

NEUE ENTOMOLOGISCHE NACHRICHTEN

aus dem Entomologischen Museum
Dr. Ulf Eitschberger

Beiträge zur Ökologie, Faunistik
und Systematik von Lepidopteren

50. Band

ISSN 0722-3773

Februar 2001

ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG CHENG LAI

New and less known Notodontidae from mainland China
(Insecta, Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)

Verlag: Dr. Ulf Eitschberger, Humboldtstr. 13a, D-95168 Marktleuthen

Einzelpreis: DM 75.- / € 38,34

Verlag und Buchhandel

Dr. U. Eitschberger Humboldtstraße 15 · D-95168 Marktleuthen

Dr. Ulf Eitschberger

Humboldtstraße 15
D-95168 Marktleuthen
Telefon 09285/480
Telefax 09285/8238

USt-IdNr.: DE 134192201

Ihr Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

Unser Zeichen

Tag
30.1.2001

Lieferschein/Rechnung

NEN 50

DM 43,--

Der Betrag enthält keine Mehrwertsteuer.

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Der Rechnungs-Endbetrag
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Eigentumsvorbehalt
gemäß § 455 BGB
Erfüllungsort ist Marktleuthen

Sparkasse Marktleuthen
(BLZ 78055050)
Kto.-Nr. 620181321

Postgiro Nürnberg
(BLZ 76010085)
Kto.-Nr. 161353-857

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Herausgeber und Schriftleitung:
Dr. ULF EITSCHBERGER,
Humboldtstr. 13a, D-95168 Marktleuthen

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Clas M. Naumann

New and less known Notodontidae from mainland China (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)

by

ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG CHENG LAI

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Abstract: 103 species of Notodontidae are recorded for the first time from Mainland China. 1 genus, 37 species and 11 subspecies are described new to science. 22 Synonymies of taxa are listed for the first time.

244 specimens are illustrated in colour; 124 species are figured with their genitalia.

A checklist of the Notodontidae of China including Taiwan is given, which contains 486 species of Notodontidae.

Zusammenfassung: 103 Notodontidae werden erstmals aus China gemeldet. 1 Gattung, 37 Arten und 11 Unterarten werden als neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben. 22 Synonymien werden erstmals mitgeteilt.

244 Exemplare werden farbig abgebildet; 124 Arten werden auch in ihren Genitalien illustriert.

Eine Checkliste der Notodontidae (unter Einschluß von Taiwan) enthält 486 Arten, daß sind 30% mehr als bei der letzten Bearbeitung der Gruppe durch SCHINTLMEISTER (1992).

1. Introduction

Since the works of CAI (1982) and SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) about the Chinese Notodontidae our knowledge has increased in an unexpected way. Apart from a few corrections by taxonomic changes as a result of recent studies by several authors, particularly a check of the collections of the Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (CAS) has produced a lot of new informations. On other hand, the activities of GALSWORTHY (GALSWORTHY, 1997) in Hongkong and also several recent collecting activities by various European collectors in China has enriched our knowledge of Chinese Notodontidae. CAI (1982) recorded 185 species and SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) 339. As a matter of fact SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) resumed, that maximal 70% of the real fauna of Notodontid moths was known. So the estimated number should be 486 species. This figure we reaching in our publication. Following this statistics we can expect in the year 2010 about 600 species and 2030 about 1000 species! We not believe that the addition of further species to the Chinese fauna will be going exactly by this way. But SCHINTLMEISTER (1997) recorded about 190 species from N. Vietnam, mostly from the Mt. Fan-si-pan, which is situated only a few kilometres from the Chinese border. Of this 190 species we found 69 not yet in China. Why they should not occur in China? A similar situation is on the long Indian border to Xizang where in the deeper places a big part of the tropical Himalayan Fauna should occur. The most Notodontidae collected by Dr. MALAISE in Kambaiti, Myanmar (BRYK, 1949 and KIRIAKOFF, 1959) we know now also from Yunnan but the Fauna of Myanmar is hitherto insufficient known as a short collecting trip of Mr. SINIAEV to Putao (N. Myanmar) showed. In Yunnan and Sichuan we suspect some more endemic species in isolated Mountain systems like Gongga Shan or Emei Shan.

2. Material

The material studied bases mainly on the collection of Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (CAS). This collection contains about 20.000 Notodontidae. When translating the labels we used "An Index to the Atlas of the people's Republic of China" (Gazetteer of China) and try to give also geographical co-ordinates if possible. Apart from this SCHINTLMEISTER checked the collections in the museums listed below again for further species from China.

A part of the recent material comes from expeditions undertaken by various European and Japanese collectors in the last years. Altogether about 40.000 Notodontidae from China was studied for this work. For proper identification further 250 genitalia slides were mounted.

It is to notice that in all parts of China there are a lot of smaller local institutes and museums containing Lepidoptera. It was actual not possible to visit and study this collections.

The type material described here will be preserved in the following collections:

American Museum of Natural History, New York
Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (CAS)
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris
Museum Thomas Witt, München
National Science Museum, Tokyo
Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, 2. Zoologische Abteilung
Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden
The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH)
Zoologisches Institut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Zoologisches Museum und Forschungsinstitut "Alexander Koenig" Bonn
Coll. Alexander SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Acknowledgements

Dr. MARTIN LÖDL, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Dr. WOLFRAM MEY, Zoologisches Institut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Dr. MINET, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris, MARK PARSONS, and DAVID CARTER, The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), Dr. DIETER STÜNING, Zoologisches Museum und Forschungsinstitut "Alexander Koenig" Bonn, THOMAS WITT, München allowed studying and helped us with material of the collections they curate. Parts of the type material are deposited also in these collections.

We thank Miss HAN HONGXIANG and Dr. XUE DAYONG (CAS) for assistance and translating Chinese written labels when working on the MS.

ANTHONY GALSWORTHY, Beijing, corrected the English of our manuscript and helped us in many ways, not only with the Hongkong fauna.

Dr. ULF EITSCHBERGER made it possible to publish these work in his "Neue Entomologische Nachrichten" with coloured plates.

3. A Checklist of the Notodontidae of China including Taiwan

The given checklist includes also all synonyms on species or subspecies level, which were described from Mainland China and Taiwan. Species names printed in bold are discussed in the systematic-faunistic part below.

Dudusinae

Dudusa WALKER, 1865

nobilis WALKER, 1865

(= *Dudusa baibarana* MATSUMURA, 1929)

(= *Dudusa sphingiformis distincta* MELL, 1930)

obesa SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001 **spec. nov.**

intermedia SUGI, 1987

synopla synopla SWINHOE, 1907

(= *Dudusa sphingiformis rufobrunnea* MELL, 1930)

(= *Dudusa fumosa* MATSUMURA, 1925)

(= *Dudusopsis horishana* MATSUMURA, 1929)

sphingiformis MOORE, 1872

Stigmatophorina MELL, 1922

hammamelis MELL, 1922

Megashachia MATSUMURA, 1929

fulgurifera (WALKER, 1858)

(= *Megashachia takamukuana* MATSUMURA, 1929)

brunnea CAI, 1985

Tarsolepis BUTLER, 1872*japonica* WILEMAN & SOUTH, 1917(= *Tarsolepis japonica inouei* OKANO, 1958)*taiwana* WILEMAN, 1910*remicauda* BUTLER, 1872*rufobrunnea* ROTHSCHILD, 1917*elephantorum* BÄNZIGER, 1988*inscius* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*Zaranga* MOORE, 1884*pannosa* MOORE, 1884*citrinaria* GAEDE, 1930, **stat. rest.***Leucolopha* HAMPSON, 1896*singulus* SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.***Gangaridopsis* (GRÜNBERG, 1912*dercetis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*Gangarides* MOORE, 1865*dharma dharma* MOORE, 1865(= *Gangarides puerariae* MELL, 1922)*rufinus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*flavescens* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*vittipalpis* (WALKER, 1869)*Euhampsonia* DYAR, 1897*serratifera* SUGI, 1994*formosana* (MATSUMURA, 1925)*sinjaevi* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*cristata* (BUTLER, 1877)*splendida* (OBERTHÜR, 1881)*Cerasana* WALKER, 1862*rubripuncta* DE JOANNIS, 1900*Netria* WALKER, 1855*viridescens* WALKER, 1855 – complex: spec. A, C

Platychasminae

Platychasma BUTLER, 1881*virgo* BUTLER, 1881

Cyphanta WALKER, 1865*xanthochlora* WALKER, 1865*chortochroa* HAMPSON, [1893]

Biretinae

Besida WALKER, 1865*? xylinata* WALKER, 1865*Blakaia* KIRIAKOFF, 1967*marmorata* KIRIAKOFF, 1967*Baradesa* MOORE, 1883*omissa* ROTHSCHILD, 1917*lithosioides lithosioides* MOORE, 1883*ultima* SUGI, 1992*Gargetta* WALKER, 1865*nagaensis* HAMPSON, 1892*divisa* GAEDE, 1930*Porsica* WALKER, 1866*ingens ingens* WALKER, 1866*curvaria* (HAMPSON, 1892)*Phycidopsis* HAMPSON, 1893*albovittata* HAMPSON, 1893*Hyperaeschra* BUTLER, 1880*pallida* BUTLER, 1880*Ramesa* WALKER, 1855*tosta* WALKER, 1855*albistriga* (MOORE, 1879)(= *Pydna kanshireiensis* WILEMAN, 1914)(= *Togarishachia argentopicta* MATSUMURA, 1925)*bhutanica* BÄNZIGER, 1988*baenzigeri* SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.***huaykaeoensis* BÄNZIGER, 1988*Brykia* GAEDE, 1930*horsfieldi mapalia* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Tensha MATSUMURA, 1925

striatella MATSUMURA, 1925

delineivena (SWINHÖE, 1894)

Turnaca WALKER, 1864

ernestina (SWINHÖE, 1885)

indica (MOORE, 1879)

Changea SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **gen. nov.**

yangguifei SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

Niganda MOORE, 1879

strigifascia MOORE, 1879

(= *Niganda strigifascia coelestis* KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

cyttarosticta (HAMPSON, 1895)

griseicollis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962), **comb. nov.**

(= *Niganda eckweileri* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992, **syn. nov.**)

argentifascia (HAMPSON, 1895)

Pydnella ROEPKE, 1943

rosacea (HAMPSON, 1896)

Besaia WALKER, 1865

Subgenus *Besaia* WALKER, 1865

rubiginea WALKER, 1865

yunnana (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

goddrica (SCHAUS, 1928)

(= *Besaia rubiginea simplicior* GAEDE, 1930)

dives (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

zoe SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

ovatia SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

prominens (BRYK, 1949)

alboflavida (BRYK, 1949)

sordida (WILEMAN, 1914)

(= *Pydna suisharyonis* STRAND, 1915)

nebulosa (WILEMAN, 1914)

inconspicua (WILEMAN, 1914)

argenteodivisa (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

aurantiistriga (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

tristan SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

pyraloides (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

sideridis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

brunneosticta (BRYK, 1949)

Subgenus *Achepydna* MATSUMURA, 1925

goergneri SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

obliqua obliqua (HAMPSON, 1897)
obliqua albifusa (WILEMAN, 1914)
 (= *Achepydna albibasalis* MATSUMURA, 1929)
virgata (WILEMAN, 1914)
 (= *Pydna formosicola* STRAND, 1916)

Subgenus *Ogulina* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

apicalis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
eupatagia (HAMPSON, 1893)
 (= *pulchra* CAI, 1982, **syn. nov.**)
melanius melanius SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
melanius aethiops SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**
hanae SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
crenelata (SWINHOE, 1896)
argentina (CAI, 1982)
castor (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
pollux (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

Subgenus *Curuzza* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

frugalis (LEECH, 1898)
carii SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
leechi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
tamurensis NAKAMURA, 1974
atrivittata (HAMPSON, 1900)

Subgenus *Mimopydna* MATSUMURA, 1924

sikkima sikkima (MOORE, 1879)
sikkima stueningi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
sikkima kishidai SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
insignis (LEECH, 1898)
anaemica (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

Saliocleta WALKER, 1862

postica (MOORE, 1879)
nubila KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Ceira WALKER, 1865

niveipicta (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
argus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
postfusca (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
guanyin SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
retrofusca (DE JOANNIS, 1907)
malayana SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994
margarethae (KIRIAKOFF, 1959)
eustachus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
aurora (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
longipennis (MOORE, 1881)
ochracea MOORE, 1879
seacona (SWINHOE, 1916)

Togaritensha MATSUMURA, 1929

- curvilinea* (WILEMAN, 1911)
 (= *Togaritensha acuta* MATSUMURA, 1929)

Eushachia MATSUMURA, 1925

- aurata aurata* (MOORE, 1879)
aurata auripennis MATSUMURA, 1925
millenium SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
midas (BRYK, 1949), **stat. rest.**
nigrofasciata insido SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Odnarda KIRIAKOFF, 1962

- subserena sinica* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Bireta WALKER, 1856

- longivitta* WALKER, 1856

Torigea MATSUMURA, 1934

- straminea* (MOORE, 1877)
beta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
formosana NAKAMURA, 1973
triangularis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
ereptor SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
sinensis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
dorsisuffusa (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
aristion SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
astrae SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
argentea SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
junctura (MOORE, 1879)

Honveda KIRIAKOFF, 1962

- fasciata* (MOORE, 1879)

Liccana KIRIAKOFF, 1962

- terminicana terminicana* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
terminicana substraminea (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
argyrosticta (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

Periergos KIRIAKOFF, 1959Subgenus *Periergos* KIRIAKOFF, 1959

- magna* (MATSUMURA, 1920)
 (= *Pydna horishana* (MATSUMURA, 1925)
 (= *Periergos confusus* KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
kamadena (MOORE, 1865)
 (= *Pydna pseudotestacaea* STRAND, 1915)

? *orest* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
harutai SUGI, 1994
accidentia SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
dispar (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
orpheus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
 Subgenus *Rosiora* KIRIAKOFF, 1962
 ? *bela* (SWINHOE, 1894)
 ? *tenebralis* (HAMPSON, 1896)

Stauropinae

Cerura SCHRANK, 1802

Subgenus *Cerura* SCHRANK, 1802
felina BUTLER, 1877
przewalskyi (ALPHERAKY, 1882)
menciana menciana MOORE, 1877
menciana formosana MATSUMURA, 1929
menciana birmanica BRYK, 1949
subrosea (MATSUMURA, 1927)
dayongi SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
priapus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
tattakana MATSUMURA, 1927

Subgenus *Neocerura* MATSUMURA, 1929

liturata (WALKER, 1855)
 (= *Cerura arikana* MATSUMURA, 1927, **syn. nov.**)
 (= *Cerura baibarana* MATSUMURA, 1927)

Furcula LAMARCK, 1816

furcula sangaica (MOORE, 1877)
furcula intercalaris (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1899)
bicuspis bicuspis (BORKHAUSEN, 1790)
aeruginosa petri (ALPHERAKY, 1882)
aeruginosa ludoviciae PÜNGELER, 1901
aeruginosa ludovicior GAEDE, 1933
aeruginosa mongolica SCHINTLMEISTER, 1998
tibetana SCHINTLMEISTER, 1998
bifida (BRAHM, 1787)
nicetia (SCHAUS, 1928)
 (= *Cerura malaisei* BRYK, 1949)

Liparopsis HAMPSON, [1893]

formosana WILEMAN, 1914

Hemifentonia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

mandschurica (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
 (= *Parafentonia inconspicua* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
 (= *Microphalera styxana* SCHAUS, 1928)

Betashachia MATSUMURA, 1925*angustipennis angustipennis* MATSUMURA, 1925(= *Pseudofentonia cineraria* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*senescens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*substyxana* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*Uropyia* STAUDINGER, 1892*meticulodina* (OBERTHÜR, 1884)(= *Uropyia hammamelis* MELL, 1931)*Stauropus* GERMAR, 1812*fagi fagi* (Linnaeus, 1758)*teikichiana* MATSUMURA, 1929*picteti* OBERTHÜR, 1911*sikkimensis lushanus* OKANO, 1960*sikkimensis erdmanni* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*basalis basalis* MOORE, 1877(= *Stauropus mediolinea* ROTHSCHILD, 1917)*basalis usuguronis* MATSUMURA, 1934*alternus alternus* WALKER, 1855*Miostauropus* OKAGAKI & NAKAMURA, 1959*mioides caerulescens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963*Cnethodonta* STAUDINGER, 1887*grisescens grisescens* STAUDINGER, 1887*grisescens baibarana* MATSUMURA, 1929*pustulifer pustulifer* (OBERTHÜR, 1911)*pustulifer albescens* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*Syntypistis* TURNER, 1907*subgeneris subgeneris* STRAND, 1915(= *Stauropus pulverulenta* WILEMAN, 1910 nec HAMPSON, 1910)(= *Egonocia formosana* MARUMO, 1920)(= *Stauropus wilemani* MATSUMURA, 1924)*viridipicta* (WILEMAN, 1910)(= *Desmeocraera marginalis* MATSUMURA, 1920)(= *Desmeocraera kusukusuana* MATSUMURA, 1929)(= *Desmeocraera lineata* OKANO, 1960)(= *Quadricalcarifera medioviridis* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)(= *Quadricalcarifera viridigutta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*cyanea* (LEECH, 1888), **comb. nov.**(= *Quadricalcarifera franciscana* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*cupreonitens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), **comb. nov.***ambigua* SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.***lineata* (OKANO, 1960)*pryeri* (LEECH, 1889)(= *Stauropus lama* OBERTHÜR, 1911)

victor SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
spitzeri SCHINTLMEISTER, 1987, **comb. nov.**
jupiter (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997), **comb. nov.**
parcevirens (DE JOANNIS, 1929), **comb. nov.**
 (= *Quadricalcarifera synechoclora* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
 (= *Quadricalcarifera plebeja* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
umbrosa umbrosa (MATSUMURA, 1927), **comb. nov.**
 (= *Desmeocraera okurai* OKANO, 1960)
subgriseoviridis (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), **comb. nov.**
witoldi (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997), **comb. nov.**
comatus (LEECH, 1898)
 (= *Quadricalcarifera viridimacula* MATSUMURA, 1922)
fasciata (MOORE, 1879)
nigribasalis nigribasalis (WILEMAN, 1910)
 (= *Desmocaera saitonis* MATSUMURA, 1927)
 (= *Quadricalcarifera notoprocta* YANG, 1995, **syn. nov.**)
perdix perdix (MOORE, 1879)
 (= *Stauropus confusa* WILEMAN, 1910, **syn. nov.**)
 (= *Quadricalcarifera kikuchii* MATSUMURA, 1927)
 (= *Cnethodonta horishana* MATSUMURA, 1920)
perdix gutianshana (YANG, 1995), **comb. et stat. nov.**

Vaneekia KIRIAKOFF, 1968

pallidifascia pallidifascia (HAMPSON, 1893)
 (= *Quadricalcarifera centrobrunnea* MATSUMURA, 1927)
 (= *Quadricalcarifera concentrica* MATSUMURA, 1927)

Benbowia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

takamukuanus (MATSUMURA, 1925)
callista xingyun FANG & SCHINTLMEISTER, 2001, **subspec. nov.**
camilla SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Somera WALKER, 1855

viridifusca viridifusca WALKER, 1855
virens watsoni SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Harpyia OCHSENHEIMER, 1810

umbrosa (STAUDINGER, 1892)
tokui SUGI, 1977
assymetria SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
microsticta baibarana MATSUMURA, 1927)
longipennis formosicola (MATSUMURA, 1929)
longipennis yunnanensis SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**

Dicranura REICHENBACH, 1817

tsvetajevi SCHINTLMEISTER & SVIRIDOV, 1986

Rachia MOORE, 1879

plumosa MOORE, 1879

striata HAMPSON, 1892

lineata (MATSUMURA, 1925)

Franzdaniela SUGI, 1992

fasciata SUGI, 1992

Teleclita TURNER, 1903

grisea (HAMPSON, 1862)

Oxoia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

viridipicta (KIRIAKOFF, 1974)

Acmeshachia MATSUMURA, 1929

albifasciata (MOORE, 1879)

gigantea (ELWES, 1890)

(= *Acmeshachia takamukai* MATSUMURA, 1929)

Shachia MATSUMURA, 1920

eingana (SCHAUS, 1928), **comb. nov.**

Pseudohoplitis GAEDE, 1930

vernalis infuscata GAEDE, 1930

Stauropplitis GAEDE, 1930

accomodus SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

Fusadonta MATSUMURA, 1920

basilinea (WILEMAN, 1911)

umbra (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

Antiphalera GAEDE, 1930

bilineata (HAMPSON, 1896)

armata YANG, 1995

klapperichi KIRIAKOFF, 1963

exquisitor SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Formofentonia MATSUMURA, 1925

orbifer orbifer (HAMPSON, [1893])

orbifer rotundata MATSUMURA, 1925

Egonociades KIRIAKOFF, 1963

basistriata KIRIAKOFF, 1963

Parachadisra GAEDE, 1930

atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897)

Fentonia BUTLER, 1881

ocypete (BREMER, 1861)

(= *Fentonia ocypete yun* YANG & LEE, 1978)

(= *Fentonia crenulata* MATSUMURA, 1922)

baibarana MATSUMURA, 1929

shenghua SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

excurvata (HAMPSON, [1893])

(= *Subwilemanus modestior* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, **syn. nov.**)

macroparabolica NAKAMURA, 1973

parabolica (MATSUMURA, 1925)

(= *Subwilemanus pictus* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

notodontina (ROTHSCHILD, 1917)

(= *Norracoides subnigrescens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 **syn. nov.**)

Neopheosia MATSUMURA, 1920

fasciata fasciata (MOORE, 1888)

(= *Neopheosia fasciata formosana* OKANO, 1959)

Wilemanus NAGANO, 1916

bidentatus ussuriensis (PÜNGELER, 1912)

(= *Wilemanus duli* YANG & LEE, 1978)

hamata (CAI, 1979)

Notodontinae

Melagonina GAEDE, 1933

hoenei GAEDE, 1933

Drymonia HÜBNER, [1819]

dodonides sinensis SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Nephodonta SUGI, 1980

dubiosa (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

tsushimensis taibaiana SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**

Notodonta OCHSENHEIMER, 1810

torva (HÜBNER, 1803)

(= *Notodonta tritophus* ab. *uniformis* OBERTHÜR, 1911)

(= *Peridea musculus* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

dromedarius sibirica SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**
dembowskii OBERTHÜR, 1879
trachitso OBERTHÜR, 1894
roscida KIRIAKOFF, 1963
jankowski OBERTHÜR, 1879
griseotincta WILEMAN, 1910
 (= *Notodonta horishana* MATSUMURA, 1925)
 (= *Notodonta mushensis* MATSUMURA, 1929)

Peridea STEPHENS, 1828

lativitta lativitta (WILEMAN, 1911)
lativitta interrupta KIRIAKOFF, 1963
dichroma rubrica SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**
elzet KIRIAKOFF, 1963
hoenei KIRIAKOFF, 1963
graeseri graeseri (STAUDINGER, 1892)
graeseri tayal KISHIDA, 1987
aliena (STAUDINGER, 1892)
moltrechti (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
grahami (SCHAUS, 1928)
gigantea BUTLER, 1877
oberthueri (STAUDINGER, 1892)
 (= *Mesodonta takasagoensis* MATSUMURA, 1929)
sikkima sikkima (MOORE, 1879)
sikkima ochreipennis NAKAMURA, 1973)

Rachiades KIRIAKOFF, 1967

lichenicolor lichenicolor (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
lichenicolor murzini SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**
lichenicolor siamensis SUGI, 1993, **stat. nov.**
lichenicolor albimaculata (OKANO, 1958), **stat. nov.**

Homocentridia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

concentrica (OBERTHÜR, 1911)

Nerice WALKER, 1855

dauidi OBERTHÜR, 1881
upina ALPHERAKY, 1892
 (= *Nericoides minor* CAI, 1979)
aemulator SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
dispar (CAI, 1979)
leechi STAUDINGER, 1892
pictibasis (HAMPSON, 1897)

Paranerice KIRIAKOFF, 1963

hoenei KIRIAKOFF, 1963
 (= *Paranerice hoenei hobei* YANG & LEE, 1978)

Checklist...

Semidonta STAUDINGER, 1892*biloba* (OBERTHÜR, 1880)*basalis* (MOORE, 1865)(= *Semidonta bidens* OBERTHÜR, 1914)*Cleapa* WALKER, 1855*latifascia* WALKER, 1855(= *Clepa latifascia formosae* STRAND, 1918)(= *Marushachia rotundata* MATSUMURA, 1934)*Pheosia* HÜBNER, [1819]*rimosa rimosa* PACKARD, 1864*rimosa taiwanognoma* NAKAMURA, 1973*buddhista* (PÜNGELER, 1899)(= *Pheosia buddhista gelupka* GAEDE, 1934)*albivertex* (HAMPSON, 1892)*Odontosiana* KIRIAKOFF, 1963*tephroxantha* (PÜNGELER, 1900)(= *Odontosiana schistacea* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*Leucodonta* STAUDINGER, 1892*bicoloria albida* (BOISDUVAL, 1834)*Lophocosma* STAUDINGER, 1887*atriplaga* STAUDINGER, 1887(= *Lophocosma similis* YANG & LEE, 1978)*sarantuja* SCHINTLMEISTER & KINOSHITA, 1984*intermedia* KIRIAKOFF, 1963(= *Lophocosma rectangula* YANG, 1995 **syn. nov.**)(= *Lophocosma recurvata* YANG, 1995, **syn. nov.**)*nigrilinea nigrilinea* (LEECH, 1899)(= *Lophocosma curvatum* GAEDE, 1933)*nigrilinea geniculatum* MATSUMURA, 1929*Ellida* GROTE, 1876*viridimixta* (BREMER, 1861)*branickii* (OBERTHÜR, 1880)*arcuata* ALPHERAKY, 1897*ornatrix* SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.***Mesophalera* MATSUMURA, 1920*sigmata* (BUTLER, 1877)*sigmatoides* KIRIAKOFF, 1963*lundbladi* KIRIAKOFF, 1963*bruno* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*cantiana* SCHAUS, 1928, **comb. nov.**

Pseudofentonia STRAND, 1912Subgenus *Pseudofentonia* STRAND, 1912*argentifera argentifera* (MOORE, 1866)(= *Pseudofentonia (Formatensha) kezukai* NAKAMURA, 1973)(= *Pseudofentonia nivala* YANG, 1995, **syn. nov.**)*argentifera antilavus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997Subgenus *Calyptronotum* ROEPKE, 1944*singapura* GAEDE, 1930Subgenus *Viridifentonia* NAKAMURA, 1974*plagiviridis plagiviridis* (MOORE, 1879)Subgenus *Eufentonia* MATSUMURA, 1922*nakamurai* SUGI, 1990*emiror* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989Subgenus *Mimus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*nigrofasciata* (WILEMAN, 1910)(= *Disparia wilemani* MATSUMURA, 1925)*medioalbida* NAKAMURA, 1973Subgenus *Disparia* NAGANO, 1916*grisescens* GAEDE, 1934*diluta variegata* (WILEMAN, 1910)*diluta abraama* (SCHAUS, 1928)*dua* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*mediopallens* (SUGI, 1989)Subgenus *Dymantis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*tiga* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997Subgenus *Polystictina* KIRIAKOFF, 1968*maculata* (MOORE, 1879)*Neodrymonia* MATSUMURA, 1920Subgenus *Neodrymonia* MATSUMURA, 1920*coreana* MATSUMURA, 1922*marginalis* (MATSUMURA, 1925)(= *Neofentonia acuminata* MATSUMURA, 1929 **syn. nov.**)*seriatopunctata* (MATSUMURA, 1925)(= *Disparia lunulata* YANG, 1995 **syn. nov.**)*inevitabilis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*anna* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*mendax* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*comes* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

filix SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
griseus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
basalis (MOORE, 1879)
hui SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
taipoensis GALSORTHY, 1997
ignicoruscens GALSORTHY, 1997
apicalis (MOORE, 1879)

Subgenus *Libido* BRYK, 1949
voluptuosa (BRYK, 1949)

Subgenus *Pugniphalera* YANG, 1995
rufa YANG, 1995

Subgenus *Pantherinus* NAKAMURA, 1973
bipunctata (OKANO, 1960)
okanoi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Subgenus *Epistauropus* GAEDE, 1930
terminalis (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
 (= *Neodrymonia anmashanensis* KISHIDA, 1994)

Norracooides STRAND, 1916
basinotata (WILEMAN, 1910)
 (= *Norracooides discocellularis* STRAND, 1915)
 (= *Notodonta bipunctigera* MATSUMURA, 1925)

Chadisra WALKER, 1862
bipars WALKER, 1862
 (= *Metasomera plagifera* MATSUMURA, 1925)
bipartita (MATSUMURA, 1925)

Pheosiopsis BRYK, 1949
 Subgenus *Pheosiopsis* BRYK, 1949
niveipicta BRYK, 1949
birimidonta (BRYK, 1949)
antennalis (BRYK, 1949)
viresco SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
pallidogriseus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
gaedel SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
gilda SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
norina SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Subgenus *Suzukiana* SUGI, 1980
cinerea ussuriensis MOLTRECHT, 1914
cinerea canescens (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
cinerea formosana (OKANO, 1959)

alishanensis KISHIDA, 1990

sichuanensis (CAI, 1981)

(= *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) musette* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, **syn. nov.**)

gefion SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

abludo SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

Subgenus *Oligaeschra* KIRIAKOFF, 1963

subvelutina (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

plutenkoi SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

ronbrechlini SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

alboaccentuata (OBERTHÜR, 1911) **comb. nov.**

inconspicua (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

(= *Metriaeschra pallidior* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, **syn. nov.**)

luscinicola (NAKAMURA, 1973)

li SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Subgenus *Lupa* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

lupanaria SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Subgenus *Letitia* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

optata SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Metriaeschra KIRIAKOFF, 1963

apatela apatela KIRIAKOFF, 1963

apatela elegans NAKAMURA, 1973

zhubajie SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

Mimesisomera BRYK, 1949

aureobrunnea BRYK, 1949

Pseudosomera BENDER & STEINIGER, 1984

noctuiformis yunwu SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**

Hupodonta BUTLER, 1877

corticalis BUTLER, 1877

(= *Hupodonta pulcherima pallida* OKANO, 1960)

pulcherrima (MOORE, 1865)

lignea MATSUMURA, 1919

Shaka MATSUMURA, 1920

atrovittatus atrovittatus (BREMER, 1861)

(= *Shaka atristrigatus* YANG & LEE, 1978)

atrovittatus mushensis MATSUMURA, 1929

Periphalera KIRIAKOFF, 1959

albicauda (BRYK, 1949)

melanius SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Ptilodoninae

Pterostoma GERMAR, 1812*palpina* (CLERCK, 1759)(= *Pterostoma tachengensis* CAI, 1979)*hoenei* KIRIAKOFF, 1963***gigantina*** STAUDINGER, 1892 **stat. nov.**(= *Pterostoma montanum* CAI, 1979, **syn. nov.**)*sinicum* MOORE, 1877*griseum* (BREMER, 1861)(= *Pterostoma sinica gigantina* DRAESEKE, 1926)*pterostomina* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)*Megaceramis* HAMPSON, 1893***lamprosticta*** HAMPSON, 1893*Spatalina* BRYK, 1949***birmalina*** (BRYK, 1949)***argentata*** (MOORE, 1879)*umbrosa* (LEECH, 1898)***ferruginosa*** (MOORE, 1879)(= *Xeropteryx desiccata* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, **syn. nov.**)*Ptilodontasia* KIRIAKOFF, 1968***crenulata*** (HAMPSON, 1896)*Ptilodon* HÜBNER, 1822*capucina kuwayamae* MATSUMURA, 1919(= *Ptilodon huabeiensis* YANG & LEE, 1978)***pseudorobusta*** SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.***hoegei* (GRAESER, 1892)*saturata* (WALKER, 1865)*flavistigma* (MOORE, 1879)***amplius*** SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.*****autumnalis*** SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997*atrofusa* (HAMPSON, 1892)*severin* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*ladislai* (OBERTHÜR, 1879)*Microphalera* BUTLER, 1885*grisea grisea* BUTLER, 1885*grisea yoshimotoi* KISHIDA, 1984*Lophontasia* STAUDINGER, 1892*cuculus* (STAUDINGER, 1887)***draesekei*** O. BANG-HAAS, 1927

sinensis (MOORE, 1877)
fusca OKANO, 1960
margareta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Odontosia HÜBNER, 1819
sieversii (MÉNÉTRIES, 1856)

Odontosina GAEDE, 1933
nigronevata GAEDE, 1933
zayuana CAI, 1982
morosa (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

Ptilophora STEPHENS, 1828
jezoensis rufula KOBAYASHI, 1994
jezoensis ala SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**

Hagapteryx MATSUMURA, 1920
admirabilis (STAUDINGER, 1887)
mirabilior (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
sugii SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
janae SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
tonyi SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
margarethae (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

Togopteryx MATSUMURA, 1920
velutina (OBERTHÜR, 1880)
dorsoflavida (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
dorsoalbida SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
incongruens SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Himeropteryx STAUDINGER, 1892
miraculosa STAUDINGER, 1887

Epinotodonta MATSUMURA, 1919
griseotincta KIRIAKOFF, 1963

Hiradonta MATSUMURA, 1924
takaonis MATSUMURA, 1924
angustipennis NAKATOMI & KISHIDA, 1984
alboaccentuata (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
chi (O. BANG-HAAS, 1927)

Allodonta STAUDINGER, 1887
plebeja (OBERTHÜR, 1880)

Checklist...

Hyperaeschrella STRAND, 1916***nigribasis*** (HAMPSON, [1893])

(= *Hyperaeschrella kosemponica* STRAND, 1916

(= *Allodontooides costiguttatus* MATSUMURA, 1925)

Allodontooides MATSUMURA, 1922***tenebrosa tenebrosa*** (MOORE, 1866)

tenebrosa furva (WILEMAN, 1910)

(= *Hyperaeschra tenbrosella* STRAND, 1915)

(= *Hyperaeschra dicoidalis* MATSUMURA, 1920)

Higena MATSUMURA, 1925*trichosticha* (HAMPSON, 1897) **comb. nov.**

(= *Higena plumigera* MATSUMURA, 1925, **syn. nov.**)

(= *Kikuchiana infuscata* MATSUMURA, 1927)

Hexafrenum MATSUMURA, 1925*leucodera* (STAUDINGER, 1892)

(= *Allodonta elongata* OBERTHÜR, 1911)

(= *Allodonta sikkima yunnana* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

(= *Allodonta (Hexafrenum) leucodera insularis* NAKAMURA, 1978)

maculifer maculifer MATSUMURA, 1925

(= *Hexafrenum basipuncta* MATSUMURA, 1929)

(= *Allodonta (Hexafrenum) leucodera yamamotoi* NAKAMURA, 1978)

maculifer longinae SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989***maculifer avis*** SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.**

argillacea (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

peniculus (BRYK, 1949)

unicolor (KIRIAKOFF, 1974)

rufibarbis (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

otium SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**

Epodonta MATSUMURA, 1922

lineata (OBERTHÜR, 1880)

Phalerinae

Snellentia KIRIAKOFF, 1968

divaricata (GAEDE, 1930)

Phalerodonta STAUDINGER, 1892***bombycina*** (OBERTHÜR, 1880)

(= *Ochrostigma albibasis* CHIANG, 1935)

inclusa inclusa (HAMPSON, 1910)

inclusa formosana OKANO, 1970 **comb. nov.**

kiriakoffi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1985

Phalera HÜBNER, [1819]

- bucephala infulgens* GRAESER, 1888
ora SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
assimilis (BREMER & GREY, 1852)
 (= *Phalera fuscescens* BUTLER, 1881)
 (= *Phalera formosicola* MATSUMURA, 1934)
takasagoensis MATSUMURA, 1919
 (= *Phalera matsumurai* OKANO, 1959)
 (= *Phalera takasagoensis ulmivora* YANG & LEE, 1978)
alpherakyi alpherakyi LEECH, 1898
alpherakyi dharma SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
minor NAGANO, 1916
 (= *Phalera beijingiana* YANG & LEE, 1978)
huangtiao SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
goniophora HAMPSON, 1910
wanqu SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
sebrus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
eminens SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
ordgara SCHAUS, 1928
 (= *Phalera yunnanensis* MELL, 1931)
albizzae MELL, 1931
flavescens (BREMER & GREY, 1852)
 (= *Phalera flavescens kuangtungensis* MELL, 1931)
 (= *Phalera flavescens alticola* MELL, 1931)
obscura WILEMAN, 1910
 (= *Horishachia infusca* MATSUMURA, 1929)
 (= *Phalera sargerechti* MELL, in litt.)
 (= *Phalera immaculata* YANG & LEE, 1978)
hadrian SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
torpida WALKER, 1865
niveomaculata KIRIAKOFF, 1963
albocalceolata (BRYK, 1949)
argenteolepis SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997
parivala MOORE, 1859
grotei MOORE, 1859
 (= *Phalera sangana birmicola* BRYK, 1949)
 (= *Phalera cihuai* YANG & LEE, 1978)
 (= *Phalera birmicola obfuscata* NAKAMURA, 1978)
coisoides WALKER, 1863
sangana MOORE, 1859
combusta (WALKER, 1855)

Pygaerinae

Spatialia HÜBNER, [1819]

- doerriesi* GRAESER, 1888
procne SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
plusiotis (OBERTHÜR, 1880)
dives OBERTHÜR, 1884
 (= *Spatialia dives angustipennis* OKANO, 1959)

Allata WALKER, 1863Subgenus *Allata* WALKER, 1863*benderi* DIERL, 1976Subgenus *Celeia* WALKER, 1865*sikkima* (MOORE, 1879)(= *Allata* (*Celeia*) *licitus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, **syn. nov.**)Subgenus *Pseudallata* KIRIAKOFF, 1968*laticastalis* (HAMPSON, 1900)(= *Spatalia argyropeza* OBERTHÜR, 1914)*Ginshachia* MATSUMURA, 1929*elongata* MATSUMURA, 1929*phoebe phoebe* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989*phoebe shanguang* SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **subspec. nov.***zhui* SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.***Metaschalis* HAMPSON, 1892*disrupta* (MOORE, 1879)*Pterotes* BERG, 1901*eugenia* (STAUDINGER, 1896)*Rosama* WALKER, 1855*plusioides* MOORE, 1879(= *Rosama fusca* CAI, 1979)*cinnamomea* LEECH, 1888*x-magnum* BRYK, 1949(= *Rosama eminens* BRYK, 1949)(= *Rosama lijiangensis* CAI, 1981)*ornata* (OBERTHÜR, 1884)*auritracta* (MOORE, 1865)*Gluphisia* BOISDUVAL, 1828*crenata crenata* (ESPER, 1785)*crenata meridionalis* KIRIAKOFF, 1963*Pygaera* OCHSENHEIMER, 1810*timon* (HÜBNER, [1803])*Rhegmatophila* STANDFUSS, 1888*vinculum* HERING, 1936

Gonoclostera BUTLER, 1877

- timoniorum* (BREMER, 1861)
denticulata (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
argentata (OBERTHÜR, 1914)
 (= *Plusiogramma transsecta* GAEDE, 1930)

Clostera SAMOUELLE, 1819

- curtula canescens* (GRAESER, 1982)
albosigma curtuloides (ERSCHOFF, 1870)
pigra (HUFNAGEL, 1766)
obscurior (STAUDINGER, 1887)
anachoreta anachoreta ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)
fulgurita (WALKER, 1865)
pallida (WALKER, 1855)
 (= *Pygaera rufa* LUH, 1947)
aello SCHINTLMEISTER & FANG, 2001, **spec. nov.**
angularis (SNELLEN, 1895)
anastomosis (LINNAEUS, 1758)
 (= *Neoclostera insignior* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
restitura (WALKER, 1865)

Micromelalopha NAGANO, 1916

- vicina* KIRIAKOFF, 1963
flavomaculata TSHISTJAKOV, 1977
haemorrhoidalis haemorrhoidalis KIRIAKOFF, 1963
haemorrhoidalis cinereibasis KIRIAKOFF, 1963
 (= *Micromelalopha troglodytes* KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
sieversi (STAUDINGER, 1892)
 (= *Micromelalopha populivona* YANG & LEE, 1978)
baibarana MATSUMURA, 1929
adrian SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
dorsimacula KIRIAKOFF, 1963
sitecta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
albifrons SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

4. Systematic-faunistic part

Dudusinae

***Dudusa nobilis* WALKER, 1865** (fig. 1; col. pl. I, fig. 1)

Dudusa nobilis – List specimens lepid Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 32: 447. LT: N. China.

The species is widely distributed and common in northern and SE China (Shaanxi, Fujian).

Material

Zhejiang, 1 ♂, Anji, Yu-Shan-Wu, 31°35', 112°49', 2.–10.VI.1999 (GU 71-39).

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Taibaishan 1998, 1020 m, 18.VII.1998 (GU 30-85).

Hubei: 1 ♂, Zigui, Jiulingtou, 160 m, 12.VI.1993 (GU 58-77).

Hainan: 4 ♂♂, Changyang, 1600 m, VII.1998, (GU 44-26).

***Dudusa obesa* spec. nov.** (fig. 2; col. pl. I, figs 2a, 2b)

Holotype ♂: China, Sichuan, Kangding, 700–1000 m, 4.VI.1979 in coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Kangding, 700–1000 m, 4.VI.1979 (GU 30-86); 1 ♂, 11.VI.1989, 800 m, 1 ♂, Quingshen shan, 9.V.1979, (GU 30-34), 1 ♀, Ormei-Shan, Wanniansi, 11.VI.1974 (GU 58-78); 1 ♂, Daba Mts., Wuanyuan, VII.1998 (GU 44-28); 1 ♂, 11.VI.1988 (GU 30-83); 1 ♂, Guanxian, 31°0', 103°6'.

Gansu: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kan Xian, 1000 m, 33.4E 105.4E, 6.–11.VII.1999.

Henan: 4 ♂♂, Songxian, 1400 m, 16.VII.1996; Yunnan: 1 ♂, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', 13.IX.1993.

Hubei: 1 ♀, Xianfeng, 800 m, 4.VI.1989.

Fujian: 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Wuyishan, Sangan, 1.–2.VI.1983, 15.VI.1983 (GU 70-80).

Guangxi: 1 ♀, Miaoershan, Jiuniukuang, 1500 m, 8.VII.1985.

Diagnosis

Forewing length males 39–44 mm, females 50–51 mm. The pattern and colour of wings very similar to *Dudusa nobilis* but the markings, particularly the median fascia of the forewings are somewhat less contrasting. The brownish ventral line of the Abdomen, which is broad and closed, resembles rather *synopla* SWINHOE, 1907 (fig. 3) than *nobilis*. The colour of the abdomen is rather brownish than blackish as in *nobilis*.

The male genitalia differ by the shape of the rather rounded uncus (pointed in *nobilis*), the less bilobed dorsum of the end of the valves and the shorter sacculus. The shape of the short and straight aedeagus without a process is diagnostic compared with the other species of the genus (see Sugi, 1987: 306). The 8th sternite is more widely bilobed than in *nobilis*.

