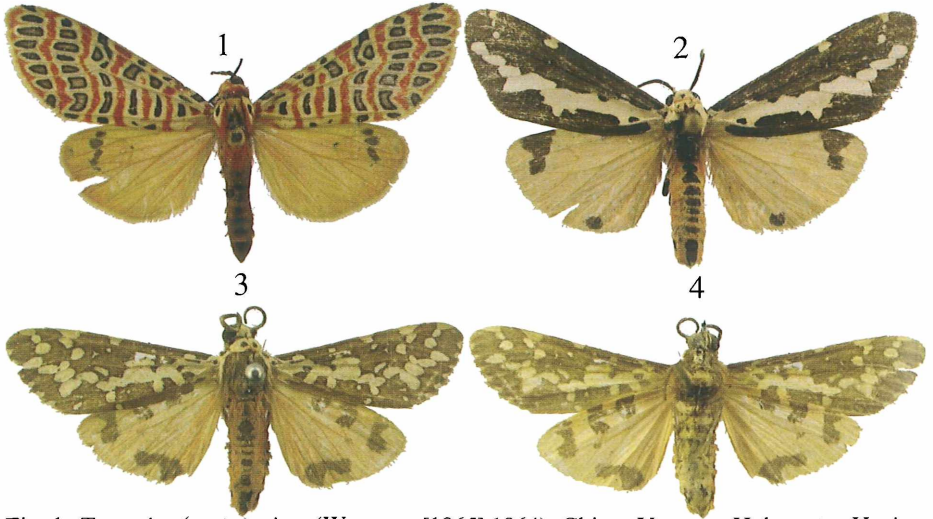


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Colour plate 5/ Farbtafel 5 (p. 285)

Atalanta (September 2006) 37 (1/2): 284-285, Würzburg, ISSN 0171-0079

DUBATOLOV, V. V.: On the generic status of the Afrotropical *Nyctemera* species (Lepidoptera, Arctiidae). - Atalanta (August 2006) 37 (1/2): 191-205, Würzburg.

Fig. 1: *Podomachla antinorii* (OBERTHÜR, 1880), ♂, Tanzania, 5 km S from Bukoba, Forest Kibira, 1.VI.1912, TROITSKII leg. (ZIN).

Fig. 2: *Podomachla antinorii* (OBERTHÜR, 1880), ♀, Cameroun, Bitye Ja River, 2000 ft, X-XI.1910 (MMUM). **Fig. 3:** *Podomachla apicalis* (WALKER, 1854), ♂, South Africa, Natal, Weenen, coll. by G.H. BURN (MMUM).

Fig. 4: *Chiromachla restricta* (BUTLER, 1894), ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 31.VII.1917 (MMUM). **Fig. 5:** *Chiromachla torbeni* (WILTSHIRE, 1983), ♂, holotype, Yemen Arab Republic (N Yemen): Wadi Dhabab, 19.X.1981, TORBEN B. LARSEN leg., from: WILTSHIRE (1983).

Fig. 6: *Chiromachla torbeni* (WALKER, 1983), ♀, allotype, Yemen Arab Republic (N Yemen): Wadi Annah, 1400 m, 22.V.1980, TORBEN B. LARSEN leg., from: WILTSHIRE (1983). **Fig. 7:** *Chiromachla insulare* (BOISDUVAL, 1833), ♂, [Madagascar], without label (MMUM).

Fig. 8: *Chiromachla perspicua* (WALKER, 1854), ♂, without label, probably from West Africa (MMUM). **Fig. 9:** *Afronyctemera itokina* (AURIVILLIUS, 1904), ♂, Rwanda, Butare, XII.1976, A. POPOUDINA leg. (SZMN).

Fig. 10: *Xylecaea hemixantha* (AURIVILLIUS, 1904), ♂, Rwanda, Butare, I.1977, A. POPOUDINA leg. (SZMN).

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Jahr/Year: 2006

Band/Volume: [37](#)

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