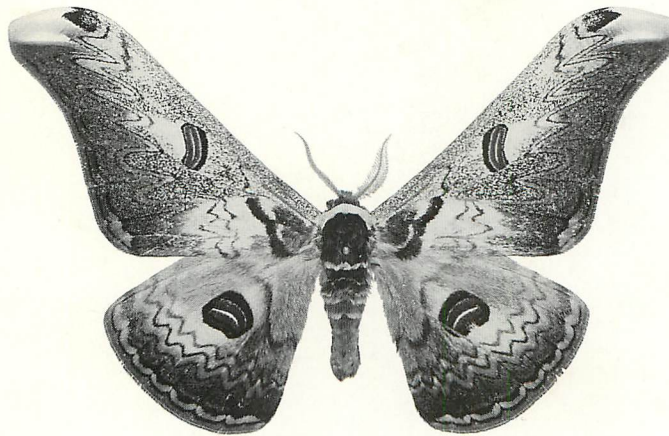


Edited by Toshiro Haruta

MOTHS OF NEPAL

Part 1



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Moths of Nepal, Part 1

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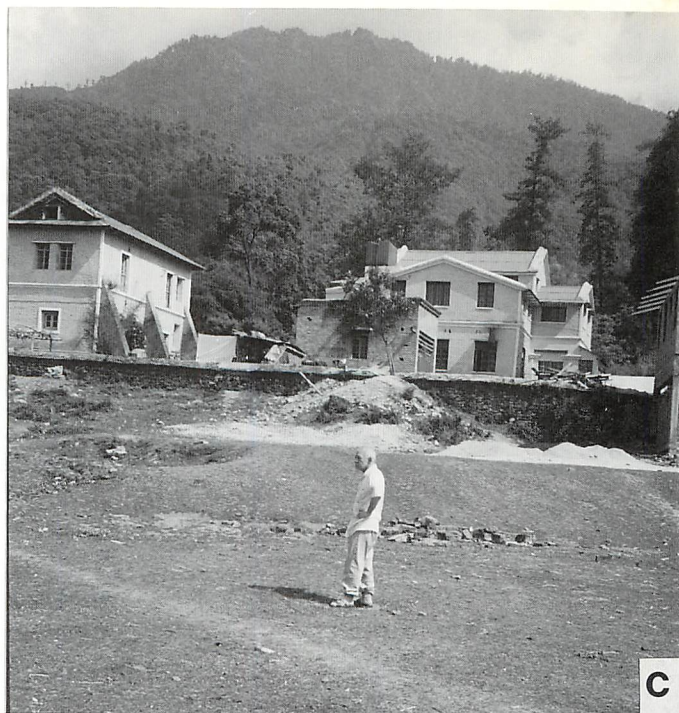
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Fig. a. Mt. Phulchowki from Godavari.
ゴダバリからプルチョーキ山を望む。

Fig. b. Looking at the moths collection. Mr. M. S. Limbu, Mr. A. Thapa (both of whom are skillful moths-catchers), Col. M. G. Allen (left to right) and Mr. T. Haruta (backward) at Col. Allen's official house.

蛾のコレクションを見る。左から、リンブー氏、タパ氏（いずれも熟達した採集協力者）、アレン大佐。後ろ向きは編者（アレン大佐公邸にて）。



c



d

Fig. c. Collecting place at Godavari (light trap with white curtain is hung between the two buildings).

ゴダバリの採集地（建物の間に夜間採集用の白布）。

Fig. d. Mt. T. Haruta is waiting for a rare moth with great composure, ignoring the common moths (at Godavari).

無数の蛾が来るが、悠然と珍種を待つ編者（ゴダバリにて）。

序

ネパールはヒマラヤ山脈の南斜面に位置する小さな陸封国で、その面積は 147,181 平方キロメートル、これは日本の北海道と東北六県との合計面積とほぼ同じである。この国の東西の長さは約 880km、南北の幅は最も広いところは 240km、狭いところは 145km で、平均は約 190km となっている。ネパールの位置は北緯 $26^{\circ} 22'$ から $30^{\circ} 27'$ にかけてであり、これは日本の沖縄本島から奄美大島にかけての緯度とほぼ一致している。位置としては亜熱帯に属するが、海洋からははるかに遠い内陸にあるため、標高の低い平原部は日中の最高気温が 40°C を越える熱帯気候であり、一方、北辺は海拔 8,000m を越えるヒマラヤ山脈が屹立し、真夏でも雪が降る寒帯気候となっている。

ネパールは北部で中国のチベットと国境を接し、動物地理学的にはこの国境付近より北は旧北区に属し、南は東洋区（インド・オーストラリア区）と呼ばれるが、ネパールには当然ながら両区の動物が棲息している。南はインドのベンガル平原とつながる海拔 100m 内外の低地が広がっている。東側は、特殊な生態系をもち、かつ昆虫類が比較的良好に調査されているシッキムとも接し、西の国境はネパールとよく似た地形をもつインドのクマオン地方（ガルワールの一部）と接している。

気候的には中部より東はモンスーン圏に属し、雨の多いところでは年間雨量が 4,000mm を越え、しかもその 80% は雨季の 6～9 月の 4 か月間に集中する。この地帯は照葉樹林がよく発達し、その動物相はシッキム、ブータン、中国の雲南省や四川省につながっている。しかし西部はモンスーン圏を外れ、年間雨量は 1,000mm 以下のところが多く、特に雨量の多い雨季は存在しない。この区域は乾燥しており、その動物相はカラコルム、カシュミール、ヒンズークシからトルコに連なる山地のものと類似している。この点において、ネパールは西部ヒマラヤと東部ヒマラヤとの接点となっており、両地域の特徴を示す種類が混在している。

ネパールの位置、地形、気候の総合によって、その植物相は水平的にも垂直的にも複雑多岐であり、したがって昆虫の種類もきわめて多いことが予想されるが、その調査はほとんど行われていないといっても差支えない。昆虫のなかでも最もポピュラーであり愛好者の多い蝶は、ネパールが鎖国中で少数の英国人以外は入国できなかった時代においても、G. Ramsay（19世紀後半）、W. G. H. Gough（1935）、F. M. Bailey（1952）——実際に採集したのは 1935-38 年——などにより次第に明らかになった。1950 年に鎖国を解いた後は多数の外国人が入国可能となり、欧米および日本の登山隊や調査隊によってさらに解明が進み、種類数が増加した。ネパールに十数年に亘って滞在し、教職を務めた C. Smith は、各地で蝶の採集を重ね、600 種以上を記録した（Smith, 1989）。しかし、この記録もまだ完全なものとはいえない。

ネパールにおける蛾の研究はまだ入口にとどまっており、既知の種類は微々たるものである。T. D. BellおよびF. B. Scottはその著書 (Bell & Scott, 1937)の中で『西ヒマラヤ系の蛾と東ヒマラヤ系の蛾とを分ける線はネパールに在ると仮定されるが、そのネパールの蛾は全く未知であり、西ネパールの蛾が西ヒマラヤ系に属し、東ネパールの蛾が東ヒマラヤ系に属するかどうかは分からない』と述べている。ネパールが開国した1950年代から1960年代にかけて、蛾に関する採集調査はドイツ隊 (1955, 1962, 1964, 1967), カナダ隊 (1967), 日本隊 (1963) があり、それぞれ多数の新種、新亜種を含め、その成果の一部または全部が発表されているが、ネパールの蛾相全体を知るには極めて不充分である。一般に、いわゆる大蛾類だけでも、その地域に産する蝶の10倍内外の種類が棲息するといわれており、ネパールには少なくとも 6,000種以上の大蛾類が産するはずである。

私は1963年に日本鱗翅学会のネパール・ヒマラヤ蝶蛾調査隊の隊長として、3か月間ネパールで蛾の採集を行い、公職を退官した1983年以降はたびたびネパールに赴く機会を得ている。特に1989年以後は、現在までそれぞれ2～3週間に亘って7回ネパールに行き、専ら同国の蛾の採集、研究を行っている。1960年代と比較すれば、最近は自動車道路の発達、電灯の普及によって夜間の採集は容易となり、また小型発電機や水銀灯も首都カトマンズで購入できるようになり、きわめて効率よく夜間採集が行えるようになった。そのうえ、ネパールの各地で蛾の採集や記録の協力をしてくれる日本人やネパール人の友人が多くなり、一年を通じて各季節の蛾の種類や増減を知ることができるようになった。そこで現在までに集まった材料をまとめて、ここに『ネパールの蛾』の研究の成果を発表することにした次第である。

またネパールにおいては、石炭、石油などの化石燃料が産出しないことや人口増加等の理由によって森林の伐採が進んでいること、道路や大規模なダムの建設などによる自然の破壊が各地で行われているという事実がある。今のうちに昆虫相の調査をしておかないと、世界の誰の目にも触れないうちに絶滅してしまう種類が生じるおそれもある。採集という手段の可否については論議のあるところであるが、まず可能なかぎりの採集を行って材料を集めるという方法をとらなければ、どれが普通種であるか、あるいは希少種であるか、どの種類が絶滅に瀕していて保護すべきか、などの初歩的なことすらも知り得ない。ネパールの蛾の戸籍を作ることはきわめて重要な仕事であり、詳細に分類し、種名を決定するためには、パイオニアとして、ある程度の標本量が必要なことは当然であろう。

さらに、蛾の幼虫の大部分は樹木や草本の葉を食し、成虫にも果樹を吸汁する種類が少なくない。蛾の調査を進めることは、気がつかないうちにネパールが失っている森林資源や食用植物、果樹などの膨大な損失を防ぐために欠くことのできない研究であり、ネパールの富を増すに違いない。

最後に、ネパールに産する昆虫はネパール国民の持つ自然資源であって、その研究調査はネパール人の手によって、ネパール国内で行われるのが原則である。しかし現況では、蛾の研究者は大学にも博物館にも一人もおらず、標本を作成、保存する技術もスペースも充分とはいえない。さらに重要なことは、標本の採集、作成、保存ができたとしても、それらを分類し、種名を調べるためには膨大な資料や文献等が必要であるが、今のネパールにはそれらはほとんど揃っていない。そこで次に行うべきは、私のような外国の研究者がネパール人にいろいろな技術を教え、ネパール人のなかから専門家を養成することである。そして、必要な資料、文献等を少しづつ寄贈し、外国人とネパール人との共同研究をネパール国内で行えるような基礎作りを手伝っていくことである。しかし、ネパールの森林破壊や、環境の変化が急速に進んでいる現在、そのような時間的余裕は残されていない。ここに刊行する『ネパールの蛾』が、ネパールの人達の研究意欲を喚起し、今後の蛾類研究の出発点となることを切に祈る次第である。

1992年1月

春 田 俊 郎

『第1集・ゴダバリ (Godavari) の蛾 (1)』の刊行にあたって

ネパールの蛾の調査研究は1950年代から60年代にかけて、ドイツ、カナダ、日本などの各国の調査隊、研究者によって行われてきたが、それらの多くは、一日から数日一か所に滞在し、次々と採集地を移動しながら行われたため、広い地域から採集されているわりには、ネパールの蛾の概観をつかむことしかできなかった。また、その季節も限られていて、特に晩秋から早春にかけての蛾の記録は皆無といってよい。そこで私は採集調査地を数か所に固定し、その地域を少なくとも1～2年間に亘って継続調査する方法を選んだ。そのようにして得たある地点のほぼ完全なリストを作れば、いろいろの地点で採集された蛾との比較研究が容易であり、他の地点に次々と範囲を広げ、種類を追加していくことが可能になるからである。

そこで私は、交通が至便で、都市に近くて採集機具の調達が容易であり、かつ自然林が残っている場所として、首都カトマンズ郊外のゴダバリを第一の採集地に選んだ。ゴダバリはカトマンズ市の南方約25kmにあって、市の中心部から自動車で30分で行くことができる。標高は1,600m、周囲はそれほど開発されておらず、原生林も少なからず残存している。電源も得られ、かなり広い範囲に水銀灯の光を注ぐことができる。背景には今でも濃密な原生林が残るプルチョーキ峰 (Mt. Phulchouki, 2,770m) が峙ち、ゴダバリからその頂上まで乗用車で上ることができる。プルチョーキ峰の中腹、標高2,075mの地点には道路事務所があって常時人が住んでおり、さらに上方の2,275m地点には地震観測器が据えられ、そこにも通年、観測記録者が常駐している。両地点ともゴダバリから車で1時間たらずで到達できる。プルチョーキの2地点はいずれも電源はないが (2,275m地点はソーラー発電)、車に発電機を積んで上がれば、一晩の間に両地点での採集を行うことができるのである。

ゴダバリの気温はカトマンズ市より平均3℃ほど低いが、冬でも0℃以下になることはきわめて希で、雪も滅多に降らず、積雪を見ることはない。最も暑いのは例年5月であるが、最高30℃を越えることはなく、典型的な温帯気候である。植生はカシ類、モクレン類を主とし、柑橘類やマメ科の木本が少なくない。プルチョーキの2,075m地点は、1月には数回積雪を見ることがあり、ゴダバリより平均3℃くらい気温が低い。植生はシャクナゲ類、サクラ類の樹木が多く、ゴダバリと比べるとカシ類は減少し、フユザンショウなどが見られる。その上の2,275m地点は、さらに気温が低いのは当然であって、シャクナゲ林に針葉樹林が混じっており、日本でいえば、植物の種類こそ違おうが、標高1,500m前後の山地とよく似ている。

私は1989年9～10月、1990年3～4月、7月、12月～1991年1月、5月、7～8月に、それぞれ2～3週間ゴダバリに滞在して、ゴダバリおよびプルチョーキ峰中腹の2地点で集中的に蛾を採集した。また、私が不在の期間には、ゴダバリ地区の研究リーダーである

Mahendra S. Limbu氏、同地のAngustine Thapa氏およびBabu Krishna Silwal氏が毎晩のように採集を続け、プルチョーキの2,075m地点ではKancha Tamang氏、2,275m地点ではSurya Bahadur氏が採集の協力をしてくれた。また、在ネパール英国大使館のCol. M. G. Allen氏もよき協力者として、しばしば標本を交換したり、同氏の車でプルチョーキの上部へ運んでもらった。本書に記録した蛾の採集者は決して私ひとりではなく、上述の各氏の功績に帰するところが多いことを記して、厚く謝意を表す次第である。

また、蛾の採集許可および日本への持ち出しについては、森林土壌保全省（現在は環境省）の野生生物・国立公園局長（当時）のBishwa Nath Upreti氏の好意によるものである。ゴダバリの宿舎は、上記のM. S. Limbu氏の好意に甘えて同氏宅を使わせてもらい、Sawa夫人にもお世話になったし、1991年5月には、同行した私の妻静子も蛾の採集に深夜まで協力したことを付記して謝辞とする。

本書は『ゴダバリの蛾（1）』とし、その内容、執筆者を紹介し、その協力に対しても深謝したい。

カギバガ科、オオカギバガ科、シャクガ科（一部）〔矢崎克己氏〕、トガリバガ科、ヤガ科（一部）〔吉本 浩氏〕、ヒトリガ科（一部）、カレハガ科、ツバメガ科、カイコガ科〔岸田泰則氏〕、シャチホコガ科〔杉 繁郎氏〕。なお、スズメガ科、ヤママユガ科、イボタガ科は私自身が執筆した。

本書を作成するにあたり、日頃から文献の入手についてお世話になり、また研究上の助言をいただいている井上 寛博士、大和田 守博士、出版の過程で多くの助力をいただいた猪又敏男氏、カラー図版写真の撮影を引き受けて下さった山口 茂氏、表紙のデザインをお願いした鈴木亨治氏に深く感謝の意を表する次第である。

なお、目下本書の続編として『ゴダバリの蛾（2）』の発刊を準備中であり、その内容は次のように予定している。

『ゴダバリの蛾（1）』の各科についての追加種。シャクガ科（残り）、ヤガ科（コヤガ亜科、シタバガ亜科、クチバ亜科、キンウワバ亜科、クルマアツバ亜科など）、ヒトリガ科（残り）、マダラガ科、イラガ科、フタオガ科、オビガ科、ドクガ科、メイガ科など。

またその後、ゴダバリ以外の『東部ネパールの蛾』を続刊として出版する予定である。

本書では各種ごとに、学名、原記載出典、採集データおよび必要に応じてコメントを加え、カラー図版には全種を掲載した。採集地のプルチョーキ峰は、2,075mと2,275mの両方を含み、特に区別しなかった。本書で記録された標本は、私個人、各著者、国立科学博物館、トリブバン大学自然史博物館で保管される予定である。また、本書で命名された新種、新亜種の完模式標本はすべて国立科学博物館に所蔵される。

Contents

Foreward	xi
Introduction to Part 1	xiv
List of new taxa and nomenclatural changes	xvi
Drepanidae by K. Yazaki	1
Cyclidiidae by K. Yazaki	4
Geometridae by K. Yazaki	5
Thyatiridae by H. Yoshimoto	47
Noctuidae by H. Yoshimoto	50
Noctuidae: Hypsinae by Y. Kishida	71
Arctiidae by Y. Kishida	72
Lasiocampidae by Y. Kishida	76
Uraniidae by Y. Kishida	80
Bombycidae by Y. Kishida	80
Sphingidae by T. Haruta	83
Saturniidae by T. Haruta	93
Brahmaeidae by T. Haruta	94
Notodontidae by S. Sugi	95
Color Plates 1-32	

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Foreword

Nepal, situated on the southern slope of the Himalaya, is a small, land-locked country. It has an area of 147,181km², almost equal to two-fifths the area of Germany. It has an average length (East—West) of 880km. Width (North—South), being non-uniform, is about 240km at its widest, while 145km at its least, and has mean width of 190km. It is located between 26°22' and 30°27' N. latitude. This location is about the same as Egypt or the Florida Peninsula in the USA. The Kingdom of Nepal belongs to the subtropical zone judging from its latitude, but as it lies far from the sea shore of the Indian Ocean, the lower part of the country has a tropical climate. In the hottest season, the thermometer often stands above 40°C during the day. While, along the northern boundary there rises the high Himalayan range of which the height is more than 8,000m above sea level. The range is cold enough to have snow in the midsummer.

Zoogeographically Nepal belongs to the Oriental (Indo-Australian) region, while its northern boundary merges with the Tibet region of China which belongs to the Palaearctic region. Therefore, the insect fauna generally consists of both the two regions. On the east it borders with state of Sikkim which has a special environment and biological research has been already carried out satisfactorily. On the western side of Nepal, it touches the mountainous area of the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh which is known as Kumaon or Garwahl. On the south-eastern and southern boundaries, it adjoins the tropical plain of Hindostan in India.

As the central and eastern parts of Nepal belong to the monsoon zone, some points in the area have an annual rainfall more than 4,000mm, about 80 percent of which is concentrated in the four months from June to September. In these areas, the forest of evergreen-broadleaf grows well, and the flora and fauna run to Sikkim, Bhutan and Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan. On the other hand, as the western part of Nepal is outside of the monsoon zone, its annual rainfall is less than 1,000mm, with no prominent rainy season. The flora and fauna of this area are related to the mountainous zone of Karakorum, Kashmir and Hindostan toward Turkey. So, Nepal stands on the point of contact with west and east Himalaya, mixing with both biological elements.

On account of the situation, topograph and climate of Nepal, its insect fauna is presumed to be very rich, having both elements of Oriental and Palaearctic regions, both elements of tropical and alpine, and both elements of west and east. Although the insect fauna of Nepal is very wealthy and very attractive for many entomologists, to our regret, never enough research has hitherto been done.

As to butterflies, which are the most popular insect and have many lovers in the world, only a few British diplomats were allowed to catch them before 1950 because Nepal closed the country and refused to allow foreigners to enter. For eighty long years, only three reports on the Nepalese butterflies had been published by G. Ramsay, W. G. H. Gough and F. M. Bailey. After Nepal opened the country in 1950, as the foreigners were able to enter the country freely,

many climber's and researcher's parties visited Nepal from Europe, USA and Japan. As the result, they added many species of butterflies to the Bailey's list (352 species in 1952). Colin Smith, who has stayed in Nepal for many years engaged in the teaching profession, collected butterflies in many places in the country, and recorded more than 600 species of the Nepalese butterflies in 1989. But his list looks to be incomplete.

As to moths in Nepal, the research is only just beginning. Only some species have been recorded. T. D. Bell and F. B. Scott (1937) stated as follows: "The dividing line between the W. and E. Himalayan moth fauna has been assumed to be Nepal, as though the fauna of this area is practically unknown, that to the west of it belongs to the West Himalayan type and that to the east to the East Himalayan type".

Research expedition started after 1950 when Nepal opened the door of the country. Germany sent research teams four times (1955, 1962, 1964, 1967), Canada also sent one team (1967) and Japan dispatched one party in 1963. Each party reported their whole or part results including many new taxa. But the number of the species of macro-moths is generally supposed to be about ten times as many as that of the butterflies in the same area. Then it is estimated that more than 6,000 species of the macro-moths are inhabiting Nepal.

I visited Nepal and stayed there for about three months in 1963, catching both butterflies and moths as a leader of "The Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya in 1963" dispatched by the Lepidopterological Society of Japan. After I retired from an official position in 1983, I have fortunately have many opportunities to visit Nepal. Particularly, since 1989 I have visited Nepal seven times and stayed there at least two weeks in each case, catching and studying the moths of the country. Nowadays because of the development of the roads and the introduction of the electric light, the night-collecting has become easier than that of the 1960's. And besides that, it is possible to buy collecting equipment such as portable generators and mercury-bulbs even in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, therefore the efficiency of collecting moths at night has increased significantly. Now, I can accumulate a lot of specimens and knowledge of the Nepalese moths with the help of both Nepalese and Japanese friends who understand the importance of my study in Nepal. I then made up my mind to publish the results of my moth-studies in Nepal for the advance of science.

I fear that the spread of deforestation caused by the construction of large scale roads and dams is having a detrimental effect on nature. It is in some ways unavoidable for the development of Nepal, because the country has no production of fossil fuels such as coal and petrol. But if the people ignore researching insects, I am afraid that unknown and unrecorded species of insects will be extinct before they meet the eye of the entomologist of the world. I still have a poor knowledge about the extinction of Nepalese moths. Of course no one knows the special species of moths to be protected to avoid their extinction. I will continue to collect moths so as to make a census registration, and I will be able to show the moth-species which are endangered or close to be extinction in future.

The larva of moths eat mostly fresh leaves of trees and grasses, and some kinds of adult moths suck fruits. All of them are injurious insects for mankind. With no notice of their injury, Nepal is losing important resources such as forest, cultivated vegetables and fruit. It is very important for the vegetation of Nepal to be protect from the injury of moths. Then it is sure that the systematic and ecological study of moths will increase the wealth of Nepal.

Finally, these studies should be done by Nepalese people inside of the country. All insects inhabiting Nepal are natural resources of Nepal and belong in Nepal's possession. But to my regret, there is no moth-specialist in the universities and museum in Nepal. Moreover, there is not enough rooms with air-conditioning to keep the specimens parmanently in Nepal. A reptition of literature is more important for the systematic investigation of insects to put forward the study. Unless ther is a great amount of literature, one cannot continue to advance the study of moths to a high level. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to advance the systematic research on account of the lack of literature in Nepal. This is the reason why I took the moths-specimens from Nepal to Japan with the permission of Nepalese authorities and carried on my study in Japan. Hereafter I have a duty to train Nepalese students and help them to become the special entomologists, and to give and donate my literature. The next time, I begin a major project with Nepalese entomologists and carry out the work as a joint-study in Nepal.

But now, the deforestation and the destruction of environment, I fear, are rapidly undermining the nature of Nepal. No time will be left behind for the research of insects. I hope that this book "Moths of Nepal" arouses people's interests in moths in Nepal, and also makes a starting point for the study of moths in Nepal in the future.

Toshiro Haruta
January 1992

Introduction to Part 1 “ Moths of Godavari (1) ”

The research study of the Nepalese moths was started in 1950's. In the period from 1955 to 1967, at least six teams of entomological research visited Nepal (four teams from Germany, one from Canada and one from Japan), and they brought good results to a certain extent. But to my regret, there were some weak points, that is, their terms of collecting were too short and confined only to summer, and only to high mountains. Although they caught moths every night as they marched from village to village, but they did not try to catch moths in the same place twice and thrice.

In order to get over the fault of the pioneers, I set three bases for the purpose of catching moths in Nepal. Godavari (1,600m in altitude, near Kathmandu City), Pheksinda (800m, at the edge of the Arum River) and Okhaldhunga (2,200m, on the top of a cultivated hill). The latter two lie in the east of Nepal. If I succeed to catch moths all through the year on the three bases, it is sure that I will be able to give a clear outline of the moth-fauna and make a fundamental list of moths in Nepal.

Godavari is located about 25km southward from Kathmandu City and is about 1,600m in altitude, some 200m higher than the City. As it takes less than 30 minutes by car on the paved road, it is very convenient for both access and shopping. Electricity is available enough to turn on the bright mercury bulbs. The climate of Godavari is moderate. No snow covers the ground, even in the mid-winter, while during the day of the warmest season a thermometer keeps below 30°C. In the monsoon season, from June to September, it has a high humidity and gets heavy rain every day, but in the remaining season, it is mostly dry and fine. Though the forest has been cut to some extent recently. I can see the sparse woods of *Quercus*, *Mangolia*, *Schima*, *Castanopsis* and *Cinnamomum* trees around Godavari.

Mt. Phulchouki (2,770m in altitude), standing as a background of Godavari, is covered with thick primary forest. Judging from the climate and vegetation, I tried to collect moths at two points. The lower point (2,075m) is surrounded by dominant trees of *Quercus*, *Lithocarpus*, *Carpinus* and *Prunus* mixing with a few *Rhododendron* and pepper trees. This point is covered with snow once or twice in January, and is cool, being lower than 25°C in temperature, even in the warmest season. The higher point (2,275m) is often covered with snow in winter. Another kind of *Quercus*, *Rhododendron*, *Acer* and a few kinds of coniferous trees occupy the slope of the higher point. Both the lower and higher points are often covered with thick mist, and are somewhat wet even in the dry season. In this book, both points are indicated as Mt. Phulchouki making no distinction.

I visited Nepal six times — September to October, 1989, March to April, July, December, 1990 to January, 1991, May, July to August, 1991 — and stayed at Godavari at least two weeks in each case. I tried to catch moths every day at Godavari and as many times as possible at the two points of Mt. Phulchouki. As a car is available to the higher point via the lower point, I could collect moths at three points (Godavari, lower and higher points of Mt. Phulchouki) in one night. Though there is no electricity on Mt. Phulchouki, I always took an electric generator in a car and used a mercury bulb to gather moths on the mountain.

While I was absent, the Godavari assistant team continued moth-catching. Mr Mahendra S. Limbu is the leader of the team. Mr Augustine Thapa caught moths every night for me. Mr Babu Krishna Silwal also helped me by catching moths even at dawn in the season. Without the help of these three gentlemen, I could not get good material on moths at Godavari. At the lower point of Mt. Phulchouki, Mr Kancha Tamang collected moths eagerly, and at the higher point Mr Surya Bahadur made his effort to catch moths for me. I express my hearty thanks to them all.

Col. M. G. Allen of the British Embassy in Nepal was also a very good co-operator. I'm indebted to him for his study of moths and for often taking me up to the points of Mt. Phulchouki by his land-cruiser. I must thank him sincerely. I would like to acknowledge the kindness of Dr Bishwa Nath Upreti, director general of bureau of Wildlife and National Park, to give me permission to catch moths and take them to Japan. Through the goodwill of Mr M. S. Limbu, I could stay at his house at ease and his wife Mrs Sawa Limbu always served me good meals every day. I thank Mr and Mrs Limbu for their friendliness. In May, 1991, as my wife Shizuko Haruta helped me to catch moths until dawn, I thank her for her assistance.

Finally, I express my hearty thanks to Mr Yasunori Kishida, Mr Shigero Sugi, Mr Katsumi Yazaki and Mr Hiroshi Yoshimoto who wrote this book taking partial charge of moths. They undertook the work agreeably sparing their time. I also express my thanks to Dr Hiroshi Inoue and Dr Mamoru Owada for their advice and assistance in many ways, to Toshio Inomata who arranged the publication of this book, to Mr Shigeru Yamaguchi who took the color photographs of the plates and to Mr Koji Suzuki who designed the cover of this book.

Now, as a continuation of this book, I am preparing Part 2 of the "Moths of Nepal". It will be published up by the end of this year at the latest. The contents will be as follows:

Geometridae (Boarmiini etc.), Noctuidae (Acontiinae, Catocalinae, Ophiderinae, Plusiinae, Hypeninae, Hermininae, etc.), Arctiidae (Lithosinae etc.), Agaris-tidae, Eupterotidae, Thyrididae, Hyblaeidae, Callidulidae, Lymantriidae and Zygaenidae. Pyralidae and Tortricidae, if possible. And the additional species to Part 1.

Part 3, dealing with the moths of east Nepal, will be published next year.

In the text, scientific name, full reference to its original description and collecting data are given for each species. Comments are given if necessary. In the color plates, all the species recorded here are illustrated with at least one specimen.

The specimens recorded here will be in the collection of T. Haruta, each author, National Science Museum, Tokyo and Natural History Museum, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. All the holotypes of new species and subspecies described here will be deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Toshiro Haruta

List of New Taxa and Nomenclatural Changes

Geometridae by K. Yazaki

- Psilonaxa* Warren, syn. n.; of *Naxa* Walker. p. 5.
Pachyodes harutai Yazaki, sp. n. p. 7.
Pachyodes harutai infuscatus Yazaki, subsp. n. p. 7.
Metaterpna Yazaki, gen. n. p. 8.
Metaterpna differens (Warren), comb. n. p. 8.
Metaterpna thyatiraria (Oberthür), comb. n. p. 8.
Chloroglyphica Warren, gen. rev. p. 10.
Chloroglyphica variegata (Butler), comb. rev. p. 10.
Chloroglyphica glaucochrista (Prout), comb. n. p. 10.
Chloroglyphica glaucochrista grearia (Oberthür), comb. n. p. 10.
Chloroglyphica xeromeris (Prout), comb. n. p. 10.
Hemithea ochrolauta (Warren), comb. n. p. 12.
Hydatocapnia nebulosa Yazaki, sp. n. p. 21.
Orthobrachia latifasciata (Moore), comb. n.; lectotype designated. p. 21.
Orthobrachia flavidior (Hampson), stat. & comb. n.; lectotype designated. p. 22.
Orthobrachia tenebrosa Yazaki, sp. n. p. 23.
Orthobrachia owadai Yazaki, sp. n. p. 23.
Micronidia Moore, gen. rev. p. 24.
Micronidia simplicidata (Moore), comb. rev. p. 24.
Micronidia intermedia Yazaki, sp. n. p. 25.
Micronidia unipuncta Warren, comb. & sp. rev. p. 25.
Micronidia subpunctata Warren, comb. rev. p. 25.
Krananda nepalensis Yazaki, sp. n. p. 29.
Scionomia solotaria Yazaki, sp. n. p. 32.
Doroptera Hampson; transferred from Oenochrominae to Ennominae. p. 33.
Aoshachia Matsumura, syn. n.; of *Doroptera* Hampson. p. 33.
Marumona Sawamoto, syn. n.; of *Doroptera* Hampson. p. 33.
Sericanaphe Kiriakoff, syn. n.; of *Doroptera* Hampson. p. 33.
Doroptera virescens Marumo, comb. rev. p. 34.
Doroptera amabilis Yazaki, comb. n. p. 34.
Sericanaphe rufistriga Kiriakoff, syn. n.; of *Doroptera nicevillei* Hampson. p. 34.
Psyra gracilis Yazaki, sp. n. p. 35.
Psyra fulvaria Yazaki, sp. n. p. 36.

Thyatiridae by H. Yoshimoto

- Thyatira batis nepalensis* Werny, stat. n. p. 47.
Takapsestis nepalensis Yoshimoto, sp. n. p. 48.
Toxoides emphloiis Bryk, syn. n.; of *Toxoides undulatus* (Moore). p. 49.

Noctuidae by H. Yoshimoto

- Stenoloba rectilinea* Yoshimoto, sp. n. p. 52.
Aletia godavariensis Yoshimoto, sp. n. p. 56.
Xenotrachea thaiensis Yoshimoto, sp. n. p. 60.
Xenotrachea irrorata Yoshimoto, sp. n. p. 60.
Athetis pseudolineata Yoshimoto, sp. n. p. 63.

Lasiocampidae by Y. Kishida

- Arguda nepalina* Kishida, sp. n. p. 77.
Odonestis formosae harutai Kishida, subsp. n. p. 77.

Sphingidae by T. Haruta

- Acosmeryx montivaga* Kernbach, syn. n.; of *Acosmeryx yunnanfuana* Clark. p. 88.

Notodontidae by S. Sugi

- Cerura harutai* Sugi, sp. n. p. 95.
Franzdanielia Sugi, gen. n. p. 96.
Franzdanielia fasciata Sugi, sp. n. p. 96.
Grangulina montana Kiriakoff, syn. n.; of *Antiphalera bilineata* Hampson. p. 99.
Peridea moorei Hampson, nom. rev. p. 100.
Hiradonta himalayana Sugi, sp. n. p. 100.
Pulia danieli Sugi, sp. n. p. 101.
Hypostauropus Kiriakoff, syn. n.; of *Pulia* Kiriakoff. p. 102.
Pheosiopsis dierli Sugi, nom. n.; for *Pheosiopsis diehli* Dierl. p. 102.
Baradesa ultima Sugi, sp. n. p. 103.
Ramesa doisuthepica (Bänziger), comb. n. p. 105.
Poncetia Kiriakoff, syn. n.; of *Ramesa* Walker. p. 105.
Togarishachia Matsumura, syn. n.; of *Ramesa* Walker. p. 105.
Psegmaphora Gaede, gen. rev. p. 105.
Niganda argentigascia (Hampson), comb. n. p. 107.
Eutornopera Hampson, syn. n.; of *Niganda* Moore. p. 107.
Saliocleta ochracea (Moore), comb. n. p. 107.
Mimopydna essa stueningi Schintlmeister, stat. n. p. 108.
Mimopydna essa kishidai Schintlmeister, stat. n. p. 108.
Hexafrenum pseudosikkima Sugi, sp. n. p. 109.
Hexafrenum niveicollare Sugi, sp. n. p. 109.
Semidonta basalis (Moore), comb. n. p. 110.
Semidonta bidens Oberthür, syn. n.; of *Semidonta basalis* (Moore). p. 110.
Miostauropus thomasi Sugi, sp. n. p. 113.

DREPANIDAE

Katsumi Yazaki

DREPANINAE**Paralbara muscularia** (Walker) (Pl. 1: 1)

Fascellina muscularia Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1554.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. iv. 1991; 1♂, 11. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Thymistida tripunctata Walker (Pl. 1: 2)

Thymistida tripunctata Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 515.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 24–27. vi. 1990; 1♀, 16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 11. v. 1990.

Agnidra specularia (Walker) (Pl. 1: 3)

Fascellina specularia Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1553.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Agnidra vinacea (Moore) (Pl. 1: 4)

Drepana vinacea Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 85.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 24. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Agnidra discipilaria Moore (Pl. 1: 5)

Agnidra discipilaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 619.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Microblepsis prunicolor (Moore) (Pl. 1: 6)

Drepana prunicolor Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 288.

Godavari: 2♂, 21–24. ix. 1989. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Microblepsis leucosticta (Hampson) (Pl. 1: 7)

Drepana leucosticta Hampson, 1895, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1895: 287.

Godavari: 1♀, 3. v. 1991.

Microblepsis violacea (Butler) (Pl. 1: 8)

Agnidra violacea Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heteroc.
Colln Br. Mus. 7: 42.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 28. v. 1990; 1♀, 30. vii. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Nordstromia bicostata bicostata (Hampson) (Pl. 1: 9)

Drepana bicostata Hampson, 1912, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 21: 1272.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Nordstromia vira (Moore) (Pl. 1: 10)

Drepana vira Moore, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 817.

Godavari: 1♀, 19. iv. 1990; 1♀, 7. v. 1990; 1♀, 27. vi. 1990; 1♀, 19. iii. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Nordstromia argenteiceps (Warren) (Pl. 1: 11)

Albara argenteiceps Warren, 1922, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 10: 470.

Godavari: 3♂, 21. ix. 1989; 3♂, 27–28. 1990; 1♂, 13. iv. 1990; 2♂, 26–30. iv. 1991; 2♀, 3–8. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 7. viii. 1991.

Nordstromia lilacina (Moore) (Pl. 1: 12)

Drepana lilacina Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 401.

Godavari: 1♀, 21. ix. 1989; 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990.

Drepana pallida pallida Moore (Pl. 1: 13)

Drepana pallida Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 84.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. x. 1989; 2♂, 27–28. iii. 1990; 6♂, 20–29. iv. 1991; 6♂ 1♀, 1–9. 1991; 5♂, 12–16. v. 1991; 9♂ 2♀, 1–8. viii. 1991.

Drepana dispilata dispilata Warren (Pl. 1: 14)

Drepana dispilata Warren, 1922, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 10: 463.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 3♂, 8–18. v. 1990; 1♂, 7. iv. 1991; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991.

Tridrepana sadana (Moore) (Pl. 1: 15)

Drepana sadana Moore, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 817.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki, 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Tridrepana adelpha Swinhoe (Pl. 1: 16)

Tridrepana adelpha Swinhoe, 1905, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) 16: 620.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 12–14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990; 2♂, 3–7. v. 1991; 1♂, 2. vii. 1991; 3♂, 1–4. viii. 1991.

Teldenia vestigiata (Butler) (Pl. 1: 17)*Corycia vestigiata* Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 222.

Godavari: 1♀, 1. viii. 1991; 1♀, 5. viii. 1991.

Callidrepana patrana patrana (Moore) (Pl. 1: 18)*Drepana patrana* Moore, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 816.

Godavari: 3♂, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 2. x. 1989; 1♀, 1. vi. 1990; 2♂, 21. vii. 1990; 2♂, 9. v. 1991; 4♂, 1–7. viii. 1991.

Ditrigona triangularia (Moore) (Pl. 1: 19)*Urapteryx triangularia* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 612.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. iii. 1990.

Ditrigona sericea (Leech) (Pl. 1: 20)*Teldenia sericea* Leech, 1898, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1898: 363.

Godavari, 1♂ 2♀, 27–28. 1990.

Macrocilix mysticata mysticata (Walker) (Pl. 1: 21)*Argyris mysticata* Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1617.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♀, 27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. iii. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 11. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Macrauzata fenestraria (Moore) (Pl. 1: 22)*Comibaena fenestraria* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 639.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Strepsigonia diluta diluta (Warren) (Pl. 1: 23)*Tridrepana diluta* Warren, 1897, Novit. zool. 4: 18.

Godavari: 1♀, 23. vii. 1990.

Auzata semipavonaria Walker (Pl. 1: 24)*Auzata semipavonaria* Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1620.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 28–29. iii. 1990; 3♂, 15–18. iv. 1990; 1♀, 21. iv. 1991.

Canucha duplexa duplexa (Moore) (Pl. 1: 25)*Drepana duplexa* Moore, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 816.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 3♂, 24–27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂, 15. vi. 1990.

Hyalospectra hyalinata (Moore) (Pl. 1: 26)*Comibaena hyalinata* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 638.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 2♀, 26–27. v. 1990.

ORETINAE

Oreta sanguinea Moore (Pl. 1: 27)

Oreta sanguinea Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 85.

Godavari: 2♂, 20–23. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂, 8–11. v. 1991; 5♂, 1–9. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Oreta ancora Wilkinson (Pl. 2: 1)

Oreta ancora Wilkinson, 1972, Khumbu Himal 4: 214, pl. 24, figs. 125–128.

Godavari: 9♂ 1♀, 24–26. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 9. vi. 1991; 2♂, 15–17. vi. 1990.

Oreta pavaca pavaca Moore (Pl. 1: 28)

Oreta pavaca Moore, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 816.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990.

Oreta vatama vatama Moore (Pl. 1: 29)

Oreta vatama Moore, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 816.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 22. vi. 1990; 1♂, 6. viii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Oreta obtusa obtusa Walker (Pl. 1: 30)

Oreta obtusa Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 5: 1167.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 26–30. v. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 14. v. 1991; 1♂, 24. vii. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 2♂, 1. viii. 1991.

CYCLIDIIDAE

Katsumi Yazaki

Cyclidia substigmatica superstigmatica Prout (Pl. 2: 2)

Cyclidia substigmatica superstigmatica Prout, 1918, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 2: 416.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 1♀, 15. v. 1990; 2♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 7. vi. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 7–10. v. 1991.

GEOMETRIDAE

Katsumi Yazaki

OENOCHROMINAE

Ozola impedita (Walker) (Pl. 2: 4)*Acidalia impedita* Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 23: 766.

Godavari: 2♂, 14–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 1♀, 26. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Ozola sinuicosta Prout (Pl. 2: 5)*Ozola sinuicosta* Prout, 1910, in Wytzman, Genera Insect. 104: 94.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. ix. 1989; 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 1♀, 31. vii. 1991.

Ozola extersaria (Walker) (Pl. 2: 6)*Macaria extersaria* Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 23: 926.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990.

Naxa textilis Walker (Pl. 2: 3)*Naxa textilis* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 7: 1743.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 31. vii. 1990; 1♀, 6. viii. 1991.

Prout (1921a: 39) suggested that *N. guttulata* Warren, 1894 from Sundaland and the Philippines may possibly be a race of *textilis*, however, the male genitalia (Figs. 1, 2) show *guttulata* to be a good species.*Naxa oblitterata* (Warren) (Pl. 2: 7)*Psilonaxa oblitterata* Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 343, pl. 31, fig. 10.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 22. vi. 1991.

The genus *Naxa* Walker, 1856 was subdivided by Prout (1912b: 9) into three subgenera on the basis of the combination of the structures of male antenna and frenulum: *Naxa* (type species: *N. textilis* Walker), with moderately bipectinate antenna and no frenulum; *Psilonaxa* Warren, 1893 (type species: *Zerene taicoumaria* Orza, 1869), with biserrate antenna and no frenulum; *Desmonaxa* Prout, 1912 (type species: *N. angustaria* Leech, 1897), with shortly pectinate antenna and frenulum. In the male genitalia, *textilis* and *N. seriaria* (Motschulsky, 1866) (= *taicoumaria*; cf. Inoue, 1961, for the male genitalia of *seriaria*) are fundamentally identical each other and show no generic or subgeneric difference, therefore *Psilonaxa* must be sunk into *Naxa* (syn. n.).

Although *oblitterata* was placed in the subgenus *Psilonaxa* by Prout (1910: 92), the male genitalia (Fig. 3) are quite different both from *seriaria* and *textilis* in having deeply bifurcate uncus with a pair of cephalic lobes, while the latter

two species have a simple stick-like uncus. A new genus or subgenus may be required for *obliterata* in future.

GEOMETRINAE

Archaeobalbis usneata (Felder & Rogenhofer) (Pl. 2: 8)

Scotopteryx (?) *usneata* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875, Reise öst. Fregatte Novara (Zool.) 2: pl. 125, fig. 12.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 3♀, 24. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Archaeobalbis ochreipicta ochreipicta (Swinhoe) (Pl. 2: 9)

Actenochroma ochreipicta Swinhoe, 1905, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) 15: 166.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Archaeobalbis viridaria (Moore) (Pl. 2: 10)

Hypochroma viridaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 632.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 1. vi. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 6♂, 14–19. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 9. vi. 1991; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991.

Archaeobalbis cristata cristata (Warren) (Pl. 2: 11)

Actenochroma cristata Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 381.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Herochroma baba Swinhoe (Pl. 2: 12)

Herochroma baba Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 12: 148.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. ix. 1990.

Pachyodes pictaria Moore (Pl. 2: 13)

Pachyodes pictaria Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 248.

Godavari: 2♂, 24–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 2♂, 24–26. v. 1990; 2♂, 9. vi. 1990; 1♂, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, 27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 26. v. 1991; 6♂, vi. 1991; 1♂, 29. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 2♀, 8. vi. 1991.

Pachyodes erionoma erionoma Swinhoe (Pl. 2: 14)

Pachyodes erionoma Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 12: 219.

Godavari: 7♂ 2♀, 20–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 2♂, 13–16. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 3♂, 17–18. vii. 1990; 3♂, 28–30. iv. 1991; 1♂, 4. v. 1991; 2♀, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 24. vi. 1991; 3♂, 16–21. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Pachyodes ornataria Moore (Pl. 2: 15)

Pachyodes ornataria Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 249.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 19–20. vi. 1990; 3♂, 4–7. v. 1991; 12♂, 15–22. v. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. iv. 1991.

Pachyodes varicoloraria Moore (Pl. 2: 16)*Pachyodes varicoloraria* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 633.

Godavari: 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 18. vi. 1991.

Pachyodes moelleri (Warren) (Pl. 3: 1)*Dindica moelleri* Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 349.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 2♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Pachyodes leopardinata (Moore) (Pl. 3: 2)*Hypochroma leopardinata* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 634.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. vi. 1990; 4♂, 27–28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂, 15–17. vi. 1990.

Pachyodes crocina Butler (Pl. 3: 3)*Hypochroma crocina* Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 126.

Godavari: 10♂ 1♀, 20–27. ix. 1989; 3♂, 1–3. x. 1989; 4♂, 7–14. vi. 1990; 3♂, 16. v. 1991; 4♂, 23–25. v. 1991; 8♂, vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 12. vi. 1991.

Pachyodes harutai sp. n. (Pl. 3: 4)

Expanse 40–42mm in male, 45mm in female. Appearance as in *P. apicalis* (Moore, 1888) from N. India and Thailand (unrecorded) except apical patch of forewing being pale olive green in male and creamy white in female instead of pure white in both sexes of *apicalis*. Both wings rather darker, more broadly suffused with green in posterior half of subterminal area. Underside yellow, somewhat paler than in *apicalis*; apical patch of forewing white as in *apicalis*; forewing lacking the large postmedian white patch found in *apicalis*; discal dot of hindwing smaller.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus and gnathos as in *apicalis*. Valva with distal margin nearly truncate, while it is round in *apicalis*; costal margin not so strongly raised dorsally in basal portion; subcostal digitate process arising from before middle; sacculus much slenderer in distal half, with a thumb-like process at apex of dorsal margin instead of horn-like one. Aedeagus longer, bifurcate at middle as in *apicalis*, ventral arm much longer and sinuous, extending slightly beyond apex of dorsal one.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5). Ductus bursae membranous, rather short and slender. Corpus bursae membranous, elongate, without signum.

Holotype. ♂, Mt. Phulchouki, 4. viii. 1991. Paratypes. Same data as holotype, 2♂; Godavari, 1♀, 15. v. 1991.

This species also inhabits Thailand. The specimens secured in Doi Inthanon, N. Thailand are separable subspecifically as below.

Pachyodes harutai infuscatus subsp. n. (Pl. 3: 5)

Wings paler than in nominotypical race, with green markings fading into pale greenish ochreous. Apical patch of forewing pale olive gray. Underside much paler, with a larger discal dot on hindwing.

Holotype. ♂, Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon (2,500m), 3–5. ix. 1987 (M. Owada). Paratypes. Same data as holotype, 2♂.

Distribution. Thailand.

This subspecies flies sympatrically with *apicalis* at Doi Inthanon.

Metaterpna gen. n.

Type species: *Terpna differens* Warren, 1909.

Male antenna moderately bipectinate. Metathorax slightly crested; abdominal crests well developed. Wing venation as in *Pachyodes* Guenée, 1858.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Uncus rather small. Socius of a long, strongly sclerotized stick-like process. Gnathos well sclerotized, lacking the central pointed process of *Pachyodes* species, or having a tongue-like plate. Valva rather broad; costa well sclerotized; sacculus membranous or weakly sclerotized, broad, slightly produced distally to a roundish apex. Aedeagus short, slender.

This genus is separated from *Pachyodes*, which is a heterogeneous group as already pointed out by Prout (1912a: 39), by the shapes of uncus and gnathos, and by the presence of sclerotized socius.

The following two species are placed in this genus.

Metaterpna differens (Warren), comb. n. (Pl. 3: 7)

Terpna differens Warren, 1909, Novit. zool. 16: 124.

Godavari: 8♂, 11–15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 5♂, vi. 1991.

Distribution. N. India and Nepal.

Metaterpna thyatiraria (Oberthür), comb. n.

Hypochroma thyatiraria Oberthür, 1913, Etudes lépid. comparée 7: 290.

Terpna thyatiraria: Prout, 1927a: 57.

Dindica thyatiroides Sterneck, 1928, Dt. ent. Z. Iris 42: 134.

Specimen examined. China, Likiang, N. Yunnan, 1♂, 4. vii. 1935 (H. Höne).

Distribution. Tibet and China.

Pingasa crenaria (Guenée) (Pl. 3: 8)

Hypochroma crenaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 278.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♂, 5. iv. 1990; 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 1♀, 15. v. 1991; 1♀, 13. vi. 1991.

Pingasa pseudoterpnaria gracilis Prout (Pl. 3: 9)

Pingasa pseudoterpnaria gracilis Prout, 1916, Novit. zool. 23: 7.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♂, 5. iv. 1990.

Pingasa alba alba Swinhoe (Pl. 3: 6)

Pingasa alba Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1891: 491, pl. 19, fig. 6.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. v. 1991.

Pingasa ruginaria (Guenée) (Pl. 3: 10)

Hypochroma ruginaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 278.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. vii. 1991.

Dindica para para Swinhoe (Pl. 3: 11)

Dindica para Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1891: 490.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. ix. 1989; 4♂, 11–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 3♂, 23–24. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 2♂, 20–23. vii. 1990; 2♂, 15. iv. 1991; 2♂, 30. iv. 1991; 2♂, 3–9. v. 1991; 3♂, 12–16. v. 1991. Many other wrapped specimens. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990.

