Entomofauna

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

Supplement 9, Heft 4:33–248 ISSN 0250-4413 Ansfelden, 1. April 1997

Moths of Vietnam with special reference to Mt. Fan-si-pan Family: Notodontidae

ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER

Abstract

190 species of Notodontidae are recorded in this work for Vietnam. Most of them were found on Mt. Fan-si-pan, but some interesting records are also from other localities including South Vietnam.
32% of the material of about 13.000 Notodontid specimens belong to new taxa. 82 new species, 11 new subsecies, 2 new genera and 3 new subgenera are described in this work. About 86% of the species are recorded for the first time from Vietnam.
The greatest part of the species are illustrated on 36 colour plates; a few species are also illustrated in their early stages. 165 male genitalia are illustrated on 22 plates.
A first zoogeographic analysis (according to DE LATTIN 1967, SCHINTLMEISTER 1989b) shows that the fauna of Vietnam consists of about 25% Himalayan faunal elements, 15% Sundanian, 20% Sino-Pacific elements and about 40% endemics of the region which includes also Thailand, Laos and eastern parts of Myanmar (= Burma). Therefore it seems useful to introduce a further faunal element for which I propose the name "**Siamic faunal element**". It seems likely that there might be several subcenters of the Siamic refugium. One of them could be Mt. Fan-si-pan.

Zusammenfassung

In Vietnam können in vorliegender Arbeit insgesamt 290 Arten Notodontidae nachgewiesen werden. Diese wurden zumeist am Mt. Fan-si-pan gefangen, einige interessante Funde stammen aber auch von anderen Orten, unter anderem aus dem Süden Vietnams.
Von den gefundenen Arten sind ca. 32% für die Wissenschaft neue Taxa. Insbesondere befinden sich 82 neue Arten, 11 neue Unterarten, 2 neue Gattungen und 3 neue Untergattungen in dem ausgewerteten Material, daß mehr als 13.000 Zahnspinner umfaßt. Der überwiegende Teil der Arten (ca. 86%) werden das erste mal für Vietnam gemeldet.
Die meisten Arten werden auf insgesamt 36 Farbtafeln dargestellt, dabei in einigen Fällen auch die Präimaginalstadien. Auf 22 Tafeln kommen ca. 165 männliche Genitale zur Abbildung.

Nach einer ersten zoogeographischen Abschätzung (im Sinne von DE LATTIN 1967, SCHINTLMEISTER 1989b) setzt sich die Fauna Vietnams zu ca. 25% aus himalayanischen, 15% sundanischen und 20% sino-pazifischen Faunenelemente zusammen; aber etwa 40% sind Endemiten. Unsichere Zuordnungen blieben dabei unberücksichtigt. Der extrem hohe Anteil an Endemiten der Region, die Teile Thailands und östliche Teile Myanmars (= Burma) mit einbezieht, läßt die Frage nach einem eigenen Faunenelement berechtigt erscheinen. Für ein solches Faunenelement wird hier der Name **"siamesisches Faunenelement"** vorgeschlagen. Dabei muß zunächst noch offen bleiben, ob sich dieses Ausbreitungszentren in Unterzentren gliedert (was anzunehmen ist) und wo die eigentlichen Entstehungszentren und Refugien zu finden sind. Es ist aber zu vermuten, das eines davon das Massiv des Fan-si-pan ist.

Synopsis of taxonomical changes

New Genera

Paraptilodon, type species: *Paraptilodon notabilis* **sp. nov.**
Resto, type species: *Resto publica* **sp. nov.**

New subgenera

Dymantis, type species: *Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga* **sp. nov.**
Letitia, type species: *Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata* **sp. nov.**
Lupa, type species: *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* **sp. nov.**

New species

Periergos (Periergos) afonini
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) albinomarginata
Mesophalera ananai
Torigea argentea
Phalera argenteolepis
Torigea aristion
Ptilodon autumnalis
Periergos (Periergos) beo
Pseudofentonia (Mimus) brechlini
Mesophalera bruno
Besaia (Curuzza) bryki
Benbowia callista
Benbowia camilla
Micromelalopha capreolus
Periergos (Periergos) decertatio
Quadricalcarifera defector
Saliocleta dejoannisi
Ceira distineo

Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua
Phalera eminens
Gargetta eucharius
Ceira eustachus
Saliocleta fabula
Gangarides flavescens
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) fuscus
Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion
Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus
Quadricalcarifera hebe
Quadricalcarifera hercules
Tarsolepis inscius
Quadricalcarifera iole
Besaia (Besaia) isis
Besaia (Besaia) isolde
Quadricalcarifera jupiter
Besaia (Besaia) kolmani
Besaia (Curuzza) leechi
Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li
Micromelalopha longijuxta
Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria
Besaia (Mimopydna) magna
Hexafrenum marcarius
Ceira marcellus
Besaia (Ogulina) melanius
Periphalera melanius
Besaia (Besaia) meo
Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis
Stauropus nigropunctata
Paraptilodon notabilis
Ceira notia
Turnaca (Turnaca) offula
Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi
Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata
Periergos (Periergos) orest
Hexafrenum paliki
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus
Antiphalera philippoi
Ceira polonia
Cerura (Cerura) priapus
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) pseudobasalis
Resto publica
Ceira rogatus
Periergos (Rosiora) rosiora

Gangarides rufinus
Periergos (Periergos) rusatus
Quadricalcarifera scensus
Periergos (Hunyada) septentrionalis
Micromelalopha simonovi
Euhampsonia sinjaevi
Torigea symmetricus
Besaia (Curuzza) symphorian
Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga
Torigea theodosius
Besaia (Besaia) tristan
Hexafrenum viola
Allata (Celeia) violaceus
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco
Quadricalcarifera witoldi
Peridea witti
Quadricalcarifera wunna
Besaia (Besaia) zoe

New subspecies

Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens
Homocentridia picta alius
Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus
Tarsolepis remicauda captura
Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) bipunctata gestor
Baradesa lithosioides gigantea
Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt
Brykia horsfieldi mapalia
Quadricalcarifera charistera minima
Ceira sabulosa tonkina
Somera virens watsoni

New synonyms

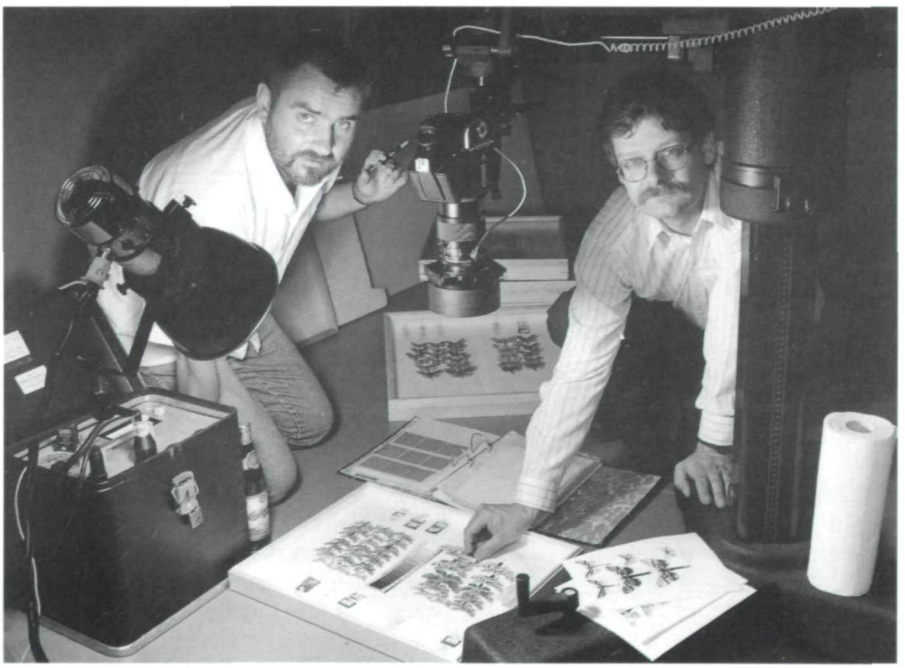
Damata WALKER, 1855 of *Harpyia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1810
Neodrymonia anmashanensis KISHIDA, 1994 of *Neodrymonia (Epistauropus) terminalis* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
Dudusa sphingiformis birmana BRYK, 1949 of *Dudusa sphingiformis* MOORE, 1872
Stauropus chlorotricha HAMPSON, 1912 of *Quadricalcarifera viridipicta* (WILEMAN, 1910)
Stauropus sporadochlorus BRYK, 1949 of *Quadricalcarifera parecvirens* (DE JOANNIS, 1929)
Damata longipennis formosicola MATSUMURA, 1929 of *Harpyia longipennis* (WALKER, 1855)
Pydna kamadena orientalis KIRIAKOFF, 1959 of *Periergos (Periergos) kamadena* (MOORE, 1865)

Acknowledgements

I have to thank many people for the possibility to publish this work. First of all thanks to the people who collected the material in Vietnam which forms the base for this work: our russian collectors VICTOR ("VICVIC") SINJAEV, EVGENIJ AFONIN and MISHA SIMONOV, the crew of Vietnamese collectors, particularly Mr. ANH ("ANANAI") and Mr. YOK, the Meo helpers, particularly Mr. LEE and Mr. TYUH, Dr. RONALD ("RON") BRECHLIN and Dr. WOLFRAM ("WON") MEY.

Mr. LOTHAR SPRENGER made the excellent photos for the plates as well as the photographs of the male genitalia. Mr. ALEXANDER DANTCHENKO drawed the additional genitalia plate 22 and Mr. SINJAEV photographed a lot of vietnamese moths in their biotops. Dr. DIETER STÜNING and Mr. BERND-JÜRGEN KURZE reared and photographed caterpillars of Vietnamese Notodontidae in Germany.

My special thanks to Mr. ANTONY A. C. GALSWORTHY for his kind assistance in English language and informations about the moth fauna of Hongkong. Mr. WERNER WOLF, Bindlach, who also managed the publishing, gave useful hints for preparing the manuscript. Mr. THOMAS J. WITT made the publishing of this series possible by his engagement in all kinds.



Graduate photographer LOTHAR SPRENGER (left) and Dr. ALEXANDER SCHINTLMEISTER (right) preparing and photographing the colour plates for this volume (SPRENGER phot.).

Collecting localities and their data

A map of Vietnam with the collecting sites and a full description of the localities is published in a previous part of this series (SCHINTLMEISTER 1997).

Tam Dao: 70 km NW Hanoi. A well known tourist site with many hotels near the airport of Hanoi on the top of a green hill (1250 m altitude). The collecting sites are in the village which is surrounded by secondary forest in good condition of about 950 m altitude.

Geographical data: 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E.

Dates: 1.–15.xi.1992, 1.–5.v.1993, 30.vi.1993, 9.vi.1994, 14.–15.vii.1994, 17.x.1994, 2.xii.1994, 23.–24.ii.1995, 9.–10.iii.1995, 18.iii.1995, 23.iii.1995, 31.iii.–7.iv.1995, 28.–30.iv.1995, 17.x.1995.

Cuc-Phuong, 100 km SW Hanoi, National park in a smaller mountain range (400 m altitude) covered by primary and secondary lowland forest in good condition. The collecting sites was inside the National park (about 20 km from the entrance).

Geographical data: 20° 15' N, 105° 20' E.

Dates: 18.xi.–3.xii.1992, 21.xi.1994, 1.–2.iv.1995.

Bao-loc, Rung cat Tien, the collecting site is situated on the main road from Saigon, 15 km before Bao loc. It was situated on half way up the montain hill (ca. 1500 m altitude) on top of which Bao loc is situated. The vegetation consists of cultivated land and secondary forests.

Geographical data: 11° 32' N, 107° 48' E.

Dates: 10.–20.xii.1992, 25.–28.iv.1993.

Fan-si-pan (FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 2000 m), Mountain range near Cha-pa (= Sapa). 1300–2400 m. The collecting sites are along the road from Lao-cai to Lai-chau and also in the town Cha-pa. The main collecting points are about 15 km outside Cha-pa near the road to Lai-chau in different altitudes between 1350 m (Cha-pa) and near the pass of the road (2000 m).

Geographical data: 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E.

Dates: 8.–29.v.1993, 10.vi.–12.vii.1994; ix.–6.xii.1994; i.1995, 26.–27.ii.1995, 7.iii. 1995, 20–30.iii.1995, .iv.1995. July 1994 to October 1995 (by local collectors).

Mt. Fan-si-pan (FSP 1600 m, FSP 2250 m, FSP 2800 m) near Cha-pa, 1600, 2250 m, 2800 m; 5 collecting places at different altitudes: 1525 m (listed as FSP 1600 m), 1600 m, 2250 m, 2400 m (listed as FSP 2250 m), 2800 m, virtually undisturbed primary forests in different zonations (up to rhododendron-forests, bamboo-forest, abies-forest and colline level).

Geographical datas: 22° 15' N, 103° 44' E.

Dates: 5.–10.vii.1994, 28.x.–3.xi.1994, 1.–5.iii.1995, 20.–29.iii.1995, 20.–30.iv.1995, 20.x.–7.xi.1995.

Tuan-giao, on the road between Lai-chau and Hanoi. The collecting site, 17 km before the

town Tuan giao (from Lai-cau), was situated at 1200 m altitude surrounded by secondary vegetation.

Geographical data: 21° 35' N, 103° 25' E.

Dates: 5.–10.xi.1994.

Farin-pass, 20 km NW Son-la on the road between Lai-chau and Hanoi. Secondary forest was found only in small fragments, altitude 1600 m.

Geographical data: 21° 22' N, 103° 52' E.

Dates: 11.–13.xi.1994.

Mai-chau, 25 km SE Moc-chau. The collecting sites were situated on the road, 155 km before Hanoi near a Meo-village at approximately 1100–1400 m altitude. The collecting site was about one hour's walk on the mountain through secondary and also primary forests.

Geographical data: 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E.

Dates: 14.–18.xi.1994; 7.–15.iv.1995.

Bach-Ma National Park, 1200 m altitude, situated 30 km W Da-nang in Central Vietnam with primary forests in good condition.

Geographical data: 16° 10' N, 107° 54' E.

Dates: 25.vii.–6.viii.1996.

Ben En National Park is situated 40 km SW the town of Than Hoa. The vegetation consists of secondary and a little primary forest on flat land. Collecting sites were near the lake at about 200 m altitude.

Geographical data: 18° 40' N, 105° 40' E

Dates: 22.–30.xi.1994.

Mt. Ngoo Linh in the Plato Tay Ngyen, ca. 100 km SW Da-nang, was visited for two weeks by V. SINJAEV and E. AFONIN after a difficult trip from Bach-Ma. The collecting sites are located between 900–1400 m altitude.

Geographical data: 15° 02' N, 107° 59' E.

Dates: 10.–25.viii.1996.

Material

Approximately 13.000 specimens of Notodontidae from Vietnam were used for this work. 526 genitalia of Vietnamese Notodontidae were dissected and mounted in Euparal to ensure the identifications. The holotypes of new taxa are actually in the author's collection in Dresden. They will be deposited later in a public museum. Samples of paratypes of most of the new taxa will be given to the American Museum Natural History New York, the Museum Thomas Witt, München, the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, 2. Zoologische Abteilung, The Natural History Museum in London, the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig Bonn and the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin.

Check-list of Vietnamese Notodontidae

Dudusa WALKER, 1865
Dudusa nobilis WALKER, 1865
Dudusa intermedia SUGI 1987
Dudusa synopla SWINHOE, 1907
Dudusa sphingiformis MOORE, 1872
Megashachia MATSUMURA, 1929
Megashachia fulgurifera (WALKER, 1858)*
Megashachia brunnea CAI, 1985
Stigmatophorima MELL, 1922
Stigmatophorima hammamelis MELL, 1922*
Tarsolepis BUTLER, 1872
Tarsolepis taiwana WILEMAN, 1910
Tarsolepis remicauda captura **ssp. nov.**
Tarsolepis malayana NAKAMURA, 1976
Tarsolepis elephantorum BÄNZIGER, 1988
Tarsolepis inscius **sp. nov.**
Zaranga MOORE, 1884
Zaranga pannosa MOORE, 1884
Gangarides MOORE, 1865
Gangarides dharma dharma MOORE, 1865
Gangarides rufinus **sp. nov.**
Gangarides flavescens **sp. nov.**
Gangarides vardena (SWINHOE, 1882)
Gangarides rosea (WALKER, 1865)
Gangarides vittipalpis (WALKER, 1869)
Euhampsonia DYAR, 1897
Euhampsonia serratifera SUGI, 1994
Euhampsonia sinjaevi **sp. nov.**
Cerasana WALKER, 1862
Cerasana rubripuncta DE JOANNIS, 1900
Netria WALKER, 1855
Netria viridescens WALKER, 1855-complex (Spec. A, C, F)
Gargetta WALKER, 1865
Gargetta costigera WALKER, 1865*
Gargetta hagaensis HAMPSON, 1892*
Gargetta divisa GAEDE, 1930
Gargetta eucharius **sp. nov.**
Porsica WALKER, 1866
Porsica ingens inopinata HOLLOWAY, 1983
Porsica punctifascia (HAMPSON 1897)
Blakaia KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Blakaia marmorata KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Besida WALKER, 1865
Besida xylinata WALKER, 1865*

Baradesa MOORE, 1883
Baradesa omissa ROTHSCHILD, 1917
Baradesa lithosioides gigantea **ssp. nov.**
Cyphanta WALKER 1865
Cyphanta xanthochlora WALKER, 1865
Cyphanta chortochroa HAMPSON, [1893]
Hyperaeschra BUTLER, 1880
Hyperaeschra pallida BUTLER, 1880
Ramesa WALKER, 1855
Ramesa tosta WALKER, 1855
Ramesa bovoculosugens (BÄNZIGER, 1988)
Ramesa huaykaeoensis (BÄNZIGER, 1988)
Ramesa albistriga (MOORE, 1879)
Ramesa siamica (BÄNZIGER, 1988)
Brykia GAEDE, 1930
Brykia horsfieldi mapalia **ssp. nov.**
Tensha MATSUMURA, 1925
Tensha delineivena (SWINHOE, 1894)
Turnaca WALKER, 1864
Subgenus *Turnaca* WALKER, 1864
Turnaca (Turnaca) offula **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Ambadra* MOORE, 1883
Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis **sp. nov.**
Niganda MOORE, 1879
Niganda strigifascia strigifascia MOORE, 1879
Pydnella ROEPKE, 1943
Pydnella rosacea (HAMPSON, 1896)
Besaia WALKER, 1865
Subgenus *Besaia* WALKER, 1865
Besaia (Besaia) kolmani **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Besaia) yunnana (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
Besaia (Besaia) goddrica (SCHAUS, 1928)
Besaia (Besaia) meo **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Besaia) griseodivisa (BRYK, 1949)
Besaia (Besaia) zoe **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Besaia) albidostriata (BRYK, 1949)
Besaia (Besaia) isis **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Besaia) tristan **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Besaia) isolde **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Besaia) brunneisticta (BRYK, 1949)
Subgenus *Ogulina* KIRIAKOFF, 1962
Besaia (Ogulina) melanius **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Ogulina) crenelata (SWINHOE, 1896)
Subgenus *Curuzza* KIRIAKOFF, 1962
Besaia (Curuzza) eburnea (BRYK, 1949)
Besaia (Curuzza) bryki **sp. nov.**

Besaia (Curuzza) leechi **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Curuzza) symphorian **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Mimopydna* MATSUMURA, 1924
Besaia (Mimopydna) sikkima sikkima (MOORE, 1879)
Besaia (Mimopydna) essa (SWINHOE, 1896
Besaia (Mimopydna) magna **sp. nov.**
Besaia (Mimopydna) anaemica (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
Bireta WALKER, 1856
Bireta longivitta WALKER, 1856
Saliocleta WALKER, 1862
Saliocleta widagdoi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994
Saliocleta dejoannisi **sp. nov.**
Saliocleta fabula **sp. nov.**
Ceira WALKER, 1865
Ceira distineo **sp. nov.**
Ceira rogatus **sp. nov.**
Ceira sabulosa tonkina **ssp. nov.**
Ceira polonia **sp. nov.**
Ceira discoidalis (GAEDE, 1930)*
Ceira nubila KIRIAKOFF, 1962
Ceira retrofusca (DE JOANNIS, 1907)
Ceira eustachus **sp. nov.**
Ceira ordgara (SCHAUS, 1928)
Ceira ochracea MOORE, 1879
Ceira seacona SWINHOE, 1916*
Ceira notia **sp. nov.**
Ceira marcellus **sp. nov.**
Togarishachia MATSUMURA, 1929
Togarishachia curvilinea (WILEMAN, 1911)
Eushachia MATSUMURA, 1925
Eushachia aurata (MOORE, 1879)
Eushachia nigrofasciata (HAMPSON, 1892)
Torigea MATSUMURA, 1934
Torigea beta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Torigea triangularis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
Torigea theodosius **sp. nov.**
Torigea aristion **sp. nov.**
Torigea symmetricus **sp. nov.**
Torigea argentea **sp. nov.**
Torigea juncturina (KIRIAKOFF, 1959)
Periergos KIRIAKOFF, 1959
Subgenus *Periergos* KIRIAKOFF, 1959
Periergos (Periergos) harutai Sugi, 1994
Periergos (Periergos) rusatus **sp. nov.**
Periergos (Periergos) alfonini **sp. nov.**
Periergos (Periergos) beo **sp. nov.**

Periergos (Periergos) kamadena (MOORE, 1865)
Periergos (Periergos) testacea (WALKER, 1856)
Periergos (Periergos) orest **sp. nov.**
Periergos (Periergos) decertatio **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Hunyada* KIRIAKOFF, 1962
Periergos (Hunyada) hunyada (SWINHOE, 1903)
Periergos (Hunyada) septentrionalis **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Rosiora* KIRIAKOFF, 1962
Periergos (Rosiora) bela (SWINHOE, 1894)
Periergos (Rosiora) aroides (SWINHOE, 1896)
Periergos (Rosiora) rosiora **sp. nov.**
Cerura SCHRANK, 1802
Subgenus *Cerura* SCHRANK, 1802
Cerura (Cerura) tattakana MATSUMURA, 1927
Cerura (Cerura) priapus **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Neocerura* MATSUMURA, 1929
Cerura (Neocerura) liturata (WALKER, 1855)
Liparopsis HAMPSON, [1893]
Liparopsis formosana WILEMAN, 1914
Betashachia MATSUMURA, 1925
Betashachia angustipennis angustipennis MATSUMURA, 1925
Betashachia senescens (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
Stauropus GERMAR, 1812
Stauropus teikichiana MATSUMURA, 1929
Stauropus sikkimensis sikkimensis MOORE, 1865
Stauropus major VAN EECKE, 1929
Stauropus alternus alternus WALKER, 1855
Stauropus major VAN EECKE, 1929
Stauropus nigropunctata **sp. nov.**
Stauropus basalis basalis MOORE, 1877
Miostauropus KIRIAKOFF 1963
Miostauropus mioides mioides (HAMPSON, 1904)
Cnethodonta STAUDINGER, 1887
Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens **ssp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera STRAND, 1915
Quadricalcarifera subgeneris STRAND, 1915
Quadricalcarifera cyanea (LEECH, 1889)
Quadricalcarifera viridipicta (WILEMAN, 1910)
Quadricalcarifera cupreonitens KIRIAKOFF, 1963
Quadricalcarifera iole **sp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera wunna **sp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera spitzeri SCHINTLMEISTER, 1987
Quadricalcarifera hebe **sp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera hercules **sp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera jupiter **sp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera defector **sp. nov.**

Quadricalcarifera parcevirens (DE JOANNIS, 1929) **comb. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera umbrosa umbrosa MATSUMURA, 1927
Quadricalcarifera comatus (LEECH, 1898)
Quadricalcarifera charistera minima **ssp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera scensus **sp. nov.**
Quadricalcarifera nigribasalis nigribasalis (WILEMAN, 1910)
Quadricalcarifera perdix perdix (MOORE, 1879)
Quadricalcarifera witoldi **sp. nov.**
Vaneeckia KIRIAKOFF, 1968
Vaneeckia pallidifascia (HAMPSON, 1893)
Psegmaphora GAEDE, 1930
Psegmaphora tripunctata GAEDE, 1930
Benbowia KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Benbowia virescens (MOORE, 1879)
Benbowia callista **sp. nov.**
Benbowia camilla **sp. nov.**
Somera WALKER, 1855
Somera viridifusca viridifusca WALKER, 1855
Somera virens watsoni **ssp. nov.**
Resto **gen. nov.**
Resto publica **sp. nov.**
Harpyia OCHSENHEIMER, 1810
Harpyia longipennis (WALKER, 1855), **comb. nov.**
Rachia MOORE, 1892
Rachia striata HAMPSON, 1892
Rachia nodyna (SWINHOE, 1907)
Rachia cryptocephala (BRYK, 1949) **spec. rev.**
Franzdaniela SUGI, 1992
Franzdaniela fasciata SUGI, 1992
Pseudoteleclita KIRIAKOFF, 1968
Pseudoteleclita centristicta (HAMPSON, 1898)
Teleclita TURNER, 1903
Teleclita strigata (MOORE, 1879)
Acmeshachia MATSUMURA, 1929
Acmeshachia albifasciata MOORE, 1879
Acmeshachia gigantea (ELWES, 1890)
Rodneya KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Rodneya caudata KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Medanella KIRIAKOFF, 1974
Medanella subterminalis KIRIAKOFF, 1974
Omichlis HAMPSON, 1895
Omichlis rufotincta HAMPSON, 1895
Antiphalera GAEDE, 1930
Antiphalera bilineata (HAMPSON, 1896)
Antiphalera philippoi **sp. nov.**
Parachadisra GAEDE, 1930

Parachadisra atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897)
Fentonia BUTLER, 1881
Fentonia baibarana MATSUMURA, 1929
Fentonia excurvata [HAMPSON, 1893]
Fentonia subnigrescens (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) **comb. nov.**
Neopheosia MATSUMURA, 1920
Neopheosia fasciata fasciata (MOORE, 1888)
Formofentonia MATSUMURA, 1925
Formofentonia orbifer orbifer (HAMPSON, 1892)
Wilemanus NAGANO, 1916
Wilemanus hamata (CAI, 1979)
Nephodonta SUGI, 1980
Nephodonta dubiosa (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
Peridea STEPHENS, 1828
Peridea grahami (SCHAUS, 1928)
Peridea dichroma KIRIAKOFF, 1959
Peridea witti **sp. nov.**
Peridea sikkima ochreipennis NAKAMURA, 1973
Rachiades KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Rachiades albomaculata (OKANO, 1958)
Homocentridia KIRIAKOFF, 1967
Homocentridia picta alius **ssp. nov.**
Nerice WALKER, 1855
Nerice dispar (CAI, 1979)
Semidonta STAUDINGER, 1892
Semidonta basalis (MOORE, 1865)
Ellida GROTE, 1876
Ellida viridimixta (BREMER, 1861)
Mesophalera MATSUMURA, 1920
Mesophalera sigmatoides KIRIAKOFF, 1963
Mesophalera lundbladi KIRIAKOFF, 1959
Mesophalera bruno **sp. nov.**
Mesophalera ananai **sp. nov.**
Pseudofentonia STRAND, 1912
Subgenus *Pseudofentonia* STRAND, 1912
Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus **ssp. nov.**
Subgenus *Calyptronotum* ROEPKE, 1944
Pseudofentonia (Calyptronotum) singapura GAEDE, 1930
Subgenus *Viridifentonia* NAKAMURA, 1974
Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis maximum **ssp. nov.**
Subgenus *Disparia* NAGANO, 1916
Pseudofentonia (Disparia) diluta abraama (SCHAUS, 1928)
Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua **sp. nov.**
Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens (SUGI, 1989) **comb. nov.**
Subgenus *Mimus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Pseudofentonia (Mimus) obliquiplaga (MOORE, 1879)

Pseudofentonia (Mimus) brechlini **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Dymantis* **subgen. nov.**
Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga **sp. nov.**
Neodrymonia MATSUMURA, 1920
Subgenus *Neodrymonia* MATSUMURA, 1920
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) seriatopunctata (MATSUMURA, 1925)
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) albinomarginata **sp. nov.**
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) elisabethae HOLLOWY & BENDER, 1985
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus **sp. nov.**
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) fuscus **sp. nov.**
Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) pseudobasalis **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Libido* BRYK, 1949
Neodrymonia (Libido) voluptuosa (BRYK, 1949) **comb. nov.**
Subgenus *Pantherinus* NAKAMURA, 1973 **stat. nov.**
Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) bipunctata gestor **ssp. nov.**
Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Polystictina* KIRIAKOFF, 1968
Neodrymonia (Polystictina) maculata (MOORE, 1879) **comb. nov.**
Subgenus *Epistauropus* GAEDE, 1930
Neodrymonia (Epistauropus) terminalis (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
Egonociades KIRIAKOFF, 1963
Egonociades discosticta (HAMPSON, 1900) **comb. nov.**
Chadisra WALKER, 1862
Chadisra bipars WALKER, 1862
Chadisra bipartita (MATSUMURA, 1925)
Pheosiopsis BRYK, 1949
Subgenus *Pheosiopsis* BRYK, 1949
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gaedei SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) norina SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis (BRYK, 1949) **comb. nov.**
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda **sp. nov.**
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) dierli SUGI, 1992
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco **sp. nov.**
Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Suzukiana* SUGI, 1976
Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) irrorata (MOORE, 1879)
Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion **sp. nov.**
Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Oligaeschra* KIRIAKOFF, 1963
Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Letitia* **subgen. nov.**
Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Lupa* **subgen. nov.**
Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria **sp. nov.**
Pseudosomera BENDER & STEINIGER, 1984
Pseudosomera noctuiformis BENDER & STEINIGER, 1984

Pseudosomera inexpecta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Hupodonta BUTLER, 1877
Hupodonta corticalis BUTLER, 1877
Hupodonta pulcherrima (MOORE, 1865)
Cophocosma STAUDINGER, 1887
Cophocosma nigrilinea (LEECH, 1899)*
Periphalera KIRIAKOFF, 1959
Periphalera albicauda (BRYK, 1949)
Periphalera melanius **sp. nov.**
Pterostoma GERMAR, 1812
Pterostoma pterostomina (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
Megaceramis HAMPSON, 1893
Megaceramis lamprosticta HAMPSON, 1893
Spatalina BRYK, 1949
Spatalina birmalina (BRYK, 1949)
Spatalina argentata (MOORE, 1879)
Spatalina umbrosa (LEECH, 1898)
Spatalina ferruginosa (MOORE, 1879)
Ptilodon HÜBNER, 1822
Ptilodon saturata (WALKER, 1865)
Ptilodon flavistigma (MOORE, 1879)
Ptilodon autumnalis **sp. nov.**
Paraptilodon **gen.nov.**
Paraptilodon notabilis **sp. nov.**
Hyperaeschrella STRAND, 1916
Hyperaeschrella kosemponica STRAND, 1916
Higena MATSUMURA, 1925
Higena plumigera MATSUMURA, 1925
Hagapteryx MATSUMURA, 1920
Hagapteryx mirabilior (OBERTHÜR, 1911)
Hiradonta MATSUMURA, 1924
Hiradonta angustipennis NAKATOMI & KISHIDA, 1984
Allodonta MATSUMURA, 1922
Allodonta tenebrosa (MOORE, 1865)*
Hexafrenum MATSUMURA, 1925
Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt **ssp. nov.**
Hexafrenum paliki **sp. nov.**
Hexafrenum pseudosikkima SUGI, 1992
Hexafrenum argillacea (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
Hexafrenum marcarius **sp. nov.**
Hexafrenum viola **sp. nov.**
Antheua WALKER, 1855
Antheua servula Drury, 1773
Snellentia KIRIAKOFF, 1968
Snellentia divaricata (GAEDE, 1930)*
Phalerodonta STAUDINGER, 1892

Phalerodonta inclusa (HAMPSON, 1910)
Teinophalera KIRIAKOFF, 1968
Teinophalera elongata (ROTHSCHILD, 1917)
Phalera HÜBNER [1819]
Phalera alpherakyi LEECH, 1898
Phalera goniophora HAMPSON, 1910
Phalera eminens **sp. nov.**
Phalera flavescens (BREMER & GREY, 1852)*
Phalera parivala MOORE, 1859
Phalera cossioides WALKER, 1863
Phalera albocalceolata (BRYK, 1949)
Phalera torpida WALKER, 1865
Phalera argenteolepis **sp. nov.**
Phalera niveomaculata KIRIAKOFF, 1963
Phalera grotei MOORE, 1859
Phalera combusta (WALKER, 1855)
Spatalia HÜBNER [1819]
Spatalia procne SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Ginshachia MATSUMURA, 1929
Ginshachia phoebe SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
Metaschalis HAMPSON, 1892
Metaschalis disrupta (MOORE, 1879)
Allata WALKER, 1862
Subgenus *Allata* WALKER, 1862
Allara (Allata) argentifera WALKER, 1862
Allata (Allata) benderi Dierl, 1976
Subgenus *Celeia* WALKER, 1865
Allata (Celeia) sikkima (MOORE, 1879)
Allata (Celeia) violaceus **sp. nov.**
Subgenus *Pseudallata* KIRIAKOFF, 1968
Allata (Pseudallata) laticostalis (HAMPSON, 1900)
Rosama WALKER, 1855
Rosama plusioides MOORE, 1879
Rosama auritracta (MOORE, 1865)
Gonoclostera BUTLER, 1877
Gonoclostera argentata (OBERTHÜR, 1914)
Clostera SAMOUELLE, 1819
Clostera fulgurita (WALKER, 1865)
Clostera pallida (WALKER, 1855)
Clostera angularis (Snellen, 1895)
Clostera restitura (WALKER, 1865)
Micromelalopha NAGANO, 1916
Micromelalopha vicina KIRIAKOFF, 1963

* These species were recently found in Bach-Ma and Mt. Ngoo Linh in Central Vietnam.

Micromelalopha baibarana MATSUMURA, 1929
Micromelalopha simonovi **sp. nov.**
Micromelalopha capreolus **sp. nov.**
Micromelalopha longijuxta **sp. nov.**
Micromelalopha albifrons SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Systematic-faunistic part

Dudusa WALKER, 1865

Dudusa nobilis WALKER, 1865
(Colour plates 1:7, 3:2)

Dudusa nobilis WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. **32**: 447 (LT: N. China).

Literature: SUGI (1987:305), SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:39).

Diagnosis: *D. nobilis* is distinguishable by the interrupted dorsal line on the abdomen. The straight white fascia limiting the basal area of the forewings is also diagnostic.

The male genitalia are distinguished (SUGI 1987) by the shape of the uncus and the broad base of the valves, and also the length of the aedeagus.

Taxonomic note: *D. nobilis, intermedia* and *synopla* fly sympatrically and at the same time in Tam Dao, so that there cannot be any doubt of the distinctness of these three species. However the external and genital features are rather similar. The uncus and the shape of the aedeagus are helpful for identification.

Bionomy: All *Dudusa* from Vietnam come to light from the early evening until 11 p. m.

Distribution: Thailand, N. Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan.

Material: Tam Dao 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995 (GU 28-85), 1 ♂, vi.1985, 2 ♂♂, 14.–15.vii. 1994 (GU 23-100), 1 ♂, xi.1991 (GU 23-98); Cuc-Phuong, 1 ♂, 1.–2.iv.1995 (GU 28-84).

Dudusa intermedia SUGI 1987
(Colour plates 1:1, 2; 3:1)

Dudusa intermedia SUGI, Tinea **12** (Supplement):303 (LT: NW. Thailand).

Diagnosis: Externally distinguishable by darker and rather greyish-brown colour of wings. The dark brown median fascia of forewings weakly marked toward the tornus.

For male genialia see also SUGI (1987).

Distribution: N. Vietnam, Thailand.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 18.iii.1995, 1 ♂, 1.–2.iv.1995, 2 ♂♂, 14.–15.vii.1994.

Dudusa synopla SWINHOE, 1907
(Colour plate 1:5, 6)

Dudusa synopla SWINHOE, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7)**19**:205 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SUGI (1987:306).

Diagnosis: Easily distinguishable by the well developed brown dorsal markings on the black abdomen.

Bionomy: The species seems to be remarkably rare on FSP but was always very common in Tam Dao (only a small sample was taken from there because of the bad condition of the imagines). From NW. Thailand I have a series (32 specimens) from all months of the year.

Distribution: Himalaya, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya, Borneo, Palawan, Sumatra, Taiwan, S. China.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 8.–29.v.1993 (GU 23-86); Tam Dao: 14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iii., v., vii.

Dudusa sphingiformis MOORE, 1872

Dudusa sphingiformis MOORE, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., p. 577 (LT: Sikkim).

Synonym: *Dudusa sphingiformis birmana* BRYK, 1949, Ark. Zool. **42A** (19): 1, pl. 1, f. 1 (LT: NE. Burma) **syn. nov.**

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:40), SUGI (1992, pl. 29).

Taxonomic note: 60% of the specimens from Vietnam would match the description of ssp. *birmana* from Burma by the dark colour of all wings, including the undersides. But on the other hand there are also specimens not distinguishable from Indian or Korean moths. Therefore *birmana* must sink as a synonym (**syn. nov.**).

Distribution: Himalaya, Burma, Vietnam, Japan (Tsushima-Island), Korea, Taiwan, China.

Material: FSP, 1600–1800 m,1600 m, 2250 m: 66 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., ix.

Megashachia MATSUMURA, 1929

Megashachia brunnea CAI, 1985
(Colour plate 1:3)

Megashachia brunnea CAI, Acta Entom. Sinica **28**:314 (LT: SE China).

Synonym: *Tarsolepis equidarum* BÄNZIGER, 1988, Bull. Nat. Hist. Siam **36**:25 (LT: NW. Thailand).

Literature: BÄNZIGER (1989:37), SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:42).

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, China.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv.1995.

Tarsolepis BUTLER, 1872

Tarsolepis taiwana WILEMAN, 1910
(Colour plates 1:4; 3:3)

Tarsolepis taiwana WILEMAN, Entomologist **43**: 188 (LT: Taiwan).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:43).
Bionomy: Seems to be a spring flyer just like in China and Taiwan.
Distribution: Taiwan, SE. China, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 26 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, iii., iv., v.

Tarsolepis remicauda captura ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 2:1, 2; GU 1)

Tarsolepis remicauda BUTLER, 1872, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist (4)**10**: 125, pl. 8 (LT: Java).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:43).
Diagnosis: The series from Tam Dao as well as one specimen from Thailand differs from ssp. *remicauda* from Sundaland (14 specimens, Colour plate 2:3; GU 2) and also from N. India (7 specimens) by the darker hindwings, particularly in the anal region.
The male genitalia are generally smaller in size and differ somewhat in the shape of the clasper and valves toward the apex.
Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 900 m, secondary forest, 1.–5.v.1993, leg. V. SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.
Paratypes: Tam Dao: 12 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 27-75, 28-24), 1 ♂, xi.1991; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 8.–25.v.93.
Thailand: 1 ♂, Kanchanabury, Sai Yok, 400 m, 22.iv.1988; 1 ♂, Christ vill., 27.–30.iv. 1995.
The specimen from China illustrated by CAI (1982: Nr. 977) might also belong to ssp. *captura*.
Distribution: Himalaya, Thailand, Vietnam, SW. China, Palawan, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Burma, New Guinea.

Tarsolepis malayana NAKAMURA, 1976
(Colour plate 2:4)

Tarsolepis (Tarsolepisoides) malayana NAKAMURA, Tyo to Ga **27**: 35 (LT: Malaya).
Distribution: Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma.
Material: Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.1995; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, vi.1986.

Tarsolepis elephantorum BÄNZIGER, 1986
(Colour plate 2: 5, 6)

Tarsolepis elephantorum BÄNZIGER, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **36**: 19 (LT: NW. Thailand).

Taxonomic note: Our material from Vietnam is darker than a series from Thailand (including a paratype of *elephantorum*), particularly on the hindwings. However the species is easily identifiable by the pale underside of the wings and the male antennae, which are bipectinate 4/5 of their length (in *remicauda* and *sommeri* 3/4).

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Tarsolepis inscius sp. nov.
(Colour plates 2: 7, 8, 3: 2)

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992): 43 (as *kochi*).

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 36–37 mm, the female spans 41.5 mm. Groundcolour of all wings and body chocolate-brown. The costa and also the thorax of a greyish colour. The antennae of the males and also of the female 4/5 of their length bipectinated. Diagnostic are two small silver spots on the forewing. The upper spot ends in a silver line. The discoidal spot is marked paler brown. The underside is pale brown with a small black discoidal spot on the forewings and a large and prominent black discoidal spot on the hindwings. The abdomen in the male and the female with an anal bush of scales just like the other species of the genus.

Taxonomic note: This species was confused with *T. kochi* SEMPER, described from Mindanao (the Philippines). Fortunately the type specimen of *kochi* was recently located by Dr. NÄSSIG at the Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt. The colour slide shows an insects which belongs to the *sommeri*-group and has nothing in common with *inscius*.

Bionomy: From the female I obtained about 50 eggs which are pale pinkish in colour and changed later to greenish brown. Unfortunately no caterpillars hatched.

Distribution: Vietnam, SW. China (Yunnan).

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Cuc-Phuong National Park, 100 km SW Hanoi, 20° 15' N, 105° 20' E, 400 m, secondary lowland forest, 1.–2.iv.1995, leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, "Co-Quin-china" (= S. Vietnam); Cuc-Phuong: 12 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–2.iv. 1995; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995. 1 ♂, Yen Bai, An-chy, 21° 42' N, 104° 18' E, v.1996.

Zaranga MOORE, 1884

Zaranga pannosa MOORE, 1884
(Colour plate 3: 6, caterpillars)

Zaranga pannosa MOORE, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. p. 357 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 44), SUGI (1992: pl. 31).

Bionomy: I caught a female at FSP 1600 m in March 1995. After one week it began to lay about 25 eggs which hatched after 14 days (10–14 ° C). The caterpillars started to feed on *Cornus*. This foodplant is known from the Japanese *Z. permagna* BUTLER. The rearing was succesfully completed by Ron BRECHLIN. After 6 weeks the caterpillars pupated in the earth and in rotten wood. The imagines hatched after a further 20 days.

Distribution: Himalayas, N. Vietnam, China, S. Korea.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m, 2250 m: 63 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vii.; Tam Dao: 3 ♂♂, iii.

Gangarides MOORE, 1865

Gangarides dharma MOORE, 1865

(Colour plate 4:1, GU 3)

Gangarides dharma MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 821, pl. 43:7 (N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:45).

Diagnosis: The reddish forewings contrast with the yellowish hindwings. The shape of the margin of the forewings is diagnostic with regard to the following two new species.

For genitalia see SCHINTLMEISTER (1992, figs. 26, 27).

Bionomy: *G. dharma* is by far the most common species of this genus in Vietnam.

Distribution: N. India, Burma, Hongkong, Thailand, Vietnam, Korea (ssp. *coreanus* MATSUMURA), China.

Material: Cuc-Phuong: 9 ♂♂, xi., iv.; Yen Bai, 200 m, Hoang Lien San: 1 ♂, 10.v.1990 (GU 23-95); Tam Dao: 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., x. (GU 25-72); FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 12 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., vii., (GU 25-71); Ben En: 26 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, xi.; Mai-chau: 17 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iv., xi.; Tuan giao 1200 m: 27 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, xi.; Bao loc: 2 ♂♂, xi. (GU 23-97).

Gangarides rufinus sp. nov.

(Colour plate 2:5, 6; GU 5)

Diagnosis: ♂, forewing length 38 mm, ♀ 44.5 mm, larger than *dharma* (♂: (30–36.5 mm). Colour of fore- and hindwings red. The pattern as in the other members of the genus, i. e. a white discoidal spot and dorsal spots on forewings and five brown forewing fasciae. The shape of the forewing margin wavy rather than smooth.

The male genitalia characterized by the shape of the valves, the shape of the 8th sternite and in particular by the pointed tegumen process.

Holotype: ♂, Thailand, Chiangmai, Doi Pui, 19.vii.1989, leg. COTTON, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Thailand: 2 ♂♂, Chiang mai, Doi Suthep, 18.xii.1980 (GU 23-89); 1 ♂, Chiang Mai to Doi Pui, 10.vii.1989; 1 ♀, Nan Prov. Pua, Doi Phu Kha, 1680 m, 9.–15.x. 1993;

Vietnam: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 8.–29.v.1993; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 10.–30.vi.1994; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, vii.1995; 4 ♂♂, ix.1994; FSP 8.–29.v.1993, 1600–1800 m.

Burma: 1 ♂, Tenasserim Khao Yai, 1100 m, 13° 14' N, 99° 30' E, 21.vi.1995.

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, Burma.

Gangarides flavescens sp. nov.
Colour plate 4:3, 4; GU 4)

Diagnosis: ♂, forewing length 41–42 mm, somewhat larger than *rufinus*. Colour of fore- and hindwings greenish yellow. The pattern as in the previous species but the margin of forewing smooth, becoming wavy only at the apex.

The male genitalia very distinct by the shape of valves (with two processes) and the 8th sternite.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 900 m, secondary forest, 1.–5.v.1993, leg. V. SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (GU 25-39); 1 ♂, Tam Dao, xi.1991 (GU 24-01); FSP 1600–1800 m, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, vii.1995, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ix.1994; Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.1995;

Thailand: 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, ii.1987.

Burma: 3 ♂♂, Dawna, 23.–25.v.1996.

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, Burma.

Gangarides vardena (SWINHOE, 1882)

Gangarides vardena SWINHOE, Cat. E. and Austr. Lep. Colln. Oxford Univ. Mus. **1**:270 (LT: S. India).

Distribution: Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, Thailand, Vietnam, Burma.

Material: Bao Loc: 1 ♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 25-76), 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bach-Ma, viii.

Gangarides rosea (WALKER, 1865)

Apona rosea WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **32**:513 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1994:216, pl. 1), SUGI (1995:110).

Distribution: Sikkim, Sumatra, W. Malaysia, Palawan.

Material: Bao loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 14.–15.vii.1994.

Gangarides vittipalpis (WALKER, 1869)
(Colour plate 4:2)

Lonomia vittipalpis WALKER, Charact. undescr. Lepid. Heterocera p. 90 (LT: India).

Synonym: *Gangarides irregularis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994, Heterocera Sumatrana **7**: 218 (LT: N. Vietnam).

Literature: SUGI (1995:110).

Material: Tam Dao: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, v., ix., xi. (GU 16-61); Cuc-Phuong: 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii. 1992; Mai chau: 2 ♂♂, xi.; Tuan giao: 3 ♂♂, xi.; Ben En: 1 ♂, xi.

Distribution: Vietnam, Thailand, W. Malaysia, Sikkim.

Euhampsonia DYAR, 1897

Euhampsonia serratifera SUGI, 1994
(Colour plates 3:4, 4:8; GU 7)

Euhampsonia serratifera SUGI, Tyo to Ga **45**:115 (LT: NW. Thailand).

Material: FSP 1600 m, FSP 1600–1800 m: 82 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 23-85); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, S. and SE. China.

Euhampsonia sinjaevi sp. nov.
(Colour plates 4:7, 3:7; 14:12; GU 6)

Diagnosis: Forewing length male 40–41 mm, female 46 mm. Somewhat smaller than *serratifera* in which the forewing is 45–47 mm long. *E. sinjaevi* is easily identified by its prominent orange median stripe and the orange coloured dorsum of the forewings. The high brush of reddish hairs on the thorax is very characteristic, and not found in other species of this genus.

The female resembles the male, particularly in the thorax brush.

The male genitalia are as illustrated—the long and deeply bilobed 8th sternite is diagnostic. For genitalia of the other *Euhampsonia*-species see SUGI (1994: figs. 2–12).

The species is dedicated to my very friend Victor SINJAEV, Moscow, who collected during many expeditions to Vietnam the largest portion of the material described in this work.

Bionomy: The caterpillar was bred by Mr. SINJAEV on *Quercus* in Moscow. The breeding took 6 weeks and the pupation took place in the soil.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 2250 m, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, primary forest, 9.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 39 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., viii., ix.

Distribution: N. Vietnam.

Cerasana WALKER, 1862

Cerasana rubripuncta DE JOANNIS, 1900
(Colour plate 5:6)

Cerasana rubripuncta DE JOANNIS, Bull. Soc. Ent. France **98**:449 (LT: Vietnam).

Synonym: *Cerasana lemeemagdalenae* LEMEE & TAMS, 1950, Contr. Et. Lepid. Haut-Tonkin et Saigon, p. 42 (LT: Vietnam).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:48).

Distribution: Vietnam, SW. China.

Bionomy: The species occurs more commonly in autumn and spring.

Material: Cuc-Phuong: 143 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Cuc Phuong iv., xi., xii.; Hoa Binh: 4 ♂♂, xi. (GU 16-92); Tam Dao: 7 ♂♂, iii.; Kim Boi: 1 ♂, xi.; Mai-chau: 12 ♂♂, xi.; Ben En: 26 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, xi.; FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 19 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ii., iv., v., xi., xii.

Netria WALKER, 1855

Netria viridescens WALKER, 1855

(Colour plate 22:6)

Netria viridescens WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **6**: 504 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:48; 1994:218, pl. 2), SUGI (1992:98).

Distribution: Moluccas, Sulawesi, Luzon, Palawan, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, India, Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, S. and E. China.

Taxonomic note: The *viridescens*-complex includes no less than six species, many of them with subspecies. Three species occur in Vietnam: species "A" (SCHINTLMEISTER 1994:218, pl. 2:2, genitalia: GU-plate 2:1), species "C" (p. 219, pl. 2:5, 6, 9; GU-plate 2: 3), which is externally distinguishable by a black tornal spot on the forewings, and species "F" which resembles species "D" in male genitalia but without processes on the 8th sternite and tergite. Because the type material is not yet dissected, it is impossible to revise the *Netria* here at this time.

Material:

Netria "A" (GU 15): Tam Dao: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ii., iii., v., vii. (GU 23-68); FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m, 2800 m: 63 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 23-64, 23-67); Mai-chau: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: xi.; Tuan giao: 5 ♂♂, xi.; Bao Loc: 3 ♂♂, xii. (GU).

Netria "C": Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 29-62).

Netria "F" (GU 16): Ben En: 4 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 xi. (GU 29-63).

Distribution:

Netria "A": India, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, E. China, Taiwan, Malaya, Sumatra.

Netria "C": India, Nepal, Vietnam, Sumatra, Palawan, Sulawesi, Ambon, Ceram.

Netria "F": Vietnam.

Gargetta WALKER, 1865

Gargetta divisa GAEDE, 1930

Gargetta divisa GAEDE in SEITZ, Großschmett. Erde **10**:615 (LT: Burma).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Burma, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Luzon.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 27-99).

Gargetta eucharius sp. nov.
(Colour plate 5:1, 3; GU 12)

Diagnosis: Forewing length male 25 mm, female 26 mm. Externally this species resembles the Sundanian *G. hampsoni* SCHINTLMEISTER and the Indian *costigera* WALKER by the shape of the wings and the brown groundcolour. A pale yellow-brown area from the base to the apex of the forewings, which contrasts well with the fuscous groundcolour, is diagnostic. The female is similar to the male but the wings are somewhat broader.

The male genitalia resemble *costigera* (illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER 1981:289, fig. 4b) but differ in the shape of the saccus process of the valves as well as in the shape of the valves and also in the shape of the aedeagus.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 40 km SE Moc-chau, 20° 50' N, 104° 50' E, Urwald, 1400 m, 7.–15.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 29-46); FSP 1600 m: 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv.1995.

Porsica WALKER, 1866

Porsica ingens inopinata HOLLOWAY, 1983
(GU 13)

Porsica ingens inopinata HOLLOWAY, Malay. Nat. J. **37**:24 (LT: Brunei).

Taxonomic note: There are clearly differences in pattern as well as in male genitalia from *ingens ingens* WALKER from India (one male from Khasis dissected only—GU 14). If more material would be available from India, it might be possible to raise *inopinata* to a bona species. Our specimen from Vietnam certainly belongs to *inopinata*.

Distribution: ssp. *ingens*: NE. India; ssp. *inopinata*: Vietnam, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 29.–31.iii.1995 (GU 28-40); Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, viii.1995.

Porsica punctifascia (HAMPSON 1897)

Gargetta punctifascia HAMPSON, J. Bombay nat. Hist Soc. **11**:281 (LT: Assam).

Literature: DE JOANNIS (1929:450).

Distribution: N. India, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Mindanao.

Material: Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 27-14); Mai Chan: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Blakaia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

Blakaia marmorata KIRIAKOFF, 1967
(Colour plate 5: 10, 12)

Blakaia marmorata KIRIAKOFF, Tijdschr. Entom. **110**: 41, fig. 4 (LT: Borneo).

Taxonomic note: This species is polymorphic. Blackish and pale greyish forms occur, as well as brown forms.

Distribution: Vietnam, Malaya, Borneo, Sulawesi.

Material: Cuc Phuong: 4 ♂♂, 21.xi.1994 (GU 27-92); Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Ben En: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 22.–30.xi.1994.

Baradesa MOORE, 1883

Baradesa omissa ROTHSCHILD, 1917
(Colour plate 5: 14)

Baradesa omissa ROTHSCHILD, Zool. Novit. **24**: 258 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 51).

Distribution: Sumatra, Malaya, N. India, Vietnam, Thailand, SE. China.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 14 ♂♂, .vi.–vii.1994 (GU 22-56), xi., xii.; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Bao loc: 1 ♂, 10.–20.xii.1992.

Baradesa lithosioides gigantea ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 5: 15, 16; GU 8)

Baradesa lithosioides MOORE, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 17, pl. 5: 2 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 51).

Diagnosis: The populations from Vietnam are larger than nominotypical specimens from Sikkim and Nepal (Colour plate 5: 13; GU 9). Vietnamese specimens have a forewing length of 44–56 mm in males and 52–58 mm in females. The males from Nepal, according to SUGI (1992: 103) have spans of 41–44 mm and 47–49 mm in females. A female from Nepal in my collection spans 48 mm.

The male genitalia differ in the shape and sclerotisation of the 8th sternite as illustrated.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, SW. China, Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600 m, Cha-pa, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, primärer Urwald, 28.x.–3.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 57 ♂♂, 23 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xii. (GU 28-44); 1 ♂, "Tonkin, Bouguigne" (DUPONT).

Cyphanta WALKER 1865

Cyphanta xanthochlora WALKER, 1865
(Colour plate 35:10)

Cyphanta xanthochlora WALKER, List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **33**: 856 (LT: India).
Literature: SUGI (1994: pl. 95; 1994a: 58).
Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 19 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iv., v., ix, x., xi.

Cyphanta chortochroa HAMPSON, [1893]
(Colour plate 5:8)

Cyphanta chortochroa HAMPSON, Fauna Br. India (Moths) **1**: 175 (LT: Himalaya).
Literature: SUGI (1994a: 58).
Distribution: NW. India, Nepal, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600 m–1800 m: 15 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, iv., v., vii., ix., x.

Hyperaeschra BUTLER, 1880

Hyperaeschra pallida BUTLER, 1880

Hyperaeschra pallida BUTLER, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5)**6**: 65 (LT: Sikkim).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 51).
Distribution: N. India, Vietnam, S. China.
Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, 1♀, viii.1995; Mai-chau: 5 ♂♂, iv., xi.; Tuan-giao: 3 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 17.x.95; Ngoo Linh: 12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, viii.

Ramesa WALKER, 1855

Ramesa tosta WALKER, 1855

Ramesa tosta WALKER, List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **5**: 1017 (LT: Burma).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 67, figs. 95, 96).
Distribution: N. India, Vietnam, S. China, S. Japan, Taiwan.
Material: 1 ♂, "Cha-pa 1956"; Tuan-giao: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.1994.

Ramesa bovoculosugens (BÄNZIGER, 1988)
(Colour plate 5:11)

Poncetia bovoculosugens BÄNZIGER, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **36**:37 (LT: NW. Thailand).
Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.
Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♀, 14.–15.vii.1994.