***Dudusa intermedia* Sugi, 1987** (col. pl. I, fig. 3)

Tinea 12 (Supplement): 303. LT: NW Thailand, Chiang Mai.

This is the first record from China. The specimens are darker than *obesa* and the pattern on the forewings, particularly the basal area, is more contrasting.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', 13.–14.IX.1993 (GU 70-81).

Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, Guanxian, 700–1500 m, 4.VI.1979.

Hubei: 1 ♂, Xingshen, 22.VI.1993.

Guizhou: 1 ♂, Tong zhi, Loushanguan, VI.1997.

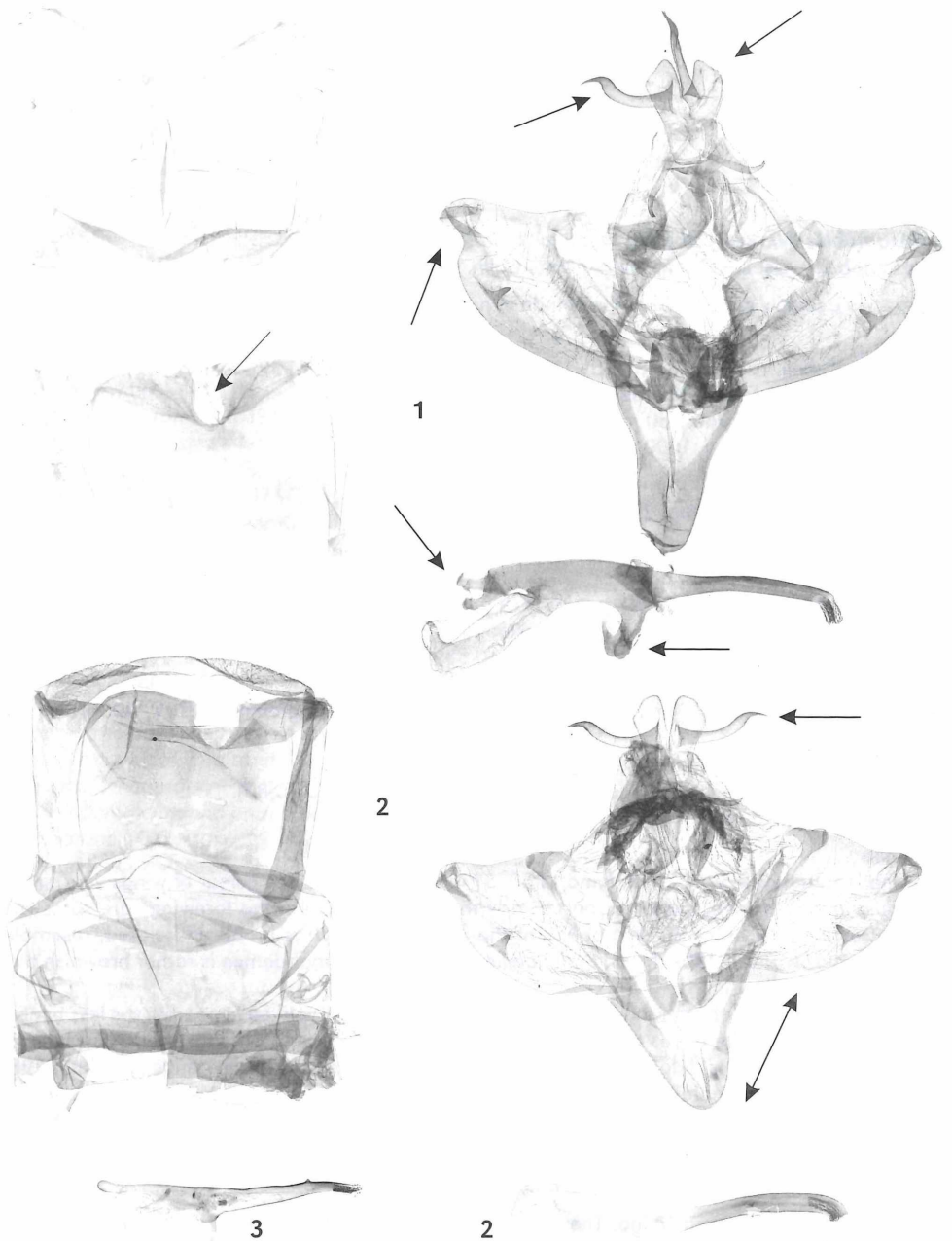


Fig. 1: *Dudusa nobilis* – Shaanxi (GU 30-85).
Fig. 2: *Dudusa obesa* spec. nov. – Sichuan, paratype, (GU 30-86).
Fig. 3: *Dudusa synopla* – NW. Thailand, (GU 42-03), aedeogagus.

***Tarsolepis remicauda* BUTLER, 1872**

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist (4) 10: 125. LT: Java.

The species was recorded by CAI (1979) from Yunnan under the name *sommeri* HÜBNER, 1821. SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) listed it later as *remicauda*. In fact there is only one specimen known from China which perhaps belongs to ssp. *captura* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997, which was described from Vietnam.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Mengla, 21°4, 101°5, 20.IV.1982.

***Tarsolepis rufobrunnea* ROTHSCHILD, 1917**

Novit. Zool. 24: 252. LT: Assam.

(= *Tarsolepis (Tarsolepisoides) malayana* NAKAMURA, 1976, LT: Malaya, Fraser's Hill, **syn. nov.**).

This is the first record of the species from China. The species is widely distributed in Sundaland, Indochina to Assam.

Taxonomic note

A comparison of the holotype of *rufobrunnea* in the Natural History Museum (BMNH) in London showed, that *rufobrunnea* is conspecific with material from South East Asia, which was described as *Tarsolepis (Tarsolepisoides) malayana* NAKAMURA, 1976 from Malaya. The latter thus becomes a junior synonym, **syn. nov.**

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Mengla, 21°4, 101°5, 20.IV.1982.

***Tarsolepis elephatorum* BÄNZIGER, 1988** (col. pl. I, figs 5a, 5b)

Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. 36: 19. LT: NW Thailand, Chiangmai.

The species is recorded for the first time from China and was also found in Vietnam. The male from China is somewhat darker than the compared material from Thailand.

Material

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Daxin, Xialei, 23°18', 110°27', 680 m, 3.III.1998 (GU 58-89).

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Yuanjiang, 23°56, 101°59, 550 m, 13.V.1980.

***Tarsolepis inscius* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. I, fig. 4)

Entomfauna Supplement 9: 52. LT: N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan.

The record of *T. kochi* SEMPER, 1896 from China (CAI, 1979) is based on a misidentified illustration of GAEDE (1934) in SEITZ. *T. kochi* was described from Mindanao (type in Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main compared) and resembles rather *sommeri* HÜBNER, 1821.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Hekou, 200 m, 22°4, 103°9, 10.VI.1956; 1 ♂, Jienping, 400 m, 22°7, 103°2, 27.IV.1956.

***Zaranga citrinaria* GAEDE, 1930, stat. rest.** (col. pl. II, figs 7a, 7b)

In SEITZ, Großschmetterlinge Erde Suppl. 2: 174. LT: Yunnan.

Taxonomic note

SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) treated this taxon, described from a single female, as a synonym of *pannosa* MOORE, 1884. In fact, with the males now known, there is no doubt, that *citrinaria* must be treated as a bona species. It is the sister-species of the Japanese endemic *permagna* BUTLER, 1881. *Zaranga citrinaria* and *pannosa* occur sympatrically, but it seems that *citrinaria* flies rather in the autumn.



Fig. 4: *Leucolopha singulus* spec. nov. – Sichuan, holotype, BMNH slide 02/1999.

Fig. 5: *Leucolopha undulifera* – Assam, BMNH slide 01/1999.

Material

Shaanxi: 19 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, October 1998, 22 ♂♂, dito 1.–25.X. 1999 (GU 59-02); 2 ♂♂, Foping, 7.VII.1979 (GU 58-67).

E. Gansu: 1 ♂♀, Zhengning, 1.X.1979.

Leucolopha singulus spec. nov. (fig. 4; col. pl. II, fig. 12)

Holotype ♂: China, [Sichuan], Kwanhsien August 1930, (G. M. FRANCK) (GU 02-1999) in coll BMNH.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999.

Gansu: 1 ♀, Wen Xian, 1300m, 33.0°E 104.6°E, 28.VII.1999.

Diagnosis

Male forewing length 18 mm, female 22.5 mm. Externally similar to *undulifera* HAMPSON, 1896 described from Assam. The markings are generally more contrasting and sharper than in *undulifera* (col. pl. II, fig. 11). The forewings are mixed with whitish scales. The ground colour tends rather toward magenta instead of reddish brown in *undulifera*. The base of the antennae and a small part of the antennae are prominently white coloured. The female resembles the male.

The male genitalia are distinct by the very different shape of the uncus and the gnathoi (as illustrated). Minor differences are seen in the shape of the valves and the aedeagus, which is slightly bilobed in *singulus* but rather straight in *undulifera* (fig. 5).

The records of *undulifera* from Zhejiang (YANG & WU, 1995) Fujian, Wuling Shan (Fang 1993) and Hunan (FANG et al., 1992) are very probably records of *singulus*.

Gangarides rufinus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (col. pl. II, fig. 8)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 53. LT: Thailand, Chiangmai.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999; 1 ♂, Jingdong, Wuliang Shan, 3500 m, 26.V.1999.

***Gangarides flavescens* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. II, fig. 9)
Entomofauna Supplement 9: 54. LT: N. Vietnam, Tam Dao.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Kia-Ting-Fu, 1070 ft. June & July 1890.

Hainan: 2 ♂♂, Jiangfengling, 24.V.1993; 1 ♂, Baoting, 18°6, 109°7, 18.XII.1981.

***Gangarides vittipalpis* (WALKER, 1869)** (col. pl. II, fig. 10)

Lonomia vittipalpis – Charact. undescr. Lepid. Heterocera p. 90. LT: N. India, Varanasi.

This is the first record of this species from China. *G. vittipalpis* is known from Vietnam, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, Assam and is distinguishable from the similar *roseus* WALKER, 1865 by the prominent white spot on the dorsum of the forewings.

Material

1 ♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', 1998 (GU 70-82); 2 ♀♀, 18 km S Simao, 1280 m, Mangxi Ba Mts., 22°49', 101°00'26.II.–20.III.1999; 1 ♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

Hainan: 1 ♀, Jiangfengling, 26.VI.1981; 1 ♂, Baoting, 18°6, 109°7, 23.V.1973 (GU 70-87).

***Euhampsonia serratifera* SUGI, 1994** (col. pl. II, fig. 13)

Tyo to Ga 45: 115. LT: NW. Thailand.

SUGI pointed out that in Thailand the Himalayan *niveiceps* WALKER, 1865 is replaced by its vicariant *serratifera*. *E. serratifera* was found to be common also in Burma, Vietnam and China (Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan, Shaanxi, Yunnan). All records of *niveiceps* in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) must be read as *serratifera*. The true *niveiceps* is not known yet from China but could probably occur in Xizang.

***Euhampsonia sinjaevi* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. II, fig. 14)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 55. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species is unmistakable by its characteristic hairbrush on the thorax.

Material

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Wolong near Anoxiang, 1920 m, 27.VII.1983.

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Caojiang, 100 km W Dali, 2050 m, V.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 90 km N Dali, Nujiang river valley, Yunlong, VIII.1998, 25°50', 99°17'; 19 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Taibaishan, 1350 m, 11.–17.VII.1980; 6 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000; 2 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

There is further material also from Hubei and Hunan in coll CAS.

***Cerasana rubripuncta* DE JOANNIS, 1900**

Bull. Soc. Ent. France 98: 449. LT: N. Vietnam.

The species was misidentified by CAI (1982) as *C. anceps* WALKER. SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) suspected, that the specimen illustrated in CAI belongs to *rubripuncta*. We were able to examine the material and found, that it belongs to *rubripuncta*.

Material

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Pinjiang, 13.VI.1976.

***Netria viridescens* WALKER, 1855-group** (col. pl. III, figs 15a, 15b, 16)

List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 6: 504. LT: N. India.

Taxonomic note

As stated by SUGI (1992) and SCHINTLMEISTER (1997) there are many similar species in this complex, the holotype not being dissected yet. In China we found two species of this group. More than 50% of the specimens of the species "A" show melanic forms as illustrated, which are unusual outside China.

Material

Netria "A" (col. pl. III, figs 15a, b):

Sichuan: 6 ♂♂, Daba Mts., Wuanyuan, VII.1998 (GU 44-24, 59-05).

Hunan: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Lingwu, VII.1998.

Hainan: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Changyang, 1600 m, VII.1998, (GU 44-21, 44-22, 59-04).

Netria "C" (externally distinguishable by its blackish tornal spot of the forewings – col. pl. III, fig. 16):
Fujian: 2 ♂, Zhenghe, Zhengqian, IX.1998.

Platychasminae

The systematic position of the Platychasminae is not clear yet. SUGI (1994) transferred this subfamily, including the genus *Cyphanta*, from the Noctuidae to the Notodontidae.

***Platychasma virgo* BUTLER, 1881**

Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 596. LT: Japan.

P. virgo, which was not included in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992), is widely distributed in China, e. g. Shaanxi, Taibaishan.

***Cyphanta xanthochlora* WALKER, 1865** (col. pl. I, fig. 6)

List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 33: 856. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from China. *C. xanthochlora* is widely distributed in the Himalayas and Indochina.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 90 km N Dali, Nujiang river valley, Yunlong, 25°50'E 99°17'N, VIII.1998; 1 ♂♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Daliang Shan, 30 km W Xide, 19.–21.VIII.1997; 1 ♀, Siaou-Lou.

***Cyphanta chortochroa* HAMPSON, [1893]**

Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 175. LT: "Himalayas"

This is the first record from China.

Material

Shaanxi: 2 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Jinping, Hetouzhai, 12.V.1956.

Biretinae

***Besida xylinata* WALKER, 1865** (col. pl. III, fig. 20)

List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 32: 456. LT: Java.

There is one male, the genitalia unfortunately removed, which belongs probably to *xylinata*. The other species of the genus are distributed in Sundaland. However this is the first record of the genus from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Hekou, 100 m, 5.VI.1956.

***Blakaia marmorata* KIRIAKOFF, 1967** (col. pl. III, fig. 19)

Tijdschr. Entom. **110**: 41. LT: Borneo.

This is the first record of the species from China. There is one male belonging to this genus but the genitalia were removed. Hitherto only one species (*marmorata*) was described of this genus, which was found in Malaya, Vietnam and Borneo.

Material

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Pingxiang, 17.VI.1976.

***Baradesa lithosioides lithosioides* MOORE, 1883** (col. pl. III, fig. 18)

Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 17. LT: Sikim, Darjeeling.

CAI (1979) recorded this species from Yunnan and Xizang. The material we dissected belongs to ssp. *lithosioides* and not to ssp. *gigantea* SCHINTLMEISTER which was described from Vietnam. A diagnostic feature is the yellow vein in the anal angle, which reaches the fuscous submarginal area of the hindwings.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999; 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999; 1 ♂, Pingbian, 1800 m, 22°9', 103°6', 10.VI.1956.

***Baradesa ultima* SUGI, 1992** (col. pl. III, fig. 17)

Tinea **13** (Supplement 2) p. 103. LT: Nepal, Godavari.

This is the first record from China. Distinguishable from *lithosioides* MOORE, 1883, which occurs also in Yunnan and Xizang, by the smaller size and the more elongated shape of the forewings.

Material

Xizang: 2 ♂♂, Zhangmu, 3300 m, 21.V.1974, 5.VII.1975; 1 ♂, Dilong, 2800 m, 31.VII.1975.
Yunnan: 1 ♀, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999.

***Gargetta divisa* GAEDE, 1930**

In SEITZ, Großschmetterlinge der Erde **10**: 615. LT: Burma.

The species was discovered under some Noctuids in the HÖNE collection (ZFMK Bonn) as well as in coll. CAS. This is the first record from China. The species was also found by GALSWORTHY in Hongkong, where it is common (GALSWORTHY, pers. comm. 1999).

***Porsica ingens ingens* WALKER, 1866**

List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **35**: 1823. LT: Assam, Khasis.

FANG (1992) recorded for the first time the species from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Huaitong, 26.VI.1981.

Guangdong: 1 ♀, Guangzhou, Henanwucun, VI.1923, 1 ♂, Canton, 6.VI.1921.

Ramesa WALKER, 1855

BÄNZIGER (1988 and 1989) showed that there exist a lot of externally similar species, particularly in Indochina. Most of them are found also in Vietnam (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997). From China there are numerous specimens. They belong mostly to *albistriga* MOORE, 1879, which is the most common species throughout the region. There are also a number of sexually dimorphic females belonging to several species of this complex. But at present it is not possible to link the females with their males. Further dissection of material, particularly the male genitalia could lead to further records for the Chinese fauna.

Ramesa bhutanica BÄNZIGER, 1988 (fig. 6; col. pl. III, figs 22a, 22b)

Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **33**: 32. (LT: Bhutan).

This is the first record from China. Externally characterized by its pale ground colour of the forewings with a contrasting dark brown pattern, particularly in the median area. The illustrated female belongs probably to this species as it was caught together with males of *bhutanica*.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Cangyuan, 23.V.1980, GU 58-29; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.

Ramesa baenzigeri spec. nov. (figs 8, 9; col. pl. III, fig. 23)

Holotype ♂: China, Guangxi, Pingxiang, 230 m, 8.VI.1976 in coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Guangxi: 6 ♂♂, Pingxiang, 230 m, 8.-17.VI.1976 (GU 58-38, 70-49).

Fujian: 1 ♂, Wuyishan, 27.VII.1973 (GU 70-45).

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Kunming, 2000 m, 2.VIII.1980 (GU 70-47).

Further material (not paratypes)

Vietnam: 4 ♂♂, Yen Bai, An-chy, 21°42', 104°18', V.1996 (GU 25-34).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 21 mm. The species resembles externally somewhat *albistriga* but lacks the reddish scales on the wings. The ground colour of the forewings is greyish brown. The dark brown pattern is not clearly marked. A diagnostic character for *baenzigeri* is the discoidal median area, which is marked by two large blackish-brown spots. The hindwings are dark chocolate-brown.

The male genitalia are distinct by the shape of the uncus (for *albistriga* see fig. 7). The gnathoi are broad with processes. The valves are not inflated on the dorsum as seen in *bhutanica* and *siamica* BÄNZIGER, 1988. The aedeagus is thick without hooks and cornuti. The 8th sternite resembles *bhutanica*. The material from Vietnam matches externally *baenzigeri* very well but differs in some minor details in the male genitalia (shape of uncus, aedeagus with spines).

Ramesa huaykaeoensis BÄNZIGER, 1988 (col. pl. III, fig. 21)

Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **33**: 28. (LT: Thailand, Chiang Mai).

This species is distinguishable by the rounded apex of the forewings. First record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Fujia, Boli, 140 m, 2.V.1979 (GU 58-86).

Brykia horsfieldi mapalia SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997

Entomofauna Supplement **9**: 60. LT: N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Longsheng, 25°7', 110°, 10.VI.1980.

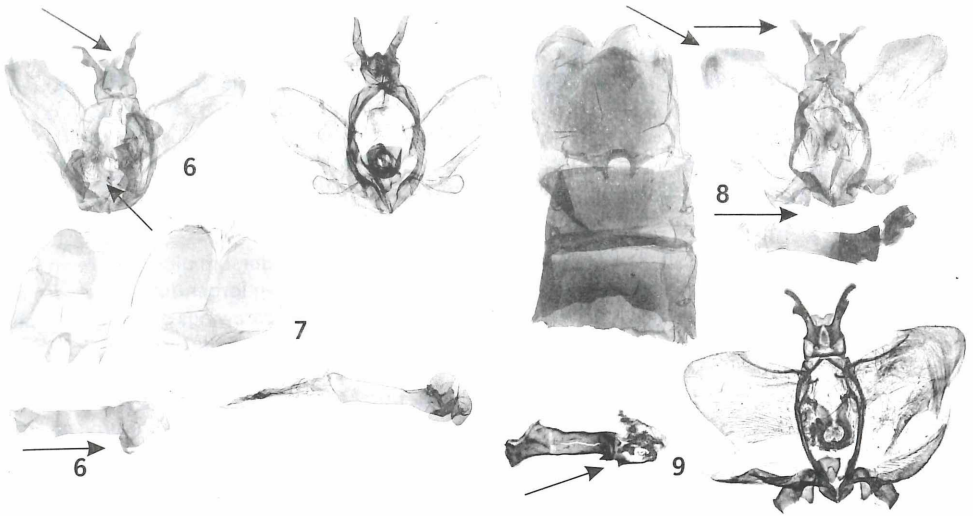


Fig. 6: *Ramesa bhutanica* – Yunnan, (GU 58-29).

Fig. 7: *Ramesa albistriga* – Sichuan, (GU 30-77).

Fig. 8: *Ramesa baenzigeri* spec. nov. – Guangxi, (GU 58-38), paratype.

Fig. 9: *Ramesa baenzigeri* spec. nov. – N. Vietnam, Yen Bai (GU 25-34).

Tensha delineivena (SWINHÖE, 1894)

Turnaca delineivena – SWINHÖE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 159. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hainan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Jiangfengling, 900 m 22.III.1980, 10.IV.1980, 21.V.1983.

Turnaca indica (MOORE, 1879)

Pydna indica – in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON (1): 67. LT: Calcutta.

The species was rarely found in Sikkim, Bangla Desh and Assam. It is characterised by the pointed apex of the forewings. A closely related species is *ernestina*, which was recorded by GALSORTHY (1987) from Hongkong. *T. ernestina* differs externally by the whitish hindwings from *indica*.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

Changea gen. nov.

Diagnosis

Medium sized insects with elongated wings. Antennae bipectinated up to the tip, the female somewhat shorter bipectinated. Palpi well developed (1.5 mm long). Because of the structure of the male genitalia (particularly the uncus and the pair of gnathoi) a relation to *Ramesa* seems possible.

The valves are unique by the prominent and long apical process and also a saccular process, originating near the base of the valve. The 8th sternite is bilobed and diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

Type-species: *yangguifei* spec. nov. (figs 10, 11; col. pl. IV, figs 24a, 24b)

Holotype ♂: Sichuan, Emei Shan, 800–1000 m, 15.IX.1957 GU sp.61-1 in coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Jinping, Adebo, 1500 m, 29.V.1979; 1 ♀, Jinping, Hetouzhai, 1700 m, 14.V.1956; 1 ♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999; 1 ♀, Yiliang, Xian, 24°9', 103°1', 1600 m, 27.VI.1979; 1 ♂, Yangbi, 1870 m, 25°6', 99°9', 1880 m, 24.VI.1980 (GU 70-54); 1 ♂, Yangbi, 2100 m, 1.VIII.1980.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, 800–1000 m; 1 ♂, 1750 m, 1.VIII.1980 [labels written in Chinese].

NE. India: 1 ♂, Assam, Shillong, October 1994, (GU 58-57).

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂ 25 mm, ♀♀ 30–33 mm. Forewings uniform brown, the dorsum blackish brown. The basal and the postmedian fascia marked by a few somewhat darker brown larger dots, which are reduced in the larger female. There is a blackish brown diffuse streak on the forewings between the apex and tornus on the margin, which reaches in the male toward the base. The hindwings and the abdomen are slightly paler than the ground colour of the forewings.

The slightly bilobed uncus and the pair of gnathoi with short process characterize the male genitalia. The valve is rounded with a long apical process with rounded tip and a pointed saccular process. The aedeagus shows a long pointed hook and a small tooth. The 8th sternite bilobed and diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

***Niganda cyttarosticta* (HAMPSON, 1895)**

Stenadonta cyttarosticta – Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 281. LT: Bhutan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Cangyuan, 23°1', 99°2', 22.V.1980.

***Niganda griseicollis* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962), comb. nov.** (col. pl. IV, fig. 25)

Bonn. zool. Beitr. 13: 235. LT: Fujian, Kuatun.

(= *Niganda eckweileri* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, Neue Ent. Nachr. 25: 105, LT: Fujian, Kuatun, **syn. nov.**)

Taxonomic note

Careful comparison of further material of this group, particularly the knowledge of the sexually dimorphic females makes it highly probable that *eckweileri* is the hitherto unknown male of *griseicollis*. The taxon *eckweileri* thus becomes a junior synonym of the latter (**syn. nov.**).

The group includes five or more hitherto undescribed species from Yunnan, Assam and Indochina.

***Niganda argentifascia* (HAMPSON, 1895)**

Eutonopera argentifascia – Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 280. LT: Bhotan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Xizang: 1 ♂, Nyalam (= Nyenyam) 28°11', 85°58', 3000 m, 4.–6.VII.1998.

***Besaia (Besaia) rubiginea* WALKER, 1865**

List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 32: 458. LT: India, Hindostan.

The species was for the first time recorded from Yunnan by CAI (1992). The species is replaced in Vietnam by its ally *B. kolmanni* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Lushui, Hengduan Shan, 25°9', 98°8', 2300 m, 30.V.1981.

Xizang: 1 ♂♀, Yadong, 29.VII.1987.

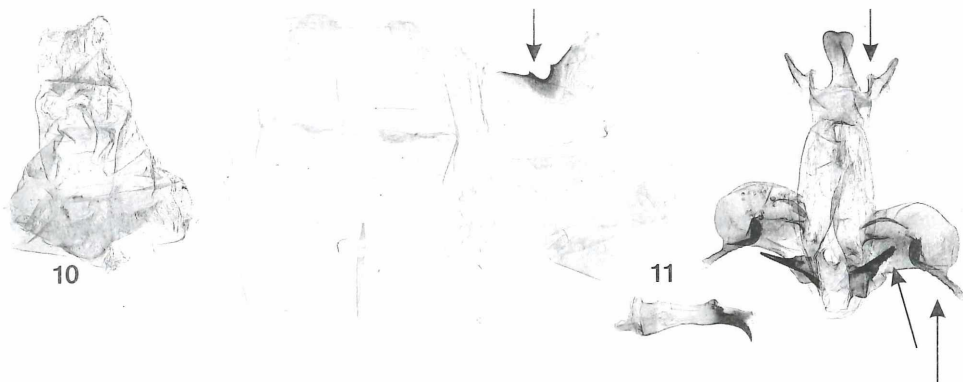


Fig. 10: *Changea yangguifei* spec. nov. – ♀, Yunnan, (GU 58-92), paratype
 Fig. 11: *Changea yangguifei* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, (GU 70-54), paratype.

***Besaia (Besaia) zoe* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. IV, fig. 27)
 Entomofauna Supplement 9: 65. (LT: Vietnam, Fan-si-pan).

Taxonomic note

Comparison of the type of *zoe* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 and a transparency slide of the holotype of *mediodivisa* BRYK, 1949, described from Burma, showed that both taxa are externally very similar. However the illustration of the genitalia of the holotype by KIRIAKOFF (1959) shows male genitalia of absolutely different shape of uncus (hammer-shaped) and gnathoi (without processes and rather small). If KIRIAKOFF really illustrated the genitalia of the holotype of *mediodivisa* there cannot be any doubt that both taxa are taxonomically distinct. The dissected genitalia of a male from Yunnan matches the Vietnamese *zoe*.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 28.V.1981, 30.V.1981, 2300 m (GU 58-57); 1 ♂, Lushui, pianma, 2300 m, 28.V.1981.

***Besaia (Besaia) ovatia* spec. nov.** (fig. 12; col. pl. IV, figs 26a, 26b)

Holotype ♂: China, Sichuan, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.-8.VII.1999, leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.-8.VII.1999; 1 ♂, Omeishan.

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, Dongchuan, 26°06', 103°12', 2800 m, 19.- 24.VI.1980, (GU 58-51), 1 ♂ 18.VII.1981.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 17 mm, ♀ 21 mm. The antennae of the males are filiform. Ground colour of forewings yellowish to reddish brown. The basal fascia marked by blackish dots, the median and the postmedian fasciae by yellowish dots.

The submarginal fascia is marked by small blackish dots. There is a yellowish streak from the base toward the margin of the forewings. The hindwings and the abdomen are brown. The underside of the forewings is uniform dark brown; the underside of the hindwings is pale uniform yellowish brown.

The female resembles the male in pattern but the ground colour is greyish rather than yellowish.

The male genitalia show a slightly bilobed uncus. The gnathoi are well developed with three processes. The 8th sternite is deeply bilobed on both sides.

***Besaia (Besaia) prominens* (BRYK, 1949)** (col. pl. IV, fig. 28)*Pydna prominens* – BRYK, Ark. Zool. **42A**(19): 16. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, S. Tengchong, 22°01', 100°48', 20.VII.1958, 1200–1600 m.

***Besaia (Besaia) alboflavida* (BRYK, 1949)** (col. pl. IV, fig. 29)*Pydna alboflavida* – BRYK, Ark. Zool. **42A**(19): 18. (LT: Burma, Kambaiti).

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Yingyang, 1600 m, 15.IV.1980.

***Besaia (Besaia) tristan* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. IV, fig. 30)Entomofauna Supplement **9**: 66. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.This is the first record from China. The sclerotisation of the 8th sternite differs slightly from the type material from Vietnam.

Material

Hubei: 1 ♂, 1640 m, Shennongjia, 8.VII.1981 (GU 71-35).

Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, S. Daxue Shan, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34', 102°00', 2750 m, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 70-17).

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.V.–9.VI.1999; 2 ♀♀, Dengchuan, 26°06', 103°12', 2800 m, 28.VI.1980.

***Besaia (Besaia) brunneosticta* (BRYK, 1949)** (col. pl. IV, fig. 31)*Pydna brunneosticta* – BRYK, Ark. Zool. **42A**(19): 19. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Lushui, 2500 m, 4.VI.1981.

***Besaia (Ogulina) eupatagia* (HAMPSON, 1893)** (fig. 14; col. pl. IV, fig. 35)*Pydna eupatagia* – Moths India **1**: 141. LT: Sikkim.(= *Ogulina pulchra* CAI, 1982 in Insects of Xizang **2**: 24, LT: Xizang, Zham, **syn. nov.**)This is the first record of *B. eupatagia* from China.

Taxonomic note

Careful comparison of the types of *eupatagia* and *pulchra* CAI, 1982 showed that both taxa are conspecific. So *pulchra* becomes a junior synonym of *eupatagia*, (**syn. nov.**) and not of *plusioides* BRYK, 1949 as stated in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992).

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

Xizang: 1 ♂, Zhangmu, 2230 m, 18.VIII.1986 (GU 59-50); 1 ♂, Zham, 2250 m, 12.V.1974 (holotype of *pulchra*).***Besaia (Ogulina) melanius melanius* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. IV, fig. 33a)Entomofauna Supplement **9**: 67. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The specimen does not differ from the type series from Vietnam.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.V.–9.VI.1999.

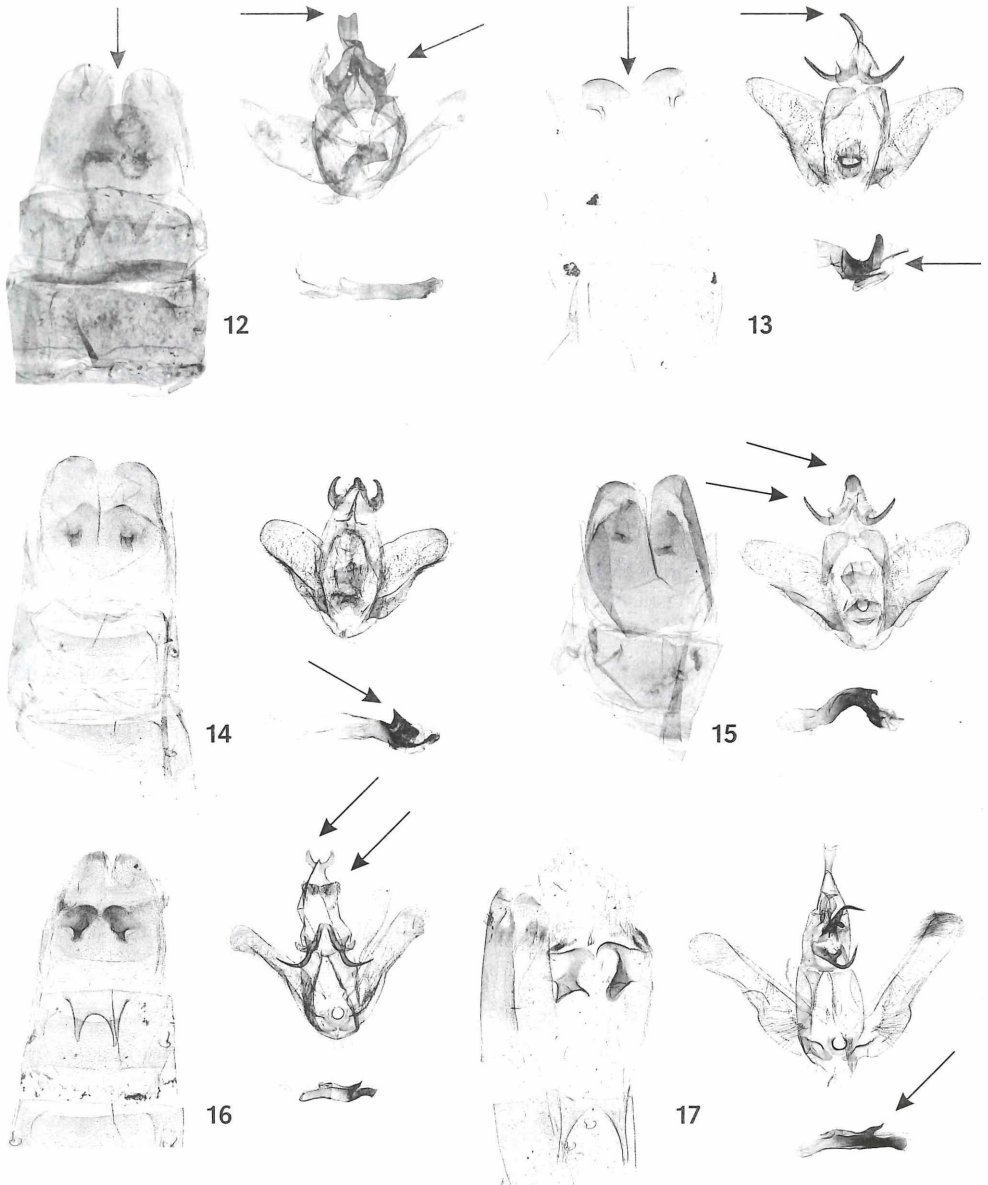


Fig. 12: *Besaia (Besaia) ovatia* spec. nov. – Yunnan (GU 58-51), paratype.

Fig. 13: *Besaia (Ogulina) hanae* spec. nov. – Shaanxi (GU 70-41), holotype.

Fig. 14: *Besaia (Ogulina) eupatagia* – Xizang (GU 59-50).

Fig. 15: *Besaia (Ogulina) melanius aethiops* subspec. nov. – Shaanxi, (GU 59-49), paratype.

Fig. 16: *Besaia (Curuzza) caii* spec. nov. – Yunnan (GU 55-61), paratype.

Fig. 17: *Besaia (Curuzza) bryki* – Vietnam, Fan-si-pan (GU 28-33), paratype.

In China flies a further subspecies:

***Besaia (Ogulina) melanius aethiops* subsp. nov.** (fig. 15; col. pl. IV, fig. 33b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 leg. SINJAEV & PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 12 ♂♂ Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 (GU 59-49, 59-69); 8 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22 mm. From Shaanxi there is a series, which is conspecific to *melanius*. However the specimens are generally remarkable darker in ground colour than the type series of *melanius* from Vietnam. Particularly the pale pattern on the costa and the biggest part of the apex of the forewings are lacking and replaced by uniform fuscous coloured scales. The male genitalia does not differ significantly from the nominotypical subspecies.

***Besaia (Ogulina) hanae* spec. nov.** (fig. 13; col. pl. IV, fig. 36)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, sek. Busch, Mischwald, 2200 m, 23.–27.V.1998 leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 70-41).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 21.5 mm. Externally the new species resembles *eupatagia* and *melanius*. Diagnostic for *hanae* is a second fuscous median spot (apart from the discoidal spot) on the forewings. The general habitus is rather greyish than brownish. Instead of two white prominent spots in the submarginal fascia there are 5 spots. The hindwings are more fuscous than in *eupatagia* and the underside of the hindwings is paler than the upperside.

The male genitalia are characterized by the long and pointed uncus, with a pair of long and curved gnathoi. The valves rather triangular than ellipsoid as in the other similar species. The aedeagus lacks the processes which are seen in *melanius* or *eupatagia*. The 8th sternite is deeper bilobed.

Etymology

The species is named after HAN HONGXIANG, with thanks for her assistance at CAS.

***Besaia (Curuzza) caii* spec. nov.** (fig. 16; col. pl. IV, fig. 34)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 55-61).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 23.5 mm. The new species is related to *B. bryki* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan). The general habitus is paler than in *bryki* and the pale brown markings on the wings are weaker. The pale discoidal spot on the forewings and the black shadow from the apex are diagnostic. The postmedian fasciae are marked by two rows of brown dots.

The male genitalia are similar to *bryki* (fig. 17) but differ by a different shape of the uncus, which is very broadly bilobed with a small hook in the centre. The gnathoi are curved with a pointed process (in *bryki* the tip is knob-shaped). The 8th sternite is differently sclerotised (as illustrated).

From Hubei (Shennongjia, 16.VIII.1981, GU 71-28) there is a small and rubbed male which could belong to *bryki* but the genitalia differ slightly in the shape of the uncus from *bryki*.

***Besaia (Curuzza) leechi* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. IV, fig. 37)
Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 69. LT: Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Kunkala Shan [ca. 31°N; 101° E] (GU BMNH-10), 6 ♂♂, S. Daxue Shan, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00' E, 2750 m, 7.–8.VII.1999, (GU 70-08, 70-32).

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Daxin, Xialei, 1900 m, 14.VII.1985 (GU 58-80).

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Caojian, 2520 m, 19.VII.1982; 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15' E, 98°55' N; 6.–8.VI.1999.

Tibet: 1 ♂, Mania, Hotschu-Fluß, 2500–3000 m, August (GU 15-96).

***Saliocteta postica* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. V, fig. 38)

Ceira postica in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 66. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from China. However since the genitalia had been removed from the specimen, the identification was possible by external features only.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Menglun, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', 13.IV.1978.

***Ceira argus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, stat. nov.**

Neue Ent. Nachr. 25: 106. LT: Yunnan, A-tun-tse.

Taxonomic note

Further material and careful dissection of genitalia shows that the differences between *niveipicta* KIRIAKOFF, 1962 and *argus* as described by SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) are fully valid and that *argus* is not a subspecies of *niveipicta* KIRIAKOFF, 1962, but a bona species.

Material

Shaanxi: 5♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

***Ceira guanyin* spec. nov.** (fig. 18; col. pl. V, fig. 39)

Holotype ♂: China, Guangdong, Guanzhou, Shipai, 27.VIII.1958 in coll. CAS, Beijing.

Paratypes

Guandong: 3 ♂♂, Guanzhou, Shipai, 2.–30.VIII.1958 (GU 58-32).

Jiangxi: 1 ♂, Nangkang, Xian, 25°6', 114°7', IV.1978.

Diagnosis

Forewing length 19–20 mm. The species resembles in shape of wings and pattern of forewings externally *notia* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997. But there is a prominent brown spot on the median area of the forewings. The ground colour of the wings is yellowish brown. The postmedian fascia of the forewings is marked by black dots; the other fasciae are very weakly developed.

The new species resembles externally also somewhat *polonia* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 but in *polonia* all wings and the abdomen bear a less number of reddish scales. A further (undescribed) species from Assam shows contrasting dark brown hindwings.

The male genitalia have well developed hammer-shaped uncus and gnathoi. The valves are rectangular and differ in this from most other relatives, which show rather pointed valves. The aedeagus is somewhat curved with a pointed tip. The 8th sternite is characteristic but shorter (circle-shaped) than in the other species.

***Ceira malayana* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994** (col. pl. V, fig. 41)

Heterocera Sumatrana 7 (2): 223. LT: Malaya, Pahang, Genting.

This is the first record from China. The species was meanwhile also found in N. Vietnam (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997) and N. Myanmar (Putao).

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, Nujiang river valley, 2570 m, 25°50'E, 99°17' N, August 1998.

***Ceira margarethae* (KIRIAKOFF, 1959)** (col. pl. V, fig. 42)

Norraca margarethae – Arkiv för Zoologi ser. 2 12 (20): 322. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 4 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999; 1 ♂, Jizu Shan, 2400 m, 25°9, 100°3, 2.VII.1980; 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 6.–8.VI.1999; 1 ♂, Xuebung, Mt. Nanping, Lugiang, 3000–3500 m, VI.1999.

***Ceira eustachus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. V, fig. 40)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 75. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Fujian: 1 ♂, Wuyi shan, Sangang, 10.VI.1981; 1 ♀, Chongan, 12.VIII.1979.

***Ceira ochracea* MOORE, 1879** (col. pl. V, fig. 43)

– in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 65. LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling.

This is the first record from China. The species resembles externally *C. seacona* SWINHOE, 1916 (col. pl. V, fig. 44).

Material

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Qinzhou, 15.IV.1980.

***Eushachia millennium* spec. nov.** (fig. 21; col. pl. V, fig. 47)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 20.V.–9.VI.1999 leg. local collectors in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 20.–30.VI.1999 (GU 70-46); dito 3 ♂♂, 20.V.–9.VI.1999; 2 ♂♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 6.–8.VI.1999.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22–23 mm (1.5–2 mm smaller than *aurata aurata*—col. pl. V, fig. 38). Externally similar to *aurata aurata* which flies sympatrically in Yunnan. The forewings of *millennium* are less elongated and broader. The ground colour is golden, mixed with many dark brown dots. The marginal fascia of the forewings is marked by well developed and prominent silver triangular spots.

The male genitalia differ from *aurata* (fig. 20) in the slightly bilobed and less broad uncus. The gnathoi are rather triangular and without a process which is present in *aurata* and *midas* БРΥК, 1949. The valves of *millennium* are triangular. The aedeagus is significantly shorter than in *aurata*.

