Entomofauna

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

Band 34, Heft 23: 317-332 ISSN 0250-4413 Ansfelden, 2. Januar 2013

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

Alexander SCHINTLMEISTER

Abstract

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

Introduction

In September 2010 Mr. Yuri BEZVERKHOV invited me to Moscow to have a look on some prominent moths in his collection he collected and purchased recently. Among the

interesting material from China, Laos, and Vietnam I picked a few specimens out, which were unknown to me.

Some of them are described below as new to science. The names of the new species were chosen by suggestions of Mr. BEZVERKHOV.

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

Material. Holotype: ♂, N.-E. Vietnam, Lang son prov., Hun Lien, 27.iv.2003, leg. S. A. Ryabov – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden, GU 81-16a. Paratype: ♂, N Vietnam, Mai-chau, 20°50'N, 104°50'E, 40 km SE Moc-chau, 1.400 m, 7.-14.iv. 1995. leg. V. SINJAEV – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden, GU 58-02.

Etymology: Named after friends of Y. BEZVERKHOV: Okasana and Dmitri ERMAKOV, St. Peterburg.

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

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

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

The female is unknown.

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

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

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

In the coll. BEZVERKHOV I found 3 ♂♂ of *Niganda divisa* MOORE, 1879 which he had collected in Laos. This species is rather rare in collections. Apart from the holotype ♂ from Darjiling [= Darjeeling, NW India, W. Bengal], I know only one other ♂, from Myanmar, Putao in my collection. KIRIAKOFF, 1962: 183; fig. 32 placed this species in *Mimopydna* MATSUMURA, 1924, but wrongly illustrated female genitalia as "holotype" of *N. divisa*. I checked the holotype in the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt-University zu Berlin (coll. ATKINSON) and found that it is in fact a male. It remains unknown, which

female KIRIAKOFF used for his genitalia illustration (I do not know any female of *Niganda divisa*).

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

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

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

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

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

Material. Holotype: ♂, Laos, Saysomboune prov., Phou Kaho Khoay, 18°54'N, 103°08'E, 750 m, 25.-29.x.2008, leg. Y. BEZVERKHOV – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU73-80a). Paratypes (8 ♂♂): 1 ♂, Laos, Dan Sawan, Ban Thalat, 90 km NW Viang Chan, 500 m, 5.-9.ix.2002 leg. T. IHLE – coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER (GU 78-90). 1 ♂, SW Kampuchea, Kiriom Nat. Park, 11°19'E, 104°05'N, 650 m, 16.xii.1999 leg. M. & S. MURZIN – coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden. 1 ♂, S Vietnam, Provinz Lam Dong, Kreis Lam Ha, Gemeinde Nam Ban, 11°49.791'N, 108°21.016'E, 973 m, 15.-16.viii.2004; 1 ♂, Prov. Lam Dong, 22 km SE Da Lat, 10 km von Dong Thanh, Lam, Ha, 11°46'N, 108°19'E, 8.vii.2002; 3 ♂♂, Plato Tay Nguyen, Mt. Ngoc Linh, 15°02'N, 107°59'E, 900-1.400 m, (GU 30-39). (all in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden). 1 ♂ S. Thailand, Betong, Gunung Cang dun vill., Yala dist., 25. 3.- 22. 4. 1993, J. Horák leg. (GU Heterocera Nr. 4810 Museum Witt) – Museum WITT, München.

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

Diagnosis: Forewing length of ♂♂ 16 mm. The new species belongs to a taxonomically difficult complex of species of *Saliocleta postica* (MOORE, 1879) (type locality: NW India, W Bengal, Darjiling [= Darjeeling]), but resembles also much to two recently described species: *Saliocleta yazakii* KOBAYASHI & KISHIDA 2004: 84 (type-locality: Myanmar, Kachin, Putao, Machanbow, 500 m) and *Saliocleta languida* KOBAYASHI & KISHIDA, 2004: 84 (type-locality: Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bao Koc, 800 m), but is readily distinguishable by rather uniform yellowish coloured wings with reduced brownish markings. The forewings show the brownish line running from the apex to the base very

weakly, which distinguishes *S. raissae* from *S. postica* and *S. yazakii.* Contrary to the other above mentioned species *S. raissae* displays the same yellowish colour of fore- and hindwings. The three examined specimens of *S. raissae* from different places and months are remarkably homogenous in their external appearance.