Ramesa huaykaeoensis (BÄNZIGER, 1988)
(Colour plate 5:2)

Poncetia huaykaeoensis BÄNZIGER, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **36**:28 (LT: NW. Thailand).
Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.
Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 12.–25.v.1990 (GU 22-70).

Ramesa albistriga (MOORE, 1879)

Niganda albistriga MOORE, in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson **1**:64 (LT: Sikkim).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:52, fig. 51).
Distribution: Java, Sumatra, India, Vietnam, Taiwan, China.
Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, 2 ♂♂, 7.–10.vii. 1994 (GU 22-81, 25-80); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993; 1 ♀, vi.1986; 5 ♂♂, 14.–15.vii.1994; 1 ♂, 15.ix. 1991 (GU 26-03); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, xi.1991; Cuc-phuong: 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1993; 1 ♂, Hoang Lien Son, Yen Bai, 200 m, 10.v.1990.

Ramesa siamica (BÄNZIGER, 1988)
(Colour plate 5:5)

Poncetia siamica BÄNZIGER, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **36**:27 (LT: NW. Thailand).
Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 25-79).

Brykia GAEDE, 1930

Brykia horsfieldi mapalia ssp. nov.
(Colour plates 5:7, 9, 6:2; GU 10)

Eumeta horsfieldi MOORE, 1859 in HORSFIELD & MOORE, Cat. Lepid. Insects in Mus. Hon. E. India Co. **2**:430 (LT: Java).

Diagnosis: The males and females are externally similar to ssp. *horsfieldi* from Sundaland (Colour plate 5:4; GU 11). The new ssp. shows also a similar individual variation but

tending rather to paler and less reddish coloured forms. The males are generally 2 mm larger in forewing length than the ample material from Sundaland.

The male genitalia differ in the shape of the valves, particularly the sacculus. The aedeagus has a long and slender process. Also the shape of the broad bilobed 8th tergite and sternite are different from ssp. *horsfieldi* (as illustrated).

Taxonomic note: It is likely that *mapalia* is a distinct species.

Distribution: ssp. *horsfieldi*: Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Java; ssp. *mapalia*: Vietnam.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao, 21° 35' N, 103° 25' E, 1200 m, 5.–10.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. SCHINTLMEISTER.

Paratypes: Tuan-giao: 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.1994 (GU 27-93); Mai-chau: 11 ♂♂, iv., xi. (GU 28-61); Cuc Phuong: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 21.xi.1993; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995; FSP 600–1800 m: 1 ♂, v. 1995.

Tensha MATSUMURA, 1925

Tensha delineivena (SWINHOE, 1894)

Turnaca delineivena SWINHOE, Trans Ent. Soc. London p. 159 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: fig. 50).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia differ particulary in the shape of the uncus and gnathoi from Indian and Sumatran specimens.

Distribution: N. India, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 23 ♂♂, vi., vii, x., xi., xii.; Cuc-phuong: 3 ♂♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1992 (GU 23-81); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 29-83); Tuan-giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Mai chan: 8 ♂♂, iv.; Bao loc: 1 ♂, 10.–20.xii.1992.

Turnaca WALKER, 1864

Subgenus *Turnaca* WALKER, 1864

Turnaca (Turnaca) offula sp. nov.

(Colour plate 7:3, 5, GU 18, 19)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂, 16–17 mm. The species resembles externally *Turnaca (Turnaca) stigmatica* GAEDE, but the black pattern is rather weakly developed.

The male genitalia are similar to those of *stigmatica* but the uncus is smooth, bifurcated and the gnathoi are 1/3 the length of the uncus (in *stigmatica* 3/5). The shape and sclerotisation of the 8th tergite (as illustrated) is unique and atypical for the genus.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Ben-En National Park, 200 m, 40 km SW Than Hoa, 18° 40' N, 105° 40' E, 22.–30.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. SCHINTLMEISTER.

Paratypes: Ben En: 2 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 28-29); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–15.xi.1992 (GU 23-80).

Taxonomic note: There is a specimen from Bao Loc which matches *offula* externally perfect but differs in the shape of the uncus and the shorter gnathoi from material from N. Vietnam. This specimen is not included in the type series.

Further material: Bao Loc: 1 ♂, 20.–27.iv.1993, 1 ♀, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 28-14).

Subgenus *Ambadra* MOORE, 1883

Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis sp. nov.

(Colour plates 6:1, 7:1, 2; GU 17)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 23 mm, in females 29 mm. The new species resembles externally *Turnaca (Ambadra) thiaucourti* HOLLOWAY & BENDER from Sumatra. The antenna of the male is bipectinate for 2/5 of its length; in *rafflesi* MOORE, which is also similar to *nigridorsalis,* it is 3/5 bipectinate. The postmedian fascia of black spots is less developed than in *thiaucourti*. The forewings are often mixed with reddish brown scales (especially in the South Vietnamese populations). The fuscous spot on the median part of the forewings near the dorsum is diagnostic.

The female is larger than the male with two well developed blackish stripes on the forewings.

The male genitalia are like those of *thiaucourti*, but the uncus is short, smooth and pointed with pointed gnathoi which are 2 times longer than the uncus. The aedeagus is boomerang-shaped (in *thiaucourti* it is not curved).

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 950 m, Sekundärwald, 1.–15.xi.1992, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 26-02); 1 ♂, 12.–25.v.1990; 2 ♂♂, 14.–15.vii.1994; 7 ♂♂, 1.–15.xi.1992; Cuc Phuong: 5 ♂♂, 1.–2.iv.1995, 1 ♀, 21.ix.1994, 4 ♂♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1993; Hoa Binh 400 m: 1 ♂, 30.v.1990; Mai-chau: 15 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi. 1994; Bao loc: 28 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 25-82, 26-01).

Niganda MOORE, 1879

Niganda strigifascia strigifascia MOORE, 1879

Niganda strigifascia strigifascia MOORE, in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 63, pl. 3:15 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:53).

Distribution: ssp. *strigifascia:* N. India, Vietnam; ssp. *insularis* KIRIAKOFF, 1960: Sumatra, Java.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, 1 ♀, xi.1994; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 7.–10.vii.1994 (GU 26-06); Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994.

Niganda radialis GAEDE, 1930
(Colour plate 7:4; GU 25)

Stenadonta radialis GAEDE, in SEITZ Großschmett. Erde **10**:619 (LT: S. India).

Taxonomic note: The genitalia of the dissected male differs remarkably from Chinese (*eckweileri* SCHINTLMEISTER) and Himalayan material (probably belonging to *radialisi*), particularly in the shape of the uncus. However no material from South India is at present available for dissection, so that the question whether our specimen belongs to a new species cannot be solved here. However the male from Vietnam resembles *radialis* from India and Malaya much more than *eckweileri*.

Distribution: India, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya.

Material: Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 29-51).

Pydnella ROEPKE, 1943

Pydnella rosacea (HAMPSON, 1896)
(Colour plate 7:13)

Pydna rosacea HAMPSON, Fauna Br. India (Moths) **4**:458 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:54).

Distribution: Java, Sumatra, India, Burma, S. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 7.–10.vii.1994 (GU 25-96), 1 ♂, 28.x.–3.xi.1994; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, 10.–30.x.1994; Cuc-Phuong: 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1993; Tuan-giao: 2 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi. 1994.

Besaia WALKER, 1865

Subgenus ***Besaia*** **WALKER, 1865**

Besaia (Besaia) kolmani sp. nov.
(Colour plate 7:6; GU 20)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 20.5–21 mm, 3 mm smaller than specimens of the similar *rubiginea* WALKER from Darjeeling and Sikkim (Colour plate 7:8; GU 21). The forewings are less broad and the dorsum toward the tornal area straight, whereas in *rubiginea* they are convex. The brown pattern is sharply marked. There is no brown area on the costa between the basal and median areas, unlike in *rubiginea*.

The male genitalia are distinguished by the different shape of the uncus, which is bilobed and broader at the tip rather than pointed. The gnathoi are somewhat pointed but with rounded tips. The shape of the valves differs, particularly in the basal region.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, November 1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in

coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 2000 m: 1 ♂, 5.vii.1994 (GU 26-74); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, v.1995; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 26.x.–3.xi.1994.

Besaia (Besaia) yunnana (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

(Colour plate 7:9; GU 23)

Bireta yunnana KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **13**:231 (LT: S. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:57).

Diagnosis: This species, hitherto known only from the holotype from Yunnan (Li-Kiang), differs from the Himalayan *rubiginea* WALKER and the new *kolmani* by the prominent dark brown markings near the base of the forewings and the weakly developed reddish-brown pattern.

The male genitalia have a shorter and pointed uncus (in *rubiginea* rounded) and bifurcate gnathoi.

Distribution: SW. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 2000 m: 25 ♂♂, v., vi., vii.; Tam Dao: 4 ♂♂, v. (GU 23-75).

Besaia (Besaia) goddrica (SCHAUS, 1928)

(GU 22)

Pydna goddrica SCHAUS, Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. **73**(19):87 (LT: C. China).

Taxonomic note: The male antennae are pectinate over a slightly greater length compared with material from China.

Bionomy: A female from Tam Dao laid eggs in summer 1994. The caterpillars hatched after 10 days and fed in Germany on various species of Bamboo, for instance *Sirundinaria nitida* or *Thamnocalamus spathac*. The young caterpillars rested on the top of the leaf (one caterpillar on one leaf only). The rearing of this species took about 2 months (caterpillar) and one month as pupa in the earth.

Distribution: China, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 15 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iii., iv., v., vii., xi. (GU 26-15); FSP 1600 m: 3 ♂♂, 25.–30.iii.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, 1 ♂, ix.1995.

Besaia (Besaia) meo sp. nov.

(Colour plate 7:12, GU 24)

Diagnosis: Forewing length 20.0–21.5 mm. Groundcolour of wings brown. There is a prominent blackish spot between the basal and median areas on the forewings and a second smaller spot on the costa in the same area. Postmedian and marginal fasciae are marked by a dotted line of black points. The submarginal area shows three diffuse pale brown-yellowish rectangular spots. The species somewhat resembles *prominens* BRYK externally but the male genitalia are very different.

The uncus is long and slender, while in *prominens* short and broad (according to KIRIAKOFF 1959, fig. 9), the gnathoi well developed and the ellipsoid valves similar to *prominens*. The aedeagus has a process.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Farin Pass, 20 km NW Son-la, 21° 22' N, 103° 52' E, 1600 m, 11.–13.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Farin-pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994 (GU 28-30); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 17.x.1994 (GU 29-50).

Besaia (Besaia) griseodivisa (BRYK, 1949)

(Colour plates 7:11, 14, 6:3, caterpillars; GU 26)

Pydna Ceira griseodivisa BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):14 (LT: Burma).

Bionomy: The rearing of this species took about 2 months (caterpillar) and one month in the pupal state. The caterpillar is oligophagous and fed in Germany on various species of Bamboo, for instance *Sirundinaria nitida* or *Thamnocalamus spathac.*

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1994 (GU 26-17); 1 ♂, 14.–15.vii.1994; FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 52 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., viii., x., ix., xii.

Besaia (Besaia) zoe sp. nov.

(Colour plate 7:7, 10; GU 27)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 18–18.5, ♀ 21 mm. Externally this small species somewhat resembles *mediodivisa* BRYK from Burma. There is a pale mark from the base towards the margin of the forewings. The basal, postmedian and submarginal fasciae are marked by black spots.

The female resembles the male but is paler in the colour of the wings.

The male genitalia have a quadrangular uncus which is somewhat convex at the upper end. The gnathoi have 4-pointed processes.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m; 1600–1800 m: 34 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iii., iv., vi., vii., ix.; (GU 25-93, 27-98).

Besaia (Besaia) albidostriata (BRYK, 1949)

(Colour plate 7:15, GU 30)

Pydna Ceira albidostriata BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):15 (LT: Burma).

Taxonomic note: This species was hitherto known from the female holotype only. It seems that the sexual dimorphism is less developed in this species because the males match the female exactly.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 4 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 26-14); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, v.1995, 3 ♂♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994 (GU 28-28), 1 ♂, xi.1995; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv.1995.

Besaia (Besaia) isis sp. nov.

(Colour plate 7: 16, 17; GU 29)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 24 mm, ♀ 25 mm. Externally similar to *albidostriata* but without the black spot in the median area of the forewings. In the female the black spot is weakly marked. In the median area of the forewings there is a whitish area around the small and black marked discal spot.

The female has a pronounced apex.

The male genitalia resembles *albidostriata* but with a short uncus and shorter gnathoi. The aedeagus is straight and not curved as in *albidostriata*. The 8th sternite is characteristically sclerotised.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Pratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 46 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, iii. iv., vi., vii., viii., x., xi., xii.; Tam Dao: 3 ♂♂, iii.; 1 ♂, Tonkin, Chapa, 1929.

Besaia (Besaia) tristan sp. nov.

(Colour plate 9: 1, 3; GU 31)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 25 mm, ♀ 24.5 mm. The species resembles externally *aurantiistriga* KIRIAKOFF (forewing length 19 mm) from China, Tapaishan, but the forewings are more pronounced and less broad. The dorsal area of the forewings is fuscous and the submarginal fascia of fine black points is well marked. In the median area there are three orange marked fasciae as in *aurantiistriga*.

The female also has diagnostically curved margins to the forewings. There is a further related Indian species of this group (undescribed) also with a fuscous dorsum but broader wings and without curved margins to the forewings in the female.

The male genitalia are similar to *aurantiistriga* but the bifurcate uncus is longer with the shape characteristic for *aurantiistriga*. The more thicker aedeagus has a process (not seen in *aurantiistriga*) and the 8th sternite is diagnostically shaped.

There is a further very similar species (*B. isolde*) from Vietnam which is described below. See there for differential diagnosis.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 2250 m, Cha-pa, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, primärer Nebelwald, 26.–29.iii.1995, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 7.–8.iii.1995 (GU 29-48); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994.

Besaia (Besaia) isolde sp. nov.
(Colour plate 9:2; GU 32)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 23 mm. Very similar to the previous species (*tristan*) but the forewing lengths is 2 mm less and the outer margin of the forewings are not bilobed as in *tristan*. The orange markings on forewings better developed, particularly the discoidal spot. The hindwings somewhat more fuscous than in *tristan*.

The male genitalia also resemble *tristan* but differ in the more robust gnathoi which are pointed (rounded in *tristan*). The uncus is more deeply bilobed. The valves have the process of the saccus as in *tristan*. The best feature to separate *isolde* and *tristan* is the sclerotised part of the 8th sternite. This is rather rounded in *isolde* whereas in *tristan* it has a straight outer margin and pointed processes.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan W-Seite, Cha-pa, 1600–1800 m, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturlandschaft, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (GU 29-47) in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 10.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 2592).

Besaia (Besaia) brunneisticta (BRYK, 1949) comb. nov.
(Colour plate 14:5)

Pydna brunneisticta BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):19 (LT: Burma).

Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995 (GU 30-29).

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Subgenus *Ogulina* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Besaia (Ogulina) melanius sp. nov.
(Colour plate 9:4, 6; GU 33)

Diagnosis: ♂ 23–24 mm, ♀ 25 mm forewing length. The new species is similar to *eupatagia* HAMPSON from India (Colour plate 9:5, GU 34). The male antennae are less bipectinated. The forewings are generally darker with three prominent white spots in the postmedian area, a black dotted marginal fascia (in *eupatagia* not dotted) and a well developed postmedian fascia. Near the base on the dorsum there is a fuscous streak.

The female is similar to the male but larger and with unpectinated antennae.

The male genitalia differ from *eupatagia* by the longer and pointed uncus and gnathoi. The saccus of the valves is differently sclerotised (as illustrated). The aedeagus is curved with a shorter process than in *eupatagia*. The processes of the 8th sternite are longer.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP, 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m: 81 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iii, iv., v. (GU 24-14), vi., vii., x.; Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994.

Besaia (Ogulina) crenelata (SWINHOE, 1896) comb. nov.
(Colour plates 6:4, 9:7, 9; GU 28)

Pydna crenelata SWINHOE, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist (6)17:361 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:64).

Taxonomic note: The population from Vietnam differs from Darjeeling specimens externally in the somewhat more contrasting pattern.

In the male genitalia the aedeagus shows a longer and more slender process. The 8th sternite is more heavily sclerotised and shows minor differences in shape.

Distribution: India, China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–800 m: 61 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi., xii. (GU 25-91); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, iv.; Ngoo Linh: 8 ♂♂, viii.

Subgenus *Curuzza* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Besaia (Curuzza) eburnea (BRYK 1949) comb. nov.
(Colour plate 9:10, 12; GU 35)

Pydna Ceira eburnea BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):13 (LT: Burma).

Taxonomic note: Our specimens show a prominent fuscous spot on the forewings between the basal and median area. This differs from the photograph of the holotype given by BRYK. However the male genitalia match well the illustration of the holotype given by KIRIAKOFF (1962).

The female which probably belongs to this species lacks the prominent black spot on the forewings, but shows a similar shape of the wings and the small black basal spot.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 42 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, i., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., x., xi. (GU 26-25, 26-26); Mai-chau: 1 ♀, 14.–18.xi.1994.

Besaia (Curuzza) bryki sp. nov.
(Colour plate 9:13, 15; GU 36)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 21–23 mm, ♀♀ 22–23 mm. Externally similar to *eburnea* but all wings generally paler and the pattern more contrasting. The fuscous spot between base and median area of forewings is larger and more diffuse than in *eburnea*.The discoidal spot in *eburnea* is circular, but in *bryki* rather rectangular and more prominent. The black streak from the margin toward the base of forewings in *bryki* is better developed, particularly in the females. The hindwings in *bryki* males are pale yellowish, in *eburnea* brown with contrasting yellowish fringes. The females of *bryki* show only slightly paler hindwings than *eburnea*.

The male genitalia of *bryki* differ from *eburnea* by a shorter and deeply bilobed uncus which is also less pointed. The gnathoi are shorter and the pointed tegumen processes

distinguished by a further small process. The aedeagus has a prominent process which is not seen in *eburnea*.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 1.–6.xii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A.SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, i.1995, 1 ♂, 7.–8.iii.1995, 1 ♂, iv.1995, 1 ♀, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994; 3 ♀♀, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994; 1 ♂, xi.1994; 1 ♀, 10.–20.x.1994, 3 ♂♂, 1.–6.xii.1994 (GU 28-33, 28-36); FSP 2250 m: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 28.–29.iii.1995.

Besaia (Curuzza) leechi sp. nov.

(Colour plate 9:11, 14; GU 37)

Diagnosis: Forewing length 19–20 mm. Externally *leechi* resembles *frugalis* LEECH. The groundcolour of the forewings is pale yellow-greyish. On the postmedian fascia there is a prominent black spot, characteristic for the members of this subgenus, and also an additional smaller black discal spot.

The main differences are seen in the male genitalia: The uncus is deeply bilobed, the gnathoi ends in 3 arms (in *frugalis* only two). The shape of the valve is similar to *frugalis* but there is an additional basal process. *B. leechi* differs from *alboflavida* BRYK, described from Burma, by the shape of the deeper bilobed uncus and the shape of the gnathoi which are without processes in *alboflavida*.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N. Seite, 2250 m, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, primärer Nebelurwald, 9.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 62 ♂♂, 1 ♀, i., ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi. (GU 25-94, 26-28).

Besaia (Curuzza) symphorian sp. nov.

(Colour plate 9:8; GU 38)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 20–21 mm. The species is externally similar to *Besaia (Curuzza) tamurensis* NAKAMURA described from Nepal. It may be distinguished from it by the lack of a blackish basal streak on the dorsum of the forewings and the generally less reddish groundcolour. The fuscous hindwings have contrasting yellowish fringes.

In the male genitalia the gnathoi have an additional pair of forked processes. The uncus ending is conical, the valves are broader and the aedeagus is curved and not straight as in *tamurensis*. Also the shape of the 8th sternite (as illustrated) is different.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 2000 m, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, primärer Nebelurwald, 5.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 10.vi.–6.vii. (GU 25-89).

Subgenus *Mimopydna* MATSUMURA, 1924

Besaia (Mimopydna) sikkima sikkima (MOORE, 1879)

(Colour plates 10:1, 4, 8:2, caterpillar)

Niganda sikkima MOORE, in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1):64 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:65), SUGI (1992:107).

Taxonomic note: According to KIRIAKOFF (1962), who illustrated the genitalia of *essa* and *sikkima, sikkima* shows a bifurcate uncus, whereas in the externally similar *essa* the uncus is pointed and not bifurcate. This does not conform with the opinion of SUGI (1992), who attributed the pointed uncus to *sikkima*. Therefore the Chinese populations cited in SCHINTLMEISTER (1989 and 1992) would belong to *sikkima* and not to *essa* (including sspp. *kishidai* and *stueningi*). However the types were not dissected by me.

Bionomy: A female from FSP 2250 m laid eggs which hatched in Dresden two weeks later. The caterpillars were very active, running the whole day up and down on the bamboo-plant. They grew slowly (9 weeks from egg to pupa) and were fed in Germany on various kinds of bamboo (*Sirundinaria nitida* or *Thamnocalamus spathac*).

Distribution: Nepal, N. India, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 2250 m: 13 ♂♂, 1 ♀, v., vi., vii. (GU 26-08, 26-24).

Besaia (Mimopydna) essa (SWINHOE, 1896)

(Colour plate 10:3; GU 40)

Pydna essa SWINHOE Ann. Mag. nat. Hist (6)**17**:360 (LT: Sikkim).

Diagnosis: *B. essa* may be distinguished from *sikkima* by the less developed brown pattern on the forewings and the rather lemon-yellow groundcolour of the wings. The best means of identification is the male genitalia with bilobed uncus (see below).

Distribution: NE. India, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 21 ♂♂, iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 24-23, 25-83, 26-07).

Besaia (Mimopydna) magna sp. nov.

(Colour plate 10:5, 6; GU 39)

Diagnosis: Externally similar in pattern, but much larger (♂ 32–33 mm forewing length) in size than *B. sikkima* (26–27 mm). It resembles externally most closely *insignis* LEECH from S. China. The thorax hairs are greyish (yellowish in the other species). The fuscous margin points are well developed. The apex pattern of the forewings, which is well contrasting and sharply marked in *sikkima* and *essa*, might be diagnostic.

The male genitalia are easily distinguisable from *insignis* by the pointed uncus (quadrangular in *insignis*), the rounded costa of the valves and the less bilobed outer margin of the valves as well as the process (clasper) on the valves.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 56 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iv., v. (GU 23-72, 24-03).

Besaia (Mimopydna) anaemica (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

(Colour plate 10:7, 8)

Bireta anaemica KIRIAKOFF, 1962, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **13**:230, figs. 14–15, photo 12 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:66).

Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv.1995; 1 ♂, v.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, ix.1994; 1 ♂, xi.1994; Tam Dao: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1.–5.v.1994 (GU 25-84).

Bireta WALKER, 1856

Bireta longivitta WALKER, 1856

(Colour plate 10:2)

Bireta longivitta WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 7: 1754 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:73).

Taxonomic note: The specimens from FSP are 2 mm larger in forewing length than specimens from Darjeeling.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Burma, SW. China, Vietnam, Thailand.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 8.–29.v.1993, (GU 26-12); 1 ♂, vii.1995; Mai Chan: 3 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Saliocleta WALKER, 1862

Saliocleta widagdoi SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994

(Colour plate 10:18; GU 41)

Saliocleta widagdoi SCHINTLMEISTER, Heteroc. Sumatr. 7:222 (LT: N. Sumatra).

Taxonomic note: The specimen from Vietnam differs slightly in the shape of the gnathoi (somewhat smaller) and the aedeagus.

Distribution: Sumatra, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995 (GU 28-34).

Saliocleta dejoannisi sp. nov.
(Colour plate 10: 17, 19; GU 42)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 27–29 mm. Groundcolour of forewings pale yellow, mixed with brown scales. The hindwings are yellowish with a brown anal region. The pattern and the typical shape of the wings resemble most species of this genus, e. g. *nonagrioides* WALKER or *widagdoi* SCHINTLMEISTER, but the basal, postmedian, submarginal and marginal fasciae of the forewings are more clearly marked by well developed black spots.

The male genitalia have a massive and relatively short uncus with a rounded tip. The gnathoi are half of the length of the uncus.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan 1600 m, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 10.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m: 66 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., xi. (GU 26-13).

Saliocleta fabula sp. nov.
(Colour plate 11: 7, GU 46)

Diagnosis: Forewing length males 23–26 mm. The groundcolour of the forewings is golden with a weakly developed brown pattern. Basal, postmedian and marginal fasciae are marked by blackish dots. The hindwings are dark brown. The pronounced and pointed tornus of the forewings is diagnostic for *fabula*.

The male genitalia have a rounded uncus, and two medium sized gnathoi. The sclerotised juxta is ellipsoid shaped, and the aedeagus pointed with many cornuti. Prominent and unique in the genus is the shape of the 8th sternite.

Taxonomic note: There is one male from Sikkim which shows a brown spot near the dorsum of the forewings: however the genitalia match well the other material.

The new species stands between *Ceira* and *Saliocleta*.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 25 km SE Moc-chau, 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E, 1400 m, 14.–18.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 26-16); Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 1.–2.iv.1995; Ngoo Linh: 4 ♂♂, 10.–25.viii.1995;

India, Sikkim: 1 ♂, Kalimpong, 5.–6.vii.1986 (GU 26-11); 1 ♂, Darjeeling, 5 km N Rambi, 900 m, 28.–30.vii.1990 (GU 26-20).

Distribution: Sikkim, Vietnam.

Ceira WALKER, 1865

Ceira distineo sp. nov.
(Colour plate 11: 3, 14, 4; GU 43)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 20.5–22 mm, the female spans 28 mm. External similar to *niveipicta* KIRIAKOFF from China but 2–4 mm larger and the antennae of males

distinctly shorter pectinated. The forewings are brownish-yellow with clearly marked postmedian, submarginal and marginal fasciae of black spots. The submarginal fascia of the forewings is marked silver-white. The black spots near the basal area are absent and the black costal spot weakly developed (see the following *rogatus*). The hindwings are fuscous as far as the basal area, in *niveipicta* the fuscous area reaches only towards the median area.

The female well distinguished from the female of *rogatus* by the absence of the prominent black costal spot in the forewings.

The male genitalia differ from *niveipicta* in the shape of the gnathoi and the shape of the valves which bear a further process.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 1600 m, Cha-pa, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, primary forest, 1.–5.iii.1995, leg. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 1.–5.iii.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 8.–29.v.1994 (GU 24-16), 1 ♀, ix.1995; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994.

Ceira rogatus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 11:1, 2; GU 45)

Diagnosis: Forewing length 22 mm. The species resembles *C. niveipicta* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) and the previous species, but the basal fascia, especially on the dorsum of the forewings, is better developed. The prominent black spot of the postmedian fascia on the costa, which is not seen in the other similar species, is diagnostic. The basal area of the forewings is separated from the median area by some small black spots. The submarginal area of the hindwings is chequered.

The male genitalia differ by the deeply bilobed uncus and the diagnostically shaped gnathoi, which end in several pointed processes (rounded in *nivepicta*). The aedeagus bears a hook with three minor processes. Also the shape of the 8th sternite shows specific differences to *niveipicta*.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m: 26 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 25-99, 28-27).

Ceira sabulosa tonkina ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 10:9; GU 44)

Ceira sabulosa KIRIAKOFF 1962, Bull. Ann. Soc. Roy. Belg. **98**: 199 (LT: Sumatra).

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 22–25 mm. Externally similar to *sabulosa* KIRIAKOFF from Sumatra including the pattern of forewings, but the hindwings darker brown as in *sordida* ROEPKE.

The male genitalia have a quadratic uncus which is somewhat longer in ssp. *sabulosa*. The juxta is diagnostically sclerotised as in ssp. *sabulosa*.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tuan giao, 21° 35' N, 103° 25' E, 1200 m, 5.–10.xi.1994 leg SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tuan giao: 2 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994 (GU 28-38); Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 21.xi.1994 (GU 28-49); Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 28-48); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, iv.1995.

Distribution: ssp. *sabulosa*: Sumatra, Borneo; ssp. *tonkina* Vietnam; ssp. *luzonica*: Luzon, Mindanao, Sulawesi.

Ceira polonia sp. nov.
(Colour plate 9:16)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 20 mm. Forewings brownish-yellow with clearly marked postmedian, submarginal and marginal fasciae of black spots. There is a brown shadow from the apex toward the dorsum. In the median area near the dorsum is a prominent fuscous spot. The shape of the forewings has a rounded tornus. The hindwings are dark brown. The new species closely resembles *Ceira metaphaea* WALKER, described from Ceylon, but the male genitalia, particularly the uncus, are very different.

The male genitalia are simple, constructed with triangular uncus, triangular gnathoi and quadrangular valves. The aedeagus has cornuti and one hook. The structure of the 8th sternite is diagnostic.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Hoa Binh, 400 m, 29.–30.v.1990 (GU 1-88), leg. PALIK, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Ceira nubila (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
(Colour plate 11:12; GU 47)

Saliocleta nubila KIRIAKOFF, Bull. Ann. Sco. Roy. Ent. Belg. **98**:194 (LT: China).

Taxonomic note: The identity of this taxon is not clear yet as it was not possible to locate the type. The male genitalia illustration of KIRIAKOFF (1962) matches our specimen.

Distribution: China, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 14.–15.vi.1994 (GU 26-16).

Ceira retrofusca (DE JOANNIS, 1907)

Norraca retrofusca DE JOANNIS, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, p. 367, pl. 2:7, 7a (LT: Vietnam).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:70).

Distribution: Vietnam, S. and E. China.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 7.–8.iii.1995, 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 3 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994.

Ceira eustachus sp. nov.
(Colour plates 8:1, 11:4, 5; GU 48)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 26–28 mm, ♀♀ 30–31.5 mm. The insect somewhat resembles *Ceira malayana* SCHINTLMEISTER described from Malaya, but lacks the brown spots on the forewings.

The male genitalia have a triangular uncus with a rounded tip. The gnathoi are bifurcate with a basal process. The sacculus of the valves is toothed (3 to 4 teeth). The aedeagus has a massive hook. The 8th sternite is diagnostic by the two "teeth" (as illustrated).

Taxonomic note: KIRIAKOFF (1959) illustrated the female of *eustachus* as the female of *Norraca margarethae* KIRIAKOFF from Burma. However there cannot be any doubt that *margarethae* is a good species, externally distinct from *eustachus* by the pattern in the basal area of the forewings.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 1600 m, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, primärer Nebelurwald, 7.–10.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 188 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀, iii., v., vi., vii., viii., ix. (GU 23-76); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993; Ngoo Linh: 11 ♂♂, viii.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Ceira ordgara (SCHAUS, 1928)

Norraca ordgara SCHAUS, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus. **73**:89 (LT: Luzon).

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, xi.1991 (GU 23-82); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Tuangiao: 1 ♂, 8.–10.xi.94; 3 ♀♀, "Lao Cay".

Distribution: Sumatra, Bali, Palawan, Luzon, Mindoro, Mindanao, Borneo, Malaysia, Vietnam.

Ceira ochracea MOORE, 1879
(Colour plate 10:10; GU 50)

Ceira ochracea MOORE in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr. Atkinson, p. 65 (LT: NE. India).

Taxonomic note: There are two males, one from Vietnam and one from Nepal which match exactly the holotype female of *ochracea*, e. g. with a weakly developed brown pattern on the golden wings. Besides this there are two further species from Thailand which are similar to *ochracea* but easily distinguishable by smaller size and better developed brown pattern. One of these species is *seacona* SWINHOE, described from Hainan (China) which SUGI (1992) attributed to be the male of *ochracea*. Dissection of the other male genitalia (GU 51) showed that there are minor differences in the shape of the uncus and valves. The holotype and male genitalia of *seacona*, which occurs also in Vietnam, were illustrated by SCHINTLMEISTER 1992 (figs. 128, 130).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 18.–21.v.1990 (GU 26-29).

Ceira notia sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 21.5 mm. The less elongated forewings with an angle at the tornus of a warm brownish yellow colour. The brown fascia running from the apex does not reach the base but the dorsum of the forewings. The last part of the fascia runs zig-zag shaped in the median area of forewings.

The postmedian fascia is marked by 8 small blackish dots, the marginal fascia consists of two rows of three black dots. The hindwings are brown with a brown fringe. The abdomen is of the same colour as the hindwings, with a prominent whitish anal brush.

The male genitalia resembles *C. marcellus* (fig. 49) but the valves are somewhat broader and the gnathoi massive triangular. The 8th sternite resembles also *marcellus* but the sclerotisized parts are less developed.

Holotype: ♂, S. Vietnam, Bao Loc, Rung Cat Tien, 11° 32' N, 107° 48' E, 1500 m, secondary forest, 20.–27.iv.1993, leg. SIMONOV & SINJAEV (GU 29-77), in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Ngoo Linh: 4 ♂♂, 10.–25.viii.1996.

Ceira marcellus sp. nov.

(Colour plate 14: 1; GU 49)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 23–24 mm. The elongate forewings with the rounded tornus are of whitish-brown groundcolour. The median area is somewhat more brownish.

The submarginal fascia is marked by brown dots. The light pale brown postmedian fascia goes from the apex toward the tornus. The tornal area and the dorsal area of the forewings rather yellow coloured. The hindwings pale brown with whitish fringe.

The male genitalia are very similar to *nubila* (fig. 47), including the shape of the 8th sternite, but the uncus is rather pointed than rectangular as in *nubila*.

Holotype: ♂, S. Vietnam, Bao Loc, Rung Cat Tien, 11° 32' N, 107° 48' E, 1500 m, Sekundärwald, 20.–27.iv.1993, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Bao Loc: 4 ♂♂, 20.–27.iv.1993 (GU 29-57); Ngoo Linh: 3 ♂♂, 10.–28.viii.1996.

Togaritensha MATSUMURA, 1929

Togaritensha curvilinea (WILEMAN, 1911)

(Colour plate 11: 6, 8)

Norraca curvilinea WILEMAN, Entomologist **44**: 174 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992): 71.

Distribution: Taiwan, SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m, FSP 2250 m: 17 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iii., iv.; Maichau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Eushachia MATSUMURA, 1925

Eushachia aurata (MOORE, 1879)
(Colour plate 11:11)

Niganda aurata MOORE, in Hewitson & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1):64 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:71).

Distribution: N. India, Burma, Taiwan, SW. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m, FSP 2250 m: 112 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, iii., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi. (GU 25-87, 26-30).

Eushachia nigrofasciata (HAMPSON, 1892)
(Colour plate 9, 10; GU 52, 53)

Pydna nigrofasciata HAMPSON, Moths India 1:142 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:72).

Taxonomic note: There are several varieties in our material which differ externally by the fuscous markings on the forewings, as well as in a few details of the aedeagus and uncus/gnathoi in the male genitalia. The material is not sufficient to decide if these forms are caused by indvidual variation, or if there are three or more species flying sympatrically.

From this reason the taxonomic value of *insido* SCHINTLMEISTER from China must be further examined.

Distribution: NE. India, E. China, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 46 ♂♂, iii., v. (GU 25-85, 26-21, 28-35); FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m, 2250 m: 25 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi. (GU 25-86, 26-10, 29-19) Cuc-Phuong: 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1993 (GU 26-09).

Torigea MATSUMURA, 1934

Torigea beta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plate 12:1, 2)

Torigea beta SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachr. **25**:107 (LT: E. China).

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800: 1 ♂, 8.–29.v.1993 (GU 24-13), 4 ♂♂, vi.1995, 1.vi.1995, 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii. 1994; FSP 1600 m: 3 ♂♂, 25.–29.iii.1995 (GU 28-40), 1 ♂, 20.–30.x. 1995; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995; Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 1.–2.iv.1995 (GU 28-52).

Torigea triangularis (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)
(Colour plates 8:3, 12:3, 4)

Dypna triangularis KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. zool. Beitr. 13:222 (LT: E. China).

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995, 1 ♂, vi.1995, 2 ♂♂, 14.–15.vii.1994 (GU 26-31); FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 14 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 28-31).

Torigea theodosius sp. nov.
(Colour plate 12:5, 7; GU 54)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 24.5 mm. Externally similar to *triangularis* KIRIAKOFF from E. China. The new species differs from *triangularis* by the antennae pectinated over a much shorter length, and by the rather golden groundcolour of the forewings. The brown pattern is less developed, particular near the dorsum.

The male genitalia are distinct by the somewhat bilobed and relatively long uncus. The gnathoi are of half the length of the uncus. The 8th sternite is diagnostic particularly by the pair of "teeth".

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 900 m, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 1.–5.v.1993 Sekundärwald, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. SCHINTLMEISTER.

Paratypes: Tam Dao 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993; FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 29 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x. (GU 24-17, 23-73).

Torigea aristion sp. nov.
(Colour plate 12:6, 8; GU 55)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 28 mm; the female spans 31 mm. Externally similar to *argenteodivisa* KIRIAKOFF, described from Yunnan, including the prominent silver streak from base to apex of the forewings. But the tornal angle of the forewings is rather rectangular and not rounded as in *argenteodivisa*. The brown discoidal spot is sharply marked. The hindwings of *aristion* are pale yellowish white and not brownish as in *argenteodivisa*.

The female is like the male with shorter pectinated antennae.

The male genitalia have a bilobed uncus. The gnathoi have one process. The valves are triangular.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 45 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix. (GU 28-22, 28-32, 23-71).

Torigea symmetricus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 12:9, 10; GU 55)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 25 mm, ♀ 30 mm. The wings of *symmetricus* are more elongated and 3–4 mm longer than the externally similar *junctura* MOORE from Sikkim. The male antennae are pectinated over a shorter distance and the brownish pattern of forewings is better developed than in *junctura*.

The male genitalia have a much longer tegumen and quadrangular uncus than in *junctura*. There are also two massive gnathoi which are pointed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m, 2250 m: 23 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ii., iii., iv., vi., vii., x., xi. (GU 25-97).

Torigea argentea sp. nov.
(Colour plate 12:11; GU 57)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 22–23 mm. Antennae relatively shortly bipectinated. The forewings have 8 silver stripes, of which one stretches from the base towards the apex. The costal and marginal areas as well as the dorsum are yellow. The other parts are dark brown. The hindwings are brown-yellowish.

The male genitalia have a short, broad and pointed uncus. The pointed gnathoi are longer than the uncus. The simply constructed valves are short and triangular. The aedeagus ends in two pointed processes. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A.SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 14 ♂♂, iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-18); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, iv.1995, 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 28-23).

Torigea juncturina (KIRIAKOFF, 1959)
(Colour plates 12:12; 14:11)

Besaia juncturina KIRIAKOFF, Arkiv för Zool. ser. 2, **12**(20):319 (LT: Burma).

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, 1 ♂, July 1995.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Periergos KIRIAKOFF, 1959

Subgenus *Periergos* KIRIAKOFF, 1959

Periergos (Periergos) harutai SUGI, 1994
(Colour plate 13:6, 8; GU 59)

Periergos harutai SUGI, Tinea **14** (suppl. 1):165 (LT: Sikkim).

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 10.–23.ii.1995, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14.–15.vii.1994 (GU 26-22), 16.x. 1990; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15. iv.1995; 2 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi.1994 (GU 28-21); FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 25.–30.iii.1995, 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, vi.1995, 1 ♀, v.1995, 1 ♀, viii.1995.

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, Vietnam.

Periergos (Periergos) rusatus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 13:4, 7; GU 60)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 27–28 mm ♀♀, 38 mm. Externally very similar to *harutai*, but the brownish hindwings are rather reddish in colour and the forewings have a less contrasting pattern. In *harutai* there is some blackish pattern in the tornal area which is missing in *rusatus*.

The sexually dimorphic female is similar to the female of *harutai*.The hindwings are somewhat yellowish instead of white as in *harutai* and the pattern of the forewings is weakly developed, particularly the reddish parts.

The male genitalia are distinct from *harutai*: The uncus of *rusatus* is more massive. The processes are rounded and shorter, the gnathoi shorter. The arms of the valves are massive, the upper part shorter. The large and broad juxta process is diagnostic.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 25 km SE Moc-chau, 1400 m, 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E, 14.–18.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 14.–18.xi.1994 (GU 27-91); FSP 1600 m: 25.–30.iii. 1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, v.1995, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ix.1994; 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1994 (GU 28-08).

Periergos (Periergos) afonini sp. nov.
(Colour plate 14:6; GU 62)

Diagnosis: The three males span 24.5 mm and 25 mm, the female 31 mm.The new species is very similar to *rusatus* and *harutai* in pattern and coloration but the groundcolour of all wings is rather yellow and paler, particularly the hindwings.

The female which shows also the yellow pale colour is smaller than the other similar species of the group and the shape of the wings is less elongated.

The male genitalia have nothing in common with these two species. They somewhat resemble *magna* MATSUMURA, which was described from Taiwan and occurs also in SE. China (SCHINTLMEISTER 1992). They are characterized by small size and the valves have

no process, as in *magna*, the uncus is deeply bilobed and the juxta prominently sclerotised and shaped like a vase.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, Cha-pa, 1600 m, 22° 17' N, 104° 44' E, primärer Urwald, 20.–30.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV, AFONIN and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 29-56).

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 29-14); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, iv.1995, 1 ♂, xi.1994 (GU 29-81).

Periergos (Periergos) tescacea (WALKER, 1856) (GU 58)

Pydna testacea WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 7: 1754 (LT: India).

Material: Bao loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 23-78, 24-66).

Distribution: India, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java.

Periergos (Periergos) orest sp. nov.
(Colour plate 13:9, 11, 14; GU 61)

Diagnosis: Forewing length 27–29 mm, ♀ 37 mm. Externally similar to *testacea* WALKER but smaller (Indian *testacea* males span 31–33 mm, ♀ 40 mm). The groundcolour is paler and the brown pattern less contrasting than in *testacea*. The submarginal fascia of black spots is well developed, the black discal spot prominent, as in the other species of this genus. The hindwings are pale yellowish. There is a dimorphism the way that in some males the veins are marked dark brown with many brown fasciae.

The female resembles also *testacea* but is smaller and the groundcolour somewhat paler.

The male genitalia are unique and unmistaken by uncus, juxta and shape of valves as illustrated.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 178 ♂♂, 61 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi. (GU 24-04, 26-23, 29-12, 29-16); Tam Dao: 12 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iii., v., vii., x., xi. (GU 23-79, 23-94); Mai-chau: 1 ♀, 20.–30.x.1994; Ben En: 1 ♀, 22.–30.xi.1994; Tuan giao: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 5.–10.xi.1994; Hoa Binh 400 m, 1 ♂, 25.–30.v.1990; 1 ♀, "Chapa"; 2 ♀♀, "Tonkin".

Periergos (Periergos) beo sp. nov.
(Colour plate 14:7, GU 161)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 30.5–32 mm, females span 36–39 mm. The groundcolour of forewings yellowish, mixed with reddish brown scales. The pattern weakly developed. There are a number of blackish spots on the base and in the postmedian area

which are marking fasciae. On the apex there is a short brown fascia directed towards the base of the forewings. The hindwings and the abdomen are coloured reddish brown.

The female resembles somewhat *rusatus* but shows blackish scales on the yellow-brown groundcolour. The hindwings pale yellowish.

The male genitalia resembles *afonini* (as well as *kamadena*) but the shape of the juxta and also the lower valve processes are diagnostic. The aedoeagus short and curved as illustrated.

The probably female resembles the females of *kamadena* but has 2–3 mm longer forewings.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, September 1995, leg. local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, 28.–29.v.1993, 2 ♀♀, v.1995, 1 ♀, vi.1995, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, ix.1995; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 20.–30.x.1995 (GU 29-79).

Periergos (Periergos) kamadena (MOORE, 1865)
(Colour plate 14:8, 9)

Menapia kamadena MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 812 (LT: Burma).

Synonym: *Pydna kamadena orientalis* KIRIAKOFF, 1959, Ark. Zool. ser. 2, **12**:319 (LT: Burma) **syn. nov.**

Taxonomic note: This species shows a wide individual variation. There are specimens with dark brown-yellow pattern as well as specimens of pale yellowish colour nearly without visible pattern. The form *orientalis* was described as "less strongly developed reddish-brown sprinkling" and with less developed markings. *P. orientalis* is therefore not a subspecies of *kamadena* (**syn. nov.**) but a infrasubspecific individual form.

The male genitalia of our vietnamese specimens differ slightly from Sikkim males in more slender and somewhat longer processes of the valves.

Distribution: Sikkim, Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♀♀, iv.1995, 1 ♂, v.1995 (GU 29-77), 1 ♂, vi.1995, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, ix.1995; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995 (GU 29-80); 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 29-84).

Periergos (Periergos) decertatio sp. nov.
(Colour plate 13:12; GU 63)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 23 mm, the female spans 37 mm.The rubbed male resembles externally somewhat *kamadena* MOORE.There is a blackish fascia from the basal area toward the apex of the forewings. The discal spot is marked blackish. The forewings are less elongated and the hindwings fuscous (in *kamadena* yellow).

The female has a yellow groundcolour of the forewings, mixed with black scales. The discal spot is black as well as the fascia towards the base. The antennae are pectinated as in the female of *rusatus*. The pectination in the female of *kamadena* is much shorter and the hindwings of *decertatio* rather yellowish-grey instead of whitish yellowish.

The male genitalia are strikingly different from *kamadena* (as illustrated) particularly in the shape of the rather straight, massive and toothed valvae. The uncus region has many small processes.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tuan-giao, 5.–10.xi.1994, 21° 35' N, 103° 25' E, 1200 m, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (GU 28-09), in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: 1 ♀, FSP 1600–1800 m, 8.–29.v.1993.

Subgenus *Hunyada* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Periergos (Hunyada) hunyada (SWINHOE, 1903)
(Colour plate 14:3, 17)

Pydna hunyada SWINHOE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7)**11**:504 (LT: Java).

Distribution: Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, Vietnam, Luzon.

Material: Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 28-37).

Periergos (Hunyada) septentrionalis sp. nov.
(Colour plate 13:15, 17; GU 55)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 25 mm, ♀ 30 mm. *P. septentrionalis* is characterized by its yellow-brownish groundcolour with black discoidal spot and submarginal fascia marked brown. The antennae are black (in the other species of this group they are pale brown). The hindwings are brown. The fringes of all wings are chequered.

The female resembles the male but is larger with paler wings.

The male genitalia with massive and curved valves with processes resemble somewhat *impunctibasis* KIRIAKOFF, but are easily distinguishable by the valves with several processes. The uncus of *septentrionalis* is bifid and the gnathoi relatively long but shorter and thicker than in *impunctibasis*. The aedeagus is distinct by its shape.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Cha-pa, 1600–1800 m, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 20.–30.x.1994, leg. SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m: 33 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi., xii. (GU 2795, 28-07).

Subgenus *Rosiora* KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Periergos (Rosiora) bela (SWINHOE, 1894)
(Colour plate 13:5, 10, 13; GU 68)

Pydna bela SWINHOE, Trans Ent. Soc. London 1894:159 (LT: Assam).

Literature: KIRIAKOFF (1962:160).

Diagnosis: According to the photograph of the male holotype in KIRIAKOFF (1962) *bela* is a pale lemon-yellow species with white hindwings. The species shows individual variation as illustrated (the male genitalia of these two forms are identical).

The male genitalia are very similar to the next two species and not very useful for separation.

Distribution: Assam, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 20.–30.x.1995, 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 28.x.–3.xi.1994 (GU 29-44, 29-45); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, xi.1994.

Periergos (Rosiora) aroides (SWINHOE, 1896)

(Colour plate 13:2, 16; GU 67)

Pydna aroides SWINHOE, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. **17**:457 (LT: Assam).

Literature: KIRIAKOFF (1962:161), SUGI (1995:114, pl. 118:11, GU 746).

Taxonomic note: KIRIAKOFF (1962) illustrated the holotype (pl. 1) and also the genitalia of *bela* and *aroides*. I cannot see any differences in the male genitalia on KIRIAKOFF's drawings of *bela, aroides* and also *tenebralis* HAMPSON. But the imagines are easily distinguishable externally. According to the photograph of the holotype, *aroides* has whitish hindwings. Our male specimen matches this photograph. The hindwings are slightly reddish coloured and the discoidal spot of the forewings is weakly marked.

The male genitalia are very similar to *bela,* but the processes are more slender.

Distribution: Sikkim, Assam, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 1.–5.iii.1995 (GU 29-55); Tam Dao: 2 ♀♀, 1.–5.v.1993, 2 ♀♀, 1.–15.xi.1992.

Periergos (Rosiora) rosiora sp. nov.

(Colour plate 13:1, 3; GU 66)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 19 mm, females span 19–22 mm. Groundcolour of forewings reddish brown, darker than the lemon-coloured *bela* and the reddish-white *aroides*. The shape of the wings and the markings are as in *bela*. The discoidal spot of the forewings is prominent and black. The hindwings are brown to pale reddish brown but distinctively darker than in the previous two species. The hindwings of the female are rather whitish.

The male genitalia are very similar to *bela*. It seems that there are minor differences in the shape of the processes.

The specimen illustrated by SUGI (1995: pl. 118: 11, GU 746) from Nepal matches exactly our material and belongs to this species.

Distribution: Nepal, Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Farin-Pass, 20 km NW Son-la, 21° 22' N, 103° 52' E, 1600 m, 11.–13.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 29-43); FSP 1600 m: 2 ♀♀, 20.–30.iv.95; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, iv.1995, 1 ♀, ix.1994, 1 ♀, x.1995; Tuan gio: 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.1994.

Cerura SCHRANK, 1802

Subgenus *Cerura* SCHRANK, 1802

Cerura (Cerura) tattakana MATSUMURA, 1927
(Colour plates 15:10, 11, 16:1, caterpillars; GU 70)

Cerura tattakana MATSUMURA, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido **19**:7, pl. 5:39 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:80).

Bionomic note: Rearing was carried out succesfully in Dresden on *Populus*. The caterpillars died when I tried to feed them on *Salix*. The young caterpillars are black, but in the last two instars they become green like the European *Cerura*-species. The egg resembles rather *erminea* ESPER than *vinula* LINNAEUS. The cocoon is, as in the european species, made from wood. Rearing from egg to hatching took approx. 12 weeks.

Distribution: Japan, Vietnam, Taiwan, E. China.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m, Cha-pa 1200 m: 57 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 28-19); Mai-chau: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv. 1995.

Cerura (Cerura) priapus **sp. nov.**
(Colour plates 15:8, 9; 16:2, caterpillars; GU 69)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 28–29 mm, ♀ 41 mm. Externally similar to *harutai* SUGI, described from Nepal. *C. tattakana*, which is in Vietnam sympatric with *priapus*, is larger in size and the hindwings are pure white, not fuscous as in *priapus* and *harutai*.

The male genitalia resemble *harutai*, but the shape of the vesical plate is different (as illustrated). The short aedeagus with several spines, which are not seen in *harutai*, might be useful for identification. *C. tattakana* belongs to a group with a long and slightly stretched aedeagus. The 8th sternite, which is sclerotised in a W-shape, is also diagnostic.

Bionomy: In April 1995 I caught one female in Cuc-Phuong. It laid a large number of eggs, which were externally very similar to *tattakana*. In Dresden about 30% of them hatched after 3 weeks (10–12 ° C) and fed on *Populus nigra* (*Salix* was not accepted). The young caterpillar is black until the third instar. However the underside is dark reddish and behind the head in the third instar a larger dark greenish spot is visible. Later the caterpillar becomes reddish (as illustrated). Unfortunately the stock became sick in the last instar and all caterpillars died without pupating.

During our collecting we met *tattakana* mainly in summer but my material of *priapus* from Vietnam and Thailand was collected exclusively in spring and autumn. However I caught 1 ♂ in August in Burma.

Taxonomic note: *Cerura priapus* is the sister species of *Cerura harutai* described recently from Nepal. *C. priapus* was discovered to be a distinct species first by Mr. A. C. GALSWORTHY, London.

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Hongkong, SE. China.

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

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 23 ♂♂, ii., iii., iv., v., vi. (GU 28-18); Cuc-Phuong: 17 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–2.iv.1995, 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1992; Tuan giao: 3 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.1995, 21 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi.1994 (GU 28-17); FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, vi.1995, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ix.1995; Ngoo Linh: 18 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, viii.; Bach-Ma: 4 ♂♂, viii.;

Burma (= Myanmar): 1 ♂, Taunggyi, 1500 m, 24.–28.viii.1989 (GU 17-70);

Thailand: 5 ♂♂, Chiang-Mai, Lampun 28.ix.–1.x.1989; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mukdarhan, Phu-Pan, 18.ix.–1.xi. 1988; 1 ♂, Kanchanabury, Saisok, 400 m, 14.iii.1988; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, xi.1989, 14.vii.1989; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Maetang, 6.x.1988;

SE. China: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Linping, April 1934;

Hongkong: 1 ♂, Fanling, 19.v.1993, leg. GALSWORTHY; 1 ♂, Sai Kung, iv. 1993, leg. WARING.

Subgenus *Neocerura* MATSUMURA, 1929

Cerura (Neocerura) liturata (WALKER, 1855)

Cerura liturata WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **5**:988 (LT: India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:80).

Distribution: India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan, W. Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, Luzon.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.; Cuc Phuong: 13 ♂♂, 1.–2.iv.; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, iv.; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.; Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.; Ngoo Linh: 8 ♂♂, viii.

Liparopsis HAMPSON, [1893]

Liparopsis formosana WILEMAN, 1914

(Colour plate 15:3; 8:4)

Liparopsis formosana WILEMAN, Entomologist **47**:323 (LT: Taiwan).

Literatur: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:83).

Distribution: Taiwan, SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 37 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, iv., x., xi. (GU 28-39).

Betashachia MATSUMURA, 1925

Betashachia angustipennis angustipennis MATSUMURA, 1925

(Colour plate 15:1; 17:4)

Betashachia angustipennis MATSUMURA, Zool. Mag. Tokyo **37**:398 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:85).

Distribution: ssp. *angustipennis*: Taiwan; China, Vietnam, Thailand; ssp.*tropica* KIRIAKOFF: Sumatra.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 105 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 26-32); Tam Dao: 3 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.; Mai-chau: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.

Betashachia senescens (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
(Colour plate 15:4, 5)

Mesaeschra senescens KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:273 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:85).

Distribution: Korea, E. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., vi., vii.; FSP 1600 m: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv.1995.

Stauropus GERMAR, 1812

Stauropus teikichiana MATSUMURA, 1929
(Colour plates 15:6, 7; 17:1, caterpillar)

Stauropus teikichiana MATSUMURA, Ins. matsum. **4**:37, pl. 1:6 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:87).

Bionomy: A female, caught at the end of March 1995 (FSP 1600 m) at 10 p. m. at light laid many eggs during the same night. The ant-like caterpillars hatched after 9 days, although the eggs were stored cool (about 10 ° C). The caterpillar changed its first skin after 2 days, after beginning to feed on *Quercus*. The Foodplants seem to be exclusively various spp. of *Quercus* (e. g. *Quercus variabilis, Quercus robur*, north american evergreen *Quercus*). As it was difficult to obtain *Quercus* in April, various kinds of plants (e. g. *Rosa, Fagus, Prunus, Acer, Styrax, Rhus* etc.) were tried without success. The caterpillars seemed to be strong; after 8 days without feeding 50% of the caterpillars were still living. Pupation took place at the beginning of June on the earth in a light cocoon.

Distribution: S. Japan, Taiwan, E. China, Vietnam.

Material : FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 36 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii.; Tam Dao: 9 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.

Stauropus sikkimensis sikkimensis MOORE, 1865

Stauropus sikkimensis MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 811 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:87).

Taxonomic note: The shape of the 8th sternite differs from ssp. *erdmanni* SCHINTLMEISTER from Yunnan/China. But it is identical with the material compared from Darjeeling and Sikkim.

Distribution: ssp. *sikkima*: Sikkim, Nepal, Burma, Vietnam; ssp. *lushanus* Okano: Taiwan; ssp. *erdmanni*: SW. China.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 27 ♂♂, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., x., xi.

Stauropus alternus alternus WALKER, 1855

Stauropus alternus WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **5**: 1020 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 88).

