Further new Notodontidae from mainland China

(Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)

by

ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER

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**Abstract:** Further 15 species of Notodontidae are recorded for the first time from mainland China in addition to the work of SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG (2001).

The following synonymies are recognised in this paper: Armiana Walker, 1862 = Ceira Walker, 1865, syn. nov.; Lophontosia Staudinger, 1892 = Lophontomira Tshistjakov & Kwon, 1997, syn. nov.

The following new taxa are described in this paper: Armiana dabashanica spec. nov., Betashachia angustipennis punctata subspec. nov., Gargetta fangi spec. nov., Hupodonta uniformis spec. nov., Periergos genitale spec. nov., Spatalia decorata spec. nov., Syntypistis sinope spec. nov., Syntypistis sinope median subspec. nov., Uropyia melli spec. nov.

Altogether 501 species of Notodontidae from China including Taiwan are now known.

**Gargetta fangi spec. nov.**

(colour plate X, figs. 1, 2)


Paratypes: 1 ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18.7°E, 108.8°N, 6.VII.1973; 1 ♀, Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat), 14°58'N, 102°07'E, Juni 1996.

**Diagnosis**

Forewing length male: 22 mm, female: 24 mm. The ground colour of the wings and the body is dark brown. The antenna of the male and the female are long bipectinate, in the female only slightly shorter bipectinate. The species resembles externally somewhat *G. costigera* Walker, 1865, but the shape of the wings is less elongated and much broader. The forewings show a rich pattern which is not so developed in the other species of the genus. There is a darker marked basal fascia and a postmedian fascia. The discoidal spot is prominent and well developed as a black line. The fringe of all wings is mottled fuscous and paler brown. The underside of the wing shows a pale brown postmedian fasciae.

The species is dedicated to Prof. FANG CHENG LAI, Beijing.

**Turnaca stigmatic* (GAEDE, 1930)**

This is the first record from China.

The species was described from Northern Vietnam but was hitherto not known from China. It also occurs in Thailand. The specimens from N. Myanmar (Putao) differ slightly from Chinese specimens in the shape of the valves and also externally by a better developed blackish pattern on the forewings.

Material: 3 ♂♂, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E, 11.IV.-11.V.2000. (GU 75-20); 3 ♂♂, Yunnan, label in Chinese, 1200 m, 19.VI.1979 (GU 70-95).

**Saliocleta widagdoi** Schintlmeister, 1994

The species was described from Sumatra and was later found in Indochina and Assam (Schintlmeister, 1997). The specimens from Hainan are about 20% smaller in wingspan than the series from Sumatra. The species is externally similar to *Armiana polonia* Schintlmeister, 1997 comb. nov., described from N. Vietnam. The rather rounded apex and the tornus of the forewings distinguish the latter species from *meo*.


Markku Savela (pers. comm., 2002) draw my attention to the fact, that *Armiana* (type species *Armiana lativitta* Walker, 1862 described from Borneo) could be congeneric with *Ceira meta-phaea* Walker, 1865 (type species of *Ceira* Walker, 1865). This is correct and so *Ceira syn. nov. must sink as a junior subjective synonym to *Armiana*.

Besides this there is also a new species from Dabashan, Shaanxi:

**Armiana dabashanica** spec. nov.

(colour plate X, fig. 3)

Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI. 2000 (GU 75-31); 2 ♂♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1700 m, July 2000 (GU 76-96); 2 ♂♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000 (GU 76-96); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Gansu, Kangxian Co. 1400 m, 7.VII.1999.

Diagnosis

A. dabashanica differs externally by the antennae of the males, which are significant longer bipectinated than in all the species mentioned above. The ground colour of dabashanica is darker yellowish-brown than in the other species of the group (except in rogatus). The post basal-, the post median- and the marginal fasciae are prominently marked by rows of black dots. The other species compared show—except distineo—usually no marginal dots and also in distineo the marginal fascia is weak developed. The discoidal spot of the forewings is marked in dabashanica as a diffuse ellipsoid paler yellowish spot. In argus and distineo this spot is extended rather rectangular toward the base of the forewings.