Dindica polyphaenaria (Guenée) (Pl. 3: 12)

Hypochroma polyphaenaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 280.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989.

Dindica wytsmani Prout (Pl. 3: 13)

Dindica wytsmani Prout, 1932, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 12: 58, pl. 8, line h.

Godavari: 3♂, 14. iv. 1990; 4♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 8. iv. 1991.

Agathia gemma Swinhoe (Pl. 3: 14)

Agathia gemma Swinhoe, 1892, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1892: 8.

Godavari: 3♂, 15–18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 29. v. 1991; 1♀, 8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Chlorodontopera discospilata (Moore) (Pl. 3: 15)

Odontoptera discospilata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 621.

Godavari: 2♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 1. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Geometra flavifrontaria (Guenée) (Pl. 3: 16)

Nemoria flavifrontaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 346.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. vi. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 6. vi. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 9. vi. 1991.

Geometra smaragdus (Butler) (Pl. 4: 1)

Tanaorhinus smaragdus Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 128.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 24. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990.

This species is rather different from typical *Geometra* species in the male genitalia (Fig. 7), that is, the gnathos has a large central plate bearing a pair of long horn-like processes and a pair of small conical projections, and the valva bears a stout bifurcate process at middle.

Chloroglyphica Warren, gen. rev.

Chloroglyphica Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 387. Type species: *Loxochila variegata* Butler, 1889.

Chloroglyphica has been treated as a section of *Geometra* Linnaeus (= *Hipparchus* Leach, [1857] sensu auct.) since Prout (1912a: 72). This genus is characterized in the male genitalia (Fig. 8) by having a long stick-like uncus, which is a small triangular or roundish protuberance in *Geometra*, and a circular gnathos with a shallow triangular medial plate, while in *Geometra* the gnathos is rather elongate, with a long central projection.

This genus contains the following three species.

Chloroglyphica variegata (Butler), comb. rev. (Pl. 4: 2)

Loxochila variegata Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 7: 104, pl. 136, fig. 3.

Chloroglyphica variegata: Warren, 1894: 387.

Thalassodes variegata: Hampson, 1895: 514.

Hipparchus variegata: Prout, 1912a: 72.

Godavari: 1♂, 31. iii. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 1–5. v. 1990; 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991.

Distribution. N. India and Nepal.

Chloroglyphica glaucochrista glaucochrista (Prout), comb. n.

Hipparchus (*Chloroglyphica*) *glaucochrista* Prout, 1916, Novit. zool. 23: 12.

Distribution. Tibet.

Chloroglyphica glaucochrista grearia (Oberthür), comb. n.

Hipparchus grearia Oberthür, 1916, Etudes lépid. comparée 12: 120, pl. 389, fig. 3292.

Hipparchus glaucochrista grearia: Prout, 1932a: 76.

Specimens examined. China, Sichuan, Xinxing, 1♂ 1♀, vi. 1982.

Distribution. W. China.

Chloroglyphica xeromeris (Prout), comb. n.

Hipparchus xeromeris Prout, 1932, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 12: 76, pl. 10, line a.

Neohipparchus xeromeris: Holloway, 1976: 61.

Specimens examined. Malaya: Pahang, Bukit Fraser (1,300m), 1♂, 17–19. vii. 1987 (M. Owada); Perak, Taiping, 1♀, vii. 1987. Borneo: Mt. Kinabalu, 1♂.

Distribution. Indochina to Sundaland.

The placement of *xeromeris* in this genus is tentative because the shapes of socii, valva and eighth sternite are different from those of the other species of this genus, and the aedeagus has a cornutus. Holloway (1976) placed *xeromeris* in *Neohipparchus* Inoue, 1944, but the male genitalia of *N. vallata* (Butler, 1878), the type species of *Neohipparchus*, is quite different from those of *xeromeris* except the presence of long uncus.

Inoue (1978: 208) pointed out that *Geometra hypoleuca* (Hampson, 1903) from Burma, W. China and Taiwan is not a member of *Geometra*, and suggested the affinity between *hypoleuca* and *variegata*. However, *hypoleuca* is distinct from *Chloroglyphica* in male genitalia (Fig. 9), that is, uncus is a small triangular protuberance, gnathos is not circular but a pair of weak band-like sclerite. The systematic position of *hypoleuca* is uncertain.

Tanaorhinus reciprocata reciprocata (Walker) (Pl. 4: 3)

Geometra reciprocata Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 22: 515.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vi. 1990; 1♂, 10. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991; 1♂, 16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. vi. 1991.

Tanaorhinus kina kina Swinhoe (Pl. 4: 4)

Tanaorhinus kina Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 12: 150.

Godavari: 4♂, 20–22. ix. 1989; 1♀, 16. v. 1990; 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 3♂, 18–15. v. 1991. Many other wrapped specimens. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 2♂, 8–11. v. 1991.

Tanaorhinus viridiluteata (Walker) (Pl. 4: 5)

Geometra viridiluteata Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 22: 515.

Godavari: 3♂, 20–27. ix. 1989; 3♂, 2–10. v. 1990; 2♂, 24. v. 1990; 3♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 15. vii. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 3. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Mixochlora vittata (Moore) (Pl. 4: 6)

Geometra vittata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 636.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 2♂, 27. iv. 1991; 1♂, 25. vii. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991.

Neohipparchus vallata (Butler) (Pl. 4: 7)

Thalassodes vallata Butler, 1878, Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 2: 50, pl. 36, fig. 9.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. v. 1990; 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 2♀, 18–19. vii. 1990

Chlororithra fea Butler (Pl. 4: 8)

Chlororithra fea Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 8: 106, pl. 136, fig. 9.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 1. vi. 1991; 1♀, 8. vi. 1991.

Iotaphora iridicolor (Butler) (Pl. 4: 9)

Panaethia iridicolor Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 227.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 21–24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 1. x. 1989; 2♂, 16–18. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 6–7. vi. 1990; 1♂, 26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 3. v. 1991; 4♂, 9–16. v. 1991; 1♂, 25. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Ornithospila avicularia (Guenée) (Pl. 4: 10)

Geometra avicularia Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 342.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. v. 1990; 1♀, 15. iv. 1991; 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Osteosema sanguinilineata (Moore) (Pl. 4: 11)

Comibaena sanguinilineata Moore, 1868, Proc. zoll. Soc. Lond. 1867: 638.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. ix. 1989; 1♂, 14. vi. 1991. 1♂, 15. vi. 1991.

Ochrognesia gavissima gavissima (Walker) (Pl. 4: 12)

Comibaena gavissima Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 22: 575.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 7. vi. 1990; 1♂, 10. vi. 1990; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991; 1♂, 15. vi. 1991.

Lophomachia semialba (Walker) (Pl. 4: 13)

Thalera semialba Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 22: 601.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, vi. 1991.

Hemithea tritonaria (Walker) (Pl. 4: 14)

Thalassodes tritonaria Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1560.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990.

Hemithea ochrolauta (Warren), comb. n. (Pl. 4: 15)

Mixolophia ochrolauta Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 391.

Godavari: 2♂, 7–8. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 12. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 15–18. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 4. v. 1991; 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 19. v. 1991.

Despite the dissimilarity in appearance, the male genitalia (Fig. 10), especially the structures of gnathos and valva, evidently indicate that this species belongs to *Hemithea* Duponchel, 1829. Consequently *Mixolophia* Warren, 1894, established for this species, is sunk into a junior synonym of *Hemithea* (syn. n.).

Comibaena pictipennis Butler (Pl. 4: 16)

Comibaena pictipennis Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 215.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 10. v. 1990; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 18. iv. 1991; 3♂, 9–12. v. 1991.

Comibaena subhyalina (Warren) (Pl. 4: 17)

Comostolodes subhyalina Warren, 1899, Novit. zool. 6: 22.

Godavari: 2♂, 28–29. iii. 1990; 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 2♂, 12–13. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 26–30. v. 1990; 2♂, 23. v. 1991.

Comibaena integranota Hampson (Pl. 4: 18)

Comibaena integranota Hampson, 1893, Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 9: 146, pl. 170, fig. 13.

Godavari: 1♀, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 1♀, 13. v. 1991.

Comibaena quadrinotata fuscidorsata Prout (Pl. 4: 21)

Comibaena fuscidorsata Prout, 1912, in Wytsman, Genera Insect. 129: 101.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1991.

Gelasma glaucaria (Walker) (Pl. 4: 19)

Thalera glaucaria Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1613.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1991.

Gelasma thetydaria (Guenée) (Pl. 4: 20)

Iodis thetydaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 358.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. v. 1990; 1♂, 6. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♀, 11. v. 1991; 1♀, vi. 1991.

Thalassodes falsaria Prout (Pl. 5: 1)

Thalassodes falsaria Prout, 1912, in Wytsman, Genera Insect. 129: 153.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 3♀, 29. iv. 1991; 3♂, 10. v. 1991.

Thalassodes antiquadraria Inoue (Pl. 5: 2)

Thalassodes antiquadraria Inoue, 1976, Tinea 10: 9, figs. 4–6.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 3♂ 1♀, 1–6. viii. 1991.

Chlorissa rubripicta (Warren) (Pl. 4: 22)

Hemithea rubripicta Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 353.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990.

Hemistola rubrimargo Warren (Pl. 5: 3)

Hemistola rubrimargo Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 384, pl. 31, fig. 3.

Godavari: 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂, 1. v. 1991.

Chlorissa distinctaria (Walker) (Pl. 5: 4)

Thalassodes distinctaria Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1607.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 1. v. 1991.

Diplodesma pudentifimblia Prout (Pl. 5: 5)

Diplodesma pudentifimblia Prout, 1912, in Wytsman, Genera Insect. 129: 185.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. v. 1990.

Paramaxates posterecta Holloway (Pl. 5: 6)*Paramaxates posterecta* Holloway, 1976, Moths Borneo: 62, figs. 257, 427.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. iv. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Jodis ctila Prout (Pl. 5: 7)*Iodis ctila* Prout, 1926, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 31: 134.

Godavari: 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1991.

Jodis iridescens Warren (Pl. 5: 8)*Iodis iridescens* Warren, 1896, Novit. zool. 3: 108.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Comostola maculata (Moore) (Pl. 5: 9)*Comibaena maculata* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 638.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

STERRHINAE**Timandra correspondens** Hampson (Pl. 5: 10)*Timandra correspondens* Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 459.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 29–30. ix. 1989; 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 2♂, 19–23. vii. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 18–20. iv. 1991; 1♀, 30. iv. 1991; 1♂, 7. v. 1991.

Problepsis vulgaris Butler (Pl. 5: 11)*Problepsis vulgaris* Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 7: 43, pl. 125, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 2♂, 1. viii. 1991.

Problepsis crassinotata Prout (Pl. 5: 12)*Problepsis crassinotata* Prout, 1917, Novit. zool. 24: 310.

Godavari: 2♂, 11–13. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990; 2♂, 8. v. 1991; 2♂, 14–15. v. 1991; 1♂, 25. vi. 1991; 1♂, 21. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 15. vi. 1990.

Rhodostrophia pelloniaria khasiana (Moore) (Pl. 5: 13)*Phyletis khasiana* Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 264.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

Rhodostrophia stigmatica Butler (Pl. 5: 14)*Rhodostrophia stigmatica* Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 7: 110, pl. 136, figs. 19, 20.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. v. 1990.

Synegiodes sanguinaria Moore (Pl. 5: 15)*Synegiodes sanguinaria* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 641.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. ix. 1989; 1♂, 18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990.

Synegiodes hyriaria (Walker) (Pl. 5: 16)

Anisodes hyriaria Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1617.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Synegiodes obliquifascia Prout (Pl. 5: 17)

Synegiodes obliquifascia Prout, 1918, Novit. zool. 25: 78.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Chrysocraspeda iole (Swinhoe) (Pl. 5: 18)

Anthyria iole Swinhoe, 1892, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1892: 3, pl. 1, fig. 7.

Godavari: 1♀, 18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 1♂, 7. v. 1991; 1♀, 15. vi. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991; 2♂, 7–8. viii. 1991.

Organopoda annulifera signifera Prout (Pl. 5: 19)

Organopoda annulifera signifera Prout, 1938, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett Erde 12: 147, pl. 16, line a.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. v. 1990.

Discoglypha aureifloris Warren (Pl. 5: 20)

Discoglypha aureifloris Warren, 1896, Novit. zool. 3: 111.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1990.

Discoglypha locupletata Prout (Pl. 5: 21)

Discoglypha locupletata Prout, Novit. zool. 24: 307.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991.

Craspediopsis bimaculata Warren (Pl. 5: 22)

Craspediopsis bimaculata Warren, 1895, Novit. zool. 2: 94.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. iii. 1990; 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1991.

Craspediopsis pallivittata (Moore) (Pl. 5: 23)

Anisodes pallivittata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 641.

Godavari: 2♂, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 13. iv. 1990; 2♂, 19–22. iv. 1990; 2♂, 26–29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 1. v. 1990; 2♂, 14–15. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 2♂, 9. v. 1991; 3♂, 13–16. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 12–14. vi. 1991.

Traminda mundissima mundissima (Walker) (Pl. 5: 24)

Acidaria ? mundissima Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 23: 795.

Godavari: 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Scopula ferrilineata (Moore) (Pl. 5: 25)

Runeca ferrilineata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 252, pl. 8, fig. 13.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. v. 1991; 1♂, 6. viii. 1991.

Scopula mecysma mecysma (Swinhoe) (Pl. 5: 27)

Dithalma mecysma Swinhoe, 1894, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1894: 179.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Idea informis informis (Warren) (Pl. 5: 26)

Strophoptila informis Warren, 1897, Novit. zool. 4: 225.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

LARENTIINAE**Acasis virettata himalayica** Prout (Pl. 5: 29)

Acasis virettata himalayica Prout, 1958, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.) 6: 451.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. iv. 1990.

Trichopterigia decorata (Moore) (Pl. 5: 30)

Lobophora decorata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 272.

Godavari: 2♂, 27–28. iii. 1990; 3♂, 11–14. iv. 1990; 4♂, 25–29. iv. 1990; 2♂, 2–4. v. 1990; 4♂, 9–12. v. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1991; 9♂, 25–30. iv. 1991; 1♂, 5. v. 1991.

Trichopterigia sanguinipunctata (Warren) (Pl. 5: 31)

Amathia sanguinipunctata Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 363, pl. 31, fig. 17.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. iii. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990.

Heterophleps ocyptaria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 5: 28)

Coremia ocyptaria Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 12: 157.

Godavari: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 17. viii. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Brabira operosa Prout (Pl. 6: 1)

Brabira operosa Prout, 1958, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.) 6: 448, fig. 31.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. iii. 1990; 2♂, 11. iv. 1990.

Brabira atkinsonii Moore (Pl. 6: 2)

Brabira atkinsonii Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 271.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Naxidia irrorata (Moore) (Pl. 6: 3)

Argidava irrorata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 251.

Godavari: 2♂, 9. v. 1990; 2♂, 13. v. 1990; 2♂, 24. v. 1990.

Hastina subfalcaria caeruleolineata Moore (Pl. 5: 32)

Hastina caeruleolineata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 251.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Docirava fulgurata (Guenée) (Pl. 6: 6)

Anaitis fulgurata Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 10: 498.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

Hypocometa decussata (Moore) (Pl. 6: 4)

Sauris decussata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 655, pl.33, fig.10.

Godavari: 1♂, iv. 1990.

Orthonama obstipata (Fabricius) (Pl. 6: 5)

Phalaena obstipata Fabricius, 1794, Ent. Syst. 3 (2): 199.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 25–27. iii. 1990; 1♀, 14. iv. 1990; 1♀, 7. v. 1990; 1♀, 27. ix. 1990.

Leptostega asiatica asiatica (Warren) (Pl. 6: 7)

Dyspteris asiatica Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 358, pl. 31, fig. 8.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990.

Callabraxas amanda Butler (Pl. 6: 14)

Callabraxas amanda Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 226.

Mt. Phulchouki: 5♂ 2♀, 21. vii. 1990.

Euphia mediovittaria mediovittaria (Moore) (Pl. 6: 8)

Coremia mediovittaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 656.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. vi. 1990.

Xanthorhoe saturata (Guenée) (Pl. 6: 9)

Larentia saturata Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 10: 269.

Godavari: 1♂ 3♀, 26–27. iii. 1990; 2♂, 11–15. iv. 1990; 2♀, 23–24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 14. v. 1990; 2♂, 18–21. iv. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991.

Apithecia viridata viridata (Moore) (Pl. 6: 10)

Cidaria viridata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 661.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. vi. 1990.

Microcalcarifera obscura fecunda (Swinhoe) (Pl. 6: 11)

Cidaria fecunda Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1891: 493.

Godavari: 1♀, 6. vi. 1990.

Rheumaptera tremodes (Prout) (Pl. 6: 12)

Calocalpe tremodes Prout, 1941, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 12: 328, pl. 34, line a.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 2♂, 29. iii. 1990.

Ecliptopera substituta (Walker) (Pl. 6: 13)

Cidaria substituta Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1691.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. iii. 1990; 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990.

Ecliptopera relata (Butler) (Pl. 6: 15)

Cidaria relata Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 229.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. 1990; 1♂, 28. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Ecliptopera triangulifera (Moore) (Pl. 6: 16)

Eustroma triangulifera Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 275.

Godavari: 2♂, 22–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 2♂, 15–17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 29. vi. 1990; 1♂, 30. iv. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 9–14. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♀, 18. vi. 1991; 3♂, 2–8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Eustroma melancholica venipicta Warren (Pl. 6: 17)

Eustroma venipicta Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 370.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, 4. vii. 1991.

Eustroma hampsoni Prout (Pl. 6: 18)

Eustroma hampsoni Prout, 1958, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.) 6: 367.

Godavari: 1♀, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, 11. vi. 1991.

Eustroma aurigena (Butler) (Pl. 6: 19)

Cidaria aurigena Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 230.

Godavari: 1♀, 27. vii. 1990.

Hysterura multifaria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 6: 20)

Cidaria multifaria Swinhoe, 1889, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1889: 429, pl. 44, fig. 9.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. iii. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vi. 1990.

Xenortholitha propinguata epigrypa (Prout) (Pl. 6: 21)

Ortholitha propinguata epigrypa Prout, 1939, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 12: 263, pl. 26, line f.

Godavari: 1♀, 11. v. 1990.

Microlygris multistriata tensa (Prout) (Pl. 6: 22)

Lobogonodes multistriata tensa Prout, 1940, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett Erde 12: 309, pl. 31, line d.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂, 12. vi. 1990.

Anticlea canaliculata Warren (Pl. 6: 23)

Anticlea canaliculata Warren, 1896, Novit. zool. 3: 384.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. iv. 1990.

Dysstroma sikkimensis Heydemann (Pl. 6: 24)

Dysstroma sikkimensis Heydemann, 1932, Int. ent. Z. 26: 22, figs. 12, 12a.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. iii. 1990; 1♀, 29. iv. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 11. vi. 1991.

Viidaleppia consimilis (Warren) (Pl. 6: 25)

Thera consimilis Warren, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 326.

Godavari: 1♀, 25. iii. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990.

Electrophaes aliena (Butler) (Pl. 6: 26)

Cidaria aliena Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 230.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♀, 30. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Electrophaes fulgidaria (Leech) (Pl. 6: 27)

Cidaria fulgidaria Leech, 1897, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 19: 641.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Electrophaes niveonotata (Warren) (Pl. 6: 28)

Cidaria niveonotata Warren, 1901, Novit. zool. 8: 26.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. iv. 1990.

Venusia classisigna Inoue (Pl. 6: 29)

Venusia classisigna Inoue, 1987, Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsuma Wom. Univ. 23: 225, figs. 56B, 57C, 59D.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. v. 1990.

Hydrelia bicolorata (Moore) (Pl. 6: 30)

Hyria bicolorata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 642.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. vi. 1990.

Hydrelia sericea (Butler) (Pl. 6: 31)

Noreia sericea Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 225

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Agnibesa pictaria pictaria (Moore) (Pl. 6: 35)

Somatina ? pictaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 645.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. v. 1990; 4♂, 7–11. v. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 8–9. v. 1991; 2♂, 15–16. v. 1991; 3♂, 22–23. v. 1991; 3♂, 10–11. vi. 1991; 2♂, 5–8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 21. vii. 1990.

Agnibesa venusta Warren (Pl. 6: 36)

Agnibesa venusta Warren, 1897, Novit. zool. 4: 65.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990.

Agnibesa recurvilineata Moore (Pl. 6: 37)

Agnibesa recurvilineata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 256.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 3♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Laciniodes plurilinearia (Moore) (Pl. 6: 34)

Somatina plurilinearia Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 645.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990.

Physetobasis griseipennis (Moore) (Pl. 6: 38)

Eupithecia ? griseipennis Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 269, pl. 8, fig. 28.

Godavari: 1♀, 29. iii. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 1♀, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 2–5. v. 1991; 6♂ 1♀, 10–13. v. 1991; 2♀, 13–14. vi. 1991; 1♂, 27. vi. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 3♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Physetobasis dentifascia dentifascia Hampson (Pl. 6: 39)

Physetobasis dentifascia Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 386.

Godavari: 4♂, 12–15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 12. vi. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991.

Palpoctenidia phoenicosoma phoenicosoma (Swinhoe) (Pl. 6: 33)

Chrysocraspeda phoenicosoma Swinhoe, 1895, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 16: 294.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 27. iii. 1990; 1♀, 13. iv. 1990; 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 13–18. 1990; 1♀, 28. v. 1990; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991.

Melanthia catenaria catenaria (Moore) (Pl. 7: 1)

Melanippe catenaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 655, pl. 33, fig. 9.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Anydrelia distorta (Hampson) (Pl. 6: 32)

Hydrelia distorta Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 414.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1991; 1♂, 1. v. 1991.

Pseudocollix hyperythra hyperythra (Hampson) (Pl. 7: 2)*Phibalapteryx hyperythra* Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 347.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989.

ENNOMINAE**Abraxas neomartaria** Inoue (Pl. 7: 3)*Abraxas (Calospilos) neomartaria* Inoue, 1970, Spec. Bull. lep. Soc. Jap. 4: 207, pl. 1, fig. 5pl. 4, fig. 45.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Peratophyga hyalinata hyalinata (Kollar) (Pl. 7: 4)*Idaea haylinata* Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek 4: 491.

Godavari: 1♀, 14. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vi. 1991; 1♂, 14. vi. 1991.

Hydatocapnia gemina Yazaki (Pl. 7: 5)*Hydatocapnia gemina* Yazaki, 1990, Tinea 12: 241, figs. 4, 8, 9.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

This species was described from Taiwan and no further locality has yet been recorded. The Nepalese specimens have rather darker wings than in Taiwanese ones.

Hydatocapnia nebulosa sp. n. (Pl. 7: 7)

Expanse 19–21mm. Similar to *H. marginata* (Warren, 1893) described from Naga Hills, N. India, but wings much paler, especially in anterior two-thirds of forewing; terminal band of hindwing narrower. Terminal band on underside of wings much narrower, not visible through on upperside.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Uncus nearly as in *marginata*. Costal margin of valva rather straightish, while in *marginata* it is highly raised dorsally in distal half; distal end of valva rounded. Aedeagus much as in *marginata*.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 23. iv. 1990. Paratypes. Godavari: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♂, 30. iv. 1991.

Hydatocapnia gemina also resembles this species, but is distinguished from it by the darker wings with rather broad terminal band on hindwing, and by the much longer uncus and costal process in male genitalia.

Heterostegane subtessellata (Walker) (Pl. 7: 12)*Macaria subtessellata* Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1648.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. viii. 1991; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Orthobrachia latifasciata (Moore), comb. rev. (Pl. 7: 8)*Stegania latifasciata* Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 260.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. vi. 1990.

Other material examined. Lectotype of *Stegania latifasciata* Moore (Fig. 12), male, here designated, labeled "Type/ *Stegania latifasciata* Moore, Type/ 1621 Darjeeling/ Moore Coll. 94-106/ Geometridae genitalia slide No. 7925 ♂", preserved in British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Nepal — Gandaki Parbat Dist.: Ghorapani, Deolari (2,800m), 1♀, 15. x. 1981 (M. Owada); Ulleri (2,070m), 1♀, 14. x. 1981 (M. Owada); Banthanti (2,620m), 3♀, 16. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Nr Kathmandu, Siwapuri (2,650m), 1♂ 2♀, 7. x. 1981 (M. Owada). India — W. Bengal, Tiger Hill (2,573m), 1♂ 2♀, 30. ix-5. x. 1986 (F. Aulombard & J. Plante).

Distribution. N. India, Nepal and China.

The genus *Orthobrachia* Warren, 1895, gen. rev., has been represented only by the type species *latifasciata* since Prout (1915b: 315) transferred *particolor* Warren, 1896 to *Crypsicometa* Warren, 1894. Wehrli (1939: 296) treated *Orthobrachia* as a subgenus of *Lomographa* Hübner, [1825] sensu auct. (= *Stegania* Guenée, [1845]), and Inoue (1987: 250) placed *latifasciata* in *Heterostegane* Hampson, 1893. However, the male genitalia of *latifasciata* (Fig. 14) are quite different from those of *Stegania* and *Heterostegane* in lacking costal process at base of valva, and in having a large sclerotized lobe on dorsal margin of sacculus. Furthermore, *Stegania* has a well sclerotized gnathos with a central tongue-like plate, while in *Orthobrachia* the gnathos is of a pair of weak belt-like sclerite, not circular, and in *Heterostegane* it is obsolete or absent.

Orthobrachia flavidior (Hampson), stat. & comb. n. (Pl. 7: 9)

Orthobrachia latifasciata ab. *flavidior* Warren, 1896, Novit. zool. 3: 128.

Unavailable, infrasubspecific.

Stegania latifasciata var. *flavidior* Hampson, 1898, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 11: 714. Raised to a species-group rank.

Lomographa latifasciata flavidior Warren [sic]: Wehrli, 1939: 296. Incorrect authorship.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Other material examined. Lectotype of *Orthobrachia latifasciata* ab. *flavidior* Warren (Fig. 13), female, here designated, labeled "Type/ *Orthobrachia latifasciata* Moore ab. *flavidior* Warr. Type ♀/ Khasis Nat. Coll./ Rothschild Bequest B. M. 1939-1/ Geometridae genitalia slide No. 15658 ♀", preserved in BMNH. Nepal, Gandaki Kaski Dist., Naudanda (1,470m), 1♂, 12. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Distribution. N. India, Nepal and China.

This species was first described by Warren (1896) as ab. *flavidior* which is nomenclaturally unavailable. Hampson (1898) raised the name to a species-group rank, stating as "The Khasi form has the dark markings of forewing reduced, and the white band of hindwing broader". Therefore the name must be credited to Hampson with the date of 1898.

This species is distinguished from *latifasciata* as follows: rather small (expanse 25-26mm in *flavidior*, 26-30mm in *latifasciata*); postmedian line of forewing more straightish, not angled outwardly on vein M1; dark markings between ante- and postmedian lines reduced into a thin grayish shade; median white area of hindwing broader, with the distal grayish brown band slenderer, not expanded in anterior one-third.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15). Uncus broader and a little shorter than in *latifasciata*. Valva with a large, roundish sclerotized lobe at base of costa, lacking a median costal process found in *latifasciata* ; saccular lobe thumb-like. Juxta ovate, bilobed towards extremity. Aedeagus rather stout, with a round apex, which is bluntly pointed in *latifasciata* ; cornuti of a pair of stout spines as in *latifasciata*, but somewhat longer.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19). Lamella antevaginalis well sclerotized, nearly quadrate, with a pair of processes at caudal margin bilaterally, while in *latifasciata* (Fig. 18) it bears three longer caudal spines. Signum roundish as in *latifasciata*.

Besides the preceding two, there are further two *Orthobrachia* species from Nepal and India described below.

***Orthobrachia tenebrosa* sp. n. (Pl. 7: 10)**

Expanse 26–30mm. Similar to *latifasciaria*. In forewing, postmedian line situated more distally; median dark markings more developed, extending distally beyond postmedian line to termen. In hindwing, postmedian line situated more distally than in *latifasciata* ; median area within postmedian line tinged with dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16). Length and width of uncus intermediate between *latifasciata* and *flavidior*. Valva with a small triangular costal process beyond middle; saccular lobe nearly as in *flavidior*, but more extended dorsally far beyond dorsal margin of valva. Juxta deeply bifurcate, U-shaped. Aedeagus as in *latifasciata*, apex more rounded.

Female genitalia (Fig. 20). Almost identical with *latifasciata*, but the caudal spines of lamella antevaginalis and ductus bursae are shorter.

Holotype. ♂, Nepal, Gandaki Parbat Dist., Ghorapani, Deolari 2,800m, 15. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Paratypes. Nepal: Same data as holotype, 5♂. India: W. Bengal, Tiger Hill 2,573m, 1♀, 30. ix – 5. x. 1986 (F. Aulombard & J. Plante).

Distribution. Nepal and India.

***Orthobrachia owadai* sp. n. (Pl. 7: 11)**

Expanse 26mm. Similar to *flavidior*. Ground color of wings pale orange, slightly irrorated with brownish gray. In forewing, antemedian line shaded outwardly with brownish gray; postmedian line shaded inwardly with brownish gray, situated rather distally as in *tenebrosa*, more bluntly angled outwards on vein M1 than in *tenebrosa*. In hindwing, postmedian line shaded much broader than in *flavidior*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Uncus as in *flavidior*. Valva with a large triangular costal process before middle; saccular lobe roundish. Juxta as in *latifasciata*. Aedeagus slender, with a bunch of short spines near apex; cornuti as in *latifasciata*.

Holotype. ♂, India, West Sikkim, Choka (3,050m), 23–24. ix. 1983 (M. Owada).

Distribution. India.

Pristostegania trilineata (Moore) (Pl. 7: 6)*Hyria trilineata* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 642.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. vi. 1990.

Lomographa distans (Warren) (Pl. 7: 13)*Bapta distans* Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 404.

Godavari: 3♂, 12–17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Lomographa platyleucata (Walker) (Pl. 7: 14)*Acidalia platyleucata* Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects. Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1628.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991.

Myrteta sericea brunneiceps (Warren) (Pl. 7: 15)*Orthocabera brunneiceps* Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 387.

Godavari: 2♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 3♀, 13–15. v. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 2♀, 19–21. iv. 1991; 1♂, 3. v. 1991; 2♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♀, 14. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Micronidia Moore, gen. rev.*Micronidia* Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 258. Type species: *Micronia simpliciatata* Moore, 1868.

This genus has been treated as a section of *Myrteta* Walker, 1861 (Hampson, 1895; Prout, 1915b), or a subgenus of the latter (Wehrli, 1939), but is evidently distinguished by the simple male antenna instead of the bipectinate one in *Myrteta*, and by the structure of gnathos (Fig. 21) which in *Micronidia* is composed of a pair of band-like weak sclerites, while in *Myrteta* it is circular, well sclerotized, with a central tongue-shaped plate.

Myrteta unio (Oberthür, 1880) from Japan and NE. Asia also has a simple male antenna, but has a well sclerotized gnathos with a central process, and the juxta bearing a long process which is unique among the *Myrteta* species.

Prout (1915b: 314) assigned *Myrteta argentaria* (Leech, 1897), described from W. China, to his section B (*Micronidia*) on the basis of the simple male antenna. From the lack of material, the systematic position of *argentaria* is unclear to me.

The following species are transferred from *Myrteta* to this genus or described as new.

Micronidia simpliciatata (Moore), comb. rev. (Pl. 7: 16)*Micronia simpliciatata* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 646.*Micronidia simpliciatata*: Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 258.*Myrteta simpliciatata*: Hampson, 1895: 153.

Godavari: 1♀, 28. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990.
Distribution. N. India and Nepal.

***Micronidia intermedia* sp. n. (Pl. 7: 19)**

Micronidia simpliciatata: Bastelberger, 1909: 176, nec Moore, 1868.

Myrteta simpliciatata: Chang, 1990: 84, fig.

Expanse 29–31mm in male, 30–34mm in female. In forewing, median line situated more distally than in *simpliciatata*; postmedian line dentate on veins, running closer to subterminal line. Hindwing with postmedian line as in forewing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Much as in *simpliciatata*. Caudal lobe of eighth sternite shorter. Valva slightly narrower in basal half; apex of valva rather roundish. Aedeagus with pointed apex; cornutus rather long, bearing a short spine at apical one-third.

Female genitalia (Fig. 26). Ductus bursae longer than in *simpliciatata* (Fig. 25), strongly curved in cephalic portion.

Holotype. ♂, Taiwan, Taichung Hsien, Mt. Anmashan (2,100m), 12. i. 1992 (K. Horie). Paratypes. Taiwan: Same locality as holotype, 1♂, 11. i. 1992 (H. Kobayashi); Chiayi, Mt. Alishan (2,200m), 1♂ 1♀, 9–11. vii. 1964 (H. Inoue), 1♀, ix. 1964 (Y. I. Chu), 1♂, 2–5. viii. 1984 (K. Yazaki), 1♂, 15–16. iii. 1985 (K. Yazaki); Sungkang (2,000m), 1♀, 10. vi. 1965 (T. Shirozu); Nantou, Mt. Nengkaoshan (2,800m), 1♀, 20. v – 2. vi. 1966 (Ching-Shong Yu), 1♂, v. 1969; Nantou, Tsingjing Farm (1,900m), 1♂ 1♀, 9. vi. 1988 (M. Ihara); Nantou, Yushih (1,700m), 1♂, 28. xii. 1988 (A. Kawabe).

Distribution. Taiwan.

This species was recorded as *simpliciatata* from Taiwan by Bastelberger (1909), and illustrated by Chang (1990).

***Micronidia unipuncta* Warren, comb. & sp. rev. (Pl. 7: 17)**

Micronidia unipuncta Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 387.

Myrteta simpliciatata (part.): Hampson, 1895: 153.

This species has been regarded as a junior synonym of *simpliciatata*, but is distinct from the latter not only in appearance but also in male genitalia (Fig. 23): Caudal margin of eighth abdominal sternite nearly even instead of bilobed as in *simpliciatata*; apex of uncus blunt, nearly truncate; valva rather long, gradually tapering towards roundish apex.

Specimens examined. Nepal, Mt. Siwapuri (2,650m), 2♂, 7. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Distribution. N. India and Nepal.

***Micronidia subpunctata* Warren, comb. rev. (Pl. 7: 18)**

Micronidia (?) *subpunctata* Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 387, pl. 31, fig. 11.

Myrteta subpunctata: Hampson, 1895: 153.

Although the antenna is serrate in male, and subserrate in female (Warren, 1893), the male genitalia (Fig. 24) show this species to be better placed in *Micronidia*.

Specimens examined. India, Darjeeling, Meghma (3,000m), 4♂, 15. viii. 1985.

Distribution. N. India.

Cassyma deletaria deletaria (Moore) (Pl. 7: 20)

Asthenes deletaria Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 261.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 26. vi. 1990

Plutodes subcaudata Butler (Pl. 7: 23)

Plutodes subcaudata Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 224.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 2♂, 19–28. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♀, 15. vi. 1990; 6♂, 8–16. v. 1991; 4♂, 22–23. v. 1991; 1♂, 14. vi. 1991; 2♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Plutodes costatus (Butler) (Pl. 7: 24)

Garaeus costatus Butler, 1886, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 6: 53, pl. 114, fig. 4.

Godavari: 4♂ 1♀, 26–27. v. 1990; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991; 1♂, 11. v. 1991; 1♂, 28. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1990.

Plutodes lamisca Swinhoe (Pl. 7: 25)

Plutodes lamisca Swinhoe, 1894, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1894: 196.

Godavari: 1♂, 19. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Plutodes pracina (Swinhoe) (Pl. 7: 26)

Asthenes pracina Swinhoe, 1892, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1892: 13, pl. 1, fig. 10.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 1♂, 12. v. 1991.

Parasynergia lidderdalii (Butler) (Pl. 7: 21)

Anisodes lidderdalii Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 220.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 16. vii. 1990.

Crypsicometa homoema Prout (Pl. 7: 22)

Crypsicometa homoema Prout, 1926, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 31: 788.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Semiothisa khasiana (Moore) (Pl. 7: 27)

Gonodela khasiana Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects. Colln late Mr Atkinson: 262.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 2♂, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1991; 1♂, 12. v. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 11. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Semiothisa xanthonora (Walker) (Pl. 7: 30)

Macaria xanthonora Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 23: 935.

Godavari: 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 15. v. 1991.

Semiothisa eloenora (Cramer) (Pl. 7: 31)

Phalaena eleonora Cramer, [1780], *Uitlandshe Kapellen* 3: 172, pl. 280, figs. E, F, G.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. v. 1991.

Semiothisa ozararia (Walker) (Pl. 7: 32)

Evarzia ozararia Walker, 1860, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 20: 274.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 28. iii. 1990.

Semiothisa perfusaria (Walker) (Pl. 7: 28)

Macaria perfusaria Walker, 1866, *List. Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 35: 1659.

Godavari: 1♀, 3. x. 1989.

Semiothisa azataria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 7: 29)

Gonodela azataria Swinhoe, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 12: 154.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. viii. 1991.

Heterocallia temeraria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 7: 33)

Macaria temeraria Swinhoe, 1891, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1891: 492.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, vi. 1991.

Monocerotesa strigata (Warren) (Pl. 8: 1)

Chiasmia strigata Warren, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893: 412, pl. 31, fig. 22.

Godavari: 3♂, 14–15. v. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 23–26. v. 1990; 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1991.

Pseudopanthera himalayica (Kollar) (Pl. 8: 2)

Ennomos himalayica Kollar, [1844], in *Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek* 4: 485.

Godavari: 1♂, 9. vi. 1990.

Anonychia grisea (Butler) (Pl. 8: 3)

Nadagara grisea Butler, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883: 172.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990

Hyalinetta circumflexa (Kollar) (Pl. 8: 4)

Ennomos circumflexa Kollar, [1844], in *Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek* 4: 488.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 4♂, 24–29. iv. 1990; 2♂, 9–11. v. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vi. 1990; 4♂, 20–26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. iv. 1991; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991; 1♂, 19. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Petelia medardaria Herrich-Schäffer (Pl. 8: 6)

Petelia medardaria Herrich-Schäffer, [1856], Syst. Bearbeitung Schmett. Eur. 1 (1): wrapper, pl. 94, fig. 534.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. ix. 1989; 1♀, 8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 16. vii. 1990.

Petelia riobearia (Walker) (Pl. 8: 7)

Hyperythra ? *riobearia* Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 20: 129.

Godavari: 4♂, 22–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990; 3♂, 12–15. v. 1991; 2♂, 14–17. vii. 1991; 3♂, 5–7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Petelia fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 8: 8)

Bargosa fasciata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 634, pl. 32, fig. 8.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. v. 1990; 1♀, 30. v. 1990; 1♀, 2. vi. 1990; 2♀, 17–18. vii. 1990; 6♂ 2♀, 4–10. v. 1991; 6♂ 1♀, 11–19. v. 1991; 4♂, 20–24. v. 1991; 3♂ 1♀, 9–18. vi. 1991; 2♀, 31. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♀, 25. v. 1991; 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Petelia capitata (Walker) (Pl. 8: 5)

Pachydia capitata Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 23: 1019.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 2♂, 9–14. v. 1990; 3♂, 10–18. vi. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 16–19. vii. 1990; 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♂ 2♀, 16–23. v. 1991; 3♂ 1♀, 2–7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Hyperphya terrosa terrosa Butler (Pl. 8: 9)

Hyperphya terrosa Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 7: 101, pl. 135, fig. 17.

Godavari: 2♂, 15–17. iv. 1990; 2♂, 23–24. iv. 1990; 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♀, 27. iv. 1991; 1♀, 22. v. 1991; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991.

Anthyperythra hermearia Swinhoe (Pl. 8: 10)

Anthyperythra hermearia Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1891: 485, pl. 19, fig. 9.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. viii. 1989; 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 7. v. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Hyperythra phoenix Swinhoe (Pl. 8: 11)

Hyperythra phoenix Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1891: 484.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, vi. 1991; 1♂, 22. vii. 1991; 1♂, 3. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Krananda semihyalina Moore (Pl. 8: 14)

Krananda semihyalina Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 648.

Godavari: 2♂, 11. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. iv. 1990; 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990.

Krananda oliveomarginata Swinhoe (Pl. 8: 13)

Krananda oliveomarginata Swinhoe, 1894, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 14: 139.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 2♂, 17–18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. vi. 1990; 1♂, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. iv. 1991; 1♂, 3. viii. 1991.

Krananda nepalensis sp. n. (Pl. 8: 12)

Expanse 29–34mm in male, 32–35mm in female. Appearance like as in *K. oliveomarginata* Swinhoe from N. India to Taiwan, but somewhat larger. Forewing with termen rather straightish in male, slightly angled in female but not so strongly as in *oliveomarginata*; fovea covered with scales. Hindwing more strongly produced at vein Rs. In forewing, posterior antemedian and costal median streaks and posterior postmedian patch dark brown rather than olive green, more prominent than in *oliveomarginata*; subterminal band brown, much deeper; terminal area dark brownish gray, while it is pale olive gray in *oliveomarginata*. In hindwing, basal half rather sparsely striated with olive gray; median and postmedian lines obsolete; proximal margin of broad brownish gray terminal band more strongly undulate.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus and gnathos as in *oliveomarginata*. Valva with costa bearing a thumb-like process before middle, while in *oliveomarginata* a long process arises from base of costa; sacculus produced distally to a slender process. Juxta well sclerotized, restricted at middle, bilobed towards extremity, apices pointed. Aedeagus with a rather large conical projection ventrally; vesica covered with some groups of spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28). Rather similar to *K. semihyalina* Moore than to *oliveomarginata* in having a large signum which is absent in *oliveomarginata*. Ductus bursae longer than in *semihyalina*, broader than in *oliveomarginata*.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 11. vi. 1990. Paratypes. Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 30. iii. 1990; 3♂, 13–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 3♂ 1♀, 1–7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

This new species is also similar to *K. orthotmeta* Prout, 1926, described from Burma on one male. According to the original description and illustration of holotype, *orthotmeta* is distinguished by the strongly angled termen at vein M3 and paler maculation in both wings, and by the straightish postmedian line of forewing.

Zanclopera falcata Warren (Pl. 8: 15)

Zanclopera falcata Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 441.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 16. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 7. iv. 1991.

Gonodontis cleria (Cramer) (Pl. 8: 16)

Phalaena cleria Cramer, 1780, Uitlandsche Kapellen 3: 172, pl. 288, figs. B,C.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. viii. 1991; 1♀, 8. viii. 1991.

Zeheba lucidata (Walker) (Pl. 8: 17)

Macaria ? lucidata Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1651.

Godavari: 1♀, 11. v. 1991; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 19. v. 1991; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991.

Ephalaenia aethocrypta (Prout) (Pl. 8: 18)

Orsonoba aethocrypta Prout, 1926, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 31: 794, pl. 2, fig. 14.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 1. v. 1990; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Luxiaria mitorrhaphes Prout (Pl. 8: 19)

Luxiaria mitorrhaphes Prout, 1927, Novit. zool. 32: 64.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 2♂, 11–13. v. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990; 1♀, 14. viii. 1990; 1♂, 30. iv. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 7–8. v. 1991; 2♂ 2♀, 14–19. v. 1991; 1♀, 7. viii. 1991.

Luxiaria amasa fasciosa Moore (Pl. 8: 20)

Luxiaria fasciosa Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid Insects. Colln late Mr Atkinson: 254.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 1♂, 26. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 22. vii. 1991; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Luxiaria obliquata Moore (Pl. 8: 21)

Luxiaria obliquata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid Insects. Colln late Mr Atkinson: 254.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 3. x. 1989.

Obeidia lucifera lucifera Swinhoe (Pl. 8: 22)

Obeidia lucifera Swinhoe, 1893, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 12: 153.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Percnia felinaria Guenée (Pl. 9: 1)

Percnia felinaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 10: 216.

Godavari: 7♂ 1♀, 20–21. ix. 1989; 2♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♀, 11. iv. 1990; 2♂, 24–27. iv. 1990; 1♀, 27. v. 1990; 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Percnia belluaria belluaria Guenée (Pl. 9: 2)

Percnia belluaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 10: 217.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 1♀, 23. v. 1990; 1♀, 15. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♀, 12. vi. 1991.

Percnia maculata (Moore) (Pl. 8: 24)

Rhyparia maculata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 651.

Godavari: 2♂, 17–23. iv. 1990; 2♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 2♂, 17–21. iv. 1991; 2♂, 9–11. v. 1991; 1♂, 20. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Metabraxas coryneta (Swinhoe) (Pl. 9: 3)

Percnia coryneta Swinhoe, 1894, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1894: 213.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990.

Heterabraxas spontaneata (Walker) (Pl. 8: 23)

Abraxas spontaneata Walker, 1862, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 24: 1120.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. v. 1990.

Dalima schistacearia Moore (Pl. 9: 4)

Dalima schistacearia Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 615.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 3♂, 6. v. 1991; 1♂, 12. vii. 1991.

Dalima patularia (Walker) (Pl. 9: 5)

Omiza patularia Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 20: 247.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. x. 1989; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♀, 12. vi. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991.

Dalima truncataria (Moore) (Pl. 9: 8)

Panisala truncataria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 620.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♀, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 2♀, 26–27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 1. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♀, 9. vi. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Dalima apicata apicata Moore (Pl. 9: 6)

Dalima apicata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 615, pl. 32, fig. 4.

Godavari: 4♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Elphos pardicelata Walker (Pl. 9: 11)

Elphos pardicelata Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1544.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 2♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 1♂, 20. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990.

Xandrames albofasciata albofasciata Moore (Pl. 9: 10)

Xandrames albofasciata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 635, pl. 32, fig. 5.

Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 24–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 30. iv. 1990; 1♂, 3. v. 1990; 3♂, 14–15. v. 1990; 3♂, 21–25. v. 1990; 2♂, 10–15. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 23. v. 1990; 2♂, 17–19. vii. 1990.

Xandrames latiferaria curvistriga Warren (Pl. 9: 9)*Xandrames curvistriga* Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 431.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1991; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991.

Xandrames dholaria dholaria Moore (Pl. 9: 7)*Xandrames dholaria* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 634.

Godavari: 4♂, 23–24. ix. 1989; 3♀, 20–24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 9. vi. 1991.

Erebomorpha fulgurita Walker (Pl. 10: 1)*Erebomorpha fulgurita* Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 21: 495.

Godavari: 2♂, 21–23. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 17. iv. 1990; 2♂, 26–28. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 2♀, 7–8. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 13–14. v. 1991.

Erebomorpha fulguraria fulguraria Walker (Pl. 10: 5)*Erebomorpha fulguraria* Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 21: 495.

Godavari: 2♂, 14–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 26. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Chorodna erebusaria Walker (Pl. 10: 7)*Chorodna erebusaria* Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 21: 314.

Godavari: 6♂ 2♀, 20–21. ix. 1989; 2♂ 1♀, 13–18. v. 1990; 4♂, 15–19. v. 1991; 3♂, 23. v. 1991.

Chorodna vulpinaria Moore (Pl. 10: 3)*Chorodna vulpinaria* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 619.

Godavari: 2♂, 27. vi. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990.

Blepharoctenucha virescens (Butler) (Pl. 10: 10)*Hemerophila virescens* Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 126.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1990; 1♂, 14. v. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990.

Scionomia solitaria sp. n. (Pl. 11: 4)

Expanse 30mm. Third abdominal sternite lacking the hair tuft found in the other congeners. Forewing slightly produced at apex; termen weakly angled at middle. Forewing rufous, striated with purplish brown and cream; antemedian line black, sharply angled outwardly below costa, then running obliquely to hindmargin; postmedian line black, sinuous, not so strongly produced outwardly before middle as in the other congeners; subterminal area with an irregularly margined cream band in posterior two-thirds; discal dot black, large; cilia pale brownish gray, with a pale brown central fascia, dotted with fuscous brown on veins. Hindwing

creamy white, densely irrorated with pale purplish brown; discal dot fuscous, indistinct; postmedian line indicated only by a short hindmarginal blackish streak; cilia as in forewing. Underside of hindwing densely irrorated with pale rufous, with a distinct blackish discal dot; postmedian line represented by a row of blackish spots.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Almost identical with *S. mendica* (Butler, 1879), the type species of *Scionomia* Warren, 1901, from Japan to China. Uncus rather straightish, while it is curved ventrally in *mendica*. Valva with costa more strongly produced at apex. Aedeagus stouter, with more blunt apex; cornutus a little longer.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 8. v. 1991.

Scionomia has been composed of five species, ranging from China to Japan and Taiwan. This is the first species of the genus found from the Himalayan region.

***Thinopteryx citrina* Warren (Pl. 10: 9)**

Thinopteryx citrina Warren, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 401.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991.

***Thinopteryx crocoptera assamensis* Swinhoe (Pl. 10: 8)**

Thinopteryx assamensis Swinhoe, 1916, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 18: 487.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. ix. 1989; 1♀, 21. vii. 1991.

***Biston contectaria* (Walker) (Pl. 10: 4)**

Amphidasis contectaria Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1529.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, vi. 1991.

***Biston bengaliaria* (Guenée) (Pl. 10: 2)**

Amphidasis bengaliaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 9: 210, pl. 4, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. ix. 1989; 7♂, 23–29. iii. 1990; 4♂, 14–23. iv. 1990; 2♂, 17–18. iv. 1991; 5♂, 9. v. 1991; 2♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 6. viii. 1991.

***Vindusara moorei* (Thierry-Mieg) (Pl. 10: 6)**

Erebomorpha moorei Thierry-Mieg, 1899, Annls Soc. ent. Belg. 43: 20.

Godavari: 3♂, 20–21. ix. 1989; 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 1♂, 10. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 4♂, 13–15. v. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 22–23. 1991.

