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Salassa belinda sp. n. – a new Nepalese Saturniidae species from the *lola* WESTWOOD, 1847-group (Lepidoptera, Saturniidae)

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Abstract

Salassa belinda sp. n. is described from Eastern Nepal. The holotype of the new taxon is deposited in Museum WITT (Munich). A new subspecies, *Salassa belinda aeos* ssp. n. is described from Western Nepal. The lectotype for *Saturnia lola* WESTWOOD, 1847 is here designated. *Salassa katschinika* BRYK, 1944 **stat. nov.** is upgraded in the rank of a separate species.

Salassa belinda sp. n. – eine neue Saturniidae-Art der *lola* WESTWOOD, 1847-Gruppe aus Nepal (Lepidoptera, Saturniidae)

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Art, *Salassa belinda* sp. n. wird aus Ost-Nepal beschrieben. Der Holotypus befindet sich im Museum WITT (München). Eine neue Unterart, *Salassa belinda aeos* ssp. n. aus West-Nepal wird abgegrenzt. Der Lectotypus für *Saturnia lola* WESTWOOD, 1847 wird hier designiert und *Salassa katschinika* BRYK, 1944 **stat. nov.** wird zur eigenen Art erhoben.

Key words. Lepidoptera, Saturniidae, *Salassa*, new species, new subspecies, taxonomy, Oriental Region, lectotype designation.

Introduction

A new fascinating species of the genus *Salassa* MOORE, 1859 was found among a sample of *S. lola* (WESTWOOD, 1847) from Nepal. Its description with short specific diagnoses and taxonomic notes to the species of the group is given below.

The following abbreviations are used in the text for the institutions where type material is kept:

HDOU – Hope Department of Oxford University (Great Britain);

RMS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm (Sweden);

MWM – Entomological Museum Witt (Munich, Germany).

Salassa belinda sp. n. (figs 6, 8, 13-16, 19, 20, 26-28)

Material. Holotype ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m 87°27'E, 27°12'N, 13.IV.1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay (GU No 11913) (MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 87°36'E, 27°20'N, 27.III.1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area Deorali, 5 km NE Suketar, 2800 m, 87°52'E, 27°24'N, 9.IV.1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay; 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 19.III.1996, 87°27'E, 27°09'N, leg. László Bódi & György Makranczy; 1 ♀, East-Nepal, Tinjare Danda, 2 km SW of Chauki, 2980 m, 20.III.1999, leg. Márton Hreblay; 1 ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area Tapethok, 1600 m, 87°52'E, 27°32'N, 2.IV.1996, leg. G. Csorba & S. T. Kovács; 1 ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 2 km NE Tadapani, 2420 m, 83°46'E, 28°24,5'N, 5.IV.1995, leg. Gy. M. László & G.