The male genitalia are diagnostic by the long and biforked uncus, the long, slender and pointed gnathoi (without spines) and the characteristic sclerotised 8th abdominal segments (as illustrated). The male genitalia resembles mostly rogatus.

Actual the following species of Armiana are known from mainland China:

Armiana Walker, 1862

(= Ceira Walker, 1865) syn. nov.
niveipicta (Kiriakoff, 1962) comb. nov.
argus (Schintlmeister, 1989) comb. nov.
dabashanica spec. nov.
postfusca (Kiriakoff, 1962) comb. nov.
guanyin (Schintlmeister & Fang, 2001) comb. nov.
retrofusca (de Joannis, 1907) comb. nov.
malayana (Schintlmeister, 1994) comb. nov.
margarethae (Kiriakoff, 1959) comb. nov.
eustachus Schintlmeister, 1997 comb. nov.
aurora (Kiriakoff, 1962) comb. nov.
longipennis (Moore, 1881) comb. nov.
ochraeeae (Moore, 1879) comb. nov.
seacon (Swinhoe, 1916) comb. nov.

Periergos testacea postruba Swinhoe, 1903

From Yunnan there are two specimens, which belong to the testacea-group. Pydna testacea Walker, 1856 was described from India, Hindostán. The dissected specimens from Assam, N. Myanmar and Sikkim differ in the male genitalia (shape of uncus) from the Yunnan specimens. The Chinese material would match specimens dissected from Borneo, Sumatra, S. Vietnam, S. Myanmar and Thailand. For the populations from Sundaland the name postruba is available.

This is the first record of testacea from China. The species is externally very similar to orest Schintlmeister, 1997 (from Vietnam with yellowish hindwings) and orpheus Schintlmeister, 1992 (pure white hindwings in the males) and seems to be rare in Yunnan, Myanmar and Vietnam. It resembles externally also the following new species but is distinguishable easily by the male genitalia.

**Periergos genitale spec. nov.**

(colour plate X, figs. 4, 5)

Holotype $\sigma$: Myanmar, Mandalay, Ayearwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998 leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev, in coll. A. Schintlmeister, Dresden.

Paratypes: N. Myanmar: 3 $\sigma$, 1 $\varphi$, Mandalay, Ayearwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998 (GU 72-70); 8 $\sigma$, Wa Sa Dam, 50 km NW Putao, 950 m, 27°39'N, 97°02'E, 17.–22.V.1998 (GU 44-06, 44-07)); 2 $\sigma$, Nan Sa Bon, 21 km E Putao, 550 m, 1.–5.V.1998; 2 $\sigma$, 1 $\varphi$, Zi Yar Dam, 65 km NW Putao, 1250 m, 27°50'N, 97°01'E, 18.–21.V.1998; 6 $\sigma$, 1 $\varphi$, Nan Sa Boa, 25 km E Putao, 800 m, 27°21'N, 97°40'E, 5.–9.V.1998 (GU 59-07, 74-22); 1 $\varphi$, Putao, 500 m, 27°21'N, 97°24'E, 23.V.1998.

Yunnan: 1 $\sigma$, “Yunnan 2000” (GU 75-21); 2 $\sigma$, 2 $\varphi$, Lishadi (Walo), 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, 27°15'N, 98°55'E, 14.–24.X.1999 (GU 75-52); 2 $\sigma$, Yunxian, Daxing, 120 km S Dali, 24°30'N, 100°01'E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000; 3 $\sigma$, 6 $\varphi$, Yunnan, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E, 11.IV.–11.V.2000 (GU 75-57); 1 $\varphi$, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, 2570 m, Nujiang (Salween) river valley, 25°50'N, 99°17'E, August 1998.