Bionomy: The breeding of the polyphagous (e. g. *Rubus, Quercus, Fagus, Rosa, Rhododendron, Syringus, Ligustrum*) caterpillars is very easy and quick. It takes only 7 weeks until the next generation.

Distribution (in many subspecies): Moluccas, Sulawesi, Palawan, Luzon, Mindanao, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, India, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Burma.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., xi.; Tam Dao: 16 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., xi.; Cuc Phuong: 5 ♂♂, xi., xii.; Tuan giao: 5 ♂♂, xi.; Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, xi.; Ben En: 4 ♀♀, xi.

Stauropus major VAN EECKE, 1929

Stauropus major VAN EECKE, Zool. Meded. Leiden **12**: 166 (LT: Sumatra).

Literature: HOLLOWAY (1983: pl. 6).

Distribution: Palawan, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Bali, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993; Bao Loc: 1 ♂, 20.–27.iv.1993.

Stauropus nigropunctata sp. nov. (Colour plate 15: 2; GU 72)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 20 mm, one of the smallest known *Stauropus*. The basal area of the forewings, the thorax and the basal area of the hindwings are whitish with a blackish postbasal fascia on the wings. The groundcolour of all wings is pale brown. The prominent black discoidal spots on the fore- and hindwings might be helpful for the identification of this species. The postmedian fascia are marked weakly by dark brown dots. The underside of the wings is pale brownish without markings as in most *Stauropus* species.

The male genitalia are distinct also in relation to *picteti* OBERTHÜR from China (GU 71), particularly by the 8th tergite and the uncus as illustrated.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km N Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, secondary forest, 950 m, 9.–10. iii.1995, leg. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 28-55).

Stauropus basalis basalis MOORE, 1877

Stauropus basalis MOORE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4)**20**:90 (LT: E. China).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:88).
Distribution: Amur, Primorye, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, China; ssp. *usuguronis* Taiwan.
Material : FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 76 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., xi; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993.

Miostauropus KIRIAKOFF 1963

Miostauropus mioides mioides (HAMPSON, 1904)
(Colour plate 18:2)

Stauropus mioides HAMPSON, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **16**:150 (LT: N. India).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:89), SUGI (1993:153).
Distribution: India, Nepal, Burma, Vietnam; ssp. *caerulescens* KIRIAKOFF: S. China.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 19 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi. (GU 26-71); Tuan giao: 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.1994.

Cnethodonta STAUDINGER, 1887

Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 18:1, 3)

Stauropus pustulifer OBERTHÜR, 1911 Etudes Lep. Compareé **5**(1):323 (LT: C. China).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:90).
Diagnosis: The males are in general 1 mm smaller in forewing length than ssp. *pustulifer*. The groundcolour of the forewings is white instead of the grey colour of the ssp. *pustulifer*. The hindwings are pale brown. The black markings on the forewings are well developed. In general the new subspecies rather resembles *C. grisescens baibarana* MATSUMURA, from Taiwan than ssp. *pustulifer.*
The male genitalia do not differ from *pustulifer*.
Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.
Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 19 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x., (GU 26-33); Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 8.–10.xi.1994; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Quadricalcarifera STRAND, 1915

Quadricalcarifera subgeneris STRAND, 1915
(Colour plate 18:6)

Stauropus Quadricalcarifera subgeneris STRAND, Arch. Naturgesch. **81** (A) 12: 160 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:91).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia of specimens from Vietnam differ from populations from Taiwan and Japan by a shorter tegumen process and a rather different shape of the aedeagus. The groundcolour is, as in Japanese specimens, rather greyish-green than grey.

Bionomy: Several females laid eggs, but after hatching the caterpillars did not accept the various kinds of plants which were offered (e. g. *Styrax, Quercus, Fagus, Ulmus*).

Distribution: Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Sikkim (GU).

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 49 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, iii, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., xi. (GU 26-34); Tam Dao: 10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, v., vii., x. (GU 12-80); Bao Ha (on the road, ca. 150 km NE Tam Dao inside the city in a restaurant): 11 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 13.vii.1994; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994.

Quadricalcarifera cyanea (LEECH, 1889)

Somera cyanea LEECH, Proc. Soc. Lond., p. 642 (LT: C. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:92).

Diagnosis: This species differs by the distinct shape of the 8th sternite from the similar *Qu. viridipicta* (WILEMAN, 1910), see SCHINTLMEISTER (1992).

Distribution: Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 7.–10.vii.1994 (GU 26-44), 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, v.1995, Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 14.–15.vii.1994 (GU 26-45).

Quadricalcarifera viridipicta (WILEMAN, 1910)
(Colour plate 18:4)

Stauropus viridipicta WILEMAN, Entomologist **43**: 312 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:92).

Taxonomic note: This species varies individually externally as well as in the male genitalia. There are also splendid deep greenish coloured forms which exactly match externally the holotype of the Indian *chlorotricha* HAMPSON. Dissection of genitalia of this form as well as material of f. *chlorotricha* from Sikkim and Darjeeling showed that there are no differences with regard to *viridipicta* from Taiwan. Therefore the infrasubspecific form *chlorotricha* becomes a junior synonym of *viridipicta* (**syn. nov.**).

Distribution: India, Thailand (GU), Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Burma, Vietnam, Taiwan, China.

Material: FSP 1600: 3 ♂♂, 1.–5.iii.1995, 2 ♂♂, 25.–30.iii.1995, 1 ♂, 7.–10.vii.1994; FSP 1600–1800 m: 7 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 26-38); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 23.ii.–10.iii. 1995, 3 ♂♂, 20.–31.iii.1995, 1 ♀, 1.–5.v.1993, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 18.–21.v.1990, 1 ♂, 17.x.1994; Hoa Binh: 1 ♂, 29.v.1990; Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi. 1994; Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992.

Quadricalcarifera cupreonitens KIRIAKOFF, 1963

(Colour plate 18:5; 35:6)

Quadricalcarifera cupreonitens KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:256, (LT: E. China).

Distribution: E. and SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 3 ♂♂, 28.x.–3.xi.1994; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 28-54); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, vii.1995.

Quadricalcarifera iole sp. nov.

(Colour plate 18:10, 11; GU 74)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 21 mm, ♀ 22–23 mm. Externally *iole* resembles *viridipicta,* but the shape of the forewings is broader with a less rounded tornus. The metallic greenish coloured forewings show black markings, especially near the tornus and the basal area. In *viridipicta* the black pattern is usually less developed. The female resembles the male but is larger in size and with a whitish median area near the costa.

The male genitalia differs from *viridipicta* by the diagnostically curved valves which bear a costal process. The 8th sternite is characteristically bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 8.–29.v.1993, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 18 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ii., iii., vi, vii., x., xi.; Tam Dao: 57 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., x., xi., xii. (GU 12-76, 13-56); Tuan giao: 4 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Cuc-phuong: 3 ♂♂, 18.xi.–3.xii. (GU 25-51).

Quadricalcarifera wunna sp. nov.

(Colour plates 18:7, 8; 22:3; GU 82)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 19–21 mm. The antennae are blackish and long bipectinated except the last millimetre of the tip. The head bears whitish hairs. The groundcolour of the forewings is deep green. In the median area there are three paler spots, including the discal spot. The submarginal area of the forewings contrasts greyish-green to the postmedian and marginal area. The hindwings are dark brown with typical markings on the apex as in the other species of *Quadricalcarifera.* The new species somewhat resembles externally *iole* but differs by the whitish spots in the median area.

The male genitalia have a rather short rectangular uncus and gnathos. The valves have a costal process, and the saccus is long. The aedeagus is slender and characteristically curved. The 8th sternite is quadrangular and bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau 25 km SE Moc-chau, 1400 m, 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E, 14.–18.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 29 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 7.–15.iv.1995, 69 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14.–18.xi.1994 (GU 27-83, 28-12); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 25.–30.iii.1995; 1 ♂, vii.1995; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994 (GU 28-10).

Quadricalcarifera spitzeri SCHINTLMEISTER, 1987
(Colour plate 18:9)

Quadricalcarifera spitzeri SCHINTLMEISTER, Entomofauna **8**: 56 (LT: N. Vietnam).

Distribution: Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 111 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, iii.–viii., x., xi., xii.; Tam Dao: 24 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vii., ix., x., xi.; Cuc Phuong: 5 ♂♂, xi., xii.

Quadricalcarifera hebe sp. nov.
(Colour plate 19:1, 2; GU 78)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 23–25 mm, ♀ 31 mm. The thorax bears fuscous hairs, but in the centre there is a pale greyish triangle. The groundcolour of the forewings is a deep, and splendid metallic green, less blackish than in the next two species. There is a prominent whitish costal spot near the median area which separates *hebe* from *jupiter* and *hercules*. The broad basal and postmedian fasciae are coloured greenish-blue but weakly marked in the male (better developed in the female). Between the bluish postmedian area and the greenish submarginal area there is a paler brownish area which separates *hebe* from *hercules*. The green colour of the forewings occurs also in the apex of the pale brownish hindwings.

The male genitalia have a very short uncus, club-shaped valves with two processes and a curved aedeagus. The 8th tergite is bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–15.xi.1992 (GU 24-43), 1 ♀, Tam Dao without data; FSP 1600 m–1800 m: 4 ♂♂, iv.1995 (GU 28-58).

Quadricalcarifera hercules sp. nov.
(Colour plate 19:5, 6; GU 75)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 25–30 mm, ♀♀ 28–33 mm, generally larger than *hebe* and *jupiter*. The pattern of all wings rather uniform in comparision to the other species of this group. The pale median spots less developed, particularly near the costa of forewings. The bluish fasciae of forewings absent or weakly developed. The thorax hairs are paler than in *hebe* and the pale greyish markings are like a streak (not triangular). The hindwings are darker brown.

The male genitalia are different in the shape of the uncus, particularly at the base. The aedeagus is not curved and is longer. The 8th tergite is not bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 950 m, secondary forest, 23.–31.iii.1995, leg. et coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 2250 m, 1600–1800 m: 91 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi., xii. (GU 24-42, 26-55, 26-54, 27-33, 28-47, 28-57, 29-75, 29-97).

Quadricalcarifera jupiter sp. nov.

(Colour plate 19:3, 4; GU 73)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 24–26 mm, the male from Assam spans only 21 mm, ♀♀ 29–30.5 mm. The pattern of wings contrasting and colourful in comparision to the previous two species. The groundcolour rather brownish than green. Externally rather similar to *hebe* but the pale spot on the forewing costa is rather fuscous brown and less developed. There is a second, smaller pale brown spot between the basal and median areas.The submarginal area of forewings pale brown. The thorax markings as in *hercules*. The female shows the same pattern as the male but the dorsal spot is less developed.

The male genitalia resemble *hercules*. They differ by the shorter uncus and the shorter, ellpisoid-shaped valves. The aedeagus is shorter.

Distribution: Vietnam, Thailand, Assam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 900 m, secondary forest, 1.–15.xi.1992, leg. SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 26-52).

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 6 ♂♂, iv.1995, 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993, 1 ♂, 1.–15.xi. (GU 25-50, 26-52, 28-58); FSP 1600–1800 m: 4 ♂♂, iv.1995 (GU 28-55); FSP 1600 m: 1 ♀, 1.–5.iii.1995, 2 ♂♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 28-57); FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 26.iv.1995.

NW. Thailand: 1 ♀, Nan Prov. Rua, Doi Phukha, 1680 m, 8.i.1989.

Assam: 1 ♂, Shillong, x.1994 (GU 28-11).

Quadricalcarifera defector sp. nov.

(Colour plate 19:8; GU 76)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂, 23–27.5 mm. Externally similar to *hercules*. The pattern seems to be rather contrastless. The white markings only weakly developed. The thorax hairs are pale greyish, the hindwings pale brown.

The male genitalia resemble *hercules*, but differ in the apical process of the valves, the short, straight aedeagus and the bilobed 8th sternite (like *hebe*). The uncus bears smaller processes on the base.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km N Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 950 m, secondary forest, 1.–15.xi.1992 (GU 25-50), leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♀♀, 7.–8.iii.1995, 1 ♂, vi.1995 (GU 30-17); FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 9.vii.1994 (GU 26-53); Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–20.xi.1994 (GU 29-96).

Quadricalcarifera parcevirens (DE JOANNIS, 1929)
(Colour plates 18:19, 20, 21; 8:5)

Stauropus parcevirens DE JOANNIS, Ann. Soc. Ent. France **98**: 455 (LT: N. Vietnam).

Synonym: *Stauropus sporadochlorus* DE JOANNIS, Arkiv för Zool. **42A** (19): 24 (LT: Burma) **syn. nov.**

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 94).

Bionomy: The females of this species laid eggs readily and after hatching the caterpillars began to feed on *Rhus* and *Rosa*, but died after reaching the second instar.

Taxonomic note: Recently I saw the holotype of *parcevirens* at the Nat. Hist. Museum in Paris. I dissected the holotype of *sporadochlorus* some years ago at the Rijksmuseum in Stockholm. Both types belong to the same species.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam, S. China.

Material: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 176 ♂♂, 62 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi., xii. (GU 12-91, 26–35, 28–04).

Quadricalcarifera umbrosa umbrosa MATSUMURA, 1927

Quadricalcarifera umbrosa MATSUMURA, J. coll. Agr. Hokkaido imp. Univ. **19**: 6 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:95).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia match exactly material from India (Darjeeling, Sikkim). The rounded shape of the valves resembles the more fuscous and greyish-black coloured *subgriseoviridis* KIRIAKOFF from China, which was not in our material from Vietnam. However the Indian populations show more white pattern on the forewings.

Distribution: ssp. *umbrosa*: India, Vietnam, Taiwan; ssp. *hasegawai* NAKAMURA: Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, Palawan.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: v., vi., vii., x., xi., xii.; Tam Dao: 21 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, ii., iii., v., viii., x., xi. (GU 16-09, 26-36); Cuc-phuong: 5 ♂♂, xi., xii.; Ben En: 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, xi.; Tuan giao: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, xi.; Mai-chau: 14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, xi., iv.; Hoa Binh: 3 ♂♂, v., vi.; Ngoo Linh: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, viii.

Quadricalcarifera comatus (LEECH, 1898)
(Colour plate 17:2, caterpillars)

Stauropus comatus LEECH, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1898, p. 306 (LT: C. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:96).

Bionomy: The caterpillars (female from Cuc phuong 1.–2.iv.1995) hatched after two weeks. The caterpillars fed on various Fagaceae (*Quercus, Fagus* and others) and remained in groups until the fourth instar. The caterpillars made cocons in the earth at the beginning of June.

Distribution: Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, Luzon, Mindanao, N. India, Burma, Vietnam, Thailand, S. China, Taiwan,

Material: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m, 2800 m: 22 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii.,

xi., xii.; Tam Dao: 13 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ii., iii., x., xii.; Cuc-phuong: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., xi., xii.; Mai-chau: 4 ♂♂, iv., xi.; Ngoo Linh: 21 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, viii.

Quadricalcarifera charistera minima ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 18:17; GU 77)

Stauropus charistera WEST, Novit. zool. **37**:211 (LT: Luzon).

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 11–12 mm, 1–3 mm smaller than the other known subspecies of *charistera* WEST. The pattern is closest to ssp. *fraseriana* KIRIAKOFF from Malaya but lacks all black pattern in the forewings, particularly in the basal area. The white spots in the median area are well developed.

The male genitalia differ from ssp. *fraseriana* in the shape of the 8th sternite which is less bilobed and less toothed. Also the aedeagus bears only one tooth instead of two in *fraseriana*.

Distribution: ssp. *charistera*: Palawan, Luzon, Panay, Mindanao; ssp. *rhypara*: Sulawesi; ssp. *fraseriana*: Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo; ssp. *minima*: S. Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, S. Vietnam, Bao Loc, Cung Rat Tien, 11° 32' N, 107° 48' E, 1500 m, secondary forest, 10.–20.xii.1992, leg. Sinajaev & SIMONOV (GU 25-54), in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Bao loc: 3 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 26-51).

Quadricalcarifera scensus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 18:13, 14; GU 79)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂, 22–23.5 mm. The species resembles externally *nigribasalis* and *pryeri* LEECH which were found also in Thailand, but the the groundcolour of the wings is rather fuscous grey instead of pale greyish. The basal area towards the dorsum is filled blakish-green. The median area near the costa is marked by two whitish spots. The hindwings are brown with a chequered fringe.

The male genitalia are relatively large. The uncus and gnathos are long and rectangular, the tip slightly rounded. The valves are long and slender, ending in a long and pointed process. The saccus is long, the aedeagus straight and slender. The 8th tergite is slightly bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau 25 km SE Moc-chau, 1400 m, 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E, 14.–18.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 29 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995, 2 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Tuan giao: 2 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994 (GU 28-03); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, iv.1995, 1 ♀, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994;

Thailand: 2 ♂♂, Chiang Mai, Doi pui, 14.iv.1988 1450 m (GU 28-03).

Quadricalcarifera nigribasalis nigribasalis (WILEMAN, 1910)
(Colour plate 18:15)

Stauropus nigribasalis WILEMAN, Entomologist **43**:289 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:94).

Distribution: ssp. *nigribasalis*: Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand; ssp. *tropica* KIRIAKOFF: Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Luzon, Palawan, Mindanao, Sulawesi.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 64 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi.; Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 25-53); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995, 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.94.

Quadricalcarifera perdix perdix (MOORE, 1879)
(GU 81)

Dasychira perdix MOORE, Descr. New Indian lepid. colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 58 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 95).

Distribution: ssp. *pedix*: N. India, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam; ssp. *confusa* WILEMAN: Taiwan, SE. China.

Material: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m, 2800 m: 64 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x. (GU 26-48, 26-68); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.ii.95.

Quadricalcarifera witoldi sp. nov.
(Colour plate 18: 16, 18; GU 80)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 23 mm, ♀ 27 mm, 1–2 mm larger than the externally similar *pryeri* LEECH. *Qu. witoldi* differs from *pryeri* by lacking the blackish markings in the basal area of the forewings. The pattern contrasts rather less and resembles *Qu. perdix confusa* (WILEMAN, 1910). In the median area near the costa there is a whitish-grey area. The hindwings as in *confusa*.

Sexual dimophism is less developed, the female is somewhat larger than the male.

The male genitalia resemble *confusa*. The uncus is larger with two small gnathoi. The valves are very distinctively club-shaped (in *perdix* ellipsoid). The aedeagus is very long and slender, longer than in *perdix*. The 8th sternite is of a distinct form as illustrated.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 1600–1800 m, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, Sekundärwald/Kulturland, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m, 2800 m: 178 ♂♂, 58 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi., xii. (GU 26-39, 26-47).

Vaneeckia KIRIAKOFF, 1968

Vaneeckia pallidifascia pallidifascia (HAMPSON, 1893)

Stauropus pallidifascia HAMPSON, Fauna Br. India (Moths 1), p. 151 (LT: NE. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 97).

Distribution: India, New Guinea, Sulawesi, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Luzon, Mindanao, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, SE. China; ssp. *iriomotensis* NAKATOMI: S. Japan.

Material: Tam Dao: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iii., iv., vii., x.; Ben En: 2 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.; Cuc-Phuong: 1 ♂, 28.xi.–3.xii.; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♀, 1.–5.iii.1995.

Psegmaphora GAEDE, 1930

Psegmaphora tripunctata GAEDE, 1930
(Colour plate 20:13)

Psegmaphora tripunctata GAEDE, Großschmett. Erde **10**:637 (LT: Sumatra).

Zoogeographic note: The occurrence of this species in Vietnam, which was hitherto not found in Malaya is remarkable and extends the known area much to the North.

Distribution: Sumatra, Borneo, Vietnam.

Material: Farin-pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994 (GU 28-41); Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 1.–2.iv.1995.

Benbowia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

Benbowia virescens (MOORE, 1879)
(Colour plate 20:6; GU 83)

Stauropus virescens MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London p. 404 (LT: Sikkim).

Taxonomic note: The males from South Vietnam differ from Indian and Sundaland material in being 2 mm smaller in forewing length.

Distribution: India, Malaya, Sumatra, Vietnam, Borneo, Palawan.

Material: Bao Loc: 1 ♀, 20.–27.iv.1993, 3 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 24-21).

Benbowia callista sp. nov.
(Colour plate 20:7; 17:3, caterpillar; GU 86)

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:97) (*Benbowia* spec. indet.).

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 17–19 mm, ♀♀ 24–25 mm. Externally similar to *takamukuanus* MATSUMURA from Taiwan. The brown pattern of the forewings sometimes weakly developed, less contrasting than in *elisabethae* DIERL (from Sundaland) and *camilla* sp. nov. But there are also larger males from FSP with rich pattern on the forewings. The groundcolour of the wings is often paler than in *camilla*. However a diagnosis according to external features only without dissection of the male genitalia is often not safe.

The male genitalia differ from *takamukuanus* by the shape of the tegumen processes which are much larger, ellipsoid and with many teeth. They somewhat resemble *elisabethae*. The uncus has two processes which are smooth (see *camilla*). The 8th sternite has a diagnostic bilobed process. The male genitalia are very variable, particularly the shape of the tegumen processes and the shape of the valves.

Bionomy: A female from Cuc-Phuong laid many eggs after 2 weeks (!) following our

return to Germany in April. Unfortunately only one caterpillar hatched after a further 3 weeks. In the first instar it resembled a caterpillar of *Stauropus alternus* and started to feed on various species of *Quercus*. Later the caterpillar resembled the japanese *Palaeostauropus obliterata*. The light cocoon was made on the surface of the earth after two months. The imago did not hatch because the caterpillar had difficulty in removing the old skin during pupation.

Camilla and *callista* are flying syntop and synchron (e. g. Ben En, FSP 1600 m).

Taxonomic note: The existence of this species was mentioned in SCHINTLMEISTER (1992) from E. China. But at this time only one male was available and the genitalia was wrongly labelled as *Notodonta roscida* KIRIAKOFF by KIRIAKOFF himself. *B. takamukuanus, elisabethae* and *callista* form a homogenous species group and it is likely that they are different subspecies of one species.

Distribution: Vietnam, E. China.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 950 m, 1.–15.xi.1992, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995, 1 ♂, iv.1995, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 30-15), 3 ♂♂, 1.–15.xi.1992 (GU 24-20); Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1992 (GU 26-41), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–2.iv.1995; FSP 1600 m: 3 ♂♂, 1.–5.iii.1995 (GU 28-71), 2 ♂♂, 25.–30.iii. 1995, 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 30-05); FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 7.–8.iii.1995; Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 30-11); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.xi.1994; Phan Rang, Nha Ho: 1 ♀, iv.1982; Farin Pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994;

E. China: 1 ♀, Zhejiang, West Tien-mu-shan, 24.iii.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Zhejiang, Mokanshan, vii., 1.ix.

Benbowia camilla sp. nov.

(Colour plate 20:8, 9; GU 84, 85)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 18–21 mm, ♀♀ 24–27 mm, generally larger than the previous species. The brown pattern, particularly the discoidal spot and the apical spot of the forewings are better developed. The green colour of the forewings seems to be darker than in *callista*.

The male genitalia resemble *callista* but differ in the shape of the broad and short uncus without any processes but with several teeth. The tegumen process is not ellipsoid but semicircular and longer with less teeth. The aedoeagus is slightly curved and not straight as in *callista*. The 8th sternite is similar to *callista*.

Taxonomic note: The specimen from Vietnam shows a slightly deeper bilobed 8th sternite in comparision to Indian material. Besides this the male genitalia are subject of individual variation particularly in the shape of the tegumen processes.

Taxonomic note: At Mt. Kanchenjunga (Sikkim) *B. virescens* and *camilla* are flying commonly synchron and syntop at 2000 m altitude.

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, NW. India, Thailand, N. Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N Seite, 1600 m, Cha-pa, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, Primärer Urwald, 1.–3.iii.1995, leg. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 32 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., vi., x., xi. (GU 28-06, 28-70, 30-07, 30-10, 30-13, 30-16); Mai-chau: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., xi. (GU 30-02, 30-14); Ben

En: 2 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi. (GU 30-04);

Thailand: 1 ♀, Chiangmai, Doi Inthanon, 2100 m, 9.iv.1986;

Sikkim: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Darjeeling, viii.1988, 20.vii.1989 (GU 17-33); 1 ♂, Yoksum, 1800 m, 25.–31.vii.1980 (GU 30-09); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Pemayangtse, 2000 m, 20.–27.viii.1988, 23.–31.vii.1989; 18 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Kanchenjunga, 27° 30', 88° 20', 2000 m, 22.–31.vii. 1995 (GU 30-08);

Nepal: 1 ♂, Godavari, Mt. Phulchouki, v.-vi.1991, 1850 m (GU 30-03);

Bhimtal: 1 ♂, 16.ii.1983, 1600 m; 1 ♂, 13.iii.1982, 1500 m (GU 30-06).

Somera WALKER, 1855

Somera viridifusca viridifusca WALKER, 1855
(Colour plate 19: 7)

Somera viridifusca WALKER, List lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **4**: 882 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 49).

Diagnosis: Distinguishable from *virens* by the paler green colour of the wings and the presence of a big brown median area and the absence of the black spot near the tornus of the forewings.

Distribution: Sulawesi, Luzon, Palawan, Mindanao, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, N. India, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 21 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., x., xi., xii. (GU 26-49); Mai-chau: 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv., Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.; Cuc Phuong: 8 ♂♂, iv., xi., xii.; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.ii., 3 ♂♂, 24.–31.3.1995; Ngoo Linh: 2 ♂♂, viii.

Somera virens watsoni ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 19: 9, 10; GU 87)

Somera virens DIERL, 1976, Ent. Zeitschr. **86**: 84 (LT: Sumatra).

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 20–21 mm. In general darker green than ssp. *virens* DIERL from Sumatra (Colour plate 19: 11; GU 88). The black pattern is better developed, particularly in the postmedian area of the forewings, and enriched with blue scales. Also the hindwings are darker brown.

The male genitalia show slightly broader valves than Sumatran specimens.

Taxonomic note: Our material shows variation in darkness of the colour of the wings. The specimens from Bhutan are the darkest and the material from Vietnam and Thailand is slightly paler greenish coloured than Indian specimens. However the colour of Vietnamese specimens is significantly darker than ssp. *virens* from Sumatra or Malaya.

Holotype: Assam, Cerrapunji, Oct. 1893 in coll. BMNH, London.

Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, Assam, Khasia Hills, 1893 (GU) (and further material from the same locality in BMNH); Bhutan: 2 ♂♂.

Sikkim: 1 ♂, Darjeeling Mangpu-Road, 1800 m, 22.vii.1989, 1 ♂, Darjeeling, Pashok, 850 m, 3.iv.1986, 1 ♀, Darjeeling, 7.x.1993; Pemayangtse, 2000 m, 2 ♂♂, 23.–31.vii.1989,

2 ♀♀, 23.–28.vii.1990, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 22.vii.1995; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Legship, 600 m, 26.–31.vii.1989; 9 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Mt. Kanchenjunga 2225 m, 2000 m, 11.–31.vii.1995; 1 ♂, Gantok, 20.vii. 1995, 1700 m;

Vietnam: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 7.–10.vii.1994; FSP 1600–1800 m: 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv.1995, 1 ♂, vii.1995, 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1994; Mai-chau: 5 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995, 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14.–18.xi. 1994; Bao Loc: 3 ♂♂, 20.–27.iv.1993, 1 ♂, 10.–20.xi.1992 (GU 26-50); Tam Dao: 1 ♀, 10.–23.ii.1995, 4 ♀♀, iv.1995, 12.–25.v.1990, 14.–15.vii.1994; Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1992; Ngoo Linh: 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10.–28.viii.1996.

Thailand: 1 ♂, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, 22.–24.x.1984 1600 m; 1 ♀, Khao Yai Nat. Park, 1200 m, 19.iv.1988.

Distribution: ssp. *virens*: S. Burma (Tenassarim), Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo; ssp. *watsoni*: Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Bhutan, Thailand, Vietnam.

Harpyia Ochsenheimer, 1810

Taxonomic note: Because of the similarities in forewing pattern of *microsticta* Swinhoe with *longipennis* Walker and also in the male genitalia, particularly the uncus which closely resembles the Palaearctic species of *Harpyia,* both genera are brought into synonymy. *Damata* Walker, 1855 sinks as a junior synonym (**syn. nov.**).

Harpyia longipennis (Walker, 1855) comb. nov.

Damata longipennis Walker, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. 5: 1044 (LT: Sikkim).

Synonym: *Damata longipennis formosicola* Matsumura, 1929, Ins. matsum. 4: 44 (LT: Taiwan) **syn. nov.**

Literature: Schintlmeister (1992: 99).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia as well as the black pattern of the forewings are variable. In particular, the (individual) variability in the shapes of uncus and gnathoi was the reason for Nakamura (1973) to treat *formosicola* as bona species.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, SW. China, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 72 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix. (GU 26-77); Tam Dao 5 ♂♂, xi. (GU 26-58).

Rachia Moore, 1892

Rachia striata Hampson, 1892
(Colour plate 20: 1; GU 93)

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

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 28 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., v., vi., vii., x. (GU 29-08).

Rachia nodyna (SWINHOE, 1907)
(Colour plate 20:2, 3; GU 95)

Notodonta nodyna SWINHOE, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7)**19**:206 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:48).

Diagnosis: The hindwings in male and female are darker than in the other species. The forewings have a prominent pale brown discal spot.

Taxonomic note: Although the Indian *nodyna* and *lineata* MATSUMURA from Taiwan (GU 96) do not differ externally, the male genitalia are different as illustrated. So *lineata* is raised to a bona species (**stat. nov.**). The populations from Vietnam belong to *nodyna*.

Distribution: Himalaya, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 39 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., ix., x., xi., xii. (GU 25-44, 25-68).

Rachia cryptocephala (BRYK, 1949) spec. rev.
(Colour plate 20:4, 5; GU 97)

Angustiala cryptocephala BRYK, Ark. för Zool. **42A**(19):4 (LT: Burma).

Taxonomic note: Careful investigation of the illustration of the holotype showed that *cryptocephala* is not conspecific with *nodyna* as stated by KIRIAKOFF (1968: 144). Especially the paler hindwings and the markings in the tornal areas of all wings suggested that *cryptocephala* must be the species I found beside *nodyna* in Vietnam.

Bionomy: The species flies in Vietnam from May to August and not in autumn or spring as *nodyna*.

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 32 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 25-67).

Franzdaniela SUGI, 1992

Franzdaniela fasciata SUGI, 1992

Franzdaniela fasciata SUGI, Tinea **13** (Suppl. 2):96 (LT: Nepal).

Distribution: Nepal, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 5 ♂♂, 8.–29.v.1993 (GU 25-73), 4 ♂♂, v., viii.1995.

Pseudoteleclita KIRIAKOFF, 1968

Pseudoteleclita centristicta (HAMPSON, 1898)

Pseudoteleclita centristicta HAMPSON, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. **11**:282 (LT: Ceylon).

Distribution: Sikkim, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, Nepal.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, 1 ♂, vii.1995; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.1994; Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995.

Teleclita TURNER, 1903

Teleclita strigata (MOORE, 1879)

Hoplitis strigata MOORE, in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. Atkinson (1): 13 (LT: Sikkim).

Taxonomic note: There is one female from Vietnam which I refer tentatively to *strigata* because there is a group of similar species from Thailand and it is actually not clear to which species this female belongs.

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Bao loc: 1 ♀, 10.–20.xii.1992; 1 ♂, Hue.

Acmeshachia MATSUMURA, 1929

Acmeshachia albifasciata MOORE, 1879

Pheosia albifascia MOORE, Descr. lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 69 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:47), SUGI (1992: pl. 28).

Distribution : Himalaya, SW. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m, FSP 2250 m: 93 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, iii., iv. v., vi., vii., ix., x., xi. (GU 23-66).

Acmeshachia gigantea (ELWES, 1890)

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

Taxonomic note: The taxonomic value of *takamukui* MATSUMURA from Taiwan is unclear due to lack of material. It may become a synonym of *gigantea* once material is available for studying from Taiwan.

Distribution: Sikkim, Assam, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 46 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii.

Rodneya KIRIAKOFF, 1967

Rodneya caudata KIRIAKOFF, 1967
(Colour plate 20:10; GU 89)

Rodneya caudata KIRIAKOFF Tijdschr. Ent. **110**(3):63 (LT: Sumatra).

Taxonomic note: This is the first record outside Sundaland. The genitalia of one male from S. Vietnam differ somewhat in the shape of the uncus and the gnathoi from specimens from Sumatra.

Distribution: Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, S. Vietnam, Burma.

Material: Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1993.

Medanella KIRIAKOFF, 1974

Medanella subterminalis KIRIAKOFF, 1974

Medanella subterminalis KIRIAKOFF, Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München **17**:401 (LT: Sumatra).

Distribution: Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, Palawan, Vietnam, Thailand.

Material: Mai-chau, 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 28-51); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–15.xi.1992.

Omichlis HAMPSON, 1895

Omichlis rufotincta HAMPSON, 1895
(Colour plate 20:12)

Omichlis rufotincta HAMPSON, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., p. 279 (LT: Burma).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, viii.1995, 1 ♂, 1.–5.xii.1994; FSP 1600 m: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 25.–30.iii.1995, 1 ♂, iv.1995, 1 ♂, 28.x.–3.xi.1994; Farin pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; Ben En: 3 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 28-45).

Antiphalera GAEDE, 1930

Antiphalera bilineata (HAMPSON, 1896)
(Colour plate 21:1; GU 92)

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

Literature: SUGI (1992:99, pl. 28:1–4).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iii., iv., vi., vii., viii., x., xi. (GU 26-58, 28-05, 28-73); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 17.x.1994.

Antiphalera philippoi sp. nov.

(Colour plate 21:1, 2; GU 91)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 22–24.5 mm, ♀♀ 24–25.5 mm. Externally similar to *bilineata* but larger in size and the whitish markings on the wings are better developed and prominent. The postmedian area has two fuscous spots in the whitish area. The shape of the forewings generally less elongated in comparision to *bilineata*.

The bilobed uncus is rectangular, not pointed as in *klapperichi* KIRIAKOFF or *exquisitor* SCHINTLMEISTER, both described from China. The gnathoi are larger and more curved than in *bilineata*. The ventral plate in the aedeagus is ellipsoid and not bilobed.

Taxonomic note: The new species shows a seasonal dimorphism similar to *bilineata* (see SUGI 1992).

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 1600 m, Cha-pa, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, Primärer Urwald, 25.–30.iii.1995, leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 22 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., x., xi. (GU 27-89, 28-16, 28-59, 28-75) Tuan Giào: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994.

Parachadisra GAEDE, 1930

Parachadisra atrifusa (HAMPSON, 1897)

(Colour plate 21:9)

Chadisra atrifusa HAMPSON, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **11**:282 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:101).

Distribution: N. India, Vietnam, SE. China.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 94 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: iv., v., vi., vii., viii.; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993.

Fentonia BUTLER, 1881

Fentonia baibarana MATSUMURA, 1929

(Colour plate 21:4)

Fentonia ocypete baibarana MATSUMURA, Ins. matsum. **4**:41 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:102).

Diagnosis: Externally characterized by the white area on the dorsum of the forewings.

Distribution: Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, E. China.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 24 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 26-62); Tam Dao: 11 ♂♂, iv., v., vii. (GU 26-59, 26-61).

Fentonia excurvata [HAMPSON, 1893]

(Colour plate 21:6; 22:1)

Pheosia excurvata HAMPSON, Fauna Br. India (Moths **1**), p. 161 (LT: Skkim).

Literature: SUGI (1992:111, pl. 32).

Taxonomic note: In Vietnam the typical dark form was found exclusively, and not the pale f. *altitudinis* KIRIAKOFF which is known from the Himalayas.

Distribution: Nepal, N. India, Sikkim, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m: 106 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 26-63), Tam Dao: 1 ♀, 1.–5.v.1993; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Bao loc: ♂, 20.–27.iv.1993 (GU 29-91).

Fentonia subnigrescens (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

(Colour plates 21:7, 8; 22:5)

Norracoides subnigrescens KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:279 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:103).

Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam, Thailand.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 79 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-16, 26-64); Tam Dao: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–5.v.1993.

Neopheosia MATSUMURA, 1920

Neopheosia fasciata fasciata (MOORE, 1888)

Pheosia fasciata MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 401 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:104), SUGI (1992: pl. 32).

Distribution (in different ssp.): Buru, Sulawesi, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Taiwan, China.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m, 2800 m: 57 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi.; Tam Dao: 15 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ii., v., vii., x., xi.

Formofentonia MATSUMURA, 1925

Formofentonia orbifer orbifer (HAMPSON, 1892)
(Colour plates 20:14; 22:4)

Stauropus orbifer HAMPSON, Fauna Br. India (Moths 1), p. 152 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:49).

Taxonomic note: The specimens from FSP, particularly from the early spring resemble closely the dark forms from Taiwan (ssp. *rotundata* MATSUMURA, Colour plate 20:11).

Distribution: Sulawesi, Java, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, Palawan, Mindanao, India, Burma, Vietnam, SW. China; ssp. *rotundata*: Taiwan.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 89 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., x., xi.; Tam Dao: 13 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ii., iii., v., vii.; Cuc Phuong: 4 ♂♂, xi., xii.; Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, iv.

Wilemanus NAGANO, 1916

Wilemanus hamata (CAI, 1979)
(Colour plate 21:5)

Ganminia hamata CAI, Acta Ent. Sinica **22**:462 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:105).

Distribution: Vietnam, SE. China.

Material: 1 ♂, Halong near Hai-Phong, 3.x.1978 (GU 12-78).

Nephodonta SUGI, 1980

Nephodonta dubiosa (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
(Colour plate 21:10, 11, GU 90)

Norracoides dubiosa KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:279 (LT: SE. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:50).

Bionomic note: The species is an early spring flyer and was not caught anymore after the end of March (in China, Fujian province, beginning of April).

The eggs are green and small. The caterpillar began to feed on *Quercus* but died in their first instar.

Distribution: S. China, Vietnam and probably Taiwan (two females are recorded by SUGI in litt.).

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 44 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, ii., iii.; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv. 1995 (GU 29-65).

Peridea Stephens, 1828

Peridea grahami (Schaus, 1928)
(Colour plates 21:12; 22:7)

Notodonta grahami Schaus, Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. Wash. **73**(19):74 (LT: C. China).

Literature: Schintlmeister (1992:112).

Taxonomic note: The small series from China, caught 60 years ago, which I compared (Schintlmeister 1992) is much more uniform brownish-grey in pattern, maybe caused by the age of the material.

Distribution: Burma, China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 44 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., x. (GU 26-75).

Peridea dichroma Kiriakoff, 1959
(Colour plate 21:13, 14)

Peridea dichroma Kiriakoff, Ark f. Zool. **12**(20):329 (LT: Burma).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia from Vietnam show longer and more toothed gnathoi than Kiriakoff's drawing in the original description (fig. 34) of the holotype.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, v.1995, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 26-76).

Peridea witti sp. nov.
(Colour plate 21:15, 16)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 34 mm, the female spans 42 mm. It is the largest hitherto known species of *Peridea*. The thorax is yellowish brown and other parts of the body are dark brown. The head is greyish brown. The groundcolour of the forewings brown, mixed with white scales, particularly near the costa and the margin. The discoidal spot is marked whitish. The median fascia is dark brown. The basal fascia is marked whitish and only visible in the median area. The hindwings have two blackish fasciae in the median and postmedian area.

The female is like the male but larger and the antennae shorter bipectinated.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 25 km SE Moc-chau, 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E, 1400 m, 14.–18.xi.1994, leg. Sinjaev & Simonov, in coll. A. Schintlmeister.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1994; Tuan giao: 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.1994.

Peridea sikkima ochreipennis Nakamura, 1973

Notodonta sikkima Moore, Descr. new. lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. R. Atkinson (1): 67 (LT: Sikkim).

Peridea ochreipennis NAKAMURA, Entomological Rev. Japan **25**: 54 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 113).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia are generally 20% larger than in *sikkima* from Sikkim. Particularly the gnathoi and the aedeagus are longer in *ochreipennis* than in ssp. *sikkima*. However the differences are not so strong to consider them two distinct species.

Distribution: ssp. *sikkima*: Nepal, Sikkim, Malaya; ssp. *ochreipennis*: Taiwan, SE. China, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 107 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 26-65); Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, iv.

Rachiades KIRIAKOFF, 1967

Rachiades albomaculata (OKANO, 1958)

Peridea albomaculata OKANO, Ann. rep. Gakugei Fac. Iwate Univ. **13**: 52 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 114).

Taxonomic note: Our specimens match well the material from Taiwan. The socii in the male genitalia are rather closer to *albomaculata* than to *siamica* SUGI, recently described from Thailand.

Distribution: Taiwan, Vietnam.

Material: Mai-chau, 5 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 28-95); Ngoo Linh: 4 ♂♂, 10.–28. viii.1996.

Homocentridia KIRIAKOFF, 1967

Homocentridia picta alius ssp. nov.

(Colour plate 25: 2; GU 99)

Notodonta picta HAMPSON, 1900, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **13**: 42 (LT: Assam).

Literature: SUGI (1992: 111, pl. 32: 1, 2).

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 21 mm, ♀ 28 mm. Externally similar to the nominotypical subspecies from Assam and Sikkim as well as to the Chinese *concentrica* OBERTHÜR. But *alius* is easily distinguishable from the latter by the different shape of the forewings. The violet groundcolour of alius in the forewings is brighter and the hindwings are more fuscous.

The female resembles the male, but is larger.

The comparison with the male genitalia of the holotype of *picta* from Khasis (GU 98) showed that the costal valve process is longer in ssp. *alius*. The shape of valves differs principally in the angle on the costa. Also the juxta is differently sclerotised as illustrated. The genitalia of *concentrica* are very different in the shape of the 8th sternite, the aedeagus and also the costal valve process, so there cannot be any doubt that *concentrica* and *picta* are two different species.

Distribution: ssp. *picta*: Nepal, NE. India; ssp. *alius*: Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 102° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 132 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., x., xi. (GU 26-66, 26-73, 26-90); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994.

Nerice WALKER, 1855

Nerice dispar (CAI, 1979)

Chokaia dispar CAI, 1979, Acta Ent. Sinica **22**:464 (LT: S. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:116), SUGI (1992: pl. 32:1, 2) (ssp. *picta*).

Distribution: SW. China, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material : FSP 1600 m: 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 20.–30.iv., 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 5 ♂♂, iv. (GU 26-67); FSP 2000 m: 2 ♂♂, 5.vii.94.

Semidonta STAUDINGER, 1892

Semidonta basalis (MOORE, 1865)

Notodonta basalis MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1865, p. 813 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:117).

Bionomic note: Only one caterpillar hatched from many eggs obtained from a female from FSP 1600 m in March 1995. It started to feed on *Acer* but died after reaching the second instar.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Thailand, Taiwan, S. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 78 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-79); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993.

Ellida GROTE, 1876

Ellida viridimixta (BREMER, 1861)

(Colour plate 24:3, caterpillar)

Miselia viridimixta BREMER, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersb. **3**:487 (LT: Primorye).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:122).

Biological note: Caterpillars were successfully reared in Dresden. The caterpillar feeds on *Tilia* and changed in the last instar from yellow-green to red colour. No difference was found from Japanese caterpillars.

Distribution: Primorye, Korea, Japan, NE. China, Vietnam.

Zoogeographical note: The occurrence in Vietnam extends the known range of the species a long way into the tropics. However specimens from Vietnam do not differ from those inhabiting northern areas.

Material : FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 89 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, iii., iv., vi., vii., ix. (GU 27-02).

Mesophalera MATSUMURA, 1920

Mesophalera sigmatoides KIRIAKOFF, 1963

(Colour plate 25:5, 7)

Mesophalera sigmatoides KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. zool. Beitr. **14**:261 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:123).

Diagnosis: The species resembles *lundbladi* but is smaller in size, the male antennae are longer pectinated and the groundcolour of the forewings is paler.

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 7.–8.iii.1995, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv.1995, 2 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12. vii.1994 (GU 16-18, 27-09).

Mesophalera lundbladi KIRIAKOFF, 1959

(Colour plate 25:1, 3)

Mesophalera lundbladi KIRIAKOFF, Ark. Zool. **12**(20):315 (LT: Burma).

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 82 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 24-02); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 23.ii.–10.iii.1995; 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993.

Mesophalera bruno sp. nov.

(Colour plate 25:9; GU 103)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 31–32 mm. The antennae of the male are short bipectinated. Groundcolour of wings, thorax and abdomen dark brown. The basal area of forewings whitish marked. From the white surrounded discoidal spot of the forewings towards the postmedian fascia there is a whitish area. Between the postmedian fascia and the fuscous submarginal fascia there is an area filled with four blackish streaks. The female is like the male (also in size), but the antennae are filiform.

The male genitalia have a split and slender uncus. The gnathoi are 20% longer than the uncus and very massive. The costal valve processes are short and broad, pointed at the end. Aedeagus with cornuti. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised.

Taxonomic note: KIRIAKOFF (1963) described from SE. China *Phalerina terminalis* (which occurs also in Vietnam) and designated as "Allotype" [female] a male of our new species which is included into the type series.

Distribution: SE. China, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N.-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1600 m, 20.–30.vi.1995, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao 4 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 27-15); Ngoo Linh: 4 ♂♂, 10.–28.viii. 1996;

Thailand: 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep Ost 900–1000 m, 18.49' N / 98.55' E, 11.iii. 1992;

SE. China: 1 ♂, Fujian, Kuatun, 2300 m, 3.iv.1938.

Taiwan: 1 ♀, Taitung, 5 km NW Lirao, 120° 59' E, 23° 13' N, 1760 m, 28.v.1995; 4 ♂♂, Taoyuam, Ming chyr, 1160 m, 29.ii.1996.

Mesophalera ananai sp. nov.

(Colour plate 25:10; GU 102)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 27 mm. This species externally resembles *M. bruno* described above, but the wings are less broad and smaller in size. The pale basal area of the forewings is divided towards the median area by two clear dark brown fasciae. The postmedian and marginal fasciae are sharp and marked blackish. Near the apex of the forewings there are two prominent black streaks. The hindwings are brown but less chocolate than in *bruno*.

The male genitalia are small in comparison to *bruno*. The slightly bilobed uncus is 20% shorter than the gnathoi. The valves have broad and short prominent costal processes. The aedeagus is pointed at the end and relatively short. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1600 m, 25.–30.iii. 1995, leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 25.–30.iii.1995 (GU 28-68).

Pseudofentonia STRAND, 1912

Subgenus *Pseudofentonia* STRAND, 1912

Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus ssp. nov.

(Colour plates 26:1, 2; 35:4)

Heterocampa argentifera MOORE, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 813 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:125).

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 27–29 mm, ♀ 30 mm. The blackish pattern of the forewings less developed than in ssp. *argentifera* and the brownish hindwings nearly without yellowish scales, except the basal area.

The female like the male.

The male genitalia have rounded gnathoi, not ellipsoid as in ssp. *argentifera*.

Taxonomic note: Among the paratype series from Vietnam which is externally very

distinct from Indian and Sumatran material there are three males (GU) which match exactly the nominotypical subspecies from India. Dissection of a number of male genitalia gave no constant differences between the dark and the yellow forms. However it cannot be excluded that there are two distinct species flying sympatrically in Vietnam. For that reason I have not included the yellowish specimens in the paratype series.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W.-Seite, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 102° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 8.–29.v.1993, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 121 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., xi., (GU 24-31, 26-92, 26-93).

Further material (yellow forms): FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 8.–29.v.1993, 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, (GU 26-81).

Distribution: ssp. *argentifera*: Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Sumatra, Burma, Taiwan; ssp. *antiflavus*: Vietnam.

Subgenus *Calyptronotum* ROEPKE, 1944

Taxonomic note: The genus *Calyptronotum* matches *Pseudofentonia* well in the male genitalia, particularly the costal processes of the valves. Therefore *Calyptronotum* is placed as a subgenus of *Pseudofentonia*.

Pseudofentonia (Calyptronotum) singapura GAEDE, 1930 comb. nov.

Pseudofentonia singapura GAEDE in SEITZ, Großschmett. Erde **10**:624 (LT: Singapore).

Distribution: Thailand, Burma, Negros, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Luzon, Vietnam.

Material: Tuan giao: 3 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Ben En: 26 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 27-85).

Subgenus *Viridifentonia* NAKAMURA, 1974

Taxonomic note: NAKAMURA erected in 1974 the monotypic genus *Viridifentonia* with the type species *plagiviridis*, which was formerly placed into the genus *Mesophalera* by KIRIAKOFF (1968). The male genitalia of *plagiviridis* resemble most known species of *Mesophalera* and *Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia)*. The shape and the pattern of the forewings as well as the male antennae resemble *Pseudofentonia argentifera*. The green colour of the forewings is unique. So I propose *Viridifentonia* as a subgenus of *Pseudofentonia*.

Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis maximum ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 25:6; GU 104)

Heterocampa plagiviridis MOORE, 1879, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1):61 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 124), SUGI (1992: pl. 28: 9) (ssp. *plagiviridis*).

Diagnosis: The males from N. Vietnam are distinctive (forewing length 24 mm to 27 mm) larger than the populations from Sikkim (forewing length in males 22–23 mm, Colour plate 25: 8; GU 105). The female spans 34 mm. The pattern of ssp. *maximus* is weaker and more indistinct. The median and basal area of the hindwings is less yellowish than Indian specimens.

The male genitalia show a larger uncus and larger gnathoi. The valves are less elongated and the aedeagus thicker than in ssp. *plagifera* from Sikkim.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 102° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 92 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iii.–vii. (GU 26-85, 26-98);

Thailand: 1 ♂, Chiang Raij, Pa Pao, 2.viii.1988; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, 15.v.1981.

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, Burma, SW. China; ssp. *maximum*: Vietnam; Thailand.

Subgenus *Disparia* NAGANO, 1916

Pseudofentonia (Disparia) diluta abraama (SCHAUS, 1928)

Stauropus diluta HAMPSON, 1910, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **20**: 92 (LT: Assam).

Fentonia abraama SCHAUS, 1928, Proc. U. S. natn. Mus. Wash. 73 (19): 78 (LT: C. China).

Taxonomic note: The Vietnamese populations belong to ssp. *abraama* in which the pattern is weaker developed than in the other subspecies.

Material: Tam Dao: 13 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ii., iii., v., vii., xi.; FSP 1600 m, FSP 1600–1800 m: 51 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., x.; Hoa Binh 28.v.–6.vi. (GU 21-53); Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv., 3 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi; Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.

Distribution: ssp. *sordida* WILEMAN: Japan; ssp. *variegata* WILEMAN: Taiwan; ssp. *abraama*: Vietnam, S. China; ssp. *diluta*: Burma, Assam, Thailand, Sikkim, Nepal; ssp. *sundana* ROEPKE: Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua sp. nov.

(Colour plate 26: 4, 6; GU 111)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 24–26 mm, ♀ 28.5–29 mm. Externally *dua* resembles *nigrofasciata* WILEMAN, described from Taiwan, but the male antennae are less pectinated. Groundcolour of forewings greyish-white. The basal area is whitish, followed by a sometimes well contrasting broad bluish-black fascia. On the submarginal fascia near the apex there is a fuscous area, a further fuscous spot is seen near the tornus of the forewings. The hindwings are dark brown without yellowish scales (see *tiga*). The abdomen is brownish.

The male genitalia are characterized by a bilobed uncus and knobshaped gnathoi. The valves have an apical process (digitus). The aedeagus is forked with many spines. The 8th sternite shows two small processes. Male genitalia resemble *medioalbida* NAKAMURA but

differ particularly in the shape and sclerotisation of the 8th sternite (as illustrated).

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1600 m, Primärurwald, 1.–5.iii.1995, leg. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 147 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 28-66, 28-73, 28-79, 28-81, 28-83); Tam Dao: 13 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iii., iv. (GU 26-83, 26-97, 28-61, 28-76, 29-67); Cuc Phuong: 2 ♂♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1994 (GU 24-32).

Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens (SUGI, 1989) comb. nov.

(Colour plates 26:10, 11, 24:4)

Disparia mediopallens SUGI, Tinea **12**:220 (LT: Thailand).

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 54 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii.; Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 23.–31.iii.1995.

Subgenus *Mimus* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Pseudofentonia (Mimus) obliquiplaga (MOORE, 1879)

Heterocampa obliquiplaga MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1):61 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: BRYK (1949:21), KIRIAKOFF (1959:324).

Taxonomic note: The specimens from Vietnam differ from Indian (Sikkim) material in having the the costal valve process of the male genitalia distinctly longer. The similar grisescens GAEDE does not have a costal process. BRYK (1949) described from Burma "ssp." *roseogrisea*, which was synonymized later by KIRIAKOFF (1959). I have not had the opportunity to dissect material from Burma. However the name *roseogrisea* might be a possible subspecies name for Vietnamese populations.

Distribution: Sikkim, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1600 m, 2250 m: 81 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi. (GU 26-84, 26-95); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993.

Pseudofentonia (Mimus) brechlini sp. nov.

(Colour plate 26:7; GU 109)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 25 mm, 2–3 mm larger in size than the externally similar *obliquiplaga*. The antennae are distinctly longer bipectinated than in *obliquiplaga* males. The forewings are broader and the basal area more extended towards the median area. The fuscous postmedian and marginal fasciae are better developed. The groundcolour is rather fuscous brownish, particularly the hindwings, which are yellowish in *obliquiplaga*.

The male genitalia differ from *obliquiplaga* by the distinctly shorter uncus and gnathoi. The costal processes of the valves are more slender. The aedeagus process is thinner and

longer. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised.

Bionomic note: The known specimens seem to fly exclusively in the early spring and winter time. They were caught together with *obliquiplaga*, when the temperature was 6 °C.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1600 m, 1.–5.iii. 1995, leg. BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 5 ♂♂, 1.–5.iii.1995 (GU 28-60, 28-64).

Subgenus *Dymantis* subgenus nov.

Diagnosis: Largest imagines in the genus-group *Pseudofentonia* with the characteristic pattern. The male antennae are shorter pectinated (as in *Disparia*). The male genitalia differ in the long and bifurcate uncus as well as in the shape of the valves with digitus process and an extrusion near the base of the costa. The aedeagus is bifurcate.

Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga sp. nov.
(Colour plate 26:3, 5; GU 113)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 28–30 mm, ♀♀ 33–34 mm, larger than the external similar *dua*. The groundcolour of the forewings is bluish-grey. The fuscous bluish basal fascia broader and prominent. The postmedian fascia is weakly developed. The hindwings are brown mixed with yellowish scales in the dorsal and basal areas not seen in dua. The abdomen is brown-yellowish.

The female resembles the male, but is larger.

The yellow scales are useful for identification of this species.

The male genitalia are as characterized for the subgenus diagnosis. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised and with two pairs of teeth as illustrated.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 102° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m: 69 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-82, 26-94).

Neodrymonia MATSUMURA, 1920

Subgenus *Neodrymonia* MATSUMURA, 1920

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) seriatopunctata (MATSUMURA, 1925)
(Colour plate 24:6)

Disparia seriatopunctata MATSUMURA, Zool. Mag. Tokyo **37**: pl. 7:3 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:130).

Distribution: Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, Sikkim.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 43 ♂♂ (GU 27-08, 27-09, 27-12, 28-62, 28-67); Tam Dao: 7 ♂♂, ii., iii., v.

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) mendax SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) mendax SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachr. **25**: 110 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:131).

Taxonomic note: However the specimen from Tam Dao matchs externally well the type series the male genitalia differs slightly in the shape of the valve, particulary in their pointed tip.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 29-82).

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) elisabethae HOLLOWAY & BENDER, 1985
(Colour plate 27:13)

Neodrymonia elisabethae HOLLOWAY & BENDER in BENDER, Heterocera Sumatrana **5**:82 (LT: Sumatra).

Taxonomic note: It seems that *elisabethae* is a widespread species in continental Asia. It should be verified if one of the many older taxa of the genus (e. g. *basalis* MOORE, 1879 sensu SUGI 1995: 113) could be conspecific, as it would then become the valid name.