Ronkay; 1 ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, valley of Kali Gandaki, 3 km NE Tukunche, 2750 m, 16.VI.1996, leg. Gy. M. Lázló and G. Ronkay; 2 ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, 13.IV.1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay; 2 ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area Chitre, 2500 m, 87°24'E, 27°05'N, 22.III.1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Chitra, 2500 m, 87°24'E, 27°05'N; 22. III. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 10 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 87°24'E, 27°07'N, 23. III. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 11 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, 24.III. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 4 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area, Sirumani, 2950m, 87°31'E, 27°15'N, 25. III. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area Gorja Deorali, 2900m, 87°36'E, 27°20'N, 27. III. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area, Tapethok, 1600m, 87°52'E, 27°32'N, 2. IV. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & S.T. Kovács; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area, above Yamphudin, 2600m, 87°59'E, 27°28'N, 5. IV. 1996, leg. Csorba & Kovacs; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area Kade Bhanjang, 2300 m, 87°56'E, 27°25'N, 8. IV. 1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay; 7 ♂, 1 ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area above Gorja, 2600 m, 87°37'E, 27°21'N, 11. IV. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 2 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Lam Pokhart, 3000m, 87°32'E, 27°15'N, 12.IV.1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 8 ♂, 2 ♀, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Tinjure Phedi, 2900m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, 13.IV.1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Tinjure Phedi, 2900m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, 16.IV.1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay; 4 ♂, 1 ♀, East Nepal, Deorali Danda, 6 km NW Yamphudin, 13.V.1997, 2900m, leg. M. Hreblay & L. Szécsényi; 1 ♂, East Nepal, Milke Danda, Lam Pokhari, 21.III. 1999, 3050m, leg. M. Hreblay; 1 ♂, East Nepal, Tinjure Danda, Tinjure Phedi, 19.III. 1999, 2770m, leg. M. Hreblay; 2 ♂, East Nepal, Tinjure Danda, 2 km SW of Chauki, 20.III. 1999, 2960m, leg. M. Hreblay; 3 ♂, East Nepal, Tinjure Danda, 2 km SW of Chauki, 22.III. 1999, 2980m, leg. M. Hreblay; 8 ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 19. III. 1996, 87°27'E, 27°09'N, leg. László Bódi & György Makranczy; 1 ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu, 10 km E of Jiri, Deorali, 2800m, 15.III.1999, leg. M. Hreblay; 1 ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Taplejung area, Deorali, 5 km NE Suketar, 2800m, 87°52'E, 27°24'N, 9. IV. 1996, leg. G. Csorba & G. Ronkay (MWM), 1 ♂, East Nepal, Milke Danda, Lam Pokhari, 21.III. 1999, 3050m, leg. M. Hreblay; 1 ♂, East Nepal, Tinjure Danda, Tinjure Phedi, 19.III. 1999, 2770m, leg. M. Hreblay; 1 ♀, East Nepal, Tinjure Danda, 2 km SW of Chauki, 20.III. 1999, 2960m, leg. M. Hreblay (coll. S. Loeffler, Lichtenstein / Sa.); 1 ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu, 10 km E of Jiri, Deorali, 2800 m, 7.III. 1999, leg. Marton Hreblay (GU 11864 - MWM); 1 ♀, Nepal, 2300 m, Mt. Kalinchok, 5 km W of Bigu, 3.VII.1997, leg. M. Hreblay & K. Csak, genitalia slide Het No 11868 (MWM); 1 ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 850 m, 1 km N of Besisahar, 84°23'E, 28°14'N, 5.VI.1996, leg. Hreblay & Szaboky (GU 11874 - MWM).

Male. Wingspan 92-98 mm, forewing length 53-56 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen in most specimens dusty brown, with admixture of white or gray scales. Forewings with pointed apex, rounded tornal corner and slightly concave outer margin; hindwings more or less triangular, in most specimens with protruded apical corner. Ground colour varies from light greyish-brown to brown, darker colouration is more typical. Pattern of the forewing consists of two darker medial fasciae, externally outlined by paler scales which are more abundant in anal area. Medial area between ante- and postmedial fascia darker than basal and external parts of the wing. Postmedial fascia with small whitish transparent spots between veins, without any protruding teeth between the veins which are typical for *Salassa lola*. External fasciae weak, marked inside with white points; outer margin of the same colour as ground colour or lighter. In most specimens, external fascia begins at costal area which is pointed with whitish scales reaching postmedial fascia. Discal spot

present, transparent, narrow, of semilunar shape, with black scales on outer edge.

Hindwings of the same colour, with eye spot typical for the genus and modified medial fasciae. The eye spot almost round to rectangular with rounded corners, red with narrow circular white ring inside and black centre with narrow semilunar transparent window inside. The size of transparent window varies between specimens and sometimes it is absent completely. The eye spot is rounded with yellow ring which differs in width between specimens and is sometimes indistinct is enclosed into a circle formed by both medial fasciae joining in costal area. Both medial fasciae are weakly visible in Cu and A zones. Postmedial fascia externally with transparent narrow spots between veins, sometimes arranged in a continuous line. External fascia weakly developed, pointed with brown scales, with short double teeth between veins. Outer margin of the same colour as in the forewing.

Underside of wings characteristically coloured, very contrasting. Basal area (inside postmedial fascia) dark blackish-brown, covered by single white scales, the area between postmedial fascia and external line light yellowish and external line ochraceous- to greenish-brown. Postmedial fascia is here almost straight, externa line of distinct zic-zac pattern with single teeth between veins. The hindwing with corresponding pattern and colouration but postmedial fascia beginning near base of the wing and therefore strongly curved basad. Discal spots transparent in both wings.

Female. Wingspan 70-81 mm, forewing length 55-59 mm. Similar in pattern to *S. lola* but differing by pale brown ground colour. Pattern of the underside is characteristic, where postmedial fascia begins near the base of the wing and is therefore strongly curved basad. Discal spots transparent in both wings, large, varying in shape from triangular to drop-like. Postmedial fascia of the hindwing stronger curved than in *S. lola*.