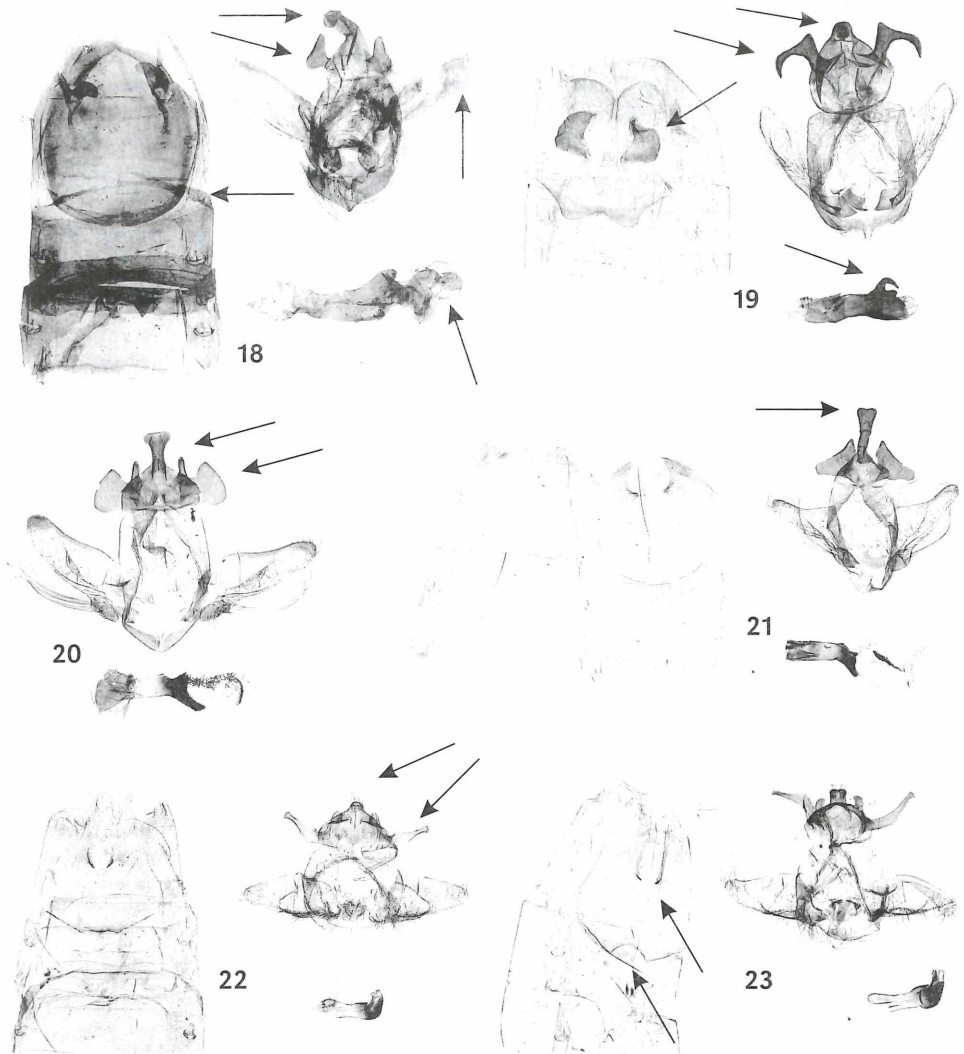


Fig. 18: *Ceira guanyin* spec. nov. – Guangdong (GU 58-32), paratype.

Fig. 19: *Torigea astrae* spec. nov. – Shaanxi, (GU 59-36), paratype.

Fig. 20: *Eushachia aurata aurata* – Yunnan (GU 70-48).

Fig. 21: *Eushachia millenium* spec. nov. – Yunnan (GU 70-46), paratype.

Fig. 22: *Torigea junctura* ssp. – Xizang (GU 59-52).

Fig. 23: *Torigea junctura* – Sikkim, Darjeeling (GU 16-97).

***Eushachia midas* (BRYK, 1949), stat. rest. (col. pl. V, fig. 48)**

Pydna aurata midas – Ark, zool. 42A(19): 12. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

Taxonomic note

When typing the description *E. millenium* at 31st of December 1999 (see above) we checked the other known taxa and become aware, that *midas* is a bona species where the male looks like the female of *aurata* (col. pl. V, fig. 46).

Diagnostic are the very elongated wings (wingspan ♂ 26 mm) and the absence of the black discoidal spot of the forewings.

The male genitalia as illustrated by KIRIAKOFF (1959) show very different gnathoi with two processes and a unique knob-shaped uncus.

Material

Shaanxi: 12 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.-14.VI.2000.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Daxue Shan, Gonggashan W Moxi, 3200 m, 20.-21.VII.1999.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Li-kiang, 2000 m, 9.VII.1935, 1 ♂, Li-kiang, 3000 m, 2.VII.1935 1 ♀, Li-kiang, 3000 m, 17.VI.1935, 1 ♂, Li-kiang, 15.VII.1935.

Torigea ariston SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (col. pl. V, fig. 49)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 78 LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species was illustrated as *Struba argenteodivisa* KIRIAKOFF, 1962 by CAI (1982), which occurs however also in China.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, Tsienspin, 1700 m, 10.V.1956 and 1100 m, 22.V.1956.

Torigea astrae spec. nov. (fig. 19; col. pl. V, fig. 45)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 6.-11.IV.1999, leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

4 ♂♂, same data as holotype (GU 59-36, 59-68); 2 ♂♂, Foping Nature Reserve, 1600 m, 20.IV.-11.V.1999; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.-12.V.2000; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, dito 1500 m, March 2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length 21–22 mm, ♀ 28 mm. The antennae of the male are bipectinated. The head (frons) is covered with white hairs, the thorax is yellow coloured. The species resembles somewhat *argenteodivisa* KIRIAKOFF, 1962 but differs by the white hindwings and the silver streak on the forewings, which reaches only the median area and not the margin. The ground colour of the forewings is yellow mixed with pale brown pattern. The discoidal spot is marked in brown and the submarginal fascia by brown spots. The female resembles the male.

The male genitalia are characterized by a pair of well developed and long gnathoi. The uncus is not small and not bilobed. The aedeagus has a rectangular process. The bilobed 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised.

Torigea argentea SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (col. pl. V, fig. 50)

Entomofauna suppl. 9: 79. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hunan: 2 ♂♂, Sangzhi, Tianpingshan, 20.V.1981 (GU 30-32).

Shaanxi: 9 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 6.-11.IV.1999; 2 ♂♂, Foping Nature Reserve, 1600 m, 20.IV.-11.V.1999; 2 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.-12.V.2000; 15 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.-14.VI.2000.

Torigea junctura (MOORE, 1879) (figs 22, 23; col. pl. V, fig. 51)

Ceira junctura in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. Lepid. Insects Colln.late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON (1): 65. LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling.

Taxonomic note

CAI (1982) recorded the species as *Bireta postica* from China. SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) identified it later correctly as *junctura*. The material of CAI was reconfirmed and one male was dissected to study the genitalia. The male genitalia differ from *junctura* from Darjeeling and Nepal by the unilobed and rounded uncus, the shorter and thicker gnathoi and the remaining shape of the tegumen. Also the 8th sternite is somewhat different sclerotised and less bilobed. Probably our material belongs to a distinct subspecies, which should be described when more material is available from China.

Material

Xizang: 1 ♂, Zhangmu, Kouan, 3300 m, 6.VII.1975 (GU 59-52); 1 ♂, Gyirong, 28°9', 85°2', 30.VIII.1975.
Yunnan: 1 ♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.V.-9.VI.1999.

***Honveda fasciata* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. VI, fig. 52)

Pydna fasciata – HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 66. (LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling).

This is the first record from China.

Material

Xizang: 1 ♂, 850 m, 30.V.1983 (GU 58-22).
Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999, 1 ♂, dito, 6.–8.VI.1999; 1 ♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

***Periergos (Periergos) kamadena* (MOORE, 1865)** (fig. 24; col. pl. VI, fig. 53)

Menapia kamadena – Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 812. LT: Burma.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999 (GU 08-27); 1 ♀, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00', IX.1999.

***Periergos (Periergos) ?orest* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. VI, fig. 56)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 81. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The female does not belong to *P. orpheus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992, which is characterized by its white hindwings. However the identification as *orest* is tentative.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, Nujiang river valley, 2570 m, 25°50'E, 99°17'N, August 1998.

***Periergos (Periergos) harutai* SUGI, 1994** (fig. 25; col. pl. VI, figs 54a, 54b)

Tinea 14 Supplement 1: 165. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from China. The species was also recorded from Vietnam (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997).

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999 (GU 8-04; 55-57).

***Periergos (Periergos) accidentia* spec. nov.** (fig. 26; col. pl. VI, fig. 55)

Holotype ♂: Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999 leg. local collectors in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

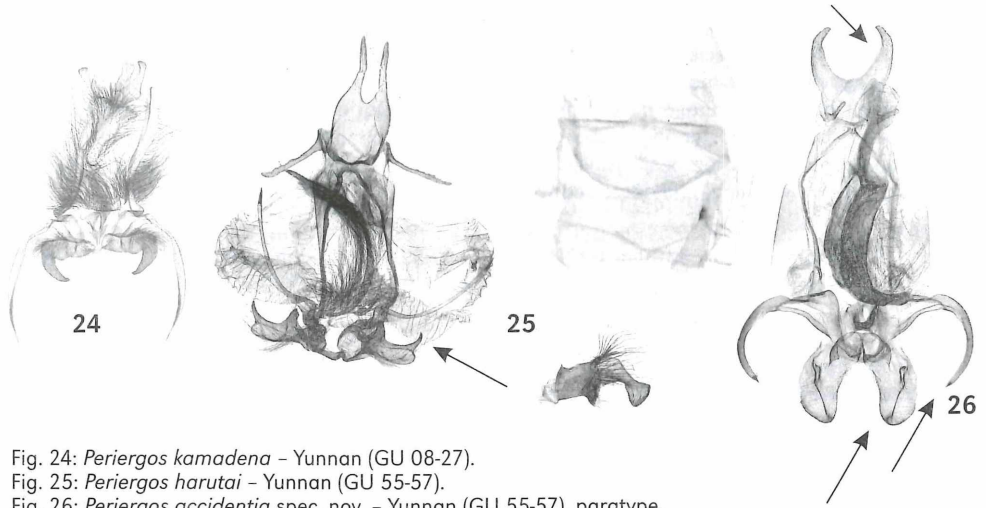


Fig. 24: *Periergos kamadena* – Yunnan (GU 08-27).

Fig. 25: *Periergos harutai* – Yunnan (GU 55-57).

Fig. 26: *Periergos accidentia* spec. nov. – Yunnan (GU 55-57), paratype.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 7 ♂♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999 (GU 08-23, 55-55, 55-56), 5 ♂♂, dito 6.–8.VI.1999; 3 ♂♂, Midu, 1650 m, 25°3'N, 100°5'E, 17.VIII.1980; 5 ♂♂, 30 km S Simao, Puwen, 900 m, Xishuangbanna, 22°30'N, 101°02'E 16.III.–10.IV.2000; 3 ♂♂, Yunxian-Daxing, 1200 m, 24°30'N, 100°E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000; 1 ♀, Mouding, 25°19'N, 101°32'E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 27–29 mm, one male spans only 23 mm, the female spans 34 mm. Antennae long bipectinated as usual in the genus. Ground colour of all wings and the body warm yellow. The head and the palpi whitish-yellow coloured. The black pattern reduced but the small discoidal spot clearly marked. The median line near the apex and the postmedian fasciae marked black. The yellow hindwings mixed with reddish scales. The underside of the wings is whitish-yellow. The female resembles the male in the ground colour and markings of the forewings but the hindwings are pale yellowish. The male genitalia are characterized by the deeply bilobed and well developed uncus. The gnathoi are very small. The other features closely resemble *Periergos rusatus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992, which was described from Vietnam.

Periergos (Rosiora) ?bela (SWINHOE, 1894) (col. pl. VI, figs 58a, 58b)

Pydna bela – Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 159. LT: Assam.

This is the first record from China.

Taxonomic note

The holotype and also a female from the locus typicus are more orange coloured than the single female from Yunnan. Probably our specimen belongs to an undescribed species.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Jingdong, 10.VI.1956, 1170 m.

Periergos (Rosiora) ?tenebralis (HAMPSON, 1896) (col. pl. VI, fig. 57)

Moths India 4: 457. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Guangxi: 1 ♂, Pingxiang, 230 m, 13.VI.1976.

Taxonomic note

The specimen does not match the holotype of *tenebralis* very well. Particularly the fuscous median area of the forewings is lacking in our specimen from SE China. Also from zoogeographical considerations it might be possible that it could belong to a new species which is characterized by its dark brown hindwings (all other known species except *tenebralis* show pale yellowish hindwings).

Stauropinae

***Cerura przewalskyi* (ALPHERAKY, 1882)** (col. pl. VI, fig. 59)

Harpyia przewalskyi – Horae Soc. Ent. Rossia 17: 38. LT: Xinjiang, Khorgossa.

The species is widely distributed and common in Xinjiang. It was overlooked in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992).

Material

Xinjiang: 1 ♂, Wushi, 15.VII.1974; 1 ♀, Tuokexun, 16.VI.1958 (and further material in CAS).

***Cerura dayongi* spec. nov.** (fig. 27; col. pl. VII, figs 60a, 60b)

Holotype ♂: China, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 18° 7' N, 108° 8' E. 9.VII.1967 in coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Hainan: 1 ♂, 13 ♀♀, as Jiangfengling, 5.IV. 1982, 17.VI.1973, 18.VII.1980, 12.–17.VIII.1964, 14.IX.1964, 24.X.1983, 31.X.1964, 3.XI.1964; 1 ♂♀, Nada, 18.V.1997 (GU 58-64).

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22.5 mm (holotype) and 26 mm ♀♀ 31–35 mm. The species belongs to the group of *Cerura priapus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997. The forewings are shining white. The black pattern is reduced. The postbasal fascia is prominently marked with black filled with yellowish brown. Also the submarginal fascia is well developed. The discoidal spots are small but visible on all wings. The hindwings are whitish, in the females brownish with blackish chequered margin. The abdomen is whitish rather than blackish as seen in all other similar species of *Cerura*. The underside of the forewings is white in the males but shows a blackish pattern on the costa. The discoidal spot is marked blackish on the hindwings' underside. The females show a fuscous underside of the forewings and also the hindwings show a well-developed blackish pattern.

The male genitalia are characterised particularly by the shape of the aedeagus, which resembles somewhat *priapus*, and the distinct bilobed valves. The 8th sternite is characteristically sclerotised in a W-shape.

As far as known this remarkable species is endemic to the island of Hainan. In Hainan *Cerura priapus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 also occurs.

Etymology

We dedicate this beautiful species to Dr. XUE DAYONG, CAS.

***Cerura (Cerura) priapus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 28)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 85. LT: N. Vietnam, Cuc Phuong.

SCHINTLMEISTER (1997) described the species from Hongkong and Guangdong.

Material

Guangdong: 1 ♂♀, Linping, IV.1934 (paratypes of *priapus*).

Hongkong: 1 ♂, Fanling, 19.V.1993; 1 ♂, Sai Kung, IV.1993 (paratypes of *priapus*).

Hainan: 1 ♂, Changyang, Wushangling, 1600 m, VII.1998;

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

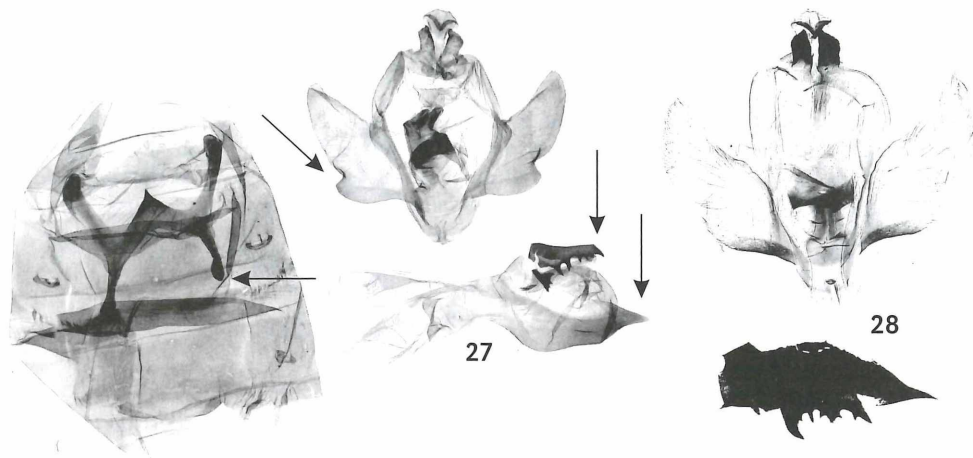


Fig. 27: *Cerura dayongi* spec. nov. – Hainan (GU 58-64), paratype.

Fig. 28: *Cerura priapus* – N. Vietnam (GU 28-18), paratype.

***Furcula aeruginosa ludoviciae* (PÜNGELER, 1901)** (col. pl. VII, fig. 61a)

Cerura ludoviciae – Dt. Ent. Z. Iris 14: 180. LT: China, Aksu.

***Furcula aeruginosa ludovicior* (GAEDE, 1933)** (col. pl. VII, figs 61b, 61c)

Cerura ludovicior – in SEITZ, Großschmett. Erde Suppl. 2: 174. LT: China, Maral-Bashi.

***Furcula aeruginosa mongolica* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1998** (col. pl. VII, figs 61d, 61e)

Entomofauna 19: 83. LT: Mongolia, Dsungar Gobi.

Taxonomic note

SCHINTLMEISTER (1998) showed recently, that *aeruginosa* is a widely distributed species of arid and semiarid zones which tends to geographical variation. *F. ludoviciae* and also *ludovicior* are two distinct subspecies of which *ludovicior* is much paler in ground colour.

Material

Xinjiang: ssp. *ludoviciae*: 6 ♂♂, Aksu valley; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Korla, 10.IX.1980; 3 ♂♂, Ürümqi, 8.V.1965, 18.V.1958; 1 ♂, Aral, 37°3 90°3, IX.1989.

ssp. *ludovicior*: 4 ♂♂, Tuomuierfeng, 2400 m, 4.–20.VII.1977; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bohu, 41°9, 86°6 13.V.1981.

ssp. *mongolica*: 1 ♂♀, Beitun, 14. and 17.VII.1981; 1 ♂, Tacheng, 46°7, 82°9, 1974, 1 ♂, Shihezi, Shi, 44°2, 86°, 10.V.1981.

***Furcula tibetana* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1998** (col. pl. VII, fig. 62)

Entomofauna 19: 108. (LT: E. Tibet, Taba).

The species was added to the Chinese fauna in 1998. It resembles *Furcula furcula sangaica* (MOORE, 1877).

***Furcula bifida* (BRAHM, 1787)**

Insecten-Kalender für Sammler und Oekonomen – Teil 1. LT: [Middle Europe].

This is the first record of the species from China. It occurs in Mongolia as well as in Kazakhstan.

Material

Xinjiang: 2 ♂♂, Beitun, 47°18', 87°48', 9.VII.1981; 1 ♀, Ürümqi, 8.III.1964.

***Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. VII, fig. 68a)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 89. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

Stauropus pustulifer OBERTHÜR, 1911 – Etudes Lep. Comp. 5 (1): 323. LT: Sichuan, Ta-tsien Lou.

This is the first record of this subspecies from China. In Sichuan (Kangding), Shaanxi (Taibaishan, Foping—col. pl. VII, fig. 68b) and Gansu occurs the nominate form which shows brown coloured wings. Ssp. *albescens* differs much by its white ground colour.

Material

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999; 1 ♀, Dongchuan, 320 m, 26°, 103°2, 17.VI.1980.

Sichuan: 3 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 71-53); 1 ♂, Gonggashan, NW Moxi, 29°41'E, 101°58' N, 2850 m, 14.–19.VII.1999 (GU 71-59).

Hubei: 1 ♀, Xingshan, 1350 m, 23.VII.1993.

Hunan: 1 ♂, Tianpingshan, 1300 m, 11.VIII.1988.

***Syntypistis ambigua* spec. nov.** (fig. 31; col. pl. VII, figs 64a, 64b)

Holotype ♂: China, Hubei, Xingshan, Lomgmenhe, Yangtze-river, 1300 m, 9.V.1994 in coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Hubei: 1 ♀, Xingshan, Lomgmenhe, Yangtze-river, 1350 m, 18.VII.1993.

Hunan: 1 ♂, 11.X.1988 [label written in Chinese], (GU 30-82), 2 ♀♀, Piangshan, 1600 m, 25.VI.1981, 15.VII.1985.

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Daba Mts., Wuanyuan, VII.1998.

N. Vietnam: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Fan-si-pan, 1600 m, 22°17, 104°44, 1600 m, 20.–30.VI. (GU 28-54), 28.X.–7.XI.1995; 1 ♀, Mt. Fan-si-pan, Cha-pa, 22°20, 103°40, 1600–1800 m, VII.1995.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22–23 mm, ♀ 27 mm. The new species externally somewhat resembles *cupreonitens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 (col. pl. VII, fig. 63) (described from Zhejiang and Fujian). The ground colour of the wings is brown with greenish coloured basal and postmedian areas of the forewings. However the brown colour resembles *viridipicta* WILEMAN more than the chocolate brown of *cupreonitens*. The green coloured basal area is less prominent than in *cupreonitens* but separated from the brown median area by a fuscous fascia. The hindwings are pale brown.

The male genitalia are similar to *cupreonitens* (fig. 30) but differ in the broad and massive uncus with a broad and well-developed gnathos. The shape of the valves is less elongated and rather broad with a characteristic process, which is also seen in *cupreonitens*. The saccus is more elongate than in *cupreonitens*. The aedeagus is shorter and pointed at the base. The 8th sternite resembles also many other species of the *viridipicta* WILEMAN-group but is broader bilobed than in *cupreonitens*.

***Syntypistis victor* spec. nov.** (fig. 35; col. pl. VII, figs 66a, 66b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 47 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V. 1999 (GU 59-33); dito 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 15.–20.IV.1999; dito 3 ♂♂, 6.–11.IV.1999; 1 ♂♀, South Taibaishan,

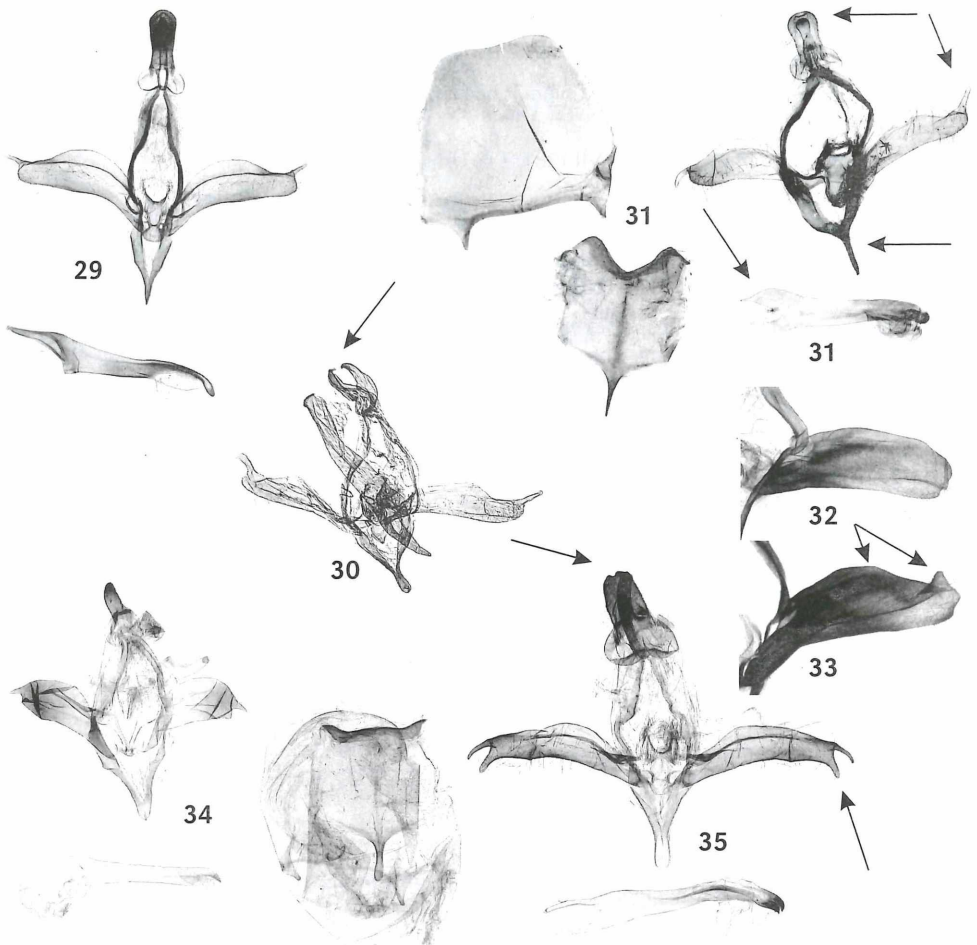


Fig. 29: *Syntypistis subgriseoviridis* - Shaanxi, (GU 08-94).
 Fig. 30: *Syntypistis cupreonitens* - Zhejiang, (ZFMK 92), holotype.
 Fig. 31: *Syntypistis ambigua* spec. nov. - Hubei (GU 30-82), paratype.
 Fig. 32: *Syntypistis perdix perdix* - Sikkim (GU 16-04).
 Fig. 33: *Syntypistis perdix gutianshana* - Fujian (GU 21-30).
 Fig. 34: *Syntypistis jupiter* - Yunnan (GU 58-24).
 Fig. 35: *Syntypistis victor* spec. nov. - Shaanxi, (GU 59-33), paratype.

Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, 20.V.-8.VI.1999, 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, dito, June 1999; 5 ♂♂, dito 1.-12.VIII.1999, 3 ♂♂, dito, 27.V.-8.VI.1999, 1350-2000 m; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, 5.-10.V.2000; 36 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2200 m, 12.-16.V.2000; 5 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.-12.V.2000.

Hubei: 1 ♂, 18.VI.1981.

Beijing: 1 ♂, Beihua Shan, 1200 m, 26.V.1973, 39°8, 115°6.

Liaoning: 1 ♀, Liaoning Sheng, 41°8, 123°4, 5.VI.1980.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22 mm. The antennae of the male are bipectinate with an unpectinated tip. The abdomen is greyish brown. The basal area of the forewing is fuscous greyish green. In the middle there is a prominent black streak. The median area is distinct by three white spots near the costa and a further white spot toward the dorsum. The basal fascia and the postmedian fascia are marked whitish. The pattern of the forewings somewhat resembles *S. pryeri* (LEECH, 1889). The hindwings are pale greyish with fuscous marked median and postmedian fasciae.

The male genitalia are characterized by a slightly bilobed uncus with one gnathos. The valves are also bilobed. The aedeagus and the 8th sternite are diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated. The male genitalia resemble somewhat *Syntypistis subgriseoviridis* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 (fig. 29), which flies in Taibaishan sympatrically and syntopically with the new species.

Etymology

The species is named after our friend and very successful field collector VICTOR SINIAEV.

***Syntypistis spitzeri* (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1987), comb. nov.** (col. pl. VII, fig. 67)

Quadricalcarifera spitzeri – Entomofauna 8: 56. LT: N. Vietnam, Tam Dao.

This is the first record from China. In Vietnam *spitzeri* is one of the most common species. In China and also Thailand this is not so.

Material

Jiangxi: 1 ♂, Doushui, 25°8', 114°4', 5.VII.1975 (GU 70-52).

***Syntypistis jupiter* (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997)** (fig. 34; col. pl. VII, fig. 65)

Quadricalcarifera jupiter – Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 93. LT: N. Vietnam, Tam Dao.

This is the first record from China. The male genitalia are illustrated for better identification.

Material

Hainan: 1 ♂, Jiangfengling, 14.VI.1982 (GU 70-72).

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Kunming, 2000 m, 12.VIII.1980 (GU 58-24).

***Syntypistis umbrosa umbrosa* (MATSUMURA, 1927)** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 69)

Quadricalcarifera umbrosa – J. coll. Agr. Hokkaido imp. Univ. 19: 6. LT: Taiwan.

This is the first record from China. The female is sexually dimorphic from the male. The species is also known from Indochina, Sundaland and N. India.

Material

Hainan: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Jiangfengling, 760 m, 18.–24.III.1980.

Jiangxi: 1 ♀, Jiulianshan, 24°6', 114°5'; 1 ♀, Doushui, 25°8', 114°4', 4.VII.1975.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999, 1 ♀, 130 km SW Kunming, Lincang, 23°45', 102°, 1430 m, 25.XI.–5.XII.1998; 1 ♀, 18 km S Simao, 1280 m, Mangxi Ba Mts., 22°49', 101°00', 26.II.–20.III.1999.

***Syntypistis witoldi* (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997)** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 70)

Quadricalcarifera witoldi – Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 96. LT: Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species was also found in Thailand and Myanmar.

Material

6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Yunnan, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, (Salween) River valley, 25°50'E, 99°17'N, 2750 m, August 1998.

***Syntypistis fasciata* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 71)

Dasychira fasciata – In HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 58. LT: Sikkim.

By this first record from China the known area is much extended toward the Northeast. Former records (CAI & WANG, 1987 and others) are based on misidentifications of *S. comatus*.

Material

Yunnan: 12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

***Syntypistis nigribasalis nigribasalis* (WILEMAN, 1910)**

Stauropus nigribasalis – Entomologist 43: 289. LT: Taiwan.

(= *Quadricalcarifera notoprocta* YANG, 1995 – Insects and Macrofungi of Gutianshan, Zhejiang p. 162. LT: Zhejiang, Gutianshan, **syn. nov.**)

YANG (1995) described *notoprocta* from Zhejiang and compared it with *pryeri*. In fact the illustrated male genitalia of the holotype matches exactly *nigribasalis*. Probably *nigribasalis* was unknown to YANG when describing *notoprocta*. Thus *notoprocta* must sink as a junior synonym (**syn. nov.**) of *nigribasalis*.

***Syntypistis perdis gutianshana* (YANG, 1995), stat. et comb. nov.** (fig. 33)

Quadricalcarifera gutianshana YANG, 1995, Insects and Macrofungi of Gutianshan, Zhejiang p. 162. LT: Zhejiang, Gutianshan.

Dasychira perdis (MOORE, 1879) – Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON (1): 58. LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling.

(= *Stauropus confusa* WILEMAN, 1910, Entomologist 43: 289, LT: Taiwan, Rantaizan, **syn. nov.**)

YANG described a species from Zhejiang without illustration of the imago. The male genitalia was illustrated but in the legend in error stated as "*Quadricalcarifera nivala* YANG" instead as *gutianshana*. His drawing of the male genitalia matches well *perdis* (fig. 32). However there are minor differences in the shape of the valves, which are rather convex in E. Chinese populations. Material from Taiwan and also from Yunnan, Vietnam, Thailand and Sikkim shows identical shapes of their valves. Compared specimens from Fujian, Kuatun (GU 16-14, 21-30) matches the illustration of *gutianshana* genitalia. However *gutianshana* is a distinct subspecies of the continental East Chinese populations of *perdis*. Furthermore we can record the nominotypical subspecies from China, Yunnan for the first time. Comparison with more material from Taiwan showed, that these populations are not constantly darker than specimens from the Himalayas. The material from summer and autumn does not differ from Himalayan material. The fuscous forms from Taiwan are probably influenced by climatic conditions. The type series of *confusa* was collected in early winter/spring. Thus *confusa* must sink as a junior synonym (**syn. nov.**) of *perdis*.

Material (ssp. *perdis*)

Yunnan: 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

***Benbowia callista xingyun* subspec. nov.** (figs 38, 39; col. pl. VIII, figs 73a, 73b)

Benbowia callista SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 98. LT: N. Vietnam.

Holotype ♂: China, Hubei, Xingshan, Longhme, 6.V.1994 (GU 30-75) in coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Dokou, 8.VI.1981; 1 ♂, Chongqing, 800 m, Yinyunshan, 14.VI.1994.

Yunnan: 6 ♂♂, Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m (GU 02-01), GU 55-05).

There are three specimens (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) from Zhejiang, Mokanshan (col. pl. VIII, fig. 73c), which are not included in the type series because the male genitalia (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992: 98) differ from other Chinese material.

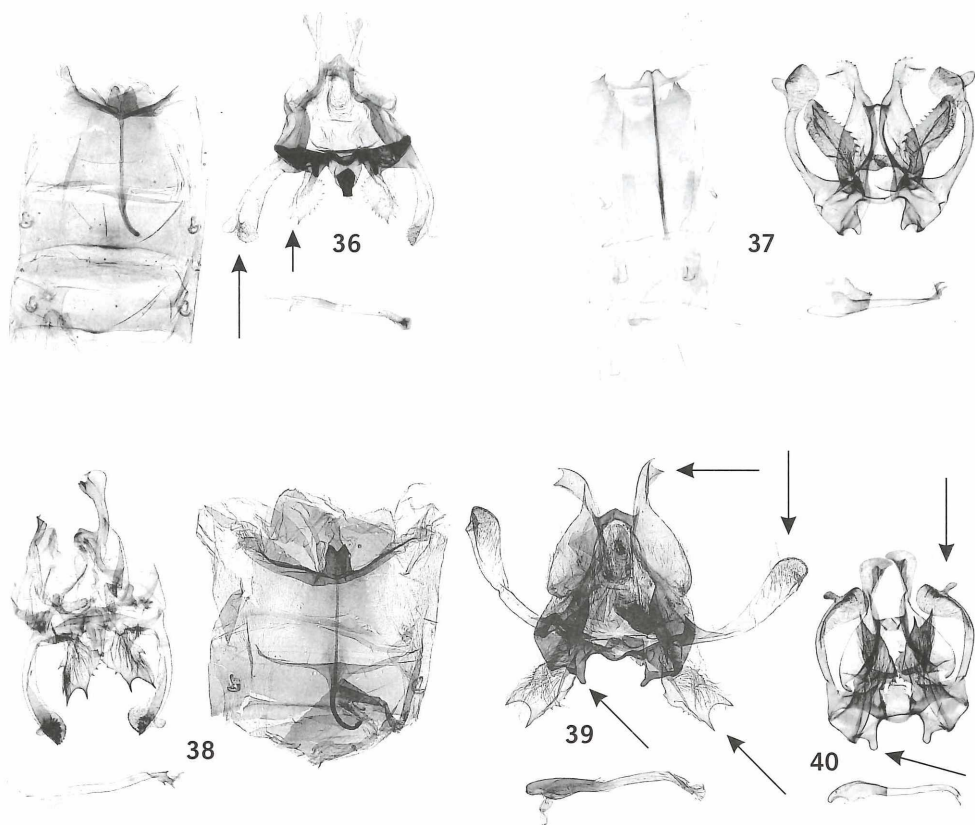


Fig. 36: *Benbowia camilla* – Sichuan (GU 58-69).

Fig. 37: *Benbowia camilla* – N. Vietnam (GU 30-07), paratype.

Fig. 38: *Benbowia callista xingyun* subsp. nov. – Hubei (GU 30-75), holotype.

Fig. 39: *Benbowia callista xingyun* subsp. nov. – Yunnan, (GU 55-05).

Fig. 40: *Benbowia callista callista* – N. Vietnam (GU 30-15), paratype.

Diagnosis

Externally like the nominotypical subspecies from Vietnam. The male genitalia differ by the shape of the toothed tegumen process and the weakly developed process at the tip of the valves. Also the aedeagus is longer than in ssp. *callista* (fig. 40) and straight rather than curved.

Benbowia camilla SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (figs 36, 37; col. pl. VIII, fig. 72)

Entomofauna, Supplement 9: 98. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species was described from Vietnam and is widely distributed throughout the region (Thailand, Sikkim, Nepal, N. India).

Material

Sichuan: ♂♀, Fengdu, Shiping, 610 m, 2.VI.1994; 1 ♂, Chongqing, Yinyunshan, 800 m, 14.VI.1994; 1 ♂, 20.IV.1979 (GU 58-69); 1 ♂, Omei Shan, 13.VI.1974 (GU 58-48); 1 ♂, Emei Shan, 21.VI.1979, 710 m, (GU 58-47).

***Somera viridifusca viridifusca* WALKER, 1855** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 75)

List lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 4: 882. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record of this widely distributed and polytypic species from China.

Material

Hainan: 1 ♂, Limushan, 26.V.1984.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Longkon, 1200 m, 19.VI.1979.

***Somera virens watsoni* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 74)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 99. LT: Assam, Cherrapunji.

This is the first record from China. The nominotypical subspecies occurs in Sundaland (LT Sumatra) but the subspecies *watsoni* from the Continent shows a much darker habitus.**Material**

Hainan: 1 ♀, Jianfengling, 14.IV.1983.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Yunxian-Daxing, 1200 m, 24°30'N, 100°E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000; 1 ♀, Mouding, 25°19'N, 101°32'E, 16.III.–10.IV.2000.

***Harpyia tokui* SUGI, 1977** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 76)

Kontyu, Tokyo 45: 9. LT: Japan, Tsushima Isl.

This is the first record from China. The species is rare in collections; only a few specimens are known from Primorye, Korea and Tsushima Island. However it seems that the imago is on the wing in spring.

Material

Zhejiang: 2 ♂♂, Hangzhou, 13.–14.VI.1976.

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, IV.1999.

***Harpyia asymmetria* spec. nov.** (fig. 44; col. pl. VIII, figs 77a, 77b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO.

Paratypes

6 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, 33°53', 107°49', June 1999; 4 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000.

DiagnosisForewing length 20–21.5 mm. The ground colour of wings and abdomen is blackish grey. The antennae are bipectinate with an unpectinated tip as is characteristic for all species of the genus *Harpyia*. The patagula is whitish-grey. The basal- and the postmedian area of the forewings is filled whitish-grey. There are prominent black basal and median fasciae and a rather weakly developed black postmedian fascia. The fringe is black and grey chequered. There is a black discoidal spot on the forewings, which is sometimes weakly developed and less prominent. The hindwings are transparent blackish grey with a characteristic blackish patch at the anal angle.The male genitalia are unique and diagnostic by their strong asymmetric valves. The right valve is reduced and spans only 50% of the left valve in length. Such asymmetric genitalia are not known from other species of the genus. The uncus is bilobed; each arm of the gnathoi ends in three processes. The aedeagus has a small spine. The 8th tergite has a sclerotised process.***Harpyia longipennis yunnanensis* subsp. nov.** (fig. 41, col. pl. IX, figs 80a, 80b)

Holotype ♂: China, Prov. Yunnan, ca. 2000 m, 1.IX.1935, H. HÖNE in coll ZFMK Bonn.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 8 ♂♂, Li-kiang, 2000 m, 2.VI., 9.VII., 1.–9.IX. (GU Bonn 1998-07, Bonn 1998-08).

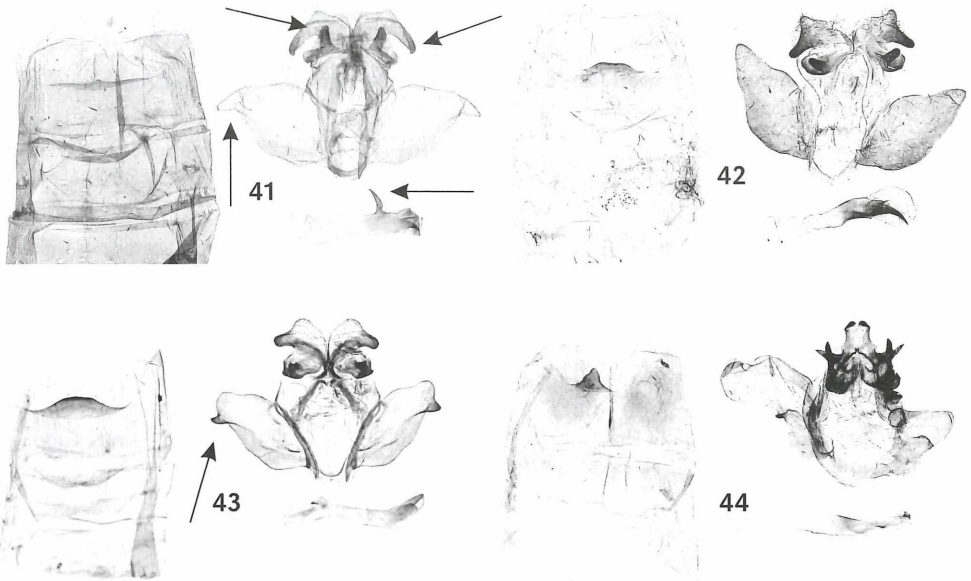


Fig. 41: *Harpyia longipennis yunnanensis* - Yunnan (ZFMK 98-08), paratype.

Fig. 42: *Harpyia longipennis longipennis* - Sikkim (GU 46-41).

Fig. 43: *Harpyia longipennis* form? - Xizang (GU 55-76).

Fig. 44: *Harpyia asymmetria* - Shaanxi (GU 59-73), paratype.

71 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.-20.V.1999; dito 51 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 20.-30.VI.1999.

Sichuan: 4 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.-8.VII.1999.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 34-35 mm. Externally similar to ssp. *longipennis* WALKER from Sikkim (col. pl. IX, fig. 80c). A white fascia, as seen in specimens from Sikkim, does not divide the blackish anal spot of the hindwings.

The male genitalia differ much by the shape of the uncus, which is not bilobed as in ssp. *longipennis* (figs 42, 43). The gnathoi are longer than in *longipennis* and well sclerotised (in ssp. *formosana* MATSUMURA less sclerotised and broader). The aedeagus differs from *longipennis* by showing a long process rectangular to the aedeagus, which is lacking in *longipennis* and reduced in *formosana*. The aedeagus terminates in *longipennis* in an elongated tip, which is not elongated in *yunnanensis* (in *formosana* reduced but larger than in *yunnanensis*). The 8th sternite is much less sclerotised than in *longipennis* and ellipsoid (sclerotisation in shape of a trapeze in *longipennis*). *H. formosana* shows a nearly unsclerotised 8th sternite.

As far as known this subspecies is restricted to Yunnan. Specimens from Vietnam are intermediate between *formosana* (in structure of male genitalia) and *longipennis* (in pattern).

Besides the new subspecies there is a single male which could belong also to the nominotypical subspecies (col. pl. IX, fig. 80d). However the male genitalia are remarkably different by having a valve process. The genitalia of the second male, which was also dissected, does not show such processes. The finding locality is in Xizang, near the border to Sikkim.

Material

Xizang: 2 ♂♂, Zhangmu, Konan, 26.IX.1984 (GU 59-76, 71-19).

***Dicranura tsvetajevi* SCHINTLMEISTER & SVIRIDOV, 1986**

Vestnik zool. p. 58. LT: Russia, Primorye.

CAI (1979, 1982) mentioned this species as *ulmi* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER. In fact in CAS there is only one specimen which belongs to *tsvetajevi*.

Material

Heilongjiang: 1 ♂, Dailing, 47°, 129°, 390 m, 23.V.1957.

***Rachia striata* HAMPSON, 1892** (fig. 50; col. pl. VIII, fig. 78)

Fauna Br. India (Moths 1), p. 132. LT: Sikkim.

The species is recorded for the first time from China.

Material

Hunan: 1 ♂, Zhangjiajie, 29°9', 110°1', 10.X.1988.

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Wanxian, 1200 m, 30°8', 108°3', 20.IX.1994.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m. GU (02-01); 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N, 12.–16.V.1999 (30-87).

***Franzaniela fasciata* SUGI, 1992** (col. pl. IX, fig. 83)

Tinea 13 (Suppl. 2): 96. LT: Nepal, Godavari.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hubei: 2 ♂♂, Hefeng, 29.VII.1989.

Fujian: 2 ♂♂, Wuyi, Sangang, 1.–13.VIII.1979; 1 ♂, Kuatun, 11.VIII.1979.

***Teleclita grisea* (HAMPSON, 1862)** (col. pl. VIII, fig. 79)

Fauna Br. India (Moths 1), p. 161. LT: "N. India"

This is the first record from China. The species is also known from Thailand (Chiang Mai) but not yet recorded from Vietnam.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, Wanding, 3.VI.1979, 820 m GU 58-21).

***Oxoia viridipicta* (KIRIAKOFF, 1974)**

Panteleclita viridipicta – Veröff. Zool. Straatssamml. München 17: 419. LT: N. Sumatra.