Thailand: 1 $\sigma$, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 39.5 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, 1.5 km above check-point 2, 1820 m, lower montane forest, 1.–3.VI.1998 (GU 75-61); 1 $\sigma$, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 39.5 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, around check-point 2, 1730 m, lower montane forest, 28.–31.V.1998 (GU 75-61); 2 $\sigma$, 2 $\varphi$, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 37–38 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, around check-point 2, 1730 m, lower montane forest, 12.–22.XI.1998 (GU 75-61); 1 $\sigma$, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon National Park, km 43.5 road (N of) Chom Thong – summit, 5.5 km above check-point 2, 2050 m, lower montane forest, 15.–19.XI.1998 (GU 74-23); 1 $\sigma$, 1 $\varphi$, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon, 2300 m, 9.XI.1999 (GU 75-60); 2 $\varphi$, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 6. Nov. 1987; 1 $\sigma$, 2 $\varphi$, Prov. Nam, 25 km nördlich Be Luang, 1150 m, 11.XI.1999; 1 $\sigma$, Prov. Nam, 30 km östlich Pua, 1000 m, 13.XI.1999 (GU 74-21).

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 26–33 mm, females 36–42; the specimens from Myanmar span generally about 2–3 mm more than those from Yunnan and Thailand. The new species is externally very similar to *P. testacea* and shares the most diagnostic characters (small black discoidal spots on the forewings, pale brownish hindwings, long and brown bipectinated antenna). Externally *P. genitale* shows a somewhat better developed black submarginal fascia, particularly near the tornus of the forewings. These blackish spots are often also marked on the underside; however also in *testacea* there are (seldom) such forms. The hindwings of *testacea* are in the majority of the specimens more fuscous reddish brown coloured. Actually the correct separation from *testacea* with regard to external features is not possible in every case. Other similar species are *orest* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (described from Vietnam), with yellowish instead of reddish hindwings in the males, and *orpheus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992 (Yunnan and Sichuan), which have pure white hindwings in the males.

The male genitalia differs in the diagnostic shape of the valves from *testacea*. The other similar species also exhibit very different male genitalia. By this way, the identification according to dissection of the genitalia is easy and safe.
Fig. 4: *Periergos testacea postruba* Swinhoe, 1903, Yunnan, GU 75-58.
Fig. 5: *Periergos testacea testacea* Walker, 1856, Assam, GU 71-31.
Fig. 6: *Periergos genitale* spec. nov., N. Myanmar, Putao GU 44-07 (paratype ♂).

*P. genitale* and *testacea* occur sympatrically and synchron in Yunnan. The record of a female of *P. orest* from Yunnan (Schintlmeister & Fang, 2001) is very probably wrong. This female could belong to *genitalis*.

**Betashachia angustipennis punctata subspec. nov.**

(colour plate X, fig. 6)

From Shaanxi there is a distinct subspecies of *angustipennis* Matsumura, 1925, which was described from Taiwan:

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Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1350-2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999; 2 ♂♂, Houzhenzi, 1500 m, 1.–20.V.2000; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dito, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, June 1999 (GU 74-50); 1 ♂, dito, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, 1.–2.VIII.1999; 1 ♂, dito, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, dito, Houzhenzi, 1500 m, July 2000; 2 ♂♂, Central Tsinling Mts., 50 km N Ningshan city, 33°44'N, 108°26'E 1500 m, June 2000; 21 ♂♂, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000; 1 ♂, dito, Sou Man, 1700 m, 15.VI.–15.VII. 2000; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, dito, Shou Man, 1700 m, July 2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 20–23 mm, females: 24.5–26 mm. The Sumatran ssp. tropica shows whitish pattern, particularly on the tornus and the dorsum of the forewings. Ssp. angustipennis (Taiwan, Hainan, Eastern China, Indochina) has rather uniform greyish forewings with weakly developed pattern and weakly developed discoidal spot. The diagnostic features of the new ssp. punctata are the well developed and prominent black discoidal spot on the forewings.

The male genitalia do not differ significantly from those of ssp. angustipennis. The costal valve process seems to be somewhat better developed than in ssp. angustipennis, but maybe this is a expression of individual variation.

Uropia melli spec. nov.
(colour plate X, fig. 9)


Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 25–26 mm, the female is still unknown.

Externally very similar to U. meticulodina OBERTHÜR, 1884. U. melli differs from meticulodina by the generally more warm (the scales are more reddish coloured) habitual impression, whereas meticulodina appears rather somewhat greenish (more bluish colour). A diagnostic feature is the well developed and contrasting discoidal spot of the forewings, which is in meticulodina weak and diffuse.