Male genitalia. Cup-shaped tegumen with pseuduncus, the latter almost 2 times shorter than in *S. lola*, uncus strong, protruded, claw-shaped, heavy sclerotized, covered with sparse small setae and slightly enlarged to the tip. Socii well developed, elongate and densely covered with long setae. Gnathos weak and present only as a slender sclerotized plate. Vinculum band shaped with rounded saccus. Valvae weakly sclerotized, with apex tapering and ending in 2 points – the dorsal one (shorter and obtuse) and the ventral one (elongate and distinctly longer than the dorsal one). Saccular process strong, of triangular shape, its lower margin bears numerous teeth (symmetric or asymmetric for both valvae). In most specimens a membranous harpa directed basad is present. Aedeagus tubular, slightly but distinctly S-curved; vesica small, without cornuti.

Female genitalia. Papillae anales of ovoid shape. Apophyses anteriores weakly sclerotized, almost 2 times longer the apophyses posteriores, the latter are distinctly thicker. Vaginal plate small, with two small rounded protuberances situated below ostium. Ostium sclerotized, antrum with straight to slightly excavate external margin. Antrum sclerotized, vase- to cone-shaped, ductus short, thinner towards corpus bursae. Corpus bursae small, membranous, pear-shaped, without signa.

Diagnosis. The species is related to *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD, 1847) and can be differentiated from the latter by the following characters: In both sexes forewing, medial fasciae stronger developed, without distinct teeth, with more obvious borders of paler scales. Generally, the ground colour is not so monotonous, darker, and looking like marble

pattern. Basal and medial areas of forewing often not concolourous. In the new species, the postmedial fascia don't start in the apical area of the wing but at costal margin in most specimens and white apical end is more protruded. In hindwing, the external line is almost straight in the new species, with weakly developed zic-zac pattern. Underside with distinct contrasting fields and deeply curved postmedial fascia in hindwing. In male genitalia, saccular process is more robust, with more protruded teeth, pseuduncus much shorter and aedeagus almost 1.5 times longer, curved and more sclerotized. In female genitalia, ostium with distinct excavation which is often absent or just slightly visible in *Salassa lola*.

Biology. The species was collected in March-April to mid June in elevations from 1600 to 2980 m; supposedly develops 1 or 2 generation(s) per year. No information on preimaginal stages is available.

Distribution. So far is known only from Eastern Nepal (Annapurna Himal; Koshi (Taplejung area, Terhathum area); Deorali Danda; Milke Danda; Tinjure Danda; Arun valley; Solu Khumbu). Very similar in appearance and genitalic characters but much paler moths were found in Western Nepal; they can be considered as a separate subspecies.

Etymology. The species is named after Mrs. Belinda ABT (Königsbrunn).

Salassa belinda aeos ssp. n. (figs 5, 7, 21, 22)

Material. Holotype ♂, West-Nepal, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350 m, 2.V. 1997, leg. M. Hreblay & L. Szecsenyi (GU 11844 - MWM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, West-Nepal, 14 km N of Dailekh, 2450 m, 1.V 1997, leg. M. Hreblay & L. Szecsenyi (GU 11862 - MWM); 1 ♂, West-Nepal, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350m, 2.V 1997, leg. M. Hreblay & L. Szecsenyi (GU 11863 - MWM).

Male. Wingspan 91-102 mm, forewing length 47-60 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen in most specimens ochreous coloured, with admixture of white scales. Ground colour varies from ochrous to reddish-brown, but ochrous colouration is more typical. Pattern and colour saturation are very similar to the nominate subspecies but less contrasting and much paler. Discal spot present, transparent, narrower than in the nominate subspecies to completely reduced, especially in the hindwing.

Underside characteristically coloured, very contrasting. Basal area (inside postmedial fascia) dark chocolate-brown, covered with single white scales, the area between postmedial fascia and external line light ochrous-brownish. Postmedial fascia is here almost straight, externally with distinct zic-zac pattern with single tooth between veins. The hindwing with analogous pattern and colouration but postmedial fascia beginning near the base of the wing and therefore strongly curved basad.

Female. Wingspan 100 mm, forewing length 60 mm. Similar to the nominate subspecies but with ochrous colouration. Discal spots of the forewing rhomboid; postmedial fascia externally with orange scales.

Male genitalia. Similar to the nominate subspecies but with wider pseuduncus.

Female genitalia. No differences to the nominate subspecies found.

Diagnosis. The subspecies differs distinctly from the nominotypical one by being monotonous ochrous-brownish

with more vague wing pattern and very narrow transparent discal spots on the forewings; those of the hindwings sometimes completely absent. In male genitalia, pseuduncus as short as in the nominate subspecies but 2 times wider.