This is the first record of the genus from China. *O. viridipicta* is widely distributed and was found aside Sundaland also in Thailand and Assam (not yet in Vietnam). From Yunnan there is known only one worn specimen.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

***Acmeshachia albifasciata* (MOORE, 1879)**

Pheosia albifasciata – In HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 69. LT: Sikkim.

The species was also recorded yet from Xizang by CAI (1979).

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

Acmeshachia gigantea* (ELWES, 1890)Notodonta gigantea* – Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1890**, p. 399. LT: Assam.

This is the first record of this unmistakable species from China.

Material

Fujian: Wuyi, Sangang, 13.VIII.1979.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, (Salween) River valley, 25°50'E, 99°17'N, 2750 m, August 1998.

***Shachia eingana* (SCHAUS, 1928), comb. nov.** (fig. 45; col. pl. IX, fig. 81)*Fentonia eingana* – Proc. U.S. nat. Mus. **73** (19): 80. LT: Sichuan, Emeishan.

Taxonomic note

Comparison of the illustrations in KIRIAKOFF (1967) of the imago and its genitalia (type specimen) of *eingana* showed, that it is the sister-species of *circumscripta* (fig. 46). The shape of wings is more elongated than in *circumscripta* and the male genitalia differ only by a longer uncus and a pair of tegumen processes in *circumscripta*. Therefore *eingana* must be transferred to *Shachia* and *Toddia* becomes a subjective synonym of *Shachia* (**syn. nov.**).

The genus *Shachia* includes therefore the following taxa:*Shachia* MATSUMURA, 1919 (= *Microhoplitis* MARUMO, 1920) (= *Toddia* KIRIAKOFF, 1967 **syn. nov.**) (= *Toddiana* KIRIAKOFF, 1973 **syn. nov.**)*circumscripta* (BUTLER, 1885) – Japan (= *Shachia subrosea* MATSUMURA, 1919)*eingana* (SCHAUS, 1928) **comb. nov.** – Shaanxi and Sichuan

Material

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Omei-Shan, 800 m, Qingyinge, 18.IV.1957.

Shaanxi: 1 ♀, Taibaishan, Huangbaiyuan, 11.–17.VII.1980. 14 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 15.–20.IV.1999, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 (GU 59-45); 3 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, 20.V.–8.VI.1999, 2 ♂♂, dito, 27.V.–8.VI.1999, 1350–2000 m; 3 ♂♂, dito June 1999; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000.

***Pseudohoplitis vernalis infuscata* GAEDE, 1930** (col. pl. IX, fig. 82)*Pseudohoplitis vernalis infuscata* – in SEITZ, Großschmett. Erde **10**: 640. LT: Borneo, Kinabalu.

This is the first record from China. The species was also found in Burma and Thailand.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', 700 m, 14.IX.1993.

***Stauropplitis accomodus* spec. nov.** (fig. 47; col. pl. IX, figs 84a, 84b)

Holotype ♂: NE India, Assam, Nameri Nat. Park, 150 m, 40 km N Tezpur, 27°20'N, 93°15'E, 24.VII.–2.VIII.1997 leg. J. AFONIN & V. SINIAEV in coll. A. SCHINTLMMEISTER.

Paratypes

India:

Assam: 32 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same dates as Holotype (GU 46-37, 46-38).

West Bengal: 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Darjeeling, 650–1900 m, 29.VI.–30.VII.1986, 1987, 1990.

Sikkim: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Sikkim, Legship, 500–600 m, 24.–31.VII.1989.

NW Himalaya: 2 ♀♀, Naini tal, Bhimtal, 1500 m, 12.VIII.1980.

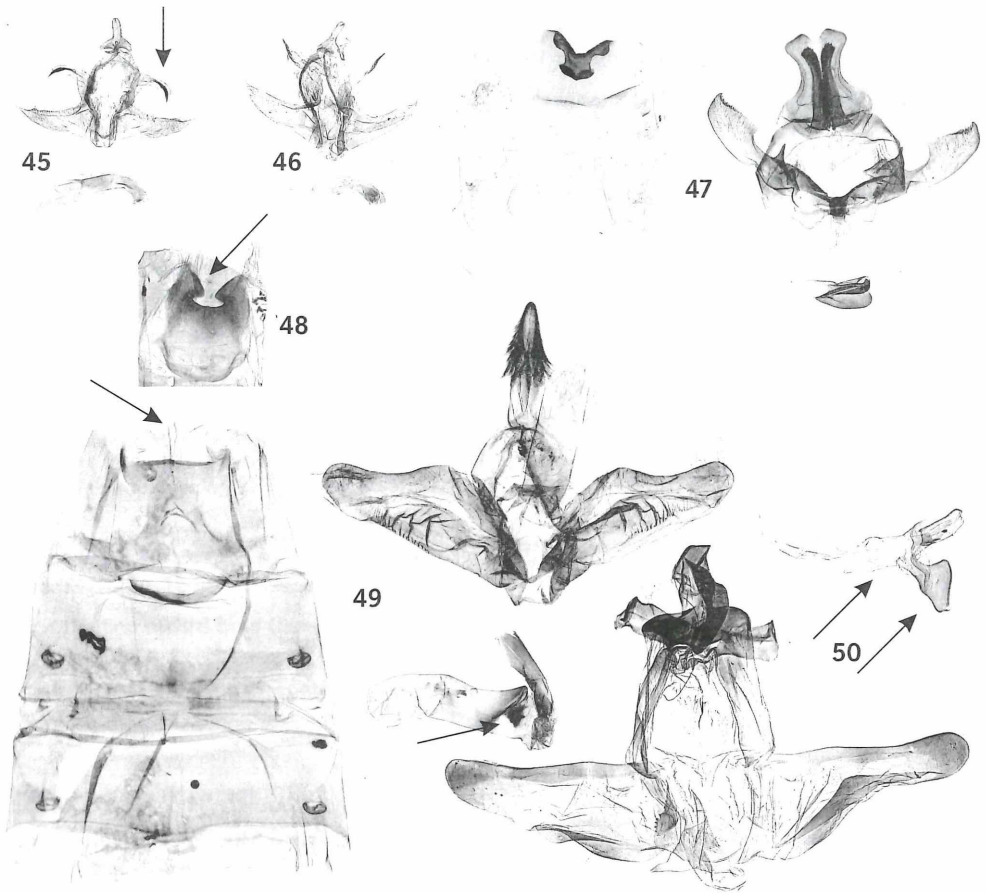


Fig. 45: *Shachia eingana* – Shaanxi, (GU 59-45).

Fig. 46: *Shachia circumscripta* – Japan, Honshu (GU 51-88).

Fig. 47: *Stauropplitis accomodus* spec. nov. – Laos, (GU 46-56), paratype.

Fig. 48: *Fentonia shenghua* spec. nov. – Sichuan (GU 58-65), paratype.

Fig. 49: *Fentonia ocypete* – Yunnan (GU 21-33).

Fig. 50: *Rachia striata* – Yunnan (GU 02-01).

China, Yunnan: 1 ♀, Shuangjiang, 9.VI.1980; 1 ♀, Yuxi, 1390 m, 14°3', 102°5', 26.V.1978; 3 ♂♂, Shuangjiang, 23°4', 99°8', 880 m, 5.–7.VI.1980.

Thailand:

1 ♂, Chiangmai, 800 m, 5.VI.1987, 1 ♂, Chiangmai, Doi Inthanon, 1700 m, 21.V.1987, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Chiangmai, Maetaeng, 5.VII.1987, 6.X. and 11.X.1980; 1 ♂, Chiangmai, Sanpalong, 11.IX.1988; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Chiangmai, Doi Suthep, 1440 m, 18.V.1986, 29.VIII.1988; 1 ♀, Chiangmai, Chiong Dao, 520 m, 24.V.1987, 1 ♂, Chiang Raj, Mae Kajan, 23.V.1989; 1 ♂♀, Mukdaharn, Phu Pan 18.X. and 11.X.1988 (GU 46-52); 2 ♂♂, Nakhon Ratchasima, 14°58'N, 102°07'E, Juni 1996; 1 ♂♀, Phrae, Wang Chin, 7.–14.IX.1980; 1 ♀, Lamphun, Amphoe Lee, 28.IX.1989; 5 ♂♂, Kanchanaburi, Sai Yok, 400 m, 17.VI.1987, 22.IV.1988, 20.IX.1987, 8.X.1987; 1 ♀, Lampang, Wang Nuea, 3 ♂♂, Nam, 6 km N Bo Luang, 1000–1150 m, 12.VIII.1999; 1 ♂, Nam, 25 km N Bo Luang, 1150 m, 29.III.1998; 1 ♂, Nam, 15 km N No Luang, 1000 m, 7.IV.1998; 2 ♂♂, Nam, 22 km N Bo Luang, 1100 m, 18.–19.VI.1998; 17 ♂♂, Nam, 5 km

N Bo Luang, 1000 m, 18.VIII.1999; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, 19 km NW Fang, 1000 m, 26.III.1998; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nao Bang San, 600–2000 m, 9.–16.V.1991; 21 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Phayao, Huai Fuang, 740 m, 9.–12.VIII.1999.
Laos:

1 ♂, Phu Soai Dao, 101°09'E, 18°30'N, Juni 1996 (GU 46-56).

Burma (Myanmar):

2 ♂♂, Nan Sa Bos 25 km E Putao, 800 m, 6.–9.1998; 1 ♂, 40 km N Myitkyina, 235 m, 25°43'N, 97°24'E, 23.–24.IV.1998; Tenassarim, Dawna Mts., 98°08'E, 16°52'N, (GU 46-36); 1 ♀, Tenassarim, Khao Yai, 1000 m, 13°14'N, 99°30'E, 15.V.1996.

Diagnosis

Forewing length, ♂♂ 26–28.5 mm ♀♀ 35–36 mm. The antennae of the male and the female are bipectinated except their last third. The frons is blackish and the thorax as well as the ground colour of the forewings is whitish-grey. The basal and the postmedian fascia are outlined blackish and filled white. The white discoidal spot is filled greyish. On the costa of the forewings and in the basal and median areas there are black spots. There is a prominent blackish apical streak. The hindwings and the abdomen are brown. The fringe of all wings is chequered greyish brown.

From the other species of *Stauroplitis* the new species differs by a generally much paler ground colour of the forewings.

The male genitalia show a deeply bilobed uncus and a pair of very well and long developed gnathoi. The valves are asymmetric. The right costal process of the valve is broader than the left process. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

The species flies in Thailand and in Burma sympatrically with *annulata* GAEDE, 1930.

***Fusadonta basilinea* (WILEMAN, 1911)**

Notodonta basilinea – Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 292. LT: Japan, Honshu.

This is the first record of this species from China. The species was also found in Korea (KWON, 1993).

Material

Zhejiang: 2 ♂♂, Tianmushan, 7.VI. and 17.VI.1985; Hubei: 1 ♂, 1000 m, 3.VII.1980.

***Antiphalera bilineata* (HAMPSON, 1896)**

Phalera bilineata – Fauna Br. India (Moths 4) p. 455. LT: Bhutan.

This is the first record of this species from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 74-38).

***Antiphalera armata* YANG, 1995**

Antiphalera armata – Ins. Baishanzu Mt., East China p. 334. LT: Baishanzu, Zhejiang.

We were not able to study this species. The genitalia illustration in the original description indicates that this species is related to *bilineata* and *philippoi* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 (LT: N. Vietnam). It differs in the long and conic shaped uncus which seems to be unbilobed as in *philippoi*. The gnathoi of *armata* are rather slender. Probably *armata* is a subspecies of *bilineata* which will be found outside the Himalayas also in Thailand, Yunnan and N. Vietnam.

***Fentonia shenghua* spec. nov.** (fig. 49; col. pl. IX, figs 85a, 85b)

Holotype ♂: China, Sichuan, Xichang, Lushan (= Changdu), 2.VIII.1974. Genitalia removed by CAI, "sp. 116-1P" coll. CAS.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Xichang, Lushan, 1700 m, 1.–9.VIII.1980; 1 ♂, Dukou, 26°5, 104°7, 16.VI.1981; 2 ♀♀, Shizou, 8.VIII.1980; 1 ♀, Dukou, 22.VIII.1980.

Yunnan: 1 ♀, 2250 m, 10.VII.1984 [Chinese written label]; 3 ♀♀, Huaping, 26°6, 101°2, 1020 m, 15.V.1979; 1 ♂, 5.VI.1979, 2000 m, [Chinese written label] (GU 58-65); 2 ♂♂, Yunlong, 1700 m, 2.VII.1980; 1 ♂, Yongda, 2000 m, 5.VI.1979; 1 ♀, Fuminxian, 25°2, 102°4, 22.VII.1980, 1700 m; 1 ♀, Yongsheng, 26°7, 100°7, 2250 m, 10.VII.1984; 1 ♂, Binchuan, Li-kiang, 25°8, 100°5, VI.1959.

Hubei: 1 ♀, Xingshan, Longmenhe, 1300 m, 21.VI.1993.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 23–24 mm, ♀♀ 24–26 mm. Ground colour of forewings blackish-grey. The pattern of forewings resembles *ocypete* BREMER, 1861. Basal fascia, discoidal spot and postmedian fascia marked black. The postmedian fascia on the costa marked whitish. The submarginal fascia is coloured fuscous grey. The fringe is chequered black and grey. The hindwings are greyish-brown, in the females more fuscous. The underside of the forewings is coloured fuscous brown, but the submarginal area is mixed with pale greyish scales. The hindwings are paler than the forewings.

The male genitalia resemble most other species of *Fentonia*. The shape of the valves is similar to *baibarana* MATSUMURA, 1929. The aedeagus is without a hook and characteristically sclerotised. The 8th sternite is smooth and not bilobed as seen in *ocypete* (fig. 48) and other species.

***Fentonia excurvata* (HAMPSON, [1893])** (col. pl. IX, fig. 86)

Pheosia excurvata – Fauna Br. India (Moths 1) p. 161. LT: Sikkim.

(= *Subwilemanus modestior* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, **syn. nov.** LT: Fujian, Kuatun)

Comparison of the type material showed, that *excurvata* and *modestior* are belong to one widely distributed species, which is also present in South China (e. g. Fujian, Yunnan, Shaanxi).

***Fentonia notodontina* (ROTHSCHILD, 1917)**

Stauropus notodontina – Novit. Zool. 24: 246 LT: Assam.

(= *Norracoides subnigrescens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, **syn. nov.** LT: Fujian, Kuatun)

Taxonomic note

Comparison with the holotype of *notodontina* and a particularly rich material from Vietnam, Thailand and Burma shows that *Norracoides subnigrescens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 must sink as a junior synonym **syn. nov.**

Notodontinae***Nephodonta tsushimensis taibaiana* subspec. nov.** (figs 51, 52; col. pl. X, figs 87a, 87b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, April.1999, leg. local collectors.

Paratypes

481 ♂♂, 37 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, April 1999, March 2000 (GU 08-97, 55-88, 59-66); 41 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 6.–11.V.1999 (GU 59-39, 59-65).

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 19.5–21 mm, ♀♀ 20–22 mm. Externally similar to *tsushimensis* Sugi, 1980 (col. pl. X, fig. 87c). The antennae of the males are bipectinate, longer than in *Nephodonta dubiosa* KIRIAKOFF, 1963. The female shows filiform antennae. The forewings are less elongated than in *tsushimensis* and coloured rather (?) greyish. Only in a few specimens the median area is mixed with whitish scales

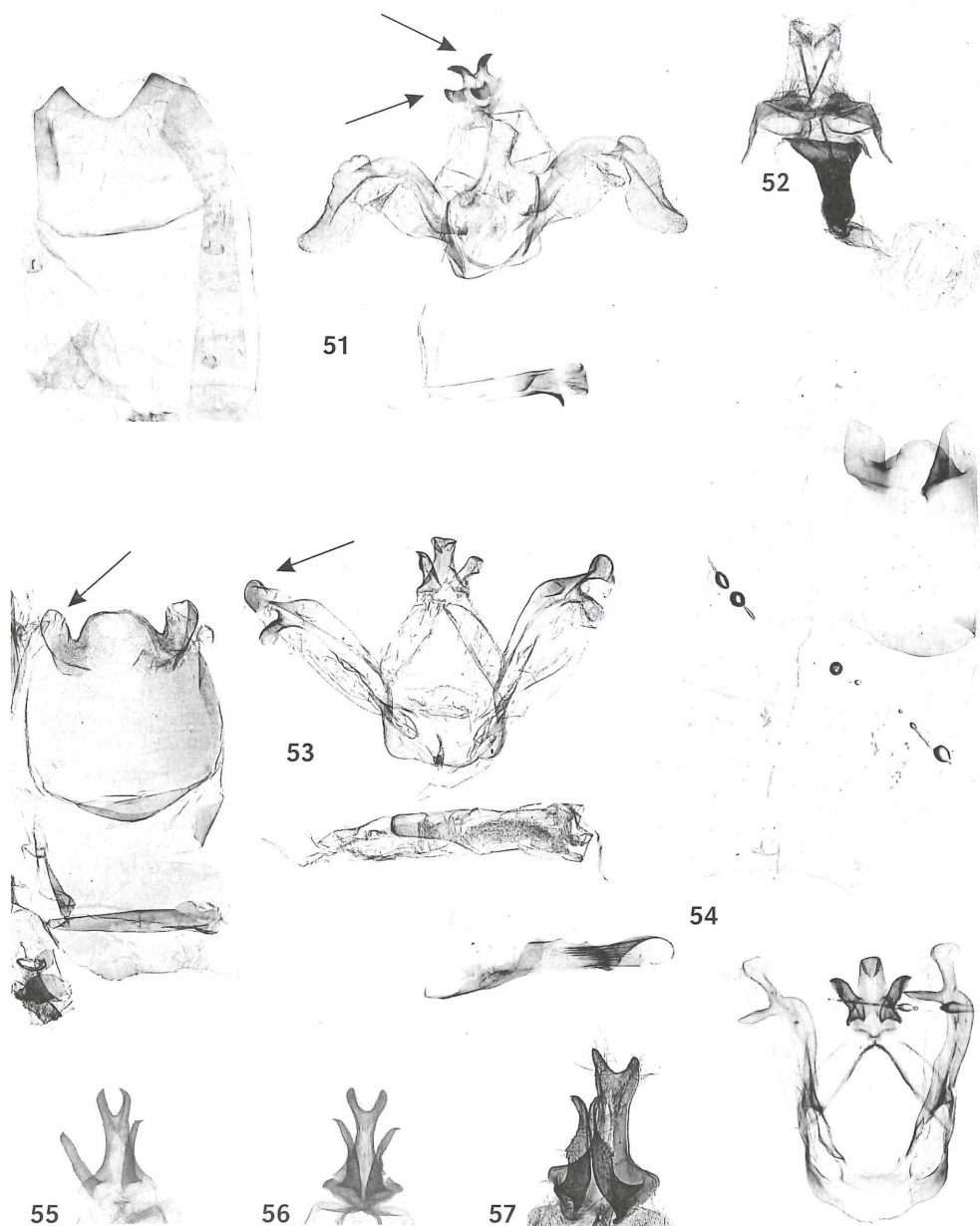


Fig. 51: *Nephodonta tsushimensis taibaiana* subsp. nov. – Shaanxi (GU 59-66), paratype.

Fig. 52: *Nephodonta tsushimensis taibaiana* subsp. nov. – Shaanxi (GU 08-97), paratype.

Fig. 53: *Peridea dichroma rubrica* subsp. nov. – Hubei (GU 07-98), paratype.

Fig. 54: *Peridea dichroma dichroma* – N. Vietnam (GU 26-76).

Fig. 55: *Peridea lativitta interrupta* – Shaanxi (GU 59-77), uncus.

Fig. 56: *Peridea lativitta interrupta* – Shaanxi (GU 08-96), uncus.

Fig. 57: *Peridea lativitta lativitta* – N. Korea, (W 1571), uncus.

as it is usual for *dubiosa*. Basal- and postmedian fasciae are marked whitish. The submarginal fascia is reddish brown. The fuscous tornal spot—characteristic for *dubiosa*—is absent in more than 90% of all specimens. The hindwings are whitish grey, in the females somewhat paler than in the males. The male genitalia resemble mostly ssp. *tsushimensis* except the shape of the uncus which is deeper bilobed and the gnathoi which are shorter than in ssp. *tsushimensis*. The species is also distributed in Taiwan. The imagines are on the wing in early spring.

***Notodonta dromedarius sibirica* subspec. nov.** (col. pl. X, figs 88a, 88b)

This is the first record of *N. dromedarius* LINNAEUS, 1758 from China. The Chinese material, which comes from the Altai Mts., belong to a distinct subspecies, described below.

Holotype ♂: Russia, W. Siberia, Lake Baikal (West-side), Listvanka, 51°52' N; 104°51' E, 10.VII.1984, leg. A. ANISKOWITCH in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Russia: 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Novosibirsk, 26.VI.1981, 1.VII.1978, 1.VII.1984, 4.VII.1981, 4.VII.1984; 4 ♂♂, Akademgorodok near Novosibirsk, 26.VI.1984, 1.VII.1978; 1 ♂, Altaij Mts., Gorno-altajisk, vilju, 11.VI.1986; 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Gorni-Altajsk, Cerga, 51°35'N, 85°38' E, 18.–22.VII.1993; 1 ♂, Gorno-Altajisk, Kurajj, 51°35'N, 85°38'E; 2 ♂♂, Novokuznezsk, 15.VII.1990, 8.VIII.1991; 3 ♂♂, Novokuznezsk, Kuzdeeva, 400 m, 24.VI.1994; 3 ♂♂, NW Altaij, Aleisk, 300 m, 26.VII.1994; 1 ♂, Altaij, Volchihinsk. distr., Selivionostovo, 29.VI.1980 (GU 2-89); 1 ♂, Altaij, Turuchak; 1 ♂, Altaij, Katynskii chrebet, 15 km S Kuralek, 23.VII.1983; 2 ♂♂, W. Sajan Mts., Maina-Babik, 26.VI.1966 (GU 2-88), 17.VII.1966; 1 ♂, Kujbisev, Cany-See, 5.–16.VII.1993; 10 ♂♂, W. Altaij, Charyah, Pokrotka, 800 m, 17.–20.VII.1993.

Tuva: 1 ♂, Közöl, Kaa-Hem, 8.VII.1972; 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Azas Lake, Todzinskaja Plato, 900 m, 52°14'N; 96°35' E, 8.–10.VII.1998; 2 ♂♂, Todzinskaja Plato, Tora Hem, 900 m, 52°00'N; 95°00' E, 7.VII.1998; 6 ♂♂, Mun Lake Bass., Grosznyj Siream, 1000 m, 52°14' N; 95°59' 5.VII.1998.

4 ♂♂, Mun Lake Bass., Bedlig, 1030 m, 52°18' N; 96°04' 11.VII.1998; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tannu Olka, 1000 m, 10 km S Chagyty Lake, 50°54', 94°42', 20.VII.1999.

Baikal: 4 ♂♂, Lake Baikal, Listvanka, 51°52' N; 104°51' E, 10.VII.1984; 1 ♂, Pribaikal, Chara-Murino, 10.VII.1984.

Ural: 2 ♂♂, Celjabinsk–Cerbakul, 54°58'N, 60°25'E, 10.VI.–20.VII.1993.

Kazachstan: 2 ♂♂, S. Altaij, Kurgan, Mostovka, 24.VII.1984; 5 ♂♂, Syrianovsk, 400 m, 10.VI.1994; 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, S. Altaij, Kurajj, 1900 m, 25 km SE Aktsh, 50°14' N, 87°58'E, 10.–30.VI.1995; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Altaij, Mt. Belucha, Smegirevo, 49°48'N, 86°40'E, 2000 m, 2.–5.VII.1995; 1 ♂, Tshundsha, near Alma Ata, 28.VI.1993.

China, Sinkiang: 3 ♂♂, 20 km in the Nord of Altay city, 1700 m, 28.VI.–2.VII.1996.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 20–23 mm, ♀♀ 20.5–24 mm. The new subspecies differs externally from ssp. *dromedarius* by the larger yellow spots in the tornus and the basal area of forewings. The pattern is more diffuse than in *dromedarius* and also the hindwings are coloured paler.

The male genitalia resemble those of *dromedarius* but the individual variation shows tendencies toward *Notodonta dembowskii* STAUDINGER, the eastern vicariant of *dromedarius*.

In a few cases the imagos of ssp. *sibirica* somewhat resemble *dembowski* externally in the reddish filled basal area but the genitalia (valves) indicates, that these specimens belong to *sibirica*.

The following material, particularly from S. Ural, is paler than Siberian specimens possible as a result of climatic conditions (not included in the type series):

NW Kazachstan: 18 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 20 km N Kustanajj 53°13'N; 65°35'6.VII.1998.

S. Ural: 2 ♂♂, Celjabinsk, Cebarkul, 54°58'N; 60°25'E, 10.VI.–20.VII.1997; 26 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Travniki (100 km W Celjabinsk), 55°10'N; 59°40'E, 4.VII.1998; 1 ♂, Juruzan, Pervukha, 54°52'N, 58°26'E, 28.VI.1998; 1 ♂, 230 km W Ufa, Severnoje, 54°33'N; 52°45'E, 27.VI.1998.

Volga: 1 ♀, Samara, Oktjabersk, 24.–30.VII.1997; 2 ♂♂, 20 km W Saratov, Sosnovka, 51°34'N; 46°00'E, 23.VI.1998; 1 ♂, Ust-Buzulukskaja, 50°12'N; 42°10'E, 22.VI.1998; 2 ♀♀, Syrzam, 10.VII.1993.

***Peridea lativitta interrupta* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, stat. nov. (figs 55, 56)**

Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 14: 284. LT: China, Zhejiang.

The taxonomic status of this taxon—hitherto known from the rubbed holotype only—is not clear yet (individual form, subspecies of *lativitta* WILEMAN, 1911 or bona species). There is a rubbed specimen from Vietnam (“Tonkin”) which shows similar male genitalia, particularly the broad and deep bilobed uncus, as the holotype. Surprisingly the series from Shaanxi shows nearly no variation in their male genitalia. That means that the differences between *interrupta* and *lativitta* (fig. 57) (material dissected from Korea, Primorye, Honshu, Kuril Isl. and Amur) are distinct. On the other hand there is a male from Sichuan, (Dokou, 12.VI.1981, GU 70-61) which matches exactly *lativitta*. If more material becomes available from Sichuan for studies, we will know the taxonomic value of *interrupta* better.

Material

Shaanxi: 38 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400–1900 m, April, May, June, August 1999 (GU 08-95, 08-96, 59-40, 59-77); 14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, April, September 1999.

***Peridea dichroma rubrica* subsp. nov. (fig. 53; col. pl. XI, figs 92a, 92b)**

This is the first record of *P. dichroma* KIRIAKOFF, 1959 from China. The species was described from Burma and occurs also in Vietnam (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997). In China there occurs a hitherto unknown subspecies but in Yunnan and Xizang ssp. *dichroma* could also occur.

Holotype ♂: China, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999 leg. S. MURZIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 2 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999, 1 ♂, dito, 1.–12.VIII.1999; 2 ♂♂, dito, 27.V.–8.VI.1999, 1350 m–2000 m; 4 ♂♂, dito, June 1999; 2 ♂♂, dito March 2000; 2 ♂♂, dito June 2000; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, 11.–17.VII.1980; 1 ♂♀, Liuba, Miaotaizi, 1350 m, 21.VII.1998; 21 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, dito 1000–1700 m, 15.VI.–15.VII.2000.

Hubei: 2 ♂♂, Heishan, Fangxian, VIII.1998, (GU 07-98); 1 ♂, Xinshan, 11.V.1994.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Omeishan, 13.VI.1974.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 25–26 mm, ♀ 31 mm; much smaller than ssp. *dichroma* Kiriakoff from Vietnam which spans 30–31 mm in males. The pattern of ssp. *rubrea* resembles rather *dichroma* but the ground colour of all wings is a more fuscous grey and less contrasting, particularly in the hindwings where the yellowish parts are lacking in *rubrea*.

The male genitalia differ in the shape of the aedeagus and particularly in the shape of the 8th sternite. This is U-shaped sclerotised in *rubrea* and shows in ssp. *dichroma* (fig. 54) an additional extension. Minor differences are seen in the shape of the gnathoi and the apex of the valves.

The external appearance and also the differences in the shape of the 8th sternite indicate that both taxa could be also different species.

***Peridea sikkima sikkima* MOORE, 1879**

Notodonta sikkima – In HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 61. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record of the species from mainland China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

Xizang: 1 ♂, Bayi, Tongme, 2000 m, 6.VII.1997.

Rachiades lichenicolor (OBERTHÜR, 1911) (fig. 58; col. pl. X, figs 90a–e)

Semidonta lichenicolor – Etudes Lep. Comp. 5 (1): 336. LT: Sichuan, Front. or. Thibet.

Taxonomic note

The species was hitherto known from the holotype female in BMNH only.

Now there is more material available to study this genus. It seems that there are two groups: one with massive trigonate gnathoi and one with rather small gnathoi. The latter complex contains *himalayana* KIRIAKOFF, 1974, described from NW Himalaya (Bhimtal), of which *danieli* Sugi, 1992, described from Nepal and also found in Sikkim is probably a subspecies. The second complex contains the nominal taxa *lichenicolor*, *albimaculata* OKANO, 1958 (LT: Taiwan) and *siamensis* Sugi, 1993 (LT: Chiang Mai, NW Thailand). These three taxa are very close even in their male genitalia. Apart from this there is also an individual variability, particularly in the shape of the trigonate gnathoi. However the imagines differ in their habitus. So at present it seems useful to treat these taxa as subspecies of *lichenicolor*, which is the oldest available name.

Apart from this there are further species in Yunnan and Tibet which we cannot identify or describe at present as our material is insufficient.

R. lichenicolor lichenicolor (col. pl. X, figs 90a, 90b) shows often a less contrasting pattern of the forewings. However there are specimens with contrasting white pattern as illustrated. The ground colour is rather blackish than brownish and the hindwings are pale brown. The subspecies occurs in Central China.

The male genitalia as illustrated are characterized by deeply bilobed costa of the valves.

Material

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 2200 m, 220 km N. Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998 (GU 58-25, GU 59-06); 1 ♀, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, (Salween) River valley, 25°50'E, 99°17'N, 2750 m, August, 1998; 1 ♀, Dequin, 1450 m, 27°7, 99°7, 19.VI.1979; 1 ♂, Anning, 2.VII.1972; 1 ♂, Dequin, 2320 m, 2.VI.1979; 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999.

Xizang: 1 ♂, [no further data] (GU 59-14).

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Frontiere orientale du Thibet [near Kangding] (holotype of *lichenicolor*); 1 ♂, Dukoi, Pingdi, 17.VI.1981 (GU 71-82).

R. lichenicolor siamensis **stat. nov.** (col. pl. X, fig. 90e) is characterized by its elongated wings. The habitus is rather reddish coloured and the white discoidal spot of the forewings is often separated into two spots. The hindwings are paler than in *lichenicolor*. The subspecies occurs in Hainan, Vietnam, Thailand, Yunnan.

Material

Hainan: 1 ♂, Dialoshan, 5.VIII.1984 (GU 59-12).

Fujian: 1 ♂, Wuyishan, Sangan, 6.VI.1983.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, [no further data] GU 58-25.

R. lichenicolor albimaculata **stat. nov.** shows a contrasting pattern, particularly a white discoidal spot on the forewings. The hindwings are fuscous and darker than in ssp. *lichenicolor*. The subspecies is common and endemic in Taiwan.

The populations from NW China (Gansu and Shaanxi) are different from the other known populations and belong to a distinct subspecies.

Rachiades lichenicolor murzini **subspec. nov.** (fig. 59; col. pl. X, figs 90c, 90d)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999 leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

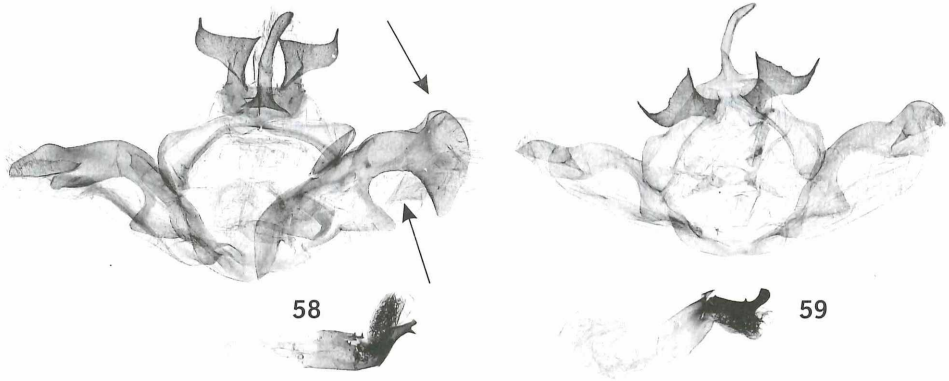


Fig. 58: *Rachiades lichenicolor lichenicolor* – Yunnan (GU 59-06).

Fig. 59: *Rachiades lichenicolor murzini* – Gansu (GU 30-79), paratype.

Paratypes

Hubei: 1 ♂, Shennongjia, 950 m, 31°7', 110°6', 17.VII.1980; 2 ♂♂, Xingshan, 700 m, 11.V.1994, 1 ♀, Xingshan, 1260 m, 23.VI.1993.

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, 1020 m, 18.VII.1998, (GU 58-66), 1 ♂, dito, 1400 m, 14.VII.1999 (GU30-79); 2 ♀♀, Taibaishan, 1350 m, 11.–17.VII.1980; 5 ♂♂, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, 20.V.–8.VI.1999; 2 ♂♂, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1600 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999; 14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dito, June 1999; 2 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, 5.–10.V. 2000; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000; 1 ♂, Daba shan, Shou-Man, 1000 m, 32° 14'N, 108°34' E, 24.V.–14.VI.2000.

Gansu: 1 ♂, 1400 m, 14.VII.1998 (GU 30-79); 1 ♂, Wen Xian, 2350 m, 33.0°N 104.6°E, 21.VII.1999.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 27–32 mm, ♀♀ 34–35 mm. This subspecies differs from the other known populations by the umbra-brown ground colour of all wings, particularly the hindwings. The pattern is not very contrasting and the discoidal spot of the forewings not developed prominent.

The species is named in honour of Prof. Dr. V. MURZIN, Moscow.

Nerice aemulator spec. nov. (fig. 61; col. pl. XI, fig. 94)

Holotype ♂: Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Gonggashan W Moxi, 29°41'E, 101°58', 3200 m, 20.–21.VII.1999 leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 6 ♂♂, Gonggashan, W Moxi, 29°41'E, 101°58' N, 3200 m, 20.–21.VII.1999 (GU 70-24).

Yunnan: 1 ♂, A-tun-tse, 4000 m, 14.VII.1937 (GU WITT N 19); 1 ♂, Lijiang, 4.VII.1962.

Tibet: Batang, untere Urwaldzone, ca. 3600 m, 11.VI.1936 (GU WITT 3085); 1 ♂, Markam, E VI.–A VII.1999.

Diagnosis

Forewing length 22–22.5 mm. Externally very similar to *N. upina* ALPHERAKY, 1892 (col. pl. XI, fig. 101), but 3 mm larger in forewing length. The upper part of the forewings is coloured more pale toward the costa in *upina*. The costal spot near the apex is brown in *aemulator* and black in *upina*. Furthermore the brown spot in the median area is not pointed toward the dorsum.

However the main differences are seen in the aedeagus which shows in *upina* (fig. 60) an elongated and thin tip which is in *aemulator* very short and compact and shows an additional short spine. The new species is also distinguished besides this from *upina* by the longer and pointed uncus and the longer gnathoi which are rather knob-shaped. The 8th sternite in *upina* is more deeply bilobed. SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) already mentioned that the specimens described before could be a new species.

***Nerice pictibasis* (HAMPSON, 1897)** (figs 62, 63; col. pl. XI, fig. 95)

Pheosia pictibasis – J. Bombay Nat. Hist Soc. 11: 282. LT: Assam, Khasia Hills.

This is the first record from China. The male genitalia differ somewhat from Indian material particularly in the shape of the uncus and the valves as illustrated.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.-20.V.1999, 20.V.-9.VI.1999 (GU 55-96, 71-71).

Xizang: 1 ♀, Yadong, 1800 m, 15.VIII.1986.

***Cleapa latifascia* WALKER, 1855**

List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 5: 1037. LT: "East Indies"

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Yongping, 17.VI.1980, 1300 m.

***Pheosia albivertex* (HAMPSON, 1892)** (col. pl. X, fig. 91)

Stauropus albivertex – Fauna Br. India (Moths 1), p. 152. LT: [Pakistan], Kashmir.

This is the first record from China. The finding place is situated near the border to Sikkim, which extends the known distribution much to the East.

Material

Xizang: 1 ♀, Jilong; 2800 m, 18.VII.1975; 1 ♀, 31.V.1982.

***Lophocosma intermedia* KIRIAKOFF, 1963** (figs 67, 68; col. pl. XI, figs 98a-c)

Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 14: 280. LT: [Shaanxi] Tapaishan.

(= *Lophocosma rectangula* YANG, 1995 – Ins. Baishanzu Mt., East China p. 333. LT: Baishanzu, Zhejiang, **syn. nov.**)

(= *Lophocosma recurvata* YANG, 1995 – Ins. Baishanzu Mt., East China p. 334. LT: Baishanzu, Zhejiang, **syn. nov.**)

Taxonomic note

YANG (1995) described from Zhejiang two species, *rectangula* (fig. 67; col. pl. XI, fig. 98a) and *recurvata* (col. pl. XI, fig. 98b) and compared them with *nigrilinea* (fig. 66; col. pl. XI, fig. 97). In fact *nigrilinea* was described from a rubbed female from Chang Yang (Hubei). A further taxon, *curvatum* GAEDE, 1933 (LT: Mou Pin, Sichuan) was brought into synonymy with *nigrilinea* by SCHINTLMEISTER & KINOSHITA (1984). The male genitalia of the holotype was dissected and shows a thin and long uncus, identical with further material compared from Taiwan (ssp. *geniculatum*), S. Vietnam (probably a further distinct subspecies, GU 46-82), Mien-shan (GU 14-97) and Taibaishan (GU 14-16, 72-65).

KIRIAKOFF (1963) described *Lophocosma intermedia* after a single male from Taibaishan. The genitalia of the male holotype of *intermedia* (slide ZFMK 128) resembles remarkably the original genitalia illustrations of *rectangula* and *recurvata* but differ in the sclerotisation of the 8th sternite. Fortunately there is a good series of the complex from Taibaishan available for studies. So a series of 11 male genitalia from Taibaishan specimens was dissected to clear the taxonomic situation. Surprisingly except of two males of *nigrilinea* and a further hitherto unknown species all other dissected specimens belong

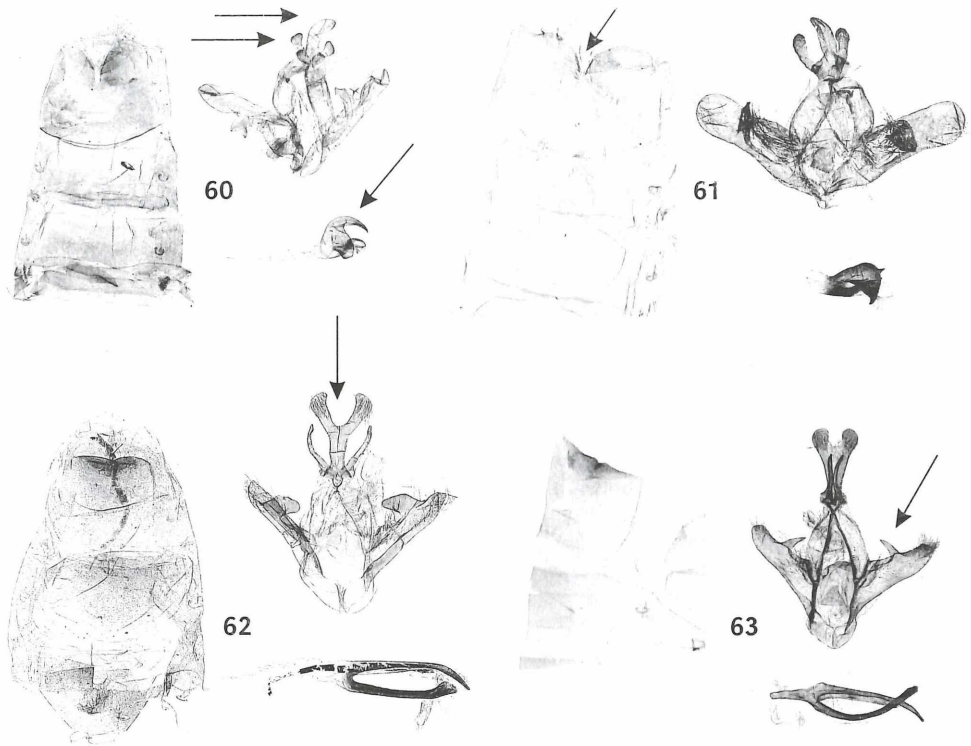


Fig. 60: *Nerice upina* – Shaanxi (GU 30-73).

Fig. 61: *Nerice aemulator* spec. nov. – Sichuan (GU 70-24), paratype.

Fig. 62: *Nerice pictibasis* – Sikkim (GU 51-19).

Fig. 63: *Nerice pictibasis* ssp.? – Yunnan (GU 55-96).

to one species, which shows a wide variability in the black band of the forewings. This band can be reduced (like in the holotype of *intermedia*) or thickly developed until the margin with a 90°-angle (f. *rectangula*) or larger angle (f. *recurvata*). The angle of this band, given in YANG as a diagnostic feature, is therefore subject of individual variability. Also the genitalia are differing somewhat, particularly in the sclerotisation of the 8th sternite, caused by individual variability (not combined with the forewing pattern). From this we must conclude that *recurvata* and *rectangula* are individual forms only and become synonyms of *intermedia*, **syn. nov.**

Apart from this it seems that there will be a further species in this complex which is separable by a different structure of the aedeagus but the known material is insufficient to describe it here.

Lophocosma nigrilinea nigrilinea can be separated from the other *Lophocosma* species by its darker ground colour with less mixed white scales. The black band is—as far as it is known—always developed until the margin and the angle of the black band is in means 120° (not so variable as *rectangula*).

Material

Shaanxi: 112 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 (GU 14-05, 27-34, 30-88, 30-89, 30-90, 30-91, 72-65, 72-67); 18 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

***Ellida ornatrix* spec. nov.** (fig. 65; col. pl. XI, fig. 96)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 6 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 (GU 59-75); 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 27.V.–8.VI.1999, 1350–2000 m; 42 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2200 m, 12.–16.V.2000; 13 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Jiuzhaigou, 1.–4.VI.1989, 2500 m.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 20–20.5 mm. The species resembles *E. arcuata* ALPHERAKY, 1897. But the frons is coloured pale yellowish brown (much paler than in *arcuata*). The basal area of the forewings is not closed in the dorsal part toward the median area. The basal fascia is prominent and coloured brownish. The discoidal spot is coloured whitish toward the margin. The postmedian fascia is marked whitish. The apical area of the forewings is marked by a blackish fascia, which is more ellipsoid than in the shape of a half circle as in *arcuata*. The hindwings are greyish-brown, paler than in *arcuata*. The underside of the hindwings show a darker brown median fascia and a prominent fuscous brown discoidal spot.

