

### ***Resto* gen. n. and *Resomera* gen. n., two new Oriental genera with descriptions of four new species (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Notodontidae)**

With 2 plates

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**Abstract.** The genera *Resto* gen. n. (type species: *Resto publica* sp. n. from N. Vietnam), and *Resomera* gen. n. (type species: *Resomera kanarik* sp. n. from Myanmar, NE India, Thailand) are described. The genus *Resto* contains two further species which are described here as new for science, too: *R. pudeo* sp. n. from S. Vietnam, and *R. cautio* sp. n. from NE India, Myanmar and Thailand. The imagines of all species are illustrated in colour and their genitalia. The distribution of the species of the genus *Resto* is mapped.

**Key words** Lepidoptera, Notodontidae, *Resto*, *Resomera*, new genera, new species, Oriental region.

#### **Introduction**

When describing the Notodontids from Vietnam, SCHINTLMEISTER (1997: Moths of Vietnam with special reference to Mt. Fan-si-pan. Family Notodontidae. Entomofauna, Supplement 9: 33–248) introduced on page 44 the genus-name *Resto* with its type species *publica*. By a technical error the descriptions of these taxa were omitted and only the colour illustrations and the genitalia drawings were published. Under the rules of the ICZN (Fourth Edition, 1999; Article 13.1) the introduction of new genera and new species names must be accompanied by a description in words. As a result, the names have hitherto not been available as valid taxa-names. Furthermore, there is now more material available which also contains a further new genus related to *Resto*.

#### ***Resto* gen. n.**

*Resto* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997: Entomofauna, Supplement 9: 44; nomen nudum.

**Type species** *Resto publica* sp. n.

**Diagnosis** Medium-sized insects of yellowish-brown ground colour. The antennae of the male and the female have long bipectinations until as far as the tip. The forewings are less elongated. The habitus and the venation of the wings resembles *Somera* WALKER, 1855. The pattern shows diagnostic black streaks on the basal and postmedian areas of the forewings. On the forewings in the median area, near the dorsum there is a circle-shaped pale spot, which

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seems to be characteristic for the new genus. The thorax shows a prominent triangle of black hairs in all known species of this genus.

The male genitalia are unique in the rectangular uncus, which shows 3-6 processes. The tegumen is well developed, the valves rather small with costal processes. The sacculus is short. The 8<sup>th</sup> sternite is bilobed with a pair of small processes.

The sexual dimorphism is less developed and the female differs from the male externally only in the larger size.

The female genitalia are of usual construction for Notodontidae showing long apophyses and a small signum on the bursa.

The systematic position of *Resto* might be near *Somera* mainly on the basis of the external features.

### ***Resto publica* sp. n.**

*Resto publica* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997: Entomofauna, Supplement 9: 44; nomen nudum.

**Holotype** ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 10 km SE Moc-chau, 20°50'N, 104°50'E, 1400 m, Urwald, 7.-15.iv.1995, leg. SINIAEV & einheimische Sammler in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 02-14) (will be deposited in The Natural History Museum, London).

**Paratypes** 3 ♂♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 (GU 28-69) in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden & Th. WITT, Munich.

**Diagnosis** Forewing length 23 mm. Ground colour of the forewings pale brown; pattern weakly and diffusely developed. Besides the features given in the generic diagnosis, the discoidal spot is marked as a brown streak. The hindwings and the abdomen are dark reddish brown. The male genitalia have a concave-shaped uncus, which shows 6 processes. The juxta is very ellipsoid, much more elongated than in *pudeo*. The valves have a broad and strongly developed costal process. The sacculus is bilobed and the aedeagus bears many cornuti. One specimen (GU 02-14) shows no cornuti. The 8<sup>th</sup> sternite is deeply bilobed with a pair of small projections.

### ***Resto pudeo* sp. n.**

**Holotype** ♂, S. Vietnam, Bao Loc, Rung Cat Tien, 11°32'N, 107°48'E, 1500 m, secondary forest, 20.-27.iv.1993, leg. SIMONOV & SINIAEV (GU 24-33) in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (will be deposited in The Natural History Museum, London).