The male genitalia differ particularly in the shape of the uncus and the gnathoi. The uncus in melli is much broader and deeply bilobed. The valves are rounded in melli and show a small process on their costa. The 8th sternite is slightly bilobed in meticulodina but in melli rather convex.

U. melli seems to be exclusively distributed in N. Dabashan, where it occurs sympatrically and synchron but less common with meticulodina. In all the other collecting sites around (Taibaishan, Gongga Shan, Yunnan, Hubei etc.) and even in the Southern slopes of Dabashan, Guanmianshan in Sichuan, only meticulodina was found, being common.
Fig. 7: *Uropnia melli* spec. nov., Shaanxi, Dabashan GU 74-56 (paratype ♂).
Fig. 8: *Uropnia meticulodina*, Shaanxi, Dabashan GU 80-100.

**Syntypistis sinope** spec. nov.
(colour plate X, figs. 7, 8)

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 18–20.5 mm (the majority spans 19 mm), females: 22–24.5 mm. The ground colour of the forewings is pale grey. The basal area is filled greenish-grey. The basal fascia is black, and whitish towards the median area. The median area is paler than the marginal areas. The discoidal spot is marked white, sometimes very weakly developed. The postmedian fascia of the forewings towards the median area is white and towards the marginal
area fuscous greenish-brown. The hindwings are pale greyish. The females are much paler in external impression and show a rather weakly developed pattern. The male genitalia, which resembles *Syntypistis scensus* (Schintlmeister, 1997) from Vietnam, are characterized by the rectangular and rounded (sometimes slightly bilobed) uncus and a prominent rectangular gnathos. The valves are long and ending in a long and pointed process. The saccus is long and thinner than in *scensus*. Aedeagus with a small hook at the end. The 8th sternite and tergite are deeply bilobed and diagnostically sclerotized. The 8th abdominal segments are very different from the nearly unbilobed segments of *scensus*. The new species occurs also in N. Vietnam. However these populations are different from the Chinese series and represent a distinct subspecies:

*Syntypistis sinope median* subspec. nov.

(colour plate X, figs. 10, 11)

Holotype ♂: N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°17’N, 103°44’E, 20.-30.IV.1995 leg. V. Sinjäev and local collectors, in coll. A. Schintlmeister, Dresden. Paratypes: 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, near Sa-pa, 1600–1800 m, 22°20’N, 103°40’E, April 1995; 2 ♂♂; 1 ♀, Mt. Fan-si-pan, near Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°20’N, 103°40’E, 10.VI.–6.VII. 1994 (GU 02-97) (the ♀ is labelled as paratype of *scensus* Schintlmeister); 1 ♂, Mt. Fan-si-pan, near Sa-pa, 1600–1800 m, 22°20’N, 103°40’E, July 1995; 1 ♂, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N. Seite, Sa-pa, 1525 m, 22°17’N, 103°44’E, 28.X.–3.XI.1994 (GU 47-73); 1 ♀, Tuan-giao, 21°35’N, 103°25’E, 1200 m, 5.–10.XI.1994 (labelled as paratype of *scensus* Schintlmeister).

Diagnosis

Forewing length males: 19–20 mm, the female spans 24 mm. The males of ssp. *median* differ from ssp. *sinope* in their generally darker appearance. The ground colour of the N. Vietnamese specimens is mixed with reddish-brown scales on the forewings. However the white pattern, particularly the basal fascia and the discoidal spot is well developed and more contrasting to the fuscous ground colour. The female resembles those of ssp. *sinope* but the ground colour (without brownish scales) is more fuscous then in *sinope*. The male genitalia match those of ssp. *sinope* but the tip of the aedeagus has a shorter hook.

*Omichlis rufotincta* Hampson, 1895

This species was found common also in N. Vietnam and Thailand, so this first record from China is not very surprising.


*Neodrymonia albinomarginata* Schintlmeister, 1997

This species was described from N.Vietnam and can be recorded now also from mainland China.


Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Shaanxi, Central Tsinling Mts., 50 km N Ningshan city, 33°44'N, 108°26'E, 1500 m, June 2000 (GU 75-23, 77-21); 3 ♀♀, S. Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, July-August 2000; 2 ♀♀, S. Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, June 1999; 1 ♀, S. Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, March 2000; 1 ♀, Taibaishan, Tsinling Mts., 27.VII.1979; 1 ♀, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000; 2 ♀♀, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, June 2000; 1 ♀, Sichuan, 53 km NW Lixian, 2785 m, 30.VII.2001; 1 ♂, NW Yunnan, 134 km N Caojian, 2460 m, Fengshuining Mts. 25°46'N, 99°06'E, 25.VII.-8.VIII.1999 (GU 73-86); 1 ♀, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, August 1998, Naijiang (Salween) River Valley, 25°50'N, 99°17'E, 2570 m.

Diagnosis
Forewing length males: 23–25 mm, females: 25–27 mm. The species is related to Hupodonta lignea Matsumura, 1919 and shows also the pattern of lignea. However the ground colour of all wings and the body is fuscous blackish brown. The discoidal spot on the forewings, marked as a long black line, is a characteristic feature. There is a pale yellowish spot on the dorsum in the median area of the forewings as in lignea.

The male genitalia are very different by the shape of the long and slender uncus. The gnathoi are rectangular with one or two processes at the tip. The valves of uniformis have a costal process at the base, which is lacking in lignea. Besides this the saccus is heavily sclerozised and toothed and also the pair of processes at the tip of the Aedeagus is much thicker in uniformis. The 8th abdominal segments are differing slightly in their shape and sclerotisation from lignea.

The female genitalia differs mainly by the bilobed (in lignea unilobed) ventral plate and the shorter apophyses from lignea.

Altogether there are now 5 species of Hupodonta known of which 4 species occur in China. Only Hupodonta imbrífera Schintlmeister, 1994, the sister-species of lignea is known exclusively from Malaya.

Hupodonta lignea and uniformis occur sympatrically in Shaanxi and Sichuan.

Lophontosia parki (Tshistjakov & Kwon, 1997) comb. nov. (col. pl. X, fig. 13)

Tshistjakov & Kwon recently described this species from Southern Korea. After checking my collection I was not able to find parki among material from mainland China. Surprisingly I discovered in the collection of the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Dresden) 2 ♂♂ in good condition, which externally resemble much more sinensis Moore, 1877 than cuculus Staudinger, 1887 (Tshistjakov & Kwon compare parki with cuculus in their original description). Externally parki differs from sinensis by the paler ground colour, the almost not contrasting median area
and the fine blackish pattern of the forewings. A diagnostic character is the absence of any white scales on the forewings, particularly on the dorsum. The male genitalia of parki resembles that of draesekei O. Bang-Haas, 1927 (illustrated in Schintlmeister & Fang, 2001: 89). By comparison with further species of Lophontosia Staudinger, 1892 it is clear, that parki belongs to a group of species comprising sinensis, margareta Schintlmeister, 1989, draesekei and an undescribed species from Himachal Pradesh, NW India. The differences given by Tshistjakov & Kwon for the diagnosis of Lophontomira Tshistjakov & Kwon, 1997 are rather of specific value and would lead to a splitting of the group into 5 different genera. Lophontomira Tshistjakov & Kwon, 1997 syn. nov., must sink therefore as a junior subjective synonym of Lophontosia Staudinger, 1892. Material: 2 ♂♂, [China Jilin], Mandshuria, Prov. Kirin, Kaulintze, Ende Juli [probably collected around 1920].
Hexafrenum viola Schintlmeister, 1997

This is the first record from China. The species was described from N. Vietnam and occurs also in Thailand and Laos.

Material: 1 ♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 56 km S Yunjinghon (= Jinghon), 2200 m, 6.-7.IV.1999.

Fig. 16: Spatalia decorata spec. nov., Shaanxi GU 75-47 (paratype ♂).
Fig. 17: Spatalia procne Schintlmeister, 1989, Shaanxi, GU 75-48.
Paratypes: 36 ♀♂, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14’N, 108°34’E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI. 2000 (GU 75-47); 1 ♀, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14’N, 108°34’E, 1500 m, July 2000.