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

The female is unknown.

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

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

Material. Holotype: ♂, Vietnam, Lam Vien Plato, Nui Ba Nat. Reserve, 12°10'N, 108°40'E, 1.500 m, 9.-18.xi.2008, leg. Y. BEZVERKHOV – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden. Paratype: ♂, Vietnam, Lam Vien Plato, Nui Ba Nat. Reserve, 12°10'N, 108°40'E, 1.500 m, 9.-18.xi.2008, leg. Y. BEZVERKHOV – in coll. Y. BEZVERKHOV, Moscow.

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

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

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

The female is unknown.

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

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

Material. Holotype: ♂, N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong Nat. Park, 120 km SW Hanoi, 20°15'N, 105°20'E, 400 m, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & SCHINTLMEISTER – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER,

Dresden. Paratypes (13 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): 1 ♂, N Vietnam, Farin-Pass, 20 km NW Son-la, 21°22'N, 103°52'E, 1.600 m, 11.-13.xi.1994 (GU 28-41); 1 ♂, Laos, Saysomboune prov., Phou Khao Khouay, 18°54'N, 103°08'E, 750 m, 25.-29.x.2008 – leg. et coll. Y. BEZVERKHOV, Moscow; 1 ♀, Ban Dan Sawan, 5 km SW Ban Thalat, 17°51'N, 105°07'E, 320 m, 26.-29.v.2003 leg. T. IHLE – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER; 1 ♂, N Thailand, Prov. Nan, 25 km nördlich Bo Luang, 1.150 m, 11.xi.1999 leg. M. HREBLAY; 2 ♂♂, S Thailand, Ranong, TV-Station 9°58'N, 98°38'E, 500 m, 20.-25.iii.2002; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ranong Prov., 13 km NE Ranong, 350 m, 5.-13.v.2002 leg. E. GÖRGNER & T. IHLE; 1 ♂, Doi Mussoe, Road Tak to Me Sot, 16°50'N, 98°21'E, 800 m, 5.-10.iii.2002, leg. T. IHLE; 1 ♂, Muang, Prov. Swathani, Amphoe Son Sak, Khao Nut, 29.ii.2000 leg. MANGH & LECHNER – all in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER; 1 ♀, Khao Yai N. P., Nakhon Nayok, 20.vii.1998 in coll. A. PINRATANA, Bangkok; 1 ♂, Changwat Nan, 6 km N Bo Luang, 1.050 m, 19.viii.1999 leg. T. CSÖVARY & L. MIKUS – in coll. Museum WITT, München. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Thailand, Muang Thai, Changwat Suratthani, Amphoe Don Sak, Khao Nut, 9°17,511´N, 99°42,759´E, 29.02.2000, a. L., leg. LECHNER Kurt, Manghong Narong, Manghong Niranin in coll. K. LECHNER, Weerberg, Austria; 1 ♂, China, SW Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 50 km N Jinhong, Guanping, 22°10'N, 101°E, 900 m, 9.i.-6.ii.2003 leg. S. MURZIN – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

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

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

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

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

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

Material. Holotype: ♂, N Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Sapa, 22°20'N,103°40'E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 1.600-1.800 m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden. Paratypes (78 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀): 4 ♂♂, N Vietnam, Lao Cai prov., Sa Pa, 1.600 m,11.-23.2005 – in coll. Y. BEZVERKHOV, Moscow; 16 ♂♂, N Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Sapa, 22°20'N,103°40'E, Sekundärwald/