Doratoptera Hampson

Doratoptera Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 318. Type species: *Doratoptera nicevillei* Hampson, 1895

Aoshachia Matsumura, 1927, J. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido imp. Univ. 19: 9. Type species: *Aoshachia virescens* Matsumura, 1927. **Syn. n.**

Marumona Sawamoto, 1938, Insecta matsum. 12: 187. Type species: *Doratoptera virescens* Marumo, 1920. **Syn. n.**

Sericanaphe Kiriakoff, 1963, Bonn. zool. Beitr. 14: 292. Type species: *Sericanaphe lutea* Kiriakoff, 1963. **Syn. n.**

Hampson (1895) erected this genus only for *nicevillei*, described from Sikkim on one female (stated incorrectly as male), and placed it in the subfamily Oenochrominae. Based on the female having the vein M2 of hindwing weak (male was not available at that time), Prout (1921a: 29) suggested that this genus might be excluded from the Oenochrominae. Since the vein M2 of male hindwing is obsolete in *nicevillei*, *Doroptera* is here transferred to the subfamily Ennominae.

The male genitalia (Fig. 30) clearly show that *nicevillei* is congeneric with *Aoshachia virescens* (Marumo) (cf. Yazaki, 1988: fig. 4, for the male genitalia of *virescens*) in having bifurcate uncus, strongly sclerotized costal process and extremely long aedeagus with pointed apex. *Aoshachia virescens* (Marumo) is a senior synonym of *A. virescens* Matsumura, the type species of *Aoshachia*. Therefore *Aoshachia* is placed here as a junior synonym of *Doroptera*. *Marumona* and *Sericanaphe* have already been sunk into *Aoshachia* by Inoue (1955, 1977) respectively. The following two species are here transferred from *Aoshachia* to this genus: *Doroptera virescens* Marumo, **comb. rev.** (Japan, Taiwan, E. China); *Doroptera amabilis* (Yazaki, 1988), **comb. n.** (Japan: Amami-Oshima I., Okinawa I.).

***Doroptera nicevillei* Hampson (Pl. 11: 1)**

Doroptera nicevillei Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 318, fig. 153.

Sericanaphe rufistriga Kiriakoff, 1963, Bonn. zool. Beitr. 14: 293, abb. 6, fig. 55 (male genitalia), pl. 5, fig. 57 (holotype). **Syn. n.**

Godavari: 1♂, 23. iii. 1990; 1♂, 1. iv. 1990; 2♂, 1. iv. 1991; 1, 2. iv. 1991; 1♂, 28. iv. 1991.

Sericanaphe rufistriga Kiriakoff, described from E. China on one male specimen, is evidently conspecific with *nicevillei* from the original illustrations of the holotype and male genitalia.

***Psyra annulifera* (Walker) (Pl. 11: 2)**

Scotosia angulifera Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1687. [misspelling].

[*Scotosia*] *annulifera* Walker, 1866, ibid. 35, Index: 1992. [justified emendation]

Godavari: 1♀, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 15. v. 1990.

***Psyra moderata* Inoue (Pl. 11: 5)**

Psyra moderata Inoue, 1982, Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsuma Wom. Univ. 18: 190, fig. 51B.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990.

***Psyra cuneata* Walker (Pl. 11: 6)**

Psyra cuneata Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 21: 483.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♀, 26. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

***Psyra gracilis* sp. n. (Pl. 11: 8)**

Expanse 36mm. Almost identical in appearance with *P. cuneata* Walker. Forewing more grayish than in *cuneata*; wedge-shaped black dots above hindmargin in antemedian and postmedian areas much slenderer; discal dot faint.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Uncus and gnathos as in *cuneata*. Valva rather short, broader in apical half than in *cuneata*; costal process shorter and somewhat stouter; sacculus with a plate-like ridge of which the dorsal margin is serrate. Aedeagus shorter and stouter; basal spines of *cuneata* replaced by obsolete minute ones in this species; medial bunch of cornuti composed of longer spines.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 26. iv 1990.

The holotype specimen of this species is somewhat in poor condition, so that the coloration of fresh specimens may possibly be dull ochreous as in *cuneata*. This species also resembles *P. similaria* Moore, 1868 from N. India and Nepal, but is distinguished by the following characters: larger in size (expanse 29–32mm in *similaria*); postmedian row of spots in forewing nearly right angle to costa and bent inwards on vein M2, while it is oblique to costa and straightish in *similaria*; hindwing much darker. Another close relative of *similaria*, described below, was found from Nepal and N. India.

***Psyra fulvaria* sp. n. (Fig. 11: 7)**

Expanse 32–33mm. Forewing rather brownish, with median area broadly tinged with pale rufous; posterior wedge-shaped black dots extended posteriorly to reach hindmargin. Hindwing much darker, with a broader terminal fuscous band. Underside pale rufous, with faint markings, while in *similaria* it is pale ochreous with distinct markings nearly as in upperside.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Uncus as in *similaria*. Gnathos with central plate broader. Valva rather narrow, much longer than in *similaria*. Aedeagus a little slenderer; apical spine of vesica somewhat longer and stouter, median bunch of spines fewer in number.

Holotype. ♂, India, West Sikkim, Bakkhim (2,670m), 12. ix. 1983 (M. Owada), in NSMT. Paratype. Nepal, Gandaki Parbat Dist., Phedi (2,350m), 1♂, 18. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Distribution. India and Nepal.

***Psyra spurcataria* (Walker) (Pl. 11: 3)**

Hyperythra spurcataria Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1498.

Godavari: 1♂ 2♀, 24–28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

***Tanaoctenia haliaria* (Walker) (Pl. 11: 13)**

Geometra haliaria Walker, 1861, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 22: 518.

Godavari: 1♂ 3♀, 23–27. v. 1990; 1♀, 3. vi. 1990; 2♂, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v.

1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 2♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♀, 11. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Tanaoctenia dehaliaria (Wehrli) (Pl. 11: 14)

Metrocampa (*Tanaoctenia*) *dehaliaria* Wehrli, 1936, Ent. Rdsch. 54: 2.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Odontopera bilinearia bilinearia (Swinhoe) (Pl. 11: 9)

Crocallis bilinearia Swinhoe, 1889, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1889: 423.

Godavari: 1♀, 14. v. 1990.

Odontopera cervinaria (Moore) (Pl. 11: 10)

Corotia cervinaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 625, pl. 32, fig. 10.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 14. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 21. vii. 1990; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Odontopera perplexa sp. n. (Pl. 11: 11)

Expanse 23–27mm. Size and shape of wings similar to those of *O. kametaria* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) from N. India and Nepal; forewing with termen somewhat crenulate. Forewing pale reddish brown, broadly irrorated with fuscous brown in terminal area; ante- and postmedian lines pale brown, obscure, the former curved outwardly and the latter straightish, nearly parallel to termen; cilia purplish brown, spotted with white between veins. Hindwing pale grayish brown, with a faint fuscous discal spot; postmedian line brown, indistinct; cilia as in forewing. Underside pale ochreous brown; discal spot and postmedian line purplish brown, more distinct than in upperside; postmedian line dentate on each vein in both wings, vanished towards hindmargin in forewing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Almost identical with *kametaria*. Uncus more sharply pointed at apex. Aedeagus with a rather short apical digitate process.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 27. ix. 1989. Paratypes. Nepal, Janakpur, Dolakha, Kiranti Chhap (1,250m), 1♂, 18. x. 1979 (M. Owada). Pakistan, Punjab, Islamabad, Mt. Margala (990m), 2♂, 15–22. x. 1989, 2♂, 25–27. vii. 1990 (F. Aulombard & J. Plante).

Distribution. Nepal and Pakistan.

Hyposidra talaca (Walker) (Pl. 11: 12)

Lagyra talaca Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 20: 59.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990.

Opisthograptis moelleri Warren (Pl. 11: 15)

Opisthograptis moelleri Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 403, pl. 31, fig. 12.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. v. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 20–24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 14. v. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 3♂, 17. vi. 1990.

Fascellina porphyreofusa Hampson (Pl. 11: 16)*Fascellina porphyreofusa* Hampson, 1895, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 3: 227.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

Fascellina plagiata plagiata (Walker) (Pl. 11: 17)*Geometra plagiata* Walker, 1866, List Specimens lepid Insects Colln Br. Mus. 35: 1601.

Godavari: 2♂, 24. ix. 1989; 3♂, 12–15. iv. 1990, 5♂, 22–24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 4–7. v. 1990; 5♂, 11–15. v. 1990; 3♂, 11–16. vi. 1990; 5♂, 20–26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 30. vii. 1990; 3♂, 2–8. iv. 1991; 3♂, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 25. vi. 1991; 1♂, 2. vii. 1991; 3♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 3♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Garaeus apicata apicata (Moore) (Pl. 11: 18)*Auzea apicata* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 617.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 2♂, 24–28. iv. 1990; 4♂, 10–15. v. 1990; 2♂, 26–27. v. 1990; 14♂ 2♀, 24–28. vi. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 3♂, 4–12. v. 1991; 1♀, 14. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 4♂, 8–11. v. 1991; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Garaeus specularis specularis Moore (Pl. 11: 19)*Garaeus specularis* Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 623, pl. 32, fig. 3.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 5♂, 20–27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Garaeus cruentatus Butler (Pl. 11: 20)*Garaeus cruentatus* Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 124.

Godavari: 1♂, 6. vi. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂, 15. vi. 1990.

Agaraeus discolor (Warren) (Pl. 11: 21)*Garaeus discolor* Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 400, pl. 32, fig. 19.

Godavari: 2♂, 21. iii. 1990.

Prionodonta amethystina Warren (Pl. 11: 22)*Prionodonta amethystina* Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 402, pl. 31, fig. 13.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Callerrinnys obliquilinea obliquilinea (Moore) (Pl. 12: 1)*Epione obliquilinea* Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 229.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. vii. 1990.

Pseudomiza cruentaria (Moore) (Pl. 12: 2)

Cimicodes cruentaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 616.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 1. ix. 1989; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 26. v. 1990; 3♂, 10–11. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991; 2♂, 3–8. v. 1991; 2♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Pseudomiza leucogonia (Hampson) (Pl. 12: 3)

Heteromiza leucogonia Hampson, 1895, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1895: 311.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♀, 15. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 6. vi. 1991.

Pseudomiza obliquaria (Leech) (Pl. 12: 4)

Auzea obliquaria Leech, 1897, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 19: 202.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. vi. 1990; 1♀, 19. vi. 1990.

Leptomiza calcearia (Walker) (Pl. 12: 5)

Hyperythra calcearia Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid Insects Colln Br. Mus. 20: 132.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. vi. 1990.

Nothomiza grata (Butler) (Pl. 12: 9)

Geometra grata Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 129.

Godavari: 1♀, 27. ix. 1989.

Nothomiza dentisignata (Moore) (Pl. 12: 10)

Geometra dentisignata Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 636.

Godavari: 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 17. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vi. 1991.

Peetula exanthemata Moore (Pl. 12: 6)

Peetula exanthemata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln Late Mr Atkinson: 231.

Godavari: 1♀, 28. iii. 1990.

Plagodis reticulata Warren (Pl. 12: 7)

Plagodis reticulata Warren, 1893, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1893: 408.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 11. v. 1991.

Plagodis insutaria (Moore) (Pl. 12: 8)

Eurymene insutaria Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 620.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 26–31. iii. 1990; 4♂, 14–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 24. vi. 1991; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 6. vi. 1991.

Hypochrosis pachiaria (Walker) (Pl. 12: 11)

Omiza pachiaria Walker, 1860, List Specimens lepid Insects Colln Br. Mus. 20: 247.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. iii. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991; 1♂, 12. vii. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991.

Hypochrosis hyadaria hyadaria Guenée (Pl. 12: 12)

Hypochrosis hyadaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 10: 537.

Godavari: 1♂ 3♀, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 13–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1991; 2♂, 15–18. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂ 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Hypochrosis flavifusata (Moore) (Pl. 12: 13)

Marcala flavifusata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln. late Mr Atkinson: 231, pl. 8, fig. 6.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 17. iv. 1990; 1♀, 23. iv. 1990; 1♀, 11. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. vi. 1990; 2♀, 9–11. v. 1991; 2♀, 11–12. vi. 1991.

Hypochrosis rufescens (Butler) (Pl. 12: 14)

Pagrassa rufescens Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 224.

Godavari: 5♂, 20–24. ix. 1989; 4♂, 11–17. iv. 1990; 3♂, 23–24. iv. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 2–8. 1990; 3♂ 6♀, 13–18. v. 1990; 2♂ 3♀, 24–27. v. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 13–19. vii. 1990; 2♂, 28–30. iv. 1991; 4♂ 4♀, 3–9. v. 1991; 4♂ 4♀, 10–15. v. 1991; 1♂, 6. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂ 4♀, 23–25. v. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 16–21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Sabaria incitata (Walker) (Pl. 12: 15)

Omiza incitata Walker, 1862, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 24: 1085.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 26. iv. 1990; 1♂, v. 1990; 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 16. v. 1991; 1♀, 18. vii. 1991; 1♂, 25. vii. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 2♀, viii. 1991.

Sabaria lithosiaria (Walker) (Pl. 12: 17)

Omiza lithosiaria Walker, 1862, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 24: 1085.

Godavari: 1♀, 2. x. 1989; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990.

Heterolocha phaenicotaeniata (Kollar) (Pl. 12: 18)

Aspilates phaenicotaeniata Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek 4: 487.

Godavari: 2♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 31. iii. 1990; 2♂, 11–12. iv. 1990; 2♂, 23–24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 5♂, 26–28. vi. 1990; 2♂, 2. vii. 1990; 2♂, 27–30. iv. 1991; 1♂, 5. v. 1991; 2♂, 12–19. v. 1991; 3♂, 22–23. iv. 1991; 1♂, 17. vi. 1991; 3♂, 1–6. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 5♂, 23–25. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Heterolocha patalata Felder & Rogenhofer (Pl. 12: 19)

Heterolocha patalata Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875, Reise öst. Fregatte Novara (Zool.) 2: pl. 132, figs. 9, 9A.

Godavari: 4♂, 21–24. ix. 1989; 2♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 26. iii. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 14–16. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 12–13. v. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens.

Corymica spatiosa Prout (Pl. 12: 16)

Corymica spatiosa Prout, 1925, Novit. zool. 32: 66.

Godavari: 1♂ 2♀, 15–23. iv. 1990; 1♀, 2. v. 1990; 1♀, 30. v. 1990; 2♀, 23. vii. 1990; 2♀, 9. vi. 1991; 1♂, 13. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990.

Corymica specularia Moore (Pl. 12: 21)

Corymica specularia Moore, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 649, pl. 33, fig. 11.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Corymica immaculata Warren (Pl. 12: 22)

Corymica immaculata Warren, 1897, Novit. zool. 4: 116.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 1♀, 12. vi. 1990.

Sirinopteryx rufivinctata (Walker) (Pl. 12: 20)

Urapteryx rufivinctata Walker, [1863], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 26: 1747.

Godavari: 4♂, 14–18. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♀, 8. v. 1991.

Ourapteryx clara (Butler) (Pl. 12: 23)

Urapteryx clara Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 120.

Godavari: 1♀, 16. vi. 1990.

Ourapteryx primularis (Butler) (Pl. 12: 24)

Urapteryx primularis Butler, 1886, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heteroc. Colln Br. Mus. 6: 49, pl. 113, fig. 4.

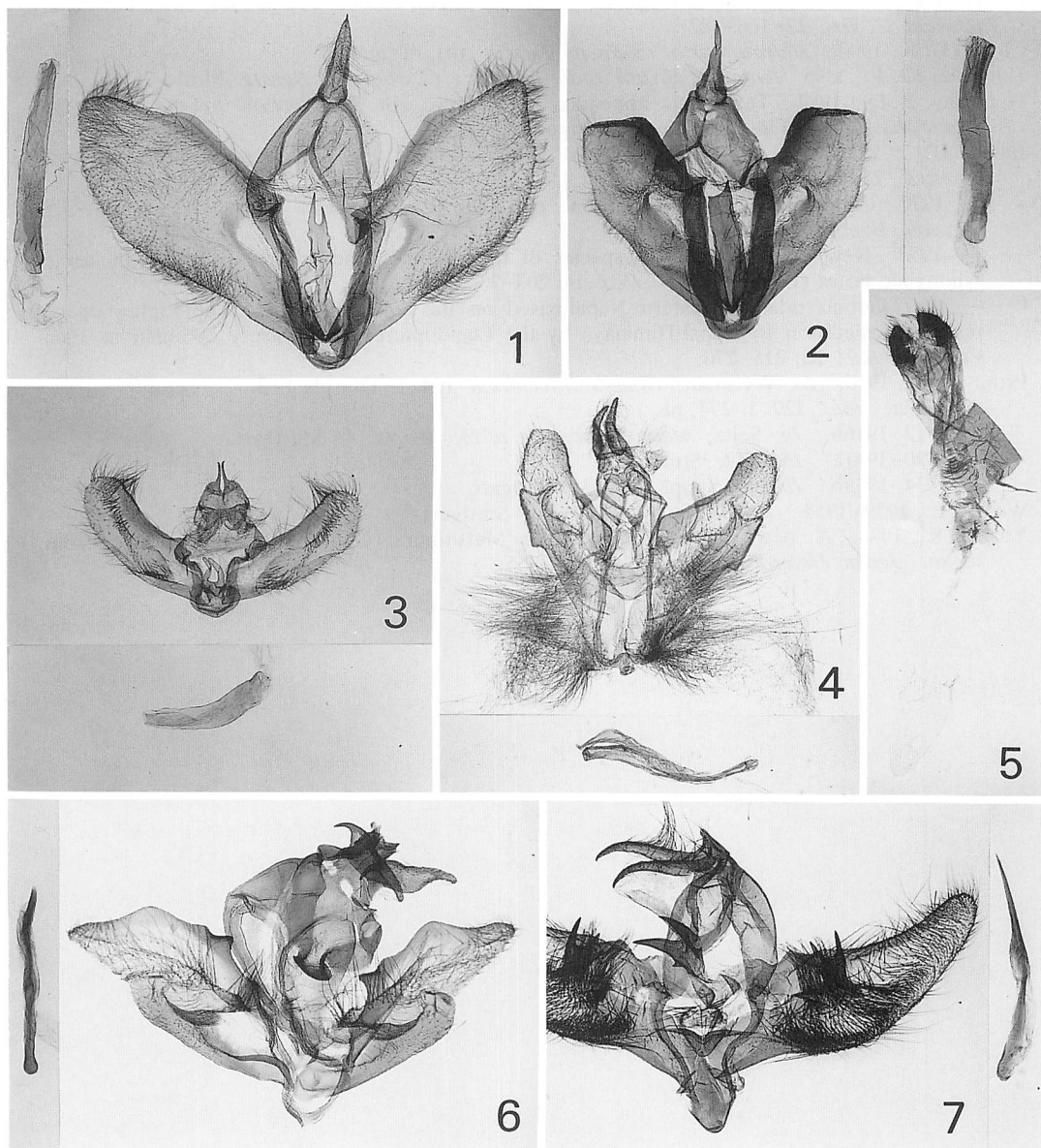
Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 21–23. ix. 1989.

Acknowledgements

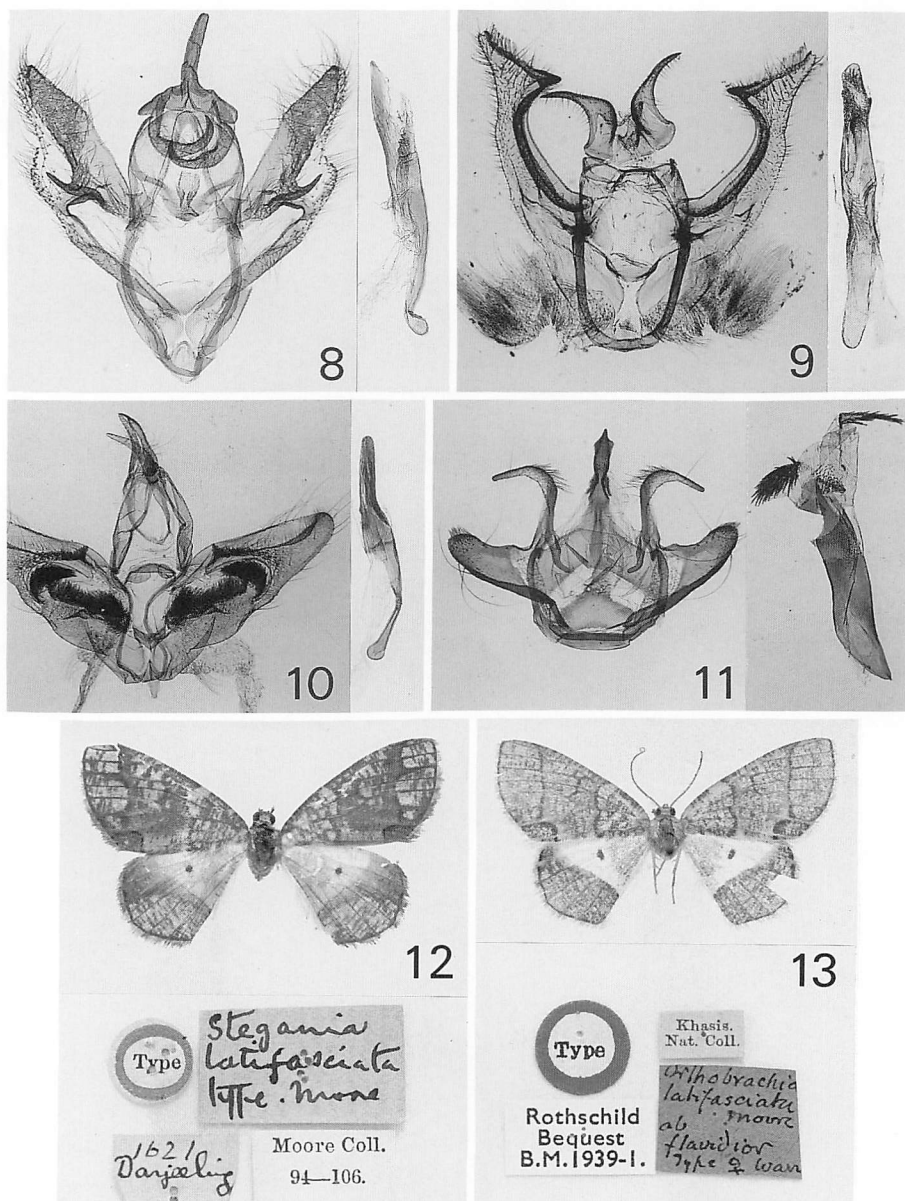
I wish to express my sincere thanks to Ms L. M. Pitkin, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, for the loan of type specimens of *Orthobrachia* species in the museum. My cordial gratitude is due to Messrs. K. Horie, Tokyo, M. Ihara, Nagano, H. Kobayashi, Tokyo, for their kindness in offering material.

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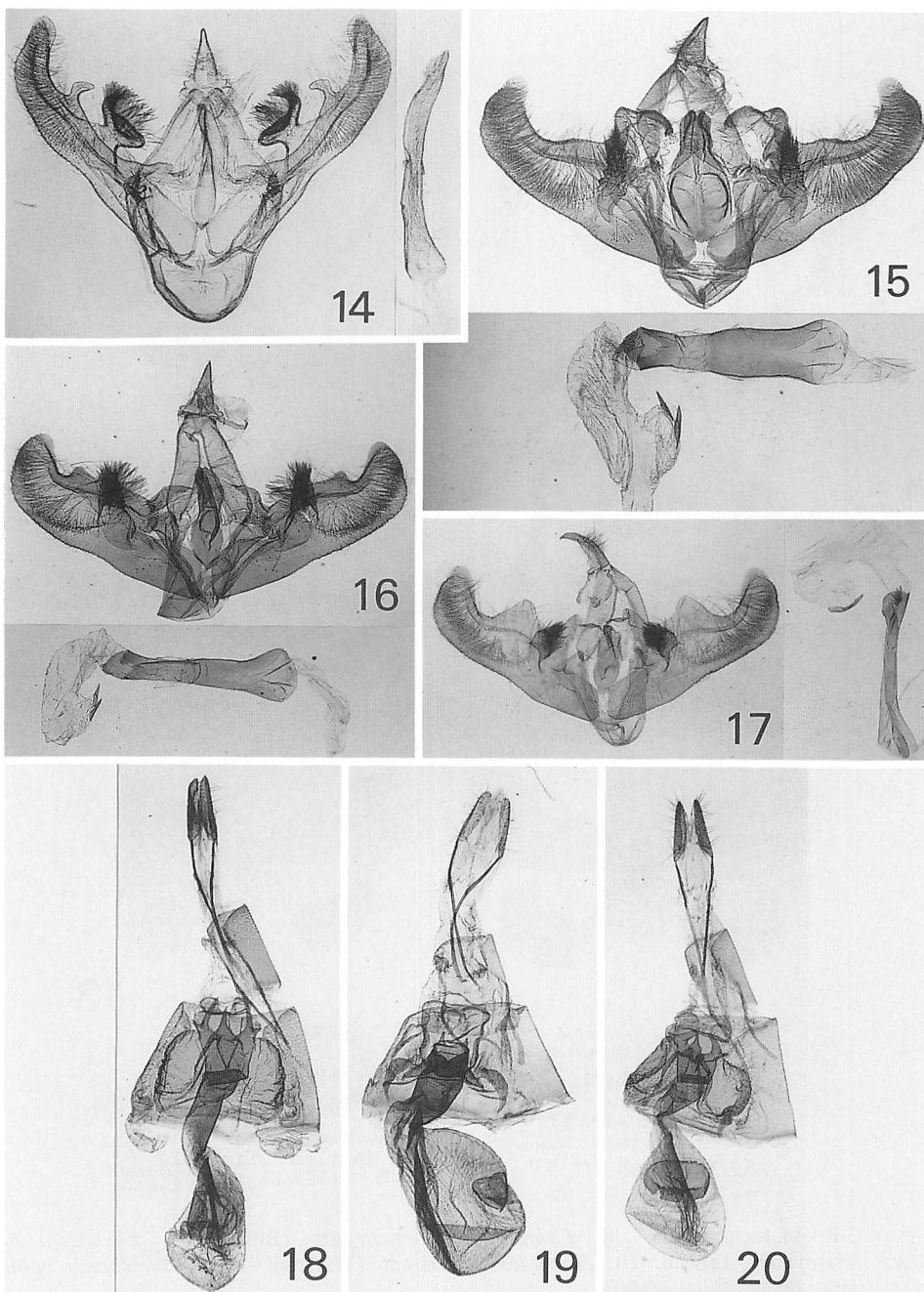


Figs 1-7. Male and female genitalia. 1. *Naxa textilis* Walker, ♂. 2. *Naxa guttulata* Warren, ♂, Borneo. 3. *Naxa obliterata* (Warren), ♂. 4. *Pachyodes harutai* sp. n., ♂, paratype. 5. *Ditto*, ♀, paratype. 6. *Metaterpna differens* (Warren), ♂. 7. *Geometra smaragdus* (Butler), ♂.



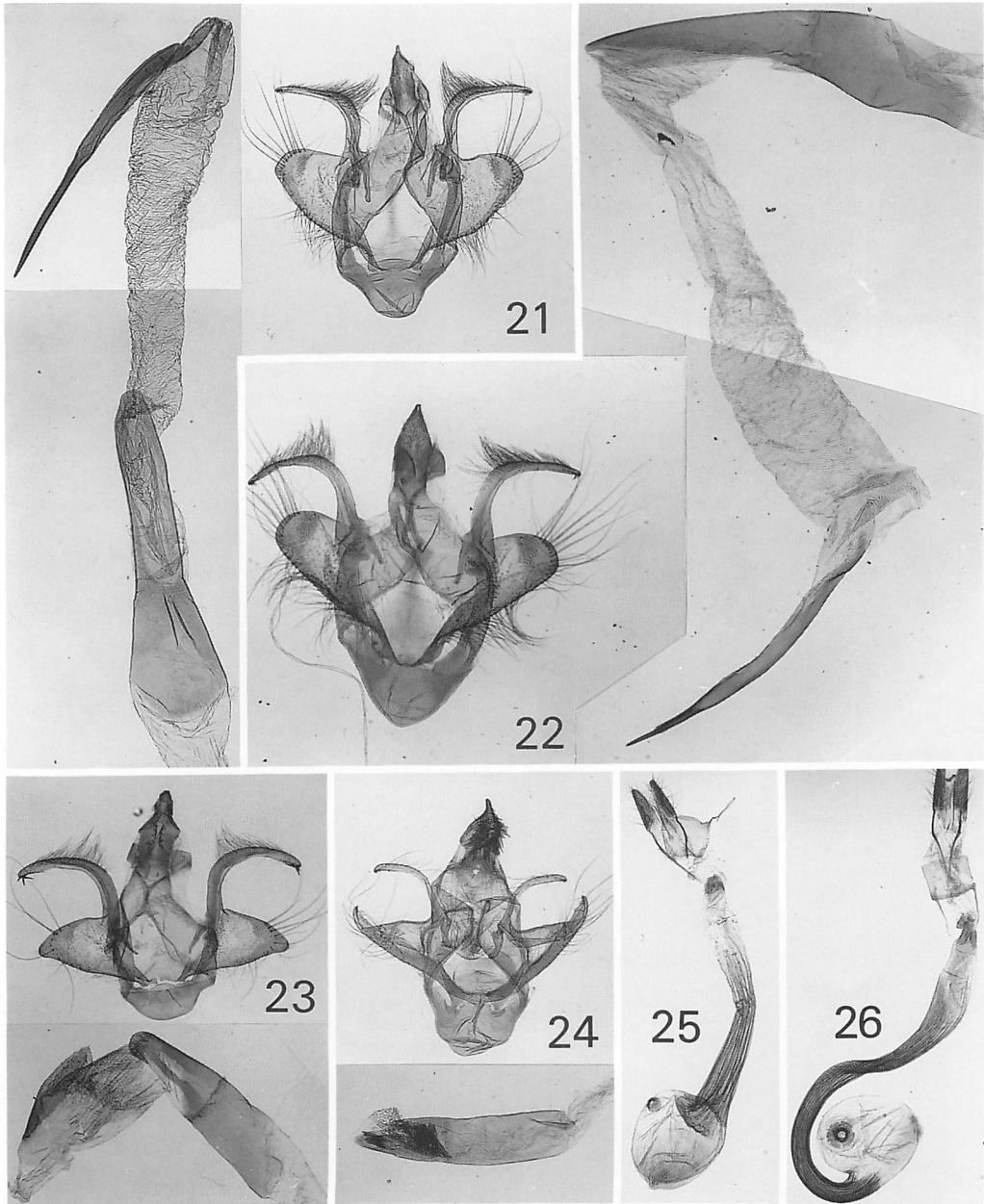
Figs 8-11. Male genitalia. 8. *Chloroglyphyca variegata* (Butler). 9. *Geometra hypoleuca* (Hampson), Taiwan. 10. *Hemitheca ochrolauta* (Warren). 11. *Hydatocapnia nebulosa* sp. n., paratype.

Fig. 12. Lectotype of *Stegania latifasciata* Moore, ♂. Fig. 13. Lectotype of *Orthobrachia latifasciata* ab. *flavidior* Warren, ♀.

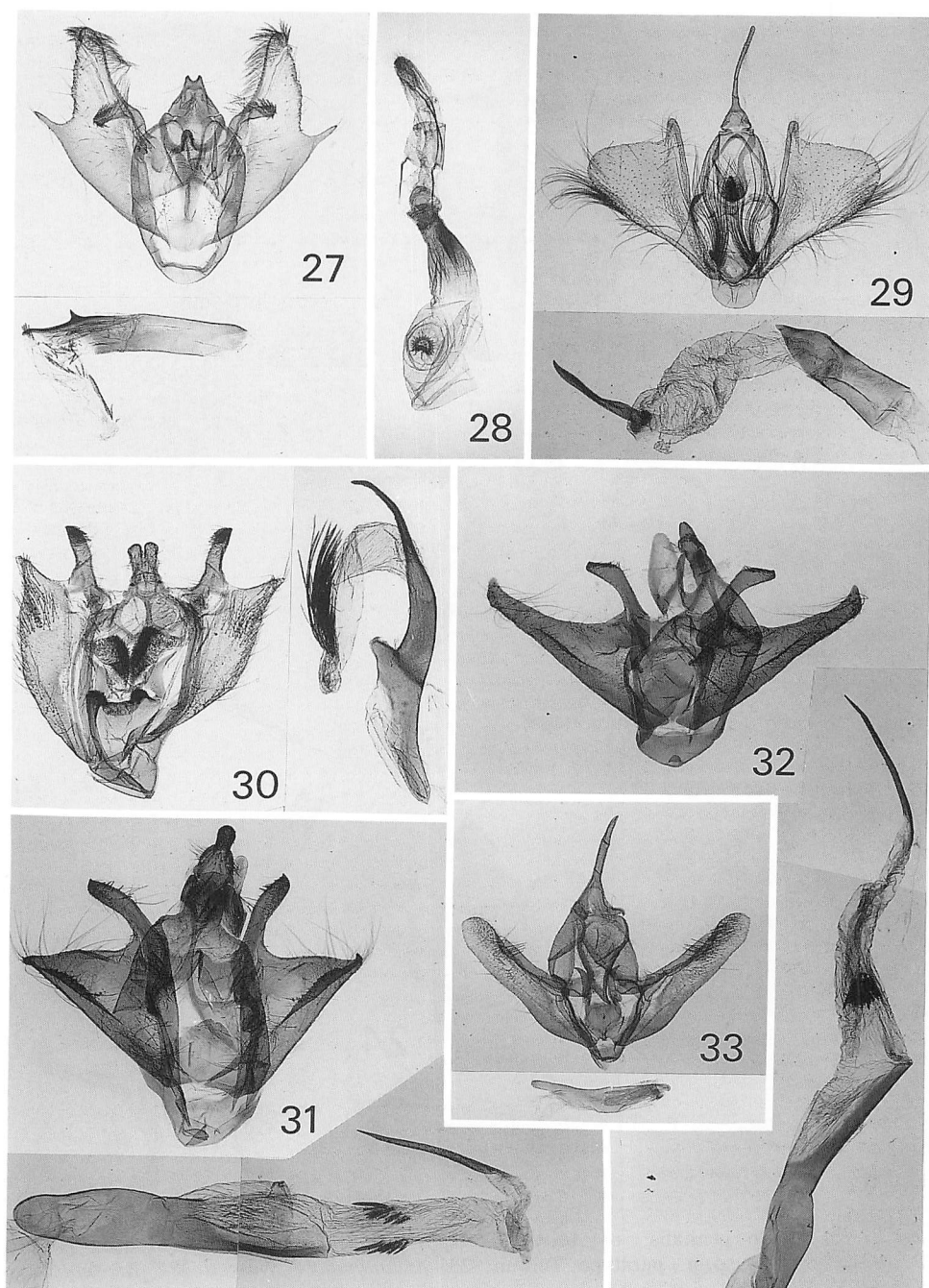


Figs 14–17. Male genitalia of *Orthobrachia* spp. 14. *O. latifasciata* (Moore), lectotype. 15. *O. flavidior* (Hampson). 16. *O. tenebrosa* sp. n., paratype. 17. *O. owadai* sp. n., holotype, N. India.

Figs. 18–20. Female genitalia of *Orthobrachia* spp. 18. *O. latifasciata* (Moore). 19. *O. flavidior* (Hampson), lectotype of *O. latifasciata* ab. *flavidior* Warren. 20. *O. tenebrosa* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 21–24. Male genitalia of *Micronidia* spp. 21. *M. simpliciatata* (Moore), N. India. 22. *M. intermedia* sp. n., paratype, Taiwan. 23. *M. unipunctata* Warren, N. India. 24. *M. subpunctata* Warren, N. India.
 Figs 25–26. Female genitalia of *Micronidia* spp. 25. *M. simpliciatata* (Moore), N. India. 26. *M. intermedia* sp. n., paratype, Taiwan.



Figs 27–28. Genitalia of *Krananda nepalensis* sp. n. 27. Male, paratype. 28. Female, paratype.

Figs 29–33. Male genitalia. 29. *Scionomia solitaria* sp. n., holotype. 30. *Doratoptera nicevillei* Hampson. 31. *Psyra gracilis* sp. n., holotype. 32. *Psyra fulvaria* sp. n., holotype. 33. *Odontopera perplexa* sp. n., holotype.

THYATIRIDAE

Hiroshi Yoshimoto

***Thyatira batis nepalensis* Werny, stat. n. (Pl. 13: 1)**

Thyatira rubrescens nepalensis Werny, 1966, Unters. Syst. Tribus Thyatirini, Macrothyatirini, Habrosyni Tetheini: 38, fig. 45.

Godavari: 8♂ 2♀, 13–18. iv. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 24–29. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 13–15. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 2–8. iv. 1991; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 7. v. 1991; 2♂, 16–19. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

Werny (1966) described *T. rubrescens* from Yunnan, S. China as a close relative of *T. batis* and at the same time he described its nine subspecies: *nepalensis* (Nepal), *obscura* (Sikkim), *assamensis* (Assam), *szechwana* (Szechwan), *orientalis* (Shensi), *kwangtungensis* (Kwangtung), *tienmushana* (Chekian), *wilemani* (Taiwan) and *vietnamensis* (Vietnam). If *T. rubrescens* is a distinct species and all his subspecies are referred to it, then the name *rubrescens* should be replaced by *formosicola* Matsumura, 1933, described as the Taiwanese form of *T. batis*, but I could not find any genitalic differences among the material from Nepal, Taiwan, Japan and Europe. I think that *rubrescens* is a subspecies of *batis* for Yunnan population, and that *T. rubrescens wilemani* Werny, 1966: 46, fig. 42, is a junior synonym of *T. batis formosicola* (syn. n.).

***Gaurena florens obscura* Werny (Pl. 13: 2)**

Gaurena florens obscura Werny, 1966, Unters. Syst. Tribus Thyatirini, Macrothyatirini, Habrosyni Tetheini: 80, fig. 60.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. iv. 1990; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 27. vi. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♀, 11. v. 1991; 1♂ 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

***Gaurena florens albomaculata* Werny (Pl. 13: 3)**

Gaurena florens albomaculata Werny, 1966, Unters. Syst. Tribus Thyatirini, Macrothyatirini, Habrosyni Tetheini: 87, fig. 63.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. v. 1990; 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 1♀, 2. iv. 1991; 1♀, 13. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 2♂ 2♀, 1–8. vi. 1991; 1♂ 3♀, 11–18. vi. 1991.

***Horithyatira decorata thodungensis* Werny (Pl. 13: 5)**

Horithyatira decorata thodungensis Werny, 1966, Unters. Syst. Tribus Thyatirini, Macrothyatirini, Habrosyni Tetheini: 140, fig. 74.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♀, 6. vi. 1990; 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 1♀, 21. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♀, 16. vi. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Habrosyne indica indica (Moore) (Pl. 13: 6)*Gonophora indica* Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 44.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. vi. 1990.

Habrosyne fraterna fraterna Moore (Pl. 13: 7)*Habrosyne fraterna* Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 406.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 23–29. iv. 1990; 5♂, 1–2. v. 1990; 3♂, 14–15. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 24–26. v. 1990; 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 2♂, 24–25. vi. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂ 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 2♂, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Tethea oberthueri occidentalis Werny (Pl. 13: 9)*Tethea oberthueri occidentalis* Werny, 1966, Unters. Syst. Tribus Thyatirini, Macrothyatirini, Habrosyni Tetheini: 386, fig. 233.

Godavari: 1♂, 19. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 2♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 3♂, 2–6. vi. 1991; 2♂, 12. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

This subspecies was described on a pair of specimens from Sikkim and Darjeeling, N. India. Up to now there has been no record of this species from Nepal, and I apply *occidentalis* to Nepalese population tentatively.

Tethea consimilis commifera (Warren) (Pl. 13: 10)*Saronaga commifera* Warren, 1912, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 2: 322, pl. 55, line m.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. v. 1990; 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Takapsestis nepalensis sp. n. (Pl. 13: 12)

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 24. iii. 1990. Paratype. 1♀, Godavari, 23. v. 1991. Both preserved in NSMT.

♂ ♀. Length of forewing 18mm (expanse 35mm). Forewing gray to grayish brown, with a black, thick antemedian band and an outsidely shaded black postmedian line as in *T. bifasciata* (Hampson), but differing from it by the presence of a small creamy white orbicular and by that the outer margin of antemedian band does not touch the starting point of vein 3 (CuA2). A black crest on 3rd abdominal segment as in *T. orbicularis* (Moore), *T. sumatrensis* (Gaede) and *T. fascinata* Yoshimoto.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34). Characterized by shorter uncus and socii than in other congeners. A terminal process of sacculus thick and short. Juxta V-shaped, but not so deeply cleft as in *T. orbicularis*. Aedeagus as in other congeners.

Female genitalia (Fig. 37). Papilla analis moderate; apophysis posterioris long. Eighth tergite narrow, concave at middle and its anterior margin curved cephalad. Lamella antevaginalis a pair of large semicircular sclerites like *T. fascinata*. Ductus bursae thick in posterior two-thirds; corpus bursae roundish, with a pyriform signum.

Toxoides undulatus (Moore) (Pl. 13: 8, 11)

Osica undulata Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 45.

Toxoides undulata : Gaede, 1930, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 10: 663.

Toxoides longipennis Hampson, [1893] 1892, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 186, fig. 344.

Toxoides emphloius Bryk, 1942, Ark. Zool. 34A (11): 15, pl. 2, fig. 26. Syn. n.

Godavari: 1♀, 27. vi. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990.

♂ ♀. Length of forewing 22–26mm (Expanse 44–52mm)

Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Uncus long and stout, its tip rounded; socius long and slender, clothed with minute spines around tip; tegumen narrow, base of socius roundly ridged dorsad; valva weak and simple, rather narrow, with a small digital process at the end of sacculus; juxtalappen semicircular; saccus rounded. Aedeagus moderately long, with a curved caudal process; vesica bearing a mass of regular rows of deciduous dents.

Female genitalia (Fig. 36). Papilla analis moderate; apophysis posterioris very thin and moderately long. Eighth tergite shallowly concave at middle; eighth sternite weakly sclerotized, or membranous; apophysis anterioris very long. Ductus bursae long, loosely twisted; corpus bursae large, long oval, bearing a longitudinally elongated signum lined with minute dents.

Other material examined. Holotype ♀ (Pl. 13: 11) of *Toxoides emphloius* Bryk, labelled "N.E. BURMA, Kambaiti, 2,000m, 9/6, 1934, Malaise"; 1♂, India, Darjeeling, Mangpu-road 1,800m, 18. vi. 1987 (W. Thomas); 1♂, India, Sikkim, Pemayangtse 2,000m, 20–27. viii. 1988 (W. Thomas); 1♂, India, Darjeeling, Tiger Hill, 2,400m, 19–28. vi. 1987 (W. Thomas).

Toxoides Hampson, [1893] 1892 (*Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1: 177, 185. Type species: *Toxoides longipennis* Hampson, [1893] 1892, *ibid.* : 186, fig. 344, by original designation) consists of a large-sized species, *undulatus* (Moore). It was described from Bengal, N. India under the Notodontid genus *Osica* Walker, 1865, which was established in Noctuidae and is now treated as a synonym of *Ortholomia* Felder, 1861. *T. longipennis* Hampson, based on a male from Sikkim, N. India, was treated as its synonym by Gaede, 1930, in Seitz. Bryk (1942) described *T. emphloius* based on a sole female from Kambaiti (2,000m), North Burma [Myanmar]. I examined Bryk's type through the courtesy of Dr. B. Gustafsson of Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, and ensured that it was synonymous with *T. undulatus* (Moore). Werny (1966) listed this genus under the group containing *Euparyphasma* Fletcher, 1975 and *Chaeopsestis* Le Cerf, 1942, but the real affinity with them is not clear.

Paragnorima fuscescens fuscescens (Hampson) (Pl. 13: 4)

Gaurena fuscescens Hampson, [1893] 1892, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 182.

Godavari: 1♀, 13. v. 1990; 1♀, 26. v. 1990.

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I would like to express my hearty thanks to Dr. B. K. H. Gustafsson, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, for his kindness in sending me the type specimens of some thyatirids described by Bryk.

NOCTUIDAE

Hiroshi Yoshimoto

PANTHEINAE**Trisula variegata** Moore (Pl. 13: 15)*Trisula variegata* Moore, 1858, in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. nat. Hist. East India Hse 2: 420, pl. 12a, fig. 1.

Godavari: 5♂, 16–17. vi. 1990; 2♂, 17–19. vii. 1990; 2♂, vi. 1991; 1♂, 1. vii. 1991; 1♂, 12. vii. 1991.

Disepholcia caerulea (Butler) (Pl. 13: 14)*Trisuloides caerulea* Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus. 7: 35, pl. 128, fig. 3.

Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 14–18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♀, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 7. v. 1991; 2♂, 15–19. v. 1991; 1♀, 30. vi. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 8♂, 16–21. vii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 2♀, 1. vi. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Trisuloides sericea Butler (Pl. 13: 19)*Trisuloides sericea* Butler, 1881, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 7: 36.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. vi. 1990.

Anacronicta infausta (Walker) (Pl. 13: 18)*Mamestra infausta* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 9: 237.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Tambana entoxantha (Hampson) (Pl. 13: 17)*Moma entoxantha* Hampson, 1894, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 2: 435.

Godavari: 2♂, 23. ix. 1989; 2♀, 1. x. 1989; 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 10. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Trichosea champa (Moore) (Pl. 13: 16)*Moma champa* Moore, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1879: 403, pl. 32, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990; 5♂, 1–2. iv. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂ 2♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 19. iii. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

ACRONICTINAE**Nacna prasinaria** (Walker) (Pl. 13: 26)*Diphtera prasinaria* Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 615.

Godavari: 1♂ 2♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 1. vi. 1990; 4♂ 2♀, 26–28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 3♂ 5♀, 17–21.

vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 2♂, 1. vi. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 18. vi. 1991; 1♂, vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Nacna pulchripicta (Walker) (Pl. 13: 27)

Canna pulchripicta Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.

33: 790.

Godavari: 1♀, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Nacna splendens (Moore) (Pl. 13: 28)

Canna splendens Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 412.

Godavari: 2♀, 12–14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♀, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 10. iv. 1991; 2♂, 15–16. v. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 20–23. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 1. vi. 1991; 1♀, 12. vi. 1991.

Diphtherocome fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 13: 24)

Diphthera fasciata Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 408.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 26. v. 1990.

Diphtherocome discibrunnea (Moore) (Pl. 13: 25)

Diphthera discibrunnea Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 46, pl. 6, fig. 14.

Godavari: 1♀, 23. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 1♀, 1. vi. 1991; 1♀, 2. vi. 1991.

Tydracona obliqua Moore (Pl. 13: 20)

Tydracona obliqua Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 95.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 1. x. 1989. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990.

Acronicta major (Bremer) (Pl. 14: 1)

Acronycta major Bremer, 1861, Bull. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb. 3: 484.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 3♂, vi. 1991; 1♂, 1. vii. 1991; 1♂, 16. vii. 1991; 2♂, 1–3. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 4. viii. 1991; 1♀, 8. viii. 1991.

Viminia indica (Moore) (Pl. 13: 22)

Acronycta indica Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 47.

Godavari: 2♂, 24. ix. 1989; 2♂ 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 30. v. 1990; 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 19. v. 1991; 1♀, 24. vii. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 12. vi. 1991.

Plataplecta pruinosa (Guenée) (Pl. 13: 23)

Acronycta pruinosa Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insects (Lépid.) 5: 53.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. vi. 1990; 1♀, 7. v. 1991; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991.

Craniophora oda (Lattin) (Pl. 13: 21)*Cranionycta oda* Lattin, 1949, Z. wien. ent. Ges. 34: 108.

Godavari: 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 1♀, 10. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♂, 18. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

BRYOPHILINAE**Stenoloba rectilinea** sp. n. (Pl. 13: 13)

Length of forewing 12–13mm (expanse 24–26mm) in male, 14–15mm (expanse 27–29mm) in female. Antenna ciliate in male, filiform in female. Forewing pale gray, faintly tinged with green; subbasal line white, edged both sides with black, thin and straight from the middle of cell to hind margin; antemedian line diffuse, dark; orbicular and reniform obscure, the latter represented by a blackish bar; postmedian line black and thin, strongly excurved beyond cell, then oblique to hind margin, where it produces a pale yellowish hue; a pale gray patch at tip; terminal line represented by a series of black dots between veins; cilia gray, with a pale basal line. Hindwing pale gray; discoidal spot dark and diffuse; cilia pale whitish gray, with a dark median line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 38). Uncus thin and moderately long; tegumen narrow; valva slender and sacculus well developed, with corona of short and long spines; juxta bell-shaped; saccus short. Aedeagus moderate; vesica widely clothed with short and weak spines at middle, bearing a stout, long and ribbed sclerite and a quadrate small one.

Female genitalia (Fig. 39). Papilla analis moderate, apophysis anterioris moderately long; eighth sternite membraneous, its lateral margins well sclerotized and elongated cephalad; ductus bursae thick and long, its caudal margin concaved; corpus bursae long oval.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 28. iv. 1991. Paratypes. Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 8. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 1♀, 13. v. 1991.

HELIOTHINAE**Helicoverpa armigera** (Hübner) (Pl. 14: 21)*Noctua armigera* Hübner, [1809], Samml. eur. Schmett. 4: pl. 79, fig. 370.

Godavari: 26♂ 9♀, 25–29. iii. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 11–17. iv. 1990; 1♀, 11. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 18. vii. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 7–8. iv. 1991; 3♂ 1♀, 17–19. iv. 1991; 1♂, 12. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 17. vii. 1990.

