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A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Indonesian Wild Silkmoths – Part IX. The genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 – Part 3, evaluation of literature for the period of Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982) to today (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae: Saturniinae)

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A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Indonesian Wild Silkmoths – Part IX. The genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 – Part 3, evaluation of literature for the period of Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982) to today (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae: Saturniinae)

Eine vorläufige kommentierte Scheckliste der indonesischen wilden Seidenspinner – Teil IX. Die Gattung *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 – Teil 3, eine Bearbeitung der Literatur für die Zeit von Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982) bis heute (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae: Saturniinae)

Zusammenfassung: Die Saturniiden der Unterfamilie Saturniinae BOISDUVAL, [1837] 1834 (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) der indonesischen Fauna werden in diesen Beiträgen zur Kenntnis der wilden Seidenspinner des indonesischen Archipels in kommentierten Schecklisten vorgestellt. Der hier vorliegende Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit der Gattung *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Wir setzen mit dieser Arbeit unsere Beitragsserie zur Kenntnis der indonesischen Saturniiden fort. Bisher erschienen sind die kommentierten Schecklisten Teil IX, Teil 1 mit einer Einleitung, der Systematic, den Artengruppen und Verbreitungskarten (Typenfundorte) und Teil 2 mit einer Bearbeitung der bis zum Jahre 1982 veröffentlichten Schriften. In diesem Heft erfolgt eine Zusammenstellung und Bearbeitung der Literatur zur Gattung *Loepa* für den Zeitraum von Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982) bis heute. Die vorliegende Scheckliste soll keine Gattungsrevision darstellen, sondern aufzeigen, was bisher bekannt ist, wo noch Forschungsbedarf besteht oder bestehen könnte und insbesondere den rezenten Status der vielen Namen in der Gattung *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 aufzeigen. Derzeit werden 57 Taxa (incl. 2 nomina dubia) im Art- oder Unterartrang für die Gattung *Loepa* anerkannt.

Introduction: The wild silkmoths of the subfamily Saturniinae BOISDUVAL, [1837] 1834 (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) of the Indonesian fauna are discussed within this annotated checklists. Part IX, part 1 was dealing with an introduction, the systematic, species-groups and distribution maps of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 and part 2 with a review of literature issued until the year 1982. The present paper mainly deals with an evaluation of literature for the period of Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982) to today. At the time being 57 taxa (incl. 2 nomina dubia) are recognized for the genus *Loepa* which are arranged in four species-groups and five subgroups. With this contribution we continue our series to knowledge the wild silkmoths of the Indonesian Archipelago. Though our studies on the Indonesian wild silkmoths are not yet completed we intend to publish our preliminary results to make these available for further studies.

A review of the literature of Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982) to today

Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1982: 92) listed *Loepa* MOORE, [1860] 1858-9, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. nat. Hist. East-India House 2: 399 [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. The type-species was reported to be *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847] by monotypy [error in the first (original) description and consequently error in the statement; correct as by subsequent designation by Kirby (1892)]. The authors remarked that the two volumes of Horsfield & Moore's Catalogue were published with different title-pages.

Remarks: The dates of publication of the two volumes were discussed and listed by Cowan (1975): J. Soc. Biblphy nat. Hist., 7 (3): pp. 273-284. The original description of *Loepa* was published by Moore, F. (1859) in the 'Synopsis of the known Asiatic species of silk-producing moths, with descriptions of some new species from India. – Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London (London), XXVII: pp. 237-270; Annulosa, pls. LXIV-LXV'. The planned original description was delayed and published by Moore, F. *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860 ("1858-59")) in 'A Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects in the Museum of Natural History at the East-India House, Vol. II. – Wm. H. Allen (London)'. The genus *Loepa* was therefore validly described first by Moore (1859) and second by MOORE *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860). The first valid type species designation of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was done by Kirby (1892): *Saturnia katinka*. The type locality of *L. katinka* was fixed as Assam due to a lectotype designation by Swinhoe (1892). The type species therefore is *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 (Westwood 1847/1848: pl. XII, p. 25) by subsequent designation.

Gardiner (1982: 49) reported on an inter-generic pairing of *Loepa katinka* [unspecified] x *Antheraea polyphemus* [(CRAMER, 1775) (*Phalænæ Attaci*)]. Unfortunately no source for this record was mentioned. Gardiner (1982: 178-180) erroneously assigned *newara* MOORE to the genus *Loepa* MOORE and noted that the species is transitional towards *Rhodinia*, in which the first edition of his handbook placed it. Other species in this genus were reported to be *L. anthera* JORDAN, *L. damartis* JORDAN, *L. megacore* JORDAN [unspecified], and *L. oberthüri* LEECH [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)].

Remarks: The taxon *newara* (MOORE, 1872) (*Rhodia*) is a member of the genus *Rhodinia* STAUDINGER *in* Romanoff, 1892. Howse & Wolfe (2011: 82) and (2012: 82 [German translation] provided some more but still incomplete information on the above mentioned crossing between *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) and *Antheraea* (*Telea*) *polyphemus polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) (*Phalænæ Attaci*). The authors noted that the Curator of Insects at London Zoo found that a ♂ *Loepa katinka* (China and North India, unspecified) paired with ♀ *Antheraea polyphemus* (North America).

Zhu & Wang (1983: 411-412) listed four species of the genus *Loepa* for China. Those were *Loepa anthera* JORDAN from Fujian province (P.R. China) and India, *Loepa damartis* JORDAN from Sichuan province (P.R. China), Central China, and Southwest China [the Index of this work (p. 463) listed the incorrect subsequent spelling *Loepa domartis*], *Loepa oberthüri* LEECH [incorrect subsequent spelling and not code-conform citation of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] from Sichuan province (P.R. China) [the record from Sichuan may be rather referable to *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 for the southernmost region of this province], Central

China, India, and Vietnam [the records from India and Vietnam may be referable to *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911], and *Leopa* [lapsus, incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] *katinka* WESTWOOD [(WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] from South China, Southwest China [the records from South China and probably also partly from Southwest China may be referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939], and North India. The authors recorded liana [e.g., *Vitis* sp.] as foodplant for *L. anthera*, *L. damartis*, and *L. katinka* and *Citrus reticulata* [BLANCO] (Rutaceae) [common names: mandarin, satsuma, tangerine] for *L. oberthüri* (sic!). The record and illustration of *L. damartis* (p. 411, pl. 133, fig. 2966 ♂) based on a misinterpretation and is rather *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939. The record and illustration of *L. anthera* (p. 411, pl. 133, fig. 2965 ♀) based on a misinterpretation and is rather *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939.

Remarks: The records of the foodplants must be treated with caution because an erroneous translation from Chinese cannot be excluded with certainty. Records of *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 from the southern provinces of China may be referable to the common *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 rather than any other species of this genus.

Lampe (1984: 8) recorded *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Lampe 1984] from the Genting Highlands, West Malaysia [the record from the Malay Peninsula is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011]. The ♂ and ♀ adults were illustrated in color (col.-pl. 3, figs. 4 and 5).

Remarks: *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 was originally described from Sumatra. The populations from West Malaysia were later found being distinct from those of Sumatra and therefore described in honor of R. E. J. Lampe (Nürnberg, Germany) as a new species: *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (*Loepa*). Lampe (2010: 290, 291) illustrated the preimaginals of *L. megacore* (Sumatra) and *L. megacore* (West Malaysia) [sensu Lampe 1984; the record from West Malaysia is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011] which are considerably distinct in their larval morphologies of the young larvae though appreciable differences in the adults of *L. megacore* (Sumatra) and *L. lampei* (Peninsular Malaysia) are visible by comparisons of assorted series.

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Zhang (1986) listed *Leopa* [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] *katinka* [sensu Zhang 1986] from Tibet, Yigong, 2,250 m and figured the specimen (title page and pl. 7, fig. 59) [the illustrated specimen may be rather referable to *L. tibeta* NAUMANN, 2003].

Holloway (1987: 106-108) provided a valuable contribution on the genus *Loepa* MOORE. He noted that most host records for this genus are from Vitidaceae, but

Dilleniaceae, Saxifragaceae, and Rutaceae are also utilised [unspecified sources]. The adult and the larva were described briefly. Sundanian small specimens of *Loepa* were referred to *L. sikkima* [sensu Holloway 1987] (as subspecies). He noted (p. 106) that a Sumatran insect [unspecified] may be related or conspecific *L. katinka* [sensu Holloway 1987; the record from Sumatra may be referable to *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989]. Two Bornean species were illustrated under the names of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Holloway 1987; this record from Borneo is referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010] (col.-pl. 7, fig. 10 [contrary the figured ♂ adult is referable to *L. megacore* sensu lato rather than to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010]) and *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [sensu Holloway 1987; the record from Borneo may be referable to a taxon of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995), probably to *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 sensu lato or, more precise, to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 due to the figured ♂ genitalia structures] (col.-pl. 7, fig. 9 [the author not explicitly stated that the illustrated adult is actually from Brunei]) together with their ♂ genitalia structures (*megacore* from Sumatra: fig. 137 and *sikkima* [sensu Holloway 1987] from Brunei, Borneo: fig. 136). The following ♂ genitalia structures were figured for comparisons: *L. sikkima* (Sikkim: fig. 135), *L. sikkima* (Borneo: fig. 136), *L. megacore* (Sumatra: fig. 137), and *L. katinka* (India: fig. 138). Holloway remarked (p. 107) that *L. katinka* (sensu Holloway 1976: 85) actually is *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Holloway 1987; the record from Borneo may be now referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010]. Holloway recorded two species for Sundaland including Borneo (p. 106). Those were *Loepa sikkima* MOORE, 1865 (*Antheraea*) [sensu Holloway 1987] [lapsus in combination with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] and *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Holloway 1987]. He remarked that there can be distinct species in Sulawesi [this remark may be referable to *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (northern Sulawesi) and *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 (southern Sulawesi)] and Luzon [the record from Luzon may be referable to *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988]. The (mature?) larva of a "possible *L. sikkima* race" [sensu Holloway 1987] from Hongkong was illustrated (col.-pl. 20, fig. 4) [the figured larva may be rather referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939].

Remark: The name *sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865") was originally combined with the genus *Loepa* and not with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"). In the same work Moore unfortunately included *A.*[*ntheraea*] *miranda* MOORE, 1865 into a list of *Antheraea* taxa. The record of *L. sikkima* [sensu Holloway 1987] for Sundaland may be referable to several distinct and mostly endemic species of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995), e.g., *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Java), *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 and *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 (Sumatra), and *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 (Peninsular Malaysia, East Malaysia?). The record of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Holloway 1987] for Sundaland may be referable to several distinct and mostly endemic species of the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995), e.g., *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Bali), *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 (Java), *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 (Sumatra), *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & Paukstadt, 2010 (Borneo), *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Peninsular Malaysia), and *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997 (Palawan, Philippines).

Nakajima: Saturniidae, *in* Yamamoto, Nakatomi, Sato, Nakajina & Owada *in* Sugi (ed.) (1987: 122) 'Larvae of Larger Moths in Japan' provided only a note on *Loepa katinka* MOORE.

Nässig & Treadaway (1988: 159-176) recorded two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1858 / *Loepa* MOORE, [1860] [inconsistent citations, most likely error in first (original) description, hence error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] from the Philippines. Those were *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933 and the new species *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988 from Luzon, Philippines. *L. mindanaensis* was compared with *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu lato; unspecified origin]. *L. mindanaensis* was reported being certainly closely related with *L. megacore* [sensu Nässig & Treadaway 1988] via the fringe of islands between southwestern Mindanao and northeastern Borneo via the Sula Archipelago [unproven, no specimens of this genus from the Sula Archipelago are known in collections so far] [the record from Borneo is referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010]. The authors remarked that both Philippine species belong to the species-group comprising *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [not code-conform citation and error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], and some more species [unspecified]. *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 was elevated to full species status. The type species of the genus *Loepa* (*L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848) [sic!] erroneously was found being misidentified. *L. megacore* [sensu Nässig & Treadaway (1988)] was recorded for northern Sundaland [Sundaland: Bali, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, the Malay Peninsula, and the smaller islands in between, cf. Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996a: 10); see "Remark" below regarding the definition of Sundaland] [the record from the Malay Peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], Sumatra, Borneo [the record from Borneo is referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010]). The southeastern range of the genus *Loepa* was noncritically reported from the Kei-Islands based on an erroneous record by Pagenstecher (1911). The authors remarked that a generic revision is in preparation by the senior author (p. 160). The authors noted a misidentification of the type species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, (1860) [error in first (original) description and consequently error in the publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859], which is *katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [sic!] by monotypy [error in first (original) description of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 which included two species of the genus *Loepa* and consequently no type species by monotypy must be present]. The authors noted that there have been only Javanese *Loepa* before Moore when describing the genus but there is no true *katinka* on the island of Java. The authors announced by mistake that the case is brought up at the ICZN very soon referred to Art. 70 (b) of the ICZN (1985). The authors intended to propose that the true *katinka* from North India is to be fixed as type species to maintain stability.

Remarks: Definition for Sundaland cited from British Encyclopedia: Sundaland (also called the Sundaic region) is a biogeographical region of Southeastern Asia which encompasses the Sunda shelf, the part of the Asian continental shelf that was exposed during the last ice age. It included the Malay Peninsula on the Asian mainland, as well as the large islands of Borneo, Java, and Sumatra and their surrounding islands. The eastern boundary of Sundaland is the Wallace Line. The genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was validly described first by Moore

(1859) and second by MOORE *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860). The first valid type species designation of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was done by Kirby (1892): *Saturnia katinka*. The type locality of *L. katinka* was fixed as Assam due to a lectotype designation by Swinhoe (1892). The type species therefore is the true *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 (Westwood 1847/1848: pl. XII, p. 25) by subsequent designation.

Wang (1988): [Saturniid Moths of Taiwan] figured *Loepa miranda* MOORE [sensu Wang 1988] from Taiwan and recorded the known collecting sites (p. 33, map) from 1,060 to 2,127 m [the record from Taiwan is referable to *L. mirandula* YEN, NÄSSIG, NAUMANN & BRECHLIN, 2000 which is an endemic to Taiwan]. The ♂ adult was figured dorsally (p. 32). The author recorded *L. katinka formosensis* MELL [sensu Wang 1988] [*L. formosensis* MELL, 1939 is considered to be distinct from *katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) on species level] from Taiwan and recorded the known collecting sites (p. 38, map) from 400 to 2,127 m (mainly around 1,000 m and lower). The ♂ and ♀ adults were figured dorsally (p. 34). The preimaginals (eggs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and last instar larva, and the cocoon) of *L. katinka formosensis* [sic!] were figured (pp. 35-36). The ♂ adult of [*L. katinka formosensis*; sic!] was also figured on the last cover page. Two food plants were mentioned for *L. katinka formosensis* [sic!]. Those were *Tetrastigma formosanum* (HEMSL.) GAGNEP. [vitaceae] and *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* (MAXIM.) TRAUTV. [the porcelain berry, is an ornamental plant, native to temperate areas of Asia] [Vitaceae] [in Chinese]

Wang (1988) recorded three species of the genus *Loepa* from the Mt. Namjagbarwa region of Xizang (Tibet). Those were *L. damartis* JORDAN [sensu Wang 1988] from 850 m altitude [the record from Tibet may be referable to *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 or *L. tibeta* NAUMANN, 2003], *L. katinka* WESTWOOD from 850 m altitude, and *L. anthera* JORDAN from 2,300 m altitude.
Remarks: The names cannot be assigned to any species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 with certainty

Nässig & Suhardjono (1989: 205) remarked that a revision of the saturniid genus *Loepa* MOORE, [1860] [error in the first (original) description and consequently error in the publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] is prepared [unspecified]. During the course of preparing a generic revision a new species was found and described: *Loepa cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989. *L. cynopis* was reported being a mainly mountainous species endemic to Java and closely related with the North Sundanian *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989; this record is referable to a number of distinct and endemic species of the *megacore*-complex: *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 (Sumatra), *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Borneo), and *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Malay Peninsula)]. The following adults were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 207): ♂ paratype of *L. cynopis* (fig. 2), ♀ paratype *L. cynopis* (fig. 4), ♂ *L. megacore* from West Malaysia (fig. 1) [the record and the figured specimens from West Malaysia is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], ♀ *L. megacore* from North Sumatra (fig. 3), ♂ *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989] [error in publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939] from West Malaysia (fig. 5) [the record from West Malaysia is referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The following ♂ genitalia

structures were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 208) with aedeagus separate: *L. cynopis* holotype (figs. 6A, B) and *L. megacore* [unspecified origin] (figs. 7A, B). Under the subheader "Diagnosis and discussion" the authors reported *L. megacore* [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989] being known from Sundaland except Java (i.e., Sumatra, Malaya [the record from Malaya may be referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], Borneo [the record from Borneo is referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010]) and possibly north to Thailand [the possible record from Thailand may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008]. The authors remarked that *L. cynopis* resembles the continental Asian *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1848) [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] and has so far not been found on the South East Asian islands. All records of *katinka* from the Greater Sunda Islands were reported being misidentified and either *L. megacore* [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989; the record may be referable to *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 from Sumatra and *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 from Borneo], *L. sikkima javanica* [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989; the record may be referable to *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 from Sumatra and *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 from Java], *L. cynopis*, or another new taxon endemic to Sumatra [unnamed; = this species was later described as *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989]. The authors recorded two species of the genus *Loepa* from Java. Those were *L. cynopis* and *L. sikkima javanica* [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989; the record from Java is referable to *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011]. Nässig & Suhardjono mentioned that Holloway (1987) figured the two Bornean species *L. megacore* [sic!] and *L. sikkima* [sensu Nässig & Suhardjono 1989; the record from Borneo of a taxon of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) may be referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 rather than to any other species of this group from the Indonesian Archipelago and for sure not at all to *L. sikkima* sensu stricto; the status and identification of the Bornean taxon remain uncertain].

Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1989: 145, footnote [2]) pointed out that Moore ([1860]) [error in first (original) description of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] described the new genus *Loepa* having only Javanese specimens before him, which he called *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in citation and publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 by Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1989); in the two works by Moore (1859: 260) and Moore *in* Horsfield *&* Moore (1860 ("1858-1859"): 399) the name *Saturnia katinka* was credited to Westwood (1847)]. The authors consequently erroneously noted that Moore's genus *Loepa* contained only this one nominal species which is thereby the type species by monotypy. [Moore (1859) assigned two species to the new genus *Loepa*; those were *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD) and *Loepa thibeta* (WESTWOOD) [misinterpretation], no type species was designated by Moore (1859). Moore *in* Horsfield & Moore ([1860] 1858-59) was published later than the original description by Moore (1859) and included only one species, which has been *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)]. The authors recognized the type species of *Loepa* being misidentified because there is no true *katinka* to be found on Java, cf. Nässig & Suhardjono (1989). The authors noted that by applying the ICZN, a case of a misidentified type species of

a genus is to be referred to the Commision (Art. 70(b)). The authors remarked that an application to the ICZN was in preparation suggesting to fix as type species of *Loepa* the true Himalayan *katinka* WESTWOOD to stabilize the present situation [see "Remarks" below, regarding the type species of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. The authors recorded three species of *Loepa* from Sumatra. Those were one widespread from North India to Sundaland (*L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1989; error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")]), one from Sundaland except Java (*L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1989]), and one endemic to Sumatra (*L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989). The record of *Loepa katinka* from the Aru Archipelago by Pagenstecher (1886) [as *Antherea* (sic!) *Kathinka* (sic!)] was uncritically mentioned. The name *katinka javanica* MELL, 1939 was new combined with *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1939.

Remarks: *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865") is presently considered being a continental Asian species which is replaced by other taxa in Sundaland / the Greater Sunda Island. *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 is presently recognized being an endemic Sumatran species, which is replaced by other (endemic) species in other regions of Sundaland. The general record of *Loepa* species from Sundaland is considered being imprecise because the island of Bali is part of Sundaland but no *Loepa* was cited from this island prior the author's statement. The record of *Loepa* by Pagenstecher (1886) based on a misidentified Papuan taxon. The genus *Loepa* was first validly described by Moore (1859) and second by MOORE *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860). The first valid type species designation of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was done by Kirby (1892): *Saturnia katinka*. The type locality of *L. katinka* was fixed as Assam due to a lectotype designation by Swinhoe (1892). The type species therefore is *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 (Westwood 1847/1848: pl. XII, p. 25) by subsequent designation.

Knötgen, B. von (1989: 143-150) provided rearing instructions for Saturniidae, Brahmaeidae, and Lasiocampidae. *Loepa katinka* [unspecified origin] was reported preparing cocoons at branches (p. 148). Adults were reported to emerge after 3 to 6 weeks and pupae may remain in diapause. The cocoon of *L. katinka* from North India was figured in color ([p. 150], fig. 33). The name *newara* from Sikkim and Nepal was assigned to *Loepa*: *Loepa newara* [error in combination of *Rhodinia newara* (MOORE, 1872) (*Rhodia*) with the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859].

Xue & Wang (1989) recorded *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Xue & Wang 1989] from Fujian [species with uncertain identity], India, Indo-China, and Tibet [based on the illustration of a ♀ adult (pl. 9, fig. 5) the record from Tibet obviously based on a misidentification and may be either the unknown ♀ *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939 or *L. tibeta* NAUMANN, 2003]. [in Chinese].

Remarks: Records of *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 from the southern provinces of China may be partly referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939.

Pinratana & Lampe (1990: 21-24, fig. [unnumbered]) provided a brief description of the genus *Loepa* MOORE and recorded the range of this genus from India to China, Japan, Sundaland, Sulawesi, and the Philippines. The type species was mentioned being *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847]. The veining of fore- and hindwings of *L. katinka* [unspecified origin] was illustrated (p. 21). Three species of the genus *Loepa* were recorded from Thailand. Those were *Loepa diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation; the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG &

LÖFFLER, 2008], *Loepa miranda* MOORE, 1865 [sensu Pinratana & Lampe 1990; the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010], and *Loepa sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [sensu Pinratana & Lampe 1990; the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. siamensis siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010] [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")]. The authors illustrated the following adults in color: ♂ and ♀ of *L. diversiocellata* [unspecified origin] (pl. 32) [misinterpretation; the figured specimens may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008], ♂ and ♀ of *L. miranda* (pl. 33) [the figured specimens may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010], and ♂ and ♀ of *L. sikkima* (pl. 34) [the figured specimens may be referable to *L. siamensis siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The mature larva of *L. megacore* from Sumatra was figured in color (pl. 5, fig. 9). The authors reported *L. diversiocellata* [sic!], *L. megacore*, and *L. cynopsis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONS [incorrect subsequent spellings of author and *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989] form a group of closely related large species living in Asia between India and Java (p. 22) [today we know that there are a few more species of the *megacore*-complex in this region mainly endemic to isolated islands and the Malay Peninsula]. *L. miranda* was recorded for India, Burma [Myanmar], and Thailand [= *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010] and *L. sikkima* [sensu Pinratana & Lampe 1990] from Himalaya, Burma [Myanmar], Thailand [the record from Thailand is referable to *L. siamensis siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010], West Malaysia [the record from West Malaysia is referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010], Borneo [the record from Borneo may be referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 or *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 which is a species of the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995)], Sumatra [the record from Sumatra may be referable to *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 rather than *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010], and Java [the record from Java is referable to *L. hayatiae* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2011]. The ♂ genitalia structures (aedeagus separate) were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 47): *L. megacore* [unspecified origin] (fig. 2A) and of *L. diversiocellata* [sic!] (fig. 2B). In the discussions to *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [sic!] the authors remarked that more investigations are necessary due to small differences in the preimaginals and the genitalia structures of specimens from Thailand, Sundaland (*L. s.*[*ikkima*] *javanica*) [sic!] and North India (*L. s.*[*ikkima*] *sikkima*) based on Nässig [unspecified].

Remarks: *Loepa diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is recognized being a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*). Records of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 may be partly referable to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 which has been described from Sikkim (type locality) and Nepal.

Paukstadt**,** U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (1991: 17-27) reported on an entomological expedition to Celebes [Sulawesi]. The authors recorded *Loepa minahassae* MELL, 1939 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 1991] from southern Sulawesi [the record for southern Sulawesi may be referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010]. ♂ and ♀ adults from the South Sulawesi Province, near Bantimurung were figured in phot. h.-t. dorsally (p. 23, fig. 10 ♂ and fig. 11 ♀), the ♂ genitalia structures of *L. minahassae* [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 1991] were illustrated in phot. h.-t. (p. 25, fig. 16).

Stone (1991: 28) recorded *Cissus* and *Leea* as foodplants for *katinka* (WESTWOOD) ssp. [sensu Stone 1991] based on Bouvier (1936) [this record may be referable to *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*), *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865"), *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011, *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989, L. *javanica* MELL, 1939, *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 and *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010, *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. damartis* JORDAN *in* Seitz, 1911 and allied, and finally *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 and allied]. Stone (1991: 56) recorded *Cissus* sp. unspecified (Vitaceae) for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991] and *L. sikkima*, (p. 58) *Crataegus* sp. unspecified (Rosaceae) for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991], (p. 60) *Dillenia pentagyna* (Dilleneaceae) for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991], (p. 71) *Leea* sp. unspecified (Leeaceae) for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991] and *L. sikkima*, (p. 79) *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Vitaceae) for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991], (pp. 29, 94) *Saurauia* sp. unspecified (Dilleniaceae) for *Loepa sikkima* MOORE [this record is not referable to *L. sikkima* sensu stricto but to a distinct southern Chinese species instead], (p. 102) Vitis inconstans (Vitaceae) for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991], and finally (p. 105) the vernacular name Vines for which the scientific name could not be found for *Loepa katinka* ssp. [sensu Stone 1991].

Remarks: Because Bouvier (1936: 233) recorded *katinka sikkima* MOORE from Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi and *katinka megacore* JORDAN from Sumatra the records of foodplants actually based on several distinct species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Those were most probably *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Java), *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 (Sumatra) or *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 (Sumatra) of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995), or *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 (Sumatra), *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (northern Sulawesi), *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 (southern Sulawesi), *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 (Sumatra) or *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 of the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995). The records by Stone (1991: 56, 58, 60, 71, 79, 94, 102, and 105) most probably may be referable to one or other of the above mentioned taxa but not for *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) sensu stricto.

Xingke, Hongguo & Guomei (1991) not listed any Saturniidae in the 'Catalogue of the type specimens . In the Insect Collection of the Institute of Zoology . Academia Sinica, Beijing, China.

Baxter (1992) described a rearing of *Loepa katinka* WESTWOOD [unspecified origin] (Golden emperor) (pp. 53-54) and provided information on the biology and ecology. The ♂ adult was figured in color (fig. 16) and the mature? larva (fig. 25). Two [substitute] foodplants were listed for *L. katinka* (p. 64). Those were Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis*) and grape (*Vitis*).

Haruta (1992: 94) in Moths of Nepal – Part 1 (col.-pl. 26, fig. 2) figured *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1848) [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) and misidentification, correct as *Loepa sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")].

Remarks: Haruta (1994: 159) noted that the illustration in Haruta (1992: pl. 26, fig. 2 as *L. katinka* should be correct as *Loepa sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")].

Owada & Wang *in* Heppner & Inoue (1992: 156) placed *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939 from China (Yunnan) into synonymy of the Indian *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 of

the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1858 [error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] without mentioning the reasons for this taxonomic act. *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 was recorded for Sumatra and *katinka*. – auct. (not WESTWOOD, 1848) [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] was placed in subordination [in the sense of *L. katinka* s. l. from Sumatra?] to *L. megacore*. *L. megacore formosensis* MELL, 1938 [misinterpretation; error in publication date of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939] was recorded for Taiwan and *L. megacore formosibia* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation] was listed in subordination [as junior subjective synonym] of *L. formosensis*. The authors remarked that Nässig (pers. comm.) has indicated that there may still be some problems with the current names of the Taiwan *Loepa* species, in that they may require further analysis as to precise relationships with the Himalaya populations.

Remarks: Yen, Nässig, Naumann & Brechlin (2000: 153-162) revised the status of *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939 and treated this taxon as species separate from *L. miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865] [sensu Yen, Nässig, Naumann & Brechlin 2000]. The remark by the authors which was based on the pers. comm. by Nässig obviously was dealing with more than one species of this genus but only a single species has been recorded for Taiwan in this paper.

Wang, L.-Y. (1992: 799-803) in 'Iconography of Forest Insects in Hunan China' recorded *Loepa damartis* JORDAN (p. 801), *Loepa oberthüri* LEECH [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] from Hunan province, P.R. China. Above species were figured dorsally (drawings): *L. damartis* (p. 801, fig. 2566) and *L. oberthüri* [sic!] (p. 802, fig. 2567). [in Chinese]

Remarks: The figures are not sufficient precise to allow an undoubtedly determination of the illustrated adults.

Allen (1993: 60-61) recorded *Loepa miranda* MOORE, 1865 from the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal [sensu Allen 1993; the record from Nepal may be partly referable to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN, 2010], *Loepa sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] from the Central Hills in Nepal, *Loepa diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation] from Godaveri in Nepal [the record from Nepal may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010], and *Loepa katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 [sensu Allen 1993] [not code-conform citation of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] from Eastern Nepal [the figured ♂ specimen (pl. 44) ex coll. Haruta is distinct from *L. katinka* and a member of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995); the figure and the note by Allen fits rather to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The range of *L. miranda* (sensu Allen 1993) was reported from India [the unspecified record from India may be partly referable to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010] to Thailand [the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The range of *L. sikkima* (sensu Allen 1993) was recorded from North India to Thailand [the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010], the Peninsular Malaya [the record from the Malay Peninsula may be referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010], Borneo [the record from Borneo, if any, may be referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 of the *katinka*-subgroup or *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995)], Sumatra [the record from Sumatra may be referable to *L. javanica* MELL, 1939

rather than *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 or *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010], and Java [the record from Java may be referable to *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011]. The range of *L. diversiocellata* [misinterpretation] was recorded from Nepal [the record from Nepal may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010 rather than any other taxon of this genus], Burma [Myanmar] [the record from Myanmar may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010], and Thailand [the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008], and the range of *L. katinka* [sensu Allen 1993] from the Oriental Region [the record from the Oriental Region partly belongs to a number of distinct species]. Allen (1993) figured *L. miranda* (p. 60, pl. 42, fig. 42.a), *L. sikkima* (p. 60, pl. 42, fig. 42.b and 42.c), *L. diversiocellata* [misinterpretation; the figured specimen may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010] (p. 61, pl. 43), and *L. katinka* ex coll. Haruta [sensu Allen 1993; the illustrated specimen may be referable to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010] (p. 61, pl. 44). Allen remarked that a generic revision is in preparation by W. A. Nässig [Germany].

Remarks: *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered being a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*). The illustrated ♂ specimen (pl. 44) ex coll. Haruta is obviously the first illustration of *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN, 2010 prior to its proposal as new species.

Arita, Nakano & Okimoto (1993: 43-48) described the immature stages of *Loepa katinka sakaei* INOUE [1965] [sensu Arita, Nakano & Okimoto 1993] from the Ryukyus, Japan for the first time. *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* [(Maxim.) Trautv.] [grape family, common name: Amur peppervine] [Vitaceae] and *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Vitaceae) were reported being substitute food plants for the recorded rearing. Also *Cayratia japonica* and *Vitis vinifera* [L.] (Vitaceae) were reported being well bit by 1st instar larvae. The larval stages were illustrated (pp. 44-45, figs. 1-14), the pupa was illustrated dorsally, laterally and ventrally (p. 46, line drawings, figs. 15 a-c). [Text in Japanese with English summary].

Zhu & Wang (1993: 272-276, 295-296) listed *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911, *L. damaritis* JORDAN, 1911 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. damartis* JORDAN *in* Seitz, 1911], the new subspecies *L. damaritis* (sic!) *szechwana* CHU & WANG, 1993 [see "Remarks" below], *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], and *L. oberthüri* LEECH, 1890 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)], of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1860 [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. *Loepa katinka sikkimensis* HUTTON [erroneous citation, correct as *Loepa sikkimensis* ATKINSON], Atkinson, 1897, Silbermann, Die Seide 1: 327 and *Loepa katinka sivalensis* SILBERMANN, 1897 [erroneous citation; correct as *Antheraea sivalensis* HUTTON], Die Seide 1: 302 were cited in subordination of *L. katinka* (p. 274). *L. dognini* SONTHONNAX, 1894, rept. Chambre. Commerce. Lyor (sic) P. was cited in subordination of *L. oberthüri* [sic!] [the original description with the original spelling *dogninia* SONTHONNAX, 1892 was omitted]. The ♂ genitalia structures of above listed taxa were illustrated (line drawings, figs. 8a-12b [a = genitalia structures either with or without aedeagus, b = either the appropriate aedeagus or enlarged detail of the aedeagus

only]). The figured genitalia structures of *L. katinka* most likely not belong to *L. katinka* sensu stricto. *L. anthera* was recorded from Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Xizang (Tibet). *L. damaritis* [sic!] was recorded from Sichuan, Guangdong, Hainan, and Xizang (Tibet). *L. damaritis* [sic!] *szechwana* was recorded from Sichuan. *L. katinka* [sensu Zhu & Wang 1993] was recorded from Ningxia, Hebei, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Zhuang, Yunnan, and Xizang (Tibet) [records of *L. katinka* from southern China may be referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939]. *L. oberthüri* [sic!] was recorded from Shaanxi, Hubei, Hunan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, and Yunnan. The authors provided an English abstract (pp. 204-296). The new subspecies of the genus *Loepa* was named *L. damaritis* [sic!] ‡*szechawna* CHU & WANG [incorrect original spelling (multiple of an original spelling) of *L. szechwana* CHU & WANG, 1993]. The record and illustration of *L. damartis* (p. 273, fig. 9a, b) based on a misinterpretation and may be referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939.

Remarks: Text in Chinese with scientific names and references in Latin; English abstract present at the end of the contribution. The cited records must be treated with caution because they partly might be based on further species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 not identified by Zhu & Wang (1993). Records of *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 from the southern provinces of China may be referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939. Records for Chinese provinces cannot assigned to particular species with certainty due to lack of illustrations. *L. damartis szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 is recognized as a junior subjective synonym of *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978, cf. Naumann, Löffler & Nässig (2012: 87).

Haruta (1994: 159) in Moths of Nepal – Part 3 (col.-pl. 93, fig. 5) figured *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD) [misidentification, the illustrated specimen most probably is *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865]. The author remarked that the illustration in Haruta (1992: pl. 26, fig. 2 as *L. katinka* should be correct as *Loepa sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")].

Remarks: The illustrated ♂ specimen (col.-pl. 93, fig. 5) may be referable to *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 rather than *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*).

Nässig (1994: 349-350) reported on Vietnamese taxa of the genus *Loepa*. Three species were recorded. Those were *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911, *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation] [*L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered being a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], and *Loepa* sp.? (*katinka* sensu de Joannis?). Nässig (p. 350) pointed out that this species is surely not *katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [not code-conform citation and error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] because *L. katinka* is distributed in the Himalaya region only. The author remarked that there were several taxa of *Loepa* described from China of which *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939] and *L. formosensis* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *formosensis* MELL, 1939] may be relevant for the Vietnamese species [misinterpretation regarding *formosensis* MELL, 1939 due to zoogeography]. A revision was mentioned being in preparation. The author remarked that it is feasible that further taxa of *Loepa* (unspecified, of the *miranda* or *sikkima* group?) may be found in Vietnam.

