On some apparently new Indochinese Notodontidae from the collection of Y. A. BEZVERKHOV, Moscow (Lepidoptera)

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Abstract

One new genus, *Nikita* (Type-species: *Niganda divisa* MOORE, 1879), five new species, *Porsica okdimia* sp. n. (Holotype from Vietnam), *Saliocleta raissae* sp. n. (Laos), *Staurobus* (*Miostauropus*) *svetlanae* sp. n. (Holotype from Vietnam), *Psegmaphora yursvet* sp. n. (Vietnam), *Neopheosia mariae* sp. n. (Holotype from Vietnam) and one new subspecies, *Neodrymonia apicalis haulinae* ssp. n. (Holotype from Vietnam) are described from the collection of Y. BEZVERKHOV, Moscow. The new taxa are illustrated as imago and in their terminalia.

Introduction

In September 2010 Mr. Yuri BEZVERKHOV invited me to Moscow to have a look on some prominent moths in his collection he collected and purchased recently. Among the
interesting material from China, Laos, and Vietnam I picked a few specimens out, which were unknown to me. Some of them are described below as new to science. The names of the new species were chosen by suggestions of Mr. BEZVERKHOV.

### Porsica okdimia sp. n. (figs. 3, 12)


**Etymology:** Named after friends of Y. BEZVERKHOV: Okasana and Dmitri ERMakov, St. Petersburg.

**Diagnosis:** Forewing length 20 mm (Holotype ♂) and 22 mm (Paratype ♂). The new species resembles *Porsica albescens* (GAEDE, 1930), which was described from Sumatra, Barisan-Gebirge, 800 m (Holotype in BMNH, London examined), but the forewing length of *P. albescens* is about 24 mm in average. *Porsica okdimia* differs from *P. albescens* by reduced whitish markings on the forewings and the absence of a fuscous dorsal spot.

The description of external appearance was made after the holotype, as the paratype is represented by a very worn male (it was the reason why I have not described this interesting species earlier).

The male genitalia of *P. okdimia* have a long and rectangular uncus, long valves and a widely bilobed juxta. The 8th abdominal segments are not modified as usual in the genus. The clasper of the valves is of diagnostic value. The end of the clasper is of a prominent falcate shape, while in *P. albescens* there is a pair of rather straight processes.

The female is unknown.

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### Nikita gen. n. (figs. 4, 13)

Type-species: *Niganda divisa* MOORE, 1879 by present designation.

**Etymology:** The name of the genus corresponds with the name of the grandfather of Y. BEZVERKHOV, Nikita Alexeevitsh BEZVERKHOV but is however an arbitrary combination of letters (the gender is proposed to be treated as feminine, ICZN Code art. 30.1.4.2) because of merely formalistic reasons so that the ending of the only included species name (*divisa*) which is female must not be changed.

In the coll. BEZVERKHOV I found 3 ♂♂ of *Niganda divisa* MOORE, 1879 which he had collected in Laos. This species is rather rare in collections. Apart from the holotype ♂ from Darjiling [= Darjeeling, NW India, W. Bengal], I know only one other ♂, from Myanmar, Putao in my collection. KIRIAKOFF, 1962: 183; fig. 32 placed this species in *Mimopydna* MATSUMURA, 1924, but wrongly illustrated female genitalia as "holotype" of *N. divisa*. I checked the holotype in the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt-University zu Berlin (coll. ATKINSON) and found that it is in fact a male. It remains unknown, which
female KIRIAKOFF used for his genitalia illustration (I do not know any female of Niganda divisa).

The dissection of a male from Laos makes it evident, that this species requires a distinct genus, as it is very different from species of Niganda or Mimopydna.

**Diagnosis.** The external appearance is very similar to Ramesa: Antennae of ♂♂ shortly bipectinated; ground colour of wings fuscous brown. The forewing pattern is similar to Ramesa with a paler coloured dorsal and basal area and a postmedian fascia, which is marked as black dotted row. There is a paler streak in the area of the forewings present as characteristic for many Ramesa species, e.g. Ramesa albistriga MOORE, 1879. However Niganda divisa is much larger: forewing length 26-27 mm; the largest Ramesa specimen in my collection (Ramesa siamica) has a forewing length of 24 mm; most ♂♂ of Ramesa are smaller (forewing length 15-21 mm).