Kulturland, 1.600-1.800 m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER; 13 ♂♂, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, Sapa, 1525 m, 22°17'N, 103°44'E, 7., 10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER; 6 ♂♂, ibid. 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ibid., 20.-30.iv.1995; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, ibid. iv. 1995; 5 ♂♂, ibid., v.1995; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, vi.1995 (GU 44-59); 13 ♂♂, vii. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ibid. (GU 44-60); 1 ♂, 10.-30.x.1994; 3 ♂♂, ibid., 8.-29.v.1993, 1.700 m, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, N Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, Sapa, 22°17'N,103°44'E, 1.600 m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. V. SINJAEV – all in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden; 1 ♂, Myanmar, 50 km NW Putao, Wa Sa Dam, 27°39'N, 97°02'E, 950 m, 17.x.1998 – leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINJAEV – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 43-82a); 1 ♂, Laos, 15 km E from Phou Khoun, Luang Prabang, 1.200 m, 2.v.2011, leg. K. NAKAO – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, China, Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan, 1.500 m, 31°00' N, 103°.41' E, 6.-13.viii.2010 leg. M. MURZIN – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden. (GU 82-89); 2 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, Cha-pa, 22.15'N-103.46'E, 8.-29. v. 1993, 1700m NN, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, in Museum WITT, München; 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, Cha-pa, 1700m NN, (22.15'N-103.46'E) vi. 1994, leg. SINJAEV & einh. Sammler – Museum WITT, München; 4 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan W-Seite, Cha-pa (=Sapa), 1600-1800m, 22.20'N-103.40'E, Sek.Wald/Kulturland, 10. vi.- 6. vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV & einh. Sammler, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER – Museum WITT, München; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan W- Seite, Cha-pa (=Sapa) 1600-1800m, 22.20'N-103.40'E, Sek.Wald/Kulturland, 30.VI.-12.VII.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER – Museum WITT, München; 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan (Nord), 1525m, Cha-pa, Primärurwald, 22.17'N-103.44'E, 07.-10. 7. 1994, leg. V. SINJAEV – Museum WITT, München; 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan (West) 16-1800m, Cha-pa, Sek. Wald, 22.20'N-103.40'E, 10.-30. x. 1994, leg. SINJAEV & einh. Sammler – Museum WITT, München; 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan (West) 16-1800m, Cha-pa, Nov. 1994, 22.20'N-103.40'E, Sek.Wald/Kulturland, leg. SINJAEV & einh. Sammler – Museum WITT, München; 2 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao, (Sek.Wald) 60km NW Hanoi, 950m, 21.34'N-105.20'E, April 1995, leg. V. SINJAEV – Museum WITT, München; 9 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan N-Seite, Cha-pa (=Sapa) 1600m, 22.17'N-103.44'E, prim. Urwald, 20.-30. iv. 1995, leg. SINJAEV und einh. Sammler, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 5 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan W-Seite, Cha-pa (=Sapa) 1600-1800m, 22.20'N-103.40'E, Sek. Wald/Kulturland, April 1995, leg. SINJAEV & einh. Sammler, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 8 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, 16-1800m near Cha-pa, 22°20'N-103°40'E, secondary forest, May 1995, leg. local collectors, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 3 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, 16-1800m near Cha-pa, 22°20'N-103°40'E, secondary forest, Juni 1995, leg. local collectors, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 4 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, 16-1800m near Cha-pa, 22°20'N-103°40'E, secondary forest, July 1995, leg. local collectors, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 2 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, 16-1800m near Cha-pa, 22°20'N-103°40'E, secondary forest, August 1995, leg. local collectors, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, 16-1800m near Cha-pa, 22°20'N-103°40'E, secondary forest, Sept. 1995, O-ku-hay, leg. local collectors, ex. coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Museum WITT, München; 4 ♂♂, China, S-Yünnan, Lanchang Fuli Mt., ca. 2900m, Sept. 1999, Lf., leg. WANG & LI – Museum WITT, München; 2 ♂♂, China, S-Yünnan, N-Changyuan county, IX.1999 Guokandashan, Lf., leg. WANG & LI – Museum WITT, München; 1 ♂, China, Yunnan, Dajianshan Mojlang, 2500m, VII: 2000, leg. native collector – Museum WITT, München.

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

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 23 mm - 24 mm; ♀♀ 28 mm - 29 mm, larger than *Neopheosia atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897), which was described from Khasis in NW India, Meghalaya (♂♂ 22 mm - 23 mm; ♀♀ 23 mm - 24 mm). The new species externally differs from *N. atrifusa* by clearly shorter bipectinated antennae in both sexes. The white marginal area of the forewings is smaller than in *N. atrifusa*, the hindwings with chequered fringe are more fuscous and the pale median fascia of the hind wings, which is characteristical for *N. atrifusa*, is absent in *N. mariae*. The sexualdimorphic ♀♀ of *N. atrifusa* are remarkably small compared to *N. mariae* and has a rounded shape of their forewings, whereas ♀♀ of *N. mariae* are less sexualdimorphic except the size.

