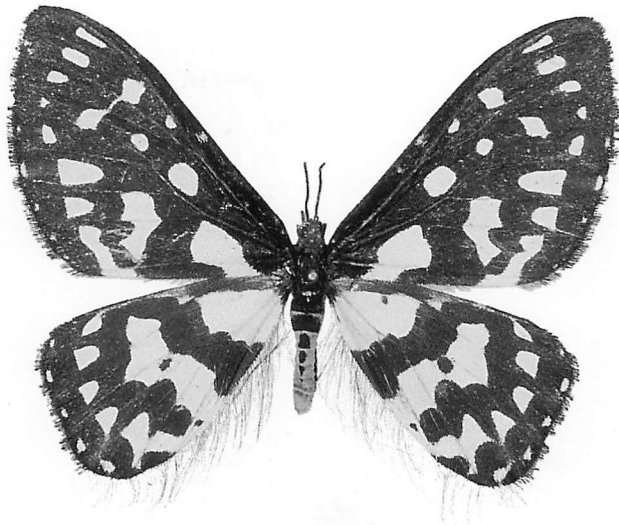


Edited by Toshiro Haruta

MOTHS OF NEPAL

Part 5



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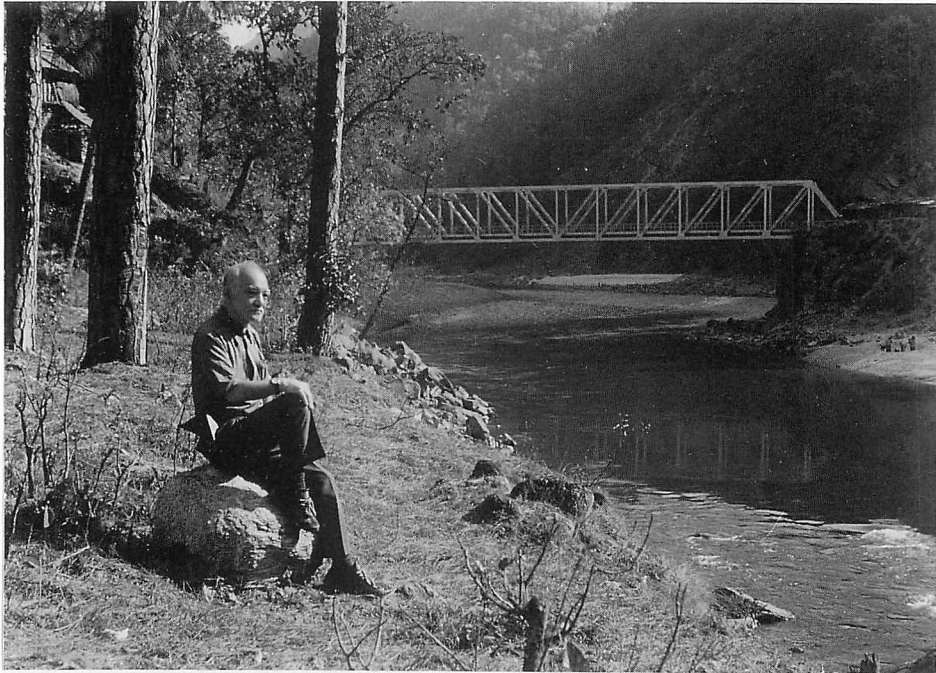
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TOSHIRO HARUTA 1922-12-13 ... 17-09-1996



Your life has been a true example of goodness !

We will always remember you !

M. LIMBU & ALL YOUR FRIENDS IN NEPAL

故・春田俊郎氏、タマ・コシ河畔にて

The late Mr Toshiro Haruta at the riverside of Tama Kosi.

偉大な研究者・春田俊郎氏

1996年9月17日、本シリーズの編著者である春田俊郎氏が心臓発作のため逝去された。

氏は1923年12月13日生れ、1946年に東京大学農学部を卒業された。学生の頃から山岳部に所属され、いくつもの日本の山を踏破すると同時に鱗翅類の研究を始められた。大学を卒業後、東京都立高校の生物の教諭として勤務されるかたわら、精力的な採集を続けられた。それらの膨大な標本は戦後の日本の蛾相の解明に多大な貢献をした。特に日本の高山蛾については、研究の先駆者として活躍された。1963年には、日本鱗翅学会によるネパール調査隊の隊長として東ネパールを訪れ、多大な成果をあげられた。その後、東京都立高校の教頭、校長を歴任されたが、鱗翅類への想いはますます盛んになり、ニューギニアやボルネオ、台湾などにも遠征された。退職後は特にネパールの蛾相の解明に力を注ぎ、氏自らも毎年ネパールで採集を行い、その収集された資料は膨大なものになった。最近では、本シリーズ1~4集の編著者として尽力され、1996年には『ネパールの蛾の研究』によって、第32回秩父宮記念学術賞を受賞された。本シリーズ続編の発行準備をしていた矢先の突然の逝去となってしまった。氏の生前の功績に対し敬意と感謝の念を捧げつつ、心よりご冥福をお祈りいたします。

なお、氏の所蔵されていた約500箱の日本および海外の蝶と蛾のコレクションは、千葉県立中央博物館に収蔵された。

春田俊郎氏の命名したタクサ (The taxa described by Mr Toshiro Haruta)

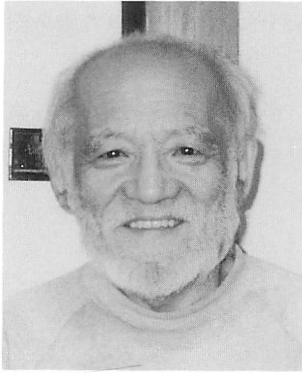
Apamea striata Haruta (Noctuidae)
Orthosia subcarnipennis Haruta (Noctuidae)
Neozephyrus suroia yukiae Haruta (Lycaenidae)
Belciana kala nepalensis Haruta (Noctuidae)
Aedia hollowayi Haruta (Noctuidae)

春田俊郎氏に献名されたタクサ (The taxa dedicated to Mr Toshiro Haruta)

Hemerrophila harutai Inoue (Geometridae)
Abraxas harutai Inoue (Geometridae)
Chasminodes harutai Sugi (Noctuidae)
Pachyodes harutai Yazaki (Geometridae)
Odonestis formosae harutai Kishida (Lasiocampidae)
Cerura harutai Sugi (Notodontidae)
Fixenia iyonis harutai Inomata (Lycaenidae)
Alcis harutai Sato (Geometridae)
Periergos harutai Sugi (Notodontidae)
Takapsestis harutai Yoshimoto (Thyatiridae)
Harualcis Sato (Geometridae)
Harutaeographa Yoshimoto (Noctuidae)
Sirinopteryx harutai Yazaki (Geometridae)
Glyphodes harutai Yamanaka (Pylalidae)
Chersotis harutai Varga & Ronkay (Noctuidae)
Cucullia kurilullia harutai Ronkay & Ronkay (Noctuidae)

1998年1月5日
 岸田泰則

The great entomologist Mr Toshiro Haruta



故・春田俊郎氏 (1923～1996)
The late Mr Toshiro Haruta

Mr Toshiro Haruta, the editor of this series, suddenly died of heart attack on September 17, 1996.

Mr Toshiro Haruta was born on December 13, 1923, and graduated from the Tokyo University, Agricultural Department. He belonged to the Alpine club of the University and climbed to a lot of Japanese mountains. At the same time he started to study the Lepidoptera. After graduating from the university, he worked as a biological teacher at a public high school in Tokyo, and he vigorously collected the lepidopterous insects, especially moths. His rich collection contributed deeply to the understanding of the moth fauna of Japan. He was also a pioneer in the field of the Alpine moths of Japan. In 1963, he visited Nepal as the leader of the Japanese Expedition to the Nepal Himalaya organized by the Lepidpterological Society of Japan, which brought a fruitful result. Later he had consecutively held the

position of assistant principal and principal of public high schools in Tokyo, and during these years he went on collecting trips to New Guinea, Borneo, and Taiwan. After retirement, he devoted himself to the study of the moth fauna of Nepal, visiting Nepal two or three times a year, and he and his colleagues accumulated a large amount of material. He concentrated on publishing this series as the editor of part 1 to part 4, but he died suddenly while providing a further issue. All of the authors of this series would like to pay great respect to, and to express their gratitude for, the services done in his lifetime, and pray for the repose of his soul.

His rich collection comprised of more than 500 cabinets of butterflies and moths was housed in the Chuo Museum of Chiba Prefecture, Chiba.

5 January 1998
Yasunori Kishida

『第5集・中・西部ネパールの蛾』の刊行にあたって

『ネパールの蛾』シリーズの第5集となる本書では、中部および西部ネパールで採集された蛾を記録する。

それぞれの地域の主な採集地は下記の場所であり、Mahendra S. Limbu, 春田俊郎両氏によって採集されたものがほとんどであるが、鈴木亨治, 白川邦臣, 中島秀雄, 堀江清史, 小林秀紀各氏の採集品も含まれている。

中部ネパール

ガンダキ県 (Gandaki Zone)

Amalada, 750 m	Manag, 3,800 m
Besishahar, 850 m	Ngadi, 980 m
Bhratang, 2,920 m	Pokhara, 850 m
Birethanti, 1,100 m	Poundi, 600 m
Chamje, 1,900 m	Tal, 1,900 m
Churi Latar, 4,080 m	Tatopani, 1,160 m
Gorepani, 2,500 m	Throrng Phedi, 4,475 m
Lata Marang, 2,800 m	Tirkedhunga, 1,400 m

ナラヤニ県 (Narayani Zone)

Baratpur, 190 m

バグマティ県 (Bagmati Zone)

Shabru, 2,130 m	Daudanda, 2,000 m
Dunche, 1,900 m	Lama Hotel, 2,390 m

西部ネパール

マハカリ県 (Mahakali Zone)

Asigadaa, 845 m	Kuntisong, 2,900 m
Banku, 660 m	Raakang, 3,250 m
Bedh, 700 m	Shera, 585 m
Chya Lekh, 3,740 m	Siru Bagar 980 m
Dandeldhura, 1,900 m	Tampaa, 1,915 m
Dhaulakot, 1,790 m	Tata, 4,490 m
Dhep, 850 m	Tusar Pani, 1,756 m
Dumling, 1,960 m	Uku Phedi, 600 m

本書では、中・西部ネパールの蛾に加えて、第1, 2集 (ゴダバリ地域), 第3集 (東部ネパール), 第4集 (高山帯) の追加種を各科の末尾に記録し、さらに次の5篇の研究報告を掲載した。

1. 井上 寛 「ネパールのフタオガ」
2. 井上 寛 「ネパールのマドガ」
3. 井上 寛 「ネパールのコブガ」
4. 山中 浩 「ネパールのメイガ (II)」

5. L. Ronkay & M. Hreblay 「ネパールのヤガ」

また、春田俊郎氏の追悼の意を表して、特別寄稿として次の1篇を掲載した。

6. 猪又敏男「ネパールの *Parnassius*」

この原稿は、本シリーズの姉妹篇として春田氏によって計画されており、残念ながら断念せざるをえなくなった『ネパールの蝶』のために用意されていたものである。

本書においては、本シリーズの既刊分と同様、学名、原記載の出典、採集データの記録を表示し、かつ1種類について少なくとも1個体をカラー写真で表示するのを原則とした。しかし既に既刊分において記録された種類については、原記載の出典とカラー写真を省略し、カラー写真については図版の頁及び番号でその所在を示した。

なお、本書において記載された新タクサのholotypeは（一部の明記してあるものを除いて）国立科学博物館に所蔵され、paratypeを含む残余の標本は各執筆者の手許に残される予定である。

『ネパールの蛾』の第6集は、ネパール全域からの追加種を収録し、チェック・リスト、1～6集のインデックスを含めて1999年に発刊する予定である。

カラー図版の撮影をお願いした山口 茂氏、採集品を提供していただいた鈴木亨治、白川邦臣、中島秀雄、堀江清史、小林秀紀の諸氏に深謝する。

最後に、本書の出版にあたって多大なるご尽力をいただいた春田静子夫人に、著者を代表して心からの謝辞を申しあげる。

1998年1月5日

岸田泰則

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Introduction to Part 5 “Moths from Central and Western Nepal”

Part 5 of “Moths of Nepal” comprises two main parts. One is a series of the faunal lists of the larger moth families from the central and western areas of Nepal, which is normally continued from the preceding parts of this title. The other consists of the following papers.

1. Inoue, H.: Uraniidae from Nepal
2. Inoue, H.: Thyrididae from Nepal
3. Inoue, H.: Nolinae (Noctuidae) from Nepal
4. Yamanaka, H.: Pyralidae of Nepal (II)
5. Ronkay, L. & M. Hreblay: Noctuidae from Nepal

The last one is a long article dealing with the descriptions of the new Nepalese noctuids compiled by Dr L. Ronkay and Mr M. Hreblay, Hungary. This paper, gladly accepted for part 5 by the late Mr T. Haruta just after publishing part 4, also contains some new species from the adjacent areas collected by the authors and by their colleagues independent of the late Mr Haruta and his fellows.

In addition, one unique paper by Mr T. Inomata on the butterfly genus *Parnassius* is also added to part 5 as a memorial of Mr Haruta's next plan to edit the illustrations of the butterflies of Nepal, which would have been published in 1997 if he were alive.

The collecting places of central and western Nepal from which the material was brought are as follows:

Central Nepal

Gandaki Zone

Amalada, 750 m	Manag, 3,800 m
Besishahar, 850 m	Ngadi, 980 m
Bhratang, 2,920 m	Pokhara, 850 m
Birethanti, 1,100 m	Poundi, 600 m
Chamje, 1,900 m	Tal, 1,900 m
Churi Latar, 4,080 m	Tatopani, 1,160 m
Gorepani, 2,500 m	Throrng Phedi, 4,475 m
Lata Marang, 2,800 m	Tirkedhunga, 1,400 m

Narayani Zone

Baratpur, 190 m

BagmatiZone

Shabru, 2,130 m	Daudanda, 2,000 m
Dunche, 1,900 m	Lama Hotel, 2,390 m

Western Nepal

Mahakali Zone

Asigadaa, 845 m	Dandeldhura, 1,900 m
Banku, 660 m	Dhaulakot, 1,790 m
Bedh, 700 m	Dhep, 850 m
Chya Lekh, 3,740 m	Dumling, 1,960 m

Kuntisong, 2,900 m
Raakang, 3,250 m
Shera, 585 m
Siru Bagar 980 m

Tampaa, 1,915 m
Tata, 4,490 m
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Uku Phedi, 600 m

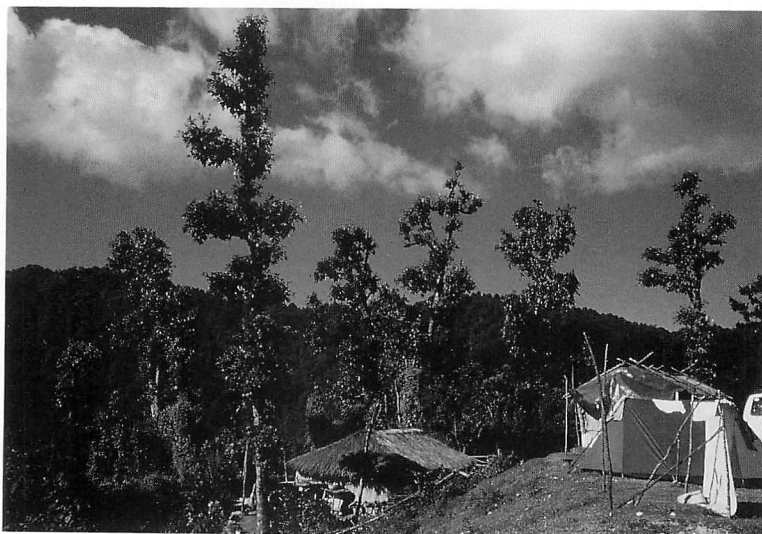
In the text, the scientific name, full reference to its original description and collecting data with at least one color picture are given for each species. But on the species already dealt in parts 1-4 of this series, the reference of the original description and color picture are omitted.

The holotypes of new taxa described here will be deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, unless otherwise stated. Most of the material including paratypes of new taxa will be kept in each author's collection.

Mr Haruta's sudden death interrupted the schedule of publication of part 5 and made it difficult to issue it due to financial reasons and a shortage of material compared with the earlier publications. These problems were resolved by Mrs Shizuko Haruta who gave her wholehearted support to the continuation of this series. I express gratitude on behalf of the authors of this series to Mrs Shizuko Haruta.

Part 6 of this series will be published in 1999, containing records of additional species, checklist and index to part 1 to 6.

5 January 1998
Yasunori Kishida



西ネパール, Dandeldhura の採集地
Collecting site in Dandeldhura, Mahakali, W. Nepal

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- Parnassius stenosemus nobuko* Ohya, **stat. n.** p. 313

DREPANIDAE

Katsumi Yazaki

DREPANINAE*Thymistida tripunctata* Walker (Pl. 1: 2)

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 4 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 5 ♂2 ♀, 24-27. ix. 1994.

Agnidra discipilaria Moore (Pl. 1: 5)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 9 ♂1 ♀, 25-28. ix. 1994.

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

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 12. xi. 1992.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 24. ix. 1994.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Drepana pallida pallida Moore (Pl. 1: 13)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994. Dhaulakot: 3 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Drepana dispilata dispilata Warren (Pl. 1: 14)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1994.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 2 ♂1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Tridrepana albonotata albonotata (Moore) (Pl. 129: 1)*Drepana albonotata* Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 83.

[Gandaki] Amalada: 2 ♂, 10-11. iii. 1993.

Callidrepana patrana patrana (Moore) (Pl. 1: 18)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Ditrigona sericea (Leech) (Pl. 1: 20)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994; 1 ♂, 1. vi. 1995.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 2 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Ditrigona diana Wilkinson (Pl. 129: 2)*Ditrigona diana* Wilkinson, 1968, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1968**: 420.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Macrocilix mysticata mysticata (Walker) (Pl. 1: 21)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 7 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 3 ♂, 27. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Birethanti: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994.

Deroca hyalina hyalina Walker (Pl. 129: 3)

Derocha hyalina Walker, 1855, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 4: 823.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Derocha hidda bifida Watson (Pl. 129: 4)

Derocha hidda bifida Watson, 1957, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) 10: 137, text-figs 14-17.

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 7. viii. 1993 (H. Nakajima). Syabru: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (H. Nakajima).

Auzata semipavonaria Walker (Pl. 1: 24)

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Canucha duplexa duplexa (Moore) (Pl. 1: 25)

[Mahakali] Tusarpani: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

ORETINAE

Oreta vatama vatama Moore (Pl. 1: 29)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992. Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. VI. 1994.

CYCLIDIIDAE

Katsumi Yazaki

Cyclidia substigmatica superstigmatica Prout (Pl. 2: 2)

[Mahakali] Tusarpani: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. v. 1993; 2 ♂, 17. vi. 1994; 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1995.

GEOMETRIDAE

Katsumi Yazaki

DESMOBATHRINAE

Ozola extersaria (Walker) (Pl. 2: 6)
[Narayani] Baratpur: 1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

GEOMETRINAE

Herochroma baba Swinhoe (Pl. 2: 12)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Herochroma usneata (Felder & Rogenhofer) (Pl. 2: 8)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 4 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). Daudanda: 1 ♀, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).
[Gandaki] Lata Marang: 3 ♂, 16. vii. 1994. Bhratang: 1 ♀, 15. vii. 1994.

Pachyodes ornataria Moore (Pl. 2: 15)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 3 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

Lophophelma funebrosa funebrosa (Warren) (Pl. 66: 11)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.
[Bagmati] Daudanda: 1 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Psilotagma pictaria (Moore) (Pl. 2: 13)
[Bagmati] Shabru: 2 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Dindicodes crocina (Butler) (Pl. 3: 3)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Dindicodes moelleri (Warren) (Pl. 3: 1)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Metaterpna differens (Warren) (Pl. 3: 7)
[Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 16. vii. 1994. Tatopani: 1 ♂, 20-21. vi. 1994.

Pingasa crenaria (Guenée) (Pl. 3: 8)
[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♂, 10-11. iii. 1993.

Dindica para para Swinhoe (Pl. 3: 11)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Geometra flavifrontaria (Guenée) (Pl. 3: 16)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Geometra smaragdus (Butler) (Pl. 4: 1)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Tanaorhinus kina kina Swinhoe (Pl. 4: 4)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 2 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Chloroglyphica variegata (Butler) (Pl. 4: 2)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Chlorodontopera discospilata (Moore) (Pl. 3: 15)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.
Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1992. Tatopani: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1994.

Eucyclodes gavissima gavissima (Walker) (Pl. 4: 12)
[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1994.

Comibaena integranota Hampson (Pl. 4: 18)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.

Comibaena quadrinotata fuscidorsata Prout (Pl. 4: 21)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 5. viii. 1992. Amalada: 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Comibaena delineata Warren (Pl. 97: 5)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 2 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Comibaena apicipicta Prout (Pl. 97: 2)
[Gandaki] Bhrtang: 1 ♂, 15. vii. 1994.

Comibaena cassidara (Guenée) (Pl. 129: 5)
Phodoresma [sic] *cassidara* Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 9: 370.
[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993.

Comibaena flavicans Inoue (Pl. 129: 6)
Comibaena flavicans Inoue, 1982, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsu Univ.* 18: 132, fig. 3C.
[Gandaki] Karbani: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Comibaena delineata (Warren) (Pl. 129: 8)
Uliocnemis delineata Warren, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893: 356, pl. 31, fig. 14.
[Gandaki] Lete 2,400 m, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Comibaena erythrospila* sp. n.** (Pl. 129: 7)

Expanse 21 mm. Maculation of both wings almost identical with that of preceding species *C. delineata* (Warren), but somewhat smaller (expanse 22-25 mm in *delineata*). Forewing with reddish patch at anal angle rather large and distinct. Hindwing with postmedian line running a little more distally in posterior half than in *delineata*, shaded distally with dark rufous in costal area; an elongate yellow patch near anal angle more broadly and distinctly edged with bright red than in *delineata*; terminal line dark rufous, interrupted on veins, obsolete in posterior half.

Male genitalia (Fig. 840). Similar to those of *delineata* (cf. Inoue, 1982, fig. 4A). Valva rather short; distal half of sacculus rather straightish, with round and serrate apex, while in *delineata* it is curved dorsally and has apex bluntly pointed.

Holotype. ♂, Gandaki, Lete 2,400 m, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

The holotype of this new species was taken simultaneously together with *delineata*.

C. flavicans Inoue (Pl. 129: 6) is also similar to *delineata* and this new species, but is characterized by white discal mark in appearance and by lacking a median spine on dorsal margin of sacculus in male genitalia.

Protulioenemis castalaria (Oberthür) (Pl. 59: 5)
[Gandaki] Amalada: 2 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Comostolodes subhyalina Warren (Pl. 4: 17)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Pelagodes falsaria (Prout) (Pl. 5: 1)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

Pelagodes antiquadraria (Inoue) (Pl. 5: 2)
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 13. xi. 1992.
Amalada: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Hemithea ochrolauta (Warren) (Pl. 4: 15)
[Gandaki] Chamje: 1 ♂, 19. vii. 1994.

Idiochlora pudentifimbria (Prout) (Pl. 5: 5)
[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Maxates glaucaria (Walker) (Pl. 4: 19)
[Bagmati] Daudanda: 1 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 17. vii. 1994.

Maxates thetydaria (Guenée) (Pl. 4: 20)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Maxates inaptaria (Walker) (Pl. 59: 13)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 18. ix. 1992.

Chlorissa distinctaria (Walker) (Pl. 5: 4)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 16. vii. 1994.
Chamje: 1 ♂, 19. vii. 1994.

Chlorissa rubripicta (Warren) (Pl. 129: 9)
Hemithea rubripicta Warren, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893: 353.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Hemistola rubrimargo Warren (Pl. 5: 3)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Chamje: 1 ♂, 19. vii. 1994.

Comostola laesaria (Walker) (Pl. 67: 9)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 13. xi. 1992.

Comostola ovifela (Warren) (Pl. 97: 11)
[Gandaki] Bhratang: 1 ♂, 15. vii. 1994.

STERRHINAE

Timandra correspondens Hampson (Pl. 5: 10)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Problepsis albidior albidior Warren (Pl. 67: 12)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 11. xi. 1992.

***Rhodostrophia aquila* sp. n.** (Pl. 129: 10)

Expanse 29-30 mm. Forewing fuscous brownish gray; antemedian line obscure, gently curved outwards; postmedian fascia obscure, rather broad, straightish and vertical; discoidal spot fuscous. Hindwing pale fuscous gray, paler in anterior third; postmedian line thin, running almost parallel to termen; discal spot small, fuscous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 841). Uncus moderate. Gnathos with tongue-shaped median process. Valva broad, with a large process at apex; costa highly raised dorsally at middle; sacculus elongate, broadened in apical portion with round apex. Aedeagus rather short and stout, sigmoid.

Holotype. ♂, Mahakali, Darchula, Chya Lekh 3,740 m (M. S. Limbu). Paratype. 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

This new species is characterized by the color of forewing with obscure postmedian fascia running rather vertical. *R. cinerascens* Moore from Kashmir is somewhat similar to *aquila* sp. n., especially in color of wings with obscure markings, but has postmedian fascia more distinct and oblique.

Synegiodes sanguinaria Moore (Pl. 5: 15)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Synegiodes hyriaria (Walker) (Pl. 5: 16)
[Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 17. vii. 1994.

Organopoda annulifera signifera Prout (Pl. 5: 19)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Traminda mundissima mundissima (Walker) (Pl. 5: 24)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Idaea informis informis (Warren) (Pl. 5: 26)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

LARENTIINAE

Trichopterigia sanguinipunctata (Warren) (Pl. 5: 31)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Archaeocasis micradelpha (Prout) (Pl. 59: 28)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Lobophorodes undulans Hampson (Pl. 129: 11)
Lobophorodes undulans Hampson, 1903, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 645, fig.
[Gandaki] Lete: 2 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Heterophleps ocyptaria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 5: 28)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Nacheng: 2 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Brabira atkinsonii* Moore (Pl. 6: 2)**

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

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

[Bagmati] Daudanda: 2 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Lobogonia olivata* Warren (Pl. 129: 12)Lobogonia olivata* Warren, 1896, *Novit. zool.* 3: 119.

[Gandaki] Lete: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Hastina subfalcaria caeruleolineata* Moore (Pl. 5: 32)**

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Tirkedhunga: 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1994.

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

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 2 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Carsia postochrea* (Hampson) (Pl. 97: 17)**

[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Idiotephria occidentalis* Yazaki (Pl. 59: 32)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 13. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

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

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

***Euphyia mediovittaria mediovittaria* (Moore) (Pl. 6: 8)**

[Gandaki] Karbani: 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Euphyia subangulata* (Kollar) (Pl. 100: 18)**

[Gandaki] Karbani: 6 ♂ 3 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂ 5 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Narayani] Baratpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992. [Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

***Xanthorhoe hampsoni* Prout (Pl. 99: 6)**

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1994. Karbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Lete: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

***Photoscotia miniosata miniosata* (Walker) (Pl. 60: 3)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Photoscotosia amplicata amplicata (Walker) (Pl. 68: 4)
[Mahakali] Tata: 6 ♂8 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Photoscotosia multilinea Warren (Pl. 98: 12)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Photoscotosia nitida Inoue (Pl. 100: 18)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Amnesicoma simplex Warren (Pl. 98: 15)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Rheumaptera dubiosata (Walker) (Pl. 98: 1)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Rheumaptera melanoplaga (Hampson) (Pl. 97: 20)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Ecliptopera relata (Butler) (Pl. 6: 17)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 3 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Ecliptopera muscicolor muscicolor (Moore) (Pl. 68: 14)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Ecliptopera mixtilineata (Hampson) (Pl. 129: 19)
Cidaria mixtilineata Hampson, 1895, *Fauna Br. Ind.* (Moths) 3: 359.
[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1994.

Eustroma chalcoptera (Hampson) (Pl. 99: 3)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Lampropteryx siderifera (Moore) (Pl. 68: 13)
[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂2 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Lampropteryx albigirata (Kollar) (Pl. 99: 8)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Xenortholitha falcata Yazaki (Pl. 59: 33)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Dysstroma sikkimensis Heydemann (Pl. 6: 24)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.

Chartographa trigoniplaga (Hampson) (Pl. 129: 20)
Callabraxas trigoniplaga Hampson, 1895, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895: 312.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Viidaleppia consimilis (Warren) (Pl. 6: 25)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.
[Bagmati] Daudanda: 1 ♂2 ♀, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♀, 17. vii. 1994.

Protonebula umblifera (Butler) (Pl. 129: 18)*Anticlea umblifera* Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 4: 444.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 21 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂3 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Electrophaes zaphenges Prout (Pl. 6: 27)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Pareulype subviridis Yazaki (Pl. 99: 11)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Hydrelia ornata (Moore) (Pl. 68: 21)

[Gandaki] Tirkedhunga: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994.

Hydrelia subtestacea Inoue (Pl. 99: 21)

[Gandaki] Karbani: 3 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Nacheng: 1 ♀, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hydrelia rubrilinea Inoue (Pl. 99: 24)

[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hydrelia marginepunctata Warren (Pl. 99: 26)

[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hydrelia aurantiaca Hampson (Pl. 129: 14)*Hydrelia aurantiaca* Hampson, 1903, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 646.

[Gandaki] Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hydrelia rufinota Hampson (Pl. 129: 17)*Hydrelia rufinota* Hampson, 1896, *Fauna Br. Ind.* (Moths) 4: 560.

[Gandaki] Karbani: 3 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hydrelia microptera Inoue (Pl. 129: 15)*Hydrelia microptera* Inoue, 1987, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsu Wom. Univ.* 23: 231, fig. 56H.

[Gandaki] Karbani: 4 ♂1 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hydrelia nepalensis Inoue (Pl. 129: 16)*Hydrelia nepalensis* Inoue, 1987, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsu Wom. Univ.* 23: 227, fig. 56E.

[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Asthenes albosignata (Moore) (Pl. 68: 22)

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 2 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Agnibesa pictaria pictaria (Moore) (Pl. 6: 35)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Agnibesa venusta Warren (Pl. 6: 36)
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Agnibesa recurvilineata Moore (Pl. 6: 37)
[Mahakali] Tampaa: 2 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 17. vii. 1994.

Laciniodes plurilinearia (Moore) (Pl. 6: 34)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Laciniodes denigrata Warren (Pl. 129: 13)
Laciniodes denigrata Warren, 1896, *Novit zool.* 3: 316.
[Gandaki] Karbani: 2 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 3 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Physetobasis griseipennis (Moore) (Pl. 6: 38)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Palpoctenidia phoenicosoma phoenicosoma (Swinhoe) (Pl. 6: 33)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 5. viii. 1992.

Melanthia catenaria catenaria (Moore) (Pl. 7: 1)
[Gandaki] Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Perizoma seriata (Moore) (Pl. 60: 6)
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Perizoma olivacea Warren (Pl. 60: 8)
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Pseudocollix hyperythra hyperythra (Hampson) (Pl. 7: 2)
[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Horisme plurilineata (Moore) (Pl. 100: 9)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

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Ligdia coctata Guenée (Pl. 60: 12)
[Mahakali] Shera: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

Peratophyga hyalinata hyalinata (Kollar) (Pl. 7: 4)
[Bagmati] Daudanda: 1 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Heterostegane subtessellata (Walker) (Pl. 7: 12)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994. Amalada: 9 ♂ 3 ♀, 14. xi. 1992; 3 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Zamarada excisa Hampson (Pl. 69: 17)

[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

Orthobrachia latifasciata (Moore) (Pl. 7: 8)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Orthobrachia flavidior (Hampson) (Pl. 7: 9)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Pristostegania trilineata (Moore) (Pl. 7: 6)

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Lomographa platyleucata (Walker) (Pl. 7: 14)

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

Lomographa anoxys (Wehrli) (Pl. 69: 25)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Orthocabera sericea brunneiceps (Warren) (Pl. 7: 15)

[Narayani] Baratpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992. [Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992; 2 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Micronidia simplicciata (Moore) (Pl. 7: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Micronidia unipuncta Warren (Pl. 7: 17)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Plutodes warreni Prout (Pl. 7: 24)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Eurytaphria undilineata Warren (Pl. 100: 14)

[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Rhyncobapta cervinaria (Moore) (Pl. 129: 22)

Noreia cervinaria Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 233.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Crypsicometa homoema Prout (Pl. 7: 22)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

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

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

[Bagmati] Daudanda: 1 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Godonela nora (Walker) (Pl. 70: 4)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

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

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3-6. viii. 1992.

Godonela azataria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 7: 29)
[Gandaki] Chamje: 1 ♂, 30. ix. 1994.

Godonela emersaria (Walker) (Pl. 129: 23)
Macaria emersaria Walker, 1861, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 23: 925.
[Gandaki] Amalada: 5 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

Oxymacaria penumbrata nepalensis Inoue (Pl. 100: 12)
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 4 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Monocerotesa strigata (Warren) (Pl. 8: 1)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Pseudopanthera himalayica (Kollar) (Pl. 8: 2)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Hyalinetta circumflexa (Kollar) (Pl. 8: 4)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Gorepani: 3 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.
Tatopani: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1994.

Petelia medardaria Herrich-Schäffer (Pl. 8: 6)
[Narayani] Baratpur: 2 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Petelia capitata (Walker) (Pl. 8: 5)
[Narayani] Baratpur: 1 ♂, 30. ix. 1994.

Anthyperythra hermearia Swinhoe (Pl. 8: 10)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Hypephyra terrosa terrosa Butler (Pl. 8: 9)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994. Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 4 ♂ 2 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Hyperythra lutea ennomaria Guenée (Pl. 60: 21)
[Mahakali] Badh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Gonodontis pallida (Butler) (Pl. 8: 16)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1994.

Zeheba aureata Moore (Pl. 8: 17)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. v. 1992; 1 ♀, 7. vi. 1995.

Ephalaenia aethocrypta (Prout) (Pl. 8: 18)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Luxiaria mitorrhaphes Prout (Pl. 8: 19)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 5. viii. 1992.

Obeidia lucifera lucifera Swinhoe (Pl. 8: 22)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.
 [Bagmati] Shabru: 2 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Xenoplia foraria (Guenée) (Pl. 60: 18)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Xenoplia maculata (Moore) (Pl. 8: 24)
 [Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.
 [Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Antipercnia belluaria belluaria Guenée (Pl. 9: 2)
 [Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

Metabraxas coryneta (Swinhoe) (Pl. 9: 3)
 [Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Erebabraxas metachromata (Walker) (Pl. 60: 19)
 [Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Dalima truncataria (Moore) (Pl. 9: 8)
 [Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Xandraxes albofasciata albofasciata Moore (Pl. 9: 10)
 [Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.
 [Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Xandraxes latiferaria curvistriga Warren (Pl. 9: 9)
 [Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Xandraxes dholaria dholaria Moore (Pl. 9: 7)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Thinopteryx crocoptera assamensis Swinhoe (Pl. 10: 8)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Biston suppressaria (Guenée) (Pl. 71: 3)
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 7 ♂, 16-17. vi. 1994. Tatopani: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1994.

Biston falcata (Warren) (Pl. 70: 14)
 [Mahakali] Kuntisong: 2 ♂, 29. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.
 [Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 17. vii. 1994. Bhratang: 2 ♂, 15. vii. 1994.

Biston brevipennata Inoue (Pl. 100: 16)
 [Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.

Biston betularia nepalensis Inoue (Pl. 100: 17)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Psyra gracilis Yazaki (Pl. 11: 8)
 [Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

***Psyra similaria* Moore (Pl. 71: 7)**

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.

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

[Gandaki] Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Psyra indica* (Butler) (Pl. 130: 2)**

Tetracis indica Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 99, pl. 135, fig. 16.
[Mahakali] Raakang: 2 ♂1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂2 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.

Relatively variable species in appearance. This species was described upon only a single female from Dharmsala, and may be conspecific with *P. debilis* Warren from Punjab though the latter is much smaller in size and has paler, straw color wings.

***Loxaspilates hastigera* (Butler) (Pl. 101: 10)**

[Mahakali] Tata: 1 ♂, 2-7. vii. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

***Odontopera rubescens* Inoue (Pl. 72: 8)**

[Bagmati] Daudanda: 1 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Lata Marang: 2 ♂, 16. vii. 1994.

***Odontopera kametaria* (Felder & Rogenhofer) (Pl. 100: 18)**

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 3 ♂, 29. vi. 1995; 6 ♂, 9. vii. 1995. . Raakang: 5 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.
[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂1 ♀, 21. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

***Odontopera bivittaria* (Moore) (Pl. 130: 6)**

Crocalis bivittaria Moore, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 622.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

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

[Narayani] Baratpur: 14 ♂2 ♀, 17. xi. 1992. [Gandaki] Pokhara: 4 ♂, 3. viii. 1992. Amalada: 7 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

***Opisthograptis moelleri* Warren (Pl. 11: 15)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

***Opisthograptis tridentifera* (Moore) (Pl. 72: 4)**

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

***Opisthograptis sulphrea* (Butler) (Pl. 72: 5)**

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994. Bhratang: 1 ♂, 15. vii. 1994.

***Fascellina porphyreofusa* Hampson (Pl. 11: 16)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

***Fascellina plagiata plagiata* (Walker) (Pl. 11: 17)**

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 2 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

***Fascellina chromataria* Walker (Pl. 72: 20)**

[Narayani] Baratpur: 1 ♂, 4. iv. 1994.

Mimochroa viridescens Warren (Pl. 72: 14)

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Garaeus apicata apicata (Moore) (Pl. 11: 18)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 20, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). Lama Hotel: 2 ♂, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. vii. 1992.

Garaeus specularis specularis Moore (Pl. 11: 19)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 2 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 4 ♂, 2-3. viii. 1992.

Garaeus argillacea (Butler) (Pl. 130: 4)

Pseudomiza argillacea Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 100, pl. 135, fig. 15.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Agaraeus discolor (Warren) (Pl. 11: 21)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 5. viii. 1992.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 4 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

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

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Pseudomiza argentilinea (Moore) (Pl. 130: 1)

Drepanodes argentilinea Moore, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 617.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

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

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 1 ♀, 25. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

Nothomiza costinotata (Warren) (Pl. 129: 24)

Anagoge(?) costinotata Warren, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893: 411.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Plagodis reticulata Warren (Pl. 12: 7)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 26. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

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

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

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

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). [Gandaki] Amalada: 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

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

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 20. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki). Daudanda: 1 ♂, 27. vii. 1992 (K. Suzuki).

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 4 ♂, 3-5. viii. 1992.

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

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

Sirinopteryx undulifera Warren (Pl. 60: 27)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995.

Sirinopteryx rosinaria tortuosa Inoue (Pl. 130: 7)

Sirinopteryx rosinaria tortuosa Inoue, 1992, *Tyô Ga* 43: 205, fig. 2.
[Gandaki] Deolari: 1 ♀, 15. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Sirinopteryx nepalensis Inoue (Pl. 130: 8)

Sirinopteryx nepalensis Inoue, 1992, *Tyô Ga* 43: 205, figs 3, 4.
[Karnali] Chuchumara Dara: 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

Sirinopteryx ablunata (Guenée) (Pl. 130: 9)

Rumia ablunata Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 9: 110.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

This species had been combined with the genus *Stenoromia* Hampson until Inoue (1992) united it with *Sirinopteryx* Butler.

***Sirinopteryx harutai* sp. n.** (Pl. 130: 11)

Expanse 33-35 mm. Somewhat similar to *S. longipennis* (Warren) from Sikkim and Nepal. Forewing with ground color much paler than in *longipennis*, with pale grayish brown shading; ante- and postmedian lines grayish brown, oblique, the latter is angulated at middle; terminal line grayish brown; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwing pale cream, without maculation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 842). Very similar to those of *S. duplicilinea* (Hampson) (Fig. 843) from N. W. India and Nepal. Uncus shorter than in *duplicilinea*. Gnathos with median plate tongue-shaped. Valva with sacculus rather long. Furca short and simple as in *duplicilinea*. Aedeagus vesica elongate, tubular, with a series of spines on apical portion shorter and more slender than in *duplicilinea*.

Holotype. ♂, Mahakali, Darchula, Kuntisong 2,900 m, 29. vi. 1995 (M. S. Limbu). Paratypes. Same data as holotype, 1 ♂. Mahakali, Darchula, Chya Lekh 3,740 m, 4 ♂, 1. vii. 1995 (M. S. Limbu).

Despite the dissimilarity in appearance, *S. duplicilinea* and this new species seem to be closely related sharing the short and simple furca in male genitalia, while the other congeners have the furca very long and thorned or spinulate in apical portion.

Addenda to Parts 1-4

LARENTIINAE

Entephria clementia Inoue (Pl. 129: 21)

Entephria clementia Inoue, 1982, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsuma Wom. Univ.* 18: 153, fig. 24D.
[Sagarmatha] Phapkey 3,495 m, 1 ♀, 16. viii. 1995 (K. Shirakawa).

ENNOMINAE

Pristopera parableta (Prout) (Pl. 130: 3)*Leptomiza parableta* Prout, 1926, *Mem. Dep. Agric. India* (Ent.) **9**: 255.

Godavari: 1 ♂, 29. iii. 1992.

Garaeus muscorarius Hampson (Pl. 130: 5)*Garaeus muscorarius* Hampson, 1895, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) **3**: 235.

[Janakpur] Gate Khola 2,530 m, 1 ♂, 19. viii. 1995 (K. Shirakawa).

Sirinopteryx duplicilinea (Hampson) (Pl. 130: 10)*Stenorimia duplicilinea* Hampson, 1895, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) **3**: 183.

[Janakpur] Jiri: 1 ♂, 15-20. ii. 1993.

References

Inoue, H. 1982. Geometridae of eastern Nepal based on the collection of the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya by the Lepidopterological Society of Japan in 1963. Part II. *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci., Otsuma Wom. Univ.* **18**: 129-190.

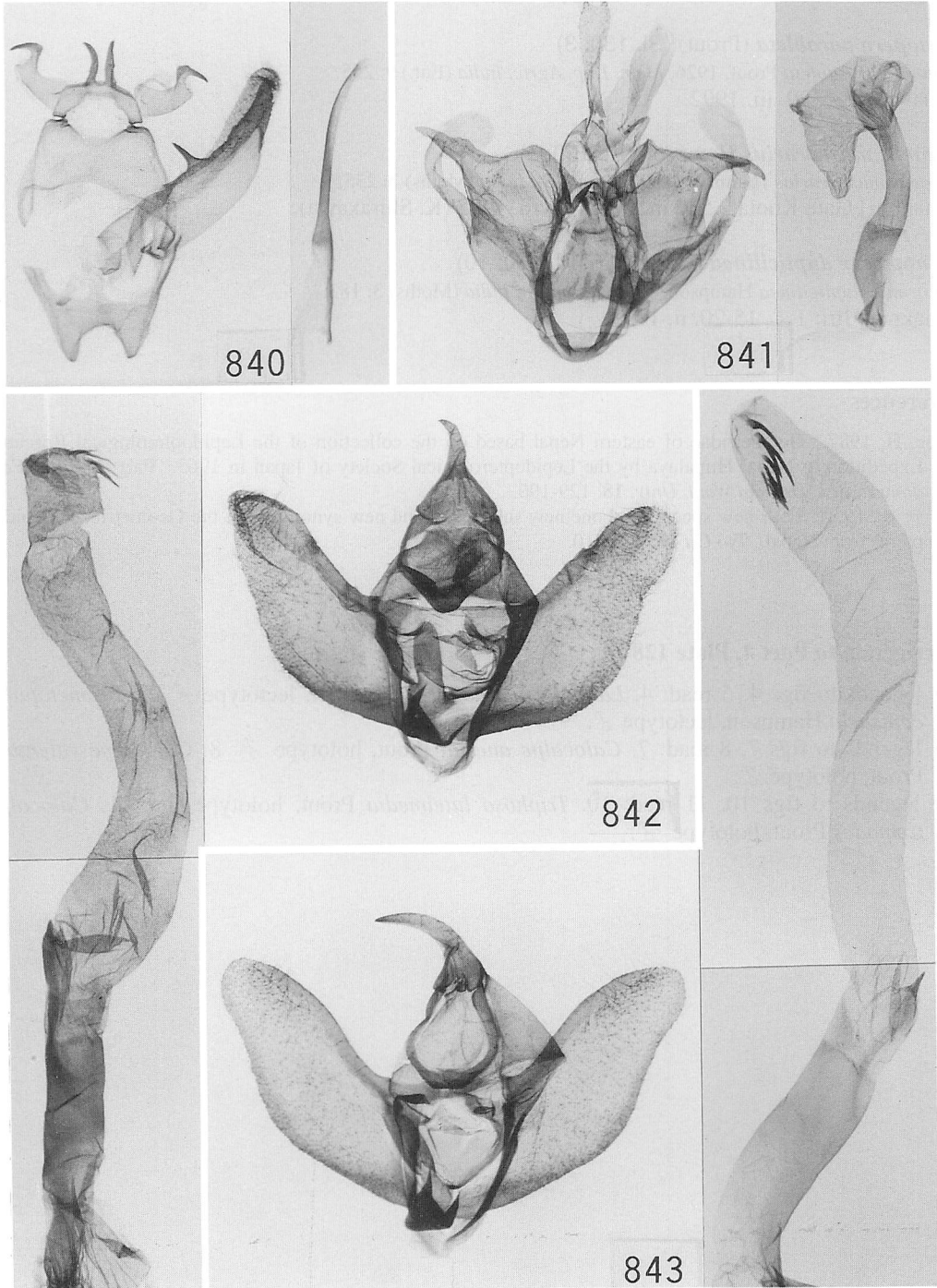
———, 1992. Four new species and one new subspecies and new synonymy of the Geometridae (Lepidoptera) from Nepal. *Tyô Ga* **43**: 203-210.

Corrigenda to Part 4, Plate 128

For legends to figs 4, 5 read: 4. *Larentia neurbouaria* Oberthür, lectotype ♂ 5. *Prometopidia conisaria* Hampson, lectotype ♂.

For legends to figs 7, 8 read: 7. *Calocalpe anestia* Prout, holotype ♂ 8. *Calocalpe valentula* Prout, holotype ♂.

For legends to figs 10, 11 read: 10. *Triphosa luteimedia* Prout, holotype ♂ 11. *Calocalpe tremodes* Prout, holotype ♂.



Figs 840-843. Male genitalia. 840. *Comibaena erythrospila* sp. n., holotype. 841. *Rhodostrophia aquila* sp. n., paratype. 842. *Sirinopteryx harutai* sp. n., paratype. 843. *S. duplicilinea* (Hampson).

GEOMETRIDAE: ENNOMINAE (part)

Rikio Sato

Arichanna plagifera (Walker) (Pl. 73: 1)

[Gandaki] Rele Khola, near Annapurna South: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Arichanna (Epicterodes) flavinigra Hampson (Pl. 34: 1)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 26-28. ix. 1994. [Karnali] Jumla: 4 ♂, 19-20. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

[Gandaki] Lata Marang: 3 ♂, 17. vii. 1994. Daman: 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi). Hinku-Chhumrung: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi). Lete: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1994.

Arichanna (Epicterodes) sinica Wehrli (Pl. 73: 3)

[Gandaki] Rele Khola, near Annapurna South: 1 ♀, 15. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Arichanna (Icterodes) sparsa (Butler) (Pl. 34: 2)

[Mahakali] Tarsar Pani: 2 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995. [Karnali] Jhari, 1 ♀, 24. ix. 1981 (M. Owada). Jumla: 1 ♂, 19-20. ix. 1981, 2 ♂, 1. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Ghughuti: 1 ♀, 21. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

Arichanna (Icterodes) ramosa ramosa (Walker) (Pl. 34: 7)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhura: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1994. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Karnbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Nacheng: 8 ♂ 5 ♀, 16. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Banthanti: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 16. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993.

Arichanna (Paricterodes) consocia (Butler) (Pl. 34: 3)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1994. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 8. vii. 1995.

Arichanna (Paricterodes) conspersa (Butler) (Pl. 73: 4)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Arichanna (Paricterodes) tenebraria (Moore) (Pl. 73: 5)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 5 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Nilgiri: 1 ♀, 17. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Machhapuchar B.C.: 1 ♀, 17. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi).

Arichanna furcifera Moore (Pl. 34: 4)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1994, 1 ♀, 28. ix. 1994.

***Arichanna* sp.** (Pl. 34: 5)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994. Pokhara: 1 ♂, 26. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993.

As mentioned in the previous parts (Sato, 1993, 1994), this species will be described as new by Dr Stüning in the near future.

Arichanna transfasciata Warren (Pl. 34: 9)

[Gandaki] Birethanti, 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994. Naudanda: 2 ♂, 12. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Arichanna tramesata Moore (Pl. 34: 11)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994, 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Deolari: 1 ♂, 15. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Banthanti: 1 ♂, 16. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Pokhara: 1 ♂, 28. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. v. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993. Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 17. vii. 1994.

Alcis perspicuata (Moore) (Pl. 34: 12, 13)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 6 ♂1 ♀, 2-4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993, 31 ♂17 ♀, 19-31. iii. 1993, 3 ♂, 14. iv. 1993, 2 ♂, 4. v. 1993, 3 ♂1 ♀, 4. vi. 1993, 3 ♀, 4. vii. 1993, 3 ♀, 4. viii. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Alcis leucophaea Fletcher (Pl. 73: 10, 11)

[Mahakali] Sira Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Raakang: 4 ♂2 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 8. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Chhumrung-Hinku: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 15. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi). Hinku-Machhapuchari B.C.: 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi). Machhapuchari B.C.-Hinku: 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi).

Alcis oxyrina (Wehrli) (Pl. 130: 13, 14)

Boarmia (Alcis) oxyrina Wehrli, 1945, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* 4 (Suppl.): 502.

Alcis oxyrina: Inoue, 1982, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsuma Wom. Univ.* 18: 181.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 25. ix. 1994, 1 ♂1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994.

Alcis nudipennis nepalensis Inoue (Pl. 130: 15)

Alcis nudipennis nepalensis Inoue, 1982, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsuma Wom. Univ.* 18: 264.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1994. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995. [Karnali] Jillya: 1 ♀, 29. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

[Gandaki] Lete: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1994.

Alcis variegata (Moore) (Pl. 34: 16)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂1 ♀, 2-4. vi. 1995. 3 ♂1 ♀, 24-27. ix. 1994, 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 20. iii. 1993, 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993. Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1994.

Alcis harutai Sato (Pl. 34: 17, 18)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂3 ♀, 4. vi. 1995.

Alcis hodeberti Herbulot (Pl. 34: 19)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 1-3. vi. 1995.

Alcis albifera (Moore) (Pl. 34: 20)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1994, 2 ♂2 ♀, 1-3. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993, 2 ♂, 28-31. iii. 1993, 1 ♂1 ♀, 15-16. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. v. 1993, 1 ♂. 4. vi. 1993. Chandrung: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Phedi: 1 ♂, 18. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Alcis semialba (Moore) (Pl. 34: 21, 22, 23)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂2 ♀, 26-27. ix. 1994, 2 ♂, 3-4. vi. 1995.

Alcis nigradorsaria (Guenée) (Pl. 34: 26)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂1 ♀, 2. vi. 1995.

Alcis maculata maculata (Moore) (Pl. 34: 27)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂, 1-3. vi. 1995. [Karnali] Rara Lake: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Alcis quadrifera (Walker) (Pl. 35: 1-4)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 24-27. ix. 1994. [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 20. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 14. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 28. ix. 1994.

Alcis albilinea Sato (Pl. 35: 9,10)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. ii. 1993, 2 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

This species was described from India (Sikkim and Bengal) in my previous part of this series (Sato, 1993: 10), and here newly recorded from Nepal.

Alcis paraclarata Sato (Pl. 35: 5,6)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994. [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Alcis neoclarata Sato (Pl. 35: 7,8)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 19. iii. 1993, 2 ♂, 2. vi. 1995.

Alcis macroclarata Sato (Pl. 35: 11, 12)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 19. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 20. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 28. iii. 1993.

New to Nepal. This species was described from India (Sikkim and Bengal) by me (Sato, 1993: 11).

Harutalcis glaucodisca (Swinhoe) (Pl. 35: 13)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 5 ♂1 ♀, 25-26. ix. 1994, 1 ♂1 ♀, 1-2. vi. 1995.

Harutalcis atrostipata (Walker) (Pl. 35: 15)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 28. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 24. iv. 1993.

Harutalcis vialis (Moore) (Pl. 35: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 4. iii. 1993, 1 ♂1 ♀, 28-31. iii. 1993, 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993, 2 ♀, 23. iv. 1993, 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993. Chandrung: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Psilalcis breta breta (Swinhoe) (Pl. 35: 17,18)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993.

Psilalcis owadai Sato (Pl. 131: 15)

Psilalcis owadai Sato, 1996, *Tinea* 15: 58, figs 25-28.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 14. iv. 1993 (paratype)

This species was recently described by me (Sato, 1996) in the course of my revisional study on the genus *Psilalcis* Warren from Indo-Malayan region. The male recorded above was designated as one of the paratypes. The geographical range is Nepal and Vietnam.

Psilalcis conspicuata (Moore) (Pl. 35: 25)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Kiumrung: 1 ♀, 17. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Chomrong: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Hinku-Chhumurung: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi). Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hypomecis lioptilaria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 35: 23)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 28. iii. 1993.

Hypomecis separata (Walker) (Pl. 74: 7)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

Hypomecis fasciata (Swinhoe) (Pl. 35: 24)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 7 ♂ 2 ♀, 26-28. ix. 1994.

Hypomecis junctilinea (Hampson) (Pl. 131: 12)
Medasina junctilinea Hampson, 1907, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 18: 41.
Hypomecis junctilinea: Inoue, 1992, *Tyô Ga* 43: 206.
Hypomecis plumulata Inoue, 1987, *Bull. Fac. domest. Sci. Otsuma Wom. Univ.* 23: 165.
[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Phthonosema plumalis (Butler), **comb. n.** (Pl. 131: 2)
Boarmia plumalis Butler, 1880, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 6: 126.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993, 1 ♂, 14. iv. 1993.

Male and female genitalia indicate this and the following new species belong to the genus *Phthonosema* Warren. The genitalia of both sexes of *P. tendinosaria* (Bremer) from Japan, the type species of the genus, are illustrated by me (Sato, 1984, figs 473-476). Male and female genitalia are as shown in Figs 845 & 850. Female genitalia were derived from the following specimen taken in Vietnam. ♀, "N. Vietnam, vic. Cha-pa (= Sapa), Mt Fan-si-pan, n. slopes 1,600 m, 22°17'N 103°44'E, primary forest, 20-30. x. 1995. leg. Sinjaev & Sammler", *ex coll.* A. Schintlmeister, RS.

***Phthonosema aokii* sp. n.** (Pl. 131: 3)

Length of forewing. 28-30mm. Similar to the preceding species, but can be easily distinguished from it by smaller size, more elongate forewing and the following other characters. Wings more tinged with grey; obscure yellowish brown band running inside of antemedial line and outside of postmedial line; discocellular spot absent; underside more densely irrorated with fuscous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 844). Similar to those of *plumalis* (Fig. 845). Valva slenderer; harpe much longer, extending beyond the ventral margin of valva; aedeagus with about twenty short spines on vesica instead of one long spine in *plumalis*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 849). Similar to those of *plumalis* (Fig. 850). Bursa copulatrix slenderer, more strongly sclerotized posteriorly; signum more elongate.

Holotype. ♂, Gandaki, Ghandrung-Chhumrung, 14. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi), NSMT. Paratypes. 2 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as holotype, NSMT & RS. 1 ♂, "India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling, Himafalls 2,000 m, 8. vii. 1986, leg. W. Thomas", ZFMK. 1 ♂, "Darjeeling, June, Fruhstorfer leg., coll. Basterbelger / SMFL-No.4146", SMF. 1 ♂ 1 ♀, "Sikkim, Gangtok, 15. vi. 1938, Exped. Schäfer", ZSM.

Distribution. Nepal, India (Bengal, Sikkim).

This species is dedicated to Mr T. Aoki, who is one of the collectors of the type specimens and donated valuable material to me.

Cleora fraterna (Moore) (Pl. 36: 1, 2)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Cusiala boarmoides Moore (Pl. 131: 11)
Cusiala boarmoides Moore, 1887, *Lepid. Ceylon* 3: 407.
[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23. iii. 1993.

Ascotis selenaria imparata (Walker) (Pl. 36: 3)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994. Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Banku: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. vi.

1995. Sira Bagar: 3 ♂1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♀, 23. v. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. ii. 1993, 1 ♂3 ♀, 25. iii. 1993, 1 ♀, 7. vi. 1995, 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993.
 Lete: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1994. Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

Ophthalmitis pertusaria (Felder & Rogenhofer) (Pl. 36: 6)

[Mahakali] Sira Bagar: 1 ♂1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 24. iv. 1993, 4 ♂, 29-30. iv. 1993.

Ophthalmitis herbidaria (Guenée) (Pl. 74: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994.

Racotis boarmiaria (Guenée) (Pl. 36: 7)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994.

Paradarisa comparataria comparataria (Walker) (Pl. 36: 9)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂1 ♀, 25. v. 1994, 2 ♂1 ♀, 26. ix. 1994.
 [Gandaki] Lete: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1994. Nacheng: 2 ♂, 12 ♂14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Naudanda: 1 ♀, 12. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Deolari: 1 ♂, 15. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Parectropis conspurcata (Walker) (Pl. 36: 11)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 9 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Karnani: 1 ♂, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Gorepani: 1 ♂, 8. vi. 1969 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi). Lete: 3 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

The identification of this and the next species was discussed in my previous part of this series (Sato, 1994: 47).

Parectropis disjuncticilia (Herbulot) (Pl. 36: 10)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 30. iv. 1993.

Gasterocome pannosaria pannosaria (Moore) (Pl. 36: 12)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1994, 1 ♀, 2. vi. 1995.

Myrioblephara rubrifusa (Warren) (Pl. 74: 17,18)

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♀, 8. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi).

Myrioblephara duplexa (Moore) (Pl. 36: 14-16)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994, 1 ♂2 ♀, 1-2. vi. 1995, 1 ♂, 28. ix. 1994. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993. Kiumrung: 2 ♀, 17. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Chomrong: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Myrioblephara xanthozonea (Hampson) (Pl. 75: 3)

[Gandaki] Karbani: 3 ♂1 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 2 ♂, 23. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Myrioblephara gandakiensis* sp. n.** (Pl. 131: 14)

Length of forewing. 14-15 mm. Variable in colour and maculation. Somewhat similar to the pale form of *xanthozonea*, but different from it by smaller size, more elongate forewing and shorter ciliation of antenna in male.