Remarks: *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*). Above contribution contains no remarks on

Indonesian taxa of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Several new species of the genus *Loepa* were described from Vietnam later than the publication by Nässig (1994). Those were *L. roseomarginata* BRECHLIN, 1997, *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008, *L. peggyae* BRECHLIN, 2010, *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010, *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010, and *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010. *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939 is considered to be an endemic Taiwanese species and therefore not ranging in Vietnam.

Oberprieler & Nässig (1994: 276) noted that the preimaginals of seven species of approximately 18 species in the genus *Loepa* are known so far. The authors remarked that all known larvae of the genus *Loepa* are camouflaging due to the brown ground coloration and bright yellowish or greenish lateral patches, as well due to an asymmetrical resting position (p. 286). The 4th instar larva of *Loepa megacore* [sensu lato, unspecified origin] was figured in color (p. 300, col.-pl. 3, fig. 17).

Remarks: Based on the illustration by Oberprieler & Nässig (1994: 300, fig. 17) and illustrations of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 (Sumatra) and *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 under the name of *L. megacore* (Malay Peninsula) by Lampe (2010: 290-291) we are able to assign the figure by Oberprieler & Nässig to the true *L. megacore* (Sumatra) with certainty.

Wang (1994: 58-64) in Illustrations of Giant Silkmoths & Carpenter Moths in Taiwan recorded *Loepa miranda* Moore, 1865 [sensu Wang 1994] from Taiwan from altitudes between 1,060 and 2,127 m above sea level. Two ♂ adults were figured (pp. 58 and 59). *L. katinka formosensis* MELL, 1938 [sensu Wang 1994; error in publication date of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939] was recorded from 400 to 2,127 m altitude above sea level. ♂ adults were figured (p. 60 and 61) and the ♀ (p. 60). The following foodplants were recorded for *L. katinka formosensis*: *Tetrastigma formosanum* (HEMSL.) GAGNEP., [1911] [Vitaceae], *Ampelopsis dunculat brevipedunculata* (MAXIM.) TRAUTV. [= *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* (MAXIM.) TRAUTV.; common names: Amur peppervine, porcelain-berry] [Vitaceae], *Deutzia pulchra* S. VIDAL [Hydrangeaceae], *Melastoma candidum* D. DON [Melastomataceae], and *Lagerstroemia subcostata* KOEHNE [Chinese crapemyrtle] [Lythreae] The preimaginals of *L. katinka formosensis* were figured: eggs and 1st instar larvae (p. 61, 3rd instar and final instar larvae (p. 62), the cocoon and the pupa (p. 63). [in Chinese]

Fletcher & Nye *in* Nye (1995 [reprint]: 92) listed *Loepa* MOORE, [1860] 1858-9, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. nat. Hist. East-India House 2: 399 [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. The type-species was reported to be *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847] by monotypy [error in the first (original) description; correct as by subsequent designation by Kirby (1892)]. The authors remarked that the two volumes of Horsfield & Moore's Catalogue were published with different title-pages.

Remarks: The dates of publication of the two volumes were discussed and listed by Cowan (1975): J. Soc. Biblphy nat. Hist., 7 (3): pp. 273-284. The original description of *Loepa* was published by Moore, F. (1859) in the 'Synopsis of the known Asiatic species of silk-producing moths, with descriptions of some new species from India. – Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London (London), XXVII: pp. 237-270; Annulosa, pls. LXIV-LXV'. The planned original description was delayed and published by

Moore, F. *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860 ("1858-59")) in 'A Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects in the Museum of Natural History at the East-India House, Vol. II. – Wm. H. Allen (London)'. The genus *Loepa* was therefore validly described first by Moore (1859) and second by MOORE *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860). The first valid type species designation of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was done by Kirby (1892): *Saturnia katinka*. The type locality of *L. katinka* was fixed as Assam due to a lectotype designation by Swinhoe (1892). The type species therefore is *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 (Westwood 1847/1848: pl. XII, p. 25) by subsequent designation.

Naumann (1995: 81-82) provided information on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1858 [based on Moore, Cat. Lep. Ind. House, II, p. 399, 1858 (1860); error in the first (original) description and consequently error in the publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. He remarked that the type species of the genus is *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847] from Assam, Silhet [error in the type locality cited; the type locality was fixed to Assam by lectotype designation by Swinhoe (1892: 247): "Catalogue of the Eastern and Australian Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Collection of the Oxford University Museum, Part I . Sphinges and Bombyces"]. Naumann noted that Moore had only Javanese specimens before him for the description but *katinka* is absent on Java. Naumann (1995: 81) recorded the range of this genus and remarked that Bouvier (1928) recorded Buru as easternmost range and Pagenstecher (1911) the Aru Islands. The author remarked that the record by Pagenstecher (1911) probably might be based on confusion with *Syntherata* MAASSEN & WEYMER, 1873 [error in authorship of *Syntherata* MAASSEN, 1873]. The species in the genus *Loepa* were classified by Naumann (1995: 82): 1. *oberthueri*-group (*L. oberthueri* LEECH, 1890 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] and *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911), 2. *miranda*-group (*L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 and further taxa from Taiwan, Vietnam, and the P. R. China with uncertain identity), 3a. *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (*L. katinka*, *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933, *L. formosensis* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939], *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation; this name is considered being a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989, and *L. sakaie* INOUE, 1965), and 3b. *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (*L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in the publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] and its subspecies [unspecified; at the time being no subspecies of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865") are recognized]). Naumann reported *L. minahassae* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939] belongs to the *katinka*-group but no further assignment to one of the mentioned subgroups was carried out. The author illustrated *L. minahassae* [the illustrations may be referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010] from Sampuraga, South Sulawesi in color dorsally (p. 139, col.-pl. XV): ♂ (fig. 6) and ♀ (fig. 7).
Remarks: *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847.

Wu Hong & Lin Min, *in* Wu Hong (ed.) (1995) recorded 11 species of 4 genera of the family Saturniidae of the Baishanzu Mountain, Zhejiang Province, Eastern China. Three species of the genus *Loepa* were recorded. Those were *L. anthera* JORDAN [the record from Zhejiang Province may be referable to *L. oberthuri*

(LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)], *L. damartis* JORDAN, and *L. katinka* WESTWOOD [*L. katinka* WESTWOOD is absent in the Zhejiang Province, this record may be referable to a species of the *miranda*-subgroup of the *miranda*-group (sensu Brechlin & Kitching 2010) rather than a species of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995)] (p. 352). *L. anthera* [sensu Wu Hong & Lin Min 1995] was recorded from the following provinces: Zhejiang [the record from Zhejiang Province may be referable to *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)], Hubei [the record from Hubei Province may be referable to *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)], Sichuan, Fujian [the record from Fujian Province may be referable to *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)], Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Xizang (Tibet) [the remaining provinces may be occupied by *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911; records from the southern provinces of China may be partly referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939]. *L. damartis* was recorded from Zhejiang and Sichuan [two further locations remain not translated from Chinese]. *L. katinka* [sensu Wu Hong & Lin Min 1995] was recorded from Zhejiang, Ningxia Hui, Henan, Anhui, Jianxi, Anbei, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, and Xizang (Tibet) [the record for Tibet may be referable for *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) but all other records are most likely referable to a number of distinct species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859; records from southern China may be referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939].

Remarks: Records of *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 from the southern provinces of China may be partly referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939. It is hardly possible to assign the records of *Loepa* species from China to particular names due to lack of illustrations.

Peigler & Wang (1996: unnumbered, 121-126) cited *Loepa formosensis* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939] from Taiwan as subspecies of *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911: *Loepa megacore formosensis* MELL, 1938 [sensu Peigler & Wang 1996]. The ♂ and ♀ adults of [*Loepa megacore*] *megacore* [sensu Peigler & Wang 1996] from Indonesia [unspecified origin] were illustrated in color for comparison.

Remarks: Concluded from text the citation of subsp. *megacore* is applicable to the populations from Sumatra that means to true *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911. The original description of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939 was issued 01st of February, 1939, cf. Dt. Ent. Z. Iris, Dresden, Vol. 52, 1938, cf. the Contents of Vol. 52, 1938.

Zhu & Wang (1996: v, 124-129) listed *Loepa anthera* JORDAN, *L. damaritis* JORDAN [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. damartis* JORDAN *in* Seitz, 1911], *L. damaritis* [sic!] *szechwana* CHU & WANG, *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, and *L. oberthüri* LEECH [lapsus?, incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] of the subfamily Saturniinae SMITH , 1886 [error in authorship of Saturniinae BOISDUVAL, [1837] 1834] (p. v) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1860 [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 was recorded from Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Xizang (Tibet). *L. damaritis* [sic!] JORDAN *in* Seitz, 1911 [sensu Zhu & Wang 1996] was recorded from Hunan, Sichuan, Guangdong, Hainan, and Xizang (Tibet) [the record from Tibet may be referable to *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 or *L. tibeta* NAUMANN, 2003]. *L. damaritis* [sic!] *szechwana* CHU & WANG, 1993 was recorded from Sichuan [see "Remarks"

below]. *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] [sensu Zhu & Wang 1996] was recorded from Hebei, Ningxia, Anhui, Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Xizang (Tibet) [most records may be referable to a number of distinct species of this genus but not at all to *L. katinka* sensu stricto]. *L. oberthüri* [sic!] LEECH, 1890 [(LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] was recorded from Shaanxi, Hubei, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan, Sichuan, and Hunan [the records from southern China may be referable to *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911]. The following line drawings were provided by the authors. The ♂ genitalia structures (p. 126, figs. 91a [complete] and b [tip of the aedeagus], the head capsule ventrally (fig. c), a middle or hindleg (fig. d), and the venation of forewings and hindwings (fig. e) of *L. anthera* [sensu Zhu & Wang 1996; unspecified origin; uncertain species]. The ♂ genitalia structures (p. 126, figs. 92a [complete] and b [tip of the aedeagus] of *L. damaritis* [sic!] [sensu Zhu & Wang 1996; unspecified origin; uncertain species]. The ♂ genitalia structures (p. 127, figs. 93a and b [aedeagus separate] of *L. damaritis* [sic!] *szechwana*. The ♂ genitalia structures (p. 128, figs. 94a [complete] and b [tip of the aedeagus] of *L. katinka* [sensu Zhu & Wang 1996; unspecified origin; the figured genitalia strctures most probably not belong to *L. katinka* sensu stricto]. The ♂ genitalia structures (p. 129, figs. 95a and b [aedeagus separate] of *L. oberthuri* [unspecified origin]. *L. katinka sikkimensis* HUTTON, Atkinson, 1897, Silbermann Die Seide, 1: 327 [erroneous citation] and *L. katinka sivalensis* SILBERMANN, 1897, Die Seide, 1: 302 [erroneous citation] were cited in subordination of *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [sic!]. *Loepa dognini* SONTHNNAX, 1894 [misspelling of the author's name Sonthonnax] was cited in subordination of *L. oberthüri* [sic!] LEECH, 1890. The following specimens of the genus *Loepa* were figured in color dorsally: ♀ *L. anthera* JORDAN [unspecified origin] (pl. VI fig. 5), ♂ *L. damartis* JORDAN (pl. VI, fig. 6), ♂ *L. damartis zsechwana* [incorrect subsequent spelling of *szechwana* CHU & WANG, 1993] (pl. VII, fig. 1), ♂ *L. katinka* WESTWOOD [sensu Zhu & Wang 1996] (pl. VII, fig. 2), and ♀ *L. oberthuri* LEECH (pl. VII, fig. 3). *Loepa damartis* JORDAN, *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, and *L. oberthuri* LEECH were mentioned (p. 174), *Loepa anthera* JORDAN, *L. damartis* JORDAN, *L. oberthuri* LEECH, and *L. katinka* WESTWOOD were mentioned (p. 175). *Loopa* [lapsus, incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] *katinka* (WESTWOOD) was mentioned (p. 175). The Contents of the work (pp. 292-294) listed *L. anthera* JORDAN, *L. damaritis* [sic!] JORDAN, *L. damaritis* [sic!] *szechwanra* CHU & WANG [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. szechwana* CHU & WANG, 1993], *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, and *L. oberthüri* [sic!] LEECH. The record and illustration of *L. damartis* (p. 125, fig. 92, pl. VI, fig. 6 ♂) based on a misinterpretation and is actually *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939. The record and illustration of *L. anthera* (p. 125, fig. 91, pl. VI, fig. 5 ♀) based on a misinterpretation and is actually *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939.

Remarks: The genus *Loepa* was erected twice by Moore, F. (1859): Synopsis of the known Asiatic species of silk-producing moths, with descriptions of some new species from India. – Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London (London), XXVII: pp. 237-270; Annulosa, pls. LXIV-LXV and by Moore, F. *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860 ("1858-59")): A Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects in the Museum of Natural History at the East-India House, Vol. II. – Wm. H. Allen (London). Text in Chinese with scientific names and references in Latin. The cited records must be treated with caution

because they partly might be based on further species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 not correctly identified by Zhu & Wang (1996). The work by Zhu & Wang (1996) is generally a copy of Zhu & Wang (1993). The quality of the line drawings is partly much better in Zhu & Wang (1993) than in Zhu & Wang (1996). Records of *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 from the southern provinces of China may be referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939. *L. damartis szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 is recognized as a junior subjective synonym of *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978, cf. Naumann, Löffler & Nässig (2012: 87).

Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996a: 5, 6, 21, 64-69) presented a brief description of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, (1860) [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] and erroneously pointed out that the type species of the genus (*Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848, by monotypy [there is no type species by monotypy available; error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)]) [erroneous statement because error in publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847] was misidentified by Moore (1860) [sic!]. The authors noted that Moore had only Javanese specimens before him for the decription but Sundaland [Peninsular Malaysia, Bali, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, and the smaller islands in between, cf. Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996a: 10) for their definition of Sundaland] is not occupied by true *L. katinka*. The authors placed the populations of the smaller taxon of *Loepa* to the widespread (from N. India to Sundaland) *L. sikkima* MOORE [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996; *L. sikkima* is replaced in Sundaland by allied species]. The authors recorded three species for Sumatra. Those were the widespread *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996; the record from Sumatra is referable to *L. javanica* MELL, 1939; error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")], *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996] from Sundaland (excluding Java and Palawan) [*L. megacore* is replaced by *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 in the Malay Peninsula and by *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 on the island of Borneo which are both parts of Sundaland; *L. megacore* is replaced by *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010 on the island of Bali], and *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 is a Sumatran endemic. The ♂ adults of *L. sumatrana* (pp. 90-91, col.-pl. 9, fig. 47) and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sic!, sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996] (pp. 90-91, col.-pl. 9, fig. 48) and the ♂ and ♀ adults of *L. megacore* (pp. 90-91, col.-pl. 9, figs. 50-51) were figured in color. The populations of *L. sikkima* [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996] from Sundaland were placed to the subspecies *javanica* MELL, 1938 [sic!] but the authors remarked that the Himalayan and the Sundanian populations may possibly later turn out to be of species rank. ♂ *L. sumatrana* was figured dorsally in color (cover illustration).

Remarks: At the time present the Southeast Asian taxa of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 are considered to be distinct on species level from *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865. *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 is considered to be an endemic species on the island of Sumatra only. The original description of *L. katinka javanica* MELL has been definitively issued on the 1st of February, 1939 and not in 1938. The proper definition of Sundaland included only the Malay Peninsula of Continental Asia cf. http://www.encyclo.co.uk for a short version of above definition. All other regions of Sundaland are continental islands of the Sunda shelf at the time being. They were repeatedly connected to each other and with the mainland of

Southeast Asia during the ice ages when the sea level was much lower than today and separated again in the post-glacials (last time about 8,000 years ago) which caused a high biodiversity at Saturniidae.

Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996b: 136-139) provided lengthy general remarks on the genus *Loepa* MOORE. The authors recorded some foodplants for this genus and provided critical and particular information based on contributions by Horsfield & Moore [1860], Roepke (1918), Mell (1959), Villard (1975), Arora & Gupta (1979), Zhu & Wang (1983), Holloway (1987), Nässig & Treadaway (1988), Wang (1988, [1994]), Baxter (1992), Arita (1993), and Naumann (1995) [listed in chronological order]. Several substitute and natural foodplants were listed by the authors, which were unfortunately omitted by Meister (2011: 154-155). Those were (substitute foodplants): *Prunus* sp. (*Rosaceae*), *Vitis aestivalis*, *Rhoicissus rhomboidea*, *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, and *Gayratia japonica*. Natural foodplants for this genus are as follows: *Leea sambucina* (Vitaceae), possibly *Jussiaea hirta* [recte *Jussieua hirta*] (Onagraceae), *Hydrangea* sp. and *Deutzia pulchra* VIDAL (Saxifragaceae), *Actinidia* sp. (Ternstroemiaceae), *Melastoma candidum* (Melastomataceae), *Debregeasia orientalis* C. J. CHENG (Urticaceae), *Citrus reticulatus* [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Citrus reticulata* BLANCO] (Rutaceae), and *Tetrastigma lanceolarium* (Vitaceae). The foodplants listed above were omitted by Meister (2011). The preimaginals of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 from Sumatra were briefly described and figured (legend p. 156; illustrations p. 157, col.-pl. 8): eggs (fig. 102, 1st to 5th (final) instar larvae (figs. 96-101). Nässig**,** Lampe & Kager (1996b: 137) remarked that Naumann (1995) figured a larva of *L. minahassae* [sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996] from Sulawesi [the illustration by Naumann (1995) may be rather referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The authors recorded *Tetracera scandens* (Dilleniaceae) as natural foodplant for *L. minahassae* [from the South Sulawesi Province] based on Naumann (1995) [the record is referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010].