Distribution: Sumatra, Malaya, China, India, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Hoah Binh: 1 ♀, Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993, 1 ♂, 16.x.1984 (GU 21-44); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995.

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 27:1; GU 115)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 25–26 mm. The new species shows a uniform pale greyish groundcolour without reddish scales on the wings. The whitish pattern is typical for most species of the genus, particularly in the postmedian- and basal area. The discal spot is marked as black streak, surrounded whitish. Hindwings and abdomen brown, the latter with a pale greyish anal tuft.

The male genitalia have a split uncus and squat gnathoi. The costal valve process is long and pointed, as is the end of the valves. The 8th sternite is diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, Cha-pa, 22° 20' N, 102° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 8.–29.v.1993, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 43 ♂♂, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-99); Tam Dao: 7 ♂♂, iii., iv., v., xii.

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) fuscus **sp. nov.**
(Colour plate 27:3; GU 116)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 22–23 mm. Externally similar to *griseus* but the male antennae distinctly less bipectinated. Groundcolour more fuscous than in *griseus*. The pattern of forewings similar, however the black discoidal spot is less developed. The basal area is marked greyish.

The male genitalia have a squat uncus which is deeply bilobed. The gnathoi are rectangular and the costal valve process long, slender and pointed.

Holotype: ♂, S. Vietnam, Rung Cat Tien, Bao Loc, 11.32' N, 107.48' E, 1500 m, 10.–20.xii.1992, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: Bao Loc: 3 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992 (GU 27-16).

Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) pseudobasalis **sp. nov.**
(Colour plate 27:6, 7; GU 112)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 21.5–23 mm. Externally very similar to *N. moorei* KIRBY (Colour plate 27:5; GU 114), described from India, but the antennae of the males shorter pectinated. The pattern and groundcolour resemble *moorei*, but the basal area is less distinctly marked, while the submarginal fascia consists of black and white streaks. The discoidal spot is black. The hindwings are darker brown.

The male genitalia have a broad uncus which is slightly bilobed. The gnathoi are longer than in moorei and the aedeagus is short and rectangular. The 8th sternite is not bilobed.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1525 m, 28.x.–3.xi. 1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 43 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi. (GU 27-10).

Subgenus ***Libido*** **BRYK, 1949 stat. nov.**

Neodrymonia (Libido) voluptuosa **(BRYK, 1949) comb. nov.**
(Colour plate 27:4; GU 108)

Libido voluptuosa BRYK Ark. zool. **42A**(19):26 (LT: Burma).

Taxonomic note: *Libido* was erected as a monotypic genus for *voluptuosa*. The pattern of the wings (basal fascia, tornal spot, postmedian fascia and discal spot) and also the principle structures of the male genitalia indicate that *Libido* belongs to *Neodrymonia*. However the uncus and gnathoi are specialized and distinctive. So *Libido* may be treated as a subgenus of *Neodrymonia*.

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 23 ♂♂, iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-100).

Subgenus *Pantherinus* NAKAMURA, 1973 stat. nov.

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia resembles very much the other members of *Neodrymonia*. However the marking of the imagines of *Pantherinus* is unique. It might therefore be useful to put *bipunctata* OKANO and the following new species into a own subgenus.

Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) bipunctata gestor ssp. nov.
(Colour plate 35:7; GU 163)

Pseudofentonia bipunctata OKANO 1960, Ann. rep. Gaukei Fac. Iwate Univ. **16**: 16 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1989:133, fig. 445).

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 22–23 mm. The new ssp. differs from the nominotypical specimens from Taiwan in having a rather weakly developed mariginal fascia. Except for the median spot all other blackish spots are less developed.

The male genitalia differs from ssp. *bipunctata* in the rounded tip of the valve process, the pointed tip of valve and the different shape of the aedoeagus.

Taxonomic note: Because of the differences in the male genitalia *gestor* might be a distinct species. However from zoogeographical reasons it is more likely that *gestor* is a subspecies of *bipunctata*.

Distribution: Taiwan, SE. China, Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 1600 m, Cha-pa, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, primary forest, 1.–7.xi.1995, leg. AFONIN & SINJAEV, in coll. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 6 ♂♂, 1.–7.xi.1995 (GU 29-85); Ngoo Linh: 2 ♂♂, 10.–28.viii. 1996.

Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi sp. nov.
(Colour plate 27:8, 9; GU 117)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 24–25 mm, ♀ 29 mm. Externally the new species resembles somewhat *bipunctata* OKANO, described from Taiwan. The antennae of the male are distinctly bipectinated. The wings are more elongated. Besides the two prominent black patches near tornus and apex there is an additional black and smaller discoidal spot. The basal area is darker. The basal fascia is filled whitish. The hindwings are pale brown, more fuscous in the female.

The male genitalia have a bifurcate uncus. The gnathoi are 2/3 the length of the uncus. The valves are rhomboid with prominent costal processes as in *bipunctata*. The 8th sternite has no special sclerotisation.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tuan giao, 21° 35' N, 103° 25' E, 1200 m, 5.–10.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV and SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993; FSP, 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 15 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., (GU 24-28); Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Ngoo Linh: 3 ♂♂, 10.–28.viii.96.

Subgenus *Polystictina* KIRIAKOFF, 1968

Neodrymonia (Polystictina) maculata (MOORE, 1879)

Heterocampa maculata MOORE, in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1):60 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:128).

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, SE. China.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 37 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., x. (GU 27-01); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Tuan giao: 2 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Farin-Pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994.

Subgenus *Epistauropus* GAEDE, 1930

Neodrymonia (Epistauropus) terminalis (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)

(Colour plate 27:2; GU 110)

Phalerina terminalis KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:260 (LT: SE. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:132).

Synonym: *Neodrymonia anmashanensis* KISHIDA, 1994, Japan Het. J. **179**:61 **syn. nov.**

Taxonomic note: The specimens from Vietnam are somewhat larger than the Chinese paratypes.

KISHIDA (1994) described from Taiwan *Neodrymonia anmashanensis* which is according to the excellent coloured picture of the holotype and the illustration of the male genitalia conspecific with *terminalis* and must sink (**syn. nov.**).

Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam, Taiwan.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 26 ♂♂, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 26-89); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 24-25).

Egonociades KIRIAKOFF, 1963

Egonociades discosticta (HAMPSON, 1900) comb. nov.

(Colour plate 35:12)

Fentonia discosticta HAMPSON, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **13**:41 (LT: Assam).

Distribution: Sikkim, Assam, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995, 1 ♂, 20.–30.x.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, v.1995, 2 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 26-65); FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 7.–8.xi.1995.

Chadisra WALKER, 1862

Chadisra bipars WALKER, 1862
(Colour plate 29:3)

Chadisra bipars WALKER, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. (3)1:82 (LT: W. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:134).

Distribution: Himalaya, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1800 m: 5 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., viii., x., xi.; Cuc Phuong: 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, xi., xii. (GU 27-05); Hoa Binh: 2 ♀♀, 28.v.–6.vi.; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–15.xi., 3 ♀♀, 15.–16.v., 1 ♀, 17.xi.; Mai-chau: 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., xi.; Ben En: 4 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.; Ngoo Linh: 1 ♂, viii.

Chadisra bipartita (MATSUMURA, 1925)

Stenoshachia bipartita MATSUMURA, Zool. Mag. Tokyo **37**:398 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:134).

Distribution: Java, Sumatra, Japan, Taiwan, S. China, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600, 1600–1800 m: 15 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi.; Cuc Phuong: 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., xi. (GU 27-06); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 24.–31.iii., 1 ♂, 1.–5.v., 1 ♀, 1.–15.xi.; Mai-chau: 11 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, xi.; Ben En: 2 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.; Tuan giao: 4 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.; Ngoo Linh: 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, viii.

Pheosiopsis BRYK, 1949

Subgenus *Pheosiopsis* BRYK, 1949

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gaedei SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plate 28:5; GU 118, 119)

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gaedei SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachr. **25**: 111 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:136).

Diagnosis: A larger species, externally similar to *sikkima* MOORE, which is characterized by its fuscous groundcolour with pale greenish spots on the forewings.

Taxonomic note: The gnathoi and uncus and also the costal valve process are shorter in length in comparison with material from China. The aedoeagus has a shorter spine. The 8th sternite is deeper and wider bilobed, the sclerotisation differs (as illustrated).

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material : FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 28.x.–3.xi.1994, FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, iv.1995, 1 ♂, ix.1995, 3 ♂♂, xi.1994 (GU 28-72, 28-74); FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 9.vii.1994 (GU 27-25).

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) norina SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plate 28:1, 3)

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) norina SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachr. **25**: 111 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:136).

Diagnosis: The greyish pale discoidal area and the pale tornal streak of the forewings are diagnostic. The long pectinated male antennae make this species unmistakable.

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material : FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 49 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., x., xi., xii. (GU 27-22); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis (BRYK, 1949) comb. nov.
(Colour plate 28:4, 6; GU 122, 123)

Notodonta antennalis BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):33 (LT: Burma).

Literature: KIRIAKOFF (1959:328, fig. 30).

Taxonomic note: The original illustration of BRYK matches more or less our material from Vietnam. However the groundcolour is paler. The antennae of Indian specimens are distinctly longer pectinated. SUGI (1993: pl. 64:4) illustrated a male of this species from Nepal as "*sikkima* MOORE 1865" (the female illustrated in SUGI 1994: pl. 95:8 on other hand is the true *sikkima*). But *sikkima* (Colour plate 28:13; GU 125) is a larger and much more fuscous insect with long pectinated antennae in the males (as illustrated in SCHINTLMEISTER 1992: fig. 456). The female (from Sikkim) resembles the male but the markings are sharper and more contrasting and the pale greenish median spot of the forewings is weakly developed.

The male genitalia of *antennalis* differ from the illustration of the holotype given by KIRIAKOFF (1959) by the broader (rectangular) uncus and the longer gnathoi. The aedeagus of our material is as in the holotype illustration and particularly the 8th sternite seems to be diagnostic in its twice bilobed shape. A few specimens from Sikkim externally match the type specimen from Burma better, but differ in the shorter gnathoi and some minor differences in the shape of the aedoeagus and the 8th sternite. They differ also from Vietnamese specimens by longer valve processes.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 28-82); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 26.–27.ii.1995, 2 ♂♂, iv.1995, 1 ♂, 7.–10.vii.1995; FSP 2250 m: 4 ♂♂, 28.–29.iii.1995 (GU 28-78, 28-80), 1 ♂, 9.vii.1994 (GU 27-26).

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda sp. nov.
(Colour plate 28:2; GU 120)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 22–24 mm, ♀♀ 25 and 26 mm. Externally very similar to gerola but the basal area is marked less blackish. The groundcolour of the forewings is somewhat less greenish and the hindwings are more fuscous reddish brown. The pattern

of the forewings is less marked in comparision to *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola*, particularly the tornal spots.

The male genitalia are of another type than in *gerola*. They rather resemble the drawing of *antennalis*-genitalia given by KIRIAKOFF (1959), but lack the costal process of the valves. The aedeagus has two small processes. The 8th sternite is diagnostically curved (4-times bilobed).

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratype: FSP 1600–1800 m: 31 ♀♀, 2 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., (GU 27-31, 28-92);

Thailand: 1 ♂, Nan Prov., Pua, Doi Phu Ka, Km 35, 1680 m, 9.–15.x.1993 (GU 28-87); 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon, ix.–x.1989 (GU 29-93).

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) dierli SUGI, 1992

(Colour plate 28:17)

Pheosiopsis dierli SUGI, Tinea **13** (Suppl. 2): 102 (replacement name for *Pheosiopsis diehli* DIERL, 1977, Ent. Z. Frankfurt/M. **86**:83 nec KIRIAKOFF, 1974) (LT: Thailand).

Literature: SUGI (1994: 102, pl. 95:7).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 63 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, iii., iv., vi., vii., x., xi., (GU 27-18, 30-27), Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 24-27).

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco sp. nov.

(Colour plate 28:8, GU 124)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 20–22.5 mm. The male antennae are shortly but somewhat longer pectinated than in *antennalis*. The groundcolour and the pattern of all wings as in the external similar *antennalis*. The forewing pattern is diffuse but showing pale green areas particularly in the median area of forewings. The basal area lacks a black streak seen in *antennalis*, the discoidal spot is marked weakly blackish. The marginal fascia is well developed from black streaks.

The male genitalia have a rectangular uncus. The valves are without a costal process but have a dorsal process. The aedeagus has a process which is variable in size, and sometimes reduced.

Taxonomic note: Two males from FSP 2250 m (GU 27-26, 30-22) differ in male genitalia slightly from the other material, particularly in the shape of the dorsal process of the valves and the shape of the aedoeagus. But also externally they are somewhat larger and show a more intensive and fuscous pattern. Probably a case of saisonal variation.

Holotype: N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 3 ♂♂, iv.1995 (GU 29-99), 1 ♂, 8.–29.v.1993, 2 ♂♂,

10.vi.–6.vii.1994, 2 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 27-17), 1 ♂, vii.1995; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.iii.1995, 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 29-10); FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 28.–29.iii.1995, 2 ♂♂, 20.–30.iv.1995 (GU 27-26, 30-22), 1 ♂, 9.vii.1994; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 24-98).

Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 28: 15, 16; GU 126)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 19–21.5 mm. The male antennae are shortly pectinated. The groundcolour of the wings is pale greyish. The black pattern is weakly developed. The blackish discoidal streak and the postmedian fascia are prominent. The marginal fascia is less prominent.

In the male genitalia the gnathoi are 2/3 the length of the uncus. The valves have costal and dorsal processes which might be a good character to identify the species. The aedeagus is broad with a process. The 8th sternite is simply bilobed but diagnostically sclerotised as illustrated.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 950 m, 1.–5.v.1993, secondary forest, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1994 (GU 24-99); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 26.–27.ii.1995, 7 ♂♂, iv.1995, 2 ♂♂, vii.1995, 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 27-19), 1 ♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994.

Subgenus *Suzukiana* SUGI, 1976

Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) irrorata (MOORE, 1879)
(Colour plate 28: 7, 9)

Heterocampa irrorata MOORE in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. Atkinson (1): 60 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 137) (*musette*), SUGI (1992: pl. 30: 3, fig. 76) (as *sikkima*), SUGI (1995: 110).

Diagnosis: The black basal streak of the forewings and a whitish median area are diagnostic. However identification by external features is difficult.

The male genitalia are distinguished by the special shape of the 8th sternite and the presence of a small triangular process on the aedeagus.

Taxonomic note: SUGI (1995) who examined the syntype of *irrorata* concluded that there are close similarities in the male genitalia of *musette* SCHINTLMEISTER (from Fujian), *sichuanensis* CAI (from Sichuan) and *irrorata*. Therefore he brought all these taxa into synonymy. However they are different in external features, so that probably several subspecies, including *musette*, are distinguishable.

The Vietnamese populations differ in male genitalia from Chinese specimens of *musette* by the rather rounded tip of the uncus, and the more slender gnathoi. The other

characters, particularly the aedeagus and the diagnostic 8th sternite, are identical with Chinese specimens. Externally the Vietnamese specimens are alike Himalayan specimens as illustrated also by SUGI (1993).

There is a further species in this complex which in former times I attributed to *irrorata*, which resembles very much *irrorata*, but the pattern of the forewings is somewhat paler in groundcolour and less contrasting. The male genitalia are distingished by the Y-shaped sclerotisation of the 8th sternite and the absence of a small triangular process on the aedeagus. I have a larger series from Bhimtal (GU) and Sikkim (GU). Besides this there are a few specimens from Nepal (GU) and a good series from Vietnam (FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 14 ♂♂, iv.1995 (GU 29-94, 29-98, 30-18, 30-21, 30-24, 30-26). Because it flies sympatric with *irrorata* it is likely that these are two bona species.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 44 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 24-93, 24-96, 24-100, 27-21, 27-24, 28-92, 28-86, 28-93, 29-17, 29-18, 29-19); Maichau: 4 ♂♂, 7.–15.vii. (GU 28-86).

Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion sp. nov.
(Colour plates 28:10, 12; 29:4; GU 129)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 24.5–26 mm, ♀♀ 26–27.5 mm. Externally this new species resembles *gerola*.

The species may be distinguished from other similar species like *gerola, gilda* or *irrorata* by the thick blackish basal fascia of the forewings which stands rectangular on the dorsum. The median area of the forewings is marked whitish (similar to *musette*). However the greenish groundcolour of the wings rather resembles *gerola* than *musette*. The hindwings are pale reddish brown.

The male genitalia is distinguished by the rectangular uncus as well as by the slender and long gnathoi. The processes of the valves have a different shape and the aedeagus a process. The 8th sternite is bilobed and diagnostically sclerotised.

Biological note: Caterpillars were reared succesfully in Dresden on *Quercus*. They grew slowly (8 weeks until pupation). The caterpillars were active during the night and sat during the day on the underside of the leaves. Pupation took place in the earth, the imagines hatching after 3 weeks.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1600 m, 7.–10. vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 56 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (and further specimens ex ovo ix.94 at Dresden) (GU 27-20, 27-27).

Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola sp. nov.
(Colour plate 28:14, 18; GU 131)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 23 mm, in females 25.5 mm. Groundcolour of forewings dark olive green, hindwings dark reddish brown. There is a black streak in the basal area towards the dorsum of the forewings and two blackish spots in the tornal area. The

submarginal fascia of black spots is well marked. The other fuscous pattern is weakly marked and not contrasting.

The male genitalia have the characteristic construction for the subgenus *Suzukiana* without processes on the valves. The aedeagus has one process which varies in size. One specimen lacks the process of the aedeagus. The 8th sternite is bilobed with a central lobe and diagnostically sclerotised.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 91 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 24-24, 24-94, 24-95, 27-28, 27-32, 28-20, 28-77, 28-89, 28-90, 28-91, 29-12, 29-18, 29-92, 30-19, 30-25).

Subgenus *Oligaeschra* KIRIAKOFF, 1963

Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li sp. nov.

(Colour plate 28:19; GU 128)

Diagnosis: Forewing length 21 mm. The new species resembles *luscinocola* NAKAMURA, described from Taiwan. The forewings have an olive-greenish groundcolour. The white markings, particularly in the basal area (spot and fascia) as well as in the marginal area, are clearly and sharply marked. In *luscinicola* there is no white basal fascia and the other markings are weakly developed. There is no white median area as in *luscinicola*.

The male genitalia are similar to *luscinicola*, with a deeply bilobed uncus and the rectangular valves. But the gnathoi are longer in *li*, the valves show a small costal process and the tegumen near the valve costa is thicker. Besides this the hook in the aedeagus is longer and curved and also the 8th sternite is deeper bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 40 km SE Moc-chau, 20° 50' N, 104° 50' E, 1400 m, secondary forest, 7.–15.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 28-88).

Subgenus *Letitia* subgen. nov.

Type species: *Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata* sp. nov.

Diagnosis: The new subgenus is necessary because of the unique black pattern of the large imago, which is the largest known *Pheosiopsis*. The specially developed uncus has broad and pointed gnathoi which resemble somewhat *Metriaeschra*. The 8th sternite is deeply bilobed in a way not seen in the other members of *Pheosiopsis*.

Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata sp. nov.
(Colour plate 27:10; GU 127)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 27–30 mm, the largest species of *Pheosiopsis*. Antennae of male shortly pectinated. The pattern and venation resemble *Pheosiopsis (Metriaeschra) apatela* KIRIAKOFF. There is a prominent blackish band from the base toward the tornus and an additional black patch between apex and dorsum of forewings. The hindwings are reddish-brown.

The male genitalia have a long and massive uncus which is pointed. The gnathoi are 1/3 of the length of the uncus and the valves resemble *Metriaeschra*. The aedeagus has a process. The 8th sternite is very deeply bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 8.–29.v.1993, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 3 ♂♂, iv.1995, 2 ♂♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994 (GU 24-92, 27-30), 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, 1 ♂, ix.1994.

Subgenus *Lupa* subgen. nov.

Type species: *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Medium sized insects of brown groundcolour in the wings. Larger than the other members of *Pheosiopsis* (except the previous species). The new subgenus is characterized by the very long gnathoi with process and the massive tegumen. The valves are diagnostic by the toothed dorsum and the unique 8th sternite (as illustrated).

Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria sp. nov.
(Colour plates 27:11, 12; 29:5; GU 134)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 25.5–26 mm, ♀♀ 28–29.5 mm. Antennae of the males long pectinated, of the female only slightly shorter. The pattern and venation of wings resemble the previous species. The groundcolour of the forewings is fuscous brown. There is a black streak (interrupted) from the base toward the tornus of the forewings. 3–5 black patches mark a submarginal fascia. The hindwings are fuscous brown.

The male genitalia are very unusual in having a small slightly bilobed uncus and a two times longer gnathoi with many teeth and one process. The tegumen is massive and broad. The valves are ellipsoid with a digitus process and many teeth on the dorsal part. The aedeagus is slender and long with many cornuti. The 8th sternite is deeply bilobed and uniquely sclerotised.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 17' N, 103° 44' E, 1525 m, 28.x.–3.xi.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 47 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, iii., v., vi., vii., x. (GU 27-23); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, iv.1995.

Pseudosomera BENDER & STEINIGER 1984

Pseudosomera noctuiformis BENDER & STEINIGER, 1984
(Colour plate 23: 1, 2)

Pseudosomera noctuiformis BENDER & STEINIGER, Heteroc. Sumatr. **2**:26 (LT: Sumatra).
Distribution: Sumatra, Taiwan, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 25.–30.iii.1995 (GU 28-46).

Pseudosomera inexpecta SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plates 23:3; 35:5)

Pseudosomera inexpecta SCHINTLMEISTER, Tinea **12**:219 (LT: Thailand).
Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.
Material: Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 1.–15.xi.1992; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 28.x.–3.xi.1994; FSP 1600–1800 m: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ix.1995; 2 ♂♂, 20.–30.x.1994, 1 ♂, xi.1994.

Hupodonta BUTLER, 1877

Hupodonta corticalis BUTLER, 1877
(Colour plate 23:4, 5)

Hupodonta corticalis BUTLER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4)**20**:475 (LT: Japan).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:139).
Taxonomic note: The specimens from Vietnam are distinctly larger (2–3 mm) and more fuscous in pattern than series from Japan, Korea and Primorye.
Distribution: Primorye, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, v.1995, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 27-13).

Hupodonta pulcherima (MOORE, 1865)
(Colour plate 23:6)

Pheosia pulcherrima MOORE, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. **1865**:814 (LT: Sikkim).
Literature: SUGI (1992: pl. 96:4).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, vii.1995; 2 ♀♀, 28.x.–3.xi.1994.

Periphalera KIRIAKOFF, 1959

Periphalera albicauda (BRYK, 1949)
(Colour plates 23:7, 8; 24:5; GU 140)

Phalera albicauda BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):8 (LT: Burma).

Literature: KIRIAKOFF (1959:314), SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:141).

Taxonomic note: KIRIAKOFF (1959) illustrated the genitalia of the following new species (*melanius*) as *albicauda*, but described (!) in the text the genitalia of the true *albicauda*. The original illustration given by BRYK (1949: pl. 1, fig. 2) shows the holotype which doubtless is conspecific, based on external features, with the here illustrated *albicauda*.

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, SE. China, Vietnam.

Material : FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 31 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 27-03); Maichau: 2 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.

Periphalera melanius sp. nov.
(Colour plate 23:9, 10; 141)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 33–33.5 mm. Externally *melanius* resembles *albicauda* but the groundcolour of the forewings is blackish instead of pale grey. The blackish discoidal streak of the forewings and the tornal streak are better developed and more prominent in *albicauda*. Also the markings of the thorax are different from *albicauda* and form a black triangle (in *albicauda* three black spots) in the white area. The antennae of *melanius* are reddish brown, in *albicauda* greyish.

The male genitalia differ by the longer and pointed uncus. The gnathoi are ellipsoid and not triangular as in *albicauda* and the valve has no digitus process. The aedeagus has no spine as seen in *albicauda*. The 8th sternite is asymetric, in *albicauda* symmetrical and deeply bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994, leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 85 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix. (GU 27-04, 29-70).

Pterostoma GERMAR, 1812

Pterostoma pterostomina (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
(Colour plate 30:1)

Epiptilodontis pterostomina KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:257 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:143).

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material: Cuc Phuong: 2 ♂♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.1993; Tuan Giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Mai-chau: 5 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; FSP 1600 m: 1 ♂, 20.–30.iv.1995.

Megaceramis HAMPSON, 1893

Megaceramis lamprosticta HAMPSON, 1893

(Colour plate 35:9)

Megaceramis lamprosticta HAMPSON, Fauna Brit. India (Moths) **1**:167 (LT: Sikkim).

Taxonomic note: SUGI (1994) recorded this species from Nepal and noted that "two or more undescribed allies fly in Thailand, Vietnam and Taiwan". The male genitalia of the Vietnam specimen was not dissected yet.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, v.1995.

Spatalina BRYK, 1949

Spatalina birmalina (BRYK, 1949)

(Colour plate 30:2; GU 133)

Spatalina argentata birmalina BRYK, Arkiv för Zool. **42A**(19):24 (LT: Burma).

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 13 ♂♂, vi., vii., ix., xi. (GU 29-67); Ngoo Linh: 1 ♂, 10.–28.viii.1996; 2 ♂♂, "Chapa".

Spatalina argentata (MOORE, 1879)

(Colour plate 30:3)

Lophopteryx argentata MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. Atkinson (1):67 (LT: Sikkim).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♀, v.1995, 1 ♂, ix.1994; 1 ♂, "Chapa".

Spatalina umbrosa (LEECH, 1898)

Lophontosia umbrosa LEECH, Trans. ent. Soc. London **1898**:313 (LT: C. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:144).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Thailand, S. and SW. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 104 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi.,

vii., viii., ix., x., xi.; Bao loc: 1 ♂, xii. (GU 26-30); Cuc Phuong: 7 ♂♂, xi., xii. (GU 27-38); Tam Dao: 18 ♂♂, v., x., xi. (GU 23-53); Tuan-giao: 1 ♀, xi.; Mai chau: 13 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, xi.

Spatalina ferruginosa (MOORE, 1879)

(Colour plate 30:4)

Lophopteryx ferrunginosa MOORE, Descr. lep. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 67 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:144).

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, Burma, S. and SW. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 18 ♂♂, v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi. (GU 27-39).

Ptilodon HÜBNER, 1822

Ptilodon saturata (WALKER, 1865)

(Colour plate 30:7; GU 138)

Lophopteryx saturata, List Specimens lepid. Insects Coll. Br. Mus. **32**:415 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:146).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia of this species are variable, particularly in the valves.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma, Vietnam, China.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 85 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix., x., xi. (GU 27-31, 27-35, 27-37); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.ii.–10.iii., 1 ♂, 1.–15.xi.; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv., 4 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi.

Ptilodon flavistigma (MOORE, 1879)

(Colour plates 30:5, 6; 29:1; GU 136)

Lophopteryx flavistigma MOORE in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1):67 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:146).

Diagnosis: The species differs from *saturata* by the black, not brown, groundcolour of the forewings. The scales of the forewings show a different structure, so that the pattern seems to be very sharply marked.

The male genitalia are diagnostic by the different shape of the valves, particularly in the basal part.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2000 m, 2250 m: 48 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., vi., vii., ix., x. (GU 27-34, 27-39, 27-40, 27-54); Mai-chau: 7 ♂♂, iv.

Ptilodon autumnalis sp. nov.
(Colour plates 30:9; 29:2; GU 139)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 26–27 mm, one of the largest species of the genus. The male antennae are as in the other *Ptilodon*-species. *Ptilodon autumnalis* resembles externally somewhat the Indian *Spatalina crenelata* HAMPSON, but the shape of the forewings is rather smooth. The brown forewings have a blackish basal fascia which shows a white spot near the dorsum and a blackish postmedian fascia with whitish spots on costa and dorsum. The ellipsoid discoidal spot is surrounded by whitish. The brown hindwings have anal markings.

The male genitalia have a long uncus and massive gnathoi. The valves are atypically developed for *Ptilodon* ending in slender processes. The aedeagus is straight with teeth. The 8th sternite is less sclerotised and not bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, 2250 m, primary mountain forest, 28.–30.x.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600–1800 m: 3 ♂♂, 20.–30.x.1994 (GU 28-96); FSP 2250 m: 27 ♂♂, 28.–30.x., 1.–6.xi. (GU 27-86).

Paraptilodon gen. nov.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *Ptilodon* but the wings smooth and more rounded. The hindwings do not show anal markings which are characteristic for *Ptilodon*.

The male genitalia differ from *Ptilodon* by the quadrangular and short uncus with small gnathoi. The valves are of extraordinary shape, bearing a costal process. The pointed aedeagus is long and straight with a hook. The 8th sternite is deeply bilobed.

Type-species: ***Paraptilodon notabilis* sp. nov.**
(Colour plate 30:8; GU 135)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 26 mm. Groundcolour of wings dark brown with yellowish and reddish markings which are weakly developed. The fringe is chequered yellowish-brown. The hindwings have no anal markings, which allows easy separation from the *Ptilodon*-species.

The male genitalia are unique by the shape of the uncus and particularly the valves as illustrated. Other features are given in the genus diagnosis.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mai-chau, 25 km SE Moc-chau, 20° 50' N, 104° 40' E, 14.–18.xi.1994, 1400 m, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 2 ♂♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 28.x.–3.xi.1994 (GU 29-07); FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 1.–8.xi.1995.

Hyperaeschrella STRAND, 1916

Hyperaeschrella kosemponica STRAND, 1916
(Colour plate 30: 10, 12; GU 130)

Hyperaeschra (Hyperaeschrella) kosemponica STRAND, Arch. Naturgesch. **81**(A)12: 154 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 156).

Distribution: Taiwan, E. China, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao, 15 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iii., iv., v., vii., ix. (GU 18-76, 27-59); Mai-chau: 9 ♂♂, iv.; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 20.–30.iv.; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, vi., 1 ♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.; Cucphuong: 6 ♂♂, 1.–2.iv.; Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.

Higena MATSUMURA, 1925

Higena plumigera MATSUMURA, 1925
(Colour plate 30: 13, 14)

Higena plumigera MATSUMURA, Zool. Mag. Tokyo **37**: 394 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 158).

Diagnosis: The males are variable in size. The females of this genus were hitherto unknown. It seems that the illustrated female (with long bipectinated antennae) matches the male in markings and shape of wings. I have further unidentified females from Sumatra and Malaya and the Philippines where *Higena* is present in several species. The illustrated female was taken together with three males during one night.

Distribution: Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand.

Material: Tam Dao: 4 ♂♂, 1.–15.xi.1993 (GU 27-58); Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.1994 (GU 27-90); Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14.–18.xi.1994.

Hagapteryx MATSUMURA, 1920

Hagapteryx mirabilior (Oberthür, 1911)
(Colour plate 30: 11)

Lophopteryx mirabilior OBERTHÜR, Et. Lep. Comp. **5**: 324 (LT: C. China).

Distribution: Japan, Primorye, Korea, China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 31 ♂♂, 20.–30.iv.1994; FSP 1600–1800 m: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., v.; Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 28-100).

Hiradonta MATSUMURA, 1924

Hiradonta angustipennis NAKATOMI & KISHIDA, 1984

Hiradonta angustipennis NAKATOMI & KISHIDA, Tinea **11**:203 (LT: Taiwan).

Distribution: Taiwan, Vietnam.

Material: Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv.1995 (GU 29-04); Bach-Ma: 12 ♂♂, 1 ♀, viii.; Ngoo Linh: 27 ♂♂, 3♀♀, viii.

Hexafrenum MATSUMURA, 1925

Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt ssp. nov.

(Colour plates 31:1, 2; 29:6; GU 142, 143)

Hexafrenum maculifer MATSUMURA, 1925, Zool. Mag. Tokyo **37**:400 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:159).

Diagnosis: Externally similar to ssp. *maculifer* (Colour plate 31:3) but groundcolour of all wings darker, particularly the forewings. The ssp. *longinae* SCHINTLMEISTER from E. China (Colour plate 31:6; GU 144) also paler and 2 mm smaller in forewing length.

The new ssp. differs in the male genitalia from *longinae* by the toothed extrusion of the valves near the base. The sclerotised part of the 8th sternite is like a 2/3 closed circle.

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia, as in most species of this genus, are subject to individual variation. The 8th sternite, which is often a diagnostic character, seems to be more constant.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, secondary forest and cultivated area, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2200 m, 2250 m: 75 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 27-43, 27-46, 27-47, 27-54, 27-56, 29-01); Tuan giao: 1 ♂, 5.–10.xi.; Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.v. (GU 27-50).

Hexafrenum paliki sp. nov.

(Colour plate 31:4, 5; GU 146, 146)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 23 mm, ♀ 30 mm. Externally similar to *niveicollare* SUGI from Nepal, but the apex of the forewings more pale yellowish brown and also the streak from the base to the median area paler. The hindwings are pale brown. The antennae are shorter bipectinated than in *niveicollare*.

The male genitalia resemble *leucodera* STAUDINGER and *maculifer*. In the male genitalia the uncus, which is widened in the middle, is diagnostic. The gnathoi are pointed and the aedeagus has two long processes. The 8th sternite is less deeply bilobed than in *maculifer* or *leucodera*.

Holotype: 1 ♂, N. Vietnam, Hoa Binh, 70 km NW Hanoi, 28.v.–6.vi.1990 leg. E. PALIK (GU 21-80) in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 11 ♂♂, 2 ♀, iii., iv., v., vii. (GU 27-49, 27-60, 28-99).

Hexafrenum pseudosikkima SUGI, 1992
(Colour plate 31:9)

Hexafrenum pseudosikkima SUGI, Tinea **13**, Suppl. 2:109, pl. 31:3 (LT: Nepal).

Taxonomic note: The series from Vietnam is paler than Sikkim specimens and also the groundcolour of the forewings is less violet.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 28 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii. (GU 27-42, 27-44, 27-45, 27-51, 27-53, 29-03); Tam Dao: 1 ♀, iv.

Hexafrenum argillacea (KIRIAKOFF, 1963)
(Colour plate 31:7, 8)

Allodonta argillacea KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:278, (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:160).

Diagnosis: The males have rather elongated forewings and the pale apex spot is prominent. The basal area is less contrasting than in *paliki*.

Taxonomic note: The holotype and the paratype from China are more violet-reddish coloured. However the male genitalia of our material matches the type-series exactly.

Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: Cuc Phuong: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 18.xi.–3.xii.1993 (GU 27-48, 27-61); Mai-chau: 9 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; Tam Dao: 5 ♂♂, iv.; FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, v.; 1 ♂, 30.vi.–12.vii. (GU 29-15).

Hexafrenum macarius sp. nov.
(Colour plate 30:16; GU 148)

Forewing length in male 25.5 mm. The antennae of the male short bipectinated. The head whitish and the forewings dark brown with weakly developed markings deep black. The apex of the forewings dark reddish brown. The species somewhat resembles *collaris* SWINHOE from Sikkim, but lacks the paler basal markings.

The male genitalia is characterized by the biforked uncus, the short gnathoi and the digitus process of the valves. The aedoeagus is smooth without a tooth or hook. The 8th sternite is bilobed, heavily sclerotisized and diagnostic in its shape.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan N-Seite, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, 1600 m, primary forest, 20.–30.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 29-06).

There is also a female from Nepal, Solk, which may belong to this species (not included as paratype).

Hexafrenum viola sp. nov.
(Colour plate 30:17, 18; GU 149)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 22–23 mm, ♀ 25 mm. The species externally resembles somewhat species of *Hyperaeschrella* but the wings are rather rounded. The antennae of the male are only shortly ciliated (similar to the female). Groundcolour of forewings dark brown with a violet touch. The basal fascia of forewings marked by a big black spot. The discoidal spot surrounded by pale brown and the apex also coloured pale brown. The hindwings are dark brown. The female like the male, but larger.

The male genitalia have diagnostic club-shaped valves. The gnathoi are long and slender, the aedeagus unforked and relatively long.

Biological note: The caterpillar of this species was tried to feed on *Quercus*, but it survived only until its 2nd instar (10 days).

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, W-Seite, 22° 20' N, 103° 40' E, 1600–1800 m, secondary forest and cultivated area, 10.vi.–30.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV and native collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 57 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv, v., vi., vii. (GU 27-41, 27-57); Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.1993.

Antheua WALKER, 1855

Antheua servula DRURY, 1773

Noctua servula DRURY, Ins. Exot. **2**:20, pl. 2:4 (LT: India).

Distribution: Pakistan, NW. India, Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Vietnam.

Material: Saigon: 2 ♂♂, 27.ix.–6.x.1980; Phan Rang: 3 ♂♂, 8.–21.x.1980.

Phalerodonta STAUDINGER, 1892

Phalerodonta inclusa (HAMPSON, 1910)
(Colour plate 31:10; 35:13)

Stauropus inclusa HAMPSON, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **20**:91 (LT: Sikkim).

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m: 45 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, x., xi. (GU 27-88).

Teinophalera KIRIAKOFF, 1968

Teinophalera elongata (ROTHSCHILD, 1917)
(Colour plate 33:1, 2; erroneously illustrated as *lymantrioides*; GU 157)

Phalera elongata ROTHSCHILD, Nov. Zool. **24**:253 (LT: Assam).

Distribution: Assam, Thailand, Vietnam.

Bionomy: The species flies only in the wintertime.
FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 11 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv. (GU 28-98).

Phalera HÜBNER, [1819]

Phalera alpherakyi LEECH, 1898
(Colour plate 33:6, 8)

Phalera alpherakyi LEECH, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., p. 229 (LT: C. China).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:164).
Distribution: China, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 2 ♂♂, 10.vi.–6.vii.1994; 2 ♂♂, 30.vi.–12.vii.1994 (GU 27-76); FSP 2000 m: 1 ♂, 30.vi.1994; FSP 2250 m: 1 ♂, 9.vii.1994.

Phalera goniophora HAMPSON, 1910

Phalera goniophora HAMPSON, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **20**:90 (LT: N. India).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:165).
Distribution: India, Nepal, SW. China, Thailand, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 98 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 23-41); Mai-chau: 21 ♂♂, iv.; Tam Dao: 6 ♂♂, iv.

Phalera eminens sp. nov.
(Colour plate 33:5, 7; GU 159)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 36–39 mm, in females 41–43 mm: one of the larger species of the genus. Basal and tornal areas of forewings white with black pattern, the apical moon-spot prominent and large. The groundcolour of the forewings is grey. The hindwings are semitransparent greyish brown with yellow-brown fringes.

The female resembles the male but the antennae are shorter bipectinated. This beautiful species is very distinct and unmistakable.

The male genitalia are very robust and diagnostic by the massive bifurcated uncus. The valves are broad and rounded. The aedoeagus is short and straight.

Bionomy: The flying time of the imago seems to be very short. I caught the first male on 28.iii.1995 and the flight is over by the end of April; the last specimen (a very worn female) was taken on 25.iv.1995 at Fan-si-pan.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan N-Seite, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, 1600 m, primary forest, 20.–30.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV and native collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 17 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, iii., iv. (GU 28-47, 28-97).

Phalera parivala MOORE, 1859

Phalera parivala MOORE, Cat. Lep. East Indian Comp. **2**: 434 (LT: N. India).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 168).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Vietnam, Thailand, SW. China.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 74 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x. (GU 23-92); Mai-chau: 11 ♂♂, iv.

Phalera cossioides WALKER, 1863

Phalera cossioides WALKER, Trans Ent. Soc. Lond. **3**(1): 80 (LT: N. India).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 168).
Distribution: N. India, Thailand, Laos, SW. China, Vietnam.
Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993, 1 ♂, 13.v.1990; Hoa Binh, 3 ♂♂, 29.iv.–1.vi.1990 (GU 27-73); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994; Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992.

Phalera albocalceolata (BRYK, 1949)
(Colour plate 33: 3, 4)

Phaleromimus albeocalceolata BRYK, Ark. för Zool. **42A**(19): 9 (LT: Burma).
Distribution: Burma, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 32 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., viii., ix.

Phalera torpida WALKER, 1865

Phalera torpida WALKER, List Specimen lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **32**: 431 (LT: N. India).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 168).
Distribution: N. India, Thailand, Vietnam, S. China.
Material: Tam Dao: 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 27-74, 27-75); Mai-chau: 11 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; Phang-rang: 1 ♂, x.1980; Cuc phuong: 7 ♂♂, 1.–2.iv.1995.

Phalera argenteolepis sp. nov.
(Colour plate 35: 1, 2; GU 158)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 25–27.5 mm. Antennae brown and bipectinated. Groundcolour of forewings black, mixed with silver scales. Basal area whitish. The moon-area near the apex and the fringe fuscous reddish brown. The submarginal fascia marked with whitish spots (visible only in fresh specimens). Hindwings greyish without silver scales.

The genitalia are of the usual *Phalera*-type as illustrated with pointed uncus, triangular gnathoi and valves with digitus. The sclerotisation of the 8th sternite is diagnostic.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, 2250 m, primary mountain forest, 7.vii.1994, leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & BRECHLIN, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m, 2250 m: 51 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 25-28); Ngoo Linh: 17 ♂♂, viii.; Bach-Ma: 7♂♂, viii.;

Thailand: 3 ♂♂, Kanchanabury, Sai Yok, 400 m, 14.iii.1988 (GU 25-37); 2 ♂♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep, 7.ix.1989; 2 ♂♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, 27.vii.1989.

Phalera niveomaculata KIRIAKOFF, 1963

(Colour plates 35:11; 32:5)

Phalera niveomaculata KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:260, (LT: SE. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:169).

Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 2 ♂♂, 9.–10.ii.1995, 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995, 1 ♂, iv.1995; Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, vii.1995, 1 ♂, xii.1994.

Phalera grotei MOORE, 1859

Phalera grotei MOORE, in HORSFIELD & MOORE, Cat lepid. Insects Mus. E. India Comp. **2**:434 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:169).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Burma, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Vietnam, Korea, China.

Material: Mai-chau: 17 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv.; FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, iv.; Tam Dao: 8 ♂♂, 1.–5.v.; Bao Loc: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 10.–20.xii.

Phalera combusta (WALKER, 1855)

Anticyra combusta, WALKER, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **5**:1092 (LT: "East Indies" [Indonesia]).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:170), DE JOANNIS (1929:454).

Distribution: India, Philippines, Negros, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, Vietnam, Burma, Taiwan, S. China.

Material: Ngoo Linh: 2 ♂♂, 10.–28.viii.96; Bao Loc: 1 ♂, 20.–27.iv.1993; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, v.1995, 2 ♂♂, vi.1995; Hanoi: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Spatalia HÜBNER, [1819]

Spatalia procne SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plate 31:11, 12)

Spatalia procne SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachrichten **25**:115 (LT: SE. China).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:171).
Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 27 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 27-68).

Ginshachia MATSUMURA, 1929

Ginshachia phoebe SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plates 31:14, 16, 32:3)
Ginshachia phoebe SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachrichten **25**:115 (LT: SE. China).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:172).
Distribution: SE. China, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 90 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., x., xi., (GU 27-69); Ngoo Linh: 14 ♂♂, viii.

Metaschalis HAMPSON, 1892

Metaschalis disrupta (MOORE, 1879)
(Colour plate 32:4)

Celeia disrupta MOORE, Descr. new Indian lep. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 62 (LT: Sikkim).
Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:172).
Distribution: India, Sumatra, Malaya, S. China, Thailand, Vietnam.
Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 53 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 27-65); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.; Ngoo Linh: 24 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, viii.

Allata WALKER, 1862

Subgenus *Allata* WALKER, 1863

Allata (Allata) argentifera WALKER, 1862
(GU 153)

Allata argentifera WALKER, J. Proc. Linn. Soc. (Zool.) **6**:140 (LT: Borneo).

Taxonomic note: SUGI (1994:167) named this species *costalis* MOORE, but didn't mentioned the relation of *argentifera* and the younger name *costalis*. My material from Sumatra, Malaya, Sikkim and Vietnam matches exactly what SUGI illustrated as *costalis* (including the male genitalia), so that *costalis* might be a junior synonym of *argentifera*. SUGI identified his material according to the lectotype of *costalis* in BMNH, which he designated in SUGI (1995:12).

Distribution: Sikkim, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, Mindanao, Sulawesi.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 22.–24.v.1990 (GU 29-11); Ngoo Linh: 3 ♂♂, 10.–25.viii.96.

Allata (Allata) benderi DIERL, 1976

(Colour plate 31:13, 17; GU 154, 155)

Allata benderi DIERL, Ent. Ztschr. Frankfurt **86**:212 (LT: Sumatra).

Taxonomic note: The male genitalia differ from Sumatran material by the pointed uncus, which shows individual variability and the shorter processes of the left valve. The aedeagus is more curved.

Distribution: Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7.–15.iv.; Tuan giao: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 5.–10.xi.; Cuc-phuong: 2 ♂♂, 1.–2.iv. (GU 29-13), 1 ♂, 21.xi.; Ben En: 3 ♂♂, 22.–30.xi.; FSP 1600 m: 2 ♂♂, 1.–5.iii. (GU 29-05); FSP 1600–1800 m: 3 ♂♂, iv.; Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii.1992.

Subgenus *Celeia* WALKER, 1865

Allata (Celeia) sikkima (MOORE, 1879)

Celeia sikkima MOORE, Descr. new Indian lep. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 63 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:173).

Distribution: Sikkim, Sumatra, Malaya, S. China, Vietnam.

Material: Mai-chau: 3 ♂♂, 7.–15.iv.1995; Bao Loc: 3 ♂♂, 20.–27.iv., 2 ♂♂, 10.–20.xii. (GU 27-66).

Allata (Celeia) violaceus sp. nov.

(Colour plates 31:15, 18, 32:2; GU 152)

Diagnosis: Forewing length in males 21 mm, in females 25.5 mm. The male antennae short bipectinated as in *sikkima* MOORE. Costa of forewings grey without pattern. On the apex of the forewings there is a big diffuse blackish spot, which is a good character for identification. The median and dorsal area of the forewings is coloured violet. The hindwings are whitish, as opposed to fuscous brown in the other known species of the genus.

The female sexual dimorph shows the violet colour of the median and dorsal area in the

forewings. The fuscous apex spot is larger than in the other females of the genus. The silver marking in the median area is small. The antennae are short bipectinated as in *sikkima*. The hindwings are pale but not whitish.

The male genitalia resembles *argentifera* particularly the asymetric valve processes. But the uncus is knob-shaped at the tip and slightly bilobed. The gnathoi are shorter, the aedoeagus is straight with a small hook.

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam Mai-chau 40 km SE Moc-chau, 1400 m, 20° 50' N, 104° 50' E, 7.–15.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Mai-chau: 1 ♀, 7.–5.iv.1995, 1 ♂, 14.–18.xi.1994 (GU 28-50); Ngoo Linh: 21 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 10.–28.viii.96; Bach-Ma: 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 26.vii.–6.viii.96;

S. Thailand: 1 ♂, Surutkhani Prov., Christ vill. 27.–30.iv.1995.

Subgenus *Pseudallata* KIRIAKOFF, 1968

Allata (Pseudallata) laticostalis (HAMPSON, 1900)

(Colour plate 32: 1)

Spatalia laticostalis HAMPSON, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc 13: 43 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 174).

Biological note: In the area of Mt. Fan-si-pan this species is a follower of agriculture. We caught it much more commonly in the village than in the jungle.

Distribution: N. India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600 m, 1600–1800 m: 126 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii. (GU 27-67), Mai chau: 8 ♂♂, iv.; Ngoo Linh: 17 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, viii.

Rosama WALKER, 1855

Rosama plusioides MOORE, 1879

(Colour plate 34: 2, 59

Rosama plusioides in HEWITSON & MOORE, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr. W. S. Atkinson (1): 62 (LT: Sikkim).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: 175).

Taxonomic note: Our single female from Vietnam is attributed to *plusioides* tentatively. It resembles somewhat the female of *x-magnum* BRYK from Burma and Yunnan as illustrated by SCHINTLMEISTER (1992: fig. 693).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sumatra, S. China, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, 1 ♂, vii.1995; Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 29-30); Tuan giao: 1 ♀: 5.–10.xi.1994; Farin Pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994 (GU 29-52); Bao loc: 20.–27.iv.1993 (GU 29-30).

Rosama auritracta (MOORE, 1865)

Celeia auritracta MOORE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 811 (LT: N. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:177).

Distribution: N. India, SW. China, Vietnam.

Material: Bao Loc: 1 ♂, 10.–20.xii.1993 (GU 27-70); Farin Pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1995; Ngoo Linh: 6 ♂♂, 10.–28.viii.96.

Gonoclostera BUTLER, 1877

Gonoclostera argentata (OBERTHÜR, 1914)

(Colour plate 34:16)

Pygaera argentata OBERTHÜR, Etudes Lèp. comp. 9(2):59, (LT: C. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:181).

Taxonomic note: The specimen from Bao Loc differs from Chinese and Northvietnamese specimens by a broader uncus, which is not bilobed as in *aurosigna* HAMPSON, 1895 from Tenassarim (Burma) and Sundaland.

Distribution: S. China, Thailand, Vietnam.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m: 21 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iv., v., vi., vii., ix. (GU 27-81); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.; Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 20.–27.iv.1993 (29–90).

Clostera fulgurita (WALKER, 1865)

(Colour plate 34:1, 3, 4, 6, 13; GU 160)

Ichtyura fulgurita WALKER, List specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. **32**:433 (LT: India).

Diagnosis: The fuscous shadow on the dorsum of the forewings might be a useful character for separation from other species.

Taxonomic note: The gnathoi of the male genitalia are distinctly shorter than in *anachoreta* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER from China and Japan which lacks also the fuscous shadow on the dorsum of the forewings.

Besides this there are a fuscous and a pale morph (both with shadow) which also fly sympatrically and synchronously. I was not able to find distinct differences in male genitalia.

Bionomic note: This and the next species are spring and autumn flyers.

Distribution: India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi.

Material (dark morph): FSP 1600–1800 m: 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, iii., iv., v., xi. (GU 27-78); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 14.–15.iii., 2 ♂♂, 1.–15.xi. (GU 27-79); Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.; Mai chau: 23 ♂♂, 1 ♀, iv., xi.; Cuc Phuong: 2 ♂♂, 18.xi.–3.xii.

(pale morph): Mai-chau: 104 ♂♂, 45 ♀♀, iv., xi.; FSP 1600–1800 m: 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, vii., x., xi., xii.; Tuan giao: 12 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, xi.; Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.

Clostera pallida (WALKER, 1855)
(Colour plate 34:7, 10)

Nerice pallida WALKER, Liste Specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **5**: 1077 (LT: NE. India).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:183).

Taxonomic note: The taxonomic status of this species is not clear yet. The male genitalia are very similar to *anachoreta* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER as well as to *mahatma* BRYK (described from Burma).

However the pale groundcolour of wings and the lack of a dark spot on the dorsum of the forewings allows a separation from *fulgurita*.

Bionomy: The species is common in autumn and rare in summer time.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, S. China.

Material: FSP 1600–1800 m, FSP 1600 m: 84 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, iv., v., viii., ix.

Clostera angularis (SNELLEN, 1895)
(Colour plate 34:11)

Ichtyura angularis SNELLEN, Dtsch. Ent. Z. Iris **8**:128 (LT: Java).

Taxonomic note: The Himalayan *transecta* DUDGEON has rather reddish brown coloured forewings where the apical patch is less prominent marked.

Distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Palawan, Malaya, S. Vietnam.

Material: Bao Loc: 1 ♂, 20.–27.iv.1994 (GU 27-77).

Clostera restitura (WALKER, 1865)

Ichtyura restitura WALKER, List specimens lepid. Insects Colln. Br. Mus. **32**: 433 (LT: N. India).

Distribution: India, E. China, Vietnam, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo.

Material: Farin Pass: 1 ♂, 11.–13.xi.1994; Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994; Tuan giao: 4 ♂♂, 5.–10.xi.1994; Cuc-Phuong: 2 ♂♂, 21.xi.1994.

Micromelalopha NAGANO, 1916

Micromelalopha vicina KIRIAKOFF, 1963
(Colour plate 34:8, 9)

Micromelalopha vicina KIRIAKOFF, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **14**:250 (LT: E. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:185).

Distribution: E. China, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 7 ♂♂, iv., v., xi. (GU 24-18, 24-19, 29-28); Cuc Phuong: 14 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, xi., xii. (GU 24-10); Bao Loc: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, xii. (GU 24-09); Mai-chau: 5 ♂♂, iv. (GU 29-20); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, ix.

Micromelalopha baibarana MATSUMURA, 1929
(Colour plate 34:18)

Micromelalopha baibarana MATSUMURA, Insecta matsum. 4:46 (LT: Taiwan).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:188).

Distribution: Taiwan, Vietnam, Luzon, Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra.

Material: Cuc Phuong: 1 ♂, 1.–2.iv.1995 (GU 24-08); Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994 (GU 29-26); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–14.iv.1995.

Micromelalopha simonovi sp. nov.
(Colour plates 34:19, 20, 21, 22:2; GU 156)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂♂ 14–16 mm, ♀ 17–18 mm. Externally similar to *M. adrian* SCHINTLMEISTER, described from E. China and *leucoretha* TAMS from Sundaland. But the underside of all wings with a well developed fuscous postmedian fascia and fuscous discoidal streaks.

The male genitalia are distinct by the short and slightly bilobed uncus, the reduced gnathoi and the unique shape of the valves which are particularly sclerotised in the apical processes. The aedeagus is long, smooth and pointed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao 60 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N, 105° 20' E, 950 m, Sekundärwald, 1.–15.xi.1992, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: Tam Dao: 61 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, ii., iii., iv., v., xi. (GU 24-07, 24-67, 29-23, 29-27, 29-34, 29-36, 29-37, 29-38, 29-41); Mai-chau: 21 ♂, iv., xi. (GU 29-21, 29-25, 29-33, 29-39); Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994; Farin Pass: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 11.–13.xi.1994; FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, vii.1995, 1 ♂, ix.1994.

Micromelalopha longijuxta sp. nov.
(Colour plate 34:14, 15; GU 150)

Diagnosis: Forewing length ♂ 13–15 mm. Externally the new species resembles *baibarana* and *simonovi* but the wings are more rounded and the groundcolour of the wings is rather blackish brown than reddish brown.

The male genitalia are diagnostic by the very long juxta which is as long as the aedeagus and reaches the end of the broad bilobed uncus. The valves are elongated and pointed. The aedeagus is, like the juxta, smooth, long and less curved.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, N-Seite, 22° 15' N, 103° 45' E, 1600 m, primary forest, 20.–30.iv.195 leg. SINJAEV and local collectors, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden.

Paratypes: FSP 1600 m: 6 ♂♂, iii., vii., x. (GU 27-82, 29-35); FSP 1600–1800 m: 1 ♂, 7.–8.iii. (GU 29-22); Mai-chau: 1 ♂, 7.–15.iv. (GU 29-40); Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 1.–5.v. (GU 29-24), 1 ♂, iv., 1 ♂, 17.x.

Micromelalopha capreolus sp. nov.
(Colour plate 34:12; GU 151)

Diagnosis: Forewing length 14 mm. Externally like *simonovi*.

But the male genitalia are different: The uncus is deeply bilobed. The valves bear diagnostic costal processes which are heavily sclerotised. The juxta is big and tent-shaped. The aedeagus is long, smooth and less curved. The 8th sternite is not bilobed.

Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Cuc-Phuong Nat. Park, 120 km SW Hanoi, 20° 15' N, 105° 20' E, 400 m, 1.–2.iv.1995, leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV, in coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, Dresden (GU 29-42).

Micromelalopha albifrons SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989
(Colour plate 34:17)

Micromelalopha albifrons SCHINTLMEISTER, Neue Ent. Nachr. **25**: 117 (LT: SE. China).

Literature: SCHINTLMEISTER (1992:189).

Distribution: SE. China, Hongkong, Vietnam.

Material: Tam Dao: 1 ♂, 23.–31.iii.1995; 1 ♂, 1.–5.v.1993 (GU 24-12); 1 ♂, 1.–5.xi. 1992; Ben En: 1 ♂, 22.–30.xi.1994.

Literatur

BÄNZIGER, H. (1988): The heaviest tear drinkers: Ecology and systematics of new and unusual Notodontid moths. – Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **36**:17–53.