The male genitalia resemble those of *branickii* OBERTHÜR, 1880 (fig. 64), but there are some significant differences in shape of the juxta, the aedeagus and the 8th tergite and sternite. The valves of *branickii* are slightly bilobed on the costa and the dorsum. In *ornatrix* these shapes are rather straight.

***Mesophalera lundbladi* KIRIAKOFF, 1959**

Ark. Zool. 12 (20): 315. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China. The species is illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER (1997: pl. 25, fig. 9) and is known also from Vietnam.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 18 km S Simao, 1280 m, Mangxi Ba Mts., 22°49', 101°00'26.II.–20.III.1999; 1 ♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' ix.1999.

Hainan: 1 ♂, Jianfengling, 20.I.1982.

***Mesophalera bruno* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997**

Entomofauna (Suppl.) 9: 110. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

The species was already recorded from China (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997). It seems to be widely distributed (but rare) in Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Taiwan and S. China.

Material

Fujian: 1 ♂, Kuatun, 2300 m, 3.IV.1938 (allotype of *Phalerina terminalis* KIRIAKOFF, 1963).

***Mesophalera cantiana* (SCHAUS, 1928), comb. nov.** (col. pl. XI, fig. 93)

Fentonia cantiana – Proc. U.S. nat. Mus. 73 (19): 79. LT: Sichuan, Omei Shan.

Taxonomic note

From N. Myanmar (50 km E Putao) there are 2 ♂♂, which could belong to *cantiana* according to the original description and the illustrations in KIRIAKOFF (1967). If this identification is correct the species must be transferred into the genus *Mesophalera*.

***Pseudofentonia* (*Pseudofentonia*) *argentifera antiflavus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XI, fig. 99)

Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 111. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

Pseudofentonia (*Pseudofentonia*) *argentifera* MOORE, 1866

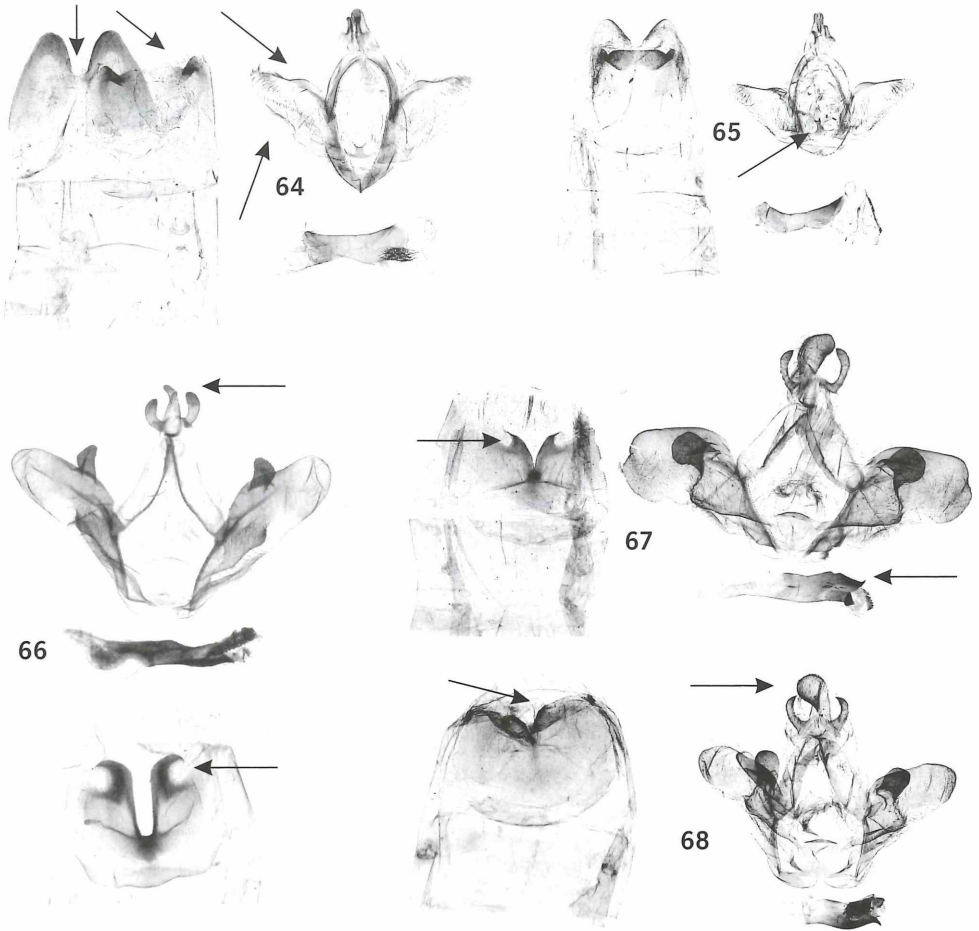


Fig. 64: *Ellida branickii* – Shaanxi (GU 59-32).

Fig. 65: *Ellida ornatix* spec. nov. – Shaanxi (GU 59-75), paratype.

Fig. 66: *Lophocosma nigrilinea nigrilinea* – Shaanxi (GU 14-16).

Fig. 67: *Lophocosma intermedia* – Shaanxi (GU 59-11).

Fig. 68: *Lophocosma intermedia* – Shaanxi (GU 59-78).

Heterocampa argentifera – Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 813. LT: Darjeeling.

(= *Pseudofentonia nivala* YANG, 1995 – Insects and Macrofungi of Gutianshan, Zhejiang p. 161. LT: Zhejiang, Gutianshan, **syn. nov.**)

This is the first record of *P. argentifera* MOORE, 1866 from mainland China. The species occur in Yunnan with fuscous hindwings and reduced yellow scales (ssp. *antiflavus*).

YANG (1995) described *Pseudofentonia nivala* from Zhejiang without illustration of the imago. The english summary really says nothing about the external features of the imago. The Chinese description would match somewhat *argentifera*, particularly the size (wingspan). The illustrated male genitalia of the holotype matches well *Pseudofentonia argentifera* except the shape of the valves (probably caused by the position in the genitalia slide). We therefore put *Pseudofentonia nivala* in synonymy with

argentifera, **syn. nov.** Probably *antiflavus* becomes a junior synonym of *nivala* if material for study is available from Zhejiang.

Material

Yunnan: 14 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999; 1 ♂, Zhengxiong, 27°4, 104°8, 1750 m, 23.VI.1980; 2 ♂♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.
 Sichuan: 1 ♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999.

***Pseudofentonia (Calyptronotum) singapura* GAEDE, 1930** (col. pl. XI, fig. 100)

Pseudofentonia singapura – in SEITZ, Großschmett. Erde **10**: 624. LT: Singapore.

This is the first record from China. The species is also known from Vietnam, Thailand, Assam and Myanmar and is widely distributed in SE Asia.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', Mengla, 650 m, 21.IV.1982.
 Hainan: 1 ♀, Jianfengling, 18.IV.1982.

***Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 70; col. pl. XI, fig. 103)

Entomofauna Supplement **9**: 113. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

The first record from China. The single specimen shows a dark habitus with a weakly developed pattern.

Material

Fujian: 1 ♂, Jiangle, Longxishan, 16.VII.1991 (GU 70-73).

***Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens* (SUGI, 1989)** (col. pl. XI, fig. 102)

Disparia mediopallens – Tinea **12**: 220. LT: NW. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hunan: 1 ♂♀, Linziping, 8.IX.1989.
 Fujian: 1 ♂, Jiangle, 18.VIII.1991; 1 ♂♀, Wuyishan, 21.IV.1982, 11.VIII.1983.
 Jiangxi: 1 ♀, Xunwu, 24°9, 115°6, 13.VIII.1979.

***Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 69; col. pl. XI, fig. 104)

Entomofauna Supplement **9**: 115. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record of this species from China. The species is one of the most common species in Vietnam but from Yunnan we know only 2 males.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999 (GU 70-20).

***Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) seriatopunctata* (MATSUMURA, 1925)**

Disparia seriatopunctata – Zool. Mag. Tokyo **37**: pl. 7: 3. LT: Taiwan.

(= *Disparia lunulata* YANG, 1995 Insects and Macrofungi of Gutianshan, Zhejiang p. 161. LT: Zhejiang, Gutianshan, **syn. nov.**)

The original description of YANG (1995) mentioned some minor differences in wing pattern. But *seriatopunctata* shows a wide individual variability including the pattern. On the other hand the male genitalia of the holotype as illustrated by YANG shows really no differences to *seriatopunctata*. Particularly the shape of the 8th tergite including the projections does not differ from *seriatopunctata*, which we investigated in larger numbers (12 GU) from Zhejiang, Yunnan, Taiwan and Vietnam. *Disparia lunulata* must therefore sink as a junior synonym of *seriatopunctata*, **syn. nov.**

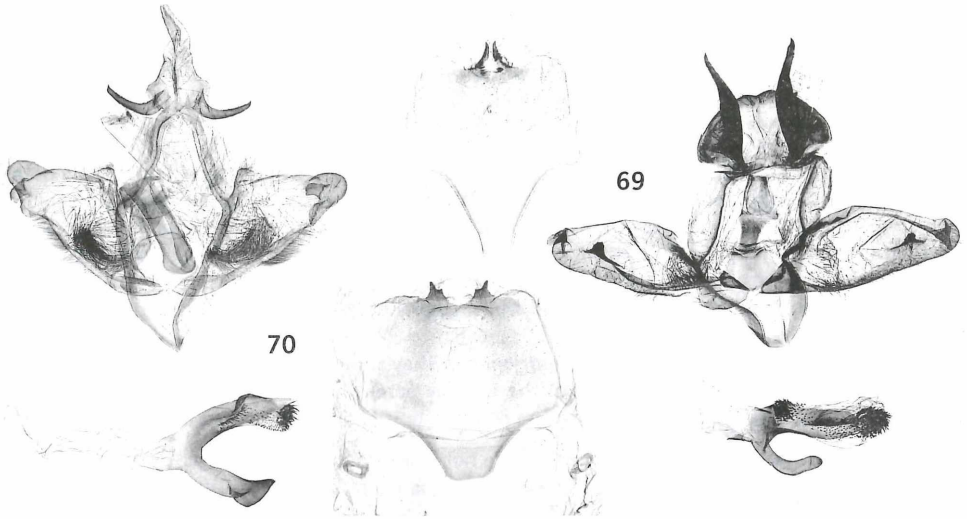


Fig. 69: *Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga* – Yunnan (GU 55-85), with 8th sternite.
 Fig. 70: *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* – Fujian (GU 70-73), with 8th sternite.

***Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 74; col. pl. XII, fig. 105)
 Entomofauna Supplement 9: 116. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The imago differs from *basalis* by the absence of reddish or brownish scales.

Material

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 55-85).
 Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999.

***Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) basalis* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. XII, fig. 106)

Heterocampa basalis – in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 60. LT: Darjeeling.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Sichuan: 1 ♀, Siou Lou, Chasseurs Indigenes, 1903.
 Yunnan: 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999 (GU 08-83).

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) hui spec. nov. (figs 72, 73; col. pl. XII, figs 108a–c)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, Caojian, 2050 m, 100 km W Dali, May 1998 in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 123 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, 20.V.–9.VI.1999; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, (Salween) River valley, 25°50'E, 99°17'N, 2750 m, August, 1998; 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 6.–8.VI.1999.
 Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, Daxue Shan, 40 km W Mianning, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 70-15).

Further material (not paratypes)

Hunan: 1 ♀, Shangzi, Tianpingshan, 15.VIII.1988 (GU 59-10).

Guangxi: 1 ♀, Miaoershan, Jiuniukuang, 1500 m, 14.VII.1985.

Hainan: 1 ♀, Jiangfengling, 22.VII.1985 (GU 59-38).

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂ 23 mm, ♀♀ 24 mm. The antennae of the male are slightly bipectinated, the antennae of the female are rather filiform. The ground colour of the wings is pure pale grey. The basal area is filled whitish. The median area of the forewings is marked by dark grey fasciae. The basal- and submedian area is paler grey. The hindwings are fuscous brown-grey. The undersides of the wings are grey with a dark grey median fascia on the hindwings.

The species resembles a little bit *N. marginalis* MATSUMURA but is larger and the fascia not marked by blackish dots.

The male genitalia are characteristic for *Neodrymonia*. They show a deeply bilobed uncus with a pair of broad gnathoi. The clasper is pointed at the tip. The somewhat bifurcated valves are of unique shape. The aedeagus bears several cornuti. The 8th sternite is bilobed twice and the 8th tergite once.

The females from Hunan, Guangxi and Hainan are not included in the type series, as it is not certain that they belong to the new species. The two specimens from Sichuan are slightly paler than the Yunnan specimens.

***Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) taipoensis* GALSWORTHY, 1997** (col. pl. XII, figs 109a, 109b)

Mem. Hong Kong Nat. Hist. Soc. 21: 131. LT: Hongkong.

The species was described from Hongkong but there is now actually material also from Hunan, Vietnam and Myanmar (Putao), so that it seems that this prominent species is more widely distributed.

Material

Hongkong: 1 ♂, Taipo, 3.IV.1981 (Holotype, GU BMNH 1891); 3 ♂♂, Pak Sha O, 30.III.1986, 26.VIII.1985.

Hunan: 1 ♂, Lingwu, Qitaling, VII.1998.

Hainan: 1 ♀, Limushan, 27.V.1984.

***Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) ignicoruscens* GALSWORTHY, 1997** (col. pl. XII, fig. 110)

Mem. Hong Kong Nat. Hist. Soc. 21: 131. LT: Hongkong.

The species was described from Hongkong and seems to be not rare in Hongkong and SE China.

Material

Hongkong: 1 ♂, 14.VIII.1991; 1 ♂, Pokfulam, 26.III.1971 (holotype); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Victoria Peak, 26.III., 2.IV.1991, 2.VI.1993; 1 ♂, Pak Sha O, VIII.1984.

Fujian: 1 ♂, 20.IV.1982 [Chinese written label].

Guangdong: 14 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Linping.

Hainan: 1 ♂♀, Jianfengling, 760 m, 2.III.1980.

***Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) apicalis* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. XII, fig. 111)

Ramesa apicalis – in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 68. LT: Darjeeling.

This is the first record from China. The species was also found in one specimen in Central-Vietnam (Mt. Ngoo Linh).

Taxonomic note

NAKAMURA (1974) described from Nepal the genus *Nepalia* with *Nepalia vespertalis* NAKAMURA, 1974 as its type species, which is in fact *Ramesa apicalis* MOORE (SUGI, 1998). Furthermore *apicalis* belongs

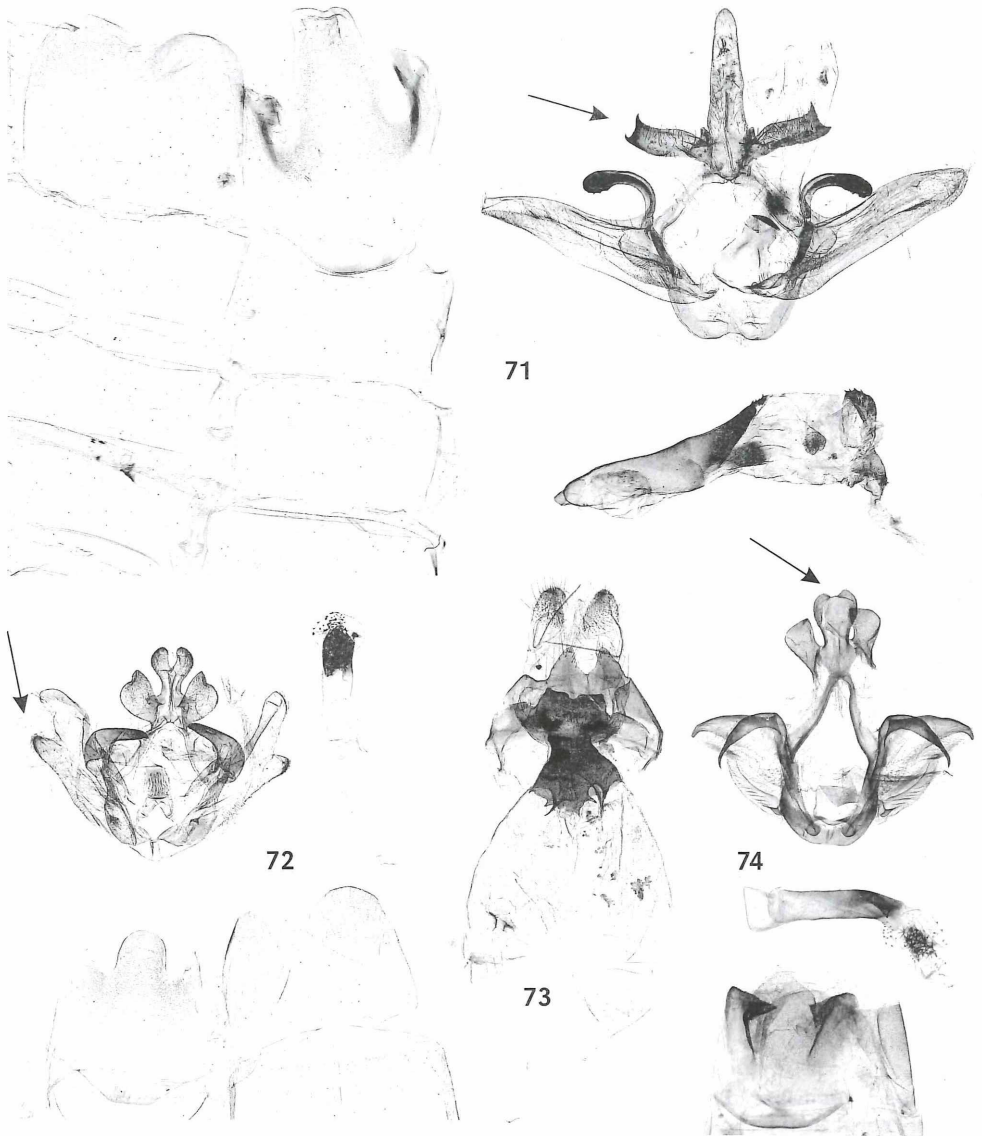


Fig. 71: *Neodrymonia (Pugniphalera) rufa* – N. Vietnam (GU W 4266).

Fig. 72: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) hui* spec. nov. – Sichuan (GU 70-15), paratype.

Fig. 73: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) hui* spec. nov. – Hunan (GU 59-10).

Fig. 74: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus* – Yunnan (GU 55-85).

to the genus *Neodrymonia* and also *Nepalia* and its later replacement name *Staurodonta* NAKAMURA, 1984 become junior subjective synonyms of *Neodrymonia*, **syn. nov.**

Material

Yunnan: 3 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 08-55, 70-27).

***Neodrymonia (Libido) voluptuosa* (BRYK, 1949)** (col. pl. XII, fig. 112)

Libido voluptuosa – Ark, zool. 42A(19): 26. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China. The species is common in Yunnan.

Material

Yunnan: 74 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, V.–VII.1999.

Sichuan: 9 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999.

Subgenus *Pugniphalera* YANG, 1995

***Pugniphalera rufa* YANG, 1995** (fig. 71; col. pl. XII, fig. 107)

Pugniphalera rufa – Ins. Baishanzu Mt., East China p. 334. LT: Baishanzu, Zhejiang.

The systematic position of this unique species is not clear yet. According to the male genitalia it belongs to *Neodrymonia* but the habitus resembles rather *Pseudofentonia* or *Mesophalera*. The species was also found in N. Vietnam (Tuyen Quang, Na hang Nature Reserve, 300 m, 105°5'E 32°3'N, 22.II.–5.III.1997).

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Yanjin, 16.VII.1980, 1080 m.

Jiangxi: 1 ♂, Liankuang, 1250 m, 20.VI.

Hunan: 1 ♂, Qiyang xia, 26°6', 111°8', VIII.1981.

Fujian: 1 ♂, Wuyishan, Sangang, 2.VI.1981.

***Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XII, fig. 113)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 118. LT: N. Vietnam, Tuan giao.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hunan: 1 ♀, Linziping 8.IX.1989.

***Pheosiopsis* BRYK, 1949**

This genus contains a lot of species, which are externally often difficult to separate. Since the arrangement of the species into groups and subgenera (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992) the number of known species has increased about 100%.

It seems that the Siamic region (e. g. Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar and Yunnan) is a centre of diversity of this genus. The subgenus *Oligaeschra* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 was found to be very diverse in species in Sichuan and Shaanxi.

***Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) niveipicta* BRYK, 1949** (fig. 79; col. pl. XII, figs 114a, 114b)

Arkiv för Zool. 42A(19): 33. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China. We found the species also in Thailand (Chiang Mai, Chang Wat, 1100 m, 16.XI.1999, GU 72-09).

Material

Hubei: 1 ♂, Shennongjia, 1600 m, 31°7', 110°6', 10.VII.1981 (GU 70-76).

Shaanxi: 7 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

***Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* (BRYK, 1949)** (fig. 75; col. pl. XIII, figs 116a, 116b)

Notodonta antennalis – Arkiv för Zool. 42A(19): 33. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China. The species was found also in Vietnam and Sikkim (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997).

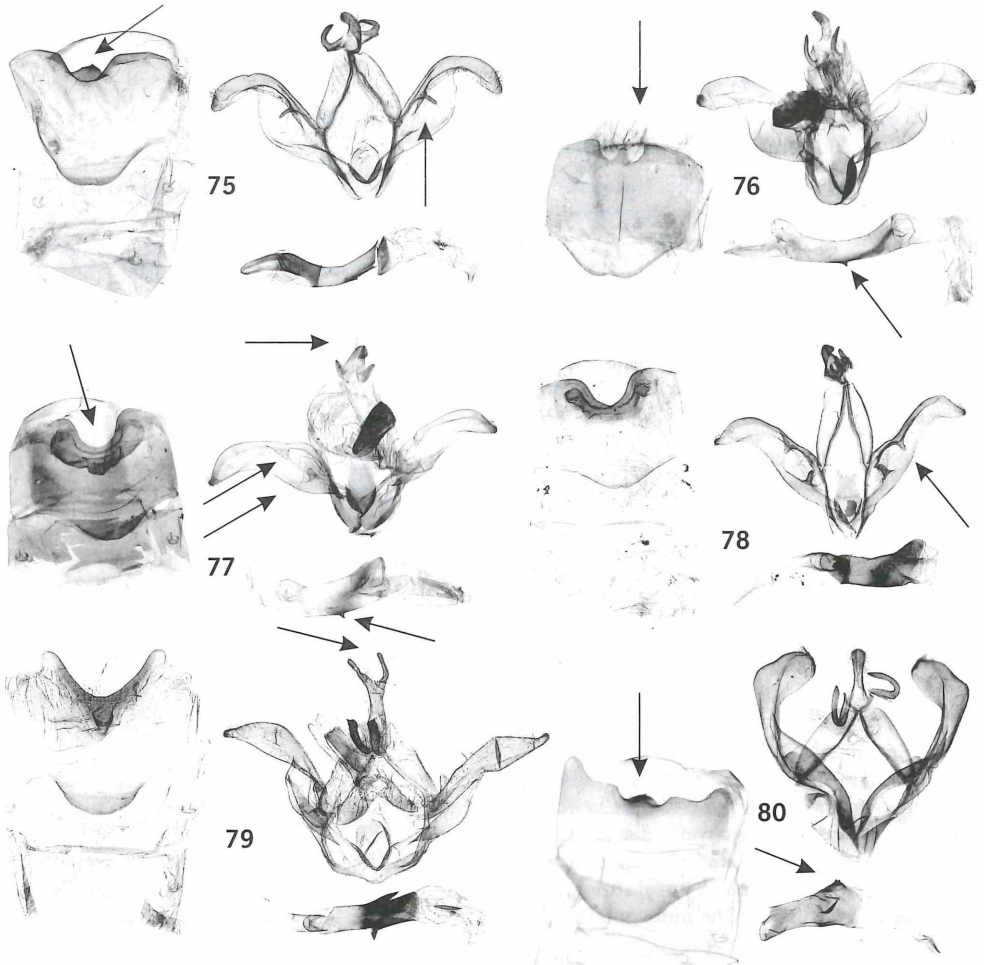


Fig. 75: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* – Yunnan (GU 55–87).

Fig. 76: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco* – Hunan (GU 58-63).

Fig. 77: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* – Guangxi, (GU 58-58).

Fig. 78: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* – N. Vietnam (GU 27-19), paratype.

Fig. 79: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) niveipicta* – Yunnan (GU 70-76).

Fig. 80: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda* – Yunnan (GU 12-69).

Material

Yunnan: 8 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 30-31, 55-87, 55-89).

Sichuan: 4 ♂♂; Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 70-11, 71-07).

Shaanxi: 22 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco SCHINTLMUSTER, 1997 (fig. 76; col. pl. XIII, fig. 117)

Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 122. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hunan: 5 ♂♂, Shangzhi, 1300 m, 15.–18.VIII.1988 (GU 58-54, 58-63, 70-57, 70-94).

***Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992** (figs 77, 78; col. pl. XIII, fig. 118)
Entomofauna Supplement 9: 123. LT: N. Vietnam, Tam Dao.

This is the first record from China. The specimen differs somewhat in the male genitalia from the type series: valves broader, gnathoi longer than the uncus, tegumen less elongated than *pallidogriseus* from Vietnam.

It is likely that the investigated specimens belong to a distinct subspecies of *pallidogriseus*.

Material

Guangxi: ♂, Miaoershan, 15.VII.1985 (GU 58-58).

Hubei: ♂, Xingshan, Longmenhe, 1300 m, 21.VI.1993 (GU 12-75).

Shaanxi: 5 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

***Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 80; col. pl. XIII, fig. 119)
Entomofauna Supplement 9: 121. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 12-69).

***Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) cinerea canescens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963), stat. rest.** (fig. 82; col. pl. XIII, figs 121a–c)

Suzukia cinerea canescens – Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 14: 266. LT: Zhejiang, Tienmushan.

Taxonomic note

SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) put *canescens* and *sichuanensis* into synonymy with *formosana* OKANO, 1959. However we treat *formosana* and also *sichuanensis* (fig. 81) actually as bona species (see also SUGI, 1993). *Ph. formosana* is externally distinguished by its reddish-brown hindwings.

Ph. cinerea canescens differs from ssp. *ussuriensis* MOLTRECHT, 1914 by the rather fuscous ground colour of the forewings. The black basal streak is better developed but less prominent than in ssp. *cinerea* BUTLER, 1879 from Japan. The male and female genitalia show no significant differences in comparison with ssp. *ussuriensis*.

Material

Shaanxi: 192 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX.1999.

***Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) sichuanensis* (CAI, 1981), stat. rev.** (col. pl. XIII, figs 122a, 122b)

Suzukia sichuanensis – Acta Zootax. Sinica 6: 96. LT: Sichuan, Emei Shan.

(= *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) musette* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, Neue Ent. Nachr. 25: 111, syn. nov. LT: Fujian, Kuatun).

Taxonomic note

SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) put the taxa *canescens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 and *sichuanensis* CAI into synonymy with *cinerea*. SUGI (1993) stated *sichuanensis* as a bona species and recorded it from Nepal. We have now been able to study a larger material including the whole type series of *sichuanensis*. The comparison shows, that the true *sichuanensis* has nothing in common with the species from Nepal which was illustrated by SUGI (1993) and which is in fact *irrorata* MOORE, 1879. Furthermore *musette* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 is a junior synonym of *sichuanensis* as the comparison of the types showed. *Ph. sichuanensis* is characterized externally by the prominent whitish median area, which is not seen in most other related species, including *cinerea*.

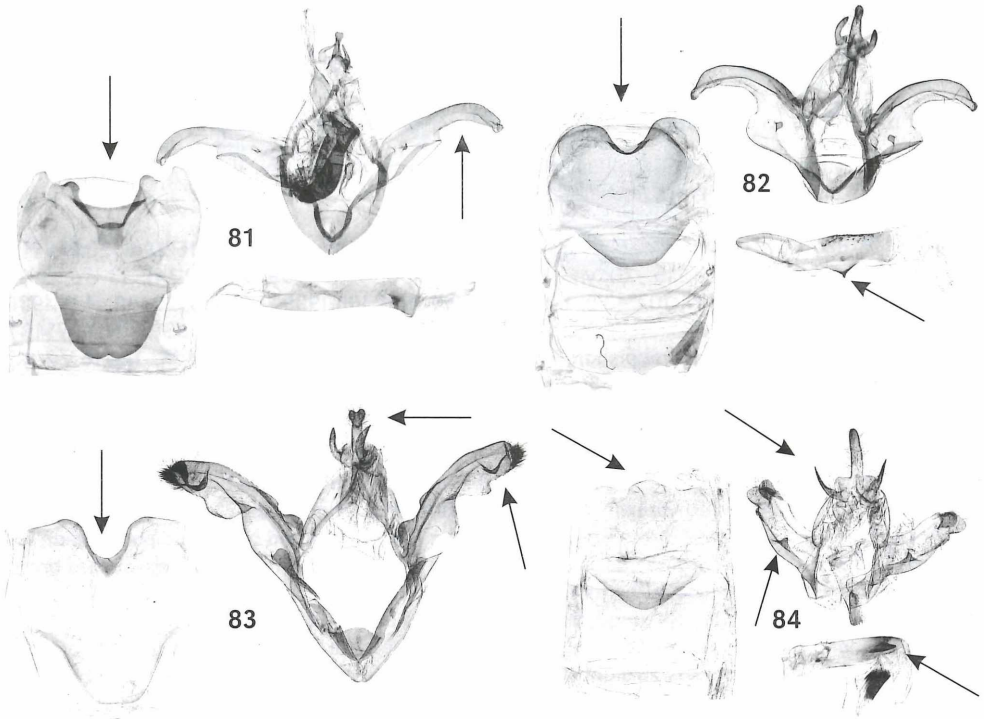


Fig. 81: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) sichuanensis* – Sichuan (GU 58-30), paratype.

Fig. 82: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) cinerea canescens* - Shaanxi (GU 55-84).

Fig. 83: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion* – Hunan (GU 70-77).

Fig. 84: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) abludo* – Shaanxi (GU 59-34), paratype.

The male genitalia are easily distinguishable by the diagnostically sclerotised 8th sternite and tergite. The abdominal segments were not illustrated in the original description of CAI (1981).

Material

Sichuan: 3 ♂♂, Emei Shan, 800–1000 m, 1.V.1957 (holotype and paratypes); 2 ♂♂, Xichang, Lushan, 1700 m, 3.VIII.1974, 30.VII.1980 (inclusive one Paratype, GU 58-30).

Hunan: 1 ♂, Shangzhi, Tianpingshan, 1300 m, 15.VIII.1988.

Fujian: 14 ♂♂, Kuatun, 27°40', 117°40', 2300 m, 2.–21.IV.1938 (GU 13-42, ZFMK 1171); 1 ♂, Sangang, Wuyishan, 11.IX.1987, 1 ♂, dito 8.XI.1982 (GU 70-86).

Hunan: 1 ♂, Shangzhi, 1300 m, 18.VIII.1988 (GU 58-36).

Yunnan: 1 ♀, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999; 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.V.–9.VI.1999 (GU 71-12).

The species occurs also in N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997), recorded as *Ph. irrorata musette*.

***Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 83; col. pl. XIII, fig. 120)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 124. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hainan: 1 ♂, Diaoluoshan, 8.V.1988, (GU 70-77).

Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) abludo spec. nov. (fig. 84; col. pl. XIII, figs 123a, 123b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 leg. SINIAEV & PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 183 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 (GU 08-93), 6 ♂♂, dito, 15.–20.IV.1999, 7 ♂♂, dito, 6.–15.IV.1999 (GU 59-34); 13 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Taibaishan Nat. Park, 33°35'N, 107°43'E, 1300–1500 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999, 1 ♀, dito, 20.VIII.–4.IX.1998; 9 ♂♂, dito, June 1999; 1 ♂, dito, 20.IX.–12.X.1999; 5 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, 5.–10.V.2000; 2 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2200 m, 12.–16.V.2000; 7 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Hubei: 1 ♀, Shennongjia, 1600 m, 31°7', 110°6', 12.VII.1980.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 23–23.5 mm, ♀♀ 24 mm. Antennae shortly bipectinated. Ground colour of the wings varies from pale greyish brown to brown; the hindwings somewhat more fuscous. The basal streak and the discoidal streak of the forewings are prominently coloured black. The postmedian fascia is marked whitish. The marginal fascia is brown and the fringe of the forewing is chequered brown and whitish-grey. The underside of the forewings shows the discoidal streak weakly brown.

The unique shape of the rather rectangular valves with a costal spine characterizes the male genitalia. The uncus is long and broad. The base of the uncus is formed like a shoulder. The gnathoi are only slightly curved. The aedeagus is straight with a terminal spine. The 8th sternite is bilobed twice but sclerotised rather simple.

Because of the unique habitus and the unusual construction of the valves the position in the subgenus *Suzukiana* is quite tentative.

Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) plutenkoi spec. nov. (fig. 85; col. pl. XIV, figs 126a, 126b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999 leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 29 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999 (GU 59-42), 3 ♂♂, dito, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, 12 ♂♂, dito, 15.–20.IV.1999 (GU 70-03); 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999, 1 ♂, dito, 1.–12.VIII.1999.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22–23 mm. The new species resembles externally *subvelutina* KIRIAKOFF, 1963, which was described from Yunnan. The ground colour of the forewings is brown and the pattern is similar to *subvelutina*. It differs by a weakly developed blackish basal-band and a blackish marked basal fascia of the forewings, which is absent in *subvelutina*. The discoidal streak is marked by a blackish streak. The underside of the wings is pale brown and the enervation not marked as in the following new species.

The male genitalia differ from *subvelutina* particularly by the shape of the valves and the well developed gnathoi. The valves show a dorsal process and the tegumen is much better developed. The aedeagus is long, rather straight and shows a long terminal spine. The 8th sternite is characteristically bilobed. The male genitalia resemble much the next species (*ronbrechlini*) from Yunnan but differ in the shape of the projection of the sacculus and the longer gnathoi and uncus.

The species is named in honour of the collector ALEXANDER PLUTENKO, Russia, Smolensk.

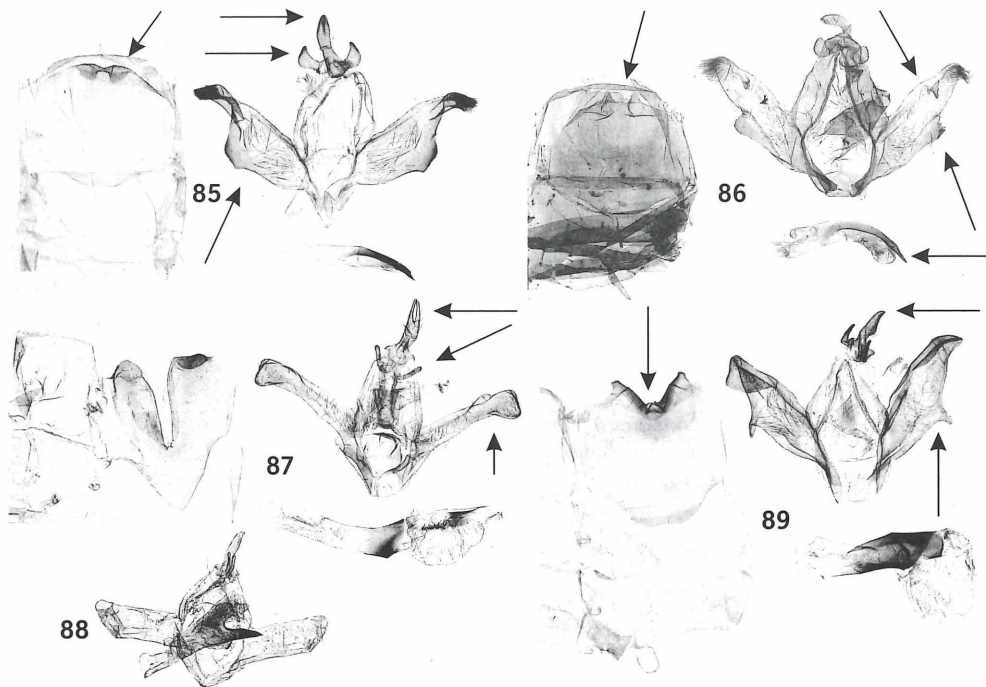


Fig. 85: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) plutenkoi* spec. nov. – Shaanxi (GU 59-42), paratype.

Fig. 86: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) ronbrechlini* spec. nov. – Yunnan (GU 55-03), paratype.

Fig. 87: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li* – Yunnan, Miaoershan, 15.VII.1985 (GU 58-58).

Fig. 88: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) subvelutina* – Yunnan (ZFMK 105), holotype.

Fig. 89: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) alboaccentuata* – Shaanxi (GU 70-02).

***Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) ronbrechlini* spec. nov.** (fig. 86; col. pl. XIV, fig. 128)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 8 ♂♂, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 2200 m, 23.–27.IV.1998, (GU 55-03).

Diagnosis

The species resembles externally *subvelutina*, described also from Yunnan. The new species is larger and has broader forewings.

Forewing length ♂♂ 25 mm, compared with 20–22 mm in *subvelutina*. The blackish antennae of the males (in *subvelutina* brown) are longer bipectinated than in *subvelutina*. The ground colour of the forewings is brownish-black. The forewings have a white marked postmedian fascia, which forms a prominent white spot near the costa. The enervation on the underside of all wings is marked dark brown. In *subvelutina* such markings are not seen.

The male genitalia differ from *subvelutina* (fig. 88) by the shape of the valves and the aedeagus but resemble rather the species described as *plutenkoi* from Shaanxi. The valves have a small spine. The uncus is shorter and the gnathoi more massive (broader) but shorter. The aedeagus is more curved with a long and slender pointed spine. The 8th sternite is distinctive by the bilobed plate but does not differ from *plutenkoi*.

***Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) alboaccentuata* (OBERTHÜR, 1911), comb. nov.** (fig. 89; col. pl. XIV, figs 127a, 127b)

Microphalera alboaccentuata – Et. Lep. Comp. 5 (1): 336. LT: Sichuan.

There is a good series of this species available which allows to place the species, which was described after a female, correctly in the genus *Pheosiopsis*, subgenus *Oligaeschra*. The species is related to *plutenkoi* and *ronbrechlini*.

Material

Shaanxi: 22 ♂♂, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999 (GU 71-21, 71-52), 1 ♂, dito 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999 (GU 70-02); 3 ♂♂, dito, June 1999; 1 ♂, Ningshan, Huoditang, 1580 m, 26.VII.1998 (GU 58-33).

Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, S. Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 70-09).

***Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) inconspicua* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)**

Oligaeschra inconspicua – Bonn. zool. Beitr. 14: 272. LT: Shensi, Mienshan.

(= *Metraeschra pallidior* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 – Bonn. zool. Beitr. 14: 271. LT: Shaanxi, Taipaishan, **syn. nov.**)

Taxonomic note

Metraeschra pallidior was described from Taibaishan not very far from the type locality of *inconspicua*. Both taxa are externally almost identical (the whole type series was examined); however the male genitalia of the holotype of *pallidior* is identical with *Metraeschra apatela*. Meanwhile we have a good series of *inconspicua* from Taibaishan and found only *inconspicua* in all specimens we dissected (5 GU). Thus we believe that by a technical mistake the genitalia slides of *apatela* and *inconspicua* were changed and *pallidior* must sink as a junior synonym (**syn. nov.**).

***Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (fig. 87; col. pl. XIV, figs 131a, 131b)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 125. LT: N. Vietnam, Mai-chau.

This is the first record from China. The dissected male genitalia of a specimen from Yunnan differs from the holotype in the shorter and rather straight aedeagus and the 8th sternite, which is somewhat deeper bilobed. A further male from Shaanxi (GU 70-21) differs again in the shape of the valves and the aedeagus. The gnathoi are small in this case.

The hitherto unknown female differs by the brown hindwings and the generally more fuscous impression of the imago from the males and belongs probably to a further distinct species.

Material

Shaanxi: 1 ♀, Taibaishan, 1350 m, 11.–17.VII.1980; 7 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999 (GU 70-21); 11 ♂♂, dito, June 1999; 58 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999 (GU 16-75).

***Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XIII, fig. 125)

Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 126. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Hainan: 1 ♂♀, Jiangfengling, 7.IV.1983, 24.IX.1981.

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Piangbian, 22°9', 103°6', 18.VI.1956.

***Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XIII, fig. 124)

Entomofauna Suppl. 9: 126. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999.

Hainan: 1 ♀, Jiangfengling, 8.III.1980.

Metriaeschra zhubajie spec. nov. (fig. 91; col. pl. XIV, fig. 130a, 130b)

Holotype ♂: China, Sichuan, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 leg. A. PLUTENKO & V. SINIAEV in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 14 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 70-37, 70-10).

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999 (GU 71-76); 1 ♂, dito June 1999; 38 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000; 1 ♀, Nigshan, Huoditang, 27.VII.1979; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, 1.VI.1982.

Hubei: 1 ♀, Xingshan, 1350 m, 16.VII.1993; 1 ♂, Shennongjia, 18.VIII.1988 (GU 70-68).

Hunan: 1 ♂, Shangzhi, Tianping. Mts. 29°3, 110°9 20.V.1981, (GU 30-33).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 24–26 mm, ♀♀ 24 and 29 mm. Externally similar to *apatela* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 (col. pl. XIV, figs 129a, 129b), which occurs in Sichuan sympatrically. The new species differs in the generally larger size and the paler pattern of the forewings. The black basal streak is broader and more prominent than in *apatela*. The pale creamy costal basal spot is more extended toward the apex of the forewings. Also the large black spot in the tornus of the forewings is more prominent than in *apatela*. There is a male and a female, which are coloured very dark. The female is illustrated here.

The male genitalia differ from *apatela* (fig. 90) in having two spines on the valves instead of one. The uncus is only slightly bilobed and the gnathoi are much broader than in *apatela*. The saccus is shorter and the aedeagus not bifurcated but with a number of teeth.

There is a further species in Shaanxi, Taibaishan which much resembles the new species but differs in the male genitalia (shape of uncus and gnathoi, the shape of the two valve processes and the aedeagus).

Pseudosomera noctuiformis BENDER & STEINIGER, 1984 (fig. 92; col. pl. XIV, fig. 132a)

Heteroc. Sumatr. 2: 27. LT: N. Sumatra.

The species was described from Sumatra and was later found also in Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Yunnan and Sichuan. The populations from Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand and China are externally different and larger in size compared with Sumatran material. 5 ♂♂, of the type series of *noctuiformis* BENDER & STEINIGER, 1984 from N. Sumatra in Zoologische Staatssammlung München were used for comparison.

Pseudosomera noctuiformis yunwu subspec. nov. (fig. 93; col. pl. XIV, figs 132b, 132c)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 1 ♂♀, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m, (GU 55-04); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Xishuangbanna, Bubang, 700 m, 14.IX.1993; 1 ♂, Kunming, 1890 m, 4.VIII.1980; 1 ♂, Anning, 24°9, 102°4, 2.VII.1980; 1 ♂, Yiliang, 245°9, 103°, 1700 m, 15.VI.1979; 1 ♂, Yangbi, 25°6, 99°9, 1800 m, 12.VIII.1980; 1 ♀, Tengchong, 25°, 98°5, 1260 m, 16.VII.1977; 1 ♂, 26.VI.1972 [labels written in Chinese], (GU 58-27); 1 ♀, Midu, Wutaishan, 2200 m, 5.VIII.1980; 3 ♂♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00', IX.1999.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Dukoi, Pingdi, 15.VI.1981.