Male genitalia (Fig. 847). Similar to those of *xanthozonea* (Fig. 848), *duplexa* (Sato, 1994: 61,

fig. 422), *duplexodes* Sato (Sato, 1994: 61, fig. 421) and *microduplexa* Sato (Sato, 1995: 35, fig. 586). Cucullus as short as in *duplexodes*, but its ventral margin incurved medially. Harpe the shortest among them, its apical part swollen as much as in *microduplexa*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 852). Most similar to those of *duplexa* (Sato, 1994: 61, fig. 424) in sterigma. Signum absent in *duplexa*, while in this species a single folded signum developed.

Holotype. ♂, “Kali-Gandaki-Tal, Choklopani nördl., Tukche 3,200 m, 24. vi. 1973, Dierl-Lehmann”, ZSM. Paratypes. 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as holotype. Tukche, 2,600 m, 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1973, 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1973, 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1973, 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1973 (Dierl-Lehmann), ZSM.

***Myrioblephara conifera* (Moore) (Pl. 36: 17)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3. iv. 1994.

***Myrioblephara planaria* (Swinhoe) (Pl. 36: 18)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994, 1 ♀, 26. v. 1994, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-27. ix. 1994.

***Myrioblephara marmorata* (Moore) (Pl. 36: 23, 24)**

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Porkhara: 1 ♂, 29. iii. 1993.

***Myrioblephara albibasis* (Hampson) (Pl. 75: 4)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 28. ix. 1994.

***Calichodes ochrifasciatus* (Moore) (Pl. 36: 26)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994, 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-27. ix. 1994, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Chomrong: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Calichodes defervescens* (Prout) (Pl. 36: 27)**

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

***Aethalura leucozona* (Hampson) (Pl. 102: 10)**

[Mahakali] Tusarpani: 1 ♀, 11. vii. 1995.

***Ectropis dentilineata* (Moore) (Pl. 37: 1, 2)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Chamje: 1 ♂, 19. vii. 1994. Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993. Nacheng: 5 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Rele Khola, near Annapurna South: 1 ♂, 15. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Banthanti: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 16. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

***Microcalicha fimbriata* (Moore) (Pl. 37: 4)**

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1994. Deolari: 2 ♂, 15. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Banthanti: 1 ♂, 16. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Nacheng: 2 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). “Kyumnu-Khola-Tal, bei Gandrung 2,360m”: 1 ♂, 12. v. 1973, 1 ♂, 13. v. 1973, 1 ♀, 22. v. 1973 (Dierl-Lehmann), ZSM.

***Microcalicha fumosaria tchraparia* (Oberthür) (Pl. 75: 17, 18)**

[Gandaki] “Kyumnu-Khola-Tal, bei Gandrung 2,360m”: 1 ♀, 22. v. 1973 (Dierl-Lehmann), ZSM.

***Ephemerophila decorata* (Moore) (Pl. 37: 9)**

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993.

***Ephemerophila subterminalis* (Prout) (Pl. 75: 22)**

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993.

Ephemerophila serpentaria Warren (Pl. 37: 14)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 15-16. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 24. iv. 1993.

Ceruncina retractaria (Moore) (Pl. 37: 12)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Ceruncina subsenilis Sato, **comb. n.** (Pl. 37: 13)
Menopha (*Ceruncina*) *subsenilis* Sato, 1993, *Tinea* **13** (Suppl. 3): 21.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-27. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993.

Dasyboarmia subpilosa (Warren) (Pl. 75: 20)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Hirasa scripturaria (Walker) (Pl. 37: 15,16)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Kiumrung: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 17. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Chomrong: 2 ♂, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Hirasa approximaria (Leech) (Pl. 102: 12)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1994. Karbani: 3 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Hirasa muscosaria (Walker) (Pl. 37: 17)
[Karnali] Jhari: 1 ♀, 24. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23. iv. 1993. Nacheng: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Ulleri: 1 ♀, 14. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Ghandrung-Chhumrung: 1 ♀, 14. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi).

Hirasa aereus (Butler), **comb. n.** (Pl. 131: 6)
Gnophos aereus Butler, 1880, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **6**: 128.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23. iv. 1993.

Male genitalia (Fig. 857) are similar to those of *H. muscosaria* (Walker).

Hirasa imaginata (Prout), **comb. n.** (Pl. 131: 7)
Ctenognophos imaginata Prout, 1931, *Novit. zool.* **36**: 166.
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995. [Gandaki] Karbani: 11 ♂ 1 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Imaginata has been treated as a member of *Ctenohnophos* since the original description, *e. g.* Inoue, 1982, but the male genitalia (Fig. 856) indicate it has a closer relationship to *Hirasa* than to *Ctenognophos*. The male genitalia of *Ctenognophos eolaria*, the type species of the genus, are as shown in Fig. 858. European genera of the *Gnophos*-group were recently revised by Sauter (1990), but no revisional work has been done as for the Oriental material. Therefore the exact generic treatment of the species recorded here under the genera *Hirasa*, *Ctenognophos* and *Gnophos* will need a more comprehensive study.

Ctenognophos eolaria (Guenée) (Pl. 131: 4)
Gnophos eolaria Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) **9**: 294.
Gnophos (*Ctenognophos*) *eolaria*: Prout, 1915, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* **4**: 384.
Ctenognophos eolaria: Wehrli, 1941, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* **4** (Suppl.): 459.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 5 ♂, 26-27. ix. 1994. [Karnali] Jhari: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

Ctenognophos zelotypus Inoue (Pl. 76: 5)

[Gandaki] Kiumrung: 1 ♂, 17. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Lassaba albidaria albidaria (Walker) (Pl. 37: 18, 19)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993, 1 ♀, 14. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. v. 1993.

Lassaba paralbidaria nepalensis (Sato) (Pl. 37: 20, 21)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993, 3 ♂, 22-31. iii. 1993, 2 ♂1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993, 2 ♂, 29-30. iv. 1993.

Deinotrichia cervina Warren (Pl. 76: 1, 2)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995, 1 ♂1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995. [Karnali] Jumla: 1 ♀, 19-20. ix. 1981 (M. Owada).

Deinotrichia stolidaria (Leech) (Pl. 38: 4)

[Gandaki] Karbani: 1 ♀, 8-11. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 5 ♂, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Chhumrung-Hinku: 1 ♂, 15. vi. 1974 (T. Aoki & S. Yamaguchi).

Deinotrichia interruptaria (Moore) (Pl. 76: 3)

[Gandaki] Karbani: 2 ♂, 8-12. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Deinotrichia dissimilis (Moore), **comb. n.** (Pl. 131: 10)

Medasina dissimilis Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Desc. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 235.

[Gandaki] Karbani: 2 ♂, 8-12. vii. 1969 (T. Miyashita).

Male genitalia are as shown in Fig. 855.

Darisa mucidaria (Walker) (Pl. 38: 2)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂6 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994. [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 14. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993.

Darisa peracuta Sato (Pl. 131: 9)

Darisa peracuta Sato, 1995, *Trans. lepid. Soc. Japan* 46: 216.

Medasina mucidaria: Sato, 1993: 23 (part., nec Walker, 1866).

Darisa mucidaria: Sato, 1994: 52 (part., nec Walker, 1866).

[Gandaki] Jagat: 1 ♂, 16. v. 1982 (Y. Watanabe) (Holotype). Birethanti: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1981 (M. Owada) (Paratype). Pokhara: 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993, 1 ♂1 ♀, 28-29. iv. 1993, 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993.

In my revisional study on *D. mucidaria*-complex (Sato, 1995), I described this species as new to science from Nepal and India. Type specimens designated in the original description were recorded again.

Darisa fratercula (Moore), **comb. n.** (Pl. 131: 8)

Medasina fratercula Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Desc. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 236.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993, 2 ♀, 23-24. iv. 1993.

Male genitalia (Fig. 854) indicate this species is closely related to *Darisa lampasaria* (Hampson) (Sato, 1995: 37, fig. 599).

Uliura combustaria (Walker) (Pl. 37: 22)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂2 ♀, 26-28. ix. 1994, 2 ♂1 ♀, 3. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 1 ♂, 12-14. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Lete: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1969 (T. Miyashita). Ulleri: 1 ♂, 14. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Sinameda basistrigaria (Moore) (Pl. 38: 3)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 24-27. ix. 1994.

Callocasia similis (Moore) (Pl. 38: 6)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iv. 1993. Chomrong: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada).

Chorodna mauraria (Guenée) (Pl. 38: 8)
[Gandaki] Chomrong: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Kiumrung: 2 ♀, 17. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Pokhara: 1 ♀, 23. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 30. iv. 1993.

Chorodna creataria (Guenée) (Pl. 38: 10)
[Gandaki] Chomrong: 1 ♀, 21. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Birethanti: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1981 (M. Owada). Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23-25. iv. 1993.

Chorodna vulpinaria Moore (Pl. 10: 3)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995. Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 16. vii. 1994.

Chorodna quadrinotata (Warren) (Pl. 38: 7)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 13 ♂ 1 ♀, 28-29. iv. 1993.

Erebomorpha fulgurita Walker (Pl. 10: 1)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 31. iii. 1993, 6 ♂ 4 ♀, 14-28. iv. 1993, 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Addenda to Parts 2 & 3

Alcis oxyrrina (Wehrli) (Pl. 130: 13, 14)
E. Nepal. Helm-Gabiet, Gusum Banjyang 2,600 m, 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 1-2. ix. 1967 (W. Dierl), ZSM.

Alcis prosoica Wehrli, **comb. n.** (Pl. 130: 12)
Boarmia (*Alcis*) *prosoica* Wehrli, 1945, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* 4 (Suppl.): 512, pl. 44, row h.
[Ganesh Himal] Syabrubesi 1,520 m, 1 ♂, 12. vi. 1963 (M. Hreblay & G. Csorba), ZFMK.

Alcis dierli sp. n. (Pl. 131: 1)

Length of forewing. 18-20 mm. Similar to *A. granitaria* (Moore). Male antennal pectination much shorter. Wings ampler; less irrorated and suffused with fuscous, showing paler appearance; lines more defined, especially submarginal zigzag grey lines conspicuous. Underside of wings paler than upperside, almost uniformly fuscous, without marginal dark broad bands.

Male genitalia (Fig. 846). Typical *Alcis*-form. Dorsal margin of ampulla long and slender, its ventral plate-like extension having dentate outer margin; a pair of processes of juxta short and broad; a single short cornutus pointed at apex. Clearly different from those of *granitaria* in the shape of ampulla, that is, slender ampulla extending to ventral margin of valva.

Female genitalia (Fig. 851). Typical *Alcis*-form. Colliculum shorter than wide, bursa copulatrix long and slender except the posterior one-fourth swollen part, lightly ribbed and sclerotized near colliculum, signum a mass of short spines arranged like a band.

Holotype. ♂, E. Nepal, Sagarmatha, Khumb, Khumdzung 3,900 m, 15. vii. 1962 (G. Ebert & H. Falkner), ZSM. Paratypes. 227 exs. 1 ♂, same data as holotype, ZSM. Type locality, 1 ♀, 18. vii. 1962 (G. Ebert & H. Falkner), M. Sommerer coll; Khumbu, Thangpoche 3,200-3,800 m, 1 ♀,

11. vii. 1962 (G. Ebert & H. Falkner), M. Sommerer coll.; Prov. Nr. 3 East, Khumjung 3,800 m, 61 exs, 17. vi - 18. vii. 1964 (W. Dierl); Prov. Nr. East, Thami 4,000 m, 2 ♂, 12. viii. 1964 (Löffler); Thodung 3,100 m, 4 exs, 29-30. v. 1962 (Ebert & Falkner); Gosainkund Lekh, Tarke Banjang 3,600 m, 1 ♀, 30. viii. 1967 (Dierl & Schacht); Khumbu, Thangpoche, Rhumdery 3,200-4,000 m, 3 exs, 28. vi-11. vii. 1962 (Ebert & Falkner); Khumbu, Khumdzung 3,900 m, 145 exs, 20. vi-20. viii. 1962 (Ebert & Falkner); Dudh Kosi Tal 3,000-3,500 m, 7 exs, 22-27. vii. 1962 (Ebert & Falkner); Janga 3,800 m, 1 ♀, 29. vii. 1962 (Ebert & Falkner), ZSM.

I also examined one of the syntypes of *Gnophos granitaria* Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 246, in BMNH.

Lectotype of *Gnophos granitaria* Moore, here designated, ♂, labelled, "Type / N.W. Himalaya / *Gnophos granitaria* Moore, ♂, Type / Moore Coll. 94-106 / Geometridae genitalia slide No. 4892", BMNH.

I named this new species after the late Dr W. Dierl as a token of his excellent field works in Nepal.

***Harutalcis megaspilaria* (Moore), comb. n. (Pl. 131: 5)**

Cleora megaspilaria Moore, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867**: 629.

Boarmia megaspilaria: Hampson, 1895, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) **3**: 272.

E. Nepal, Kathmandu 1,300 m, 1 ♀, 12. ix. 1981 (S. Ae). Helmu-Gebiet, Gusum Banjang 2,600 m, 1 ♂, 1. ix. 1967, 1 ♀, 3. ix. 1967 (W. Dierl), ZSM.

It is clear that this species belongs to *Harutalcis* Sato, 1993, because the genitalia of both sexes (Figs 853 & 859) are very similar to those of the type species, *Boarmia atrostipata* Walker.

***Hypomecis junctilinea* (Hampson) (Pl. 131: 12)**

E. Nepal, Junbesi 3,000 m, 1 ♂, 30. vii. 1962 (G. Ebert & H. Falkner), ZSM.

***Myrioblephara repleta* (Prout), comb. n. (Pl. 131: 13)**

Ectropis repleta Prout, 1926, *Novit. zool.* **33**: 22.

E. Nepal, Thodung, 1 ♀, 20. v. 1962 (G. Ebert & H. Falkner), ZSM.

This species was described from N.W.India. Judging from the female genitalia (Fig. 860) I place this species in *Myrioblephara*.

***Exeliopsis hibernaria* (Swinhoe) (Pl. 131: 16)**

Hybernia hibernaria Swinhoe, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1885**: 862, pl. 56, fig. 4.

Exeliopsis hibernaria: Holloway, 1993: 184.

E. Nepal, Rapti Tal, Monahari Khola, Belwa 350 m, 7 ♂, 6-12. v. 1967 (Dierl-Forster-Schacht), ZSM.

***Hirasa aereus* (Butler) (Pl. 131: 6)**

E. Nepal, Kosi, Pheksinda 780 m, 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1992. Kathmandu Valley, Godavari 1,600-1,800 m: 1 ♂, 6. vi. 1967 (Dierl-Schacht), ZSM.

***Hirsa imaginata* (Prout) (Pl. 131: 7)**

E. Nepal, Sagarmatha, Solukhumbu, Nangbug 2,550 m, 1 ♀, 5. x. 1979 (M. Owada). "Gosainkund Lekh, Tarke Banjang 3,600m", 1 ♂, 27. viii. 1967 (Dierl-Schacht), ZSM.

***Gnophos calliceras* Fletcher (Pl. 102: 16)**

E. Nepal. Kathmandu, Nagarkot 1,750 m, 3 ♂ ♀, 25-27. vi. 1994.

***Darisa peracuta* Sato (Pl. 131: 9)**

E. Nepal. Godavari, 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1990, 1 ♂, 12. ix. 1991, 1 ♂, 22. v. 1991, 2 ♀, 26. ix. 1992

(Paratypes). [Janakpur] Jiri, 2 ♀, 31. v - 2. vi. 1993 (T. Haruta) (Paratype). Shera, 1 ♀, 19. x. 1979 (M. Owada) (Paratype).

See the taxonomic notes mentioned above.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the location of specimens.

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London.

NSMT: National Science Museum, Tokyo.

SMF: Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main.

ZFMK: Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn.

ZSM: Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich.

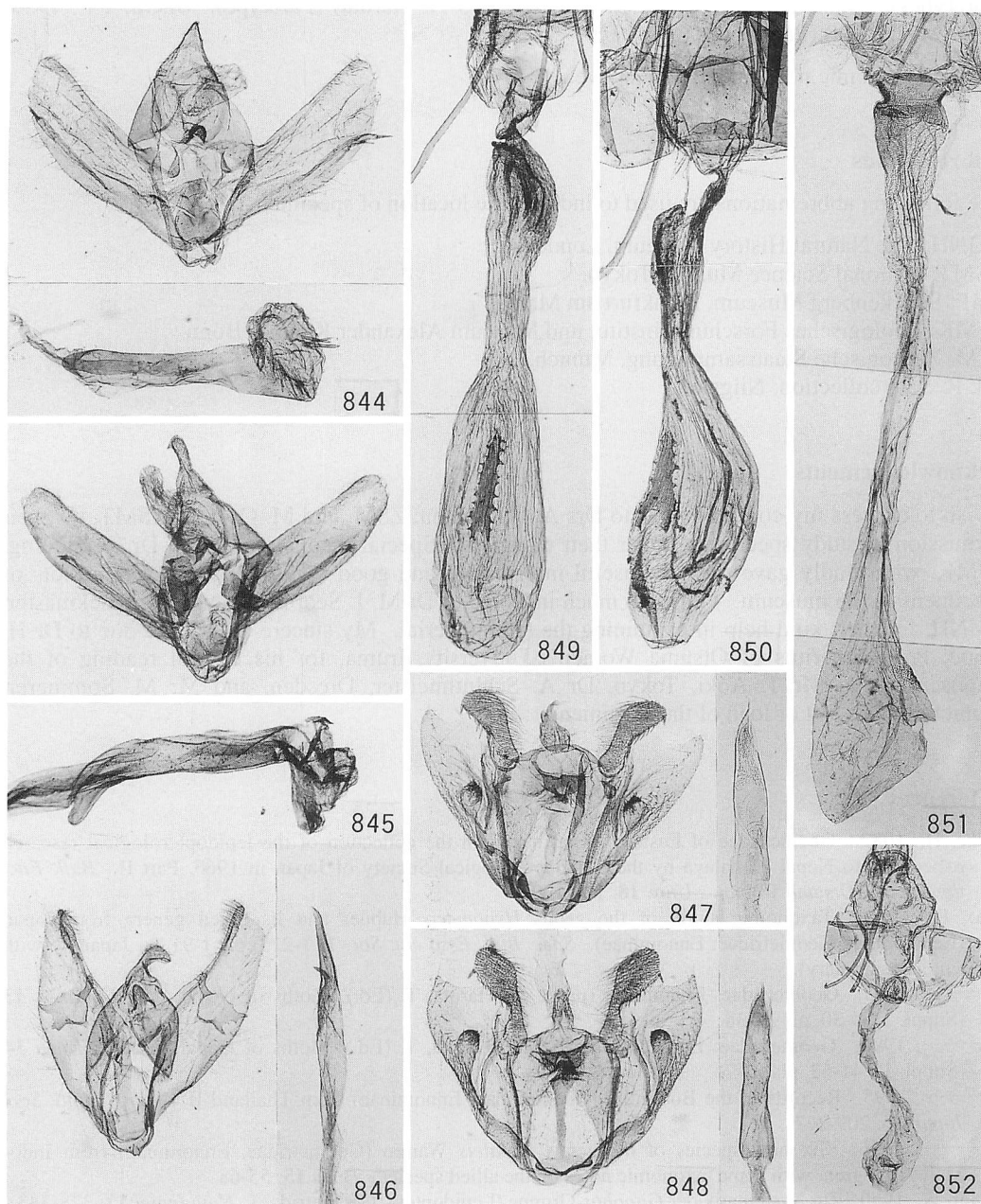
RS: R. Sato collection, Niigata.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my cordial thanks to Drs A. Hausmann, ZSM, and M. Owada, NSMT, for their permission to study specimens under their curations. Special thanks are due to Dr D. Stüning, ZFMK, who kindly gave me very useful information and good opportunity to examine lots of specimens in the museum. I am also much indebted to Dr M. J. Scoble and Miss K. Buckmaster, BMNH, for their kind help in examining the type material. My sincere thanks are due to Dr H. Inoue, Prof. Emeritus of Otsuma Women's University, Iruma, for his critical reading of the manuscript, and Mr T. Aoki, Tokyo, Dr A. Schintlmeister, Dresden, and Mr M. Sommerer, Munich, for the gift or loan of the specimens.

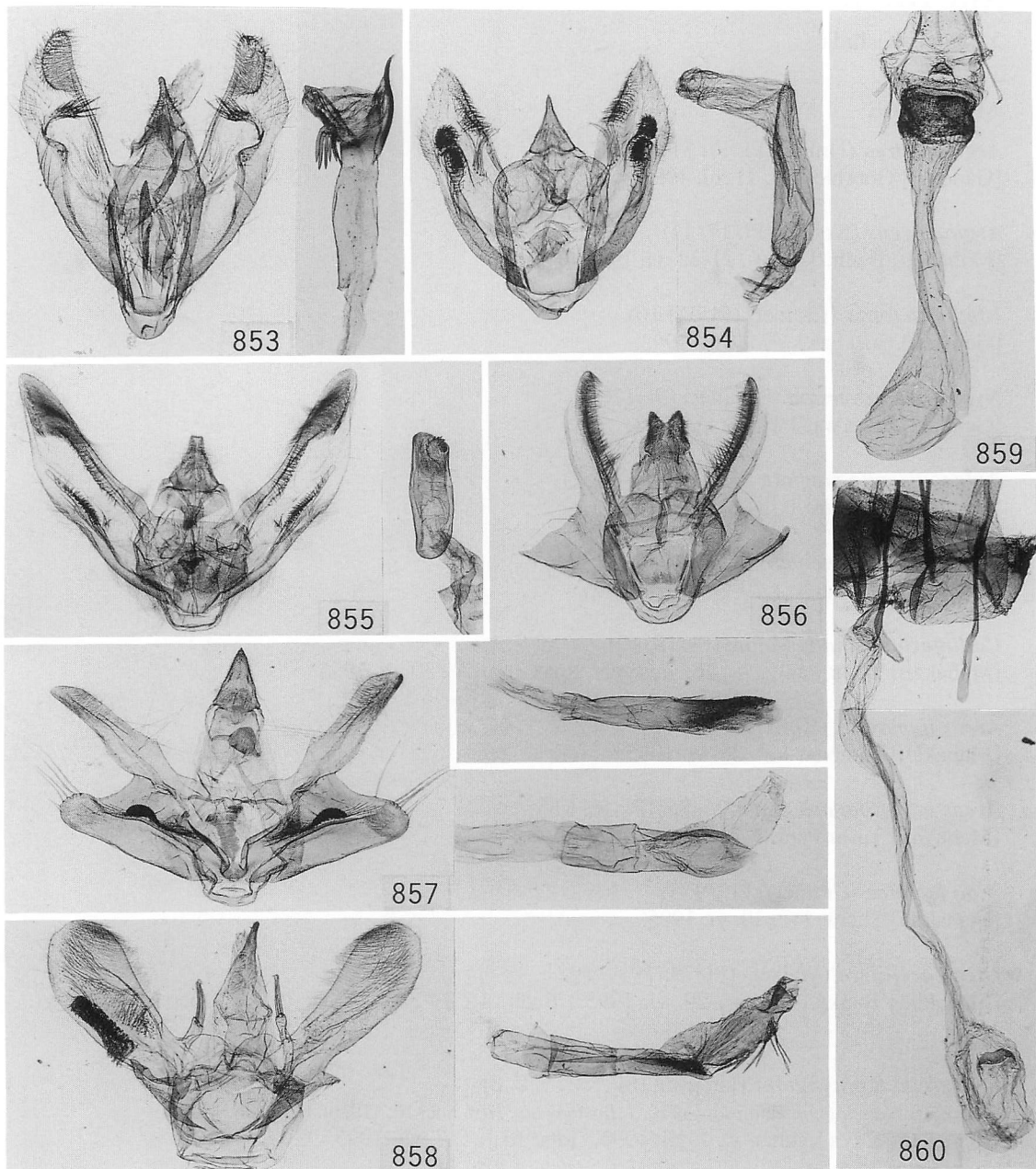
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- , 1994. Geometridae: Ennominae (part). In Haruta, T. (Ed.), Moths of Nepal, part 3. *Tinea* **14** (Suppl. 1): 41-62, pls 73-76.
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Figs 844-848. Male genitalia. 844. *Phthonosema aokii* sp. n., paratype, RS-4746. 845. *Phthonosema plumalis* (Butler), RS-4720. 846. *Alcis dierli* sp. n., paratype, RS-4750. 847. *Myrioblephara gandakiensis* sp. n., paratype, RS-4413. 848. *Myrioblephara xanthozonea* (Hampson), RS-2404.

Figs 849-852. Female genitalia. 849. *Phthonosema aokii* sp. n., paratype, RS-4747. 850. *Phthonosema plumalis* (Butler), RS-4774. 851. *Alcis dierli* sp. n., paratype, RS-4751. 852. *Myrioblephara gandakiensis* sp. n., paratype, RS-4743.



Figs 853-858. Male genitalia. 853. *Harutalcis megaspilaria* (Moore), RS-4796. 854. *Darisa fratercula* (Moore), RS-4770. 855. *Deinotrichia dissimilis* (Moore), RS-4163. 856. *Hirasa imaginata* (Prout), RS-2951. 857. *Hirasa aerus* (Butler), RS-3951. 858. *Ctenognophos eolaria* (Guenée), RS-4726.

Figs 859-860. Female genitalia. 859. *Harutalcis megaspilaria* (Moore), RS-4775. 860. *Myrioblephara repleta* (Prout), RS-4771.

ARCTIIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

ARCTIINAE

Argina astrea (Drury) (Pl. 17: 5)

[Gandaki] Gorkha: 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Argina argus (Kollar) (Pl. 17: 11)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Utetheisa lotrix (Cramer) (Pl. 17: 10)

[Gandaki] Gorkha: 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Nyctemera adversata (Schaller) (Pl. 17: 9)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 11. xi. 1992.

Aglaomorpha plagiata (Walker) (Pl. 18: 1)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. ix. 1992.

Callimorpha principalis (Kollar) (Pl. 76: 4)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Callimorpha similis Moore (Pl. 18: 19)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Areas imperialis (Kollar) (Pl. 18: 5)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Areas galactina orientalis Walker (Pl. 18: 8)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.

Aloa lactinea (Cramer) (Pl. 79: 5)

[Mahakali] Shera: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1995.

Olepa ocellifera (Walker) (Pl. 79: 7)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 4 ♂ 3 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1995.

Preparctia hannyingtoni Hampson (Pl. 132: 1, 2, 3)

Preparctia hannyingtoni Hampson, 1910, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 20: 119, pl. F, fig. 34.

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 4 ♂, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 15 ♂, 2-7. vii. 1995.

This species was described on the basis of the female from Kumaon and there seems to have been no record of the male. A lot of males collected this time were identified as this species because the maculation and coloration match with the description of *hannyingtoni*. The structure of the male genitalia (Fig. 861) has much similarities to that of *Gonerda* species, and it may be better to transfer this species and *P. cupido* Kishida to the genus *Gonerda*. However, since I have not yet examined the male genitalia of *P. mirifica*, the type species of *Preparctia*, I did not treat so in this paper.

Alphaea imbuta (Walker) (Pl. 18: 12)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.

Alphaea impleta (Walker) (Pl. 18: 20)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.

Nannoarctia obliquifascia (Hampson), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 132: 8, 9)

Alphaea obliquifascia Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 24.

[Mahakali] Bedh: 5 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 2. viii. 1992.

Nannoarctia pannosa (Moore), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 132: 7)

Rajendra pannosa Moore, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879: 397, pl. 32, fig. 8.

[Mahakali] Banku: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

Cretonotos gangis (Linnaeus) (Pl. 18: 10)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992.

Cretonotos transiens transiens (Walker) (Pl. 18: 11)

[Mahakali] Shera: 2 ♂, 19. vi. 1995. Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

Spilosoma punctaria (Stoll). (Pl. 132: 6)

Bombyx punctaria Stoll, [1782], *Uitlandsche Kapellen* 4: 223, pl. 398, fig. D.

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Spilarctia multiguttata (Walker) (Pl. 18: 4)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

Spilarctia rubilinea (Moore) (Pl. 18: 6)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 3 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.

Spilarctia casignata (Kollar) (Pl. 18: 2)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995;

Spilarctia obliqua (Walker) (Pl. 107: 15, 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Spilarctia comma comma (Walker) (Pl. 18: 3)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Spilarctia sagittifera sagittifera Moore (Pl. 107: 13, 14)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 2 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Spilarctia leopardina (Kollar) (Pl. 107: 2, 3)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 3 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.

Spilarctia sp. 2 (Pl. 132: 4, 5)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 1. vi. 1994.

LITHOSIINAE

Vamuna bipars Moore (Pl. 132: 13, 14)

Vamura bipars Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878: 10, pl. 1, fig. 11.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 2 ♂, 19. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa)

Churinga rufifrons Moore (Pl. 40: 3)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♀, 21. vi. 1995.

Churinga beema (Moore) (Pl. 40: 4)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.

Macrobrochis pallens Hampson (Pl. 132: 10)
Macrobrochis pallens Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 66.
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

The specimens recorded here was determined as *M. pallens* through the comparison with the type specimen of *pallens* at BMNH, but since the male genitalia do not differ from those of *M. staudingeri*, *pallens* may be an albino-type aberration of *staudingeri*.

Macrobrochis prasena (Moore) (Pl. 40: 8)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 4 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 3 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Macrobrochis gigas (Walker) (Pl. 40: 6)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 8 ♂ 1 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Macrobrochis albifascia (Fang) (Pl. 40: 7)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995. Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Agrisius guttivitta Walker (Pl. 79: 16)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Sidyma albifines Walker (Pl. 40: 13)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995. Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.

Sidyma apicalis Moore (Pl. 132: 12)
Sidyma apicalis Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878: 9, pl. 1, fig. 2.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 25. viii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 16. iv. 1993.

Thysanoptyx tetragona (Walker) (Pl. 40: 16)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992.

Eilema vagesa (Moore) (Pl. 40: 15)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Eilema basinota (Moore) (Pl. 41: 19)
[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Cyana detrita Walker (Pl. 41: 15)
[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995. Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.

Cyana gyrongna (Fang) (Pl. 108: 4)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Cyana signa (Walker) (Pl. 108: 9, 10)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995. Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.

Cyana coccina (Moore) (Pl. 108: 11, 12)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 14-16. vi. 1994.

Cyana guttifera (Walker) (Pl. 41: 18)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23. v. 1993.

Cyana sp. (Pl. 132: 19)

[Gandaki] Gorkha, 2 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Ovipennis dudgeoni (Elwes) (Pl. 132: 18)

Nudaria dudgeoni Elwes, 1890, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1890**: 388, pl. 32, fig. 10.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iii. 1993.

Miltochrista linga (Moore) (Pl. 40: 20)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995.

Miltochrista roseata (Walker) (Pl. 132: 15, 16)

Castabala roseata Walker, 1864, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **31**: 271.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iii. 1993.

Miltochrista eccentrica Meyrick (Pl. 132: 11)

Miltochrista eccentrica Meyrick, 1894, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1894**: 3.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994.

Addenda to part 3

LITHOSIINAE

Ghoria sp. (Pl. 132: 17)

Lukla 2,870m: 2 ♂, 19-21. v. 1995

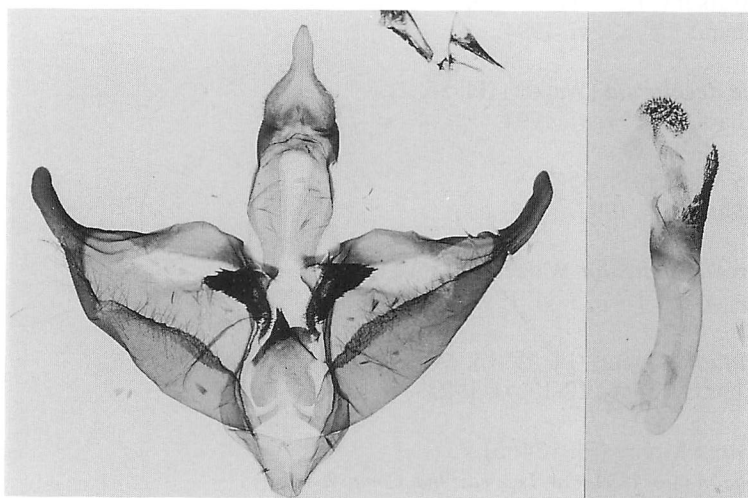


Fig. 861. Male genitalia of *Preparctia hanningtoni* Hampson.

NOCTUIDAE: AGANAINAE

Yasunori Kishida

Asota caricae (Fabricius) (Pl. 17: 2)
[Mahakali] Shera: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1995.

Asota plaginota Butler (Pl. 17: 4)
[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

LYMANTRIIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Calliteara grotei grotei (Moore) (Pl. 54: 5)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Calliteara complicata (Walker) (Pl. 54: 4)
[Mahakali] Tusarpani: 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.

Calliteara angulata (Hampson) (Pl. 54: 3)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 12. xi. 1992.

Dasychira mendosa (Hübner) (Pl. 54: 9, 10)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992.

Pantana visum (Hubner) (Pl. 57: 7)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Pida apicalis Walker (Pl. 55: 1)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Pida decorolata decorolata (Walker) (Pl. 55: 2)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Numenes siletti Walker (Pl. 55: 7, 8)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 1992.

Lymantria concolor concolor Walker (Pl. 55: 11, 12)
[Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

Lymantria bivittata (Moore) (Pl. 55: 13, 14)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12-13. xi. 1992.

Lymantria aryama Moore (Pl. 134: 5)
Lymantria aryama Moore, 1859, *Cat. Lep. east Ind. Comp.* 2: 345.
[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Lymantria semicincta (Walker) (Pl. 80: 23, 25)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Himala argentea (Walker) (Pl. 57: 8)
[Gandaki] Lata Marang: 1 ♂, 17. vii. 1994.

Perina nuda (Fabricius) (Pl. 54: 15)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992.

Euproctis sp. 3 (Pl. 56: 17)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 24-26. ix. 1994.

Euproctis madana Moore (Pl. 81: 5)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Euproctis postincisa Moore (Pl. 81: 25)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1994.

EUPTEROTIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Eupterote undata Blanchard (Pl. 78: 4, 7)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

COSSIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Catopta cashimirensis (Moore) (Pl. 133: 5)

Cossus cashimirensis Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 87.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1993.

Xyleutes persona (le Guillou) (Pl. 133: 2)

Cossus persona le Guillou, 1841, *Rev. Zool.* 4: 257.

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1993.

EPICOPEIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Epicopeia polydora Westwood (Pl. 53: 32)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

CALLIDULIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Pterodecta anchora Pagenstecher (Pl. 53: 34)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

PTEROTHYSANIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Pterothysanus laticilia Walker (Pl. 134: 6)
Pterothysanus laticilia Walker, 1854, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 2: 401.
Amrekganji: 1 ♂, 6. vii. 1971.
E. Nepal, Mulghat: 1 ♂, 23. vii. 1988.

LASIOCAMPIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Suana concolor (Walker) (Pl. 134: 1)
Lebeda concolor Walker, 1855, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 6: 1463.
[Gandaki] Gorkha: 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Euthix secisa (Walker) (Pl. 57: 11)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Euthix fossa (Swinhoe) (Pl. 105: 5, 6)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Euthix laeta (Walker) (Pl. 134: 3)
Amydona laeta Walker, 1855, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 6: 1416.
[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

Amurilla subpurpurea (Butler) (Pl. 134: 2)

Poecilocampa subpurpurea Buter, 1881, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 18.
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 5 ♂, 29. vi. 1995; 3 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Metanastria gemella Lajonquiere (Pl. 77: 72)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 16. iv. 1994.

Trabara vishnou (Lefebure) (Pl. 20: 6)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

BRAHMAEIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Brahmaea hearseyi White (Pl. 25: 1)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 3 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

BOMBYCIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Bombyx huttoni Westwood (Pl. 20: 8; 57: 16; 80: 14)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Trilocha varians (Walker) (Pl. 20: 9)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Triuncina cervina (Walker) (Pl. 20: 10)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

SATURNIIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Actias selene selene (Hubner) (Pl. 26: 6)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 3 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995; 2 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993.

Actias maenas maenas (Doubleday) (Pl. 134: 4)

Satrunia maenas Doubleday, 1847, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 19: 95. pl. 7. fig. 1.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 9. ix. 1994.

Satrunia (Rinaca) lindia Moore (Pl. 93: 6)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 2 ♀, 29. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Salassa lola (Westwood) (Pl. 26: 8)
[Gandaki] Chamje: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994. Birethanti: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994. Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

SPHINGIDAE

Yasunori Kishida

Agrius convolvuli (Linnaeus) (Pl. 21: 1)
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 24. vii. 1992.

Acherontia styx styx (Westwood) (Pl. 21: 2)
[Gandaki] Tirkedhunga: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994. [Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 26. vii. 1992.

Acherontia lachesis (Fabricius) (Pl. 21: 3)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

Psilogramma menephron (Cramer) (Pl. 21: 5)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 21. vi. 1995.

Dolbina inexacta (Walker) (Pl. 21: 7)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993.

Amplypterus panopus (Cramer) (Pl. 133: 6)
Shinx panopus Cramer, 1779, *Uitlandsche Kapellen* 3: 50, pl. 224, figs A, B.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 23. iii. 1993.

Ambulyx liturata liturata Butler (Pl. 21: 9)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Ambulyx sericeipennis sericeipennis Butler (Pl. 21: 12)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1995.

Ambulyx maculifera Walker (Pl. 91: 4)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993.

Leucophlebia lineata lineata Westwood (Pl. 22: 2)
[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Anambulyx elwesi (Druce) (Pl. 22: 13)
[Gandaki] Birethanti: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Clanidopsis exusta (Butler) (Pl. 22: 9)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 5 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 4 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Marumba dyras dyras (Walker) (Pl. 93: 1)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.
Callamblyx poecilus (Rothschild) (Pl. 91: 6; Pl. 133: 1)
 [Mahakali] Siru Bagar, 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995.

The specimen recorded here have distinct transverse lines of forewing as illustrated, and they seem to represent a distinct species at a glance, although the male genitalia have no difference.

Dahira rubiginosa Moore (Pl. 22: 12)
 [Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1993.

Amphelophaga rubiginosa fasciosa Moore (Pl. 22: 17)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 11-12. vi. 1995

Acosmeryx naga Moore (Pl. 22: 15)
 [Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1993.

Acosmeryx anceus subdentata Rothschild & Jordan (Pl. 22: 18)
 [Mahakali] Bedh: 4 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Nephele didyma (Fabricius) (Pl. 23: 7)
 [Mahakali] Bedh: 3 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 3 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.

Eupanacra metallica metallica (Butler) (Pl. 23: 4)
 [Mahakali] Tampaa : 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Eupanacra sinuata sinuata (Rothschild & Jordan) (Pl. 23: 3)
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 26. iii. 1993.

Rhopalopsych nycteris (Kollar) (Pl. 23: 12)
 [Gandaki] Chamje: 1 ♂, 19. vii. 1994.

Deilephila elpenor macromera (Butler) (Pl. 23: 13)
 [Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.

Deilephila rivularia (Boisduval) (Pl. 104: 4)
 [Mahakali] Raakang: 2 ♂, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 3 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.

Hyles galli nepalensis Daniel (Pl. 104: 3)
 [Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 3 ♂, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 4 ♂, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Hippotion celerio (Linnaeus) (Pl. 24: 1)
 [Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 2 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1993.

Theretra clotho clotho (Drury) (Pl. 24: 4)
 [Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 22. vi. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1993.

Theretra alecto alecto (Linnaeus) (Pl. 24: 3)
 [Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 22. vi. 1995. Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

Theretra griseomarginata (Hampson) (Pl. 24: 6)
 [Gandaki] Birethanti: 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1994.

Theretra lycetus (Cramer) (Pl. 104: 6)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 22. vi. 1995

Theretra oldenlandiae oldenlandiae (Fabricius) (Pl. 24: 7)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Theretra nessus (Drury) (Pl. 24: 9)
[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

Pergesa actea (Cramer) (Pl. 24: 10)
[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1993.

Cechenena lineosa lineosa (Walker) (Pl. 24: 17)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1993.

Cechenena minor Butler (Pl. 133: 4)
Cechenena minor Butler, 1875, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1875: 249
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993.

Cechenena scotti Rothschild (Pl. 63: 4)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 20. iii. 1993.

Cechenena mirabilis Butler (Pl. 133: 3)
Cechenena mirabilis Butler, 1875, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1875: 248.
[Mahakali] Dhep: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1995. Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.

Rhagastis gloriosa (Butler) (Pl. 24: 13)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994.

LIMACODIDAE

Hiroshi Yoshimoto

Belippa horrida Walker (Pl. 39: 3)

[Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Cheromettia apicata (Moore) (Pl. 39: 1 ♂, 2 ♀)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 4 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Demonarosa rufotessellata (Moore) (Pl. 39: 8)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Chalcoscelides castaneipars (Moore) (Pl. 39: 13)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Miresa bracteata Butler (Pl. 39: 14)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3. vi. 1995. Banku: 3 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 3 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 2 ♂, 23. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 2 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 4 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.

Scopelodes vulpina Moore (Pl. 39: 22 ♂, 23 ♀)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Scopelodes testacea Butler (Pl. 39: 24)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 2 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1995.

Phocoderma velutina (Kollar) (Pl. 82: 5)

[Mahakali] Banku: 8 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 14 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Sira Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995.

Thosea sevastopuloi Holloway (Pl. 39: 33 as *brunti*)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 9 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 2 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.

Thosea magna Hering (Pl. 82: 20)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

Phlossa crispa (Swinhoe) (Pl. 39: 31)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. vi. 1995.

Trichogyia circulifera Hering (Pl. 39: 28)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23. iv. 1993.

THYATIRIDAE

Hiroshi Yoshimoto

Thyatira batis nepalensis Werny (Pl. 13: 1)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 4. ii. 1993; 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Gaurena florens obscura Werny (Pl. 13: 2)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 2 ♂, 28. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. xii. 1993.

Gaurena florescens albomaculata Werny (Pl. 13: 3)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 26. xi. 1994; 2 ♂, 1. vi. 1995.

Gaurena albifasciata nepalensis Werny (Pl. 82: 24)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Gaurena nigrescens Werny (Pl. 82: 26)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995.

Habrosyne fraterna fraterna Moore (Pl. 13: 7)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 31. iii. 1993; 2 ♂, 25-28. iv. 1993.

Habrosyne conscripta nepalensis Werny (Pl. 82: 30)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995. Raakang: 3 ♂ 8 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

Euparyphasma cinereofusca (Houlbert) (Pl. 135: 1)

Lithocharis cinereofusca Houlbert, 1921, in Oberthür, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* 18 (2): 52, fig. 5.

PBK: 1 ♂, 14. v. 1993.

Epipsestis bilineata (Warren) (Pl. 82: 35)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 11. xi. 1992.

Parapsestis lichenea (Hampson) (Pl. 82: 19)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993.

Paragnorima fuscescens (Hampson) (Pl. 13: 4)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995. Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Spica luteola Swinhoe (Pl. 61: 12)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995.

NOCTUIDAE

Hiroshi Yoshimoto

PANTHEINAE

Thiacidas postica Walker (Pl. 135: 2 ♂, 3 ♀)*Thiacidas postica* Walker, 1855, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 5: 1028.

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

The generic position in the family is uncertain. Kitching (1984, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Ent.) 49: 153-234) said that this genus may be better placed in this subfamily on the basis of the superficial resemblance to the genus *Raphia*.

Disepholcia caerulea (Butler) (Pl. 13: 14)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♀, 25. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993

Trisuloides sericea Butler (Pl. 13: 19)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂, 25-27. ix. 1994.

Tambana subflava (Wileman) (Pl. 135: 4)*Trisuloides subflava* Wileman, 1911, *Entomologist* 44: 31.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993.

Trichosea champa (Moore) (Pl. 13: 16)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

ACRONICTINAE

Belciana kala nepalensis Haruta (Pl. 49: 5)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Belciana striatovirens (Moore) (Pl. 83: 4)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993.

Triaena denticulata Moore (Pl. 61: 21)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 25-31. iii. 1993.

Triaena gastridia (Swinhoe) (Pl. 135: 5)*Acronycta gastridia* Swinhoe, 1895, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 15a: 5.

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Viminia indica (Moore) (Pl. 13: 22)

[Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. ii. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. v. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Cymatophoropsis sinuata (Moore) (Pl. 83: 3)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.

Nacna prasinaria (Walker) (Pl. 13: 26)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 6 ♂4 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Nacna splendens (Moore) (Pl. 13: 28)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Nacna pulchripicta (Walker) (Pl. 13: 27)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♂2 ♀, 9. vii. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Diphtherocome fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 13: 24)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 3 ♂3 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂2 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Diphtherocome pallida (Moore) (Pl. 83: 5)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂3 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♂3 ♀, 9. vii. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Diphtherocome vigens (Walker) (Pl. 83: 6)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Diphtherocome discibrunnea (Moore) (Pl. 13: 25)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 24. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♀, 26. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 7 ♂2 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 28. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 24. iv. 1993.

Craniophora fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 135: 6)
Hyboma fasciata Moore, [1884], *Lepid. Ceylon* 3: 5, pl. 144, fig. 4.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Craniophora harmandi (Poujade) (Pl. 61: 20)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993.

BRYOPHILINAE

Cryphia (Bryoleuca) literata (Moore) (Pl. 135: 7)
Bryophila literata Moore, 1881, *Proc. zol. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 332.
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Stenoloba glaucescens (Hampson) (Pl. 83: 8)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

HELIOTHINAE

Helicoverpa armigera (Hufnagel) (Pl. 14: 21)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♀, 26. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992; 7 ♂8 ♀, 19-26. iii. 1993; 2 ♂, 15-16. iv. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. v. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 4. xii. 1993; 2 ♂1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 15 ♂22 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.
[Narayani] Hetauda: 2 ♂, 12. iii. 1993.

Pyrrhia umbra (Hufnagel) (Pl. 61: 18)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

NOCTUINAE

Agrotis segetum ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) (Pl. 14: 5)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1994; 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 1-2. vi. 1995.
 Dhaulakot: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 29. iii. 1993.

Agrotis fraterna Moore (Pl. 83: 11)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1994. Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Agrotis justa Corti (Pl. 109: 6)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel) (Pl. 14: 4)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994. Dhaulakot: 6 ♂ 6 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 6 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 9 ♂ 6 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 4 ♀, 20-31. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. v. 1993; 2 ♂, 1. iv. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Euxoa ochrogaster rossica (Staudinger) (Pl. 14: 6; Pl. 109: 9, 10)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. ii. 1993; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 1. iv. 1994.

Ochropleura triangularis Moore (Pl. 14: 8)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-28. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 1. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.

Ochropleura herculea (Corti & Draudt) (Pl. 14: 7)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

Dichagyris himalayensis Turati (Pl. 109: 20)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Perissandria sikkima (Moore) (Pl. 61: 13; Pl. 109: 13, 14)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Neurois atrovirens (Walker) (Pl. 14: 11)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Diarsia stictica (Poujade) (Pl. 83: 28)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 26. iii. 1993.

Diarsia erubescens (Butler) (Pl. 14: 15)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.
 [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1993.

Diarsia nigrosigna (Moore) (Pl. 14: 12)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 16-17. xi. 1992.

Diarsia vulpina (Moore) (Pl. 61: 15 as *hoenei*; Pl. 109: 17 ♂, 18 ♀)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1994. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 5 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Diarsia basistriga (Moore) (Pl. 14: 16)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 26. ix. 1994.

Xestia renalis (Moore) (Pl. 14: 9)

[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Xestia lobbichleri (Boursin) (Pl. 109: 23)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995. Raakang: 3 ♂, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Xestia c-nigrum (Linnaeus) (Pl. 14: 17)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 2 ♂, 25-26. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995. Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. ii. 1993; 13 ♂ 6 ♀, 25-31. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993; 2 ♂, 4. viii. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Xestia junctura (Moore) (Pl. 109: 25)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 6 ♂ 3 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

Xestia curviplena (Walker) (Pl. 61: 16)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 26-27. ix. 1994.

Xestia semiherbida (Walker) (Pl. 14: 20)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂ 2 ♀, 24-27. ix. 1994; 4 ♂ 5 ♀, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Xestia tenuis nepalensis (Boursin) (Pl. 110: 13 ♂, 14 ♀)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Paraxestia flavicaudata (Warren) (Pl. 135: 8)

Amphipyra flavicaudata Warren, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1888**: 312.

[Mahakali] Tata: 1 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

HADENINAE

Polia scotochlora Kollar (Pl. 83: 29)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 2 ♂, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♀, 2. vii. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Polia mortua (Staudinger) (Pl. 111: 6)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Hadena eximia (Staudinger) (Pl. 135: 9)

Dianthoecia eximia Staudinger, 1895, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* **8**: 319, pl. 6, fig. 7.

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

Niaboma xena (Staudinger) (Pl. 135: 10)

Manobia xena Staudinger, 1895, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* **8**: 317, pl. 6, fig. 8.

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♂, 7. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Ebertidia haderonides Boursin (Pl. 111: 23, 24)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Haderonia culta (Moore) (Pl. 83: 31)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 3 ♂² ♀, 9. vii. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♀, 5. vii. 1995.

Lasionycta extrita glacialis Boursin (Pl. 111: 12, 13)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 3 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 41 ♂⁵⁸ ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Lasianobia superba (Alphéraky) (Pl. 111: 2)

[Mahakali] Tata: 3 ♂, 2-7. vii. 1995.

***Conisania ronkayi* sp. n.** (Pl. 111: 21, 22)

Gen. et sp.: Yoshimoto, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 59, fig. 652, pl. 111, figs 21, 22.

♂ ♀. Expanse 30-34 mm, length of forewing 14-17 mm. Coloration and maculation somewhat similar to *Sideridis egena* (Lederer), but much smaller. Forewing grayish brown; antemedian line black, wavy; postmedian line thin, black, dentate at veins; orbicular large, roundish and reniform large; a black and diffuse line before reniform from costa, running just inside postmedian line below cell; subterminal line indistinct, pale gray, often ornamented inside with black dents between veins; terminal line thin, black; cilia checkered with dark and pale grayish brown. Hindwing pale grayish fuscous, with a diffuse outer line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 652 in the preceding issue). Uncus broadened at middle; tegumen short, with peniculus developed; valva rather simplified with costa raised before middle; an acute process at tip and corona absent; sacculus with a nearly rectangular short lobe; juxta widened below middle, shallowly cleft caudally. Aedeagus thick, vesica with three groups of cornuti, an extraordinarily large and stout spine, a bunch of thin and long spines before tip and rows of stout and short spines near middle.

Holotype. ♂, Nepal, Dhawalagiri, Mustang, Muktinath, 3,800 m, 25-27. v. 1993. Paratypes. 5 ♂, same data as holotype. 1 ♀, Dhawalagiri, Mustang, Dhung, 3,300 m, 24. vi. 1994. 1 ♀, Mahakali zone, Raakang, 3,275 m, 30. vi. 1995, M. S. Limbu.

This species is dedicated to Dr. Ronkay.

Odontestra submarginalis (Walker) (Pl. 83: 34)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♀, 11. vii. 1995. Tampaa: 4 ♀, 28. vi. 1995.

Odontestra potanini (Pl. 14: 22 as *submarginalis*, Pl. 83: 33)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 3 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995; 2 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.

Sideridis (Sideridis) satanella (Alphéraky) (Pl. 111: 17, 18)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 6 ♂⁴ ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 12 ♂¹⁰ ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♂, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Sideridis (Heliophobus) texturata (Alphéraky) (Pl. 111: 16)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 2 ♂⁵ ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 3 ♂¹² ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♂² ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Cornutifera simplex (Staudinger) (Pl. 111: 19, 20)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 3 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 8 ♂³ ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 5 ♂⁴ ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Discestra furcula (Staudinger)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 7 ♂¹ ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Brithys crini (Fabricius) (Pl. 135: 13)

Bombyx crini Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.*: 587.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994.

Orthosia nigralba Yoshimoto (Pl. 61: 30)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Lithopolia confusa (Wileman) (Pl. 61: 33 ♂, 34 ♀)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Tiracola aureata Holloway (Pl. 14: 27)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 11 ♂ 12 ♀, 20-26. iii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Mythimna speciosa (Yoshimatsu) (Pl. 14: 25)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-28. iii. 1993; 16. iv. 1993.

Mythimna obscura (Moore) (Pl. 15: 3, as *undina*)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂ 3 ♀, 25-27. ix. 1994. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 31. iii. 1993.

Mythimna dharmia (Moore) (Pl. 62: 2)

[Dandeldhula] 1 ♂, 1-4. vi. 1995.

Mythimna perirrorata (Warren) (Pl. 135: 11)

Sideridis perirrorata Warren, 1913, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* 11: 97, pl. 13, row c.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23-30. ix. 1993.

Mythimna fraterna (Moore) (Pl. 14: 29)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 14. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 23. iv. 1993.

Mythimna godavariensis (Yoshimoto) (Pl. 14: 30)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 23-30. iv. 1993.

Mythimna sinuosa (Moore) (Pl. 14: 23)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1994.

Mythimna bistrigata (Moore) (Pl. 84: 9)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Mythimna modesta (Moore) (Pl. 62: 1)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 2. vi. 1995.

Mythimna duplicata (Butler) (Pl. 15: 4)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1994.

Mythimna albivenata (Swinhoe) (Pl. 15: 10, as *vittata*; Pl. 84: 15)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Mythimna albicosta (Moore) (Pl. 84: 16)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 24-27. ix. 1994.

Mythimna lineatipes (Moore) (Pl. 15: 9)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂8 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Mythimna stolidia (Leech) (Pl. 84: 18)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂2 ♀, 23-28. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. viii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Mythimna separata (Walker) (Pl. 15: 6)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 4 ♂4 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 11. xi. 1992. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1993.

Mythimna pallidicosta (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 7)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂2 ♀, 20-24. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 24. iv. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1993.

Mythimna renimaculata Hreblay & Legrain (Pl. 135: 12)*Mythimna (Pseudaletia) renimaculata* Hreblay & Legrain, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 96, figs 7-8, 41-43.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhura: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Mythimna megaproctis (Hampson) (Pl. 84: 24)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 1. iv. 1994.

Leucania venalba Moore (Pl. 62: 7)

Narayangar: 1 ♂1 ♀, 16. xi. 1992. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 3 ♂2 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Leucania yu Guenée (Pl. 62: 6)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 12. xi. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Leucania irregularis (Walker) (62: 8)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994.

Acantholeucania loreyi (Duponchel) (Pl. 15: 11)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994.

CUCULLIINAE

Cucullia pullata (Moore) (Pl. 112: 1)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♂5 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♂, 5. vii. 1995.

Elwesia sugii Yoshimoto (Pl. 62: 13 as *diplostigma*)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 4. iv. 1994.

Sydiva nigrogrisea Moore (Pl. 112: 11)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.

Blepharosis griseirufa (Hampson) (Pl. 84: 38)

[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Trichoridia hampsoni (Leech) (Pl. 113: 10)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Trichoridia endroma (Swinhoe) (Pl. 113: 9)
[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Bryoxena centralasiae transversa (Moore) (Pl. 113, 16, 19, 20)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂3 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 7 ♂4 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Blepharita adusta adjuncta (Moore) (Pl. 113: 14)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 2 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂4 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Himachalia lahoulicola Hacker & Peks (Pl. 112: 16)
[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♂, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 2 ♂3 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Valeriodes heterocampa (Moore) (Pl. 113: 1)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 2 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Valeriodes viridinigra (Hampson) (Pl. 84: 39)
[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Valeriodes cyanelinea (Hampson) (Pl. 113: 3)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Mniotype olivascens (Draudt) (Pl. 135: 14)
Blepharidia olivascens Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* 40: 76, pl. 5, fig. 14.
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

AMPHIPYRINAE

Apamea sodalis (Butler) (Pl. 15: 14)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993.

Apamea schawerdae (Draeseke) (Pl. 135: 15)
Parastichtis schawerdae Draeseke, 1928, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 42: 307.
[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 2 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.

Apamea extincta nepalensis Boursin (Pl. 113: 21)
[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂6 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 3 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Triphaenopsis indica (Moore) (Pl. 15: 19)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 7 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Sesamia inferens (Walker) (Pl. 15: 15)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 12-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 3 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993.

Nonagria robusta Hampson (Pl. 15: 16)
[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Euplexia semifascia (Walker) (Pl. 85: 2)
[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂2 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.
Raakang: 2 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Phlogophora indica Moore (Pl. 15: 24)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 25-28. iii. 1993; 2 ♀, 24. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993. [Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♂, 15. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Phlogophora albovittata (Moore) (Pl. 15: 20)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 3. viii. 1992; 3 ♂4 ♀, 20-31. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993; 2 ♂, 29. iv.-4. v. 1993..

Phlogophora distorta (Moore) (Pl. 15: 21)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993.

Auchmis inextricata (Moore) (Pl. 15: 34)

[Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 11. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 1. iv. 1994.

Auchmis paucinotata (Hampson) (Pl. 113: 26)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 2 ♂2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1995.

Auchmis hannemanni Plante (Pl. 85: 17)

[Mahakali] Raalang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

Actinotia sikkimensis (Moore) (Pl. 15: 17)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 22-31. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993.

Axylia putris triseriata Moore (Pl. 15: 18)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 2. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 13. xi. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂2 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Xenotrachea albidisca (Moore) (Pl. 15: 25)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 1. viii. 1992.

Xenotrachea chrysochlora (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 26)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Xenotrachea aurantiaca (Hampson) (Pl. 15: 27)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Euplexidia inextotica Yoshimoto (Pl. 62: 25)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Pareuplexia metallica (Walker) (Pl. 135: 16)

Mamestra metallica Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 32: 666.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

Pareuplexia chalybeata (Moore) (Pl. 85: 18)

[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Trachea auriplena (Walker) (Pl. 15: 35)

[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 6 ♂6 ♀, 1-3. viii. 1992; 1 ♀, 28. iii. 1993; 2 ♀, 25-29. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. v. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. vi. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Trachea melanospila Kollar (Pl. 135: 17)

Trachea melanospila Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, *Kaschmir und das Reich der Siek* 4: 480.