BÄNZIGER, H. (1989): A persistent Tear Drinker: Notodontid moth *Poncetia lacrimisaddicta* sp. n., with notes on its significance to conservation. – Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. **37**:31–46.

BARLOW, H. (1982): An introduction to the moths of South East Asia. – 305 pp. + 50 pls., Kuala Lumpur.

BRYK, F. (1949): Entomological Results from the Swedish Expedition 1934 to Burma and British India. Lepidoptera: Notodontidae STEPHENS, Cossidae NEWMAN und Hepialidae STEPHENS. – Ark. för zool. **42A**(19): 1–51 + pl. 1–4.

CAI, R. QU. (1979): Economic Insects Fauna of China. Fasc. **16**, Lepidoptera: Notodontidae. – 166 pp. + 19 pls., Beijing.

CAI, R. QU. (1982): Notodontidae. In: Iconographia Heterocerorum Sinicorum **2**: 135–163. – Beijing.

DIERL, W. (1976): Notizen zur Kenntnis der Gattungsgruppe *Allata* WALKER (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae). – Ent. Z. Frankfurt/M. **86**: 209–214.

GAEDE, M. (1930): Notodontidae. In: Die Großschmetterlinge der Erde, ed.: A. SEITZ **10**: 607–655. – Stuttgart.

HOLLOWAY, J. D. (1983): The Moths of Borneo 4. Notodontidae. – Malay. Nat. J. **37**: 1–107 + pls. 1–9.

KIRIAKOFF, S. G. (1959): Entomological results of the Swedish expedition 1934 to Burma and British India. Lepidoptera: Family Notodontidae. – Arkiv för zool. Ser. 2 **12**(20): 313–333.

KIRIAKOFF, S. G. (1962a): Notes sur les Notodontidae (Lepidoptera) *Pydna* WALKER et genres voisins. – Bull. Annls. Soc. r. ent. Belg. **98**: 149–214, pls. 1–6.

KIRIAKOFF, S. G. (1968):, Notodontidae. Genera Indo-Australica, in: Genera Insectorum fasc. **217C**, ed.: P. WYTSMAN. – 269 pp. + 11 pls., Kraainem.

KIRIAKOFF, S. G. 1974): Neue und wenig bekannte asiatische Notodontidae (Lepidoptera). – Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München **17**: 371–421 + pls. 1–5.

SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1987): Ein Beitrag zur Nachtfalterfauna von Vietnam (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae, Lymantriidae). – Entomofauna **8**: 53–67.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1989a): A contribution to knowledge of the moths fauna of Thailand (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae, Lymantriidae). – Tinea **12**: 215–230.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1989b): Zoogeographie der palaearktischen Notodontidae (Lepidoptera). – Neue Ent. Nachr. **25**: 1–117.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1992): Die Zahnspinner Chinas (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae). – Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, Frankfurt/Main, Suppl. **11** (1991): 1–343.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1993): Die Zahnspinner der Philippinen. – Ergebnisse zweier Sammelreisen 1988 (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae). – Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, Frankfurt/Main Suppl. **12**: 99–174.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1994): Check-list of the Notodontidae of Sundaland (excluding Java) with description of new species (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae). – Heterocera Sumatrana Göttingen 7: 207–252.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. (1997): Moths of Vietnam with special reference to Mt. Fan-si-pan. part 1: Introduction. – Entomofauna (Suppl. 9): 1–12.
SCHINTLMEISTER, A. & YU. A. TSHISTJAKOV (1984): Zur Kenntnis von *Micromelalopha* NAGANO, 1916, im Fernen Osten (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae). – Entomofauna 5: 89–100.
SUGI, SH. (1992): Notodontidae in HARUTA (ed.): Moths of Nepal, Part 1. – Tinea **13**, Suppl. 2: 95–122, pl. 27–32.
SUGI, SH. (1993): ibid. Part 2. – Tinea **13** (Suppl. 3): 148–159, pl. 64.
SUGI, SH. (1994): ibid. Part 3. – Tinea **14** (Suppl. 1): 163–171, pl. 95–96.
SUGI, SH. (1995): ibid. Part 4. – Tinea **14** (Suppl. 2): 110–116, pl. 118.

Plates

(Genitalia plates 1-22,
Colour plates 1-36)

Explanation of Genitalia plates 1–22

Plate 1

1. *Tarsolepis remicauda captura* **ssp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 25-75, Paratype.
2. *Tarsolepis remicauda remicauda* BUTLER – Sumatra, Muaratebo, GU 19-37.
3. *Gangarides dharma* MOORE – Bao Loc, GU 23-97.
4. *Gangarides flavescens* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 25-39, Paratype.
5. *Gangarides rufinus* **sp. nov.** – Thailand, Chiang mai, Doi Suthep, GU 23-89.
6. *Euhampsonia sinjaevi* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-74, Paratype.
7. *Euhampsonia serratifera* SUGI – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 23-85 (8th sternite).

Plate 2

8. *Baradesa lithosoides gigantea* **ssp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 28-44, Paratype.
9. *Baradesa lithosoides lithosoides* MOORE – Darjeeling, GU 28-42.
10. *Brykia horsfieldi mapalia* **ssp. nov.** – Mai-chau, GU 28-61, Paratype.
11. *Brykia horsfieldi horsfieldi* MOORE – Malaya, Genting Highl., GU 27-100 (8th sternite and tergite, Aedoeagus).
12. *Gargetta eucharius* **sp. nov.** – Mai-chau, GU 29-46, Paratype.
13. *Porsica ingens inopinata* HOLLOWAY – Tam Dao, GU 28-40.
14. *Porsica ingens ingens* WALKER – Assam, Khasis, GU 7-65.
15. *Netria* A – Bao Loc, GU 23-69 (8th sternite and tergite).
16. *Netria* F – Mai-chau, GU 29-61 (8th sternite and tergite).

Plate 3

17. *Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis* **sp. nov.** – Bao loc, GU 25-82, Paratype.
18. *Turnaca (Turnaca) offula* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 23-80, Paratype.
19. *Turnaca (Turnaca) offula* **sp. nov.** – Bao loc, GU 28-14 (Uncus, Gnathoi), Paratype.
20. *Besaia (Besaia) kolmani* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-74, Paratype.
21. *Besaia (Besaia) rubiginea* WALKER – Darjeeling, GU 23-74.
22. *Besaia (Besaia) goddrica* SCHAUS – Tam Dao, GU 26-55.
23. *Besaia (Besaia) yunnana* KIRIAKOFF – Tam Dao, GU 25-100.
24. *Besaia (Besaia) meo* **sp. nov.** – Farin Pass, GU 28-30, Paratype.
25. *Niganda radialis* GAEDE – Mai-chau, GU 29-51.
26. *Besaia (Besaia) griseodivisa* BRYK – Tam Dao, GU 26-17.

Plate 4

27. *Besaia (Besaia) zoe* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-93, Paratype.
28. *Besaia (Ogulina) crenelata* SWINHOE – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-91.
29. *Besaia (Besaia) isis* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-72, Paratype.
30. *Besaia (Besaia) albidostriata* BRYK – Tam Dao, GU 26-14.
31. *Besaia (Besaia) tristan* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 29-48, Paratype.
32. *Besaia (Besaia) isolde* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 29-47, Holotype.
33. *Besaia (Ogulina) melanius* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 24-14, Paratype.
34. *Besaia (Ogulina) eupatagia* HAMPSON – Nepal, Mt. Phulchaki, GU 24-15.

Plate 5

35. *Besaia (Curuzza) eburnea* BRYK – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-25.
36. *Besaia (Curuzza) bryki* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 28-33, Paratype.
37. *Besaia (Curuzza) leechi* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-94, Paratype.
38. *Besaia (Curuzza) symphorian* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-89, Paratype.
39. *Besaia (Mimopydna) magna* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 24-03, Paratype.
40. *Besaia (Mimopydna) essa* SWINHOE – FSP 1600 m, GU 25-83 (uncus, 8th sternite).
41. *Saliocleta widagdoi* SCHINTLMEISTER – Tam Dao, GU 28-34.
42. *Saliocleta dejoannisi* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-13, Paratype.

Plate 6

43. *Ceira distineo* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 24-16, Paratype.
44. *Ceira sabulosa tonkina* **ssp. nov.** – Ben En, GU 28–48, Paratype; (8th sternite: Cuc Phuong, GU 28-49 Paratype).
45. *Ceira rogatus* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-99, Paratype.
46. *Saliocleta fabula* **sp. nov.** – India, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, GU 26-11, Paratype.
47. *Ceira nubila* KIRIAKOFF – Tam Dao, GU 26-16.
48. *Ceira eustachus* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 23-76, Paratype.

Plate 7

49. *Ceira marcellus* **sp. nov.** – Bao Loc, GU 29-57, Paratype.
50. *Ceira ochracea* MOORE – Tam Dao GU 26-29.
51. *Ceira* spec. – Thailand, Chiang Mai, Sanpatong GU 7-10.
52. *Eushachia nigrofasciata* HAMPSON – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-86.
53. *Eushachia nigrofasciata* HAMPSON – Tam Dao, GU 25-85.
54. *Torigea theodosius* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 23-73, Paratype.
55. *Torigea aristion* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 28-22, Paratype.
56. *Torigea symmetricus* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 25-97, Paratype.
57. *Torigea argentea* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 23-71, Paratype.
58. *Periergos (Periergos) tescacea* WALKER – Bao Loc, GU 24-66.

Plate 8

59. *Periergos (Periergos) harutai* SUGI – Tam Dao, GU 26-22.
60. *Periergos (Periergos) rusatus* **sp. nov.** – Mai-chu, GU 27-91, Paratype.
61. *Periergos (Periergos) orest* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-23, Paratype.
62. *Periergos (Periergos) afonini* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-14, Paratype.
63. *Periergos (Periergos) decertatio* **sp. nov.** – Tuan giao, GU 28-09, Holotype.
64. *Periergos (Periergos) kamadena* MOORE – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 24-25.
65. *Periergos (Hunyada) septentrionalis* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-95, Paratype.
66. *Periergos (Rosiora) rosiora* **sp. nov.** – Mai-chau, GU 29-43, Paratype.
67. *Periergos (Rosiora) aroides* SWINHOE – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-55.
68. *Periergos (Rosiora) bela* SWINHOE – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-45.
69. *Cerura (Cerura) priapus* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 28-18, Paratype.

Plate 9

70. *Cerura (Cerura) tattakana* MATSUMURA – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-19.
71. *Stauropus picteti* OBERTHÜR – China, Siaou-lou, GU (BMNH) 887, Holotype.
72. *Stauropus nigropunctata* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 28-55, Paratype.
73. *Quadricalcarifera jupiter* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 26-52, Holotype.
74. *Quadricalcarifera iole* **sp. nov.** – Cuc Phuong, GU 25-51, Paratype.
75. *Quadricalcarifera hercules* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-54, Paratype.

Plate 10

76. *Quadricalcarifera defector* **sp. nov.** – FSP 2250 m, GU 26-53, Paratype.
77. *Quadricalcarifera charistera minima* **ssp. nov.** – Bao Loc, GU 26-51, Paratype.
78. *Quadricalcarifera hebe* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 24-43, Paratype.
79. *Quadricalcarifera scensus* **sp. nov.** – Tuan giao, GU 28-02, Paratype.
80. *Quadricalcarifera witoldi* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-47, Paratype.
81. *Quadricalcarifera pardix perdix* MOORE – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-47.
82. *Quadricalcarifera wunna* **sp. nov.** – Mai-chau, GU 28-12, Paratype.

Plate 11

83. *Benbowia virescens* MOORE – Bao Loc, GU 24-21.
84. *Benbowia camilla* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-06, Paratype.
85. *Benbowia camilla* **sp. nov.** – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 17-33, Paratype.
86. *Benbowia callista* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 24-20, Paratype.
87. *Somera virens watsoni* **ssp. nov.** – Assam, Khasia Hills, GU 07-63, Paratype.
88. *Somera virens virens* DIERL – Sumatra, GU 02-10.
89. *Rodneya caudata* KIRIAKOFF – Bao Loc, GU 26-57.
90. *Nephodonta dubiosa* KIRIAKOFF – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-65.
91. *Antiphalera philippoi* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 28-16, Paratype.
92. *Antiphalera bilineata* HAMPSON – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 28-04.

Plate 12

93. *Rachia striata* HAMPSON – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-08.
94. *Fentonia subnigrescens* KIRIAKOFF – FSP 1600 m, GU 26-64.
95. *Rachia nodyna* SWINHOE – FSP 1600 m, GU 25-68.
96. *Rachia lineata* MATSUMURA – Taiwan, GU 25-43.
97. *Rachia cryptocephala* BRYK – FSP 1600 m, GU 25-42.

Plate 13

98. *Homocentridia picta picta* HAMPSON – Assam, Khasis, GU (BMNH) 176, Holotype.
99. *Homocentridia picta alius* **ssp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 29-66, Paratype.
100. *Peridea sikkima ochreipennis* NAKAMURA – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-65.
101. *Peridea sikkima sikkima* MOORE – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 26-66.
102. *Mesophalera ananai* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-68, Paratype.
103. *Mesophalera bruno* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 27-15, Paratype.

Plate 14

104. *Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis maximum* **ssp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 26-85, Paratype.
105. *Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis plagiviridis* MOORE – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 26-86.
106. *Pseudofentonia (Mimus) obliquiplaga* MOORE – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 26-96.
107. *Pseudofentonia (Mimus) obliquiplaga* MOORE – FSP 1600 m, GU 26-84.
108. *Neodrymonia (Libido) voluptuosa* BRYK – FSP 2250 m, GU 26-100.
109. *Pseudofentonia (Mimus) brechlini* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-60.
110. *Neodrymonia (Epistauropus) terminalis* KIRIAKOFF – FSP 1600 m, GU 26-89.

Plate 15

111. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 28-61, Paratype.
112. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) pseudobasalis* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-10, Paratype.
113. *Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 26-94, Paratype.
114. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) basalis* MOORE – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 27-11.
115. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 26-99, Paratype.
116. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) fuscus* **sp. nov.** – Bao Loc, GU 27-16, Paratype.

Plate 16

117. *Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 24-28, Paratype.
118. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gaedei* SCHINTLMEISTER – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-82.
119. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gaedei* SCHINTLMEISTER – China, WestThian-Mu-Shan, GU 13-47, Paratype.
120. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-31, Paratype.
121. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) norina* SCHINTLMEISTER – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-22.

Plate 17

122. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* BRYK – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-82.
123. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* BRYK – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 21-43.
124. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 24-98, Paratype.
125. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) sikkima* MOORE – Sikkim, Darjeeling, GU 27-29.
126. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-19.
127. *Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 24-92, Paratype.
128. *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li* **sp. nov.** – Mai-chau, GU 28-88, Holotype.

Plate 18

129. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, e.o., GU 27-20, Paratype.
130. *Hyperaeschrella kosemponica* STRAND – Tam Dao, GU 27-59.
131. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 24-94, Paratype.
132. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-28, Paratype.
133. *Spatalina birmalina* BRYK – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 29-67.
134. *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* **sp. nov.**- FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-23, Paratype.
135. *Paraptilodon notabilis* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-07, Paratype.

Plate 19

136. *Ptilodon flavistigma* MOORE – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-40.
137. *Hexafrenum argillacea* KIRIAKOFF – Cuc-Phuong, GU 27-61.
138. *Ptilodon saturata* WALKER – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-37.
139. *Ptilodon autumnalis* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 28-96, Paratype.
140. *Periphalera melanius* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 27-04, Paratype.
141. *Periphalera albicauda* BRYK – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-03.

Plate 20

142. *Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt* **ssp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-56, Paratype.
143. *Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt* **ssp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 29-01 (Valve and 8th sternite), Paratype.
144. *Hexafrenum maculifer longinae* SCHINTLMEISTER – China, Kuatun, GU 15-56, (Valve and 8th sternite), Paratype.
145. *Hexafrenum paliki* **sp. nov.** – Hoah Binh, GU 21-80, Paratype.
146. *Hexafrenum paliki* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 28-99, (Valve), Paratype.
147. *Hexafrenum collaris* SWINHOE – Assam, Khasis GU (BMNH) 185, Holotype.
148. *Hexafrenum marcarius* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-06, Holotype.
149. *Hexafrenum viola* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-41, Paratype.
150. *Micromelalopha longijuxta* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 27-82, Paratype.
151. *Micromelalopha capreolus* **sp. nov.** – Cuc Phuong, GU 29-42, Holotype.

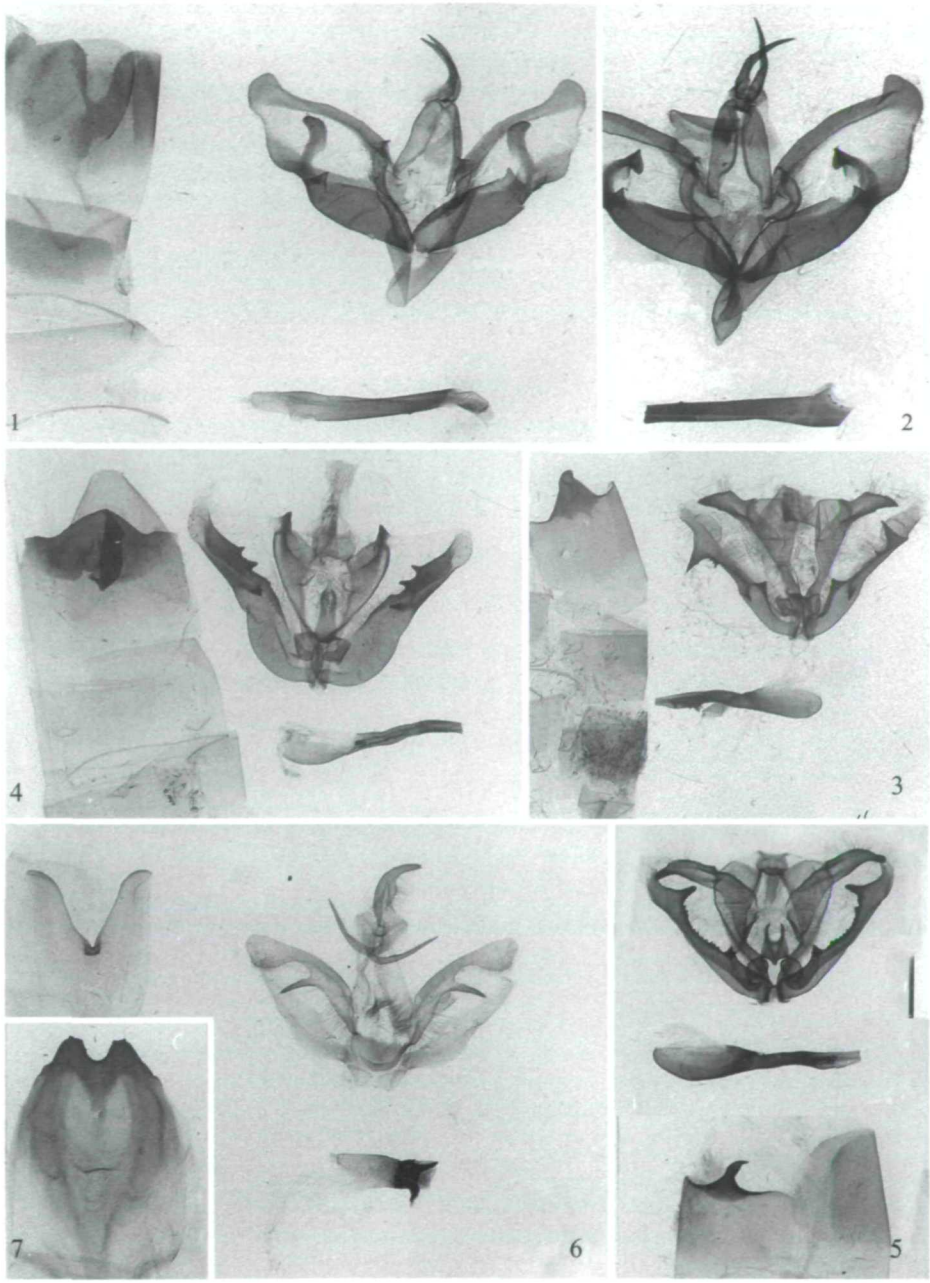
Plate 21

152. *Allata (Celeia) violaceus* **sp. nov.** – Mai-chau, GU 28-50, Paratype.
153. *Allata (Allata) argentifera* WALKER – Tam Dao, GU 29-11 (Uncus).
154. *Allata (Allata) benderi* DIERL – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-05.
155. *Allata (Allata) benderi* DIERL – Cuc Phuong, GU 29-13.
156. *Micromelalopha simonovi* **sp. nov.** – Tam Dao, GU 29-36, Paratype.
157. *Teinophalera elongata* ROTHSCHILD – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-98, Paratype.
158. *Phalera argentolepis* **sp. nov.** – Thailand, Kanchanabury, GU 25-37, Paratype.
159. *Phalera eminens* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 28-97, Paratype.
160. *Clostera fulgurita* WALKER – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 27-78.

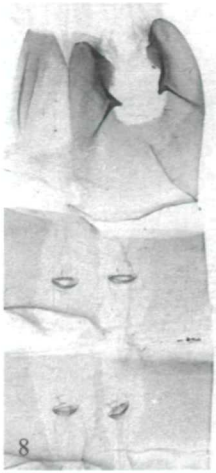
Plate 22

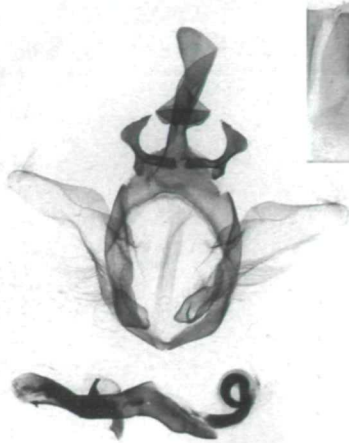
161. *Periergos (Periergos) beo* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-79, Paratype.
162. *Resto publica* **sp. nov.** – Mai chau GU 28-69, Paratype.
163. *Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) bipunctata gestor* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600 m, GU 29-85, Paratype.
164. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) albinomarginata* **sp. nov.** – FSP 1600–1800 m, GU 29-86, Paratype.