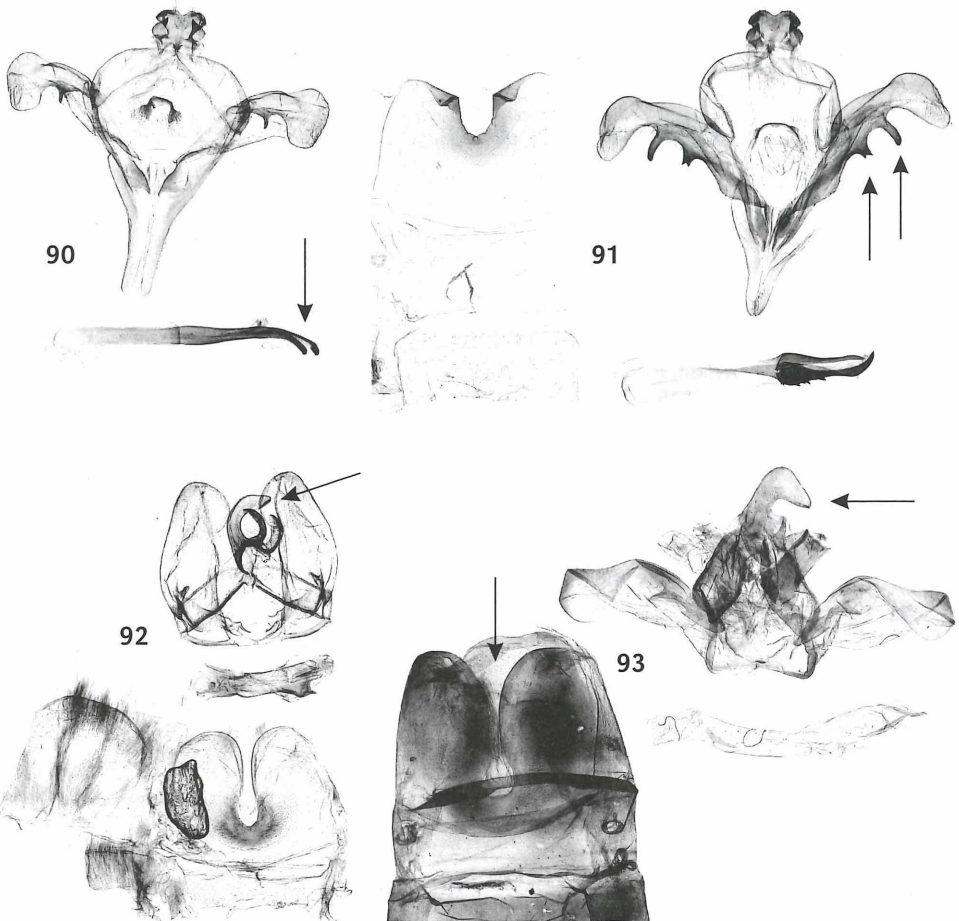


Fig. 90: *Metriaeschna apatela* – Sichuan (GU 70-05), paratype.

Fig. 91: *Metriaeschna zhubajie* spec. nov. – Sichuan (GU 70-10), paratype.

Fig. 92: *Pseudosomera noctuiformis noctuiformis* – NO. Sumatra (ZSM 1205), paratype.

Fig. 93: *Pseudosomera noctuiformis yunwu* ssp. nov. – Yunnan (GU 58-27), paratype.

Thailand: 3 ♂♂, Chiang Mai, Chang Wat Nan, 30 km E Pua, 1700 m, 22.–23.IX.1999; 10 ♂♂, Chiang Mai, 20 km N Mae Ai, 1650 m, 16.–19.XII.1998; 2 ♂♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon, 2300 m, 14.XI.1998, 9.XI.1999; 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nam, 30 km E Pua, 1700 m, 22.–23.IX.1999; 1 ♂, Nam, Doi Phaombok, 2100 m, 15.VIII.1999.

Diagnosis

Larger than ssp. *noctuiformis*. Forewing length ♂♂ 26–28 mm (24–25 mm in ssp. *noctuiformis*), ♀♀ 30–34 mm. The blackish ground colour is mixed with a few whitish and greenish-yellow scales; in ssp. *noctuiformis* there are nearly no yellowish scales present at all.

The male genitalia differ from ssp. *noctuiformis* by the shape of the gnathoi, which are broader and less curved. The uncus in ssp. *yunwu* is more massive and curved at an angle of almost 90°. The aedeagus in ssp. *noctuiformis* is bilobed at the base. However it seems that the other features of the aedeagus are subject to individual variability.

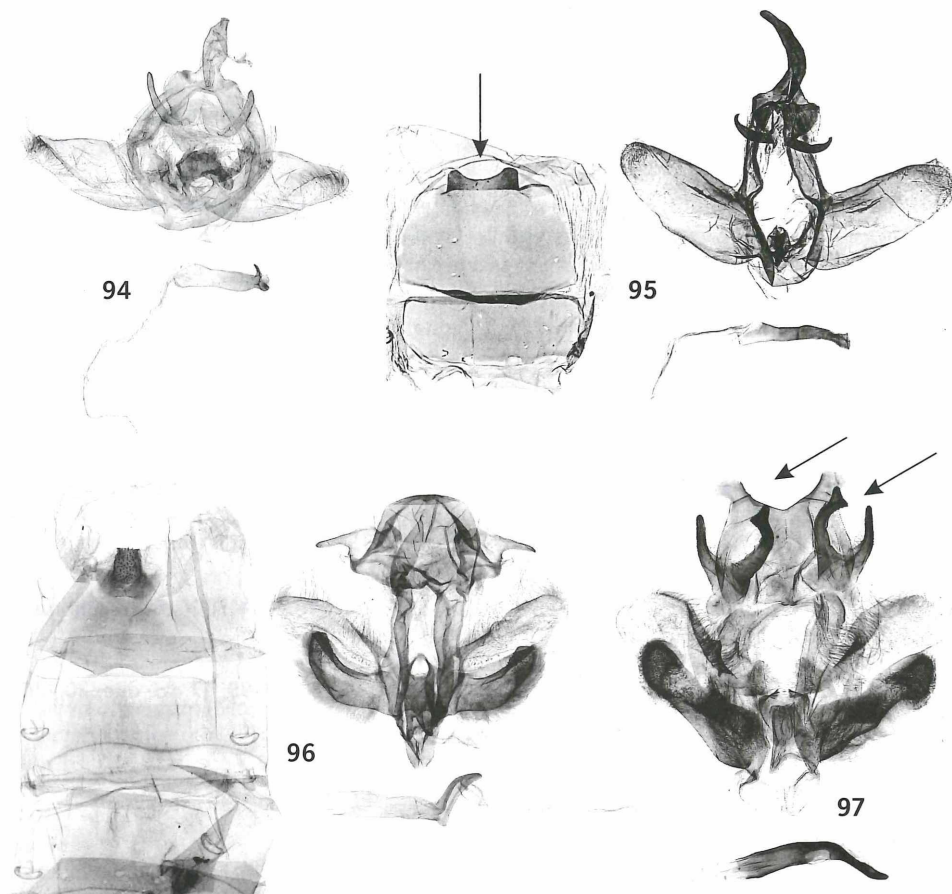


Fig. 94: *Hupodonta lignea* – Shaanxi (GU 57-63).
 Fig. 95: *Hupodonta pulcherrima* – Yunnan (GU 07-78);
 Fig. 96: *Pterostoma sinica* – Shaanxi (GU 55-29).
 Fig. 97: *Pterostoma gigantina* – Russia, S. Primorye (GU 14-96).

Material from Vietnam and Taiwan is not included in the type series. Both populations are coloured more yellowish and more pale than the series from China and Thailand and also than the series from Sumatra. Specimens from Vietnam match well the material from Taiwan. However the material from Taiwan seems to be slightly coloured more yellowish than Vietnamese populations.

***Hupodonta pulcherrima* (MOORE, 1865)** (fig. 95; col. pl. XV, fig. 133)
Pheosia pulcherrima MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 814. LT: Sikkim.

The species was first recorded by CAI (1992) from Hengduan Mts. (Yunnan). In Yunnan, Yunlong, both *corticalis* BUTLER and *pulcherrima* occur sympatrically.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, (Salween) River valley, 25°50'E, 99°17'N, 2750 m,

August 1998 (GU 07-78); 9 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, 1800 m; 1 ♂, Caojian 20.VII.1982.

Xizang: 1 ♂, E.Tibet, Bayi, Tongme, 2000 m, 8.VII.97.

***Hupodonta lignea* MATSUMURA, 1919** (fig. 94; col. pl. XV, figs 134a, 134b)

Zool. Mag. Tokyo 31: 75. LT: Japan, Hokkaido.

This is the first record from China. The specimens differ in male genitalia from Japanese material slightly in the tegumen process, which is less toothed and the aedeagus, which shows a longer spine.

Material

Shaanxi: 38 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999; 18 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, dito, 1.–12.VIII.1999, 1 ♂, dito, 27.VIII.–4.IX.1998 (GU 57-63).

Beijing: 1 ♂, 7.VIII.1981.

***Periphallera melanius* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XV, fig. 136)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 128. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species is more common in S. China than its sister species *P. albicauda* BRYK, 1949 (col. pl. XV, fig. 135). The latter species was found in 5 ♂♂, in Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999, not very far from Caojian.

Material

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000; 8 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Hunan: 2 ♂♂, Songzhi, 29°3'/110°1', Tianping-shan, 20.V.1981 (GU 30-31).

Yunnan: 11 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999; 17 ♂♂, dito. 20.–30.VI.1999.

Ptilodoninae

***Pterostoma gigantina* STAUDINGER, 1892, stat. nov.** (fig. 97; col. pl. XV, fig. 143)

Pterostoma palpina gigantina – in ROMANOFF, Mém. Lépid 6: 363 LT: Amurgebiet.

(= *Pterostoma montanum* CAI, 1979 – Acta Ent. Sinica 22: 463. LT: [Jilin], Changpai-shan, **syn. nov.**)

Taxonomic note

In China two externally very similar species occur: *Pterostoma sinica* MOORE, 1877 (col. pl. XV, figs 137a, 137b), which was described from “Chekiang”, China, and a further species for which the oldest available name is *gigantina* STAUDINGER, 1892. The male genitalia of both species (as illustrated—*sinica* see fig. 96) are different, particularly in the bilobed uncus and the shape of the gnathoi in *gigantina*. The rather brownish coloured dorsum of the forewings can be used for external separation of *sinica*.

SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) did not separate the two species, however all of his records of *sinica* really belong to *sinica* (including material from Tai-shan, Tapai-shan, Ost-Tien-mu-shan, from where the male genitalia was dissected recently). Besides this *sinica* was found in Yunnan (Caojian), Sichuan (Xiling Snow Mts., Daxue Shan) and also N. Myanmar (65 km N of Putao).

Pterostoma gigantina was recorded from NE. China by CAI. He described this species under the name *Pterostoma montanum* again, **syn. nov.**

Beside this *P. gigantina* occurs in Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Korea, Korea, Primorye and the Amur area until Obluce. All these records were confirmed by dissection of male genitalia.

Material

Jilin: 1 ♂, Shangbai-shan, 800 m, 6.VII.1974 (holotype of *montanum*), 1 ♀, dito, 9.VII.1982.

Heilongjiang: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Tailing, 300 m, 3.VII.1962 1974 (paratypes of *montanum*).

***Megaceramis lamprosticta* HAMPSON, 1893** (col. pl. XV, fig. 140)

Fauna Brit. India (Moths) 1: 167. LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling.

GAEDE (1933) mentioned the species for the first time from Siao-Lou (Sichuan). However the material is externally divergent and probably there exists a separate subspecies from Shaanxi. The illustrated specimens show the "typical" form as it occurs also in the Himalaya Mts.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.

Sichuan: 3 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999.

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999 (GU 70-22); 1 ♂, dito, June 1999; 4 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Hunan: 5 ♂♂, Sanghzi, Tianpingshan, 1300 m, 15.–17.VIII.1981.

***Spatialina birmalina* (BRYK, 1949)** (col. pl. XV, fig. 139)

Spatialina argentata birmalina – Arkiv för Zool. 42A(19): 24. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China. According to SCHINTLMEISTER (1997) *birmalina* is not a subspecies of *argentata* but a bona species.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Dali, 2000 m, 21.VIII.1980; 1 ♂, Zhengjiong, 1650 m, 27°4, 104°8, 30.VII.1980; 3 ♂♂, Xishuangbanna, 22°01', 100°48', 1200–1600 m, 18.–20.VI.1958; 1 ♂, Zhengxiong, 27°4, 104°8, 30.VII.1980, 1650 m.

***Spatialina argentata* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. XV, figs 138a, 138b)

Lophopteryx argentata – In HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 61. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 67 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, 20.V.–30.V.1999; 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 6.–8.VI.1999.

***Spatialina ferruginosa* (MOORE, 1879)** (col. pl. XV, fig. 142)

Lophopteryx ferruginosa – Descr. Lep. Insects Colln. Late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON (1): 67. LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling.

(= *Xeropteryx desiccata* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 – Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 14: 289, **syn. nov.** LT: Yunnan, Li-kiang.)

Taxonomic note

Comparison of the holotypes of *umbrosa* LEECH and *ferruginosa* MOORE in BMNH has shown, that hitherto the two species have been confused. As a result, all records for *ferruginosa* given in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) are valid for *umbrosa* and all records listed for *umbrosa* must be read as *ferruginosa*. Furthermore *Xeropteryx desiccata* KIRIAKOFF becomes a junior synonym of *Lophopteryx ferruginosa*, **syn. nov.**

***Ptilodontosia crenulata* (HAMPSON, 1896)** (col. pl. XV, fig. 141)

Lophopteryx crenulata – Fauna Br. India (Moths) 4: 460. LT: Sikkim, Yatong.

This is the first record from China.

Material

Yunnan: 5 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 25°46'E 99°06'N; 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 14-16).

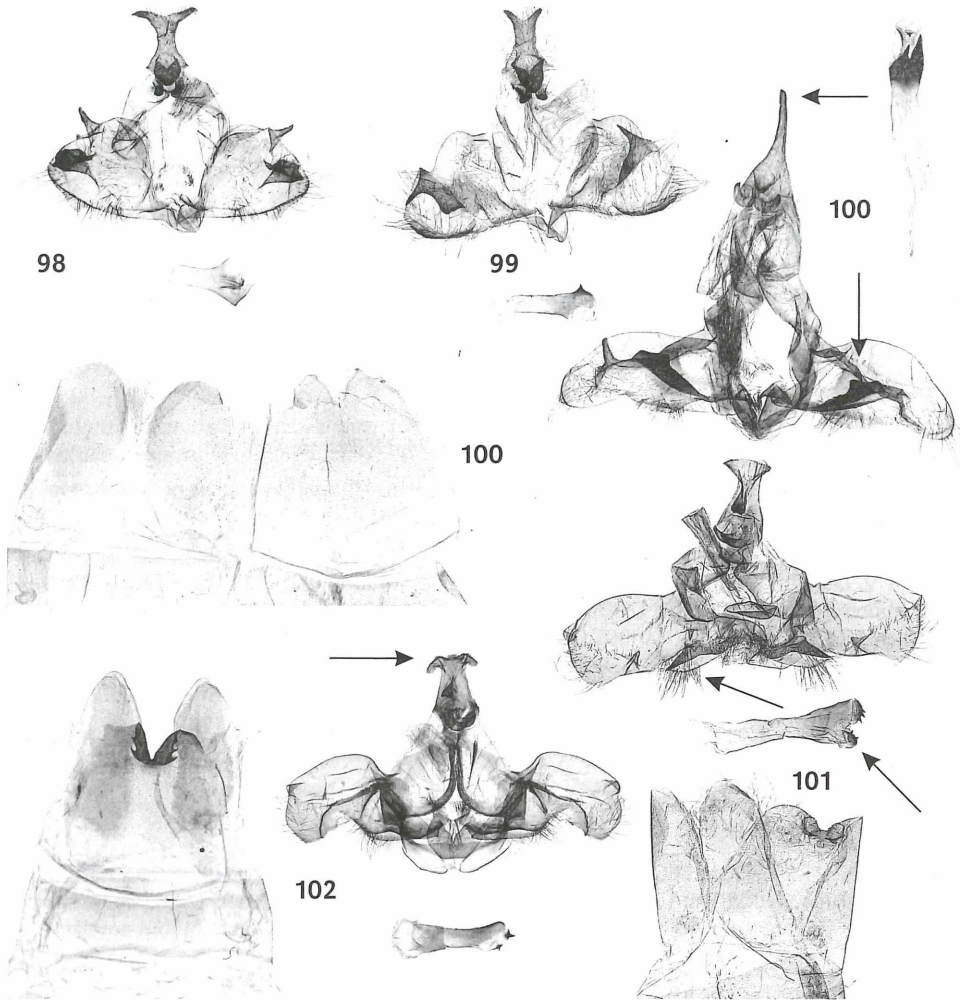


Fig. 98: *Ptilodon capucina kuwayamae* – N. Korea (GU 22-100).
 Fig. 99: *Ptilodon robusta robusta* – Japan, Hokkaido (GU 12-08).
 Fig. 100: *Ptilodon pseudorobusta* – Shaanxi (GU 70-07), with 8th sternite and tergite, paratype.
 Fig. 101: *Ptilodon saturata* – Sikkim (ZMB GU 13-27), holotype.
 Fig. 102: *Ptilodon amplius* – Yunnan (GU 55-70), paratype.

***Ptilodon pseudorobusta* spec. nov.** (fig. 100; col. pl. XVI, figs 145a, 145b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999, leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999 (GU 70-07, 71-70); 2 ♂♂, ditto, June 1999; 1 ♀, S. Taibaishan, Xungyangba, 1450 m, VIII.1979; 5 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.-14.VI.2000.

Description

Forewing length ♂♂ 24 mm, ♀♀ 26 mm. The imago externally resembles somewhat *Pt. robusta* MATSUMURA, 1924 and was recorded by CAI (1979) under this name from China. There are also similarities to the European *Pt. capucina* LINNAEUS, 1758 but the new species is larger in size compared with *robusta* and *capucina* which has a forewing length only up to 21 mm. *Pt. pseudorobusta* is distinguished from these two species by the brown coloured hindwings. It differs from *saturata* WALKER, 1865 in the ochre ground colour of the forewings.

The main differences are seen in the male genitalia (*robusta*: fig. 99; *capucina*: fig. 98). The uncus of *pseudorobusta* is very long and pointed, the gnathoi rather short. The clasper of the valves is diagnostically shaped and sclerotised. The aedeagus is bifurcated and the 8th sternite and 8th tergite each bilobed.

***Ptilodon amplius* spec. nov.** (fig. 102; col. pl. XVI, figs 147a, 147b)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 10.–20.V.1999 leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 10.–20.V.1999 (GU 08-72, 55-68, 55-70); 1 ♂, dito 1.–9.VI.1999; 1 ♂, Yunlong, 90 km SW Dali, Nujuing River valley, 25°50'N, 99°27'E, 2570 m, VIII.1998, (GU 71-62).

Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, Sichuan: 1 ♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 71-63).

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 22–23 mm, ♀♀ 25 mm. The pattern is similar to *flavistigma* MOORE, 1879 but the wings are less fuscous in ground colour, which resembles rather *saturata*. The discoidal spot of the forewings is less prominent than in *flavistigma*. The basal-, postmedian- and submarginal fasciae are coloured contrasting paler brown, as is the area around the discoidal spot on the forewings. The blackish median fasciae are like a shadow and prominent.

The male genitalia resemble mostly *flavistigma*. The bilobed uncus (in *saturata* unbilobed—fig. 101) of *amplius* has a process which is situated rather in the middle of the uncus, not on the end as in *flavistigma*. The gnathoi are two times longer than in *flavistigma*. *P. amplius* shows an untoothed plate on the base of the valves, which is toothed in *flavistigma* and takes the shape of a spine in *saturata*. The aedeagus of *amplius* has only two spines and the 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised.

***Ptilodon autumnalis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XVI, fig. 144)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 131. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species was described from Vietnam recently. The present record from Taibaishan Mts. extends the known area of this species much toward the North.

Material

Shaanxi: 1 ♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1300–1500 m, 20.VIII.–4.IX.1999; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, IX.1999 (GU 59-28), 6 ♂♂, dito, 20.IX.–12.X.1999.

***Lophontosia draesekei* O. BANG-HAAS, 1927, stat. rev.** (fig. 105; col. pl. XVI, fig. 146)

Horae Macrolep. 1: 81. LT: China, Peking, Westberge.

The species was synonymized by SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) as the holotype was lost during World War II when the Dresden Museum was bombed and the species was never illustrated. We have now found a few specimens which belong to a distinct *Lophontosia* and which would match the original description. The species is externally easy to identify in lacking the anal spots on the hindwings.

Material

Beijing: 1 ♂, Beijing, 2.VIII.1965 (GU 70-70).

Shaanxi: 2 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, dito, June 1999.

***Ptilophora jezoensis ala* subspec. nov.** (fig. 107; col. pl. XVI, figs 148a, 148b)

Ptilophora jezoensis MATSUMURA, 1920 – Zool. Mag. Tokyo **32**: 150. LT: Japan.

This is the first record from China. From Shaanxi there are a few specimens, which represent a distinct subspecies.

Holotype ♂: China, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, October 1999 leg local collectors in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, October 1998 (GU 55-92), 2 ♀♀, ditto November 1998.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 17–19 mm, ♀♀ 17–18.5 mm. 2 mm larger in size than a series from Primorye (ssp. *sutchana* BANG-HAAS, 1927—col. pl. XVI, figs 148c, 148d). The coloration of all wings, particularly the hindwings, is darker than in Japanese or Russian populations. The whitish postmedian fascia of the forewings looks less prominent and sharper than in ssp. *sutchana*. The basal whitish fascia is weakly developed.

***Hagapteryx janae* spec. nov.** (fig. 109; col. pl. XVI, fig. 150)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999 leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 12 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999; 5 ♂♂, ditto, June 1999; 2 ♂♂, Ningshan, Huodifang, 26.-27.VII.1998 (GU 58-44); 1 ♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.-14.VI.2000.

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Daxue Shan, Gonggashan, Moxi, 29°41', 101°58', 1700 m, 11.-22.VII.1999 (GU 72-02).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 20–22 mm. The species resembles in pattern externally *sugii* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 (col. pl. XVI, fig. 149), which was described from Fujian and in the apical area of forewings rather *mirabilior* OBERTHÜR, 1911 (col. pl. XVI, fig. 152) (LT: Sichuan). The species is distinguishable by its fuscous purple ground colour similar to *margarethae* KIRIAKOFF, 1963. *Hagapteryx mirabilior* and *sugii* show paler and more reddish coloured forewings. The markings on the underside of the wings are better developed in *janae* than in the other species.

The male genitalia are characterized by the long (20% longer than in *mirabilior*—fig. 108) and slender uncus. The base of the uncus is not broader as seen in the other species. The gnathoi are long and slenderly curved and in that way differ in the shape from *mirabilior*. The valves resemble in shape *mirabilior* but lack all processes. The aedeagus has a number of teeth but is without processes as in the other species. The 8th sternite is deep but not broadly bilobed.

The holotype of *mirabilior* comes from Ta-t sien-lou (= Kangding), only a few kilometres away from the Gonggashan, where *janae* was found. This suggests—apart from the genitalia differences—that both taxa are bona species. In Yunnan there are two further species (*margarethae* and an undescribed species, see below).

Hagapteryx janae flies in Taibaishan sympatric with *H. admirabilis* STAUDINGER, 1887 (1 ♂, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 27.V.-8.VI.1999, GU 71-95) and in Sichuan, Gonggashan sympatric with *mirabilior*.

Etymology

This beautiful species is named after JAN GALSWORTHY with thanks for hospitality in Beijing.

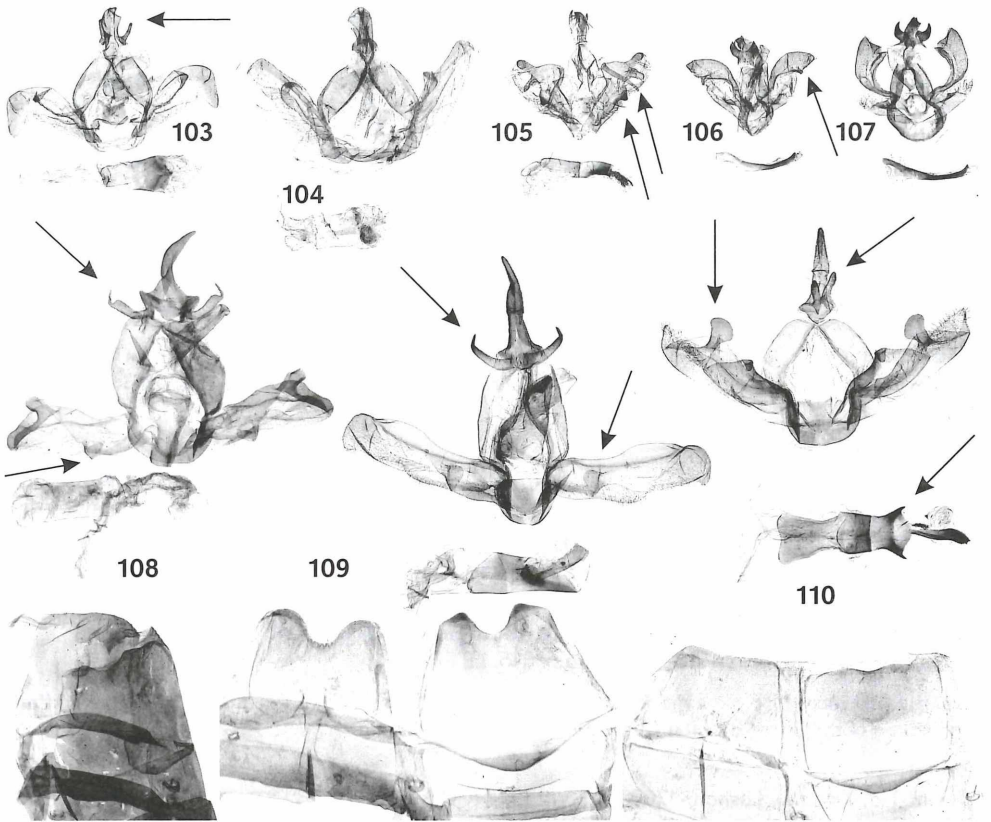


Fig. 103: *Lophontosia cucullus* – Shaanxi (GU 59-67).

Fig. 104: *Lophontosia sinensis* – Hubei (GU 78-75).

Fig. 105: *Lophontosia draesekei* – Beijing (GU 70-70).

Fig. 106: *Ptilophora jezoensis sutschana* – Russia, S. Primorye (GU W 4466).

Fig. 107: *Ptilophora jezoensis ala* subsp. nov. – Sichuan (GU 55-92), paratype.

Fig. 108: *Hagapteryx mirabilior* – Sichuan (GU 58-41).

Fig. 109: *Hagapteryx janae* spec. nov. – Sichuan (GU 72-02), paratype.

Fig. 110: *Hagapteryx tonyi* spec. nov. – Yunnan (GU 71-96), paratype.

***Hagapteryx tonyi* spec. nov.** (fig. 110; col. pl. XVI, fig. 151)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 20.V.–9.VI.1999 leg. local collectors via coll. BRECHLIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 4 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 20.V.–9.VI.1999 (GU 71-96).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 18–18.5 mm. This is the smallest species (2 mm smaller than *mirabilior*) of the genus, except *margarethae*. The pattern resembles *mirabilior* but the forewings' discoidal spot is less broad. The main differences are seen in the male genitalia. The uncus is short and conic. The gnathoi are very short, straight and knob-shaped at the end. All other species of the genus have pointed and slender gnathoi. The valves have a big and broad process at the end. The aedeagus shows two processes. The 8th sternite is slightly bilobed.

The species flies in Yunnan sympatric with *mirabilior* (2 ♂♂, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 10.–20.V.1999).

Sichuan, Tat-t sien-lou is the type locality of *mirabilior*. Unfortunately the holotype is a female, and of the new species there is no female known yet. However we believe, that *mirabilior* is not conspecific with *tonyi*. In Daxue Shan, (Gonggashan, Moxi, 29°41', 101°58', 1700 m), which is about 60 km far from Kangding (= Ta-t sien-lou) only *mirabilior* was found. Furthermore the holotype of *mirabilior* is relatively larger and matches in size well females from Primorye and E. China.

Etymology

This species is named after our friend A. (TONY) C. GALSWORTHY in Beijing.

Hyperaeschrella nigribasis (HAMPSON, [1893])

Fauna Brit. India (Moths) 1: 165. LT: Sikkim.

(= *Hyperaeschrella kosemponica* STRAND, 1916, Arch. Naturgesch. 81 (A) 12: 154, LT: Taiwan, **syn. nov.**)

Taxonomic note

Comparison of much material of this genus from Taiwan, S. China, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Assam, Sikkim, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan leads to the opinion that there is only one homogenously distributed species from Taiwan to Afghanistan. The oldest available name is *nigribasis* and *Hyperaeschrella kosemponica* STRAND, 1916 becomes a junior synonym **syn. nov.**

Allodontoides tenebrosa tenebrosa (MOORE, 1866) (col. pl. XVI, fig. 154)

Phalera tenebrosa – Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 815. LT: Sikkim.

This is the first record from mainland China. In Taiwan occurs ssp. *furva* WILEMAN, 1910, which differs in the shape of the uncus and the 8th tergite of the male genitalia.

Material

Sichuan: 1 ♂, Xichang, Lushan, 1700 m, 3.VIII.1974 (GU 59-27); 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Xizuan, 1.–9.VIII. 1974, 31.VIII.1980; 1 ♀, Dukoi, Pingdi, 15.VI.1981.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Xishuanbanna, 800 m, 31.III.1957, 2 ♂♂, dito 15.IX.1993.

Hexafrenum maculifer avis subspec. nov. GU 57-23 (fig. 112; col. pl. XVI, figs 155a, 155b)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m (GU 07-82), leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Dukoi, Pingdi, 11.–22.VI.1981, 1 ♂, dito, 9.VIII.1980.

Yunnan: 1 ♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N; 12.–16.V.1999; 1 ♂, Li-kiang, 2000 m, 6.VIII.1935 (GU 44-56).

Description

Forewing length ♂♂ 23–24 mm, ♀ 28 mm. There are three known subspecies: ssp. *maculifer* MATSUMURA, 1925 from Taiwan, ssp. *longinae* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 from SE. China (LT: Fujian, Kuatun), which are both smaller in size, and ssp. *kalixt* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997 from Vietnam (LT: Mt. Fan-si-pan), Thailand and Assam.

The new subspecies differs externally from the other subspecies by the greyish ground colour, which lacks reddish-brown scales. The pattern on the forewings is clearly developed. The black spot on the basal fascia and the pale surrounded discoidal spot are prominent. The paler apical streaks on the forewings are not yellowish or reddish coloured as seen in the other subspecies. The hindwings are paler and rather greyish.

The male genitalia differ from *maculifer longinae* (fig. 111) by the shape of the aedeagus (which resembles rather *kalixt*—fig. 113) and the shape of the margin of the valves, which are less bilobed.

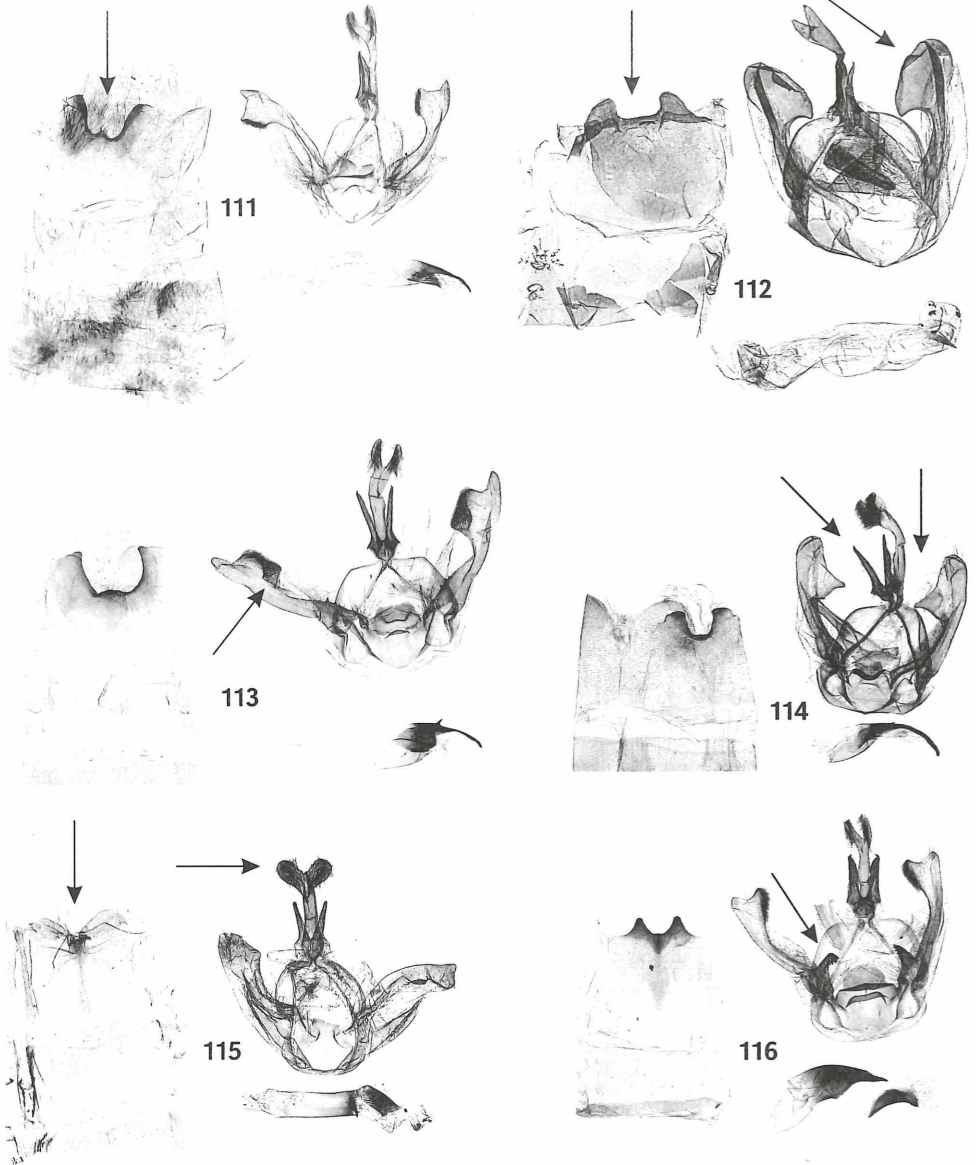


Fig. 111: *Hexafrenum maculifer longinae* - Fujian (GU 57-23).

Fig. 112: *Hexafrenum maculifer avis* subsp. nov. - Yunnan (GU 07-82), paratype.

Fig. 113: *Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt* - N. Vietnam (GU 29-01), paratype.

Fig. 114: *Hexafrenum otium* spec. nov. - Shaanxi (GU 12-59), paratype.

Fig. 115: *Hexafrenum peniculus* - Hunan (GU 70-40).

Fig. 116: *Hexafrenum collaris* - Yunnan (GU 71-97).

***Hexafrenum peniculus* (BRYK, 1949), comb. nov.** (fig. 115; col. pl. XVI, figs 153a, 153b)
Notodonta peniculus – Ark. För Zoologie 42A(19): 32. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

This is the first record from China. The uncus of the male genitalia is more deeply bilobed than the illustration of the holotype (KIRIAKOFF, 1959) shows.

Material

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 20.V.–9.VI.1999, 2 ♂♂, dito, 20.–30.VI.1999.

Hunan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Shangzhi, 1300 m, 18.VIII.1988 (GU 70-39, 70-40).

***Hexafrenum collaris* (SWINHOE, 1904)** (fig. 116; col. pl. XVII, figs 156b, 156c)
Notodonta collaris – Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7)14: 132. LT: Assam, Khasis.

The specimens match the holotype (col. pl. XVII, fig. 156a) not exactly. Also the male genitalia show some minor differences in the gnathoi and the shape of the basal valve process (there are no teeth in the holotype—illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997: fig. 147). Unfortunately the photograph of the holotype genitalia slide lacks the diagnostic important 8th sternit and tergite.

Material

Yunnan: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 20.V.–9.VI.1999 (GU 71-97).

Sichuan: 3 ♂♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 28°34'N, 102°00'E, 7.–8.VII.1999 (GU 71-84).

Xizang: 1 ♀, Modog, Beibeng, 850 m, 30.V.1983.

***Hexafrenum unicolor* (KIRIAKOFF, 1974)** (col. pl. XVII, fig. 157)
Allodonta unicolor – Veröff. Zool. Stsammlg Münch. 17: 410. LT: India, Bhimtal.

This is the first record from China. The identification is tentative, as there is no male available.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♀, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, Nujiang river valley, 2570 m, 25°50'E, 99°17' N, August 1998.

***Hexafrenum otium* spec. nov.** (fig. 114; col. pl. XVII, figs 158a, 158b)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999 leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 1 ♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1400 m, 1.–5.IV.1999 (GU 12-59).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 22 mm. The antennae are bipectinated and the frons coloured white. The ground colour of the forewings is violet-brown. The apex of the forewings is marked by some whitish streaks. The discoidal spot is surrounded pale brown. The basal area has a white streak and the median part of the dorsum has some blackish pattern. Externally the new species resembles *H. apicalis* KIRIAKOFF, 1974, which was described from Sumatra.

However the male genitalia resembles rather *maculifer*. The uncus is bilobed, the gnathoi are long, straight and pointed at the apex. The aedeagus is convex and with a small process as in *maculifer*. The 8th tergite is bilobed and diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

The new species resembles externally also somewhat *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) plutenkoi* spec. nov., which was collected together with *otium*.

Phalerinae

Phalerodonta bombycina* (OBERTHÜR, 1880)Notodonta bombycina* – Etudes d'Entomologie 5: 63. LT: Primorye, Askold.(= *Ochrostigma albibasis* CHIANG, 1935 – Ent. & Phytopath. 3: 352, **syn. nov.** LT: China)

Taxonomic note

We compared many specimens in the CAS collection, Beijing, but they all belong to *bombycina*. Thus we conclude that *albibasis* is a junior synonym and must sink.

Material

Fujian: 1 ♂♀, Wuyishan, Sangang, 4.XI.1974 and further specimens from Heilongjiang, Anhui, Shandong, Zhejiang, Beijing.

***Phalerodonta inclusa* (HAMPTON, 1910)** (col. pl. XVII, fig. 159)*Stauropus inclusa* – J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 91. LT: Assam.

This is the first record from China. This records extends the known area much toward the Northwest.

Taxonomic note

The specimens resemble rather the Japanese ssp. *manley* LEECH, 1889 than the Vietnamese or Indian populations. The ssp. *inclusa* shows a rather whitish ground colour.

Material

Shaanxi: 16 ♂♂, 23 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, X.1998, 11 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, dito, 1.–25.X.1999.

Hubei: 1 ♂, Wuchang, 30°5', 114°3', 9.XI.1965.

Phalera huangtiao spec. nov. (fig. 117; col. pl. XVII, fig. 160)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N, 12.–16.V.1999 leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 6 ♂♂, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27°15'E, 98°55'N, 12.–16.V.1999 (GU 30-72); 10 ♂♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

Myanmar: 7 ♂♂, 25 km E Putao, 6.–9.V.1998 (GU 57-02, 59-08).

Thailand, Prov. Chiang Mai: 2 ♂♂, Doi Inthanon Na. Park, km 31 road N, Chom Thong, 1360 m, 24.V.–6.VI.1998; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Doi Inthanon 1360 m, 24.VII.1989, 4 ♂♂, dito 7.–12.VII.1989, 1 ♂♂, dito 3.VII.1988, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dito, 1.IX.1989; 2 ♂♂, Doi Pui, 27.VII.1989, 3.VIII.1989; 3 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Doi Suthep, 22.IV.1988, 5.VI.1989, 15.–16.VII.1989; 2 ♂♂, Hang Dong, 29.V.1989; (GU 25-44); 8 ♂♂, Phrae Wang-Chin, 14.X.1988 (GU 25-33), 1 ♂, dito, 21.IX.1989, 3 ♂♂, dito 12.V.1989 (GU 25-29); 2 ♀♀, dito 21.VIII.1998; 1 ♂♂, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 3.VI.1988; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Chiang Raj, Wiang Pa Pao, 14.–18.VIII.1989, 5.VI.1988; 4 ♀♀, Phrao, 30.V.1989, 21.VIII.1989; 4 ♀♀, Lampang, Wang Nuea, 5.VI.1989; 1 ♀, Mae-teng, 2.VI.1989.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 32–34.5 mm, ♀♀ 34–39 mm. The new species resembles externally somewhat *Phalera angustipennis* MATSUMURA, 1919 but the antennae of the males are thicker and larger in size. The head and frons are warm coloured creamy. The ground colour of the forewings is silver-grey. The basal area is mixed with pale grey to greyish scales. In the basal area there is a thin black fascia near the base. A black fascia toward the basal area marks the median area. The discoidal spot is prominent and yellowish, filled grey in the centre. From the moon spot toward the tornus there is a weakly developed postmedian black fascia. The hindwings are fuscous grey with a darker median fascia. This fascia and the post- and median fascia of the forewings are prominently dark grey on the underside of

both wings, which is rather yellowish-creamy. The abdomen is reddish brown, where the tergites are separated by creamy coloured rings. The tip of the abdomen is pale grey. The male genitalia are characterized by a long and pointed uncus with a pair of small gnathoi, which are bifurcated. The juxta is broad and the aedeagus shows a big cornutus. The sclerotisation of the 8th tergite is diagnostic as illustrated.

***Phalera wanqu* spec. nov.** (fig. 118; col. pl. XVII, fig. 161)

Holotype ♂: China, [Sichuan], Siao-Lou, Chasseurs indigenes 1893 (GU 02-11), in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Sichuan: 3 ♂♂, Omei-Shan, 19.VIII.1977.

Diagnosis

Forewing length 30–33 mm. The species resembles externally *Phalera raya* MOORE, 1849 but the antenna of the male is much less bipectinated. The forewings are characterised by a broad costal moon-spot, which is filled dark reddish brown. The shape of this spot is different from most members of *Phalera* and resembles rather *Phalera javana* MOORE, 1859 and *albocalceolata* BRYK, 1949. The remaining pattern of the forewings is similar to most other species of *Phalera*. The hindwings are dark reddish brown. The abdomen is uniform reddish brown. The paler yellowish abdominal rings contrast less than in many other species, e.g. *albocalceolata*. The underside of all wings is dark uniform reddish brown.