Biology. The species was collected in elevations of (850) 2350 to 2800 m; supposedly develops 1 or 2 generation(s) per year with flight period in March and early May to early June. No information on preimaginal stages is available.

Distribution. So far known only from Western Nepal (surroundings of Dailekh).

Etymology. Aeos (Greek). Old Greek goddess of morning dawn.

Taxonomic notes

The new species occurs sympatrically with *Salassa lola* WESTWOOD in eastern Nepal. In the Kali Gandaki valley, *Salassa lola* and *Salassa belinda* occur quite close to each other which is a further indication that these taxa constitute different biospecies.

Salassa lola was described from "Sylhet" as a distinct species and finely figured after a male (WESTWOOD 1847, pl. 12, fig. 3). Thanks to the courtesy of Mr Darren MANN (HDOU), images of typical specimens were obtained. The typical series of the species (kept in the Museum of Oxford University) consists of a male labeled "Ind[ia]." and a female labeled "Sylhet". According to Recommendation 74 B of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (fourth edition), we select here the male illustrated as lectotype of the taxon in spite of its type locality is not exact. The specimen is supplied by us with a red label with the following text and printing "Lectotype, *Salassa lola* WESTWOOD, 1847, WITT & PUGAEV des., 2007"; the female therefore should be considered as paralectotype of the taxon and is also supplied with a corresponding label.

PEIGLER & WANG (1996:249-252) figure a male from India, West Bengal, Darjeeling, Tiger Hill, 10.-12.7.1986, leg. Dr. W. Thomas, which proves to belong to *Salassa lola* as well as the male figured by HARUTA (1992).

Remark. One more taxon of the group was described. It is *Salassa lola katschinika* BRYK, 1944. The photo of the male holotype is published in the internet and was also obtained in better quality due to courtesy of Dr Bert GUSTAFSSON (RMS). The male is quite similar to *S. lola* in appearance but the genitalia are characterized by a narrower sacculus and long, curved, sclerotized aedeagus which is not typical for *lola*. The taxon *katschinika* is limited in its range to NE. Myanmar (Kambaiti). It is therefore considered here to be a separate species (*Salassa katschinika* BRYK, **stat. nov.**) closely related to *S. lola*.

Checklist of the *Salassa lola* group

Thus, this specific group consists of the following species:

Salassa lola (WESTWOOD, 1847) (figs 1, 2, 4, 9-12, 17, 18, 24, 25)

Saturnia lola WESTWOOD, 1847, *Cabinet Orient. Entomol.*: [25], pl. 12, fig. 3. Locus typicus: [Bangladesh] [Sylhet]. Lectotype (here designated): male (HDOU).

Distribution: mountains of Nepal and northern, north-eastern and eastern India and Bangladesh (Darjeeling, Sikkim, Sylhet).

Salassa katschinika BRYK, 1944 stat. nov. (figs 3, 23)

Salassa lola ssp. *katschinika* BRYK, 1944, *Arkiv för Zoologi* **35 A** (8): 9, pl. 2, fig. 12. Locus typicus: [Myanmar] N.-E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft. Holotype: ♂ (RMS).

Distribution: so far is known only from the type locality in NE. Myanmar.

Salassa belinda belinda sp. n. (figs 6, 8, 13-16, 19, 20, 26-28)

Distribution: Mountains of eastern Nepal.

Salassa belinda aeos ssp. n. (figs 5, 7, 21, 22)

Distribution: Mountains of western Nepal.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Mr. Darren MANN, Hope Department of Oxford University, Oxford (Great Britain) and Mr. Bert GUSTAFSSON, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm (Sweden) for making available type material and photographs. We express our thanks to Mr. Vadim V.

ZOLOTUHIN, (Uljanovsk, Russia) for discussions on our subject and to Mr. S. LOEFFLER (Lichtenstein/Sa., Germany) for providing photographs and data from his collection as well as to Dr. Wolfgang SPEIDEL, Museum Witt Munich, (Germany) for the critical review of the manuscript and for the arrangement of the colour plates.