Paukstadt, L. H. & Paukstadt, U. (1996: 385-391) described and illustrated (phot. h.-t.) the preimaginals and adults of *Loepa minahassae* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 1996] [error in publication date of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939] from Puncak Palopo, South Sulawesi Province [the record from Puncak Palopo may be referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010]. Figures: 1st instar – 5th instar (p. 387, figs. 1-4, p. 388, figs. 5-6, and p. 389, fig. 7), ♂ and ♀ adults dorsally (p. 390, figs. 8-9). The authors remarked that *L. minahassae* ab. *vandenberghi* ROEPKE, 1953 is an infrasubspecific variation of *L. minahassae*.

Brechlin (1997: 75-87) described a new species of the genus *Loepa*: *L. roseomarginata* BRECHLIN, 1997. The new species was reported being closely related to *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865. The author recorded five species of the genus *Loepa* from the Fan-Si-Pan Mountain Range. Those were *L. roseomarginata*, *L. miranda*, *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911, *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation; *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 was later downgraded to a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] [the record from northern Vietnam may be referable to the later described *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010] and a further not finally determined smaller *Loepa*, either *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866

("1865")] or *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939] or even both species [the record of a smaller species from northern Vietnam may be referable to *L. peggyae* BRECHLIN, 2010 and/or *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The latter three species were also known from Tam Dao and from southern Vietnam.

Gupta (1997: 417) recorded only two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1858 [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1857]. Those were *L. anthera* JORDAN and *L. katinka* (MOORE) [lapsus, error in authorship of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)]. *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1848) [sensu Gupta 1997] [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] was recorded for West Bengal [the record for West Bengal may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008]. *Loepo* [lapsus, incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] *katinka* based on Arora & Gupta (1979: 36) was listed in subordination of *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD). The following distribution of *L. katinka* [sensu Gupta 1997] was provided. India: West Bengal (Darjiling) [sic?]; Arunachal Pradesh [the record for Arunachal Pradesh may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008]; Assam [the record for Assam may be also referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008]; Himachal Pradesh; Meghalaya, Sikkim [the record for Sikkim may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008]; Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu [the record for Tamil Nadu is referable to *L. schintlmeisteri* BRECHLIN, 2000] and elsewhere: Bangladesh, China [the record from China partly may be referable to a number of distinct and mostly endemic species of the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995), also for *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939], and Indonesia [the record for Indonesia is referable to a number of distinct and endemic species of the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995); see "Remarks" below].

Remarks: At the time being the following taxa of the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 are recognized for the Indonesian Archipelago: *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 (Sumatra), *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (N Sulawesi [type locality], ?Banggai Archipelago), *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 (Java), *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 (Sumatra), *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 (S Sulawesi [type locality], ?Selayar Archipelago), *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Borneo), and *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Bali).

Nässig & Treadaway (1997: 356-366) provided an overview on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1858/59 [error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 and possibly error in the first (original) description of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859; Moore has been omited in the references of this paper] of the Philippines and described a new species from Palawan: *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997. The authors discussed the relationships between the Sundanian and the Philippine taxa of the *megacore*-group [non-uniform citation of the group, also *megacore*-complex or species-group around *megacore*]. The following members of the *megacore*-group were cited (p. 357): the Sundanian *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Nässig & Treadaway 1997; this citation is referable to a group of biospecies: *L. megacore* (Sumatra), *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Malay Peninsula), *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Borneo), and *L. baliensis*

PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Bali)], *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 from Java, *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988 from Luzon and Sibuyan, *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933 [sensu Nässig & Treadaway, 1997] from Mindanao [= *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933] and Leyte (first record) [the record from Leyte is referable to *L. visayana* BRECHLIN, 2000], *L. palawana* from Palawan, and *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [sensu Nässig & Treadaway 1997] from the region north of the Malay Peninsula [misinterpretation; the record may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008, *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010, and *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The authors noted that there is some evidence for introgression on the Malay Peninsula between *L. megacore* [sensu Nässig & Treadaway 1997; the record from the Malay Peninsula is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011] and *L. diversiocellata* [misinterpretation] (p. 362). The authors remarked that *L. mindanaensis*, *L. palawana*, and *L. megacore*/*cynopis* [sensu Nässig & Treadaway 1997] probably have got the same ancestor. The authors remarked that it remains to be studied whether the different populations of the *megacore*-complex are distinct biospecies or subspecies or of some intermediate rank. The authors confirmed some evidence for introgression on the Malay Peninsula between *L. megacore* [sic!] and *L. diversiocellata* [sic!] [the populations from the Malay Peninsula were later described as the distict species *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 due to morphology, zoogeography and DNA grouping (DNA analysis by BOLD)]. The distribution of the species of the genus *Loepa* on the Philippines was figured: map 3 (p. 363). The ♂ genitalia structures of *L. palawana* paratype were figured in phot. h.-t. (p- 361, figs. 15, 15A), aedeagus separate (fig. A) and of *Loepa* sp. [unnamed, *katinka*-group but uncertain whether *sikkima*-subgroup or *katinka*-subgroup] from Palawan (p. 361, figs. 16, 16A). The following adults were figured in color dorsally (p. 359, col.-pl. II): ♂ holotype of *L. palawana* (fig. 22), ♂ paratype of *L. palawana* (fig. 23), and ♂ *Loepa* sp. (fig. 24). The authors remarked that a revision of the genus *Loepa* is in preparation.

Remarks: The name *diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is recognized being a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*). *L. katinka* is replaced on the Southeast Asian mainland north of the Malay Peninsula by *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008, *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010, and *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010.

Naumann (1998: 49-56) described a new species of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE (1860) [error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 and most probably error in first (original) description of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859; the publications by Moore were omitted in the references] from China: *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998. *L. obscuromarginata* was recorded from Guangxi (type locality), Hunan, and Jiangxi provinces, P.R. China. The following color figures of *L. obscuromarginata* were provided. ♂ holotype dorsally (p. 53, fig. 1) and ventrally (fig. 2), ♂ paratype dorsally from Hunan (p. 53, fig. 3), ♀ paratypes dorsally from Guangxi (p. 53, figs. 4 and 5), ♀ paratype ventrally from Guangxi (p. 53, fig. 6). The following ♂ genitalia structures were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 55) (aedeagus separate): *L. obscuromarginata* holotype (fig. 7), *L. obscuromarginata* paratype from Hunan (fig. 8), *L. obscuromarginata*

paratype from Jiangxi (p. 55, fig. 9), and *L. miranda* from Sikkim (fig. 10). In Guangxi the new species was reported being syntop with a member of the *katinka*-group, probably *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939]. *L. kuangtungensis* was elevated to species status. In Hunan Province the new species was reported to be distributed syntyp with *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911, with a member of the *katinka*-group, and with *L. oberthueri* LEECH 1880 [incorrect subsequent spelling and not code-conform citation of *oberthuri* (LEECH, 1880) (*Saturnia*)]. The new species was mentioned being closely related with the South East Asian [sic!, see defintion for Southeast Asia] *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 and the northern Vietnamese *L. roseomarginata* BRECHLIN, 1997. *L. sikkima sikkima* MOORE 1865 [trinominal use, which might indicates that further subspecies of *L. sikkima* were recognized by Naumann (1998); error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] was mentioned in his paper. Naumann noted that the taxa described by Mell (1938 [sic!]) as subspecies of *L. miranda* from Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Yunnan are no subspecies of *miranda* but are closely related with *L. damartis*. *L. miranda* [sensu Naumann 1998] was recorded from northern India, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma [Myanmar], Thailand, and Vietnam [the records may be referable to further similar species of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995), those are L. *paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 from Nepal and Sikkim, *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 from North Vietnam, and *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 from North Thailand] and noted that this species probably ranges in the Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guangdong provinces of the P.R. China [unproofed records]. A further unnamed species was mentioned (p. 54) which was later described as *L. microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001.

d'Abrera (1998: 46-51) confirmed 18-22 species in the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1860 [error in first (original) description and consequently error in publication date of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859]. The author recorded *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date and not code-conform citation of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] [sensu d'Abrera 1998] from northern and southern India [the record from southern India may be referable to *L. schintlmeisteri* BRECHLIN, 2000], Sikkim, Bhutan, and eventually from Burma [Myanmar] [the records from Bhutan and Myanmar may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. A ♂ *L. katinka* from Assam and a ♀ from Nilgiris were figured in color dorsally (p. 47). The author reported that the southern Chinese population has been described as *kuangtungensis* MELL and that from Taiwan as *formosensis* MELL. The author noted that certain authors consider *L. katinka* being a taxon endemic only to the Himalayas which is replaced in eastern Himalayas and Indo-China by *L. diversiocellata* BRYK [misinterpretation, cf. "Remarks" below]. *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [sensu d'Abrera 1998] was recorded from northern India (Himalayas) to Thailand [the record from Thailand may be (part.?) referable to *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010] and Sundaland [the records from Sundaland may be referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 (West Malaysia), *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 (Sumatra), *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 (Sumatra), and *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Java) of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-

group (sensu Naumann 1995)]. The foodplants *Cissus* and *Leea* (Vitaceae) [the records of *Cissus* and *Leea* may be referable to *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 or *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 both from Java] were recorded. A pale form ♂ of *L. sikkima* [sensu d'Abrera 1998] from Thailand [the figured specimen may be referable to *L. siamensis siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010], a dark form ♂ of unspecified / uncertain origin, and a ♀ from the Khasia Hills were figured in color dorsally (p. 47). *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu d'Abrera 1998] was recorded from Peninsula Malaya [the record from the Malay Peninsula is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], Sumatra, and Borneo [the record from Borneo may be referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010]. A small ♂ syntype of *L. megacore* (Sumatra) was figured dorsally in color (p. 47). *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 was recorded from Sumatra. The ♂ holotype was figured in color dorsally (p. 47) and the ♀ reported being yet unknown [cf. chapter "*L. sumatrana*" in Vol. 13, part 4]. *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 was recorded from Java and ?Bali [the populations from Bali were later described as *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010]. ♂ and ♀ (of the type series) from East Java were figured in color dorsally (p. 47). The author erroneously noted that *L. cynopis* replaces *L. sumatrana* on Java [correct as replaces *L. megacore* on Java]. *L. minahassae* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939] [sensu d'Abrera 1998] was recorded from Sulawesi and the ♂ and ♀ adults from W. Celebes, Lindoe [the Lore Lindu National Park is a forested protected area in the province of Central Sulawesi, the area of the national park is 2,180 km^2 covering both lowland and montane forests (200 to 2,610 meters above sea level), cf. http://www.dephut.go.id] are figured in color dorsally (p. 49) [due to the origin the figured specimens may be referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 rather than *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939]. *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation] was recorded from India [the record from India may be referable to *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], Burma [Myanmar] [the record from Myanmar may be partly referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010], Thailand, Laos [the records from Thailand and Laos may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008 (Laos is the type locality)], and Vietnam [the record from Vietnam may be referable to *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The ♀ of *L. diversiocellata* [sic!] from northern Thailand was figured in color dorsally (p. 49) [the figured specimen may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008]. *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998 was recorded from P.R. China (Jiengxi [= Jiangxi], Hunan, and Guangxi). The ♂ holotype and a ♀ both from Guiangxi [= Guangxi] were figured in color dorsally (p. 49). *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997 was recorded from Luzon (Philippines). The ♂ holotype and a ♀ were figured in color dorsally (p. 49). *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 [sensu d'Abrera 1998] was recorded from northern India, Sikkim [the record from Sikkim may be referable to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010], Burma [Myanmar], Thailand [the record from (northern) Thailand may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010], Laos [the record from Laos is not referable to *L. miranda* sensu stricto], and Vietnam [the record from (northern) Vietnam may be referable to *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010]. ♂ *L. miranda* from

Darjeeling [type locality] was figured in color dorsally (p. 51). *L. roseomarginata* BRECHLIN, 1997 was recorded from North Vietnam and the ♂ holotype was figured in color dorsally (p. 51). *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 was recorded from Central and western China. A ♂ from Tapai Shan [southern Shaanxi] [the illustrated specimen from Tapai Shan may be referable to *L. meyi* NAUMANN, 2003] and a ♀ from Siao Lou [Tibet] were figured in color dorsally (p. 51). *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 was recorded from Thailand, Indo-China, China, and India, the ♂ from Thailand was figured dorsally in color (p. 51). *L. oberthuri* LEECH, 1890 [not code-conform citation of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] was recorded from Central China. The ♂ holotype from Ichang [Hubei province] and a ♀ from Kong Tcheou [Guangzhouwan (also spelled Quang- or Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, Kwangchowan or Kwang-Chou-Wan), meaning "Guangzhou Bay", has been a small enclave on the southern coast of China ceded by Qing China to France as a leased territory and administered as an outlier of French Indochina, cf. Gale (1970)] were figured in color dorsally (p. 51). The author remarked that he does not know *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978, *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933, and *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997 [in the sense of that specimens were not found being preserved in the Natural History Museum, London].

Remarks: *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*).

Nässig & Treadaway (1998: 389-398) provided a brief overview on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 and in particular on the so far known species of the Philippines. The authors noted that the true type species of *Loepa* is unknown to them. A lengthy discussion on a type designation, if any, was provided (p. 389, footnote [59]). The authors recorded three main species-groups: *oberthuri*-group (2 species), *miranda*-group (approximately 10 species), and the *katinka*-group (probably more than 10 species) (p. 389). All three species known from the Philippines were reported being members of the *katinka*/*megacore*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group. A further unnamed species which was recorded may possibly belong to the same subgroup or the *sikkima*-subgroup [we place the unnamed species from Palawan tentatively to the group of species with uncertain group status = *incertae sedis*-group]. The authors recorded *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988 from Luzon (type locality) and Sibuyan. *L. nigropupillata* was compared with other taxa in the *megacore*-subgroup [= *katinka*/*megacore*-subgroup in the same work]. The adults were figured in color, dorsally (p. 343, pl. 12): ♂ *L. nigropupillata* paratypes from N Luzon (figs. 75 and 76), and ♀ paratype from N Luzon (fig. 77), the appropriate legend was placed p. 341. For comparisons of the forewing length of specimens from Luzon and Sibuyan see table 35 (p. 391). The annual distribution was recorded table 36 (p. 392) and the altitudinal distribution was recorded text-fig. 13. (p. 392) confirms that *L. nigropupillata* being a montain species. The preimaginals were briefly described and compared with those of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [unspecified origin], *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation; *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is recognized as a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1848) (*Saturnia*) [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], *L. minahassae* MELL, 1938 [error in publication date of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939] [based on the cited references the record is referable to *L. finnackermanni*

BRECHLIN, 2010 rather than *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939], *L. sakaei* INOUE, 1965, and *L. formosensis* MELL, 1929 [error in publication date of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939]. In footnote [60] the authors remarked that *L. formosensis* is a separate species and if it was conspecific with another *Loepa* species, then surely with a continental Chinese taxon (perhaps *kuangtungensis* MELL, 1938?) [error in publication date of *L. kuangtungensis* Mell, 1939]. In the discussion the authors remarked that *L. nigropupillata* is the most colorful member of the *megacore*-subgroup. *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933 was recorded from Southeast Mindanao (locus typicus) and from Leyte [the record from Leyte is referable to *L. visayana* BRECHLIN, 2000]. The adults of *L. mindanaensis* were figured in color dorsally (p. 343, pl. 12): ♂ (fig. 78) and ♀ (fig. 80). The forewing length of ♂ and ♀ *L. mindanaensis* were recorded table 37 (p. 394), the annual distribution was recorded table 38 (p. 395) and the altitudinal distribution text-fig. 14 (p. 396). *L. mindanaensis* was compared with the North Sundanian *L. megacore* [part. misinterpretation; the populations of the *megacore*-complex (= *katinka*-subgroup) from North Sundaland belong to the names *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (Malay Peninsula), *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Borneo), and *L. megacore* sensu stricto (Sumatra)]. The authors noted that *L. mindanaensis* is known from lower elevations above 700 m and that the Sundanian [sic!] *L. megacore* can also be found at even lower altitudes [*L. megacore* is generally a mountain species on the island of Sumatra which only occasionally was observed in the lowlands during a three years observation period by us, cf. Paukstadt & Paukstadt, 2009: 355]. *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997 was recorded from Palawan. The ♂ adult was figured in color dorsally (p. 343, fig. 79), the appropriate legend to the color plate was provided (p. 341). The ♀ and the preimaginals were reported being unknown and the altitudinal distribution mentioned between 601 and 900 m above sea level. A further [unnamed] species was recorded from Palawan smaller than *L. palawana* and the genitalia structures similar those in the *sikkima*-group [better as *sikkima*-subgroup] but the authors assumed a closer relationship to the *megacore*/*katinka*-group [= *katinka*-subgroup], e.g., to *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989. The ♂ genitalia structures of the following species were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 129, pl. 19): *L. mindanaensis* holotype (fig. 128), *L. nigropupillata* from Luzon (figs. 129, 130), *L. palawana* paratype (fig. 131), and *Loepa* sp. [unnamed; group status uncertain because the genitalia structures are unusual for specimens of the *sikkima*-subgroup] from Palawan (fig. 132).

Remarks: The grouping of species around *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) in above work has been carried out nonuniform, not following already tentative erected group-names / groupings in use (see Naumann 1995) and therefore may lead to confusion. The following group-names have been used in above work: *katinka*/*megacore*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (p. 390), *megacore*-subgroup (p. 391, 393, 395), *megacore*/*katinka*-group (p. 398), as well as *sikkima*-subgroup (p. 390) and *sikkima*-group (p. 398).