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 2 ♂1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Trachea microspila Hampson (Pl. 15: 36)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♀, 15. viii. 1993 (K. Shirawaka).

Trachea guttata (Warren) (Pl. 85: 13)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 2 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Trachea atrovirens (Moore) (Pl. 113: 24)

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Eremophya calamistis (Hampson) (Pl. 135: 18)

Antitype calamistis Hampson, 1906, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 6: 365, pl. 104, fig. 28.

[Mahakali] Raakang: 3 ♂, 30. vi. 1995.

Checupa fortissima Moore (Pl. 15:33)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1993; 2 ♂1 ♀, 14-16. iv. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 25. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Feliniopsis asahinai (Sugi) (Pl. 16: 2 as *confudens*)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 12-13. xi. 1992; 2 ♂, 25-26. iii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂, 14. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 13 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Feliniopsis leucostigma (Moore) (Pl. 85: 23)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995. 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.

Paroligia vermiculata (Snellen) (Pl. 136: 5)

Erastria vermiculata Snellen, 1880, *Tijds. Ent.* 23: 58, pl. 5, fig. 3.

[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vii. 1995.

Cosmia restituta Walker (Pl. 16: 25)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Cosmia flavifimbria (Hampson) (Pl. 135: 19)

Calymnia flavifimbria Hampson, 1910, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 9: 193, pl. 141, fig. 27.

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♀, 15. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Dipterygina indica (Moore) (Pl. 62: 27)

[Mahakali] Shera: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1995. Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 3-5. viii. 1992.

Spodoptera litura (Fabricius) (Pl. 16: 9)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 28. ix. 1994. Dhep: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992; 2 ♀, 13. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994; 1 ♂1 ♀, 17-18. vi. 1994; 1 ♂2 ♀, 7. vi. 1995. [Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♂, 12. iii.

1993. Bharatpur: 9 ♂7 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Spodoptera mauritia (Boisduval) (Pl. 16: 10)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 11-12. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 17. vi. 1994. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♂2 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Spodoptera exigua (Pl. 16: 14)

[Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♀, 12. iii. 1993. Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Spodoptera apertura (Walker) (Pl. 85: 33)

Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Spodoptera pecten Guenée (Pl. 16: 15)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 44 ♂33 ♀, 11-13. xi. 1992; 3 ♂1 ♀, 24. v. 1993; 2 ♂, 1. iv. 1994; 6 ♂, 16-18. vi. 1994; 1 ♀, 7. vi. 1995. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Narayangar: 1 ♂, 16. xi. 1992. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 5 ♂17 ♀, 17. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 7. iv. 1994.

Spodoptera cilium Guenée (Pl. 85: 32)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 11-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Athetis thoracica (Moore) (Pl. 16: 20)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 2. viii. 1992; 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

Athetis erigida (Swinhoe) (Pl. 16: 11)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Athetis delecta (Moore) (Pl. 16: 12)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 9 ♂5 ♀, 11-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 4. ii. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 25-28. iii. 1993; 2 ♀, 4. v. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992; 2 ♂1 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 11 ♂5 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Athetis himalayica (Kollar) (Pl. 16: 13)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂1 ♀, 3-4. iv. 1994.

Athetis stellata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 19)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 25. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 2. viii. 1992; 2 ♂8 ♀, 11-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993. [Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♂, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Athetis fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 16: 21)

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♂, 15. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Athetis lineosa (Moore) (Pl. 16: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993.

Athetis bipuncta (Snellen) (Pl. 16: 18)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♂, 12. iii. 1993.

Athetis cognata (Moore) (Pl. 85: 30)

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 8 ♂14 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♂, 12. iii. 1993. Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Athetis divisa (Moore) (Pl. 85: 31)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 25-28. ix. 1994.

Nikara castanea Moore (Pl. 136: 2)

Nikara castanea Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr: new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 126, pl. 4, fig. 24.

[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Callyna contracta Warren (Pl. 16: 24)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Callyna jugaria Walker (Pl. 16: 22)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Callyna semivitta Moore (Pl. 85: 21)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 23-29. iv. 1993.

Callyna monoleuca Walker (Pl. 16: 23)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 5. viii. 1992.

Condica leucospila (Walker) (Pl. 86: 3)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Condica illecta (Walker) (Pl. 16: 29)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 8 ♂ 11 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994. Shera: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1995. Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2-5. viii. 1992; 2 ♂ 7 ♀, 12-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993; 2 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994; 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1995. Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 14. xi. 1992; 2 ♂, 11. iii. 1993. Narayangar: 1 ♀, 16. xi. 1992. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 32 ♂ 12 ♀, 17. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

Condica serva (Walker) (Pl. 114: 7)

[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Perigea leprosa (Hampson) (Pl. 136: 1)

Polydesma leprosa Hampson, 1897, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Mus.* 11: 455.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 14. iv. 1993.

Chytonix umbrifera (Butler) (Pl. 136: 4)

Hyboma umbrifera Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 46, pl. 126, fig. 1.

[Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

Chytonix albipuncta (Hampson) (Pl. 136: 3)

Bryophila albipuncta Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 299.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 1-4. iv. 1995.

Bobbotana nivifascia tumifacta Warren (Pl. 114: 6)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 2. viii. 1992.

Iambia harmonica (Hampson) (Pl. 16: 32)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Callopietria repleta Walker (Pl. 16: 35)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♀, 26. vi. 1995; 7 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 5. viii. 1992.

Callopietria rivularis Walker (Pl. 16: 37)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994.

Callopietria indica (Butler) (Pl. 16: 36)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 11-12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993.

Callopietria duplicans Walker (Pl. 86: 7)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993; 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1994.

Callopietria maillardi (Guenée) (Pl. 16: 38)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂2 ♀, 26-28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1994.

Callopietria placodoides (Guenée) (Pl. 86: 6)

[Mahakali] Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1994.

Callopietria pulchilinea (Walker) (Pl. 16: 39)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂2 ♀, 26-28. ix. 1994. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1994. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 6 ♂6 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Callopietria latreillei (Duponchel) (Pl. 136: 6 ♂, 7 ♀)

Noctua latreillei Duponchel, 1827, in Godart & Duponchel, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.* 7 (1): 327, pl. 120, fig. 2.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂2 ♀, 27-28. ix. 1994. Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 7. vii. 1995.

Callopietria yerburii Butler (Pl. 16: 40)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 4. iv. 1994; 23 ♂8 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 3 ♂4 ♀, 11. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂6 ♀, 2-5. viii. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂1 ♀, 10. iii. 1992.

Elusa antennata (Moore) (Pl. 86: 13)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 1-6. viii. 1992.

EUTELIINAE

Eutelia geyeri (Felder & Rogenhofer) (Pl. 42: 1)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3. viii. 1992, 2 ♀, 25-28. iii. 1993.

Eutelia blandiatris Hampson (Pl. 42: 2)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂2 ♀, 3-4. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1992.

Eutelia favillatrixoides Poole (Pl. 42: 3)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 28. ix. 1994.

Aplotelia diplographa (Hampson) (Pl. 42: 4)

[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 27. vi. 1995.

Anuga multiplicans (Walker) (Pl. 42: 5)

[Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 7. iv. 1994.

Anuga supraconstricta Yoshimoto (Pl. 42: 6)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995; 1 ♀, 11. vii. 1995..

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3-6. viii. 1992.

Anuga lunulata Moore (Pl. 42: 11)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

STICTOPTERINAE

Odontodes aleuca Guenée (Pl. 42: 24)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994. Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 2-5. viii. 1992; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-28. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1994; 1 ♀, 7. vi. 1995.

Lophoptera anthyalus (Hampson) (Pl. 136: 8)

Stictoptera anthyalus Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 403.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993.

Lophoptera squammigera Guenée (Pl. 42: 20)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 26-28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

SARROTHRIPINAE

Iscadia pulchra (Butler) (Pl. 86: 21)

[Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Risoba prominens Moore (Pl. 42: 25 ♂, 26 ♀)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993.

Risoba basalis Moore (Pl. 86: 31)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Risoba vitellina (Moore) (Pl. 86: 30)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Blenia quinaria Moore (Pl. 42: 27)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. xii. 1993.

Beana terminigera (Walker) (Pl. 114: 14, 15)

[Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Selepa celtis Moore (Pl. 86: 23)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 13. xi. 1992.

Nanaguna breviuscula Walker (Pl. 42: 34)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 2. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 9 ♂15 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

CHLOEPHORINAE

Westermannia superba Hübner (Pl. 43: 7)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iv. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 3 ♂2 ♀, 14. xi. 1992; 8 ♂5 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Westermannia triangularis Moore (Pl. 43: 8)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

Earias cupreoviridis (Walker) (Pl. 43: 10)

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Tyana falcata (Walker) (Pl. 43: 5)

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♀, 7. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Hylophilodes tsukusensis Nagano (Pl. 114: 20 ♂, 21 ♀)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Kerala punctilineata Moore (Pl. 43: 11)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 4 ♂9 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995; 2 ♂3 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.

[Bagmati] Rama Hotel: 2 ♂1 ♀, 13. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Gelastocera castanea (Moore) (Pl. 43: 12)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂2 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 4. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂2 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♀, 5. viii. 1992, 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993; 3 ♂, 28-31. iii. 1993.

Carea angulata (Fabricius) (Pl. 43: 17)

[Mahakali] Banku: 2 ♂1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3. viii. 1992; 2 ♀, 12. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂, 10. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♀, 17. xi. 1992; 1 ♂1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

Carea varipes Walker (Pl. 43: 18)

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

Urbona soliera (Swinhoe) (Pl. 43: 13)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993.

Maurilia iconica (Walker) (Pl. 43: 15)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂1 ♀, 24. v. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

ACONTIINAE

Metaomera semialba (Hampson) (Pl. 136: 10)

Chusaris semialba Hampson, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 218.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994.

Cerynea contentaria (Walker) (Pl. 136: 11)

Ephyra ? contentaria Walker, 1861, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 22: 639.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 17. vi. 1994. Narayangar: 1 ♂, 16. xi. 1992.

Corgatha semipardata (Walker) (Pl. 43: 33)

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada) 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Eublemma dimidialis (Fabricius) (Pl. 136: 12)

Phalaena dimidialis Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* 3 (2): 224.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Zurobata vacillans (Walker) (Pl. 87: 5)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 1. iv. 1994.

Oruza divisa (Walker) (Pl. 43: 37)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Narayangar: 1 ♂, 16. ii. 1992.

Maliattha signifera (Walker) (Pl. 43: 42)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 4 ♀, 2. viii. 1992.

Maliattha arefacta (Butler) (Pl. 43: 44)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 2. viii. 1992; 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1994.

Maliattha vialis (Moore) (Pl. 43: 41)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Koyaga larentiformis (Hampson) (Pl. 43: 45)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995.

Ozarba incondita Butler (Pl. 43: 47)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Ozarba venata Butler (Pl. 136: 13)

Ozarba venata Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 69, pl. 130, fig. 12.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Micardia pulcherrima (Moore) (Pl. 136: 9)

Leucania pulcherrima Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 48, pl. 6, fig. 7.

[Bagmati] Dhunche: 1 ♀, 7. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Eulocastra argentifrons (Butler) (Pl. 136: 14)

Thalpochares argentifrons Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 65, pl. 130, fig. 1.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994.

Xanthodes transversa Guenée (Pl. 43: 27)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 2. viii. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Amyna punctum (Fabricius) (Pl. 43: 28)

[Baitadi] Shera: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1995.

[Mahakali] Raakang: 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 2. viii. 1992.

Amyna sp. or *octo*? (Pl. 136: 15)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 12. xi. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂6 ♀, 10. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 7. iv. 1994.

PLUSIINAE

Abrostola anophioides Moore (Pl. 44: 2)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995.

Autographa nigrisigna (Walker) (Pl. 44: 10)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂3 ♀, 4. iv. 1994. Kuntisong: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♀, 9. vii. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 5 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 7 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995. [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 28. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. vi. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993.

Autographa argyrosigna (Moore) (Pl. 114: 26)

[Mahakali] Chya Lekh: 1 ♂2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 4 ♂3 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

Puriphusia tetragona (Walker) (Pl. 44: 3)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 2. vi. 1995.

Sclerogenia jessica (Butler) (Pl. 44: 5)

[Mahakali] dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 4. vi. 1995.

Antoculeora ornatissima (Walker) (Pl. 44: 4)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3. vi. 1995.

Diachrysia bieti (Oberthür) (Pl. 136: 16)

Plusia bieti Oberthür, 1884, *Études d'Ent.* 10: 27.

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Zonoplusia ochreatea (Walker) (Pl. 44: 17)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992; 3 ♂1 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 3 ♂1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993. Narayangar: 1 ♂, 16. xi. 1992.

Trichoplusia lectula (Walker) (Pl. 44: 16)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 13. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 7. vi. 1995.

Scriptoplusia pulchristigma Behounek & Ronkay (Pl. 44: 27, as *nigriluna*)

Scriptoplusia pulchristigma Behounek & Ronkay, 1994, *Tyô Ga* 45: 177, figs 13-15, 25-33.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂1 ♀, 28. ix. 1994.

Thysanoplusia orichalcea (Fabricius) (Pl. 44: 12)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂1 ♀, 3. iv. 1994; 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 1. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 27. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995. Tata: 3 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂1 ♀, 12-13. xi. 1992; 2 ♂1 ♀, 22-28. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993; 2 ♂, 1. iv. 1994.

Thysanoplusia intermixta (Warren) (Pl. 44: 13)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 19. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Thysanoplusia daubei (Boisduval) (Pl. 44: 14)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

***Ctenoplusia albostrata* (Bremer & Grey) (Pl. 44: 18, 19)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂2 ♀, 27-28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994; 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1995.

***Ctenoplusia furcifera* (Walker) (Pl. 44: 30, 31)**

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

[Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

***Ctenoplusia placida* (Moore) (Pl. 44: 28)**

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 12-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♂1 ♀, 18. vi. 1994.

***Acanthoplusia tarassota* (Hampson) (Pl. 44: 23)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂2 ♀, 3-4. iv. 1994; 3 ♂3 ♀, 24-27. ix. 1994; 1 ♂, 3. vi. 1995.

Dhaulakot: 2 ♂, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992; 3 ♀, 12-13. xi. 1992; 5 ♂, 28. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993.

Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂2 ♀, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂3 ♀, 17. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

***Acanthoplusia agnata* (Staudinger) (Pl. 44: 22)**

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 3 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993.

***Chrysodeixis eriosoma* (Doubleday) (Pl. 44: 24)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 7 ♂10 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994. Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3-5. viii. 1992; 3 ♀, 25-28. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994; 3 ♂3 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂6 ♀, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

***Chrysodeixis acuta* (Walker) (Pl. 44: 25)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 4. iv. 1994. Bedh: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 12-13. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 20. iii. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 1. iv. 1994. Gorkha

(Amalada): 2 ♂1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 21 ♂7 ♀, 17. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 7. iv. 1994.

***Chrysodeixis taiwani* Dufay (Pl. 44: 20)**

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♀, 20. iii. 1993.

***Chrysodeixis minuta* Dufay (Pl. 44: 15)**

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂1 ♀, 12-13. xi. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

***Anadevidia hebetata* (Butler) (Pl. 44: 33)**

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.

***Anadevidia peponis* (Fabricius) (Pl. 44: 32)**

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 29. iii. 1993.

***Loboplusia vanderweelei* Roepke (Pl. 136: 17)**

Loboplusia vanderweelei Roepke, 1941, *Zoöl. Meded., Leiden* 23: 27, pl. 2, fig. 8.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

CATOCALINAE

***Catocala inconstans* Butler (Pl. 91: 2)**

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♂, 27-28. ix. 1994. Chya Lekh: 2 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.

Ophiusa coronata (Fabricius) (Pl. 45: 4)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 24. iv. 1993; 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1994.

Ophiusa tirhaca (Cramer) (Pl. 45: 12)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 3-5. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 24. iv. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Ophiusa triphaenoides (Walker) (Pl. 45: 6)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994. Tusar: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995. Raakang: 1 ♂, 30. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂1 ♀, 1. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂2 ♀, 25-31. iii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♂, 12. iii. 1993.

Ophiusa trapezium (Guenée) (Pl. 45: 9)

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Achaea janata (Linnaeus) (Pl. 45: 13)

[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 11. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 17. vi. 1994.

Dysgonia maturata (Walker) (Pl. 46: 3)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 19. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 31. iii. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 24-29. iv. 1993; 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1993..

Dysgonia arcuata (Moore) (Pl. 46: 12)

Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Dysgonia torrida (Guenée) (Pl. 46: 5)

[Mahakali] Dhep: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1995.

Dysgonia arctotaenia (Guenée) (Pl. 46: 8)

[Mahakali] Banku: 2 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Dysgonia analis (Guenée) (Pl. 46: 9)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1994.

Dysgonia latifascia Warren (Pl. 136: 18)

Dysgonia latifascia Warren, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1888**: 216.
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Dystonia illibata (Fabricius) (Pl. 87: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Mocis undata (Fabricius) (Pl. 46: 19)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 28. ix. 1994. Banku: 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 25-28. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 4 ♂2 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♀, 12. iii. 1993.

Mocis discios (Kollar) (Pl. 136: 19)

Ophiusa discios Kollar, 1844, in Hügel, *Kaschmir und das Reich Siek* **4**: 477.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.

Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 2 ♂3 ♀, 26. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.

Remigia frugalis (Fabricius) (Pl. 46: 18)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 6 ♂6 ♀, 24-28. ix. 1994.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 9 ♂1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Trigonodes hyppasia (Cramer) (Pl. 46: 17)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 12. xi. 1992; 1 ♂, 15. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 4. viii. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Entomogramma faultrix Guenée (Pl. 48: 8)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Entomogramma tosta Guenée (Pl. 87: 23)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♀, 22. vi. 1995.

Thyas honesta Hübner (Pl. 87: 20)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Lagoptera juno (Dalman) (Pl. 48: 3)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 3-5. iv. 1994. Bedh: 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Artena dotata (Fabricius) (Pl. 48: 4)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

Arcte taprobana Moore (Pl. 48: 6, as *modesta*)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993.

Pericyma umbrina (Guenée) (Pl. 46: 22)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂2 ♀, 1-3. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 11. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

Pericyma albidens (Walker) (Pl. 87: 22)

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Anisoneura aluco (Fabricius) (Pl. 48: 7)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Hypopyra vespertilio (Fabricius) (Pl. 48: 1)

[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995.

Hypopyra feniseca Guenée (Pl. 48: 2)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Spirama retorta (Clerck) (Pl. 47: 6, 7)

[Mahakali] Siru Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 6. viii. 1992; 2 ♂, 25. iii. 1993; 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Spirama helicina (Hübner) (Pl. 47: 5)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Lygniodes hypoleuca Guenée (Pl. 88: 1, 2)
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Erebus glaucopis (Walker) (Pl. 47: 2)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 29. iv. 1993.

OPHIDERINAE

Anomis flava (Fabricius) (Pl. 49: 8)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂, 16-18. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.
[Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Anomis mesogona (Walker) (Pl. 49: 13)
[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993.

Anomis involta (Walker) (Pl. 49: 12)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 4 ♀, 3. viii. 1992. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992. [Narayani]
Bharatpur: 2 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Anomis combinans (Walker) (Pl. 49: 9)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25-31. iii. 1993; 1 ♂, 24. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 16. vi.
1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Anomis metaxantha (Walker) (Pl. 49: 10)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Anomis lineosa (Walker) (Pl. 89: 2)
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Calyptra minuticornis (Guenée) (Pl. 49: 21)
[Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Calyptra fasciata (Moore) (Pl. 49: 20)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995. Chya Lekh: 1 ♂, 1. vii. 1995.

Calyptra fletcheri (Berio) (Pl. 49: 18)
[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995.

Calyptra bicolor (Moore) (Pl. 49: 17)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 26. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993.

Calyptra ophideroides (Guenée) (Pl. 136: 20)
Calpe ophideroides Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 7: 374, pl. 12, fig. 6.
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 3 ♀, 3. vi. 1995. Bedh: 1 ♀, 21. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1995. Siru
Bagar: 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995. Dhaulakot: 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995.

Oraesia emarginata (Fabricius) (Pl. 49: 23)
[Mahakali] Shera: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Hetauda: 1 ♂, 12. iii. 1993.

Oraesia rectistria Guenée (Pl. 49: 22)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♂, 27. ix. 1994. Dhep: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 2. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 1. iv. 1994.

Plusiodonta coelonota (Kollar) (Pl. 49: 14)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 11. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 5 ♂2 ♀, 10-11. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♂, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Othreis fullonia (Clerck) (Pl. 50: 3)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂1 ♀, 16. vi. 1994.

Eudocima salaminia (Cramer) (Pl. 50: 5)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Hypocala sabsatura Guenée (Pl. 52: 1)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994; 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995. Bedh: 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♂, 23. vi. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 4 ♂1 ♀, 3-6. viii. 1992; 6 ♂2 ♀, 25-31. iii. 1993; 3 ♂5 ♀, 16. iv. 1993; 4 ♂3 ♀, 23-30. iv. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 4. xii. 1993; 2 ♂, 1. iv. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1992.

Hypocala deflorata (Fabricius) (Pl. 52: 4)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 6. viii. 1992.

Ischyja sp. (= *manlia* auct.) (Pl. 50: 6, as *manlia*)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993; 2 ♂, 24-28. iv. 1993.
[Bagmati] Shabru: 1 ♀, 8. viii. 1993 (K. Shirakawa).

Lacera procellosa Butler (Pl. 50: 9)

[Mahakali] Tusa Pani: 1 ♀, 12. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Serrodus campana Guenée (Pl. 50: 7)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂1 ♀, 2-3. viii. 1992.

Daddala lucilla (Butler) (Pl. 51: 13)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 4. iv. 1994; 5 ♂1 ♀, 25-28. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 2. viii. 1992; 1 ♀, 16. iv. 1993.

Sypna dubitaria (Walker) (Pl. 51: 1, 4)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 25. iii. 1993.

Hypersynoides biocularis (Moore) (Pl. 51: 5)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂, 3-5. iv. 1994.

Hypersynoides constellata (Moore) (Pl. 51: 10)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂1 ♀, 4-5. iv. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Synoides prumosa (Moore) (Pl. 51: 6)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 2 ♀, 26. vi. 1995.

Hamodes propita (Boisduval) (Pl. 50: 8)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Oxyodes scrobiculata (Fabricius) (Pl. 49: 19)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iii. 1993; 12 ♂6 ♀. 15-16. iv. 1993; 6 ♂4 ♀, 23-30. iv. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 16. vi. 1994. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 2 ♂2 ♀, 17. xi. 1992.

Pandesma anysa Guenée (Pl. 90: 6)

[Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

Rema tetraspila (Walker) (Pl. 136: 24)

Remigia tetraspila Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 33: 1018.
[Mahakali] Banku: 3 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

Aedia leucomelas (Linnaeus) (Pl. 52: 17)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 29. iv. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♂, 17. xi. 1992.

Aedia hollowayi Haruta (Pl. 52: 18)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 2-6. viii. 1992.

Catephia dentifera (Moore) (Pl. 52: 21, as *perdicipennis*)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Catephia perdicipennis (Moore) (Pl. 90: 9)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 16. iv. 1993.

Nagia linteola (Guenée) (Pl. 52: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 30. iv. 1993.

Episparis tortuosalis Moore (Pl. 90: 4)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 2 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Episparis liturata (Fabricius) (Pl. 90: 5)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993.

Hyospila bolinoides Guenée (Pl. 52: 11)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 3. viii. 1992.

Borsippa marginata Moore (Pl. 136: 21)

Borsippa marginata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 173.

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Bocula sejuncta (Walker) (Pl. 136: 22)

Leucania sejuncta Walker, 1856, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 9: 109.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 14. xi. 1992.

Calesia dasyptera (Kollar) (Pl. 52: 24 ♂, 25 ♀)

[Mahakali] Banku: 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Bedu: 2 ♂1 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♂, 24. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Pasipeda haemorrhoea (Guenée) (Pl. 52: 23)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 1 ♂1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995.

Blasticorhinus varius Yoshimoto (Pl. 53: 1, 2)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 28. ix. 1994.

Blasticorhinus rivulosa (Walker) (Pl. 136: 25)
Thermesia rivulosa Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 33: 1060.
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 14. xi. 1992.

Perciana marmorea Walker (Pl. 53: 9)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 25. iii. 1993.

Psimada quadripennis Walker (Pl. 136: 23)
Psimada quadripennis Walker, 1858, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 15: 1828.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 2-6. viii. 1992; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 16-18. vi. 1994. Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 10. iii. 1993.

Mecodina cineracea (Butler) (Pl. 90: 16)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992; 1 ♂, 4. vii. 1993; 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1994.

Arytrurides inornata (Walker) (Pl. 116: 12)
[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 11-12. vii. 1995.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 3. viii. 1992.

Panilla dispila (Walker) (Pl. 90: 21)
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 12. xi. 1992.

Plecoptera oculata (Moore) (Pl. 53: 10, 11)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 2 ♀, 25-28. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 12. xi. 1992; 1 ♀, 24. v. 1993. [Narayani] Bharatpur: 1 ♀, 7. iv. 1994.

Oglaa hypenoides (Moore) (Pl. 116: 19)
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Loxioda similis (Moore) (Pl. 136: 26)
Phurys similis Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson:*
174, pl. 6, fig. 5.
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♂, 11. iii. 1993.

Gesonia obeditalis Walker (Pl. 53: 27)
Narayangar: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 16. xi. 1992.

Rhesala imparata Walker (Pl. 53: 26)
[Mahakali] Dandeldhula: 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1994.
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 2 ♀, 10. iii. 1993.

Rivula striatura Swinhoe (Pl. 53: 28 as *auripalpis*)
Rivula striatura Swinhoe, 1895, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895: 49, pl. 1, fig. 10.
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 1 ♀, 11. iii. 1993.

Rivula basalis Hampson (Pl. 90: 24)
[Gandaki] Gorkha (Amalada): 3 ♂, 10-11. iii. 1993.



NOTODONTIDAE

Shigero Sugi

This is the concluding part of the Notodontidae in this series. A total of 127 species of the Nepalese Notodontidae (including Thaumetopoeinae) are included in five parts. Some other species recorded by senior authors but not mentioned in this series are mostly to be of possible misidentifications. Thus the number of species of the Notodontidae occurring in N.E. Himalaya (Nepal to Assam) will finally be beyond 150, fully comparable to that of Thailand (about 170, Sugi, unpublished).

Taxonomic notes

Micromelalopha Nagano

The genus *Micromelalopha* Nagano was first established for *trogrodyta* Graeser, to separate it from *Melalopha* (now *Clostera*), on the ground that it has a slender naked larva quite dissimilar to the well-known hairy ones of *Clostera*. The genus is now greatly expanded to associate with more than a dozen of species, eastern palaeartic or tropical, though nothing has been known on their early stages and hostplant, other than those of the type species, feeding on *Populus*.

Five Nepalese males of *Micromelalopha* submitted to this study are recognized to include two species. They belong to a subgroup well developed in the Sino-Himalayan region, and are characterized by the male genitalia having bluntly bilobate uncus, unarmed membranous roundish valva and caudally extremely elongated bifurcate juxta (*Bifurcifer* Ebert). For the diagnosis of the two species see the term of each species below.

Micromelalopha sitecta Schintlmeister (Pl. 137: 1)

Micromelalopha sitecta Schintlmeister, 1989, *Neue ent. Nachr.* **25**: 116; Schintlmeister, 1992: 189, figs 745 (male genitalia), 754 (holotype ♂), 755 (♂) [Nepal, Dudh-Kosi Tal 3500 m; Sete 2700 m].

[*Micromelalopha cinereibasis*: Daniel, 1972: 264, fig. 37. Misidentification]

[Sagarmatha] Lukla, 1 ♂, 21.v.1995, genitalia slide 7618.

[Janakpur] Gate Khola, 2530 m, 1 ♂, 19.viii.1995 (K. Shirakawa), genitalia slide 8027.

The forewing is purplish brown, with rather evenly oblique antemedial line well defining the medial area deeper in colour. In the male genitalia (Fig. 862), the bilobate uncus is low and obtuse, the extension of juxta broad basally, smoothly tapered to apex, and the valva rather short and apically nearly truncate. The aedeagus rectangularly angled at the basal fourth, tubular with even width to the round apex.

Two specimens from eastern Nepal seem to be conspecific with those recorded by Daniel (1972) under the name of *cinereibasis* Kiriakoff, 1963. Schintlmeister (1992: 189) combined Nepalese specimens (of Daniel) with his new species *sitecta*, described from high altitudes in Yunnan and Tibet.

Micromelalopha undulata (Hampson) (Pl. 137: 2, 3)

Ichtyura undulata Hampson, 1892, *Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **8**: 60, pl. 144, fig. 3.

Bifurcifer afghana Ebert, 1968, *Reichenbachia* **10**: 203, pl.

Micromelalopha similis Dierl, 1978, *NachrBl. bayer. Ent.* **27**: 71, fig. 1.[

Micromelalopha afghana: Dierl, 1983, *Spixiana* **6**: 150.

Micromelalopha undulata: Schintlmeister, 1992, *Nachr. ent. Ver. Apollo* (Suppl.) **11**: 185.

[Mahakali] Raakang, 3275m, 2 ♂, 30.vi.1995, genitalia slide 7630.

[Langtang Himal] Langtang NP, Dhunche, 1 ♂, 16.viii.1993 (K. Shirakawa), genitalia slide 7900.

N.W. India: Kashmir, Keylong, 1 ♂, 10.viii.1996, genitalia slide 7968.

The forewing is smoky grey, or otherwise suffused with red brown. The antemedian line is sinuous and rather linear reddish median line is more or less distinctive. In the male genitalia (Fig. 863), the bilobate uncus is prominent, the lobes well separated between their bases. The valva is ovate with the apex peaked. The caudal extension of juxta is relatively longer than in the preceding species, widest at middle and tapered to the apex, which is slightly bent laterally. The aedeagus is obtusely bending at near middle, broadened beyond it and tapered to the pointed apex.

The type locality of the nominal taxon *similis* Dierl, 1978, is in central Nepal and that of *Bifurcifer afghana* Ebert, 1968, in Afghanistan. Schintlmeister (1989) considered the two to be synonyms of *Micromelalopha undulata* (Hampson) described from the Nilgiri district, S. India.

Periergos kamadena (Moore) (Pl. 30: 22 ♀, as *testacea*; Pl. 137: 14 ♂, 17 ♀)

Menapia kamadena Moore, 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865**: 812.

Periergos sp. Sugi, 1994, *Tinea* **14** (Suppl. 1): 166.

Mt Phulchouki, lower point: 1 ♂, 2.x.1994; 1 ♀, 16.v.1995, genitalia slide 7617, 8045.

[Mahaklali] Tampaa: 28.vi.1995, genitalia slide 8044.

[Sagarmatha] Okhaldhunga: 1 ♀, 18.x.1990, genitalia slide 6896. [Janakpur] Deolari, 1 ♀, 29.v.1994.

India, WB, Darjeeling: 1 ♂, 3.vii.1976, genitalia slide 7166.

An unidentified female (Sugi, 1994) is now associated with males identified as *kamadena* on the basis of the syntypes (ZMHU). The moths of both sexes vary from pale creamy yellow to deep orange brown, and are smaller in expanse than *harutai* Sugi (Pl. 46: 2, 3). The male genitalia are as illustrated (Fig. 866).

Besaia tamurensis Nakamura (Pl. 95: 10)

Among the specimens assigned to *tamurlensis* Nakamura in Part 3 of this series and some additional ones examined since, there may be two delicate taxa, probably specifically distinct but externally so similar that they are recognizable only on the basis of the male genitalia.

The typical *tamurlensis* is as illustrated (Pl. 95: 10). The male genitalia (Fig. 864) have, as illustrated by Nakamura (1974, figs 113-116), the uncus ending in a round or ovoid apex, the rather quadrate socii with acute angles laterally, and the apical spur to the aedeagus stout hook-like, directing laterally. The medial elongation on the posterior margin of the eighth sternum is narrow, tape-like. The following specimens exactly bearing these features are referred to *tamurensis*.

[Mechi] Luan Pokhari, 2850 m, 2 ♂, 30.vi.1996, genitalia slide 7994, 8036.

[Janakpur] Jiri, 2350 m, 1 ♂, 8-9.vii.1993, genitalia 8038.

C. Nepal: Karbani near Nilgiri, 1 ♂, 8-11.vii.1969 (T. Miyashita), genitalia slide 4441.

In the other, the male genitalia, as illustrated in Fig. 527 as of *tamurensis*, the apex of uncus is clearly bifid, the socii elongate with sharper angles and the subapical spur to the aedeagus rod-like and slightly toothed, directing along the axis of the aedeagus tube. The posterior margin of the eighth sternite is widely raised medially. Specimens examined are:

[Janakpur] Dhungeni, 3500 m, 1 ♂, 10.vii.1993, genitalia slide 7188.

[Sagarmatha] Phapkey, 3495m, 1 ♂, 16.viii.1995 (K. Shirakawa), genitalia slide 8031.

Langtang, 1 ♂, 10.viii.1993 (K. Shirakawa), genitalia slide 7474.

The female is unknown for the both. A female specimen illustrated in Pl. 95: 11 is conspecific with neither and is to be assigned to a different group as it has the third segment of the labial palpi extremely short.

Besaia tamurensis is in an unrevised complex involved with *Ceira basistriga* Moore, 1879 (Darjeeling) and *Pydna nigropuncta* Hampson, [1893] (Sikkim). A complete type-based revision

is awaited to clarify the status of Nepalese specimens.

Additions to Godavari fauna (Parts 1 & 2)

Periergos kamadena (Moore) (Pl. 30: 22 ♀, as *testacea*; Pl. 137: 14 ♂, 17 ♀)

See taxonomic notes above.

Additions to eastern fauna (Part 3)

Micromelalopha sitecta Schintlmeister (Pl. 137: 1)

See taxonomic notes above.

Bireta sp.

[Sagarmatha] Lukla, 1 ♀, 21.v.1995. Genitalia slide 8032.

Staurodonta apicalis (Moore), **comb. n.** (Pl. 137: 10)

Ramesa apicalis Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 68, pl. 3, fig. 12.

Nepalia vesperalis Nakamura, 1974, *Tyô Ga* 25: 121, figs 12, 71-75. **Syn. n.**

Staurodonta vesperalis: Nakamura, 1984, *Tyô Ga* 35: 45.

This species represents the monotypic genus *Staurodonta*, which is well separable from other known genera in the male genitalia (Fig. 865). The uncus/socii complex is rather reduced, the former minutely cleft apically and the latter ventral to the base of the uncus, finger-like, extending beyond the tip of the uncus. Valva with a very large sclerotized costal lobe giving rise a robust process basally, which is directing caudally and hooked before apex. Another transtila-like band extending inwards, and ending in a sclerotized horn connected laterally with juxta. The aedeagus is long, vesica a small lobe with several, indeciduous minute spines arranged tightly parallel.

The generic name *Staurodonta* Nakamura, 1984, is the replacement name for *Nepalia* Nakamura, 1974, a junior homonym of *Nepalia* Kieffer, 1911 — Diptera. The type species *Nepalia vesperalis* Nakamura, 1974 (holotype examined, NSMT), is a junior subjective synonym of *Ramesa apicalis* Moore, 1879. Kiriakoff (1968: 193) cited in error *Ramesa apicalis* Moore as the type species of *Grangula* Kiriakoff, 1967, instead of *Stauropus apicalis* Moore, 1879, which he designated in the original description.

Nakamura described *vesperalis* from two males from eastern Nepal, but no recent Nepalese material is available. The present notes are based on the Sikkim specimen below.

Sikkim, Pemayangtse, 1 ♂, 2,000 m, 20-28.viii.1988 (W. Thomas), genitalia slide 7681.

The female of this species is unknown.

The following four species, which have never been known from Nepal, are inserted herein because they are expected to be found there in the future. The material examined are all from Sikkim, brought to Haruta's collection by one of his native collaborators.

Tensha delineivena (Swinhoe) **comb. n.** (Pl. 137: 16)

Turnaca delineivena Swinhoe, 1894, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1894: 159.

Hypambadra speculigera Kiriakoff, 1974, *Veröff. zool. St.Samml. Münch.* 17: 386.

Sikkim: Dalapchand, Ariataar, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 31.viii.1994, genitalia slide 7612.

Turnaca delineivena Swinhoe is based on a female from Khasias, Assam, and is now considered as the senior synonym of *Hypambadra speculigera* Kiriakoff described on a male from Sumatra, (Bender, 1985: 52). The Sikkim male examined is identical with Sumatran and peninsular

Malaysian (examined) males in the genitalia (Fig. 869), having a characteristic robust hook-like uncus with a broad base and a long ventral branch basally, otherwise most similar to those of *Ambadra* species. This species, together with a similar undescribed species from Thailand, will be better placed in *Tensha* Matsumura, to which *Hypambadra* Kiriakoff is sunk as a junior synonym (**syn. n.**), the idea noted by Holloway (1983: 42).

Turnaca thiaucourti Holloway & Bender (Pl. 137: 12)

Turnaca thiaucourti Holloway & Bender 1985, in Bender, *Heterocera sumatrana* 5: 42, 104, pl. 5, fig. 4; pl. 13, figs 17, 18; pl. GA, fig. 2 (male genitalia).

Sikkim: Dalapchand, Ariataar, 1 ♂, 3.ix.1994, genitalia slide 7615.

In the external features, the genitalia and the structure of eighth sternite (Fig. 868), the Sikkim specimen agrees well with the Sumatran, illustrated by Holloway & Bender (1985). The discovery of the male *thiaucourti* in N. E. Himalayas fully supports Holloway & Bender's suggestion that *T. mediofascia* Rothschild, 1917, *Novit zool.* 24: 257, pl. 7, fig. 14, known only from females including the holotype would be the senior synonym of *thiaucourti*. The type locality of *mediofascia* is Khasia Hills, Assam, and not "Malaisie" as stated by Kiriakoff (1968: 62).

Honveda fasciata (Moore)

Pydna fasciata Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln Mr. Atkinson*: 66.

Sikkim: Dalapchand, Ariataar, 2 ♂, 3-4.ix.1994, genitalia slide 7616.

Honveda nepalina Nakamura is common throughout Nepal, far western to eastern zones, but seems not to range Sikkim, where the genus is represented by *fasciata* (Moore), a larger species that have minor but stable differences in the male genitalia. The syntypes are examined (ZMHU).

Norraca sabulosa (Kiriakoff)

Bireta (Noraca) sabulosa Kiriakoff, 1962, *Bull. Annlis Soc. r. Ent. Belg.* 98: 199, fig. 53.

Sikkim: Dalapchand, Ariataar, 1 ♂, 25.viii.1994; 1 ♂, 3.ix.1995, genitalia slide 7620.

Periergos kamadena (Moore) (Pl. 30: 22 ♀, as *testacea*; Pl. 137: 14 ♂, 17 ♀)

See taxonomic notes above.

***Rosiora* sp.** (Pl. 137: 13)

Sikkim: Dalapchand, Ariataar, 1 ♂, 19.iii.1992, genitalia slide 7864.

The unique Sikkim male examined is distinctive in having the elongate forewing with acute apex, pale straw coloured body and wings, heavily contrasting with a Nepalese specimen tentatively assigned to *aroides* (Swinhoe) (Pl. 118: 11), which has rather short sulphur yellow forewing combined with pale crimson hindwing. The two specimens are to be specifically distinct, but it is not easy to separate them in the genitalia. Much more material of both sexes are needed to complete a revision of the *Rosiora* complex.

Central to western Nepal

Gazalina apsara Moore (Pl. 64: 15, 16)

Lama Hotel: 3 ♂, 13.viii.1993 (K.Shirakawa), genitalia slide

Cyphanta xanthochlora Walker (Pl. 95: 1)

[Mahakali] Gorepani: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1994. Dandeldhura: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1994. Kuntisong: 2 ♀, 29. vi. 1995.

Micromelalopha undulata (Hampson) (Pl. 137: 2, 3)

See taxonomic notes above.

Neocerura liturata (Walker) (Pl. 137: 5)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 700 m, 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Sikkim, Dalapchand, Aritaar, 1 ♂, 6. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1995.

Netria sp. "unicorn" (Pl. 27: 18, 17)

[Gandaki] Pokhala: 2 ♂, 7. vi. 1995.

Quadricalcarifera kojii sp. n. (Pl. 137: 4)

♀. Expanse 62 mm. Antenna slender, bipectinate except apical fourth.

Palpus brown laterally, fringed with whitish hair frontally, front brownish below, front above and vertex white mixed with brown. Tegula white with brown transverse band medially. Thorax greenish brown and white hairs admixed. Forewing ground deep blackish brown heavily irrorated with greenish yellow. Costal space white to beyond middle. Antemedial line double filled in with whitish. Three stigmata very large, close each other, white with fuscous center, the reniform with a sharply angulate spur extending outwards. Postmedial line double, strongly serrate, posteriorly shaded with deep blackish brown. The space posterior to it broadly whitish, with dark irroration. Subterminal line singular, irregularly angled at veins. Terminal area and cilia of ground colour, whitish points on cilia at veins. Hindwing whitish, entirely suffused with pale brown. Costal area thickly irrorated with blackish brown to purely white postmedial stria, which defines anteriorly a quadrate, blackish brown subapical patch.

Female genitalia (Fig. 867). As illustrated.

The external facies, particularly the larger size, the conglomerate large whitish stigmata on deep greenish ground, as well as the white hindwing with characteristic costal band, clearly show it to be placed close to *comata* (Leech) (= *viridimacula* Matsumura) (Pl. 27: 9, 13) and *fasciata* (Moore) (Pl. 95: 2, 3), both also in Nepal. The genitalia also support their affinity, in sharing a posteriorly very broad funnel shaped ductus bursae.

Male unknown.

Holotype ♀. Mahakali, Dandeldhura: 2,000 m, 25-28. ix. 1994 (Koji Suzuki). Genitalia slide 7996.

The new species is named in honour of Mr Koji Suzuki, who collected the unique holotype specimen on his expedition conducted by the late Mr T. Haruta.

Quadricalcarifera viridipicta (Wileman) (Pl. 118: 7, 10)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995.

Tarsolepis japonica Wileman & South (Pl. 29: 8)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Tarsolepis fulgurita (Walker) (Pl. 29: 7)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 3 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Gargetta costigera Walker (Pl. 95: 9)

Birethanta. 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1994.

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

Phalera parivala Moore (Pl. 27: 18)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 28. vi. 1995. Asigadaa: 845 m, 1 ♂, 14. vii. 1995.

Phalera raya Moore (Pl. 27: 19)

[Gandaki] Pokhara, 1 ♂, 7. vi. 1995.

[Mahakali] Banku, 1 ♂, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1995.

Phalera torpida Walker (Pl. 137: 6 ♂, 8 ♀)

Phalera torpida Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 32: 431.

[Mahakali] Banku, 660 m, 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 700 m, 1 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995. Siru Bagar: 980 m, 1 ♀, 24. vi. 1995, genitalia slide 7629.

Sikkim, Dalapchand, Aritaar, 1 ♀, 4. ix. 1994, genitalia slide 7614.

Phalera torpida and its relatives are peculiar in facies and in the structure of male genitalia (Fig. 872). The uncus is reduced to a very long slender arm, and the socii are well separated from the base of uncus, heavily sclerotized and robust in structure, deep divided in *torpida*. The most close ally to *torpida* is an undescribed species in northern Thailand (examined), and the group will be completed by inclusion of the Chinese *hadrian* Schintlmeister (cf. Schintlmeister, 1992: 168). At this time being, the tropical group, defined as the subgenus *Erconholda* Kiriakoff (cf. Holloway, 1982: 37) should be retained as a separate group mainly due to discrete differences in the genitalia structure.

Kiriakoff (1968: 54) placed mistakenly *torpida* in the genus *Antiphalera* Gaede, illustrating the male genitalia of *torpida* as of *Antiphalera bilineata* (Hampson). The error was pointed out by Holloway (1982: 39).

Antheua servula (Drury) (Pl. 95: 6)

[Mahakali] Shera: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1995. Banku: 2 ♀, 20. vi. 1995. Bedh: 2 ♀, 21. vi. 1995.

Disparia diluta (Hampson) (Pl. 28: 6)

[Gandaki] Tirkedhunga: 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1994.

Viridifentonia plagiviridis (Moore) (Pl. 28: 9)

[Mahakali] Gorepani: 2 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

Periergos kamadena (Moore) (Pl. 30: 22 ♀, as *testacea*; Pl. 137: 14 ♂, 17 ♀)

See taxonomic notes above.

Cleapa latifscia Walker (Pl. 118: 12)

[Mahakali] Banku: 3 ♀, 20. vi. 1995.

Honveda nepalina Nakamura (Pl. 30: 19, 20)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Tirkedhunga: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994.

Mimopydna essa (Swinhoe) (Pl. 30: 15, 16)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1995.

Innisca eupatagia (Hampson) (= *pulchra* auct.) (Pl. 30: 6)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995.

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 2 ♂, 19. vi. 1994.

For the status of *eupatagia* see the taxonomic notes in Part 4 (Sugi, 1995).

Peridea sp. (Pl. 137: 9)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhura: 1 ♀, 3. vi. 1995, genitalia slide 7997.

This large female may represent an undescribed species, possibly related to some west palaeartic

element of the genus. The female genitalia are as illustrated (Fig. 871).

Rachiades himalayana (Kiriakoff) (Pl. 137: 7)

Peridea himalayana Kiriakoff, 1974, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 17: 404, textfig. 23.

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♀, 26. vi. 1995, genitalia slide 7633.

N. W. India, Kumaon distr., Bhim Tal, 5 ♂, 1-6. vii. 1983, genitalia slide 4910, 6655.

The sole western female generally similar to *R. danieli* Sugi (Pl. 28: 11) common in Godavari, differs in the large white reniform of the latter replaced by loosely defined rufous spot, and the hindwing uniformly whitish with very narrow marginal fuscous band. Minor differences are also in the genitalia (Fig. 870), in particular the sclerotization of the ductus bursae and small globular bursa without signum. The posterior margin of the eighth tergum is evenly round instead of angularly raised, and moderately notched medially. The apices of papillae anales are closely fused to form a dome-like structure surrounded by condensed rows of spiculation around the anus, the character to definitely define the genus.

I have seen a further female specimen (BMNH, unidentified) most likely to be conspecific, which is labeled 'India UP/Naini Tal, 6600 ft'. These females are surely associatable with '*Peridea himalayana* Kiriakoff described on the basis of males from the last mentioned locality, Naini Tal. The action to combine *himalayana* with *Rachiades* Kiriakoff was already made by Schintlmeister (1992: 357), though he mentioned a Darjeeling female (of *danieli* Sugi) to be the female of *himalayana*.

The male genitalia of *himalayana* have, as illustrated in this series (Fig. 65), much reduced uncus and socii, differing from those of the eastern trio, *albimacula* (Okano) (Fig. 66), *siamensis* Sugi (Fig. 319) and *lichenicolor* (Oberthür) (examined), all of which have the extensive trigonate socii and longer uncus.

The male antenna is bipectinate in *himalayana*, but biserrate in the other species where known.

Rachia plumosa Moore (Pl. 137: 11 ♂, 15 ♀)

Rachia plumosa Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln Mr. Atkinson*: 70.

[Mahakali] Dandeldhura: 1 ♀, 3. vi. 1995. Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 29. vi. 1995; 1 ♂2 ♀, 9. vii. 1995.

Acmeshachia gigantea (Elwes) (Pl. 28: 13)

[Mahakali] Dandeldhura: 1 ♂, 2. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Acmeshachia albifascia Moore (Pl. 28: 14)

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Hiradonta himalayana Sugi (Pl. 30: 1, 2)

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995.

Megaceramis leprosticta Hampson (Pl. 96: 20, 21)

[Mahakali] Kuntisong: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1995.

Ptilodon atrofusa (Hampson) (Pl. 137: 18)

Lophopteryx atrofusa Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India (Moths)* 1: 166.

[Gandaki] Gorepani: 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1994, genitalia slide 7624.

Spatalina argentata (Moore) (Pl. 31: 13)

Lete, 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1994.

[Mahakali] Tampaa: 1 ♂, 28. vi. 1995.

Celeia sikkima (Moore) (Pl. 96: 16-18)

[Mahakali] Tirkedhunga, 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994. Tatopani: 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1994. Bedh: 2 ♂, 21-22. vi. 1995.

Pseudallata laticostalis (Hampson) (Pl. 31: 15, 16)
1 ♀, 18. vii. 1995.

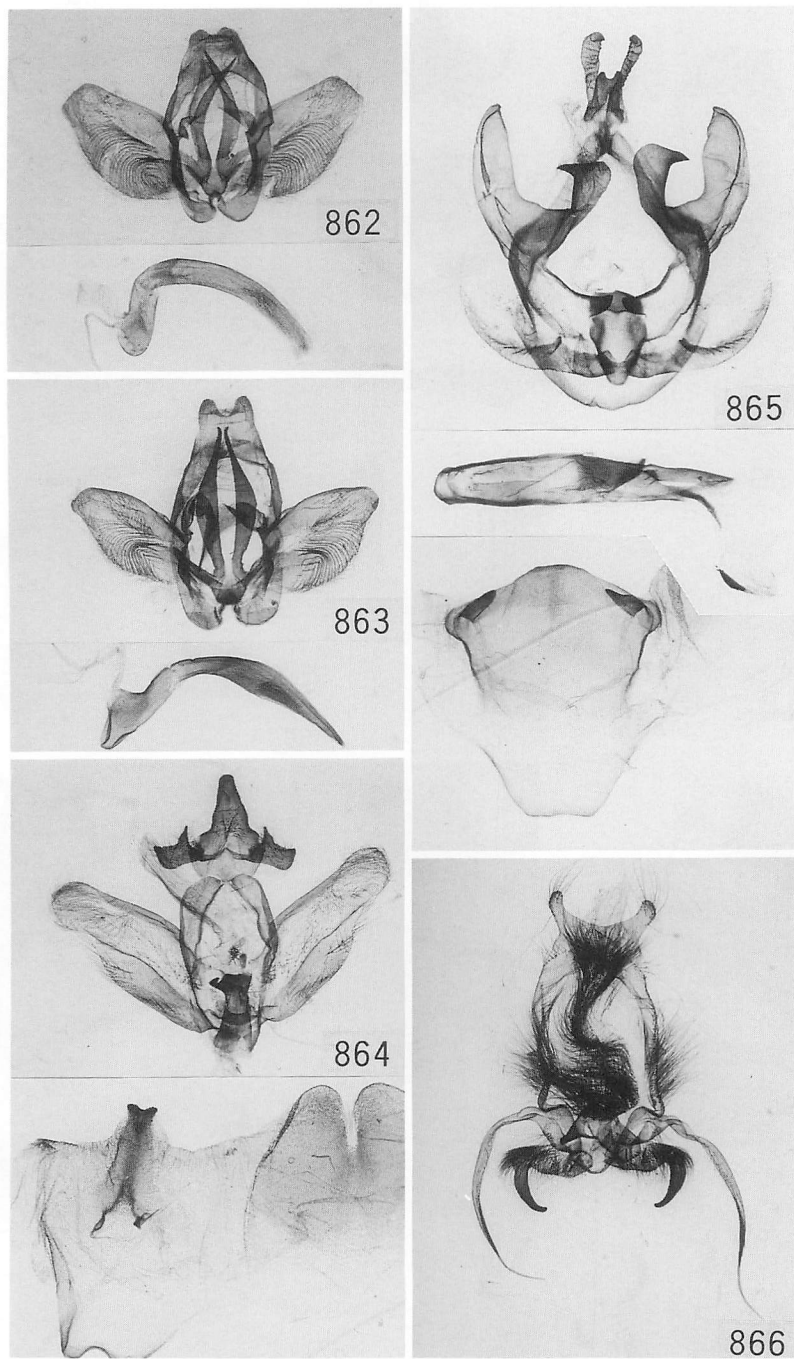
Fentonia excurvata (Hampson) (Pl. 32: 4-7)
[Gandaki] Pokhala: 1 ♂, 4. iii. 1993.

Damata longipennis Walker (Pl. 32: 19)
[Mahakali] Lata Maranga: 1 ♂, 18. vi. 1994. Dandeldhura: 5 ♂, 24-28. ix. 1994.

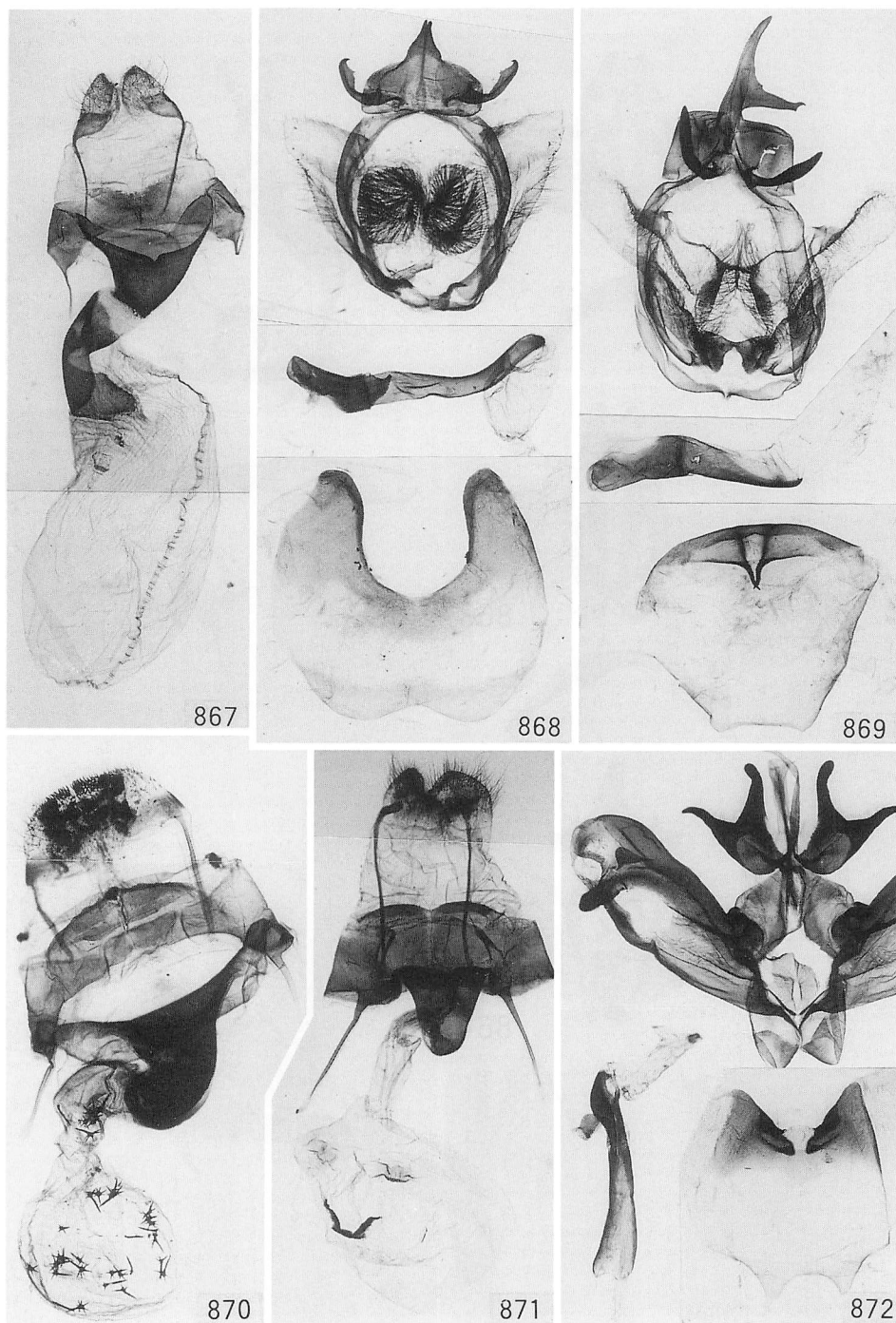
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For further titles see the end of the published parts, the majority being in Part 1.

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Sugi, S., 1995. Notodontidae. In T. Haruta [Ed.], Moths of Nepal, part 4. *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 110-116.



Figs 862-866. Male genitalia. 862. *Micromelalopa sitecta* Schintlmeister. 863. *M. undulata* (Hampson). 864. *Besaia tamurensis* Nakamura, typical specimen. 865. *Staurodonta apicalis* (Moore). 866. *Periergos kamadena* (Moore).



Figs 867-872. Genitalia. 867. *Quadricalcarifera kojii* sp. n., ♀. 868. *Turnaca thiaucourti* Holloway & Bender, ♂, Sikkim. 869. *Tensha delineivena* (Swinhoe), ♂, Sikkim. 870. *Rachiades himalayana* (Kiriakoff), ♀. 871. *Peridea* sp., ♀. 872. *Phalera torpida* Walker, ♂.

NOCTUIDAE: AGARISTINAE

Shigero Sugi

Two species are added to the Nepalese fauna in this part, and a new species is described to correct a misidentification long in use by senior authors.

Sarbanissa dissimilis (Swinhoe) (Pl. 58: 8, 10)

[Mahakali] Chamje, 3ex, 19. vii. 1994. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.

***Sarbanissa discoidalis* sp. n.** (Pl. 58: 5, 6)

[*Sarbanissa cotacoloides* Walker, Sugi, 1993: 98, pl. 58, figs 5, 6; textfig. 239 (male genitalia); Sugi, 1994: 161. Misidentification].

Expanse ♂ mm, ♀ mm. Externally very similar to the Sundaland taxon *catacoloides* Walker in the size and wing pattern, differing from it in rather bluish tone of the forewing ground and, more clearly in the well impressed discoidal point on the plain yellow ground of the hindwing. In *catacoloides* the forewing ground is tinged with rather rufous, the hindwing orange yellow with a faint discoidal point on the upperside.

Male genitalia (Fig. 239, as *catacoloides*). Valva broader and shorter, with apex less peaked than that of *catacoloides* (cf. Kobes, 1987, fig. 11). Marginal corona represented by about 15 or more spines, while in *catacoloides* there are more than 40, arranged to occupy apical half of ventral margin of valva to the base of harpe.

Holotype ♂. Nepal, Godavari, 3. x. 1991 (T. Haruta *et al.*). Paratypes. Nepal, Godavari, 4 ♂5 ♀ as listed in Sugi (1993) as *catacoloides*, genitalia slide 8026; Pheksinda, 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1990 (T. Haruta *et al.*), genitalia slide 6811. India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling Manjital, 650 m, 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1986 (W. Thomas), genitalia slide 8025.