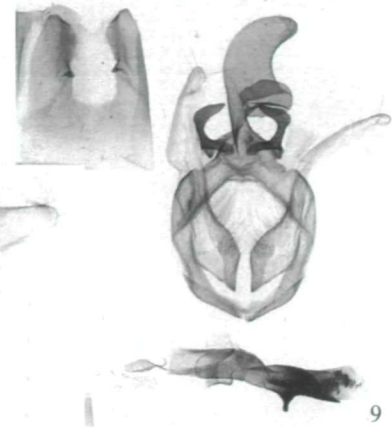
Genitalia plate 1



Genitalia plate 2

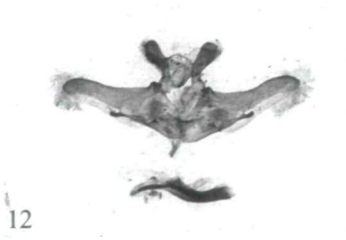

8



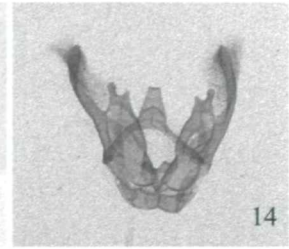

9

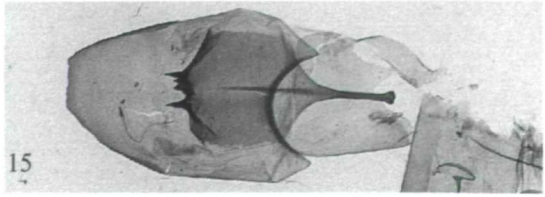

10

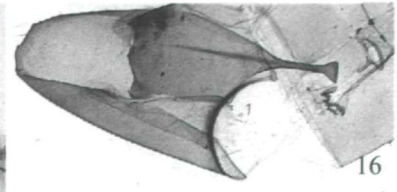

11


12

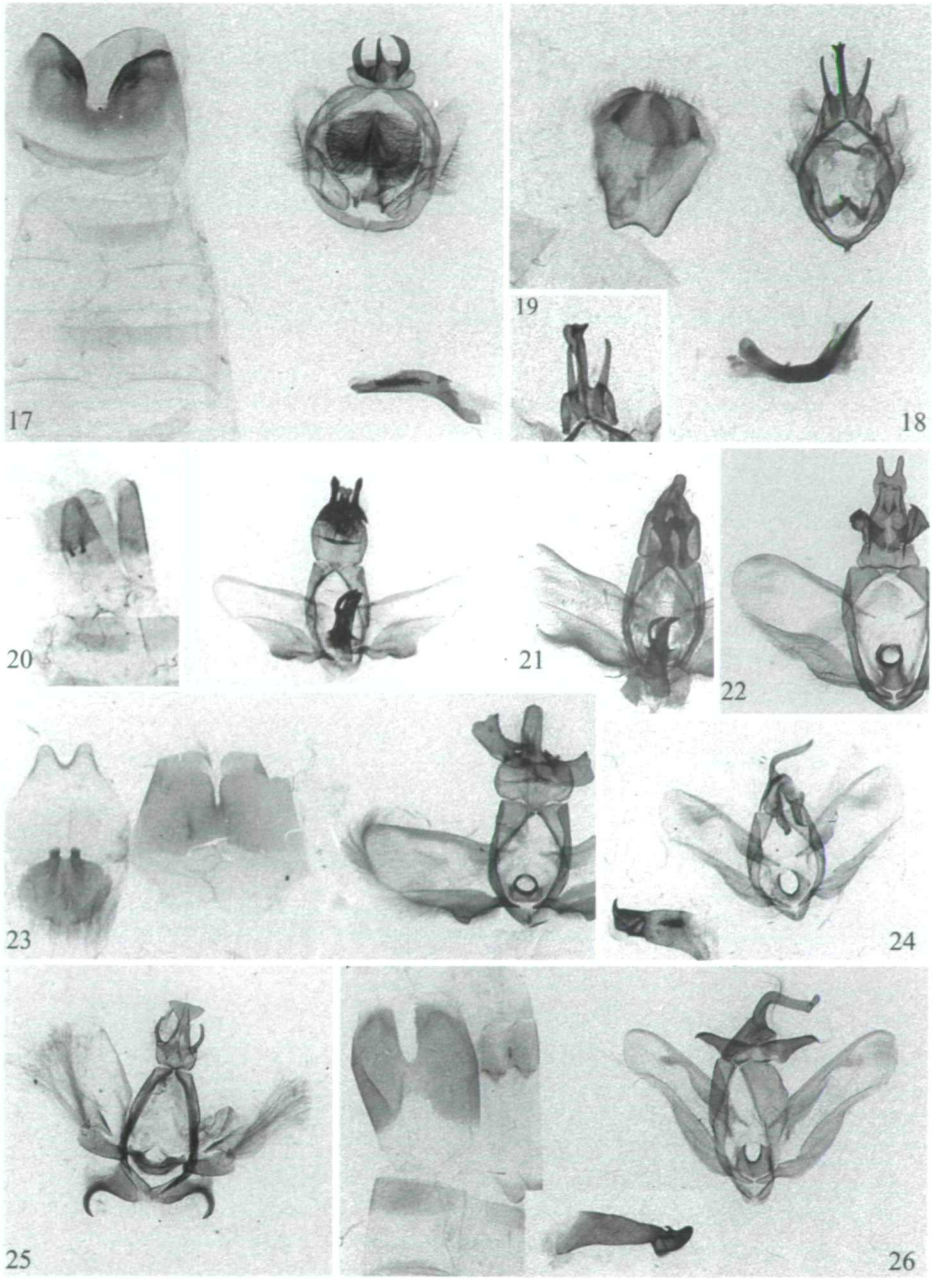

13

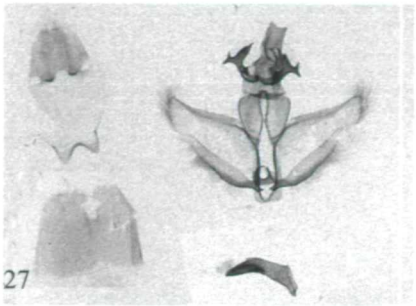

14

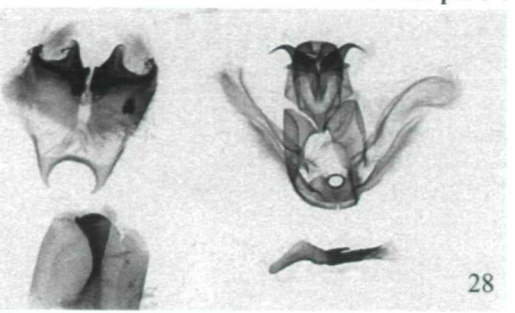

15

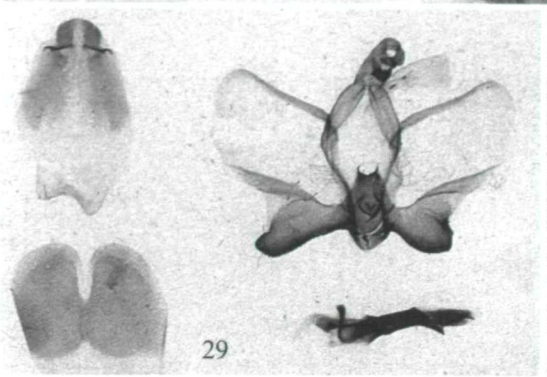

16

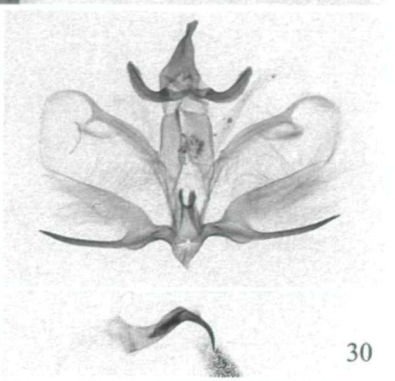
Genitalia plate 3

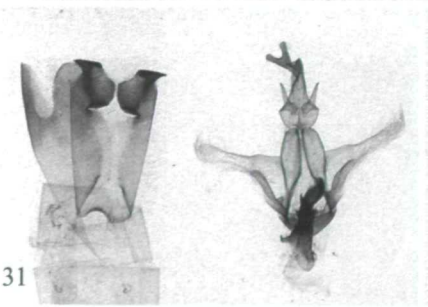


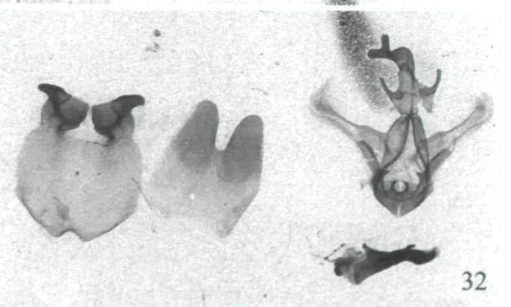

27

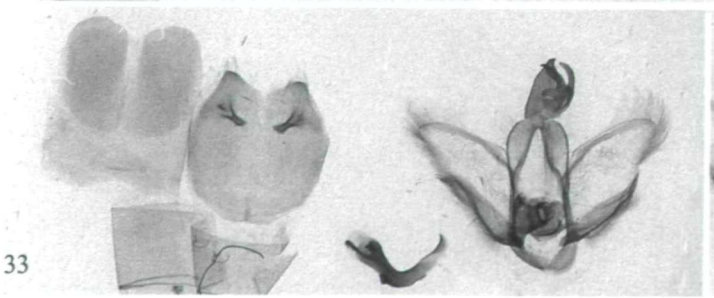

28

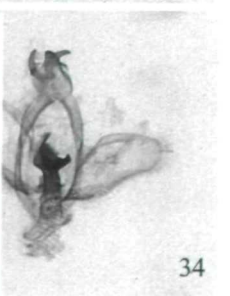

29


30

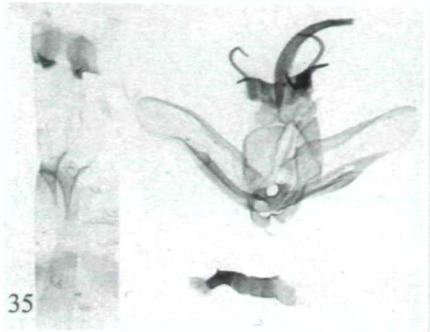

31

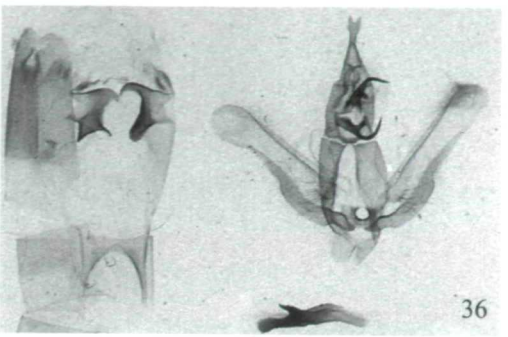

32

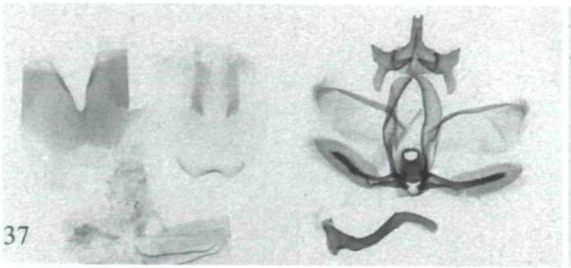

33

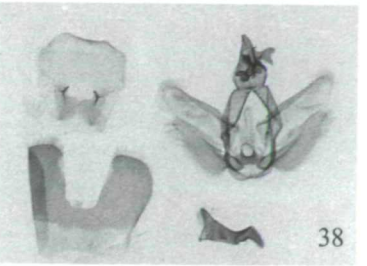

34

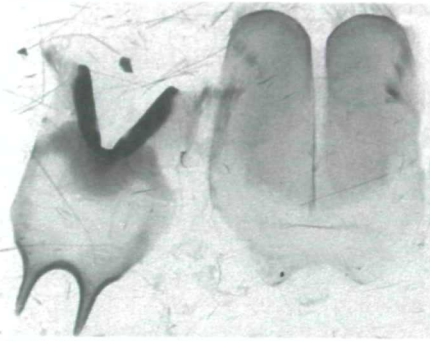
Genitalia plate 5

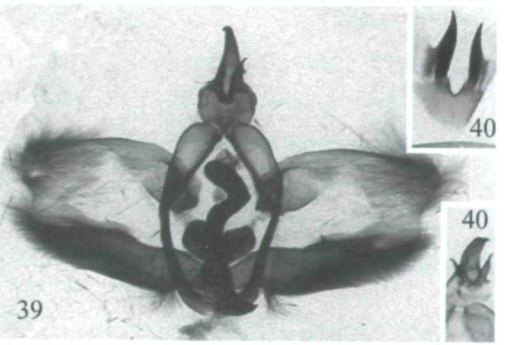


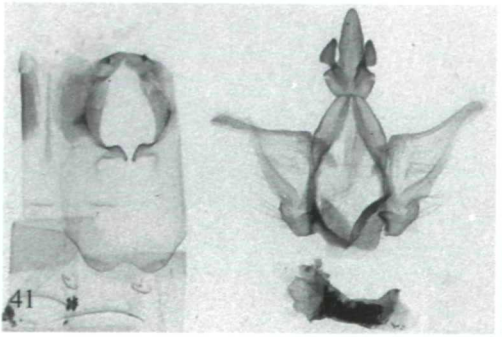


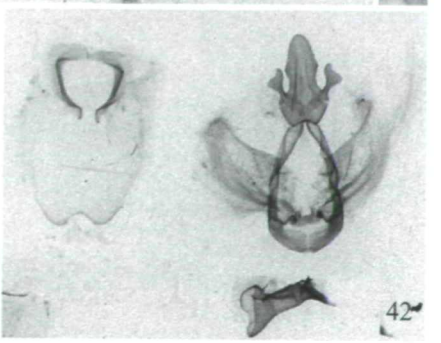


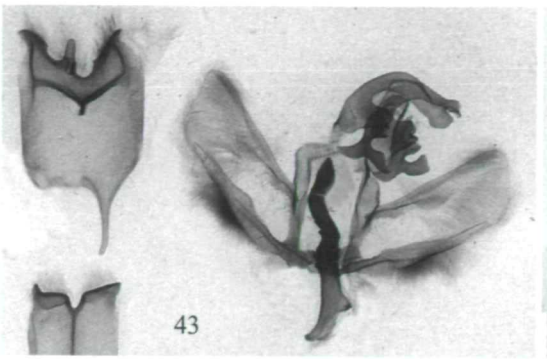


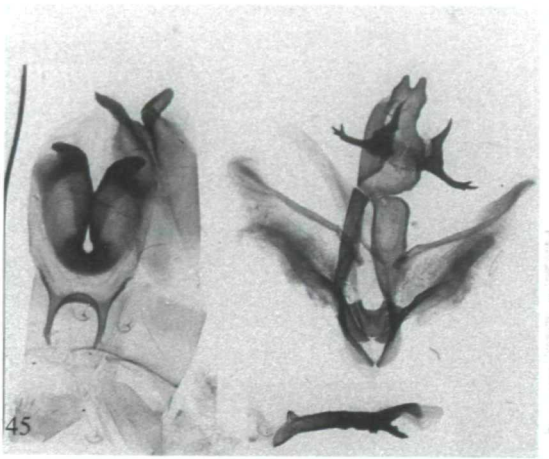


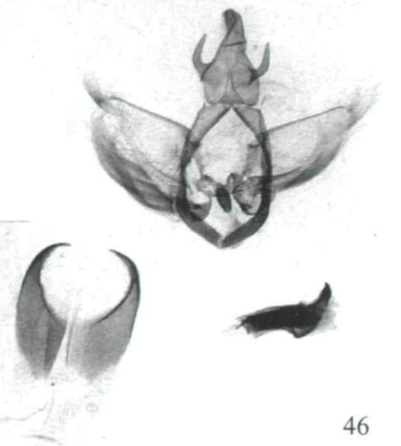


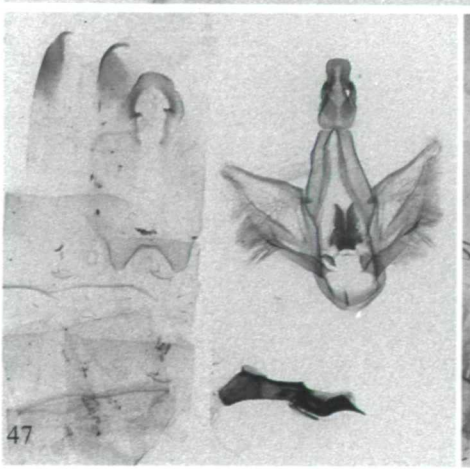


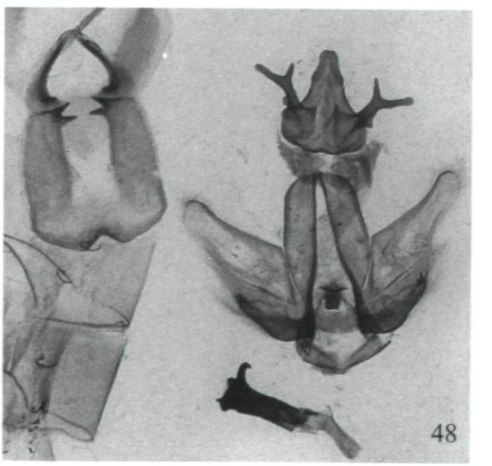




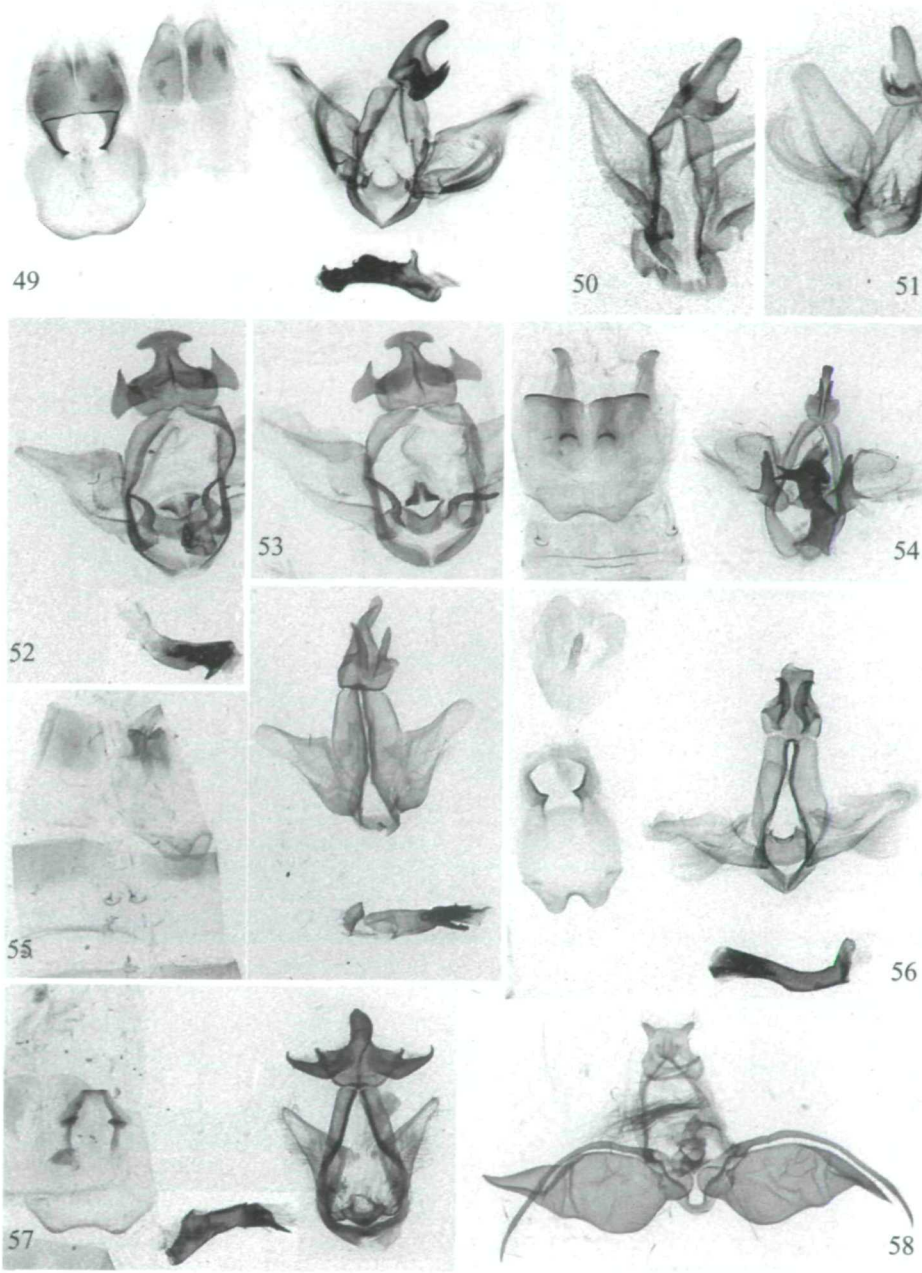


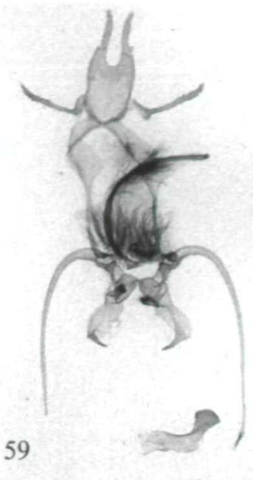


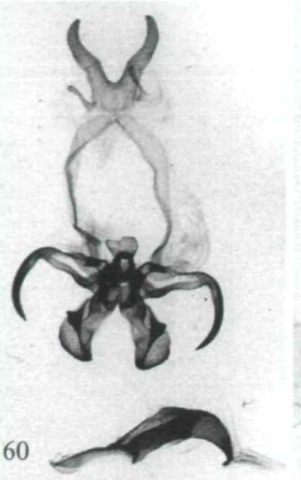


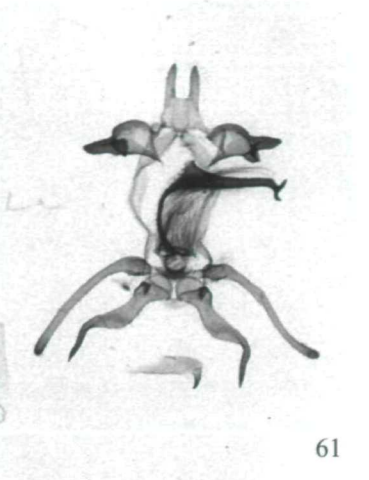


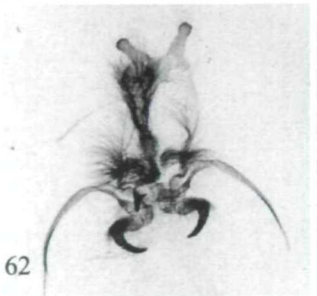
Genitalia plate 7

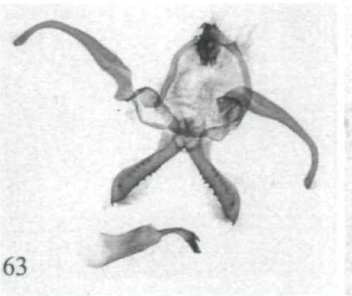



59

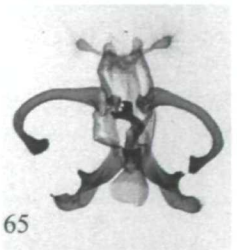

60

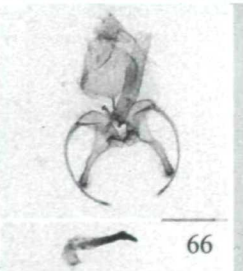

61

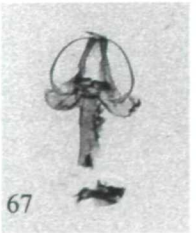

62


63

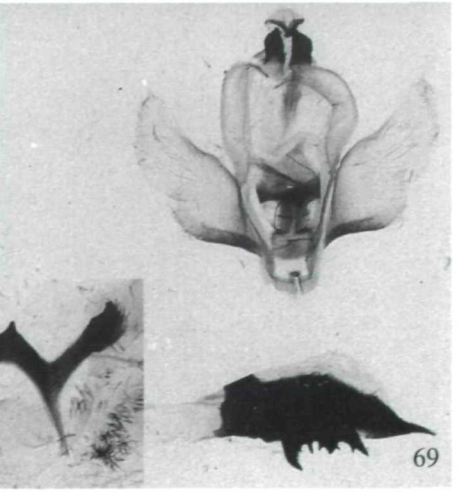

64


65

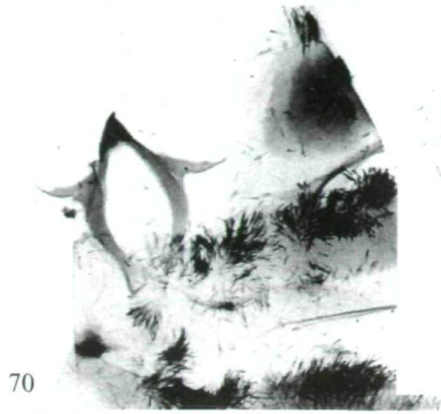

66

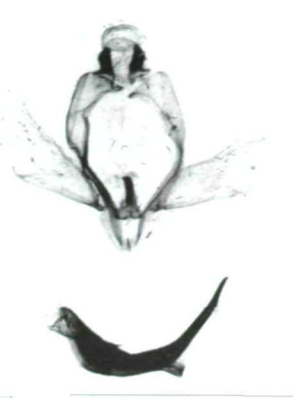

67

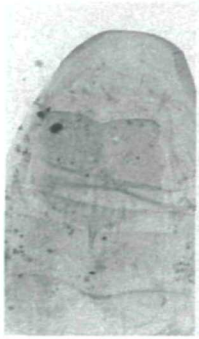

68

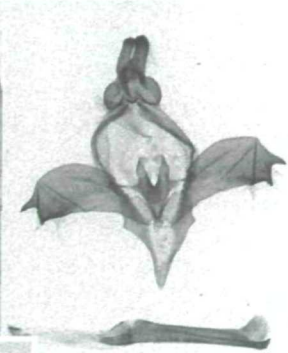

69

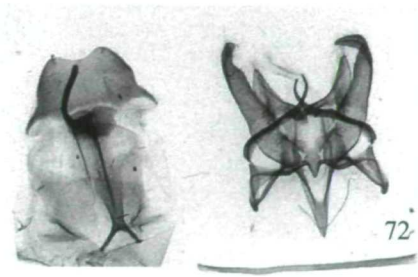
Genitalia plate 9

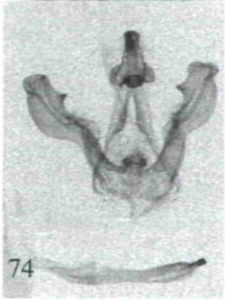

70

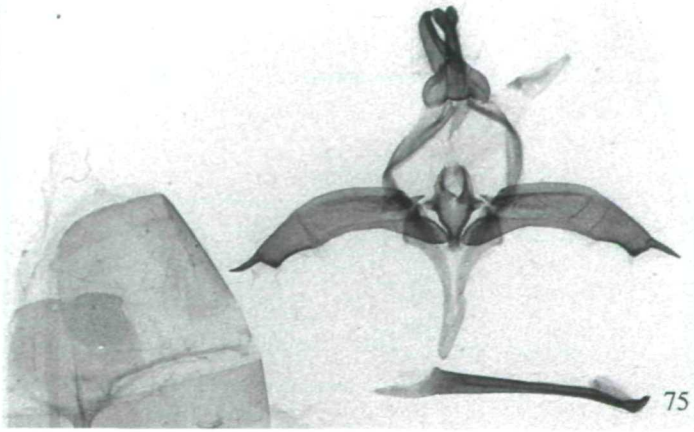

71

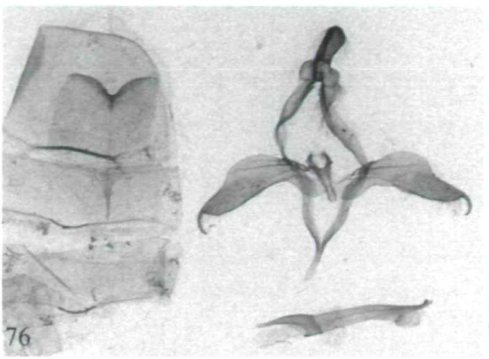


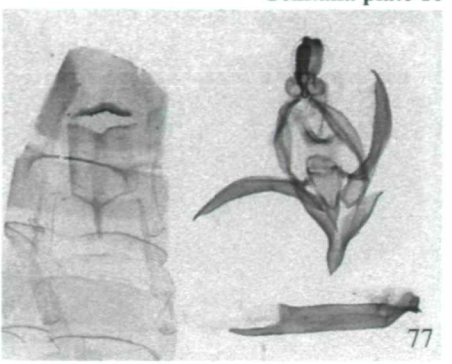

73

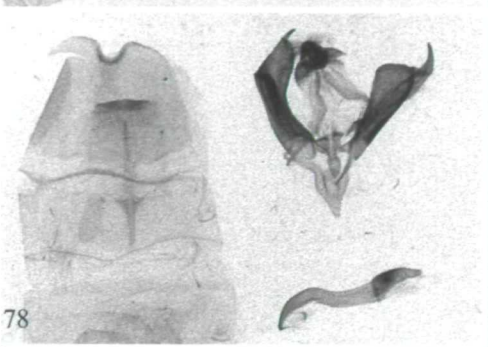

72

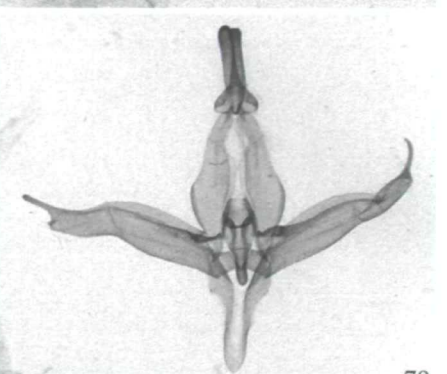

74

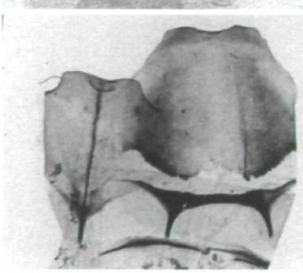

75

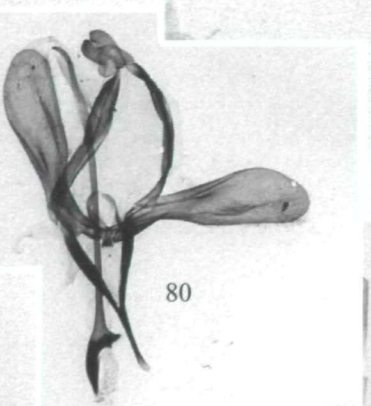

76

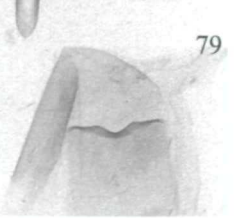

77

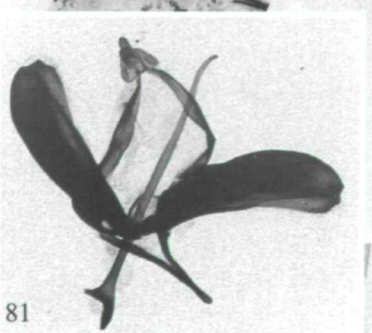

78

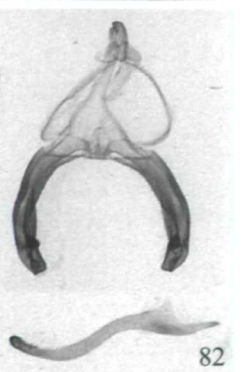

79



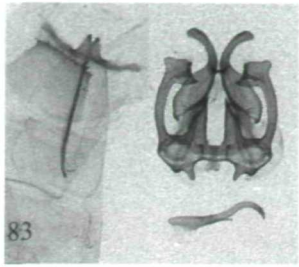

80

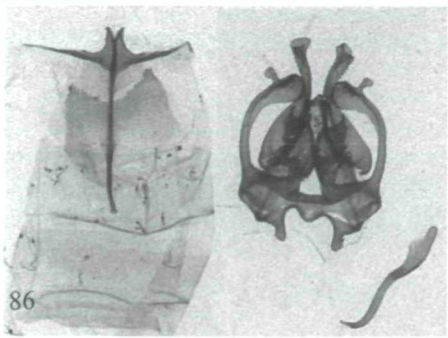


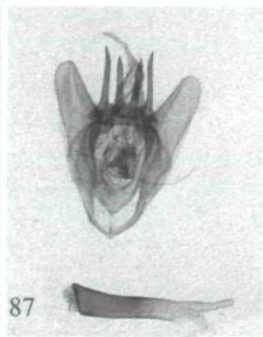

81

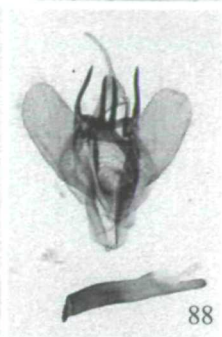

82

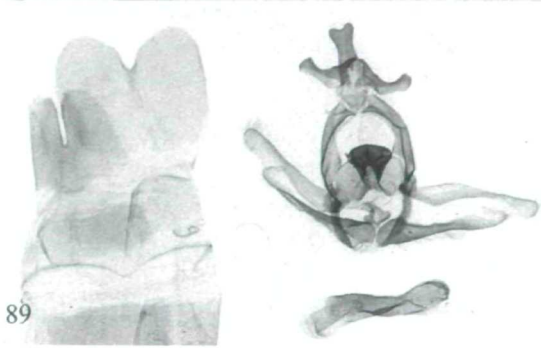
Genitalia plate11

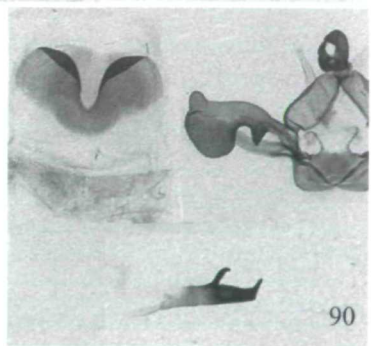


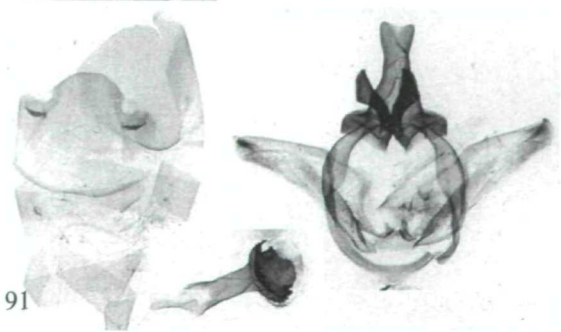


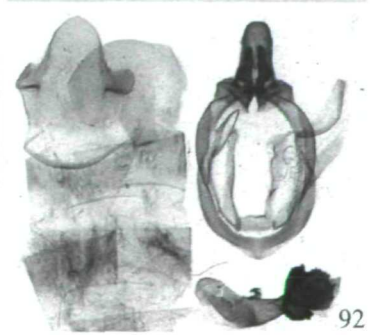




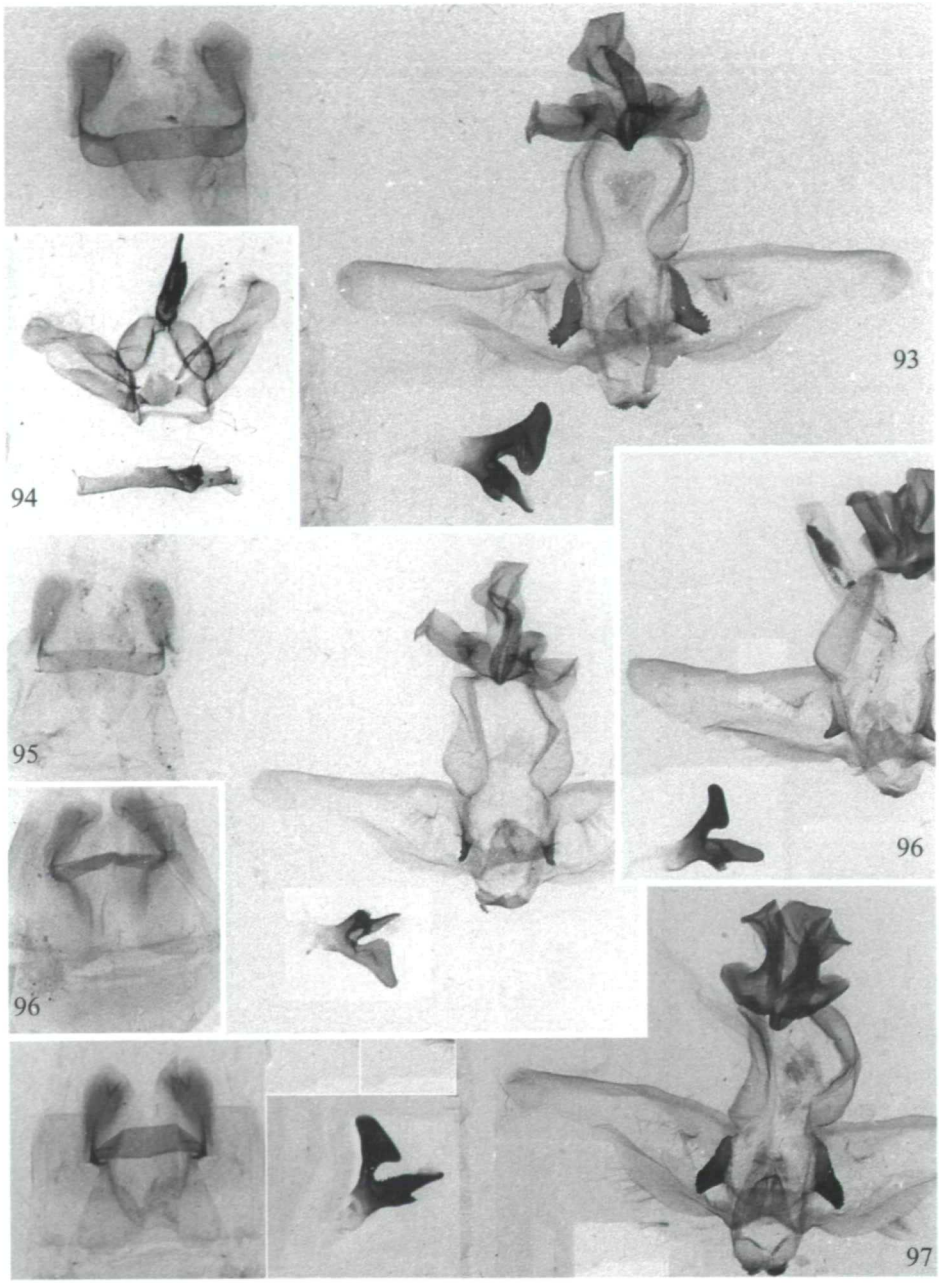




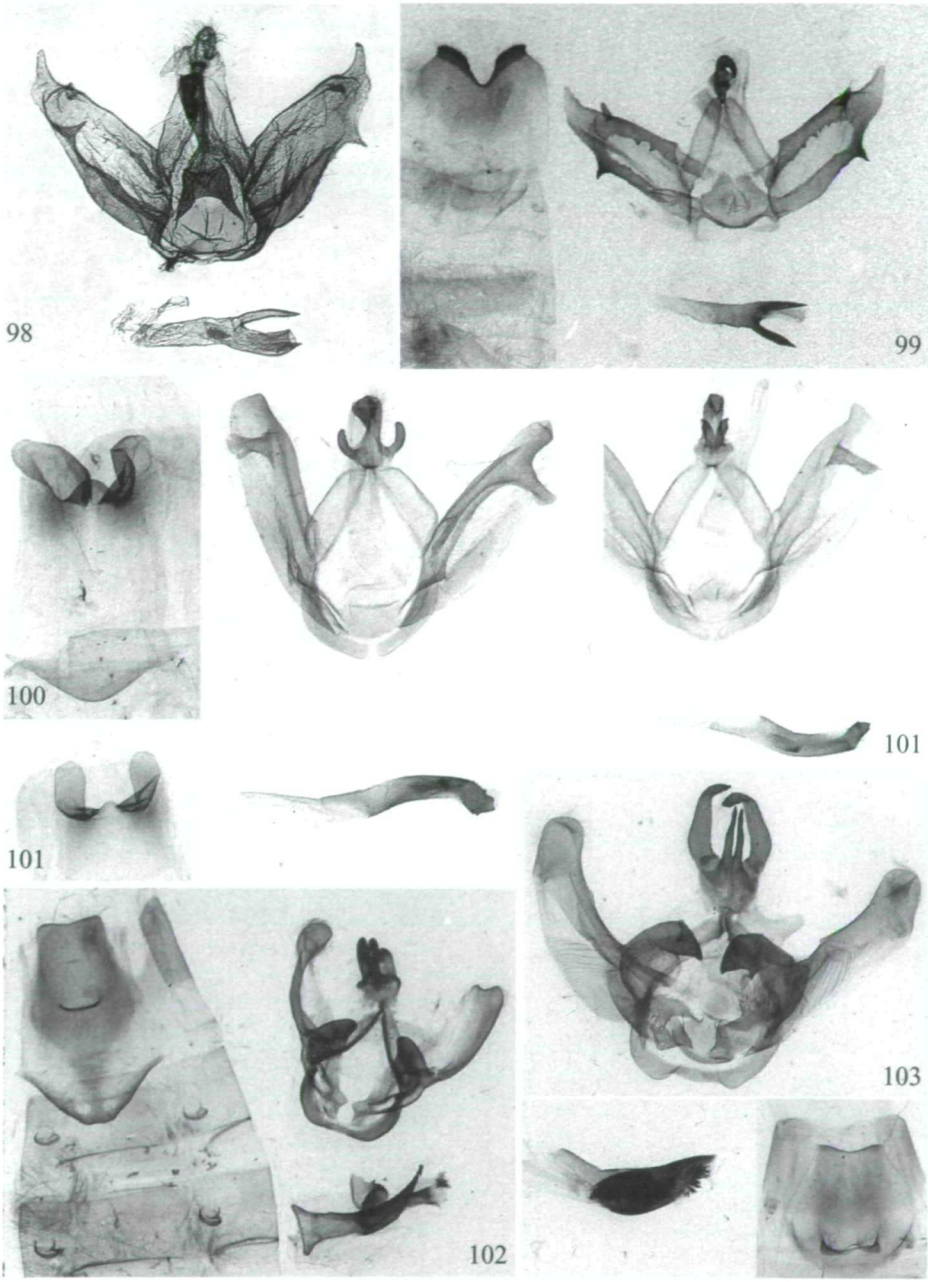




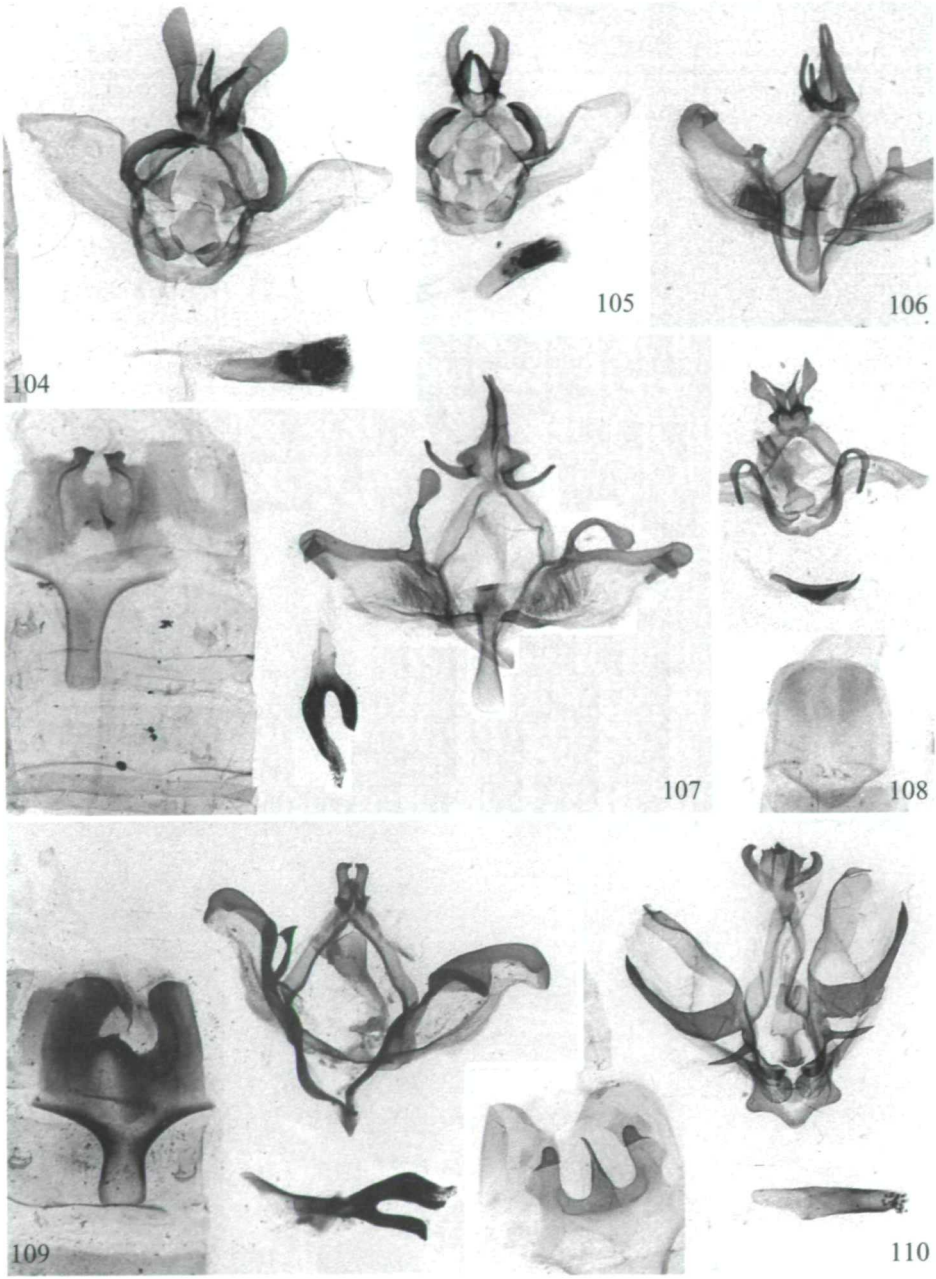
Genitalia plate 12



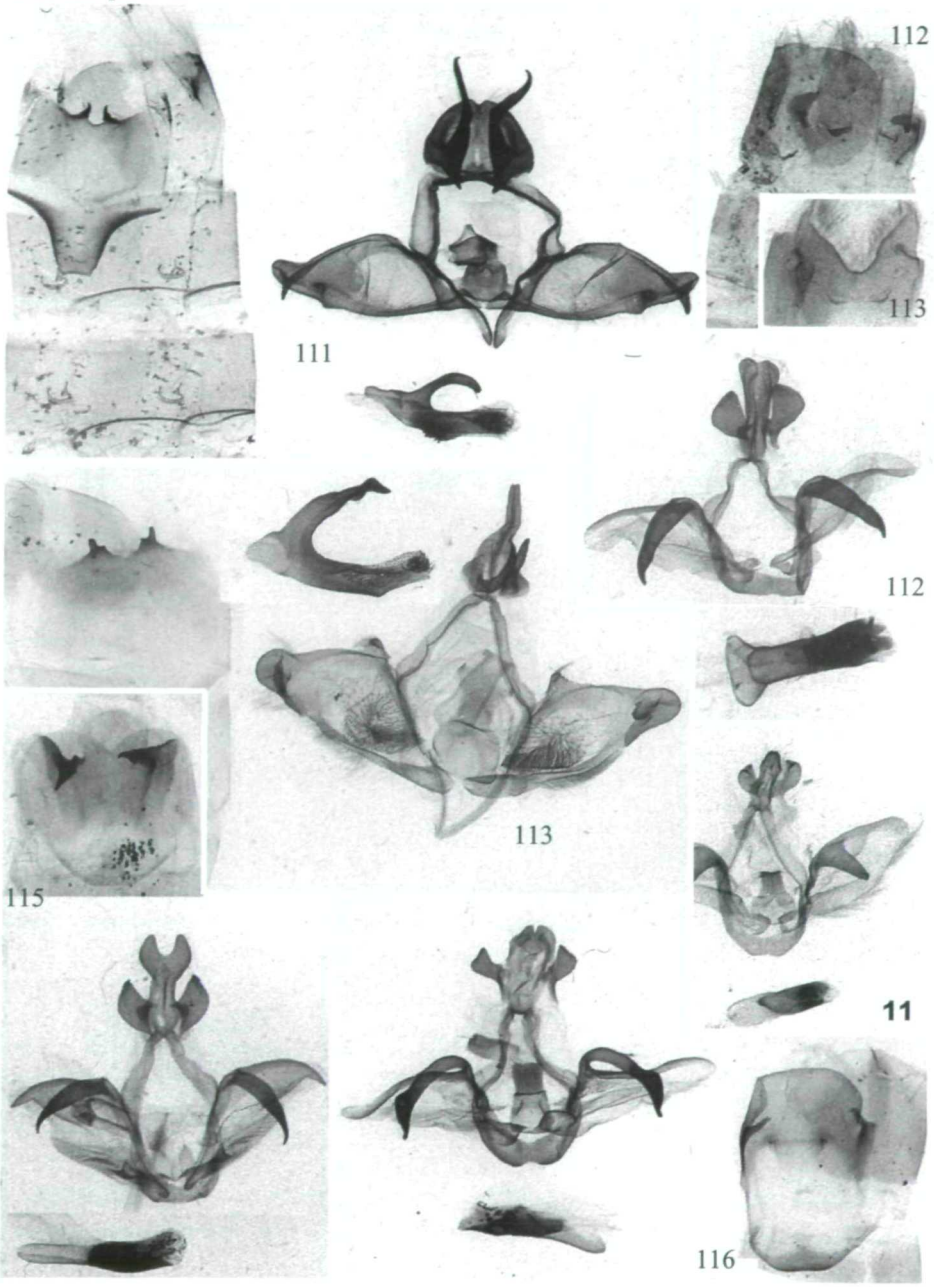
Genitalia plate 13

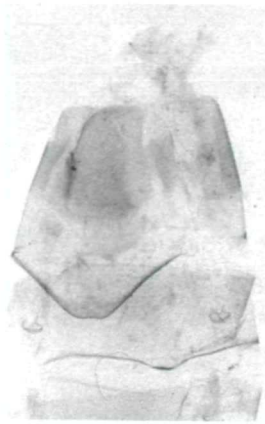


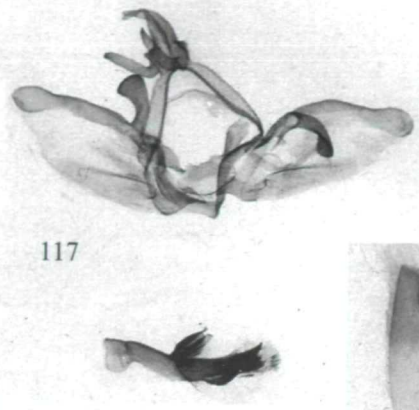
Genitalia plate 14



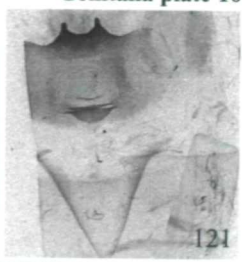
Genitalia plate 15



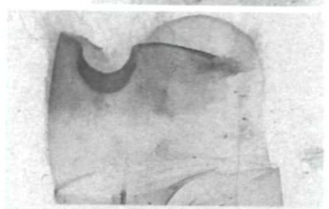


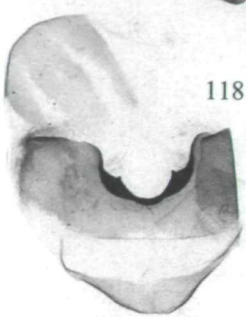


117

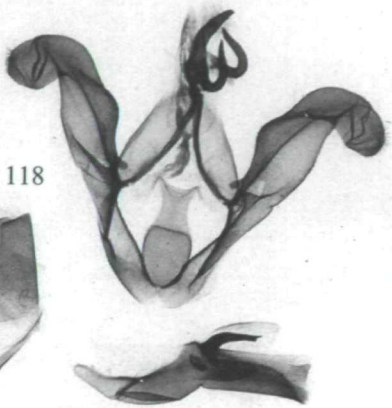


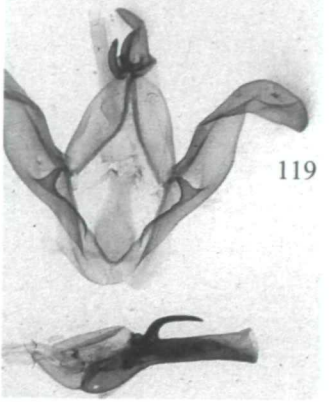
121



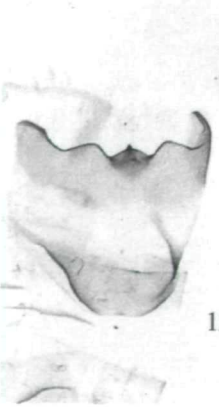


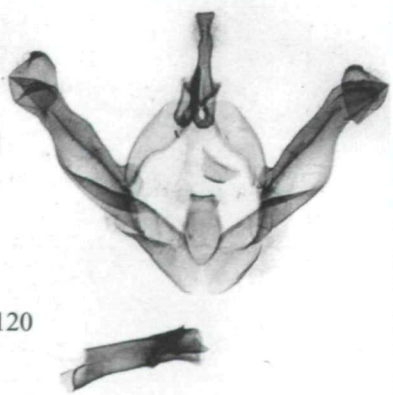
118



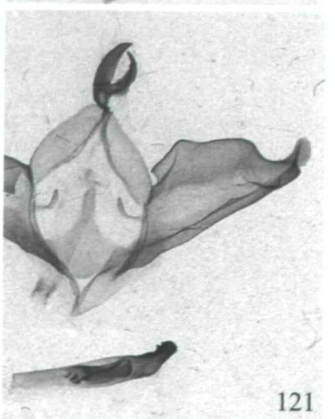


119



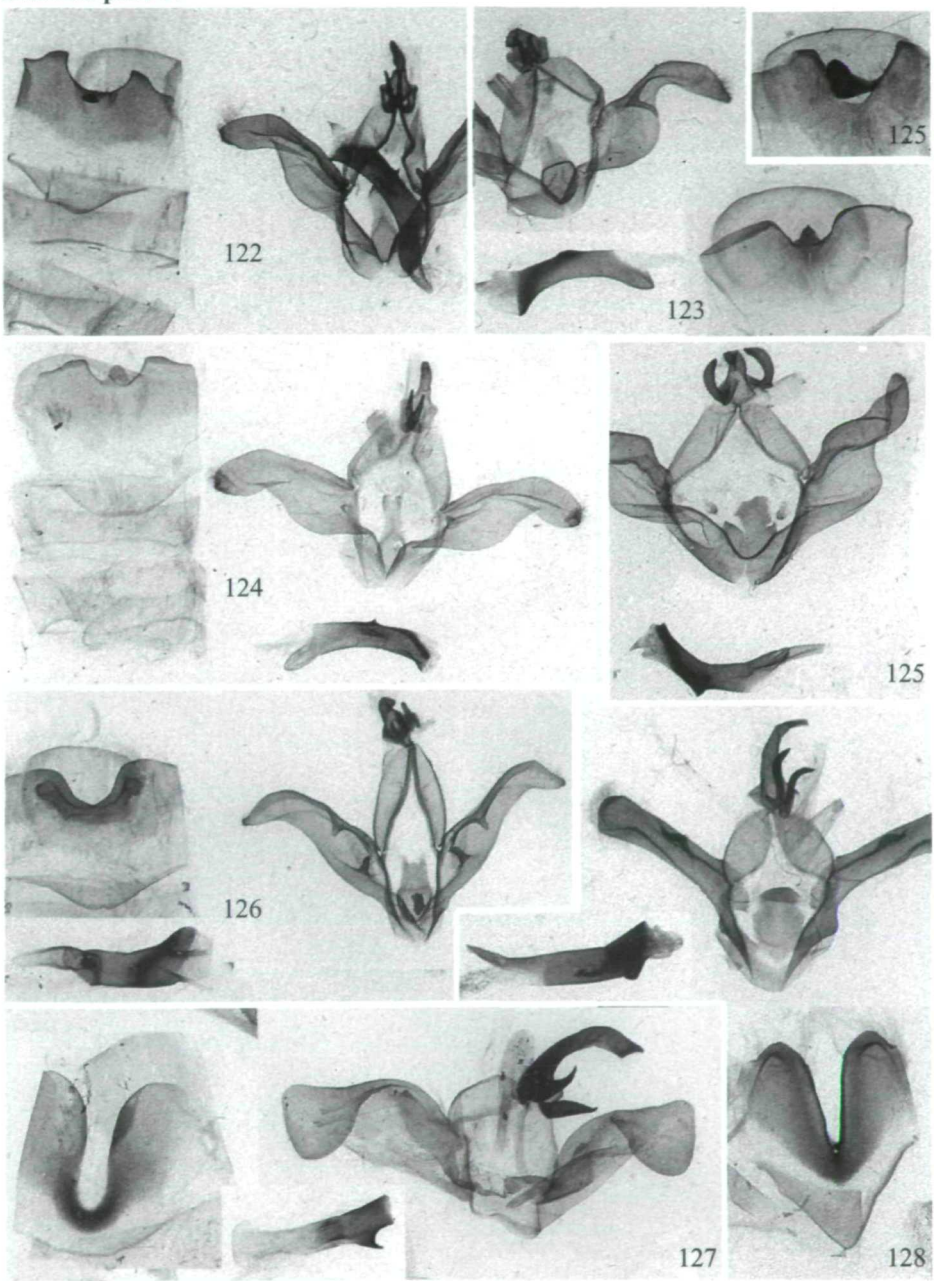


120

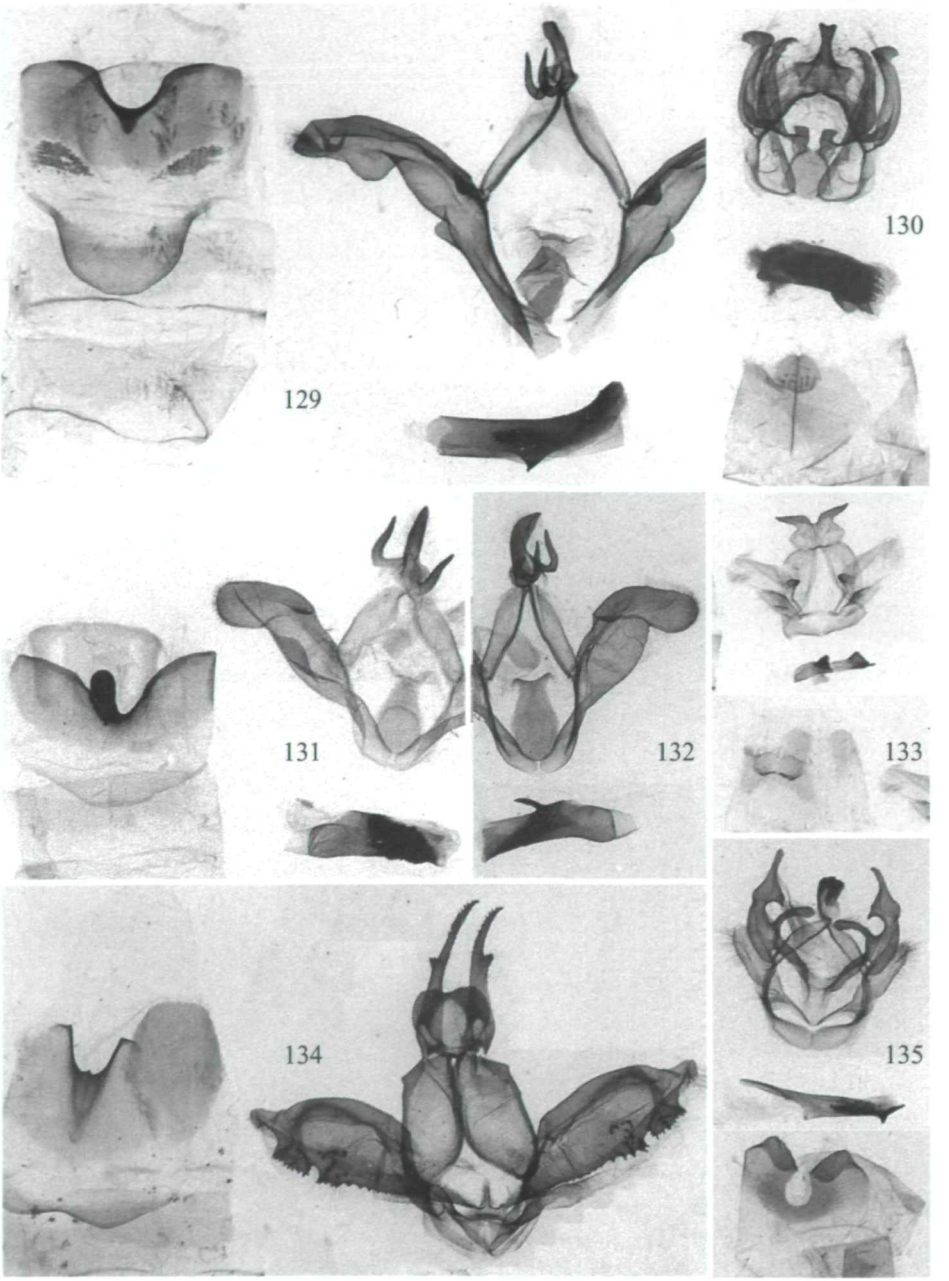


121

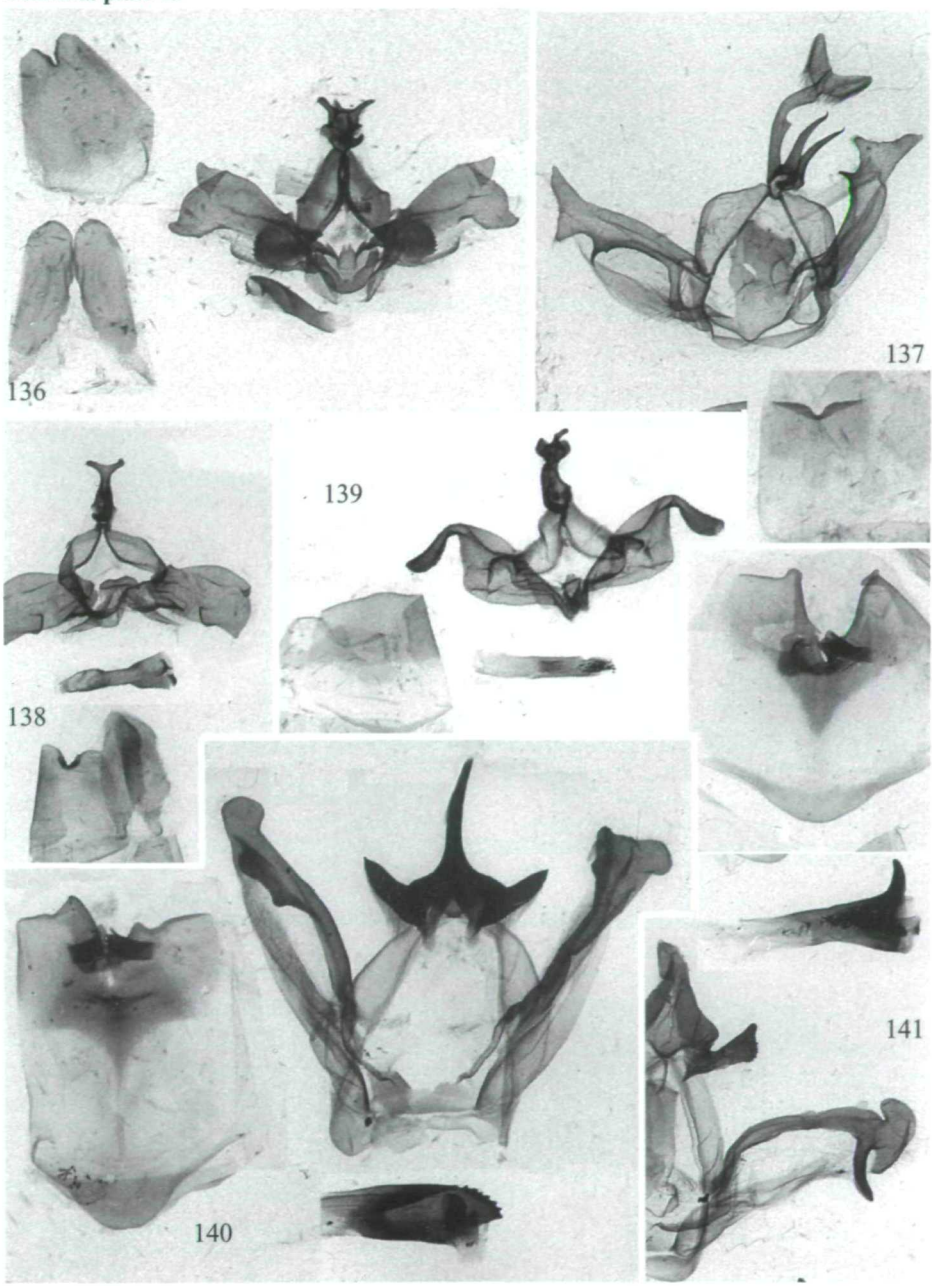
Genitalia plate 17

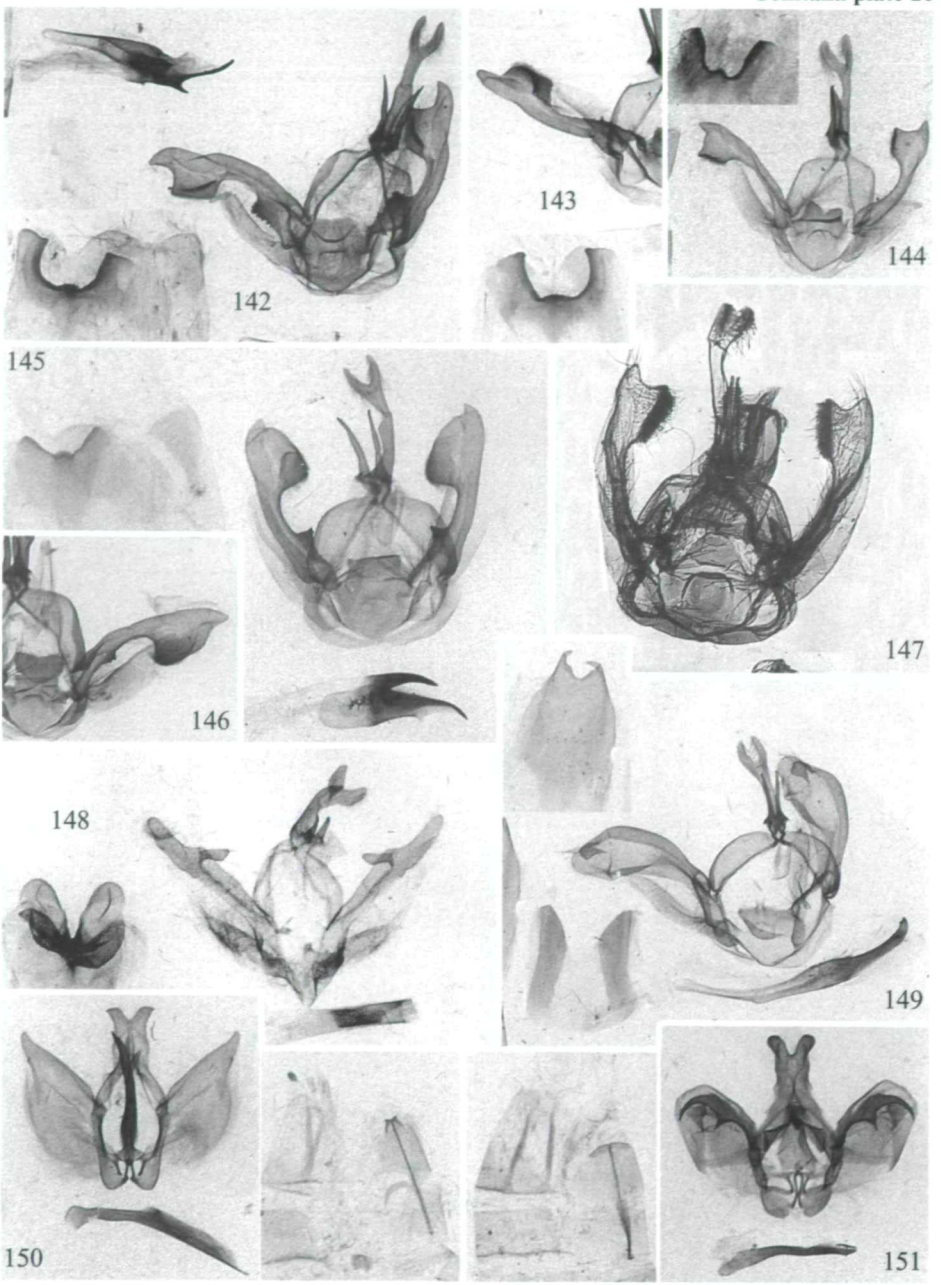


Genitalia plate 18

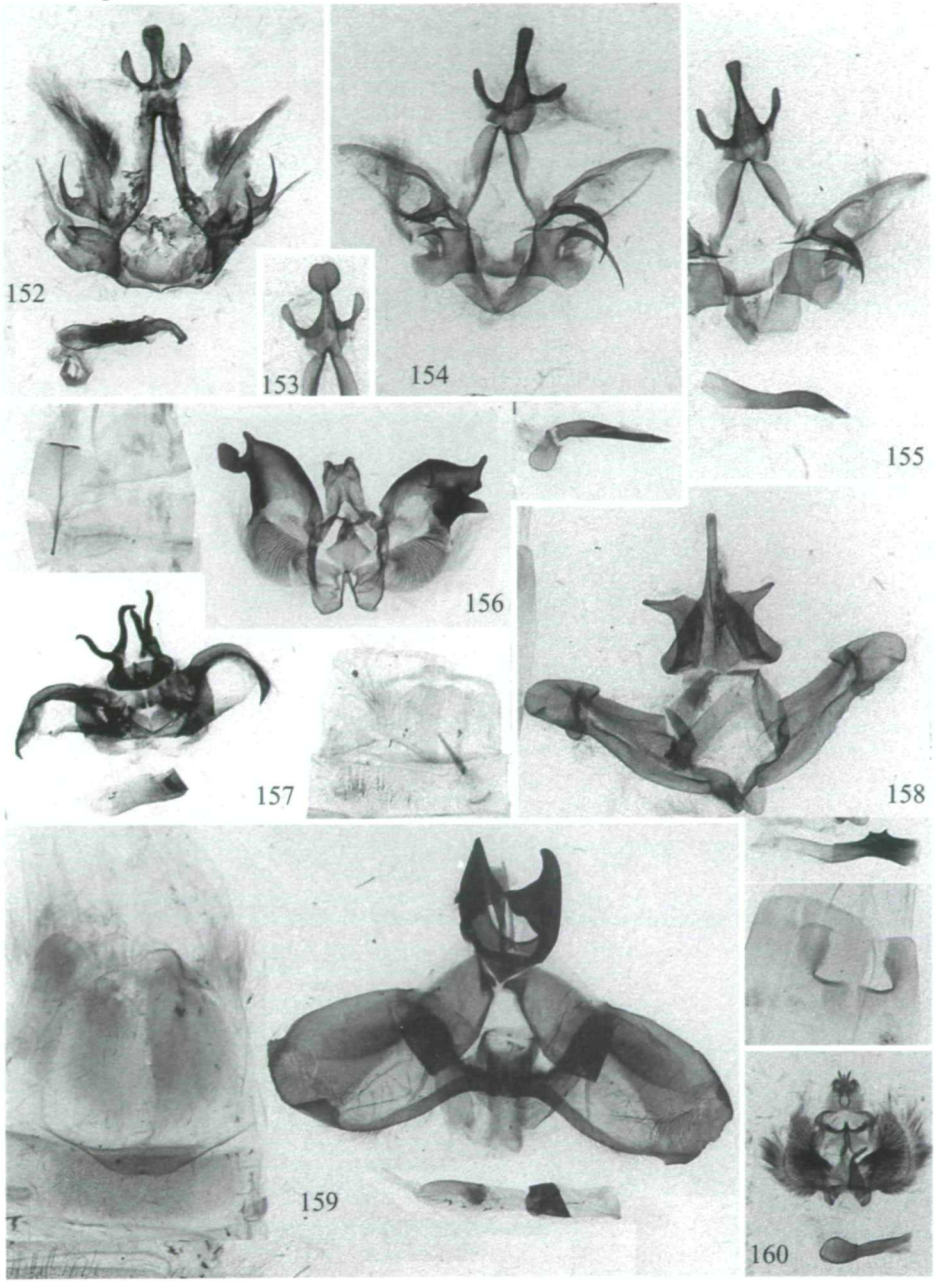


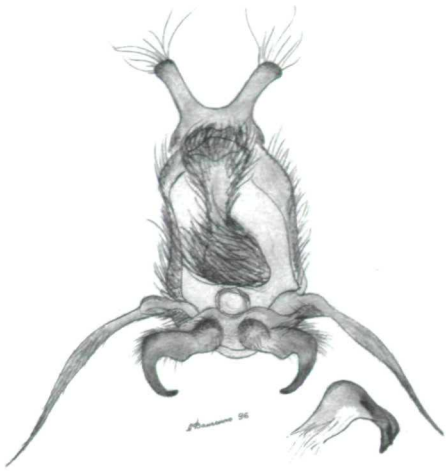
Genitalia plate 19



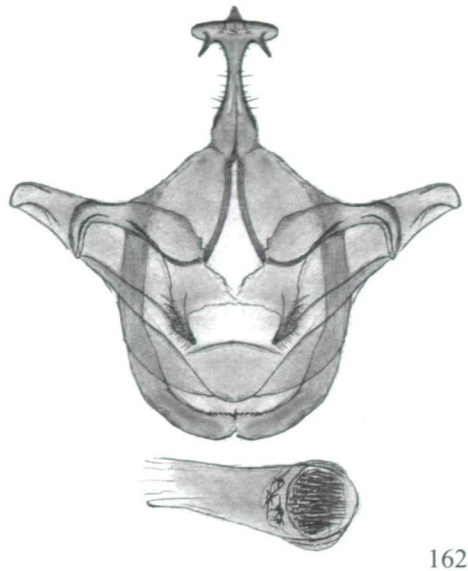


Genitalia plate 21

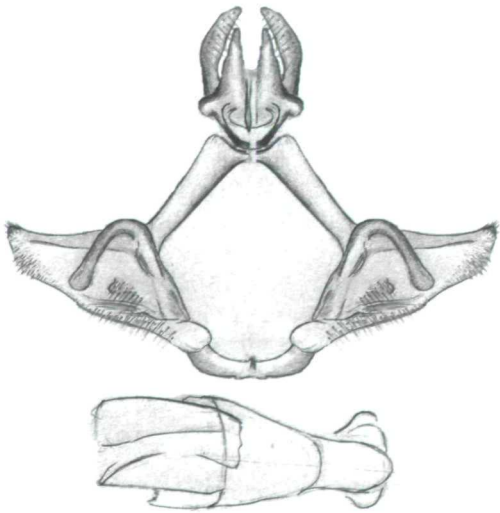




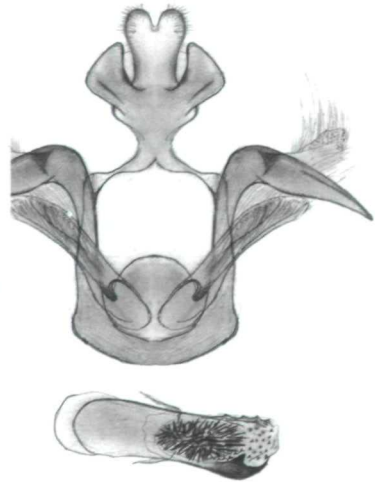
161



162



163

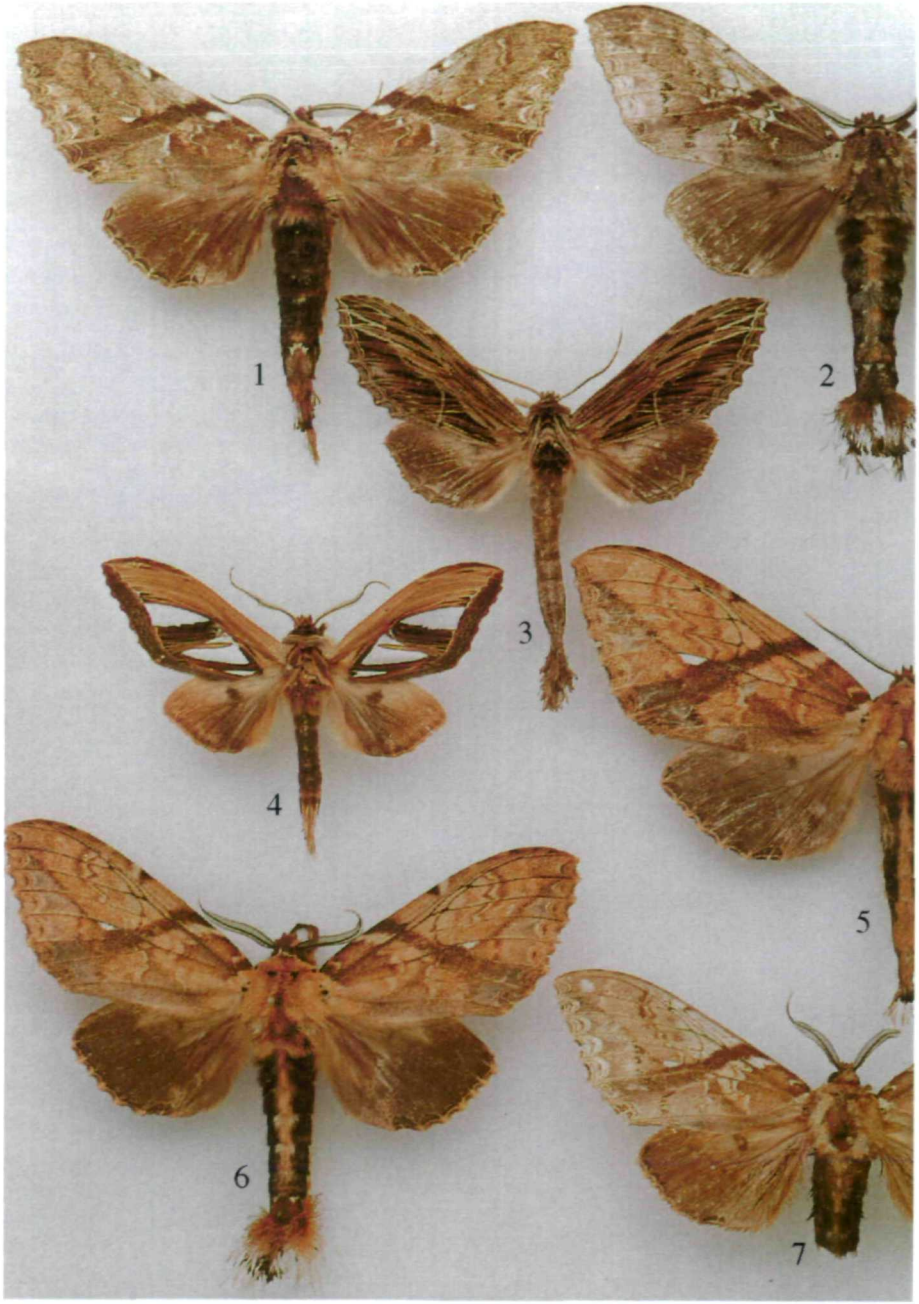


164

Colour plate 1

1. *Dudusa intermedia* SUGI 1987 – Tam Dao, 18.iii.1978 leg. HELIA.
2. *Dudusa intermedia* SUGI 1987 – Cuc Phuong, 1.–2.iv.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
3. *Megashachia brunnea* CAI, 1985 – FSP 1600 m, 20.–30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV.
4. *Tarsolepis taiwana* WILEMAN, 1910 – FSP 1600–1800 m, 15.–25.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV.
5. *Dudusa synopla* SWINHOE, 1907 – ♀, Tam Dao, 14.–15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
6. *Dudusa synopla* SWINHOE, 1907 – Tam Dao, 14.–15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
7. *Dudusa nobilis* WALKER, 1865 – Tam Dao, vi.1986 leg. HRADSKY.

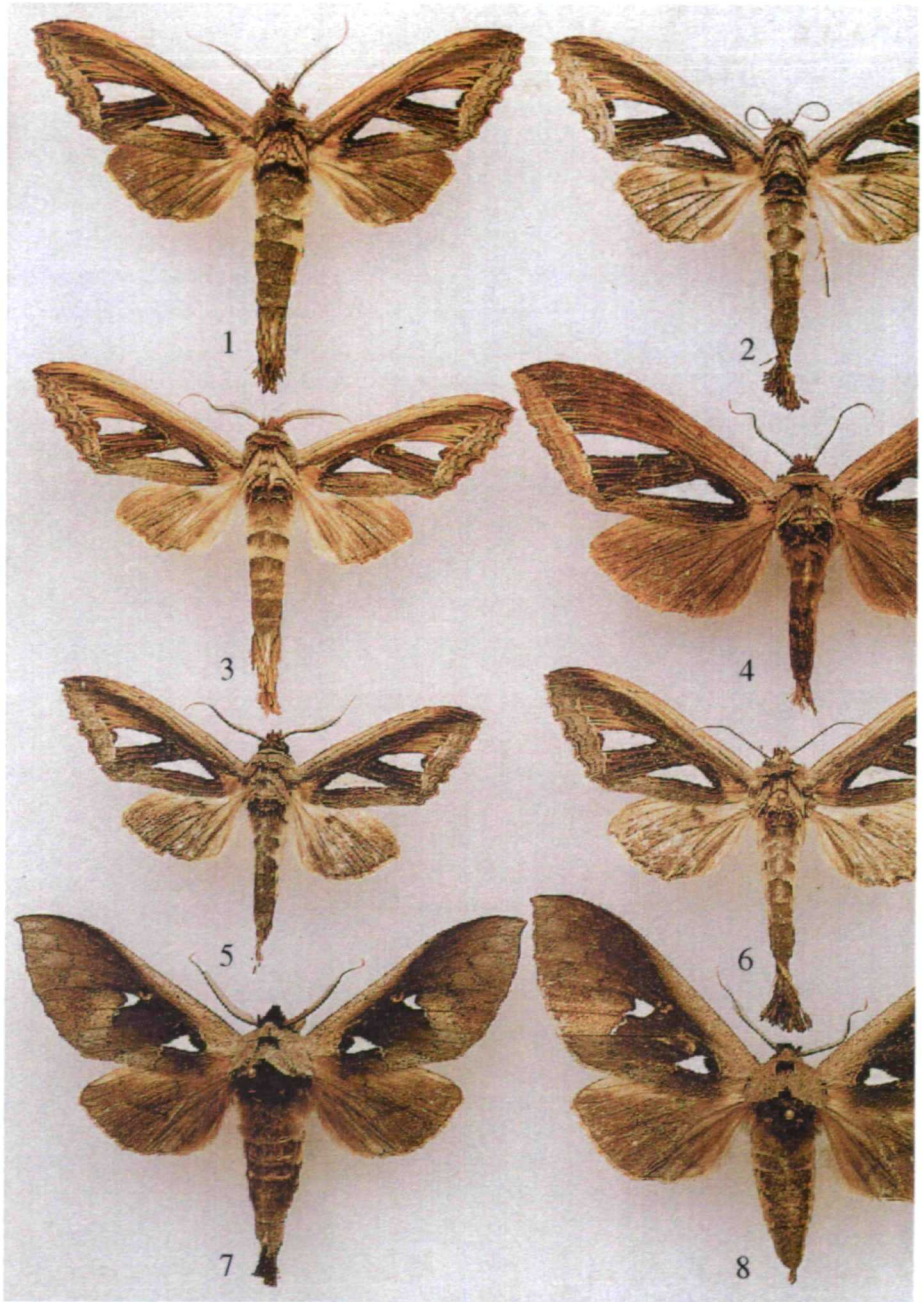
Colour plate 1



Colour plate 2

1. *Tarsolepis remicauda captura* **ssp. nov.** - Tam Dao 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
2. *Tarsolepis remicauda captura* **ssp. nov.** - ♀, Tam Dao 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
3. *Tarsolepis remicauda remicauda* BUTLER, 1872 - Sumatra Aceh, 20km NW Langsa, 97°45'E, 4°32'N, 22.-24.viii.1979, 80m, leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & DIEHL.
4. *Tarsolepis malayana* NAKAMURA, 1976 - ♀, Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
5. *Tarsolepis elephantorum* BÄNZIGER, 1988 - Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
6. *Tarsolepis elephantorum* BÄNZIGER, 1988 - ♀, Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
7. *Tarsolepis inscius* **spec. nov.** 1896 - Cuc Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV (Holotype).
8. *Tarsolepis inscius* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Cuc Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV (Paratype).

Colour plate 2



Colour plate 3

1. *Dudusa intermedia* - Cuc-Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Dudusa nobilis* - Cuc-Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Tarsolepis inscius*- - Cuc-Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Euhampsonia serratifera* - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
5. *Tarsolepis taiwana* - FSP 1600m iii.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
6. *Zaranga pannosa* - Carterpillar , second and last instar feeding on *Cornus* (Photos: BRECHLIN).
7. *Euhampsonia sinjaevi* - Carterpillar, last instar feeding on *Quercus* (Photo: SINJAEV).

Colour plate 4

1. *Gangarides dharma dharma* MOORE, 1865 - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
2. *Gangarides vittipalpis* (Walker, 1896) - Tam Dao, 25.ix.1978 leg. HELIA (= Holotype of *Gangarides irregularis* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994).
3. *Gangarides flavescens* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
4. *Gangarides flavescens* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG (Paratype).
5. *Gangarides rufinus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FFSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
6. *Gangarides rufinus* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
7. *Euhampsonia sinjaevi* **spec. nov.** - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype) .
8. *Euhampsonia serratifera* SUGI, 1994 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV.

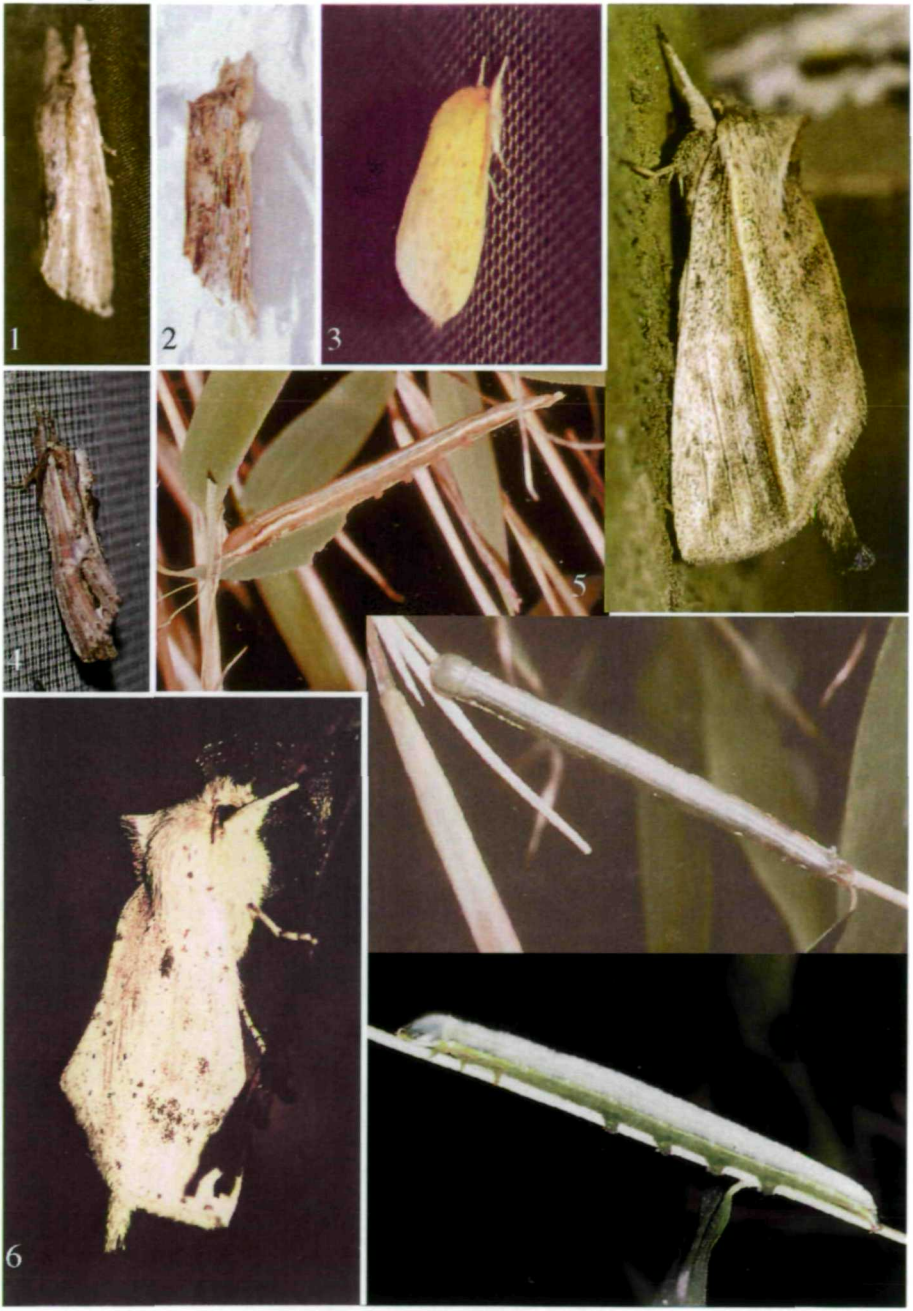
Colour plate 4

Colour plate 5

1. *Gargetta eucharius* spec. nov. - Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Holotype).
2. *Ramesa huaykaeoensis* (BÄNZIGER, 1988) - Tam Dao, 12.-25.v.1990 leg. PALIK.
3. *Gargetta eucharius* spec. nov. - ♀, Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).
4. *Brykia horsfieldi horsfieldi* (MOORE, 1859) - N. Sumatra, Huta Padang, 2°49'N, 99°14'E 500m, 1.-4.ix.1991 leg. GRAUL & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Ramesa siamica* (BÄNZIGER, 1988) - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
6. *Cerasana rubripuncta* DE JOANNIS, 1900 - ♀, Cuc Phuong, 18.xi.-3.xii.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
7. *Brykia horsfieldi mapalia* ssp. nov. - Cuc Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV (Holotype).
8. *Cyphanta chortochroa* HAMPSON, [1893] -♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
9. *Brykia horsfieldi mapalia* ssp. nov. - ♀, Cuc Phuong, 21.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & & SIMONOV (Paratype).
10. *Blakaia marmorata* KIRIAKOFF, 1967 - Ben En, 22.-30.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
11. *Ramesa bovoculosugens* (BÄNZIGER, 1988) - W.Thailand, Kanchanaburi, Sai Yok, 22.iv.1988 leg. ALLEN.
12. *Blakaia marmorata* KIRIAKOFF, 1967 - ♀, Ben En, 22.-30.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
13. *Baradesa lithosioides lithosoides* MOORE, 1883 - E.Nepal, Mt. Jiri, 2500m, 7.-8.vi.1994.
14. *Baradesa omissa* ROTHSCHILD, 1917 - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
15. *Baradesa lithosioides gigantea* ssp. nov. - FSP 1600m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
16. *Baradesa lithosioides gigantea* ssp. nov. - FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG (Paratype).