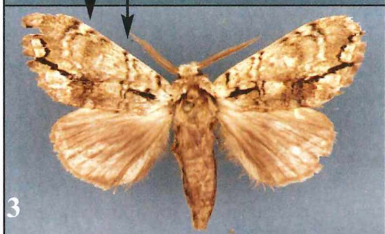
**Diagnosis** Forewing length male 21.5 mm. Ground colour of the forewings pale brown; pattern sharp and clearly developed. In the other species of the genus, the pattern is rather diffuse. *R. pudeo* shows doubled fuscous basal and postmedian fasciae. The prominent black streak in the postmedian area is part of the submarginal fascia. The circular discoidal spot is diffuse and somewhat paler than the ground colour. The hindwings and the abdomen are reddish brown. The male genitalia are similar to *publica*. They differ in the shorter upper projection (not pointed) of the uncus. The juxta is rather broad oval-shaped but in *cautio* the juxta is shaped like a circle. The costal process of the valves is shorter than in *publica*. The 8<sup>th</sup> tergite is more broadly bilobed with a pair of short projections. The other end of the 8<sup>th</sup> tergite is pointed rather than rounded as in *publica* or *cautio*.

### ***Resto cautio* sp. n.**

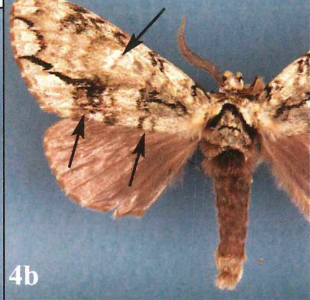
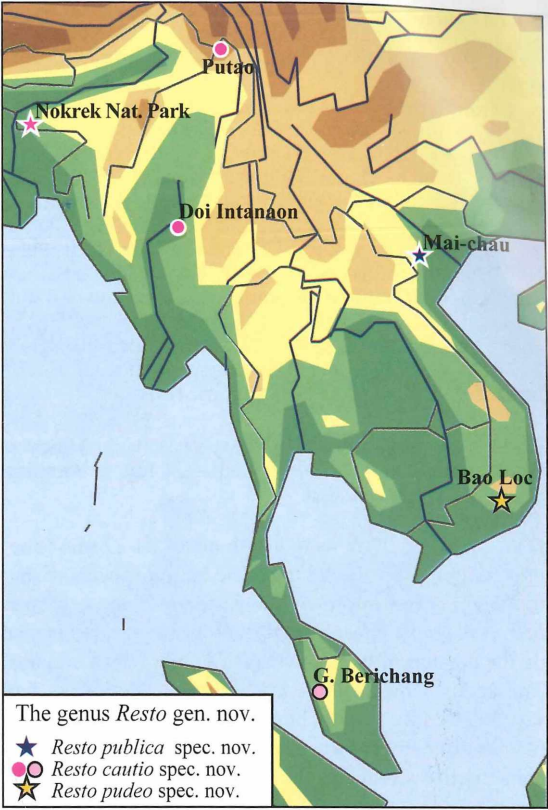
**Holotype** ♂, NE India, W. Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 25°25'N, 90°20'E, 1150 m, 2.-13.vii.1997, leg. AFONIN & SINIAEV in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (will be deposited in The Natural History Museum, London).



▲♂ *Resto publica* sp.n. —NVietnam, Holotype  
▼♂ *Resto publica* sp.n. —N Vietnam, Paratype



▲♂ *Resto pudeo* sp.n. —SVietnam, Holotype



*Resto cautio* sp.n.: ▲♂ Meghalaya, Holotype  
*Resomera kanarik* sp.n.: ▼♂ NW Burma, Holotype

▲♂ NW Myanmar, Paratype      ▲♂ W. Malaysia  
▼♀ NW Myanmar, Paratype



**Paratypes** (all in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden unless other stated):

NE India, W. Meghalaya: 1 ♂, Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 25°25'N, 90°20'E, 1150 m, 2.-13.vii.1997; 1 ♂, Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 25°25'N, 90°20'E, 1150 m, 13.-22.xii.1997 (GU 02-15).