S. catacoloides and *discoidalis* are closely related to form an allopatric sister pair sharing the character states of the female labial palpi, which has the terminal segment twice the length of that in the male. They have been incorrectly united by authors as a single species. The new species is a northeast Himalayan insect ranging Nepal to Assam, while *catacoloides* flies in Sundaland. Rabenstein & Speidel (1995) reported the larva of *catacoloides*, found on *Tetrastigma pedunculare* (Vitaceae) in Peninsular Malaya.

Sarbanissa albifascia (Pl. 137: 20)

Catocala albifascia Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 33: 933. Bharatpur, 190 m, 1 ♂2 ♀, 30. v. 1994, genitalia slide 7634.

Aegocera bimacula Walker (Pl. 94: 3)

[Mahakali] Bedh: 4 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1995. Dhep: 1 ♀, 23. vi. 1995. Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 26-27. vi. 1995.

Mimeusemia peshwa (Moore) (Pl. 137: 19)

Eusemia peshwa Moore, [1860], in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lepid. Insects Mus. nat. Hist. East-India House* 2: 289, pl. 7, fig. 2.

[Mahakali] Tusar Pani: 1 ♂, 27. vi. 1995; 1 ♂, 11. vii. 1995.

Chelonomorpha austeni (Butler) (Pl. 58: 4)

The male genitalia of the Nepalese specimen from Godavari are illustrated by Sugi (1995), with those of the related *C. japana* Motschulsky (Japan) and *C. formosana* Miyake (Taiwan), discussing their taxonomic status.

References

For further literature see the end of the first part of this series (Sugi, 1993).

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Uraniidae from Nepal

Hiroshi Inoue

In this paper are recorded specimens collected by T. Haruta and his collectors (abbreviated as TH), by M. Owada, National Science Museum, Tokyo (MO) and by S. Sakurai (SS), Niigata Pref. Some specimens collected by a few Japanese people will be added.

AUZEINAE

Auzea rufifrontata Walker (Pl. 138: 1, ♀)

Auzea rufifrontata Walker, [1863], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 26: 1487 [Hindustan]. [Mechi] Hang-Pang: 12-14. iv. 1993, 2 ♀ (TH).

Auzea arenosa (Butler) (Pl. 138: 2, ♀)

Decetia arenosa Butler, 1880, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 6: 121 [N. E. Himalayas]. [Kosi] Pheksinda: 6-13. v. 1994, 1 ♀ (TH).

URANIINAE

Lyssa zampa zampa (Butler) (Pl. 17: 13)

Kishida, 1992, Part 1: 80; *id.*, 1994, Part 3: 84.

MICRONIINAE

Micronia aculeata Guenée (Pl. 65: 11)

Kishida, 1994, Part 3: 84.

EPIPLEMINAE

Epiplema himala (Butler) (Pl. 138: 5, ♂)

Erosia himala Butler, 1880, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 6: 221 [Darjeeling]. [Bagmati] Daudanda: 25 & 27. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (K. Suzuki). [Janakpur] Jiri: 31. v-2. vi. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Epiplema nivea Hampson (Pl. 138: 6, ♀)

Epiplema nivea Hampson, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 496, pl. c, fig. 10 [Tibet]. [Janakpur] Beding: 17. vii. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Epiplema bicaudata (Moore) (Pl. 138: 3, ♀)

Acidalia bicaudata Moore, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 643, pl. 33: 12 [Bengal].

Epiplema rufimargo Warren, 1896, *Novit. zool.* 3: 349 [Sikkim], *syn. nov.*

[Gandaki] Nacheng: 12-14. vi. 1969, 1 ♀ (T. Miyashita). [Janakpur] Jiri: 31. v-2. vi. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

The black discal spot of hindwing is sometimes heavy, but sometimes much weaker or vanished. It is unknown to me if a male illustrated by Hampson, 1895, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 3: 130, fig. 71, is this species or the following.

Epiplema fuscifrons Warren (Pl. 138: 4, ♂)

Epiplema fuscifrons Warren, 1896, *Novit. zool.* 3: 348 [Sikkim].

[Sagarmatha] Kharkhola 1,980 m: 7. x. 1979, 2 ♀ (MO). [Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 2 ♂ 11 ♀; 17-19. v. 1993, 1 ♀; 31. v-2. vi. 1993, 6 ♀ (TH). [Taplejung] Hang-Pang: 12-14. iv. 1993, 1 ♀.

Although Gaede, 1929, in Seitz, *Macrolepid. World* 10: 591, pl. 59, row d, considered this species to be a "form" of the preceding species, it is specifically distinct from it. Both wings with

terminal area outside postmedian line usually darker, forewing with apical and terminal white patches clearer and hindwing with white spot in cellule 1 always developed. Hindwing with postmedian line smooth while in *bicaudata* it is dentate. Unfortunately I could compare only the female genitalia of the two species, but differences are conspicuous: in *fuscifrons* the signum is a small scobinate patch but in *bicaudata* it is star-shaped.

***Epiplema ruptaria* (Moore) (Pl. 138: 7, ♀)**

Dirades ruptaria Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 259 [Calcutta].

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2-3. x. 1986, 1 ♂4 ♀ (SS).

***Epiplema fulvilinea* (Hampson) (PL. 138: 8, ♀)**

Erosia fulvilinea Hampson, 1891, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 8: 103, pl. 150, fig. 19 [Nilgiri distr.].

[Janakpur] Madanpur 750 m: 22. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

***Epiplema adamantina* sp. nov. (PL. 138: 9, holotype ♂, 10 paratype ♀)**

Antenna in male lamellate. Forewing with termen excised between apex and vein 3.

Hindwing with slender tails at veins 4 and 7. Wings above red-brown, forewing with dark brown ante- and postmedian line strongly angled at middle, a dark patch inside of the latter at hindmargin, a subterminal dotted fascia between apex and the angle. Hindwing with a discal dash or dot, postmedian line strongly angled at vein 4, its inside shaded with dark brown and its outside margined with a slender yellowish line, there are one or two small yellowish marks between the tails. Length of forewing: ♂ 12 mm, ♀ 13-15 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 874). Uncus with side processes longer than central one, similar pair of processes from 10th tergite. Valva ample, apex lobed like *E. flavida* Warren (see Holloway, 1976, *Moths of Borneo*, text-fig. 685). Cornutus a single spine of about one-fourth length of aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 875). Ostium funnel-shaped, ductus bursae a little shorter than corpus bursae, striped, a swelling near corpus bursae, signum a small scobinate patch.

Holotype. ♂, Bagmati, Mt Phulchouki, 8. v. 1993 (TH), in coll. Inoue. Paratypes. [Bagmati] Godavari: 25. vii. 1992, 1 ♀; 19. v. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH). [Janakpur] Bonch: 29. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

Very similar to *E. morataria* Leech, 1897, from W. China, but upper side of wings less dark, subterminal blackish mark from near apex to angle much more slender, spotted in cellules. Under side much paler, with stronger postmedian lines, hindwing yellowish.

***Epiplema arcuata* Warren (Pl. 138: 11, ♀)**

Epiplema arcuata Warren, 1896, *Novit. zool.* 3: 307 [Khasia Hills].

[Janakpur] Jiri: 24-27. vii. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

***Epiplema ocusta* Swinhoe (Pl. 138: 12, ♀)**

Epiplema ocusta Swinhoe, 1894, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1894: 165 [Cherra Punji].

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2-3. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

***Epiplema indignaria* (Walker) (Pl. 138: 13, ♀)**

Erosia indignaria Walker, 1866, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 35: 1645 [New Guinea].

[Janakpur] Bonch: 29. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS); Jiri: 31. v-2. vi. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Holloway, 1976, *op. cit.*: 86, recorded "Taiwan, Sikkim, Luzon".

***Epiplema puncticulosa* sp. nov.** (Pl. 138: 14, holotype ♂)

Male. Antenna lamellate. Forewing with termen evenly curved. Hindwing with slight tails at veins 4 and 7, angled at 6. Wings above ashy brown, mixed with red-brown scales. Forewing with a faint ochreous postmedian line, a little produced anteriorly, then vertical to hindmargin, a small patch at inside of it is blackish mixed with reddish scales. Hindwing with strongly excurved ochreous postmedian line, externally margined with pale yellow line, there is a blackish patch at costal margin inside of postmedian and a velvety black band at hindmargin. Under surface dark grey, almost unmarked, hindwing paler than forewing, with faint trace of transverse lines. Length of forewing: 13 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 876). Uncus with sharp side-processes, lower processes longer, with rounded tips, similar pair of processes from 10th tergite, a little expanded toward apex. Valva ample, lobed at tip of ventral margin. Cornuti a double masses of minute spinules and a whip-like spine which is strongly down curved.

Holotype. ♂, Janakpur, Bonch, 29. x. 1986 (SS), in coll. Inoue.

The shape of wings similar to *indignaria*, but termen of hindwing not even but angled at vein 6.

Epiplema reticulata (Moore) (Pl. 138: 15, ♂)

Dirades reticulata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 259 [Darjeeling].

[Bagmati] Godavari: 15. vi. 2092, 1 ♂ (TH). [Mechi] Godok: 11-18. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH).

Orudiza protheclaria Walker (Pl. 138: 16, ♂)

Orudiza protheclaria Walker, 1861, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 23: 858 [Hindostan].

[Mechi] Godok: 11-18. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH).

Dirades theclata (Guenée) (Pl. 138: 17, ♂, 18, ♀)

Erosia theclata Guenée, 1857, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 10: 36 [Sierra-Leone].

[Sagarmatha] Madingma 2,240 m: 8. x. 1979, 2 ♂ (MO); Okhaldhunga: 26. vii-2. viii. 1991, 3 ♂ 5 ♀ (K. Ito). [Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♂ (MO); Nepalganj, 150 m, 26. ix. 1986, 1 ♂ 3 ♀ (SS); Bijayachhap: 2-5. x. 1986, 4 ♀ (SS). [Bagmati] Thulopaka 1,800 m: 20. x. 1979, 2 ♂ 2 ♀; Palati, 1,200 m: 9. xi. 1979, 1 ♀; Ghorthali: 10. xi. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO).

For this wide-spread species, see: Boudinet, 1982, *Faune de Madagascar* 60: 6, figs 1, 2, pl. 1, figs 1, 2; Inoue, 1989, *Japan Heterocerists' J.* (151): 1, figs 1, 2.

Gathynia simulans Butler (Pl. 138: 19, ♂, 20, ♀)

Gathynia simulans Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 8: 81, pl. 133, figs 6, 7 [Kangra valley].

[Sagarmatha] Kharikhola, 1,980 m: 7-8. x. 1979, 4 ♂ 9 ♀ (MO); Okhaldhunga: 18. vi. 1991, 1 ♂ (K. Ito); Dagchu: 23-24. v. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH). [Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 6 ♂ 6 ♀ (MO); Bonch: 29. x. 2096, 1 ♂ 3 ♀ (SS). [Bagmati] Godavari: 24. v. 1992, 1 ♂; 23-24. iii. 1993, 2 ♂. [Karnali] Jumla, 2440 m, 19-20. ix. 1981, 1 ♂ (MO).

Metorthocheilus emarginata (Hampson) (Pl. 138: 21, ♀)

Azata? emarginata Hampson, 1891, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 8: 113, pl. 151, fig. 14 [Nilgiri distr.].

[Janakpur] Bonch: 29. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS). [Bagmati] Godavari: 22. iii. 1992, 1 ♀; 24. v. 1992, 1 ♂; 14. iii. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Thyrididae from Nepal

Hiroshi Inoue

In Part 4 of this series Robinson *et al.* listed six species (p. 174), but hereunder I will record thirty-three species of the Thyrididae based on the collections mentioned at the introduction of the Uraniidae.

In identifying species of this family I received very kind assistance from Mr M. Shaffer, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London. The new generic combination will be introduced in accordance with Mr Shaffer's re-arrangement of the family under his curation. Here I express my gratitude to him.

PACHYTHYRINAE

Glanycus insolitus Walker (Pl. 138: 22, ♂, 23, ♀)

Glanycus insolitus Walker, 1855, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 3: 635 [Silhet].

Glanycus tricolor Moore, 1879, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 38 [Darjeeling]; Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 125, pl. 21, fig. 1.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 15. vi. 1991, 1 ♂; 25 & 31. iii. 1992, 2 ♂; 2. v. 1993, 1 ♂; 24. vi. 1993, 1 ♀; 9. x. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Dysodia fenestrata (Moore) (Pl. 138: 24, ♂)

Varnia fenestrata Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 376 [Darjeeling].

[Mechi] Godok: 14 & 15. vi. 1993, 3 ♂ (TH).

Dysodia rajah (Boisduval) (Pl. 138: 25, ♂)

Pachythryis rajah Boisduval, [1875], in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.)* 1: 492 [Silhet].

Dysodia rajah: Li, 1996: 133, figs 28, 32, 39.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 14-15. v. 1991, 3 ♂; 11. vi. 1991, 1 ♀; 9. iv. 1992, 1 ♀; 19. v. 1992, 1 ♀; 6-21. vi. 1992, 3 ♂; 4. vi. 1994, 1 ♂ (TH). [Mechi] Godok: 10. x. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH).

D. magnifica Whalley, 1968 (♂ holotype: Uganda) of Chu & Wang, 1991, *Sinozool.* 8: 319, fig. 7, pl. 1, fig. 7; *id.*, 1996: 214, fig. 164, pl. 13, fig. 7, from China seems to be a misidentification of this species.

Dysodia miniata (Walker) (Pl. 139: 1, ♂)

Varnia miniata Walker, [1863], *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. (Zool.)* 7: 69 [Sarawak].

Dysodia miniata: Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 125, pl. 21, fig. 4; Li, 1996: 133, fig. 38.

[Janakpur] Hang-Pang: 15. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH).

Dysodia ignita Walker (Pl. 139: 2, ♂)

Varnia ignita Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 33: 825 [Silhet].

[Mechi] Godok: 12. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH).

***Sericophara guttata hypoxantha*, stat. nov.** (Hampson) (Pl. 139: 3, ♂)

Rhodoneura hypoxantha Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India (Moths)* 1: 364 [Mussooree, Sikkim, Burma].

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 9. v. 1994, 2 ♂ (TH).

STRIGLININAE

Striglina scitaria scitaria (Walker) (Pl. 139: 4, ♂)

Drepanodes scitaria Walker, 1862, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 26: 1488 [Ceylon].

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 7. x. 1986, 1 ♂ (SS). [Bagmati] Godavari: 21. vi. 1991 (TH).

Whalley (1976: 38) recognized five subspecies and he placed specimens from Seychells, Sri

Lanka, S. India, Maldive Is. as belonging to the nomintypical one. However, the Nepalese population will be separated as a new subspecies together with NE. Indian population in future.

Striglina propatula Whalley (Pl. 139: 5, ♂)

Striglina propatula Whalley, 1974, *J. Ent.* (B) 43: 122, figs 1-4 [Assam].

Striglina bispota Chu & Wang, 1991, *Sinozool.* 8: 327, fig. 2, pl. 1, fig. 2, **syn. nov.**

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 7. v. 1994, 2 ♂ (TH). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2-3. x. 1986, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (SS); Hang-Pang: 14. iv. 1993, 1 ♀; Chet Chet: 14. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Bagmati] Godavari: 14. vi. 1990, 1 ♂; 20-30. iii. 1992, 3 ♂; 9 & 16. v. 1992, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; 12. vii. 1992, 1 ♂; 14. ix. 1992, 1 ♀; 7. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Saragamatha] Okhaldhunga: 14. viii. 1991, 1 ♂ (TH). [Janakpur]

S. bispota from China was illustrated by the same authors, 1996: 219, fig. 168, pl. 14, fig. 2.

Striglina nemorosa Whalley (Pl. 139: 6, ♂)

Striglina nemorosa Whalley, 1976: 66, pl. 5, fig. 28, pl. 23, fig. 208.

[Bagmati] Mt Phulchouki: 5. iv. 1992, 1 ♂ (TH).

This species was described based on a single male from Darjeeling, NE. India.

Striglina mediofascia Swinhoe (Pl. 139: 7, ♂)

Striglina mediofascia Swinhoe, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 17: 381 [Khasia Hills].

Striglina elaphra Chu & Wang, 1991, *Sinozool.* 8: 335, fig. 13, pl. 2, fig. 13, **syn. nov.**

[Bagmati] Godavari: 26. iii. 1992, 1 ♂ (TH).

It has been known from NE. India, China (Hopeh) and Taiwan, see Whalley, 1976: 69, pl. 5, figs 31, 32, pl. 23, fig. 211, pl. 47, fig. 357, pl. 56, fig. 462, pl. 65, fig. 551. *S. elaphra* from Emeishan, Sichuan, was redescribed and illustrated by the same authors, 1996: 227, fig. 179, pl. 15, fig. 4.

Striglina duplicifimbria duplicifimbria Warren (Pl. 139: 8, ♂)

Striglina duplicifimbria Warren, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 18: 227 [Khasias]; Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 126, pl. 21, fig. 7.

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 17. vii. 1990, 1 ♂; 9. v. 1994, 1 ♂ (TH). [Bagmati] Godavari: 14. iv. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Mechi] Godok: 12. vi. 1993, ♂ (TH).

The species was precisely redescribed and fully illustrated by Whalley, 1976: 70, pl. 5, figs 34, 35, pl. 24, fig. 213, pl. 47, fig. 359, pl. 37, fig. 464, pl. 65, fig. 553, based on specimens from NE. India.

Telchines vialis (Moore) (Pl. 139: 9, ♂)

Sonagara vialis Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883: 27, pl. 6, fig. 9 [Himalaya].

Telchines vialis: Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 127, pl. 22, fig. 2.

Striglina scitaria: Chu & Wang, 1991, *Sinozool.* 8: 327, fig. 1, pl. 1, fig. 1; *id.*, 1996: 220, fig. 167, pl. 14, fig. 1, nec Walker.

[Mechi] Godok: 11. iv. 1993, 1 ♂; 14. vi. 1993, 1 ♂; 9. x. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Kosi] Pheksinda: 6-12. v. 1994, 3 ♂ (TH). [Saragamatha] Okhaldhunga: 6. ix. 1991 (K. Ito). [Bagmati] Godavari: 4-14. v. 1991, 4 ♂; 8. v. 1992, 1 ♂; 13 & 20. vi. 1992, 2 ♂ (TH).

Aglaopus decussata decussata (Moore) (Pl. 139: 10, ♂)

Sonagara decussata Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883: 27, pl. 6, fig. 7 [N. E. Himalaya].

Misalina decussata: Whalley, 1976: 108, pl. 9, fig. 73, pl. 32, fig. 259, pl. 49, fig. 383, pl. 59, fig. 483, pl. 66, fig. 568.

[Mechi] Godok: 14. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Kosi] Pheksinda: 9. v. 1994, 1 ♂ (TH). [Bagmati] Mt Phulchouki: 6. iv. 1992, 1 ♂ (TH).

Whalley, 1976 divided this species into five subspecies and gave fine descriptions and full

illustrations. The Nepalese population is identical with the nominotypical subspecies in the male genitalia. *Misalina* Whalley, 1976, was synonymized with *Aglaopus* Turner, 1911, by Shaffer & Nielsen, 1996: 161.

Banisia lobata lobata (Moore) (Pl. 139: 11, ♀)

Durdara lobata Moore, 1881, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 177, pl. 5, fig. 16 [Khasia Hills].

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 7. v. 1994, 1 ♀; 17. vii. 1990, 1 ♀ (TH).

Among the three subspecies separated by Whalley, 1976: 149, pl. 12, fig. 118, pl. 37, fig. 291, pl. 51, fig. 408, pl. 61, fig. 503, pl. 67, fig. 584, Nepalese population belongs to the nominotypical subspecies.

Banisia fenestrifera triferina Whalley (Pl. 139: 12, ♀)

Banisia fenestrifera triferina Whalley, 1976: 170, pl. 15, fig. 149, pl. 41, fig. 312 [Sikkim].

Banisia fenestrifera: Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 129, pl. 21, fig. 14.

[Mechi] Godok: 22. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Janakpur] Suri Dovan: 22. vii. 1993, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (TH); Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Sindhulimadi: 7. x. 1986, 1 ♂ (SS). [Bagmati] Godavari: 5. viii. 1991, 1 ♀; 24 & 27. vii. 1992, 2 ♀; 6. viii. 1992, 1 ♀; 8. ix. 1992, 1 ♀ (TH)

Banisia astro Chu & Wang, 1991, *Sinozool.* 8: 338, fig. 17, pl. 2, fig. 17, from Hainan and *B. iota* Chu & Wang, 1991, *op. cit.*: 338, fig. 19; pl. 2, fig. 19, from Yunnan are at most subspecies of this wide-spread Southeast Asian species.

SICULODINAE

Tribe Siculodini

Herdonia osacesalis Walker (Pl. 139: 14, ♂)

Herdonia osacesalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 19: 964 [Silhet]; Inoue, 1993: 129, figs 2, 17-19, 46, 63, 79.

[Mechi] Taplejung: 2. vii. 1962 1 ♂ (T. Yasuda). [Sagaramatha] Okhaldhunga: 18. vi. 1991, 1 ♂; 1 vii. 1991, 1 ♂; 16. viii. 1991, 1 ♂ (K. Ito). [Bagmati] Godavari: 23. vi. 1991, 1 ♂ (TH).

Herdonia gigantea Inoue (Pl. 139: 15, ♂)

Herdonia gigantea Inoue, 1993, *Op. cit.*: 144, figs 4, 34, 35, 57, 72, 84 [Thailand].

Herdonia osacesalis: Chu & Wang, 1981, *Acta ent. sin.* 24: 85, 87, pl. 1, fig. 7; *id.*, 1992, *Sinozool.* 9: 208, fig. 7, pl. 1, fig. 7; *id.*, 1996: 242, fig. 193, pl. 16, fig. 9, nec Walker.

[Mechi] Godok: 13-15. vi. 1993, 3 ♂ (TH).

Herdonia thaiensis Inoue (Pl. 139: 13, ♂)

Herdonia thaiensis Inoue, 1993, *op. cit.*: 142, figs 11, 32, 33, 56, 71, 83 [Thailand].

[Mechi] Godok: 14 & 15. vi. 1993, 2 ♂ (TH).

Described from Thailand and N. Sumatra as a close relative of *H. margarita* Inoue, 1976 (= *H. papuensis*: Zhu & Wang, 1992, *Sinozool.* 9: 209, fig. 8, pl. 1, fig. 8; *id.*, 1996: 243, fig. 194, pl. 16, fig. 17, nec Warren).

Opula mollis (Warren), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 16, ♂)

Banisia mollis Warren, 1896, *Novit. zool.* 3: 341 [Sikkim].

Banisia mediostrigata Warren, 1897, *Novit. zool.* 4: 197 [Khasias], **syn. nov.**

Rhodoneura mollis yunnanensis Chu & Wang, 1991, *Sinozool.* 8: 239, fig. 38, pl. 2, fig. 38 [Yunnan], **syn. nov.** [Mechi] Godok: 13-15. vi. 1993, 4 ♂; 8. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Kosi] Pheksinda: 14-15. vii. 1990, 2 ♂; 7. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ (TH). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2-3. x. 1986, 1 ♂ (SS).

Although Gaede, in Seitz, *Macrolepid. World* 10: 760, treated *mediostrigata* as a subspecies of *mollis*, the former is a small individual of the latter.

Mellea taeniata (Warren) (Pl. 139: 17, ♂)

Banisia taeniata Warren, 1908, *Novit. zool.* 15: 327 [Khasias, Sikkim].

[Kosi] Chichile, 1850, 13. v. 1994, 1 ♀ (TH). [Janakpur] Chet Chet: 14. vii. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Sagarmatha] Okhaldhunga: 9 & 30. ix. 1989, 2 ♂; 13. vi. 1990, 1 ♂ (K. Ito).

Rhodoneura taeniata Warren of Chu & Wang, 1992, *Sinozool.* 9: 239, fig. 37, pl. 2, fig. 37; *id.*, 1996: 277 (misspelt as *taneiata*), fig. 232, pl. 18, fig. 11, from Yunnan and Tibet is a misidentification of this species.

Calindoea fasciata (Moore), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 18, ♂)

Microsca fasciata Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 213, pl. 7, fig. 22 [Darjeeling].

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 11. v. 1994, 1 ♂ (TH).

This species was recorded from Fukien, China, by Chu & Wang, 1992, *Sinozool.* 9: 233, 242, fig. 29, pl. 2, fig. 29; *id.*, 1996: 269, fig. 224, pl. 18, fig. 6, with illustration of genitalia, etc.

Calindoea mollicellalis Swinhoe, **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 19, ♂)

Rhodoneura mollicellalis Swinhoe, 1905?, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 15: 504 [Khasia Hills].

Rhodoneura mediostriata: Chu & Wang, 1992, *Sinozool.* 9: 231, 242 (as *mollis*), fig. 26, pl. 1, fig. 26; *id.*, 1996: 266, fig. 221, pl. 18, fig. 3, nec Warren.

[Mechi] Godok: 9. x. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH). [Kosi] Phaksinda, 4. v. 1994, 1 ♀ (TH).

Gaede, 1932, in Seitz, *Macrolepid. World* 10: 761, treated this species as a subspecies of *Rhodoneura atripunctalis* (Walker), [1866] [Java].

Microctenucha munda (Hampson) (Pl. 139: 20, ♂)

Rhodoneura munda Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1: 364 [Sikkim].

Microctenucha munda: Warren, 1900, *Novit. zool.* 7: 100.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2-3 & 7. x. 1986, 5 ♂ (SS).

Collinsa ruinosa (Warren), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 21, ♂)

Pharambara ruinosa Warren, 1908, *Novit. zool.* 15: 344 [Sikkim].

[Bagmati] Mt Phulchouki: 4. viii. 1991, 1 ♂; Godavari: 23. v. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH).

Collinsa semiperforata (Warren), (Pl. 139: 22, ♀)

Pharambara semiperforata Warren, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 17: 211 [Khasias].

Collinsa semiperforata: Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 133, pl. 23, fig. 10.

[Bagmai] Godavari: 25. iii. 1992, 1 ♀ (TH).

Collinsa fulvipicta (Warren), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 23, ♂)

Pharambara fulvipicta Warren, 1908, *Novit. zool.* 15: 343 [Khasias].

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 9. v. 1994, 1 ♂ (TH).

Collinsa subcostalis (Hampson), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 24, ♂)

Rhodoneura subcostalis Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1: 362 [Simla].

[Bagmati] Godavari: 24. v. 1992, 1 ♂ (TH).

Collinsa sphaeraria (Swinhoe) (Pl. 139: 25, ♀)

Pharambara sphaeraria Swinhoe, 1892, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1892: 18 [Khasia Hills].

Collinsa sphaeraria: Robinson *et al.*, 1994: 133, pl. 23, fig. 8.

[Mechi] Godok: 16. vi. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Dixoa multipunctata (Hampson), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 26, ♀)

Rhodoneura multipunctata Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1: 356 [Sikkim, Assam, Burma].

[Mechi] Godok: 15. vi. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Tribe Rhodoneurini

Rhodoneura atrostriatus (Hampson), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 27, ♀)

Hypolamprus atrostriatus Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. Ind.*, Moths 1: 365 [Naga Hills].
[Janakpur] Jiri: 26. vii. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH).

Rhodoneura fimbriata (Warren), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 139: 28, ♀)

Hypolamprus fimbriata Warren, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 17: 207 [Khasias].
[Bagmati] Godavari: 25. vi. 1992, 1 ♀ (TH).

Rhodoneura scripta (Warren) (Pl. 139: 29, ♀)

Pharambara scripta Warren, 1898, *Novit. zool.* 5: 7 [Khasias].
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 9. xi. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

***Rhodoneura* sp.** (Pl. 139: 30, ♂)

[Bagmati] Godavari: 20. iii. 1992, 1 ♂ (TH).

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Nolinae (Noctuidae) from Nepal

Hiroshi Inoue

In addition to the source of collections mentioned in the introduction of the Uraniidae, specimens of the Nolinae secured by H. Nakajima (abbreviated as HN), Yokohama, in 1993 are included.

In identifying this subfamily I received a kind help from Mr M. Honey, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London, while I was working there.

***Nola duplicilinea* (Hampson) (Pl. 140: 1, ♀)**

Celama duplicilinea Hampson, 1900: 12, pl. 18, fig. 8 [Sikkim].

Nola duplicilinea: Poole, 1989: 694.

[Janakpur] Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ex; Kirtipur, 1,300 m: 4. xi. 1986, 2 exs; Tansen, 1,500 m: 13. x. 1986, 4 exs; Bondi, 2,000 m: 29. x. 1986, 5 exs (SS); Changma, 2,200 m: 13. x. 1979, 1 ex (MO). [Sagarmatha] Monjo, 2,800 m: 4. x. 1979, 3 exs; Kharikhola, 1980 m: 7. x. 1979, 1 ex; Manidingma, 2,240 m: 8. x. 1979, 7 exs; Junbesi, 2,670 m: 10-11. x. 1979, 2 exs; Sete, 2,600 m: 12. x. 1979, 1 ex (MO); Okhaldhunga: 19-24. i. 1990, 3 exs; 13. i. & 24. ii. 1992, 2 exs (K. Ito). [Bagmati] Palati, 1,200 m: 9. xi. 1979, 1 ex; Ghorthali, 1,600 m: 10. xi. 1979, 3 exs; Drumthali, 2,420 m: 13. xi. 1979, 5 exs (MO); Kathmandu: 1. x. 1986, 3 exs; 21. x. 1986, 3 exs (SS); Godavari: 24. ii-3. iii. 1992, 7 exs (TH); Syabru: 8. viii. 1993, 1 ex (HN). [Karnali] Rara Lake, 2,990 m: 29. ix. 1981, 1 ex (MO).

***Nola astigma* Hampson (Pl. 140: 2, ♀)**

Nola astigma Hampson, 1894, *Fuana Br. India* (Moths) 2: 140 [Naga Hills]; Poole, 1989: 692.

Celama astigma: Hampson, 1900: 12, pl. 18, fig. 7.

[Saramatha] Manidingma, 2,240 m: 8. x. 1979, 1 ♂ (MO); Okhaldhunga: 6. ii. 1990, 1 ♀; 12. ix. 1992, 1 ♂ (K. Ito). [Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kabre, 1,760 m: 17. x. 1979, 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (MO). [Bagmati] Godavari: 3. iii. 1992, 1 ♀; 24. iii. 1993, 1 ♂ (TH); Lama Hotel: 13. viii. 1993, 1 ♀ (HN).

***Nola loxoscia* Hampson (Pl. 140: 3, ♀)**

Nola loxoscia Hampson, 1900: 33, pl. 18, fig. 33 [Sikkim].

[Saramatha] Mningma, 2,240 m: 8. x. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO); [Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MO); Bonch: 29. x. 1986, 1 ♂ (SS). [Bagmati] Godavari: 24. iii. 1993, 1 ♀ (TH). [Gandaki] Birethanti, 1,020 m: 13. x. 1991, 2 ♀ (MO).

***Nola marginata* Hampson (Pl. 140: 4, ♂, Taiwan)**

Nola marginata Hampson, 1895, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895: 296 [Bhutan]; Poole, 1989: 697.

Celama marginata: Hampson, 1900: 19.

Celama umbrata Wileman, 1916, *Entomologist* 49: 97 [Taiwan].

[Saramatha] Kharikhola, 1,980 m: 7. x. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO).

***Nola endotherma* (Hampson) (Pl. 140: 5, ♂)**

Celama endotherma Hampson, 1918, *Novit. zool.* 25: 95 [Khasis].

Nola endotherma: Poole, 1989: 695.

[Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♂ (MO).

***Nola nepalpumila* sp. nov. (Pl. 140: 6, ♂ paratype)**

Antenna in male minutely ciliated. Very small and elongate winged species, similar to *N. pumila* Snellen and *N. ceylonica* Hampson, see Yazaki, 1995, *Japan Heterocerist's J.* (182): 103-104; Inoue, 1996, *op. cit.* (189): 218. Wings more elongate than in the two, forewing above chestnut brown, with antemedian zigzag line, postmedian dotted line, shaded inwardly with fuscous fascia.

Hindwing white, darker towards termen, a faint discal dot present or absent. Length of forewing: ♂ ♀ 6-9 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 877). Valva as in *ceylonica*, spined cornuti very long, a little more than half length of aedeagus, very weakly curved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 878). Ostium funnel-shaped, together with ductus bursae membranous, ductus bursae gradually broadened, humped at the junction with elongate corpus bursae, signum a small triangular spine.

Holotype. ♂, India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling, 2,100 m, 9. xi. 1991 (MO), in coll. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo. Paratypes. Data as holotype, 15 exs. [Bagmati] Kathmandu, 1,300 m, 25-28. ix. 1979, 1 ex; Sindhu, Thulopaka, 1,800 m, 20. x. 1979, 1 ex; *ditto*, Ghorthall, 1,800 m, 10. xi. 1979, 2 exs. [Kosi] Dhankuta, 1,100 m, 2. xi. 1979, 3 exs (MO).

Nola pumila Snellen

Nola pumila Snellen, 1875, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **18**: 65 (key), 68, pl. 6, fig. 4 [Celebes].

Nola spreta Butler, 1880, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1880**: 671 [Taiwan].

Nola minuta Hampson, 1891, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid.Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **8**: 48, pl. 139, fig. 14 [Nilgiri distr.].

Nola hampsoni Kirby, 1893, *Syn. Cat. Lepid. Heteroc.* **1**: 376 (repl. name for *N. minuta*)

Celama pumila: Hampson, 1900: 25.

Nola pumilla [sic]: Poole, 1989: 700.

[Bagmati] Thulopaka, 1,800 m, Sindhu, 20. x. 1979, 1 ♂; Ghorthall, 1,100 m, Sindhu, 10. x. 1979, 1 ♂ (MO).

Nola cretacea (Hampson) (Pl. 140: 7, ♂)

Celama cretacea Hampson, 1901, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**8**: 177 [Bombay].

Nola cretacea: Poole, 1989: 694.

[Bagmati] Palati, 1,200 m: 9. xi. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO); Kirtipur, 1,300 m: 29-30. x. 1986 (SS).

Nola tenebrosa Hampson (Pl. 140: 8, ♀)

Nola tenebrosa Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) **4**: 504 [Bhutan].

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2-3. x. 1986, 1 ♀; Madanpur, 750 m: 22. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

Nola fraterna (Moore), **sp. rev.** (Pl. 140: 9, ♂)

Roeselia fraterna Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1888**: 393 [Kulla, NW. Himalaya].

Celama squalida (part.): Hampson, 1900: 24, nec Staudinger.

Nola squalida (part.): Poole, 1989: 695, nec Staudinger.

[Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♀; Kirantichhap, 1,250 m: 18. x. 1979, 1 ♂ (MO).

Although *fraterna* was considered to be a junior synonym of *N. squalida* Staudinger, 1887 [Spain], by Hampson, 1900 and Poole, 1989, it is separated by the male genitalia: harpe longer and aedeagus much shorter, see Toulgoët, 1979, *Alexanor* **11**: 133-141, figs 1-21, for a redescription of *fraterna*. Hampson, 1914: 423, pl. 23, fig. 12, was correct in resurrecting *fraterna*.

Nola taeniata Snellen (Pl. 140: 10, ♂)

Nola taeniata Snellen, 1875, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **17**: 65, pl. 6, fig. 1 [Celebes].

[Janakpur] Madanpur, 750 m, 22. x. 1986, 1 ex (SS). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 17. ix-31. x. 1986, 12 exs; Kirtipur, 1300 m, 10. x. 1986, 1 ex (SS).

Nola analis (Wileman & West) (Pl. 140: 11, ♀)

Celama analis Wileman & West, 1928, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **2**: 388 [Ceylon].

Nola analis: Poole, 1989: 692.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ex; Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 4 exs; Chapauli: 6. x. 1986, 1 ex; Madanpur, 750 m: 22. x. 1986, 2 exs (SS). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1. x. 1986, 2 exs; 7. xi. 1986, 1 ex (SS).

Nola angulata* (Moore) (Pl. 140: 12, ♀)Roeselia angulata* Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1888: 393 [Dharmasala]*Celama angulata*: Hampson, 1900: 22.*Nola angulata*: Poole, 1989: 692.

[Janakpur] Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ♀; Chapauli: 6. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

***Nola acutapicalis* sp. nov. (Pl. 140: 13, ♀ paratype)**

Female. Very similar to *angulata*, but much larger. Forewing with apex acuter, termen more strongly oblique. The ground colour and maculation nearly identical with *angulata*, but the present species is a little paler, postmedian line more strongly curved outward. Hindwing almost identical with *angulata*. Also similar to *N. cingalesa* Moore, 1882 [Ceylon], but larger and more narrowed winged, forewing with costal marks heavier. Length of forewing: 8-10 mm, against 7 mm in *angulata*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 879). Ductus bursae much longer than in *angulata*, signum absent in both species.

Holotype ♀ and paratype 1 ♀. [Sagarmatha] Okhaldhunga, 1,800 m, 8 & 11. ii. 1990 (K. Ito), in coll. Inoue.

***Nola atrocincta* sp. nov. (Pl. 140: 14, ♂ holotype)**

Similar to *N. laticincta* Hampson, 1896 [Bhutan], but wings more elongate, forewing with termen more oblique, straightish. Forewing with ground colour white, the central band between ante- and postmedian lines black, a little paler at middle, antemedian line gently arched, postmedian line angled at vein 4, then incurved, oblique outward at hindmargin. Hindwing white, darker toward termen, a dark discal dot present or absent. Underside, forewing with the central band faintly reproduced, hindwing with heavier discal dot. Length of forewing: ♂ 7 mm, ♀ 9 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 880). Harpe short but sharply pointed, thick, dorsal margin serrated. Aedeagus very short and broad, cornutus long, sharply pointed.

Female genitalia (Fig. 881). Ostium widely rounded, ductus bursae much shorter than elongate corpus bursae, a band-like sclerite at near junction with the latter. A pair of small signa developed at ovate part of corpus bursae.

Holotype ♂ and paratypes 1 ♂ 1 ♀. Sagarmatha, Solukhumbu, Mnidingma, 8. x. 1979 (MO). Holotype in coll. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo.

***Nola sindhulica* sp. nov. (Pl. 140: 15, ♂ holotype)**

Somewhat similar to *N. infralba* Inoue, 1976 [Japan], size and shape of wings almost identical with it. Forewing with ground colour ashy white, ante- and postmedian lines slender, the former acute-angled in cell, the latter strongly produced anteriorly, shaded proximally with blackish fascia, terminal are more or less darkened. Hindwing almost white or darker toward termen, discal dot faint. Underside, forewing infuscated, hindwing whiter than on upperside. Length of forewing: ♂ 7 mm, ♀ 8 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 882). Harpe a short spine, weakly serrated at dorsal margin. Aedeagus very short, cornutus a short spine.

Female genitalia (Fig. 883). Ostium rounded, its dorsal margin narrowly sclerotized, lamella antevaginalis sclerotized, ductus bursae a little shorter than cephalically globed corpus bursae. A pair of large signa, caudal one larger than the other.

Holotype ♂ and paratype 1 ♀. Janakpur, Bijayachhap, 4-5. x. 1986 (SS), in coll. Inoue.

Nola fasciata (Walker) (Pl. 140: 16, ♀)*Minnagara fasciata* Walker, 1866, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 35: 1903 [Sula].*Celama fasciata*: Hampson, 1900: 10.*Nola fasciata*: Poole, 1989: 695.

[Janakpur] Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

Nola denticulata (Moore) (Pl. 140: 17, ♀)*Roeselia denticulata* Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 287 [Calcutta]; Hampson, 1900: 63, pl. 20, fig. 4.*Meganola denticulata*: Poole, 1898: 636.

[Bagmati] Lama Hotel: 13. viii. 1993, 1 ♀ (HN).

Although this species has been assigned to *Meganola* (= *Roeselia* sensu Hampson), dissection of a male from Tiger Hill, W. Bengal, in my collection revealed that it is a typical *Nola* in its genitalia.

Rhynchopalpus tristicta (Hampson), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 140: 18, ♀)*Nola tristicta* Hampson, 1900: 37, pl. 19, fig. 4 [Sikkim].

[Janakpur] Changma, 2,200 m: 13. x. 1979, 7 exs; Jiri: 15-17. x. 1979, 2 exs (MO); Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ex; Chapauli: 6. x. 1986, 2 exs; Tansen, 1500 m: 13. x. 1986, 4 exs (SS).

[Sagarmatha] Monjo, 2,800 m: 4. x. 1979, 1 ex; Nangbug, 2,550 m: 5. x. 1979, 1 ex; Kharikhola: 7. x. 1979, 2 exs; Manidingma, 2,240 m: 8. x. 1979, 11 exs; Junbesi, 2,670 m: 10-11. x. 1979, 1 ex (MO); Okhaldunga: 21. i-7. ii. 1990, 3 exs; 14. i. 1992, 1 ex (K. Ito). [Bagmati] Ghorthali, 1,600 m: 10. xi. 1979, 1 ex; Drumthal, 2,420 m: 13. x. 1979, 4 exs (MO); Kathmandu: 1. x. 1986, 1 ex; 24. x. 1986, 1 ex; 7. xi. 1986, 1 ex; Kirtipur, 1,300 m, 27 & 29-30. x. 1986, 3 exs; 4. xi. 1986, 1 ex (SS); Godavari: 22. ix. 1991, 2 exs; 6. x. 1991, 2 exs; 8. xii. 1991, 2 exs; 26. ii. 1992, 1 ex; 3. iii. 1992, 1 ex (TH); Syabru: 8. viii. 1993, 1 ex (HN). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 9. xi. 1986, 1 ex (SS).

This species has been assigned to *Nola* since Hampson, 1900, but the male genitalia show that it is a typical *Rhynchopalpus* (= *Roeselia* sensu Hampson, = *Meganola*, see Holloway & Miller, 1994: 32), though the venation of forewing corresponds to Hampson's *Nola*.

Rhynchopalpus phaeochroa (Hampson), **comb. nov.** (Pl. 140: 19, ♂)*Celama phaeochroa* Hampson, 1900: 29, pl. 18, fig. 24 [Sikkim].*Nola phaeochroa*: Poole, 1989: 699.*Meganola phaeochroa*: Inoue, 1992: 188.

[Janakpur] Chapauli: 6. x. 1986, 1 ex (SS). [Bagmati] Godavari: 26. ii-3. iii. 1992, 18 exs; Mt Phulchouki: 2. iii. 1992, 2 exs (TH).

Antenna in male finely bipectinate as in many congeners. This species is characterized by the forewing: ground colour silvery white, blackish subbasal and median marks heavy, the latter reappearing at hindmarginal area just inside of postmedian serrated line. Rarely the median band continuing from costa to hindmargin. Antenna in male finely bipectinated as in many congeners. Length of forewing: ♂ ♀ 7-11 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 884). The typical shape of the genus. Harpe a spoon-shaped process, aedeagus slender, much longer than valva, cornutus a small spine.

Female genitalia (Fig. 885). Ductus bursae a slender tube, about as long as elongate corpus bursae. Signum a large triangular plate.

Lectotype, ♀, here designated, labelled: *Aradrappa phaeochroa* Hampson, type ♀; Sikkim, 7000, 6-1895, J. G. Pilcher; Arctiidae genitalia slide, No.896, in coll. Nat. Hist. Mus., London (Fig. 882).

***Rhynchopalpus subfuscataria* sp. nov.** (Pl. 140: 20, ♂ paratype, 21, ♀ paratype)

Very similar to *phaeochroa*, but usually forewing more strongly suffused with blackish, the central band heavier, almost always continuing from costal to hindmarginal area. Antenna in male identical with *phaeochroa*. Length of forewing: ♂ ♀ 8-9 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 886). Harpe much more slender, upcurved, aedeagus much shorter, cornutus much thicker than in *phaeochroa*, vesica covered with spinules at apical area.

Female genitalia (Fig. 887). Lamella antevaginalis a semicircular plate, ostium bursae much broader than in *phaeochroa*, corpus bursae much shorter.

Holotype, ♂: Chapauli, 1,300 m, Sindhuli, 6. x. 1986 (SS), in coll. Inoue. Paratypes. Kathmandu, 1,300 m, 1. x. 1986, 1 ex; Sindhuli, Bijayachhap, 1,100 m, 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ex; Chapauli, 1,300 m, 6. x. 1986, 1 ex; Palpa, Tansen, 1,150 m, 13. x. 1986, 2 exs; Dolakha, Bonch, 2,000 m, 29. x. 1986, 1 ex (SS). Okhaldhunga, Sagaramatha, 1,800 m, 21. i-24. ii. 1992, 3 exs (K. Ito); Godavari, 26. ii. & 2. iii. 1992, 3 exs (TH). Many more specimens from Nepal and Taiwan were examined.

***Rhynchopalpus lilliptiana* sp. nov.** (Pl. 140: 22, ♂ holotype)

Smaller than the two preceding species, but rarely it is externally indistinguishable from small individuals of *phaeochroa*. Antenna in male as in the preceding two. Length of forewing: ♂ ♀ 6-8 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 888). Valva less elongate than in the two preceding species, a small process at the tip of costa is characteristic. The shape of harpe is peculiar: a beak-shaped appendage at the tip of thick stalk. Aedeagus as short as in *subfuscataria*, but hooked cornutus much more slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 889). Ostium bursae thick, projected at right side as a pouch, ductus bursae and corpus bursae much shorter and less slender than in *phaeochroa* and *subfuscataria*.

Holotype, ♂: Kathmandu, 1,300 m, Bagmati, 7. xi. 1986 (SS), in coll. Inoue. Paratypes. Type-locality, 18 & 20. ix., 24. x., 4. xi. 1986, 5 exs; Bonch, 2,000 m, Dolakha, 29. x. 1986, 1 ex (SS).

***Rhynchopalpus erythromedia* sp. nov.** (Pl. 140: 23, ♂ holotype, 24, ♀ paratype)

Forewing with ground colour bluish, subbasal line represented by a heavy triangular mark at costal half, antemedian black line starting from blackish mark at costa, oblique inward, postmedian line nearly parallel with termen, broadened at costa and hindmargin. The area between very weak median line and postmedian line whitish anteriorly. Terminal line blackish. Hindwing white, infuscated toward termen, discal mark faint. Length of forewing: ♂ 10 mm, ♀ 8 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 890). Typical shape of the genus. Harpe very short and broad. Juxta large, ovate with pointed tip. Aedeagus shorter than valva, cornutus absent, but apical area of vesica covered with spinules.

Female genitalia (Fig. 891). Lamella antevaginalis bilobed, with pointed tips. Ostium and ductus bursae nearly as long as ovate corpus bursae. Signum a large triangular plate.

Holotype, ♂: Changma, 2,200 m, Remechhap, Janakpur, 13. x. 1979 (MO), in coll. Nat. Sci. Mus., Tokyo. Paratype: Palati, 1,200 m, Sindhu, Bagmati, 9. xi. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO), in coll. Nat. Sci. Mus., Tokyo.

***Rhynchopalpus brunnellus* Hampson** (Pl. 140: 25, ♀)

Rhynchopalpus brunnellus Hampson, 1893, *Illustr. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 9: 89, pl. 158, fig. 31 [Ceylon]; Holloway & Miller, 1995, *Bishop Mus., Occasional Papers* 42: 31, figs 1, 2.

Nola brunnella: Hampson, 1900: 34.

Meganola pseudohyphen Inoue, 1982, *Moths Japan* 1: 667; 2: pl. 154, figs 26, 27, pl. 351, fig. 1, pl. 353, fig. 9 [S. Japan].

Nola brunnellus: Poole, 1989: 693.

[Janakpur] Kabre, 1,760 m: 17. x. 1979, 2 exs; Shera, 1,420 m: 19. x. 1979, 3 exs (MO). [Sagarmatha] Okhaldhunga: 18. x. 1990, 1 ex (K. Ito). [Bagmati] Thulopaka, 1,800 m: 20. x. 1979, 1 ex; Ghorthali, 1,600 m: 10. xi. 1979, 4 exs (MO); Kathmandu: 17-27. x. 1986, 9 exs; 4. xi. 1986, 1 ex (SS). [Gandaki] Naudanda, 1,470 m: 12. x. 1981, 1 ex; Chandrung, 1,920 m: 22. x. 1981, 1 ex (MO).

***Rhynchopalpus major major* (Hampson) (Pl. 140: 26, ♀)**

Nola major Hampson, 1891, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 8: 48, pl. 139, fig. 13 [Nilgiri Dist.].

Nola distributa (part.): Hampson, 1900: 56, nec Walker.

Meganola major: Inoue, 1982, *Moths Japan* 2: 343.

Rhynchopalpus major: Inoue, 1996, *Japan Heterocerists' J.* (189): 220.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 3. x. 1986, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SS); Jiri: 30. xii. 1993, 1 ♀ (K. Suzuki).

The genitalia of this wide-spread species are illustrated by Holloway, 1979, *Survey Lepid. New Caledonia*: fig. 94: 1 (male), and by Inoue, 1982, *op. cit.*, pl. 350, fig. 14 (male), pl. 353, fig. 13 (female).

***Rhynchopalpus flexuosa* (Poujade), comb. nov. (Pl. 140: 27, ♀)**

Nola flexuosa Poujade, 1887, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) 6: 167 [Moupin].

Roeselia sikkima Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 287 [Darjeeling].

Celama flexuosa: Hampson, 1900: 27, pl. 18, fig. 26.

[Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO); Madanpur, 750 m: 22. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS). [Gandaki] Chandrung, 1,920 m: 22. x. 1981, 1 ♀ (MO).

***Rhynchopalpus scripta* (Moore), comb. nov. (Pl. 140: 28, ♂)**

Roeselia scripta Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1888: 393 [Darjeeling]; Hampson, 1900: 56, fig. 18.

Selca scripta: Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1: 146, fig. 97.

Meganola scripta: Poole, 1989: 639.

[Janakpur] Jiri: 15-16. x. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO); Chapauli: 6. x. 1986, 1 ♂ (SS). [Bagmati] Kirtipur, 1,300 m: 4. xi. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS). [Gandaki] Dhamgus Danda: 23. x. 1918, 1 ♀ (MO).

***Rhynchopalpus nitida* (Hampson), comb. nov. (Pl. 140: 29, ♀)**

Selca nitida Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1: 147 [Manipur, E. Pegu].

Roeselia nitida: Hampson, 1900: 58, pl. 19, fig. 27.

Meganola nitida: Poole, 1989: 638.

[Janakpur] Shera, 1,420 m: 19. x. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO). [Sagarmatha] Monjo, 2,800 m: 4. x. 1979, 1 ♀ (MO). [Bagmati] Kathmandu, 1,300 m, 17. ix. 1986, 1 ♂ (SS). [Gandaki] Birethanti, 1,020 m: 13. x. 1981, 1 ♂ (MO).

***Rhynchopalpus argentescens* (Hampson), comb. nov. (Pl. 140: 31, ♂)**

Pisara argentescens Hampson, 1985, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895: 296 [Sikkim].

Roeselia argentescens: Hampson, 1900: 58.

Meganola argentescens: Poole, 1989: 635.

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 6-13. v. 1994, 1 ♂ (TH).

***Rhynchopalpus argentalis argentalis* (Moore), comb. nov. (Pl. 140: 32, ♀)**

Aglossa argentalis Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 89 [Darjeeling].

Nola argentalis: Hampson, 1900: 35, fig. 8.

[Mechi] Walunchung, 3,050 m: 26. vii. 1963, 1 ♀ (TH).

Although this species had been placed in *Nola*, its genitalia are typical *Rhynchopalpus* as I, 1992: 188, already assigned to *Meganola*.

Dialithoptera gemmata (Hampson) (Pl. 140: 30, ♂)

Pisara gemmata Hampson, 1896, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 4: 506 [Sikkim].

Dialithoptera gemmata: Hampson, 1900: 50, fig. 15.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 & 3. x. 1986, 2 ♂ (SS).

Sarbena ustipennis (Hampson) (Pl. 140: 33, ♀)

Cyphotopsyche ustipennis Hampson, 1895, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895: 297, fig. 268 [Bhutan].

Roeselia lignifera (part.): Hampson, 1900: 52, fig. 17, nec Walker.

Sarbena lignifera (part.): Poole, 1989: 688, nec Walker.

Sarbena ustipennis: Inoue, 1996, *Japan Heterocerists' J.* (189): 127, figs 1, 2, 4-6.

[Janakpur] Bijayachhap: 4-5. x. 1986, 1 ♀ (SS).

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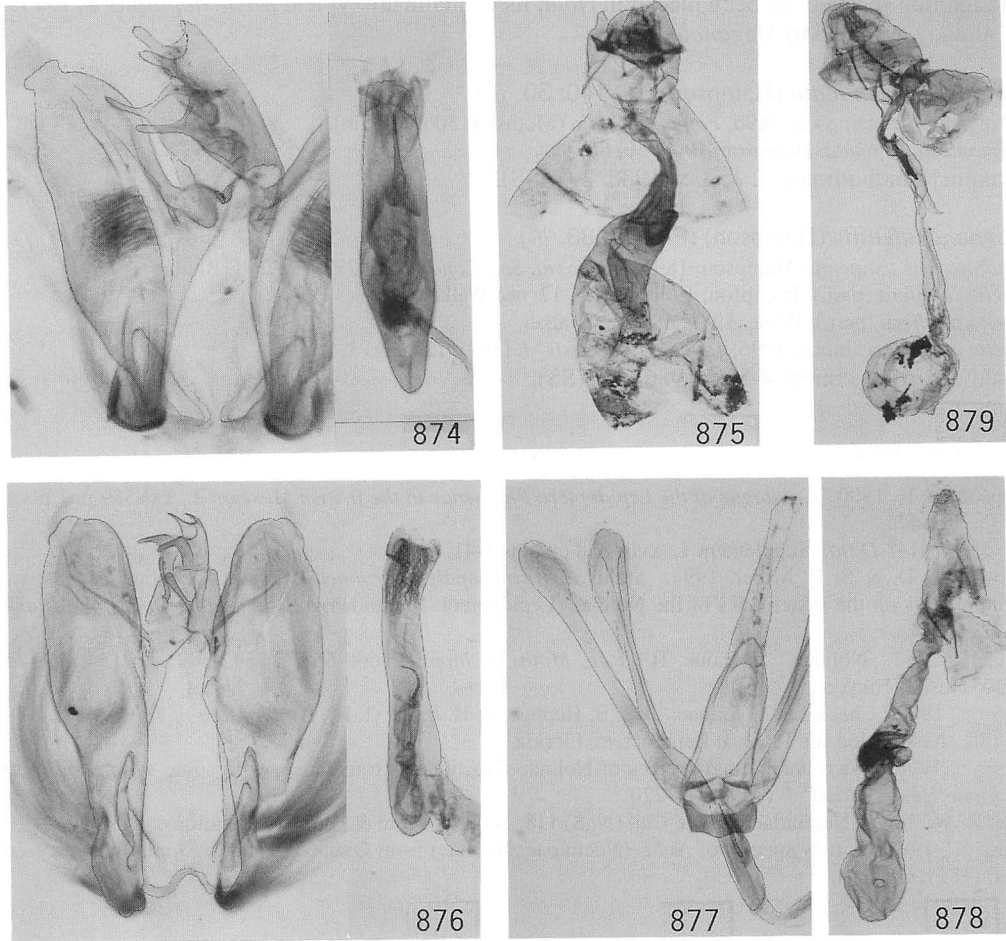
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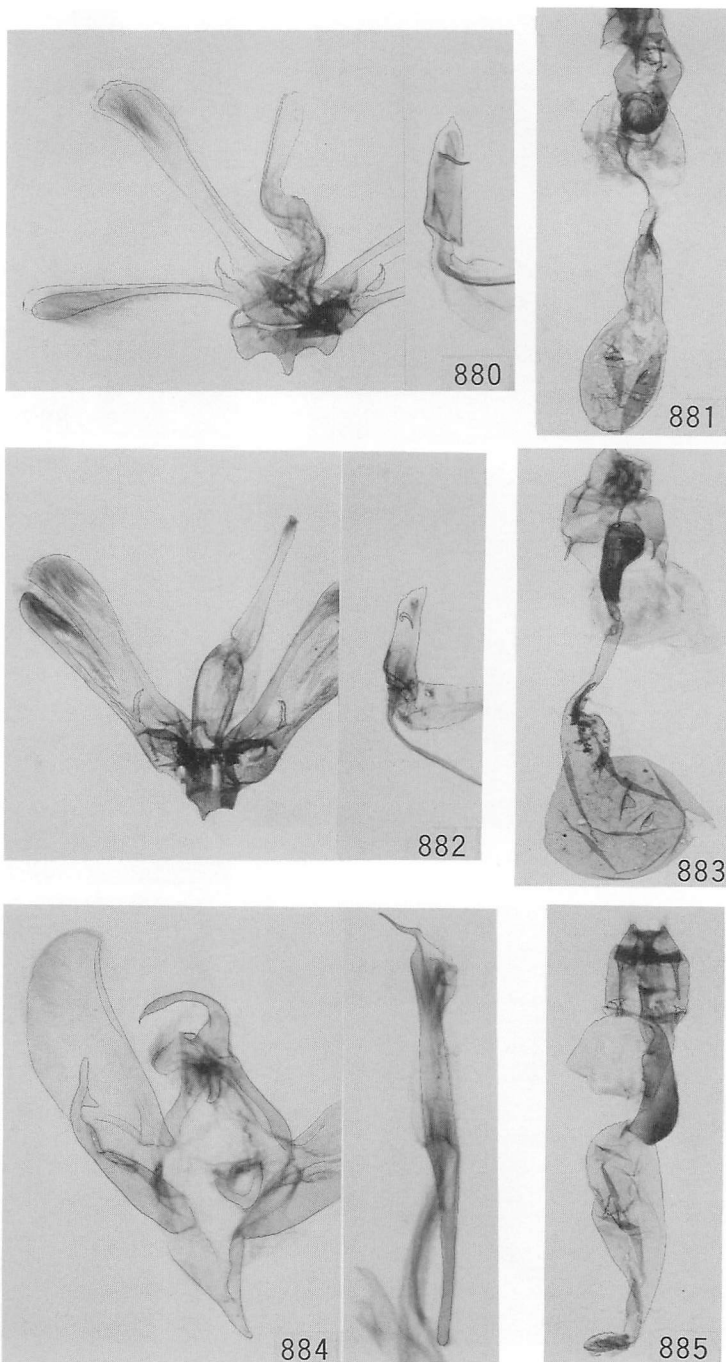
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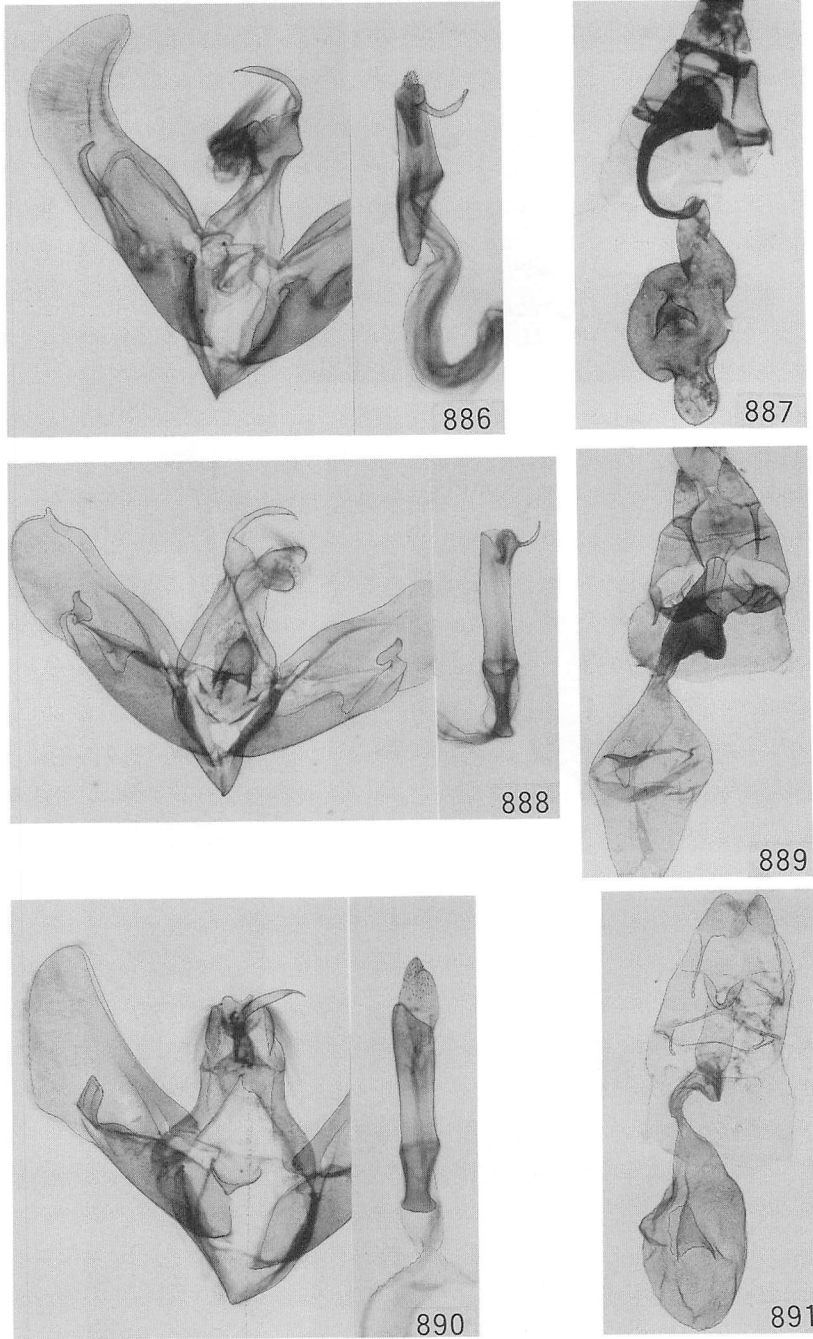
Fig. 873. Lectotype of *Celama phaeochroa* Hampson, ♀.