References

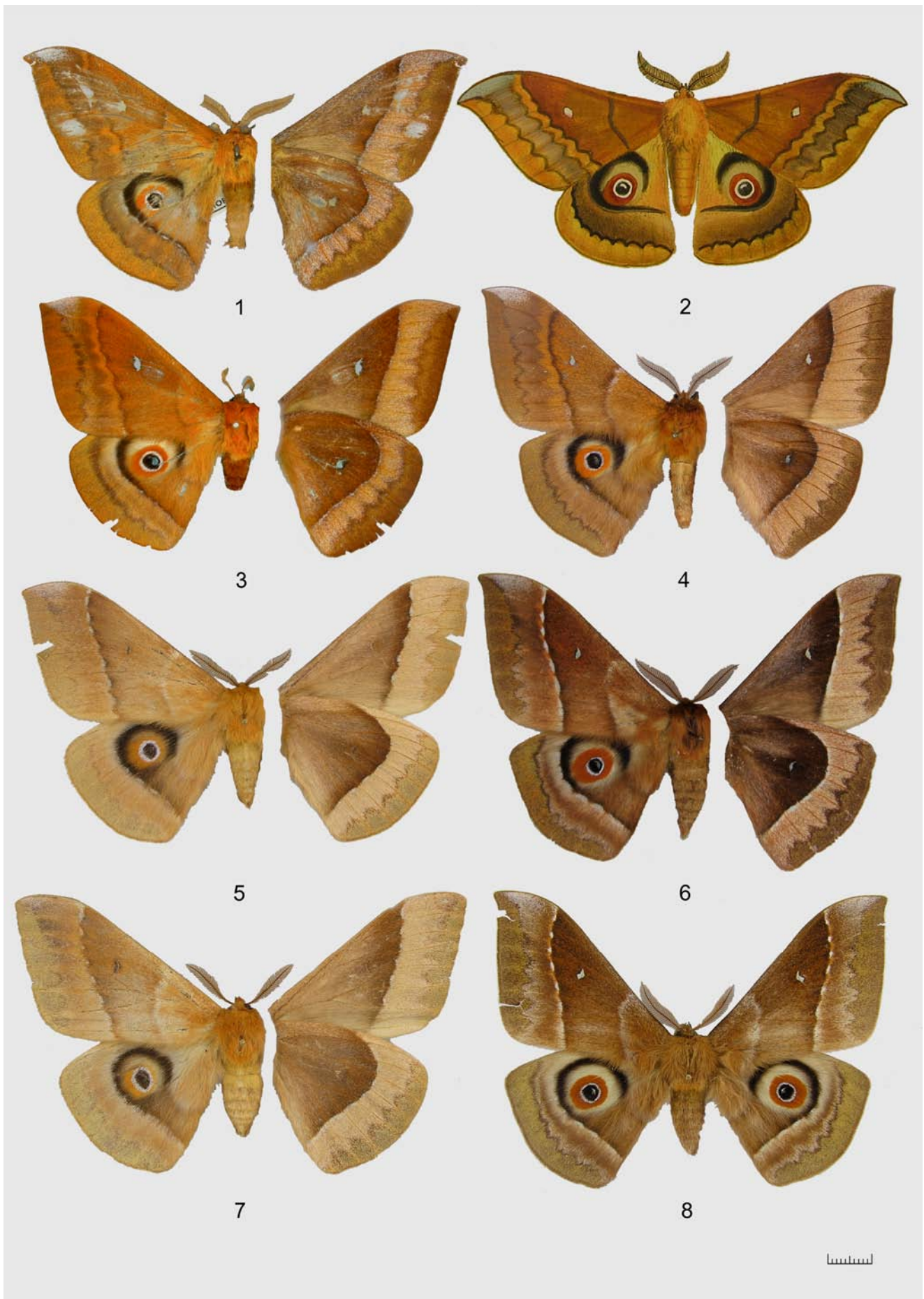
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- HARUTA, T. (1992): Saturniidae, pp. 93-94. — *In* HARUTA, T., *Moths of Nepal, Part 1. Tinea*, Tokyo, **13** (suppl. 2). xvii + 122 pp., 32 pl.
- PEIGLER, R.S. & H.Y. WANG (1996): Saturniid Moths of Southeastern Asia. — The Taiwan Museum, Taipei, 1-262.
- WESTWOOD, J. O. (1847): The cabinet of Oriental Entomology: being a selection of some of the rarer and more beautiful species of Insects, natives of India and the adjacent Islands, the greater portion of which are now for the first time described and figured. — London, 1847-1848, 88 pp, 42 pl.