Diagnosis
Forewing length males: 21–23 mm (1 male spans 20 mm), female: 23.5 mm. Externally similar to Spatalia jezoensis WILEMAN & SOUTH, 1916 from Japan, where the males span only 19 mm. The hindwings are greyish instead of fuscous brown as in jezoensis. Similarities exist also to procne SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, but the latter species lacks any fuscous pattern on the orange forewings.

The male genitalia resembles rather procne than jezoensis, particularly by the long valve process. Sp. decorata is easily distinguishable by the long uncus and the shape of the valves, which are bilobed on the costal side. The aedeagus, which resembles procne, is curved and shows a small process. In jezoensis the aedeagus is much lesser curved.

The sexual dimorphism is rather unimportant; the female shows filiform antennae. Spatalia decorata seems to be restricted to the Dabashan. In the Taibaishan occurs Spatalia procne, which is probably the sister-species.

Literature


Explanation of colour plate X (p. 243):

Fig. 1: Gargetta fangi spec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.–10.IV.2001.

Fig. 2: Gargetta fangi spec. nov., paratype ♀; Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18.7°E, 108.8°N, 6.VII. 1973.

Fig. 3: Armiana dabashanica spec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Fig. 4: Periergos genitale spec. nov., holotype ♂; Myanmar, Mandalay, Ayarwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998.

Fig. 5: Periergos genitale spec. nov., paratype ♀; Myanmar, Nan Sa Boa, 25 km E Putao, 800 m, 27°21'N, 97°40'E, 5.–9.V.1998.

Fig. 6: Betashachia angustipennis punctata subspec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, July 2000.

Fig. 7: Syntypistis sinope sinope spec. nov., paratype ♀; Shaanxi, Ningshan, Tsinling Mts., 33°44'N, 108°26'E, 1500 m, July 2000.

Fig. 8: Syntypistis sinope sinope spec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000.

Fig. 9: Uropia melli spec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI. 2000.

Fig. 10: Syntypistis sinope median subspec. nov., paratype ♀; N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao, 21°35'N, 103°25'E, 1200 m, 5.–10.XI.1994.

Fig. 11: Syntypistis sinope median subspec. nov., holotype ♂; N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 20.–30.IV.1995.

Fig. 12: Hupodonta uniformis spec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000.

Fig. 13: Lophontosia parki (Tshistjakov & Kwon, 1997), Mandshuria, Prov. Kirin, Kaulintze, Ende Juli.

Fig. 14: Spatalia decorata spec. nov., holotype ♂; China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Address of the author

Dr. Alexander Schintlmeister
Calberlastr. 3, D-01326 Dresden
E-mail: schintlm@aol.com

Fig. 1: Gargetta fangi spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Hainan, Wuzhi Shan, 18°57'E, 109°43'N, 1500 m, 20.II.-10.IV.2001.
Fig. 2: Gargetta fangi spec. nov., paratype ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18.7°E, 108.8°N, 6.VII.1973.
Fig. 3: Armiana dabashanica spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI.2000.
Fig. 4: Periergos genitale spec. nov., holotype ♂, Myanmar, Mandalay, Ayearwady riv., 22°00'N, 97°24'E, 200 m, 23.IV.1998.
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Fig. 8: Syntypistis sinope sinope spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI. 2000.
Fig. 9: Uropyia melli spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI.2000.
Fig. 10: Syntypistis sinope median subspec. nov., paratype ♂, N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao, 21°35'N, 103°25'E, 1200 m, 5.-10.XI.1994.
Fig. 11: Syntypistis sinope median subspec. nov., holotype ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, Sa-pa, 1600 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 20.-30.IV.1995.
Fig. 12: Hupodonta uniformis spec. nov., holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi, Dabashan, Shou Man, 32°14'N, 108°34'E, 1000 m, July 2000.
Fig. 13: Lophontosia parki (Tshistjakov & Kwon, 1997), Mandshuria, Prov. Kirin, Kaulintze, Ende Juli.
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