N. Myanmar (= Burma), 1 ♂, Nan Sa Bon, 21 km E Putao, 27°21'N, 97°37'E, 1.-5.v.1998, 550 m, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINJAEV (GU 02-82).

NW Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov.: 1 ♂, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, km 31 road (N of) Chom Thong, summit Park headquarters/guest house, 1360 m, sek. Growth/pines, 24.v.-6.vi.1998, leg. Dr. Ronald BRECHLIN (GU 24-25), all in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden and Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden; 1 ♂, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, 1700 m, 19. May 1987, leg. Col. M. G. ALLEN in coll. The Natural History Museum (GU 1999-04).

NW Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov.: 3 ♀♀, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, km 37-38 road (N of) Chom Thong, near/around check-point 2, 1730 m, Lower montane forest, 12.-22.xi.1998, leg. Dr. Ronald BRECHLIN (GU 72-63); 1 ♂, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, km 43.5 road (N of) Chom Thong, 5.5 km above check-point 2, 2050 m, Lower montane forest, 15.-19.xi.1998, leg. Dr. Ronald BRECHLIN; 3 ♂♂, Prov. Nan, 25 km N Bo Luang, 1150 m, 11.xi.1999, leg. M. HREBLAY (GU 72-74); 1 ♂, Doi Inthanon, 2300 m, 9.xi.1999 leg. M. HREBLAY.

**Further material** (no paratype): 1 ♂, Malaysia, Prov. Negerit Pahang, Darul Makmar, Gunung Berichang, 1750 m, 6.xi.1994 leg. E. GÖRGNER (coll. Nr. 161) (GU 07-83) in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

**Diagnosis** Forewing length males 24-27 mm (one specimen from Thailand, 17.v.1987 spans only 23 mm), females 28 mm. The largest species of the genus so far known. Ground colour of the forewings greenish-brown; the pattern of *cautio* sharper and more clearly developed than in *publica*. A diagnostic feature is the basal fascia which is marked particularly clearly by two black lines on the dorsum of the forewings. The hindwings and the abdomen are chocolate-brown.

The uncus shows four processes only. The valves have a short and broad costal process. The sacculus is only slightly bilobed. One specimen (GU BMNH 1999-04) shows many cornuti and a plate with many spines. The 8<sup>th</sup> sternite is deeply bilobed with a pair of small processes, which are sometimes reduced. The female with signum on the bursa copulatrix and long apophyses.

There is a further single male from Malaysia, forewing length 24 mm which resembles mostly *cautio*, but the basal fascia is more weakly developed and the shape of the valves rather pointed. The 8<sup>th</sup> sternite has no processes. Probably this specimen belongs to a further undescribed species. It is not included into the type-series.

### ***Resomera* gen. n.**

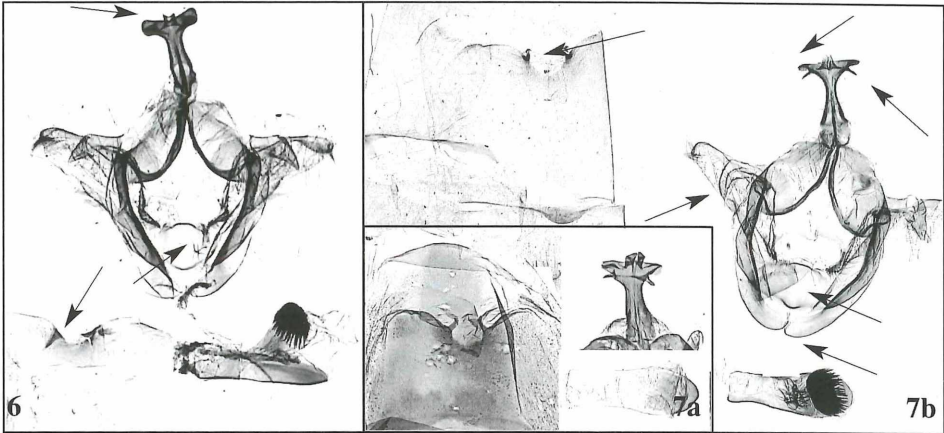
**Type species** *Resomera kanarik* sp. n.