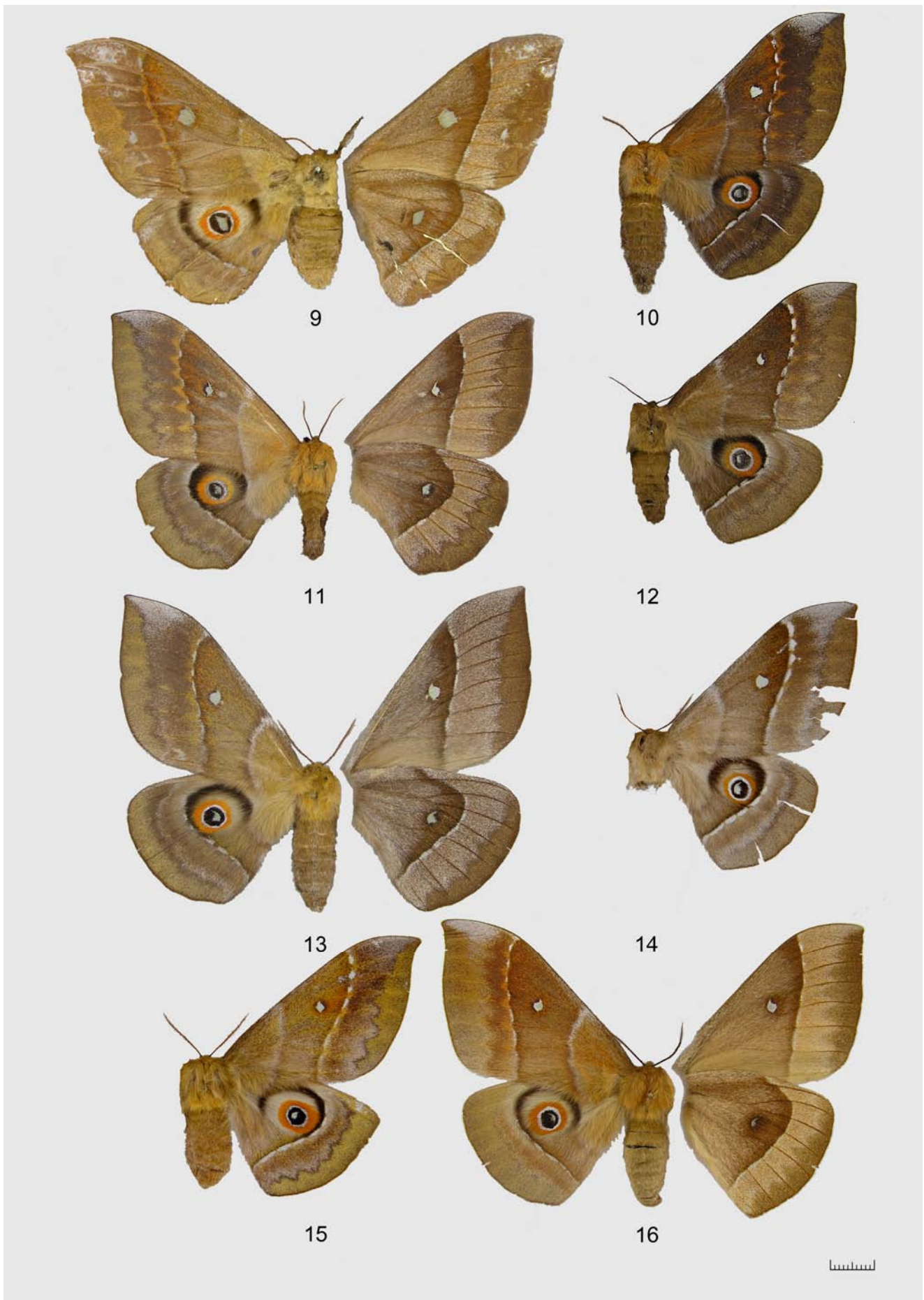
Figs 1-16 Adults.