The male genitalia are very divergent from those of Ramesa: The uncus is short and broad, widely bilobed. The socii are extremely enlarged and sclerotized, of a shape, which resembles to antlers of an Elk. The valves are broad, with a characteristic "bulba" on the costa. At the end of the strongly sclerotized saccus of the valves there is a circular chitinized structure with a smaller process. The phallus is slightly curved without cornuti or spines. The 8th abdominal segments are less modified/sclerotized. The 8th sternite shows a small notch distally.

The new genus is most related to Ramesa, but the structures of the valves and the broad, bilobed uncus are qualitatively different features.

*Salicleta raissae* sp. n. (figs. 5, 6, 14)


**Etymology:** Named in hounour of Raissa Zakharovna SCHAKEMOVA, Kislowodsk, friend of Y. BEZVERKHOV.

**Diagnosis:** Forewing length of ♂♂ 16 mm. The new species belongs to a taxonomically difficult complex of species of Salicleta postica (MOORE, 1879) (type locality: NW India, W Bengal, Darjiling [= Darjeeling]), but resembles also much to two recently described species: Salicleta yazakii KOBAYASHI & KISHIDA 2004: 84 (type-locality: Myanmar, Kachin, Putao, Machanbow, 500 m) and Salicleta languida KOBAYASHI & KISHIDA, 2004: 84 (type-locality: Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bao Koc, 800 m), but is readily distinguishable by rather uniform yellowish coloured wings with reduced brownish markings. The forewings show the brownish line running from the apex to the base very
weakly, which distinguishes *S. raissae* from *S. postica* and *S. yazakii*. Contrary to the other above mentioned species *S. raissae* displays the same yellowish colour of fore- and hindwings. The three examined specimens of *S. raissae* from different places and months are remarkably homogenous in their external appearance.

The male genitalia of *S. raissae* are similar to those of *S. postica*. They are characterized by a relatively long uncus, which is more slender compared to *S. languida* but broader than in *S. yazakii*. The juxta is triangular and pointed sclerotized, whereas the socii are broader than compared to similar species. The phallus is straight (in *languida* curved) and shorter than in *S. postica* and resembles in its shape to *S. languida*. The 8th sternite are of characteristic sclerotizations like the other members of the *S. postica*-group, but the distally sclerotized circular structure is much thinner and the arch bigger. The 8th tergite is slightly bilobed as in *S. postica*.

The female is unknown.

The new species occurs sympatrically with *S. postica* in S Vietnam, while *S. languida* and *S. postica* are both occurring sympatrically in Thailand.

**Stauropus (Miostauropus) svetlanae sp. n.** (figs. 10, 17)


**Etymology:** Named after Svetlana Alexandrovna KUZNETZOVA, Moscow, a good friend of the family Y. BEZVERKHOV.

**Diagnosis:** Forewing length ♂♂ 21 mm. The new species is much darker coloured than *Stauropus (Miostauropus) mioides* HAMPSON, 1904, which was described from Assam, Khasis (NW India, Meghalaya). The wings are almost without any fuscous markings, which are characteristic for ssp. *mioides*.

The male genitalia differ from *S. mioides* by broader socii and more slender valves. The juxta is of a different shape and the spine at the base of the valve (near its attachment to the tegumen) is broader and longer than in *S. mioides*. The 8th sternite is very different in shape as illustrated and the 8th tergite much wider bilobed in comparison to *S. mioides*.

The female is unknown.

*Stauropus svetlanae* represents a distinct species, which occurs probably sympatrically with *S. mioides* in Vietnam. SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997: 89 reported *Stauropus mioides* from N Vietnam. These populations (n>25) do not differ from Himalayan material. For comparison a pale and rather uniform specimen from N Vietnam is illustrated here. However, this individual form even displays the fuscous discal spot on the forewings, which is lacking in *S. svetlanae*.

**Psegmaphora yursvet sp. n.** (figs. 19, 21, 28)


**Etymology:** The name of this new species is dedicated to Svetlana and Yuri BOLDIREVIKH, Kislowodsk, friends of the Y. BEZVERKHOV family.