The male genitalia are very similar to *N. atrifusa*, but differ in the following: The uncus is slightly longer and the tip of the socii does not reach the tip of the uncus; the costal valve process is thicker and shorter; the valves are rounder. The phallus and 8th abdominal segments are as in *N. atrifusa.*

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

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

Material. Holotype: ♂, S Vietnam, Prov. Lam Dong, 28 km SW Da Lat, Bau son, Lam Ha, 11°55'N, 108°11'E, 1.320 m, 10.-11.vii.2002, leg. S. Löffler & Hoffmann – in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden. Paratypes (2 paratypes): 1 ♂, C. Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov., Kon Ploeg distr., Mang-Cash village, 1.200 m, 26.iii.-15.iv.2005, leg. S. Ryabov – coll. Y. BEZVERKHOV, Moscow (GU 19-31a). 1 ♂, S. Vietnam, Plato Tay Ngyen Mt. Ngoc Linh, 15°02'N, 107°59'E, 900-1.400 m, 10.-25.viii.1996 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN – coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 7-75)

Etymology: Named after Tatjana Sergeevna HAULINA, Moscow.

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

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

The female is unknown.

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

Acknowledgement

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

References

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature: International Code of Zoological Nomenclature online — http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/.

KOBAYASHI, H. & Y. KISHIDA (2004): New species of the genus *Saliocleta* (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae) from Myanmar and Vietnam — Transactions of the lepidopterological Society of Japan **55** (2): 83-87.

SCHINTLMEISTER, A. & A. PINRATANA (2007): Moths of Thailand **5**. Notodontidae. — Brothers of St. Gabriel in Thailand, Bangkok, 320 pp. 45 pls.

SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (2008): Palaearctic Macrolepidoptera **1**. Notodontidae. — Apollo Books, Stenstrup., 482 pp., 40 pls.