Brosch, Naumann, Paukstadt, L. H., Paukstadt, U., Tcherniak & Beeke (1999: 33-58) provided some information on the families Brahmaeidae and Saturniidae of Laos and Cambodia. *Loepa anthera* JORDAN, 1911, *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [sensu Brosch, Naumann, Paukstadt, Paukstadt, Tcherniak & Beeke 1999;

misinterpretation], *L. sikkima sikkima* MOORE, (1866) 1865 [sensu Brosch et al. 1999], and *L. miranda* (MOORE, 1865) [not code-conform citation of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 (*Loepa*)] were recorded from Laos [the record of *L. diversiocellata* from Laos is referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008, the record of *sikkima sikkima* from Laos may be referable to *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The authors remarked (p. 45) that *Loepa oberthuri* LEECH, 1890 [not code-conform citation of *L. oberthuri* (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)] can be confused with the almost similar *L. anthera* and that the name *oberthueri* which was used by several authors is an incorrect subsequent spelling because the species was dedicated explicitly to Charles Oberthur in the original description.
Remarks: No remarks on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from the Indonesian Archipelago.

Yen, Nässig, Naumann & Brechlin (2000: 153-162) provided an overview on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. The authors remarked (p. 153) that early revisionary work was provided by Mell (1939), Roepke (1953), and Holloway (*in* Barlow) (1982: 192) [we cannot confirm revisionary work as such by Holloway *in* Barlow (1982: 192)]. The authors recognized three species-groups which were basically based on Naumann (1995). Those were the *oberthuri*-group, the *miranda*-group containing the *miranda*-subgroup and the *damartis*-subgroup, and the *katinka*-group (also called *katinka*/*megacore*-group) containing the *katinka*-subgroup and the *sikkima*-subgroup. *L. mirandula* YEN, NÄSSIG, NAUMANN & BRECHLIN, 2000 a new species of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) was described from Taiwan. The status of *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939 was revised and treated as species separate from *L. miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865] [sensu Yen, Nässig, Naumann & Brechlin 2000]. *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939 was treated provisionally as a separate species and the relationship to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 from the adjacent S.E. China was confirmed being not clear to the authors. *L. sakaei* INOUE, 1965 from the Japanese Ryukyu Archipelago was confirmed a separate species belonging to the *katinka*-group of the genus *Loepa*. The following adults were figured in color: ♂ *L. mirandula* holotype dorsally (p. 155, fig. 1A) and ventrally (fig. 1B), ♂ *L. mirandula* paratype dorsally (p. 155, fig. 2A) and ventrally (fig. 2B), ♀ *L. mirandula* paratype dorsally (p. 155, fig. 3A) and ventrally (fig. 3B), ♂ *L. yunnana* syntype dorsally (p. 155, fig. 4A) and ventrally (fig. 4B), likely larva (L2) of *L. mirandula* (p. 155, fig. 5). The following ♂ genitalia structures were illustrated in phot. h.-t. (aedeagus separate): *L. roseomarginata*, holotype (p. 157, fig. 6), *L. miranda*, North Vietnam [the record from North Vietnam may be referable to *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010] (p. 157, fig. 7), *L. miranda*, North Thailand [the record from North Thailand may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN, 2010] (p. 157, fig. 8), *L. miranda*, North India (p. 157, fig. 9), *L. mirandula*, holotype (p. 157, fig. 10), *L. mirandula*, paratype (p. 157, fig. 11), *L. yunnana* (p. 157, fig. 12), *L. sakaei* (p. 157, fig. 13). The ♀ genitalia structures of *L. mirandula* (paratype) are illustrated in line drawings laterally and dorsally? (p. 158, fig. 14). A ♂ syntype of *L. yunnana* and its genitalia structures were figured for the first time.

Morishita & Kishida (2000: 13) recorded moths in Nanling Mountains (Nanling National Nature Reserve), Guangdong, South China. Two species of the genus

Loepa were figured in color dorsally. Those were ♂ *Loepa* sp. (p. 13, col.-fig. 9) [the figured specimen is referable to *L. microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001] and ♂ *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998 (p. 13, col.-fig. 10). The species were assigned to the family Saturnidae [incorrect subsequent spelling of Saturniidae BOISDUVAL, [1837] 1834] (p. 16).

Paukstadt, Brosch & Paukstadt (2000: 26) provided in Chapter II: "Taxa erroneously placed in the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")" an overview on taxa of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 which were placed to the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") by mistake. Those were *katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) by Walker (1855, part.), *kathinka*? (incorrect subsequent spelling of *katinka*) by Ribbe (1886), *kathinka*? (incorrect subsequent spelling of *katinka*) by Pagenstecher (1886), *miranda* (ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865) by Moore (1865), and *sikkima* (MOORE [1866] 1865) by Sonthonnax (1904). The authors erroneously noted that the authorship of *miranda* being Atkinson *in* Moore, 1865. The report of an inter-generic pairing between *Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) x *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) by Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 49, was mentioned.

Brechlin, R. (2000: 165-170) described two new species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Those were *L. schintlmeisteri* BRECHLIN, 2000 from southern India and *L. visayana* BRECHLIN, 2000 from Leyte and Panay, Philippines. The Philippine species was compared with the related Philippine *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933 and *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997. The ♂ genitalia structures were compared with those of *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date and not code-conform citation of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [Thailand] [misinterpretation; *L. diversiocellata* was later downgraded to a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] [the record from Thailand may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008], *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [West Malaysia] [sensu Brechlin 2000; the record from the Malay Peninsula is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989, and *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988. The author remarked that *L. visayana* is closely related to *L. mindanaensis* (Mindanao, Philippines) and *L. palawana* (Palawan, Philippines). The following illustrations were attached: (p. 167, col.-figs., dorsally) ♂ holotype *L. schintlmeisteri* (fig. 1), ♂ paratype *L. schintlmeisteri* (fig. 2), ♂ holotype *L. visayana* (fig. 3), ♂ *L. mindanaensis* (Mindanao) (fig. 4), ♂ paratype *L. palawana* (Palawan) (fig. 5), and ♂ *L. nigropupillata* (Luzon) (fig. 6); ♂ genitalia structures, aedeagus separate (p. 168, direct scans, phot. h.-t.) *L. schintlmeisteri* (fig. 7), *L. visayana* (fig. 8), and *L. mindanaensis* (fig. 9).

Remarks: The name *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is recognized as a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*) at the time being.

Nässig & Ragus (2001: 247-251) described and illustrated the preimaginals of *L. miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [sensu Nässig & Ragus 2001] [error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865] from northern Thailand (col.-pl. 1, figs. 1-9 (larval stages) and col.-pl. 2, figs. 10-13 (♂ and ♀ adults dorsally and ventrally))

[the report from northern Thailand may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN, 2010].

Remarks: This has been the first description and illustration of the complete larval instars of a species of the *miranda*-group.

Naumann & Kishida (2001) described the new species *Loepa microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001 of the *miranda*-group of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from Guangdong (type locality) and Guangxi provinces of the P.R. China. The ♂ holotype was figured in color dorsally and ventrally (p. 338, figs. 1-2), the ocelli of the forewing and hindwing of *L. microocellata* (p. 339, figs. 3-4) and of *L. miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [unspecified origin] [error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865] (p. 339, figs. 5-6) were figured in color. The ♂ genitalia structures of *L. microocellata* (p. 340, figs. 7-7a), *L. miranda* from Yunnan (p. 340, figs. 8-8a), and *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998 from Guangxi (p. 340, figs. 9-9a) were figured in phot. h.-t. The authors remarked that the new species is defined by the small ocelli on the wings but contrary to this statement the figured ocellus of the forewing of *L. microocellata* (p. 339, fig. 3) [unspecified, for sure not of the holotype] is much larger than the figured ocellus of *L. miranda* [unspecified origin] (p. 339, fig. 5). The authors noted that the genus comprises more than 20 yellowish species in Asia which were grouped by Naumann (1995: 82) and that the groups were later defined again by Yen et al. [Yen, Nässig, Naumann & Brechlin] (2000: 153). The authors noted that the larval morphology of *L. miranda* was recently described by Nässig & Ragus (2001) [the description of the preimaginals based on material from northern Thailand and therefore may be referable to *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN, 2010 rather than *L. miranda*]. The authors recorded *L. miranda* [sensu Naumann & Kishida 2001] from the Himalayas and southeastern hilly spurs in the P.R. China, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam [the records may be referable to a number of similar species as listed in "Remarks" below]. *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998 was recorded from all over southern China (Guangxi, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, and Henan provinces) and reported filling a distributional gap between *L. miranda* and *L. mirandula* YEN et al. [YEN, NÄSSIG, NAUMANN & BRECHLIN], 2000 from Taiwan.

Remarks: The following species of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann, 1995) were described later than *L. microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001: *L. tibeta* NAUMANN, 2003 (P.R. China: Tibet), *L. meyi* NAUMANN, 2003 (P.R. China: Shaanxi), *L. sinjaevi* BRECHLIN, 2004 (P.R. China, Henan), *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 (N Vietnam), *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 (N Thailand [type locality]; P.R. China: SW Yunnan), *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 (India: Sikkim [type locality]; Nepal), *L. xizangensis* BRECHLIN, 2014 (P.R. China: Tibet), and *L. vanschaycki* BRECHLIN, 2012 (West Malaysia).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2001: 50-52) listed the Saturniidae of the Mt. Halimun National Park, West Java, Indonesia. Two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were recorded. Those were *Loepa sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2001; the record from Java is referable to *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011; error in publication date of *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1939] and *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989.

Paukstadt, Paukstadt & Suhardjono (2002: 52-61) presented a "Catalogue of the Holotype and Allotype Specimens of the Family Saturniidae BOISDUVAL, [1837]

1834 Preserved in Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Indonesia (Lepidoptera)". The authors listed the ♂ holotype (coll.-no. MZB.LEPI. 456) and the ♀ allotype (coll.-no. MZB.LEPI. 457) of *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 in coll. MZB/Cibinong (p. 58). Another specimen of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was considered to be excluded from the type series. A ♀ specimen from Sumatra, Seriboe, Dolok, S. O. K. with the manuscript name *Loepa* ‡*tobana* TOXOPEUS is labelled "Parallotype" in coll. MZB/Cibinong (coll.-no. MZB.LEPI. 478). No description of *L.* ‡*tobana* by Toxopeus was found thus far therefore the name is considered to be a nomen nudum.

Remarks: The manuscript name *Loepa* ‡*tobana* TOXOPEUS may be referable to *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 rather than any other species of this genus from Sumatra.

Naumann (2003: 161-165) described two new species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Those were *L. meyi* NAUMANN, 2003 from the Shaanxi province, P.R. China and *L. tibeta* NAUMANN, 2003 from Tibet, Yigong, 2,000 m. The author noted that both species are members of the so-called *miranda*-group. The distribution of the members of the *miranda*-group was briefly discussed (p. 161). The following color illustrations of adults are present in his work: ♂ holotype dorsally (p. 163, fig. 1) and ♂ paratype ventrally (p. 163, fig. 2) of *L. tibeta*, ♀ dorsally (p. 163, fig. 3) of *L. miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865] from Tibet, Yigong, 2,000 m (type locality of *L. tibeta*), ♂ lectotype dorsally (p. 163, fig. 4) of *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939, ♂ lectotype dorsally (p. 163, fig. 5), ♂ paratype ventrally (p. 163, fig. 6), and ♀ allotype dorsally (p. 163, fig. 7) of *L. meyi*. The ♂ genitalia structures were illustrated in monochrome (direct scans), aedeagus separate: *L. tibeta*, holotype (p. 164, fig. 8), *L. meyi*, holotype (p. 164, fig. 9), and *L. yunnana*, lectotype (p. 164, fig. 10). The ♂ lectotype of *Loepa yunnana* MELL, 1939 was designated and the type locality fixed to Li-Kiang (P.R. China), Province North Yunnan.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2003: 23-39) upgraded the name *Loepantheraea* TOXOPEUS, 1940 from synonymy from *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and combined *rosieri* with the subgenus *Loepantheraea* TOXOPEUS, 1940. The combination of *rosieri* with the subgenus *Loepantheraea* based on differences in the morphology of the chorion surface structures, the morphology of the 1st instar larva, the wing venation of the adults, the ♂ genitalia structures, and the leg morphology of the adults in comparisons to other taxa of the subgenus *Antheraea*. The tibial spurs of *Loepa cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2003] from Bali [the record from Bali is referable to *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010] were illustrated (drawing, fig. 9f).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2004a: 3-55) provided some information on the distribution of the wild silkmoths in Southeast Asia with a discussion on the zoogeographic zones in the Indonesian Archipelago. Table 4 shows the distribution pattern of the genera (including *Loepa* MOORE, 1859) and subgenera of the family Saturniidae BOISDUVAL, [1837] 1834 in selected areas of Asia and Australia, scattered and unproven records were not included. The authors found that many islands or archipelagoes in the Indonesian Archipelago are occupied sympatrically by each two taxa of the genera *Cricula*, *Lemaireia*, *Loepa*, and

Samia. Both taxa may be members of different species-groups and are often endemic to a particular island. Based on the distribution pattern the authors assumed that a former widely distributed ancestor was isolated during one or more intervals of deglaciation and fragmented into several new endemic species due to isolation (e.g., taxa of the *elaezia*-group, *megacore*-group, *maenas*-group, *helferi*-group). Due to later dispersal a further common taxon occupied the region (e.g., *Loepa sikkima* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1866 („1865“) [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2004; error in authorship of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 („1865“)], *A. selene* HÜBNER („1806-1823“) und *C. trifenestrata*). Map 20 shows the number of species and percentage of combined totals of species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 shared between the major parts (mostly islands) of Southeast Asia.
Remarks: *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 („1865“) is replaced in the Indonesian Archipelago by several closely related species. Those are *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 and *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 (both are endemic to Sumatra) and *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (endemic to Java).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2004b) reported that the yellow-greenish triangular lateral patches at mature larvae of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 [unspecified] obviously perform camouflage purposes.

Brechlin (2004: 17-25) described a new species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from China: *L. sinjaevi* BRECHLIN, 2004 from Henan Province. The author recorded the following nine taxa of the *miranda*-subgroup (sensu Yen et al. 2000) of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995): *L. miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865], *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939, *L. roseomarginata* BRECHLIN, 1997, *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998, *L. mirandula* YEN, NÄSSIG, NAUMANN & BRECHLIN, 2000, *L. microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001, *L. meyi* NAUMANN, 2003, and *L. sinjaevi* BRECHLIN, 2004. The following adults were figured in color (p. 24): ♂ *Lepa sinjaevi* holotype dorsally (fig. 7a) and ventrally (fig. 7b), ♀ *L. sinjaevi* allotype dorsally (fig. 8a) and ventrally (fig. 8b), ♂ *L. obscuromarginata* (Hunan) dorsally (fig. 9a) and ventrally (fig. 9b), and ♀ *L. obscuromarginata* (Hunan) dorsally (fig. 10a) and ventrally (fig. 10b). The following ♂ genitalia structures were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 25): *Loepa sinjaevi* paratypes (Henan) (figs. 17-18), *L. obscuromarginata* paratypes (Guangxi) (figs. 19-20), and *L. obscuromarginata* (Hunan) (fig. 21).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2004c: 111-188) recorded two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from the Malay Peninsula in “An introduction to the wild silkmoths of the Oriental Region, with special reference to Peninsular Malaysia – Part 1”. Those were *L. sikkima* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1866 (“1865”) [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2004] [error in authorship of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 (“1865”); the record from the Malay Peninsula is referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010] and *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2004] [the record from the Malay Peninsula is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011]. The name *L. megacore* [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2004] was applied to the populations from West Malaysia [= *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], Borneo [the record from Borneo is referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT 2010], and Sumatra. The authors remarked that the name *javanica* MELL, 1938 [error in

publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939] needs to be applied for the Javanese populations only. The populations [of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995)] from Sumatra, Borneo, and West Malaysia were considered being distinct and therefore were tentatively referred to *sikkima sikkima* [sensu lato]. The authors noted that the taxa *Loepa diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation; *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered being a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] and *Loepa miranda* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2004; error in authorship of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865], which are very common in Thailand [the records from Thailand may be referable to *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008 of the *katinka*-group and *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN, 2010 of the *miranda*-group (both sensu Naumann 1995)] and Myanmar, were not yet reported south of the Isthmus of Kra [see "Remarks" below]. *L. diversiocellata* [sic!], *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989, *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988, and *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997 from the Philippines were mentioned being close relatives of *megacore* [sensu lato]. The authors provided some general information on the genus *Loepa*, including the known foodplants and a list of the so far known descriptions of the preimaginals. The authors mentioned that *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2004] from Sulawesi was reared and the life history was described by Paukstadt, L. H. & Paukstadt, U. (1996) [the report and the description of the life history is referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 from southern Sulawesi].

Remarks: *L. vanschaycki* BRECHLIN, 2012 of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) was later described from the Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2005: 51-124) provided in "An introduction to the wild silkmoths of the Oriental Region, with special reference to Peninsular Malaysia – Part 2" an overview on the Saturniidae of Southeast Asia. *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2005] from West Malaysia, Pahang Province, Kampung Raja, ca. 1,800 m was illustrated (p. 84 legend and p. 85 col.-pl.) [the record and illustrations from Peninsular Malaysia are referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011]. The ♂ adult was figured dorsally (fig.1) and ventrally (fig. 2) and the ♀ adult was figured dorsally (fig. 3) and ventrally (fig. 4). *L. sikkima* ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1866 ("1865") [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2005] [error in authorship of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] from West Malaysia, Pahang Province, Tana Rata, ca. 1,400 m was figured (p. 84 legend and p. 85 col.-pl.) [the record and illustrations from the Malay Peninsula are referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010]. The ♂ adult was figured dorsally (fig. 5) and ventrally (fig. 6) and the ♀ adult was figured dorsally (fig. 7) and ventrally (fig. 8). The ♂ genitalia structures of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 from N. Sumatra and *L. sikkima* [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2005] from West Malaysia [= *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010] were figured in phot. h.-t. (p. 84 legend and p. 85 figs. 5 (*L. megacore*) and 6 (*L. siamensis malayensis*)). The wing venation of *L. sikkima* [unspecified origin, sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2005] and of *L. megacore* [unspecified origin, sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2005] were illustrated in line drawings (monochrome) (p. 88 legend and p. 91 figs. 15 (*L. sikkima*) and 16 (*L. megacore*)).