**Diagnosis:** Forewing length ♂♂ 18 mm - 20 mm (Holotype 20 mm), ♀♀ 21 mm and 23 mm, smaller than *Psegmaphora tripunctata* GAEDE, 1930, type-locality: Sumatra, Mt. Korintji, 1.600 m (forewing length ♂♂ 20 mm - 21 mm, ♀♀ 24 mm - 26 mm), which is the only other congener. *Psegmaphora tripunctata* has a contrasting creamy area on the costa of the forewings, which is absent in *P. yursvet*. The other forewing pattern elements are as in *P. tripunctata*. The ellipsoid fuscous spot in the median area of the forewings is less prominently developed as in *P. tripunctata*. The underside of the forewings displays a well developed fuscous brown median fascia in *P. tripunctata*, which is very weakly visible or absent in *P. yursvet*.

The male genitalia are similar to those of *P. tripunctata*. They differ in the shape of the broader uncus. The socii of *P. tripunctata* are near the uncus, and almost rectangularly angled, in *P. yursvet* they are straight. The phallus is much thinner and longer than in *P. tripunctata*. The phallus bears many small cornuti, but in *P. tripunctata* they appear to be smaller. The female genitalia were not dissected.

I am going to treat this *Psegmaphora* taxon as genuine species and not as a subspecies because of the qualitative differences in socii and the phallus. Apart from this, there are many zoogeographical examples, where Sundanian faunal elements are replaced in Thailand by sibling species, which sometimes occur on the Malayan Peninsula sympatrically.

**Neopheosia mariae** sp. n. (figs. 23, 25, 35, 36)


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**Etymology:** Named after good friend of the family Y. BEZVERKHOV, Maria Alexandrovna SEDOVA, St. Peterburg.

**Diagnosis:** Forewing length ♂ 23 mm - 24 mm; ♀ 28 mm - 29 mm, larger than *Neophesia atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897), which was described from Khasis in NW India, Meghalaya (♂ 22 mm - 23 mm; ♀ 23 mm - 24 mm). The new species externally differs from *N. atrifusa* by clearly shorter bipectinated antennae in both sexes. The white marginal area of the forewings is smaller than in *N. atrifusa*, the hindwings with chequered fringe are more fuscous and the pale median fascia of the hind wings, which is characteristic for *N. atrifusa*, is absent in *N. mariae*. The sexual dimorphic ♀ of *N. atrifusa* are remarkably small compared to *N. mariae* and has a rounded shape of their forewings, whereas ♀ of *N. mariae* are less sexual dimorphic except the size. The male genitalia are very similar to *N. atrifusa*, but differ in the following: The uncus is slightly longer and the tip of the socii does not reach the tip of the uncus; the costal valve process is thicker and shorter; the valves are rounder. The phallus and 8th abdominal segments are as in *N. atrifusa*.

The female genitalia display a sinuous postvaginal plate, a relatively shorter and rather straight ductus bursae (in relation to the other congeners). *Neophesia atrifusa* has a large and prominent star-like signum in the upper part of the bursa copulatrix, which lacks in *N. mariae*.

**Neodrymonia apicalis haulinae** ssp. n. (figs. 27, 31)


**Etymology:** Named after Tatjana Sergeevna HAULINA, Moscow.

**Diagnosis:** Forewing length ♂ 18-19 mm, 2-3 mm smaller than the nominotypical ssp. *apicalis* MOORE, 1879, which was described from “Darjiling” (India, W Bengal, Darjeeling). The new subspecies differs by rather uniform fuscous reddish brown forewings. The prominent contrasting blackish pattern of ssp. *apicalis* is very weakly developed in the new subspecies. The whitish submarginal fascia of the forewings is shorter and thinner than in ssp. *apicalis*. (n>50 specimens of ssp. *apicalis* from NE India, Sikkim and W Bengal have been available for comparision).

The male genitalia differ by a larger uncus, which is rather circular than ellipsoid shaped as in ssp. *apicalis*. The broader shaped valves display a costal process which is falciform and therefore very different from the nominotypical populations. Other features are as in ssp. *apicalis*, except the shape of the 8th sternite, which shows some minor differences to Indian males (n = 4 dissected).

The female is unknown.
The new taxon is described as a subspecies of *N. apicalis*, because I have a good series from SW China, Yunnan at my disposal (*n>*50), which matches Indian specimens in external appearance, but the male genitalia show a difference in the shape of the costal valval process and resemble somehow to the new subspecies in their slightly falcated shape.