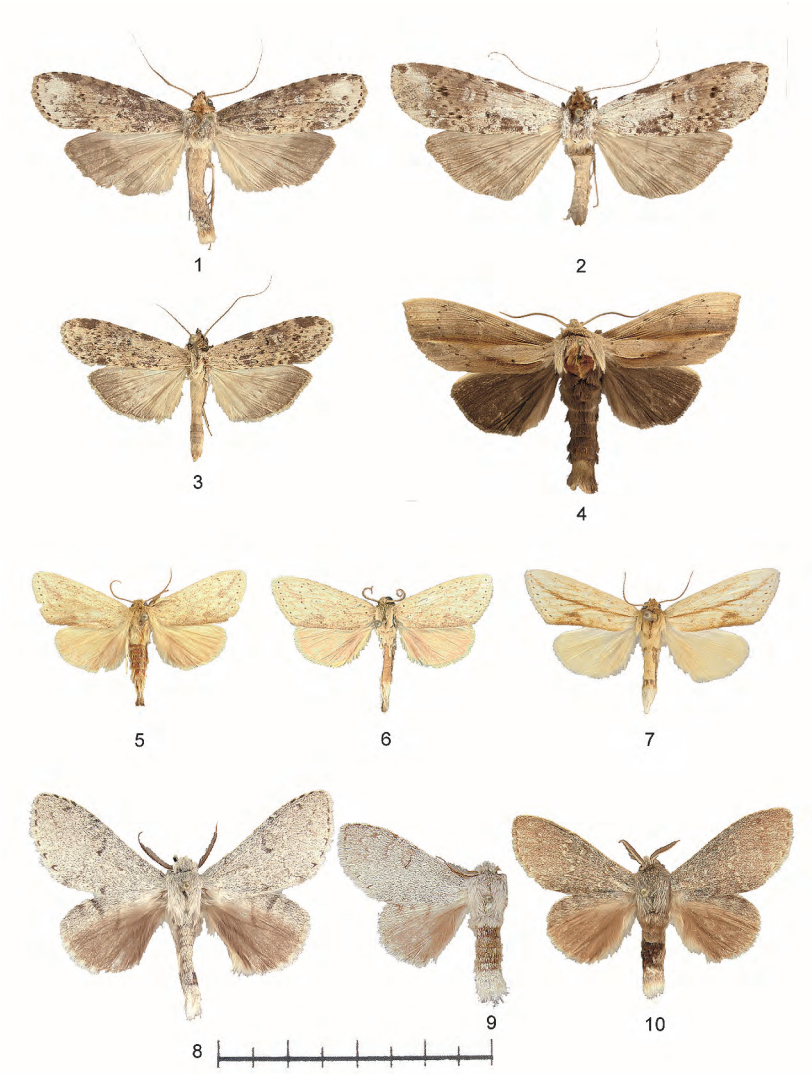

Plate 1. Adults.
Fig. 1. *Porsica albescens* GAEDE, 1930 – ♂, Sumatra (unusual fuscous individual form).
Fig. 2. *Porsica albescens* GAEDE, 1930 – ♀ , Sumatra.
Fig. 3. *Porsica okdimia* sp. n. – ♂ , Vietnam, Holotype.
Fig. 4. *Nikita divisa* (MOORE, 1879) – ♂, Laos.
Fig. 5. *Saliocleta raissae* sp. n.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

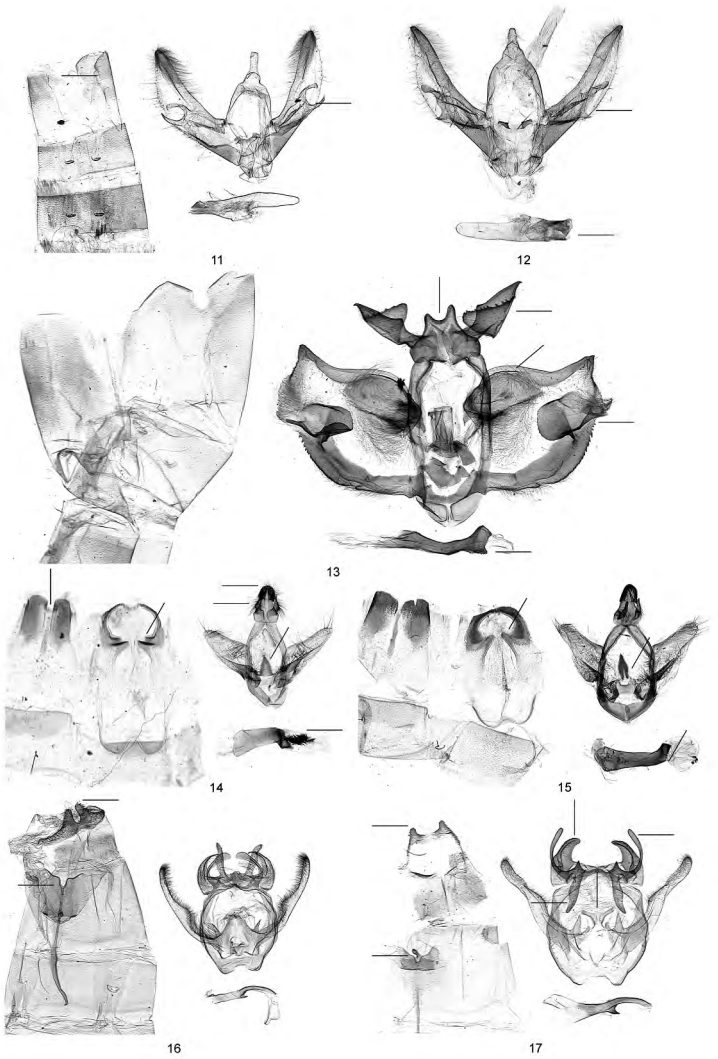

Plate 2. Male genitalia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fig. 17. *Stauropus* (*Miostauropus*) *svetlanae* sp. n. – Vietnam, Holotype, GU 19-02a.