Colour plate 5

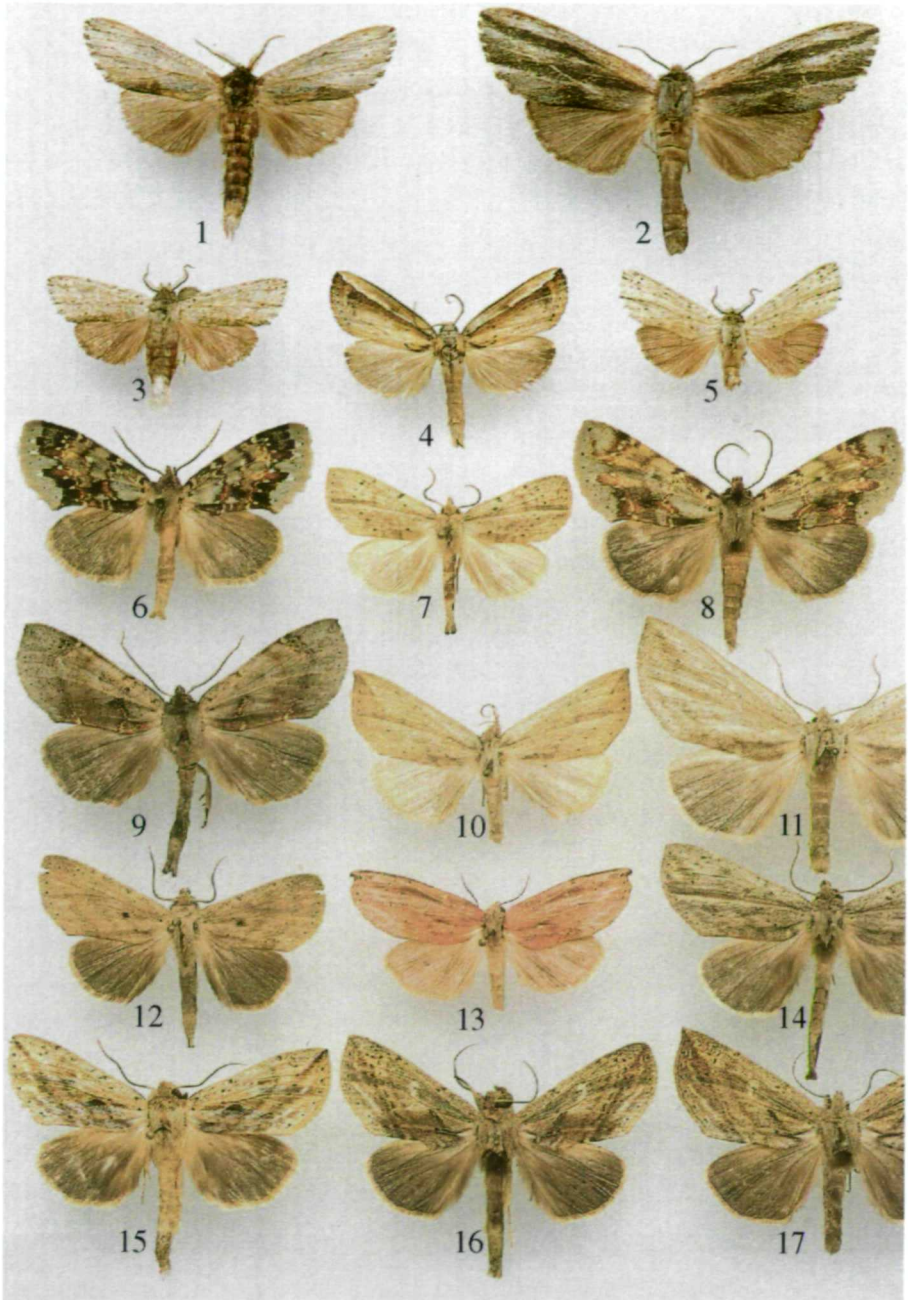
Colour plate 6



Colour plate 6

1. *Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis* - FSP 1600-1800m, vi.1995 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).
2. *Tensha delineivena* - Mt. Ngoo Linh vii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Ceira seacona* - Mt. Ngoo Linh vii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Brykia horsfieldi mapalia* - Cuc Phuong 1.-2.iv.1995 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).
5. *Besaia (Besaia) griseodivisa* - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995, carterpillars various instars (Photos: SCHINTLMEISTER) and imago (Photo: SINJAEV).
6. *Besaia (Besaia) crenelata* - FSP 1600m 20.-30.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).

Colour plate 7



Colour plate 7

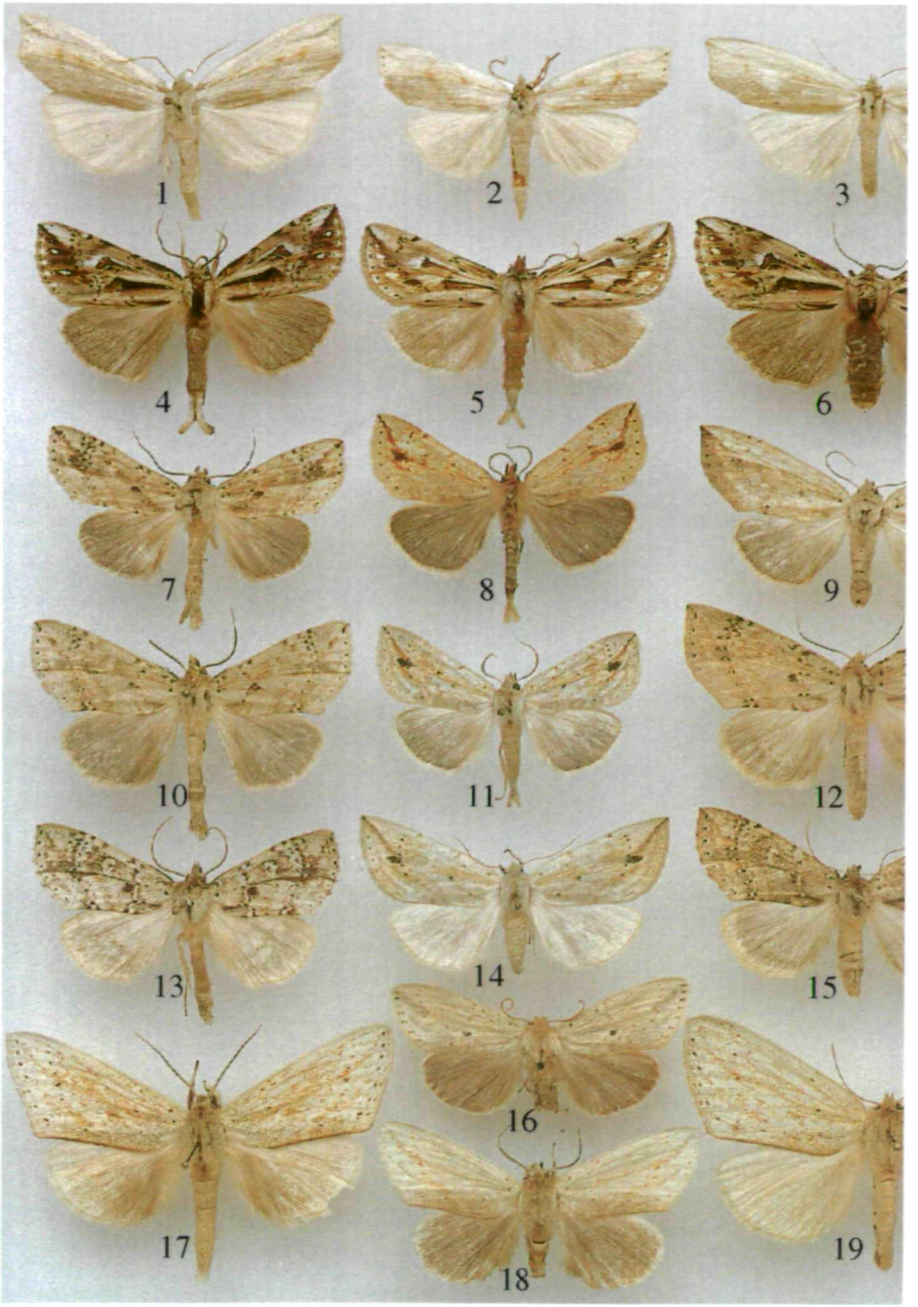
1. *Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
2. *Turnaca (Ambadra) nigridorsalis* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Tam Dao, 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
3. *Turnaca (Turnaca) offula* **sp.nov.** - Ben En, 22.-30.xi.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
4. *Niganda radialis* GAEDE, 1930 - Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. Sinjaev & Afonin.
5. *Turnaca (Turnaca) offula* **sp.nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
6. *Besaia (Besaia) kolmani* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, xi. 1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
7. *Besaia (Besaia) zoe* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
8. *Besaia (Besaia) rubiginea* (WALKER, 1865) - India, Darjeeling, Tigerhill, 2400m, 19.-28.vi.1987 leg. THOMAS.
9. *Besaia (Besaia) yunnana* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
10. *Besaia (Besaia) zoe* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 7.-8.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
11. *Besaia (Besaia) griseodivisa* (Bryk, 1949) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
12. *Besaia (Besaia) meo* **spec. nov.** - Farin Pass, 11.-13.xi.1994 leg. Sinjaev & Simonov (Holotype).
13. *Pydnella rosacea* (HAMPSON, 1896) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
14. *Besaia (Besaia) griseodivisa* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
15. *Besaia (Besaia) albidostriata* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
16. *Besaia (Besaia) isis* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
17. *Besaia (Besaia) isis* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, xi. 1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).

Colour plate 8

Colour plate 8

1. *Ceira eustachus* - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Besaia (Mimopydna) sikkima sikkima* - carterpillar, last instar (Photo: KURZE).
3. *Torigea triangularis* - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Liparopsis formosana* - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
5. *Quadricalcarifera parcevirens* - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).

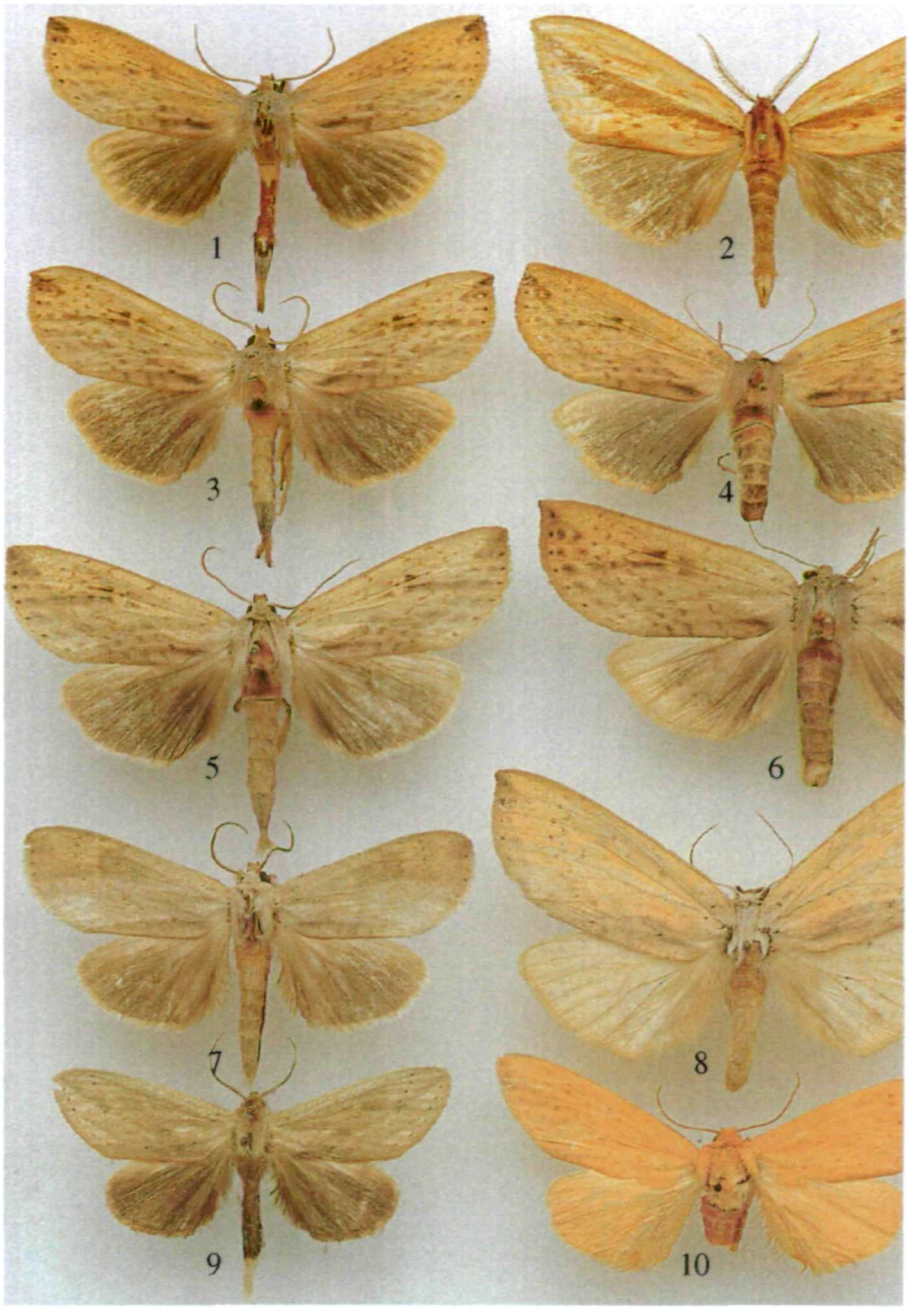
Colour plate 9



Colour plate 9

1. *Besaia (Besaia) tristan* **spec. nov.** - FSP 2250m, 28.-29.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Holotype).
2. *Besaia (Besaia) isolde* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
3. *Besaia (Besaia) tristan* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
4. *Besaia (Ogulina) melanius* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
5. *Besaia (Ogulina) eupatagia* (HAMPSON, 1893) - India, Darjeeling, Mangpu road, 1800m, 6.viii.1989 leg. THOMAS.
6. *Besaia (Ogulina) melanius* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
7. *Besaia (Ogulina) crenelata* (SWINHOE, 1896) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
8. *Besaia (Curuzza) symphorian* **spec. nov.** - FSP 2000m, 5.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
9. *Besaia (Ogulina) crenelata* (SWINHOE, 1896) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
10. *Besaia (Curuzza) eburnea* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 2250m, 28.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
11. *Besaia (Curuzza) leechi* **spec. nov.** - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
12. *Besaia (Curuzza) eburnea* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. Sinjaev & Simonov.
13. *Besaia (Curuzza) bryki* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, xi. 1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
14. *Besaia (Curuzza) leechi* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).
15. *Besaia (Curuzza) bryki* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
16. *Ceira polonia* **spec. nov.** - Hoah Binh, 29.-30.v.1990 leg. KOPEC & PALIK (Holotype).
17. *Saliocleta dejoannisi* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
18. *Saliocleta widagdoi* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1994 - Tam Dao, 23.-31.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER.
19. *Saliocleta dejoannisi* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).

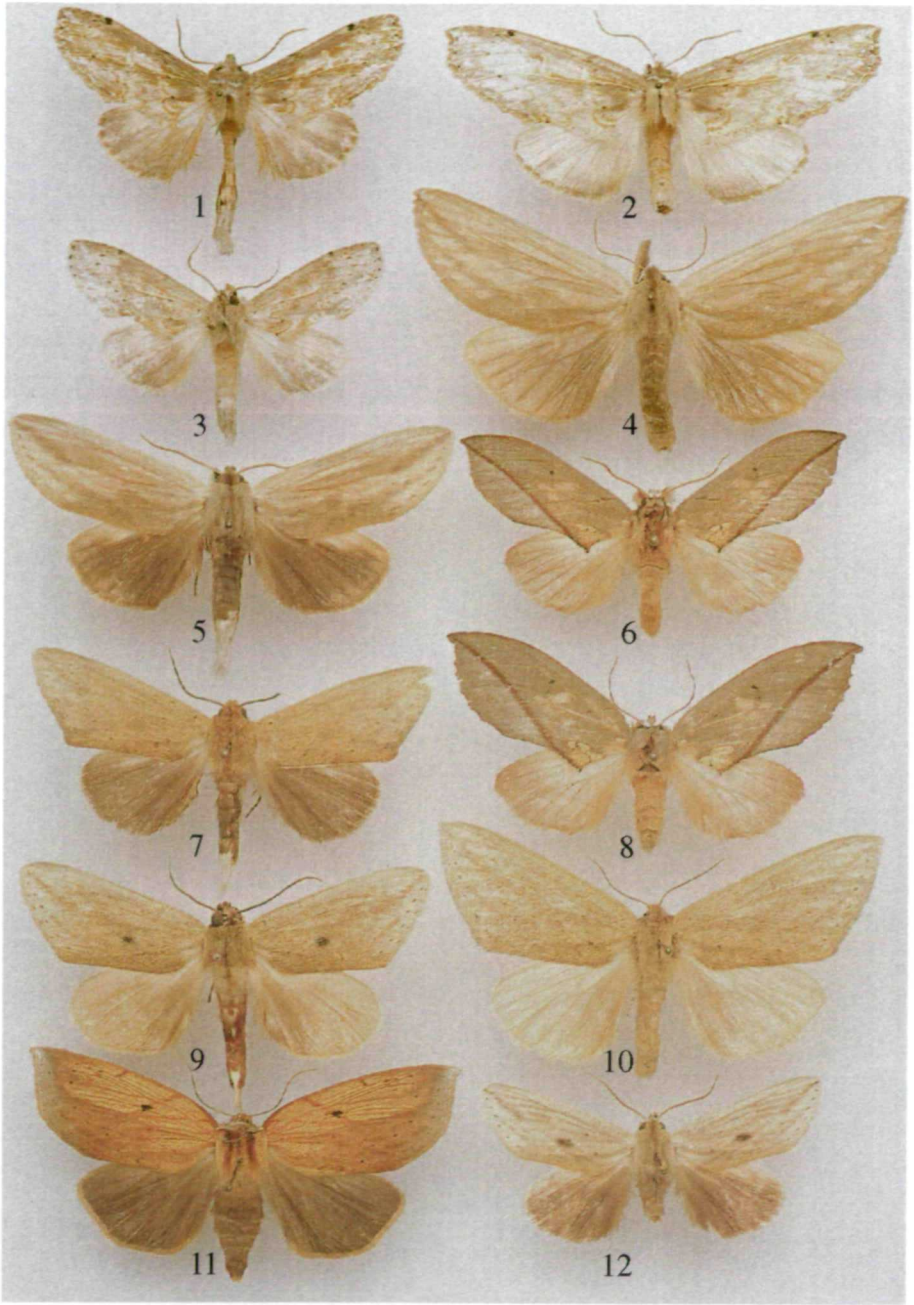
Colour plate 10



Colour plate 10

1. *Besaia (Mimopydna) sikkima sikkima* (MOORE, 1879) - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
2. *Bireta longivitta* WALKER, 1856 - FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
3. *Besaia (Mimopydna) essa* (SWINHOE, 1896) - FSP 2000m, 5.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
4. *Besaia (Mimopydna) sikkima sikkima* (MOORE, 1879) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Besaia (Mimopydna) magna* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
6. *Besaia (Mimopydna) magna* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).
7. *Besaia (Mimopydna) anaemica* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) - FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG.
8. *Besaia (Mimopydna) anaemica* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
9. *Ceira sabulosa tonkina* **ssp. nov.** - Tuan giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
10. *Ceira ochracea* MOORE, 1879 - Tam Dao, 18.-21.v.1990 leg. KOPIC & PALIK.

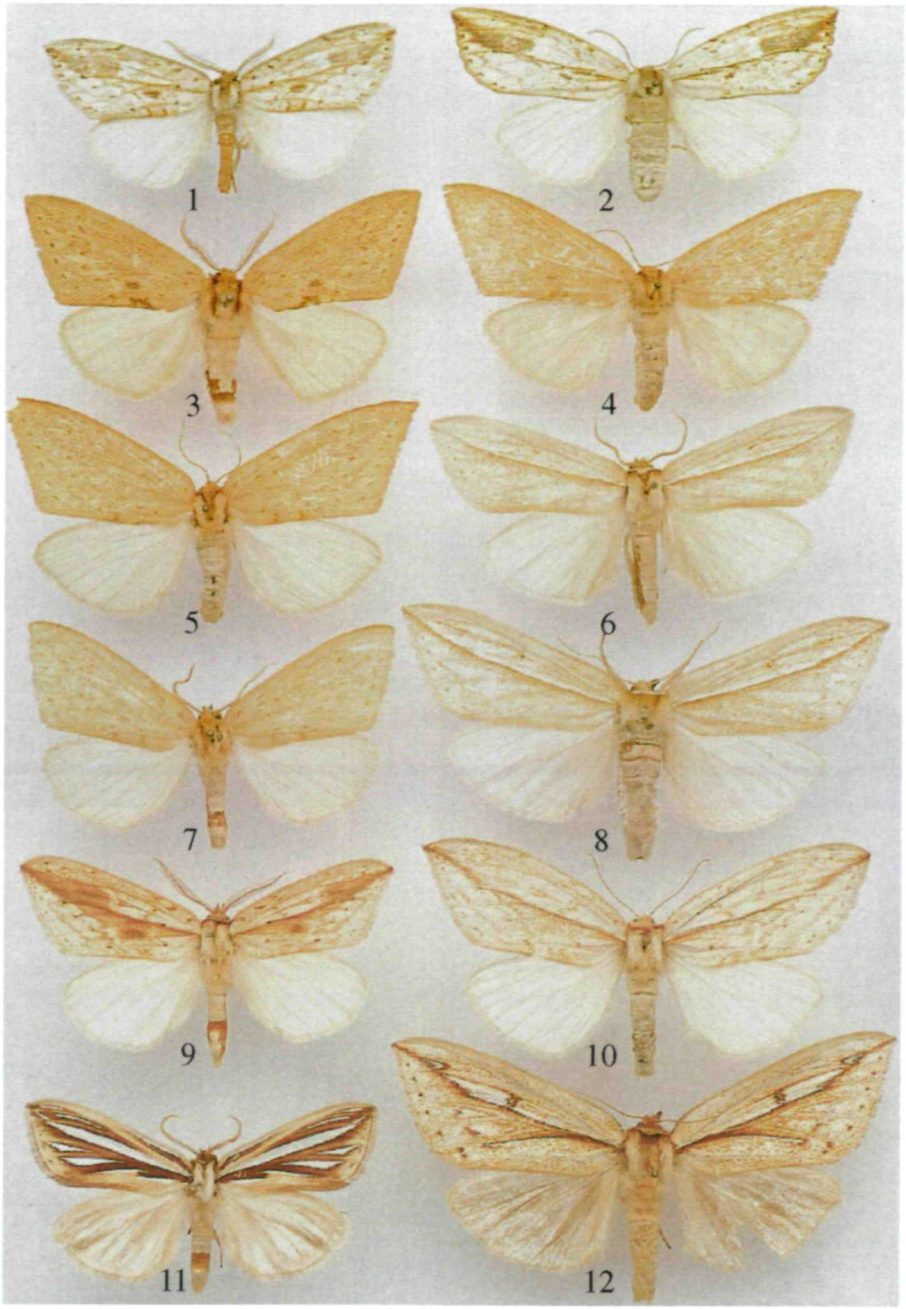
Colour plate 11



Colour plate 11

1. *Ceira rogatus* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
2. *Ceira rogatus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
3. *Ceira distineo* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN (Holotype).
4. *Ceira eustachus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
5. *Ceira eustachus* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
6. *Togarishachia curvilinea* (WILEMAN, 1911) - FSP 2800m, 26.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER.
7. *Saliocleta fabula* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
8. *Togarishachia curvilinea* (WILEMAN, 1911) - FSP 2250m, 28.-29.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
9. *Eushachia nigrofasciata* (HAMPSON, 1892) - Tam Dao, 14.-15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
10. *Eushachia nigrofasciata* (Hampson, 1892) - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
11. *Eushachia aurata* (MOORE, 1879) -♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
12. *Ceira nubila* KIRIAKOFF, 1962 - Tam Dao, 14.-15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.

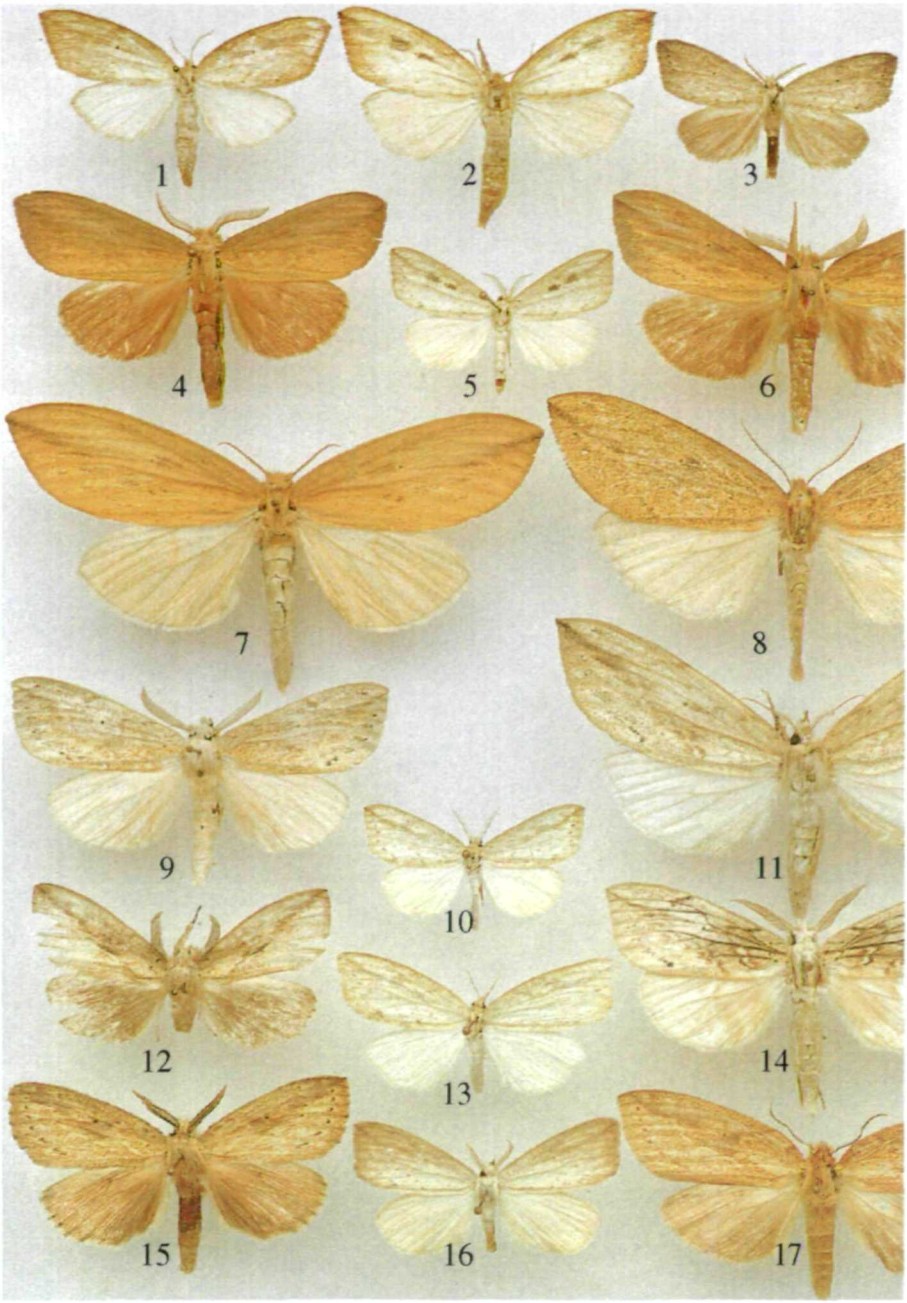
Colour plate 12



Colour plate 12

1. *Torigea beta* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
2. *Torigea beta* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
3. *Torigea triangularis* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
4. *Torigea triangularis* (KIRIAKOFF, 1962) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
5. *Torigea theodosius* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).
6. *Torigea aristion* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
7. *Torigea theodosius* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
8. *Torigea aristion* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
9. *Torigea symmetricus* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
10. *Torigea symmetricus* **spec. nov.** -♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype) .
11. *Torigea argentea* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
12. *Torigea juncturina* (KIRIAKOFF, 1959) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.

Colour plate 13

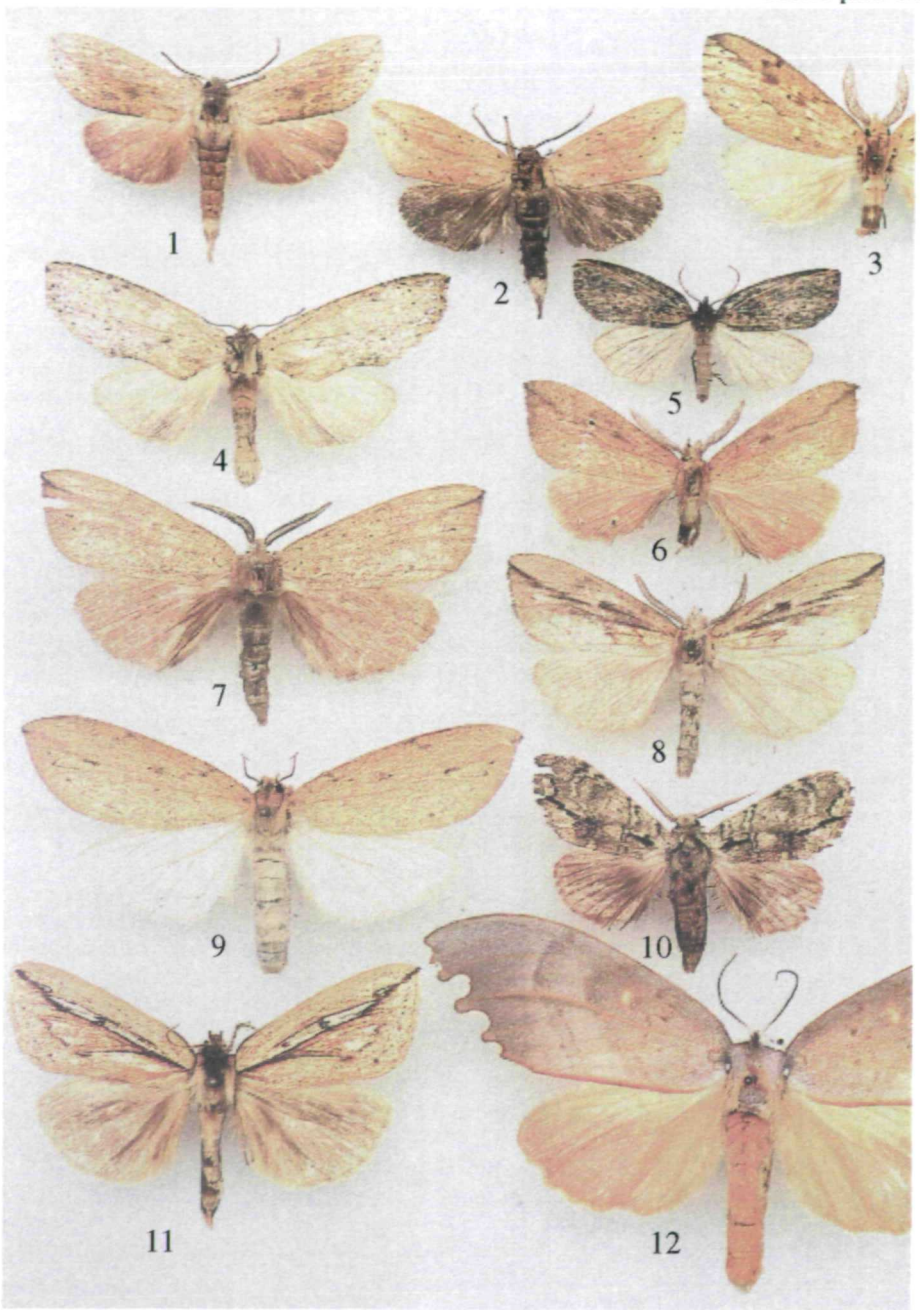


Colour plate 13

1. *Periergos (Rosiora) rosiora* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG (Paratype).
2. *Periergos (Rosiora) aroides* (Swinhoe, 1896) - ♀, Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
3. *Periergos (Rosiora) rosiora* - Farin Pass, 11.-13.xi.1994 leg. SIMONOV & SINJAEV (Holotype).
4. *Periergos (Periergos) rusatus* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
5. *Periergos (Rosiora) bela* (Swinhoe, 1894) - FSP 1600m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
6. *Periergos (Periergos) harutai* Sugi, 1994 - Tam Dao, 14.-15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
7. *Periergos (Periergos) rusatus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
8. *Periergos (Periergos) harutai* SUGI, 1994 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 8.- 29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
9. *Periergos (Periergos) orest* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
10. *Periergos (Rosiora) bela* (SWINHOE 1894) - FSP 1600m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
11. *Periergos (Periergos) orest* **spec. nov.** -♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & APONIN (Paratype).
12. *Periergos (Periergos) decertatio* **spec. nov.** - Tuan-giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
13. *Periergos (Rosiora) bela* (Swinhoe, 1894) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 28.x.- 3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
14. *Periergos (Periergos) orest* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
15. *Periergos (Hunyada) septentrionalis* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Holotype).
16. *Periergos (Rosiora) aroides* (SWINHOE, 1896) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
17. *Periergos (Hunyada) septentrionalis* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).

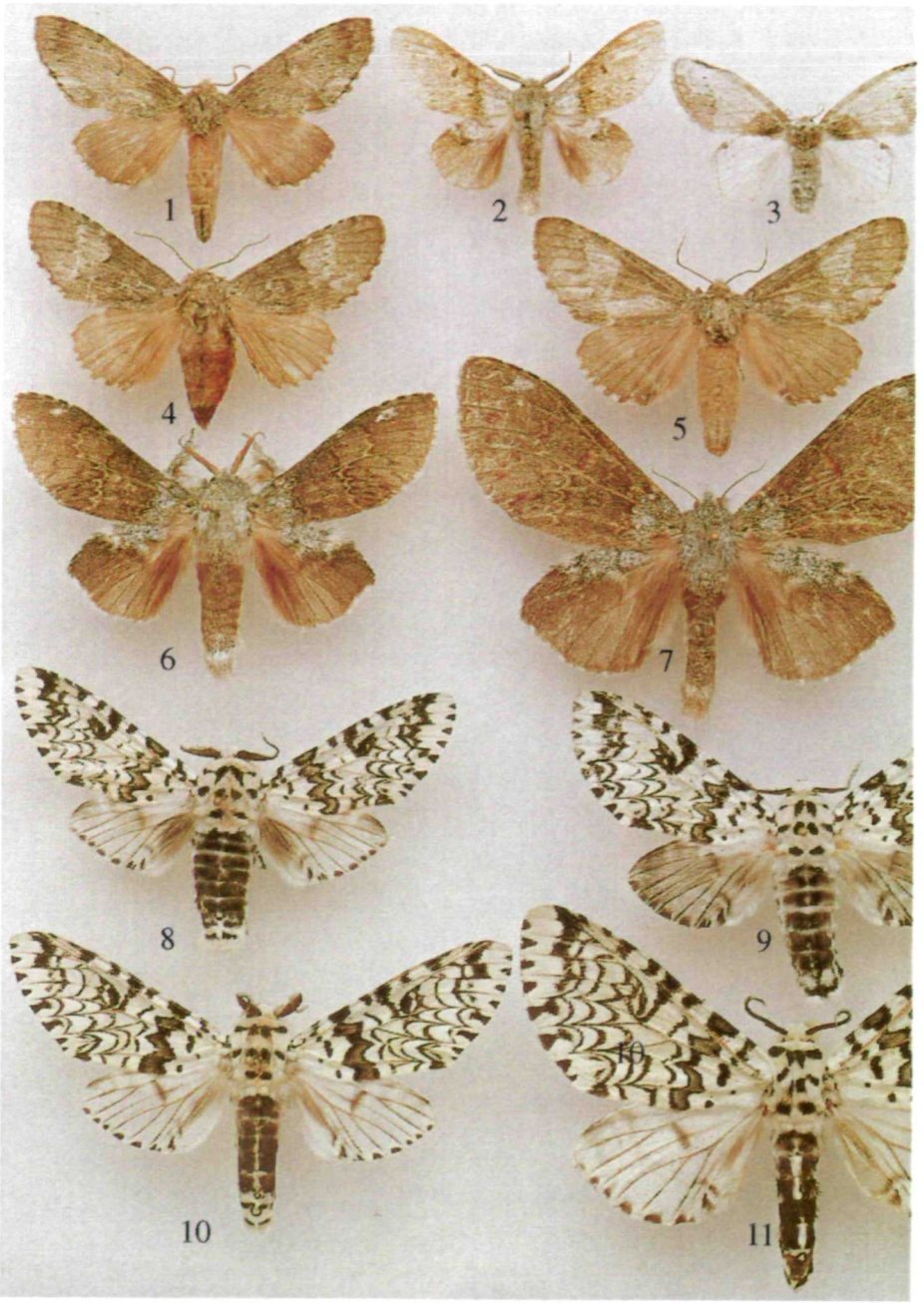
Colour plate 14

1. *Ceira marcellus* **spec. nov.** - Bao Loc, 20.-27.iv.1993 leg. SIMONOV & SINJAEV (Holotype).
2. *Ceira notia* **spec. nov.** - Bao Loc, 20.-27.iv.1993 leg. SIMONOV & SINJAEV (Holotype).
3. *Periergos (Hunyada) hunyada* (SWINHOE, 1903) - Ben En, 22.-30.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
4. *Ceira distineo* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1995, leg. local collectors (Paratype).
5. *Besaia (Besaia) brunneisticta* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.x.1995 leg. AFONIN & SINJAEV.
6. *Periergos (Periergos) afonini* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. AFONIN & SINJAEV (Holotype).
7. *Periergos (Periergos) beo* **spec. nov.** - FSP 16-1800m, ix.1995 leg. local collectors (Holotype).
8. *Periergos (Periergos) kamadena* (MOORE, 1865) - FSP 1600-1800m, vi.1995 leg. local collectors.
9. *Periergos (Periergos) kamadena* (MOORE, 1865) - FSP 16-1800m, ix.1995 leg. local collectors.
10. *Resto publica* **spec. nov.** - Bao Loc, 20.-27.iv.1993 leg. SIMONOV & SINJAEV (Holotype).
11. *Torigea juncturina* (KIRIAKOFF, 1959) - FSP 1600-1800m, vii.1995 leg. local collectors.
12. *Euhampsonia sinjaevi* **spec. nov.** -♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).



Colour plate 15

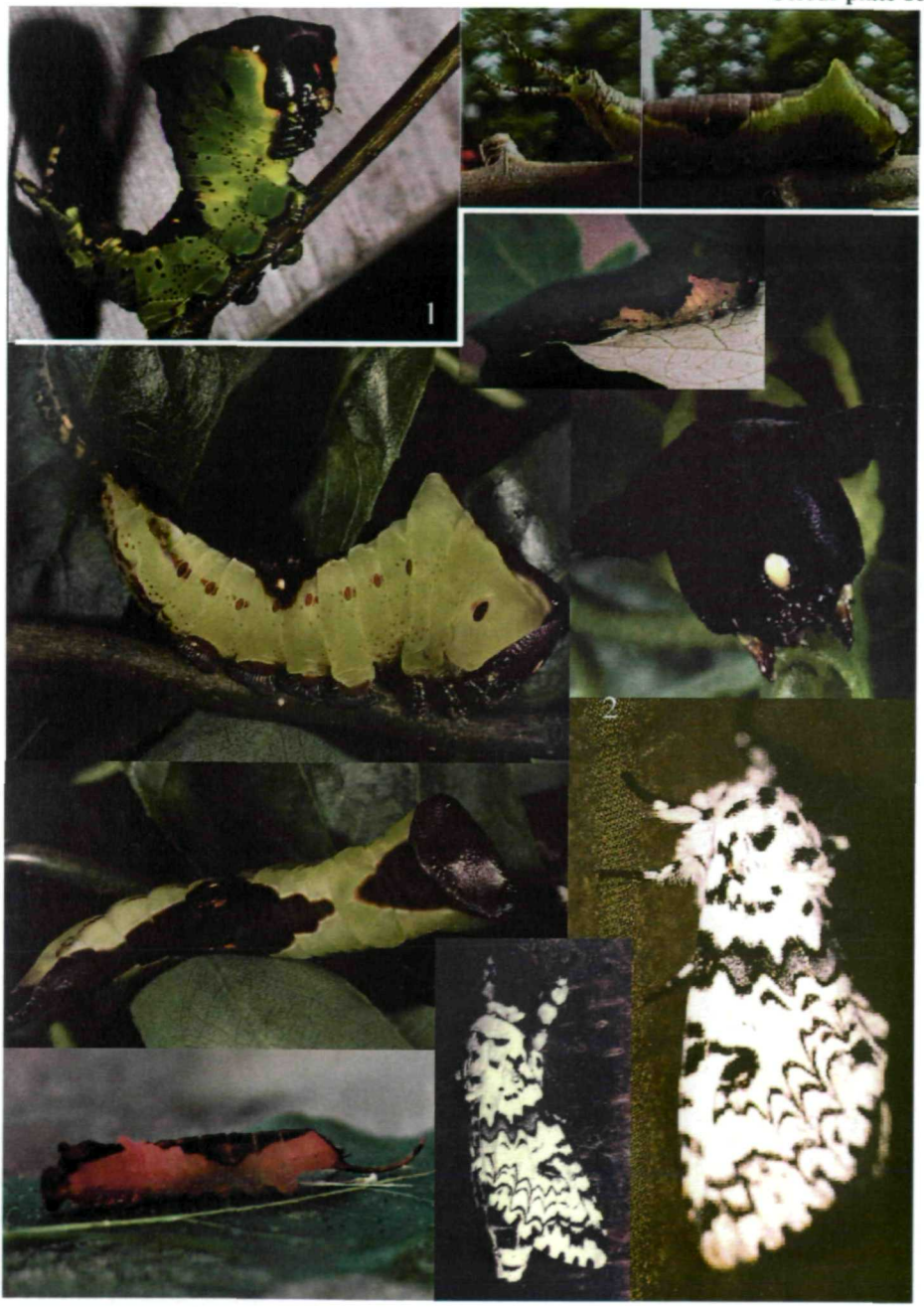
1. *Betashachia angustipennis angustipennis* MATSUMURA, 1925 - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV.
2. *Stauropus nigropunctata* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 9.-10.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN (Holotype).
3. *Liparopsis formosana* WILEMAN, 1914 - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV.
4. *Betashachia senescens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. local collectors.
5. *Betashachia senescens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994, leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
6. *Stauropus teikichiana* MATSUMURA, 1929 - FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995, leg. BRECHLIN.
7. *Stauropus teikichiana* MATSUMURA, 1929 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 15.-25.iii.1995, leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
8. *Cerura (Cerura) priapus* **spec. nov.** - Cuc-Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
9. *Cerura (Cerura) priapus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Cuc-Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
10. *Cerura (Cerura) tattakana* MATSUMURA, 1927 - Cha-Pa, 1500m, 29.vi.1994 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER.
11. *Cerura (Cerura) tattakana* MATSUMURA, 1927 - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.



Colour plate 16

1. *Cerura (Cerura) tattakana* - carterpillars, last and third instar (Photos: SCHINTLMEISTER, STÜNING).
2. *Cerura (Cerura) priapus* - carterpillars and imagines, male and female (Photos: SCHINTLMEISTER, SINJAEV, STÜNING).

Colour plate 16



Colour plate 17

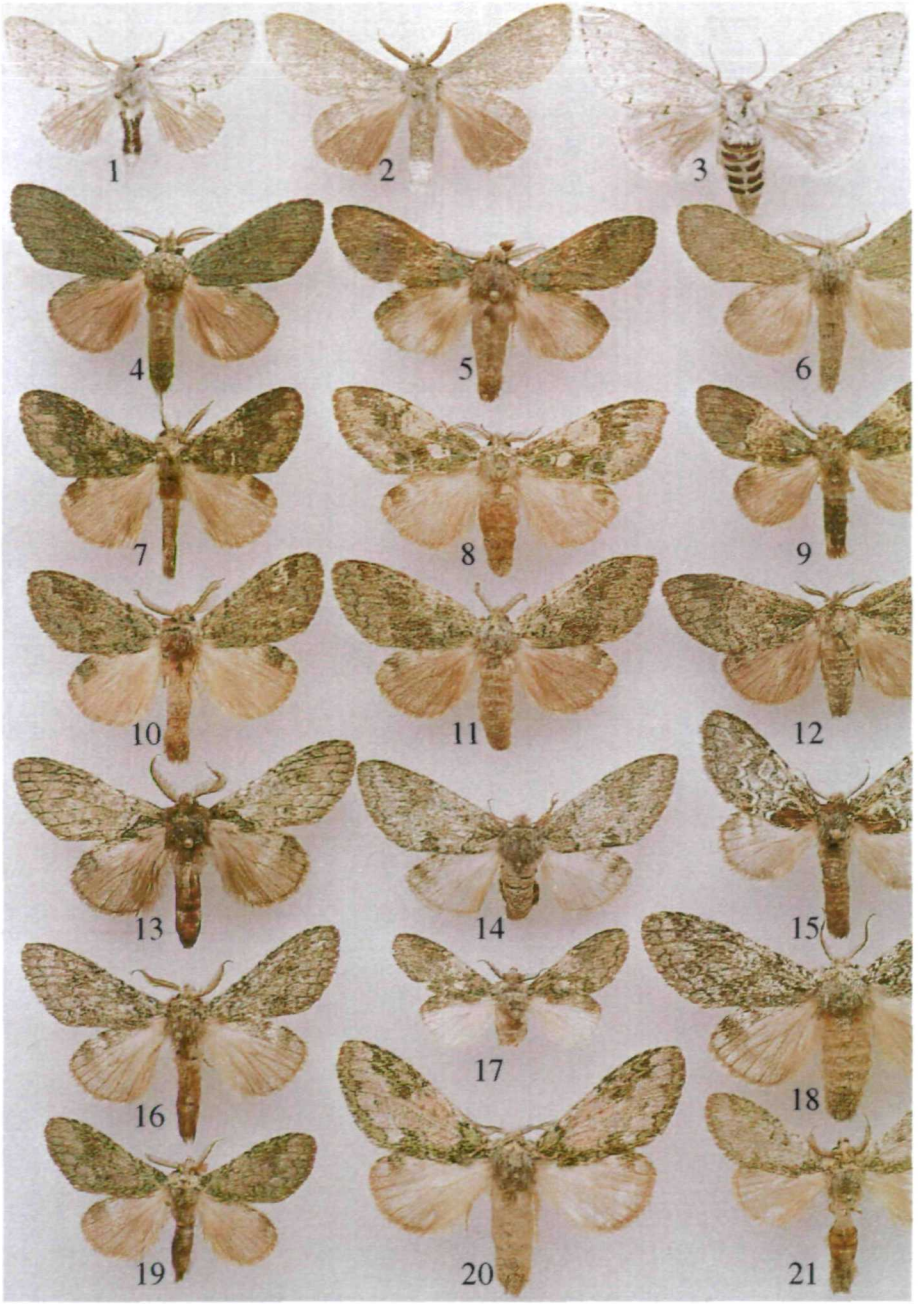
1. *Stauropus teikichiana* - carterpillar, last instar and imago (Photos: STÜNING).
2. *Quadricalcarifera comatus* - carterpillar, third instar (Photos: SCHINTLMEISTER).
3. *Benbowia callista* - carterpillar, last instar (Photo: SCHINTLMEISTER).
4. *Betashachia angustipennis* - FSP 1600m, 8.vii.1994 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).

Colour plate 17

Colour plate 18

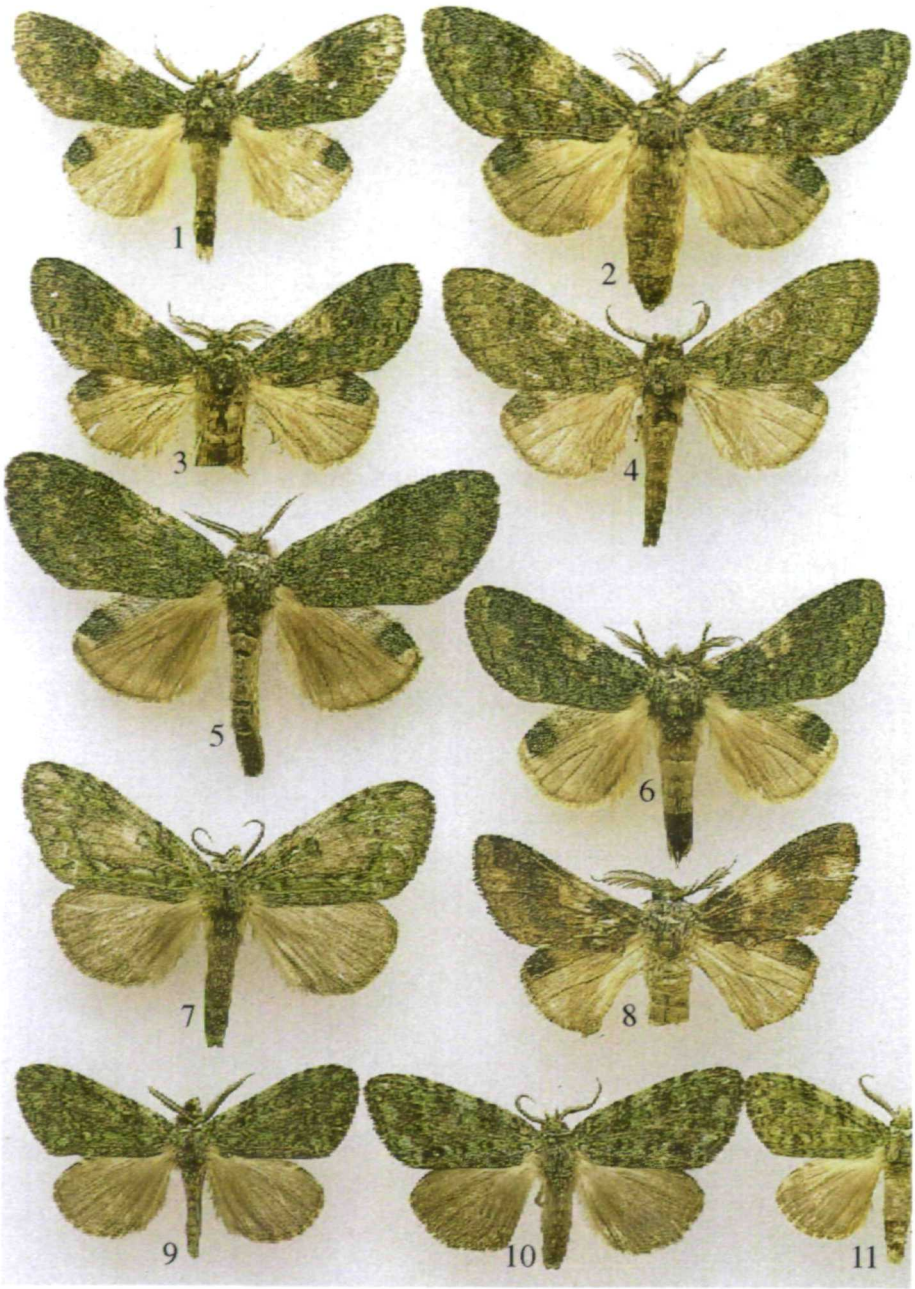
1. *Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens* **ssp. nov.** - FSP1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
2. *Miostauropus mioides mioides* (HAMPSON, 1904) - FSP 1525m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
3. *Cnethodonta pustulifer albescens* **ssp. nov.** - ♀, FSP 2250m, 28.-29.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
4. *Quadricalcarifera viridipicta* (WILEMAN, 1910) - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-2.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Quadricalcarifera cupreonitens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
6. *Quadricalcarifera subgeneris* STRAND, 1915 - Tam Dao, 14.-15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
7. *Quadricalcarifera wunna* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
8. *Quadricalcarifera wunna* **spec. nov.** - ♀, NW Thailand, Chiang-Mai, Doi Pui, 1450m, 7.iv.1988 leg. COTTON (Paratype) .
9. *Quadricalcarifera spitzeri* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1987 - Tam Dao, 23.v.1982 leg. SPITZER (Holotype).
10. *Quadricalcarifera iole* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
11. *Quadricalcarifera iole* **spec. nov.** -♀, Hoa Binh, 1.-4.vi.1990 leg. PALIK & KOPEC (Paratype).
12. *Quadricalcarifera spitzeri* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1987 - ♀, Tam Dao, 25.ix.1978 leg. HELIA (Paratype).
13. *Quadricalcarifera scensus* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
14. *Quadricalcarifera scensus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Tuan-giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
15. *Quadricalcarifera nigribasalis nigribasalis* (WILEMAN, 1910) -♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 26.-27.ii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
16. *Quadricalcarifera witoldi* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-2.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
17. *Quadricalcarifera charistera minima* **ssp. nov.** - Bao Loc, 10.-20.xii.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
18. *Quadricalcarifera witoldi* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
19. *Quadricalcarifera parcevirens* (DE JOANNIS, 1929) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV.
20. *Quadricalcarifera parcevirens* (DE JOANNIS, 1929) - ♀, FSP, 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
21. *Quadricalcarifera parcevirens* (DE JOANNIS, 1929) - FSP, 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.