**Acknowledgement**

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. BEZVERKHOV for his Russian hospitality and for leaving the holotypes and other interesting material to my collection. Thomas WITT, Munich allowed me to use his rich collection (Museum WITT, München) for comparison. My thanks goes also to Dr. K. NAKAO, Tokyo for providing me with valuable material namely from Laos (and other regions), to K. LECHNER, Weerberg for valuable informations and material from S. Thailand. S. IHLE, Stuttgart provided me with valuable material from his collection.

**References**


Plate 1. Adults.
Fig. 1. *Porsica albescens* GAEDE, 1930 – ♂, Sumatra (unusual fuscous individual form).
Fig. 2. *Porsica albescens* GAEDE, 1930 – ♀, Sumatra.
Fig. 3. *Porsica okdimia* sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.
Fig. 4. *Nikita divisa* (MOORE, 1879) – ♂, Laos.
Fig. 5. *Saliocleta raissae* sp. n. – ♂, Laos, Holotype.
Fig. 6. *Saliocleta raissae* sp. n. – ♂, Cambodia, Paratype.
Fig. 7. *Saliocleta postica* (MOORE, 1879) – ♂, Thailand.
Fig. 8. *Stauropus (Miostauropus) mioides* HAMPSON, 1904 – ♂, NE India, Sikkim.
Fig. 9. *Stauropus (Miostauropus) mioides* HAMPSON, 1904 – ♂, Vietnam.
Fig. 10. *Stauropus (Miostauropus) svetlanae* sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.
Plate 2. Male genitalia.

Fig. 11. *Porsica albescens* GAEDÉ, 1930 – Sumatra, GU 12-21.

Fig. 12. *Porsica okdimia* sp. n. – Vietnam, Holotype, GU 81-16a.

Fig. 13. *Nikita divisa* (MOORE, 1879) – Laos, GU 43-32.

Fig. 14. *Saliocleta raissae* sp. n. – Laos, Paratype, GU 79-80.

Fig. 15. *Saliocleta postica* (MOORE, 1879) – Nepal, W48554.

Fig. 16. *Stauropus (Miostauropus) mioides* HAMPSON, 1904 – NE India, Meghalaya, Holotype, BM #889.

Fig. 17. *Stauropus (Miostauprus) svtlanae* sp. n. – Vietnam, Holotype, GU 19-02a.
Plate 3. Adults.
Fig. 18. Psegmaphora tripunctata GAED, 1930 – ♂, Sumatra, Holotype.
Fig. 19. Psegmaphora yursvet sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.
Fig. 20. Psegmaphora tripunctata GAED, 1930 – ♀, Sumatra.
Fig. 21. Psegmaphora yursvet sp. n. – ♀, Vietnam, Paratype.
Fig. 22. Neopheosia atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♀, Thailand.
Fig. 23. Neopheosia mariae sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.
Fig. 24. Neopheosia atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♀, Thailand.
Fig. 25. Neopheosia mariae sp. n. – ♀, Vietnam, Paratype.
Fig. 26. Neodrymonia apicalis apicalis (MOORE, 1879) – ♂, NE India, Darjeeling, Holotype.
Fig. 27. Neodrymonia apicalis haulinae ssp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.
Plate 4. Male genitalia.
Fig. 28. *Psegmaphora yursvet* sp. n. – Vietnam, GU 28-41.
Fig. 29. *Psegmaphora tripunctata* GADE, 1930 – Sumatra, GU 51-68.
Fig. 30. *Neodyrmonia apicalis apicalis* (MOORE, 1879) – NE India, Sikkim, GU 28-13.
Fig. 31. *Neodyrmonia apicalis haulinae* ssp. n. – Vietnam, Paratype, GU 19-31a.
Fig. 32. *Neodyrmonia apicalis* (MOORE, 1879) – China, Yunnan, GU 70-27.
Plate 5. Male and female genitalia.

Fig. 33. Neopheosia atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♂, Thailand, GU 43-97a.
Fig. 34. Neopheosia atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♀, Vietnam, GU 44-59a.
Fig. 35. Neopheosia mariae sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Paratype, GU 19-23a.
Fig. 36. Neopheosia mariae sp. n. – ♀, Vietnam, Paratype, GU 19-22a.
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