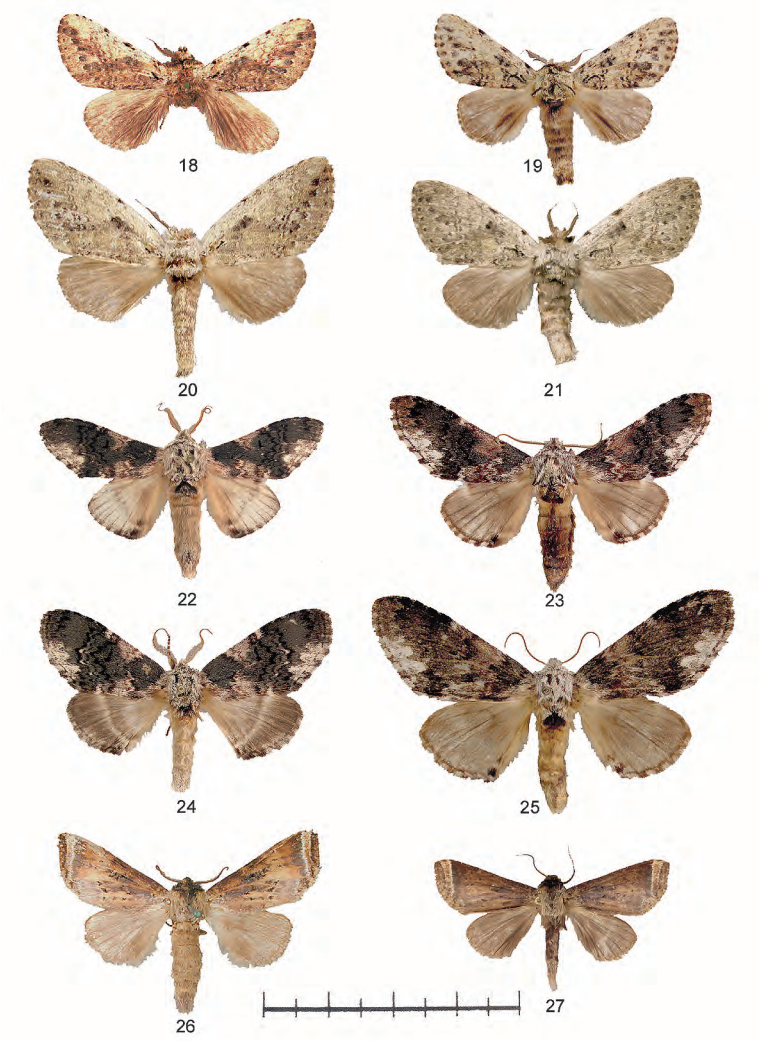

Plate 3. Adults.

Fig. 18. *Psegmaphora tripunctata* GAEDE, 1930 – ♂, Sumatra, Holotype.

Fig. 19. *Psegmaphora yursvet* sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.

Fig. 20. *Psegmaphora tripunctata* GAEDE, 1930 – ♀ , Sumatra.

Fig. 21. *Psegmaphora yursvet* sp. n. – ♀ , Vietnam, Paratype.

Fig. 22. *Neopheosia atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♂, Thailand.

Fig. 23. *Neopheosia mariae* sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.

Fig. 24. *Neopheosia atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♀ ,Thailand.

Fig. 25. *Neopheosia mariae* sp. n. – ♀, Vietnam, Paratype.

Fig. 26. *Neodrymonia apicalis apicalis* (MOORE, 1879) – ♂, NE India, Darjeeling, Holotype.

Fig. 27. *Neodrymonia apicalis haulinae* ssp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Holotype.