Figs 874-879. Male and female genitalia. 874. *Epiplima adamantina* sp. n., ♂. 875. Ditto, ♀. 876. *E. puncticulosa* sp. n., ♂. 877. *Nola nepalpumila* sp. n., ♂. 878. Ditto, ♀. 879. *N. acutapicalis* sp. n., ♀.



Figs 880-885. Male and female genitalia. 880. *Nola atrocincta* sp. n., ♂. 881. *Ditto*, ♀. 882. *N. sindhulica* sp. n., ♂. 883. *Ditto*, ♀. 884. *Rhynchopalpus phaeochroa* (Hampson), ♂. 885. *Ditto*, ♀.



Figs 886-891. Male and female genitalia. 886. *Rhynchopalpus subfuscataria* sp. n., ♂. 887. *Ditto*, ♀. 888. *R. lilliptiana* sp. n., ♂. 889. *Ditto*, ♀. 890. *R. erythromedia* sp. n., ♂. 891. *Ditto*, ♀.

Pyralidae of Nepal (II)

Hiroshi Yamanaka

In this part 153 species of the Pyralidae belonging to eleven subfamilies occurring in various localities of Nepal are listed from the collection of the late Mr T. Haruta and his collector and Mr S. Sakurai. Among them 37 species are newly added (*-marked) to the works in Part 4 (see Robinson *et al.* and Yamanaka) and three new species, *Pleuroptya obfuscalis*, *Glyphodes harutai*, *Noctuides sakurii*, belonging to subfamilies Pyraustinae and Epipaschiinae are described.

In writing this paper I wish to express my cordial thanks to Mr M. Shaffer, Department Entomology, the Natural History Museum, London, for his invaluable advice and his giving me an opportunity to examine south-east Asian Pyralid specimens in the Museum. My appreciation is also due to Dr H. Inoue, Iruma, Saitama, for his kind advice in various ways. I also wish to thank the late Mr T. Haruta and Mr S. Sakurai for their kindness in offering me the valuable Nepalese specimens of the Pyralidae.

CRAMBINAE

Euchromius ocellus (Haworth) (Pl. 141: 1)

Palparia ocella Haworth, [1811], *Lepid. Br.*: 486.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 3 ♂2 ♀, 25. v. 1992 (S. Sakurai).

**Chilo partellus* (Swinhoe) (Pl. 141: 2 ♂, 3 ♀)

Crambus partellus Swinhoe, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1885: 879.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂3 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂, 29-30. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

**Ancylolomia indica* Felder & Rogenhofer (Pl. 141: 4)

Ancylolomia indica Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875, *Reise öst. Fregatte Novara* (Zool.) 2: pl. 137, fig. 19.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂2 ♀, 24. ix. 1986; 3 ♂12 ♀, 25. ix. 1986; 3 ♂17 ♀, 26. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 14.v.1990. Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x.1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 4 ♂, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

SCHOENOBIINAE

Scirpophaga nivella (Fabricius) (Pl. 141: 6 ♂, 7 ♀)

Tinea nivella Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* 3: 296.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 24. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1986; 5 ♂1 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Scirpophaga incertulas (Walker) (Pl. 141: 8 ♂, 9 ♀)

Chilo incertulas Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insectis Colln Br. Mus.* 27: 143.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂4 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 2 ♂4 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Ramila angustifimbrialis (Swinhoe) (Pl. 141: 5)

Crambostenia angustifimbrialis Swinhoe, 1890, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1890: 293.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1990; 1 ♀, 8. v. 1991; 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1992. [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1966 (S. Sakurai).

GLAPHYRIINAE

Hellula undalis (Fabricius) (Pl. 143: 1)

Phalaena undalis Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Insect.* 2: 272.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 23. v. 1992; 1 ♂, 27. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

MUSOTIMINAE

Paracymoriza inextricata (Moore) (Pl. 141: 10)

Cymoriza inextricata Moore, 1887, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 210, pl. 7, fig. 7.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 28. ix. 1991; 1 ♀, 25. vi. 1992. Kathmandu: 2 ♀, 7. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 4. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Paracymoriza rivularis*** (Moore), **comb. n.** (Pl. 141: 11)

Cymoriza rivularis Moore, 1887, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 210, pl. 7, fig. 8.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2. x. 1991. Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 19. ix. 1986. (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Since Klima (1937) this species has been placed in the genus *Parthenodes* Guenée, 1854. According to my observation the genitalic structures of both sexes and general pattern of both wings of this species are similar to those of *Oligostigma vagalis* Walker, [1866], the type species of the genus *Paracymoriza* Warren, 1890.

Paracymoriza vagalis (Walker) (Pl. 141: 12)

Oligostigma vagalis Walker, [1866], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 34: 1530.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Paracymoriza albifascialis*** Hampson (Pl. 141: 14)

Paracymoriza albifascialis Hampson, 1891, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 8: 140, pl. 156, figs 1, 9.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 5 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 2 ♀, 3. x. 1986. (S. Sakurai).

Uthinia albisignalis (Hampson) (Pl. 141: 15)

Orphnophanes albisignalis Hampson, 1896, *Fauna Br. India (Moths)* 4: 231.

[Bagmati] Kirtipur, 1 ♂, 31. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

ACENTROPINAE

Elophila difflualis (Snellen) (Pl. 141: 16)

Hydrocampa difflualis Snellen, 1882, in Veth., *Midden-Sumatra* 4 (1): 75.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 21. v. 1992 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 15. v. 1991. Kathmandu: 4 ♀, 18. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Eoophyla peribocalis (Walker) (Pl. 141: 13)

Cataclysta peribocalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 17: 446.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 15. iv. 1990; 1 ♀, 18. iii. 1992; 1 ♀, 21. iii. 1992; 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1992.

****Parapoynx bilinealis*** (Snellen) (Pl. 141: 17)

Oligostigma bilinealis Snellen, 1876, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 19: 196, pl. 8, figs 1a-c.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Parapoynx fluctuosalis (Zeller) (Pl. 141: 18)

Nymphula fluctuosalis Zeller, 1852, *Lepid. Microptera Caffrorum*: 27.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Lumbini] Tansen: 6 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu, 8 ♀, 18. ix. 1986; 5 ♂4 ♀, 19. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 18. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 5 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 4 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Parapoynx stagnalis* (Zeller) (Pl. 141: 19)**

Nymphula stagnalis Zeller, 1852, *Lepid. Microptera Caffrorum*: 26.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 18. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 19. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 6 ♀, 3. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 7. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

ODONTIINAE

***Autocharis amethystina* Swinhoe (Pl. 141: 20)**

Autocharis amethystina Swinhoe, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 14: 149.

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Autocharis fessalis* (Swinhoe) (Pl. 141: 21)**

Glyphodes fessalis Swinhoe, 1886, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1886: 459, pl. 41, fig. 13.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 10. iv. 1992; 1 ♀, 19. iv. 1992. [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Clupeosoma suffusale* (Walker) (Pl. 141: 22)**

Scopula suffusalis Walker, [1866], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 34: 1471.

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

EVERGESTINAE

***Evergestis forficalis* (Linnaeus) (Pl. 143: 2)**

Phalaena forficalis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (Edn 10) 1: 533.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 29. iv. 1990; 1 ♀, 2. vi. 1992.

PYRAUSTINAE

***Hyalobathra coenostolalis* (Snellen) (Pl. 124: 1)**

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Isocentris filalis* (Guenée) (Pl. 141: 25)**

Asopia filalis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 8: 204.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Anania verbascalis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) (Pl. 124: 28)**

[Bagmati] Madanpur: 2 ♂, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Crocidophora aurimargo* (Warren) (Pl. 142: 23)**

Circobotys aurimargo Warren, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 18: 109.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 26. v. 1990.

***Crypsiptya coclesalis* (Walker) (Pl. 124: 4)**

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Paliga rubicundalis* Warren (Pl. 124: 5)**

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂2 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♂4 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂5 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 2 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Lamprophaia ablactalis (Walker) (Pl. 142: 24)

Botys ablactalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Coll Br. Mus.* 18: 660.
[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 26. v. 1992.

Antigastra catalaunalis (Duponchel) (Pl. 141: 23)

Botys catalaunalis Duponchel, 1833, in Godart & Duponchel, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.* 8 (2): 330, pl. 232, fig. 8.
[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 9. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Euclasta defamatalis (Walker) (Pl. 141: 24)

Ilurgia defamatalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Coll Br. Mus.* 18: 544.
[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Calamochrous dichroma (Moore) (Pl. 142: 28)

Ebulea dichroma Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 223.
[Bagmati] Mt Phulchouki: 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1992.

****Pilocrocis barcalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 29)

Botys barcalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Coll Br. Mus.* 19: 1001.
[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Udea ferrugalis (Hübner) (Pl. 124: 30)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂, 27. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 3. xi. 1986; 1 ♀, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 20. ix. 1986; 2 ♂, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Cirrhochrta brizoalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 1)

Margaronia brizoalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 19: 976.
[Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 24. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).
[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Cirrhochrta fumipalpis Felder & Rogenhofer (Pl. 142: 2)

Cirrhochrta fumipalpis Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875, *Reise öst. Fregatte Novara (Zool.)* 2: pl. 135, fig. 31.
[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 15. x. 1992. [Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Camptomastix hisbonalis (Walker) (Pl. 125: 1)

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 27. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 10. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Pycnarmon alboflavalis (Moore) (Pl. 141: 26)

Conogethes alboflavalis Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 220.
[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Hymenia perspectalis (Hübner) (Pl. 141: 27)

Pyralis perspectalis Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* 6: 18, pl. 16, fig. 101.
[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Spoladea recurvalis (Fabricius) (Pl. 125: 2)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1986; 2 ♂, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 19. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 20. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 1. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 29. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Eurrhparodes tricoloralis* (Zeller) (Pl. 141: 28)**

Botys tricoloralis Zeller, 1852, *Lepid. Microptera Caffrorum*: 31.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Diasemiopsis ramburialis* (Duponchel) (Pl. 141: 29)**

Hydrocampa ramburialis Duponchel, [1834], in Godart & Duponchel, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.* 8 (2): 343, pl. 233, fig. 6.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂, 2. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 2 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Agrotera scissalis* (Walker) (Pl. 125: 3)**

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* (Guenée) (Pl. 125: 10)**

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 24. ix. 1986; 2 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 18. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 20. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 1. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Cnaphalocrocis exigua* (Butler), comb. n. (Pl. 141: 30)**

Samea exigua Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 4: 453.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 20-25. vi. 1992. Kirtipur: 2 ♂, 29-30. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 18. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Jiri: 1 ♀, 23. x. 1992. Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Marumo (1930, *Oyo-Dobutsu Zasshi* 2: 39 (Japanese), 41 (English)) established the genus *Susumia* for *Samea exigua* Butler. Recently Shaffer *et al.* (1996: 199) treated *Susumia* as a junior synonym of *Cnaphalocrocis* Lederer, 1863.

****Cnaphalocrocis trapezalis* (Guenée), comb. n. (Pl. 141: 31)**

Salbia trapezalis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.)* 8: 200.

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 19. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 24. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bonch: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Since Hampson (1896) this species has been placed in the genus *Marasmia* Lederer, 1863, but it was treated as a junior synonym of *Cnaphalocrocis* Lederer, 1863 by Shaffer *et al.* (1996: 199). According to my observation the general pattern of both wings and genitalic structures of both sexes of this species are similar to those of the members of the genus *Cnaphalocrocis*. Accordingly I have placed it in *Cnaphalocrocis*.

***Syngamia falsidicalis* (Walker) (Pl. 125: 5)**

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Aethaloessa calidalis calidalis* (Guenée) (Pl. 125: 6)**

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 7. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂ 4 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 4 ♂ 7 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Analthes semitritalis* Lederer (Pl. 124: 12)**

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 2 ♂, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Filodes sexpunctalis Snellen (Pl. 125: 14)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♂, 5, x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Tyspanodes linealis (Moore) (Pl. 142: 25)

Propachys linealis Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867**: 665, pl. 33, fig. 17.

[Bagmati] Mt Phulchouki: 1 ♀, 18. vi. 1992. [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Nevrina procopia (Stoll) (Pl. 124: 18)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Peribona venosa (Butler) (Pl. 125: 15)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi : 3 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Nacoleia commixta (Butler) (Pl. 125: 8)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 18. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Nacoleia tampiusalis (Walker) (Pl. 141: 32)

Botys tampiusalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **18**: 704.

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Glycythyma chrysorycta*** (Meyrick) (Pl. 141: 33)

Semioceros chrysorycta Meyrick, 1884, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1884**: 320.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Metoea foederalis (Guenée) (Pl. 125: 9)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 9. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂1 ♀, 27. x. 1986; 1 ♂3 ♀, 29-30. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 1 ♂1 ♀, 29. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Diathrausta profundalis Lederer (Pl. 141: 34)

Diathrausta profundalis Lederer, 1863, *Wien. ent. Monatschr.* **7**: 438, pl. 2, fig. 24, pl. 17. fig. 7.

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂1 ♀, 29-30. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Piletocera aegimiusalis (Walker) (Pl. 141: 35)

Desmia aegimiusalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **19**: 929.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 2 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Omiodes diemenalis (Guenée) (Pl. 141: 36)

Asopia diemenalis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) **8**: 203.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 24. ix. 1986; 4 ♀, 25. ix. 1986; 1 ♂1 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Madanpur: 7 ♂4 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂2 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Omiodes indicatus (Fabricius) (Pl. 125: 11)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 2 ♂3 ♀, 25-26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 26. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 29-30. x. 1986; 8 ♂11 ♀, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 20. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 21. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986; 2 ♂2 ♀, 24. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 2 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 2 ♂3 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 2 ♂2 ♀, 29. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Conogethes punctiferalis (Guenée) (Pl. 124: 14)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂³ ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Conogethes evaxalis (Walker) (Pl. 142: 3 ♂, 4 ♀)

Botys evaxalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br.Mus.* 19: 995.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 20. vii. 1992; 1 ♀, 23. vii. 1992. [Janakpur] Shindlimadi: 1 ♂² ♀, 3-7. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 4 ♂, 4-5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂¹ ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Rehimena phrynealis (Walker) (Pl. 142: 5)

Botys phrynealis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 18: 630.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 3 ♂¹ ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Goniorhynchus signatalis (Walker) (Pl. 124: 15)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 2 ♂, 5. xi. 1986; 1 ♂, 10. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂¹ ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 2 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Pagyda salvalis Walker (Pl. 124: 32)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 7 ♂⁷ ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 19. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂¹ ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Endocrossis flavibasalis (Moore) (Pl. 125: 13)

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Meroctena tullalis (Walker) (Pl. 124: 26 ♀)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 7. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂³ ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Dichocrocis rigidalis*** (Snellen) (Pl. 142: 6)

Zebronia rigidalis Snellen, 1890, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1890: 631.

[Mehi] Godok: 1 ♀, 10. x. 1993.

Botyodes asialis Guenée (Pl. 124: 20)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 2. x. 1986; 1 ♂² ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 2 ♂¹ ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Botyodes principalis Leech (Pl. 124: 21)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂¹ ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂¹ ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Botyodes diniasalis (Walker) (Pl. 124: 24)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♂³ ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Botyodes caldusalis (Walker) (Pl. 124: 19)

[Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Pleuroptya balteata (Fabricius) (Pl. 125: 16)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Pleuroptya ruralis (Scopoli) (Pl. 125: 18)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 9. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 26. x. 1986; 1 ♂⁴, 27. x. 1986. (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 2 ♂, 20. x. 1986; 3 ♀, 20. x. 1986; 8 ♀, 21. x. 1986; 1 ♂³ ♀, 24. x. 1986; 4 ♀, 7. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂¹ ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Pleuroptya nigriflava (Swinhoe) (Pl. 125: 19)

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Pleuroptya deficiens (Moore) (Pl. 125: 22)

[Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Pleuroptya obfuscalis* sp. n.** (Pl. 142: 30, paratype ♀)

Expanse 29-30mm. Very similar to *P. iopasalis* (Walker, 1859), described from India (*cf.* Inoue, 1982: 343, pl. 40, fig.14 (♂)), in maculation, but wings broader in both sexes; ground colour of upperside of both wings somewhat strongly tinted with ochreous, basal and terminal area of forewing much more densely suffused with brownish fuscous; orbicular spot usually indistinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 897). Similar to those of *P. iopasalis*. Valva with costa slightly inflated at middle, bearing a bunch of hair, while in *iopasalis* costa simple. Transverse band of gnathos densely covered with hair, while in *iopasalis* it is naked and with a semisupatulate central process (Fig. 898). Aedeagus broader, and cornutus shorter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 900). Similar to those of *P. iopasalis*, but ductus bursae shorter; corpus bursae a little smaller and with a small roughly scobinated signum (Fig. 901), while in *iopasalis* signum absent.

Holotype. ♂, Bagmati, Mt Phulchouki (2,075 m), 17. vi. 1990 (*ex* T. Haruta). Paratypes. 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, Bagmati, Godavari (1,600 m), 4. viii. 1991 (*ex* T. Haruta); 1 ♀, Janakpur, Chapauli, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Coptobasis lunalis (Guenée) (Pl. 125: 23)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 2 ♂³ ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Hemopsis dissipatalis*** (Lederer) (Pl. 142: 31)

Botys dissipatalis Lederer, 1863, *Wien. ent. Monatschr.* 7: 474, pl. 11, fig. 13.

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 1 ♂, 9. vii. 1991.

****Syllepte tibialis*** (Moore) (Pl. 142: 7)

Synclera tibialis Moore, 1888, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 216.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 2 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Mechi] Godok: 1 ♂, 13. vi. 1993.

****Syllepte chromalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 8)

Botys? chromalis Walker, [1866], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 34: 1453.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Nothosalbia straminealis*** (Guenée), **comb. rev.** (Pl. 142: 9)

Salbia straminealis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 8: 200.

[Bagmati] Madanpur: 3 ♂, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Salbia straminealis Guenée is the type species of *Nothosalbia* Swinhoe, 1900, *Cat. east. and Aust. Lepid. Heterocera Colln Oxf. Univ. Mus.* 2: 471.

****Pardomima amyntusalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 10)

Botys amyntusalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 18: 662.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Patania concatenalis (Walker) (Pl. 125: 24)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Haritalodes derogatus (Fabricius) (Pl. 125: 25)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Agathodes ostentalis (Geyer) (Pl. 125: 27)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂2 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Palpita warrenalis (Swinhoe) (Pl. 125: 28)

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 2 ♂1 ♀, 27. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 4. xi. 1986; 1 ♀, 10. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 1. x. 1986; 2 ♂2 ♀, 18. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 20. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 21. x. 1986; 1 ♂2 ♀, 24. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 7. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Palpita asiaticalis Inoue (Pl. 125: 29)

[Janakpur] Bonch: 1 ♀, 29. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Palpita fraterna (Moore) (Pl. 125: 30)

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 26. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 2 ♂, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Palpita perunionalis Inoue (Pl. 125: 31)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 2 ♂1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 24. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 25. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Diaphania indica (Saunders) (Pl. 126: 1)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 26. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 27. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 18. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 21. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 2 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Glyphodes bicolor (Swainson) (Pl. 142: 14)

Botis [sic] *bicolor* Swainson, [1821], *Zool. Illust.* (1) 2: pl. 77, fig. 2.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂2 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Glyphodes orbiferalis Hampson (Pl. 142: 17)

Glyphodes orbiferalis Hampson, 1986, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 4: 360.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 15. v. 1991.

Glyphodes bivitalis Guenée (Pl. 126: 2)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Glyphodes harutai* sp. n.** (Pl. 142: 15, paratype ♀)

Expanse 21-23mm. Very similar to *G. duplicalis* Inoue, Munroe & Mutuura, 1981, *Tinea* 11: 91, figs 1-2, 5, 7, described from Japan in colour and maculation, but ground colour of upperside of both wings more or less strongly tinged with buff; orbicular spot a little smaller; subterminal and terminal band of hindwing a little narrower.

Male & female genitalia (Figs 892, 895). Very similar to *G. pyloalis* Walker, 1859 described from north China rather than to *G. duplicalis*, but different from those of the former as follows. In male apico-dorsal portion of the uncus more weakly dilated (Fig. 893). In female collar of ductus bursae a little shorter and more or less strongly sclerotized.

Holotype. ♂, Bagmati, Godavari (1,600 m), 2. x. 1992 (ex T. Haruta). Paratypes. Same locality as holotype, 1 ♂, 20. v. 1990, 1 ♂, 12. vii. 1992, 1 ♀, 13. vii. 1992, 1 ♀, 14. vii. 1992, 1 ♀, 16. ix. 1992 (ex T. Haruta). Sagarmatha, Okhaldhunga, 1 ♂, 3. ix. 1991 (K. Ito).

Glyphodes stolalis Guenée (Pl. 126: 3)

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂2 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Glyphodes caesalis Walker (Pl. 126: 4)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 7. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 3 ♂5 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 2 ♂3 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Glyphodes canthusalis Walker (Pl. 126: 5)

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂1 ♀, 18. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Agrioglypta eurytusalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 18)

Glyphodes eurytusalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 17: 503.
[Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Agrioglypta zelimalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 19)

Glyphodes zelimalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 17: 502
[Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Talanga sexpunctalis (Moore) (P. 126: 13)

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 21. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 3 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂2 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Nausinoe geometralis (Guenée) (Pl. 142: 11)

Lepyrodes geometralis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.)* 8: 278, pl. 8, fig. 6.
[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 9. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Nausinoe perspectata*** (Fabricius) (Pl. 142: 16)

Phalaena perspectata Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.*: 640.
[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Hyaloplaga pulchralis (Moore) (Pl. 126: 10)

[Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Rhagoba octomaculalis (Moore) (Pl. 142: 20, 21)

Filodes octomaculalis Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 95.

[Kosi] Pheksinda: 1 ♀, 13. vii. 1991; 1 ♂, 14. vii. 1992; 3 ♀, 18-22. vii. 1992.

Pygospila tyres (Cramer) (Pl. 126: 14)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂2 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂3 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Omphisa repetitalis*** Snellen (Pl. 142: 22)

Omphisa repetitalis Snellen, 1890, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1890**: 621, pl. 19, figs 6, 6a.

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Mechi] Godok: 1 ♂, 15. vi. 1993; 1 ♀, 8. x. 1986.

Synclera subtessellalis (Walker) (Pl. 126: 12)

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♂1 ♀, 29-30. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 20. ix. 1986; 1 ♂, 24. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Synclera univocalis*** (Walker) (Pl. 142: 12)

Glyphodes univocalis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insecta Colln Br. Mus.* **17**: 499.

[Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♂, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Sagarmatha] Okhaldhunga: 1 ♂, 8. x. 1991 (K. Ito).

Polythlipta cerealis Lederer (Pl. 126: 15)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 4 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Leucinodes orbonalis Guenée (Pl. 126: 11)

[Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Leucinodes apicalis*** Hampson (Pl. 142: 13)

Leucinodes apicalis Hampson, 1896, *Fauna Br. India (Moths)* **4**: 371.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Sameodes cancellalis (Zeller) (Pl. 126: 18)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1986; 3 ♂5 ♀, 26. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 27. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 21. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 1. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986. [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 1 ♂6 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂2 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂2 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Protonoceras capitale (Fabricius) (Pl. 126: 20)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Terastia egialealis (Walker) (Pl. 126: 16)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 21. v. 1992 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Maruca vitrata (Fabricius) (Pl. 126: 22)

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 3 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986; 3 ♂3 ♀, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 20. ix. 1986; 1 ♀, 19. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Herpetogramma phaeoptera*** (Guenée) (Pl. 142: 26)

Botys phaeopteralis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes (Lépid.)* **8**: 349.

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 2 ♂, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Herpetogramma licarsisale (Walker) (Pl. 127: 1)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 21. v. 1992 (S. Sakurai). [Bheri] Nepalganj: 3 ♂, 25. ix. 1986; 5 ♂ 10 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 18. ix. 1986; 3 ♀, 19. ix. 1986; 4 ♀, 20. x. 1986; 1 ♂ 5 ♀, 20. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 21. x. 1986; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 24. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Herpetogramma luctuosale luctuosale (Guenée) (Pl. 127: 2)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Herpetogramma cynarale (Walker) (Pl. 142: 27)

Botys cynaralis Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **18**: 672.

[Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Diasemia accalis (Walker) (Pl. 127: 4)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♀, 21. v. 1992 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 27. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 29-30. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

PYRALINAE

Pyralis regalis princeps Butler (Pl. 143: 3)

Pyralis princeps Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* **7**: 91, pl. 134, fig. 12.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 25. vi. 1992.

****Hypsopygia pernigralis*** (Ragonot) (Pl. 143: 4)

Orthopygia pernigralis Ragonot, 1891, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **60**: 32.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Herculia igniflualis (Walker) (Pl. 127: 5)

[Bagmati] Kirtipur: 1 ♀, 2. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Herculia suffusalis (Walker) (Pl. 143: 6)

Pyralis suffusalis Walker, [1866], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* **34**: 1235.

[Bagmati] Madanpur: 2 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Mechi] Godok: 1 ♀, 13. x. 1993.

****Hypanchyla fuscibasalis*** (Snellen) (Pl. 143: 5)

Stericta fuscibasalis Snellen, 1880, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **23**: 199; Snellen, 1883, *ibid.* **26**: pl. 6, figs 3, 3a.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 25. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Gauna endotrichalis (Warren) (Pl. 127: 8)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Tamraca torridalis (Lederer) (Pl. 127: 18)

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Koremalepis tactilis*** (Swinhoe) (Pl. 143: 7)

Stemmatophora tactilis Swinhoe, 1890, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1890**: 290.

[Janakpur] Jiri: 1 ♀, 26. iv. 1993. Sindhulimadi: 2 ♂, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Mechi] Godok: 1 ♂, 13. vi. 1993.

Sacada discinota (Moore) (Pl. 127: 13 ♂, 14 ♀)

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 4. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bonch: 3 ♂, 29. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Sacada pallescens Hampson (Pl. 127: 17)

[Bagmati]: Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Sacada flexuosa (Snellen) (Pl. 143: 8)

Paravetta flexuosa Snellen, 1890, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1890**: 558.

[Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 9. xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Mechi] Godok: 1 ♂, 21. iv. 1993; 1 ♂, 15. vi. 1993.

****Arippara indicator*** Walker (Pl. 143: 9)

Arippara indicator Walker, 1864, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. (Zool.)* **7**: 74.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1992. [Lumbini] Tansen: 1 ♀, 13. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

****Heterocrasa expansalis*** Warren (Pl. 143: 10)

Heterocrasa expansalis Warren, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **17**: 459.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2-3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Tocolosida rubriceps Walker (Pl. 127: 12)

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 2. x. 1986; 2 ♂ 4 ♀, 3. x. 1986; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 7. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Endotricha olivacealis (Bremer) (Pl. 127: 21)

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 19. x. 1986; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 2 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Endotricha melanobasis Hampson (Pl. 127: 25)

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 4. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986; 1 ♂, 27. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

EPIPASCHIINAE

***Noctuoides sakuraii* sp. n.** (Pl. 143: 16, paratype)

Expanse 13-14mm. Very Similar to *N. melanophius* Staudinger, 1892 described from Amur, Russia (*cf.* Inoue, 1982: 377, pl. 45, fig. 11(♀)), in general aspect, but smaller in size; ground colour of upperside of forewing pure white; fuscous marking of terminal area of forewing narrower, and more or less strongly tinted with fuscous, medial and postmedial lines less sinuated and more indistinct.

Male & female genitalia (Figs 896, 899). Very similar to *N. melanophius*, but in male valva somewhat narrower; aedeagus shorter, and cornutus more slender. In female ostium less developed; corpus bursae smaller; double longitudinal signa a little longer and broader.

Holotype. ♂, Janakpur, Sindhulimadi, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Paratype. 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Stericta asopialis (Snellen) (Pl. 143: 11)

Pannucha asopialis Snellen, 1890, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1890**: 568.

[Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

**Lamida obscura* (Moore) (Pl. 143: 12)

Orthaga obscura Moore, 1888, in Hewiston & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 201.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 16. vi. 1992; 1 ♂, 19. vi. 1992; 1 ♂, 21. vi. 1992.

**Salma derogatella* (Walker) (Pl. 143: 13)

Acrobasis derogatella Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 27: 30.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 15. vi. 1992.

**Orthaga euadrusalis* Walker (Pl. 143: 14 ♀)

Orthaga euadrusalis Walker, [1859], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 16: 191.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 5. viii. 1991.

**Locastra muscosalis* (Walker) (Pl. 143: 15)

Taurica muscosalis Walker, [1866], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 34: 1269.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 27. v. 1990; 1 ♀, 19. vi. 1990; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 30. vii. 1991; 1 ♀, 1. vii. 1992; 1 ♂, 8. vii. 1992; 1 ♂, 10. vii. 1992; 1 ♀, 13. vii. 1992; 2 ♂, 18. vii. 1992; 1 ♀, 28. vii. 1992.

PHYCITINAE

**Faveria oppositalis* (Walker) (Pl. 143: 17)

Trachonitis oppositalis Walker, 1863, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 27: 41.

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Sandrabatis crassiella Ragonot (Pl. 143: 18)

Sandrabatis crassiella Ragonot, 1893, in Romanoff, *Mém. Lépid.* 7: 204, pl. 18, fig. 7.

[Bagmati] Kathmandu: 1 ♂, 24. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 2 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

**Morosaphycita morosalis* (Saalmüller) (Pl. 143: 22)

Myelois? morosalis Saalmüller, 1880, *Jhrsb. Senckenb. Ges.* 1880: 307.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Madanpur: 1 ♀, 22. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♀, 2. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

Cavipalpia bicolorella* (Leech), **comb. n. (Pl. 143: 19)

Nephoptyx [sic] *bicolorella* Leech, 1889, *Entomologist* 22: 108, pl. 5, fig. 5.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♀, 27. vi. 1990.

This species has long been placed in the genus *Nephoptyx* Hübner, [1825] (= *Nephoptyx* [sic]) since Leech (1889) described it. According to my investigation, the genitalic feature of both sexes of this species are similar to those of *Cavipalpia translucidella* Ragonot, 1893, the type species of the genus.

**Nephoptyx albifascialis* Hampson (Pl. 143: 23)

Nephoptyx [sic] *albifascialis* Hampson, 1903, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 15: 28.

[Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 1 ♂, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

**Microthrix inconspicuella* (Ragonot) (Pl. 143: 24)

Nephoptyx [sic] *inconspicuella* Ragonot, 1888, *Nouv. Genres Espèces Phycitidae Galleriidae*: 17.

Selagia manoi Yamanaka, 1993, *Tinea* 13: 221, figs 1, 5, 7, 11. **Syn. n.**

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 14. vi. 1991.

Microthrix Ragonot, 1888 was synonymized with *Elegia* Ragonot, 1887 by Speidel (1996). But judging from Slamka's paper (1995: 8, pl. 11, figs 53, 53a), the male genital characters of *Elegia*

atrifasciella Ragonot, the type species of *Elegia*, are quite different from those of *Microthrix fuscidorsella* Ragonot (= *inconspicuella* Ragonot), the type species of *Microthrix*. Therefore the genus *Microthrix* should be reinstated as valid (**gen. rev.**).

***Hypargyria metalliferella* Ragonot (Pl. 143: 25)**

Hypargyria metalliferella Ragonot, 1888, *Nouv. Genres Espèces Phycitidae Galleriidae*: 9.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♂, 26. ix. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂, 26. vi. 1992. [Janakpur] Bijayacchap: 6 ♂ 5 ♀, 4. x. 1986; 13 ♂ 9 ♀, 5. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Bonch: 1 ♀, 20. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Ceroprepes pulvillella* (Zeller) (Pl. 143: 20)**

Nephoteryx [sic] *pulvillella* Zeller, 1867, *Stettin. ent. Ztg* 28: 394, pl. 2, fig. 3.

[Janakpur] Chapauli: 1 ♀, 6. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai).

***Etiella zinckenella* (Treitschke) (Pl. 143: 21)**

Phycis zinckenella Treitschke, 1832, *Schmett. Eur.* 9 (1): 201.

[Bagmati] Godavari: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 21. v. 1991.

***Epicrocis oegnusalis* (Walker) (Pl. 143: 26)**

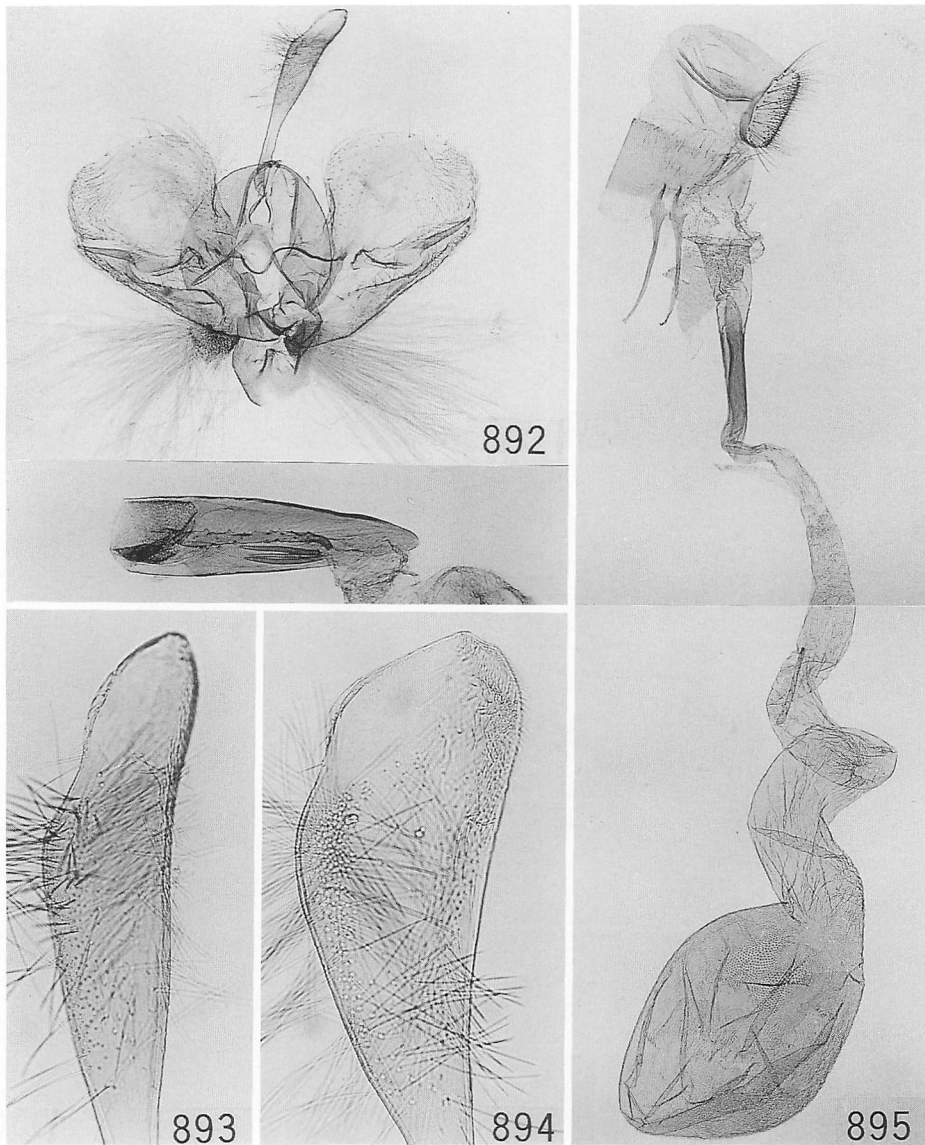
Pyalis? *oegnusalis* Walker, 1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 19: 905.

[Bheri] Nepalganj: 1 ♀, 25. ix. 1986; 6 ♀, 26. ix. 1968 (S. Sakurai). [Gandaki] Pokhara: 1 ♂, 9. xi. 1896 (S. Sakurai). [Bagmati] Kirtipur: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 27. x. 1986; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 29-30. x. 1896; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1. xi. 1896; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, xi. 1986 (S. Sakurai). [Janakpur] Sindhulimadi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3. x. 1986 (S. Sakurai). Chapauli: 1 ♂, 6. x. 1896 (S. Sakurai).

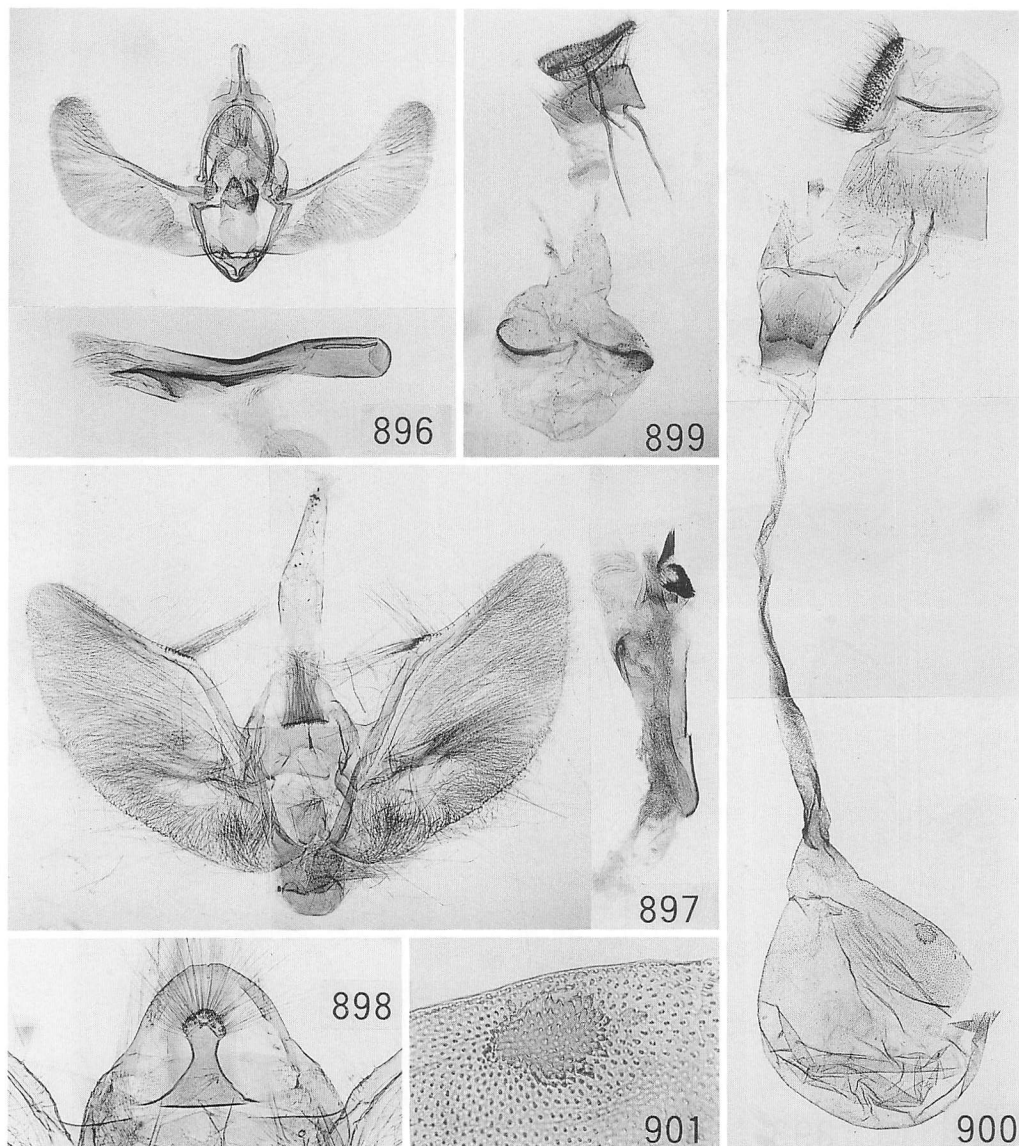
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Figs 892-894. Male genitalia of *Glyphodes* spp. 892. *G. harutai* sp. n., paratype. 893-894. Lateral aspect of apical portion of uncus, enlarged. 893. *G. harutai* sp. n. 894. *G. pyloalis* Walker. Fig. 895. Female genitalia of *Glyphodes harutai* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 896-898. Male genitalia. 896. *Noctuides sakuraii* sp. n., holotype. 897. *Pleuroptya obfuscalis* sp. n., paratype. 898. Central process of gnathos of *P. iopasalis* (Walker).
Figs 899-901. Female genitalia. 899. *Noctuides sakuraii* sp. n., paratype. 900. *Pleuroptya obfuscalis* sp. n., paratype. 901. *Ditto*, signum, enlarged.

Noctuidae from Nepal

Márton Hreblay and László Ronkay

Introduction

The exploration of the Nepalese fauna started, besides some scarce collectings in the first half of this century, at the beginning of the fifties, organized mainly by German and Japanese lepidopterists. This work became more intensive at the end of the sixties and several large expeditions were carried out, mainly in the central and eastern parts of the country.

This paper contains the major part of the results of the Hungarian expeditions made in North Pakistan, Nepal, southern Tibet, Vietnam and Taiwan during the years 1993-1996. The material contains more than two hundred species and subspecies new to science and several others are found for the first time in these countries. Some small parts of the new discoveries had already been published (*e. g.* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995*a*, 1995*b*; Hreblay & Plante, 1995*a*, 1995*b*, 1996; Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996), some others still under revision.

The taxonomic treatment of the Noctuidae fauna of the Himalayan-Tibetan region required the re-examination of most ancient types and material from this area, therefore, these revisional works had been prepared during the last five years and the authors had the opportunity to check the type materials preserved in The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin (ZMHU), the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (AKM), the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich (ZSM), the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, etc. The identity of numerous poorly known species were clarified, new synonyms and combinations were established, and lectotypes were designated in many cases.

Present paper deals mostly with the taxonomic novelties of the southern Himalayan (and Taiwanese) Noctuidae, and the faunistical data of the almost two thousand Noctuidae species found in this region are omitted, only a few, zoogeographically interesting species are mentioned without taxonomic comments. Besides the authors, Varga and G. Ronkay describe some new taxa in the following lines.

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Abbreviations

AKM: Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn
 BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London (formerly British Museum, Natural History)
 HNHM: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
 MNHU: Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin
 ZSM: Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich

List of the collecting data

Abbreviations. AG: A. Garay. AS: A. Szabó. AW: A. Wikberg. BH: B. Herczig. BS: B. Szín. CS: Chenga Sherpa. CSS: Cs. Szabóky. GC: G. Csorba. GF: Gy. Fábíán. GG: G. Gurung. GM: Gy. Makranczy. GML: Gy. M. László. GR: G. Ronkay. JP: J. Plante. KM: K. Mikkola. LB: L. Bódi. LN: L. Németh. LP: L. Peregovits. LR: L. Ronkay. LS: L. Szécsényi. MF: M. Fibiger. MH: M. Hreblay. PG: P. Gyulai. PS: P. Stéger. SS: Simonyi. STK: S.T. Kovács. TC: T. Csovári. YS: Yangzi Sherpani

Taplejung area

- 9. x. 1994, 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, leg. MH & TC
- 10. x. 1994, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, leg. MH & TC
- 11. x. 1994, Shimbu (Pakora), 1615 m, leg. MH & TC
- 12. x. 1994, Tambowa, 2115 m, leg. MH & TC
- 13-14. x. 1994, near Patibhara peak, 3155 m, leg. MH & TC
- 3. iv. 1996, Mechi, above Hellok, 2700 m, 87°55'E, 27°34'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 4. iv. 1996, Mt Megnug, 3100 m, 87°57'E, 27°32'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 5. iv. 1996, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 87°59'E, 27°28'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 8. iv. 1996, Kade Bhanjang (Anpang), 2300 m, 87°56'E, 27°25'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 9. iv. 1996, Deorali, 2800 m, 87°52'E, 27°24'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 27. x. 1996, Lamite Banjang, 3450 m, 87°56'E, 27°29'N, leg. GML & GR
- 28. x. 1996, 10 km SW of Yalung glacier, 3600 m, 87°56'E, 27°30'N, leg. GML & GR
- 2. xi. 1996, Kare Banjang, 2250 m, 87°56'E, 27°25'N, leg. GML & GR

Arun valley

- 31. x. 1995, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 87°27'E, 27°09'N, leg. MH & LB
- 1. xi. 1995, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 87°26'E, 27°11'N, leg. MH & LB
- 2. xi. 1995, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 87°27'E, 27°10'N, leg. MH & LB
- 3. xi. 1995, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 87°24'E, 27°06'N, leg. MH & LB
- 4. xi. 1995, 9 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 87°24'E, 27°04'N, leg. MH & LB
- 5. xi. 1995, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 87°25'E, 27°05'N, leg. MH & LB
- 15. iii. 1996, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 87°25'E, 27°05'N, leg. LB & GM
- 16. iii. 1996, 12 km N of Hille, 2580 m, 87°24'E, 27°06'N, leg. LB & GM
- 17. iii. 1996, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 87°26'E, 27°11'N, leg. LLB & GM
- 18. iii. 1996, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 87°27'E, 27°10'N, leg. LB & GM
- 19. iii. 1996, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 87°27'E, 27°09'N, leg. LB & GM
- 22. iii. 1996, Koshi, Terhathum area, Chitre, 2500 m, 87°24'E, 27°05'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 23. iii. 1996, N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 87°24'E, 27°07'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 24. iii. 1996, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 25. iii. 1996, Sirumani, 2950 m, 87°31'E, 27°15'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 27. iii. 1996, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 87°36'E, 27°20'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 11. iv. 1996, above Gorja, 2600 m, 87°37'E, 27°21'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 12. iv. 1996, Lam Pokhari, 3000 m, 87°32'E, 27°15'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 13. iv. 1996, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, leg. GC, STK & LR
- 17. x. 1996, Chitre, 2500 m, 87°24'E, 27°05'N, leg. GML & GR
- 20. x. 1996, above Gorja, Tshisopani, 2600 m, 87°37'E, 27°24'N, leg. GML & GR
- 5. xi. 1996, above Gorja, Tshisopani, 2600 m, 87°37'E, 27°24'N, leg. GML & GR
- 6. xi. 1996, Siramani, 2950 m, 87°37'E, 27°21'N, leg. GML & GR
- 7. xi. 1996, Tiujure Phedi, 290 m, 87°27'E, 27°12'N, leg. GML & GR
- 8. xi. 1996, Chitre, 2500 m, 87°24'E, 27°05'N, leg. GML & GR

Solu Khumbu Himal

- 26. vi. 1993, Lukla, 2800 m, leg. MH & GC

26. vi. 1993, 3 km E of Lukla, 2800 m, leg. MH & GC
 27. vi. 1993, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, leg. MH & GC
 28. vi. 1993, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, leg. MH & GC
 29. vi. 1993, 14 km E of Lukla, 4400 m, leg. MH & GC
 30. vi. 1993, 12 km E of Lukla, Yak Karka, 4000 m, leg. MH & GC
 1. vii. 1993, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, leg. MH & GC
 2. vii. 1993, Lukla, 2800 m, leg. MH & GC
 3. vii. 1993, 10 km S of Lukla, Bupsa, 2300 m, leg. MH & GC
 4. vii. 1993, Tragsindha Pass, 3000 m, leg. MH & GC
 5. vii. 1993, Lamjura Pass, 3500 m, leg. MH & GC
 6. vii. 1993, 20 km SE of Jiri, Bhandar, 2125 m, leg. MH & GC

Tanahoun distr.