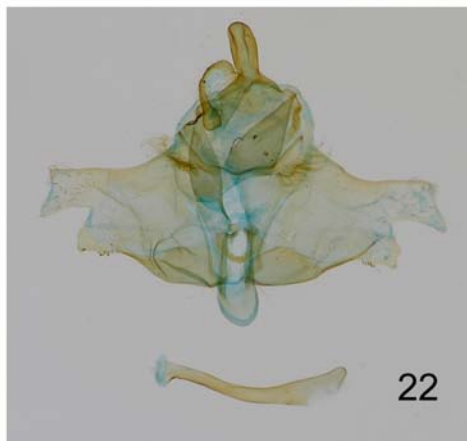
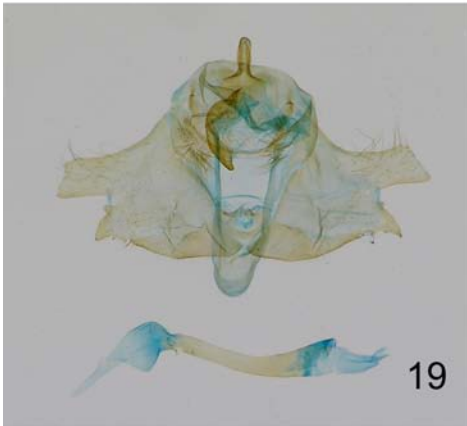
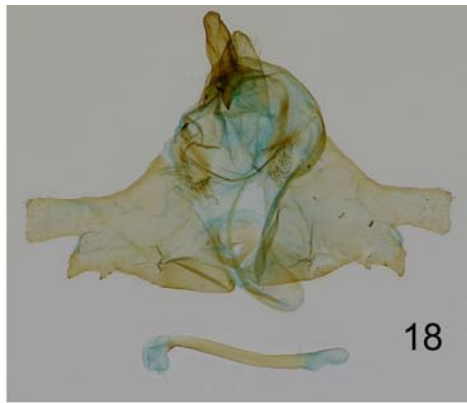
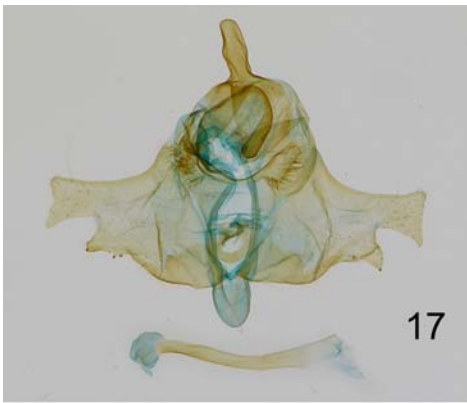
1. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♂, lectotype (HDOU).
2. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♂, figure from the original description.
3. *Salassa katschinika* BRYK, ♂, holotype. N.E.Burma, Kambaiti, 7000ft., 15/7, leg.R.Malaise, genitalia slide RMprep 7178 (RMS).
4. *Saturnia lola* (WESTWOOD), ♂, Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 87°36' E, 27°20' N, 27.III.1996, leg. Csorba & Ronkay, genitalia slide Het No GU 11842 (MWM).
5. *Salassa belinda aeos* ssp. n., ♂, holotype. West-Nepal, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2359 m, 2.V.1997, leg. M. Hreblay & L. Szecsényi, genitalia slide Het No 11844 (MWM).
6. *Salassa belinda belinda* sp. n., ♂, holotype. Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Tinjare Phedi, 2900 m, 87°27' E, 27°12' N, 13.IV.1996 leg. Csorba & Ronkay, genitalia slide Het No 11913 (MWM).
7. *Salassa belinda aeos* ssp. n., ♂, paratype. West-Nepal, 14 km N of Dailekh, 2450 m, 1.V.1997, genitalia slide Het No 11862 (MWM).
8. *Salassa belinda belinda* sp. n., ♂, paratype. Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 19. III. 1996, 87°27'E, 27°09'N, leg. László Bodi & György Makranczy (MWM).
9. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♀, paralectotype (HDOU).
10. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Thadung, 5 km SE Jemsem, 3450 m, 83°46'E, 28°46'N, 08. VI. 1996, leg. Gy. M. László and G. Ronkay (MWM).
11. *Salassa lola* Westwood, ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Banthanti village, 2420 m, 83'43" E, 28'22" N, 01.VI.1996, leg. Gy. M. László & G. Ronkay, genitalia slide Het No 11869 (MWM).
12. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, valley of Kali Gandaki, Kokethanti village, 2650m, 17.VI 1996, leg. M. László & G. Ronkay (MWM).
13. *Salassa belinda belinda* sp. n., ♀, paratype. Nepal, 2300 m, Mt. Kalinchok, 5 km W of Bigu, 3.VII.1997, leg. M. Hreblay & K. Csak, genitalia slide Het No 11868 (MWM).
14. *Salassa belinda belinda* sp. n., ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, valley of Kali Gandaki, 3 km NE Tukunche, 2750 m, 16.VI.1996, leg. Gy. M. László and G. Ronkay, coll. Museum WITT, genitalia slide Het No 11872 (MWM).
15. *Salassa belinda belinda* sp. n., ♀, East-Nepal, Deorali Donda, 6 km NW Yamphudin, 13. 5. 1997, 2900 m, lg. Hreblay & Szecsényi (MWM).
16. *Salassa belinda* sp. n., ♀, paratype. Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 850 m, 1 km N of Besisahar, 84'23" E, 28'14" N, 5.VI.1996. leg. Hreblay & Szaboky, genitalia slide Het No 11874 (MWM).