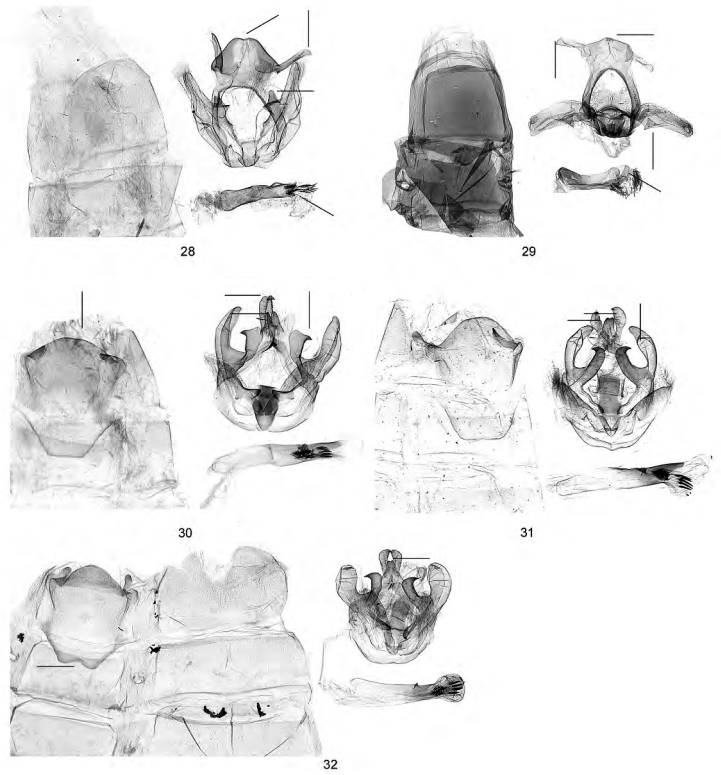

Plate 4. Male genitalia.

Fig. 28. *Psegmaphora yursvet* sp. n. – Vietnam, GU 28-41.

Fig. 29. *Psegmaphora tripunctata* GAEDE, 1930 – Sumatra, GU 51-68.

Fig. 30. *Neodrymonia apicalis apicalis* (MOORE, 1879) – NE India, Sikkim, GU 28-13.

Fig. 31. *Neodrymonia apicalis haulinae* ssp. n. – Vietnam, Paratype, GU 19-31a.

Fig. 32. *Neodrymonia apicalis* (MOORE, 1879) – China, Yunnan, GU 70-27.

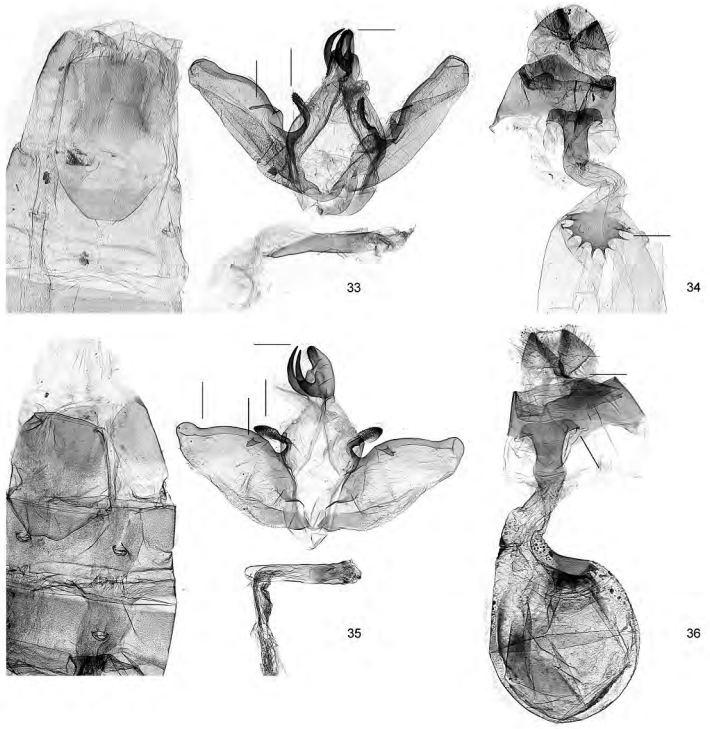

Plate 5. Male and female genitalia.

Fig. 33. *Neopheosia atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♂, Thailand, GU 43-97a.

Fig. 34. *Neopheosia atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897) – ♀ ,Vietnam, GU 44-59a.

Fig. 35. *Neopheosia mariae* sp. n. – ♂, Vietnam, Paratype, GU 19-23a.

Fig. 36. *Neopheosia mariae* sp. n. – ♀ ,Vietnam, Paratype, GU 19-22a.

Author's Address:
Dr. Alexander SCHINTLMEISTER
Calberlastr. 3
D-01326 Dresden
E-mail: schintlm@aol.com.

Buchbesprechung

CERNA, Libuse (2010): Das Leben mit (m)einem eigenen Entomologen. Lebensgeschichte. – Frankfurter Literaturverlag, Frankfurt am Main. 68 Seiten, 10 Fotos, und s/w Abbildungen. 10,80 €. ISBN: 978-1-84698-789-2.