**Diagnosis** Middle-sized insects of greenish-brown metallic ground colour (darker than *Somera brillians* GAEDE, 1930). The antennae in both sexes bear long bipectinations as far as the tip. The shape of the forewings and the venation resemble *Somera* WALKER, 1855, and *Resto*. The pattern shows a diagnostic white discoidal spot on the forewings and several fuscous fasciae. The male genitalia are unique in the rectangular uncus, which is divided into two parts. The valves are rather small with costal processes as seen in *Resto*. There is a triangular broad tegumen process near the base of the valves. The sacculus is short and the aedeagus bears cornuti (as in *Resto*). The 8<sup>th</sup> sternite is slightly bilobed.

The new genus also resembles externally *Poliostauropus grisea* HAMPSON, 1891, but in this genus the antennae of the imagines are unpectinated for the last distal 20 %.

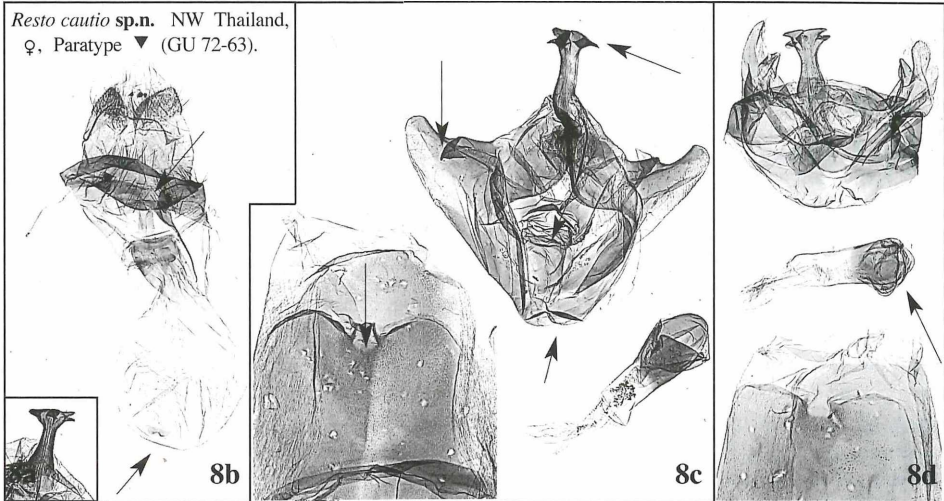
The systematic position of *Resomera* might be near *Somera* and *Resto* according to their external features. But the unique structure of the male genitalia (Uncus) shows no near relationship with



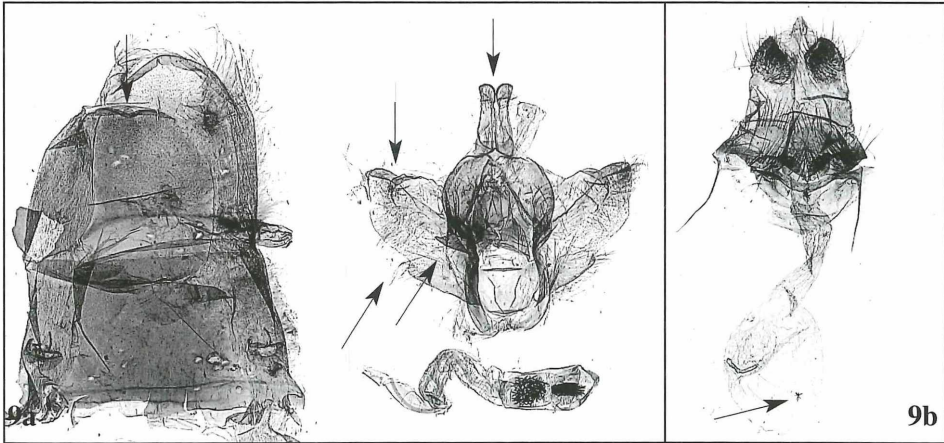


▲ *Resto pudeo* sp.n. S.Vietnam, HT (GU 24-25) *R. publica* sp.n. N.Vietnam, PT's: ▲ (GU 02-14) and ▲ (GU 28-69)

*Resto cautio* sp.n. NW Thailand, ♀, Paratype ▼ (GU 72-63).