Remarks: At the time being we cannot confirm the identity of the specimens / origin of the material of which the wing venation was taken.

Zhao & Li (2005) mentioned *L. anthera* JORDAN, 1911 but the illustrated ♀ (p. 152, fig. ♀) is rather referable to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939, cf. Naumann, Löffler & Nässig (2012: 92).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2006c: 259-295) reported on an entomological expedition to Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were reported being collected at light. Those were *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [misidentification, the record is referable to *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989; error in publication date of *javanica* MELL, 1939].

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2006d: 296-316) provided preliminary results on their studies of the wild silkmoths of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra, Indonesia. Two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were collected at light. Those were *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2006; misidentification, the record and the figured specimen are referable to the name *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989; error in publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939]. The circadian flight times, the altitudinal distribution, and biotop descriptions were provided. The ♂ adults were figured in color dorsally, *L. megacore* (p. 303, col.-pl. 1 fig. 4) and *L. sumatrana* (as *sikkima javanica*) (p. 303, col.-pl. 1, fig. 5).

Nässig (2007: 175-178) provided an important and valuable assessment on the proper nomenclature of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 and its type species because the nomenclatural accounts of the genus in the literature were marred by several errors. The author pointed out that the genus *Loepa* was originally validly described by Moore (1859) and not by Moore *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860). The first valid type species designation of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was done by Kirby (1892): *Saturnia katinka*. The type locality of *L. katinka* was fixed as Assam due to a lectotype designation by Swinhoe (1892). The type species therefore is *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 (Westwood 1847/1848: pl. XII, p. 25) by subsequent designation.
Remarks: Above mentioned errors in literature were mainly repeated due to errors in the following important publication: Fletcher, D. S. & Nye, I. W. B. *in* Nye, I. W. B. (ed.) (1982) / (1995 [reprint]): The generic names of moths of the world, Vol. 4 who not listed the correct original description of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 and consequently cited the wrong publication date and provided wrong information on the type species. Following Moore (1859, 1862b) and Moore *in* Horsfield & Moore (1860) the correct publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) has been already cited by Ribbe (1886), Allen (1993), and Paukstadt, Brosch & Paukstadt (2000: 26).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2007a: 30) pointed to a paper by the same authors in "Beiträge zur Kenntnis der wilden Seidenspinner (Wilhelmshaven), 5 (1)" with the following note: "Toxopeus (1940) Ent. Med. Ned.-Indië, 6 (3–4): pp. 59-61, described the genus *Loepantheraea* due to the diverging feet morphology of the taxon *rosieri* TOXOPEUS, 1940 which show affinities to *Loepa* MOORE, 1859, its double eye-spot with the disco cellular vein running between these spots, and its straightened outer margins, which remember of *Cricula* WALKER, 1855".

Paukstadt, U. (2007) mentioned in a Corrigenda and addendum for Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2006a): Eine entomologische Expedition nach Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Insel Sumatra, Indonesien. – Beiträge zur Kenntnis der wilden Seidenspinner (Wilhelmshaven), 4 (6): pp. 259-295, that "*Loepa sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938" (misinterpretation) [sensu Paukstadt 2007] [error in publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939] to be replaced: *Loepa sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 (pp. 281, 288); for Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2006b): Vorläufige Erkenntnisse zu den Saturniiden von Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra, Indonesien (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae). – Beiträge zur Kenntnis der wilden Seidenspinner (Wilhelmshaven), 4 (6): pp. 296–316, to be added : *Loepa sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 (p. 298); to be added: *Loepa sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 p. 300); "5) *L. sikkima javanica*" (misinterpretation) [sic!] to be replaced: 5) *L. sumatrana* (p. 302) (legend to color plate 1); "*Loepa sikkima javanica*" (misinterpretation) [sic!] to be replaced: *Loepa sumatrana* (p. 306); "*Loepa sikkima javanica*" (misinterpretation) [sic!] to be replaced: *Loepa sumatrana* (p. 309 table 1); "*Sikkima*" (lapsus calami) to be corrected: *sikkima* (p. 309 table 2); "*Loepa sikkima javanica*" (misinterpretation) [sic] to be replaced: *Loepa sumatrana* (p. 311 table 3); "*Loepa sikkima javanica*" (misinterpretation) [sic!] to be replaced: *Loepa sumatrana* (p. 314 diagram 10); "*Loepa sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sic!], col.-fig. 5" to be replaced: *Loepa sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989, col.-fig. 5 (p. 315 preliminary checklist ……)

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2007e: 260-277) reported on their 2nd entomological expedition to the Indonesian province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Island. Three species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were collected at artificial light sources. Those were *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989, and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2007; error in publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939].

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2007f: 278-300) reported on further results of their studies of the wild silkmoths of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Three species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were observed and collected at artificial light sources and data obtained of the altitudinal distribution and the circadian flight times. Those were *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989, and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2007; error in publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939].

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2008) reported on their 3rd entomological expedition to Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Island, Indonesia. The following three species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from Aceh, Sumatra were recorded: *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 from around 1,800 m altitude except a fresh ♂ adult which has been sympatric with *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2008; error in publication date of *javanica* Mell, 1939] from Lokop (alluvial lowlands, 109 m) and *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE &

KAGER, 1989 which has been the most common of this three species from altitudes above 1,428 m.

Beck & Nässig (2008: 155-166) reported on diversity and abundance patterns of saturniid moths from Borneo. The tentative checklist of the Saturniidae known from Borneo contains *Loepa megacore* JORDAN [the record is referable to *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010] and *Loepa sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [misinterpretation; the record may be referable to *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010, error in publication date of *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 which is an Sumatran endemic].

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2009a: 3-44) reported on their 4th entomological expedition to Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Only two species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were collected in the Barisan Range. Those were *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 and *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2009b: 47-80) reported on new results of their field studies on the wild silkmoths of the Barisan Range of Sumatra, Indonesia. *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989, and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1938 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2009] [error in publication date of *javanica* MELL, 1939] were observed in Aceh, northern Sumatra. The altitudinal distributions (p. 58, table 1, p. 62, diagrams 14-16) and the circadian flight times (p. 73, diagrams 39-41) were recorded. *L. megacore* was observed from 109 to 1,798 m plus a record by Dr. Diehl from 50 m (in all altitudes), *L. sumatrana* was observed from 1,428 (singleton) to 1,798 m (highlands), and *L. sikkima javanica* [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2009] was observed from 109 m plus a record by Dr. Diehl from 80 m (the true altitudinal distribution remained unknown due to lack of specimens). The circadian flight times were recorded for *L. megacore* mainly from 0400 to 0500 hours local time, for *L. sikkima javanica* [sic!] from 0330 hours local time, and for *L. sumatrana* mainly from 1900 to 2000 hours local time.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2009c: 81-92) compared the circadian flight times of *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 with *Brahmaea hearseyi* WHITE, 1862 ("1861") in a contribution on observations of the brahmid moths [Brahmaeidae] of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra. Both species were observed approaching at light sources in the early evening just after sunset.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2009d: 95-148) reported on their 5th entomological expedition to Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Some information on the species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from Aceh, northern Sumatra was provided. Three species were observed at light sources: *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989, and *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1939 [sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2009].

Paukstadt, U., Paukstadt, L. H., Suhardjono, Sutrisno & Aswari (2009: 151-204) provided an overview on the specimens of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 in "An Annotated Catalogue of the Saturniidae in Coll. Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (Cibinong) – Saturniini Part II (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae: Saturniinae)". *Loepa*

megacore JORDAN, 1911 from Sumatra, *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 [sensu Paukstadt, Paukstadt, Suhardjono, Sutrisno & Aswari 2009] from Java and Bali [the record from Bali is referable to *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010], *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1939 [sensu Paukstadt, Paukstadt, Suhardjono, Sutrisno & Aswari 2009] from Java [the record from Java is referable to *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011] and Sumatra, *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 [sensu Paukstadt, Paukstadt, Suhardjono, Sutrisno & Aswari 2009] from southern Sulawesi [the record from southern Sulawesi is referable to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010], and *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 from Sumatra were recorded for the collection. The contents of pin-labels was annotated. The cocoon of *L. cynopis* (Java) was figured for the first time being (p. 183, col.-pl. 5). Pin-labels of all adults and cocoons of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 in coll. MZB / Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense were figured in color (p. 177, col.-pl. 3 and p. 179, col.-pl. 4).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2009e: 311-364) reported on "Final observations on the wild silkmoths of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatra, Indonesia (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)" based on five expeditions carried out by the authors from between 2006 and 2009. The contribution was also dealing with the Sumatran species of the genus *Loepa* Moore, 1859. The following species were observed in Aceh: *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. sikkima javanica* MELL, 1939, and *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989. 66 observations on *L. megacore* were done (p. 323). The altitudinal distribution of *Loepa* (p. 325, table 3) and biotop descriptions (p. 324, table 2) were provided for *L. megacore*. *L. megacore* was observed in disturbed primary lowland evergreen forest (109 m), lowland evergreen rainforest (139 m), primary lower montane rainforest (966 m, 1,428 m, 1,549 m, and 1,680 m), primary lower montane rainforest and tropical pine forest (1,458), primary lower montane rainforest with mist forest in higher altitudes (1,766 m), lower montane rainforest with arid areas and tropical pine forest (1,795 m), primary lower montane rainforest with mist forest in higher altitudes (1,978 m). *L. megacore* was considered being a species of the Barisan Range (p. 326). Table 4 (p. 327) shows the altitudinal distribution of Saturniidae from Sumatra. *L. megacore* was recorded from all altitudes from 109 to 1,978 m (record by Diehl from 50 m). The authors separated the Saturniidae of Aceh in four groups based on the altitudinal distribution (p. 328). *L. megacore* was placed in group 4, which contains species accepting a wide altitudinal range from the lowlands to the mountains (polyphagous or "Kulturfolger" sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager 1996a). The altitudinal distribution of Saturniidae in Aceh based on collections by Paukstadt & Paukstadt from between 2006 and 2009 was recorded in table 5 (p. 329). The suggested life-cycles of *Loepa* species were reported with a clear peak in II (p. 336). The complete observation data for Aceh of *L. megacore* were provided (p. 355) on the annual frequency (diagram 60), the altitudinal distribution (diagram 61), the circadian flight times (diagram 62), and the geographical distribution (map 20). The complete observation data for Aceh of *L. sikkima javanica* [sic] were provided (p. 356) on the annual frequency (diagram 63), the altitudinal distribution (diagram 64), the circadian flight times (diagram 65), and the geographical distribution (map 21). The complete observation data for

Aceh of *L. sumatrana* were provided (p. 357) on the annual frequency (diagram 66), the altitudinal distribution (diagram 67), the circadian flight times (diagram 68), and the geographical distribution (map 22).

Kakati & Chutia (2009) reported on the diversity and ecology of wild sericigenous insects in Nagaland [southeasterly off Assam], India. *L. katinka* and *L. sikkima* were confirmed for Nagaland. Both species were collected as adults and therefore no information on the biology and ecology of the early stages was provided. ♂ *L. katinka* and ♂ *L. sikkima* were illustrated in color (not to scale) but the quality of the figures unfortunately not allows a determination on species level with certainty.

Brechlin & Kitching (2010a: 12-17) desribed two new taxa of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1985) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. The lectotypes of *Loepa miranda* MOORE, 1865 and *Loepa damartis* JORDAN, 1911 were designated. The taxa of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) were redistributed into the *miranda*-subgroup and the *damartis*-subgroup (both sensu Brechlin & Kitching 2010a).

Remarks: The contribution by Brechlin & Kitching (2010a) was reported not following the requirements of the ICZN (1999) and therefore considered being unpublished for the purposes of zoological nomenclatured, cf. Nässig, Kitching, Peigler & Treadaway (2010: 145-165). The names of the new species are not available and the designations of the lectotypes are considered invalid.

Brechlin & Kitching (2010b: 12-18) described three new taxa of the *miranda*-group of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Those were *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 from Sikkim (type locality) and Nepal, *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 from North Vietnam (type locality), *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 from North Thailand (type locality) and Southwest Yunnan (P.R. China) (no type material). The ♂ lectotypes of *Loepa miranda* MOORE, 1865 from Darjeeling, India and of *Loepa damartis* JORDAN, 1911 from South Sichuan, P.R. China were designated. The ♂ lectotype of *L. miranda* (India, Darjeeling) (fig. 1), the ♂ lectotype of *L. damartis* (South Sichuan, P.R. China) (fig. 2), the ♂ holotype of *L. paramiranda* (Sikkim) (fig. 3), the ♂ *L. yunnana* (Yunnan, P.R. China) (fig. 4), the ♂ holotype of *L. orientomiranda* (North Vietnam) (fig. 5), the ♀ paratype (allotype) of *L. orientomiranda* (North Vietnam) (fig. 6), the ♂ holotype of *L. orientomiranda mirella* (North Thailand) (fig. 7), and the ♀ paratype (allotype) of *L. orientomiranda mirella* (North Thailand) (fig. 8) were figured in color dorsally (p. 17). The ♂ genitalia structures (aedeagus separate) were figured in color (p. 18) of the paratype of *L. paramiranda* (Sikkim) (fig. 9), of *L. miranda* (Nepal) (fig. 10), the paratype of *L. orientomiranda* (North Vietnam) (fig. 11), the paratype of *L. orientomiranda mirella* (North Thailand) (fig. 12), the paratype of *L. mirandula* (Taiwan) (fig. 13), of *L. yunnana* (Yunnan, P.R. China) (fig. 14), of *L. damartis* (Guizhou, P.R. China) (fig. 15), and of *L. taipeishanis* (Shaanxi, P.R. China) (fig. 16). The taxa of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) were redistributed into the *miranda*-subgroup and the *damartis*-subgroup (both sensu Brechlin & Kitching 2010b). The following taxa were assigned to the *miranda*-subgroup of the *miranda*-group (sensu Brechlin & Kitching 2010): *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865

with its homonym *L. septentrionalis* MELL, 1939, *L. orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010, *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010, *L. mirandula* YEN, NÄSSIG, NAUMANN & BRECHLIN, 2000, *L. roseomarginata* BRECHLIN, 1997, *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998, *L. sinjaevi* Brechlin, 2004, *L. tibeta* Naumann, 2003, *L. meyi* NAUMANN, 2003, *L. microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001, *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939, and *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010. The following taxa were assigned to the *damartis*-subgroup of the *miranda*-group (sensu BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010): *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 with its junior subjective synonym *L. szechuana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993], *L. taipeishanis* MELL, 1939, and *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 (= probably a [junior subjective] synonym or subspecies of *L. taipeishanis* MELL, 1939).
Remarks: Due to the fact that *L. miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 and *L. katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 are primary homonyms, the latter was given preference over *L. miranda* ‡*septentrionalis*, and the junior subjective synonym *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 was taken as the replacement name for the latter.

Brechlin & Paukstadt (2010a) described a new species from Borneo: *Loepa martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010. Differences with other taxa in the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) were discussed.
Remarks: The contribution by Brechlin & Kitching (2010a) was reported not following the requirements of the ICZN (1999) and therefore considered being unpublished for the purposes of zoological nomenclatured, cf. Nässig, Kitching, Peigler & Treadaway (2010: 145-165). The names of the new species are not available and the designations of the lectotypes are considered invalid.

Brechlin & Paukstadt (2010b: 19-22) described a new species of the [*katinka*-subgroup of the] *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from Borneo: *Loepa martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010. The new species was recorded from Sabah (type locality), Sarawak (both East Malaysia), Brunei, and the Indonesian South Kalimantan Province, North Kalimantan Province, and West Kalimantan Province. The new species was compared with *L. megacore* MOORE, 1911 [lapsus, error in authorship of *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911] [sensu Brechlin & Paukstadt 2010] from Sumatra and West Malaysia [the record from West Malaysia is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011], *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 [sensu Brechlin & Paukstadt 2010] from Java and Bali [the record from Bali is referable to the later proposed new species *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT 2010], and *L. palawana* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1997. Differences with other taxa in the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) were discussed. The ♂ genitalia structures were compared with those of *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], *L. diffundata* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & LÖFFLER, 2008, *L. mindanaensis* SCHÜSSLER, 1933, *L. nigropupillata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1988, *L. visayana* BRECHLIN, 2000 and further species already mentioned above. The following adults were figured dorsally in color (p. 21): ♂ *L. martinii* holotype (Sabah) (fig. 1), [♀] *L. martinii* paratype (allotype) (Sabah) (fig. 2), ♂ *L. megacore* (Sumatra) (fig. 3), ♂ *L. cynopis* (Java) (fig. 4), ♂ *L. palawana* paratype (Palawan) (fig. 5), and ♂ *L. mindanaensis* (Mindanao) (fig. 6). The following ♂ genitalia structures were

figured in color for comparisons (aedeagus separate) (p. 22): *L. martinii* paratypes (Sabah) (figs. 7-8), *L. megacore* (Sumatra) (fig. 9), *L. megacore* [sensu Brechlin & Paukstadt 2010] (West Malaysia) [the record from West Malaysia is referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011] (fig. 10), *L. cynopis* [sensu Brechlin & Paukstadt 2010] (Bali) [the record from Bali is referable to *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT 2010] (fig. 11), *L. palawana* paratype (Palawan) (fig. 12), *L. mindanaensis* (Mindanao) (fig. 13), *L. visayana* (Leyte) (fig. 14).