12. x. 1994, Bimalnager village, 530 m, leg. GC & LR
 26-28. iii. 1995, Dhumre, Bimalnager, 500 m, 84°26'E, 27°55'N, leg. MH & LN
 11-12. iv. 1995, Bimalnager village, 530 m, leg. GML & GR

Mahabharat range

22. iii. 1996, 15 km NW of Ghorahi, 1700 m, leg. LB & GM

Annapurna Himal

10. vii. 1977, Khangar, 4500 m, leg. Epstein
 2. x. 1994, Nayapool, 1090 m, 83°47'E, 28°18'N, leg. GC & LR
 3. x. 1994, Ulleri, 1900 m, 83°44'E, 28°21'N, leg. GC & LR
 4. x. 1994, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 83°43'E, 28°23'N, leg. GC & LR
 5-6. x. 1994, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 83°43'E, 28°24'N, leg. GC & LR
 7. x. 1994, 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 83°43'E, 28°24'N, leg. GC & LR
 8. x. 1994, Bhaleodar, 2400 m, 2 km SE of Nangethanti, 83°44'E, 28°23'N, leg. GC & LR
 17. iii. 1995, Sudame 1250 m, 83°45'E, 28°20'N, leg. MH & LN
 18. iii. 1995, Banthanti, 1250 m, 83°44'E, 28°23'N, leg. MH & LN
 19-20. iii. 1995, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 83°43'E, 28°23'N, leg. MH & LN
 21-22. iii. 1995, 1 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 83°42'E, 28°24'N, leg. MH & LN
 23. iii. 1995, 1 km W of Ghorepani, 2770 m, 83°40'E, 28°25'N, leg. MH & LN
 24-25. iii. 1995, Sudame, 1250 m, 83°45'E, 28°20'N, leg. MH & LN
 1. iv. 1995, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 83°43'E, 28°23'N, leg. GML & GR
 2-3. iv. 1995, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 83°42.5'E, 28°23.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 4. iv. 1995, Deorali, 3150 m, 83°43'E, 28°23.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 5. iv. 1995, Tadapani, 2420 m, 83°46'E, 28°24.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 5. iv. 1995, 2 km NE of Tadapani, 2420 m, 83°46'E, 28°24.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 6. iv. 1995, 4 km E of Tadapani, valley of Kyumnu Kholi, 1920 m, 83°46.5'E, 28°24.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 7. iv. 1995, near Nayapool village, 1520 m, 83°49'E, 28°23.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 8. iv. 1995, 2 km N of Landrung, 1540 m, 83°49'E, 28°23'N, leg. GML & GR
 28. iv-1. v. 1995, Banthanti, 2150 m, 83°44'E, 28°22'N, leg. LS & AS
 2-4. v. 1995, Sudame, 1250 m, 83°45'E, 28°20'N, leg. LS & AS
 21. vii. 1995, valley of Kali Gandaki, near Ghasa, 2000 m, 83°39.5'E, 28°36'N, leg. GML & GR
 8. vii. 1995, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 83°44'E, 28°46'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 9. vii. 1995, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 83°46'E, 28°46'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 10. vii. 1995, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 83°48'E, 28°45'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 11. vii. 1995, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 83°48'E, 28°44.5'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 12-13. vii. 1995, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 83°47.5'E, 28°44'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 14. vii. 1995, Mesokantu Pass, 4700 m, 83°46.5'E, 28°43.5'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 15. vii. 1995, Mesokantu Pass, SE slope, 5300 m, 83°49'E, 28°45'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 16. vii. 1995, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 83°48.5'E, 28°43.5'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 17-18. vii. 1995, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 83°48'E, 28°44.5'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 21. vii. 1995, valley of Kali Gandaki, near Ghasa, 2000 m, 83°39.5'E, 28°36'N, leg. GML & GR
 23. vii. 1995, 1 km NW of Chitre, 2300 m, 83°41'E, 28°25.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 24. vii. 1995, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 83°42.5'E, 28°23.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 25. vii. 1995, Banthanti, 2500 m, 83°43'E, 28°22.5'N, leg. GML & GR
 5-12. xii. 1995, vic. Lumle, 2100 m, leg. GG

4. vi. 1996, valley of Kali Gandaki, 2080 m, near Ghasa, 83°39.5'E, 28°36'N, leg. GML & GR
 6-7. vi. 1996, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 83°44'E, 28°46'N, leg. GML & GR
 7. vi. 1996, 1 km N of Syange, 1200 m, 84°25'E, 28°24'N, leg. MH & Cs. Szabóky
 8. vi. 1996, Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 83°46'E, 28°46'N, leg. GML & GR
 8. vi. 1996, 1 km S of Tal, 1700 m, 84°23'E, 28°28'N, leg. MH & CSS
 9. vi. 1996, Bagarchhap, 2200 m, 84°20'E, 28°32'N, leg. MH & CSS
 9-10. vi. 1996, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 83°48'E, 28°44.5'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 10. vi. 1996, 1 km E of Chame, 2600 m, 84°15'E, 28°33'N, leg. MH & CSS
 11. vi. 1996, 2 km SE of Pisang, 3150 m, 84°11'E, 28°36'N, leg. MH & CSS
 11-13. vi. 1996, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 83°47.5'E, 28°44'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 12. vi. 1996, 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 84°05'E, 28°38'N, leg. MH & CSS
 13. vi. 1996, 1 km E of Khangar, 3600 m, 84°00'E, 28°40'N, leg. MH & CSS
 14. vi. 1996, Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 83°46'E, 28°46'N, leg. GML & GR
 14. vi. 1996, 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 83°58'E, 28°40'N, leg. MH & CSS
 15. vi. 1996, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 83°44'E, 28°46'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 15. vi. 1996, 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 83°57'E, 28°41'N, leg. MH & CSS
 16. vi. 1996, valley of Kali Gandaki, 3 km NE of Tukuche, 2750 m, leg. GML & GR
 16. vi. 1996, 7 km NW of Khangar, 5000 m, 83°55'E, 28°41'N, leg. MH & CSS
 17. vi. 1996, valley of Kali Gandaki, Kokethanti village, 2650 m, leg. GML & GR
 18-19. vi. 1996, valley of Kali Gandaki, 2080 m, near Ghasa, 83°39.5'E, 28°36'N, leg. GML & GR
 19. vi. 1996, 4 km SE of Kaisang, 4650 m, 83°48'E, 28°43'N, leg. MH & CSS
 20. vi. 1996, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 83°47'E, 28°43'N, leg. MH & CSS
 21. vi. 1996, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 83°46'E, 28°44'N, leg. MH & CSS
 22. vi. 1996, 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 83°45'E, 28°45'N, leg. MH & CSS
 24. vi. 1996, Talbagar, 1950 m, 83°39'E, 28°34'N, leg. MH & CSS
 25. vi. 1996, 8 km SW of Tatopani, 1200 m, 83°37'E, 28°27'N, leg. MH & CSS
 11. vii. 1996, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 83°48'E, 28°44.5'N, leg. GC, GML & GR
 31. viii. 1996, 8 km SW of Tatopani, 1200 m, 83°37'E, 28°27'N, leg. CS
 1. ix. 1996, 1 km N of Dana, 1600 m, 83°38'E, 28°33'N, leg. CS
 2. ix. 1996, 4 km NW of Ghasa, 2500 m, 83°37'E, 28°38'N, leg. CS
 3. ix. 1996, 4 km NE of Tukuche, 2600 m, 83°40'E, 28°43'N, leg. CS
 4. ix. 1996, 3 km SE of Jomoson, 3200 m, 83°45'E, 28°45'N, leg. CS
 5. ix. 1996, 2 km SW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 83°46'E, 28°44'N, leg. CS
 3. ix. 1996, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 83°47'E, 28°43'N, leg. CS

Dhaulagiri Himal

14. iii. 1996, Narayangadh, 183 m, leg. LB & GM
 23. iii. 1996, 2 km S of Lebang, 2400 m, leg. LB & GM
 25. iii. 1996, 1.5 km SE of Lebang, 2600 m, leg. LB & GM
 26. iii. 1996, 2 km SE of Lebang, 2200 m, leg. LB & GM
 4. vii. 1996, 1 km N of Marpha, 2900 m, 83°41'E, 28°46'N, leg. CS
 5. vii. 1996, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 83°41'E, 28°46'N, leg. CS
 6. vii. 1996, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3400 m, 83°40'E, 28°47'N, leg. CS
 7. vii. 1996, 6 km NW of Marpha, 4000 m, 83°39'E, 28°47'N, leg. CS
 8. vii. 1996, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 83°40'E, 28°47'N, leg. CS
 9. vii. 1996, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 83°41'E, 28°46'N, leg. CS

Langtang

- 3-5. vi. 1976, Kyangjin Gompa, 3000 m, leg. JP
 16. ix. 1994, 5 km NNE of Dhunche, Barkhu, 1835 m, 85°18'E, 28°08'N, leg. MH & TC
 24. ix. 1994, 1.5 km NE of Dhunche, 85°18'E, 28°06'E, 1950 m, leg. GC & LR
 25. ix. 1994, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 85°21'E, 28°05'N, leg. GC & LR
 26. ix. 1994, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 85°22'E, 28°05'N, leg. GC & LR
 27. ix. 1994, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 85°21'E, 28°07'N, leg. GC & LR
 15. ix. 1995, 2 km N of Dhunche, 2050 m, leg. LN

Ganesh Himal

13. i. 1993, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, leg. MH & GC
 12. vi. 1993, Syabrubensi, 1520 m, leg. MH & GC

13. vi. 1993, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, leg. MH & GC
 14. vi. 1993, Yurekharka, 3370 m, leg. MH & GC
 15. vi. 1993, Somathang, 3270 m, leg. MH & GC
 16-17. vi. 1993, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, leg. MH & GC
 18. vi. 1993, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, leg. MH & GC
 17. ix. 1994, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 85°19'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & TC
 18. ix. 1994, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 85°17'E, 28°N, leg. MH & TC
 20. ix. 1994, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 85°13'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & TC
 21. ix. 1994, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 85°13'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & TC
 22. ix. 1994, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 85°15'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & TC
 23. ix. 1994, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & TC
 17-20. iii. 1995, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, leg. GR & GML
 18. iii. 1995, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 85°14'E, 28°10'N, leg. GML & GR
 19. iii. 1995, near Godlang, 2520 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. GR & GML
 21. iii. 1995, near Slya, 2200 m, 85°19'E, 28°09'N, leg. GR & GML
 22. iii. 1995, near Nesim, 2000 m, 85°17'E, 28°08'N, leg. GML & GR
 23. iii. 1995, 2 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 85°15'E, 28°06'N, leg. GR & GML
 23. iii. 1995, near Haku, 2200 m, 85°16'E, 28°07'N, leg. GML & GR
 1. iv. 1995, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LN
 2. iv. 1995, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LN
 3-4. iv. 1995, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 85°16'E, 28°09'N, leg. MH & LN
 5. iv. 1995, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 85°15'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LN
 6. iv. 1995, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 85°13'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & LN
 7. iv. 1995, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 85°13'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & LN
 8. iv. 1995, 2 km S of Somdang, 3000 m, 85°12'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LN
 9. iv. 1995, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 85°12'E, 28°08'N, leg. MH & LN
 10. iv. 1995, Kamalang, 1850 m, 85°11'E, 28°06'N, leg. MH & LN
 18. iv. 1995, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 85°16'E, 28°09'N, leg. LS & AS
 5. v. 1995, Syabrubensi, leg. GF & LR
 6. v. 1995, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 85°18'E, 28°11'N, leg. GF & LR
 6. v. 1995, Gholjong, 2420 m, 85°18'E, 28°11'N, leg. GF & LR
 7. v. 1995, near Godlang, 2520 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. GF & LR
 8. v. 1995, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 85°14'E, 28°10'N, leg. GF & LR
 9-10. v. 1995, Gothan, 3100 m, 85°13'E, 28°10'N, leg. GF & LR
 11. v. 1995, near Yurekharka, 3460-3500 m, 85°12.5'E, 28°10'N, leg. GF & LR
 12-16. v. 1995, Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 85°12'E, 28°10.5'N, leg. GF & LR
 12-16. v. 1995, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 85°12'E, 28°10.5'N, leg. GF & LR
 17. v. 1995, 2 km S of Somdang, 3400 m, 85°12'E, 28°11'N, leg. GF & LR
 18. v. 1995, 5 km S of Somdang, 3100 m, 85°12'E, 28°10'N, leg. GF & LR
 19. v. 1995, Bamekharka, 9 km S of Somdang, 2860 m, 85°12'E, 28°09'N, leg. GF & LR
 20. vii. 1995, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 85°19'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & TC
 20-21. v. 1995, Nesukharka, 12 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 85°11'E, 28°08'N, leg. GF & LR
 21. vii. 1995, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & TC
 22. vii. 1995, Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 85°13'E, 28°12'N, leg. MH & TC
 23. vii. 1995, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 85°13'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LB
 24. vii. 1995, Jageswar Kund, 4200 m, 85°13'E, 28°08'N, leg. MH & TC
 25. vii. 1995, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 85°13'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & TC
 26. vii. 1995, 16 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 85°12'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & TC
 6. viii. 1995, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 86°E, 27°23'N, leg. MH & TC
 12. ix. 1995, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 85°18'E, 28°11'N, leg. BH & GML
 13. ix. 1995, near Godlang, 2520 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. BH & GML
 14. ix. 1995, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. BH & GML
 15. ix. 1995, Gothen village, 3150 m, 85°12'E, 28°09'N, leg. BH & GML
 15-16. ix. 1995, Bildikharka, 2900 m, leg. PG & AG
 16. ix. 1995, Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 85°12.5'E, 28°10'N, leg. BH & GML
 16. ix. 1995, Corikharka, 3000 m, leg. PG & AG
 16-17. ix. 1995, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, leg. LN
 16-17. ix. 1995, Corikharkha, 3000 m, leg. PG & AG

- 17-18. ix. 1995, Khalcapkarkha, 3400 m, leg. PG & AG
 17-18. ix. 1995, Khurpudanda pass, 3720 m, 85°12' E, 28°10.5'N, leg. BH & GML
 18. ix. 1995, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 85°12'E, 28°10.5'N, leg. LN
 19. ix. 1995, 2 km W of Gadrang, 2720 m, leg. LN
 19. ix. 1995, 1 km N of Khurpudanda pass, 3850 m, 85°12'E, 28°11'N, leg. BH & GML
 19. ix. 1995, Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, leg. PG & AG
 19. ix. 1995, Khurpudanda, Mts, Khurpubanjang, 3600 m, leg. PG & AG
 20. ix. 1995, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. BH & GML
 20-21. ix. 1995, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, leg. LN
 20-21. ix. 1995, Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, leg. PG & AG
 21. ix. 1995, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 85°14'E, 28°10'N, leg. BH & GML
 21. ix. 1995, above Nesim, 2720 m, 85°16' E, 28°08.5'N, leg. BH & GML
 21-22. ix. 1995, Sanlaggothe, 3400 m, leg. PG & AG
 22. ix. 1995, Gadlang, 2600 m, leg. PG & AG
 22. ix. 1995, 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, leg. LN
 22. ix. 1995, 4 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 85°15.5'E, 28°06.5'N, leg. BH & GML
 23-24. ix. 1995, 2 km NW of Nesim, 2300 m, leg. PG & AG
 2. x. 1995, near Godlang, 2520 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MF, STK, LP & LR
 12. x. 1995, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 85°17'E, 28°11'N, leg. MF, STK, LP & LR
 13. x. 1995, near Godlang, 2520 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. LP & LR
 14. x. 1995, 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MF
 15-16. x. 1995, Gothen village, 3150 m, 85°17'E, 28°09'N, leg. MF, STK, LP & LR
 16. x. 1995, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 85°19'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & LB
 17. x. 1995, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LB
 17. x. 1995, Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 85°12.5'E, 28°10'N, leg. MF, STK, LP & LR
 18-19. x. 1995, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 85°16'E, 28°09'N, leg. MH & LB
 18-19. x. 1995, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 85°12'E, 28°10.5'N, leg. MF
 20. x. 1995, Gothen village, 3150 m, 85°17'E, 28°09'N, leg. MF, STK, LP & LR
 20. x. 1995, 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 85°15'E, 28°09'N, leg. MH & LB
 21. x. 1995, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 85°15'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LB
 21. x. 1995, near Godlang, 2520 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. LP & LR
 22. x. 1995, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 85°13'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & LB
 22. x. 1995, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 85°16'E, 28°08.5'N,
 23. x. 1995, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 85°13'E, 28°10'N, leg. MH & LB
 23. x. 1995, above Nesim, 2300 m, 85°15.5'E, 28°06.5'N, leg. MF, LP & LR
 24. x. 1995, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 85°13'E, 28°11'N, leg. MH & LB
 25. x. 1995, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 85°12'E, 28°09'N, leg. MH & LB
 25. x. 1995, Trisuli valley, 3 km N of Betrawati, 820 m, 85°11'E, 27°59'N, leg. MF, STK, LP & LR
 26. x. 1995, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 85°12'E, 28°08'N, leg. MH & LB
 14-17. xi. 1995, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 85°16'E, 28°09'N, leg. CS
 7. iii. 1996, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 85°19'E, 28°11'N, leg. LB & GM
 8. iii. 1996, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 85°17'E, 28°10'N, leg. LB & GM
 9. iii. 1996, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 85°16'E, 28°09'N, leg. LB & GM
 10. iii. 1996, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 85°15'E, 28°09'N, leg. LB & GM
 11. iii. 1996, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 85°17'E, 28°08'N, leg. LB & GM

Lapchi Kang Range

10. ix. 1995, 4 km NE of Chilangka (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 86°09'E, 27°45'N, leg. CS
 11. ix. 1995, 2 km S of Tselaphu, (Langshisaha), 3400 m, 86°10'E, 27°47'N, leg. CS
 12. ix. 1995, Tselaphu (Thocar Buck), 4000 m, 86°09'E, 27°48'N, leg. CS
 13. ix. 1995, 2 km SE of Tselaphu (Pomfeadi), 3500 m, 86°11'E, 27°47'N, leg. CS
 14. ix. 1995, 3 km SW of Tselaphu (Kalow), 3100 m, 86°08'E, 27°47'N, leg. CS
 15. ix. 1995, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 86°08'E, 27°45'N, leg. CS

Kalinchok area

7. vii. 1995, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 86°01'E, 27°24'N, leg. MH & TC
 5. viii. 1995, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 85°58'E, 27°23'N, leg. MH & TC
 6. viii. 1995, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 86°E, 27°23'N, leg. MH & TC
 7. viii. 1995, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 86°01'E, 27°24'N, leg. MH & TC

8. viii. 1995, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 85°58'E, 27°23'N, leg. MH & TC
 9. viii. 1995, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 85°54'E, 27°20'N, leg. MH & TC
 2-3. x. 1995, 5 km NE of Kharidunga, 2950 m, leg. LN
 4. x. 1995, 10 km NE of Kharidunga, 3500 m, leg. LN
 8. x. 1995, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 86°01'E, 27°24'N, leg. CS
 11. x. 1995, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 85°54'E, 27°20'N, leg. MH & LB
 12. x. 1995, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 86°E, 27°23'N, leg. MH & LB
 13. x. 1995, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 86°01'E, 27°24'N, leg. MH & LB
 14. x. 1995, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 85°58'E, 27°23'N, leg. MH & LB
 6. iv. 1996, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 85°58'E, 27°23'N, leg. CS
 7. iv. 1996, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 86°00'E, 27°23'N, leg. CS
 9. iv. 1996, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 85°58'E, 27°23'N, leg. CS
 5-10. v. 1996, 2500-3200 m, leg. CS
 7-8. v. 1996, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 85°54'E, 27°20'N, leg. CS
 16. xi. 1996, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, leg. MH
 17-18. xi. 1996, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, leg. MH
 20. xi. 1996, 2 km N of Tarebhir, 2600 m, leg. MH
 21. xi. 1996, 1 km SW of Tinsang Pass, 3300 m, leg. MH
 22. xi. 1996, 5 km E of Barabise, leg. MH

West Nepal

25. vii. 1996, Surkhet, 1000 m, leg. MH & BS
 26. vii. 1996, 8 km N of Surkhet, 1800 m, leg. MH & BS
 27. vii. 1996, 18 km N of Surkhet, 1600 m, leg. MH & BS
 29. vii. 1996, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350 m, leg. MH & BS
 30. vii. 1996, 13 km N of Dailekh, 2645 m, leg. MH & BS
 31. vii. 1996, 18 km N of Dailekh, 2865 m, leg. MH & BS
 1-2. viii. 1996, 21 km N of Dailekh, 3400 m, leg. MH & BS
 3. viii. 1996, 20 km N of Dailekh, 3000 m, leg. MH & BS
 4. viii. 1996, 14 km N of Dailekh, 2600 m, leg. MH & BS
 5. viii. 1996, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350 m, leg. MH & BS
 6. viii. 1996, 18 km N of Surkhet, 1600 m, leg. MH & BS
 7. viii. 1996, 10 km N of Surkhet, 2000 m, leg. MH & BS
 2. xi. 1996, 3 km SE of Tatopani, 2400 m, leg. MH & YS
 4. xi. 1996, Nagma, 2000 m, leg. MH & YS
 6. xi. 1996, 1 km S of Dilikot, 2650 m, leg. MH & YS
 8. xi. 1996, 21 km N of Dailekh, 3400 m, leg. MH & YS
 9. xi. 1996, 20 km N of Dailekh, 3000 m, leg. MH & YS
 10. xi. 1996, 14 km N of Dailekh, 2600 m, leg. MH & YS
 11. xi. 1996, 11 km N of Dailekh, leg. MH & YS

Kathmandu valley

- 14-15. ix. 1994, Kathmandu, 1235 m, leg. MH & TC
 2. iii. 1995, 15 km SW of Kathmandu, Hattiban, 1500 m, leg. KM & AW
 15. xii. 1995, 5 km SW of Kathmandu, Dhankinkali, leg. CS
 2. iii. 1996, 5 km SW of Kathmandu, Dhankinkali, leg. CS
 14. iii. 1996, Narayangadh, 183 m, leg. LB & GM
 6-12. vi. 1977, Phulchoki, 2000-2500 m, Vallée de Kathmandu, leg. JP
 28. ix.- 4. x. 1983, Phulchoki, 2000-2500 m, Vallée de Kathmandu, leg. JP
 27. vi. 1976, Barambise, Piste Dolan, 2500 m, leg. JP

Pakistan

- 25, 27. vii. 1994, Himalaya Mts, Kaghan valley, 20 km NE of Balakot, Tathabaya, 2400 m, 73°25'E, 34°41'N, leg. BH, GML & GR

China, Tibet

3. x. 1994, 1 km S of Nyalam, 3700 m, 85°56'E, 28°07'N, leg. MH & TC
 4. x. 1994, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 85°57'E, 28°03'N, leg. MH & TC

Taiwan

Prov Pingtung

14. x. 1995, 1 km S of Shihmen, 250 m, 120°45'E, 22°08'N, leg. TC & PS
7-8. iii. 1996, 10 km SE of Mutan, 470 m, leg. GF & LN

Prov. Nantou

1. vi. 1995, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. MH & PS
8. x. 1995, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 121°17'E, 24°09'N, leg. TC & PS
11. x. 1995, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. TC & PS
13. x. 1995, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 120°53'E, 23°33'N, leg. TC & PS
19. x. 1995, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 121°17'E, 24°09'N, leg. TC & PS
22. x. 1995, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 120°53'E, 23°33'N, leg. TC & PS
26-27. x. 1995, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. TC & PS
27. ii. 1996, Tayuling, 2550 m, leg. GF & LN
28. ii. 1996, 15 km N of Puli, 500 m, leg. GF & LN
5. iii. 1996, 10 km E of Yushankou, Yushan National Park, 2700 m, leg. GF & LN
14. iii. 1996, 10 km SE of Shenmu, Yushan National Park, 2200 m, leg. GF & LN
16. iii. 1996, Tayuling, 2550 m, leg. GF & LN
16. iii. 1996, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. TC & PS
18. iii. 1996, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 120°53'E, 23°33'N, leg. TC & PS
26. iii. 1996, 4 km SW of Tayuling, 2850 m, 121°17'E, 24°09'N, leg. TC & PS
27. iii. 1996, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. TC & PS
28. iii. 1996, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 120°53'E, 23°33'N, leg. TC & PS
1-2. iv. 1996, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. TC & PS
19. viii. 1996, 7 km SW of Tayuling, 3000 m, 121°16'E, 24°08'N, leg. TC & ML
7-8. x. 1996, Tayuling, 2550 m, leg. GF & FN
13. x. 1996, 5 km N of Shinmen, Hohuan Pass, 3000 m, leg. GF & FN
1, 7-8, 18. 1996, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 121°17'E, 24°09'N, leg. TC & CSS
31. x., 9, 17. xi. 1996, 3 km of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. TC & CSS
3. xi. 1996, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 120°53'E, 23°33'N, leg. TC & CSS
10. ii. 1997, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 121°10'E, 24°06'N, leg. SS & PS

Prov. Taichung

2. iii. 1996, Anmashan, Hooping, 2000 m, leg. GF & LN
3. iii. 1996, 5 km NE of Tungshih, Wushihken, 760 m, leg. GF & LN

Prov. Taoyuan

18. v. 1995, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 121°23'E, 24°50'N, leg. MH & PS
24-25. v. 1995, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 121°23'E, 24°50'N, leg. MH & PS
31. v. 1995, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 121°23'E, 24°50'N, leg. MH & PS
4. x. 1995, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 121°23'E, 24°50'N, leg. TC & PS
5. x. 1995, 16 km E of Fuhsing, 870 m, 121°24'E, 24°50'N, leg. TC & PS
13. iii. 1996, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 121°23'E, 24°50'N, leg. TC & PS
17-18. iii. 1996, Ming Chyr Forest Recreation Area, 1160 m, leg. GF
24. iii. 1996, 16 km E of Fuhsing, 870 m, 121°24'E, 24°50'N, leg. TC & PS
5-6. iv. 1996, 16 km E of Fuhsing, 870 m, 121°24'E, 24°50'N, leg. TC & PS
13-14. vii. 1996, Ming Chyr Forest Rec. Area, 1160 m, leg. GC & LN

Prov. Taitung

28. v. 1995, 5 km NW of Lirao, 1760 m, 120°59'E, 23°13'N, leg. MH & P. Stéger
24. x. 1995, 2 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 120°52'E, 22°29'N, leg. TC & PS
11-13. iii. 1996, 2 km E of Hsiangyang, 2200 m, leg. GF & LN
20. iii. 1996, 7 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 120°52'E, 22°29'N, leg. TC & PS
19-20, 25-26. x. 1996, Hsiangyang, Police Station, 2320 m, leg. GF & FN
1-3. xi. 1996, Yakou, 2600 m, leg. GF & FN
2. xi. 1996, Hsiangyang, Police Station, 2320 m, leg. GF & FN

Prov. Ilan

14. iii. 1996, 3 km S of Suao, 400 m, 121°51'E, 24°34'N, leg. TC & PS

Prov Miaoli

18. x. 1995, 20 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 121°03'E, 24°19'N, leg. TC & PS
 22. iii. 1996, 21 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 121°03'E, 24°19'N, leg. TC & PS
 23. iii. 1996, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 121°03'E, 24°19'N, leg. TC & PS
 4. iv. 1996, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 121°03'E, 24°19'N, leg. TC & PS
 28. x., 11. xi. 1996, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 121°03'E, 24°19'N, leg. TC & PS
 12, 19. ii. 1997, 35 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 121°03'E, 24°19'N, leg. TC & PS

Prov. Kaohsiung

23. x. 1995, 16m km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 120°52'E, 23°17'N, leg. TC & PS
 25. x. 1995, 16m km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 120°52'E, 23°17'N, leg. TC & PS
 12. iii. 1996, 15 km NE of Taoyuan, 1850 m, leg. GF
 19. iii. 1996, 26 km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 120°52'E, 23°17'N, leg. TC & PS

Taxonomic account

Acronicta maxima (Moore), **stat. rev.** (Pl. 144: 1)

Triaena maxima Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 333.

Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂, Talbagar, 1950 m, 24. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, 8 km SW of Tatopani, 1200 m, 25. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995 (coll. Csovári). Slide No. Hreblay 8867 (male).

Cryphia thinicola sp. n. (Pl. 144: 2 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 12 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995, 6-7. vi. 1996, 15. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 1 ♂, valley of Kali Gandaki, 2080 m, near Ghasa, 4. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, Thadung, 5 km SE Jomsom, 3450 m, 14. vi. 1996; 2 ♂, valley of Kali Gandaki, Kokethanti village, 2650 m, 17. vi. 1996; 2 ♂, valley of Kali Gandaki, 3 km NE Tukuiche, 2750 m, 16. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 4 exs, 1 km S of Tal, 1700 m, 8. vi. 1996; 5 exs, 1 km E of Chame, 2600 m, 10. vi. 1996; 4 exs, 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide Nos RL5313, Hreblay 9632 (males).

Wingspan 26-27 mm, length of forewing 12-13 mm. Body slender, dark grey mixed with ochreous, abdomen lighter greyish; antenna of male finely ciliate. Forewing narrow, apex pointed, ground colour dark grey with olive shade, basal and marginal areas somewhat lighter, irrorated with whitish-grey and a few ochreous. Ante- and postmedial lines blackish, rather sharply defined, former almost straight, latter more or less S-shaped, slightly waved. Medial line diffuse or obsolete, dark grey, subterminal a very pale, whitish shadow. Orbicular missing, reniform represented by an indistinct, darker grey patch. Hindwing whitish, irrorated with brown, discal spot small, rounded, marginal suffusion narrow, dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 902). Uncus slender, curved, pointed, tegumen narrow, high, penicular lobes small, rounded. Fultura deltoidal with broad, rounded apical part, vinculum relatively long, V-shaped. Valva elongated, distally dilated, cucullus broad, apex finely pointed, corona absent. Sacculus short, setose, harpe thick, flattened, triangular with rounded apex. Aedeagus cylindrical, arcuate, carina with two dentated lateral laminae and a bill-like ventral process. Vesica very short, with a longer, tubular basal diverticulum, armed with a broad-based, wedge-shaped cornutus; terminal part finely scobinate.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *C. ravula-ereptricula* species group, and its closest relatives are *C. ravuloides* Boursin, 1954 and *C. ruckbeili* Boursin, 1953. These three species are very similar in size and forewing pattern but the colouration is usually different, that is, *C. ravuloides* is brownish-grey and *C. ruckbeili* is paler ashy grey, while *C. thinicola* sp. n. is dark olive-grey. The distinctive features lie in the male genitalia: those of the new species are close to

those of *C. ravuloides* but with larger, broader, basally more rounded fultura inferior, apically more dilated and rounded valva, thicker harpe, longer aedeagus and much finer, smaller cornutus of the vesica.

***Agrotis nagyapo* Ronkay & Varga, sp. n.** (Pl. 144: 3 paratype, 4 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 14 ♂4 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995, 11-13. vi. 1996; 30 ♂10 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995; 17-18. vii. 1995; 9-10. vi. 1996; 3 ♂, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 12 ♂3 ♀, Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 8. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM); 4 ♂, 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide No. RL5312m.

Wingspan 38-48 mm, length of forewing 19-23 mm. Head and thorax dark grey, mixed with whitish and blackish hairs, collar and tegulae with darker grey marking: antenna of male widely bipectinate, that of female filiform. Forewing broad, with apex pointed, more or less unicolorous dark grey with fine bronze-ochreous shining, irrorated with blackish-brown and a few whitish-grey scales. Wing pattern rather diffuse, less conspicuous, ante- and postmedial lines dark blackish-brown or blackish grey, orbicular and reniform stigmata incompletely encircled, their filling not or only slightly lighter than ground colour. Subterminal line obsolete, a darker greyish shadow, outer part of marginal area sometimes with weak lighter greyish irroration. Hindwing unicolorous, shining brownish grey, veins covered with brown, marginal suffusion somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 903). Uncus slender, long, apical third slightly dilated, curved ventrally. Tegumen broad, high, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior cordiform, vinculum strong, more or less U-shaped. Valva elongated, narrow, cucullus triangular with apex pointed, corona long. Harpe strong, rather short, narrow, angled at base, apically slightly dilated and curved. Aedeagus thick, cylindrical, dorsal plate of carina broad, smooth, eversible ventral bar long, relatively broad, distal third dentated. Vesica very long, tubular, basal part broadened, medial part curved, coiling in a full circle, terminal third strongly dilated, scobinate, constricted at ductus ejaculatorius.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to its allopatric sibling species, *A. maculaclarus* Plante, 1979, but generally darker, the orbicular and reniform stigmata and the marginal area are not or only very slightly lighter than ground colour, the crosslines are regularly more diffuse and the hindwings are also darker. In the male genitalia the valva of *A. nagyapo* sp. n. is significantly longer, narrower, apically slightly tapering, the cucullus is highly triangular with apex pointed, the harpe is narrower, apically slightly dilated and curved, the aedeagus is shorter, the eversible ventral bar of the carina is stronger, longer.

***Agrotis yoshimotoi* Ronkay & Varga, sp. n.** (Pl. 144: 5 paratypes)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 9 ♂, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995; 3 ♂, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM); 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 6. ix. 1996; 1 ♂1 ♀, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 5 ♂1 ♀, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996; 6 ♂3 ♀, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide Nos RL5470m, RL5471m, RL5486m (males).

Wingspan 30-35 mm, length of forewing 13-16 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, mixed with whitish-grey and blackish hairs, collar and tegulae with dark brown and blackish markings: antenna of male widely bipectinate at proximal two-thirds, filiform in distal third. Forewing rather short, broad, with apex pointed, dark red-brownish, with intense ashy grey irroration and a

fine bronze-ochreous shining. Wing pattern often diffuse, antemedial regularly strong, more or less straight, postmedial line usually diffuse, broad, in some cases sharper, double, sinuous; subterminal line deleted. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with blackish-brown and filled with dark brown, claviform a short, dark comma. Hindwing shining brownish, inner area lighter, more ochreous. Veins covered with brown, marginal suffusion darker brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 904). Typical for *Agrotis*; the details are given in the diagnosis.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *A. clavis* (Hufnagel, 1766) species group, which is one of the most difficult lineage of the genus. Its closest relative is *A. fraterna* Moore, 1882, one of the most widespread *Agrotis* species of the southern Himalayan region. These two species and *A. rupicapra* sp. n. have a pseudo-sympatric occurrence, and they inhabit different altitude zones in the same smaller area in the higher Annapurna. *A. yoshimotoi* sp. n. differs from *A. fraterna* in its shorter forewings and much darker colouration of both wings (see also Yoshimoto, 1995). The male genitalia of the *Agrotis* species are often display considerable individual variation, and several characters may have a smaller or larger overlap within the species groups. On the other hand, there are some features where specific differences can be recognized, especially in the distal end of aedeagus and the configuration of the vesica. The detailed comparison of the three closely related species is given below; they differ relatively strongly from *A. justa* Corti, 1932, the fourth similar species occurring in the southern Himalaya, in their smaller, apically strongly tapering valva, smaller, narrower fultura and different origination of the dentated dorsal plate of the carina.

A. yoshimotoi sp. n. (Fig. 904): corona short but rather dense; fultura rather low quadrangular; aedeagus shorter than in *fraterna*, longer than in *rupicapra*; ventral bar of carina long, slender, apical third strongly dentated; dorsal plate more elongated, dorsal; opening of carina broad, divergent; basal diverticula reduced or very small; vesica long, medially coiling in a full circle.

A. fraterna Moore (Fig. 906): corona long, dense; fultura high, almost quadratic; aedeagus long, cylindrical; ventral bar of carina rather long, somewhat broader than in *yoshimotoi*, apical third strongly dentated; dorsal plate broad, short, more or less lateral; opening of carina narrower, parallel; basal diverticula relatively large, more or less conical; vesica long, narrow, its medial coiling regularly incomplete.

A. rupicapra sp. n. (Fig. 905): corona short, scarce; fultura low, broad, more or less cordiform; aedeagus short, thick; ventral bar of carina rather short, broader, apical third weaker, less dentated; dorsal plate broad, short, dorso-lateral; opening of carina narrower, parallel; basal diverticula very small; vesica shorter than in *yoshimotoi* and *fraterna*, its coiling complete.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Hiroshi Yoshimoto.

***Agrotis rupicapra* Ronkay & Varga, sp. n. (Pl. 144: 6 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii.1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 2♂, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos RL5473m, RL5475m (males).

Wingspan 32-33 mm, length of forewing 15 mm. Head and thorax pale brown, mixed with whitish grey hairs, collar with darker grey and brown marking: antenna of male widely bipectinate at proximal two-third, filiform in distal third. Forewing rather short, broad, with apex pointed, red-brownish with fine purplish shade and a fine bronze-ochreous shining. Wing pattern simple, ante- and postmedial lines rather pale, diffuse, antemedial line regularly stronger, more or less straight. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, encircled with darker brown, their filling somewhat darker; claviform strong, medium-long, dark brown with lighter centre. Hindwing shining brownish, inner area somewhat lighter, veins and marginal suffusion a bit darker, discal spot obsolete.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *A. yoshimotoi* sp. n. and *A. fraterna*, differing from them in its more unicolorous, purplish brown forewings, reduced pattern with less marked stigmata and more homogeneously darker hindwings. The characterization of the male genitalia (Fig. 905) is given under the diagnosis of *A. yoshimotoi* sp. n. The other similar species, *A. justificata* Corti, 1932, is larger in size, its forewing is longer, narrower, the wing pattern somewhat paler and the hindwing is darker.

***Dichagyris fuscicosta* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 7 paratype)**

Dichagyris fuscicosta Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambillionea* 96: 664, figs 9-10, 33-34.

Type material examined: holotype: ♂, Nepal, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995 (coll. J. Plante). The paratypes are listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Dichagyris sugii* sp. n. (Pl. 144: 8 paratype, 9 paratypes)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a large series from the following localities: 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995, 17-18. vii. 1995; 9-10. vi. 1996; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 8. vi. 1996; 2 km SE of Pisang, 3150 m, 11. vi. 1996; 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 12. vi. 1996; 1 km E of Khangar, 3600 m, 13. vi. 1996; 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996. West Nepal: 11 exs, 21 km N of Dailekh, 3400 m, 1-2. viii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide Nos RL5543m, RL5572m (males).

Wingspan 32-36 mm, length of forewing 15-17 mm. Head and thorax dark, greyish chocolate-brown, collar marked with ochreous and black, antenna of male finely ciliate; abdomen lighter grey-brownish. Forewing narrow, elongated, apex finely pointed, ground colour dark chocolate-brown with fine violaceous-greyish suffusion and scarce whitish-grey irroration. Costal stripe rather short, ochreous with fine pinkish shade, streak of submedian fold short, broad, blackish, filling of cell blackish. Crosslines rather diffuse, double, sinuous, subterminal wavy, pale ochreous, with dark costal spot. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, finely encircled with ochreous, filled with lighter greyish and defined by dark background of cell. Hindwing dark cupreous brown, inner area somewhat lighter, more ochreous, discal spot diffuse but well discernible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 907). Uncus long, slender, apically curved, densely hairy. Tegumen narrow, high, penicular lobes long, fultura inferior broad, cup-shaped, vinculum short but strong, pointed. Valva elongated, medially slightly dilated, cucullus triangular with apex pointed, corona strong, long. Saccus long, weak, clavus reduced to a small, weak protuberance, harpe strong, flattened, apically rounded, costa without pointed extension. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, ventral bar of carina short, rather weak. Vesica long, broadly tubular, curved at middle, basal part hyaline, with a large diverticulum bearing a tiny cornutus, main tube finely scobinate.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *D. ulrici* (Corti & Draudt, 1932), forming a sympatric sibling species pair. They differ in their conspicuously different colouration: *D. ulrici* is dark red-brownish with some darker suffusion, *D. sugii* sp. n. is dark chocolate-brown with violaceous shade, the hindwings of the new species are also darker. The male genitalia of the two species are very similar but the vesica of *D. ulrici* (Fig. 908) is significantly longer.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Shigero Sugi.

***Hemiexarnis moechilla umbrosa* Ronkay & Varga, ssp. n. (Pl. 144: 10 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5289m. Paratypes: 48 specimens from the following

localities. Annapurna Himal: 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995; 19. vii. 1995; 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km SW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 5. ix. 1996 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Nekrasov, Varga & HNHM). Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 6 km NW of Marpha, 4000 m, 7. vii. 1996; 1 ♀, 7 km NW of Marpha, 3900 m, 6. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos RL5290m, RL5291m (males), RL5727f (female).

Diagnosis. The southern Himalayan subspecies differs from the other populations of *H. moechilla* (Püngeler, 1906) in its conspicuously darker colouration of both wings: the forewings are dark, shining plumbeous grey with a few red-brownish suffusion in and around cell, the hindwings are dark fuscous grey with darker veins and diffuse discal spot. Wingspan 40-41 mm. The type series contains two smaller, paler male specimens, resembling slightly *H. peperida* (Hampson, 1903), but their genitalia are identical with those of the other specimens of the series and those of the types of *H. moechilla* and *H. moechilla cucuna* (Püngeler, 1906).

***Hemiexarnis epiphana sagitta* ssp. n.** (Pl. 144: 11 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995, leg. G. Csorba, Gy. M. László & G. Ronkay (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 8 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 9 ♂, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Varga, HNHM). Slide Nos RL5278m (male), RL5728f (female).

Description. Wingspan 36-39 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax dark grey, mixed with ochreous, collar with darker brown marking: antenna of male shortly bipectinate, that of female filiform. Male. Forewing narrow, with apex pointed, unicolorous, dark ash-grey with fine silvery shining, and scarce darker brownish irroration and reddish suffusion. Crosslines reduced, only postmedial line represented by a row of tiny blackish spots. Streak of submedian fold fine, rather short, black, cell with a long, black stria around orbicular stigma. Orbicular stigma small, flattened, marked with black cellular stria only, reniform represented by a somewhat lighter greyish patch. Hindwing unicolorous, shining brownish grey, veins and marginal suffusion only slightly darker, discal spot elongated, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 910). Uncus large, flattened, lanceolate, densely setose, tegumen low, rather broad, fultura a large, rounded plate with strong but short apical spine, vinculum strong, V-shaped. Valva relatively short, apically tapering, cucullus elongated, poited, corona reduced. Sacculus narrow, clavus small, weak, setose. Harpe strong, wide-based, curved, apex finely rounded. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with a long, narrow sclerotized bar extending into vesica. Vesica broadly tubular, S-shaped, medial part strongly scobinate, with a small, semiglobular subterminal diverticulum, terminal part hyaline.

Female genitalia (Fig. 912). Ovipositor moderately long, conical, strongly sclerotized, apophyses strong. Ostium bursae small, pendulous, ductus bursae long, tubular, finely wringled and scobinate. Cervix bursae large, hyaline, cordiform, corpus bursae elongated, weakly membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. The large, *moechilla*-like *Hemiexarnis* species (*H. moechilla* (Püngeler, 1906), *H. cucuna* (Püngeler, 1906) and *H. epiphana* (Boursin, 1940)) were unified by Boursin (1954) into a single, polymorphic species, on the basis of their highly similar male genitalia and allopatric distribution. But, the *moechilla*-like and the *epiphana*-like moths occur sympatrically in the medium-high altitudes of the northern Annapurna region and their genitalia show some differences in both sexes. Therefore, *H. moechilla* and *H. epiphana* are interpreted here as two closely related but distinct species, having different geographic races along the edges of the Tibetan plateau.

The Nepalese subspecies of *H. epiphana* differs from the nominotypical race in its shorter,

narrower forewing with darker ground colour, absence of the dark spots of postmedial line and darker hindwings. The male genitalia of *H. epiphana sagitta* ssp. n. differ from those of *H. moechilla umbrosa* ssp. n. in the broader neck of the cucullus, the larger valva (see also Boursin, 1940!) and the longer, broader distal part of the vesica. The female genitalia of the two taxa are also very similar but the cervix bursae of *H. epiphana sagitta* ssp. n. is larger, broader, more cordiform and the corpus bursae is longer, narrower.

***Protexarnis nyctyna* (Hampson) (Pl. 144: 12)**

Euxoa nyctina Hampson, 1903, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 4: 336, pl. 67, fig. 28.

Annapurna Himal: 11 ♂ 6 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4700 m, 14. vii. 1995; 5 ♂ 3 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995, 17-18.vii.1995; 4 ♂ 3 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995; 4 ♂ 3 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Varga & HNHM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Khangar, 3600 m, 13. vi. 1996; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 7 km NW of Khangar, 5000 m, 16. vi. 1996; 13 exs, 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996; 4 ♂, 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide No. RL5472m.

***Standfussiana herbuloti* Plante (Pl. 144: 13)**

Standfussiana herbuloti Plante, 1985, *Lambillionea* 85: 3, figs 1-3.

Type material examined: holotype, Nepal, Langtang, Kyangjin Gompa, alt. 3900 m, 6-9. x. 1983, leg. et coll. Plante. Additional material examined: 1 ♀, Ganesh Himal, 3050 m, 8 km W of Godlang, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger).

***Chersotis harutai* Varga & Ronkay, sp. n. (Pl. 144: 14 paratype, 15 paratype)**

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, Gothan, 3100 m, 9-10. v. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: a long series from the following localities: Ganesh Himal: Gothan, 3100 m, 9-10. v. 1995; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995; Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 2 km NW Nesim, 2300 m, 23-24. ix. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. ix. 1995; 3450 m, Yurekharka village, 16. ix. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995; 17-18. vii. 1995; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 1 km E of Chame, 2600 m, 10. vi. 1996; 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 12. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 1 km E of Khangar, 3600 m, 13. vi. 1996; 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 7 km NW of Khangar, 5000 m, 16. vi. 1996; 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 6-7. vi. 1996; 15. vi. 1996; valley of Kali Gandaki, 3 km NE of Tukuche, 2750 m, 16. vi. 1996. Langtang: between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994; 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994; near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; 2 km N of Dhunche, 2050 m, 15. ix. 1995; 2 ♀, 4 km NE of Tukuche, 2600 m, 3. ix. 1996; 4 ♀, 3 km SE of Jomson, 3200 m, 7. ix. 1996; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 2 km SW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 5. ix. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 6 km NW of Marpha, 4000 m, 7. vii. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. Csovári, Fábíán, Fibiger, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Németh, G. Ronkay, Szabóky, Varga & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 6931, RL5001m, RL5607m (males), RL5048f (female).

Wingspan 34-36 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm. Head and thorax dark grey-brown, collar and tegulae marked with blackish and a few red-brownish, antenna of male finely ciliate. Abdomen more greyish, anal tuft ochreous. Forewing narrow, elongated, apex pointed, ground colour greyish brown with strong silky shining, costa and veins covered widely with ashy grey. Ante- and postmedial lines double, blackish brown, less sharply defined, filled with greyish, fused partly along inner margin. Subterminal line pale greyish, wavy, defined by pale grey-brownish arrowheads. Orbicular and reniform stigmata sharply defined, encircled with blackish and greyish annuli, claviform long, narrow. Hindwing shining whitish grey, suffused with darker

grey-brown, veins and marginal area darker brownish, transverse line and discal spot present, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 913). Uncus long, slender, pointed, tegumen narrow, low, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior subdeltoidal with quadrangular apical part, vinculum strong, long, more or less V-shaped. Valva moderately long, narrow, apically tapering, cucullus short, finely pointed, hairy; corona reduced. Sacculus short, broad, clavus large, sclerotized, ear-shaped. Harpe very strong, flattened, wide-based, apical part claw-like, tapering, curved, with apex acute. Aedeagus cylindrical, arcuate, ventral edge of carina shortly bill-like. Vesica long, broadly tubular, distal part recurved in a full circle. basal part with a small diverticulum, medial part broadened, scobinate, with a long, strong, arrow-like cornutus, distal third strongly scobinate, with a small, crest-like cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 914). Ovipositor medium-long, conical, strong, posterior papillae strongly setose. Ostium bursae quadrangular, sclerotized. Ductus bursae long, tubular, posterior part membranous, scobinate, medial part tubular, proximal third strongly curved, both parts with long, sclerotized crests, proximal end with heavily sclerotized cristae and a subconical ventral appendage. Cervix bursae long, half-moon-shaped, with sclerotized crests, corpus bursae large, saccate, membranous, with four broad, weak signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. *C. harutai* sp. n. is an allopatric sister species of *C. griseivena* (Hampson, 1894). The new species differs from its sibling in the paler, more unicolorous forewings with intense silky shining, more diffuse greyish covering of the veins, less sharply defined crosslines and somewhat darker hindwings. The male genitalia of the two species are similar but the vesica of *C. harutai* sp. n. is considerably longer, the cornutus and the distal scobination is stronger, the valva are somewhat broader, apically less tapering and the harpe is narrower at base. The female genitalia of *C. harutai* sp. n. differ from *C. griseivena* (Fig. 915) in its significantly longer, proximally more curved ductus bursae, stronger crests of ductus and cervix bursae and larger ventral appendage of ductus.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to the late Mr Toshiro Haruta.

***Chersotis griseivena* (Hampson)**

Agrotis griseivena Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 187.

Type material examined: holotype ♀, "Dalhousie", Slide No. Hreblay 7112=BMNH Noct N: 15565 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: long series from various places of the western and south-western Himalaya (Pakistan, India: Himachal Pradesh). Slide Nos RL5000m (male), RL5047f (female).

***Hermonassa selecta* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 16 paratype)**

Hermonassa selecta Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 540, fig. 2.

Type material examined: holotype and paratypes, listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1995b.

***Hermonassa claricostata* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 17 paratype)**

Hermonassa claricostata Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 135, fig. 1.

Type material examined: holotype and paratypes, listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1995a. Additional material examined: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay).

***Hermonassa marginata* sp. n. (Pl. 144: 18 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, 14 km E of Lukla, 4400 m, 29. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5878. Paratypes: a large series from various places of the Nepal Himalaya: Solu Khumbu Himal: 14 km E of Lukla, 4400 m, 29. vi. 1993; 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28. vi. 1993; 30. vi. 1993; Lamjura Pass, 3500 m, 5. vii. 1993. Ganesh Himal: Yurekharka, 3370 m, 14. vi. 1993; Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994;

1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; Khalcapkarkha, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995. Langtang: between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994. Annapurna Himal: 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; 11-13. vi. 1996; Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16.vii.1995; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995; 11. vii. 1996; Khangar, 4500 m, 10. vii. 1977; 1 ♀, 2 km SW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 5. ix. 1996; 2 ♀, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 6. ix. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, 7 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996; 2 ♂1 ♀, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Behounek, Fábíán, Herczig, Plante, Varga & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 4572, 4556, 5557, 5880, 7251, RL5502m (males), Hreblay 4557, 4586, 5811, 5879 (females).

Wingspan 27-30 mm. The detailed description is given by Sugi (1995: 98-99) as *H. chagyabensis* Chen, 1991.

Diagnosis. *H. marginata* sp. n. belongs to the *H. lunata-modestoides-chagyabensis* species group. The species of this group are rather remote from the other lineages of *Hermonassa* Walker, 1865, displaying some transitional features to *Eugraphe* Hübner, [1821]1816, together with the taxa *H. bonza* (Püngeler, 1899) and *H. stoezneri* (Corti, 1928). *H. marginata* sp. n. differs from its relatives in its conspicuously lighter marginal area and narrower valva (Fig. 916), the hindwing of the new species is paler than that of *H. lunata* (Moore, 1882).

***Hermonassa divida* sp. n.** (Pl. 144: 19 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6934. Paratypes: a very large series from the following localities: Ganesh Himal: 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 20. ix. 1994; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995; 20. x. 1995, leg. M. Fibiger, S.T. Kovács, L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay; Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Khalcapkarkha, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; Khurpudanda, Mts, Khurpubanjang, 3600 m, 19. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995; 2 km W of Gadrang, 2720 m, 18-19. ix. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16-17. ix. 1995. Langtang: near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994; 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994. Annapurna Himal: between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994; 2 km E Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994; Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; Bhaleodar, 2400 m, 2 km SE Nangethanti, 8. x. 1994. China, Tibet: 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: 10 km NE of Kharidunga, 3500 m, 4. x. 1995. The paratypes are in collections of the collectors, Behounek, Fábíán, Herczig, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 6819 (male), 6820 (female).

Wingspan 33-37 mm. Externally similar to *orbicularis* Boursin, 1967. Forewing uniformly dark brown, stigmata large, blackish-brown, encircled with pale ochreous-whitish, hindwing cupreous brown, discal spot small.

Male genitalia (Fig. 918). Uncus long, apically spatulate. Valva long, distally tapering, apically curved ventrally; cucullus narrow, apex pointed. Clavus large, lobate, harpe long, slender, arcuate, medially bifurcated, lateral arm short, pointed. Aedeagus cylindrical, straight, long, ventral bar of carina strong, dentated; vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 919). Ovipositor short, weak, antevaginal plate large, bilobate, sclerotized. Ductus bursae straight, flattened, sclerotized, cervix bursae small, corpus bursae large, membranous, with two long signa.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *H. lineata* species group, closely related to *H. lineata* Warren, 1912 and *H. opima* Chen, 1991, and these three species differ mostly in the male

genitalia. *H. divida* sp. n. can be distinguished from *H. opima* by its larger clavus and broader lateral arm of harpe. The clavus is much smaller in *H. lineata* and the harpe is simple, not bifurcate.

***Hermonassa renifera* Chen**

Hermonassa renifera Chen, 1991, *Acta ent. sin.* 34: 353.

Hermonassa shizukoae Sugi, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 92, pl. 117, fig. 17, **syn. n.**

Taplejung area: 5 ♂, near to Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994. Ganesh Himal: a long series, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 20. ix. 1994; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay & Csovári). Slide Nos Hreblay 6999, 7339, 7340, 7341, 7344 (males), 7343 (female).

Remarks. The male genitalia of *H. renifera* and *H. shizukoae* are practically identical. Although the quality of the drawing of Chen is rather poor, but the curious shape of the harpe, the characteristic fultura inferior and the spine of the vesica suggest that these two taxa are conspecific.

***Hermonassa euxoides* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 20 holotype)**

Hermonassa euxoides Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 136, fig. 2.

Type material examined: holotype, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, Tragsindha Pass, 3000 m, 4. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5598.

***Hermonassa anonyma* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 21 holotype)**

Hermonassa anonyma Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambillionea* 96: 663, figs 1-4, 25-26.

Type material examined: holotype, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8212. The paratypes are listed by the Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Hermonassa expatria* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 22 paratype)**

Hermonassa expatria Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 541, fig. 3.

Type material examined: holotype, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6966. Additional material: Lapchi Kang Range: 4 ♂, 4 km NE of Chilangka (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Paraxestia altissima* sp. n. (Pl. 144: 23 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Mesokantu Pass, SE slope, 5300 m, 15. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4700 m, 14. vii. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂, 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 6. ix. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996. (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995 (coll. Gyulai); 1 ♂, 1 km N of Khurpudanda pass, 3850 m, 19. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig); 1 ♀, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger); 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. RL5235m (male).

Wingspan 50-58 mm, length of forewing 23-27 mm. Male. Forewing broad, with apex pointed, outer margin slightly concave below apex. Ground colour dark, shining tobacco-brown with weak ochreous- and red-brownish irroration. Ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, double, darker brown, filled with ground colour, medial line a wide stripe, subterminal line obsolescent, sinuous, defined by differently darkened parts of marginal area. Orbicular and reniform stigmata poorly visible, small, their outlines somewhat darker brown, lower third of reniform filled with darker brown. Hindwing dark cupreous brown, discal spot and transverse line diffuse but visible, marginal suffusion somewhat darker brown. Female. Similar to male but considerably larger, its ground colour significantly lighter ochreous brown, crosslines more conspicuous, caudal part of

abdomen yellowish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 922). Uncus medium-long, slender, acute, tegumen low, narrow, penicular lobes long. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, trapezoidal, with large, acute, medially folded apical process; vinculum short, thick, V-shaped. Valva relatively long, sclerotized, distally slightly tapering. Cucullus quadratic, with a long, thick, curved apical process and a large, rounded triangular crest projected ventrally; corona missing. Sacculus long, broad, clavus a scarcely setose surface. Harpe strong, flattened, more or less straight, apically slightly dilated, with apex rounded. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, distal end slightly curved. Carina with a stronger ventro-lateral plate, a fine, narrow lateral bar and a long, dentated dorsal lamina extending far into vesica. Vesica long, broadly tubular, recurved dorsally at middle. Proximal part with fine transverse ribs, medial part scobinate, with two long, slightly coiling spinulose fields, one of them fine, narrow, second much broader, stronger, consisting of stronger spiculi, running to ductus ejaculatorius, terminal third strongly scobinate.

Diagnosis. *P. altissima* sp. n. is an allopatric sibling of *P. flavicaudata* (Warren, 1888). The new species differs from its sister species in its much darker, more unicolorous forewings with less defined crosslines. In the male genitalia *P. altissima* sp. n. has a well-developed, triangular apical crest, the apical process is narrower, longer, more curved, and the uncus is stronger, longer.

Bionomics. The new species inhabits the open, subalpine and alpine ranges, it can be found in the summer period often at very high altitudes, up to 5300 m. The imagines are very good, active flyers, some specimens, especially old females can also be found at the lower zones, mainly at the mid- and late autumnal periods.

***Paraxestia dorsivitta* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 144: 24 paratype)**

Paraxestia dorsivitta Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 542, fig. 5-6.

Type material examined: holotype, 1 ♀ and paratype, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂ paratype, Langtang, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 6712, RL5238m (males).

***Xestia tenuis* (Butler)**

Anchocelis tenuis Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 57, pl. 127, fig. 12.

Episilia homochroma Hampson, 1903, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 4: 493, pl. 73, fig. 14, **syn. n.** Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; 1 ♂, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4574, 8244 (males).

Remarks. As compared the types of the two taxa, the genitalia of which were published by Boursin (1963, 1964), *X. homochroma* Hampson is considered as synonymous with *X. tenuis*.

***Xestia nepalensis* (Boursin), comb. n., stat. n.**

Amathes tenuis nepalensis Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 8: 16, pl. 1, fig. 17 (male genitalia), pl. 9, fig. 29.

Ganesh Himal: 11 ♂4 ♀, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 5139, 5141 (males) 5140 (female).

Remarks. *X. nepalensis* differs from the closely related, sympatric *X. tenuis* in its shorter, wider harpe and stronger pollex, consequently they are treated as a pair of distinct species.

***Xestia destituta* (Leech) (Pl. 144: 25)**

Graphiphora destituta Leech, 1900, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1900: 41.

Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 3 ♂, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 3 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28, 30. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4496, 4497, 5561 (males).

***Xestia violacea* sp. n.** (Pl. 144: 26 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5945. Paratypes: Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993; 4 ♂, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993; 1 ♀, Tragsindha Pass, 3000 m, 4. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5921 (male).

Wingspan 31-35 mm. Antenna of male bipectinate, that of female ciliate. Forewing dark violaceous grey, wing pattern obsolete, outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata incomplete, pale, dark patch between them always present, rather strong. Crosslines absent or represented by pale, diffuse, sinuous shadows. Hindwing pale rufous grey, discal spot elongated, diffuse, marginal suffusion somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 923). Uncus slender, vinculum rounded. Valva elongated, distally tapering, cucullus triangular, apex pointed. Pollex relatively long, its tip rounded. Harpe relatively wide, curved, tapering, apex finely rounded. Extensions of carina long, narrow, ventral one strongly dentated. Vesica broadly tubular, rather short, without cornuti.

Diagnosis. *X. violacea* sp. n. is a close relative of *X. bdelygma* (Boursin, 1963), and they differ in the forewing ground colour which is dark violaceous grey in the new species and the size and shape of the cucullus which is significantly larger, acute in *X. violacea* sp. n.

***Xestia bifurcata* sp. n.** (Pl. 144: 27 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5825. Paratypes: Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♂, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993; 1 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay, Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 5826 (male).

Wingspan 29-30 mm. Forewing pattern variable, similarly to other species of the *X. retracta*-group, costal stripe, orbicular and reniform stigmata may light ochreous or dark brownish, lines double, sinuous. Subterminal line rather sharp, running parallel with outer margin. Hindwing pale ochreous grey, transverse line and discal spot absent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 924). Uncus slender, tegumen low, weak, vinculum rounded. Fultura inferior heavily sclerotized, with long, wedge-shaped lateral extensions and short, acute medial process. Valva relatively wide, apically strongly tapering, cucullus small, pollex originating very close to apex. Harpe long, beyond costal margin. Vesica similar to other species of this species group.

Diagnosis. This species belongs to the *X. forsteri* (Boursin, 1964) species group, its closest relative is *X. semiretracta* Yoshimoto, 1995, differing from it in the acute lateral extensions of the fultura inferior.

***Xestia spilosata* (Warren), comb. n.**

Rhyacia spilosata Warren, 1912, *Novit. zool.* 19: 6.

Eugraphe obsoleta Chen, 1991, *Acta ent. sin.* 29: 312, **syn. n.**

Xestia angara: Yoshimoto, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 55, pl. 110, figs 25-26.

Type material examined: syntype ♂, gen slide BM Noct: 4250 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Yurekharka, 3370 m, 14. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 5105, 5948 (males), 5106 (female).

Remarks. The syntype male of *X. spilosata* (Warren) is undoubtedly conspecific with "*Eugraphe*" *obsoleta* Chen, 1991, and with the species published by Yoshimoto (1995) as *X. angara* Hacker.

***Xestia cara* sp. n.** (Pl. 144: 28 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: ca 300 specimens from the following localities: Annapurna Himal: 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995; 17-18.vii.1995; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 14. vi. 1996 (coll. the collectors, Herczig, Fábíán, Gyulai, Varga and HNHM); 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos RL5585m, RL5586m (males), RL5605f (female).

Wingspan 34-38 mm, length of forewing 16-17 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown, marked with blackish and a few ochreous, antenna of male finely ciliate. Abdomen more greyish, anal tuft ochreous. Forewing narrow, elongated, apex pointed, ground colour shining greyish brown with bronze-ochreous shade, irrorated with a few red-brownish. Costal stripe conspicuous, ochreous-whitish, with variably strong brownish covering. Crosslines double, dark brown, defined by blackish, antemedial oblique, postmedial arcuate, sinuous. Basal area narrow, covered with blackish-brown, medial area wide, cell blackish-brown, dark stripe at claviform long, broad, dark grey-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata sharply defined, encircled with blackish and whitish annuli, claviform short but strong. Marginal area narrow, subterminal line pale greyish, defined by a few obsolescent arrowheads. Hindwing whitish, irrorated with dark grey-brown, veins and marginal suffusion darker brownish, transverse line and discal spot present, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 925). Uncus slender, medium-long, tegumen low, narrow, penicular lobes small, rounded. Fultura inferior small, subtriangular, apical lobe strong, rather high, rounded, apical incision short; vinculum short, thick, U-shaped. Valva elongated, arcuate, cucullus high, rounded triangular with apex rounded, covered with fine, long bristles; corona missing. Sacculus long, clavus a long, finely crenulate, setose surface. Basal plate of harpe broad, flattened, curved, apical process short, narrow, pollex relatively long, narrow, apex slightly dilated, rounded. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, arcuate, carina with a stronger ventro-lateral plate bearing a short but strong, triangular basal tooth and a finely serrated, eversible bar. Vesica short, tubular, recurved dorsally. Proximal part dilated, bearing two membranous, semiglobular diverticula, distal part tapering, with a long, wrinkled ribbon.

Female genitalia (Fig. 926). Ovipositor short, rather broad, apophyses short. Dorsal plate of ostium bursae quadrangular, flattened, sclerotized, with broad, deep apical incision, ventral surface with a small, rounded, granulosely sclerotized plate. Anterior part of ductus bursae short, membranous, wrinkled, posterior part oblongate, flattened, sclerotized. Cervix bursae large, elliptical, membranous, corpus bursae sacculiform, wrinkled, with four fine, long signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new species is an allopatric sibling of *X. agalma* (Püngeler, 1900), it was published under this name by Boursin (1964) and Yoshimoto (1995). It differs externally from its sister species in its longer, narrower forewings, more arcuate and sinuous postmedial line, less defined, often fully reduced arrowheads and lighter, less unicolorous hindwings. The male genitalia of *X. cara* sp. n. have smaller basal plate of futura inferior, significantly narrower, longer process of harpe, narrower cucullus, somewhat longer pollex, longer, stronger ventro-lateral tooth of carina and shorter, less sclerotized wrinkled ribbon of vesica. In the female genitalia the ostium bursae of *X. cara* sp. n. is shorter, lateral margins more rounded, the apical incision significantly broader, laterally slightly concave, the sclerotized distal part of ductus bursae is longer, narrower.

Xestia agalma (Püngeler) (Pl. 145: 1 paratype)

Agrotis agalma Püngeler 1899 [1900], *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 12: 289, pl. 8, fig. 7

Type material examined: holotype, 3 paratypes, Tibet, Kuku-Noor (coll. MNHU). Slide No. Hreblay 8381. Additional material: a short series of both sexes, China, Gansu, Xiahe, 3000 m,

26. vii. 1994, leg. Westphal (coll. Thöny, HNHM). Slide Nos RL5584m (male), RL5592f (female).

***Xestia brunneago* (Staudinger) (Pl. 2:11)**

Hiptelia brunneago Staudinger, 1895, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 7: 326.

Type material examined: syntypes, Kuku Noor (ZMHU, Berlin, coll. Staudinger). Additional material: a series of specimens from Kuku-Noor (coll. Thöny, HNHM). Slide No. RL5523m (male).

***Xestia eugrapha* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 2 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5298m.