NOCTUINAE**Euxoa ochrogaster rossica** (Staudinger) (Pl. 14: 6)*Agrotis islandica rossica* Staudinger, 1881, Stettin. ent. Ztg 42: 419.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 23. iv. 1991.

Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel) (Pl. 14: 4)*Phalaena ipsilon* Hufnagel, 1766, Berl. Mag. 3: 416.

Godavari: 1♀, 21. ix. 1989; 12♂ 10♀, 25–28. 1990; 1♀, 23. iv. 1991; 1♀, 1. v. 1990; 1♂, 19. v. 1990; 1♀, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 16–19. iv. 1991; 6♂ 1♀, 11–15. v. 1991; 5♂ 1♀, 23. v. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Agrotis segetum ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) (Pl. 14: 5)

Noctua segetum [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, Ankündigung Syst. Werkes Schmett. Wienergegend: 81.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. iii. 1990; 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♀, 28. iii. 1990; 1♀, 29. iii. 1990; 2♀, 23. v. 1991.

Ochropleura herculea (Corti & Draudt) (Pl. 14: 7)

Rhyacia flammatra herculea Corti & Draudt, 1933, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 3 (Suppl.): 64, pl. 8, line e.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iii. 1990.

Ochropleura triangularis Moore (Pl. 14: 8)

Ochropleura triangularis Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 55.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♀, 18. iv. 1991; 1♂, 16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 3. vi. 1991.

Ochropleura plecta costalis Moore (Pl. 14: 9)

Ochropleura costalis Moore, 1867 Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 56.

Godavari: 2♂ 4♀, 21–29. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 25. iii. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990; 2♂, 9–11. v. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991.

Neurois nigroviridis (Walker) (Pl. 14: 10)

Diphtera nigroviridis Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 615.

Godavari: 1♂, vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Neurois atrovirens (Walker) (Pl. 14: 11)

Diphtera atrovirens Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 614.

Godavari: 1♀, 29. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1991; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Hermonassa stigmatica Warren (Pl. 14: 13)

Hermonassa stigmatica Warren, 1912, Novit. zool. 19: 8.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Hermonassa incisa Moore (Pl. 14: 14)

Hermonassa incisa Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 120.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 11. v. 1991.

Peridroma saucia (Hübner) (Pl. 14: 3)*Noctua saucia* Hübner, [1808], Samml. eur. Schmett. 4: pl. 81, fig. 378.

Godavari: 1♀, 19. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 9. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 19. vii. 1990.

Diarsia nigrosigna (Moore) (Pl. 14: 12)*Graphiphora nigrosigna* Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 352, pl. 38, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♂ 2♀, 25. iii. 1990; 2♀, 29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 10. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 2♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 11.v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Diarsia erubescens (Butler) (Pl. 14: 15)*Orthosia erubescens* Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 5: 224.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. iii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 28. iii. 1990; 1♀, 30. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990.

Diarsia basistriga (Moore) (Pl. 14: 16)*Graphiphora basistriga* Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 54.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 11. v. 1991.

Xestia c-nigrum (Linnaeus) (Pl. 14: 17)*Phalaena c-nigrum* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Edn 10) 1: 516.

Godavari: 23♂ 2♀, 22–29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 13. vi. 1990; 1♀, 20. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. iv. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990.

Xestia mandarina (Leech) (Pl. 14: 18)*Ochropleura mandarina* Leech, 1900, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1900: 36.

Godavari: 1♀, 26. vi. 1990.

Xestia renalis (Moore) (Pl. 14: 19)*Axylia renalis* Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 341.

Mt. Phulchouki: 3♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Xestia semiherbida (Walker) (Pl. 14: 20)*Triphaena semiherbida* Walker, 1857, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 11: 473.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 8. v. 1991.

Anaplectoides tamsi Boursin (Pl. 14: 2)*Anaplectoides tamsi* Boursin, 1955, Z. wien. ent. Ges. 40: 219, pl. 18, figs. 4, 5, pl. 19, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♀, 7. v. 1991; 1♂, 14. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990.

HADENINAE

Dictyestra dissecta (Walker) (Pl. 14: 28)

Heliophobus dissectus Walker, 1865, List. Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 656.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂ 3♀, 16–19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Odontestra submarginalis (Walker) (Pl. 14: 22)

Heliophobus submarginalis Walker, 1869, Characters undescr. Lepid. Heterocera: 32.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. vi. 1990.

Tiracola aureata Holloway (Pl. 14: 27)

Tiracola aureata Holloway, 1989, Malay. Nat. J. 43: 94, figs. 77, 83, pl. 1, fig. 24.

Godavari: 2♂ 2♀, 20–22. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 7♂ 9♀, 25–31. iii. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 12–19. iv. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 24–29. iv. 1990; 1♀, 11. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 5♂, 13–23. v. 1991; 5♂, 1–7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990; 2♀, 8–11. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Aletia sinuosa (Moore) (Pl. 14: 23)

Leucania sinuosa Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 102.

Godavari: 1♀, 23. ix. 1989; 1♂, 2. vi. 1990.

Aletia fraterna Moore (Pl. 14: 29)

Aletia fraterna Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 410.

Godavari: 2♀, 13–19. iv. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♀, 7. v. 1990; 3♂, 9–15. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991.

Aletia distincta Moore (Pl. 14: 24)

Aletia distincta Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 333, pl. 34, fig. 4.

Godavari: 2♀, 25–28. iii. 1990; 1♂, 19. iv. 1990; 1♀, 29. iv. 1991; 1♂ 2♀, 8–11. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 11. v. 1991.

Aletia speciosa Yoshimatsu (Pl. 14: 25)

Aletia speciosa Yoshimatsu, 1991, Tyô Ga 42: 40, figs. 3, 7.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990.

Aletia undina (Draudt) (Pl. 15: 3)

Cirphis undina Draudt, 1950, Mitt. münch. ent. Ges. 40: 49, pl. 3, fig. 23.

Godavari: 1♀, 22. ix. 1989; 2♀, 3. x. 1989; 2♂, 25–28. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂ 2♀, 8. v. 1991; 2♀, 11. v. 1991.

***Aletia intertexta* Chang (Pl. 15: 1)**

Aletia intertexta Chang, 1991, Illust. Moths Taiwan (5): 124, fig. 84, 325, fig. 84.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. iii. 1990; 1♂, 6. viii. 1991.

Somewhat similar to *A. decisissima* (Walker, 1865) in appearance and the male has the wings silvered below and a black hair tuft at the base of abdomen below as in *decisissima*, but the forewing is more striated and has a pale roundish quadrate patch below cell in cellule 1.

Male genitalia (Fig. 44). Valva with the neck of cucullus broad; outer margin of cucullus dentate; ampulla thick and long; harpe straight and its basal belt-like sclerite well developed; base of valva highly raised and ridged; juxta quadrate with a weak caudal process at middle. Aedeagus moderate, vesica bearing a mass of terminal spines, one of them very strong, tightly fused with each other at base, and a lateral lobe which is covered with minute dents around tip.

This species was described from Taiwan in the end of the last year. The Nepalese specimens are completely identical with the Taiwanese ones.

***Aletia lineatissima* (Warren) (Pl. 15: 2)**

Sideridis lineatissima Warren, 1912, Novit. zool. 19: 12.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991.

This species was described on a single female from Darjeeling, NE. India, and treated as a synonym of *decisissima* (cf. Holloway, 1989: 85). I have a good series of Taiwanese specimens considered as this species. The female well matches the Nepalese specimens and Warren's original description and a color figure in Seitz. The male has a black hair tuft at the basal sternites of abdomen but no silvery scale on underside of wings and is easily distinguished from *decisissima* group in spite of the similar facies. The male genitalia (Fig. 42) are somewhat similar to those of *intertexta* in having the thick neck of cucullus and long ampulla of valva; aedeagus vesica bears about ten long spines near extremity, one of them very strong.

***Aletia godavariensis* sp. n. (Pl. 14: 30)**

♂. Length of forewing 20mm (expanse 42mm). A large species belonging to the *placida* group defined by Sugi (1977: 55–60). Antenna ciliate and abdomen lacking the basal hair tuft nor brush organ. Forewing deep ochreous, irrorated with black scales; antemedian line represented by three or four black dots; orbicular absent and reniform replaced by a diffuse brown shade and preceded by a diffuse pale streak along median nervure; postmedian line of a series of black dots on veins and on hind margin, gently curved from costa to hind margin; a pale ill-defined shade beyond this line from below apex to below vein 3; a terminal series of black dots between veins; cilia pale ochreous with a darker median band. Hindwing rather uniformly dark grayish fuscous and cilia pale ochreous with a dark band in the middle. Underside of wings pale ochreous scattered with black dots; a large fuscous marking occupying inner two-thirds in forewing, where a black outer line is conspicuous from costa to vein 6, then it turns into a diffuse band to hind margin; hindwing with a black discoidal spot and a median line of a series of short black bars on veins.

Male genitalia (Fig. 43). Valva with cucullus not so strongly bent ventrally; ampulla rather long and tapered.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 20. ix. 1989.

Aletia duplicata (Butler) (Pl. 15: 4)

Leucania duplicata Butler, 1889, Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus. 7: 8.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991.

Aletia moorei (Swinhoe) (Pl. 15: 5)

Leucania abdominalis Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 338. Pre-occupied by *Nonagria abdominalis* Walker, 1856.

Leucania moorei Swinhoe, 1902, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) 10: 50.

Godavari: 2♂ 5♀, 25–29. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Aletia bifasciata (Moore) (Pl. 15: 8)

Leucania bifasciata Moore, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 410.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 20–23. ix. 1989; 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 1♀, 9. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Aletia lineatipes (Moore) (Pl. 15: 9)

Leucania lineatipes Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 335.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 2♂ 2♀, 24–28. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♀, 8–11. v. 1991; 1♀, 26. v. 1991.

Aletia vittata (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 10)

Leucania vittata Hampson, 1891, Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus. 8: 11, 69, pl. 144, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. iii. 1990.

Aletia consanguis (Guenée) (Pl. 14: 26)

Hadena consanguis Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 6: 97.

Godavari: 2♂ 6♀, 25–28. iii. 1990; 5♀, 11–24. iv. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 19–29. iv. 1991; 1♂ 2♀, 9–23. v. 1991; 1♂ 2♀, 11–24. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♀, 8–11. v. 1991.

Pseudaletia separans (Walker) (Pl. 15: 6)

Leucania separans Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 626.

Godavari: 4♀, 26–29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 1. v. 1990; 1♀, 23. vii. 1990; 2♀, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♀, 13. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 11. v. 1991.

Pseudaletia albicosta (Moore) (Pl. 15: 7)

Aletia albicosta Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 97.

Godavari: 2♂ 3♀, 27–29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 12. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1991; 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 1♂, 19. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 2♀, 15–17. vii. 1990; 2♀, 21. vii. 1990; 2♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Acantholeucania loreyi (Duponchel) (Pl. 15: 11)

Noctua loreyi Duponchel, 1827, in Godart & Duponchel, Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr. 7 (1): 81, pl. 105, fig. 7.

Godavari: 3♂ 4♀, 25–29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 18. iv. 1991.

CUCULLIINAE

Cucullia mediogrisea Warren (Pl. 15: 12)

Cucullia mediogrisea Warren, 1911, Novit. zool. 18: 140.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

Agrochola phaeosoma (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 13)

Amathes phaeosoma Hampson, 1906, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus. 6: 488, pl. 107, fig. 5.

Godavari: 1♀, 19. iii. 1991.

AMPHIPYRINAE

Apamea sodalis (Butler) (Pl. 15: 14)

Xylophasia sodalis Butler, 1878, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 1: 83.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989.

Triphaenopsis indica (Moore) (Pl. 15: 19)

Thalpophila indica Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 344.

Godavari: 1♀, 21. iv. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 2♀, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991.

Sesamia inferens (Walker) (Pl. 15: 15)

Leucania inferens Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 9: 105.

Godavari: 1♀, 27. ix. 1989; 1♀, 3. x. 1989.

Nonagria robusta Hampson (Pl. 15: 16)

Nonagria robusta Hampson, 1894, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 2: 285.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. vi. 1990.

Phlogophora albovittata (Moore) (Pl. 15: 20)

Euplexia albovittata Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 57, pl. 6, fig. 16.

Godavari: 2♂, 1–5. v. 1990; 1♂, 9. vi. 1990; 1♀, 7. iv. 1991; 1♂, 1. v. 1991; 1♂, 15. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂ 1♀, 16–21. vii. 1990.

Phlogophora distorta (Moore) (Pl. 15: 21)

Euplexia distorta Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 354, pl. 38, fig. 18.

Godavari: 1♀, 26. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 1. vi. 1991.

Phlogophora indica Moore (Pl. 15: 24)

Phlogophora indica Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 57.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 2♂, 17–19. iv. 1990; 1♂, 30. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 5–7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990.

Phlogophora conservuloides (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 23)

Euplexia conservuloides Hampson, 1898, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 11: 443.

Godavari: 1♀, 26. iv. 1990.

Phlogophora costalis (Moore) (Pl. 15: 22)

Chutapha costalis Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 131.

Godavari: 2♀, 17–20. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 9. v. 1991; 3♂ 4♀, 2–6. vi. 1991.

Xenotrachea albidisca (Moore) (Pl. 15: 25)

Hadena albidisca Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 59, pl. 6, fig. 17.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990.

Xenotrachea chrysochlora (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 26)

Trachea chrysochlora Hampson, 1908, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus. 7: 143, pl. 61, fig. 10.

Godavari: 1♀, 18. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 21. vii. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Xenotrachea aurantiaca (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 27)

Euplexia aurantiaca Hampson, 1894, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 2: 216.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 19. vi. 1991.

This species is characterized by having the forewing heavily tinged with yellow and the postmedian line rather deeply indented between veins 6 and 5 in the genus. Similar kind of moths also appear in Thailand and Taiwan, with slight differences of genitalia. I describe them as new species.

Xenotrachea thaiensis sp. n. (Pl. 15: 28)

♂ ♀. Length of forewing 12mm (expanse 24mm) in male, 14mm (expanse 28mm) in female. Antenna ciliate in male, filiform in female. Similar to *aurantiaca*, but the white shade around reniform is more prominent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 49). Nearly identical with those of *aurantiaca* (Fig. 48), but the vesical cornuti are more in number.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). A pair of spinous lobes of eighth sternite beyond ostium smaller and not so acute as in *aurantiaca* (Fig. 51).

Holotype. ♂, N. Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui 1,400m, Phu Phing Palace, 7–9. ix. 1987, M. Owada leg. Paratype. 1♀, same data as holotype.

Xenotrachea irrorata sp. n. (Pl. 15: 29)

♂ ♀. Length of forewing 15mm (expanse 31mm) in male, 18mm (expanse 36mm) in female. Antenna ciliate in male, filiform in female. Larger than *aurantiaca*, and the white markings of forewing more developed; in male, reniform filled in with white and claviform conspicuous, and in female, the white bars at sides of orbicular and reniform thick and claviform large.

Male genitalia (Fig. 50). Nearly identical with those of *aurantiaca*, but the valva a little broader and the vesical cornuti shorter and thinner.

Female genitalia (Fig. 53). A pair of spinous lobes of eighth sternite larger and the spines longer and thicker than in *aurantiaca*; ductus bursae longer and cervix bursae without a sclerite.

Holotype. ♂, Taiwan, Hualien Hsien, Tayuling 2,600m, 28–29. viii. 1984, H. Yoshimoto leg. Paratype. 1♀, Taiwan, Chiayi Hsien, Mt. Alishan 2,170m, 6–7. v. 1984.

Euplexidia literata (Moore) (Pl. 15: 30)

Dianthoecia literata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 124.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 8. v. 1991.

Auchmis inextricata (Moore) (Pl. 15: 34)

Rhyzogamma inextricata Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 342.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 6♂ 1♀, 25–27. iii. 1990; 1♀, 22. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 1♀, 23. vii. 1990; 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 3♀, 1–8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990; 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Actinotia polyodon (Clerk) (Pl. 15: 17)

Phalaena polyodon Clerk, 1759, Icones Insect. rariorum 1: pl. 2, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♀, 30. iii. 1990; 1♂, 21. vi. 1990; 1♀, 13. v. 1991; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♀, 23. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Axylia purtis triseriata Moore (Pl. 15: 18)*Axylia triseriata* Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 409.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 20. ix. 1989; 2♂ 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 7♂ 1♀, 26–31. iii. 1990; 3♂, 15–17. iv. 1990; 1♀, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 18–19. vii. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 20–23. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Trachea auriplena (Walker) (Pl. 15: 35)*Eurois ? auriplena* Walker, 1857, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 2: 557.

Godavari: 5♂ 4♀, 21–30. ix. 1989; 2♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 13–19. iv. 1990; 2♂, 7–17. vi. 1990; 1♂ 3♀, 24–28. vi. 1990; 2♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1991; 1♂, 12. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 5♂ 15♀, 16–21. vii. 1990; 2♀, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991.

Trachea microspila Hampson (Pl. 15: 36)*Trachea microspila* Hampson, 1908, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln. Br. Mus. 7: 149, pl. 111, fig. 19.

Godavari: 1♀, 1. viii. 1991.

Trachea aurigera (Walker) (Pl. 15: 37)*Berrhaea aurigera* Walker, 1858, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 15: 1721.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 20. vii. 1990.

Checupa fortissima Moore (Pl. 15: 33)*Checupa fortissima* Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 60, pl. 6, fig. 5.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990.

Karana gemmifera (Walker) (Pl. 15: 31)*Plusia gemmifera* Walker, [1858], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 12: 934.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 1♂, 26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 1. vi. 1991; 1♀, 11. vi. 1991; 1♂, 8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 5♀, 9–11. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1991; 1♀, vi. 1991.

Plexiphleps stellifera (Moore) (Pl. 15: 32)*Dianthezia* [sic] *stellifera* Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 123.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 8. viii. 1991.

Feliniopsis opposita (Walker) (Pl. 16: 1)*Mamestra opposita* Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 667.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 19. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1991.

Feliniopsis confundens (Walker) (Pl. 16: 2)

Hadena confundens Walker, 1857, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 11: 757.

Godavari: 2♂, 24–29. ix. 1989; 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 13–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 5. v. 1991; 2♂, 13. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Sasunaga tenebrosa (Moore) (Pl. 16: 3)

Hadena tenebrosa Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 59.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. viii. 1991; 1♀, 6. viii. 1991.

Sasunaga longiplaga Warren (Pl. 16: 4)

Sasunaga longiplaga Warren, 1912, Novit. zool. 19: 15.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Dipterygina multistriata (Warren) (Pl. 16: 6)

Dipterygia multistriata Warren, 1912, Novit. zool. 19: 14.

Godavari: 1♂, 19. iv. 1990; 1♀, 11. vi. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990.

Xylostola indistincta (Moore) (Pl. 16: 30)

Vapara indistincta Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 163.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Spodoptera litura (Fabricius) (Pl. 16: 9)

Noctua litura Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 601.

Godavari: 1♂ 3♀, 20–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂ 3♀, 28–29. iii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 11–15. iv. 1990; 2♀, 24–30. iv. 1990; 1♂, i. v. 1990; 1♂, 7. vi. 1990; 3♂, 11–20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 18. vii. 1990; 2♂, 7–14. iv. 1991; 1♂, 29. iv. 1991; 1♂ 3♀, 9–16. v. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 14. vi. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 31. vii. 1991; 5♂ 1♀, 1–7. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 11. v. 1991.

Spodoptera mauritia (Boisduval) (Pl. 16: 10)

Hadena mauritia Boisduval, 1833, Nouv. Annls Mus. Hist. nat. Paris 2: 240; 1833, Faune ent. Madagascar, Bourbon & Maurice (Lépid.): 92, pl. 1, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 23. vii. 1990.

Spodoptera exigua (Hübner) (Pl. 16: 14)

Noctua exigua Hübner, [1808], Samml. eur. Schmett. 4: pl. 78, fig. 362.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 13. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991.

Spodoptera pecten Guenée (Pl. 16: 15)

Spodoptera pecten Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 5: 155.

Godavari: 1♂ 2♀, 21–24. ix. 1989; 2♂, 19–23. iv. 1990; 1♀, 8. v. 1990; 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 9. vi. 1990; 1♂, 20. vii. 1990; 1♀, 1. v. 1991; 1♂ 3♀, 29. vii. 1991.

Athetis thoracica (Moore) (Pl. 16: 20)*Radinacra thoracica* Moore, [1884], Lepid. Ceylon 2: 31, pl. 148, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 3♂, 17–19. vii. 1990; 2♂, 1–4. viii. 1991.

Athetis erigida (Swinhoe) (Pl. 16: 11)*Aletia* ? *erigida* Swinhoe, 1890, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1890: 221.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. iv. 1990.

Athetis bipuncta (Snellen) (Pl. 16: 18)*Cosmia bipuncta* Snellen, [1886], Midden-Sumatra 4 (8): 43.

Godavari: 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991.

Athetis lineosa (Moore) (Pl. 16: 16)*Dadica lineosa* Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 394.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Athetis pseudolineosa sp. n. (Pl. 16: 17)

♂. Length of forewing 12–13mm (expanse 24–25mm). Somewhat larger than *lineosa*. Antenna ciliate. Forewing dark grayish fuscous like *lineosa*, but the white spot on reniform absent or quite obsolete; antemedian line black, oblique, running more medially than in *lineosa*; median line diffuse, dark; postmedian line black, gently curved beyond cell. Hindwing uniformly dark grayish fuscous as in *lineosa*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 47). Hardly separable from those of *lineosa* (Fig. 46), but vesical cornuti different; the basal sclerite larger and armed with more than ten short and long dents, while in *lineosa* it is small with one dent; apical cornutus a little shorter; in *lineosa* there is a median series of cornuti, while in this new species vesica lacks such one.

Holotype. ♂, Mt. Phulchouki, 8. v. 1991. Paratypes. 2♂, same data as holotype.

Athetis stellata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 19)*Graphiphora stellata* Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 119.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 1♀, 17. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 11. v. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Athetis delecta (Moore) (Pl. 16: 12)*Caradrina delecta* Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 349, pl. 38, fig. 5.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 28–31. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1990.

Athetis himalayica (Kollar) (Pl. 16: 13)

Caradrina himalayica Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, Kashmir und das Reich Siek 4: 479.

Godavari: 5♂, 25–29. iii. 1990.

Athetis fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 21)

Graphiphora fasciata Moore, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1867: 54.

Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Amphipyra monolitha Guenée (Pl. 16: 5)

Amphipyra monolitha Guenée, in Boisduval & Guenée, Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.) 6: 414.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. vi. 1990.

Callyna jugaria Walker (Pl. 16: 22)

Callyna jugaria Walker, 1858, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 15: 1667.

Godavari: 1♀, 2. x. 1989; 1♀, 17. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Callyna contracta Warren (Pl. 16: 24)

Callyna contracta Warren, 1913, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde 11: 196, pl. 21, line g.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Callyna monoleuca Walker (Pl. 16: 23)

Callyna monoleuca Walker, 1858, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 15: 1667.

Godavari: 1♀, 2. x. 1989; 1♀, 17. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Apsarasa radians (Westwood) (Pl. 16: 7)

Noctua radians Westwood, 1848, Cabinet Orient. Ent.: 58, pl. 28, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. x. 1989; 1♂, 29. vi. 1991.

Cosmia restituta restituta Walker (Pl. 16: 25)

Cosmia restituta Walker, [1857], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 10: 490.

Godavari: 3♂, 11–15. v. 1990.

The nominate subspecies from Nepal is probably first illustrated. It is distinctly different from the well-known subspecies, *picta* Staudinger, in markedly dark fuscous forewing without orbicular and reniform stigmata, but the male genitalia of these two subspecies are completely identical with each other (Figs. 40, 41.).

Cosmia achatina Butler (Pl. 16: 26)

Cosmia achatina Butler, 1879, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 4: 365.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 9. v. 1991.

Paroligia pallidisca (Moore) (Pl. 16: 8)

Erastris pallidisca Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 372, pl. 37, fig. 14.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Dysmilichia calamistrata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 31)

Ilattia calamistrata Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 348.

Godavari: 1♀, 23. ix. 1989.

Condica stellata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 27)

Prospita stellata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 111.

Godavari: 1♂, 29. ix. 1989; 1♂, 2. x. 1989.

Condica dolosa (Walker) (Pl. 16: 28)

Mamestra dolosa Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 667.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Condica illecta (Walker) (Pl. 16: 29)

Perigea illecta Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 684.

Godavari: 4♂ 1♀, 21–24. ix. 1989; 6♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 28. iii. 1990; 1♀, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 1♀, 31. vii. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 1–8. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Iambia harmonica (Hampson) (Pl. 16: 32)

Callopistria harmonica Hampson, 1902, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 14: 203.

Godavari: 1♀, 22. v. 1990; 1♀, 9. vi. 1990; 1♀, 21. vi. 1990; 3♂ 2♀, 16–20. vii. 1990; 1♂, 18. vi. 1991; 1♀, 1. viii. 1991.

Iambia transversa (Moore) (Pl. 16: 33)

Tycracona transversa Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 95, pl. 4, fig. 5.

Godavari: 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 17. vii. 1990.

Elaphria conjugata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 34)

Hydrelia conjugata Moore, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1881: 369.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. v. 1991; 1♂, 13. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Calloplistria repleta Walker (Pl. 16: 35)

Calloplistria repleta Walker, [1858], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 12: 865.

Godavari: 6♂ 1♀, 22–24. ix. 1989; 3♂, 15–17. iv. 1990; 2♂, 24. iv. 1990; 2♂, 6–12. v. 1990; 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 16–20. vii. 1990; 4♂, 8–9. v. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 11–19. v. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 22–23. v. 1991; 3♂, 29–31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Calloplistria indica (Butler) (Pl. 16: 36)

Cotandra indica Butler, 1891, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 6: 76, pl. 9, fig. 8.

Godavari: 2♂, 1–4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1991.

Calloplistria rivularis Walker (Pl. 16: 37)

Calloplistria rivularis Walker, [1858], List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 12: 867.

Godavari: 2♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 20. v. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991.

Calloplistria maillardi (Guenée) (Pl. 16: 38)

Eriopus maillardi Guenée, 1862, in Maillard, Notes Ile Réunion 2: G 39, pl. 22, fig. 8.

Godavari: 2♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 24–29. iv. 1990; 2♂, 12–13. v. 1991; 1♂, 3. vii. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 7♂, 1–7. viii. 1991.

Calloplistria pulchilinea (Walker) (Pl. 16: 39)

Obana pulchilinea Walker, 1862, J. linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.) 6: 190.

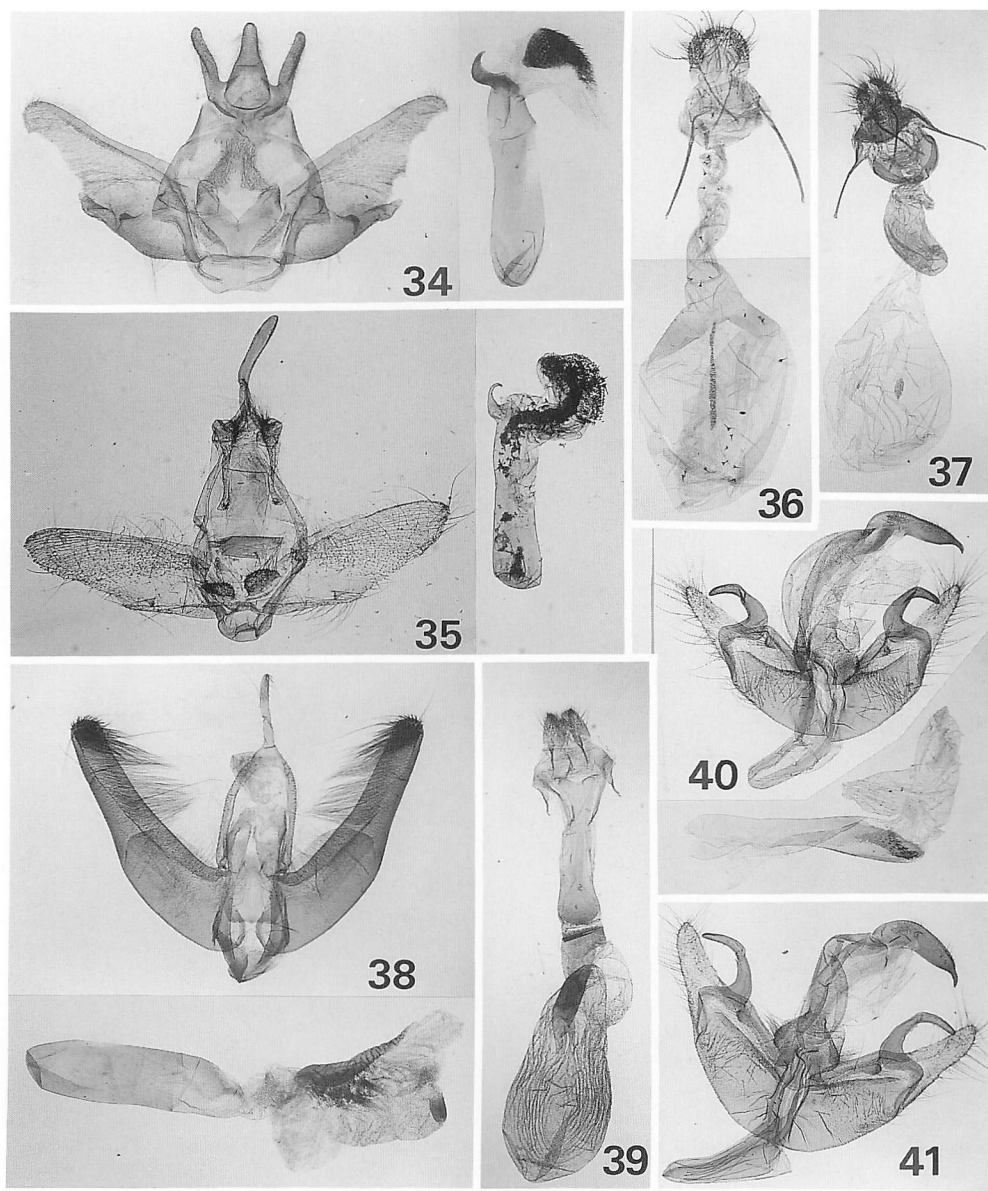
Godavari: 1♂, 29. iii. 1990; 1♀, 1. viii. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991.

Calloplistria yerburii Butler (Pl. 16: 40)

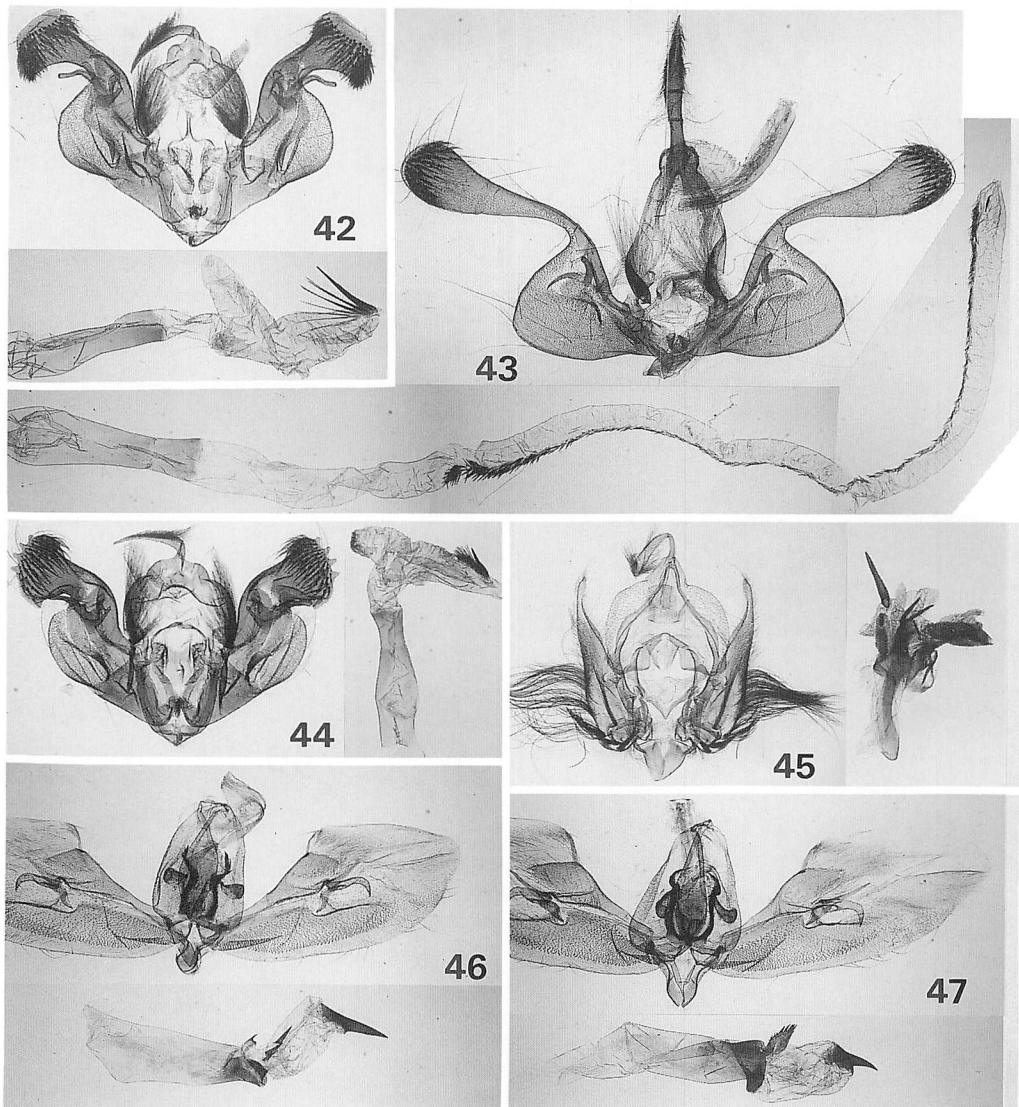
Calloplistria yerburii Butler, 1884, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1884: 496.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 15–22. iv. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 3. v. 1991; 2♂, 1–3. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂ 3♀, 17–21. vii. 1990.

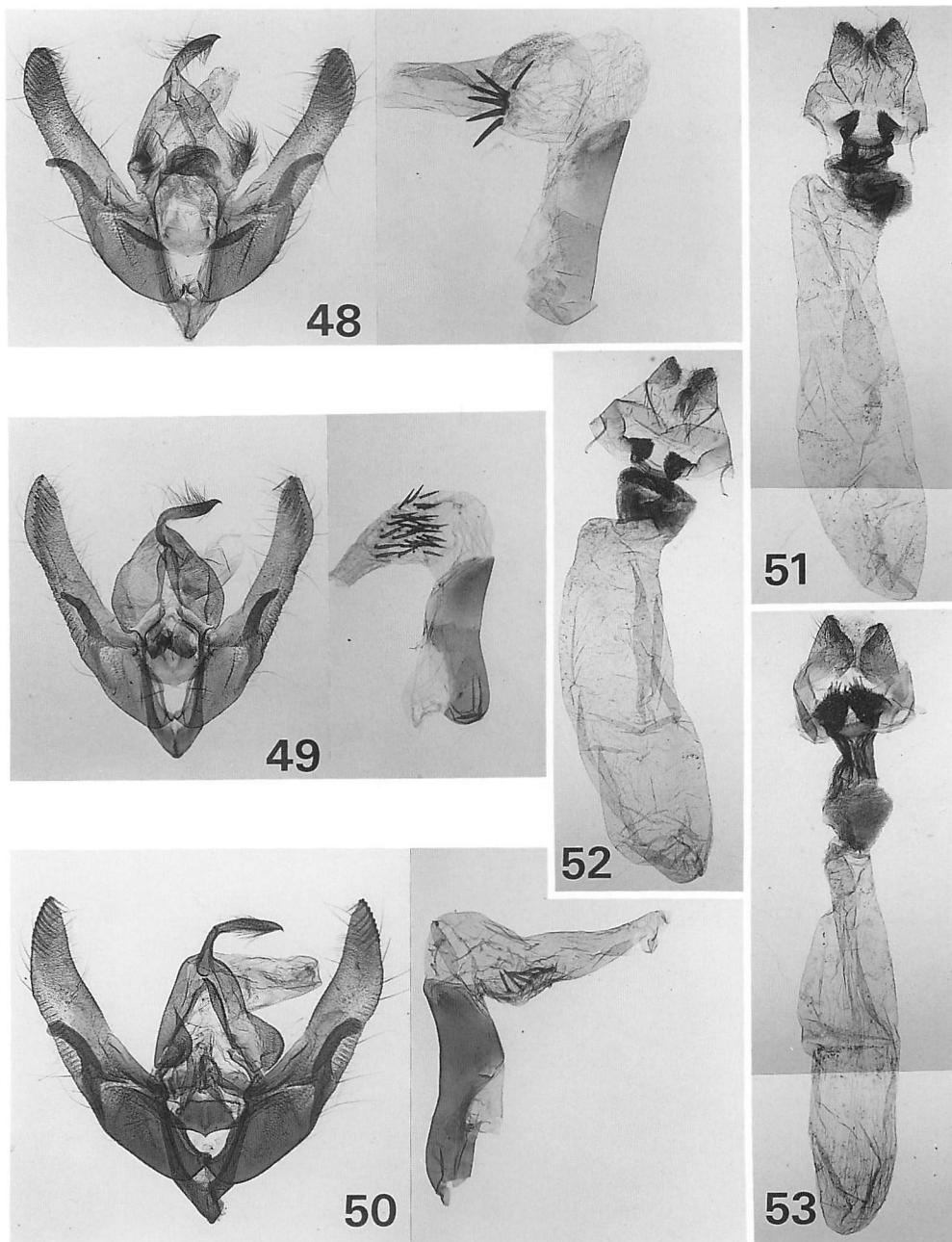
Male genitalia differ from those figured by Viette (1965: 465) based on the Madagascar specimens in the shape of aedeagus vesica and the number of cornuti (Fig. 45). The type locality of *yerburii* is Aden, Yemen, and it is probable that the Madagascar specimens (and/or also Indian ones) do not belong to true *yerburii*.



Figs 34–41. Male and female genitalia. 34. *Takapsestis nepalensis* sp. n., ♂, holotype. 35. *Toxoides undulatus* (Moore), ♂, Darjeeling. 36. *Ditto*, ♀, Darjeeling. 37. *Takapsestis nepalensis* sp. n., ♀, paratype. 38. *Stenoloba rectilinea* sp. n., ♂, paratype. 39. *Ditto*, ♀, paratype. 40. *Cosmia r. restituta* Walker, ♂. 41. *C. r. picta* (Staudinger), ♂, Japan (aedeagus omitted).



Figs 42–47 Male genitalia. 42. *Aletia lineatissima* (Warren), Taiwan. 43. *A. godavariensis* sp. n., holotype. 44. *A. intertexta* Chang. 45. *Callopietria yerburii* Butler. 46. *Athetis lineosa* (Moore). 47. *At. pseudolineosa* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 48–53. Male and female genitalia of *Xenotrachea* spp. 48. *X. aurantiaca* (Hampson), ♂. 49. *X. thaiensis* sp. n., ♂, holotype, Thailand. 50. *X. irrorata* sp. n., ♂, holotype, Taiwan. 51. *X. aurantiaca* (Hampson), ♀. 52. *X. thaiensis* sp. n., ♀, paratype, Thailand. 53. *X. irrorata* sp. n., ♀, paratype, Taiwan.

NOCTUIDAE: HYPISINAE

Yasunori Kishida

Asota tortuosa Moore (Pl. 17: 6)

Asota tortuosa Moore, 1872, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 570.

Godavari: 1♀, 13. v. 1991

Asota caricae (Fabricius) (Pl. 17: 2)

Necta caricae Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 596.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990.

Asota producta Butler (Pl. 17: 1)

Asota producta Butler, 1875, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1875: 320.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. iv. 1990.

Asota plaginota Butler (Pl. 17: 4)

Asota plaginota Butler, 1875, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1875: 320.

Godavari: 1♀, 19. iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990.

Lacides ficus (Fabricius) (Pl. 17: 7)

Noctua ficus Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 595.

Godavari: 1♀, 16. vii. 1990; 2♂, 9. v. 1991.

Digana hearseyana Moore (Pl. 17: 3)

Digana hearseyana Moore, 1859, in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects
Mus. nat. Hist. East India Hse 2: 298.

Godavari: 3♂ 2♀, 29. iii. 1990.

ARCTIIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

ARCTIINAE**Amerila astrea** (Drury) (Pl. 17: 12)*Sphinx astrea* Drury, 1773, *Illust. nat. Hist. exot. Insects* 2: index, 49, pl. 28, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♂, 31. iii. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vii. 1990.

Argina astrea (Drury) (Pl. 17: 5)*Phalaena astrea* Drury, 1773, *Illust. nat. Hist. exot. Insects* 2: index, 11, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 26. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 16. vii. 1990.

Argina argus (Kollar) (Pl. 17: 11)*Euprepia argus* Kollar, [1844], in *Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek* 4: 467.

Godavari: 4♂ 2♀, 28–31. iii. 1990; 3♂, 11. iv. 1990; 1♀, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 2♀, 19. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 4♀, 16–19. vii. 1990.

Utetheisa lotrix (Cramer) (Pl. 17: 10)*Geometra lotrix* Cramer, 1777, *Uitlandsche Kapellen* 2: pl. 109, figs. E, F.

Godavari: 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991.

Nyctemera adversata (Schaller) (Pl. 17: 9)*Pharaena adversata* Schaller, 1788, *Naturforscher, Halle* 23: 52, pl. 1, fig. 13.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 1. x. 1989; 2♂, 18–20. vii. 1990.

Aglaeomorpha plagiata (Walker) (Pl. 18: 1)*Hypercompa plagiata* Walker, 1855, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 3: 655.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. x. 1989; 1♂, 19. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 19. vii. 1990.

Callimorpha principalis (Kollar) (Pl. 18: 15)*Euprepia principalis* Kollar, [1844], in *Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek* 4: 265, pl. 20, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. iii. 1991; 1♂, 7. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♀, 23. iii. 1990.

Here I follow Daniel (1943, *Mitt. Munch. ent. Ges.* 33: 247–269), who treated yellow-hindwing, *C. principalis*, and white-hindwing, *C. equitalis* (Kollar), as the same species. All the specimens recorded above are f. *equitalis*.

Callimorpha similis Moore (Pl. 18: 19)

Callimorpha similis Moore, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1879: 397.

Godavari: 1♂, 10. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991.

Areas imperialis (Kollar) (Pl. 18: 5)

Euprepia imperiaris Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek 4: 466, pl. 21, fig. 1.

Godavari: 1♀, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vi. 1990; 1♂, 10. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Areas galactina orientalis Walker (Pl. 18: 8)

Areas orientalis Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 3: 658.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 2♂, 4–5. v. 1991; 1♀, 16. vii. 1990.

Alphaea imbuta (Walker) (Pl. 18: 12)

Arctia imbuta Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 3: 614.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. vii. 1990; 1♀, 6. viii. 1991.

Alphaea floescens (Moore) (Pl. 18: 9)

Aloa floescens Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 43, pl. 2, fig. 13.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990.

Alphaea impleta (Walker) (Pl. 18: 20)

Arctia impleta Walker, 1864, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 31: 286.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

Alphaea fulvohirta (Walker) (Pl. 18: 16)

Arctia fulvohirta Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 3: 683.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 3. vi. 1991.

Chadartia quadriramosa (Kollar) (Pl. 17: 8)

Euprepia quadriramosa Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek 4: 468.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 11. iv. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Creatonotos gangis (Linnaeus) (Pl. 18: 10)

Phalaena gangis Linnaeus, 1763, Amoenitates Acad. 6: 410.

Godavari: 1♀, 22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 8. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990.

Cretonotos transiens transiens (Walker) (Pl. 18: 11)

Spilosoma transiens Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 3: 675.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂, 7. vi. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens.

Spilarctia multiguttata (Walker) (Pl. 18: 4)

Hypercompa multiguttata Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 3: 657.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 27–30. ix. 1989; 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♀, 1. vi. 1990.

Spilarctia rubilinea (Moore) (Pl. 18: 6)

Spilosoma rubilinea Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 810.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 17. vi. 1990.

Spilarctia casignata (Kollar) (Pl. 18: 2)

Euprepia casignata Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek 4: 466, pl. 21, fig. 1.

Godavari: 2♂, 29–30. iii. 1990; 1♂, 3. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

Spilarctia obliqua (Walker) (Pl. 18: 7)

Spilosoma obliqua Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 3: 679.

Godavari: 2♂, 26. v. 1991.

Spilarctia comma comma (Walker) (Pl. 18: 3)

Aloa comma Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 7:1073.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 23. v. 1990; 3♂, 19–21. vii. 1990.

Lemyra obliquivitta (Moore) (Pl. 18: 17)

Spilarctia obliquivitta Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 40, pl. 2, fig. 26.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. iv. 1990.

Lemyra biseriata (Moore) (Pl. 18: 14)

Alpenus biseriata Moore, 1877, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1877: 596.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. v. 1990.

Lemyra rhodophila (Walker) (Pl. 18: 18)

Spilosoma rhodophila Walker, 1864, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 31: 294.

Godavari: 2♂, 20–22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 30. iv. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990.

Lemyra multivittata (Moore) (Pl. 18: 21)

Spilosoma multivittata Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 808.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. v. 1990.

Lemyra neglecta (Rothschild) (Pl. 18: 13)

Diacrisia neglecta Rothschild, 1910, Novit. zool. 17: 121.

Godavari: 3♂, 28–30. iii. 1990.

LASIOCAMPIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Gastropacha xenapates xenapates Tams (Pl. 19: 7)*Gastropacha xenapates xenapates* Tams, 1935, Mém. Mus. r. Hist. nat. Belg. (Hors série) 4(12): 52–53.

Godavari: 1♂, 25. iv. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991.

Gastropacha philippinensis swanni Tams (Pl. 19: 8)*Gastropacha pardale swanni* Tams, 1935, Mém. Mus. r. Hist. nat. Belg. (Hors série) 4 (12): 52.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. iv. 1991.

Paradoxopla sinuata sinuata (Moore) (Pl. 19: 14)*Gastropacha sinuata* Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 76.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Bhima undulosa (Walker) (Pl. 19: 5)*Poecilocampa undulosa* Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 6: 1477.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. ix. 1989.

Bharetta cinnamonea Moore (Pl. 19: 3)*Bharetta cinnamonea* Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 820, pl. 43, fig. 6.

Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 8. v. 1991; 2♂, 4–8. viii. 1991.

Alompra ferruginea ferruginea Moore (Pl. 19: 6)*Alompra ferruginea* Moore, 1872, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 580, pl. 33, fig. 8.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vi. 1990.

Radhica flavovittata Moore (Pl. 19: 10)*Radhica flavovittata* Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 79.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. vi. 1990.

Arguda decurtata Moore (Pl. 20: 4)*Arguda decurtata* Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 79.

Godavari: 1♀, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, 23. iii. 1990; 1♂, 29. vi. 1990.

***Arguda nepalina* sp. n. (Pl. 20: 3)**

Expanse 47mm. Similar to *A. vinata* (Moore) (Fig. 59) from the Himalayas to China and *Arguda insulindiana* Lajonquiere (Fig. 60) from Sundaland, but distinguished from them as follows. Smaller than *vinata* (expanse 58mm), wings a little broader than in *insulindiana*. Ground color of wings rather reddish, while it is fuscous brown in *vinata*, darker and not so grayish in *insulindiana*; all lines of forewing narrower and not so oblique as in *insulindiana*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 55). Similar to those of *vinata* (Fig. 56). Lateral processes of cubile longer, and the distance between them shorter.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 12. v. 1991. Psratype. Godavari, 1♂, 13. v. 1990.

***Odonestis formosae harutai* subsp. n. (Pl. 20: 1, 2)**

Expanse 44mm in male, 62mm in female. Very similar to nominotypical race from Taiwan (Figs. 57, 58), but differs from it as follows. Male: Postmedian line not so straightish; terminal area of hindwing darker. Median process of eighth abdominal sternite (Fig. 54) broader, armed with numerous minute dents around tip. Female: Ground color of wings darker.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 26. iii. 1990. Paratype. Godavari, 1♀, 3. ix. 1989.

***Kunugia lineata* (Moore) (Pl. 20: 5)**

Lebeda lineata Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 81.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 4♂, 8–16. v. 1991.

***Kunugia undans undans* (Walker) (Pl. 19: 9)**

Lebeda undans Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 6: 1458.

Godavari: 1♂, 15. x. 1989.

***Kunugia ampla* (Walker) (Pl. 19: 4)**

Odenestis [sic] *ampla* Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 6: 1412.

Godavari: 3♂, 20–21. ix. 1989.

***Metanastria hyrtaca* (Cramer) (Pl. 19: 2)**

Phalacna hyrtaca Cramer, 1779, Uitlandsche Kapellen 3: 97, pl. 249, fig. F.

Godavari: 1♀, 1. x. 1989; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990.

***Micropacha lidderdalii* (Druce) (Pl. 19: 13)**

Cosmotriche lidderdalii Druce, 1899, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) 3: 471.

Godavari: 1♂, 28. v. 1990; 2♀, 12–17. vi. 1990.

Euthrix signata (Moore) (Pl. 19: 11)

Cosmotriche signata Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 76.

Godavari: 1♂, 26. iv. 1990; 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991.

Lebeda nobilis nobilis Walker (Pl. 19: 1)

Lebeda nobilis Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 6: 1456.

Godavari: 3♂, 21. ix. 1989.

Palalebeda plagifera (Walker) (Pl. 19: 12)

Lebeda plagifera Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 6: 1459.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂, 23. vi. 1990.

Trabala vishnou (Lefebure) (Pl. 20: 6)

Gastropacha vishnou Lefebure, 1827, Zool. J. Lond. 3: 207.

Godavari: 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 1♀, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♀, 23–25. v. 1990.