Brechlin (2010a: 22-33) described nine new taxa of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 including two species from Indonesia. Those were *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Sumatra (Indonesia), *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 from southern Sulawesi (Indonesia), *L. peggyae* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Vietnam, *L. peggyae hainanensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Hainan (P.R. China), *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from North Thailand (type locality), Laos, Vietnam, and Yunnan (southwestern region of the P.R. China), *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Peninsular Malaysia (type locality), southern Myanmar, and Cambodia, *L. nepalensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Nepal, *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Vietnam, and *L. diffunoccidentalis* from northern Myanmar and Bhutan. A checklist of the names in the genus *Loepa* was provided (p. 28). *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 was raised to full species status. *Loepa s.*[? lapsus calami] *hainanensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 was cited in the explanation of the plate (p. 34) for *L. peggyae hainanensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 which has been a lapsus. The range for *L.* ‡*siamansis* BRECHLIN, 2010 [lapsus calami, incorrect original spelling, multiple of an original spelling] was recorded from North Thailand via Laos to Vietnam and Southwest China (p. 28).

Remarks: The contribution by Brechlin (2010a) was reported not following the requirements of the ICZN (1999) and therefore considered being unpublished for the purposes of zoological nomenclatured, cf. Nässig, Kitching, Peigler & Treadaway (2010: 145-165). The names of the new species are not available and the taxonomical act regarding *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 was consequently invalid.

Brechlin (2010b: 23-35) described nine new taxa of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 including two species from Indonesia. Those were *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Sumatra (Indonesia), *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 from southern Sulawesi (Indonesia), *L. peggyae* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Vietnam, *L. peggyae hainanensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Hainan (P.R. China), *L. siamensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from North Thailand (type locality), Laos, Vietnam, and Yunnan (southwestern region of the P.R. China), *L. siamensis malayensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Peninsular Malaysia (type locality), southern Myanmar, and Cambodia, *L. nepalensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Nepal, *L. diffunorientalis* BRECHLIN, 2010 from Vietnam, and *L. diffunoccidentalis* from northern Myanmar and Bhutan. *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 was raised to full species status. *Loepa s.*[? lapsus calami] *hainanensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 was cited in the explanation of the plate (p. 34) for *L. peggyae hainanensis* BRECHLIN, 2010 which has been a lapsus. The range for *L. siamansis* BRECHLIN, 2010 [lapsus calami, incorrect original spelling, multiple of an original spelling] was recorded from North Thailand via Laos to Vietnam and Southwest China (p. 28). The following adults were figured in color dorsally (p. 32, col.-pl. 1, figs. 1-8 and p. 33, col.-pl.

2, figs. 9-16): ♂ *L. diehli* holotype (Sumatra) (fig. 1), ♂ *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 (Java) [the populations of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) from Java are referable to *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011] (fig. 2), ♂ *L. finnackermanni* holotype (Southeast Sulawesi Province) (fig. 3), ♀ *L. finnackermanni* paratype (allotype) (Southeast Sulawesi Province) (fig. 4), ♂ *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (North Sulawesi Province) (fig. 5), ♂ *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] (Bhutan) (fig. 6), ♂ *L. peggyae* holotype (Vietnam) (fig. 7), ♂ *L. peggyae hainanensis* holotype (Hainan) (fig. 8), ♂ *L. siamensis* holotype (North Thailand) (fig. 9), ♂ holotype *L. siamensis malayensis* holotype (West Malaysia) (fig. 10), ♂ *L. nepalensis* holotype (Nepal) (fig. 11), ♂ *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 (Sikkim) (fig. 12), ♂ *L. diffunorientalis* holotype (North Vietnam) (fig. 13), ♀ *L. diffunorientalis* paratype (allotype) (North Vietnam) (fig. 14), ♂ *L. diffunoccidentalis* holotype (North Myanmar) (fig. 15), ♀ *L. diffunoccidentalis* paratype (allotype) (Bhutan) (fig. 16). The following ♂ genitalia structures were figured in color (aedeagus separate) (p. 34, figs. 17-24 and p. 35, figs. 25-32): *L. diehli* holotype (Sumatra) (fig. 17), *L. javanica* (Sumatra) (fig. 18), *L. finnackermanni* paratype (South Sulawesi Province) (fig. 19), *L. minahassae* (North Sulawesi Province) (fig. 20), *L. peggyae* paratype (South Vietnam) (fig. 21), *L. s.* [sic!] *hainanensis* paratype (Hainan) (fig. 22), *L. kuangtungensis* (Fujian) (fig. 23), *L. katinka diversiocellata* holotype (North Myanmar) (fig. 24), *L. siamensis* paratype (North Thailand) (fig. 25), *L. siamensis malayensis* paratype (West Malaysia) (fig. 26), *L. nepalensis* holotype (Nepal) (fig. 27), *L. katinka* (Sikkim) (fig. 28), *L. sikkima* (Assam) (fig. 29), *L. diffunorientalis* paratype (North Vietnam) (fig. 30), *L. diffunoccidentalis* holotype (North Myanmar) (fig. 31), *L. diffundata* (Laos [type locality]) (fig. 32). The author provided a 'Checklist of the genus *Loepa* Moore, 1859' (p. 30). *L. szechuana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993] was listed in subordination (junior subjective synonym) of *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 [*L. szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 is a junior subjective synonym of *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978]. *L. formosibia* BRYK, 1944 was listed in subordination (junior subjective synonym) of *L. formosensis* MELL, 1939, *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944, *L. sikkimensis* SILBERMANN, 1897 [*L.* ‡*sikkimensis* SILBERMANN, 1897 can be considered to be either an incorrect subsequent spelling and error in authorship of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865") or a nomen nudum], and *L. sivalica* MOORE, 1881 [*L. sivalica* MOORE, 1881 is considered to be a nomen dubium] were listed in subordination (junior subjective synonyms) of *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847. *L. septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 [*katinka*-group] was listed in subordination (junior subjective synonym?) of *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 [*L. katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 is a primary homonym with preference over *L. miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 and considered to be a distinct species]. *L.* ‡*vandenberghi* ROEPKE, 1953 was listed in subordination of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939. *L. septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 [*miranda*-group] was listed in subordination (junior subjective synonym / homonym) of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 [*L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 is the replacement name for *L. miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939]. *L. dogninia* SONTHONNAX, 1892 was listed in subordination (junior subjective synonym) of *L. oberthueri* LEECH, 1890 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L.*

oberthuri (LEECH, 1890) (*Saturnia*)]. *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 was mentioned to be a possible synonym or subspecies of *L. taipeishanis* MELL, 1939 [*L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 is the replacement name for *L. miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939]. A ♂ adult of *L. minahassae* from Sulawesi Utara (North) was illustrated dorsally (p. 32, col.-pl. 1, fig. 5) and the ♂ genitalia structures were illustrated (p. 34, col.-fig. 20). The infrasubspecific name ‡*vandenberghi* ROEPKE, 1953 was cited in subordination of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (p. 30).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2010a: 80-88) provided an overview on the saturniid moths of Sumatra with special reference to the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province, Indonesia. Four species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 were recorded for Sumatra. Those were *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911, *L. javanica* MELL, 1939, *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989, and *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010. The authors noted that *L. javanica* was recently elevated to full species rank by Brechlin (2010).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2010b: 159-174) provided a preliminary checklist of the Saturniidae (Lepidoptera) of the Indonesian Archipelago (Island of New Guinea excluded). The authors mentioned *Saturnia katinka* WESTWOOD, 1848 [error in publication date of *S. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847] being the type species of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. The following taxa of the genus *Loepa* were listed for Indonesia (p. 172): *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911(Sumatra), *L. javanica* MELL, 1939 (Sumatra), *L.* [‡]*tobana* TOXOPEUS [i.l.?] (manuscript name, identity uncertain, Sumatra), *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (northern Sulawesi), *L. katinka minahassae* ab. [‡]*vandenberghi* ROEPKE, 1953 (quadrinominal, infrasubspecific), *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 (Sumatra), *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 (Java), *Loepa* sp. nov. (Bali) [unnamed; the populations from Bali were later described as *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010], *L. diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 (Sumatra), *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (Borneo), *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 (southern and southeastern Sulawesi), and *Loepa* sp. nov. (Java) [unnamed, the populations of the *sikkima*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) from Java were later described as *L. hayatiae* PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011].

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2010c: 203-228) provided a brief overview on the *megacore*-complex (sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1856 from the Indonesian Archipelago ("Sundaland") and the Malay Peninsula. The following species were recorded: *L. megacore* JORDAN, 1911 from Sumatra, a closely related taxon from the Malay Peninsula (description in preparation [the populations from the Malay Peninsula were later described as *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011]), *L. cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 from Java, *L. martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 from Borneo, and a new taxon from Bali closely related with *L. cynopis* [the populations from Bali were later described as *L. baliensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010] *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 was mentioned as a taxon of the *megacore*-complex. In southern Myanmar and Thailand further related taxa were reported being present but not *L. megacore* sensu stricto. The populations from Bali were recognized as *L. cynopis* so far but DNA-barcoding

(of BOLD) revealed in a clear geographical grouping of Javanese and Balinese populations probably caused due to the climatic conditions (more arid) in eastern Java and Bali.

Lampe (2010: 290) illustrated the preimaginals (eggs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th larval instar, cocoon and pupa) and the ♂ adult of *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911 from Sumatra, North Sumatra Province in color. He provided a rearing report (log) of this species (p. 359). In the same book Lampe (2010: 291) also provided illustrations of the complete preimaginals and the ♀ adult of *Loepa megacore* JORDAN, 1911 [sensu Lampe 2010] from [Peninsular] Malaysia, Cameron Highlands [the report and illustrations are referable to *L. lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011] and with a rearing report (p. 359). Lampe (2010: 292) illustrated the preimaginals (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th larval instar, cocoon and pupa dorsally and ventrolaterally) and the ♂ and ♀ adults of *Loepa minahassae* MELL, 1938 [sensu Lampe 2010] [error in publication date of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939 (Vol. 52, 1938, pp. 99-192 was issued the 1st of February, 1939)] from Sulawesi in color. He unfortunately not provides with the source of the life stock. In a rearing report (log) of this species (p. 359) he noted that the material is from Sulawesi, Telur Kupu Malam. "Telur Kupu Malam" is not the location but is Indonesian and means "eggs of moth" instead.

Remarks: Because life stock was usually obtained from ♀ which came to light in southern Sulawesi we assume that Lampe has received his life stock from the South Sulawesi Province (Palopo env.?) but cannot state with certainty. The populations of the genus *Loepa* from southern Sulawesi were found being distinct from those of northern Sulawesi and therefore were described as *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010. The populations of the *megacore*-complex (sensu Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996) from the Malay Peninsula were later found being distinct and described as *lampei* PAUKSTADT, PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (*Loepa*). Comparisons of the preimaginals of *L. megacore* (Sumatra) and *L. lampei* (Malay Peninsula) in Lampe (2010) confirmed that the populations being distinct.

Smith (2010: 74) recorded *Leopa* [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] *diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 [misinterpretation; see "Remarks" below] from Nepal [the record from Nepal may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010] based on Allen (1993: 61, pl. 43), *Leopa* [sic!] *katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 [not code-conform citation of (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] [misinterpretation] based on Haruta (1994: 159, pl. 93, fig. 5) [the illustrated specimen by Haruta may be referable to *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 rather than *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)], *Leopa* [sic!] *miranda* MOORE, 1865 based on Allen (1993: 60, pl. 42, fig. 42a) [the illustrated specimen by Allen may be referable to *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010 rather than *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865], and *Leopa* [sic!] *sikkima* MOORE, 1865 [error in publication date of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865")] based on Haruta [error in "Reference" 3H159, correct as 1H94] (1992: 94, pl. 26, fig. 2) (as *katinka*)) from Nepal. Above species were assigned to the family Saturnidae [incorrect subsequent spelling of Saturniidae BOISDUVAL, [1837] 1834.

Remarks: *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944 is considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*). The record from Nepal consequently may be referable to *L. diffunoccidentalis* BRECHLIN, 2010.

Howse & Wolfe (2011: 82) mentioned a crossing between *L. katinka* [*L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] and *Antheraea polyphemus* [*Antheraea* (*Telea*) *polyphemus polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) (*Phalaenae Attaci*)]. The authors noted that the Curator of Insects at London Zoo found that a ♂ *Loepa katinka* (China and North India) [unspecified] paired with ♀ *Antheraea polyphemus* (North America).

Meister (2011: 154-155) in 'A Guide to the Breeding of Tropical Silk Moths' recorded 44 taxa of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 in species or subspecies rank and seven names as synonyms. Natural and substitute foodplants of 16 taxa were recorded and the foodplants for the remaining taxa were reported to be unknown. The mentioned foodplants belong to the genera *Ampelopsis* MICHAUX, *Cissus* L., *Citrus* L., *Crataegus* L., *Dillenia* L., *Leea* D. ROYEN ex L., *Malus* MILL., *Parthenocissus* PLANCH., *Rhus* L., *Salix* L., *Saurauia* WILLD., *Tetracera* L., *Tetrastigma* (MIQ) PLANCH., and *Vitis* L. The author unfortunately not separated substitute and natural foodplants which were originally recorded for this genus. *L. szechuana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993] was listed in subordination (in the sense of junior subjective synonym) of *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 (pp. 154, 201). *L. diversiocellata* BRYK, 1944, *L. sikkimensis* SILBERMANN, 1897 [*L.* ‡*sikkimensis* SILBERMANN, 1897 is considered to be a nomen nudum] and *L. sivalica* MOORE, 1881 [error in authorship of *L. sivalica* WARDLE, 1881; *L. sivalica* WARDLE, 1881 is considered to be a nomen dubium, the name based on a valid description of a cocoon of most probably a taxon of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] were cited in subordination (in the sense of junior subjective synonyms) of *L. katinka* WESTWOOD, 1847 [not code-conform citation of (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] (pp. 154, 188, and 201). *Loepa kuangtungensis kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 [this has been actually a new status] was listed [*kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 has been never used as nominotypical subspecies before, *kuangtungensis* was originally described as subspecies of *L. k.*[*atinka*] by Mell (1939: 151): *L. k. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939]. *Loepa kuangtungensis septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 [this has been actually a new status] was listed [the homonym *septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) has been never used as subspecies of *kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 before, *septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *katinka*-group was originally described as subspecies of *L. k.*[*atinka*] by Mell (1939: 151): *L. k. septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 and is a homonym of *L. miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 which was described in the same work by Mell. The name *septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) was listed in subordination (in the sense of junior subjective synonym) of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865 [this has been actually a new status] [as interpreted by us Meister (2011) was acting as "First Reviser" because he has given *Loepa katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *katinka*-group preference over *Loepa miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *miranda*-group; the author transferred *katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 as subspecies to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 and downgraded *miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 as junior subjective synonym of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 24.2] (p. 155, 200). In the "Index of animals" (pp. 183-204) all synonyms are marked as synonyms as such.

Remarks: At the time being *L.* ‡*sikkimensis* SILBERMANN, 1897 is considered to be a nomen nudum. We cannot exclude with certainty whether *L.* ‡*sikkimensis* has been actually an incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. sikkima* MOORE, 1866 ("1865") caused by Silbermann (1897) without own authorship, of course. This has been most probably one of a few errors by Silbermann (1897) which caused later confusion. The name *L.* ‡*sivalica* WARDLE, 1881 was likely unintentionally validly proposed by Wardle as author (not by Moore *in* Wardle). This has been the first citation of the name *sivalica* (HUTTON) accompanied by a valid description (of the cocoon of a taxon of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859). Concluded from text we cannot confirm any authorship of Moore. The author of this contribution is undisputable Wardle who presented a list of moths which was furnished for him by Moore.

Kavane & Sathe (2011: 60) reported on wild silk technology in India. The authors listed *Laepa katinka* [lapsus, incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859] in Chapter 4 'Taxonomy of Wild Silkmoths'. There were no detailed information on the Indian species of *Loepa* provided.

Wang & Kishida (2011: 148; col.-pl. 53, fig. 3) listed and illustrated in color four species of the genus *Loepa* from the Guangdong Nanling National Nature Reserve, P.R. China. Those were *Loepa anthera* JORDAN, 1911 (pl. 53, fig. 1), *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 (pl. 53, fig. 3) in the legend of the plate under the misspelling ‡*kunagtungensis* [lapsus, incorrect subsequent spelling of *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939], *L. obscuromarginata* NAUMANN, 1998 (pl. 53, fig. 2), and *L. microocellata* NAUMANN & KISHIDA, 2001 (pl. 53, fig. 4). For all four species a seasonal occurence was reported and the distribution in China [unspecified] recorded. *L. anthera* was also recorded for Vietnam. No further information was provided.

Howse & Wolfe (2012: 82 [German translation]) mentioned a crossing between *L. katinka* [*L. katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) (*Saturnia*)] and *Antheraea polyphemus* [*Antheraea* (*Telea*) *polyphemus polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) (*Phalaenae Attaci*)]. The authors noted that the Curator of Insects at London Zoo found that a ♂ *Loepa katinka* (China and North India) [unspecified origin and consequently unproven identity] paired with ♀ *Antheraea polyphemus* (North America). No further information was provided.

Remarks: This is actually the same publication as Howse & Wolfe (2011) but the book is with a different cover and from another publisher. The original English text was translated into German.