Wingspan 34 mm, length of forewing 16 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown mixed with dark brown and a few greyish hairs, antenna of male with short pectination; abdomen ochreous-brown. Forewing long, narrow, with apex pointed, ground colour dark pinkish brown with some red-brown and claret irroration and a fine bronze shining. Ante- and postmedial lines rather sharp, double, less sinuous, darker brown, medial line a diffuse stripe, subterminal line a pale brownish shadow, with a darker costal spot, terminal line fine, chocolate-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, incompletely encircled with darker brown and defined by a large, diffuse claret-brown in and around cell, their filling somewhat greyish; claviform reduced to its pale apical arch. Hindwing ochreous, suffused strongly with grey-brown, veins and marginal area darker, discal spot diffuse, narrow; cilia yellowish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 929). Uncus slender, medium-long, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes small, elongated. Fultura inferior rounded, broad, with short, narrow apical process; vinculum short, thick, U-shaped. Valva elongated, distally strongly tapering, cucullus high, narrow triangular with finely pointed apex; corona missing. Sacculus long, clavus a long, finely surface. Basal plate of harpe broad, flattened, sclerotized, apical process short, triangular. Pollex fine, slender, slightly curved. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, arcuate, carina with two weak, long, eversible ventral bars and a short dorsal plate. Vesica broadly tubular, membranous, recurved dorsally in a full circle.

Diagnosis. *X. eugrapha* sp. n. is the sister-species of *X. brunneago* (Staudinger, 1895), and differs from its relative in its smaller size, narrower forewing, darker ground colour of both wings and sharper pattern of forewing, especially the dark markings of the cell. The male genitalia of *X. eugrapha* sp. n. have larger, broader fultura with relatively smaller apical process, narrower, more elongated valva, longer, larger harpe and less tapering cucullus with more rounded apex.

***Xestia aquila* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 3 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8219. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂5 ♀, Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 22. vii. 1995; 2 ♀, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; ; 3 ♂8 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995; 24 specimens from Corikharkha, 3000 m, 16-17. ix. 1995; Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 2 ♂, 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995; 7 ♂11 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995; 20. ix. 1995; 2 ♂, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15. ix. 1995. Kalinchok area: 3 ♂1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 1 ♂2 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Lapchi Kang Range: 1 ♀, 4 km NE of Chilangka, (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995. West Nepal: 5 exs, 21 km of Dailekh, 3400 m, 1-2. viii. 1996; 1 ♀, 20 km N of Dailekh, 3000 m, 3. viii. 1996. Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Jomson, 3200 m, 4. ix. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide No. Hreblay 8016, RL5533m (males).

Wingspan 40-44 mm. Forewing unicolorous blackish-grey, orbicular and reniform stigmata and marginal area somewhat lighter. Hindwing pale yellowish with relative narrow dark marginal suffusion; discal spot absent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 930). Uncus slender, vinculum short, rounded; fultura inferior triangular with small medial crest. Valva elongated, saccular margin rounded. Cucullus triangular, acute, pollex small, originating relatively far from apex. Harpe thick, pointed, reaching costal margin. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, straight, carina with a small, finely dentated dorsal plate. Vesica short, with a serrated subbasal lamina, medial part dilated, curved.

Diagnosis. *X. aquila* sp. n. is a member of the *pseudaccipiter* (Boursin, 1948), *draesekei* (Boursin, 1948), *bryocharis* (Boursin, 1963), *flavilinea* Wileman, 1914, species group. The new species differs externally from its relatives in its almost unicolorous, blackish forewings with less sharply defined pattern. The male genitalia of *X. aquila* sp. n. is most similar to *X. pseudaccipiter*, but the valva is more rounded, the pollex is originating rather far from the apex, and the harpe is shorter, not beyond the costal margin.

***Xestia fakosharga* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 4 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Langtang, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994, leg. Csorba & Ronkay (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Langtang: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km SE Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. ix. 1995; 15 ♂ 7 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995; 20. ix. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15. ix. 1995; 10 specimens, Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; Gadlang, 2600 m, 22. ix. 1995; 4 ♂, 2 km W of Gadlang, 2720 m, 18-19. ix. 1995; 9 specimens, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16-17. ix. 1995. Lapchi Kang Range: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995. Taplejung area: 1 ♀, near Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994; techathum area: 2 ♂, Tinjure Ohedi, 2900 m, 7. xi. 1996; 3 ♂, above Goija, Tshisopani, 2600 m, 20. x. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Varga & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 8441, RL4897m, RL5721m (males), Hreblay 6915, 8442 (females).

Wingspan 34-36 mm, length of forewing 16-17 mm. Head and thorax dark lemon-yellow, irrorated with a few red-brownish, abdomen ochreous-greyish, anal tuft yellow; antenna of male filiform with short, fine cilia. Forewing narrow, with acute apex and slightly concave outer margin. Ground colour dark lemon-yellow, with darker red-brownish irroration below cell and along outer margin. Ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, darker red-brownish, medial line a darker stripe; subterminal represented by a row of dark red-brown spots. Orbicular and reniform stigmata less defined, their outlines obsolescent, lower part of reniform marked with a darker brownish patch, claviform absent. Hindwing more or less unicolorous, fuscous-grey, cilia yellowish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 931). Uncus slender, short, pointed, tegumen medium-high, broad, penicular lobes small, elongated. Fultura inferior a narrow, sclerotized arch, with a long, acute apical spine; vinculum short, strong, U-shaped. Valva elongated, cucullus small, rounded, setose, pollex long, wedge-shaped. Sacculus long, clavus reduced, basal plate of harpe forming a broad, rounded ventral lobe, apical process of harpe strong, slightly S-shaped, broad at base, its apex acute. Aedeagus long, tubular, curved distally, carina with two long, sclerotized, finely dentated, eversible bars. Vesica tubular, membranous, recurved dorsally, basal third with a small, dentated, sclerotized plate, medial third with a conical, membranous diverticulum, terminal third with fine, sclerotized crests in a long zone.

Female genitalia (Fig. 932). Ovipositor short, relatively strong, ostium bursae sclerotized, rounded quadrangular with a deep, narrow, reversed mushroom-shaped apical incision. Ductus bursae long, flattened, sclerotized, distal third dilated, calyculate. Cervix bursae small, elliptical, wrinkled, corpus bursae sacculiform, with two long, continuous and two much shorter, interrupted signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. *X. fakosharga* sp. n. represents a distant member of the *Xestia*-complex. Its external appearance is similar to some *Xanthia* species, mostly to *X. icteritia* (Hufnagel, 1766) and *X. tunicata* (Graeser, 1890). This curious yellowish forewing colouration may appear in several Noctuidae genera but in *Xestia* this is the most extreme case known in the Palaearctic fauna. The configuration of the male genitalia shows affinities with the taxa of the *X. olivascens-erythraea-pachyceras* species group (see Boursin, 1963, pl. 17, figs 56, 58) by the presence of the well-developed subapical ventral plate of the base of the harpe, but the other details of the clasping apparatus and the very long, tubular aedeagus are strongly different.

***Erebophasma satanas* Boursin (Pl. 145: 5)**

Erebophasma satanas Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 8: 19, pl. 1, fig. 21.

Annapurna Himal: a very large series of males from the higher elevations from 4000-4200 m; 4 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. RL5573f.

Description of the female. Wingspan 17-18 mm, length of forewing 8 mm. Head small, palpi short, upturned, antenna filiform. Thorax rather weak, abdomen huge, robust, dark grey-brown, dorsal crest absent. Forewings vestigial, more or less lanceolate, more or less asymmetric. Ground colour dark brown, costal stripe, orbicular and reniform stigmata and subcellular stripe whitish-ochreous. Hindwing even more vestigial, sometimes almost completely reduced, patternless ochreous-brownish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 933). Ovipositor medium-long, conical, ostium bursae sclerotized, dorsal plate funnel-like, strong, ventral plate double, consisting of a broad but short, arcuate lamina and a large, moon-shaped anterior crest. Ductus bursae flattened, caudally tapering, granulosely sclerotized, anterior end bilobate. Cervix bursae small, conical, wrinkled, corpus bursae large, drop-shaped, with a small signum-patch.

***Estimata clavata* (Hampson) (Pl. 145: 6)**

Episilia clavata Hampson 1907, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 19: 244.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Punjab, Kulu (the genitalia are illustrated by Boursin, 1963, pl. 18, fig. 68).

Male genitalia. Uncus broadly lanceolate, with rounded edges, fultura inferior quadrangular. Valva long, narrow, apex rounded, without process; harpe long, extending over costal margin. Aedeagus narrow distally, carina with strong dentated plate.

Remarks. No confirmed data of *E. clavata* from Nepal are known, and the records from the higher elevations of Central Nepal refer most probably to *E. annapurna* sp. n., described below.

***Estimata dhaulagirii* Dierl (Pl. 145: 7)**

Estimata dhaulagirii Dierl, 1983, *Spixiana* 6 (2): 141, fig. 1

Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂, Kalchet, N slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995 (HNHM, G. Ronkay); 2 ♂, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9217, RL5704m, RL5710m, RL5711m, RL5719m (males).

Remarks. The Himalayan species of the *E. clavata* species group are externally very similar, displaying a wide range of variation, therefore, the identification requires the study of the genitalia. The male genitalia of *E. dhaulagirii* differ from those of *E. clavata* and *E. annapurna* sp. n. in its narrower valva, smaller fultura inferior, stronger, longer vinculum stronger, shorter, broader harpe, significantly narrower aedeagus with long, fine serrated bar of carina and the lack of the tiny but strong spinules present in *E. annapurna* sp. n.

***Estimata annapurna* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 8 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995 (G. Ronkay).

Slide No. RL5613m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a very large series, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13.vii.1995, 11-13.vi.1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 38 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 18 ♂, 4 km NW of Khangari, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996. Ganesh Himal: 26 ♂, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 31 ♂, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay, Plante, HMHM); 9 ♂, Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995. Slide Nos Hreblay 4563, 4564, 4566, RL5614m, RL5712m, RL5713m, RL5718m (males).

Male genitalia (Fig. 936). Uncus short, broad, flattened, drop-shaped or widely lanceolate, tegumen broad, low, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior large, quadrate, vinculum strong, relatively short. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus small, acute, corona reduced, pollex long, wedge-shaped, often curved. Sacculus elongated, clavus a small setose surface. Harpe strong, curved, finger-like, strongly setose. Aedeagus short, distally strongly dilated, carina with a broad, smooth plate and a relatively short, wide, dentated lamina. Vesica very short, tubular, distally tapering, proximal half with very short but strong spiculi.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from the closely related *E. clavata* in its well-developed apical process, shorter harpe and stronger dentated plate of the carina; the differences between *E. annapurna* sp. n. and *E. dhaulagirii* are discussed under the latter species.

***Estimata everesti* Dierl (Pl. 145: 9)**

Estimata everesti Dierl, 1983, *Spixiana* 6: 142, fig. 2.

Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♂, Tragsindha Pass, 3000 m, 4. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay & Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 5804, 5805 (males).

Male genitalia. Uncus wide, apical part narrower, apex less pointed. Valva short, wide, distally tapering, cucullus short, pointed; pollex absent. Harpe thin, rounded.

Diagnosis. The closest species is *E. dhaulagirii* Dierl, 1983, which has wider uncus and smaller harpe.

***Raddea sherpa* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 10 holotype)**

Holotype: Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, 14 km E of Lukla, 4400 m, 29. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5877 male.

Wingspan 25 mm. Pubescence of head and thorax long, antenna of male strongly dentated. Forewing rather short, ground colour chocolate-brown with olive shine. Orbicular and reniform stigmata narrow, flattened, connected at subcellular vein, their filling ochreous. Marginal area pale ochreous-grey. Hindwing unicolorous dark grey, cilia somewhat paler; discal spot absent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 937). Uncus rather short, flattened, narrow, tegumen wide, low, vinculum rounded. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus pointed, with a small, pointed subapical process. Pollex rather long, strong, its tip finely rounded. Harpe wide, short, rounded. Aedeagus short, thick, carina with two strong lateral bars, one of them strongly dentated. Vesica broadly tubular, relatively short, recurved.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *R. carriei* Boursin, 1963. *R. sherpa* sp. n. differs from its sibling species in its darker, less vivid colouration, longer, narrower pollex and shorter harpe.

***Eugnorisma lineolata* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 13 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Langtang, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Langtang: 13 ♂ 7 ♀, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994; 12 ♂ 7 ♀, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 ♂, Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda Mts, Khurpubanjang, 3600 m, 19. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 3 ♂, 2

km NW of Nesim, 2300 m, 23-24. ix. 1995; 5 ♂5 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 20. ix. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 9 ♂4 ♀, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; 3 ♂1 ♀, Bhaleodar, 2400 m, 2 km SE of Nangethanti, 8. x. 1994; 1 ♀, Ulleri, 1900 m, 3. x. 1994. China, Tibet: 1 ♀, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Plante, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM. Slide No. Hreblay 6723, RL5503m, RL5600m (males), 6832 (female).

Wingspan 29-34 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head and thorax light red-brown, antenna of male finely ciliate; abdomen grey-brown, anal tuft orange-brown. Forewing narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin slightly concave below apex. Ground colour light ochreous-brown with stronger red-brownish irroration, often with violaceous-brown suffusion, mostly in median area. Crosslines simple, red-brownish, usually well visible, subterminal line defined by a narrow, less sinuous brown inner stripe. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, encircled with red-brown, lower part of reniform dark grey, claviform reduced to its small apical arch. Hindwing unicolorous, shining brown, cilia ochreous, spotted with brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 938). Uncus slender, medium-long, curved, tegumen low, narrow, penicular lobes very small. Fultura inferior small, rounded quadrate, with tiny apical process; vinculum long, strong, V-shaped. Valva rather short, distally broadened, costal margin rather strongly convex. Cucullus small, rounded, apical process ventral, shortly triangular, pointed; corona missing. Sacculus relatively long, clavus reduced, harpe strong, rather thick, slightly S-shaped, with apex pointed, pollex short, wide triangular, situated rather far from apex. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, arcuate, carina with a strong, elongated, strongly dentated dorsal plate and a weaker lateral lamina. Vesica spacious, with a long, conical subbasal diverticulum, armed with a strong, acute, wide-based cornutus. Distal part finely scobinate, bearing a large spinulose field sitting on a large, less prominent, semiglobular diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 941). Ovipositor short, conical, rather strong, apophyses short. Dorsal plate of ostium bursae flattened, sclerotized, quadrangular with arcuate proximal edge. Anterior part of ductus bursae short, membranous, wrinkled, posterior part granulosely sclerotized, funnel-like, strongly folded at middle. Cervix bursae elongated, wrinkled, with a few long, stronger ribs. Corpus bursae sacculiform, proximally tapering, wrinkled, with three small, rounded signa, two of them more or less medial, third one situated at top of fundus.

Diagnosis. *E. lineolata* sp. n. belongs to a small, compact species group which is treated here as a lineage of *Eugnorisma* Boursin, 1946. It contains four species, *E. xestioides* (Hampson, 1913) (Kashmir), *E. lineolata* sp. n. (Nepal), *E. fusca* sp. n. (Nepal) and an undescribed species, mentioned and illustrated by Varga & Ronkay (1987) as "*Paradiarsia (s. l.) xestioides* (China: Sichuan, Yunnan). These four species are very close to one another in their external appearance and genital configuration but with easily recognizable specific features. *E. lineolata* sp. n. and *E. fusca* form a sympatric species-pair, and *E. lineolata* sp. n. differs externally from *E. fusca* in its longer, more pointed forewings, lighter ground colour, sharper crosslines, lighter medial and marginal areas and paler hindwings. In the male genitalia, *E. lineolata* sp. n. has broader, distally more dilated valva with more convex costa, shorter, thicker harpe, broader pollex, being more distant from apical process, and the spinulose field of the vesica is weaker, its diverticulum larger, less prominent. In the female genitalia the ductus bursae of *E. lineolata* sp. n. is more constricted at middle, strongly folded, the cervix is less sclerotized and the third signum is situated just at the top of fundus. The westernmost species of the group, *E. xestioides* has broader forewings, resembling the shape of *Xestia curviplena* (Walker, 1865), with sharper pattern, the filling of stigmata is light, the dark grey patch of the reniform is absent. The dark brownish stripe defining the subterminal line is strong, broad, the darkest part of the wing, and the hindwings are rather pale brownish. The male genitalia are similar to those of *E. fusca* but the cucullus is more elongated and pointed, the apical process is shorter, the pollex is larger, the harpe is narrower, less curved, the vinculum is significantly shorter and the spinulose field of the vesica is considerably larger.

The undescribed Chinese species is closer to *E. lineolata* sp. n., and has significantly longer, narrower valva with acute apex and stronger, longer pollex than those of the Nepalese taxa. These different valval shapes and their specific differences show an interesting parallelism with those of the valva of the *E. trigonica* (Alphéraky, 1872)-*E. gaurax* (Püngeler, 1900)-*E. delesma* Boursin, 1967 species group.

***Eugnorisma fusca* sp. n.** (Pl. 145: 12 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 7 ♂8 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 12. x. 1995; 5 ♂1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18, 23. ix. 1994; 2 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 20 specimens, Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15. ix. 1995; Gadlang, 2600 m, 22. ix. 1995; 2 km NW of Nesim, 2300 m, 23-24. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 2 ♂2 ♀, 2 km W of Gadrang, 2720 m, 18-19. ix. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. ix. 1995; 5 ♂6 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14, 20. ix. 1995; 2 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 12. ix. 1995. Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995. Langtang: 1 ♂, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM. Slide No. Hreblay 6748, RL5601m (males), 6749 (female) (coll. Hreblay, Csovári).

Wingspan 29-32 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown, antenna of male finely ciliate; abdomen reddish- or grey-brown, anal tuft orange. Forewing narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin slightly concave below apex. Ground colour dark red-brown with stronger violaceous-brown and dark brown suffusion, mostly in median area. Crosslines simple, red-brownish, usually obsolescent, subterminal line defined with a narrow, less sinuous brown inner stripe, outer part of marginal field darkened. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, encircled with red-brown, filling of orbicular lighter than ground colour, lower part of reniform dark grey; claviform absent or reduced to its small apical arch. Hindwing unicolorous, shining dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 939). Similar to *E. lineolata* sp. n., but with longer, narrower, distally less dilated valva, less convex costal margin, narrower, longer harpe, smaller, narrower pollex situated closer to apical process, spinulose field of vesica stronger, its diverticulum smaller, more prominent, semiglobular.

Female genitalia (Fig. 942). As in *E. lineolata* sp. n., but ostium bursae broader, without stronger medial constriction and distal fold, cervix bursae with stronger longitudinal crests, signa more elongated, all situated more or less medially.

Diagnosis. The detailed comparison of the taxa of this species group is given under *E. lineolata* sp. n.

***Eugnorisma xestioides* (Hampson)**

Richia xestioides Hampson, 1903, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 4: 596, pl. 76, fig. 14

Type material examined: 3 syntypes, the lectotype is designated here: ♂, Kashmir, Goorais valley, Slide No. Hreblay 6679 (coll. BMNH).

***Diarsia ferruginea* Chen (Pl. 145: 14)**

Diarsia ferruginea Chen, 1984, *Acta ent. sin.* 27: 97.

Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995; 3 ♂1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 2 ♂3 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Lapchi Kang Range: 1 ♂, Tselaphu (Thocar Buck), 4000 m, 12. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km SE of Tselaphu (Pomfeadi), 3500 m, 13. ix. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7660, 7661 (males), 6951, 7662 (females).

***Diarsia vulpina* (Moore)**

Graphiphora vulpina Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 118.

Remarks. The examination of the two syntypes of *D. vulpina* has pointed out that the types and the species mentioned and figured by Boursin as *D. vulpina* (1969: 217) are not conspecific; they differ conspicuously in the shape of the fultura inferior which is one of the most important character within the genus. The lectotype is designated here: ♂, "Darjiling, coll. Atkinson". Slide No. Hreblay 8351 (coll. NMHU, Berlin).

The former records of "*D. vulpina*" from Nepal refer to the southern Himalaya subspecies of *D. hoenei* Boursin, 1954, described below; no confirmed data of *D. vulpina* are known from Nepal.

***Diarsia hoenei nepalicola* ssp. n. (Pl. 145: 15)**

Diarsia hoenei: Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* 13 (Suppl. 3): 124, pl. 61, fig. 15

Diarsia vulpina: Yoshimoto, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): pl. 109, figs 17-18

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range, 3 km SW of Tselaphu (Kalow), 3100 m, 14. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8843. Paratypes: a very large series from different localities of the Nepali Himalayas from the Annapurna Himal to the Taplejung area, and also from Tibet. The paratypes are in coll. Behounek, Csovári, Fábíán, Fibiger, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Kovács, Plante, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM. Slide No. Hreblay 5120, 5125, 5187, 5188, 5190, 5192, 5532, 5559, 6949, 6950, 6992, 6993, 7273, 7306, 8827 (males), 5128, 5131, 5133 (females).

Diagnosis. The new subspecies differs from the nominotypical *D. hoenei hoenei* in the shape of fultura inferior, which is smaller, apically more rounded and the medial incision is smaller in *D. hoenei nepalicola* ssp. n.

***Diarsia excelsa* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 16 holotype, 17 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Kalinchok area, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7659. Paratypes: 3 ♂2 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5, 8. viii. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 4 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 22. vii. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 2 ♂2 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994; 1 ♂1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994; 3 ♂4 ♀, Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993; 6 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 12. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. ix. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 1 ♀, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996. Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993; 4 ♂, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993, 1 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 2. vii. 1993. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. Behounek, Csovári, Herczig, Hreblay, Plante, G. Ronkay & Szabóky. Slide No. Hreblay 5183, 5560, 5839, 5840, 5906, 6771, 8017, RL5480m, RL5527m (males), 5184 (female).

Wingspan 39-46 mm. Head, thorax and forewing rufous brown, sometimes with stronger ochreous-orange suffusion. Crosslines double, sinuous, often defined by a row of darker spots on the veins; medial line a diffuse, dark stripe. Orbicular and reniform stigmata rather indistinct, paler than ground colour. Subterminal line pale yellowish, cilia rufous. Hindwing shining dark grey with rufous shade, discal spot large, diffuse, cilia reddish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 945). Uncus short, slender, pointed, tegumen narrow, high, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior cordiform, with sclerotized, medially deeply incised apical half, vinculum strong, U-shaped. Valva large, medially broadened, constricted below cucullus. Cucullus acute triangular, corona long, strong. Sacculus long, rather narrow, clavus long, digitiform, setose. Harpe strong, relatively short, curved, pointed, ampulla longer, curved at

middle, distal part slender, pointed, beyond ventral margin. Aedeagus cylindrical, arcuate, ventral part of carina with two long bars, one of them strongly serrated. Vesica short, broad, semiglobular, distally tapering, basal and medial parts strongly, terminal third finely scobinate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 946). Ovipositor rather short, ostium bursae strongly sclerotized, cup-shaped, ductus bursae long, granulosely sclerotized. Cervix bursae more or less globular, its walls sclerotized, corpus bursae a long, sacculiform, bearing two long signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *D. hoenei* Boursin, 1954, but it can be distinguished by its more rufous or reddish-yellowish forewings, longer clavus, different shape of fultura inferior, more scarce but stronger teeth of carina and differently shaped cervix bursae.

***Diarsia copria* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 145: 18 holotype)**

Diarsia copria Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 539, fig. 1.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6974. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1995.

***Diarsia rubicilia* (Moore) (Pl. 145: 19)**

Graphipora rubicilia Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 55.

Type material examined: 4 ♂ syntypes, Darjeeling (MNHU). Additional material examined: Kalinchok area: 2 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5, 8. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Lapchi Kang Range: 2 ♂, 4 km NE of Chilangka (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: a series from Gholjong, 2420 m, 6. v. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 7. v. 1995; 7 km W Godlang, 2950 m, 8. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Annapurna Himal: a series from Tadapani, 2420 m, 5. iv. 1995; 4 km E Tadapani, 1920 m, valley of Kyumnu Khola, 6. iv. 1995; near Nayapool village, 1520 m, 7. iv. 1995; 2 km N Landrung, 1540 m, 8. iv. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7678, 8043, 8856 (males).

Remarks. The species is rather widespread in the lower and medium high altitudes, appearing in early spring and late summer to mid-autumn. First record from Nepal.

***Neurois cadioui* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 20 holotype)**

Holotype: Nepal E., Chagam, 2500-2700 m, 29. vi - 7. vii. 1994, coll. J. M. Cadiou (HNHM). Slide No RL5225 m. Paratype: 1 ♂, the same locality and data (coll. G. Ronkay).

Wingspan 38 mm, length of forewing 17 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown, mixed with whitish, collar and tegulae marked with whitish hairs, antenna of male filiform; abdomen whitish-grey. Forewing broad, with apex pointed, ground colour dark grey-brown, suffused strongly with blackish and pale grey; scaling finely reticulate with an intensive bronze sheen. Crosslines rather diffuse, double, filled partly with whitish, subterminal line light grey, waved, defined by a greyish outer stripe; cilia striolate. Orbicular and reniform stigmata flattened, encircled with whitish and black, filled with grey, vein Cu₂ covered with ashy grey. Hindwing pure white, veins with fine brownish covering, transverse line and discal spot poorly visible, marginal suffusion relatively narrow, blackish-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 947). Uncus rather long, lanceolate, densely setose, tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes reduced. Fultura inferior trapezoidal, with rounded apical incision; vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva elongated, finely arcuate, cucullus high triangular with apex acute; corona strong, long. Sacculus long, narrow, with an acute extension at ventral extremity. Clavus long, fine, digitiform. Harpe broad-based, with a short, conical, acute inner process, erected part of harpe rather short, narrow, apically slightly curved, flattened. Aedeagus short, tubular, finely arcuate, ventral edge of carina shortly bill-like. Vesica short, tubular, upturned, armed with a small group of short, fine cornuti at middle and a large, bulbed terminal cornutus.

Diagnosis. The new species is a sympatric sibling of *N. atrovirens* (Walker, 1865), the two species differ in the colouration of the hindwing and some details of the male genitalia. The hindwing of *N. cadiou* sp. n. is white with narrow dark margin while it is uniformly dark brown in *N. atrovirens*. It is interesting that *N. neuroviridis* (Walker, 1865) and *N. lenormandi* Oberthür, 1921, differ also in this feature where the latter species has white hindwings. The male genitalia of *N. cadiou* sp. n. and *N. atrovirens* (Fig. 948) are similar in type but the new species has longer clavus, shorter harpe and longer terminal cornutus in the vesica.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Jean-Marie Cadiou.

Himachalia indiana (Guenée) (Pl. 145: 21)

Agrotis indiana Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. Nat. Insects* (Lépid.) 5: 302.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, eastern India (BMNH). Additional material: Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28-30. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: a series from 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay & Szabóky). Slide No. Hreblay 6782 (male).

Himachalia violacea (Butler) (Pl. 145: 22)

Tiracola violacea Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimen Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 54, pl. 127, fig. 5.

Himachalia lahoulicola Hacker & Peks, 1993, *Esperiana* 3: 176, fig. 18a, **syn. n.**

Type material examined: syntype ♂ of *violacea*, "Dharmasala" gen. slide BM Noct: 4247 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: a series from 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996, (coll. Hreblay & Szabóky); 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11, 17-18. vii. 1995; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 4509 (male).

Remarks. The types of *H. violacea* and *H. lahoulicola* are conspecific, and therefore *H. lahoulicola* is a junior synonym of *H. violacea*.

***Himachalia formosana* sp. n.** (Pl. 145: 23 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov Pingtung, 1 km S of Shihmen, 250 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7937. Paratypes: Prov Pingtung: 1 ♂, 1 km S of Shihmen, 250 m, 14. x. 1995. Prov. Nantou: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8. x. 1995 & 18. xi. 1996; 4 ♂, 7 km SW of Tayuling, 3000 m, 19. viii. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay, Plante, Thöny); 1 ♂, Tayuling, 2550 m, 27. ii. 1996; Prov. taitung: 3 ♂, Hsiangyang, 2320 m, 25-26. 1996; 1 ♀, Yakou, 2600 m, 1-3. xi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide Nos Hreblay 7976 (male), 7977 (female).

Wingspan 50-54 mm. Body and forewing unicolorous, dark greyish brown. Wing pattern simple, crosslines fine, sinuous, blackish, orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with dark blackish-brown, outer part of reniform defined by a few whitish scales. Hindwing uniformly dark grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 949). Uncus slender, tegumen wide, penicular lobes strong, vinculum short, rounded. Fultura inferior shield-like, with sclerotized, bifurcate apical extension. Valva elongated, distally tapering, cucullus finely pointed. Sacculus narrow, clavus a small, setose lobe. Harpe very strong, curved to cucullus. Aedeagus strong, arcuate, carina with a serrated ventral plate and an acute dorso-lateral spine. Vesica very long, tubular, without cornuti, basal part recurved, medial part helicoid, with a small diverticulum close to distal third.

Female genitalia (Fig. 950). Ovipositor short, rather strong. Ostium bursae short, with a strong,

serrated, lyriform ventral lamina and a smaller, quadrate, dentated plate, ductus bursae long, flattened, distal third granulose, proximal part smoothly sclerotized. Cervix bursae long, helicoid, membranous, corpus bursae sacculiform, without signa.

Diagnosis. *H. formosana* sp. n. resembles externally *H. indiana* (Guenée, 1852), but the configuration of the male genitalia is closer to those of *H. violacea* (Butler, 1889). The new species differs from *H. violacea* in its darker, greyish-brown ground colour, and the characteristic apical extension of the fultura inferior.

***Anaplectoides atrovirens* Sugi**

Anaplectoides atrovirens Sugi, 1995, *Tinea* 14: 137, figs 1, 3.

W Nepal, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350 m, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 29. vii. 1996. Slide Nos Hreblay 9508 (male), 9509 (female).

Remarks. New record for the fauna of Nepal.

***Anaplectoides magnifica* (Moore)**

Eurois magnifica Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 127.

Type material examined: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ syntypes from Darjeeling (MNHU, coll. Atkinson); 1 ♂ syntype, Dharmasala (BMNH). Additional material examined: Nepal, Annapurna Himal: 25 specimens, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995; Banthanti, 2500 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 8. viii. 1995 (coll. Plante).

Remarks. The syntypes of this species preserved in the BMNH and in the ZMHU (coll. Atkinson) are examined. The male syntype in London and the female syntype in Berlin are conspecific, representing the species with intense reddish-porphyraceous suffusion, and interpreted regularly as *A. magnifica* (Warren in Seitz, 1912; Boursin, 1955). The male syntype in Berlin is same as of *A. tamsi* Boursin. Avoiding any further taxonomic and nomenclatural confusions, the male syntype of *A. magnifica* (BMNH) is designated here as lectotype: "Dharmasala", gen. No. Tams 1951/529 male (coll. BMNH) published by Boursin (1955, pl. 20, fig. 4 as "Type").

***Anaplectoides inexpectata* Dierl (Pl. 145: 24 [holotype of *secreta*])**

Anaplectoides inexpectata Dierl, 1983: *Spixiana* 6: 146.

Anaplectoides secreta Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillinea* 95: 136, figs 3, 12.

Type material examined: holotype of *A. secreta* Hreblay & Plante. Additional material: Annapurna Himal, 1 ♂, 1 km NW of Chitre, 2300 m, 23. vii. 1995; 1 ♂, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Solu Khumbu Himal: 3 ♂, Lamjura Pass, 3500 m, 5. vii. 1993. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Jageswar Kund, 4200 m, 24. vii. 1995. Kalinchok area: 2 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7665, 8232 (males).

***Axylia renalis* Moore (Pl. 145: 25)**

Axylia renalis Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 341.

Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, Tragsindha Pass, 3000 m, 4. vii. 1993; 2 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 2. vii. 1993. Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, 16 km S from Somdang, 2500 m, 26. vii. 1995. Kalinchok area: 2 ♂, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 9. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5918 (male).

***Discestra vargai* sp. n. (Pl. 145: 26 holotype)**

Discestra furcula Staudinger: Yoshimoto, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 59, pl. 111, fig. 10.

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5292m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a very large series from the

following localities: Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995, 11-13. vi. 1996; 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 6-7, 15. vi. 1996, Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 8, 14. vi. 1996; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 9-10. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 km SE of Pisang, 3150 m, 11. vi. 1996; 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 12. vi. 1996; 1 km E of Khangar, 3600 m, 13. vi. 1996; 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996; 7 km NW of Khangar, 5000 m, 16. vi. 1996; 4 km SE of Kaisang, 4650 m, 19. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km N of Marpha, 2900 m, 4. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky).

Wingspan 34-38 mm, length of forewing 16-18 mm. Body robust, pubescence of head and thorax dark brown mixed with ochreous and violaceous grey, collar and tegulae marked with blackish; antenna of male very shortly ciliate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex pointed, ground colour dark brown, with variably strong violaceous-pinkish and ochreous irroration. Wing pattern variable, regularly sharply defined, crosslines and stigmata present, well defined. Antemedial line strongly sinuous, with long, acute angulation at inner margin. Postmedial line less waved, angled strongly inwards above inner margin. Subterminal line whitish-ochreous, W-mark sharp, arrowheads short, small. Orbicular flattened, oblique, reniform long, narrow, both encircled with black, and ochreous, latter with dark plumbeous centre. Claviform large, blackish brown, suborbicular stigma regularly sharp, whitish-ochreous, furcated. Hindwing ochreous, suffused with brown, discal spot and transverse line diffuse but well visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 951). Uncus medium-long, spatulate, apically rounded, tegumen high, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior deltoidal, narrow, slightly asymmetric; vinculum short, thick, U-shaped. Valva elongated, curved at distal third, cucullus weak, narrow, apically rounded; corona missing. Sacculi long, heavily sclerotized, asymmetric, left cucullus with long, horn-like, smooth saccular extension, concave at place of clavus, with a setose inner surface at medial third. Right sacculus with shorter but broader, apically dentated saccular extension and well-developed, triangular, setose clavus. Harpe reduced to its basal plate, ampulla minute, setose, costa with a large, cristated, more or less conical lobe at base of cucullus. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, dorsal edge of carina a sclerotized, flattened half-ring. Main tube of vesica very short, with a small, rounded and a very long, broadly tubular, fully recurved basal diverticula, latter armed with a strong, short, bulbed cornutus terminad; ductus ejaculatorius originating close to carina.

Diagnosis. *D. vargai* sp. n. belongs to the *D. furca-perdentata* species complex. This complex contains morphologically often confusingly similar taxa, some of them yet undescribed. The distribution patterns of the taxa of the same lineage are usually allopatric but the members of the different lineages may occur sympatrically. *D. vargai* sp. n. is similar externally to *D. perdentata* (Hampson, 1894) and *D. bifida* (Püngeler, 1902), their variations partly overlapping, but the genitalia show good specific differences. *D. vargai* sp. n. differs from *D. furcula* Staudinger in its darker hindwings, without lighter inner area and much more intense, sharper pattern, from the other members of the *furca*-line by the long, acute lower angulation of the antemedial line. The male genitalia of *D. vargai* sp. n. are closest to those of *D. bifida* (Fig. 952), but the base of the uncus is broader, the basal part of fultura is narrower, the valva are less arcuate, the cuculli are longer, apically more dilated, the left saccular extension is shorter, more slender, the right saccular extension is thicker at middle, without stronger constriction below the apical crown. Comparing with *D. furcula*, the new species has broader uncus, smaller fultura, stronger, broader saccular extensions and cuculli, shorter, triangular right clavus, etc. The male genitalia of *D. perdentata* (Fig. 953) have broader, larger uncus, broader fultura with longer apical processes, broader, apically rounded cuculli, different saccular extensions and more or less symmetric clavi. The members of the *furca*-line have also broader uncus and much stronger cuculli, the size and shape of the fultura and the saccular extensions are also different from *D. vargai* sp. n. and *D. bifida*.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Zoltán Varga.

Discestra bifida (Püngeler) (Pl. 145: 27 paratype)

Mamestra bifida Püngeler, 1902, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 15: 149.

Type material examined: Holotype, paratypes, Alexander Mts (MNHU, coll. Püngeler). Additional material: 1 ♂, Tibet, Kuku-Noor, gen slide Hreblay N: 8383 (coll. MNHU).

Sideridis arcanus Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 145: 28 holotype, 3: 1)

Sideridis (Dianthivora) arcanus Hreblay & Plante, 1995a, *Lambillionea* 45: 137, fig. 1.

Type material examined: Holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Additional material: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Bagarchhap, 2200 m, 9. vi. 1996; 2 ♂, 1 km E of Chame, 2600 m, 10. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay & Szabóky); a long series from the following localities: 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 6-7. vi. 1996; Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 8. vi. 1996; 4000 m, 11 km SE Jomsom, Noma pasture, 9-10. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos RL5483m (male), RL5299f (female).

Conisania ronkayi Yoshimoto

Description and diagnosis are given by Yoshimoto.

Lasianobia dasypolioides (Boursin), **stat. n., comb. n.** (Pl. 146: 2)

Hadulipolia odiosa dasypolioides Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 8: 22, pl. 2, fig. 34.

Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995; a long series, Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 8. vi. 1996; 11 km SE Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 9-10. vi. 1996; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 11-13. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. RL5286m (male).

Remarks. The male genitalia of *L. odiosa* (Staudinger, 1895) (Fig. 955) and *L. dasypolioides* (Fig. 954) are similar in type but *L. dasypolioides* has stronger uncus, lower, basally broader fultura, narrower, longer cuculli, longer, more acute left saccular extension, basal cornutus of vesica straight, apical cornutus similarly long, sitting on a shorter diverticulum, proximal tube of vesica shorter, narrower, terminal cornuti field shorter. In *L. odiosa* the basal cornutus is curved, the medial cornutus is shorter, sitting on a longer diverticulum, the proximal part of vesica is broad, long, arcuate, the distal cornuti field is longer.

The studies on the type species of the genus *Lasianobia* Hampson, 1905, *L. lauta* Püngeler, 1900) and the (partly undescribed) taxa of *Hadulipolia* Boursin, 1964, including the type species, *H. odiosa* (Staudinger, 1895) revealed the fact that these species are undoubtedly congeneric. They differ only in the ground colour of the forewing (reddish-brown in *L. lauta*, greyish- or olive-brown in the other species) and a few details of the male genitalia; the spining of the forelegs is the same in *L. lauta* and *L. odiosa* (see Hampson, 1905: 274-275, fig. 56; Boursin, 1964: 22, fig. 1). The ground plan of the clasp apparatus and the vesica of these species are the same, the differences between them cannot be considered as supraspecific ones. *L. lauta* has a bit broader cucullus with stronger setae, broader but shorter costal process and smaller, less asymmetric saccular extensions of the left and right valva than in the species of *Hadulipolia*. The most conspicuous difference between *L. lauta* and the other relatives is the shape of the basal cornutus of the vesica which is trifid in case of *L. lauta*: there are two smaller spines besides the strong cornutus, originating from a common basal plate. This cornutus is strong, simple in *odiosa*, *dasypolioides* and their undescribed, close relatives but this cornutus has exactly the same position at the ventral edge of the carina and the shape and size of the medial spine of *lauta* is almost the same as in *odiosa*. As a consequence of these statements, *Hadulipolia* is a junior synonym of *Lasianobia* (**syn. n.**)

As for the taxonomic relationships of the genus, the opinion of Boursin is also incorrect: although

the clasping apparatus of the species shows some similarity with those of the members of *Hadula* Staudinger, 1889 but not with *Polia* and the structure of vesica suggest a closer relationship with *Hada* Billberg, 1820. The taxonomic position of "*L.*" *superba* (Alphéraky, 1892), "*L.*" *dichelostigma* Tams, 1929 and "*L.*" *albilinea* (Draudt, 1950) is still uncertain but they show an even closer connection with *Hada*, belonging probably into this latter genus or a distinct supraspecific unit being close to *Hada* and *Lasianobia*. The other two species, mentioned by Poole as *Lasianobia*, "*L.*" *decreta* (Püngeler, 1900) and "*L.*" *levicula* (Püngeler, 1909) are not congeneric with *L. lauta*, but belong to the *Lasionycta* Aurivillius, 1892 genus group.

***Niaboma xena* (Staudinger) (Pl. 146: 3)**

Manobia xena Staudinger, 1895, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 8: 317, pl. 6, fig. 8.

Annapurna Himal: 10 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 1 ♀, 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996; 25 m, 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 22 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 km SE of Kaisang, 4650 m, 19. vi. 1996; 4 ♂, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky); 3 ♂, Mesokantu Pass, 4500 m, 16. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 8379, RL5287m (males).

***Dicerogastra ferrisparsa* (Hampson), comb. n.**

Hadena ferrisparsa Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moth) 2: 201.

The lectotype of *D. ferrisparsa* is designated here: ♂, "Sabathu". Slide No. Hreblay 6667 (coll. BMNH).

The type species of the genus *Dicerogastra* Fletcher, 1961, *Miselia proleuca* Hampson, 1913 (Africa, Kenya; Slide No. Hreblay 6672=Tams N: 55/723) and the two Himalayan species "*Polia*" *ferrisparsa* Hampson, 1894 and "*P.*" *costigerodes* Poole, 1989, proved as closely related taxa, therefore the latter two taxa are transferred into the genus *Dicerogastra*. Hacker (1993) described a subgenus within *Sideridis* for "*Polia*" *costigerodes*, and *Haderonidis* Hacker is synonymous with *Dicerogastra*.

***Dicerogastra costigerodes* (Poole), comb. n.**

Agrotis costigera Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 350.

Polia costigerodes Poole, 1989: *Lepod. Cat.* (N. S.) 118: 822.

Lectotype: ♀, here designated, "Solun, Punjab". Slide No. Hreblay 6668 (coll. BMNH).

***Odontestra* Hampson, 1905**

The taxonomic interpretation of some Palaearctic species of *Odontestra* is still problematic. In cases of *O. submarginalis* (Walker, 1869) and *O. incisa* (Moore, 1881) the designation of the lectotype is needed, as their syntype series are heterogeneous. There are syntypes of *O. incisa* which seem as conspecific with "*O. potanini*" *sensu* Yoshimoto (1994). The name *O. incisa* is proposed here to use for this species until the designation of the lectotype. The true *O. potanini* (Alphéraky, 1895) is rather far from this species group, being much closer to *O. atuntseana* Draudt, 1950, while *O. roseomarginata* Draudt, 1950 might be conspecific with *O. potanini*.

***Odontestra incisa* (Moore), stat. rev.**

Neuria incisa Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 344.

Odontestra potanini: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 101, pl. 14, fig. 22.

***Odontestra submarginalis* (Walker)**

Heliophobus submarginalis Walker, 1869, *Characters undescr. Lepid. Heterocera*: 32.

Neuria auripicta Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Br. Mus.* 7: 53, pl. 127, fig. 3, **syn. n.**

***Odontestra atra* sp. n. (Pl. 146: 4 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, valley of Kali Gandaki, near Ghasa, 2000 m, 83-39.5'E,

28-36°N, 21. vii. 1995, leg. Gy. M. László & G. Ronkay (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5580m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, valley of Kali Gandaki, near Ghasa, 2000 m, 21. vii. 1995 (coll. HNHM); 17 ♂ 1 ♀, valley of Kali Gandaki, 2080 m, near Ghasa, 4. vi. 1996, 18-19. vi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♂, Talbagar, 1950 m, 24. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 22. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig). Slide No. Hreblay 9629 (male) 6971 (female).

Wingspan 31-36 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head and thorax dark blackish-grey, mixed with a few ochreous, abdomen ochreous-grey, dorsal crest absent. Forewing short, apex finely pointed. Ground colour blackish-grey, suffused with a few dark brown and bluish-grey. Wing pattern less conspicuous, crosslines double, blackish, sinuous, subterminal line a more or less continuous, whitish line. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with pale ochreous-whitish, their filling regularly dark, sometimes slightly dilute. Claviform large, rounded, blackish, suborbicular signum long, fine, ochreous-whitish, defined by a paler greyish patch; inner margin broadly shining ochreous-whitish. Hindwing shining whitish-ochreous, veins covered with brown, marginal suffusion broad, grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 957). Uncus bilobate, with a rather long, arcuate extension above flattened, setose distal part of uncus. Tegumen high, narrow, apical end with two rounded, sclerotized plates, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior sand-clock-shaped, with longer apical arms, vinculum strong, thick. Valva broad, cucullus small, sitting on a long, narrow neck, corona represented by three rows of strong setae. Left and right sacculus asymmetric, their distal extensions different, large, flattened claw-like on left side, bilobate, more rounded on right side. Clavus large, flattened, more or less falciform, densely setose. Harpe long, laminated, apical third heavily sclerotized. Costal plate large, rounded, upper part with a strong crest continuing in a longer, sclerotized dorsal process. Aedeagus short, tubular, dorsal plate of carina strong, bill-like. Vesica saccate, membranous, with a short, thorn-like, apically dentated medial cornutus, sitting on a semiglobular, small diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 958). Ovipositor short, broad, relatively strong, ostium bursae a narrow, sclerotized ring, ductus bursae flattened, sclerotized, quadrangular. Cervix bursae membranous, globular, wrinkled, medial part of bursa an elliptical sac, its surface partly densely granulose-scobinate, partly covered with minute, hair-like spiculi, corpus bursae very small, sacculiform.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *O. simillima* (Moore, 1881), but the forewings broader, shorter, more unicolorous, the ground colour is blackish-grey, the marginal area is darker, without stronger arrowheads along subterminal line, the suborbicular stripe is significantly paler, narrower, less conspicuous. The male genitalia of the two species are also very close but the ventral lobe of the uncus is stronger in *O. atra* sp. n., the apical part of the cucullus is larger, broader, and the saccular extensions are stronger, the left one is more acute. *O. atra* sp. n. differs from the related *O. incisa* and *O. submarginalis* in its smaller size, shorter forewings, dark blackish-grey ground-colour with reduced pinkish or bluish shade and lighter pattern and lighter, ochreous-whitish hindwings with darker marginal suffusion only. The male genitalia of the three species are strongly dissimilar (see Fig. 957 and Yoshimoto, 1994, figs 478, 479).

***Haderonia praecipua angusta* ssp. n.** (Pl. 146: 5 paratype)

Holotype: ♂ Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: 120 ♂ 4 ♀, from the following localities: Annapurna Himal, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 8871, RL5301m (males).

Diagnosis. The southern Himalayan subspecies differs from the other populations of *H. praecipua* (Staudinger, 1895) occurring along the eastern edge of the Tibetan plateau in its

smaller size (wingspan 42-46 mm, length of forewing 19-21 mm), narrower, more elongated forewings with less sharply defined wing pattern and more unicolorous, less variegated colouration. The male genitalia of *H. praecipua angusta* ssp. n. are illustrated by Boursin (1964, pl. 12, fig. 49), and they are identical with those of the nominotypical subspecies.

***Haderonia culta* (Moore) (Pl. 146: 6)**

Mamestra culta Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 347.

Type material examined: holotype, ♀, "N-India, Dalhousia", Slide BMNH Noct. No. 4442. Additional material examined: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Yurekharka, 3370 m, 14. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 2 ♂, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995; 9 ♂, Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 22. vii. 1995. Kalinchok area: 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak: 1 ♂, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Solu Khumbu Himal: 9 ♂ 3 ♀, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993; 7 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, Yak Karka, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993. Tibet: 1 ♂, Slide BMNH Noct. No. 4443 male (coll. BMNH). Slide Nos Hreblay 4524, 4594, 5574, 5575, 5886, 5887, 5889, 8093, 8094, 8211, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8249, 8250 (males), 4525, 4595, 6626, 6627 (females).

***Haderonia subviolacea* (Leech) (Pl. 146: 7)**

Hadena culta var. *subviolacea* Leech, 1900, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1900**: 55.

Type material examined: holotype, ♂, "W-China" gen. slide BMNH Noct. No. 4438 (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal: 6 ♂, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993; 2 ♀, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, Lukla, 2800 m, 2. vii. 1993. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, 3 km E of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995. Tibet: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Yatung, Slide BMNH Noct. Nos 4440 male, 4441 female. Slide Nos Hreblay 6623, 6624, 6625 (males), 5888, 5890 (females).

***Haderonia kalikotei* Varga (Pl. 146: 8)**

Haderonia kalikotei Varga, 1992, *Acta zool. hung.* **38**: 97, pl. 1, fig. 1

Type material examined: holotype and 34 paratypes, Nepal, Prov. 3, East Jumbesi, 2750 m, 25-31. vii. 1964, leg W. Dierl (coll. ZSM, Munich). Additional material examined: Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 2. VII. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos 5910, 8013 Hreblay (males).

***Tricheurois cuprina* (Moore) (Pl. 146: 9)**

Apamea cuprina Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 345, pl. 38, fig. 2

Anartomorpha albistigma Chen, 1992, *Acta ent. sin.* **35**: 92.

Ganesh Himal: a long series, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 22. vii. 1995; 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; Jageswar Kund, 4200 m, 24. vii. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Csovári & Plante). Lapchi Kang Range: 2 km S of Tselaphu, (Langshisaha), 3400 m, 11. ix. 1995; Tselaphu (Thocaró Buck), 4000 m, 12. ix. 1995; 2 km SE of Tselaphu (Pomfeadi), 3500 m, 13. ix. 1995; 3 km SW of Tselaphu, (Kalow), 3100 m, 14. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Solu Khumbu Himal: 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993; 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay & Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 4541, 5572, 7226, 7247, 8004, 8005, 8015 (males), 7227, 7229, 7248, 8254 (females).

***Tricheurois tibetica* Boursin (Pl. 146: 10)**

Tricheurois tibetica Boursin, 1964, *Z. wien. ent. Ges.* **50**: 119, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Ganesh Himal: long series, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; Jageswar Kund, 4200 m, 24. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Csovári & Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 8096 (male).

***Tricheurois tamangi* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 146: 11 paratype)**

Tricheurois tamangi Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambillionea* **96**: 665, figs 11-12, 35-36.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 22. vii. 1995 (coll. J. Plante). The paratypes are listed in Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Perigrapha (Anorthoa) munda plumbeata* ssp. n.** (Pl. 146: 12 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 1 km W of Tatachia peak, 2520 m, 18. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8738. Paratypes: Prov. Nantou: 8 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 16. iii. 1996; 22 ♂4 ♀, 1 km W of Tatachia peak, 2520 m, 18. iii. 1996, 28. iii. 1996 (coll. Csovári & Hreblay); 10 ♂10 ♀, 10 km SE of Shenmu, Yushan National Park, 2200 m, 14. iii. 1996; 3 ♂2 ♀, Tayuling, 2550 m, 16. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai & Mus. Univ. Kaohsiung). Prov. Taitung: 8 ♀, 7 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 20. iii. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay); 26 ♂9 ♀, 2 km E of Hsiangyang, 2200 m, 11-13. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai). Prov. Kaohsiung: 3 ♂5 ♀, 15 km NE of Taoyuan, 1850 m, 12. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Mus. Kaohsiung). Prov. Taichung: 1 ♂, Anmashan, Hooping, 2000 m, 2. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide Nos Hreblay 8737, 8739 (males), 8725 (female).

Wingspan 37-41 mm. Head, thorax and ground colour of forewing grey or dark grey. Crosslines and stigmata diffuse, reniform somewhat darker, with lighter outline, blackish spots at veins 4 and 5 usually present. Hindwing dark grey, veins and diffuse discal spot somewhat darker. The genitalia of both sexes are identical with those of the nominotypical subspecies.

Diagnosis. The Taiwanese subspecies differs from the other races of *P. munda* in its smaller size, uniformly dark greyish ground forewing colour and shortly serrated antenna of the female.

***Perigrapha (Anorthoa) fabiani* sp. n.** (Pl. 146: 13 holotype, 14 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taichung, 5 km NE of Tungshih, Wushihken, 760 m, 3. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide No. Hreblay 9304. Paratype: 1 ♀, the same locality and datum (coll. Fábíán). Slide No. Hreblay 9305 (female).

Wingspan 43-45 mm. Head, tegulae and thorax ochreous grey, antenna of male bipectinate, that of female filiform. Forewing pale, ochreous grey, irrorated with brownish and blackish scales. Ante- and postmedial lines deleted, subterminal line diffuse, marked with two dark brown (in male) or brick-red (female) spots at veins 4 and 5. Terminal line a row of black spots between veins. Orbicular stigma obsolete, reniform with dark brown centre and paler edges. Hindwing unicolorous, dark brown, veins and discal spot somewhat darker, cilia lighter. Underside of forewing grey, reniform diffuse, hindwing lighter, irrorated with black scales. Discal spot strong, transverse line diffuse, represented by dark spots on veins.

Male genitalia. Uncus slender, apically rounded, tegumen rather short, vinculum pointed. Fultura inferior a long plate, joined to fultura superior. Valva elongated, cucullus large, triangular, distally acute, its neck wide; corona short. Sacculus sclerotized, clavus rounded. Ampulla straight, long, apex rounded. Extension of harpe wide, short, rounded. Aedeagus distally curved, carina bearing a large tooth and a serrated plate oppositely. Tube of vesica helicoid with 5 complete turns, with a short, basal diverticulum, bearing a spinulose field.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor rather short, ostium bursae wide, calyculate. Distal part of ductus bursae narrower than ostium, granulosely sclerotized, proximal part wide, swollen. Cervix bursae helicoid, with 5 turns, corpus bursae with four long signa.

Diagnosis. *P. fabiani* sp. n. is a sympatric sibling species of *P. munda* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). They differ in their size and colouration and some details of the genitalia of both sexes. *P. fabiani* is larger in size, its forewings longer, the ground colour is lighter, ochreous-grey. In the male genitalia, the most conspicuous features of the new species are the complete absence of the extension of the clavus, the larger, acute cucullus and the shorter ampulla, in the female the shorter ostium and ductus bursae and the less sclerotized cervix bursae.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr György Fábíán.

***Perigrapha (Anorthoa) rubrocinerea* sp. n.** (Pl. 146: 15 holotype, 16 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Taplejung area, Mechi, above Hellok, 2700 m, 3. iv. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5654f. Paratypes: 3 ♀, the same locality and data (coll. Fábíán, Kovács, HNHM).

Wingspan 34-36 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax dark claret-brown, mixed with pale grey; abdomen short, more greyish. Forewing elongated, narrow, with apex pointed, ground colour deep claret-red, basal and marginal areas with variably strong, light ash-grey irroration; scaling finely reticulate. Wing pattern obsolete, some parts of ante- and postmedial lines and stigmata can only be recognized. Hindwing uniformly dark brown, discal spot diffuse but well visible.

Female genitalia (Fig. 958). Ovipositor short, weakly sclerotized, ostium bursae short, wide. Ductus bursae long, narrower than ostium, granulosely sclerotized. Cervix bursae rather short, helicoid, hyaline, corpus bursae saccate, with four narrow signa.

Diagnosis. The taxonomic position of *P. rubrocinerea* sp. n. is still tentative, due to the lack of the male. The female genitalia is unique in the tribe Orthosiini with the weakly sclerotized and shortly helicoid cervix bursae. As it shows some similarity with those of the species belonging to the subgenus *Anorthoa* Berio, 1980, this species is placed here into this supraspecific unit.

***Harutaeographa* Yoshimoto, 1993**

The genus was erected by Yoshimoto for a typical Himalayan Orthosiini group, closely related to *Perigrapha* Lederer, 1857 and some lineages of *Orthosia* Ochsenheimer, 1816, containing five species from which four were described as new to science. The subsequent studies on the Himalayan fauna had pointed out that the genus is considerably richer in species, containing numerous species groups and distributed from the north-western to the south-eastern ranges of the Himalayan region, including Pakistan, India, Nepal and China (North Yunnan). The taxonomic relationships of the genus and the west-Himalayan taxa are discussed by Hreblay (1997), present paper contains the novelties found in Nepal during the last two years.

***Harutaeographa izabella* sp. n.** (Pl. 146: 17 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 1 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7369. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 6 ♂ 1 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km W of Ghorepani, 2770 m, 23. iii. 1995; 10 ♂ 5 ♀, 1 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai, Plante); 2 ♂, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Arun valley: 2 ♂, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 15. iii. 1996; 1 ♂ 4 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 2 ♀, N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 23. iii. 1996; 2 ♂, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24. iii. 1996; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Taplejung area: 2 ♀, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. Herczig & Kovács). Slide No. Hreblay 7371, 9185, RL5661m (males), 7370, 7372, 9133, 9186, RL5660f (females).

Wingspan 40-44 mm. Head and thorax uniformly pale ochreous, antenna of male bipectinate, that of female shortly serrated. Forewing light creamy ochreous, wing pattern obsolete, postmedial sometimes represented by a row of darker spots on veins, dark spots at subterminal line may also present. Hindwing slightly transparent, ochreous-whitish, irrorated with grey, veins darker, discal spot regularly present, diffuse, pale.

Male genitalia (Fig. 960). Saccular process strong, cucullus apically rounded, having a narrow neck. Subapical ventral process acute. Harpe and ampulla asymmetric, right ampulla and process of right harpe larger. Vesica helicoid, with five complete, uniform turns.

Female genitalia (Fig. 966). Ostium wide, calyculate, ductus bursae short.

Diagnosis. The new species is an allopatric sibling of *Harutaeographa monimalis* (Draudt, 1950), **comb. n.** They differ in the shape of the cucullus and the subapical process, as *H. monimalis* has smaller cucullus with relatively stronger neck, and wider subapical process with rounded apex.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mrs Izabella Simon.

***Harutaeographa kofka* Hreblay (Pl. 146: 18, 19)**

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 19. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996; 4 ♂ 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7638, 9130 (males), 7639 (female).

Remarks. The species was described on two specimens from the Indian Himalayas, new to the fauna of Nepal.

***Harutaeographa pinkisherpani* sp. n. (Pl. 146: 20 holotype, 21 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 7640. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♀, near Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9164 (male), 7641, 9165 (females).

Wingspan 44-45 mm. Head, thorax and forewing orange-ochreous with intense pinkish shade. Forewing long, acute, wing pattern reduced, postmedial line often represented by darker spots on veins, medial line diffuse, stronger at costa and below cell; blackish spots along subterminal line regularly present. Reniform an indistinct, reddish-brownish shadow, orbicular missing. Hindwing slightly transparent, whitish-ochreous, irrorated with some grey, veins and inner area darker greyish; discal spot small.

Male genitalia (Fig. 961). Saccular process short, strong, cucullus pointed, with rather small ventral incision, costa with a small, sclerotized, tongue-shaped extension. Carina penis long, with a small field of fine cornuti near its end. Vesica helicoid with four turns, proximal part with a bundle of small extending into middle of the vesica. Terminal diverticulum and its strong cornuti field relatively short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 967). Similar in type to *H. izabella* sp. n., but with longer, less calyculate ostium and stronger sclerotization at inner side of cervix bursae.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *H. ferrosticta* species group, differing from the related taxa in its pinkish ground colour of the forewing. The closest relative of *H. pinkisherpani* sp. n. is *H. kofka* Hreblay, 1997, which has longer ampulla and less pointed apex of the cucullus.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mrs Pinki Sherpani.