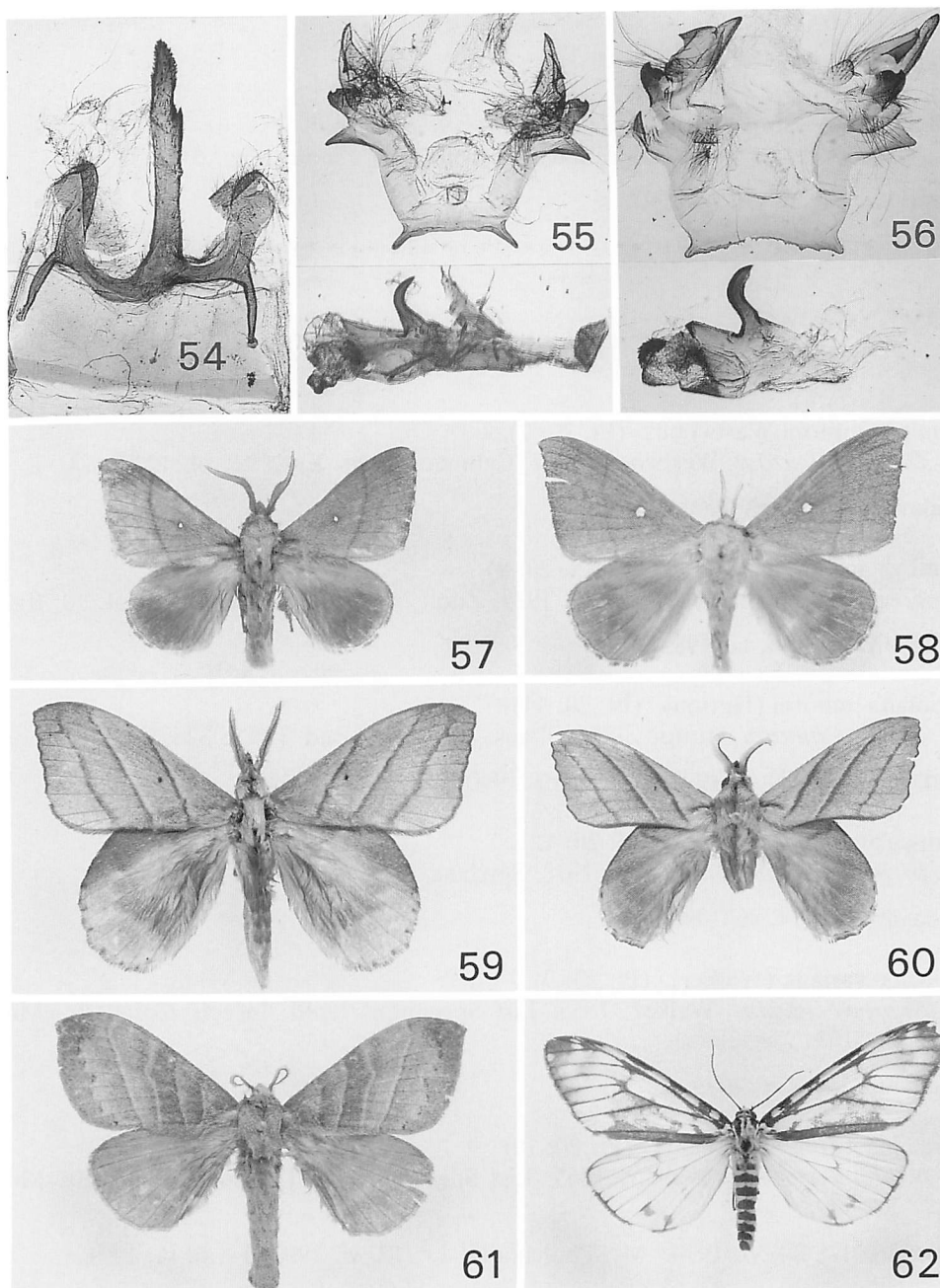


Fig. 54. Eighth sternite of *Odonestis formosae harutai* subsp. n. Figs 55–56. Male genitalia of *Arguda* spp. 55. *A. nepalina* sp. n. 56. *A. vinata* (Moore). Figs 57–58. *Odonestis formosae formosae* (Wileman). 57. ♂, Taiwan. 58. ♀, Taiwan. Fig. 59. *Arguda vinata* (Moore), Darjeeling. Fig. 60. *A. insulindiana* Lajonquire, Pen. Malaya. Fig. 61. *Metanastria hyrtaca* (Cramer). Fig. 62. *Callimorpha similis* Moore, ab.

URANIIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Lyssa zampa zampa (Butler) (Pl. 17: 13)*Nyctalemon zampa* Butler, 1869, Entomologist's mon. Mag. 5: 2, 3.

Godavari: 3♂, 10–15. v. 1991.

BOMBYCIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Bombyx huttoni Westwood (Pl. 20: 7)*Bombyx huttoni* Westwood, 1847, Cabinet Orient. Ent.: 26, pl. 12, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♀, 2. vi. 1990.

Bombyx incomposita (Eecke) (Pl. 20: 8)*Theophila incomposita* Eecke, 1929, Zool. Meded. Leiden 12: 65, pl. 10, fig. 3.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989.

Ernolatia moorei (Hutton) (Pl. 20: 11)*Ocinara moorei* Hutton, 1865, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 2: 326.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1991.

Bivinculata kalikotei Dierl (Pl. 20: 12)*Bivinculata kalikotei* Dierl, 1978, Spixiana (1) 3: 262.

Godavari: 1♂, 14. vi. 1990.

Trilocha varians (Walker) (Pl. 20: 9)*Naprepa varians* Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 5: 1153.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989.

Triuncina cervina (Walker) (Pl. 20: 10)*Naprepa cervina* Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 489.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 6. vi. 1991.

Mustilia sphingiformis Moore (Pl. 20: 17)*Mustilia sphingiformis* Moore, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1879: 407, pl. 33, fig. 4.

Godavari: 2♂, 1. x. 1989; 8♂, 22–28. iii. 1990; 1♂, 2. iv. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 13–17. iv. 1990; 3♂, 12–15. v. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 1–6. vi. 1990; 8♂, 20–24. vi. 1990; 2♂, 2. vii. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 2. vii. 1990; 9♂, 16–21. vii. 1990.

Mustilia falcipennis Walker (Pl. 20: 16)

Mustilia falcipennis Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 581.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. iv. 1990; 15♂, 20–26. v. 1990; 2♂, 20–24. vi. 1990; 3♂, 2. vii. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Mustilia phaeopera Hampson (Pl. 20: 13)

Mustilia phaeopera Hampson, 1910, J. Bombay nat. Hist. 20: 83.

Godavari: 5♂, 20–24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 23–25. v. 1990.

Mustilia hepatica Moore (Pl. 20: 15)

Mustilia hepatica Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 82, pl. 3, fig. 8.

Godavari: 1♀, 4. v. 1990.

Prismosticta fenestrata Butler (Pl. 20: 14)

Prismosticta fenestrata Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 5: 68.

Godavari: 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 8♂, 24–30. v. 1990; 6♂, 1–3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 20. vii. 1990. Many other wrapped specimens.

SPHINGIDAE

Toshiro Haruta

Agrius convolvuli (Linnaeus) (Pl. 21: 1)*Sphinx convolvuli* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Edn 10) 1: 490.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. ix. 1989; 3♂, 20–21. ix. 1989; 1♂, 26. iv. 1990; 1♂, 5. v. 1990; 1♂, 4. vi. 1990; 2♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♀, 19. iv. 1991; 1♀, 27. iv. 1991; 1♀, 9. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 3♂ 3♀, 16–17. vii. 1990; 1♀, 15. iii. 1991; 3♂ 2♀, 10–15. vi. 1991.

Acherontia lachesis (Fabricius) (Pl. 21: 3)*Sphinx lachesis* Fabricius, 1798, Ent. Syst. (Suppl.): 434.

Godavari: 1♀, 30. iv. 1990; 3♀, 19–25. vi. 1991; 1♂, 15. vii. 1991; 1♀, 1. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 2♂, 19. vi. 1990; 2♂, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 16. viii. 1991.

Acherontia styx styx (Westwood) (Pl. 21: 2)*Sphinx styx* Westwood, 1848, Cabinet Orient. Ent.: 88, pl. 42, fig. 3.

Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 19. vi. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 14–19. v. 1991; 1♀, 1. vi. 1991; 1♀, 31. vii. 1991.

Meganoton analis analis (Felder & Rogenhofer) (Pl. 21: 4)

Sphinx analis Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, Reise öst. Fregatte Novara (Zool.) 2 (Abt. 2): pl. 78, fig. 4.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. vi. 1989; 1♂, 20. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 16. v. 1990; 2♂, 24–27. v. 1990; 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 2♂, 3–7. v. 1991; 2♂, 22–23. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♀, 23–25. v. 1990; 1♂, 5. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Psilogramma increta (Walker) (Pl. 21: 6)

Anceryx increta Walker, 1864, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 31: 36.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. v. 1991; 1♀, 19. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Psilogramma menephron (Cramer) (Pl. 21: 5)*Sphinx menephron* Cramer, 1780, Uitlandsche Kapellen 3: 164, pl. 285, fig. A.

Godavari: 8♂ 2♀, 20–21. ix. 1989; 1♂, 16. iv. 1991; 3♂, 15–18. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♂, 25. vi. 1991; 2♂, 17. vii. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991.

Pseudodolbina aequalis Rothschild & Jordan (Pl. 21: 8)

Pseudodolbina aequalis Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl.: 101, pl. 35, fig. 23.

Godavari: 1♂, 31. vii. 1991.

Very rare species. This may be the first record from Nepal.

Dolbina inexacta (Walker) (Pl. 21: 7)

Macrosphinx inexacta Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 208.

Godavari: 9♂, 20–27. ix. 1989; 1♀, 1. iv. 1990; 2♂, 14–17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 2–7. vii. 1990; 2♂, 16–19. vii. 1990; 3♂, 14–17. iv. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 20–23. iv. 1991; 3♂ 2♀, 5–10. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 29–30. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂, 16–17. vii. 1990; 2♂, 29. vii. 1991; 3♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Amplypterus masoni masoni (Clark) (Pl. 21: 10)

Campsogene masoni Clark, 1925, Proc. New Engl. zool. Club 9: 17.

Godavari: 1♂, 5. vi. vi. 1989; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 2♂, 14–18. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 4♂ 3♀, 7–9. v. 1991; 3♂, 15–16. v. 1991; 1♂, 20. v. 1991; 5♂ 2♀, 10–16. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 8. v. 1991.

Ambulyx placida Moore (Pl. 21: 11)

Ambulyx placida Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 390.

Godavari: 6♂ 4♀, 12–30. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 8♂ 2♀, 11–30. v. 1990; 10♂ 1♀, 1–15. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 23. vi. 1990; 13♂ 4♀, 9–26. v. 1991; 3♂ 1♀, 8–12. vi. 1991; 1♀, 21. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. iii. 1991; 1♂, 7. v. 1991; 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 5♂ 2♀, 6–12. vi. 1991.

Ambulyx sericeipennis Butler (Pl. 21: 12)

Ambulyx sericeipennis Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 252.

Godavari: 10♂ 2♀, 15–28. iv. 1990; 14♂ 7♀, 1–30. v. 1990; 15♂ 3♀, 1–24. vi. 1990; 3♂ 3♀, 6–21. vii. 1990; 3♀, 15–19. viii. 1990; 5♂, 5–28. iv. 1991; 21♂ 12♀, 5–29. v. 1991; 4♂, 1–24. vi. 1991. 5♂ 1♀, 2–5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 3. v. 1990; 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 16–17. vii. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 6–11. v. viii. 1991.

Abundant in Godavari from April to July. The Nepalese population appears to be intermediate in facies between West Himalayan nominate subspecies and East Himalayan subspecies *agana* Jordan.

Ambulyx liturata liturata Butler (Pl. 21: 9)

Ambulyx liturata Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 250.

Godavari: 1♀, 14. v. 1990; 1♀, 24. v. 1990; 1♀, 26. v. 1990; 1♀, 3. vi. 1990; 2♂ 3♀, 15–19. viii. 1990; 1♂, 18. iv. 1991; 6♂ 1♀, 10–20. v. 1991.

Ambulyx ochracea Butler (Pl. 21: 13)

Ambulyx ochracea Butler, 1885, Cist. Ent. 3: 113.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 10. x. 1989; 5♂ 10♀, 1–28. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 27–30. v. 1990; 2♂ 3♀, 3–24. vi. 1990; 1♂ 3♀, 17–29. vii. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 2–19. viii. 1990; 4♂ 3♀, 8–29. iv. 1991; 16♂ 8♀, 5–20. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 13. v. 1991.

Clanis undulosa undulosa Moore (Pl. 21: 14)*Clanis undulosa* Moore, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1879: 387.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 7. vi. 1989; 1♂, 7. vi. 1990; 1♀, 13. vi. 1990; 3♂ 5♀, 21–29. vi. 1990; 3♂, 15. v. 1991; 2♂, 7–8. vi. 1991; 3♂ 3♀, 21. vi. 1991.

Clanis deucalion (Walker) (Pl. 22: 1)*Basiana deucalion* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 237.

Godavari: 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1991; 1♂, 26. v. 1991; 3♂, 1–7. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 7. vi. 1990; 1♀, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 11–13. vi. 1991.

Leucophlebia lineata lineata Westwood (Pl. 22: 2)*Leucophlebia lineata* Westwood, 1848, Cabinet Orient. Ent.: 46, pl. 22, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vii. 1991; 1♂, 10. vii. 1991; 11♂ 2♀, 12–20. vii. 1991; 2♂, 21. vii. 1991.

Polyptychus trilineatus undatus Rothschild & Jordan (Pl. 22: 3)*Polyptychus trilineatus undatus* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl.: 238, pl. 18, figs. 1, 5.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 20–21. ix. 1989; 2♂ 1♀, 1–3. x. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 9. v. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 18–25. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 2–7. vi. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 16–22. vii. 1990; 1♀, 19. viii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 21. ix. 1990; 13♂ 7♀, 6–26. v. 1991; 1♂ 3♀, 6–21. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ 1♀, 31. vii. 1991.

Marumba gaschkewitschi fortis Jordan (Pl. 22: 4)*Marumba gaschkewitschi fortis* Jordan, 1929, Novit. zool. 35: 85.

Godavari: 2♂, 6–7. vi. 1989; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 3♂, 13–19. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 8–9. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 16–23. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 20–21. vi. 1991; 1♀, 4. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 16. vii. 1990.

Marumba cristata cristata (Butler) (Pl. 22: 5)*Triptogon cristata* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 253.

Godavari: 2♂, 3–7. vi. 1989; 1♂ 2♀, 16–18. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. v. 1990; 41♂ 26♀, 1–23. vi. 1990; 8♂ 1♀, 7–23. v. 1991; 7♂ 2♀, 10–24. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 16. vii. 1990; 1♀, 29. vii. 1991.

Marumba sperchius gigas (Butler) (Pl. 22: 6)*Triptogon sperchius gigas* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 253.

Godavari: 1♀, 29. iv. 1990; 5♂ 2♀, 1–13. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 3–19. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 2♂, 25–27. iv. 1991; 7♂ 6♀, 7–20. v. 1991; 1♀, 13. vi. 1991; 1♀, 1. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990.

Marumba spectabilis spectabilis (Butler) (Pl. 22: 7)*Triptogon spectabilis* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 256.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1989; 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 1♂, 23. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 4♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♀, 5. vi. 1991.

Rhodoprasina floralis (Butler) (Pl. 22: 8)*Ambulyx floralis* Butler, 1877, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 9: 639.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1989; 1♂, 6. vi. 1990; 3♂, 31. v. 1991; 3♂, 5–8. vi. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991; 9♂ 1♀, 15–25. vi. 1991.

All the specimens have been taken above 2,000m where this species is not so rare.

Clanidopsis exusta (Butler) (Pl. 22: 9)*Basiana exusta* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 252.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. vi. 1989; 3♂, 10–12. vi. 1991.

Both Bell & Scott (1937) and D'Abrera ([1987]) stated that this species had been found only in the W. Himalayan region, but Dierl (1970) already reported that the many specimens were caught in Nepal in July, 1967.

Cypa decolor decolor (Walker) (Pl. 22: 10)*Smerinthulus decolor* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 255.

Godavari: 1♂, 6. vi. 1989; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 3. iv. 1991; 1♂ 3♀, 14–19. iv. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 7–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 13. v. 1991; 2♂, 24–25. vi. 1991; 6♂, 21–30. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991.

Smerinthulus perversa (Rothschild) (Pl. 22: 11)*Cypa perversa* Rothschild, 1895, Novit. zool. 2: 28.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 13. vi. 1991.

This may be the first record of this species from Nepal.

Anambulyx elwesi (Druce) (Pl. 22: 13)*Ambulyx elwesi* Druce, 1882, Entomologist's. month. Mag. 19: 17.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 7. vi. 1989; 2♀, 15–28. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 2–10. v. 1990; 2♀, 14–24. v. 1990; 8♂ 11♀, 1–23. vi. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 16–23. vii. 1990; 9♂ 10♀, 7–25. v. 1991; 1♂ 4♀, 21–30. vi. 1991; 4♂ 2♀, 2–7. vii. 1991; 3♂ 6♀, 20–31. vii. 1991; 2♀, 2–5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 4♂ 2♀, 29. vii 4. viii. 1991.

This species is rare in Sikkim & Khasi Hills, N. India (Bell & Scott, 1937), but is very common in Godavari from May to July. Inoue (1991) recorded it from Thailand.

Cephonodes hylas hylas (Linnaeus) (Pl. 22: 19)*Sphinx hylas* Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa Plant.: 539.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1991.

Daphnis hypothous hypothous (Cramer) (Pl. 22: 14)*Sphinx hypothous* Cramer, 1780, Uitlandsche Kapellen 3: 165, pl. 285, fig. D.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1989; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 19. vi. 1990; 1♂, 24. ix. 1990; 1♂, 12. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. vii. 1991; 1♂, 14. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 7. viii. 1991.

Dahira rubiginosa Moore (Pl. 22: 12)*Dahira rubiginosa* Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 391.

Godavari: 6♂ 1♀, 19–22. iii. 1990; 1♂, 13. iv. 1990; 7♂ 16♀, 2–30. iv. 1991; 7♂ 9♀, 7–18. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♀, 13. iii. 1991; 1♂, 6. iv. 1991; 6♂ 3♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♀, 11. v. 1991.

Ampelophaga rubiginosa fasciosa Moore (Pl. 22: 17)*Ampelophaga fasciosa* Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 391.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. vi. 1989; 4♂, 21–24. ix. 1989; 2♂, 23–29. iv. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 1–10. v. 1990; 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 1–4. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 18. viii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 23–30. iv. 1991; 15♂ 1♀, 5–26. v. 1991; 2♀, 1–5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂, 23–25. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 4–8. v. 1991; 4♂ 3♀, 3–9. vi. 1991; 1♂, 11. vi. 1991; 4♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Ampelophaga khasiana khasiana Rothschild (Pl. 22: 16)*Ampelophaga khasiana* Rothschild, 1895, Novit. zool. 2: 482.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 1♀, 20. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 2♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂ 3♀, 4–9. vi. 1991; 1♂, 12. vi. 1991.

This may be the first record of this species from Nepal.

Acosmeryx naga (Moore) (Pl. 22: 15)*Acosmeryx naga* Moore, [1858], in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. east India Coy (1): 271.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1989; 8♂ 3♀, 22–31. iii. 1990; 11♂ 3♀, 1–29. iv. 1990; 2♂, 12–14. v. 1990; 1♂, 13. vi. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 2–8. iv. 1991; 8♂ 2♀, 12–26. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂ 3♀, 23–25. v. 1990; 6♂, 2–20. vii. 1990; 2♂, 13–16. iii. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 7–17. iv. 1991; 9♂ 3♀, 7–9. v. 1991; 1♂, 3. vi. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

Numerous moths of *naga* come to the light every night from April to July. The commonest Hawk-moth in Godavari and on Mt. Phulchouki.

Acosmeryx anceus subdentata Rothschild & Jordan (Pl. 22: 18)*Acosmeryx anceus subdentata* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl.: 528.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991.

This may be the first record of this species from Nepal.

Acosmeryx omissa Rothschild & Jordan (Pl. 23: 1)*Acosmeryx omissa* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl.: 530, pl. 44, fig. 24, pl. 48, fig. 24, pl. 55, fig. 21..

Godavari: 1♂, 16. v. 1991; 1♂, 23. v. 1991.

Acosmeryx yunnanfuana Clark (Pl. 23: 2)*Acosmeryx yunnanfuana* Clark, 1924, Proc. New Engl. zool. Club 9: 34.*Acosmeryx montivaga* Kernbach, 1966, Khumb Himal [1] (3): 175, figs. 1, 2.

Syn. n.

Acosmeryx tibetana Chu & Wang, 1980, Acta zootaxon. sin. 5: 419, text-fig. 3, pl. 1, fig. 4.

Godavari: 2♂, 29. iv. 1991; 1♂, 6. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. vii. 1990; 6♂, 7–11. v. 1991.

Acosmeryx montivaga Kernbach was described from Nepal, and was found to be identical with *A. tibetana* Chu & Wang from Tibet both in appearance and in male genitalia. Inoue (1990) synonymized *tibetana* with *A. yunnanfuana*. Thus *montivaga* must be sunk into *yunnanfuana*.**Eupanacra sinuata** (Rothschild & Jordan) (Pl. 23: 3)*Panacra sinuata* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl.: 539, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Godavari: 1♂, 6. vi. 1989; 1♂, 27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 1♂, 28. v. 1990.

Eupanacra metallica metallica (Butler) (Pl. 23: 4)*Panacra metallica* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 6.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 3. vi. 1990; 2♂, 15–17. vi. 1990; 7♂ 1♀, 24–26. vi. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, 22. v. 1991; 1♀, 20. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 3♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 3♂, 9. v. 1990; 3♂, 4–9. vi. 1991; 3♂, 3–4. viii. 1991.

Eupanacra mydon mydon (Walker) (Pl. 23: 5)*Panacra mydon* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 155.

Godavari: 2♂, 4–6. vi. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 28. v. 1990; 7♂, 2–15. vi. 1990; 2♂ 2♀, 18–22. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. viii. 1990; 1♀, 19. ix. 1990; 1♂, 1. x. 1990; 3♂, 8–14. v. 1991; 1♀, 25. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 2–8. viii. 1991.

Angonyx testacea testacea (Walker) (Pl. 23: 6)*Perigonia testacea* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 102.

Godavari: 1♂, 5. v. 1991.

Nephele didyma (Fabricius) (Pl. 23: 7)*Sphinx didyma* Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 543.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1989; 1♂, 1. x. 1989; 5♂ 4♀, 22–28. iii. 1990; 6♂ 2♀, 12–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. iv. 1991; 3♂ 2♀, 14–17. iv. 1991; 6♂ 1♀, 7–16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♀, 8. iv. 1991.

Aspledon himachala himachala (Butler) (Pl. 23: 8)*Lophura himachala* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 621.

Godavari: 1♂, 19. viii. 1990.

Macroglossum bombylans Boisduval (Pl. 23: 9)*Macroglossa bombylans* Boisduval, [1875], Hist. nat. Insects (Lépid) 1: 334.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. x. 1990.

Macroglossum insipida insipida Butler (Pl. 23: 10)*Macroglossa insipida* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 242.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. v. 1990.

Macroglossum belis (Linnaeus) (Pl. 23: 11)*Sphinx belis* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Edn 10) 1: 493.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1991.

Rhopalopsycha nycteris nycteris (Kollar) (Pl. 23: 12)*Macroglossa nycteris* Kollar, [1848], in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich Siek 4: 458, pl. 19, fig. 5.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂ 1♀, 1–10. viii. 1991.

The last five species are day-flying moths. As I neglected catching moths in a daytime, the collection of the day-flying moths is very poor. Several more species will be expected to be added to the list in future.

Deilephila elpenor macromera (Butler) (Pl. 23: 13)*Choerocampa elpenor macromera* Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 7.

Godavari: 1♂, 7. vi. 1989; 1♂, 7. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 11–18. v. 1990; 11♂ 1♀, 25–27. v. 1990; 12♂ 4♀, 2–20. vi. 1990; 10♂ 5♀, 5–29. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 1. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 15–17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 6. v. 1991; 4♂ 3♀, 4–13. vi. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Hippotion celerio (Linnaeus) (Pl. 24: 1)*Sphinx celerio* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Edn. 10) 1: 491.

Godavari: 2♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 25. iii. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 3. iv. 1991; 1♂, 17. iv. 1991; 1♂, 11. v. 1991; 1♂, 8. viii. 1991.

Hippotion boerhaviae (Fabricius) (Pl. 24: 2)*Sphinx boerhaviae* Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 542.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 1–2. x. 1989; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 2♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 15. viii. 1990; 1♂, 22. iv. 1991; 1♂, 29. iv. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂ ♀, 18. iii. 1991.

Hippotion rafflesi (Butler) (Pl. 24: 5)*Choerocampa rafflesi* Butler, 1877, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 9: 556.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. iii. 1990; 2♂, 24. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 18. vi. 1991.

Theretra nessus* (Drury) (Pl. 24: 9)Sphinx nessus* Drury, [1773], Illust. nat. Hist. 2: 46, pl. 76, fig. 1.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. ix. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 13–18. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 23–31. vii. 1991; 2♂, 2–4. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Theretra clotho clotho* (Drury) (Pl. 24: 4)Sphinx clotho* Drury, [1773], Illust. nat. Hist. 2: 48, pl. 28, fig. 1.

Godavari: 2♂, 21–24. ix. 1989; 1♂ 2♀, 2. x. 1989; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 10. v. 1991; 1♂, 18. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 12. vi. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 2–4. viii. 1991; 1♂, 6. viii. 1991.

Theretra alecto alecto* (Linnaeus) (Pl. 24: 3)Sphinx alecto* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Edn 10) 1: 492.

Godavari: 1♂, 9. vi. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 22–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 8. vi. 1990; 5♂, 12–18. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 2♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1991; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 4. vi. 1991; 3♂, 31. vii. 1991; 7♂ 1♀, 2–4. viii. 1991.

Theretra oldenlandiae oldenlandiae* (Fabricius) (Pl. 24: 7)Sphinx oldenlandiae* Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 542.

Godavari: 1♀, 2. x. 1989; 2♂, 18. iv. 1990; 1♀, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. iii. 1991; 2♂, 13–16. v. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♂, 4. viii. 1991.

Theretra pallicosta* (Walker) (Pl. 24: 8)Chaerocampa pallicosta* Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 145.

Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 8–11. v. 1991; 1♀, 15. v. 1991; 1♀, 18. v. 1991.

Theretra griseomarginata* (Hampson) (Pl. 24: 6)Chaerocampa griseomarginata* Hampson, 1898, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 9: 281, pl. A, fig. 12.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

This was already recorded by Haruta (1991). One of the rarest Hawk-moths in Godavari and also in the World.

Pergesa actea* (Cramer) (Pl. 24: 10)Sphinx actea* Cramer, 1779, Uitlandsche Kapellen 3: 93, pl. 248, fig. A.

Godavari: 2♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 1. x. 1989; 1♂, 24. iv. 1990; 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 1♂, 1. vi. 1990; 1♂, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. iv. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 11–16. v. 1991; 1♂, 5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 3♂, 3–7. viii. 1991.

Rhagastis olivacea* (Moore) (Pl. 24: 11)Pergesa olivacea* Moore, 1872, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 566.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. vi. 1989; 1♂, 12. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. iv. 1990; 1♂, 30. v. 1990; 3♂, 20–24. vi. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 16–18. vii. 1990; 17♂ 4♀, 5–15. v. 1991; 2♂, 31. vii.

1991; 1♂ 1♀, 1–5. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂ 1♀, 23–25. v. 1990; 1♂, 16. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 5. vi. 1991; 1♀, 9. vi. 1991.

Rhagastis castor aurifera (Butler) (Pl. 24: 15)

Pergesa aurifera Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 7.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. vi. 1989; 1♂, 21. ix. 1989; 1♂, 1. x. 1989; 1♂, 13. iv. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 21. vi. 1990; 1♂, 4. iv. 1991; 1♀, 14. iv. 1991; 5♂, 8–15. v. 1991; 2♂ 2♀, 29–31. vii. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 1–2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, 5. v. 1991; 1♀, 12. vi. 1991; 15♂ 7♀, 1–5. viii. 1991.

Rhagastis albomarginatus albomarginatus (Rothschild) (Pl. 24: 12)

Metopsilus albomarginatus Rothschild, 1894, Novit. zool. 1: 78.

Godavari: 1♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. iv. 1990; 1♀, 30. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. iv. 1991; 4♂ 5♀, 3–15. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 2♀, 11. v. 1991.

Rhagastis confusa Rothschild & Jordan (Pl. 24: 16)

Rhagastis confusa Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Novit. zool. 9, Suppl.: 795, pl. 14, fig. 12.

Godavari: 1♂, 13. v. 1990; 2♂, 24–26. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. iv. 1991; 1♂, 20. iv. 1991; 2♂ 1♀, 5–8. v. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 12–16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 17. vii. 1990.

Rhagastis gloriosa (Butler) (Pl. 24: 13)

Pergesa gloriosa Butler, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1875: 246.

Godavari: 2♂, 4–12. v. 1990; 2♂, 24. v. 1990; 1♀, 2. vi. 1990; 5♂, 20–28. vi. 1990; 1♀, 20. vii. 1990; 1♀, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 23. v. 1990; 2♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

This species is rare in N. India (Bell & Scott, 1937), but is rather common in Godavari.

Cechenena lineosa lineosa (Walker) (Pl. 24: 17)

Chaerocampa lineosa Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 8: 144.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. vi. 1989; 2♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 2♂, 13. v. 1990; 2♀, 26–27. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 15–24. vi. 1990; 2♂ 3♀, 17–28. iv. 1991; 4♂ 5♀, 9–23. v. 1991; 1♂, 31. vii. 1991; 1♀, 3. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 3♂ 1♀, 15–17. vi. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 16–17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 30. vii. 1991; 7♂ 1♀, 2–4. viii. 1991.

Cechenena subangustata Rothschild (Pl. 24: 18)

Cechenena subangustata Rothschild, 1920, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 5: 482.

Godavari: 2♂, 27–28. v. 1990; 3♂, 19–26. vi. 1990; 10♂ 3♀, 8–20. v. 1991; 1♂, 26. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 16–17. vii. 1990; 2♀, 4. viii. 1991.

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SATURNIIDAE

Toshiro Haruta

Attacus atlas (Linnaeus) (Pl. 25: 3)*Phalaena atlas* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (Edn 10) 1: 495.

Godavari: 11♂, 2–11. vi. 1991; 2♂, 21. vi. 1991.

Archaeoattacus edwardsi (White) (Pl. 25: 5)*Attacus edwardsi* White, 1859, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1859:115.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. viii. 1991.

Samia cynthia cynthia (Drury) (Pl. 26: 9)*Attacus cynthia* Drury, [1773], Illust. nat. Hist. 2: 10, pl. 6, fig. 2.

Godavari: 2♂, 20–23. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 15. vi. 1991; 1♂, 17. vii. 1991; 1♂, 2. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 16. vii. 1990.

Antheraea assamensis assamensis (Helfer) (Pl. 26: 1)*Saturnia assamensis* Helfer, 1837, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 6: 43.

Godavari: 1♀, 21. vi. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990; 4♂, 10–20. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 1♀, 18. vii. 1990.

Antheraea helferi helferi Moore (Pl. 26: 3)*Antheraea helferi* Moore, 1859, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1859:257.*Antheraea helferi* Moore, [1860], in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. east India Hse 2: 397.

Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 9♂ 6♀, 16–21. vii. 1990.

Antheraea roylei Moore (Pl. 26: 4)*Antheraea roylei* Moore, 1859, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1859: 256.*Antheraea roylei* Moore, [1860], in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. east India Hse 2: 397.

Godavari: 4♂, 23–31. iii. 1990; 8♂ 1♀, 26–28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 13. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vii. 1990.

Caligula thibeta (Westwood) (Pl. 26: 5)*Saturnia thibeta* Westwood, 1853, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1853: 166.

Godavari: 3♂, 8–12. xi. 1989; 1♂, 12. xi. 1990; 2♂, 20. xi. 1990.

Caligula zuleika (Hope) (Pl. 25: 7)*Saturnia zuleika* Hope, 1843, Trans. Linn. Soc. 19 (2): 132, pl. 11, fig. 5.

Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 2. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 24–28. vi. 1990; 7♂, 19–20. vii. 1990.

Caligula anna (Moore) (Pl. 25: 8)*Saturnia anna* Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 818.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 28. vi. 1990.

Caligula grotei (Moore) (Pl. 25: 6)*Saturnia grotei* Moore, 1859, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1859: 265.

Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂, 28. vi. 1990; 1♂, 6. vi. 1991; 1♂, 13. vi. 1991.

Loepa katinka (Westwood) (Pl. 26: 2)*Saturnia katinka* Westwood, 1848, Cabinet Orient. Ent.: 25, pl. 12, fig. 2.

Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 20. vi. 1990; 1♂, 24. vi. 1990; 3♂, 26. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 4♂ 1♀, 15–17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 6. vi. 1991; 2♂, 11–16. vi. 1991.

Salassa lola (Westwood) (Pl. 26: 8)*Saturnia lola* Westwood, 1848, Cabinet. Orient. Ent.: 25.

Godavari: 2♂, 27. v. 1990; 3♂, 17–20. vi. 1990; 2♂, 24–26. vi. 1990; 2♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 1. viii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 15. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 3♂, 8–11. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 4–8. vi. 1991; 1♂, 18. vi. 1991.

Actias selene selene (Hübner) (Pl. 26: 6)*Ecchidna selene* Hübner, [1807], Samml. exot. Schmett. 1: [173].

Godavari: 11♂, 22–31. iii. 1990; 3♂, 14–18. iv. 1990; 2♂, 23–29. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 18–25. v. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 17–23. vii. 1990; 3♂, 8. iv. 1991; 13♂ 1♀, 9–23. v. 1991.

Rhodinia newara (Moore) (Pl. 26: 7)*Phodia newara* Moore, 1872, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 578.

Godavari: 62♂ 7♀, 1–10. xii. 1989.

Abundant in Godavari from November 20th to December 15th in every year.

Cricula trifenestrata (Helfer) (Pl. 25: 4)*Saturnia trifenestrata* Helfer, 1837, J. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 6: 45.

Godavari: 1♂, 5. v. 1991.

BRAHMAEIDAE

Toshiro Haruta

Brahmaea wallichii wallichii (Gray) (Pl. 25: 1)*Bombyx wallichii* Gray, 1831, Zool. Miscellancy (1): 39, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂ 2♀, 27. v. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 6. vi. 1990; 4♂ 1♀, 20–28. vi. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 11–13. v. 1991; 2♂, 8. vi. 1991; 2♂, 23–25. vii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂ 1♀, 23–25. v. 1990; 1♀, 15. vi. 1990; 4♂ 2♀, 17–19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 2♂, 4–13. vi. 1991.

Brahmaea hearseyi White (Pl. 25: 2)*Brahmaea hearseyi* White, 1861, Proc. ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 1: 26.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990.

NOTODONTIDAE

Shigero Sugi

Seventy-six species of the Notodontidae are listed from T. Haruta's collection with a few additions taken from another source. About 16 species among them have not been included even by any other names in the published works dealing with the Nepalese fauna (Daniel, 1972; Nakamura, 1974; Dierl, 1983, etc.), thus increasing the number of species known from the whole part of Nepal to 100 species or more. The collection now studied has a full seasonal coverage from March to early October in nearly two years, which means that the list below will reflect to considerable extent the faunal composition of the Godavari area, and which contributed to taxonomic solutions for a few species with seasonal variation.

Cyphanta chortochroa Hampson (Pl. 27: 1)

Cyphanta chortochroa Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 175.

Godavari: 1♂, 6. v. 1991.

The genus *Cyphanta* Walker, including two Himalayan species with light green forewing and a quadrid forewing venation, was recalled back to the Notodontidae (Holloway, 1989: 208). Kiriakoff (1963b) had moved it to the Noctuidae, suggesting better placement in the Acronictinae, the position cited in Nye (1975).

Clostera pallida (Walker) (Pl. 27: 2)

Nerice pallida Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 5: 1077.

Godavari: 4♂ 3♀, 20–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂ 2♀, 18–27. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1991.

Clostera fulgurita (Walker) (Pl. 27: 3)

Ichthyura fulgurita Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 433.

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 1♂, 15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990.

This is the representative of the Eurasian *anachoreta* (Denis & Schiffermüller) in the oriental tropics, often treated as such by authors (cf. Daniel, 1972, fig. 35).

Clostera restituta (Walker) (Pl. 27: 4)

Ichthyura restituta Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 433.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 19. iv. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1991; 1♂, 5. v. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♂, 6. v. 1991; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Cerura harutai sp. n. (Pl. 27: 5, 6)

Male and female as illustrated. Forewing length 24–29mm in male, 31–35mm in female. Facies similar to most relatives having a robust aedeagus which is less flexed, tapered apically with a long finely serrate band on vesica, such as

malaysiana Holloway (Sundaland), *subrosea* Matsumura (Taiwan), and two undescribed species (Thailand and Palawan, respectively). The new species is best separable from them in the aedeagus vesica, which is exteriorly armed with, instead of the finely serrate band, a massive sclerotized plate extending into two stout spines at apical and proximal angles (Fig. 63).

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 8. iv. 1991. Paratypes. Godavari: 6♂, 12–15. iv. 1990; 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 16–19. vii. 1990; 1♂, 3. iii. 1991; 4♂ 1♀, 7–17. iv. 1991; 15♂, 7–19. v. 1991; 1♀, vi. 1991; 3♂, 2–7. viii. 1991.

This new species comes to the tropical subgroup of *Cerura* Schrank where species are characterized by the bold fasciation on the forewing and W-shaped sclerotization on the eighth abdominal sternite (Holloway, 1982).

This species appears to be very common in Godavari, flying in March to August.

Franzdanielia gen. n.

Type species: *Franzdanielia fasciata* sp. n.

Male antenna bipectinate at about two-thirds to apex, then abruptly simple. Eyes naked. Palpi short, proboscis moderately developed. Forewing narrow, produced apically, veins without areole, R1 normal, R2 stalked with R3+4, R5 separating from stem about halfway to apex. M1 connate. Hindwing with M2 weak, M1 and Rs shortly stalked. Tibial spurs in formula 0-2-4.

Male genitalia. Uncal structure massive basally, giving rise a pair of stout processes, socii wanting; gnathos-like, sclerotized arms arising from basal ventral edge of tegumen, which meet medially and having pointed apices. Valva relatively small, with costa arched, sacculus with a central lobe. Aedeagus and vesica tubular, simple without cornutus. Sternite and tergite of eighth abdominal segment less modified, with a slight medial notch on posterior margin of the former.

The new genus is erected to receive the type species, which shows distinctive male genitalia of unclear affinity with known genera, the unusual structure of the tegumen and uncus combined with rather simple valva and aedeagus in particular.

The generic name is given in honour of the late Dr Franz Daniel, München, for his earlier contribution to the Nepalese Notodontidae.

***Franzdanielia fasciata* sp. n. (Pl. 27: 7)**

Male. Forewing length 30–34mm. Tegula and patagia pale grey brown, the former with dark transverse line, both fringed with whitish, thorax whitish. Abdomen ochreous. Forewing greyish white, sparsely irrorated with fuscous; antemedian line strongly oblique below costa, interrupted in cell, dorsally shaded with white scales; reniform black, vertically elliptical; postmedian line strongly serrate on veins, fuscous, exteriorly defined with whitish, especially at dorsal half; a dark fascia from middle of termen obliquely running inwards to connect with a series of blackish spots exterior of postmedian line; a terminal series of black stria between veins. Hindwing fuscous brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 64). As described for the genus.

Female unknown.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 4. viii. 1991. Paratypes. Godavari: 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, vi. 1991, genitalia slide 6604.

Daniel (1972, fig. 17) illustrated a Godavari specimen of the new species as *Neoptheosia fasciata* Moore, by an unknown reason, supposedly from a technical error rather than his misunderstanding. The named species flies commonly in Godavari (see below).

Quadricalcarifera perdix (Moore) (Pl. 27: 8, 12)

Dasychira perdix Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 58, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Stauropus confusa Wileman, 1910, Entomologist 43: 289.

Godavari: 4♂ 1♀, 20–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 5♂ 2♀, 25–28. iii. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 19–23. vii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 15–17. iv. 1991; 2♂, 1–4. v. 1991; 2♀, 11. v. 1991; 1♀, 22. v. 1991; 1♀, 21. vii. 1991.

The synonymy above introduced by Schintlmeister (1989) is sound, the moth flying in N. E. Himalaya, Thailand, China to Taiwan.

Quadricalcarifera viridimacula Matsumura (Pl. 27: 9, 13.)

Quadricalcarifera viridimacula Matsumura, 1922, Zool. Mag., Tokyo 34: 521.

Quadricalcarifera fasciata malayana Nakamura, 1976, Tyô Ga 27: 38 [Not figured. Fig. 19 captioned as *malayana* is in fact *Q. hasegawai* Nakamura].

Syn. n.

Godavari: 1♂, 20. vii. 1989; 2♂ 2♀, 22–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 27. iii. 1990; 1♂, 23. iv. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, iv. 1990; 1♂, 24. v. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♀, 2. iv. 1991.

Quadricalcarifera umbrosa Matsumura (Pl. 27: 10, 14.)

Quadricalcarifera umbrosa Matsumura, 1927, J. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 19: 6, pl. 1, fig.

Godavari: 2♂ 1♀, 21–22. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 26–30. iii. 1990; 2♂, 13–14. iv. 1990; 1♂, 2. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 17–18. vii. 1990.

Q. umbrosa Matsumura was described from Taiwan. Although this species has been little known in literature, it flies commonly in N. E. Himalaya, Thailand to Taiwan. It really represents the sister ally to the Sundaland *Q. hasegawai* Nakamura (= *Q. malayana* Nakamura of Holloway, 1983; the misidentification caused by a confusion in the original description, see above). These two taxa share similar male genitalia characterized by the long stout apical spur to the valva, which is broad, arched costally and ending in a nearly rectangular ventro-apical angle (Fig. 67). The female genitalia have the posterior margin of the eighth sternite medially cleft and a bilobate postvaginal plate. These character states in the male and female are shared with other allies, *alboviridis* Kiria-koff from Sulawesi and undescribed species from the Philippines, all having similar facies and sexual dimorphism (Sugi, unpubl.). The lectotype female (genitalia slide Ntd 52, EIHU) of *umbrosa* is hereby designated.

Vaneeckeia pallidifascia (Hampson) (Pl. 27: 11)

Stauropus pallidifascia Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 151.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. vi. 1989; 1♂, 22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1991.

Netria Walker

Netria Walker has been known as a monotypic genus containing *viridescens* Walker widely ranging through the Indo-Australian tropics. When I was dealing with the Thailand and Malayan material of the Notodontidae, it was found that *Netria* was a mixture of three sympatric allies often difficult to separate by the facies. Fortunately, the good diagnostic character for analysing specimens is in the posterior margin of the eighth sternite and tergite in the male, and the external ostial structure in the female, both readily available for study without dissecting the abdomen.

I am not sure for the present to determine the names to be applied for the three species, since it is needed to examine the type material of *Netria viridescens* Walker (Java, female) and *N. griseata* Hampson (Sri Lanka, female).

Netria sp. "trident" (Pl. 27: 15)

Godavari: 1♀, 3. vi. 1990; 1♀, 6. vi. 1990; 1♀, 17. vi. 1990.

In the male the eighth sternite (Fig. 100) is ornamented posteriorly with a low conical central process (often bifid apically) associated with lateral longer spinous processes arising close at bases. The posterior margin of the eighth tergite (Fig. 104) is less roundish, rather truncate and moderately serrate. In the female the position of the ostium is largely shifted to the left side, causing strong bilateral asymmetry of the eighth sternum (Fig. 107).

The geographic range of this species I confirmed extends Nepal, Assam, Thailand, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaya, Vietnam and Taiwan. At least in the last named locality this species is the only representative of the genus, so giving conclusive evidence for associating sexes. The Godavari material includes only three females.

Netria sp. "unicorn" (Pl. 27: 16, 17)

Godavari: 1♂, 12. vi. 1988; 8♂ 1♀, 20–27. ix. 1989; 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 3♂, 25. iii. 1990; 1♂, 30. iii. 1990; 3♂, 13. iv. 1990; 1♂, 26. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♀, 23. iii. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, 21–23. v. 1991; 1♀, vi. 1991.

The posterior margin of the male eighth sternite (Fig. 101) is armed centrally with a stout conical process pointed and slightly bent apically. The eighth tergite (Fig. 105) is broadly roundish posteriorly. The female ostium opens midventrally (Fig. 108). The eighth sternum is almost bilaterally symmetrical with the anterior edge roundly convex anteriorly.

This species flies in Nepal, Thailand, Peninsular Malaya, Java and Sulawesi. The great majority of the Godavari material (24 specimens) are assigned to this species.

In the third species not found among Godavari specimens, the male eighth sternite (Fig. 102) is posteriorly evenly flat, with no central process, but often armed with a small lateral spine at the left side end only (which is strongly developed in size and apically bifurcate in Wallacean specimens and a Bali specimen examined, (Fig. 103). The tergite (Fig. 106) is heavily elongated posteriorly and tapered to a bifid (entire in Sulawesian specimens) extremity. Two Thailand females (UOP) can reasonably be associated with the third species by elimination. They have the ostium shifted to the left side as in "trident" and the eighth sternum highly extending caudally to the bilobate posterior edge (Fig. 109). The anterior edge is rather simple, nearly horizontal.

This species ranges in Thailand, Sundaland, the Philippines and Sulawesi.

***Phalera parivala* Moore (Pl. 27: 18)**

Phalera parivala Moore, [1860], in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. Hon. East-India House 2: 434.

Godavari: 1♂, 12. vi. 1990; 7♂, 16–19. vii. 1990; 2♂, 1–2. viii. 1991.

***Phalera raya* Moore (Pl. 27: 19)**

Phalera raya Moore, [1860], in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. Hon. East-India House 2: 433.

Phalera alaya Nakamura, 1974, Tyô Ga 25: 122, figs. 15, 16.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 1♀, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 17–18. vii. 1990; 1♀, 23. vii. 1990.

***Antiphalera bilineata* (Hampson) (Pl. 28: 1, 2, 3, 4)**

Phalera bilineata Hampson, 1896, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 4: 455.

Grangulina montana Kiriakoff, 1974, Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch. 17: 379, fig. 4. Syn. n.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 21–24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 7♂, 24–31. iii. 1990; 7♂ 2♀, 12–29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 3♂, 17–20. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 21. vii. 1990.

The Godavari specimens of *Antiphalera* can be clearly divided into two series in the forewing pattern and coloration. One has a thick straightish postmedial line on the rather uniform leaden grey colour, appearing in March to April (Pl. 28: 1, 2; 16 specimens examined). The other is characterized by the much variegated darker forewing with the postmedial line finer and double, and are taken in May, July and September to October (Pl. 28: 3, 4; 11 specimens examined). Since no significant differences can be recognized between the genitalia of the two forms, the variation will be considered seasonal. The holotype male of *montana* is an August specimen collected at Godavari. It may be noted that *A. klapperichi* Kiriakoff from China seems somewhat similar to the spring form of the Godavari specimens. It seems also a spring flyer.

***Disparia obliquiplaga* (Moore) (Pl. 28: 5)**

Heterocampa obliquiplaga Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 61.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990.

Disparia diluta (Hampson) (Pl. 28: 6)

Stauropus diluta Hampson, 1910, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 92.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. vii. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991; 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

As noted by Holloway (1982: 77), the Himalayan *diluta*, ranging also to Thailand (examined), *sundana* Roepke from Sundaland and *variegata* Wileman from Taiwan and Japan form an allopatric sister trio, in which the male genitalia are hardly separable from each other. The hostplant of *variegata* known in Japan, *Eurya* (Theaceae), is in the range of possible host selection by larvae of *Pseudofentonia* and its allied genera, though Hampson recorded *Ilex exsulta* (Aquilifoliae) as the host of *diluta* in Assam.

Neodrymonia canifusa (Hampson) (Pl. 28: 8)

Fentonia canifusa Hampson, 1896, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 4: 589.

Godavari: 1♂, 1. v. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1990; 3♂ 1♀, 12–19. v. 1990; 2♂, 17. vi. 1990; 2♂, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 23. vii. 1990.

Pseudofentonia argentifera (Moore) (Pl. 28: 7)

Heterocampa argentifera Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 813.

Godavari: 1♀, 16. vi. 1990.

Viridifentonia plagiviridis (Moore) (Pl. 28: 9)

Heterocampa plagiviridis Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 61.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 28. vi. 1990; 2♂, 16–17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 1♂, vii. 1991.

Polystictina maculata (Moore) (Pl. 28: 10)

Heterocampa maculata Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 60.

Godavari: 2♂, 20. ix. 1989.

Peridea moorei (Hampson), nom. rev. (Pl. 28: 12)

Notodonta sikkima Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 60.

Notodonta moorei Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 163.

Godavari: 1♂, 5. v. 1990; 1♀, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 20. vii. 1990; 1♀, 16. viii. 1990.

The specific name *moorei* Hampson should be retained as valid (ICZN, Art. 59b), since it was published before 1961 to replace *Notodonta sikkima* Moore, when Hampson considered it to be congeneric to *Heterocampa sikkima* Moore, 1865, in the genus *Notodonta*.