The male genitalia have a very long and massive uncus, and—for the genus *Phalera*—relatively long gnathoi. The valves, which have a digital process, are rather broad. The aedeagus is rectangular without processes.

***Phalera eminens* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XVIII, fig. 166)

Entomofauna Supplement 9: 136. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. This beautiful spring-flyer was recently also found in Thailand (Chiang Mai) and Myanmar (Putao).

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Lushui, 900 m, 22.IV.1979.

***Phalera albizziae* MELL, 1931** (fig. 119; col. pl. XVII, fig. 164)

Lignan Science J. 9: 379. LT: Guangdong, Lung Tao Shan.

Taxonomic note

MELL describes *albizziae* but the imago was never illustrated. Furthermore it was impossible to locate the type material in the collections of the Zoologisches Institut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin or in Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn. However MELL mentioned in his description “1 Paratype, Coll. HÖNE”. So it must be concluded that the type material is lost. On the other hand from the original description of MELL it is impossible to identify the species or to imagine how this species looks (see also SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989: 37).

There are some aspects, which would match the description of MELL, particularly the size. So we use the opportunity to designate here a neotype of *albizziae* to solve this problem:

Neotype of *albizziae* (designated here): ♂, China, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, April.1999 in coll. Museum Koenig, Bonn.

Further material

Hubei: 3 ♂♂, Xingshan, 700 m, 11.V.1994 (GU 30-80).

Shaanxi: 3 ♂♂, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1400 m, April.1999; 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, dito, June 1999.

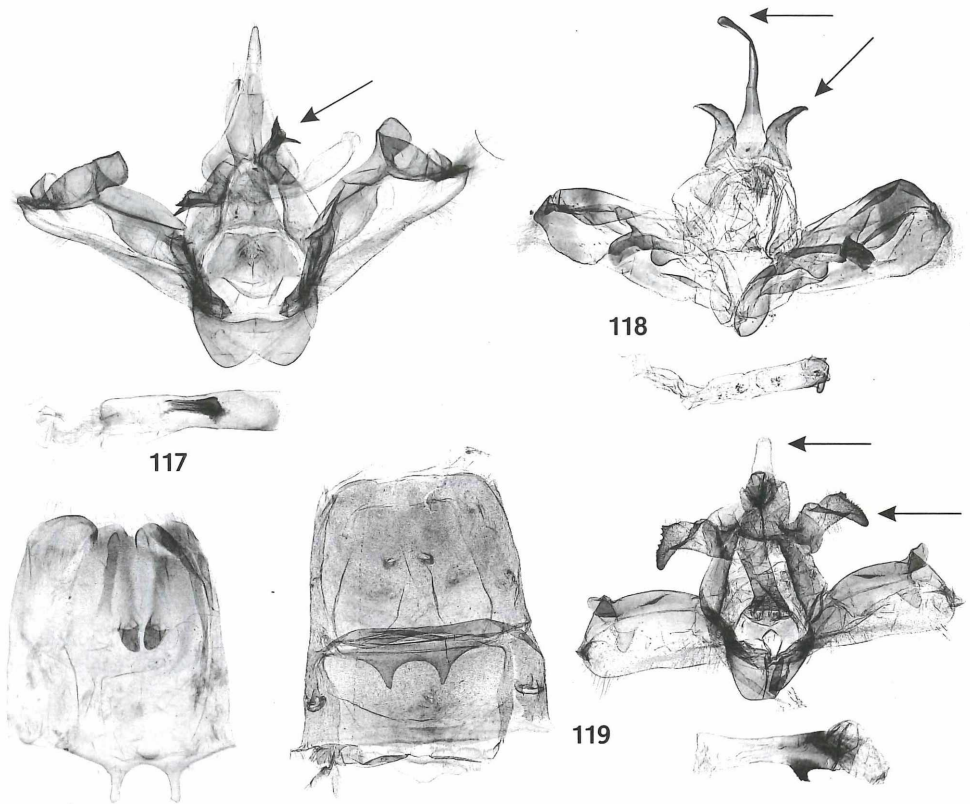


Fig. 117: *Phalera huangtiao* spec. nov. – NW. Myanmar (GU 59-08), paratype.
 Fig. 118: *Phalera wanqu* spec. nov. – Sichuan (GU 02-11), holotype.
 Fig. 119: *Phalera albizziae* – Hubei (GU 30-80).

Diagnosis

Forewing length 33 mm. Antennae shortly bipectinate. Ground colour of forewings and thorax olive-grey. The basal area is filled diagnostically greyish-white. The basal fascia is black. Three whitish fasciae mark the postmedian area. The postmedian fascia is black. The apical moon-spot is yellowish-grey and small. There are three further less developed small yellow-brownish spots below the apical spot. The discoidal spot and the tornal area of the forewings are whitish coloured. The hindwings and the abdomen are greyish-brown. The fringes of all wings are chequered yellowish-brown. The male genitalia are characterized by the short rounded uncus, a pair of powerful gnathoi and an aedeagus with a prominent hook. Each valve has two processes.

Phalera albocalceolata (BRYK, 1949) (col. pl. XVII, fig. 163)

Phaleromimus albocalceolata – Ark. für Zool. 42A(19): 9. LT: Burma, Kambaiti.

CAI & WANG (1987) recorded the species for the first time from Yunnan. The species occurs also in Thailand and Vietnam.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Lushui, Hengduan Mts., 25°9, 98°8, 2400 m, 8.VII.1984; 1 ♂, Xinping, 1250 m, 24°, 101°9, 3.VIII.1980; 1 ♂, Lishan, 26°, 103°8, 1400 m, 13.VIII.1980; 1 ♂, Yangbi, 1850 m, 25°6, 99°9,

1.VIII.1980; 1 ♂, Tenschong, 25° 98'5", 1740 m, 28.V.1979; 4 ♂♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

***Phalera argenteolepis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997** (col. pl. XVII, fig. 162)
Entomofauna Supplement 9: 137. LT: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan.

This is the first record from China. The species is common also in Burma and Thailand.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Luxi, 1150 m, 13.VII.1979; 3 ♂♂, Xishuanbanna, 700 m, 14.IX.1993; 2 ♂♂, Baoshan, 15.VII.1979; 5 ♂♂, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00' IX.1999.

***Phalera sangana* MOORE, 1859** (col. pl. XVIII, fig. 165)

In HORSFIELD & MOORE, Cat. Lepid. Insects Mus. Nat. Hist. East-India House 2: 433. LT: Sikkim, Darjeeling.

(= *Phalera stigmigera* BUTLER, 1880 – Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6: 66, LT: Bhotan [= Bhutan], **syn. nov.**)

This is the first record from China.

Taxonomic note

Phalera stigmigera BUTLER, 1880 **syn. nov.**, sinks as a junior synonym to *sangana* as comparison of both holotypes in BMNH showed.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂♀, Baoshan, Bawan, 1100 m, 20.V.1992, 14.IX.1993; 1 ♂, Zhangyuan, 1000 m, 20.V.1980; 1 ♂, Xishuanbanna, 14.IV.1980; 1 ♂, Canguyan, 23° 99'2", 19.V.1980; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Puer, Male Forest, 33°07', 101°00', IX.1999.

Hainan: 1 ♂, Jiangfengling, 9.V.1984.

Pygaerinae

Taxonomic note

The position of the "silver-prominents", e. g. the genera *Spatalia* HÜBNER, [1819], *Pterotes* BERG, 1901, *Metaschalis* HAMPSON, 1892, *Ginshachia* MATSUMURA, 1929, *Allata* WALKER, 1863, *Caschara* WALKER, 1862, *Coscodaca* KIRIAKOFF, 1968 and *Rosama* WALKER, 1855 in the *Pygaerinae* is doubtful, because there are too many differences in morphology of the imagines and the larval instars. Probably a new subfamily will become necessary once the group is taxonomically and systematically studied.

***Allata (Celeia) sikkima* MOORE, 1879**

Celeia sikkima – In HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. Insects Colln. Late Mr. ATKINSON, p. 61. LT: Sikkim.

Taxonomic note

Allata (Celeia) licitus SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989, which was described from Hunan, is a junior synonym of *sikkima*, **syn. nov.**

The specimen of *sikkima* which SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) records from Fujian, Kuatun and the female from Zhejiang (illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER, 1992 as paratype of *licitus*), belong in fact to an undescribed species which is related to *argentifera* WALKER, 1862 and occurs also in Sikkim.

***Allata (Allata) benderi* DIERL, 1976** (figs 120, 121; col. pl. XVIII, fig. 167)

Ent. Zeitschr. 86: 209. LT: N. Sumatra, Dolok Merangir.

This is the first record from China.

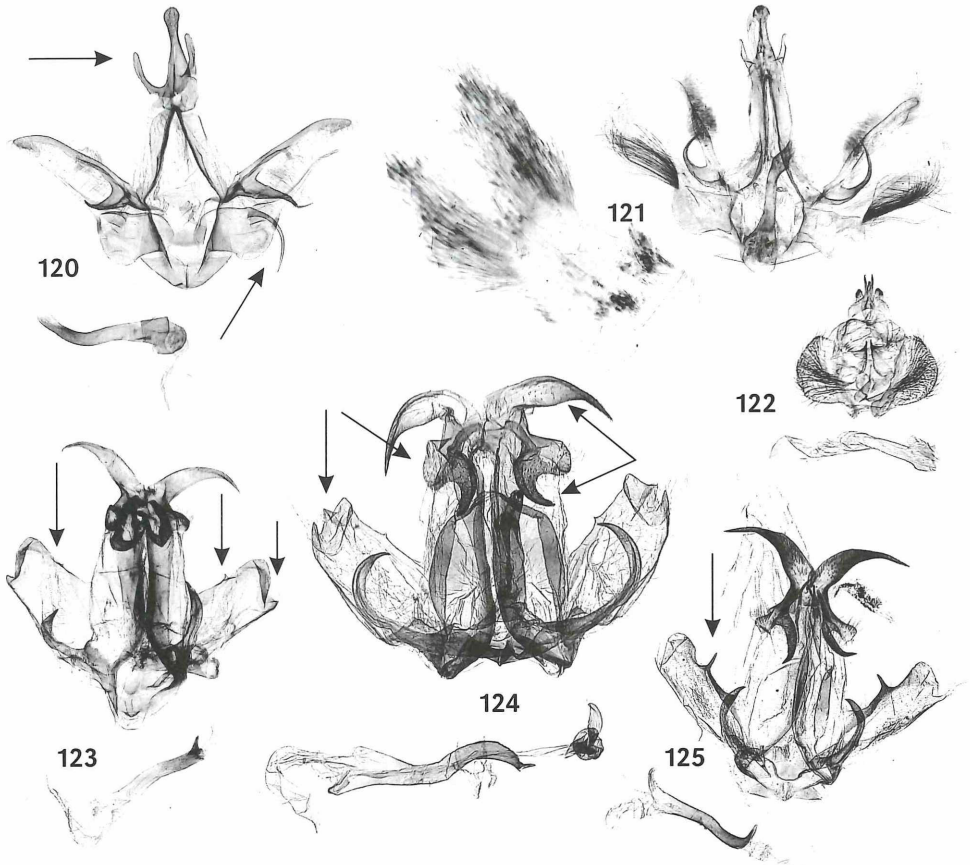


Fig. 120: *Allata (Allata) ?benderi* - Yunnan (GU 13-07).

Fig. 121: *Allata (Allata) benderi* - N. Sumatra (GU ZSM 684), holotype.

Fig. 122: *Clostera aello* spec. nov. - Xizang (GU 58-60), paratype.

Fig. 123: *Ginshachia phoebe shangguang* subspec. nov. - Gansu (GU 58-74), paratype.

Fig. 124: *Ginshachia zhui* spec. nov. - Yunnan (GU 55-06), paratype.

Fig. 125: *Ginshachia gemmifera* - Sikkim (GU 15-15).

Taxonomic note

The male genitalia differ from those of the holotype and further specimens from Sumatra. Particularly the lower valve processes are much longer in our Yunnan specimen. However the other features match *benderi* well. If more material becomes available the taxonomic problem of the Yunnan *Allata* should be discussed again.

Besides this there is a further species related to *benderi* occurring in Vietnam, Malaya, Sikkim and S. India which HOLLOWAY (1983) mentioned as undescribed and which is hitherto not known yet from China. This species is easily identifiable by the knob-shaped uncus in the male genitalia.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂♀, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 27° 15'E, 98° 55'N; 12.-16.V.1999 (GU 13-07).

***Ginshachia phoebe phoebe* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989** (col. pl. XVIII, fig. 169a)

Neue Ent. Nachrichten 25: 115. LT: Fujian, Kuatun.

The species was found also in Hainan, Jiangfengling, and is common in N. Vietnam (SCHINTLMEISTER, 1997). Besides this there occurs a further subspecies in NW. China:

***Ginshachia phoebe shuang* subsp. nov.** (fig. 123; col. pl. XVIII, figs 169b, 169c)

Holotype ♂: China, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, leg. local collectors in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Shaanxi: 58 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 33°51'N, 107°57'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999 (GU 55-72), 1 ♂, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999, 1 ♂, dito 15.–20.IV.1999; 20 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°51'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999, 1 ♂, dito 27.V.–8.VI.1999; 36 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dito, June 1999; 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dito, 20.IX.–12.X.1999; 1 ♂, Taibaishan Nat. Park, 33°35'N, 107°43'E, 1300–1500 m, 20.VIII.–4.IX.1998 (GU 57-42); 11 ♂♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1500 m, 5.–10.V.2000; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2200 m, 12.–16.V.2000; 1 ♂, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 33°52'N, 107°44'E, 2600 m, 10.–12.V.2000; 1 ♂♀, Ningshan, Huoditang, 1580 m, 26.VII., 14.VIII.1998; 14 ♂♂, Daba shan, 15 km S Shou-Man, 1800 m, 32°08'N, 108°37' E, 25.V.–14.VI.2000.

Gansu: 1 ♂, Wenxian, Qiujiaba, 2350 m, 24.VI.1998 (GU 58-74).

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 21–24 mm, ♀ 27.5–28 mm. The species does not differ significantly externally from the nominotypical subspecies.

The male genitalia of *ssp. phoebe* differ by the broader valves where both costal processes are of the same length. In *ssp. shuang* the left costal process is significantly shorter than the right process.

***Ginshachia zhui* spec. nov.** (fig. 124; col. pl. XVIII, figs 168a, 168b)

Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 10.–20.V.1999 leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes

Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 25°46'N, 99°06'E, Fengshuining Mts., 10.–20.V.1999, 1 ♂, dito 20.–30.VI.1999; 1 ♀, Yunlong, Caojian, 2600 m, 7.IX.1982; 3 ♂♂, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 2200 m, 220 km N. Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998 (GU 55-06); 7 ♀♀, Yunlong, 90 km SW Dali, Nujiang River valley, 25°50'N, 99°27'E, 2570 m VIII.1998, (GU 57-59); 1 ♂, Galigong VII.1999.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 23–25 mm, ♀♀ 27–28 mm. The coloration and the pattern of the species are similar to *phoebe*. The concave rounded margin of the forewings is diagnostic. This shape of wings resembles also *gemmifera* MOORE, 1877 which was described from Sikkim. But the wings are less elongated than in *gemmifera*. The female resembles in pattern more *gemmifera* than *phoebe* but lacks the yellowish-orange postmedian pattern which is characteristic for *gemmifera*.

However the genitalia are different from all other known species. The arms of the uncus (processes) are much shorter and thicker than in *phoebe* or *gemmifera* (fig. 125). The shape of the valves toward the apex is different and rather convex near the costa compared with the other species of the genus. The costal process of the valves is less developed than in *gemmifera*. It resembles rather *phoebe*. The sacculus process of the valves is long and elongated compared with *phoebe* subsp. nov. The aedeagus with a reduced hook resembles rather *gemmifera*. The female genitalia of *gemmifera* are very different to the series we have from Yunnan. Particularly the bursa copulatrix is larger (with weakly developed signum), the ostium shows two processes (in *gemmifera* there is one process with 5 small teeth). The introitus vaginae is shorter, straight and more broadly sclerotised than in *gemmifera*.

The new species is named in honour of Prof. ZHU HONGFU, Beijing.

The occurrence of *gemmifera* in China is not clear yet. There is a rubbed female from Xizang (Bomi, Yi'ong, 2300 m, 27.VIII.1983), near to the Indian border, which could belong to *gemmifera*. In Thailand there are two more species, one being *bronacha* SCHAU, 1928 and the other an undescribed species, similar to *gemmifera*, which could occur also in Yunnan.

***Clostera obscurior* (STAUDINGER, 1887)** (col. pl. XVIII, fig. 174)

Pygaera pigra obscurior – Stett. Ent. Ztg. **48**: 102. LT: Kuldja, Xinjiang.

Holotype ♂: [China] “Kuldja 85 РСКВЛ.”

This species was not mentioned in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992). There is no doubt that it is a bona species, but hitherto only a few specimens are known from the type locality in Xinjiang and from Kazakhstan (Thianshan, Naryn, Ili, Moldotau).

***Clostera fulgurita* (WALKER, 1865)** (col. pl. XVIII, figs 171a, 171b)

Ichtyura fulgurita – List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **32**: 433. LT: E. India.

This is the first record from China. The species occurs together with *anachoreta* DENIS & SCHIFFER-MÜLLER, 1775 in Yunnan. However the taxonomic value of *fulgurita* is not clear yet. The sympatric occurrence of both forms would indicate that *fulgurita* and *anachoreta* are two distinct species. *C. fulgurita* is characterized externally by a blackish dorsal spot on the forewings.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂♀, Yinghong, 22°, 100°8, 2.X.1981.

Hainan: 1 ♂, 31.VIII.1974; 1 ♂♀, Jiangfengling, 21.VIII.1974, 23.XI.198.

Hubei: 1 ♂, Shinshan, 8.IX.1994.

***Clostera aello* spec. nov.** (fig. 122; col. pl. XVIII, figs 170a, 170b)

Holotype ♂: China, [Tibet], Gyantse, 14.VI.1939, Exp. SCHÄFER in coll. Zoologische Staatssammlung München.

Paratypes

Xizang: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Gyantse, 10.VI.1939; 5 ♂♂, Renbu, Dejin, SW Lhasa, 29°2, 89°8, 19.VI.1982 (GU 58-60); 5 ♂♂, Lhasa, 3700 m, 10.V.1978, 15.V.1960, 20.V.1976, 23.VII.1960, 7.IX.1960; 3 ♂♂, Xigaze, 29°2, 88°8, 3800 m, 10.V.1978, 30.V.1964, 15.VII.1982; 1 ♂, Nyingchi, 3000 m, 29°5, 94°3, 19.VII.1983; 1 ♂, Qüxü, 3620 m, 29°3, 90°7, 26.V.1960.

Diagnosis

Forewing length ♂♂ 15–16 mm, ♀♀ 17 mm. The ground colour of all wings is pale whitish-grey. The pattern resembles *anachoreta* DENIS & SCHIFFER-MÜLLER, 1775 particularly in the well developed black tornal spots, rather than *modesta* STAUDINGER, 1889 from Tian Shan Mts., where these black spots are absent. The moon-spots on the costa of the forewings are almost invisible. The white postmedian fascia is marked in the upper part by white dots as it is characteristic for many species of the genus *Clostera*. The submarginal fascia is marked by prominent black dots. The basal and inner median fascia is marked whitish. Diagnostic for *aello* are the fuscous discoidal spot of the forewings and the greyish hindwings.

The male genitalia are very similar to *anachoreta* and not useful for separation of this species and the other species of the *anachoreta*-complex.

***Clostera costicomma* (HAMPSON, 1892)** (col. pl. XVIII, fig. 173)

Ichtyura costicomma – Fauna Br. India (Moths 1) p. 173. LT: S. India, Nilgiris.

This is the first record of this species from China. It was found also in Vietnam and Pakistan.

Material

Yunnan: 1 ♂, Xishuanbanna, 21.VIII.1958.

5. Literature

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Addresses of the authors

ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER
Calberlastr. 3
D-01326 Dresden
e-mail: Schintlm@aol.com

FANG CHENG LAI
Zoological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
19 Zhongguancun Lu, Haidian
Beijing, China

Colour plate I

Fig. 1: *Dudusa nobilis* – ♂, Hubei, Zigui, Jiulingtou, 160 m, 12.VI.1993.

Fig. 2a: *Dudusa obesa* spec. nov. – ♂, Sichuan, Kangding, 700–1000 m, 4.VI.1979, holotype.

Fig. 2b: *Dudusa obesa* spec. nov. – ♀, Xianfeng, 800 m, 4.VI.1989, paratype.

Fig. 3: *Dudusa intermedia* – ♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 13.IX.1993.

Fig. 4: *Tarsolepis inscius* – ♀, N. Vietnam, Yen Bai V.1996, paratype.

Fig. 5a: *Tarsolepis elephantorum* – ♂, Guangxi, Daxin, Xialei, 680 m, 31.III.1998.

Fig. 5b: *Tarsolepis elephantorum* – ♀, Yunnan, Yuanjiang, 550 m, 15.V.1980.

Fig. 6: *Cyphanta xanthochlora* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.



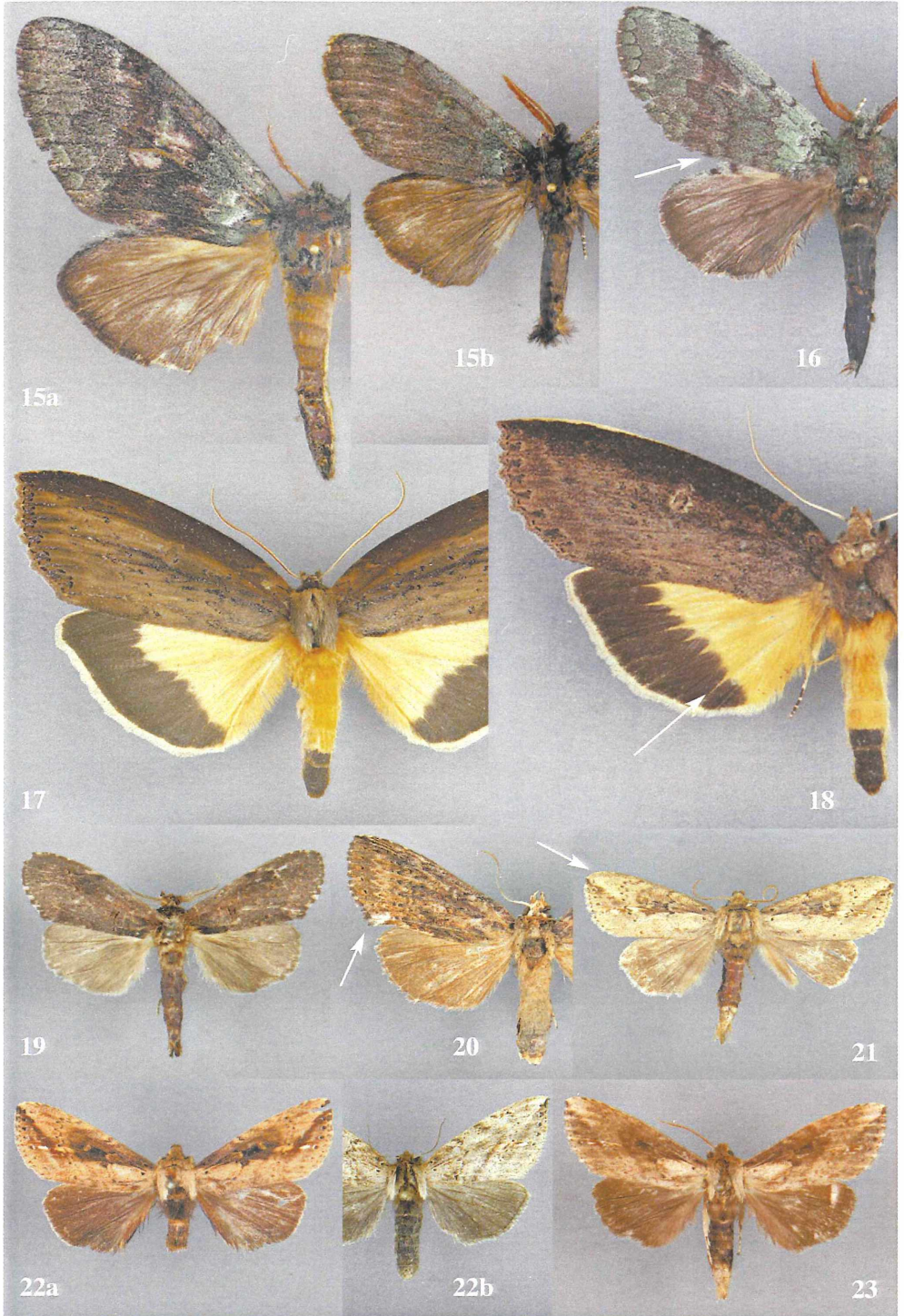


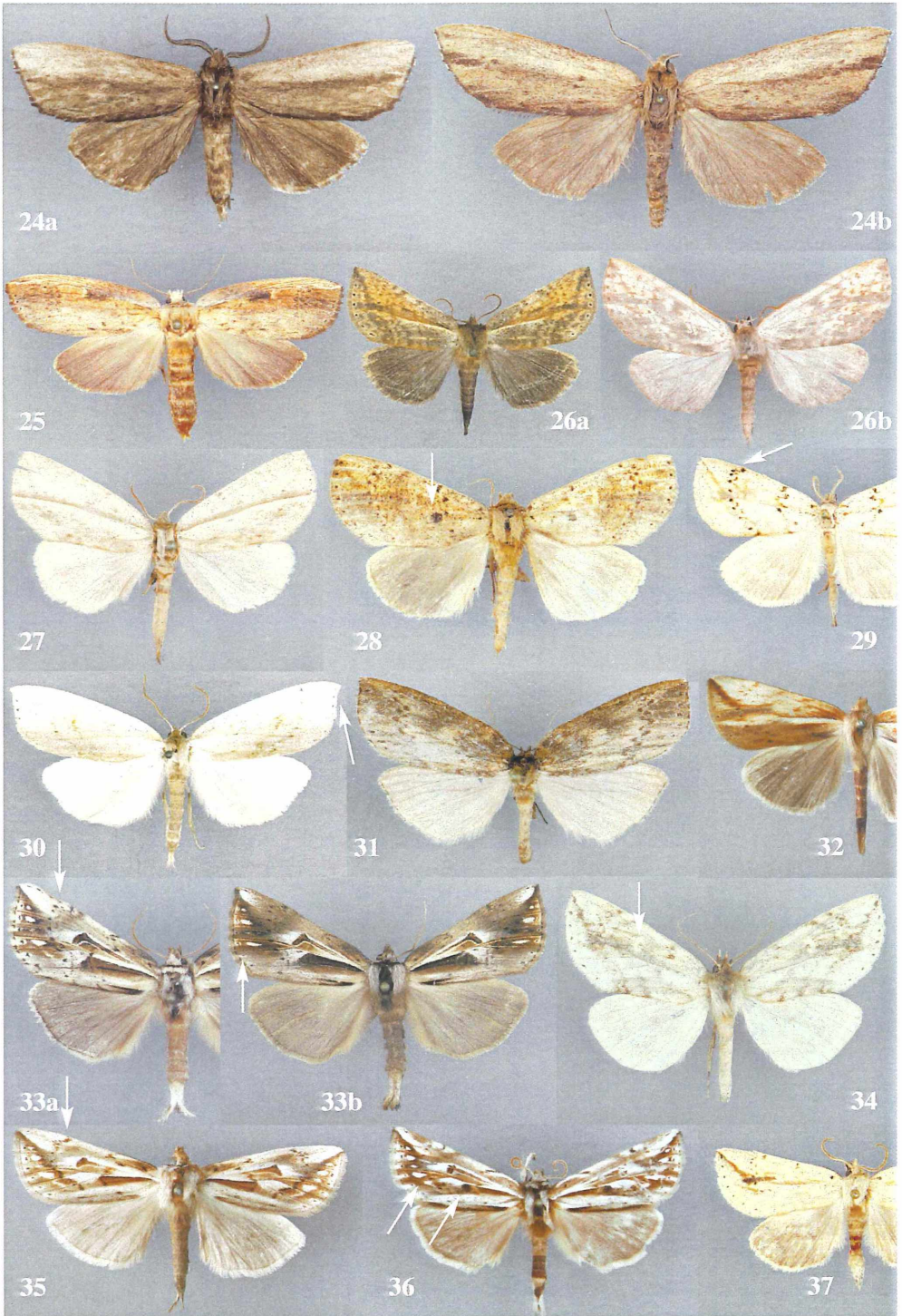
Colour plate II

- Fig. 7a: *Zaranga citrinaria* - ♂, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, October 1998.
Fig. 7b: *Zaranga citrinaria* - ♀, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, October 1998.
Fig. 8: *Gangarides rufinus* - ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 9: *Gangarides flavescens* - ♂, Sichuan, Kia-Ting-Fu, 1070 ft. June & July 1890.
Fig. 10: *Gangarides vittipalpis* - ♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 14.IX.1993.
Fig. 11: *Leucolopha undulifera* - ♂, Assam, Khasia, holotype.
Fig. 12: *Leucolopha singulus* - ♂, Sichuan, Kwanhsien August 1930, holotype.
Fig. 13: *Euhampsonia serratifera* - ♂, Zhejiang, West Tien-mu-Shan, 4.VI.1934.
Fig. 14: *Euhampsonia sinjaevi* - ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.V.-9.VI.1999.

Colour plate III

- Fig. 15a: *Netria* "A" - ♀, Hainan, Changyang, 1600 m, VII.1998 (melanic form).
Fig. 15b: *Netria* "A" - ♂, Sichuan, Daba Mts., Wuanyuan, VII.1998.
Fig. 16: *Netria* "C" - ♂, Zhenghe, Zhengqian, IX.1998.
Fig. 17: *Baradesa ultima* - ♀, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 18: *Baradesa lithosioides lithosioides* - ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.-20.V.1999.
Fig. 19: *Blakaia marmorata* - ♂, Guangxi, Pingxiang, 17.VI.1976.
Fig. 20: *Besida xylinata* - ♀, Yunnan, Hekou, 100 m, 5.VI.1956.
Fig. 21: *Ramesa huaykaeensis* - ♂, Yunnan, Fujia, Boli, 140 m, 2.V.1979.
Fig. 22a: *Ramesa bhutanica* - ♂, Yunnan, Cangyan, 23.V.1980.
Fig. 22b: *Ramesa ?bhutanica* - ♀, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 23: *Ramesa baenzigeri* spec. nov. - ♂, Guangxi, Pingxiang, 230 m, 8.VI.1976, holotype.





Colour plate IV

Fig. 24a: *Changea yangguifei* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, Sichuan, Emei Shan, 800–1000 m, 15.IX.1957, holotype.

Fig. 24b: *Changea yangguifei* spec. nov. – ♀, Yunnan, Jinping, Hetouzhai, 1700 m, 14.V.1956, paratype.

Fig. 25: *Niganda griseicollis* – ♀, Jiangxi, Yichun, 11.VI.1978.

Fig. 26a: *Besaia (Besaia) ovatia* spec. nov. – ♂, Sichuan, 40 km W Mianning, 2750 m, 7.–8.VII.1999, holotype.

Fig. 26b: *Besaia (Besaia) ovatia* spec. nov. – ♀, Sichuan, 40 km W Mianning, 2750 m, 7.–8.VII.1999, paratype.

Fig. 27: *Besaia (Besaia) zoe* – ♂, Yunnan, Lushui, pianma, 28.V.1981, 2300 m.

Fig. 28: *Besaia (Besaia) prominens* ♂, Yunnan, Xishuanbanna, Menghai, S. Tengchong, 1200–1600 m, 20.VII.1958.

Fig. 29: *Besaia (Besaia) alboflavida* – ♂, Yunnan, Yingyang, 1600 m, 15.IV.1980.

Fig. 30: *Besaia (Besaia) tristan* – ♂, Sichuan S. Daxue Shan, 40 km W Mianning, 2750 m, 7.–8.VII.1999.

Fig. 31: *Besaia (Besaia) brunneosticta* – ♀, Yunnan, Lushui, 2500 m, 4.VI.1981.

Fig. 32: *Besaia (Ogulina) argentilinea* – ♂, Xizang, 14.VII.1975, holotype.

Fig. 33a: *Besaia (Ogulina) melanius melanius* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.V.–9.VI.1999.

Fig. 33b: *Besaia (Ogulina) melanius aethiops* **subspec. nov.** – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, holotype.

Fig. 34: *Besaia (Besaia) caii* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, holotype.

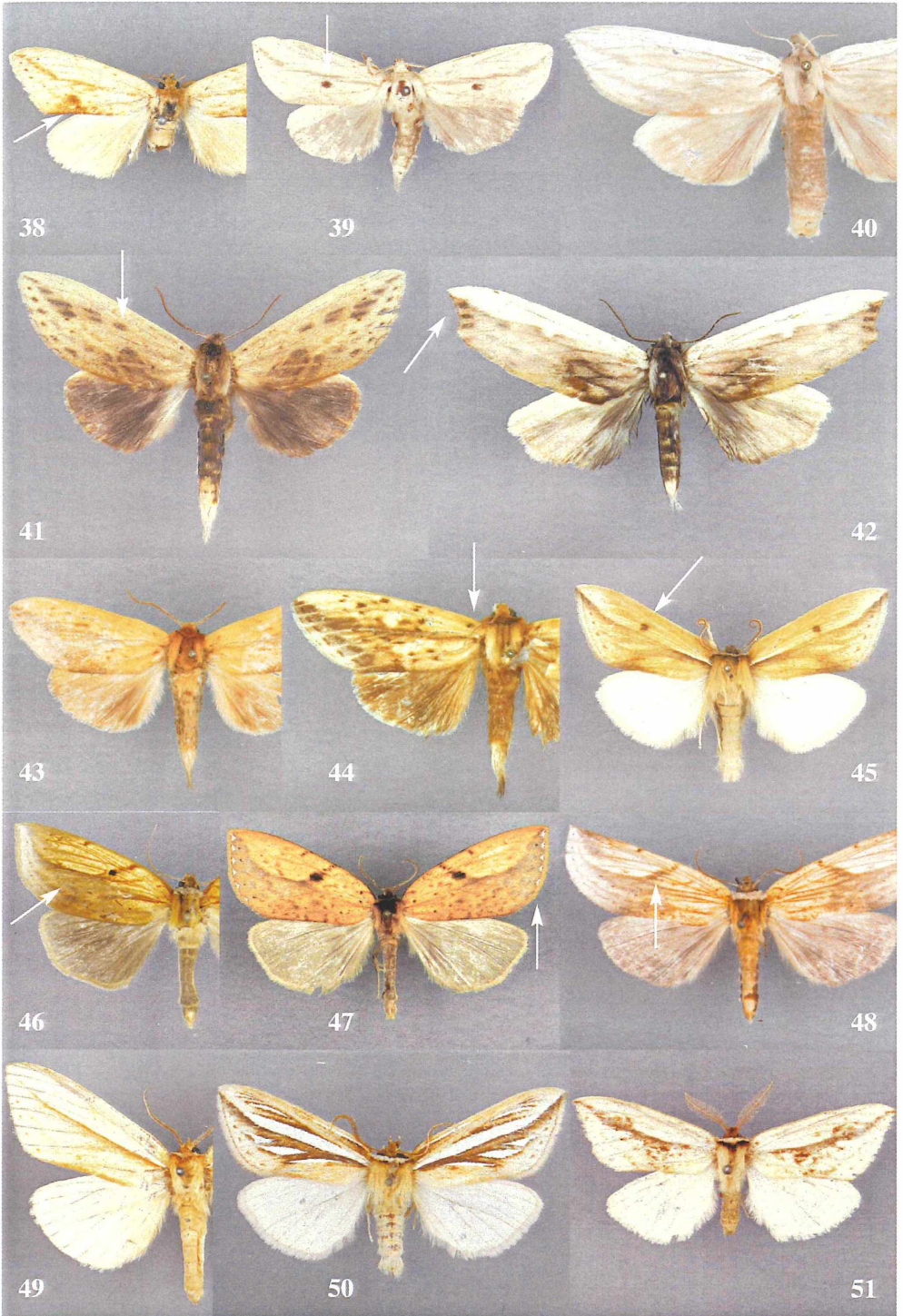
Fig. 35: *Besaia (Ogulina) eupatagia* – ♂, Xizang, 12.V.1974 (holotype of *pulchra*).

Fig. 36: *Besaia (Ogulina) hanae* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 2200 m, 23.–27.V.1998, holotype.

Fig. 37: *Besaia (Curuzza) leechi* – ♂, Guangxi, Daxin, Xialei, 1900 m, 14.VII.1985.

Colour plate V

- Fig. 38: *Saliocteta postica* – ♂, Darjeeling, holotype.
Fig. 39: *Ceira guanyin* spec. nov. – ♂, Guangdong, Guanzhou, Shipai, 27.VIII.1958, holotype.
Fig. 40: *Ceira eustachus* – ♀, Fujian, Chongan 12.VIII.1979.
Fig. 41: *Ceira malayana* – ♂, Yunnan, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, Nujiang river valley, 2570 m, August 1998.
Fig. 42: *Ceira margarethae* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 43: *Ceira ochracea* – ♂, Guangxi, Qinzhou, 15.IV.1980.
Fig. 44: *Ceira seacona* – ♂, Shuanjiang, 888 m, 2.VI.1980.
Fig. 45: *Torigea astrae* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping, Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999, holotype.
Fig. 46: *Eushachia aurata* – ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.–16.V.1999.
Fig. 47: *Eushachia millenium* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.V.–9.VI.1999.
Fig. 48: *Eushachia midas* – ♂, Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Gonggashan W Mo xi, 3200 m, 20.–21.VII.1999.
Fig. 49: *Torigea aristion* – ♂, Yunnan, Tsienpin, 1700 m, 10.V.1956 and 1100 m, 22.V.1956.
Fig. 50: *Torigea argentea* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999.
Fig. 51: *Torigea ?junctura* – ♂, Xizang, Zhangmu, Kouan, 3300 m, 6.VII.1975.





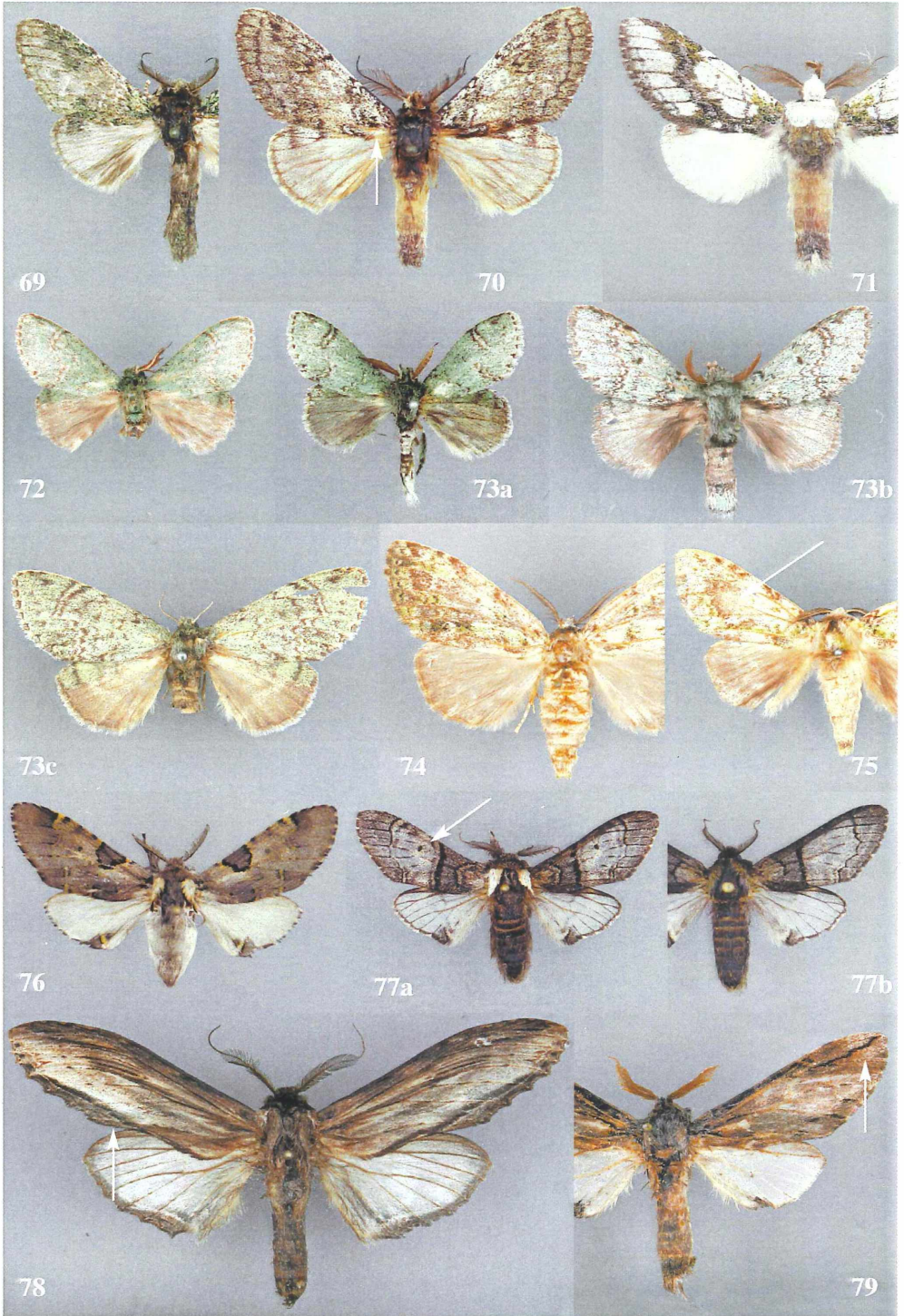
Colour plate VI

- Fig. 52: *Honveda fasciata* - ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 53: *Periergos (Periergos) kamadena* - ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 54a: *Periergos (Periergos) harutai* - ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 54b: *Periergos (Periergos) harutai* - ♀, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999.
Fig. 55: *Periergos (Periergos) accidentia* spec. nov. - ♂, Yunnan, Lishadi, 1390 m, 12.-16.V.1999, holotype.
Fig. 56: *Periergos (Periergos) ?orest* - ♀, Yunnan, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, Nujiang, 2570 m, August 1998.
Fig. 57: *Periergos (Rosiora) ?tenebralis* - ♂, Guangxi, Pingxiang, 230 m, 13.VI.1976.
Fig. 58a: *Periergos (Rosiora) bela* - ♂, Assam, Khasi Hills, holotype.
Fig. 58b: *Periergos (Rosiora) ?bela* - ♀, Yunnan, Jingdong, 10.VI.1956, 1170 m.
Fig. 59: *Cerura przewalskyi* - ♂, Xinjiang, Wushi, 15.VII.1974.