▲ *R. cautio*: Meghalaya, PT (GU 02-15), Uncus ▲ NW Myanmar, PT (GU 02-82) ▲ W. Malaysia (GU 07-83)  
*Resomera kanarik* sp.n.: ▼ ♂ Meghalaya, PT (GU 44-47) Meghalaya, Paratype ♀ (GU 74-61) ▼



any other known genus. The female genitalia similar to *Resto* with well sclerotized ventral plate and a signum on the bursa copulatrix.

### *Resomera kanarik* sp. n.

**Holotype** ♂, N. Myanmar (= Burma), Nan Sa Bon, 21 km E Putao, 27°21'N, 97°37'E, 1.-5.v.1998, 550 m, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINJAEV in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (will be deposited in The Natural History Museum, London).

**Paratypes** (all in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden unless other stated):

NE India, W. Meghalaya: 4 ♂♂, Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 25°25'N, 90°20'E, 1150 m, 2.-13.vii.1997 (GU 07-81, 44-48); 19 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 25°25'N, 90°20'E, 1150 m, 13.-22.xii.1997 (GU 72-61) in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden and The Natural History Museum, London.

N. Myanmar (= Burma): 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Nan Sa Bon, 21 km E Putao, 27°21'N, 97°37'E, 1.-5.v.1998, 550 m, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINJAEV (GU 44-47); 1 ♂, Nan Sa Bon, 25 km E Putao, 27°21'N, 97°37'E, 6.-9.v.1998, 800 m, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINJAEV; 1 ♂, Wa Sa Dam, 50 km NW Putao, 25 km E Putao, 27°39'N, 97°02'E, 22.v.1998, 950 m, leg. S. MURZIN & V. SINJAEV in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

NW Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov.: 2 ♂♂, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, km 37-38 road (N of) Chom Thong, near/around check-point 2, 1730 m, Lower montane forest, 12.-22.xi.1998, leg. Dr. Ronald BRECHLIN; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, km 39.5 road (N of) Chom Thong, 1.5 km above check-point 2, 1820 m, Lower montane forest, 1.-3.vi.1998, leg. Dr. Ronald BRECHLIN (GU 02-16); 1 ♂, Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, km 43.5 road (N of) Chom Thong, 5.5 km above check-point 2, 2050 m, Lower montane forest, 15.-19.xi.1998, leg. Dr. Ronald BRECHLIN; 4 ♂♂, Prov. Nan, 30 km E Pua, 1700 m, 10.-13.xi.1999, leg. M. HREBLAY (GU 72-62); 1 ♂, Prov. Nan, 25 km N Bo Luang, 1150 m, 11.xi.1999, leg. M. HREBLAY; 3 ♂♂, Doi Inthanon, 2300 m, 9.xi.1999, leg. M. HREBLAY; 1 ♀, Doi Inthanon, 9.iv.1988, 2100 m, leg. COTTON in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

**Diagnosis** Forewing length males 23-25 mm (most of them between 23-23.5 mm), females 28-29 mm, the female from Thailand spans only 26 mm. The antennae in both sexes bear long bipectinations until as far as the tip; females show somewhat shorter bipectination.

The ground colour of the forewings and the thorax is greenish-brown with a metallic sheen. The shape of the forewings which are not elongated, resembles *Somera*. There is a prominent white discoidal spot on the forewings and two basal and three postmedian fuscous fasciae. The hindwings are dark chocolate-brown.

The male genitalia are unique in the rectangular uncus, which is divided into two parts. The valves are rather small with costal processes as seen in *Resto*. There is a triangular broad tegumen process near the base of the valves. The sacculus is short and the aedeagus bears cornuti (as in *Resto*). The 8<sup>th</sup> sternite is slightly bilobed.

The female genitalia are similar to *Resto* with well sclerotized ventral plate and a signum on the bursa copulatrix.

The bulk of the specimens were caught in the winter time, but probably the imagines fly all over through the year.

### Acknowledgements

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