Hiradonta himalayana sp. n. (Pl. 30: 1, 2)

Forewing length 18–20mm in male, 22mm in female. Forewing suffused basally with deep bluish black to postmedian line, which is strongly serrate exteriorly defined with pale ochreous especially below costa. Antemedial line and reniform

stigma indistinct. Outer space dark woody brown, with veins infuscated and blackish diffuse bars between veins M3 and 2, M1 and CuA2 and CuA2 and 1. Hindwing dark fuscous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 68). Similar to those of *angustipennis* Nakatomi & Kishida, 1984, from Taiwan and undescribed species from Thailand (genitalia slide 5472 NSMT), differing in more slender socii, moderately reduced apical lobe of valva and central costal process set more proximally and apically tapered rather than roundish. Posterior margin of eighth sternite entire, not medially concave or deep cleft.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 20. vii. 1990. Paratypes. Godavari: 1♂, 10. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990; 5♂ 1♀, 11–22. v. 1991; 3♂, 31. vii–2. viii. 1991; 1♀, 7. viii. 1991.

The specimen illustrated as *Hexafrenum* [*Allodontoides*] *tenebrosus* Moore in Daniel (1972, fig. 9) is referable to the present new species.

Pulia danieli sp. n. (Pl. 28: 11)

Female. Forewing length 30–35mm. A large species with prominent scale tooth on dorsum of forewing. Antenna ciliate. External morphological features as in species of *Peridea* and of *Pulia albimaculata* (Okano) from Taiwan. Forewing pattern most like *albimaculata* in having a large whitish elliptical reniform suffused with fuscous, double irregularly curved antemedial and strongly serrate postmedial lines, the latter shaded with pale exteriorly; veins suffused with fuscous. Hindwing pale at about basal 2/3, with fuscous medial band which is edged with a white stria below CuA2; marginal area suffused with dark fuscous to termen.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69). As illustrated. Generally similar in structures to those of *Peridea*, except distinctive state of papillae anales, which are apically fused and armed with an entire circle of dense spiculation. Bursa signum a small scobination.

Male unknown.

Holotype. ♀, Godavari, 17. vi. 1990. Paratypes. Godavari: 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 8. vi. 1991; 3♀, 13. vi. 1991. Genitalia slide 6602.

The present new species is known only from females from Nepal. Daniel (1972, fig. 38) already listed it as *Notodonta* sp. It is involved with an incompletely studied complex around *Peridea* ranging in the Himalayas to Taiwan. I here placed it in *Pulia* Kiriakoff, for its affinity with *P. albimaculata* (Okano), (Fig. 70) since in addition to their external similarity, they share a distinctive character state of the papillae anales as described above, the supposed synapomorphy between the two species.

There is a Thailand male specimen (NSMT, examined) having the genitalia very similar to *albimaculata* particularly in the large trigonate socii with pointed lateral angles (Fig. 66). This is strictly congeneric to *albimaculata*, though the female remains unknown. On the other hand this Thailand male is in facies

rather similar to the the male of N. W. Himalayan *Peridea himalayana* Kiriakoff, in which the uncal structure is rather as in the typical *Peridea* (Fig. 65), unlike that of *Pulia*. The female of *himalayana* from the type locality had not been described by Kiriakoff but he ascribed two Nepalese females (of the present new species, in ZSM) to *himalayana* as the allotype and a paratype.

The fourth species to be considered is *Rachiades lichenicolor* (Oberthür, 1911) from China. It appears in facies very similar to the species of *Pulia* though the male genitalia, if being correctly figured by Kiriakoff (1967), do not fit with those of the species discussed above.

Kiriakoff's proposal of the genus *Hypostauropus* further complicates the generic nomenclature. His description is actually based on a Taiwan specimen of *Pulia albimaculata* (Okano) in ZSM (examined), which he called *Quadricalcarifera saitonis* Matsumura. Thus *Hypostauropus* Kiriakoff, 1974, has a misidentified type species, and it is better sunk to *Pulia* Kiriakoff, 1974, published simultaneously in the same paper, as a junior synonym (syn. n.).

Pheosiopsis dierli Sugi, nom. n. (Pl. 30: 4)

Pheosiopsis diehli Dierl, 1977, Ent. Z., Frankf. a. M. 86: 83, fig. 1, not Kiriakoff, 1974.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. v. 1990, genitalia slide 6584.

The bipectinate male antenna, the bold reniform, the dark extensive tornal patch and the paler hindwing with basal infuscation readily separate this species from the next.

The male genitalia are as illustrated (Fig. 75).

Pheosiopsis diehli Dierl is described from Thailand, but the name becomes a junior secondary homonym, because *P. diehli* is strictly congeneric to *Suzukia diehli* Kiriakoff, 1974: 407, from Sumatra. A new name is therefore proposed. The use of the generic name *Pheosiopsis* Bryk for a natural group including the type species of *Suzukiana* (= *Suzukia*) is to be justified.

The holotype of *diehli* Dierl (ZSM) and an additional Thailand specimen in my collection are also examined.

Pheosiopsis sikkima (Moore) (Pl. 30: 3)

Heterocampa sikkima Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 812.

Godavari: 2♂, 26–28. iv. 1990, genitalia slides 6566, 6609; 1♂, 14. vi. 1991; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♀, 23. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 4. viii. 1990.

The use of the name *sikkima* for this species requires confirmation. The male genitalia are as illustrated (Fig. 76).

Rachia striata (Hampson) (Pl. 28: 15, 16)

Rachia striata Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 132.

Godavari: 3♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 2♂, 15–17. iv. 1990; 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 4♂, 4–13. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 16–17. vi. 1990.

Acmeshachia gigantea* (Elwes) (Pl. 28: 13)Notodonta gigantea* Elwes, 1890, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1890: 399.*Acmeshachia takamukui* Matsumura, 1929, Insecta matsum. 4: 38. **Syn. n.**

Godavari: 1♀, 24. ix. 1989; 3♂, 1–2. x. 1989; 1♂, 7. v. 1990; 1♀, 9. v. 1990; 2♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 26. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990.

Acmeshachia albifascia* (Moore) (Pl. 28: 14)Pheosia albifascia* Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 69.

Godavari: 2♂, 24. ix. 1989; 2♂, 13–17. iv. 1990; 2♂, 30. iv. 1990; 2♂ 1♀, 8–10. v. 1990; 1♀, 27. v. 1990.

Baradesa lithosioides* Moore (Pl. 29: 1)Baradesa lithosioides* Moore, 1883, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1883: 17, pl. 5, fig. 2.

Godavari: 1♂, 30. iv. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 1♂ 2♀, 23–26. v. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 16–20. vii. 1990; 1♀, 30. vii. 1990, genitalia slide 6574. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990, genitalia slide 6576.

A larger species of the genus occurring in N. E. Himalaya, with the forewing length measuring 41–44mm in the male, and 47–49mm in the female.

***Baradesa ultima* sp. n. (Pl. 29: 2)**

Forewing length 38mm in male, 42mm in female. Smaller than *lithosioides* in size. Ground colour cinnamon brown, costal area broadly suffused with blackish as in a similar form of *lithosioides*, but reniform never defined with the large pale ring as seen in *lithosioides*; stem of cubital vein suffused with dark towards base of its branches. On underside yellow suffusion on veins less clear and often indistinct. Abdomen yellow with terminal three segments blackish above similarly to *lithosioides*. Hindwing almost as in *lithosioides* in having acute apex and inner edge of blackish band serrate on veins.

Male genitalia (Fig. 73). Uncus not robust as in *lithosioides* (Fig. 72), rather cygnate, raised dorsally and slightly bilobate apically, without ventral horizontally circular plate to the stem of uncus as in *lithosioides*. Socii smooth, moderately curved to point, not dilated as in *lithosioides*. Aedeagus ending in round extremity, with lateral spurs at both sides before it; vesica tubular with a row of indeciduous seta-like cornuti. In *lithosioides* apex of aedeagus sharply pointed, with stout conical process at one side; vesica as in the new species, with an additional small transverse sclerite present more basally.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 25. v. 1990. Paratypes. Godavari: 1♂, 25–27. v. 1990, genitalia slide 6565; 1♀, 24. vi. 1990; 1♀, 28. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 17. vi. 1990, genitalia slide 6575.

The present new species also differs from *omissa* Rothschild (specimens from Thailand and Peninsular Malaya examined). The latter has somewhat similar size and forewing pattern, but the hindwing has the apex roundish, with the inner edge of the blackish band not serrate, and only two terminal segments of the abdomen suffused with black dorsally. In the male genitalia of *omissa* (Fig. 74), the uncus is much moderately hook-like and the socii are stouter, finely spiculated at lateral edges of the apical portion.

***Euhampsonia niveiceps* (Walker) (Pl. 29: 3, 4)**

Trabala niveiceps Walker, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 554.

Godavari: 1♂ 1♀, 3. x. 1989; 1♀, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 14. vi. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 2♂, 11–13. v. 1991; 1♀, 23. v. 1991; 1♂ 1♀, vi. 1991; 1♂, 10. vii. 1991; 1♂, 17. vii. 1991; 1♂, 6. viii. 1991.

***Gangarides roseus* (Walker) (Pl. 29: 5)**

Apona roseus Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 313.

Godavari: 2♂, 15–16. iv. 1990.

The name *Gangarides roseus* (Walker) has been widely used to denote Sundaland specimens having the reddish or orange brown forewing associated with the crimson hindwing and abdomen (Barlow, 1982; Holloway, 1983; Bender, 1985). My investigation on this group revealed that there fly together four externally similar species in the region of Thailand to Sundaland. Three of the four are intimate allies with basically similar male genitalia like those illustrated by Holloway (1983, fig. 5, as *roseus*), but in the other one the genitalia widely differ, as described below.

Forewing length 35mm in male. Characterized by two additional but less distinct wavy lines running exteriorly close to the postmedial line, the black dot in cell is hardly defined with white ring, and the dorsal margin is rather distinctly suffused with blackish.

In the male genitalia (Fig. 71) the anal tube greatly dilated to form a scaphium which is broad at the base, tapering to the bifurcate extremity. The valva is moderate in the length, parallel-sided, without inner processes. The transtilla are fused to form a transverse plate on the diaphragma, bearing paired free hook-like processes. The aedeagus is rather short, moderately flexed. The posterior margin of the eighth sternite is shallowly concave with thin sclerotized fringe.

The female is unknown to me.

This species also flies in Thailand and Peninsular Malaya, and I examined one Bornean specimen.

The use of the name *roseus* to the species described above is tentative, because at least one of the other species in the *roseus* complex has been taken in Darjeeling (Schintlmeister, pers. comm.). The type localities of two nominal taxa *roseus* Walker and *vittipalpis* Walker are in India.

Dudusa sphingiformis Moore (Pl. 29: 6)

Dudusa sphingiformis Moore, 1872, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 577, pl. 34, fig. 1.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 17–18. vii. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, vi. 1991; 1♀, vii. 1991.

Tarsolepis japonica Wileman & South (Pl. 29: 8)

Tarsolepis japonica Wileman & South, 1917, Entomologist 50: 29.

Godavari: 1♂, 16. vi. 1987 (T. Miyashita); 1♀, 2. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♀, vi. 1991.

The occurrence of this species in Nepal and even in “N. W. India” was already reported by Bänziger (1988: 40). The male genitalia are almost identical with those in specimens from Japan and Taiwan, but greatly larger in their relative size to the moth.

Tarsolepis fulgurifera (Walker) (Pl. 29: 7)

Crino fulgurifera Walker, 1858, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 14: 1347.

Godavari: 1♂, vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 2–3. vii. 1990; 3♂, 17. vii. 1990.

Ramesa doisuthepica (Bänziger), comb. n. (Pl. 30: 5)

Poncetia doisuthepica Bänziger, 1988, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc. 36: 37, figs. 11, 25, 26, 39.

Godavari: 1♂, 2–6. vi. 1987 (T. Miyashita).

In his important paper dealing with systematic account of the genus *Poncetia* Kiriakoff (*Togarishachia* Matsumura is the valid name in this sense; cf. Sugi, 1979), Bänziger (1988) stated that “*Ramesa* Walker has quite different genitalia from *Poncetia*, especially the uncus”. His statement, possibly misled by the inappropriate figure in Kiriakoff (1967, 1968), cannot be supported at all, since the type species *Ramesa tosta* Walker has the male genitalia (Fig. 77) very similar to the species he assigned to *Togarishachia*, especially *doisuthepica* (Fig. 78), in every respect including the shape of uncus and the characteristic donut-shaped manical sclerotization. They should be united as a monophyletic group, sinking *Poncetia* Kiriakoff (syn. n.) and *Togarishachia* Matsumura (syn. n.) to *Ramesa* Walker, though it is possible to define larger species having no areole in the forewing venation, the more modified robust structure of the sacculus and the multilobed aedeagus vesica, as an advanced lineage in *Ramesa*.

However, *Psegmaphora* Gaede (gen. rev.) is to be removed from this association. The type species *P. tripunctata* Gaede has the similar structure of uncus, but other character states in the valva and juxta are not shared. In addition, the aedeagus vesica bears numerous spinulate indeciduous cornuti, and the male antenna is strongly bipectinate to before the apex.

Ogulina pulchra Cai (Pl. 30: 6)

Ogulina pulchra Cai, 1982, Insects Xizhang 2: 24, 33, pl. 1, fig. 2, text-fig. 2 (male genitalia).

Godavari: 1♂, 11. iv. 1990; 2♂, 27. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2–3. vii. 1987 (T. Miyashita); 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 2♂, vi. 1991.

Daniel (1972) identified this species with *O. apicalis* (Kiriakoff, 1962) from China, but the Nepalese specimens are exactly identical with *O. pulchra* Cai described from Zham in Xizhang [Tibet] at the altitude of 2,250m. *O. pulchra* is not a synonym of *O. plusioides* (Bryk) as listed by Schintlmeister (1989: 79).

The male aedeagus is somewhat robust, with a bilobate subapical process and have the basal extremity largely dilated. The paired invaginations on the eighth abdominal sternite are conical, not tubular as in the following two species, and situated more distantly (Fig. 88).

The female is unknown.

Ogulina eupatagia (Hampson) (Pl. 30: 7)

Pydna eupatagia Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 141.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1990, genitalia slide 6589; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 3♂, 12–18. v. 1991; 1♂, 8. viii. 1991.

Ogulina argentilinea (Cai) (Pl. 30: 8)

Innisca argentilinea Cai, 1982, Insects Xizhang 2: 23, 33, pl. 1, fig. 1, text-fig. 1 (male genitalia)

Mt. Phulchouki: 2♂, 2–3. vii. 1987 (T. Miyashita); 1♂, 25. v. 1990.

This species is related to the preceding but differs in that in the forewing the orange yellow costal half with a bold oblique apical stria is well defined below by the silvery white longitudinal stria to the termen, the dorsal half being rather uniformly dark.

The male genitalia (Fig. 85) are very similar to *eupatagia*, (Fig. 87) mainly differing in the presence of a small semicircular process on the sacculus, the valva tapering to the apex and the terminal spur to the aedeagus not apically dilated. The paired invaginations on the male eighth sternite are set more closely and tubular, about half the depth in *eupatagia*.

This species is apparently the same as the male illustrated by Daniel (1972, fig. 30) as *Subniganda aurantiistriga* Kiriakoff, 1962 (ZSM, examined), which itself has the quite different genitalia.

O. argentilinea Cai was described from the high altitude of Xizhang [Tibet]. Daniel (1972, fig. 31) associated a female having the narrow, less marked forewing with an acuter apex and the uniformly whitish hindwing, with the here described male.

***Niganda argentifascia* (Hampson), comb. n. (Pl. 30: 9)**

Eutornopera argentifascia Hampson, 1895, Trans ent. Soc. Lond. 1895: 280, fig.

Godavari: 1♂, 21. v.–1. vi. 1987 (T. Miyashita); 1♂, 23. v. 1990.

Eutornopera argentifascia Hampson is the type species of its own genus. In the male genitalia of this species (Fig. 87) the uncus is basally broad, tapering to the bilobate apex, the valva is membranous, rather short and tapered, the juxta is half-ringed and the sacculus bears extensive anteriorly lateral flap-like structure. These character states are shared with *Niganda strigifascia* Moore and *Stenadonta radiata* Hampson, the type species of their own genera respectively. The three are apparently congeneric, *Eutornopera* Hampson (syn. n.) and *Stenadonta* Hampson (as already stated by Schintlmeister, 1989: 78) should be sunk to *Niganda* Moore.

***Salioclela ochracea* (Moore), comb. n. (Pl. 30: 11)**

Ceira ochracea Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 65.

Godavari: 1♂, 23. vii. 1990, genitalia slide 6620.

The type of *ochracea* is a single large female from Darjeeling with immaculate, deep yellow wings as illustrated in Gaede (1934) and Kiriakoff (1962a: 212, pl. 49). A single Godavari specimen examined is exactly identical with the Nepalese male that Kiriakoff (1977) described as neallotype of *ochracea* (ZSM, examined), though I would like to move it to *Salioclela* Walker, on the basis of having a tuft of long hair from the exterior at the distal end of the sacculus (Fig. 80).

***Eushachia aurata* (Moore) (Pl. 30: 14)**

Niganda aurata Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 66.

Godavari: 1♀, 28. v. 1990.

***Mimopydna sikkima* (Moore) (Pl. 30: 12, 13)**

Niganda sikkima Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 64.

Godavari: 1♂, 9. vi. 1990; 1♀, 21. vi. 1990.

The forewing is lemon-yellow with a discal stria to termen distinct in both sexes. The male genitalia (Fig. 82) are very similar to the next species (Fig. 81) except the smaller uncus but the posterior margin of the eighth sternite is deep cleft to beyond halfway to the anterior margin, the cleft being wide posteriorly with lateral spurs and the inner edge finely spiculate (Fig. 84).

***Mimopydna essa* (Swinhoe) (Pl. 30: 15, 16)**

Pydna sikkima var. *essa* Swinhoe, 1896, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) 17: 360.

Godavari: 1♂, 27. vi. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Kiriakoff (1959, 1962a) was correct in considering *sikkima* Moore and *essa* Swinhoe to be two sympatric allies. In facies *essa* is generally similar to *sikkima*, but in the male the forewing is more orange, with obliquely curved multiple rows of dark points more distinct particularly in the costal half, and

in the female the forewing is much paler, with the markings highly obsolete. In the both species the hindwing is blackish with yellow cilia, but in *essa* the yellow colour is diffused towards the terminal area of the wing especially in the female.

The range of *sikkima* appears to be limited to N. E. Himalaya, though that of *essa* extends eastwards to China (subsp. *e. stuenningi* Schintlmeister, stat. n.) and Taiwan (*e. kishidai* Schintlmeister, stat. n.). The male genitalia and the posterior margin of eighth sternite are illustrated for the three subspecies of *essa* (but as *sikkima*) by Schintlmeister (1989: 18).

Bireta longivitta Walker (Pl. 30: 17)

Bireta longivitta Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 7: 1754.

Godavari: 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 4♂, vi. 1991.

Curuzza atrivittata (Hampson) (Pl. 30: 10)

Pydna atrivittata Hampson, 1900, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 13: 41, pl. B, fig. 1.

Godavari: 1♂, 2–3. vii. 1987 (T. Miyashita).

Curuzza frugalis (Leech) (Pl. 30: 18)

Pydna frugalis Leech, 1898, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1898: 301.

Godavari: 1♂, 31. iii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

The Godavari specimens differ slightly from those known from China (cf. Kiriakoff, 1962a, fig. 19) and Taiwan (examined) in the male genitalia (Fig. 79) where the apex of the uncus is trifid instead of bifid and the ventral central flap to the uncus stem almost even posteriorly instead of medially concave.

Hondeva nepalina Nakamura (Pl. 30: 19, 20)

Hondeva nepalina Nakamura, 1976, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc. 13: 39, fig. 1.

Godavari: 1♀, 1. v. 1990; 1♂, 6. v. 1990; 1♂, 23. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vi. 1990; 2♂, 12. vi. 1990; 1♂, 21. vii. 1990.

Eupydna testacea (Walker) (Pl. 30: 21, 22)

Pydna testacea Walker, 1856, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 7: 1754.

Godavari: 5♂, 21–29. ix. 1989; 1♂ 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, vi. 1991; 1♂, date lost.

Zaranga pannosa Moore (Pl. 31: 2)

Zaranga pannosa Moore, 1884, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1884: 357.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989.

Pseudonerice unidentata Bryk (Pl. 31: 1)

Pseudonerice unidentata Bryk, 1950, Ark. Zool. 42 (A)(9): 40, pl. 3, fig. 10.

Godavari: 1♀, 28. vi. 1990.

Hexafrenum unicolor (Kiriakoff) (Pl. 31: 4, 5)

Allodontina unicolor Kiriakoff, 1974, Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch. 17: 410, fig. 26.

Godavari: 4♂, 20–22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 1♂, 29. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 2. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vi. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990; 1♀, 7. iv. 1991; 1♀, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 1. viii. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 6. vi. 1991.

Male genitalia (Fig. 97) are as illustrated.

This species ranges in the Himalayas, the northwest (type locality) to Assam (examined). In the Godavari area it is the commonest species of *Hexafrenum*.

Hexafrenum pseudosikkima sp. n. (Pl. 31: 3)

This species is similar in the forewing pattern to the following and many other allies occurring in Himalaya to Japan and Sundaland, all of which are best separable mainly in the male genitalia.

Forewing length 22–23mm (male), 25mm (female). Similar to *sikkima* Moore from Darjeeling in forewing pattern with pale apical patch, pale longitudinal band from end of cell to termen and extensive dorsal area of the same colour.

Male genitalia (Fig. 94). Apical lobe to valva massive, entirely pubescent, elongated basewards, without subapical process. Aedeagus with apical processes moderately long, the dorsal one being less than twice the other. Posterior margin of eighth sternite bilobate, the cleft rather quadrate, wider than deep. In *sikkima* stem of uncus shorter, apical lobe to valva moderate with subapical process, marginally pubescent, transtillal band bearing a small toothed process at base. Apical process of aedeagus shorter without additional one, which is reduced into small low angulation. Posterior margin of eighth sternite with very minute cleft.

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 21. ix. 1989, genitalia slide 6613. Paratype. Godavari, 1♂, 4. v. 1991, genitalia slide 6660.

Other material. Godavari, 1♀, 15. iv. 1990, genitalia slide 6661.

There is an undescribed Thailand male (Doi Pui, 7–9. ix. 1987, M. Owada; genitalia slide NSMT 5431) having similar genitalia except somewhat shorter uncus and socii, rather moderate structure of the apical lobe of the valva and the posterior cleft of sternite being like a letter U, instead of quadrate.

Hexafrenum niveicollare sp. n. (Pl. 31: 6)

Forewing length 22–23mm (male). Differs from the preceding in the broad oblique dark fascia running basewards, not interrupted at discal fold, defined below more clearly by pale colour.

Male genitalia (Fig. 95, holotype). Apical lobe of valva rather simple, dilated apically with slightly concaved margin and minutely beaked angle. Aedeagus with single dorsal process, strongly flexed and pointed apically. Posterior lacuna of eighth sternite quadrate, nearly as in the preceding species, but deeper than width (Fig. 98).

In another specimen (Fig. 96, excluded from type series), the genitalia are relatively smaller, with apical lobe not beaked, lacuna of sternite rather roundish than quadrate (Fig. 99).

Holotype. ♂, Godavari, 18. vi. 1991, genitalia slide 6638. Other material. Godavari, 1♂, 31. iii. 1990, genitalia slide 6603.

This species is most related to *H. rufa* (Hampson) from Assam (examined), the genitalia of the latter being similar, particularly to the extra-type specimen except the presence of a serrate process on the basal central strap connecting with lateral side of juxta.

***Hyperaeschrella nigribasis* (Hampson) (Pl. 31: 8)**

Hyperaeschra nigribasis Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 165.

Godavari: 1♂, 11. vi. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 16–17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 4. v. 1991.

***Semidonta basalis* (Moore) (Pl. 31: 9)**

Notodonta basalis Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 813.

Semidonta bidens Oberthür, 1914, Etudes lepid. comparée 9 (2): 59, pl. 257, fig. 2165. Syn. n.

Godavari: 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 16. v. 1991. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 4. viii. 1991.

***Ptilodon saturata* (Walker) (Pl. 31: 10)**

Lophopteryx saturata Walker, 1865, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 32: 415.

Godavari: 1♂, 2–3. vii. 1987 (T. Miyashita), genitalia slide 5442.

***Ptilodon flavistigma* (Moore) (Pl. 31: 11)**

Lophopteryx flavistigma Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 67.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. iii. 1990; 1♀, 23. v. 1991.

***Hyperaeschra pallida* Butler (Pl. 31: 12)**

Hyperaeschra pallida Butler, 1880, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5) 6: 65.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. iv. 1990; 1♂, 23. iv. 1990; 1♂, 27. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vii. 1990; 1♂, 9. v. 1991.

***Spatalina argentata* (Moore) (Pl. 31: 13)**

Lophopteryx argentata Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 67.

Godavari: 1♂, 9. vi. 1990.

***Spatalina ferruginosa* (Moore) (Pl. 31: 14)**

Lophopteryx ferruginosa Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 67.

Godavari: 1♂, 2–6. vi. 1987 (T. Miyashita); 1♂, 23. vii. 1990.

***Pseudallata laticostalis* (Hampson) (Pl. 31: 15, 16)**

Spatalia laticostalis Hampson, 1900, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 13: 43, pl. B, fig. 15.

Godavari: 3♂ 1♀, 21–27. ix. 1989; 1♂, 2. x. 1989; 1♂, 10. iv. 1990; 1♂, 22. iv. 1990; 1♂, 18. v. 1990; 1♂, 3. vi. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 20. vii. 1990.

The great confusion in identification among species of the genera *Allata* and *Celeia* was straightened by Dierl (1976b) and Holloway (1983: 85). A long series of the Godavari specimens are assigned to *laticostalis* Hampson for which the generic name *Pseudallata* Kiriakoff is valid. The male of *laticostalis* was listed as *Neophyta sikkima* Moore in Daniel (1972) (Dierl, 1976b), so the female illustrated in the same paper (fig. 39, as male) as *Allata indistincta* Rothschild may be referable to the same species.

Ginshachia gemmifera (Moore) (Pl. 31: 17)

Spatialia gemmifera Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 62, pl. 3, fig. 14.

Godavari: 1♂, 8. v. 1990; 1♂, 17. vi. 1990; 1♂, 2. vii. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 2–3. vii. 1987 (T. Miyashita).

Rosama plusioides Moore (Pl. 31: 18)

Rosama plusioides Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson: 62.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. v. 1991.

Khasidonta picta (Hampson) (Pl. 32: 1, 2)

Notodonta picta Hampson, 1900, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 13: 42.

Godavari: 1♀, 12. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 25. v. 1990, genitalia slide 6560.

Chadisra bipartita (Matsumura) (Pl. 32: 3)

Stenoshachia bipartita Matsumura, 1925, Zool. Mag., Tokyo 37: 398, pl. 6, fig. 7.

Godavari: 1♀, 17. iv. 1990; 1♀, 23. iv. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990.

Chadisra bipartita (Matsumura), originally described from Taiwan, is a widespread species of the genus, ranging westwards to N. W. Himalaya (examined). It flies also in Java and Sumatra (Holloway & Bender, 1985).

Fentonia excurvata (Hampson) (Pl. 32: 4, 5, 6, 7)

Pheosia excurvata Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 161.

[*Fentonia ocypete altitudinis* Kiriakoff, 1974, Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch. 17: 412, pl. 4, fig. 6]

Godavari: 3♂, 14–15. iv. 1990; 1♀, 15. v. 1990; 1♀, 25. v. 1990; 1♂, 8. v. 1991; 1♂, 19. v. 1991; 8♂, 14–20. vii. 1991; 4♂, 6–8. viii. 1991.

The Godavari specimens of *Fentonia* (22 specimens) vary in their size, the tone of both wings, the presence or not of a white round spot above the forewing dorsum and in some other facial detail. The dissection of specimens seems to indicate that the majority are to be better ascribed to a single species, since the genitalia of both sexes (Figs 90–93) have no significant differences among them. The facial varieties are most likely to be seasonal.

The larger spring form (20mm in male, 22–23mm in female) (Pl. 32: 6) has the forewing of pale fawn colour, with whitish subterminal line well defined, without white spot above dorsum. Hindwing is also paler. They fly in April to May. Summer specimens collected in July to August (15–18mm in male) (Pl. 32: 4) are smaller, deep brown with distinct white spot on the dorsum of forewing.

This species is to be assigned to *F. excurvata* (Hampson) described from Sikkim (cf. Holloway, 1982: 204). For the status of *altitudinis* Kiriakoff, see a note below. Anyway, the occurrence of *F. ocypete* (Bremer) in Himalaya must be denied. *F. excurvata* belongs to the *helena* group of the genus as discussed by Holloway. It includes *sumatrana* Kiriakoff (Sumatra, Peninsular Malaya), *helena* Kiriakoff (Sumatra), “*helena*” of Holloway (Sugi, unpubl.: Borneo, Sumatra, Peninsular Malaya), *modestior* Kiriakoff (China) and *macroparabolica* Nakamura (Taiwan). In addition to the homogeneous structures in the male genitalia, they share paired, digitate postvaginal processes lateral to ostium except in the case of *sumatrana*.

There are two intermediately patterned males (20mm) (Pl. 32: 5), taken in June (Godavari) and July (Phulchouki) respectively. They have the forewing rather like that of the normal summer males but more whitish hindwing, being best referable to *altitudinis* Kiriakoff. The genitalia (Fig. 91) are hardly separable from the other Godavari specimens except the eighth sternite slightly bilobate posteriorly with medial notch. One female (Pl. 32: 7) was tentatively associated with the males in question. The type series of *altitudinis* (examined, ZSM) is also collected at Godavari in June. More material are needed to conclude the precise status of *altitudinis*.

Godavari: 1♂, vi. 1990, genitalia slide 6623; 1♀, 28. v. 1990, genitalia slide 6596. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 19. vii. 1990.

Neopheosia fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 32: 8, 9)

Pheosia fasciata Moore, 1888, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1888: 401.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♂, 18. iv. 1990; 1♂ 1♀, 28–30. iv. 1990; 1♂, 1. v. 1990; 1♀, 5. v. 1990; 1♀, 12. v. 1990; 1♀, 16. vii. 1990; 1♂, 11. v. 1991.

Somera viridifusca Walker (Pl. 32: 10)

Somera viridifusca Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 4: 882.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989.

Stauropus alternus Walker (Pl. 32: 12, 13)

Stauropus alternus Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 5: 1020.

Godavari: 1♂, 4. ix. 1989; 1♂, 22. ix. 1989; 1♂, 28. iv. 1990; 1♀, 4. v. 1990; 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♀, 19. vii. 1990.

Stauropus sikkimensis Moore (Pl. 32: 11)

Stauropus sikkimensis Moore, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 811, pl. 43, fig. 5.

Godavari: 1♂, 2. iv. 1991.

Miostauropus thomasi sp. n. (Pl. 32: 14, 15)

Forewing pale greyish white, dusted with fuscous; a fuscous lunular stria at end of cell; postmedian and subterminal lines represented by a row of slightly raised white scales which are faintly shaded with fuscous only in subapical area; a terminal row of white stria. Hindwing fuscous grey, costal space whitish with dark apical patch and subapical band.

Male genitalia (Fig. 89). Differ from those of *mioides* Hampson (cf. Kiriakoff, 1967: 85, fig. 47; 1968: 130, fig. 86) in the uncal structure where the dorsal processes are rather shorter than the lateral ones, blunt apically and not bearing a spine at the apex. The aedeagus is slender, with restriction at middle where a minute spur is attached.

Holotype. ♂, India, Sikkim, Pamayangtze, 2,000m, 26–27. viii. 1988 (W. Thomas). Paratypes. Same locality and date, 1♂. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♀, 6. vi. 1991.

In facies this new species resembles species of *Cnethodonta* Staudinger, which is a temperate east Asian genus not extending to Himalaya. *C. grisescens* Staudinger reported from Nepal (Daniel, 1972) would be of a misidentification of the present new species.

Benbowia virescens (Moore) (Pl. 32: 16, 17)

Stauropus virescens Moore, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1879: 404.

Benbowia dudgeoni Kiriakoff, 1967, Tijdschr. Ent. 110: 53, fig. 13.

Godavari: 1♂, 24. ix. 1989; 1♀, 23. vii. 1990.

Harpypia microsticta (Swinhoe) (Pl. 32: 18)

Damata microsticta Swinhoe, 1892, Cat. east. Aust. Lepid. Heterocera Colln Oxf. Univ. Mus. 1: 302.

Damata microsticta Hampson, [1893], Fauna Br. India (Moths) 1: 157.

Godavari: 1♂, 18. vi. 1991.

Damata longipennis Walker (Pl. 32: 19)

Damata longipennis Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 5: 1044.

Godavari: 1♂, 3. x. 1989; 2♂, 17–20. vi. 1990. Mt. Phulchouki: 1♂, 15. v. 1990; 1♂, 20. vi. 1990; 2♂, 2. vii. 1990; 1♂, 12. vii. 1990; 1♂, 19. vii. 1990.

Acknowledgement

In addition to collaborators in the Moths of Nepal Program, I must express my deep gratitude to Dr. Wolfgang Dierl for the facilities given to study Nepalese material in the collection of Zoologisches Staatssammlung, München. I also owed much to Dr. S. Moriuti, University of Osaka Prefecture, who has kindly enabled me to access tropical Asian Notodontidae housed in his institution. I thank very much Mr. H. Nakajima, Yokohama, for his excellent work of microphotography.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this work.

ICZN: International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

EIHU: Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

NSMT: National Science Museum, Tokyo.

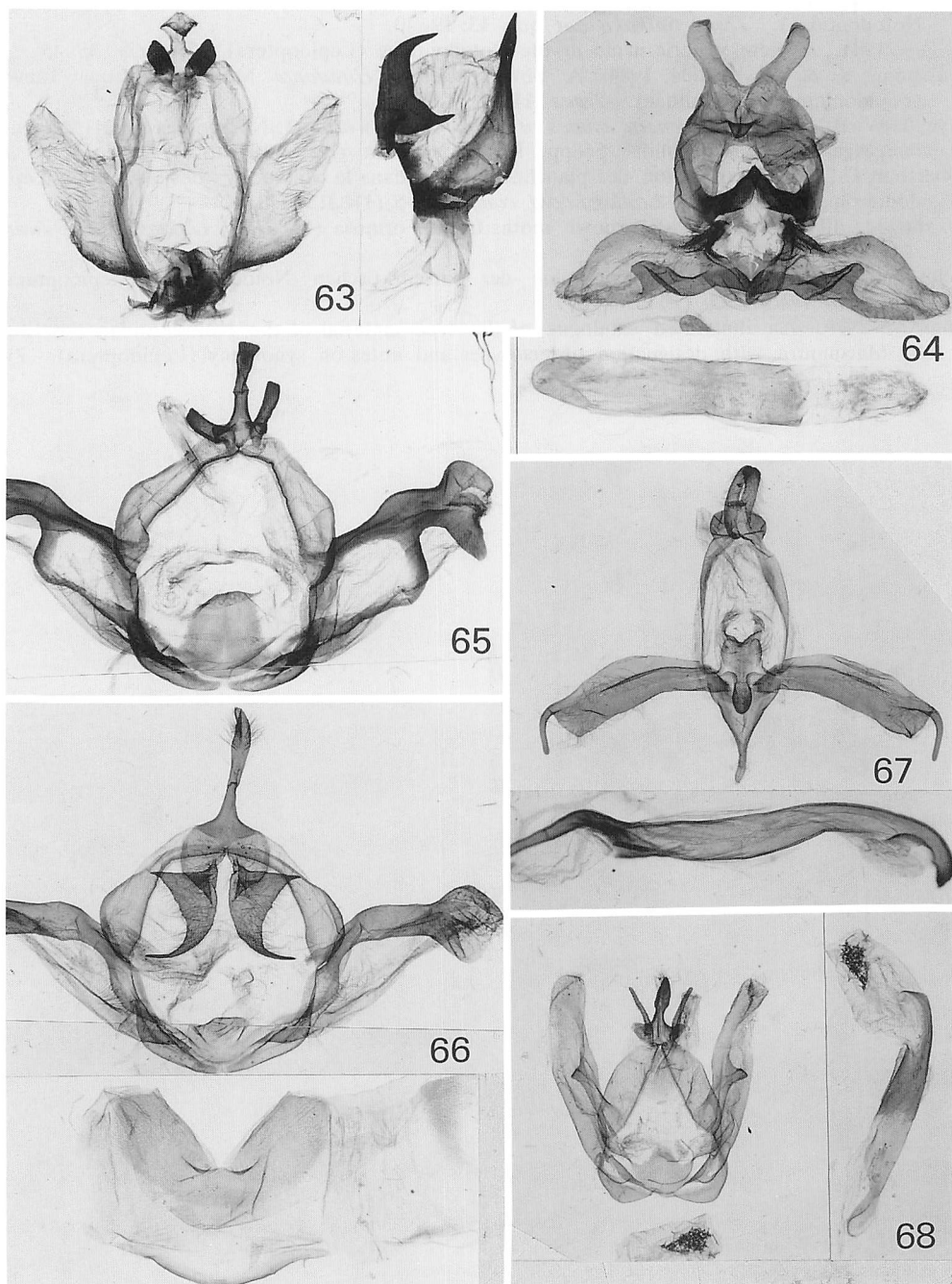
UOP: University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

ZSM: Zoologische Staatssammlung, München.

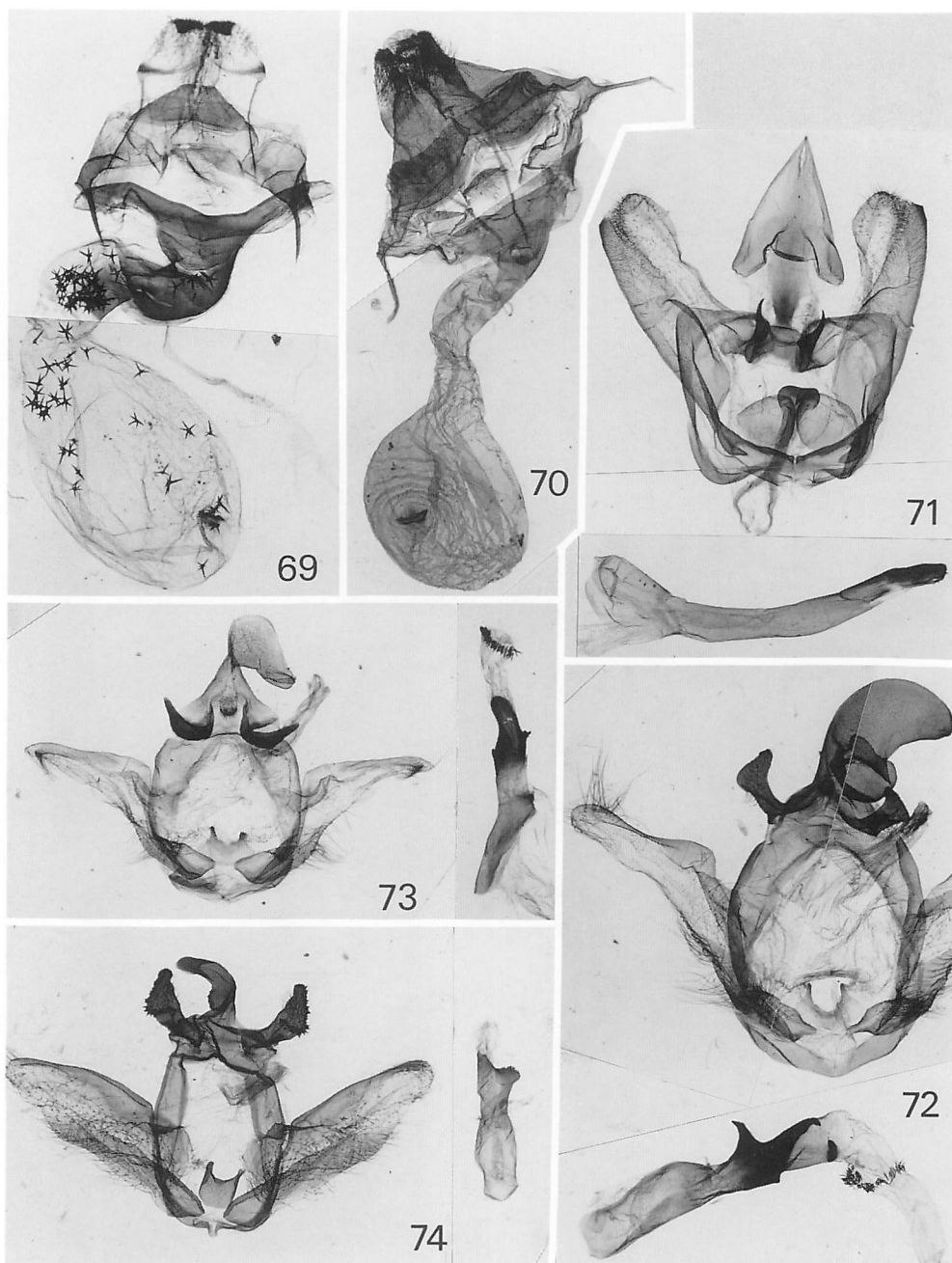
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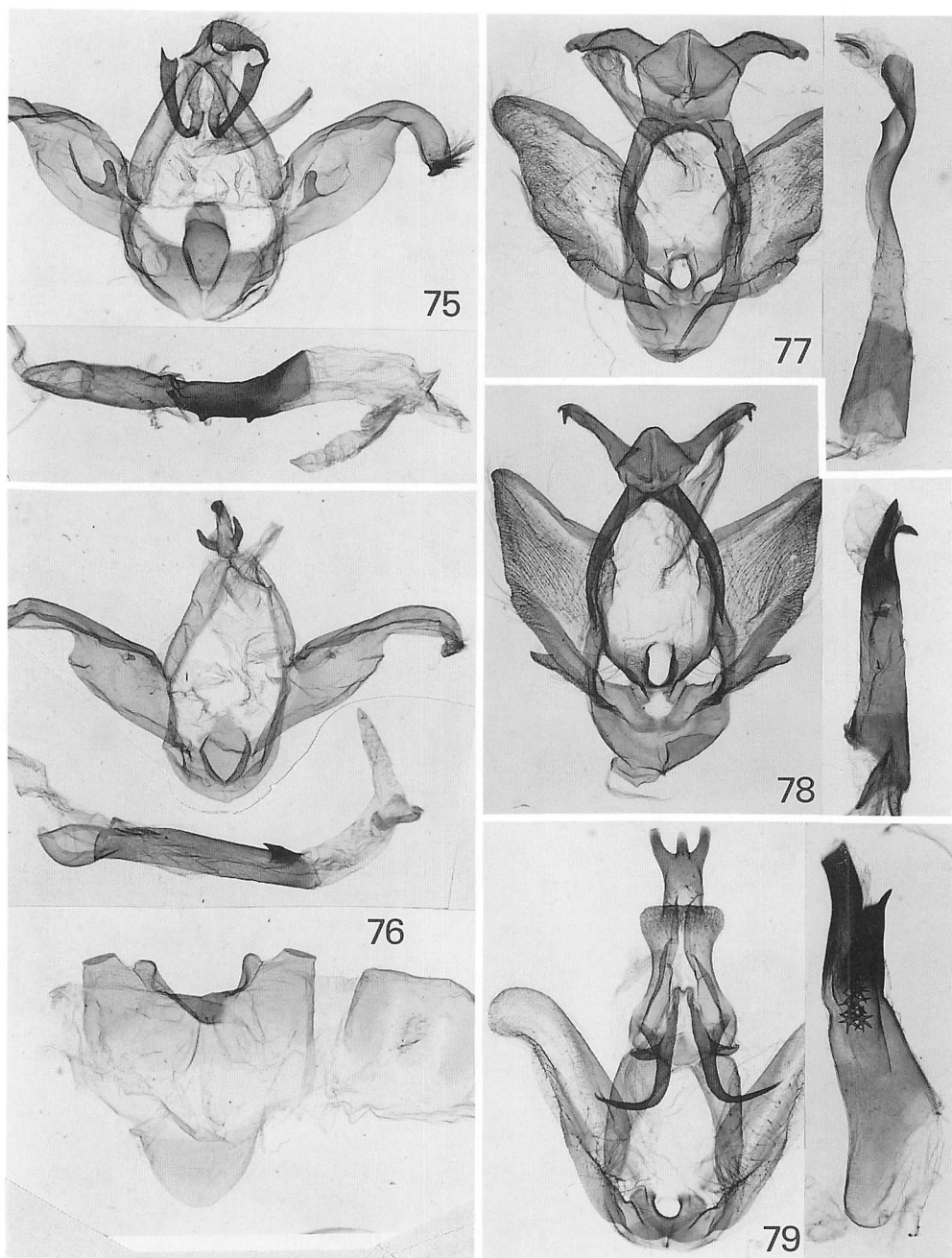


Figs 63–68. Male genitalia. 63. *Cerura harutai* sp. n. 64. *Franzdanielia fasciata* sp. n. 65. *Peridea himalayana* Kiriakoff. Bhimtal, N. W. Himalaya. Aedeagus removed. 66. *Pulia albimaculata* (Okano). Taiwan. 67. *Quadricalcarifera umbrosa* Matsumura. 68. *Hiradonta himalayana* sp. n. Aedeagi in figs 64, 67 are enlarged in a higher magnitude than genitalia proper.

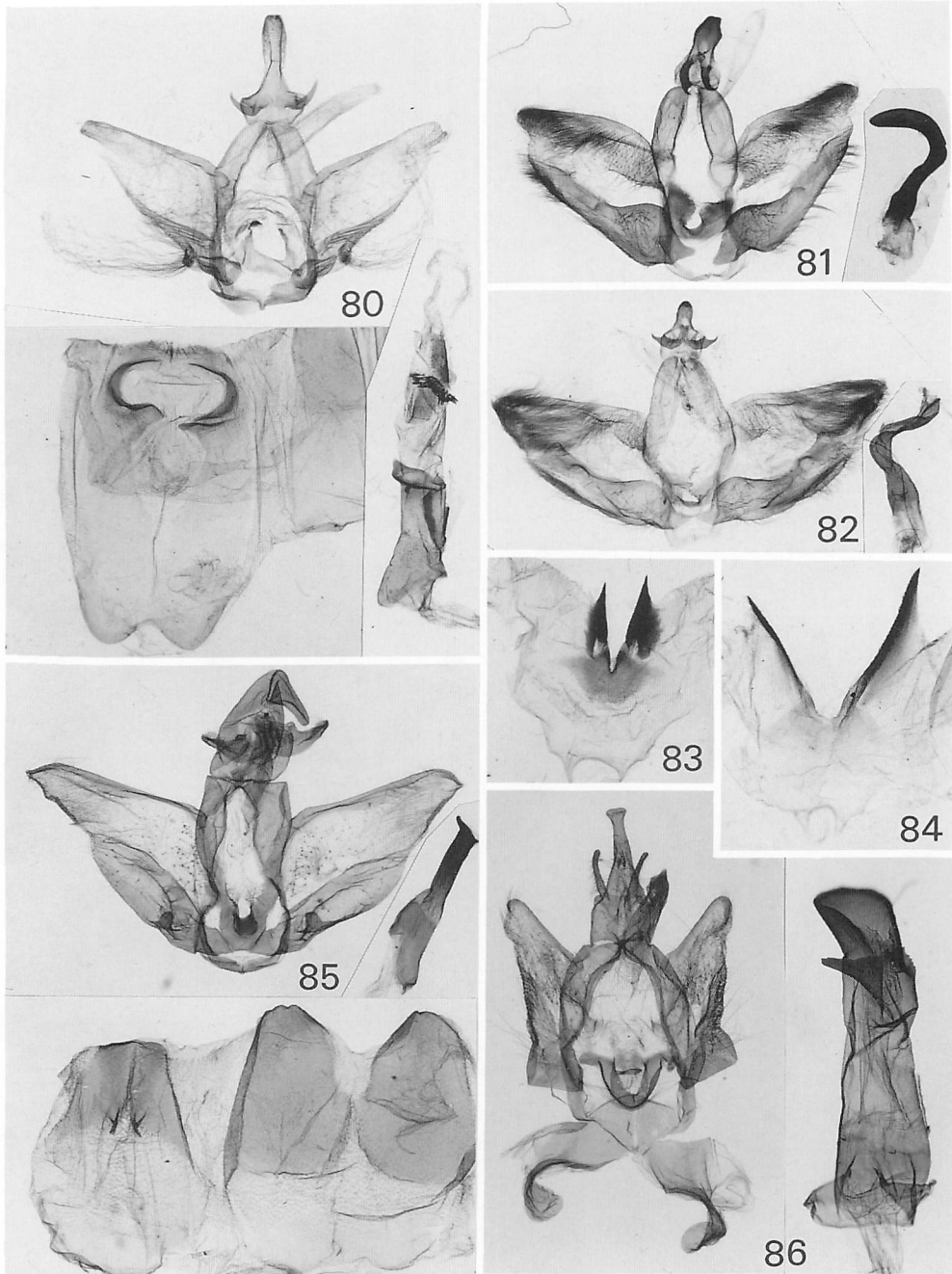


Figs 69–70. Female genitalia. 69. *Pulia danieli* sp. n. 70. *Pulia albimaculata* (Okano). Taiwan.