Colour plate VII

- Fig. 60a: *Cerura dayongi* spec. nov. – ♂, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 9.VII.1967, holotype.
Fig. 60b: *Cerura dayongi* spec. nov. – ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 14.IX.1964, paratype.
Fig. 61a: *Furcula aeruginosa ludoviciae* – ♂, [Xinjiang], Korla, [19]07.
Fig. 61b: *Furcula aeruginosa ludovicior* – ♂, Xinjiang, Bohu, 13.V.1981.
Fig. 61c: *Furcula aeruginosa ludovicior* – ♀, Xinjiang, Kashi, V.1981.
Fig. 61d: *Furcula aeruginosa mongolica* – ♂, Xinjiang, Beitun, 17.VII.1981.
Fig. 61e: *Furcula aeruginosa mongolica* – ♀, Xinjiang, Beitun, 14.VII.1981.
Fig. 62: *Furcula tibetana* – ♂, E. Tibet, Taba, 3900 m, 18.VI.1996, holotype.
Fig. 63: *Syntypistis cupreonitens* – ♂, Fujian, Xiqin, Nanping 29.III.1980.
Fig. 64a: *Syntypistis ambigua* – ♂, Hubei, Xingshan, Lomgmenhe, 1300 m, 9.V.1994, holotype.
Fig. 64b: *Syntypistis ambigua* – ♀, Hunan, Xingshan, Lomgmenhe, 1300 m, 18.VII.1993, paratype.
Fig. 65: *Syntypistis jupiter* – ♂, Yunnan, Kunming, 2000 m, 12.VIII.1980.
Fig. 66a: *Syntypistis victor* spec. nov. ♀, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Res. 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, paratype.
Fig. 66b: *Syntypistis victor* spec. nov. – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Res. 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, holotype.
Fig. 67: *Syntypistis spitzeri* – ♂, Jiangxi, Doushui, 5.VII.1975.
Fig. 68a: *Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999.
Fig. 68b: *Cnethodonta pustulifer pustulifer* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999.



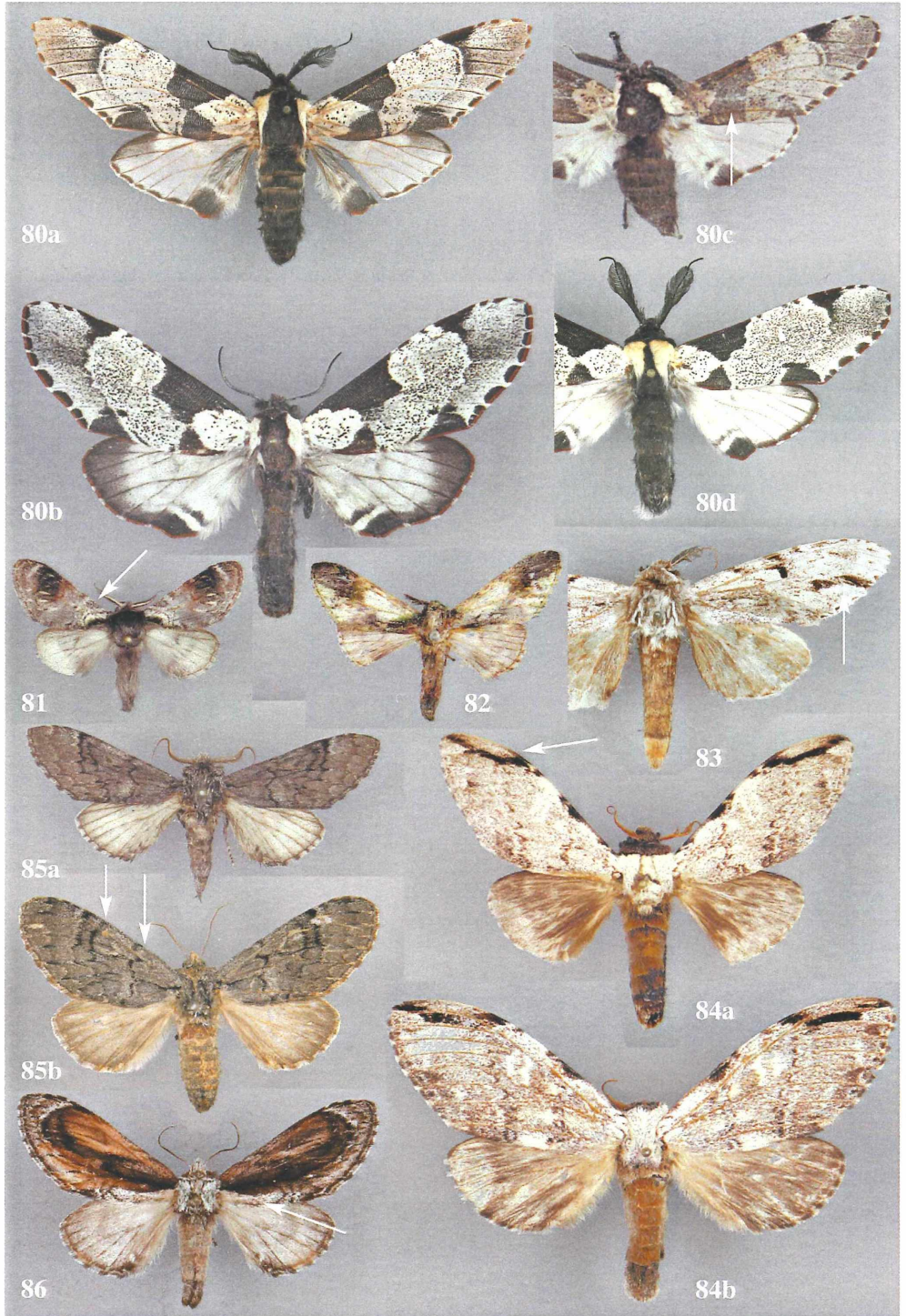


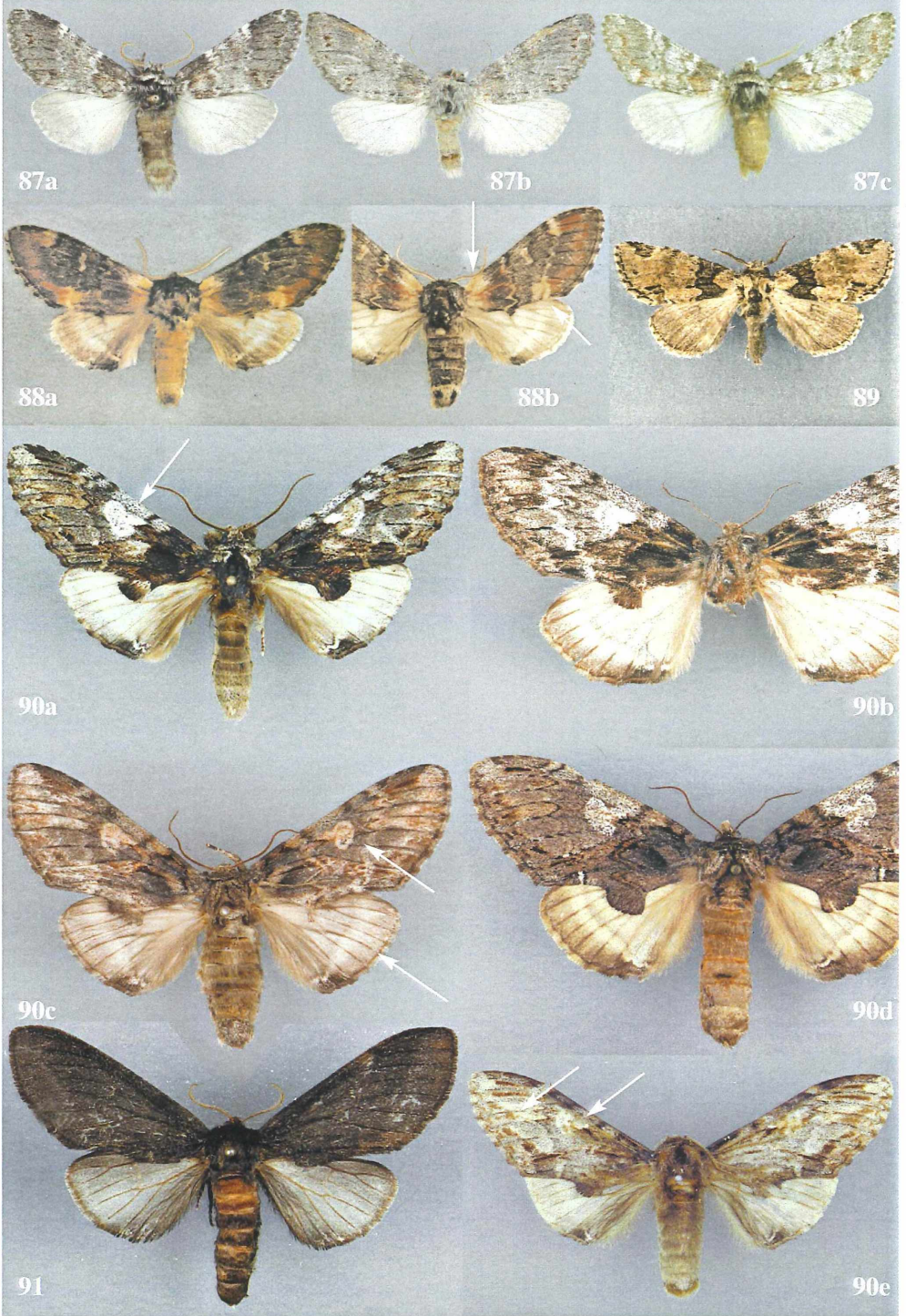
Colour plate VIII

- Fig. 69: *Syntypistis umbrosa* – ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi (Walo), 12.–16.V.1999.
Fig. 70: *Syntypistis witoldi* – ♂, Yunnan, 90 km NW Dali, Yunlong, River valley, 2750 m, August 1998.
Fig. 71: *Syntypistis fasciata* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 72: *Benbowia camilla* – ♂, Sichuan, Emeishan, 21.VI.1979, 710 m, (GU 58–47).
Fig. 73a: *Benbowia callista xingyun* subsp. nov. – ♂, Chongqing, 800 m, Yinyunshan, 14.VI.1994, paratype.
Fig. 73b: *Benbowia callista xingyun* subsp. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m, paratype.
Fig. 73c: *Benbowia callista* ssp. – ♀, Zhejiang, Mokanshan, 30.VII.1930.
Fig. 74: *Somera virens watsoni* – ♀, Hainan, Jianfeng, 14.IV.1983.
Fig. 75: *Somera viridifusca viridifusca* – ♂, Hainan, Limushan, 26.V.1984.
Fig. 76: *Harpyia tokui* – ♂, Shaanxi, Tsinling Mts., South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, April 1999.
Fig. 77a: *Harpyia asymmetria* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature reserve, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, holotype.
Fig. 77b: *Harpyia asymmetria* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature reserve, 1600 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, paratype.
Fig. 78: *Rachia striata* – ♂, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 23.–27.IV.1998, 2200 m.
Fig. 79: *Teleclita grisea* – ♂, Yunnan, Wanding, 820 m, 3.VI.1979.

Colour plate IX

- Fig. 80a: *Harpyia longipennis yunnanensis* – ♂, Yunnan, Li-kiang, 3000 m, 4.VIII.1935, holotype.
Fig. 80b: *Harpyia longipennis yunnanensis* – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, paratype.
Fig. 80c: *Harpyia longipennis longipennis* – ♂, Sikkim, Darjeeling, 2400 m, 19.–28.VI.1987.
Fig. 80d: *Harpyia longipennis* – ♂, Xizang, Zhangmu, Konan, 26.IX.1984.
Fig. 81: *Shachia eingana* – ♂, Tsinling Mts., Foping Nature Reserve, 1600 m, 15.–20.IV.1999.
Fig. 82: *Pseudohoplitis vernalis infuscata* – ♂, Yunnan, Xishuanbanna, 700 m, 14.IX.1993.
Fig. 83: *Franzdaniela fasciata* – ♂, Hubei, Hefeng, 29.VII.1989.
Fig. 84a: *Stauroplitis accomodus* spec. nov. – ♂, Assam, Nameri Nat. Park, 150 m, 24.VII.–2.VIII.1997, holotype.
Fig. 84b: *Stauroplitis accomodus* spec. nov. – ♀, Yunnan, Shuangjiang, 9.VI.1980, paratype.
Fig. 85a: *Fentonia shenghua* spec. nov. – ♂, Sichuan, Xichang, Lushan 2.VIII.1974, holotype.
Fig. 85b: *Fentonia shenghua* spec. nov. – ♀, Sichuan, Huaping, v.1979, 1020 m, paratype.
Fig. 86: *Fentonia excurvata* – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.V.–9.VI.1999.





Colour plate X

Fig. 87a: *Nephodonta tsushimensis taibaiana* subsp. nov. – ♂, Shaanxi, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, IV.1999, holotype.

Fig. 87b: *Nephodonta tsushimensis taibaiana* subsp. nov. – ♀, Shaanxi, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, IV.1999, paratype.

Fig. 87c: *Nephodonta tsushimensis tsushimensis* – ♂, Japan, Tsushima Isl., Yoshigaura, 24.II.1982.

Fig. 88a: *Notodonta dromedarius sibirica* subsp. nov. ♂, Russia, W.Siberia, Baikal, Listvanka, 10.VII.1984, holotype.

Fig. 88b: *Notodonta dromedarius sibirica* subsp. nov. ♂, Sinkiang, Altay city, 1700 m, 28.VI.–2.VII.1996, paratype.

Fig. 89: *Melagonina hoenei* – ♂, Jiangsu, Nanking, 12.IV.1919, holotype.

Fig. 90a: *Rachiades lichenicolor lichenicolor* – ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.–16.V.1999.

Fig. 90b: *Rachiades lichenicolor lichenicolor* – ♀, Frontiere orientale du Thibet, holotype.

Fig. 90c: *Rachiades lichenicolor murzini* subsp. nov. – ♂, Shaanxi, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999, holotype.

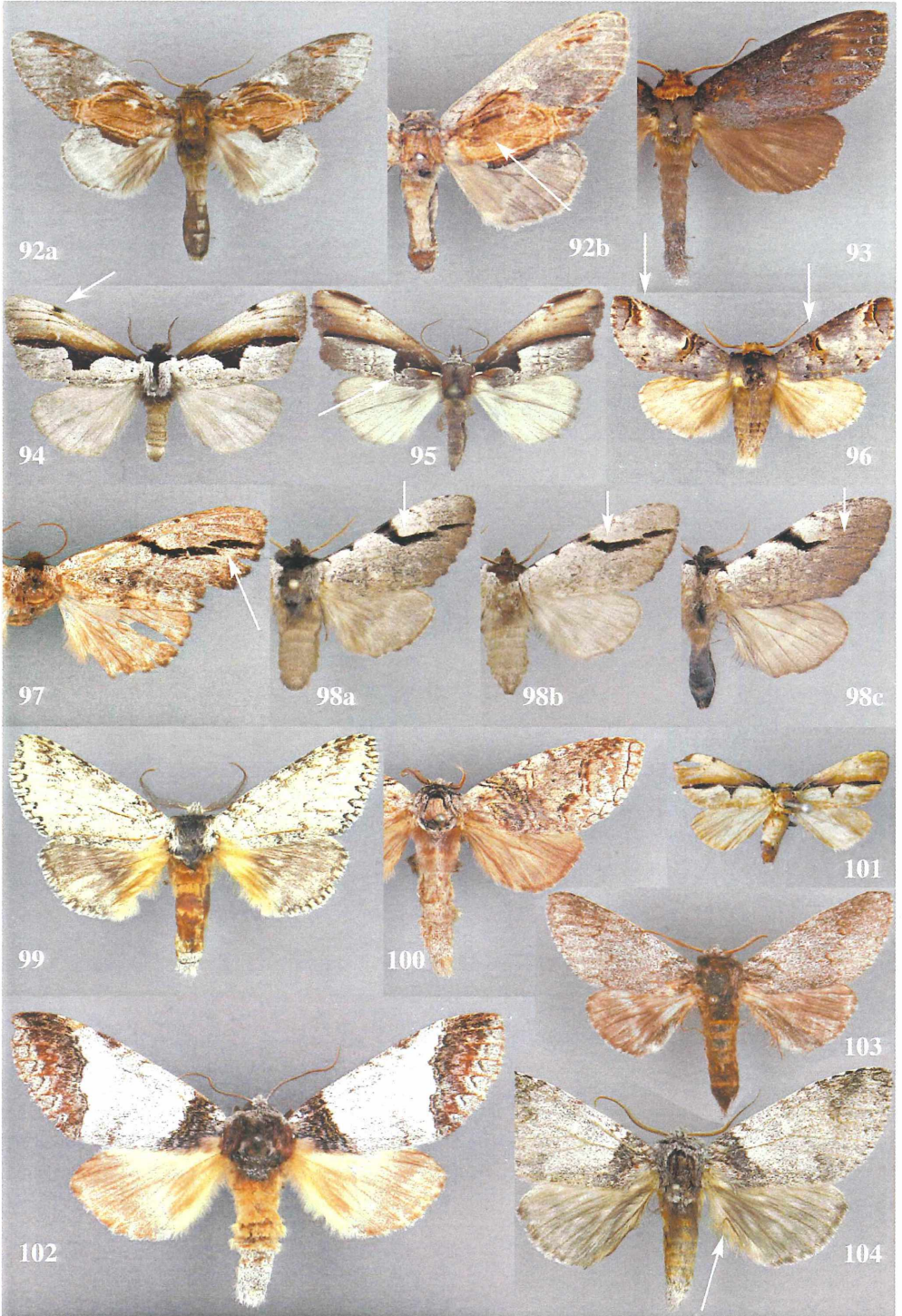
Fig. 90d: *Rachiades lichenicolor murzini* subsp. nov. – ♀, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, 1350 m, 11.–17.VII.1980, paratype.

Fig. 90e: *Rachiades lichenicolor siamensis* – ♂, Hainan, Dialoshan, 5.VIII.1984.

Fig. 91: *Pheosia albivertex* – ♀, Xizang, Jilong, 2800 m, 18.VII.1975.

Colour plate XI

- Fig. 92a: *Peridea dichroma rubrica* subspec. nov. ♂, Shaanxi, Houzhenzi, 1350–2000 m, 27.V.–8.VI.1999, holotype.
- Fig. 92b: *Peridea dichroma rubrica* subspec. nov. – ♀, Shaanxi, Liuba, Miaotaizi, 1350 m, 21.VII.1998, paratype.
- Fig. 93: *Mesophalera cantiana* – ♂, N. Myanmar, 50 km E Putao, 950 m, Nan Thi, 11.–16.V.1998.
- Fig. 94: *Nerice aemulator* spec. nov. – ♂, Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Moxi, 3200 m, 20.–21.VII.1999, holotype.
- Fig. 95: *Nerice pictibasis* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
- Fig. 96: *Ellida ornatrix* spec. nov. – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999, holotype.
- Fig. 97: *Lophocosma nigrilinea nigrilinea* – ♀, Sichuan, Chang Yang, holotype.
- Fig. 98a: *Lophocosma intermedia* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999 (form *rectangula*).
- Fig. 98b: *Lophocosma intermedia* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999 (form *recurvata*).
- Fig. 98c: *Lophocosma intermedia* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999.
- Fig. 99: *Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus* – ♂, Yunnan, Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
- Fig. 100: *Pseudofentonia (Calyptonotum) singapura* – ♀, Yunnan, Xishuanbanna, Mengla, 650 m, 21.IV.1982.
- Fig. 101: *Nerice upina* – ♂, Shensi, Shihchuan, 15.VII.1961 (holotype of *minor*).
- Fig. 102: *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens* – ♀, Hunan, Linziping, 8.IX.1989.
- Fig. 103: *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* – ♂, Fujian, Jiangle, Longxishang, 16.VII.1991.
- Fig. 104: *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) tiga* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999.





Colour plate XII

- Fig. 105: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus* - ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.-20.V.1999.
- Fig. 106: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) basalis* - ♂, Sichuan, Siou Lou, Chasseurs Indigenes, 1903.
- Fig. 107: *Neodrymonia (Pugniphalera) rufa* - ♀, Hunan, Tianpingshan, 15.VIII.1988.
- Fig. 108a: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) hui* spec. nov. - ♂, Yunnan, Caojian, 2050 m, May 1998, holotype.
- Fig. 108b: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) hui* spec. nov. - ♀, Yunnan, Caojian, 2050 m, 10.-20.V.1999, paratype.
- Fig. 108c: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) hui* spec. nov. ♂, Daxue Shan, 40 km W Mianning, 7.-8.VII.1999, paratype.
- Fig. 109a: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) taipoensis* - ♂, Hunan, Lingwu, Qitailing, VII.1998.
- Fig. 109b: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) taipoensis* - ♂, Hongkong, Pak Sha O, 30.III.1986.
- Fig. 110: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) ignicoruscens* - ♀, Hainan, Jiangfengling, 20.IV.1982.
- Fig. 111: *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) apicalis* - ♂, Yunnan, Caojian, 2050 m, 10.-20.V.1999.
- Fig. 112: *Neodrymonia (Libido) voluptuosa* - ♂, Yunnan, Caojian, 2050 m, 10.-20.V.1999.
- Fig. 113: *Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi* - ♀, Hunan, Linziping 8.IX.1989.
- Fig. 114a: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) niveipicta* - ♂, Hubei, Shennongjia, 1600 m, 10.VII.1981.
- Fig. 114b: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) niveipicta* - ♂, NW Thailand, Chiang Mai, Chang Wat, 1100 m, 16.XI.1999.
- Fig. 115: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) birmidonta* - ♂, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 7.-8.VII.1999.

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- Fig. 116a: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 116b: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 117: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco* – ♂, Hunan, Shangzhi, 1300 m, 15.–18: VIII.1988.
Fig. 118: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* – ♂, Guangxi, Miaoershan, 15.VII.1985, holotype.
Fig. 119: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 120: *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gefion* – ♂, Hainan, Diaolushan 8.V.1988.
Fig. 121a: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) cinerea canescens* – ♂, Zhejiang, Ost Tien-mu-shan. 7.IX.1931, holotype.
Fig. 121b: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) cinerea canescens* – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999.
Fig. 121c: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) cinerea canescens* – ♀, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 15.–20.IV.1999.
Fig. 122a: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) sichuanensis* – ♂, Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Moxi, 1700 m, 11.–22.VII.1999.
Fig. 122b: *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) sichuanensis* ♂, Sichuan, Emei Shan, 800–1000 m, 1.V.1957, holotype.
Fig. 123a: *Pheosiopsis abludo* spec. nov. – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999, holotype.
Fig. 123b: *Pheosiopsis abludo* spec. nov. – ♀, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999, paratype.
Fig. 124: *Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata* – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999.
Fig. 125: *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* – ♀, Hainan, Jianfengling, 24.IX.1981.





Colour plate XIV

Fig. 126a: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) plutenkoi* spec. nov. – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999, holotype.

Fig. 126b: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) plutenkoi* spec. nov. – ♀, Shaanxi, Foping, 1400 m, 6.–11.IV.1999, paratype.

Fig. 127a: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) alboaccentuata* – ♂, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.–12.VII. 1999.

Fig. 127b: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) alboaccentuata* – ♀, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.–12.VII. 1999.

Fig. 128: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) ronbrechlini* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 23.–27.IV.1998, holotype.

Fig. 129a: *Metriaeschra apatela* – ♂, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 220 km N Dali, 2200 m, 23.–27.IV.1998.

Fig. 129b: *Metriaeschra apatela* – ♀, Sichuan, Dukou, Pingdi, 19.VI.1981.

Fig. 130a: *Metriaeschra zhubajie* spec. nov. – ♂, Sichuan, Daxue Shan 2750 m, Mianning, 7.–8.VII. 1999, holotype.

Fig. 130b: *Metriaeschra zhubajie* spec. nov. – ♀, Yunnan, Ningshan, Huoditang, 27.VII.1979, paratype.

Fig. 131a: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li* – ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.–16.V.1999.

Fig. 131b: *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li* – ♀, Shaanxi, Taibaishan, 1350 m, 11.–17.VII.1980.

Fig. 132a: *Pseudosomera noctuiformis noctuiformis* – ♂, NE. Sumatra, Dairi, 1600 m, 8.–9.xii.1980, paratype.

Fig. 132b: *Pseudosomera noctuiformis yunwu* subspec. nov. – ♀, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 2200 m, 23.–27.IV.1998, holotype.

Fig. 132c: *Pseudosomera noctuiformis yunwu* subspec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, Hutiaoxia, 2200 m, 23.–27.IV.1998, paratype.

Colour plate XV

- Fig. 133: *Hupodonta pulcherrima* – ♂, Yunnan, Nujiang river valley, Yunlong, VIII.1998.
Fig. 134a: *Hupodonta lignea* – ♂, Beijing, 7.VIII.1981.
Fig. 134b: *Hupodonta lignea* – ♀, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999.
Fig. 135: *Periphalera albicauda* – ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.–16.V.1999.
Fig. 136: *Periphalera melanius* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 137a: *Pterostoma sinica* – ♂, Chekiang, (= Zhejiang), holo type.
Fig. 137b: *Pterostoma sinica* – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 138a: *Spatalina argentata* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999 (form).
Fig. 138b: *Spatalina argentata* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 139: *Spatalina birmalina* – ♀, Yunnan, Dali, 2000 m, 21.VIII.1980.
Fig. 140: *Megaceramis lamprosticta* – ♂, Sichuan, Daxue Shan, 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 7.–8.VII.1999.
Fig. 141: *Ptilodontosia crenulata* – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999.
Fig. 142: *Spatalina ferruginosa* – ♂, Yunnan, Binchuan, 2300 m, 13.VI.1982.
Fig. 143: *Pterostoma gigantina* – ♂, Jinlin, Chiangpaishan, 800 m, 6.VII.1974 (holotype of *Pt. montanum*).



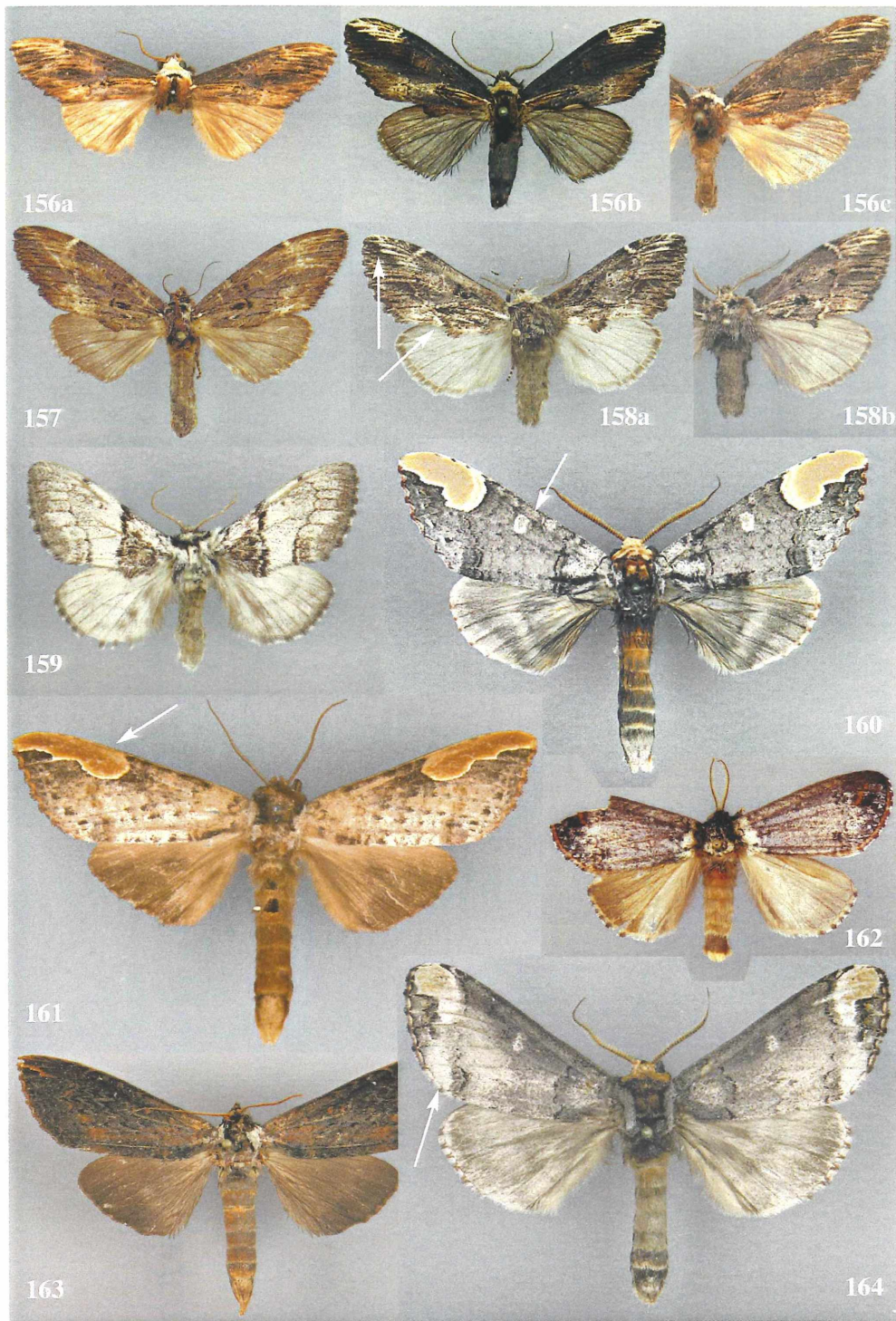


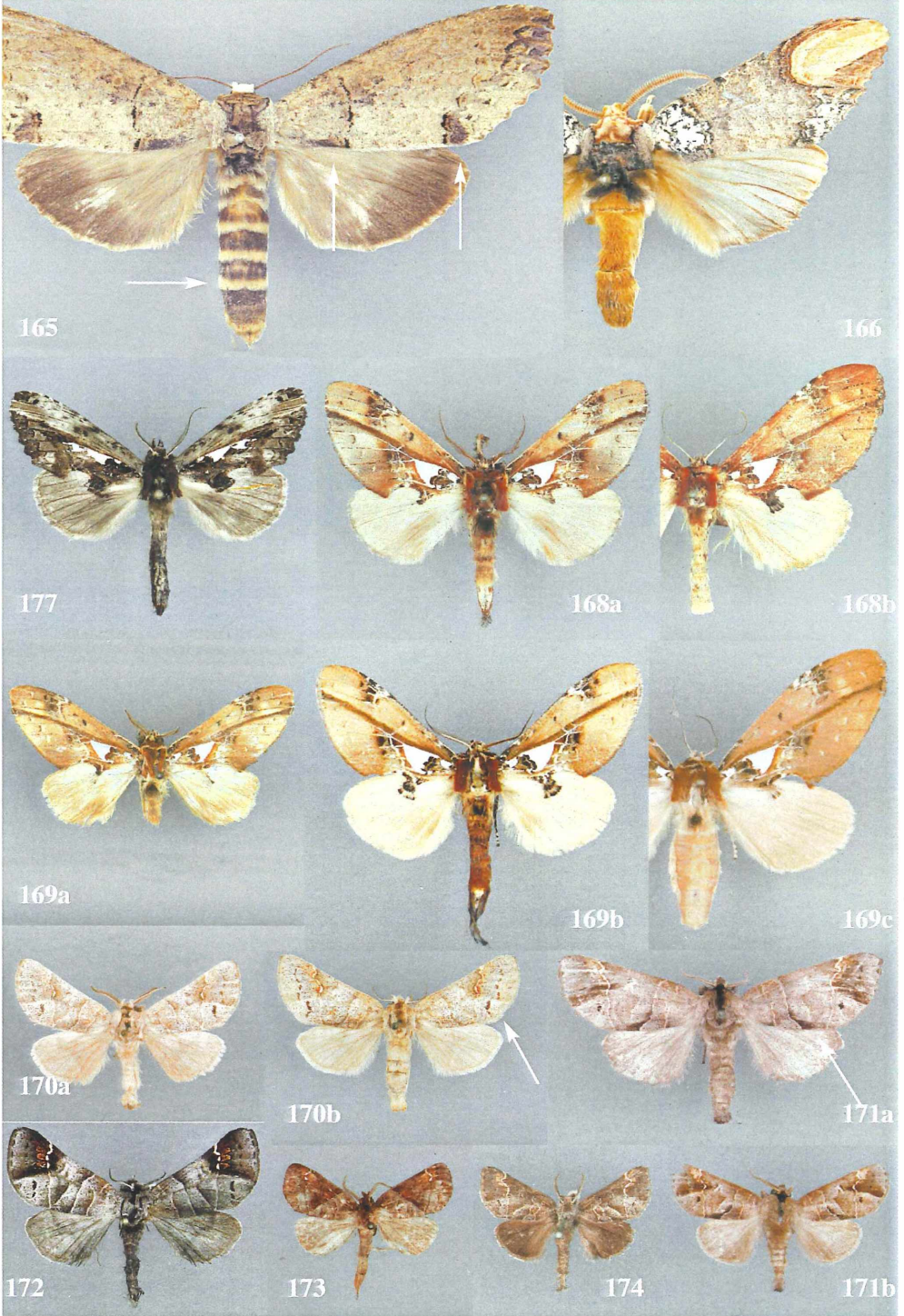
Colour plate XVI

- Fig. 144: *Ptilodon autumnalis* - ♂, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, September 1998.
Fig. 145a: *Ptilodon pseudorobusta* spec. nov. - ♂, Shaanxi, S. Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999, holotype.
Fig. 145b: *Ptilodon pseudorobusta* spec. nov. - ♀, Shaanxi, S. Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999, paratype.
Fig. 146: *Lophontsia draesekei* - ♂, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999.
Fig. 147a: *Ptilodon amplius* spec. nov. - ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.-20.V.1999, holotype.
Fig. 147b: *Ptilodon amplius* spec. nov. - ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.-20.V.1999, paratype.
Fig. 148a: *Ptilophora jezoensis ala* subspec. nov. - ♂, Shaanxi, S. Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, X.1998, holotype.
Fig. 148b: *Ptilophora jezoensis ala* subspec. nov. ♀, Shaanxi, S. Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, X.1998, paratype.
Fig. 148c: *Ptilophora jezoensis sutchana* - ♂, [Primorye], Wladiwostock occ., Sutschanski Rudnik, lectotype.
Fig. 148d: *Ptilophora jezoensis sutchana* - ♀, [Primorye], Ussuri m., Ussurijsk, Kedrowaja Pad, 12.X.1966.
Fig. 149: *Hagapteryx sugii* - ♂, Fujian, Wuyishan, Sangang, 22.VII.1981.
Fig. 150: *Hagapteryx janae* - ♂, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, 1.-12.VIII.1999, holotype.
Fig. 151: *Hagapteryx tonyi* - ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, Fengshuining Mts., 20.V.-9.VI.1999, holotype.
Fig. 152: *Hagapteryx mirabilior* - ♀, Sichuan, Ta-tsien-lou (= Kangding), 1898, holotype.
Fig. 153a: *Hexafrenum peniculus* - ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.-30.VI.1999.
Fig. 153b: *Hexafrenum peniculus* - ♀, Hunan, Shangzhi, 1300 m, 18.VIII.1988.
Fig. 154: *Allodontoides tenebrosa tenebrosa* - ♂, Sichuan, Xichang, Lushan, 1700 m, 3.VIII.1974.
Fig. 155a: *Hexafrenum maculifer avis* subspec. nov. - ♂, Yunnan, 5 km N Hutiaoxia, 2200 m, 23.-27.IV.1998, holotype.
Fig. 155b: *Hexafrenum maculifer avis* subspec. nov. - ♀, Sichuan, Dukoi, Pingdi, 15.VI.1981, paratype.

Colour plate XVII

- Fig. 156a: *Hexafrenum collaris* - ♂, [Assam], Khasis, holotype.
Fig. 156b: *Hexafrenum collaris* - ♂, Sichuan, Daxue Shan 2750 m, 40 km W Mianning, 7.-8.VII.1999.
Fig. 156c: *Hexafrenum collaris* - ♀, Xizang, Modog, Beibeng, 850 m, 30.V.1983.
Fig. 157: *Hexafrenum unicolor* - ♀, Yunnan, Yunlong, 90 km NW Dali, Nujiang river valley, 2570 m, VIII.1998.
Fig. 158a: *Hexafrenum otium* spec. nov. - ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 6.-11.IV.1999, holotype.
Fig. 158b: *Hexafrenum otium* spec. nov. - ♂, Shaanxi, Foping Nature Reserve, 1400 m, 1.-5.IV.1999, paratype.
Fig. 159: *Phalerodonta inclusa* - ♂, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, X.1998
Fig. 160: *Phalera huangtiao* spec. nov. - ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.-16.V.1999, holotype.
Fig. 161: *Phalera wanqu* spec. nov. - ♂, Sichuan, Siao-Lou, Chasseurs indigenes 1893, holotype.
Fig. 162: *Phalera argenteolepis* - ♂, Yunnan, Luxi, 1150 m, 13.VII.1979.
Fig. 163: *Phalera albocalceolata* - ♂, Yunnan, Lushui, Hengduan, 2400 m, 8.VII.1984.
Fig. 164: *Phalera albizziae* - ♂, Shaanxi, South Taibaishan, Houzhenzi, 1400 m, April 1999, Neotype.





Colour plate XVIII

Fig. 165: *Phalera sangana* – ♀, Yunnan, Baoshan, Bawan, 1100 m, 20.V.1992.

Fig. 166: *Phalera eminens* – ♂, Yunnan, Lushui, 900 m, 22.IV.1979.

Fig. 167: *Allata benderi* – ♂, Yunnan, 42 km N Fugong, 1390 m, Lishadi, 12.–16.V.1999.

Fig. 168a: *Ginshachia zhui* spec. nov. – ♂, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, holotype.

Fig. 168b: *Ginshachia zhui* spec. nov. – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 10.–20.V.1999, paratype.

Fig. 169a: *Ginshachia phoebe phoebe* – ♂, Fujian, Kuatun, 29.–30.VII.1938, holotype.

Fig. 169b: *Ginshachia phoebe shanguang* **subspec. nov.** – ♂, Shaanxi, Foping, 1400 m, 20.IV.–11.V.1999, holotype.

Fig. 169c: *Ginshachia phoebe shanguang* **subspec. nov.** – ♀, Shaanxi, Houzhenzi, 1600 m, 1.–12.VIII.1999, paratype.

Fig. 170a: *Clostera aello* spec. nov. – ♂, [Tibet], Gyantse, 14.VI.1939, holotype.

Fig. 170b: *Clostera aello* spec. nov. – ♀, [Tibet], Gyantse, 14.VI.1939, paratype.

Fig. 171a: *Clostera fulgurita* – ♀, Yunnan Yinghong, 2.X.1981.

Fig. 171a: *Clostera fulgurita* – ♂, Hainan, 31.VIII.1974.

Fig. 172: *Clostera anachoreta* f. *mahatma* – ♀, Yunnan, 13 km N Caojian, 2460 m, 20.–30.VI.1999.

Fig. 173: *Clostera costicomma* – ♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 21.VIII.1958.

Fig. 174: *Clostera obscurior* – ♂, [Xinjiang], Kuldja, 1885, holotype.

Colour plate XIX

Fig. 175: View to Taibaishan, Shaanxi, May 2000.

Fig. 176: Dabashan, Shaanxi, 15 km S Shou Man, 1800 m, June 2000.

Fig. 177: View to Shou Man, 1000 m, Dabashan, Shaanxi, May 2000.

Fig. 178: Tsinling Mts, Foping Nature Reserve, Shaanxi, 1600 m, April 1999.

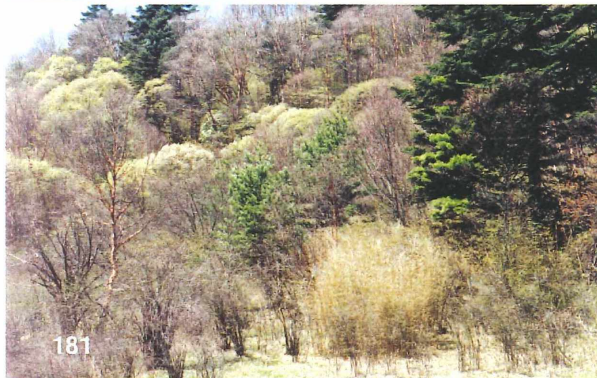
Fig. 179: *Ptilodon pseudorobusta* spec. nov. in resting position (Dabashan, 15 km S Shou Man, 28.V. 2000, 1800 m, paratype).

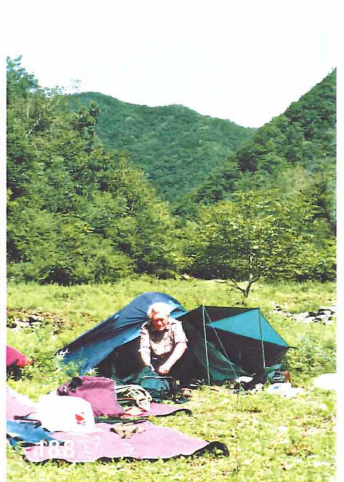
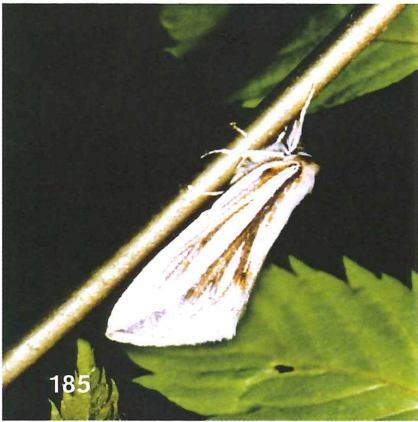
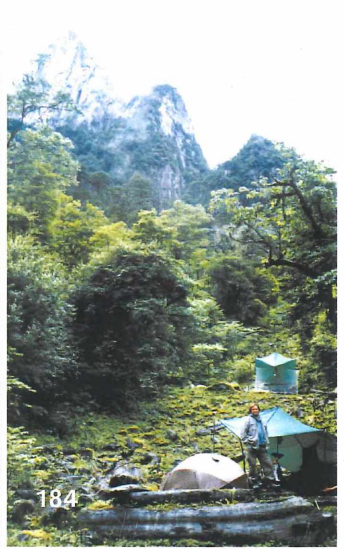
Fig. 180: View to Houzhenzi (800 m) from 2600 m, Taibaishan, May 2000.

Fig. 181: Taibaishan, near Houzhenzi, Shaanxi, 2600 m, spring aspect (May 2000).

Fig. 182: Taibaishan, near Houzhenzi, Shaanxi, 2600 m, spring aspect (May 2000).

All photographs taken by V. SINIAEV.





Colour plate XX

Fig. 183: View to Gonggashan, Sichuan, July 2000.

Fig. 184: Gonggashan, Sichuan, 2700 m, collecting site with Mr. V. Siniaev.

Fig. 185: *Torigea argentea* SCHINTLMEISTER, Shaanxi, Foping Nat. Res. 1400 m, April 1999.

Fig. 186: Dr. Wu, Dr. Cai, Prof. Dr. Fang, Prof. Dr. Yang and Dr. Schintlmeister in front of the house of Prof. Dr. Yang in Beijing, 1.VIII.2000 (from left to right).

Fig. 187: Dabashan, Shaanxi 15 km S Shou Man, 1800 m (June 2000).

Fig. 188: Taibaishan, near Houzhenzi, Shaanxi, 1200 m, with Prof. Dr. V. Murzin (August 1998).

All photographs taken by V. SINIAEV except fig. 186 (phot. ADRIAN SCHINTLMEISTER).

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