Das etwas andere Entomologenbuch. Nicht nur Entomologen beschreiben neue Arten. Eine Entomologengattin beschreibt das Leben mit „ihrem Entomologen". Das ist mal ein ganz neuer Ansatz. Und noch dazu lustig. Es ist interessant zu lesen, wie die Gattin eines Entomologen das Leben mit „ihrem eigenen" Entomologen sieht. Beginnend mit der bereits humorvollen Einleitung, bei der die Autorin dem Gespräch zweier Entomologen lauscht, die auf der Frauentoilette in der Nacht die Lampen nach Nachtfaltern absuchen, geht es im zweiten Kapitel mit der Beschreibung des Entomologen, der „mit dem „Entmotten" der Natur befasst" ist, und dessen Morphologie weiter. Libuse CERNA, die angetraute und langjährige Ehefrau des uns allen bekannten Entomologen Karel CERNY beschreibt frei vom Herzen weg ihren gemeinsamen Weg durch die Höhen und Tiefen des „Entomologenlebens" aus Sicht der Frau des Entomologen. Es ist herzerfrischend und humorvoll zu lesen, was eine Ehefrau so über ihren Mann denkt, besonders wenn es sich um einen solchen aktiven „Feldentomologen" handelt, wie Karel es ist. Der eine oder andere von uns möchte vielleicht besser nicht wissen, was seine Frau über ihn denkt, geschweige denn es noch veröffentlicht sehen. Libuse CERNA schreibt jedoch sehr einfühlsam und humorvoll darüber. Dennoch ist herauszuhören, dass sie wohl sehr oft mitgelitten haben muß, wenn ihr Entomologe mal wieder auf Reisen war und hin und wieder nicht ganz unversehrt zurück kam oder gar schon nicht ganz unversehrt zur Reise aufbrach. In den weiteren Kapiteln werden gemeinsame Reisen beschrieben, bzw. die dabei von der Ehefrau des Entomologen erlittenen Strapazen und kleinen Beschwerlichkeiten erläutert, die die Reisen mit einem Entomologen mit sich bringen, wie z. B. das Gepäck des Entomologen auf Reisen oder die Schlafplatzwahl. Außerdem werden die Gefahren geschildert, denen ein Entomologe ausgeliefert ist, wenn er im Gebirge oder besonders in tropischen Bereichen Schmetterlinge sammeln will. Neben Militär und Bergrettungskräften können auch Polizei, Schlangen, Skorpione oder gar die eigene Machete Gegenspieler sein, die einem das Sammeln vermießen. Darüber hinaus gibt es noch viele, viele kleine Stories in dem kleinen Buch, das sich sehr angenehm liest (z. B. als Lektüre der Lebenspartnerin eines Entomologen während des Lichtfangs des Entomologenehegatten). Es sollten nicht nur Entomologen und deren Partner lesen, sondern auch angehende Entomologen oder angehende Partner(innen) von Entomologen. Das Buch ist für jeden Menschen lesenswert und sollte zur Pflichtlektüre erklärt werden. Man weiß ja nie was kommt…

Ulf BUCHSBAUM, München

Druck, Eigentümer, Herausgeber, Verleger und für den Inhalt verantwortlich:
Maximilian SCHWARZ, Konsulent f. Wissenschaft der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Eibenweg 6, A-4052 Ansfelden, E-Mail: maximilian.schwarz@liwest.at.

Redaktion: Erich DILLER, ZSM, Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81247 München;
Roland GERSTMEIER, Lehrstuhl f. Tierökologie, H.-C.-v.-Carlowitz-Pl. 2, D-85350 Freising;
Fritz GUSENLEITNER, Lungitzerstr. 51, A-4222 St. Georgen/Gusen;
Wolfgang SPEIDEL, MWM, Tengstraße 33, D-80796 München;
Thomas WITT, Tengstraße 33, D-80796 München.

Adresse: Entomofauna, Redaktion und Schriftentausch c/o Museum Witt, Tengstr. 33, 80796 München, Deutschland, E-Mail: thomas@witt-thomas.com; Entomofauna, Redaktion c/o Fritz Gusenleitner, Lungitzerstr. 51, 4222 St. Georgen/Gusen, Austria, E-Mail: f.gusenleitner@landesmuseum.at