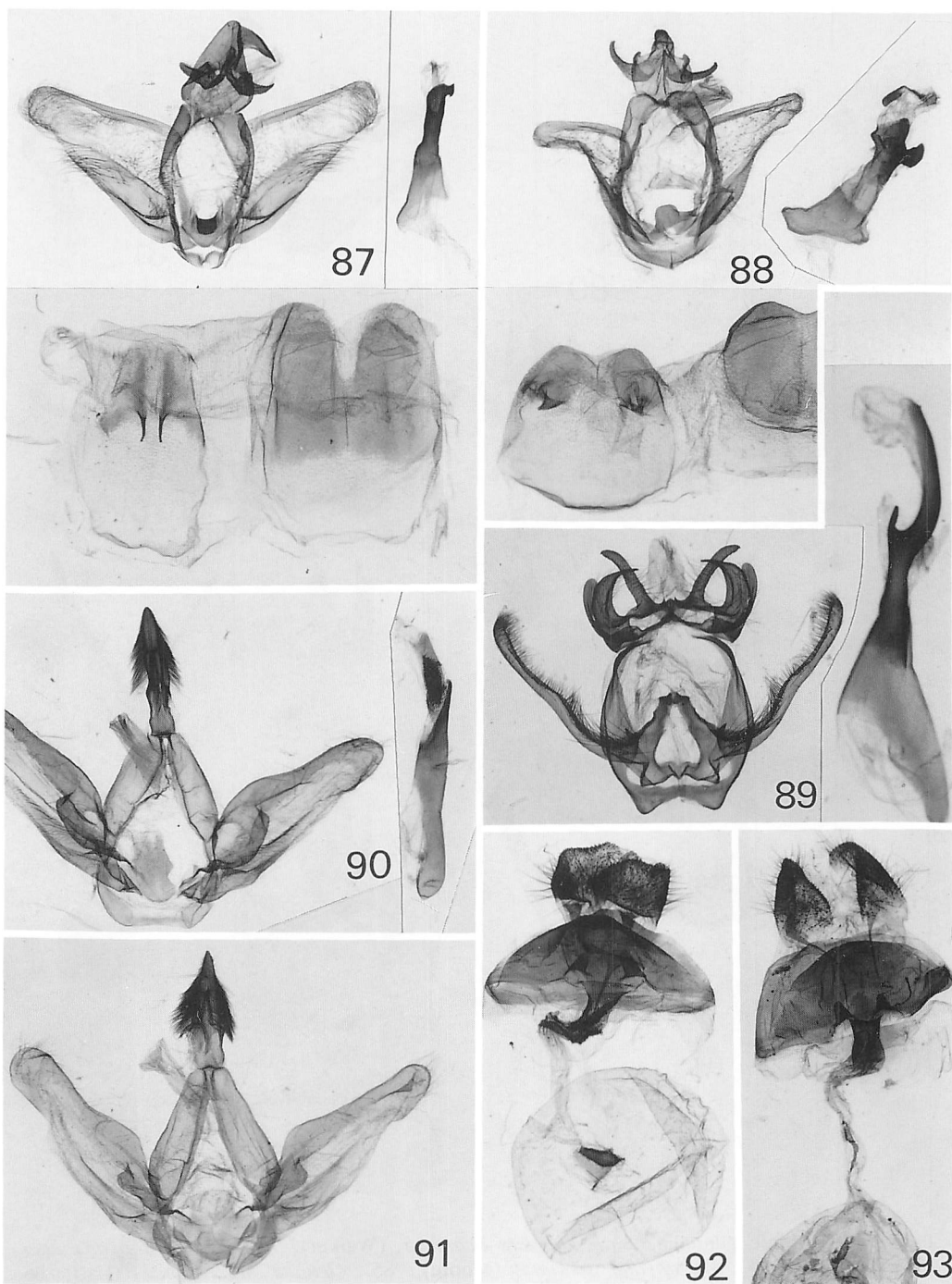
Figs 71–74. Male genitalia. 71. *Gangarides roseus* (Walker). 72. *Baradesa lithosioides* Moore. 73. *Baradesa ultima* sp. n. 74. *Baradesa omissa* Rothschild. Thailand.



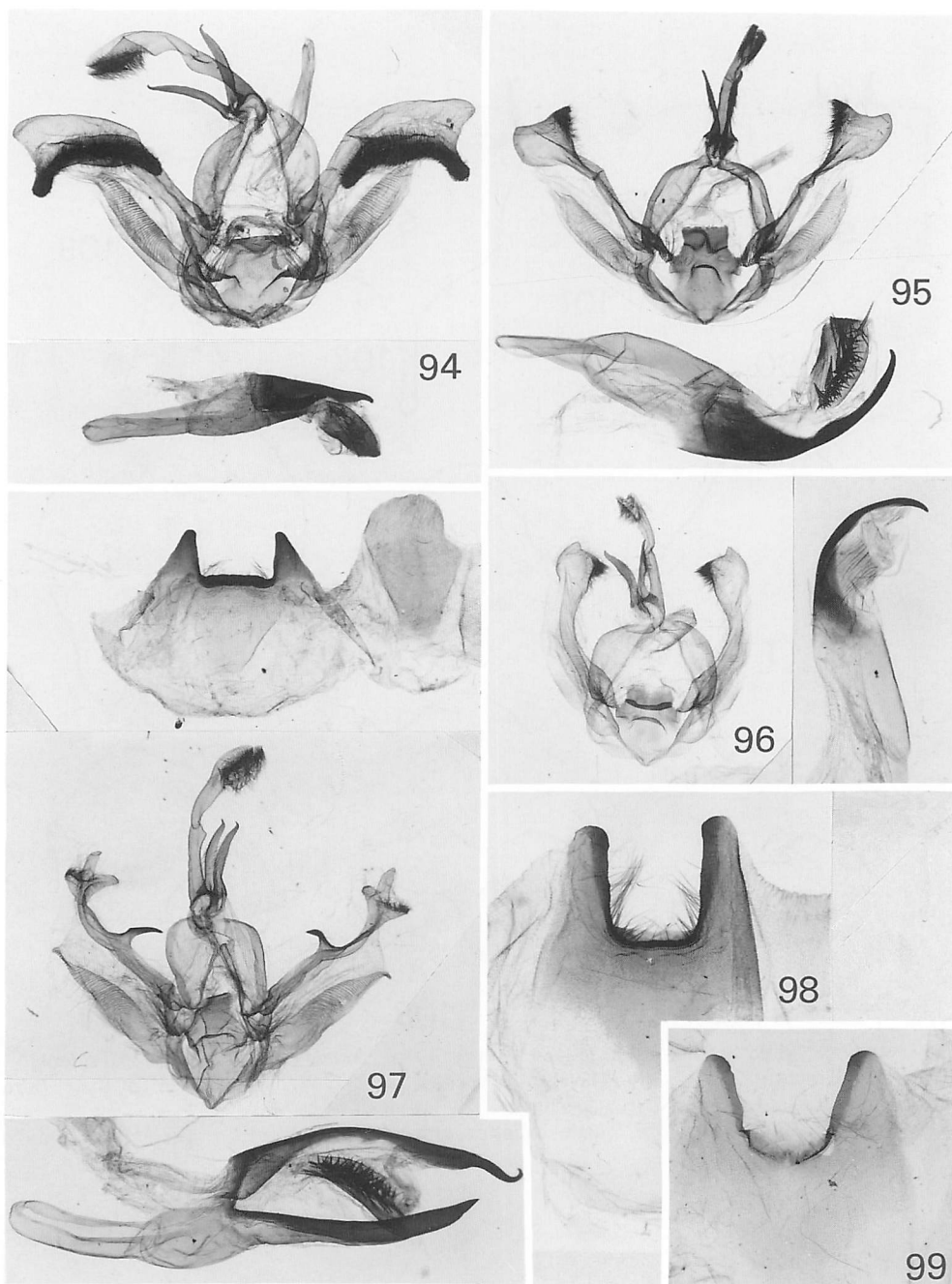
Figs 75–79. Male genitalia. 75. *Pheosiopsis dierli* Sugi. 76. *Pheosiopsis sikkima* (Moore). 77. *Ramesa tosta* Walker. Japan. 78. *Ramesa doisuthepica* (Bänziger). 79. *Curruza frugalis* (Leech). Aedeagus in fig. 79 is enlarged in a higher magnitude than genitalia proper.



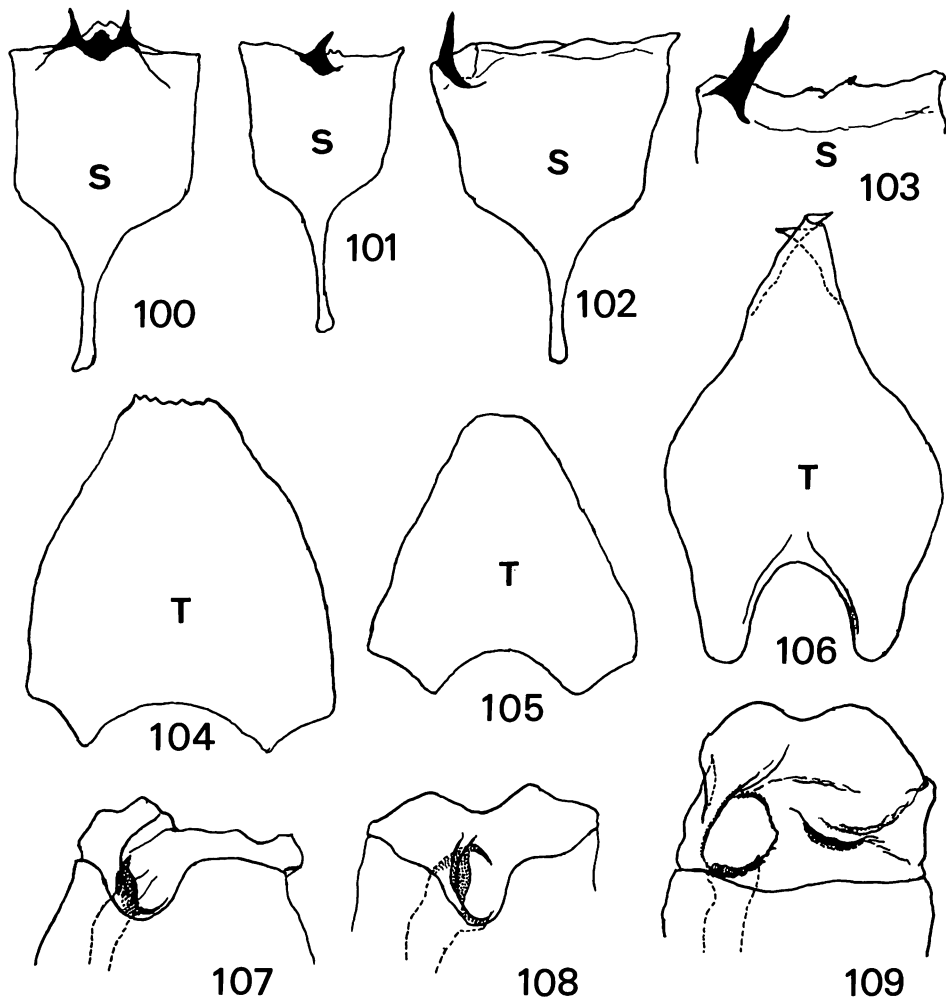
Figs 80–86. Male genitalia. 80. *Salicocleta ochracea* (Walker). 81, 83. *Mimopydna essa* (Swinhoe). 82, 84. *Mimopydna sikkima* (Moore). 85. *Ogulina argentilinea* (Cai). 86. *Niganda argentifascia* (Hampson). Aedeagus in fig. 86 is enlarged in a higher magnitude than genitalia proper.



Figs 87–91. Male genitalia. 87. *Ogulina cupatagia* (Hampson). 88. *Ogulina pulchra* Cai. 89. *Miostauropus thomasi* sp. n. 90. *Fentonia excurvata* (Hampson), slide 6567, July. 91. *Ditto*, slide 6623, June [*altitudinis*]. Aedeagus removed. Figs 92–93. Female genitalia. 92. *Fentonia excurvata* (Hampson), slide 6569, May [*altitudinis*]. 93. *Ditto*, slide 6608, May. Aedeagus in fig. 89 is enlarged in a higher magnitude than genitalia proper.



Figs 94–99. Male genitalia. 94. *Hexafrenum pseudosikkima* sp. n. 95, 98. *Hexafrenum niveicollare* sp. n., holotype, slide 6638. 96, 99. *Ditto*, slide 6603. 97. *Hexafrenum unicolor* (Kiriakoff). Aedeagi in figs 95, 96, 97 and sterni in figs 98, 99 are enlarged in a higher magnitude than genitalia proper.



Figs 100–106. Male eighth sterni (S) and tergi (T) of *Netria* spp. 100, 104. “Trident”. 101, 105. “Unicorn”. 102, 106. The “third species”. 103. Wallacean form of the “third species” (drawn from a Negros specimen).
 Figs 107–109. Ventral views of female ostial portion. 107. “Trident”. 108. “Unicorn”. 109. The “third species”.

Color Plates

Plates 1 to 20 and 23 are approximately natural size.

Plates 21, 22 and 24 to 26 are 0.65 natural size.

Plates 27 to 32 are 0.9 natural size.

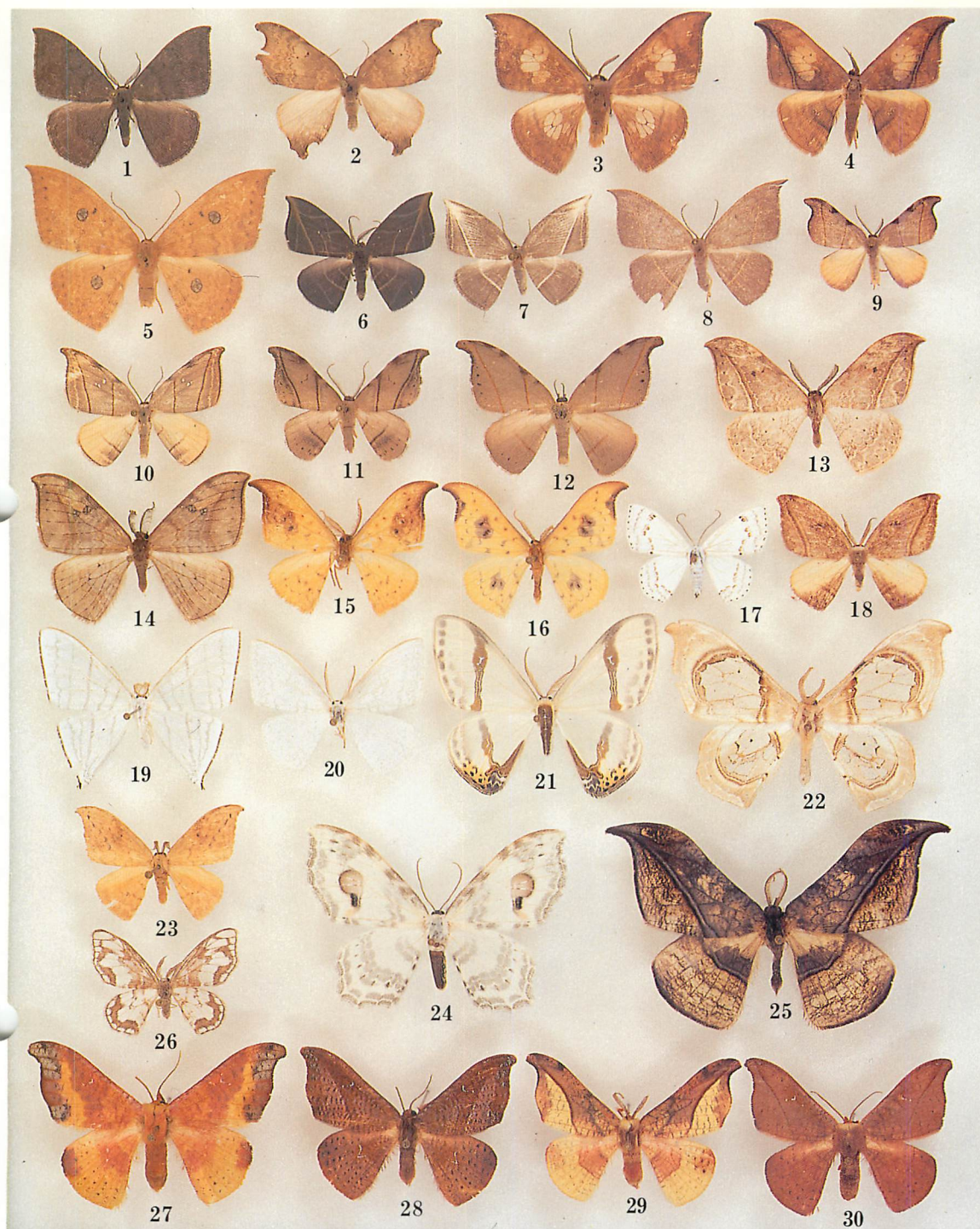


Plate 1

1. *Paralbara muscularia* 2. *Thymistida tripunctata* 3. *Agnidra specularia* 4. *A. vinacea*
 5. *A. discipilaria* 6. *Microblepsis prunicolor* 7. *M. leucosticta* 8. *M. violacea* 9. *Nordstromia bicostata* 10. *N. vira* 11. *N. argenteiceps* 12. *N. lilacina* 13. *Drepana pallida*
 14. *D. dispilata* 15. *Tridrepana sadana* 16. *T. adelpha* 17. *Teldenia vestigiata* 18. *Callidrepana patrana* 19. *Ditrigona triangularia* 20. *D. sericea* 21. *Macrotilix mysticata* 22. *Macrauzata fenestraria* 23. *Strepsigonia diluta* 24. *Auzata semipavonaria* 25. *Canucha duplex*
 26. *Hyalospectra hyalinata* 27. *Oreta sanguinea* 28. *O. pavaca* 29. *O. vatama* 30. *O. obtusa*



Plate 2

1. *Oreta ancora* 2. *Cyclidia substigmatica superstigmatica* 3. *Naxa textilis* 4. *Ozola impedita*
 5. *O. sinuicosta* 6. *O. extersaria* 7. *Naxa oblitterata* 8. *Archaeobalbis usneata* 9. *A.*
ochreipicta 10. *A. viridaria* 11. *A. cristata* 12. *Herochroma baba* 13. *Pachyodes pictaria*
 14. *P. erionoma* 15. *P. ornataria* 16. *P. varicoloraria*



Plate 3

1. *Pachyodes moelleri* 2. *P. leopardinata* 3. *P. crocina* 4. *P. harutai* 5. *P. harutai infuscatus* 6. *Pingasa alba alba* 7. *Metaterpna differens* 8. *Pingasa crenaria* 9. *P. pseudo-terpna gracilis* 10. *P. ruginaria* 11. *Dindica para* 12. *D. polyphaenaria* 13. *D. wytsmani* 14. *Agathia gemma* 15. *Chlorodontopera discospilata* 16. *Geometra flavifrontaria*

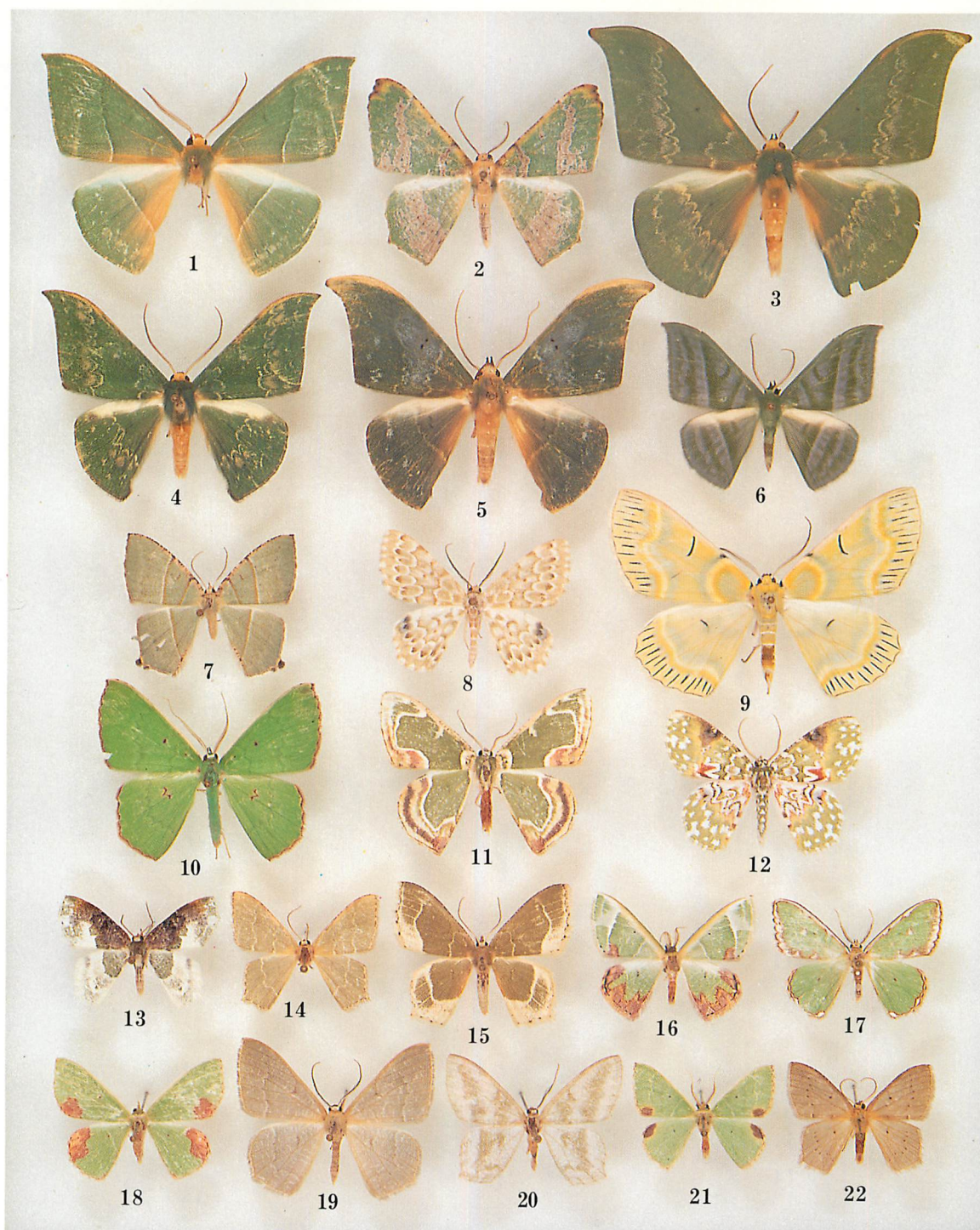


Plate 4

1. *Geometra smaragdus* 2. *Chloroglyphica variegata* 3. *Tanaorhinus reciprocata* 4. *T. kina*
5. *T. viridiluteata* 6. *Mixochlora vittata* 7. *Neohipparchus vallata* 8. *Chlororithra fea*
9. *Iotaphora iridicolor* 10. *Ornithospila avicularia* 11. *Osteosema sanguinilineata* 12. *Ochrognesia gavissima*
13. *Lophomachia semialba* 14. *Hemithea tritonaria* 15. *H. ochrolauta* 16. *Comibaena pictipennis*
17. *C. subhyalina* 18. *C. integranota* 19. *Gelasma glaucaria* 20. *G. thetydaria*
21. *Comibaena quadrinotata fuscidorsata* 22. *Chlorissa rubripicta*

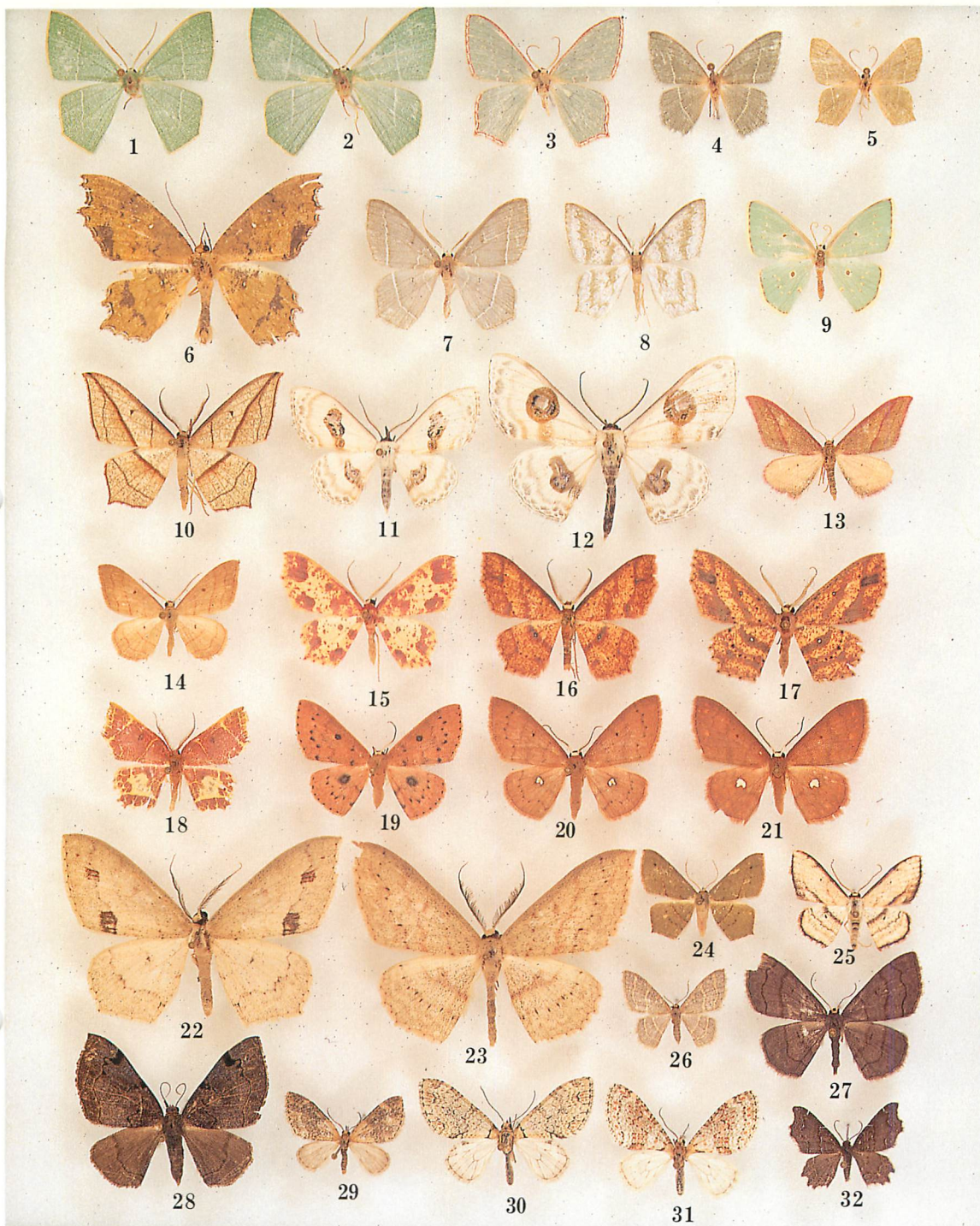


Plate 5

1. *Thalassodes falsaria* 2. *T. antiquadraria* 3. *Hemistola rubrimargo* 4. *Chlorissa distinctaria* 5. *Diplodesma pudentifimbia* 6. *Paramaxates posterecta* 7. *Jodis ctila* 8. *J. iridescens* 9. *Comostola maculata* 10. *Timandra correspondens* 11. *Problepsis vulgaris* 12. *P. crassinotata* 13. *Rhodostrophia pelloniaria khasiana* 14. *R. stigmatica* 15. *Synegiodes sanguinaria* 16. *S. hyriaria* 17. *S. obliquifascia* 18. *Chrysocraspeda iole* 19. *Organopoda annulifera signifera* 20. *Discoglypha aureifloris* 21. *D. locupletata* 22. *Craspediopsis bimaculata* 23. *C. pallivittata* 24. *Traminda mundissima* 25. *Scopula ferrilineata* 26. *Idaea informis* 27. *Scopula mecysma* 28. *Heterophleps ocyptaria* 29. *Acasis virettata himalayica* 30. *Trichoptergiria decorata* 31. *T. sanguinipunctata* 32. *Hastina subfalcaria caeruleolineata*

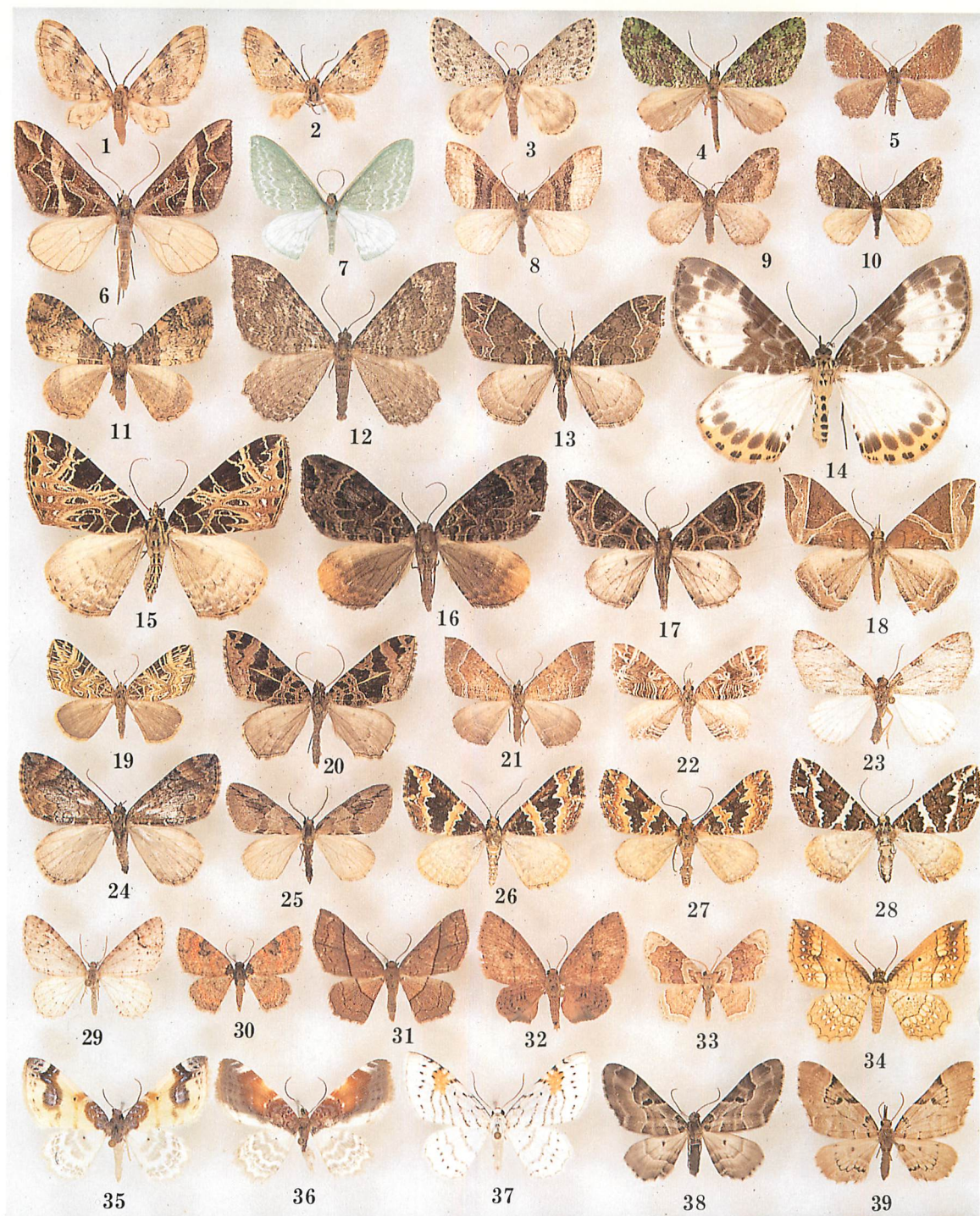


Plate 6

1. *Brabira operosa* 2. *B. atkinsonii* 3. *Naxidia irrorata* 4. *Hypocometa decussata* 5. *Ortho-*
nama obstipata 6. *Docirava fulgurata* 7. *Leptostega asiatica* 8. *Euphia mediovitaria* 9.
Xanthorhoe saturata 10. *Apithecia viridata* 11. *Microcalcarifera obscura fecunda* 12. *Rheu-*
maptera tremodes 13. *Ecliptopera substituta* 14. *Callabraxas amanda* 15. *Ecliptopera relata*
16. *E. triangulifera* 17. *Eustroma melancholica venipicta* 18. *E. hampsoni* 19. *E. aurigena*
20. *Hysterura multifaria* 21. *Xenortholitha propinguata epigrypa* 22. *Microlygris multi-*
striata tensa 23. *Anticlea canaliculata* 24. *Dysstroma sikkimensis* 25. *Viidaleppia consimi-*
lis 26. *Electrophaes aliena* 27. *E. fulgidaria* 28. *E. niveonotata* 29. *Venusia classisigna*
30. *Hydrelia bicolorata* 31. *H. sericea* 32. *Anydrelia distorta* 33. *Palpoctenidia phoenico-*
soma 34. *Laciniodes plurilinearia* 35. *Agnibesa pictaria* 36. *A. venusta* 37. *A. recurvi-*
lineata 38. *Physetobasis griseipennis* 39. *Ph. dentifascia*



Plate 7

1. *Melanthia catenaria* 2. *Pseudocollix hyperythra* 3. *Abraxas neomartaria* 4. *Peratophyga hyalinata* 5. *Hydatocapnia gemina* 6. *Pristostegania trilineata* 7. *Hydatocapnia nebulosa*
8. *Orthobrachia latifasciata* 9. *O. flavidior* 10. *O. tenebrosa* 11. *O. owadai* 12. *Heterostegane subtessellata* 13. *Lomographa distans* 14. *L. platyleucata* 15. *Myrteta sericea brunneiceps* 16. *Micronidia simplicata* 17. *M. unipuncta* 18. *M. subpunctata* 19. *M. intermedia* 20. *Cassyma deletaria* 21. *Parasynergia lidderdalii* 22. *Crypsicometa homoema* 23. *Plutodes subcaudata* 24. *P. costatus* 25. *P. lamisca* 26. *P. pracina* 27. *Semiothisa khasiana* 28. *S. perfusaria* 29. *S. azataria* 30. *S. xanthonora* 31. *S. eloedora* 32. *S. ozararia* 33. *Heterocallia temeraria*

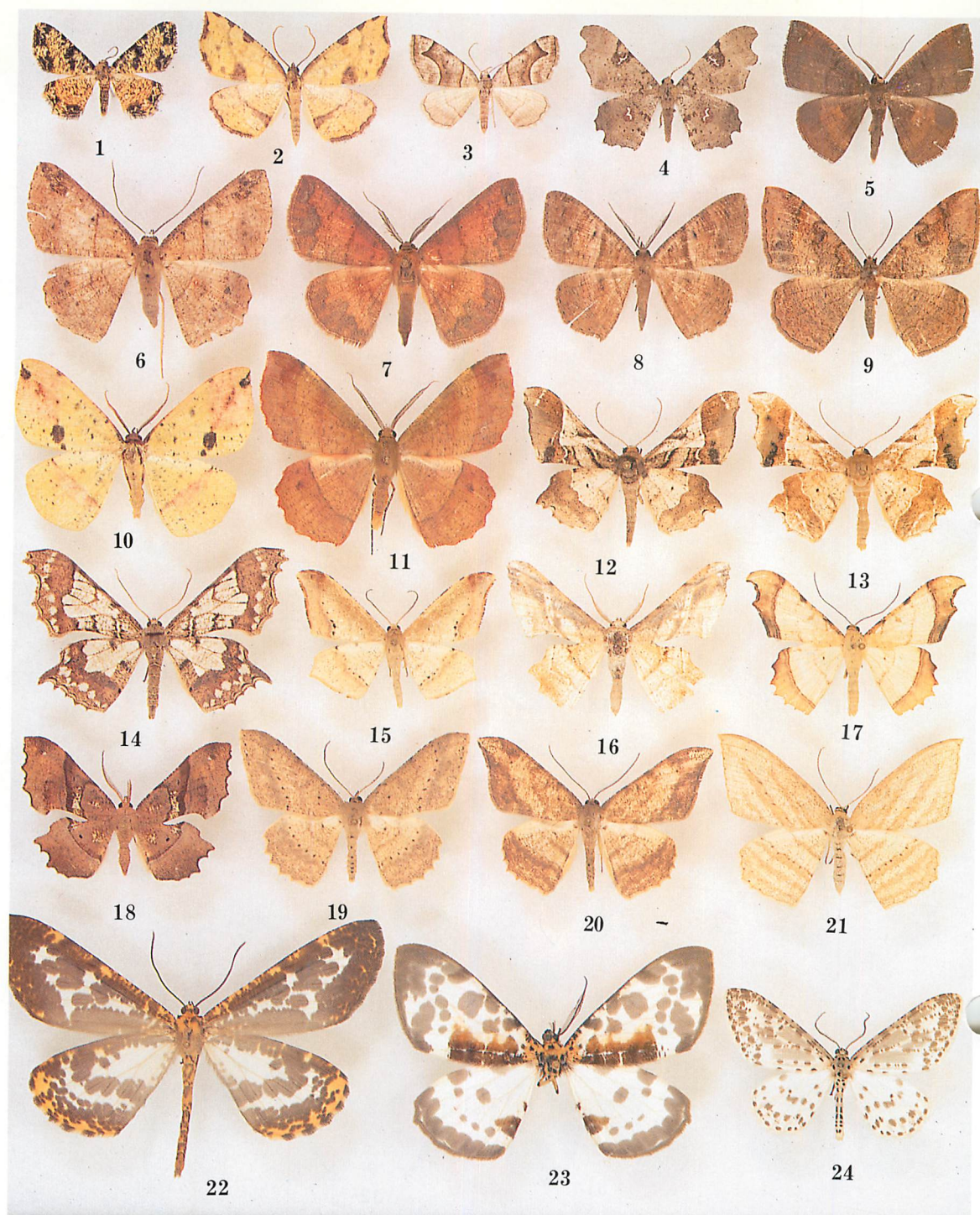


Plate 8

1. *Monocerotesa strigata* 2. *Pseudopanthera himalayica* 3. *Anonychia grisea* 4. *Hyalinetta circumflexa* 5. *Petelia capitata* 6. *P. medardaria* 7. *P. riobearia* 8. *P. fasciata* 9. *Hypophya terrosa* 10. *Anthyperythra hermearia* 11. *Hyperythra phoenix* 12. *Krananda nepalensis* 13. *K. oliveomarginata* 14. *K. semihyalina* 15. *Zanlopera falcata* 16. *Gonodontis cleria* 17. *Zeheba lucidata* 18. *Ephalaenia aethocrypta* 19. *Luxiaria mitorrhaphes* 20. *L. amasa fasciosa* 21. *L. obliquata* 22. *Obeidia lucifera* 23. *Heterabraxas spontaneata* 24. *Pernia maculata*



Plate 9

1. *Percnia felinaria* 2. *Percnia belluaria* 3. *Metabraxas coryneta* 4. *Dalima schistacearia*
 5. *Dalima patularia* 6. *D. apicata* 7. *Xandrames dholaria* 8. *Dalima truncataria* 9. *Xan-*
drames latiferaria curvistriga 10. *X. albofasciata* 11. *Elphos pardicelata*



Plate 10

1. *Erebomorpha fulgurita* 2. *Biston bengaliaria* 3. *Chorodna vulpinaria* 4. *Biston contectaria*
 5. *Erebomorpha fulguraria* 6. *Vindusara moorei* 7. *Chorodna erebusaria* 8. *Thinopteryx*
crocoptera assamensis 9. *Th. citrina* 10. *Blepharoctenucha virescens*



Plate 11

1. *Doratoptera nicevillei* 2. *Psyra annulifera* 3. *P. spurcatoria* 4. *Scionomia solitaria*
 5. *Psyra moderata* 6. *P. cuneata* 7. *P. fulvaria* 8. *P. gracilis* 9. *Odontopera bilinearia*
 10. *O. cervinaria* 11. *O. perplexa* 12. *Hyposidra talaca* 13. *Tanaoctenia haliaria* 14. *T. dehaliaria* 15. *Opisthograptis moelleri* 16. *Fascellina porphyreofusa* 17. *F. plagiata* 18.
Garaeus apicata 19. *G. specularis* 20. *G. cruentatus* 21. *Agaraeus discolor* 22. *Prionodonta amethystina*

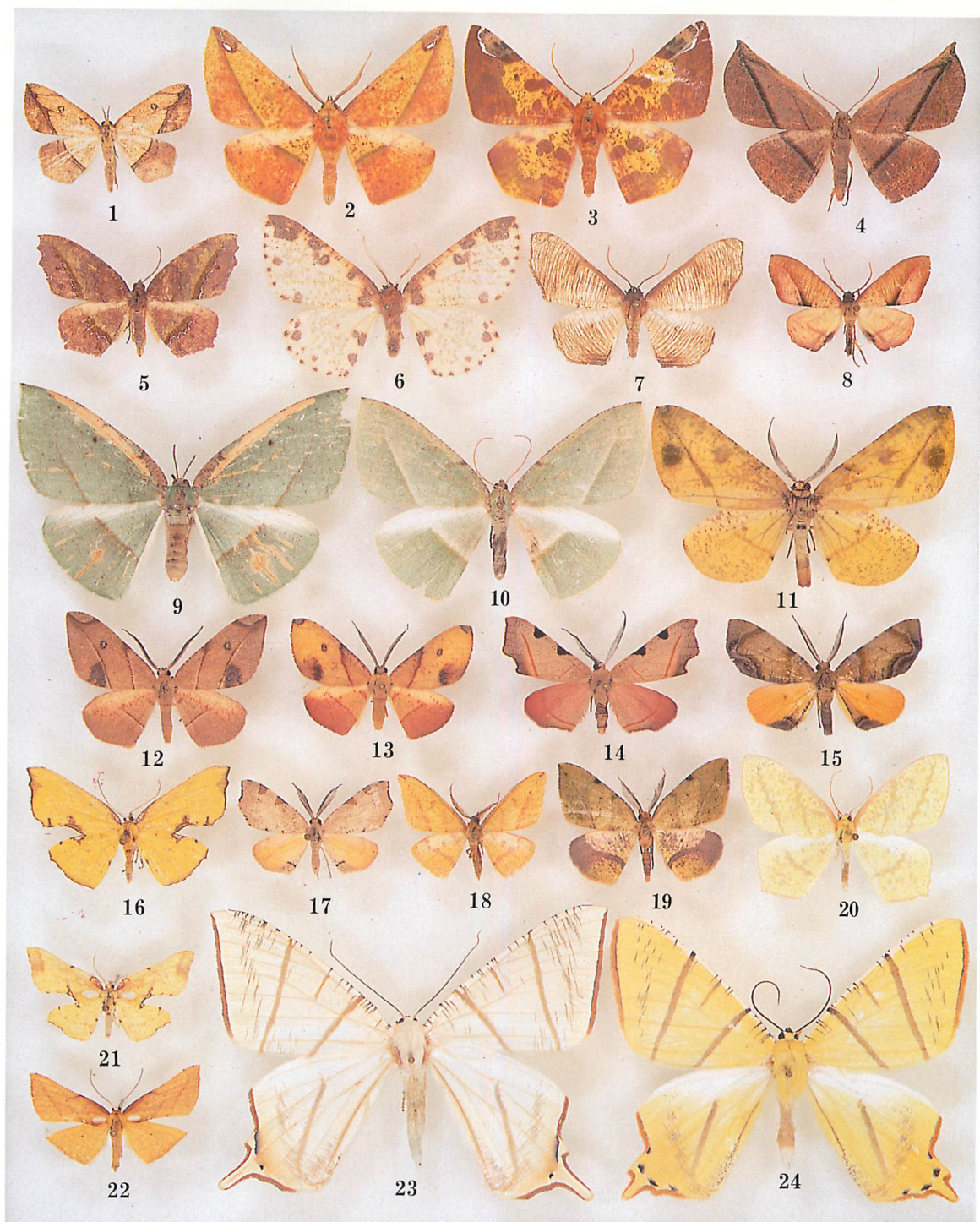


Plate 12

1. *Callierinnys obliquilinea* 2. *Pseudomiza cruentaria* 3. *P. leucogonia* 4. *P. obliquaria*
 5. *Leptomiza calcearia* 6. *Peetula exanthemata* 7. *Plagodis reticulata* 8. *P. insutaria* 9.
Nothomiza grata 10. *N. dentisignata* 11. *Hypochrosis pachiaris* 12. *H. hyadaria* 13. *H.*
flavifusata 14. *H. rufescens* 15. *Sabaria incitata* 16. *Corymica spatiosa* 17. *Sabaria*
lithosiaria 18. *Heterolocha phaenicotaeniata* 19. *H. patalata* 20. *Sirinopteryx rufivinctata*
 21. *Corymica specularia* 22. *C. immaculata* 23. *Oourapteryx clara* 24. *O. primularis*

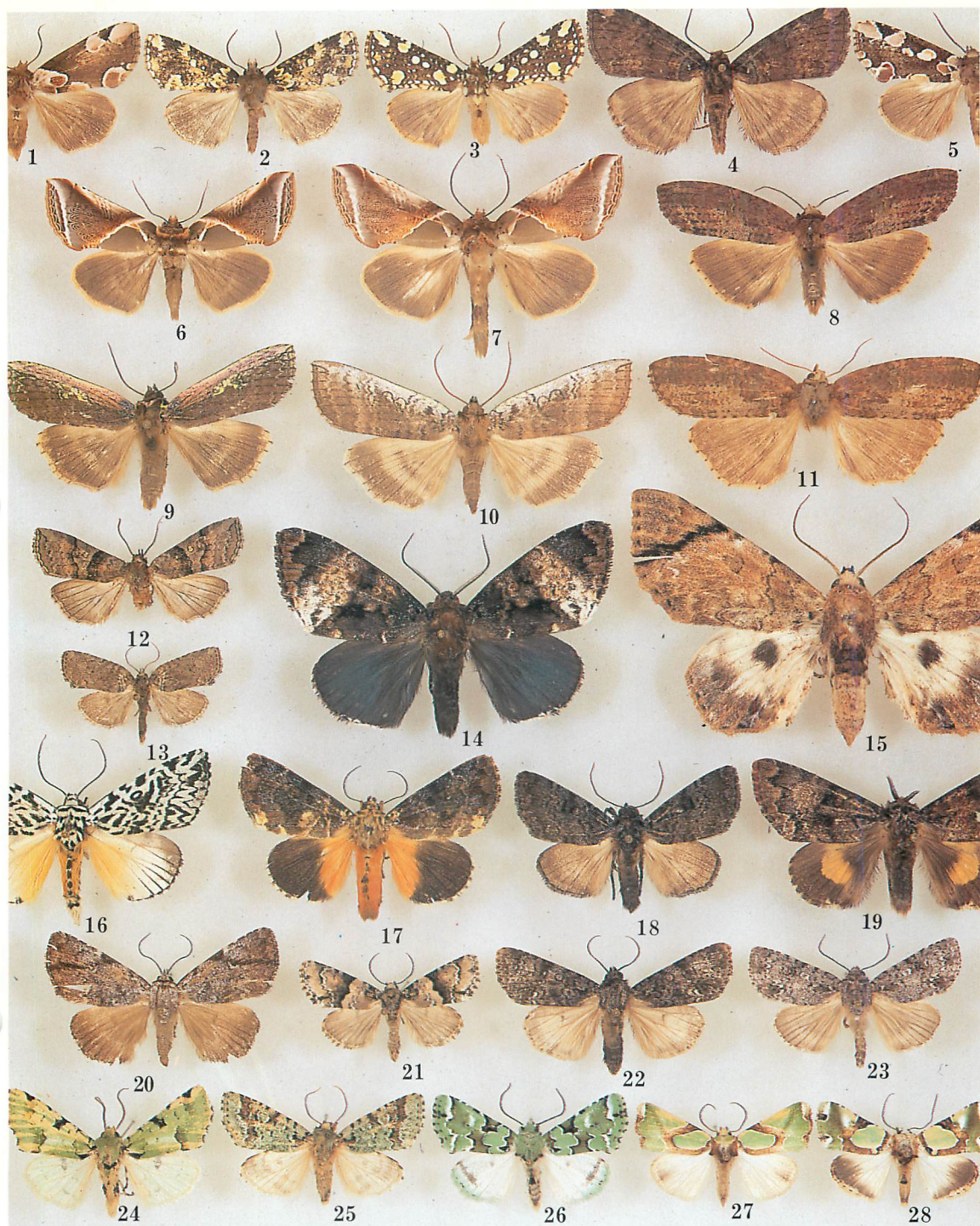


Plate 13

1. *Thyatira batis nepalensis* 2. *Gaurena florens obscura* 3. *G. florens albomaculata* 4. *Paragnorima fuscescens* 5. *Horithyatira decorata thodungensis* 6. *Habrosyne indica* 7. *Habrosyne fraterna* 8. *Toxoides undulatus* 9. *Tethea oberthueri occidentalis* 10. *T. consimilis commifera* 11. *Toxides undulatus* (Holotype of *emphloioides*) 12. *Takapsestis nepalensis* 13. *Stenoloba rectilinea* 14. *Disepholcia caerulea* 15. *Trisula variegata* 16. *Trichosea champa* 17. *Tambana entoxantha* 18. *Anacronicta infausta* 19. *Trisuloides sericea* 20. *Tycacona obliqua* 21. *Craniophora oda* 22. *Viminia indica* 23. *Plataplecta pruinosa* 24. *Diphthero- come fasciata* 25. *D. discibrunnea* 26. *Nacna prasinaria* 27. *N. pulchripicta* 28. *N. splendens*