Brechlin (2012: 61-62) described a new species of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from the Cameron Highlands, Malay Peninsula: *L. vanschaycki* BRECHLIN, 2012. This is the southeasternmost record of a taxon of the *miranda*-group and the first record of this group for the Malay Peninsula and Sundaland. The record based on a ♂ singleton. The ♂ and the preimaginals were reported remain unknown. The ♀ holotype of *L. vanschaycki* was figured in color (p. 62) dorsally (fig. 1) and ventrally (fig. 2). The new species was compared with *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865, *L. orientomiranda orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010, and *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010.

Naumann & Löffler (2012: 57-68) described three new species of the new *yunnana*-subgroup (sensu Naumann & Löffler 2012) of the *miranda*-group (sensu Yen,

Nässig, Naumann & Brechlin 2000) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Those were *L. kachinica* NAUMANN & LÖFFLER, 2012 from NE Myanmar (Kachin State), *L. bhutanensis* NAUMANN & LÖFFLER, 2012 from Bhutan, and *L. bretschneideri* NAUMANN & LÖFFLER, 2012 from NE India (Arunachal Pradesh). Except for the new *yunnana*-subgroup only incomplete lists of the members of the other two subgroups of the *miranda*-group were provided. The following specimens of the type series were illustrated in color: *L. bhutanensis* ♂ holotype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 1a) and ventrally (fig. 1b), *L. bhutanensis* ♂ paratype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 2a) and ventrally (fig. 2b), *L. bretschneideri* ♂ holotype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 3a) and ventrally (fig. 3b), *L. bretschneideri* ♂ paratype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 4a) and ventrally (fig. 4b), *L. bretschneideri* ♀ paratype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 5a) and ventrally (fig. 5b), *L. bretschneideri* ♀ [paratype] antennae (fig. 5c), *L. kachinica* ♂ holotype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 6a) and ventrally (fig. 6b), and *L. kachinica* ♂ paratype dorsally (p. 59, fig. 7a) and ventrally (fig. 7b). For comparisons the following specimens were illustrated in color: *L. yunnana* (Yunnan, Lijing) ♂ lectotype dorsally (p. 62, fig. 8a) and ventrally (fig. 8b), *L. yunnana* ♂ paralectotype dorsally (p. 62, fig. 9a) and ventrally (fig. 9b), *L. tibeta* (Tibet, Yigong) ♂ holotype dorsally (p. 62, fig. 10a) and ventrally (fig. 10b), *L. tibeta* ♂ paratype dorsally (p. 62, fig. 11a) and ventrally (fig. 11b), *L. paramiranda* (Nepal, Mt. Everest District) ♂ dorsally (p. 62, fig. 12a) and ventrally (fig. 12b), *L. paramiranda* (India, Sikkim) ♂ dorsally (p. 62, fig. 13a) and ventrally (fig. 13b). The allopatric distribution of the six species of the *yunnana*-subgroup of the *miranda*-group was shown in a map (p. 63). The following ♂ genitalia structures of the species of the *yunnana*-subgroup were illustrated in color (aedeagus separate): *L. bhutanensis* paratypes (p. 63, figs. 15-17), *L. bretschneideri* paratype (p. 63, fig. 18) and holotype (fig. 19), *L. kachinica* holotype (p. 63, fig. 20), *L. paramiranda* from Sikkim (p. 63, fig. 21) and from Nepal (fig. 22), *L. tibeta* holotype from Tibet (p. 63, fig. 23) and paratype (fig. 24), *L. yunnana* lectotype from Yunnan (p. 63, fig. 25) and paralectotype (fig. 26). An initial tree completed the paper.

Naumann, Löffler & Nässig (2012: 87-106) presented a valuable review on the taxa of the *damartis*-subgroup (sensu Naumann, Löffler & Nässig 2012) of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859. Two new species were described from P.R. China. Those were *L. elongata* NAUMANN, LÖFFLER & NÄSSIG, 2012 from Sichuan (type locality) and Yunnan and *L. melli* NAUMANN, LÖFFLER & NÄSSIG, 2012 from Gansu (type locality), Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang (Tibet), Hubei, Fujian, and Jiangxi. ♂ lectotypes were designated for *L. katinka kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 and *L. katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995) and *L. miranda taipeishanis* MELL, 1939 and *L. miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *miranda*-group (sensu Naumann 1995). All four taxa were treated in species status. The authors pointed out that *L. katinka septentrionalis* and *L. miranda septentrionalis* are primary homonyms. The authors noted that based on "first revisors choise" *L. katinka septentrionalis* was given preference over *L. miranda septentrionalis* [*L. katinka septentrionalis* was given preference over *L. miranda septentrionalis* already by Meister (2011: 154, 155) who transferred *katinka septentrionalis* in subspecific rank to *kuangtungensis* MELL,

1939 and downgraded *miranda septentrionalis* as synonym to *miranda* MOORE, 1865] and the junior subjective synonym *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 was taken as the replacement name for the latter [see "Remarks" below]. The authors found that *L. damartis szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 being a junior subjective synonym of *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 [see "Remarks" below]. A map of the distribution of the taxa of the *damartis*-subgroup was presented (p. 90). Color figures 2-47 of specimens of the *damartis*-subgroup from the P.R. China were presented. *L. damartis* (p. 90) figs. 2-4 and p. 91, figs. 5-13. *L. damartis* from S. Sichuan, Nanchuen ♂ lectotype dorsally (fig. 2), ♂ dorsally from Sichuan, Quingcheng Hou Shan (fig. 3a) and ventrally (fig. 3b), ♂ dorsally from W Sichuan, Baoxin (fig. 4), (p. 91) ♂ dorsally from SW Gansu (fig. 5), ♂ dorsally from E Guizhou (fig. 6), ♂ dorsally from Hunan (fig. 7), ♂ dorsally from N Fujian (fig. 8), ♂ dorsally from Shaanxi (fig. 9), ♂ dorsally from Yunnan (fig. 10), ♂ dorsally from Tibet (fig. 11), ♀ dorsally from Sichuan (fig. 12a) and ventrally (12b), ♀ dorsally from W Shaanxi (fig. 13). *L. taipeishanis* was figured (p. 91) figs. 14-20 and (p. 95) fig. 21. *L. miranda taipeishanis* ♂ lectotype dorsally from S Shaanxi (fig. 14), ♂ paralectotype dorsally from S Shaanxi (fig. 15a) and ventrally (fig. 15b), ♂ paralectotype dorsally from S Shaanxi (fig. 16), ♂ dorsally from Shaanxi (fig. 17a) and ventrally (fig. 17b), ♂ dorsally from E Shaanxi (fig. 18), ♂ dorsally from Shaanxi (fig. 19), ♂ dorsally from Hubei (fig. 20), ♀ dorsally from Shaanxi (fig. 21a) and ventrally (fig. 21b). *L. wlingana* was figured (p. 95) figs. 22-35. *L. wlingana* ♂ holotype dorsally (fig. 22; reproduction of the original description), ♂ lectotype of *L. miranda* ‡*septentrionalis* dorsally from Shanxi (fig. 23a) and ventrally (fig. 23b), ♂ paralectotype dorsally (fig. 24), ♂ holotype *L. damartis szechwana* dorsally from Sichuan (fig. 25) and the appropriate labels of the latter (fig. 25c), ♂ dorsally from Bejing (fig. 26a) and ventrally (fig. 26b), ♂ dorsally from Hebei (fig. 27a) and ventrally (fig. 27b), ♂ dorsally from Liaoning (fig. 28a) and ventrally (fig. 28b), ♂ dorsally from W Guangxi (fig. 29a) and ventrally (fig. 29b), ♀ dorsally from Shanxi (fig. 30), ♀ dorsally from Hebei (fig. 31a) and ventrally (fig. 31b), ♀ dorsally from Liaoming (fig. 32a) and ventrally (fig. 32b), antenna of ♂ paralectotype of *L. miranda* ‡*septentrionalis* (fig. 33), ova from wild ♀ from Hebei (fig. 34), and larva [unspecified instar] from NW Bejing (fig. 35). *L. elongata* was figured (p. 99) figs. 36-37. ♂ holotype dorsally of *L. elongata* (fig. 36a) and ventrally (fig. 36b), ♂ paratype dorsally (fig. 37a) and ventrally (fig. 37b). *L. melli* was figured (p. 99) figs. 38-47. ♂ *L. melli* holotype dorsally from Gansu (fig. 38a) and ventrally (fig. 38b), ♂ paratype dorsally from W Sichuan (fig. 39), ♂ paratype dorsally from S Sichuan (fig. 40a) and ventrally (fig. 40b), ♂ paratype dorsally from W Sichuan (fig. 41a) and ventrally (fig. 41b), ♂ paratype dorsally from Shaanxi (fig. 42), ♂ paratype dorsally from Shaanxi (color variation) (fig. 43), ♂ paratype dorsally from Hubei (fig. 44), ♂ paratype dorsally from Fujian (fig. 45), ♂ paratype dorsally from Jiangxi/Fujian (borderline) (fig. 46a) and ventrally (fig. 46b), ♂ antenna of holotype *L. melli* (fig. 47). *Loepa* species of the *katinka*-subgroup were figured (p. 99) figs. 48-49 and (p. 103) figs. 50-51. ♂ lectotype dorsally of *L. katinka kuangtungensis* from Hunan (fig. 48a) and ventrally (fig. 48b). *L. septentrionalis* figs. 49-51. ♂ lectotype dorsally of *L. katinka septentrionalis* from Shaanxi (fig. 49a) and ventrally (fig. 49b), ♂ dorsally from Shaanxi (fig. 50a) and ventrally (fig. 50b), ♀ dorsally from E Shaanxi (fig.

51a) and ventrally fig. 51b). The ♂ genitalia structures were figured in color p. 103, figs. 52-81. *L. damartis* from Sichuan (figs. 52, 53), Yunnan (figs. 54, 55), Hunan (fig. 56), Guizhou (fig. 57), and Fujian (fig. 58). *L. taipeishanis* from Shaanxi (figs. 59-61). *L. wlingana* from Shanxi (fig. 62, paralectotype *L. miranda septentrionalis*), Bejing (fig. 63, Hebei (fig. 64), Liaoning (figs. 65, 66). *L. elongata* from Sichuan (fig. 67, holotype) and (fig. 68, paratype). *L. melli* from Gansu (fig. 69 and 70, paratypes), Shaanxi (fig. 71), Sichuan (fig. 72), and Jiangxi (fig. 73). *L. kuangtungensis* from Hunan (fig. 74, paralectotype of *L. katinka kuangtungensis*), from Hunan (fig. 75, paralectotype), from Guangdong (fig. 76), and from Guizhou (fig. 77). *L. septentrionalis* from Shaanxi (fig. 78, lectotype of *L. katinka septentrionalis*), from Shaanxi (fig. 79 and fig. 80, paralectotype), and from Gansu (fig. 81). The authors listed several incorrect subsequent spellings from literature. The citation *Leopa* (sic) *damartis*: YANG (1978: 439) is obviously wrong because the indicated misspelling of *Loepa* is missing in the original literature which is in our hands.

Remarks: Due to zoogeography it seems rather unlikely that *L. szechwana* ZHU & WANG, 1993 from Sichuan Province in the south of the P.R. China and *L. wlingana* YANG, 1978 from Hebei Province in the northeast of the P.R. China are conspecific. Further studies and confirmation are considered needed. As interpreted by us, Meister (2011) was actually acting as "First Reviser" because he has given *Loepa katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *katinka*-group preference over *Loepa miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 of the *miranda*-group; the author transferred *katinka septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 as subspecies to *L. kuangtungensis* MELL, 1939 and downgraded *miranda septentrionalis* MELL, 1939 as junior subjective synonym of *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 24.2 (p. 155, 200).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2013: 19-28) reported on taxonomic changes at the Indian taxa of the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae). The authors mentioned the incorrect subsequent spelling *Laepa* (correct as *Loepa* MOORE, 1859) *katinka* in the work by Kavane, R.P. & Sathe, T.V. (2011).

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2013: 29-40) reported on an entomological expedition to the Papandayan volcano, West Java, Indonesia. *Loepa cynopis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 (*Loepa*) was recorded (p. 35) for the Papandayan region from 1,626 m and 1,884 m. No further information on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was provided.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2013: 49-51) reported on field observations on *Loepa finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 from South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Ampelocissus martini* PLANCH. [A. L. P. P. de Candolle & A. C. de Candolle, Monogr. phan. 5: 373; 1887] (Vitaceae) was found being the host for *L. finnackermanni*. So far only *Tetracera scandens* (L.) MERR. (Dilleniaceae) has been recorded being the host for *L. finnackermanni*, cf. Naumann (1995). The authors remarked that the populations of the Oriental genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from Sulawesi, Indonesia were reviewed by Brechlin (2010a, b). The name *L. finnackermanni* was applied to the populations from the Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi) and the Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast Sulawesi) provinces, while the name *L. minahassae* MELL, 1839 ("1838") [lapsus, error in publication date of *L. minahassae* MELL, 1939] was recognized for the populations from the remaining

provinces of Sulawesi based on color and pattern morphology as well as the male genitalia structures.

Paukstadt, L. H. & Paukstadt, U. (2013: 75-93) reported on an entomological expedition to the Selayar Islands, Sulawesi, Indonesia which was carried out by the senior author. The genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 was not observed on Selayar Island. The authors remarked that four species of wild silkmoths were recorded from the islands of Butung (Buton), Muna and Kabaena in the south of the Southeast Sulawesi Province and six species of wild silkmoths from Tanahjampea, which is a tiny island south of Selayar in the Selayar Archipelago. One of those has been *Loepa minahassae* MELL, 1939 (recte *Loepa finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010). The authors remarked that further studies on Tanahjampea might reveal in only a very few species of wild silkmoths, if any, for this island due to zoogeography.
Remarks: All new records for Tanahjampea by Naumann (2000) are considered being based on mislabeled specimens and should be treated with caution as long as new studies may confirm the contrary.

Paukstadt, U. & Paukstadt, L. H. (2013: 271-288) provided remarks on the wild silkmoth fauna of the Selayar Archipelago, Indonesia with description of a new species: *Samia selayarensis* PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2013 (*Samia*). The authors noted that a further species has been recorded from the tiny island of Tanahjampea (also Jampea) further south off Selayar Island based on an old museum specimen. This has been *Loepa minahassae* MELL, 1939, cf. Naumann (1995). The populations of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859 from southern and southeastern Sulawesi were later placed to *L. finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010. So far only four species of the wild silkmoths are known for the Selayar Archipelago with certainty, including *L. finnackermanni*.

Brechlin (2014: 41-43) described a new species of the *miranda*-group of the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859: *L. xizangensis* BRECHLIN, 2014 from Tibet (Xizang Zizhiqu). Concluded from text the new species is a member of the *miranda*-subgroup of the *miranda*-group though not explicitly mentioned. The size of the new species was compared with *L. miranda* MOORE, 1865, *L. paramiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010, *L. orientomiranda orientomiranda* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010, *L. orientomiranda mirella* BRECHLIN & KITCHING, 2010, *L. yunnana* MELL, 1939, *L. meyi* NAUMANN, 2003, and *L. damartis* JORDAN, 1911 besides other morphological characteristics (i.e., forewing apices, wing ocelli). The ♂ genitalia structures were briefly described and referenced to figures in several publications. The ♂ holotype of *L. xizangensis* from Tibet (China) was figured in color (p. 43) dorsally (fig. 1) and ventrally (fig. 2). The ♂ genitalia structures (aedeagus separate) were figured in color (p. 43) of *L. xizangensis* (fig. 3) and of *L. miranda* from Nepal (fig. 4).

Checklist of the Indonesian species of *Loepa* MOORE, 1859
(in chronological order)

incertae sedis-group (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2015)

***surabaja* SONTHONNAX, 1895**; STATUS-; a valid description was published by Sonthonnax (1895) under the generic name of *Læpa* [lapsus], no earlier or later publication was found thus far; this is either a species of the *sikkima*-subgroup or the *katinka*-subgroup of the *katinka*-group (sensu Naumann 1995); nomen dubium

***katinka*-group** (sensu Naumann 1995); STATUS-; tentative collective-group name

***katinka*-subgroup** (sensu Naumann 1995) ; STATUS-; tentative collective-group name

megacore JORDAN, 1911 (*Loepa*)

minahassae MELL, 1939 (*Loepa*)

minahassae MELL, 1938; Lampe (2010: 292, 359) [error in publication date of *minahassae* MELL, 1939]

‡*vandenberghi* ROEPKE, 1953; STATUS-; infrasubspecific

‡*vanderberghi* ROEPKE, 1953; van der Hoeven (1953) [infrasubspecific]

cynopis NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989 (*Loepa*)

‡*cynopsis* NÄSSIG & SUHARDJONO, 1989; Pinratana & Lampe (1990) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

sumatrana NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989 (*Loepa*)

‡*tobana* TOXOPEUS [*i.l.*]; Paukstadt, Paukstadt & Suhardjono (2002); STATUS-; nomen nudum; pin label / manuscript name; identity uncertain; most probably a senior synonym for *L. sumatrana* NÄSSIG, LAMPE & KAGER, 1989

martinii BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (*Loepa*)

‡*martinii* BRECHLIN & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (*Loepa*); STATUS-; nomen nudum

finnackermanni BRECHLIN, 2010 (*Loepa*)

‡*finnackermanni* BRECHLIN, 2010 (*Loepa*); STATUS-; nomen nudum

baliensis PAUKSTADT & PAUKSTADT, 2010 (*Loepa*)

***sikkima*-subgroup** (sensu Naumann 1995); STATUS-; tentative collective-group name

javanica MELL, 1939 (*Loepa*)

diehli BRECHLIN, 2010 (*Loepa*)

‡*diehli* BRECHLIN, 2010 (*Loepa*); STATUS-; nomen nudum

hayatiae PAUKSTADT & BRECHLIN, 2011 (*Loepa*)

Remarks of the authors: References are available in the final part of this contribution on the genus *Loepa* MOORE, 1859.

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