Colour plate 18



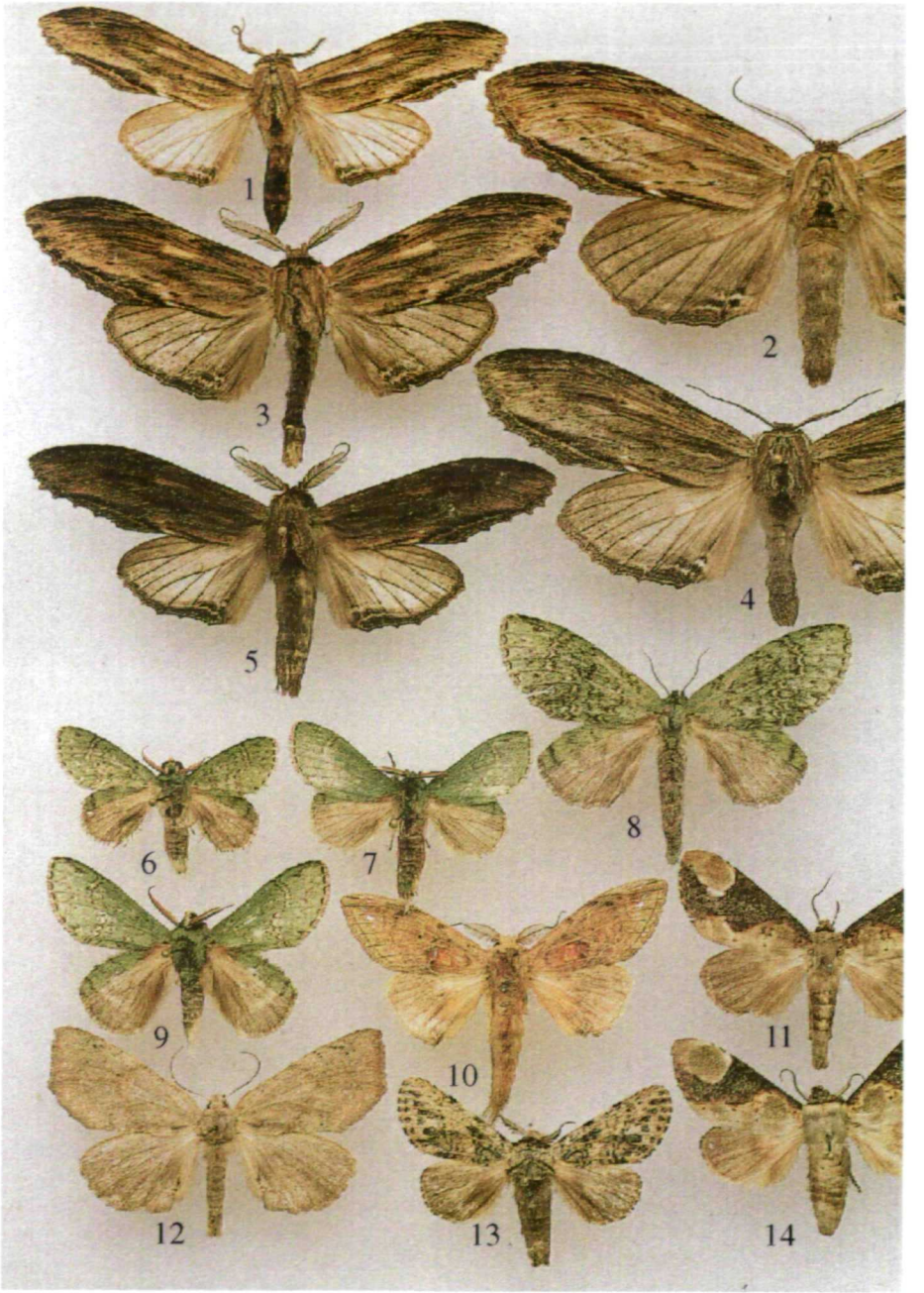
Colour plate 19

1. *Quadricalcarifera hebe* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
2. *Quadricalcarifera hebe* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Tam Dao (Paratype).
3. *Quadricalcarifera jupiter* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
4. *Quadricalcarifera jupiter* **spec. nov.** - N. Thailand, Nan, Pua Doi Phukha, 1680m, 8.i.1989 leg. SCHNITZLER (Paratype).
5. *Quadricalcarifera hercules* **spec. nov.** -♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 20.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
6. *Quadricalcarifera hercules* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 23.-31.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
7. *Somera viridifusca viridifusca* WALKER, 1855 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
8. *Quadricalcarifera defector* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
9. *Somera virens watsoni* **ssp. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
10. *Somera virens watsoni* **ssp. nov.** - ♀, Sikkim, Pemayangtse 2000m, 22.-28.vii.1990 leg. THOMAS (Paratype).
11. *Somera virens virens* DIERL, 1976 - Sumatra, 22km SW Prapat, 1300m, 98°56'E 2°41'N, 21.vii.-19.viii.1979 leg. DIEHL & SCHINTLMEISTER.



Colour plate 20

1. *Rachia striata* HAMPSON, 1892 - FSP 1600-1800m, 20.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
2. *Rachia nodyna* (SWINHOE, 1907) - FSP, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
3. *Rachia nodyna* (SWINHOE, 1907) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
4. *Rachia cryptocephala* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Rachia cryptocephala* (BRYK, 1949) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
6. *Benbowia virescens* (MOORE, 1879) - Bao Loc, 10.-20.xii.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
7. *Benbowia callista* **spec. nov.** - FSP Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
8. *Benbowia camilla* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 20.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
9. *Benbowia camilla* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN (Holotype).
10. *Rodneya caudata* KIRIAKOFF, 1967 - Bao Loc, 10.-20.xii.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
11. *Formofentonia orbifer rotundata* MATSUMURA, 1925 - ♀, Taiwan, Nantou, Lushan spa, 24.-27.viii.1983 leg. YOSHIMOTO.
12. *Omichlis rufotincta* HAMPSON, 1895 - ♀, FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
13. *Psegmaphora tripunctata* GAEDE, 1930 - Cuc Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SCHINTLMESTER & Sinjaev.
14. *Formofentonia orbifer orbifer* (HAMPSON, 1892) - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.



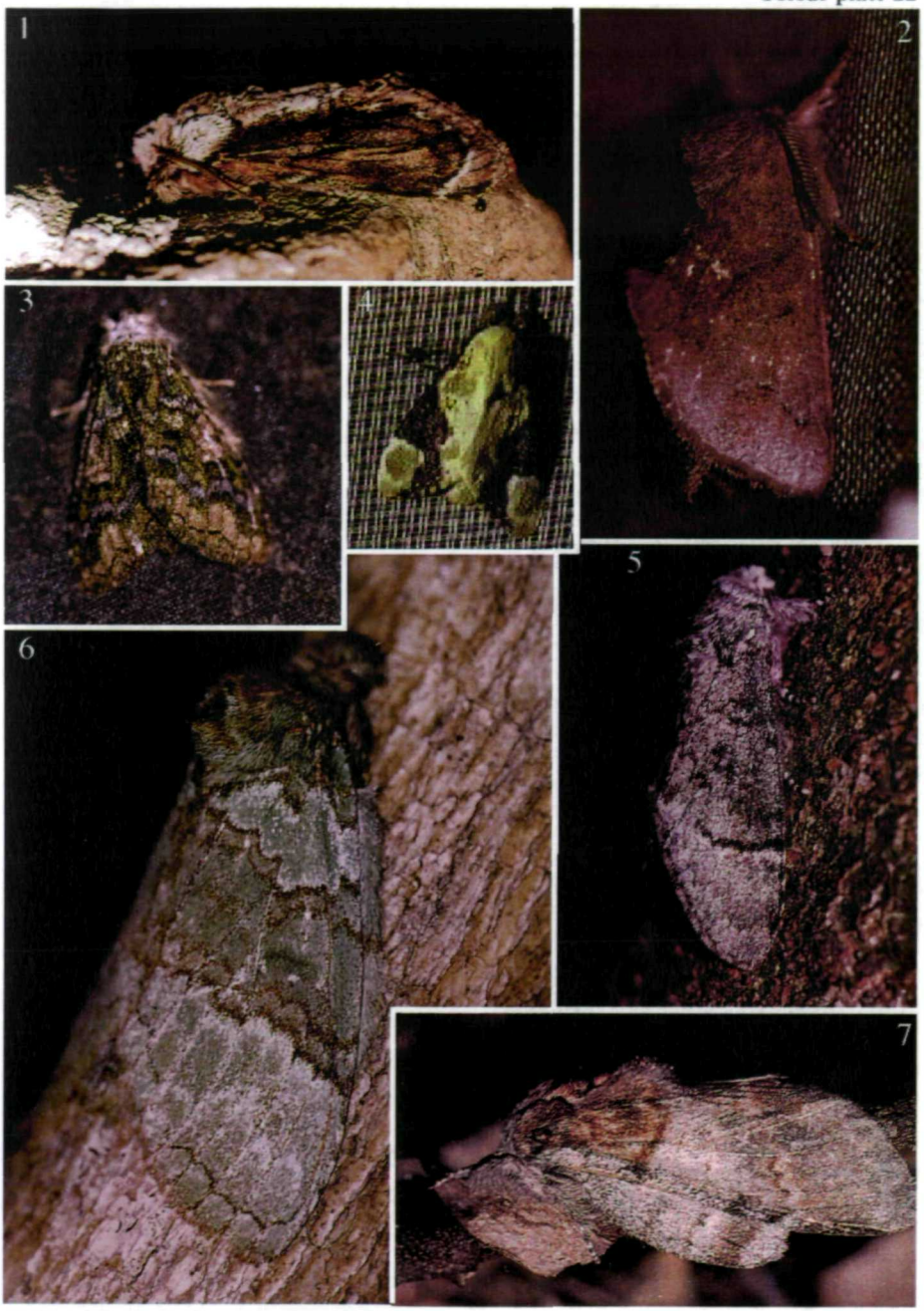
Colour plate 21

1. *Antiphalera bilineata* (HAMPSON, 1896) - Cha-pa, 1500m, 29.vi.1994 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER.
2. *Antiphalera philippoi* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV (Holotype).
3. *Antiphalera philippoi* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV (Paratype).
4. *Fentonia baibarana* Matsumura, 1929 - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & BRECHLIN.
5. *Wilemanus hamata* (CAI, 1979) - Tam Dao, 3.x.1978 leg. HELIA.
6. *Fentonia excurvata* [HAMPSON, 1893] - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
7. *Fentonia subnigrescens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1996 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
8. *Fentonia subnigrescens* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - FSP 2000m, 5.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
9. *Parachadisra atrifusa* (HAMPSON, 1897) - FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
10. *Nephodonta dubiosa* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - FSP 2250m, 28.-29.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
11. *Nephodonta dubiosa* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
12. *Peridea grahami* (SCHAUS, 1928) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
13. *Peridea dichroma* KIRIAKOFF, 1959 - FSP 2250m, 28.-29.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
14. *Peridea dichroma* KIRIAKOFF, 1959 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
15. *Peridea witti* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
16. *Peridea witti* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Tuan giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).

Colour plate 22

1. *Fentonia excurvata* - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Micromelalopha simonovi* - Mai-chau, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Quadricalcarifera wunna* - Mai-chau, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Formofentonia orbifer orbifer* - FSP 1600m, vii.1994 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).
5. *Fentonia subnigrescens* - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
6. *Netria* spec. - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
7. *Peridea grahami* - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).

Colour plate 22



Colour plate 23

1. *Pseudosomera noctuiformis* BENDER & STEININGER, 1984 - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
2. *Pseudosomera noctuiformis* BENDER & STEININGER, 1984 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 15.-25.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV.
3. *Pseudosomera inexpecta* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
4. *Hupodonta corticalis* BUTLER, 1877 - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Hupodonta corticalis* BUTLER, 1877 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
6. *Hupodonta pulcherrima* (MOORE, 1865) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
7. *Periphalera albicauda* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
8. *Periphalera albicauda* (BRYK, 1949) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii. 1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
9. *Periphalera melanius* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
10. *Periphalera melanius* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 20.-30.iv.1994 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (Paratype).

Colour plate 24

Plate 24

1. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* - FSP 1600m iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis maximum* - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Ellida viridimixta* (Bremer, 1861) - carterpillar, last instar, FSP 1600-1800m (Photo: KURZE).
4. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens* - FSP 1600m, 7.vii.1994 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).
5. *Periphalera albicauda* - FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
6. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) seriatopuncta* (MATSUMURA, 1925) - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).


1


2

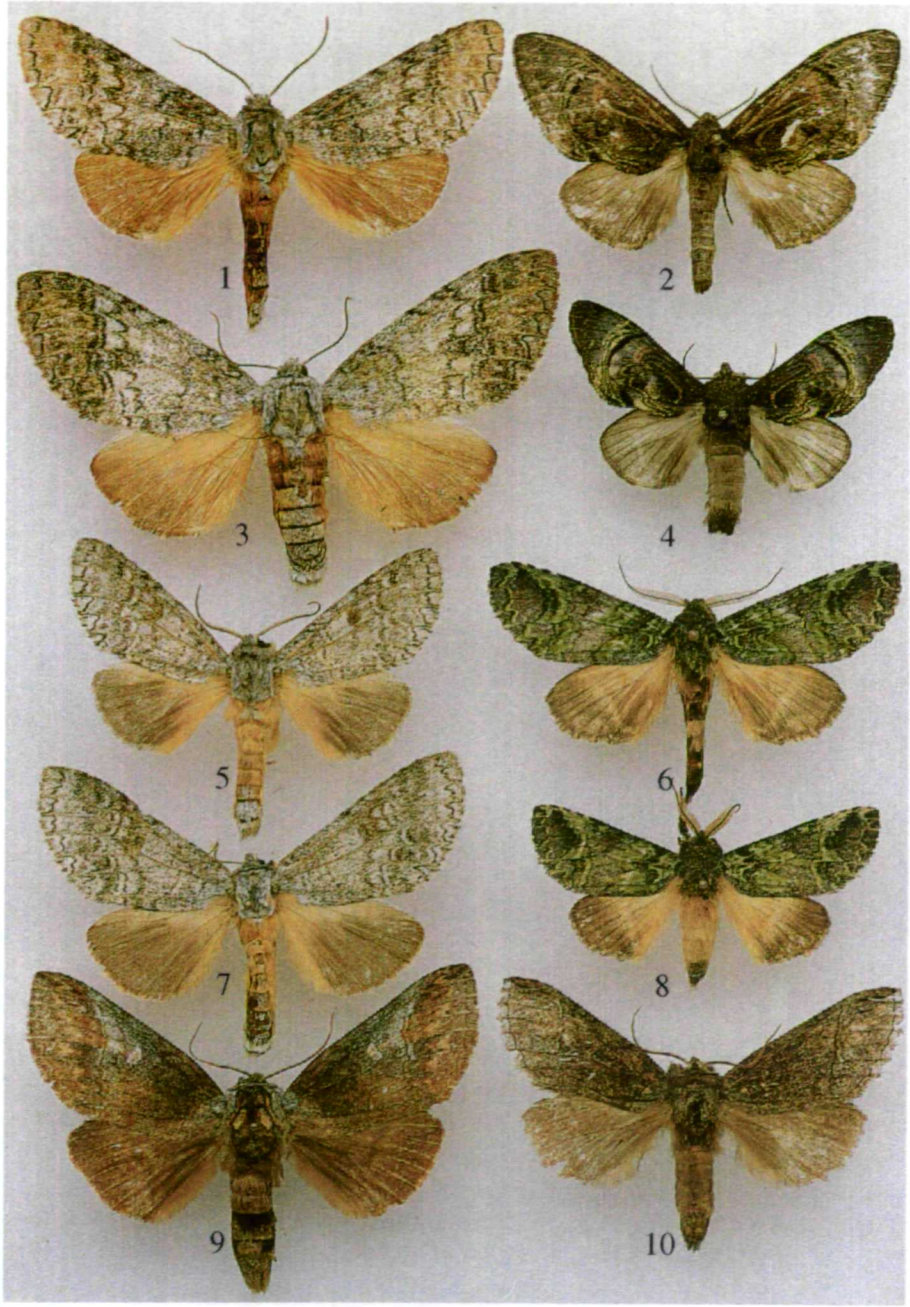

3


4


5


6

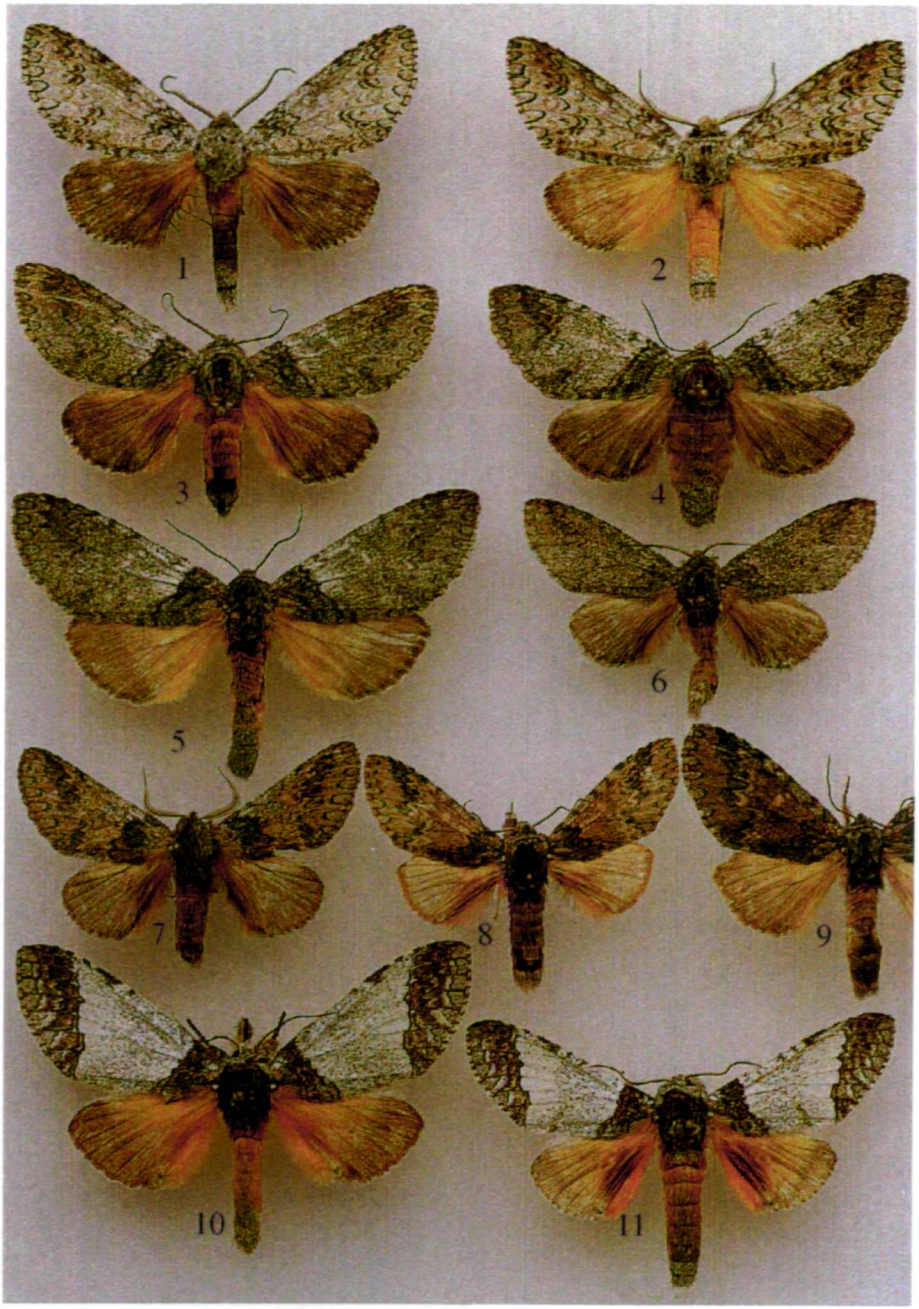
Colour plate 25



Colour plate 25

1. *Mesophalera lundbladi* KIRIAKOFF, 1959 - FSP 1600-1800m. 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
2. *Homocentridia picta alius* **ssp. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (PARATYPE).
3. *Mesophalera lundbladi* KIRIAKOFF, 1959 - ♀, FSP, 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
4. *Homocentridia picta alius* **ssp. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
5. *Mesophalera sigmatoides* Kiriakoff, 1963 - FSP 1600-1800m, 26.-27.ii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
6. *Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis maximum* ssp. nov. - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
7. *Mesophalera sigmatoides* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
8. *Pseudofentonia (Viridifentonia) plagiviridis plagiviridis* (MOORE, 1874) - Sikkim, Pelfing, 1800m, 11.vii.1988 leg. THOMAS.
9. *Mesophalera bruno* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Holotype).
10. *Mesophalera ananai* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV (Holotype).

Colour plate 26



Colour plate 26

1. *Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus* **ssp. nov.** - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
2. *Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus* **ssp. nov.** - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER, Paratype, yellow form.
3. *Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
4. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* **spec. nov.** -♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 20.-30.iv.1994 leg. SINJAEV (Paratype).
5. *Pseudofentonia (Dymantis) tiga* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
6. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) dua* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 23.-31.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
7. *Pseudofentonia (Mimus) brechlini* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN (Holotype).
8. *Pseudofentonia (Mimus) obliquiplaga* (MOORE, 1879) - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
9. *Pseudofentonia (Mimus) obliquiplaga* (MOORE, 1879) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
10. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens* (SUGI, 1989) - FSP 15.-25.iii.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
11. *Pseudofentonia (Disparia) mediopallens* (SUGI, 1989) - ♀, Tam Dao, 9.-10.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.

Colour plate 27

Colour plate 27

1. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) griseus* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
2. *Neodrymonia (Epistauropus) terminalis* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
3. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) fuscus* **spec. nov.** - Bao Loc, Rung Cat Tien, 10.-20.xii.1992 leg. Sinjaev & Simonv (Holotype).
4. *Neodrymonia (Libido) voluptuosa* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) moorei* (KIRBY, 1892) - India, Darjeeling, Mangpu road, 1900m, 29.vi.1988 leg. THOMAS.
6. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) pseudobasalis* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1525m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
7. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) pseudobasalis* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1994 leg. SINJAEV (Paratype).
8. *Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi* **spec. nov.** - Tuan giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
9. *Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) okanoi* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1994 leg. SINJAEV (Paratype).
10. *Pheosiopsis (Letitia) optata* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
11. *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1525m, 28.x.-3.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
12. *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
13. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) elisabethae* HOLLOWAY & BENDER, 1985 - ♀, Hoah Binh, 28.v.-6.vi.1990 leg. PALIK.

Colour plate 28

Colour plate 28

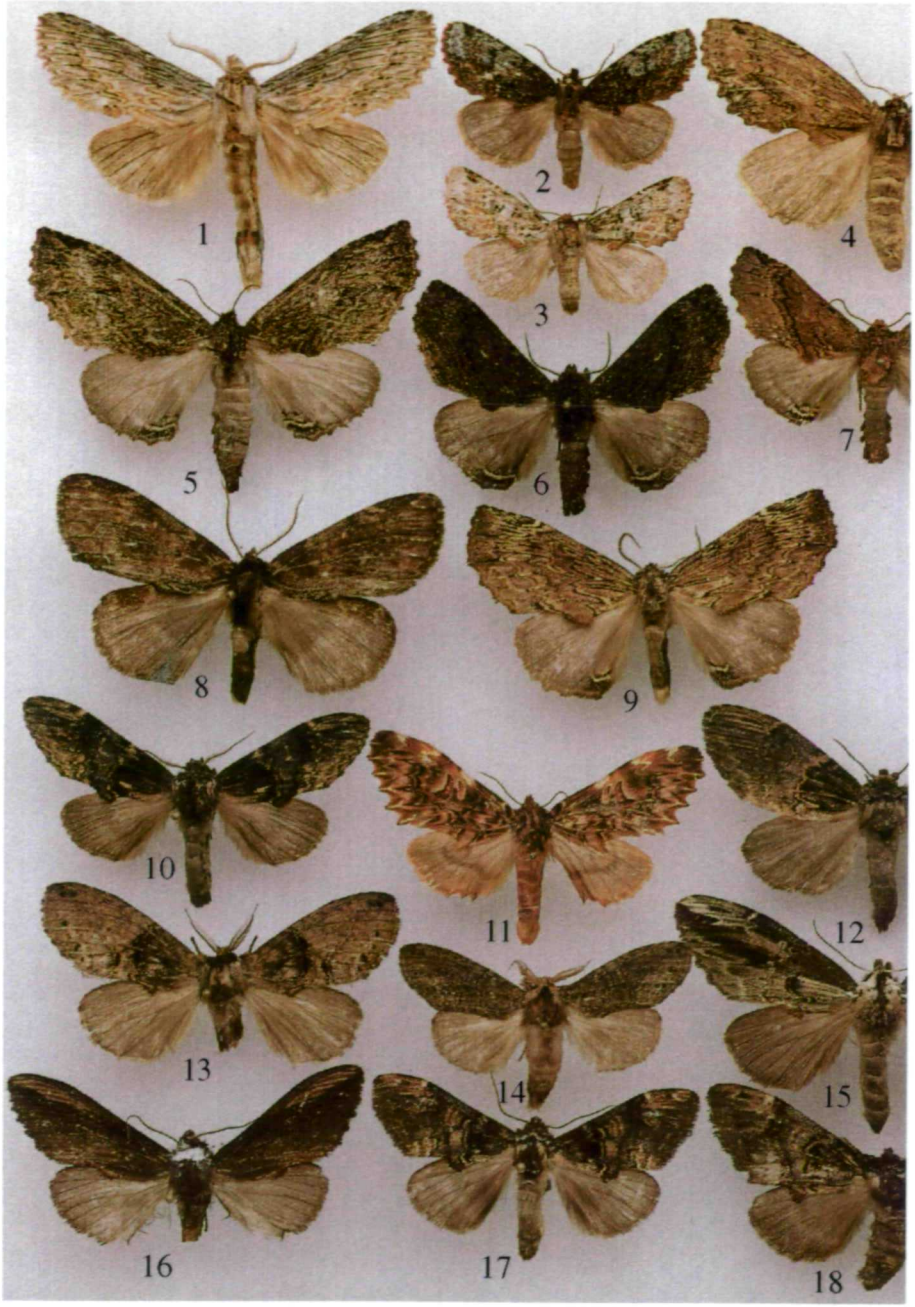
1. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) norina* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
2. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gilda* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
3. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) norina* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 7.-8.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
4. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* (BRYK, 1949) - Cha-pa, 1500m, 29.vi.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) gaedei* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
6. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* (BRYK, 1949) - ♀, India, Darjeeling, Subrat, 1981 leg. THOMAS.
7. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) irrorata* (MOORE, 1879) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
8. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) viresco* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
9. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) irrorata* (MOORE, 1879) - ♀, FSP 1600m 20.-30.iv.1994 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
10. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
11. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) antennalis* (BRYK, 1949) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 7.-8.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
12. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).
13. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) sikkima* (MOORE, 1865) - India, Darjeeling, Tigerhill, 10.-12. vii.1986 leg. THOMAS.
14. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
15. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
16. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) pallidogriseus* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
17. *Pheosiopsis (Pheosiopsis) dierli* SUGI, 1992 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
18. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
19. *Pheosiopsis (Oligaeschra) li* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Holotype).
20. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gerola* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).

Colour plate 29

Colour plate 29

1. *Ptilodon flavistigma* - FSP 1600m, vi.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Ptilodon autumnalis* - FSP 1600m, xi.1994 (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Chadisra bipars* Walker, 1862 - Mai-chau, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Pheosiopsis (Suzukiana) gefion* - carterpillar, FSP 1600m, (Photo: SCHINTLMEISTER).
5. *Pheosiopsis (Lupa) lupanaria* - FSP 1600m, 10.vii.1994 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).
6. *Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt* - FSP 1600m, 10.vii.1994 (Video: SCHINTLMEISTER).

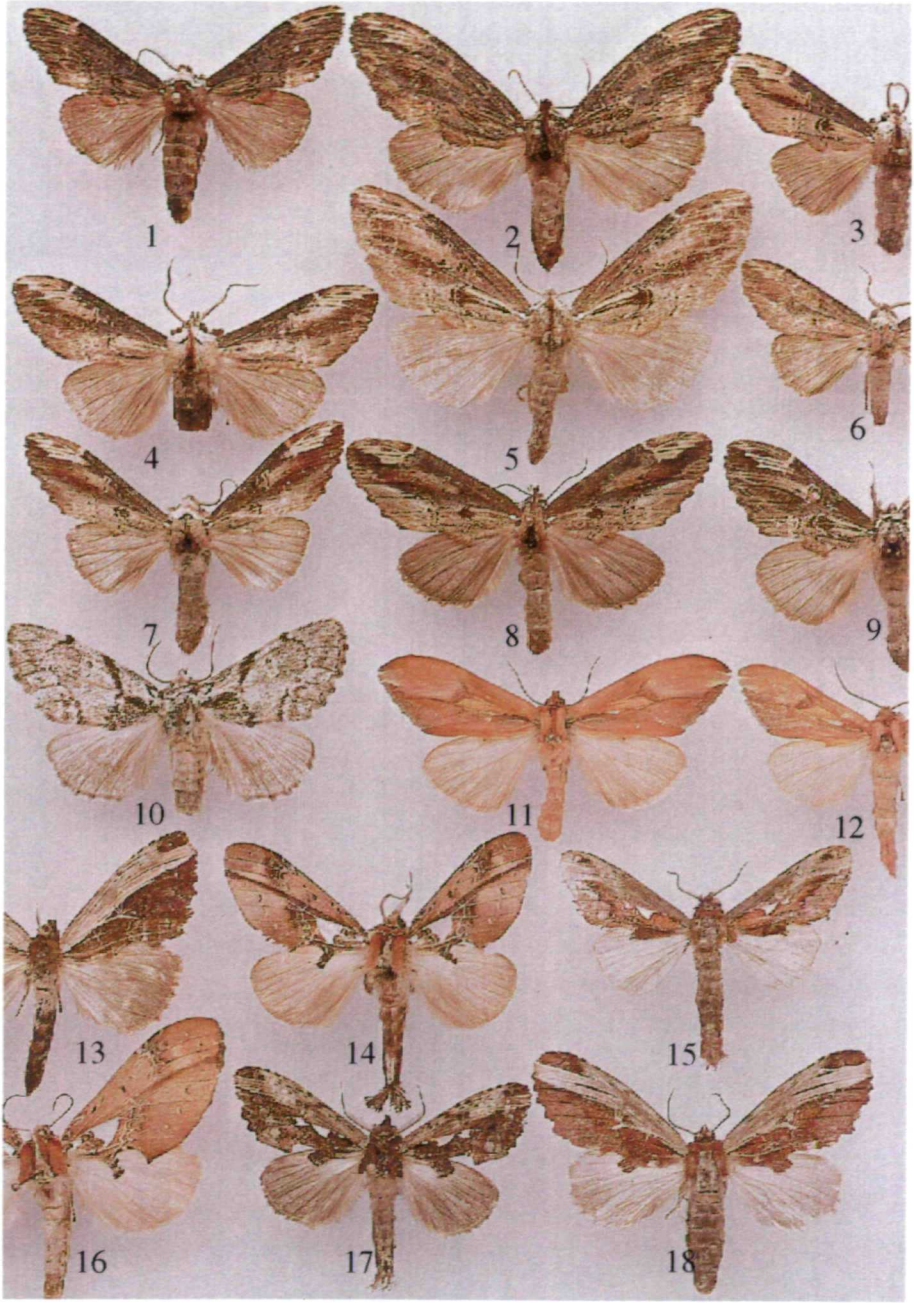
Colour plate 30



Colour plate 30

1. *Pterostoma pterostomina* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - Tuan giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
2. *Spatalina birmalina* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG.
3. *Spatalina argentata* (MOORE, 1865) - FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG.
4. *Spatalina ferruginosa* (MOORE, 1879) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
5. *Ptilodon flavistigma* (MOORE, 1879) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV.
6. *Ptilodon flavistigma* (MOORE, 1879) - FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
7. *Ptilodon saturata* (WALKER, 1865) - FSP 1600-1800m, 26.-27.ii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
8. *Paraptilodon notabilis* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
9. *Ptilodon autumnalis* **spec. nov.** - FSP 2250m, 28.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
10. *Hyperaeschrella kosemponica* STRAND, 1916 - Tam Dao, 23.-31.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER.
11. *Hagapteryx mirabilior* (OBERTHÜR, 1911) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV.
12. *Hyperaeschrella kosemponica* STRAND, 1916 - ♀, Tam Dao, 14.-15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
13. *Higena plumigera* MATSUMURA, 1925 - ♀, Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
14. *Higena plumigera* Matsumura, 1925 - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
15. *Hexafrenum pseudosikkima* SUGI, 1992 - ♀, FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
16. *Hexafrenum marcarius* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Holotype).
17. *Hexafrenum viola* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
18. *Hexafrenum viola* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).

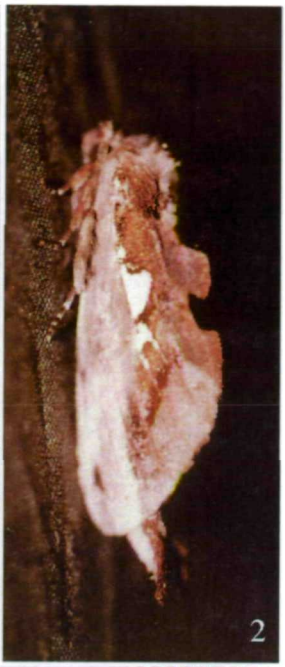
Colour plate 31

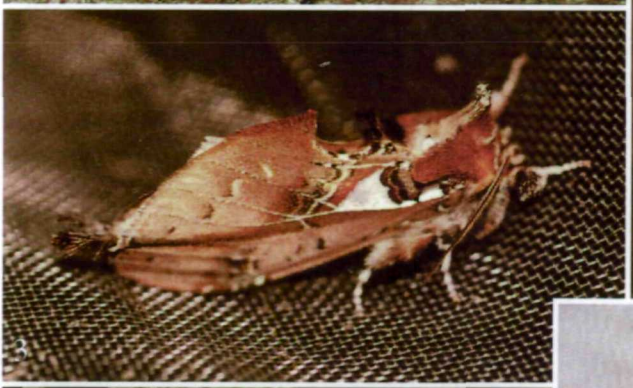


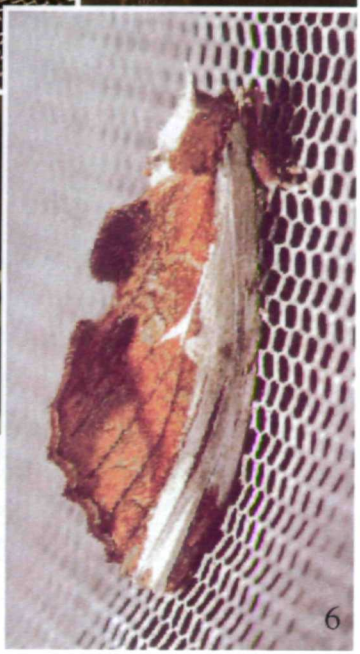
Colour plate 31

1. *Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt* **ssp. nov.** - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Holotype).
2. *Hexafrenum maculifer kalixt* **ssp. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Paratype).
3. *Hexafrenum maculifer maculifer* MATSUMURA, 1925 - Taiwan, Nantou, Lushan spa, 1200m, 21.viii.1984 leg. KISHIDA.
4. *Hexafrenum paliki* **spec. nov.** - Hoa Binh, 28.v.-6.vi.1990 leg. PALIK (Holotype).
5. *Hexafrenum paliki* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Tam Dao, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Paratype).
6. *Hexafrenum maculifer longinae* SCHINTLMEISTER 1989 - SE-China, Kuatun, 2300m, 1.viii.1946 leg. KLAPPERICH (Paratype).
7. *Hexafrenum argillacea* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) - Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV.
8. *Hexafrenum argillacea* (KIRIAKOFF, 1963) -♀, Cuc phuong 21.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
9. *Hexafrenum pseudosikkima* SUGI, 1992 - FSP, 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
10. *Phalerodonta inclusa* (HAMPSON, 1910) - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
11. *Spatalia procne* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 30.vi.-12.vii.1994 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & BRECHLIN.
12. *Spatalia procne* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - FSP 1600-1800m, iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & local collectors.
13. *Allata (Allata) benderi* DIERL, 1976 - ♀, Tuan giao, 5.-10.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
14. *Ginshachia phoebe* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - FSP 1600m, 25.-30.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
15. *Allata (Celaia) violaceus* **spec. nov.** - Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV (Holotype).
16. *Ginshachia phoebe* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
17. *Allata (Allata) benderi* DIERL, 1976 - Cuc-phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & SINJAEV.
18. *Allata (Celaia) violaceus* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Mai-chau, 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN (PARATYPE).

Colour plate 32







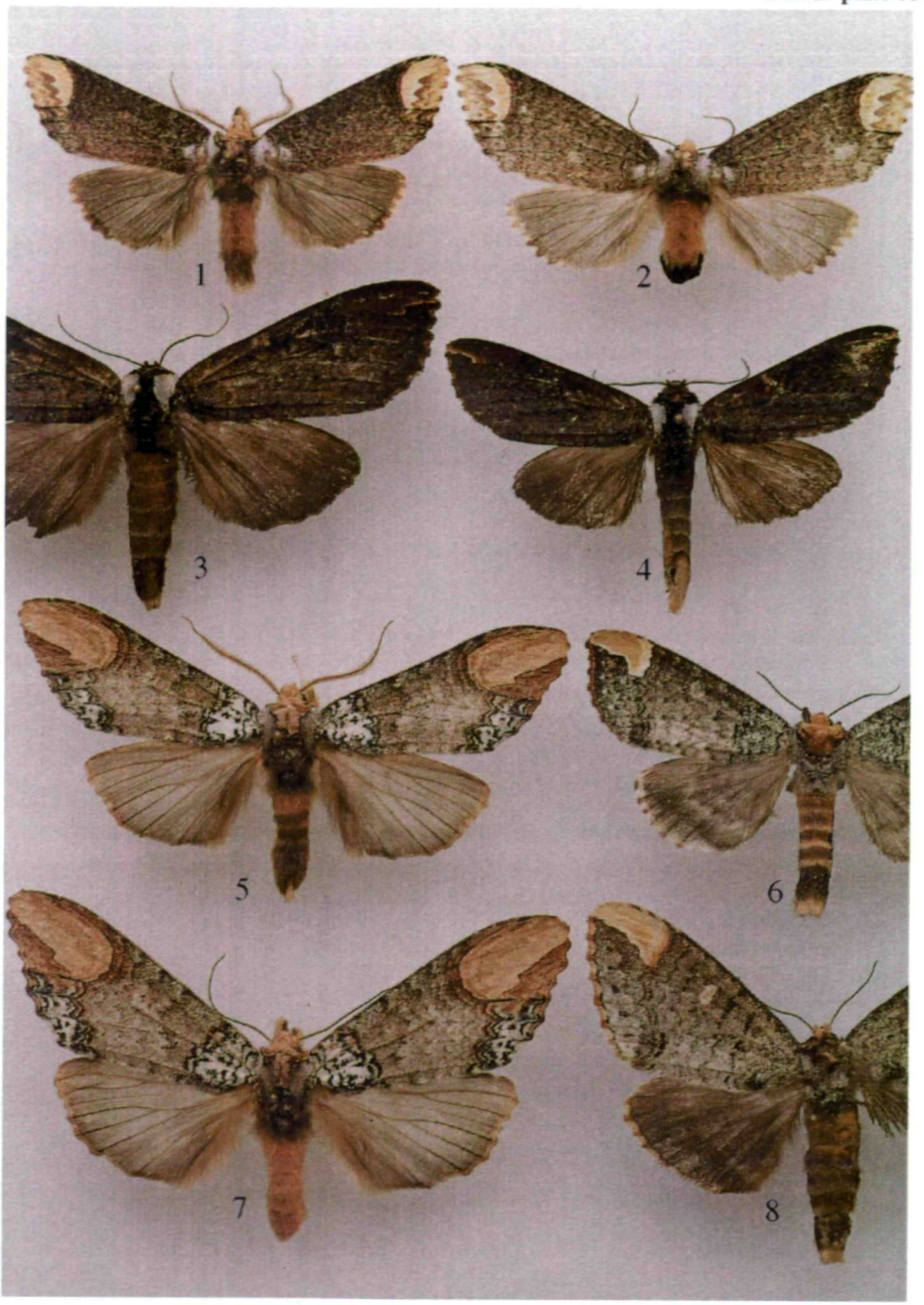
Colour plate 32

1. *Allata (Pseudallata) laticostalis* (HAMPSON, 1900) - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Allata (Celeia) violaceus* - Mai-chau, iv.1995, Holotype (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Ginshachia phoebe* - FSP 1600m, iii.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Metaschalis disrupta* (Moore, 1879) - FSP 1600m, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
5. *Phalera niveomaculata* - Mai-chau, iv.1995 (Photo: SINJAEV).
6. *Allata (Celeia) violaceus* - Mt. Ngoo Linh vii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).

Colour plate 33

1. *Teinophalera lymantrioides* (ROTHSCHILD, 1917) - FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
2. *Teinophalera lymantrioides* (ROTHSCHILD, 1917) - ♀, FSP 1600m, 1.-5.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN.
3. *Phalera albocalceolata* (BRYK, 1949) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1994 leg. MONG.
4. *Phalera albocalceolata* (BRYK, 1949) - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
5. *Phalera eminens* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV (Holotype).
6. *Phalera alpherakyi* LEECH, 1898 - FSP 2250m, 9.vii.1994 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER & BRECHLIN.
7. *Phalera eminens* **spec. nov.** - ♀, FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995, leg. SINJAEV (Paratype).
8. *Phalera alpherakyi* LEECH, 1898 - ♀, Tam Dao, 1.-5.v.1993 leg. SIMONOV & SINJAEV.

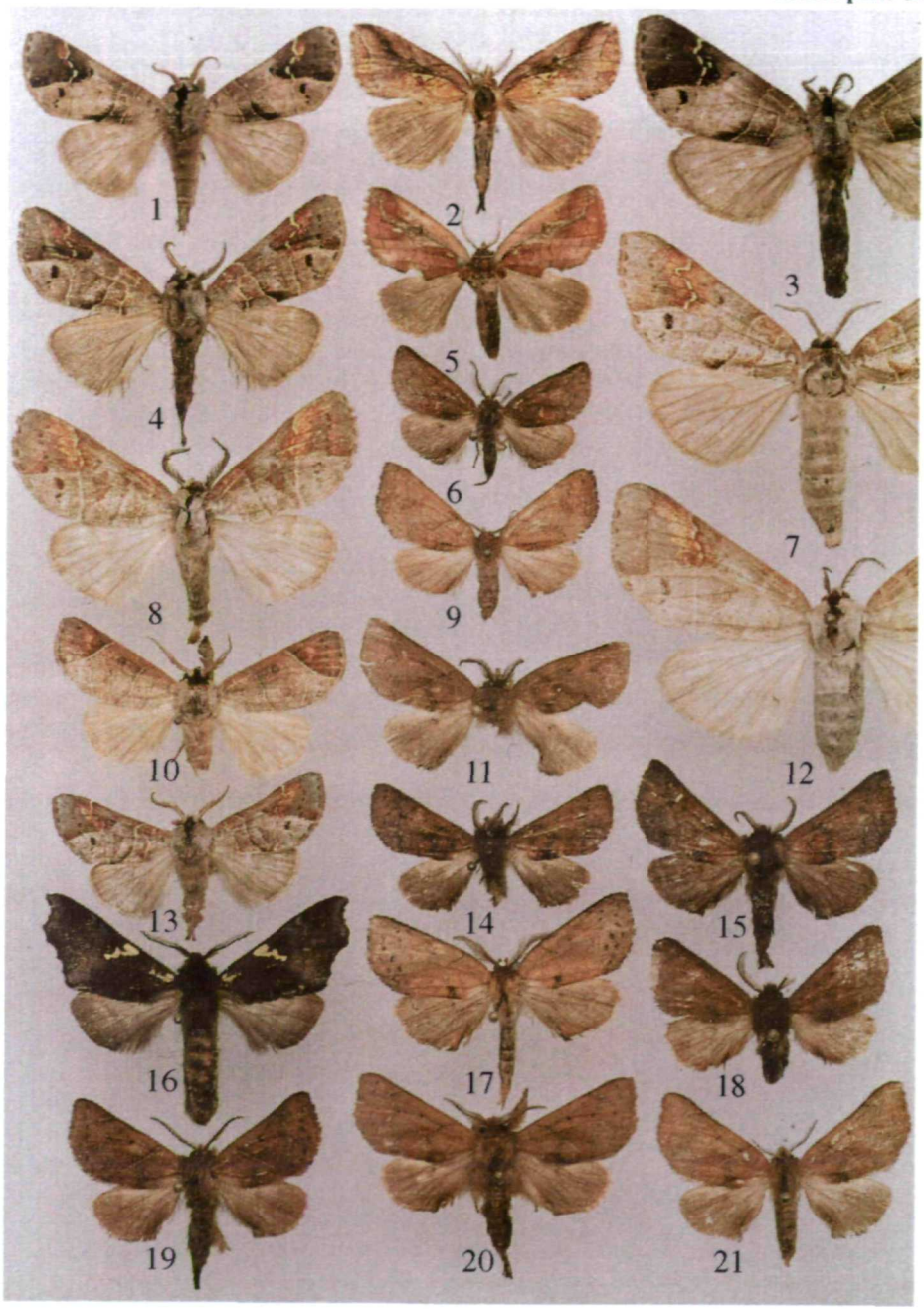
Colour plate 33



Colour plate 34

1. *Clostera fulgurita* (WALKER, 1865) - Tam Dao, 14.-15.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
2. *Rosama plusioides* MOORE, 1879 - Farin-pass, 11.-13.xi.1995 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
3. *Clostera fulgurita* (WALKER, 1865) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
4. ?*Clostera fulgurita* (WALKER, 1865) - Mai-chau, 14.-18.xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
5. *Rosama plusioides* MOORE, 1879 - ♀, Bao Loc, 20.-27.iv.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
6. ?*Clostera fulgurita* (WALKER, 1865) - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
7. *Clostera pallida* (WALKER, 1855) - FSP, 1600-1800m, 20.-30.x.1994 leg. SINJAEV.
8. *Micromelalopha vicina* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 - Mai-chau 7.-15.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN.
9. *Micromelalopha vicina* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 - ♀, Bao Loc, 10.-20.xii.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
10. *Clostera pallida* (WALKER, 1855) - ♀ FSP, xi.1994 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
11. *Clostera angularis* (SNELLEN, 1895) - Bao loc 20.-27.iv.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
12. *Micromelalopha capreolus* **spec. nov.** - Cuc Phuong, 1.-2.iv.1995 leg. SINJAEV & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
13. ?*Clostera fulgurita* (WALKER, 1865) - Tam Dao, vi.1986 leg. RAZOWSKI.
14. *Micromelalopha longijuxta* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1525m, 7.-10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER.
15. *Micromelalopha longijuxta* **spec. nov.** - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. Sinjaev.
16. *Gonoclostera argentata* (OBERTHÜR, 1914) - FSP 1600-1800m, 8.-29.v.1993 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
17. *Micromelalopha albifrons* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & Simonov.
18. *Micromelalopha baibarana* MATSUMURA, 1929 - Cuc Phuong 18.xi.-3.xii.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV.
19. *Micromelalopha simonovi* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 23.-24.iii.1995 leg. BRECHLIN (Holotype).
20. *Micromelalopha simonovi* **spec. nov.** - Tam Dao, 1.-15.xi.1992 leg. SINJAEV & SIMONOV (Paratype).
21. *Micromelalopha simonovi* **spec. nov.** - ♀, Tam Dao, 23.-31.iii.1995 leg. SCHINTLMEISTER (Paratype).

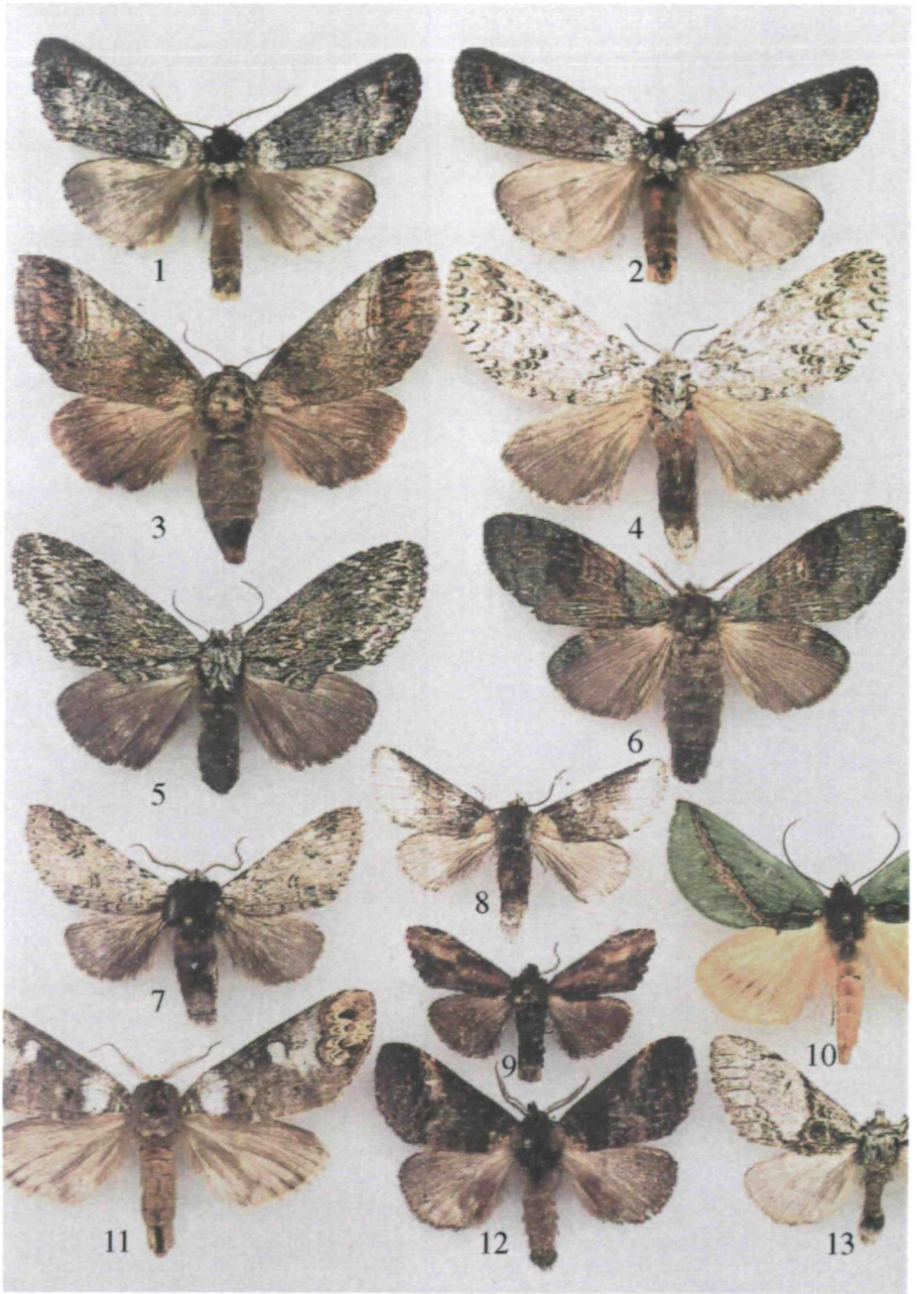
Colour plate 34



Colour plate 35

1. *Phalera argenteolepis* **spec. nov**. - FSP 1600m, 7., 10.vii.1994 leg. BRECHLIN & SCHINTLMEISTER (Holotype).
2. *Phalera argenteolepis* **spec. nov**. - FSP 1600-1800m, xii.1994 leg. local collectors (Paratype).
3. *Mesophalera bruno* **spec. nov**. - ♀, Taiwan, Taitung, 5km NW Lirao, 1760m, 28.v.1995 leg. HREBLAY & STEGER (Paratype).
4. *Pseudofentonia (Pseudofentonia) argentifera antiflavus* **ssp. nov**. - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, viii.1995 leg. local collectors (Paratype).
5. *Pseudosomera inexpecta* SCHINTLMEISTER, 1989 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, ix.1995 leg. local collectors.
6. *Quadricalcarifera cupreonitens* KIRIAKOFF, 1963 - ♀, FSP 1600-1800m, viii..1995 leg. local collectors.
7. *Neodrymonia (Pantherinus) bipunctata gestor* **ssp. nov**. - FSP 1600m, 1.-7.xi.1995 leg. AFONIN & SINJAEV (Holotype).
8. *Neodrymonia (Neodrymonia) albinomarginata* **spec. nov**. - FSP 1600-1800m, v. 1995 leg. local collectors (Paratype).
9. *Megaceramis lamprosticta* HAMPSON, 1893 - FSP 1600-1800m, v. 1995 leg. local collectors.
10. *Cyphanta xanthochlora* WALKER, 1865 - FSP 1600m, 20.-30.iv.1995 leg. AFONIN & SINJAEV.
11. *Phalera niveomaculata* Kiriakoff, 1963 - FSP 1600-1800m, 10.vi.-6.vii. 1994 leg. SINJAEV & local collectors.
12. *Egonociades discoisticta* (HAMPSON, 1900) - FSP 1600-1800m, v. 1995 leg. local collectors .
13. *Phalerodonta inclusa* (HAMPSON, 1910) - FSP 1600m, 1.-7.xi.1995 leg. AFONIN & SINJAEV.

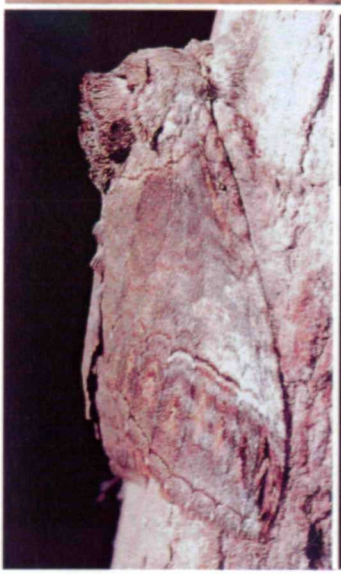
Colour plate 35



Colour plate 36

1. *Ramesa huaykaeoensis* (Bänziger, 1988) - Mt. Ngoo Linh viii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
2. *Megashachia fulgurifera* (Walker, 1858) - Mt. Ngoo Linh viii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
3. *Phalera combusta* (Walker, 1855) - Mt. Ngoo Linh viii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
4. *Mesophalera bruno* - Mt. Ngoo Linh viii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
5. *Phalera alpherakyi* - copula, Mt. Ngoo Linh viii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).
6. *Phalera grotei* - Mt. Ngoo Linh viii.1996 (Photo: SINJAEV).

Colour plate 36



Author's adress:

Dr. Alexander SCHINTLMEISTER
Calberlastr. 3
D-01326 Dresden

Druck, Eigentümer, Herausgeber, Verleger und für den Inhalt verantwortlich:
Maximilian SCHWARZ, Konsulent für Wissenschaft der O.Ö. Landesregierung,
Eibenweg 6, A-4052 Ansfelden
Redaktion: Erich DILLER, ZSM, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81 247 München
Max KÜHNBANDNER, Marsstr. 8, D-85 609 Aschheim
Wolfgang SCHACHT, Scherrerstr. 8, D-82 296 Schöngeising
Erika SCHARNHOP, Himbeerschlag 2, D-80 953 München
Johannes SCHUBERTH, Mannnertstr. 15, D-80 997 München
Emma SCHWARZ, Eibenweg 6, A-4052 Ansfelden
Thomas WITT, Tengstraße 33, D-80 796 München
Postadresse: Entomofauna (ZSM), Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81 247 München;
Tel. 089/8107-0, Fax 8107-300