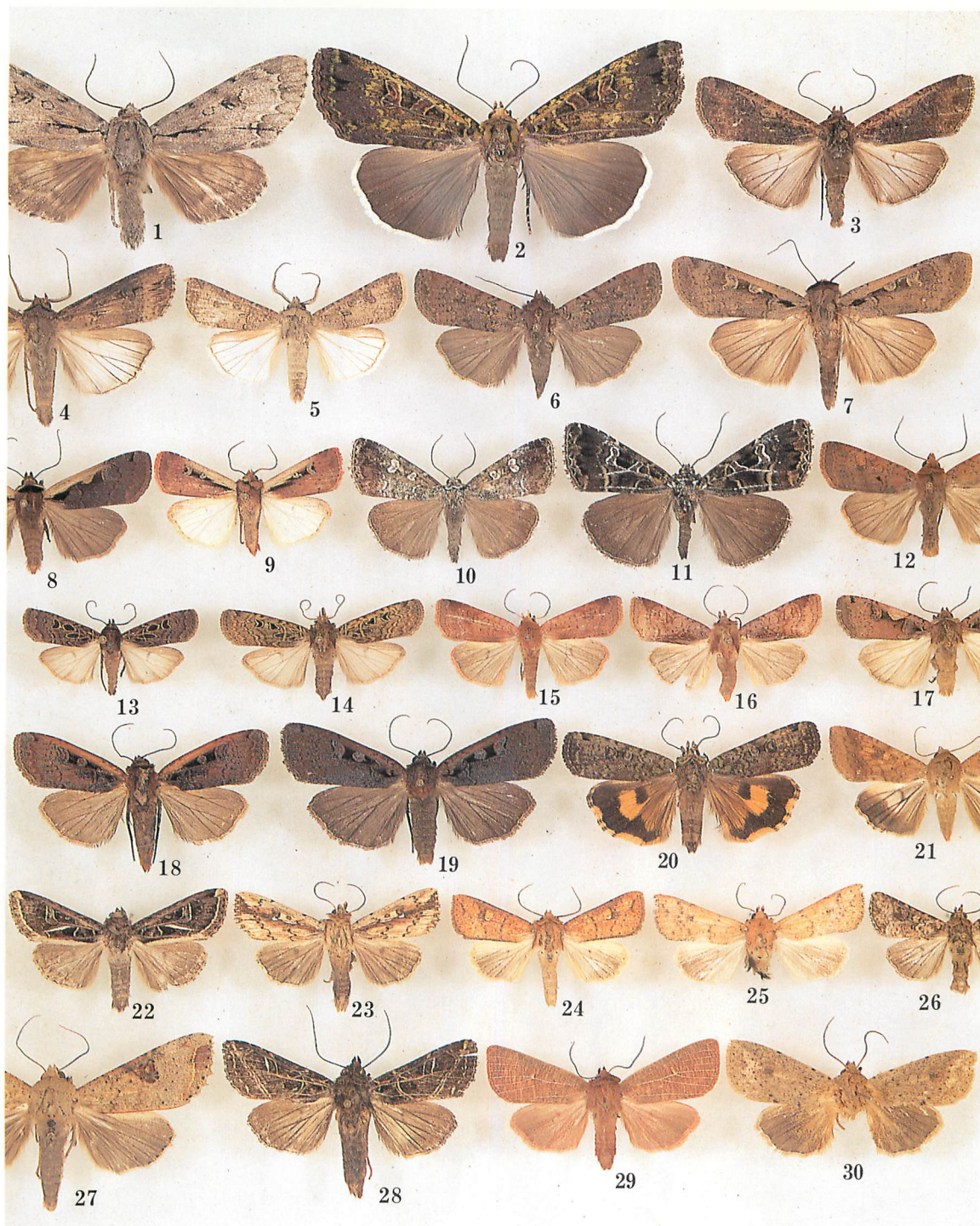


Plate 14

1. *Acronicta major* 2. *Anaplectoides tamsi* 3. *Peridroma saucia* 4. *Agrotis ipsilon* 5. *A. segetum* 6. *Euxoa ochrogaster rossica* 7. *Ochropleura herculea* 8. *O. triangularis* 9. *O. plecta costalis* 10. *Neurois nigroviridis* 11. *N. atrovirens* 12. *Diarsia nigrosigna* 13. *Hermonassa stigmatica* 14. *H. incisa* 15. *Diarsia erubescens* 16. *D. basistriga* 17. *Xestia c-nigrum* 18. *X. mandarina* 19. *X. renalis* 20. *X. semiherbida* 21. *Helicoverpa armigera* 22. *Odontestra submarginalis* 23. *Aletia sinuosa* 24. *A. distincta* 25. *A. speciosa* 26. *A. consanguis* 27. *Tiracola aureata* 28. *Dictyestra dissecta* 29. *Aletia fraterna* 30. *A. godavariensis*



Plate 15

1. *Aletia intertexta* 2. *A. lineatissima* 3. *A. undina* 4. *A. duplicata* 5. *A. moorei* 6. *Pseudaletia separans* 7. *P. albicosta* 8. *Aletia bifasciata* 9. *A. lineatipes* 10. *A. vittata* 11. *Acantholeucania loreyi* 12. *Cucullia mediogrisea* 13. *Agrochola phaeosoma* 14. *Apamea sodalis* 15. *Sesamia inferens* 16. *Nonagria robusta* 17. *Actinotia polyodon* 18. *Axyليا purtis triseriata* 19. *Triphaenopsis indica* 20. *Phlogophora albovittata* 21. *Ph. distorta* 22. *Ph. costalis* 23. *Ph. conservuloides* 24. *Ph. indica* 25. *Xenotrachea albidisca* 26. *X. chrysochlora* 27. *X. aurantiaca* 28. *X. thaiensis* 29. *X. irrorata* 30. *Euplexidia literata* 31. *Karana gemmifera* 32. *Plexiphleps stellifera* 33. *Checupa fortissima* 34. *Auchmis inextricata* 35. *Trachea auriplena* 36. *T. microspila* 37. *T. aurigera*

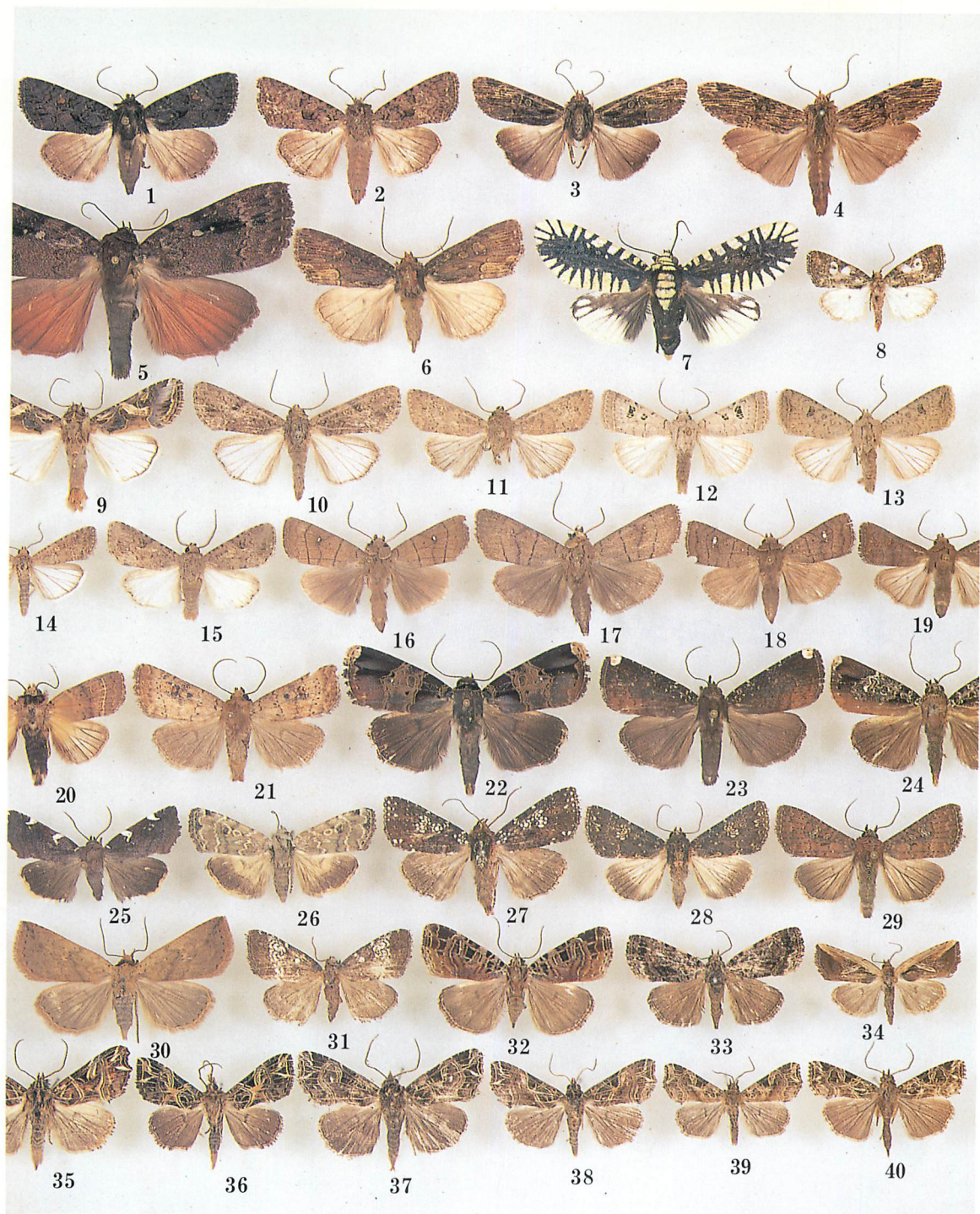


Plate 16

1. *Feliniopsis opposita* 2. *F. confundens* 3. *Sasunaga tenebrosa* 4. *S. longiplaga* 5. *Amphipyra monolitha* 6. *Dipterygina multistriata* 7. *Asparasa radians* 8. *Paroligia pallidisca* 9. *Spodoptera litura* 10. *S. mauritia* 11. *Athetis erigida* 12. *A. delecta* 13. *A. himalayica* 14. *Spodoptera exigua* 15. *S. pecten* 16. *Athetis lineosa* 17. *A. pseudolineosa* 18. *A. bipuncta* 19. *A. stellata* 20. *A. thoracica* 21. *A. fasciata* 22. *Callyna jugaria* 23. *C. monoleuca* 24. *C. contracta* 25. *Cosmia restituta* 26. *C. achatina* 27. *Condica stellata* 28. *C. dolosa* 29. *C. illecta* 30. *Xylostola indistincta* 31. *Dysmilichia calamistrata* 32. *Iambia harmonica* 33. *I. transversa* 34. *Elaphria conjugata* 35. *Callopietria repleta* 36. *Callopietria indica* 37. *C. rivularis* 38. *C. maillardi* 39. *C. pulchrilinea* 40. *C. yerburii*



Plate 17

1. *Asota producta* 2. *Asota caricae* 3. *Digana hearseyana* 4. *Asota plaginota* 5. *Argina astrea* 6. *Asota tortuosa* 7. *Lacides ficus* 8. *Chadarctia quadriramosa* 9. *Nyctemera adversata* 10. *Utetheisa lotrix* 11. *Argina argus* 12. *Amerila astrea* 13. *Lyssa zampa zampa*



Plate 18

1. *Aglaeomorpha plagiata* 2. *Spilarctia casignata* 3. *Spilarctia comma comma* 4. *Spilarctia multiguttata* 5. *Areas imperialis* 6. *Spilarctia rubilinea* 7. *Spilarctia obliqua* 8. *Areas galactina orientalis* 9. *Alphaea floescens* 10. *Cretonotos gangis* 11. *Cretonotos transiens* 12. *Alphaea imbuta* 13. *Lemyra neglecta* 14. *Lemyra biseriata* 15. *Callimorpha principalis* 16. *Alphaea fulvohirta* 17. *Lemyra obliquivitta* 18. *Lemyra rhodophila* 19. *Callimorpha similis* 20. *Alphaea impleta* 21. *Lemyra multivittata*



Plate 19

1. *Lebeda nobilis nobilis* 2. *Metanastria hyrtaca* 3. *Bharetta cinnamonea* 4. *Kunugia ampla*
 5. *Bhima undulosa* 6. *Alompra ferruginea ferruginea* 7. *Gastropacha xenapates xenapates*
 8. *Gastropacha philippinensis swanni* 9. *Kunugia undans undans* 10. *Radhica flavovittata*
 11. *Euthrix signata* 12. *Palalebeda plagifera* 13. *Micropacha lidderdalii* 14. *Paradoxopha sinuata sinuata*

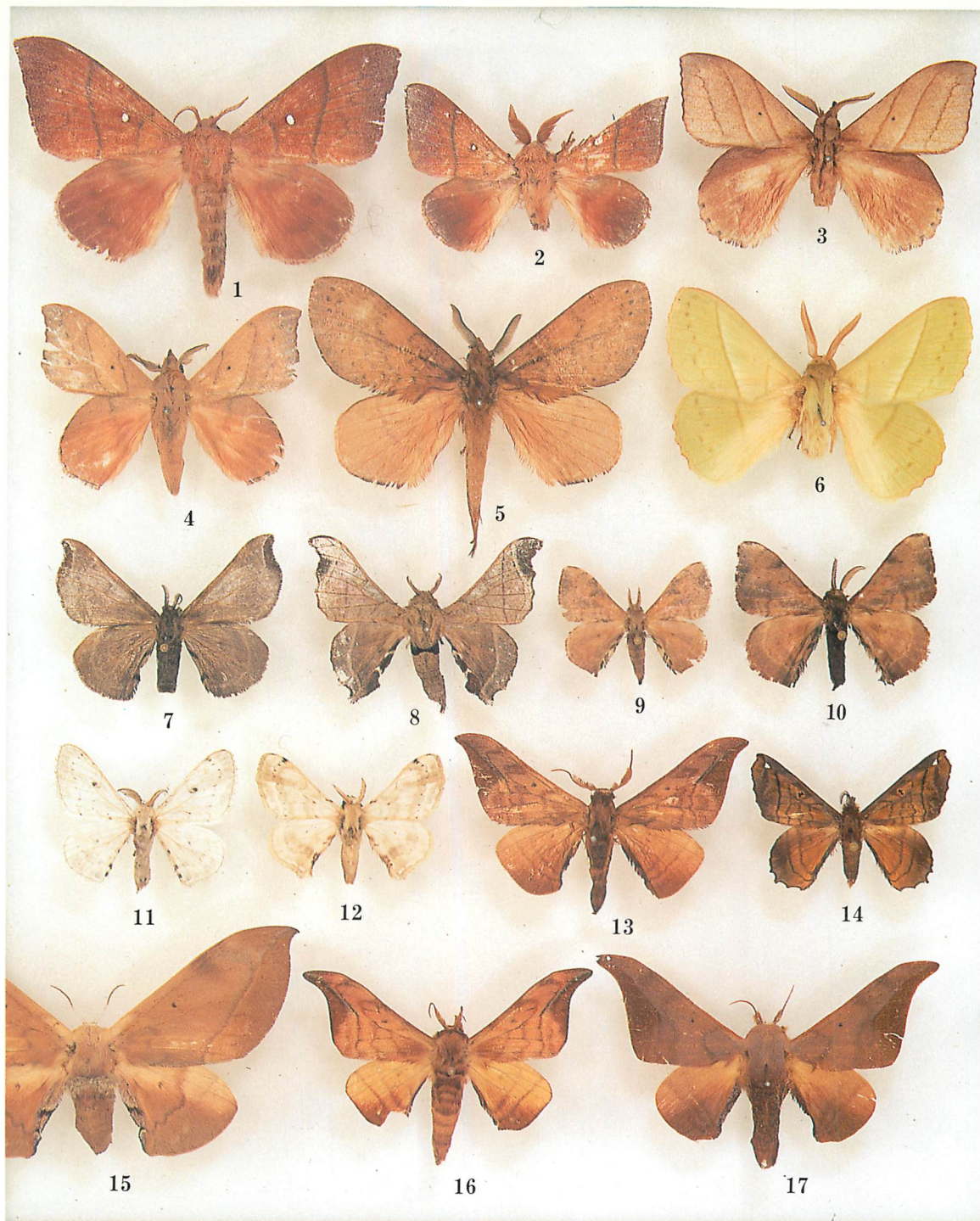


Plate 20

1. *Odonestis formosae harutai* ♂ 2. Ditto, ♀ 3. *Arguda nepalina* 4. *Arguda decurtata* 5. *Kunugia lineata* 6. *Trabala vishnou* 7. *Bombyx huttoni* 8. *Bombyx incomposita* 9. *Trilocha varians* 10. *Triuncina cervina* 11. *Ernolatia moorei* 12. *Bivinculata kalikotei* 13. *Mustilia phaeopera* 14. *Prismosticta fenestrata* 15. *Mustilia hepatica* 16. *Mustilia falcipennis* 17. *Mustilia sphingiformis*

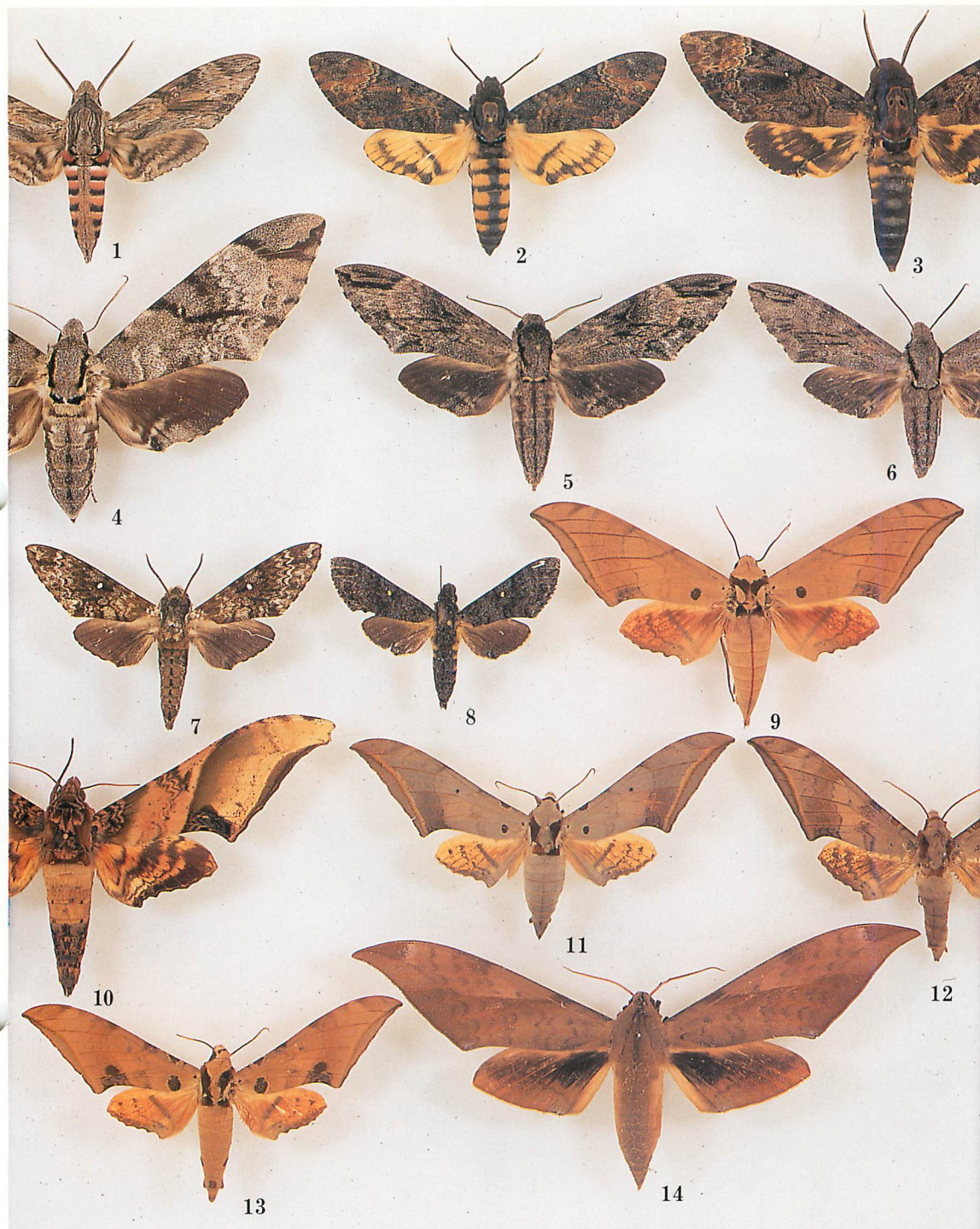


Plate 21

1. *Agrius convolvuli* 2. *Acherontia styx styx* 3. *Acherontia lachesis* 4. *Meganoton analis analis* 5. *Psilogramma menephron* 6. *Psilogramma increta* 7. *Dolbina inexacta* 8. *Pseudodolbina aequalis* 9. *Ambulyx liturata liturata* 10. *Amplypterus mansonii mansonii* 11. *Ambulyx placida* 12. *Ambulyx sericeipennis* 13. *Ambulyx ochracea* 14. *Clanis undulosa undulosa*

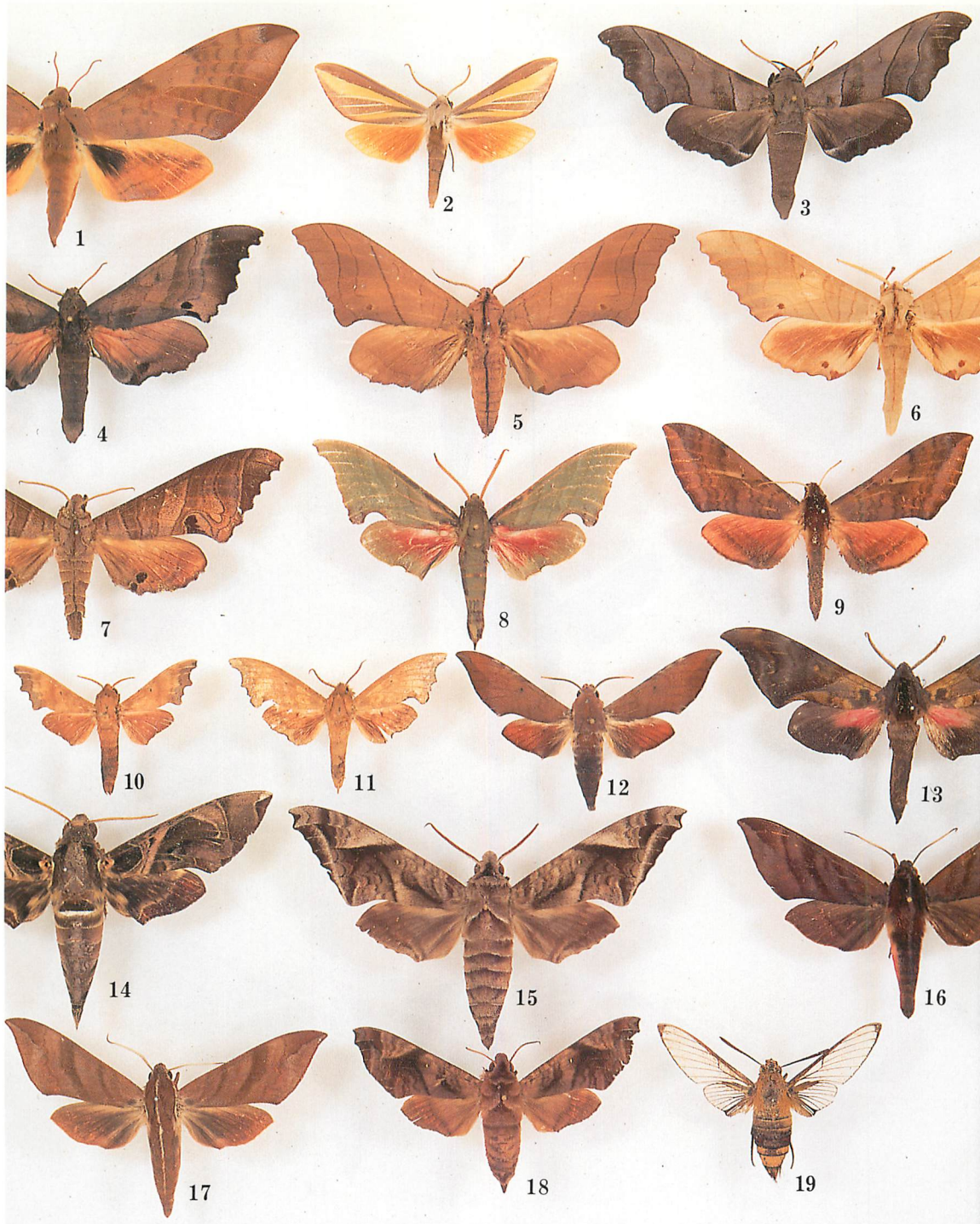


Plate 22

1. *Clanis deucalion* 2. *Leucophlebia lineata lineata* 3. *Polyptychus trilineatus undatus*
4. *Marumba gaschkewitschi fortis* 5. *Marumba cristata cristata* 6. *Marumba sperchius gigas*
7. *Marumba spectabilis spectabilis* 8. *Rhodoprasina floralis* 9. *Clanidopsis exusta* 10. *Cypa decolor decolor*
11. *Smerinthulus perversa* 12. *Dahira rubiginosa* 13. *Anambulyx elwesi* 14. *Daphnis hypothous hypothous*
15. *Acosmeryx naga* 16. *Ampelophaga khasiana khasiana* 17. *Ampelophaga rubiginosa fasciosa*
18. *Acosmeryx anceus subdentata* 19. *Cephonodes hylas hylas*



Plate 23

1. *Acosmeryx omissa* 2. *Acosmeryx yunnanfuana* 3. *Eupanacra sinuata* 4. *Eupanacra metallica metallica* 5. *Eupanacra mydon mydon* 6. *Angonyx testacea testacea* 7. *Nephela didyma* 8. *Aspeldon himachala himachala* 9. *Macroglossum bombylans* 10. *Macroglossum insipida insipida* 11. *Macroglossum belis* 12. *Rhopalopsyche nycteris nycteris* 13. *Deilephila elpenor macromera*

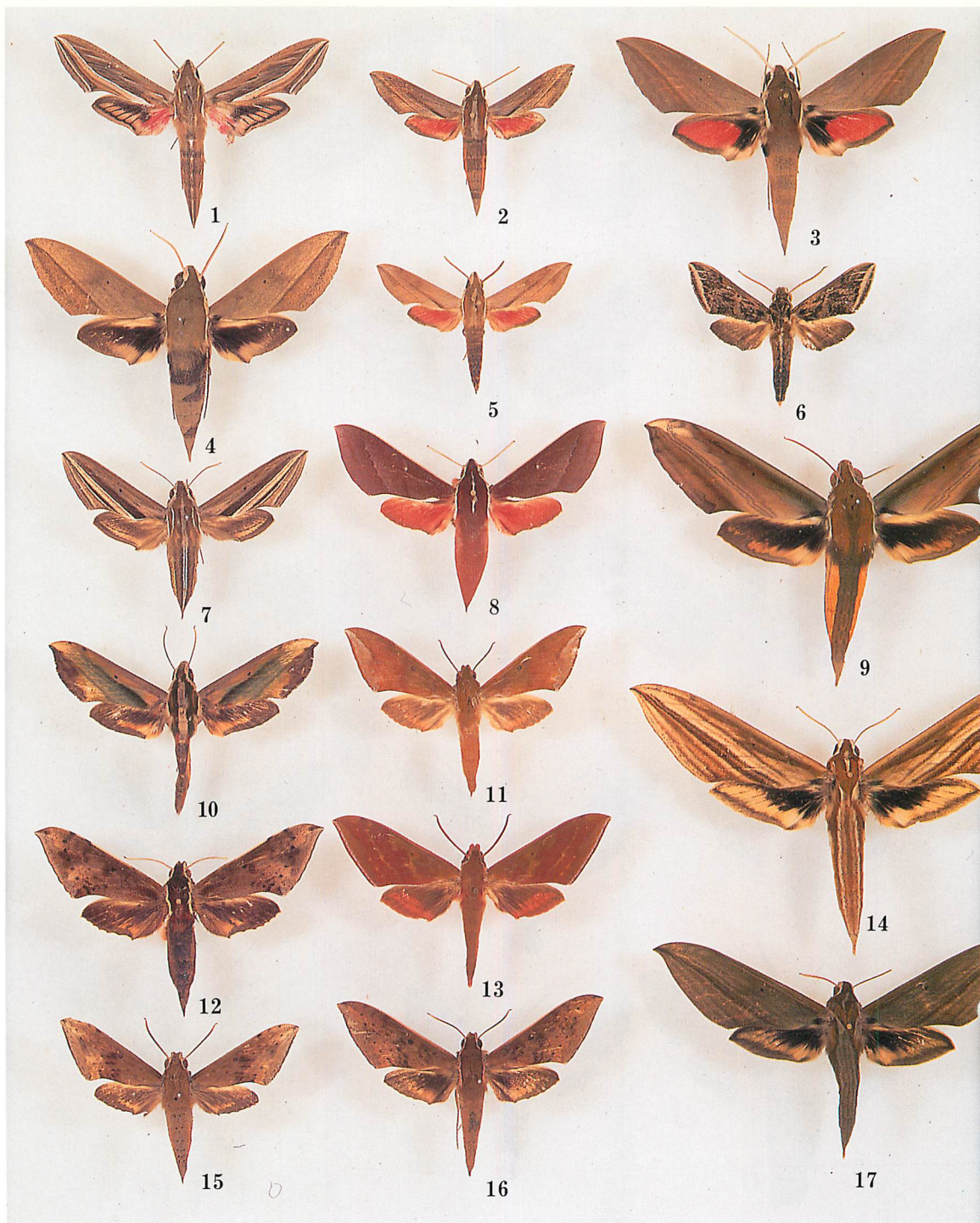


Plate 24

1. *Hippotion celerio* 2. *Hippotion boerhaviae* 3. *Theretra alecto alecto* 4. *Theretra clotho clotho* 5. *Hippotion rafflesi* 6. *Theretra griseomarginata* 7. *Theretra oldenlandiae oldenlandiae* 8. *Theretra pallicosta* 9. *Theretra nessus* 10. *Pergesa actea* 11. *Rhagastis olivacea* 12. *Rhagastis albomarginatus albomarginatus* 13. *Rhagastis gloriosa* 14. *Rhagastis castor aurifera* 15. *Rhagastis confusa* 16. *Cechenena lineosa lineosa* 17. *Cechenena subangustata*



Plate 25

1. *Brahmaea wallichii wallichii* 2. *Brahmaea hearseyi* 3. *Attacus atlas* 4. *Cricula trifenestrata* 5. *Archaeoattacus edwardsi* 6. *Caligula zuleika* 7. *Caligula grotei* 8. *Caligula anna*



Plate 26

1. *Antheraea assamensis assamensis* 2. *Loepa katinka* 3. *Antheraea helferi helferi* 4. *Antheraea roylei* 5. *Caligula thibeta* 6. *Actias selene selene* 7. *Rhodinia newara* 8. *Salassa lola* 9. *Samia cynthia cynthia*



Plate 27

1. *Cyphanta chortochroa* 2. *Clostera pallida* 3. *Clostera fulgurita* 4. *Clostera restituta*
 5. *Cerura harutai*, ♀ 6. *Cerura harutai*, ♂ 7. *Franzdanielia fasciata* 8. *Quadricalcarifera perdix*, ♂
 9. *Quadricalcarifera viridimacula*, ♂ 10. *Quadricalcarifera umbrosa*, ♂ 11. *Vaneeckeia pallidifascia*
 12. *Quadricalcarifera perdix*, ♀ 13. *Quadricalcarifera viridimacula*, ♀ 14. *Quadricalcarifera umbrosa*, ♀
 15. *Netria* sp. "trident" 16. *Netria* sp. "unicorn", ♀ 17. *Netria* sp. "unicorn", ♂
 18. *Phalera parivala* 19. *Phalera raya*

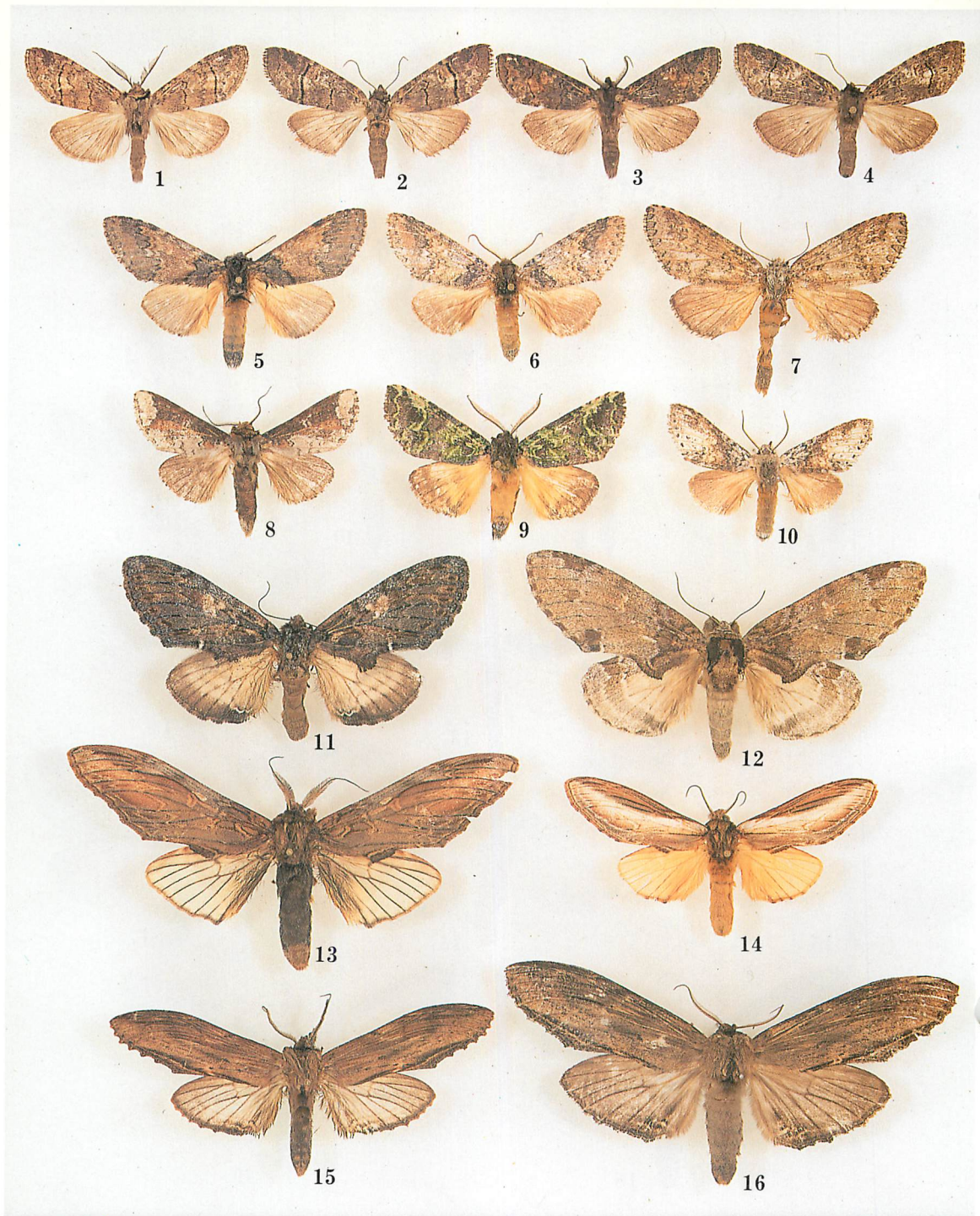


Plate 28

1. *Antiphalera bilineata*, ♂ 2. Ditto, ♀ 3. Ditto, ♂ 4. Ditto, ♀ 5. *Disparia obliquiplaga* 6. *Disparia diluta* 7. *Pseudofentonia argentifera* 8. *Neodrymonia canifusa* 9. *Viridifentonia plagiviridis* 10. *Polystictina maculata* 11. *Pulia danieli* 12. *Peridea moorei* 13. *Acmeshachia gigantea* 14. *Acmeshachia albifascia* 15. *Rachia striata*, ♂ 16. Ditto, ♀



Plate 29

1. *Baradesa lithosioides* 2. *Baradesa ultima* 3. *Euhampsonia niveiceps*, ♂ 4. Ditto, ♀ 5. *Gangarides roseus* 6. *Dudusa sphingiformis* 7. *Tarsolepis fulgurifera* 8. *Tarsolepis japonica*

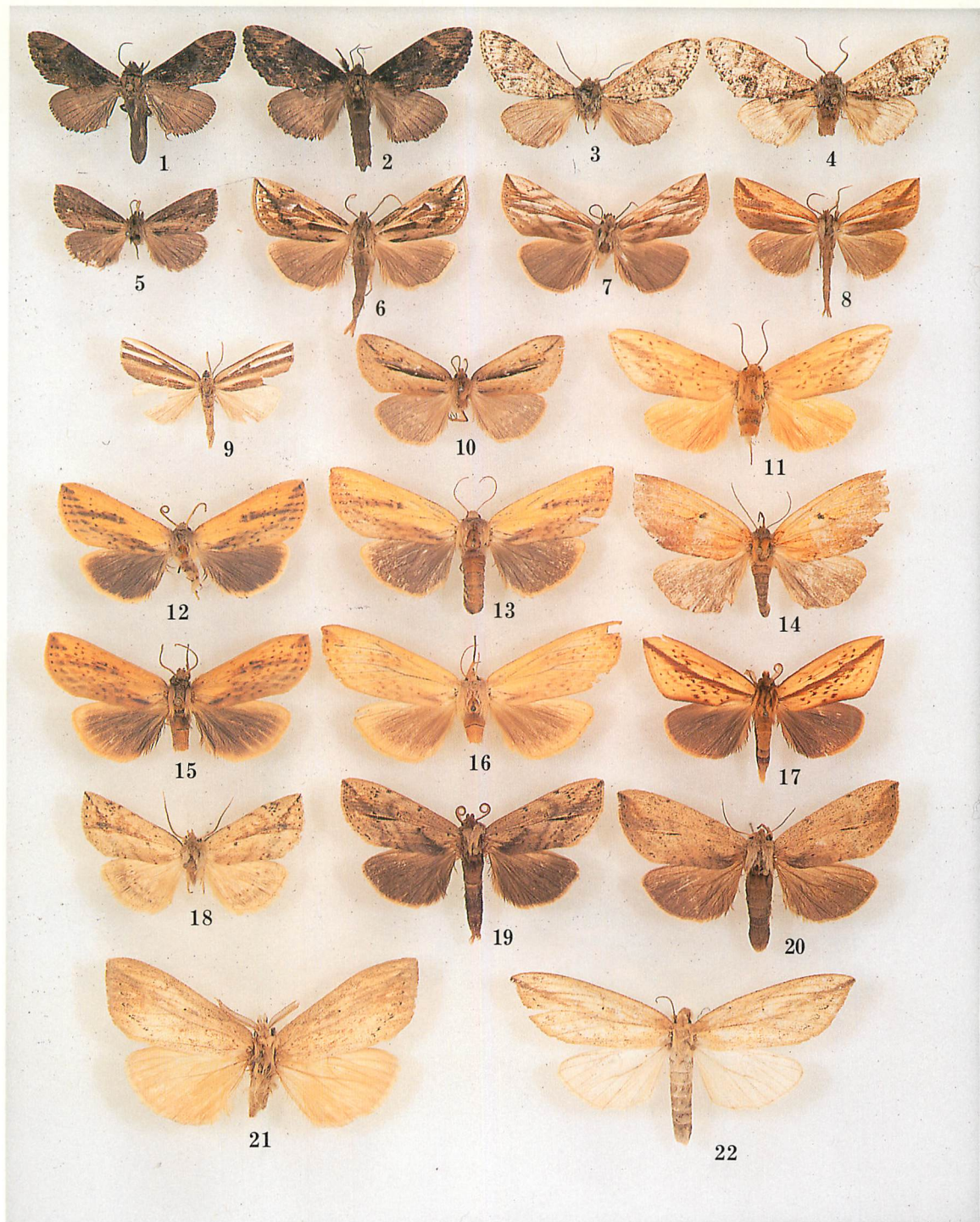


Plate 30

1. *Hiradonta himalayana*, ♂ 2. Ditto, ♀ 3. *Pheosiopsis sikkima* 4. *Pheosiopsis dierli*
 5. *Ramesa doisuthensis* 6. *Ogulina pulchra* 7. *Ogulina eupatagia* 8. *Ogulina argenteolinea*
 9. *Niganda argentifascia* 10. *Curuzza atrivittata* 11. *Salicleta ochracea* 12. *Mimopydna*
sikkima, ♂ 13. Ditto, ♀ 14. *Mimopydna essa*, ♂ 15. Ditto, ♀ 16. *Eushachia aurata* 17.
Bireta longivitta 18. *Curuzza frugalis* 19. *Hondeva nepalina*, ♂ 20. Ditto, ♀ 21. *Eupydna*
testacea, ♂ 22. Ditto, ♀

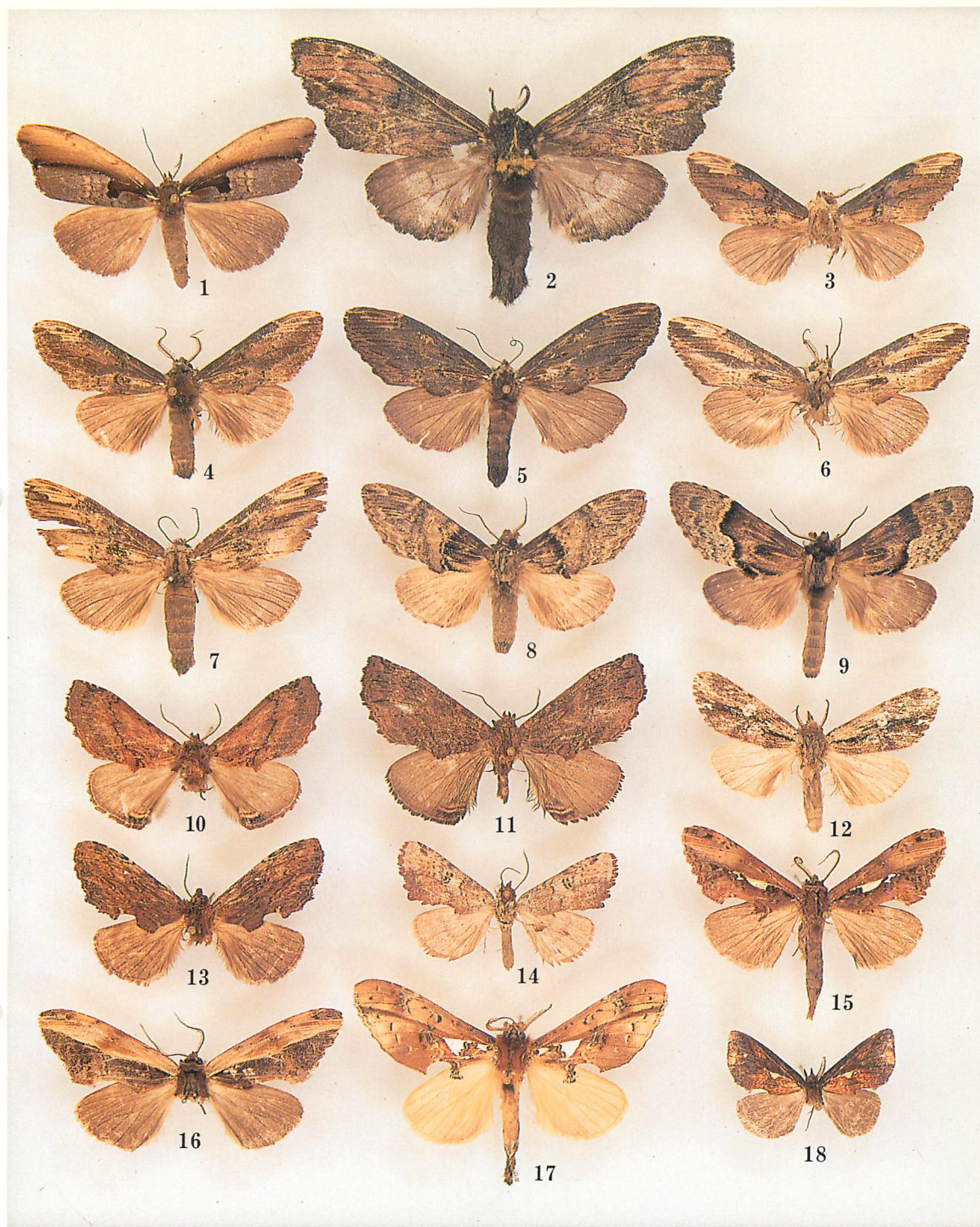


Plate 31

1. *Pseudonerice unidentata* 2. *Zaranga pannosa* 3. *Hexafrenum pseudosikkima*, ♂ 4. *Hexafrenum unicolor*, ♂ 5. Ditto, ♀ 6. *Hexafrenum niveicollare* 7. *Hexafrenum pseudosikkima*, ♀ 8. *Hyperaeschrella nigribasis* 9. *Semidonta basalis* 10. *Ptilodon saturata* 11. *Ptilodon flavistigma* 12. *Hyperaeschra pallida* 13. *Spatalina argentata* 14. *Spatalina ferruginosa* 15. *Pseudallata laticostalis*, ♂ 16. Ditto, ♀ 17. *Ginshachia gemmifera* 18. *Rosama plusioides*

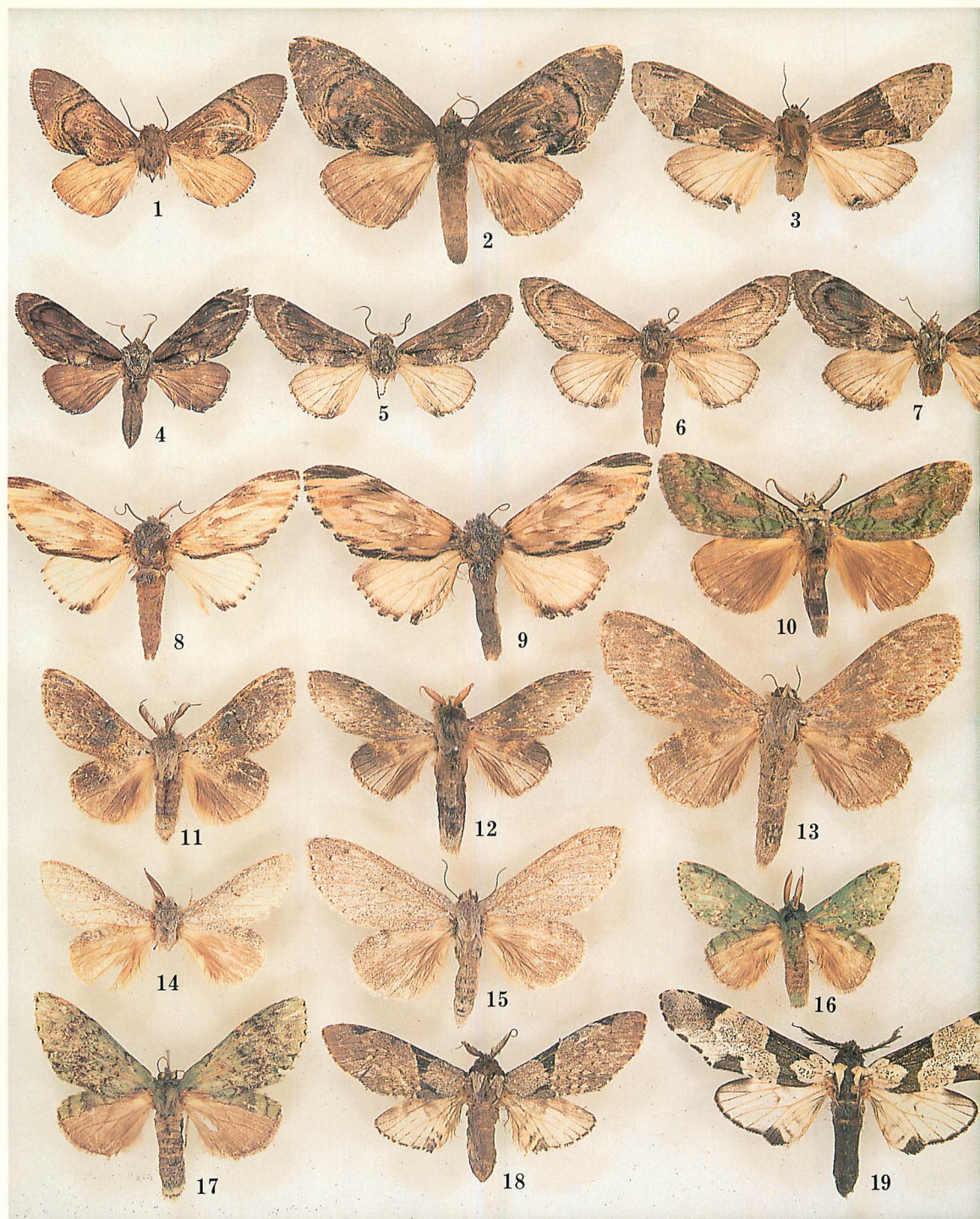


Plate 32

1. *Khasidonta picta*, ♂ 2. Ditto, ♀ 3. *Chadisa bipartita* 4. *Fentonia excurvata*, ♂ 5. Ditto, ♂ 6. Ditto, ♀ 7. Ditto, ♀ 8. *Neopheosia fasciata*, ♂ 9. Ditto, ♀ 10. *Somera viridifusca* 11. *Stauropus sikkimensis* 12. *Stauropus alternus*, ♂ 13. Ditto, ♀ 14. *Mio-stauropus thomasi*, ♂ 15. Ditto, ♀ 16. *Benbowia virescens*, ♂ 17. Ditto, ♀ 18. *Harpyia microsticta* 19. *Damata longipennis*