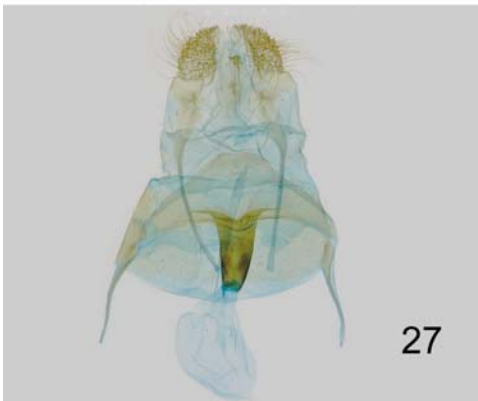
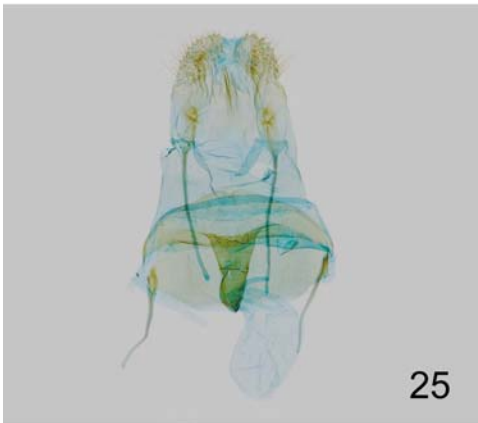
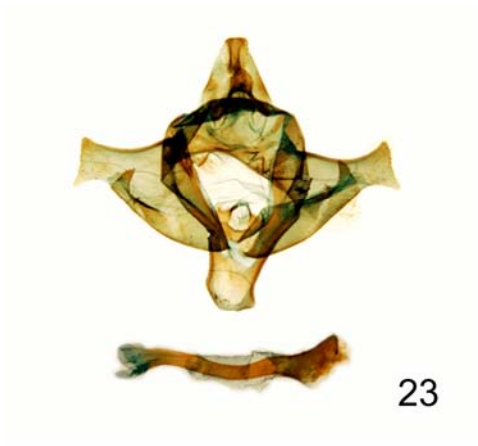
Figs 17-28 Genitalia.

17. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♂. East-Nepal, Surke Danda, 3 km NE Suketar, Lali Kharka, 18.V.1997, 2600 m, genitalia slide Het 11839 (MWM).
18. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♂. Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165m, 15.IV.1995, 85°19'E 28°11'N, genitalia slide Het 11843 (MWM).
19. *Salassa belinda* **sp. n.**, ♂, holotype. Nepal, Koshi, Terhathum area, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 87°27'E 27°12'N, 13.IV.1996, genitalia slide Het 11913 (MWM).
20. *Salassa belinda* **sp. n.**, ♂, paratype. Nepal, Solu Khumbu, 10 km E of Jiri, Deorali, 2800 m, 7.III.1999, genitalia slide Het 11864 (MWM).
21. *Salassa belinda aeos* **ssp. n.**, ♂, holotype. West-Nepal, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350m, 2.V.1997, genitalia slide Het 11844 (MWM).
22. *Salassa belinda aeos* **ssp. n.**, ♂, paratype. West-Nepal, 14 km N of Dailekh, 2450m, 1.V.1997, genitalia slide Het 11862 (MWM).
23. *Salassa katschinica* BRYK, ♂, holotype. N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000ft., 15/7, leg. R.Malaise, genitalia slide RMprep 7178 (RMS).
24. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♀. Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Thadung, 5 km SE Jomsom, 3450 m, 83°46'E 28°46'N, 8.VI.1996, genitalia slide Het 11866 (MWM).
25. *Salassa lola* (WESTWOOD), ♀. Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Banthanti village, 2420 m, 83°43'E 28°22,5'N, 1.VI.1996, genitalia slide Het 11869 (MWM).
26. *Salassa belinda* **sp. n.**, ♀, paratype. Nepal, 2300 m, Mt. Kalinchok, 5 km W of Bigu, 3.VII.1997, genitalia slide Het 11868 (MWM).
27. *Salassa belinda* **sp. n.**, ♀, paratype. East-Nepal, Tinjure Danda, 2 km SW of Chauki, 2980m, 20.III.1999, genitalia slide Het 11867 (MWM).
28. *Salassa belinda* **sp. n.**, ♀, paratype. Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 850m, 1 km N of Besisahar, 84°23'E 28°14'N, 5.VI.1996, genitalia slide Het 11874 (MWM).











● *Salassa lola* Westwood.



● *Salassa belinda* sp. n.
● *Salassa belinda aeos* ssp. n.

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