***Harutaeographa ganeshi* sp. n. (Pl. 146: 22 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 7643. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km W Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 19. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9150, 9152 (males), 7644, 9151 (females).

Wingspan 38-42 mm. Head, thorax and forewing pale reddish-ochreous, irrorated with dark brown and blackish. Wing pattern indistinct, crosslines absent or very pale, medial line

represented by diffuse, dark grey patches at costal margin and below cell. Orbicular missing, reniform a darker red-brownish shadow, defined by dark grey at lower extremity. Subterminal line an interrupted, diffuse greyish line, blackish arrowheads strong. Hindwing slightly transparent, whitish-ochreous, medial and inner areas irrorated with grey, veins and discal spot darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 962). Saccular margin strong, enlarged, its extension reduced to a small lobe. Cucullus with triangular incision, costa with a larger, triangular, sclerotized subapical extension. Vesica helicoid with three turns, proximal cornuti field large, medial bundle of cornuti narrow. Terminal diverticulum and its strong cornuti field relatively short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 968). Ostium bursae as wide as ductus bursae, cervix bursae helicoid with three turns, with stronger sclerotization at inner parts only in proximal one.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *H. pinkisherpani* sp. n., differing from it in its less acute forewings with reddish-ochreous ground colour and stronger dark irroration, the reduction of the saccular extension and the shorter vesica with larger proximal cornuti field.

***Harutaegrapha cinerea* sp. n.** (Pl. 146: 23 holotype)

Harutaegrapha ferrosticta (Hampson): Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 128, pl. 84, fig. 5.

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 7642. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9147, 9148 (males).

Wingspan 35-40 mm. Head, thorax and forewing pale ochreous-greyish, irrorated with dark grey-brown, thorax and basal area mixed with ochreous. Wing pattern obsolete, ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, medial line stronger, darker grey, subterminal line indistinct, dark arrowheads very small, blackish. Orbicular missing, reniform a somewhat darker, more rufous shadow. Hindwing slightly transparent, whitish-ochreous, medial and inner areas suffused with grey; veins darker, discal spot small, rather strong.

Male genitalia (Fig. 963). Saccular extension short, with small hairbush. Distal part of valva very wide, cucullus narrow, with pointed apex; ampulla long, slender. Vesica helicoid, with three turn, proximal part with a narrow bundle of cornuti, length of cornuti decreasing distally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 969). Ovipositor relatively long, ostium bursae wide, calyculate, ductus bursae short.

Diagnosis. *H. cinerea* sp. n. is another member of the *ferrosticta*-group, distinguishable from the related species by its smaller size and relatively small genital capsule with distally strongly broadened valva and the shortest saccular extension and the most slender cucullus within this species group.

Remarks. The male genitalia are published by Yoshimoto as *H. ferrosticta* (Hampson, 1894) (1994, fig. 487).

***Harutaegrapha bicolorata* sp. n.** (Pl. 146: 24 holotype, 25 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7475. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂6 ♀, 1 km E from Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 3 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; 2 ♂2 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996; 11 ♂25 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 ♂7 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 4 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♂3 ♀; near Godlang, 2520 m, 19. iii. 1995 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, Sudame 1250 m, 17. iii. 1995; 2 ♂2 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 2 ♂4 ♀, 1 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai, Plante); 1 ♀, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995 (coll. Gyulai & G.

Ronkay). Arun valley: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 23. iii. 1996; 2 ♂, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7377, 7388, RL5671m, RL5674m (males), 7352, 7354, 7358, 7376, 7378 (females).

Wingspan 38-43 mm. Body and forewing reddish-brown or greyish-brown, irrorated with dark greyish; abdomen somewhat darker, more greyish. Forewing narrow, long, apex pointed. Wing pattern rather diffuse, antemedial line fine, oblique, straight, medial line a broad, diffuse, dark grey stripe, angled strongly outwards at subcellular. Postmedial line obsolescent, subterminal line almost straight, dark red-brown, defined by dark grey outer half of marginal area, arrowheads missing. Orbicular deleted, reniform an irregular, dark grey-brown patch. Hindwing suffused with dark grey, veins even darker, discal spot small, strong.

Male genitalia (Fig. 964). Saccular extension strong, cucullus pointed, costa with elongated, low triangular subapical extension. Ampulla long, recurved, almost symmetric, harpe long. Vesica helicoid, with three and a half turns, proximal part with a long bundle of cornuti extending into middle of vesica, terminal diverticulum armed with a relatively short field of cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 970). Ostium relatively wide, cup-shaped, ductus bursae short, cervix bursae helicoid, with stronger sclerotization only in proximal turn.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs, on the basis of the genital structure, to the *ferrosticta*-group, although its external appearance is closer to *H. rubida* (Hampson, 1894) but having smaller size, narrower forewing and less strong crosslines. The male genitalia differ principally from those of *H. ferrosticta*, *H. kofka*, *H. pinkisherpani* sp. n. and *H. ganeshi* sp. n. in its smaller incision of the cucullus.

***Harutaegrapha rubida* (Hampson) (Pl. 146: 26, 27)**

Bombycia rubida Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 207.

Arun valley: 1 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2580 m, 16. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 18. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9217 (male), 9179 (female).

***Harutaegrapha brahma* sp. n. (Pl. 146: 28 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 2. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7403. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 12 ♂ 5 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 2. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai & Plante); 7 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996; 30 ♂ 3 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996; 3 ♂ 4 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 20 ♂ 16 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 6. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán). Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♀, 1.5 km SE of Lebang, 2600 m, 25. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, Sudame, 1250 m, 2-4. v. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7401, 7476, 7478, 9125, 9153, RL5172m, RL5173m (males) 7402, 7477, 7479, 9126, 9136 (females).

Wingspan 36-41 mm. Head, thorax and forewing variably dark reddish-brown, irrorated with ochreous and dark grey-brown, antenna of male strongly bipectinate, that of female serrated. Wing pattern rather diffuse, ante- and postmedial lines double, slightly sinuous, filled with ochreous, medial line a broad, diffuse, dark grey stripe. Subterminal almost straight, ochreous, arrowheads absent or very pale. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, rounded, encircled with ochreous, reniform filled with dark grey-brown. Hindwing ochreous, suffused with greyish-brown, veins and marginal area somewhat darker, discal spot diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 965). Valva elongated, symmetric, cucullus pointed, pollex short, wide. Ampulla curved, tapering, beyond saccular margin. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved, distal part

helicoid with four turns. Terminal third with a long diverticulum, armed with a strong, brush-like field of cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 971). Ovipositor short, ostium bursae wide, ductus bursae long. Inner part of cervix bursae sclerotized, terminally bulging, corpus bursae relatively small, bearing four long signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *H. diffusa* Yoshimoto, 1994, and *H. rama* Hreblay, 1997, forming a compact species group. *H. brahma* differs from the allied species in its more slender valva and differently shaped cucullus, pollex and ampulla.

Harutaegrapha yoshimotoi (Hacker and Hreblay) (Pl. 147: 1 holotype)

Perigrappa (Harutaegrapha) yoshimotoi Hacker & Hreblay, 1996, *Esperiana* 4: 75, pl. F, fig. 12.

Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, vic. Lumle, 2100 m, 5-12. xii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9109, 9110, RL5673m (males).

Orthosia (Euchoristea) limbata himalaya ssp. n. (Pl. 147: 2 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9166. Paratypes: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 2 ♀, 1 km E from Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). India: 1 ♂, N-India, Himalaya Mts, Maj. H. Roberts, B. M. 1926-395; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, Punjab, Khyra Gully (coll. BMNH). Slide Nos Hreblay 7175, 7176, 7635 (males), 7177, 7404, 7405 (females).

Diagnosis. *O. limbata himalaya ssp. n.* differs externally from the noninotypical subspecies in its generally darker forewing and less curved subterminal line. The configuration of the male genitalia is also a bit different as the Himalayan race has shorter cucullus and a small terminal diverticulum in the vesica (Fig. 972).

Orthosia (Euchoristea) reticulata fuscovestita ssp. n. (Pl. 147: 3 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov Miaoli, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 4. iv. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8000. Paratypes: Prov. Taitung: 1 ♂, 7 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 20. iii. 1996; 5 ♂, 2 km E of Hsiangyang, 2200 m, 11-13. iii. 1996. Prov. Miaoli: 3 ♂, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 23. iii. 1996; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 4. iv. 1996. Prov. Nantou: 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Tayuling, 2850 m, 26. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km W of Tatachia peak, 2520 m, 28. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 10 km SE of Shenmu, Yushan Nat. Park, 2200 m, 14. iii. 1996. Prov. Kaohsiung: 4 ♂, 15 km NE of Taoyuan, 1850 m, 12. iii. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. Csovári, Fábíán, Hreblay, Gyulai, Thöny, Mus. Univ. Kaohsiung). Slide Nos Hreblay 8701 (male), 8702 (female).

Diagnosis. The Taiwanese subspecies of *O. reticulata* Yoshimoto, 1994, differs from the Himalayan populations in its smaller size, darker hindwing, conspicuously smaller valva, and some details in the shape of the pollex, harpe and the configuration of the vesica (Fig. 974); the ductus bursae (Fig. 975) is shorter than in case of the the nominotypical subspecies.

Remarks. The taxa of the two Taiwanese *Orthosia (Euchoristea)* species may possibly produce natural hybrid, one of such specimens found in Taiwan is shown in Pl. 147: 4.

Orthosia singularis sp. n. (Pl. 147: 5 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995, leg. G. Ronkay & Gy. M. László (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 7637. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM).

Wingspan 35-36 mm. Head, thorax and forewing shining, pale ochreous slate-grey, irrorated with ochreous brown; antenna of male bipectinate. Forewing rather short, with apex pointed, wing pattern rather indistinct. Crosslines interrupted, blackish, less sinuous, represented by small spots

and/or short lines, costal patches strong, black. Subterminal line a row of ochreous dots, defined by blackish, costal spot strong, triangular, black. Orbicular and reniform stigmata rounded, their ochreous outline almost invisible, lower third of reniform filled with blackish brown. Hindwing shining ochreous, intensely suffused with dark grey-brown, veins even darker, discal spot strong, rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 976). Uncus slender, tegumen short, valva elongated, actuate. Cucullus narrow, bifurcate, its apex rounded. Harpe short, rounded, ampulla long, tapering, curved laterally. Aedeagus straight, carina with two, narrow, sclerotized laminae, one of them armed with numerous large teeth, other one with two smaller, apical teeth. Vesica recurved, with a large basal cornutus, a long subbasal diverticulum bearing a wide-based cornutus, and two short distal diverticula with short cornuti fields.

Diagnosis. The new species is rather distant within the genus *Orthosia* (*s. l.*) Ochseneimer, 1816, forming a small species group with *O. grisescens* sp. n. (described below); the bifurcate, apically rounded cucullus and the structure of the vesica is unique within *Orthosia* (*s. l.*). *O. singularis* sp. n. shows some external similarity with *Orthosia fausta* Leech, 1889, but the forewing shape and several details of the wing pattern (*e. g.* slate-greyish ground colour with blackish markings, strong costal patches of crosslines, less defined subterminal, etc.) are different.

***Orthosia grisescens* sp. n.** (Pl. 147: 6 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal, 2 km S of Lebang, 2400 m, 23. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9200. Paratype: India: 1 ♀, Simla, 4. 97, 1900-160 (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 7178.

Wingspan 37-38 mm. Head, thorax and forewing pale ochreous-grey, irrorated strongly with dark brown and grey. Crosslines diffuse or obsolescent, their costal patches stronger. Orbicular indistinct, reniform encircled with pale ochreous, filled with darker grey-brown, lower third may defined by a darker spot. Subterminal line obsolescent, its costal patch strong, triangular. Hindwing suffused with dark greyish brown, veins somewhat darker, discal spot tiny, dark grey.

Female genitalia (Fig. 977). Ovipositor short, ostium bursae relatively narrow, with small teeth at distal margin; sterigmae small flaps. Ductus bursae sclerotized, cervix bursae short, ovoid, its sclerotization weaker than that of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae long, with four long signa.

Diagnosis. *O. grisescens* sp. n. is very close to *O. singularis* sp. n., and they may represent two different races of the same species, the discovery of the another sexes of the two species would be necessary to solve this problem. The two taxa differ in their ground colour and the intensity of the forewing pattern.

***Orthosia macilenta* sp. n.** (Pl. 147: 7 holotype, 8 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9145. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 4 ♂2 ♀, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Arun valley: a large series from the following localities: 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996; 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 19. iii. 1996; N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 23. iii. 1996; Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24.iii.1996, 13. iv. 1996; Sirumani, 2950 m, 25. iii. 1996; Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996; above Gorja, 2600 m, 11. iv. 1996; Lam Pokhari, 3000 m, 12. iv. 1996. Taplejung area: a large series, above Hellok; 2700 m, 3. iv. 1996; Mt Megnug, 3100 m, 4. iv. 1996; above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996; Kade Bhanjang (Anpang), 2300 m, 8. iv. 1996; Deorali, 2800 m, 9. iv. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, Hreblay, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 7636, 9180, 9181, RL5658m (males), 7500 (female).

Wingspan 35-41 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous-grey or slate-grey, irrorated variably strongly with darker brown or greyish. Antenna of male bipectinate with asymmetric joints, that of female filiform. Forewing broad, ground colour shining, pale ochreous-grey, slate-grey or ochreous-brown, usually with scarce darker irroration. Ante- and postmedial lines regularly obsolete or represented by a few darker spots, subterminal rather sharp, ochreous, less sinuous, defined by red-brown and darker grey, costal patch strong, blackish or dark grey. Orbicular missing, reniform narrow, its outline pale ochreous, lower half usually blackish-grey. Hindwing shining, unicolorous dark grey-brown, veins and discal spot a bit darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 978). Uncus rather short, bifurcate from the middle, with broader, rounded apices. Tegumen relatively wide, vinculum pointed; fultura inferior a large plate. Valva elongated, swollen from the middle to cucullus. Cucullus small, corona weak, pollex tiny, pointed. Harpe short, wide-based, ampulla long, slender, curved in acute angle at middle, recurved apically. Aedeagus tubular, arcuate, carina long, narrow. Vesica tubular, recurved, medial part with a bifid diverticulum, one of the arms short, other one very long, armed with a small cornuti field, terminal part of vesica with a small cornuti field.

Diagnosis. *Orthosia macilenta* sp. n. differs from its sister species, *O. harutai* Yoshimoto, 1993, in its paler, ochreous-greyish ground colour, more asymmetric pectination of the male antenna, shorter bifurcation of the uncus with broader, more rounded apices and smaller pollex. The large series of *O. macilenta* sp. n., consisting of more than two hundred specimens, contains only a very few examples with darker colouration and none of them is as dark as *O. harutai*. The phenology of the two taxa is seemingly different, as *O. macilenta* sp. n. is an early spring species, the imagines being on wing in March-April at the higher elevations (2500-3200 m) while the holotype and a paratype of *O. harutai* were collected at the beginning of May at 1600 m altitudes. The paratype from Mt Phulchoki, 29. ii. 1992, may probably represent an early specimen of *O. macilenta* sp. n.

***Dioszeghyana nigralba* (Yoshimoto), comb. n.**

Orthosia nigralba Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* 13 (Suppl. 3.): 126, pl. 61, fig. 30.

Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km SE from Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Kathmandu valley: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, Godavari, 30 km S of Kathmandu, 2000 m, iii-iv. 1991 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4077, 7468 (males), 4076 (female).

Remarks. The ground plan of the male and the female genitalia of *Orthosia mirabilis* Sugi, 1955, and *Orthosia nigralba* Yoshimoto, 1993, are the same. This ground plan is very close to that of the type species of the genus *Dioszeghyana* Hreblay, 1993, *D. schmidtii* (Dioszeghy, 1935), matching in several, taxonomically important features (as the shape of the cucullus, ampulla, harpe, saccular margin of the harpe and the configuration of the vesica in the male, the shape and the sclerotization of the ovipositor, ostium and ductus bursae of the female). These three species are interpreted here as congeneric taxa, therefore the two eastern Asian species are transferred into the genus *Dioszeghyana*, *D. mirabilis* (Sugi, 1955), **comb. n.** and *D. nigralba* (Yoshimoto, 1993), **comb. n.**

***Pygmeopolia* gen. n.**

Type species: *Pygmeopolia viridis* sp. n.

Comprised of small species (wingspan 26-31 mm). Head small, palpi short, upturned, third joint bar-like, relatively long, tegulae distinct, marked, abdomen rather short, strong. Antenna of male shortly, asymmetrically bipectinate, that of female filiform. Forewing relatively short, with apex pointed, wing pattern rather sharp, resembling that of *Discestra* species.

Male genitalia. Uncus slender, tegumen long, penicular lobes large, fultura inferior subtriangular. Valva elongated, constricted at middle, cucullus sitting on a long neck, corona fine, long. Harpe

thin, ampulla strong, curved, strongly beyond ventral margin. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, vesica short, armed with three small, elongated, sclerotized plates proximally, medial part with a small diverticulum, bearing a fine cornutus.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor relatively long, apophyses strong. Ostium bursae with a narrow, sclerotized ventral half-ring, ductus bursae long, tubular, wrinkled, a rounded lateral lobe may present. Cervix bursae small, rounded, corpus bursae ovoid or elliptical, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new genus is related to *Xylopolia* Sugi, 1982 and *Lithopolia* Yoshimoto, 1993. *Pygmeopolia* gen. n. differs externally from *Xylopolia* in its smaller size, shorter, less robust body and the characteristic, *Discestra*-like forewing pattern. The male genitalia of the new genus is generally smaller, the cucullus is less developed and the armature of vesica is simpler than in *Xylopolia*. *Pygmeopolia* gen. n. and *Lithopolia* are similar in size, and they differ in the strongly dissimilar forewing pattern and some details of the male genitalia as the new genus has long, *Xylopolia*-like cucullus, the pollex is absent, the harpe is strong and the vesica is shortened, simple.

***Pygmeopolia viridis* sp. n. (Pl. 147: 9 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, near Nayapool village, 1520 m, 7. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km S of Somdang, 3000 m, 8. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996. Kalinchok area: a large series, 2500-3200 m, 5-10. v. 1996; 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 6. iv. 1996. Arun valley: a large series from the following localities: 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996; N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 23. iii. 1996; Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24. iii. 1996, 13. iv. 1996; Sirumani, 2950 m, 25. iii. 1996; Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996; above Gorja, 2600 m, 11. iv. 1996; Lam Pokhari, 3000 m, 12. iv. 1996. Taplejung area: a large series, above Hellok, 2700 m, 3. iv. 1996; Mt Megnug, 3100 m, 4. iv. 1996; above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996; Kade Bhanjang (Anpang), 2300 m, 8. iv. 1996; Deorali, 2800 m, 9. iv. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, Hreblay, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 7449, 9192, RL5186m (males), RL5184f (female).

Wingspan 26-31 mm. Head and thorax greenish grey, mixed with brownish and ochreous, collar and tegulae marked with dark brownish. Antenna of male shortly bipectinate, filiform in female. Forewing relatively short, with apex pointed, pale brownish-grey, suffused with olive-green, veins generally lighter, medial and marginal areas somewhat darkened. Wing pattern rather sharp, ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, filled with ochreous. Subterminal line ochreous or pale greenish, strongly waves, with a conspicuous W-mark at veins M_3 - Cu_1 . Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with ochreous, filled with darker grey-brown. Hindwing unicolorous, dark grey, cilia pale brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 980). Uncus slender, tegumen long, penicular lobes large, fultura inferior subtriangular. Valva elongated, constricted at middle, cucullus sitting on a long neck, corona fine, long. Sacculus narrow, harpe thin, fine, ampulla strong, curved, strongly beyond ventral margin. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, vesica short, armed with three small, elongated, sclerotized plates proximally, medial part with a small diverticulum, bearing a fine cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 981). Ovipositor relatively long, apophyses strong. Ostium bursae short, cup-shaped, with a narrow, sclerotized ventral half-ring, ductus bursae long, tubular, wrinkled, cervix bursae small, rounded, rugulose, corpus bursae ovoid, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. *P. viridis* sp. n. and *P. discestroides* sp. n. (described below) represent a closely related, sympatric species pair, they differ in the ground colour and some details of the pattern of

the forewing and the genitalia of both sexes. The forewing of *P. viridis* sp. n. is somewhat shorter, broader, suffused with greenish, the suborbicular stripe is less conspicuous or absent, the veins are generally larger. In the male genitalia, *P. viridis* sp. n. has longer uncus, smaller cucullus, larger ampulla and longer vesica. The female genitalia of the two species differ in the shape and size of ductus bursae, which is longer, tubular in *P. viridis* sp. n., shorter in *P. discestroides* sp. n., with a rounded lateral lobe posteriorly.

***Pygmeopolia discestroides* sp. n.** (Pl. 147: 10 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7447. Paratypes: a very large series from different parts of the Nepal Himalaya. The localities are as follows: Ganesh Himal: 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 2. iv. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; ; 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 6. iv. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995; ; 2 km S of Somdang, 3000 m, 8. iv. 1995; 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; Kamalang, 1850 m, 10. iv. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996; 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996; near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995; 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995; near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995; near Yurekharka, 3460-3500 m, 11. v. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 7. v. 1995; 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 8. v. 1995; Gothan, 3100 m, 9-10. v. 1995; Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995. Annapurna Himal: Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 1 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995; 1 km W of Ghorepani, 2770 m, 23. iii. 1995; 1.5 km SE Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995; Deorali, 3150 m, 4. iv. 1995. Kalinchok area: 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 6. iv. 1996; 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 7. iv. 1996; 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 8. x. 1995; 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 9. iv. 1996; 2500-3200 m, 5-10. v. 1996. Arun valley: 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996; 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 18. iii. 1996; 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 19. iii. 1996; N of Basanthpur, 2700 m, 23. iii. 1996; Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24. iii. 1996; 13. iv. 1996; Sirumani, 2950 m, 25. iii. 1996; Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996; above Gorja, 2600 m, 11. iv. 1996; Lam Pokhari, 3000 m, 12. iv. 1996. Taplejung area: above Hellok, 2700 m, 3. iv. 1996; Mt Megnug, 3100 m, 4. iv. 1996; above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996; Kade Bhanjang (Anpang), 2300 m, 8. iv. 1996; Deorali, 2800 m, 9. iv. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. Behounek, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Kovács, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 7499, 9178, RL5187m (males), 7448, RL5185f (females).

Wingspan 25-33 mm. Head and thorax dark brownish grey, mixed with brownish and ochreous, collar and tegulae marked with dark brown. Antenna of male shortly bipectinate, filiform in female. Forewing elongated, apex pointed, ground colour dark grey-brown, suffused with plumbeous-grey, irrorated with dark brown and ochreous, medial and outer part of marginal areas somewhat darkened. Wing pattern sharply defined, ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, filled with pale greyish-ochreous. Subterminal line whitish-ochreous, strongly wavy, W-mark at veins M_3 - Cu_1 sharp, conspicuous, upper third of marginal area often with a lighter, whitish patch. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with whitish, filling of orbicular whitish-ochreous, that of reniform dark grey-brown; suborbicular stripe long, sharp, whitish. Hindwing dark brownish-grey, marginal suffusion stronger, discal spot present, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 982). Similar to those of *P. viridis* sp. n., but uncus shorter, cucullus larger, ampulla smaller, finer, vesica somewhat shorter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 983). Ovipositor relatively long, apophyses strong. Ostium bursae short, cup-shaped, with a narrow, sclerotized ventral half-ring, ductus bursae moderately long, tubular, with a larger lateral lobe at posterior half. Cervix bursae rather small, rounded, corpus bursae elliptical, membranous, without signa.

Lithopolia* YoshimotoLithopolia* Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* 13 (Suppl. 3): 129.

The genus *Lithopolia* was first proposed by Chang, 1991, but without description. The description was given by Yoshimoto (1993), in which he placed *L. contaminata* Chang, 1991 also into this genus. The forewing pattern of this species is really similar to that of *L. costimacula* Yoshimoto, 1994, but the male genitalia show that this species belongs to the genus *Egira* Duponchel, [1845]1844, allied closely to *E. draudti* (Hacker, 1993), **comb. n.** and *E. subterminata* (Hampson, 1905) **comb. n.**, therefore *contaminata* is a member of the genus *Egira* (*E. contaminata* (Chang, 1991), **comb. n.**).

***Lithopolia confusa unicolor* ssp. n. (Pl. 147: 13 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9137. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 2 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂ 3 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 19. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995; 3 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7482, 9138 (females).

Diagnosis. The Nepalese subspecies differs from the nominotypical Taiwanese population in its almost unicolorous, chocolate-brown forewing ground colour in both sexes.

***Lithopolia indistincta* sp. n. (Pl. 147: 14 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna region, Banthanti, 1250 m, 18. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7368. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9135 (male), RL5165 f (female).

Wingspan: 27-31 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous grey, abdomen somewhat darker, antenna of male shortly bipectinate. Forewing long, narrow, apex pointed, ground colour pale ochreous-grey, irrorated with a few darker grey scales, especially in marginal area. Wing pattern obsolete, crosslines deleted or represented by a few darker spots of short lines, reniform by a dark brownish grey shadow. Hindwing slightly translucent, pale grey, veins, discal spot and marginal suffusion somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 986). Uncus slender, valva elongated, narrow, harpe thin, ampulla well-developed, curved laterally. Aedeagus slender, carina with long, sclerotized plate bearing small teeth. Vesica tubular, recurved, with a small, basal diverticulum armed with a tiny cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 987). Ovipositor short, rather wide, ostium bursae short, quadrangular, flattened, sclerotized. Ductus bursae very short, rugulose, gelatinous, cervix bursae large, horseshoe-shaped, membranous with fine, partly slightly sclerotized wrinkles, corpus bursae long, tubular, fundus somewhat broader.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from its congeners by longer, narrower forewings with indistinct pattern. The male genitalia of *L. indistincta* sp. n. are easily distinguishable from the related taxa by the lack of the pollex and the dentated carina, the ampulla is the largest within the species of *Lithopolia*.

***Lithopolia bodii* sp. n. (Pl. 147: 15 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal, 2 km S of Lebang, 2400 m, 23. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9199. Paratypes: Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km S of Lebang, 2400 m, 23. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 2 km SE of Lebang, 2200 m, 26. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay).

Wingspan 28-32 mm. Colouration and wing pattern similar to that of *L. costimacula*, but lighter, more yellowish, less variegated with brownish. Crosslines obsolescent, orbicular a yellowish patch with darker centre, reniform narrow, encircled with ochreous, filled with blackish. Hindwing slightly transparent, whitish, marginal suffusion broad, short, dark grey-brown, inner margin ochreous, discal spot sharp, rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 988). Uncus slender, tegumen narrow. Valva elongated, harpe thin, ampulla slender, curved laterally. Cucullus long, pollex double-peaked, short. Aedeagus cylindrical, carina with relatively short bar bearing an apical spine. Vesica recurved, with a basal cornuti field consisting of fine spinules.

Diagnosis. *L. bodii* sp. n. and *L. costimacula* Yoshimoto, 1994, form a possibly allopatric species-pair. The new species is smaller in size, the forewing is lighter ochreous, less variegated, the reniform is narrower, sharper, the hindwing is more contrasted. The male genitalia of *L. bodii* sp. n. differ from those of *L. costimacula* in its somewhat shorter uncus, different spine of the carina and the presence of the basal cornuti field in the vesica which is absent in *L. costimacula*.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr László Bódi.

***Lithopolia albistigma* sp. n. (Pl. 147: 12)**

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taitung, 2 km E of Hsiangyang, 2200 m, 11-13. iii. 1996 (coll. Gy. Fábíán). Slide No. Hreblay 9303.

Wingspan 29 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, mixed with greyish, tegulae finely marked with blackish. Palpi rather long, porrect, brown, antenna of male with very short cilia. Forewing short, apex pointed, ground colour dark red-brown, suffused with violaceous-brown and a few greyish. Crosslines reduced, subterminal line a fine, pale ochreous shadow, defined by a few darker arrowheads at veins M_1 - M_3 . Streak of submedian fold long, narrow, black, inner margin with a darker line also. Orbicular stigma large, rounded, clear white, encircled partly with blackish, reniform narrow, less distinct, marked with blackish, filled with darker grey. Hindwing shining ochreous, discal spot and veins slightly darker, marginal suffusion diffuse, darker grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 989). Uncus very short, vestigial, narrow, tegumen weak, narrow, fultura large, arrow-shaped, vinculum short, strong. Valva elongated, constricted at medial third, cucullus long, liguliform, covered with strong setae and long hairs. Sacculus broad, clavus large, lobate, rounded, densely setose, pulvillus sclerotized, long. Harpe reduced to its strong, sclerotized basal plate, ampulla fine, weak, pollex strong, long, curved, with apex acute. Aedeagus cylindrical, medium-long, carina with a narrow, ventro-lateral bar. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved ventrally, finely scobinate, armed with a large, flat, triangular subbasal cornutus and a short terminal cornuti field consisting of long, fine spinules.

Diagnosis. The new species differs externally conspicuously from all known *Lithopolia* and *Xylopolia* species in its slender body, relatively short but broad forewings with reduced pattern and clear white orbicular stigma. The male genitalia differ from those of the taxa of *Lithopolia* by its short uncus, larger fultura, well-developed clavus, longer cucullus with stronger setae very strong, curved, simple pollex situated more proximally, reduced, weak ampulla and simplified vesica without long bar of carina and small, spiniform subbasal cornutus but with a large, serrated subbasal tooth.

***Thyrestra hyalophora* Hampson (Pl. 147: 11)**

Euplexia hyalophora Hampson, 1898, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 11: 442.

Lapchi Kang Range: 3 ♂, 4 km NE of Chilangka (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995; 5 ♂, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupsyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Taplejung area: 10 ♂, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994; 2 ♂, Tambowa, 2115 m, 12. x. 1994 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay & Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 8440 male.

Remarks. A poorly known species, recorded only from the Indian Himalayas; new to the fauna of Nepal.

***Mythimna* Ochsenheimer, 1816**

This section deals shortly with some problematic species groups of the *Mythimna-Leucania* complex, presenting confirmed data of certain, often misidentified species, based on the studies of the type materials of the taxa. The newly discovered species are described in a comprehensive paper by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu (1996).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) hackeri* Hreblay & Yoshimatsu (Pl. 147: 16 holotype)**

Mythimna (Mythimna) hackeri Hreblay & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Anns hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 90, figs 1, 33-35.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 22. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6255. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

***Mythimna (Mythimna) anthracoscelis* Boursin (Pl. 147: 17)**

Mythimna anthracoscelis Boursin, 1962, *Z. wien. ent. Ges.* **47**: 140, pl. 13, fig. 1.

Kalinchok area: a long series, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) fasciata* Moore (Pl. 147: 18)**

Borolia fasciata Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 334.

Kalinchok area: 3 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7870, 7871, 7877 (males), 7879 (female).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) furcifera* Moore (Pl. 147: 19)**

Borolia furcifera Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 98, pl. 4, fig. 16.

Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995; 3 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7867, 7868, 7869 (males), 7872, 7873 (females).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) pastellina* Hreblay & Legrain (Pl. 147: 23 paratype)**

Mythimna (Mythimna) pastellina Hreblay & Legrain, 1996, *Anns hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 94, figs 2-4, 36-38.

Type material examined: holotype: Darjiling, (F. Möller), Slide No. Hreblay 7883 (coll. BMNH). Paratype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, Nesukharka, 12 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 20-21. v. 1995 (coll. HNHM).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) albomarginata* Wileman & South (Pl. 147: 20)**

Cirphis albomarginata Wileman & South, 1920, *Entomologist* **53**: 122.

Solu Khumbu Himal 1 ♀, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28. vi. 1993. Arun valley: 1 ♂, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 15. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2580 m, 16. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 4658 (female).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) lineatipes* (Moore) (Pl. 147: 21)**

Leucania lineatipes Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 335.

Type material examined: lectotype ♂, "Cherra Punji, E. Bengal", Slide BMNH Noct. No. 14330 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 6 ♂ 3 ♀, Syabrubensi, 1520 m, 12. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4197, 4603, 4672, 4678, 4680, 4682 (males), 4673,

4675, 4681 (females).

There are two distinct species occurring sympatrically in the Himalayan region, the external appearance and the male genital capsule of which are very similar, but they are easily distinguishable by the structure of the vesica and the ductus and cervix bursae. Unfortunately the abdomens of both syntypes of *M. nainica* Moore are missing, therefore the taxonomical status of *M. nainica* is yet uncertain. The use of the name *M. nainica* (Male genitalia: Fig. 992; female genitalia: Fig. 993) is proposed here for the second species, different from *M. lineatipes* (Male genitalia: Fig. 990; female genitalia: Fig. 991).

***Mythimna (Mythimna) nainica* Moore, stat. rev. (Pl. 147: 22)**

Leucania nainica Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 337.

A very large material from the following localities: Ganesh Himal: Syabrubensi, 1520 m, 12. vi. 1993; 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18, 23. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994. Taplejung area: Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994. Arun valley: 9 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 4. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4612, 4645, 4649, 4650, 4655, 4656, 4674, 4676, 6267, 6270, 6271, 6272, 6291, 6292, 6293, 7006, 7007, 7008, 7079, 7533, 7892 (males), 4677, 4679, 4683, 4690, 4691 (females).

***Mythimna (Pseudaletia) renimaculata* Hreblay & Legrain (Pl. 147: 24 holotype)**

Mythimna (Pseudaletia) renimaculata Hreblay & Legrain, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 96, figs 7-8, 41-43.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7552. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

***Mythimna (Sablia) bifasciata* (Moore) (Pl. 147: 25)**

Leucania bifasciata Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1888**: 410.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993; 1 ♂, Yurekharka, 3370 m, 14. vi. 1993; 1 ♂, Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993; 3 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994. Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993; 1 ♀, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993. Taplejung area: 7 ♂ 4 ♀, 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, 9. x. 1994; 1 ♀, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4621, 4626, 4643, 7070 (males), 4615, 4627, 7071 (females).

***Mythimna (Sablia) kambaitiana* Berio (Pl. 147: 26)**

Mythimna kambaitiana Berio, 1973, *Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacomo Doria* **79**: 132, fig. 14.

Aletia bifasciata: Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* **13** (Suppl. 2): 57, pl. 15, fig. 8.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995. Kalinchok area: 3 ♀, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995. Kathmandu valley: 1 ♂, 5 km SW of Kathmandu, Dhankinkali, 2. iii. 1996; 2 ♀, Narayangadh, 183 m, 14. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7095 (male), 7897 (female).

***Mythimna (Sablia) griseofasciata* (Moore) (Pl. 147: 28)**

Leucania griseofasciata Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 339.

Leucania irrorata Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1888**: 409.

Aletia nainica: Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* **13** (Suppl. 3): 130, pl. 62, fig. 5.

Type material examined: syntypes of *griseofasciata* and *irrorata*, the lectotypes are designated here. Lectotype of *griseofasciata* Moore, 1881: ♀, "Dalhousia" Slide No. Hreblay 5270=BM Noct N: 15026 (coll. BMNH), lectotype of *irrorata* Moore, 1888: ♂, "Dharmasala" Slide No. Hreblay 5277=BM Noct N: 15033 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: a long series from the following localities: Ganesh Himal: 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 2. iv. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang,

2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995. Annapurna Himal: Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995. Slide Nos Hreblay 4632, 6295, 7009, 7011, 7062 (males), 4611, 4633, 4644, 4654, 6296, 7010, 7014 (females).

The investigations on large Himalayan material revealed the fact that *M. "griseofasciata"* is not a single species but a closely related species-pair. On the other hand, the studies of the syntypes of *M. griseofasciata* Moore and *M. irrorata* Moore pointed out that these two taxa are synonymous, consequently the second species is still undescribed. The male genitalia of *M. griseofasciata* are illustrated by Hacker (1993: 80, pl. 4, fig. e), and the undescribed species is also figured by him (pl. 4, fig. f.).

The *Mythimna consanguis* species group is revised by Hreblay (1997), and a new subgenus *Morphopoliana* was erected for this phyletic line.

***Mythimna (Morphopoliana) consanguis* (Guenée) (Pl. 148: 1)**

Hadena consanguis Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 6: 97.

Aletia stolida: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 106, fig. 499, pl. 84, fig. 18.

Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂1 ♀, Sudame 1250 m, 17. iii. 1995; 1 ♂6 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995. Tanahoun distr.: 1 ♂5 ♀, Dhumre, Bimalnager, 500 m, 26-28. iii. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂4 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995. Slide Nos Hreblay 7536, 7569, 7574 (males) 7573 (female).

***Mythimna (Morphopoliana) languida* (Walker) (Pl. 148: 2)**

Hadena languida Walker, 1858, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 15: 1728.

Mamestra zachii Bohatsch, 1880, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 29: 406.

Mamestra abbas Bethune-Baker, 1894, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1894: 40.

Mahabharat range: 1 ♂, 15 km NW of Ghorahi, 1700 m, 22. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8656 (male).

***Mythimna (Morphopoliana) snelleni* Hreblay (Pl. 148: 3)**

Mythimna snelleni Hreblay, 1997, *Esperiana* 4: 144, figs 26-27, 43-44, 57, pls H, fig. 1, 3.

Hecatera impura Snellen, 1886, *Midden Sumatra* 4: 43, pl.4, fig. 5 (preocc.).

Aletia consanguis: Yoshimoto, 1992, *Tinea* 13 (Suppl. 2): 57, pl. 14, fig. 26.

Aletia consanguis: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 106, fig. 498.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994. Taplejung area: 1 ♀, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994; 1 ♀, Shimbu (Pakora), 1615 m, 11. x. 1994. Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Banthanti, 2150 m, 18. iii. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, Sudame, 1250 m, 24-25. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 6243, 6259, 6261, 7063 (males), 6232, 7539, 7573, 7857 (females).

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) obscura* (Moore) (Pl. 148: 4)**

Aletia obscura Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 97.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂4 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 4 ♂6 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 6231, 6273, 7384 (males).

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) rudis* (Moore) (Pl. 148: 5)**

Aletia rudis Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1888: 411.

Langtang: 3 ♂2 ♀, 5 km NNE of Dhunche, Barkhu, 1835 m, 16. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂2 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994; 1 ♂1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 6217, 6224, 6256, 6262, 6275 (males) 6223, 6225, 6240, 6242, 6260 (females).

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) nepos* (Leech) (Pl. 148: 6)**

Leucania nepos Leech, 1900, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1900: 124.

Ganesh Himal: 6 ♂6 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995; 2 ♂8 ♀, Kamalang, 1850 m, 10.

iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 17. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay).

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) nepalina* Hreblay & Yoshimatsu (Pl. 148: 7 holotype)**

Mythimna (Hyphilare) nepalina Hreblay & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 102, figs 11, 12, 49, 55, 62.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7549. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) goniosigma* (Hampson) (Pl. 148: 8)**

Cirphis goniosigma Hampson, 1905, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln. Br. Mus.* **5**: 515, pl. 92, fig. 14.

This species was described from Sri Lanka, no confirmed data are known from Nepal, therefore it is omitted from the fauna of Nepal. The species, mentioned as *M. goniosigma* by Yoshimoto (1994, pl. 84, fig. 12) is *laxa* Hreblay & Yoshimatsu (1996).

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) grata* Hreblay (Pl. 148: 9 holotype)**

Mythimna (Hyphilare) grata Hreblay, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 99, figs 9-10, 47, 57, 61.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Langtang 5 km NNE of Dhunche, Barkhu, 1835 m, 16. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6218. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) binigrata* (Warren) (Pl. 148: 10)**

Hyphilare binigrata Warren, 1912, *Novit. zool.* **19**: 12.

Type material examined: syntypes, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Khasia Hills, Assam, Nissary, 1 ♂, Shillong, v. 1893, Assam (coll. BMNH, M. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 5257, 7026 (males) 7027 (female).

This species has not been recorded from Nepal yet.

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) decisissima* (Walker) (Pl. 147: 27)**

Leucania decisissima Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br.Mus.* **32**: 624.

Tanahoun distr.: 2 ♂ 4 ♀, Dhumre, Bimalnager, 500 m, 26-28. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7511, 7513 (males), 7510, 7512, 7514 (females).

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) similissima* Hreblay & Yoshimatsu (Pl. 148: 11 holotype)**

Mythimna (Hyphilare) similissima Hreblay & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 110, figs 23-24, 75, 78-80, 82.

Aletia lineatissima: Yoshimoto, 1992, *Tinea* **13** (Suppl. 2): 56, pl. 15, fig. 2.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 17. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6228. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

***Mythimna (Hyphilare) rubida* Hreblay (Pl. 148: 13)**

Leucania rufescens Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 102 (preocc.).

Mythimna (Hyphilare) rubida Hreblay, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 106, figs 65, 70, 73, 84.

Aletia dharmia: Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* **13** (Suppl. 3): 130, pl. 62, fig. 2.

Type material examined: lectotype, 1 ♀ paralectotype, "Darjiling" Slide No. Hreblay 5308/ BMNH Noct. N: 15064 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993. Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2330 m, 13. vi. 1993; 1 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 17. ix. 1994; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994. Taplejung area: 1 ♂, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994. India, Himachal Pradesh: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, Kulu valley, Manali, 2000 m, 23-27. viii. 1994, leg. P. Kautt & V. Weisz females (coll. BMNH, HNHM, T. Csovári, M. Hreblay, G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4623, 4638, 7013, 7072, 7077, 7888 (males), 4639, 7068, 7889 (females).

Mythimna (Hyphilare) laxa Hreblay & Yoshimatsu (Pl. 148: 12 holotype)

Mythimna (Hyphilare) laxa Hreblay & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 107, figs 17-18, 68, 72, 74.

Aletia goniosigma: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* **14** (Suppl. 1): 105, pl. 84, fig. 12.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 17. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7088. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

Mythimna (Hyphilare) lepida Hreblay (Pl. 148: 22 holotype)

Mythimna (Hyphilare) lepida Hreblay, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 108, figs 21-22, 66, 71.

Type material examined: holotype: Khasis, ex coll. Ed. Brabant, 1920 (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 7022.

This species is not recorded from Nepal yet.

Mythimna (Hyphilare) l-album (Linnaeus)

Phalaena l-album Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (Edn.12) **1**: 850.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km N of Syange, 1200 m, 7. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay).

M. l-album and *M. bistrigata* (Moore, 1881) represent a closely related species-pair with partly overlapping areas. *M. bistrigata* is rather widespread in the southern and south-eastern Himalayas, while *M. l-album* is frequent in the western part of the Himalayan region and the temperate eastern Asia; first record from Nepal. The two species have different abdominal coremata, blackish in *M. l-album*, ochreous-white in *M. bistrigata*. The male of *M. bistrigata* was published and illustrated by Yoshimoto (1994: 105, pl. 84, fig. 9).

Mythimna (Hyphilare) rufistrigosa (Moore) (Pl. 148: 14)

Leucania rufistrigosa Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 337.

Kathmandu valley: 1 ♂, Godavari, 2000 m, 30 km S of Kathmandu, iii-iv. 1991. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4733, 7535 (males).

Mythimna (Hyphilare) rutilincta Hreblay & Yoshimatsu (Pl. 148: 15 holotype)

Mythimna (Hyphilare) rutilincta Hreblay & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 104, figs 13-14, 51, 59, 64.

Aletia sp.: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* **14** (Suppl. 1): pl. 84, fig. 13.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7537. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

Mythimna (Anapoma) unicorna Berio (Pl. 148: 16)

Mythimna unicorna Berio, 1973, *Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria* **79**: 134, fig 12.

Analetia (Anapoma) grisea Hreblay & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 122, figs 27-28, 87-88, 92, **syn. n.**

Type material examined: holotype of *unicorna*: NE Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft. 21. iv. (R. Malaise), Slide No. Berio 4583; holotype of *grisea*: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 12 km S from Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay), Slide No. Hreblay 7098. The paratypes of *grisea* are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu (1996).

Analetia (Anapoma) hyphilariodes Hreblay (Pl. 148: 17 holotype)

Analetia (Anapoma) hyphilariodes Hreblay, 1996, *Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 122, figs 29-30, 89-90, 93.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 12 km S from Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7096. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu (1996).

***Analetia (Anapoma) decoronata* Hreblay (Pl. 148: 18 holotype)**

Analetia (Anapoma) decoronata Hreblay, 1996, *Annl. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 117, figs 25-26, 85-86, 91.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Langtang 5 km NNE of Dhunche, Barkhu, 1835 m, 16. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6215. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996.

***Leucania byssina* Swinhoe (Pl. 148: 19 [holotype of *tamsi*])**

Leucania byssina Swinhoe, 1886, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1886**: 442, pl. 40, fig. 6.

Leucania tamsi Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* **8**: 31, pl. 3, fig 51, **syn. n.**

Tanahoun distr.: 1 ♂, Dhumre, Bimalnager, 500 m, 26-28. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7517 (male), 6290 (female). Taplejung area: Shimbu, 1615 m, 1 ♀, 11. x. 1997. W. Nepal, 18 km N of Sorkhet, 1600 m, 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 27. vii., 6. viii. 1996.

The female holotype of *L. tamsi* Boursin is conspecific with *L. byssina* Swinhoe, therefore *L. tamsi* is a synonym of *L. byssina*.

***Leucania kathmandica* Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu**

Leucania kathmandica Hreblay, Legrain & Yoshimatsu, 1996, *Annl. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.* **88**: 124, figs 96-98, 101.

Leucania sp.: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* **14** (Suppl. 1): pl. 84, fig. 23.

Type material examined: holotype: Nepal, Kathmandu valley, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 1. viii. 1967, leg. Dierl-Schacht (coll. ZSM). Slide No. Hreblay 8626. Paratypes: Kathmandu valley: 1 ♀, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 3. viii. 1967, leg. Dierl-Schacht (coll. ZSM); 1 ♂, Godavari, 22. ix. 1991 (coll. Yoshimoto); 1 ♂, Godavari, 27. ix. 1983, leg J. Plante (coll. Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 8627 (male), 2580 (female).

***Leucania roseorufa* (Joannis) (Pl. 148: 20, 21)**

Cirphis roseorufa Joannis, 1928, *Annl. Soc. ent. Fr.* **97**: 293, pl. 1, fig. 4.

? *Cirphis macellaria* Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* **40**: 51.

? *Aletia macellaroides* Poole, 1989, *Lepid. Cat.* (N. S.) **118**: 582, replacement name.

Tanahoun distr.: 1 ♂, Dhumre, Bimalnager, 500 m, 26-28. iii. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, Kamalung, 1850 m, 10. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7509 (male).

***Cucullia nigrifascia* Hampson**

Cucullia [sic] *nigrifascia* Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) **2**: 239.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, Nayapool, 1090 m, 2. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 17. ix. 1994; Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi, 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995; 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7651 (male).

Remarks. A widespread Himalayan *Cucullia* species, recorded for the first time from Nepal.

***Cucullia resecta gabrieli* Ronkay & Ronkay, ssp. n. (Pl. 149: 7 holotype, 8 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5380 m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a large series from the following localities: 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11, 17-18. vii. 1995; 10 km SE Jomsom, 3800 m, vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂ 1 ♀, Annapurna Himal, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). India, Kashmir: 1 ♂, vic. Sonamarg, 2900 m, 25.vii.1988, leg. W. Thomas (HNHM). Slide Nos RL5272m, RL5382m, RL5273m, RL5383 m (males), RL5283f, RL5381f, RL5384f (females).

Diagnosis. *C. resecta* Püngeler, 1901, is a characteristic *Cucullia* species of the Himalayan- Sino-Tibetan region, occurring in the higher elevations along the edges of the Tibetan plateau, it is known from Kashmir, Central Nepal, N. Yunnan, Sichuan and the Kuku-Noor region, the data

from the eastern Tien Shan need confirmation. The nominotypical *C. resecta* represents a rather distinct subspecies having larger, relatively broad, shining, clear ash-grey forewings with distinct, relatively sharp dark pattern and paler hindwings with less strong marginal suffusion. The populations occurring in SE. Tibet, the Nepalese Himalaya and in Kashmir are smaller in size, the forewings narrower, darker in colouration, the wing pattern less distinct, more diffuse, the hindwing more ochreous with broader dark suffusion, inner part of wing ochreous-brownish. The male genitalia of the two subspecies differ slightly in the valval shape and the size of the harpe (Fig. 995), as *C. r. resecta* has broader saccular part with more angulate ventral margin and somewhat longer, more acute harpe; the shape of the cornutus of the vesica is also a bit different, the apical curve of it being stronger in *C. r. resecta*.

***Cucullia resecta* Püngeler (Pl. 149: 9 holotype)**

Cucullia resecta Püngeler, 1901, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* **14**: 187, pl. 2, fig. 10.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, paratype ♀, Tibet, Kuku-Noor (coll. ZMHU Berlin). Other material: 1 ♂, Tibet, 10 km E of Ngemo, 3800 m, 17. viii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 9243, 9244, 9245, 9246. RL5588m.

***Cucullia cineracea nagyapo* Ronkay & Ronkay, ssp. n. (Pl. 149: 17 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5272m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18.vii.1995; 9 ♂ 3 ♀, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8.vii.1995, 6-7. vi. 1996; 6 ♂ 4 ♀, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995, 8. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 7 ♂ 2 ♀, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3400 m, 6. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 6 km NW of Marpha, 4000 m, 7. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide No. RL5373f (female).

Diagnosis. *C. cineracea nagyapo* ssp. n. differs from the west-Himalayan *C. cineracea cyanogrisea* Hacker, Ronkay & Ronkay, 1990, in its generally darker, graphite-grey or fumous grey ground colour, without bluish shade, more diffuse wing pattern with less sharply defined orbicular and reniform stigmata and darker brownish-grey hindwings.

Remarks. There is a relatively large difference between the West-Palaearctic-Siberian-Mongolian *C. cineracea* populations and the different subspecies of the Pamir-Hindukush-Himalaya system, they differ rather strongly in the structure of vesica and the shape and size of the subbasal cornutus. Presumably they represent two distinct species having an allopatric distribution in Central Asia.

***Cucullia thomasi perscripta* Ronkay & Ronkay, ssp. n. (Pl. 149: 13 holotype)**

Holotype: ♀, Annapurna Himal, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a very large series from the following localities: 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8.vii.1995, 6-7, 15. vi. 1996; 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995, 9-10. vi. 1996; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995, 11-13. vi. 1996, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, , 9. vii. 1995, 8, 14. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 12. vi. 1996; 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996; 1 ♀, 4 km NE of Tukuche, 2600 m, 3. ix. 1996; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Jomoson, 4. ix. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 3 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3400 m, 6. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide Nos RL5274m (male), RL5374f (female).

Diagnosis. The Nepalese subspecies of *C. thomasi* Hacker, Ronkay & Ronkay, 1990 (**stat. n.**) differs from the nominotypical *C. t. thomasi* by its narrower forewings, lighter, less bluish-grey ground colour and sharper, more variegated pattern.

Cucullia fantastica Yoshimoto (Pl. 149: 6)

Cucullia fantastica Yoshimoto, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 60.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; 3 ♂ 4 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 11-13. vi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay).

Remarks. A recently discovered species, formerly known by the holotype (male) only. Presumably a stenochorous species, occurring in the higher elevations of the Annapurna-Dhaulagiri massif, inhabiting semiarid high montane steppes.

Cucullia boursini Ronkay & Ronkay, **sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 14 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5278m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a series of about 150 specimens, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995, 17-18. vii. 1995, 9-10. vi. 1996; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995, 11-13. vi. 1996; Thadung, 5 km SE Jomsom, 3450 m, 8. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 4 km SE of Kaisang, 4650 m, 19. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide Nos RL5267m, RL5269m, RL5270m, RL5271m (males), RL5378f (female).

Wingspan 38-44 mm, length of forewing 18-20 mm. Head and thorax dark fumous grey, mixed with whitish and bluish grey and a few blackish, abdomen brown-grey. Forewing narrow, elongated, pointed, ground colour dark graphite-grey, suffused with bluish-grey and a few dark brown, veins covered finely with brown; scaling finely reticulate. Wing pattern reduced, obsolescent, some parts of crosslines and stigmata recognizable as diffuse spots and/or patches. Hindwing almost unicolorous, dark grey-brown, veins and marginal area somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1001). Uncus short, thick, pointed, tegumen high, fultura inferior rhomboidal with broader apical part, vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva elongated, relatively short, narrow, apically slightly tapering, medially finely curved; cucullus very short, triangular, apex pointed, corona short, weak. Clavus reduced to a small, conical, setose protuberance, harpe sclerotized, strongly asymmetric, shorter, medially dilated, inflated and acute in left valva, significantly longer, narrower, acute, strongly curved in right valva. Costal extension beyond harpe short, rounded, wrinkled. Aedeagus cylindrical, finely arcuate, carina with two long, narrow lateral bars. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorsally, finely scobinate, with two globular subbasal diverticula, both armed with a short, fine, nail-like cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1002). Ovipositor short, weak, ostial ligula broad but short, weakly sclerotized. Ductus bursae medium-long, distal part flattened, ventral surface with a strongly sclerotized, wrinkled plate, proximal part with a large, partly gelatinous appendage, dorsal surface with a narrow, sclerotized lamina. Corpus bursae large, elliptical-saccate, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is an allopatric sibling of *C. draudti* (Sichuan, Yunnan) and *C. gyulaipeti* sp. n. (Kuku-Noor), forming a compact species group. *C. boursini* sp. n. is closer to *C. draudti*, but they differ in the colouration of both wings and some details of the male genitalia, as *C. boursini* sp. n. has narrower forewings with more unicolorous, darker grey ground colour with less intensive bluish shade and lighter bluish-grey irroration, more reduced dark pattern and finer, more reticulate scaling. In the male genitalia both harpes of *C. boursini* are longer, more acute and curved, their asymmetry is much more prominent, the larger cornutus of the vesica is smaller, weaker. The comparison of *C. boursini* sp. n. with *C. gyulaipeti* sp. n. is given under the latter species.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to the late Mr Charles Boursin.

***Cucullia gyulaipeti* Ronkay & Ronkay, sp. n. (Pl. 149: 15 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, "China, Quinghai, Heimahe, 3700 m, 4. 7. 1994, leg. Jiri Klir (coll. Gyulai)." Slide No. RL5024 m.

Wingspan 42 mm, length of forewing 20 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark ashy grey with fine bluish shade, irrorated with some blackish-grey. Wing pattern obsolete, ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, darker grey, outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata poorly visible, interrupted, dark grey, dark streaks of marginal area also reduced. Hindwing suffused with dark grey-brown, veins and marginal area darker, discal spot pale, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1003). Uncus short, thick, pointed, tegumen high, fultura inferior rhomboidal with broader apical part, vinculum rather long, strong, V-shaped. Valva elongated, narrow, apically tapering, cucullus short, triangular, apex pointed: corona relatively short. Clavus reduced, harpe strong, S-shaped, slightly asymmetric, finer, longer in right valva. Costal extension beyond harpe short, rounded, wrinkled. Aedeagus cylindrical, finely arcuate, carina with two long, narrow lateral bars. Vesica broad, recurved dorsally, finely scobinate, with two globular subbasal diverticula, both armed with a short, nail-like cornutus.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *C. draudti* Boursin, 1941 and *C. boursini* sp. n., described above. *C. gyulaipeti* sp. n. differ from its sibling species in its larger size, significantly paler colouration of both wings, longer, evenly arcuate valva, longer, narrower, more pointed cucullus, slightly asymmetric, S-shaped harpe and broader, larger vesica.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Péter Gyulai.

***Cucullia tamsi* Ronkay & Ronkay, sp. n. (Pl. 149: 16 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: a very large series from the following localities: Ganesh Himal: Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995; Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28, 30. vi. 1993. Langtang: Kyangjin Gompa, 3000 m, 3-5. vi. 1976. Annapurna Himal: 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 9-10. vi. 1996; Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 8. vi. 1996; 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 6-7. vi. 1996; 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 12. vi. 1996; 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 2 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996. India, Kashmir: Lihenwan, 2850 m, 21. vi. 1976, leg. J. Plante. The paratypes are deposited in coll. the collectors, Herczig, Gyulai & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 4532, Plante 357, 418 (males), Hreblay 4533, RL2702f, RL2703f (females).

Wingspan 40-46 mm, length of forewing 19-22 mm. Head and thorax dark fumous- or blackish-grey, mixed with whitish-grey, abdomen lighter, more brownish. Forewing rather short, broad, with apex pointed, ground colour dark fumous-grey or graphite-grey with variably strong bluish-grey and blackish irroration. Ante- and postmedial lines usually sharply defined, double, sinuous, subterminal represented by a row of fine dark spots and streaks. Orbicular and reniform stigmata regularly present, large, encircled with blackish-grey, their filling usually somewhat lighter than ground colour. Hindwing suffused with dark greyish-brown, veins and wide marginal area darker, discal spot regularly present, diffuse.

Male genitalia. Uncus strong, thick, distal part somewhat broader, apex pointed. Tegumen high, fultura inferior a rounded quadrangular plate, vinculum short. Valva moderately long, distally broadened, cucullus wide, long, corona strong. Clavus short, thick, rounded, harpe strong, flattened, somewhat drum-stick-like with narrower basal and broader, rounded, often arcuate apical third. Aedeagus short, thick, carina with two short bars, dorso-lateral one finely dentated. Vesica spacious, recurved dorsally, with two large diverticula armed with a small, spine-like and

a twice as long, slightly bulbed cornutus and a large, strongly dentated, sclerotized plate between diverticula.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1004). Ovipositor short, weak, ostial ligula V-shaped with long, weak caudal arms and smaller, stronger, pointed apical third. Ductus bursae medium-long, tubular, with sclerotized longitudinal crests ventro-laterally, proximal part with a large, globular, gelatinous appendage, connecting to corpus bursae. Corpus bursae spacious, elliptical, with smoothly sclerotized apical part and a relatively large, diffuse signum-patch at medial third.

Diagnosis. *C. embolima* Püngeler, 1906, *C. melli* Boursin, 1941 and *C. tamsi* sp. n. represent a small, very compact species group of *Cucullia*, where the external appearance of the species is relatively strongly different but the genitalia show only slight differences. *C. tamsi* sp. n. differs from both sibling species in its darkest ground colour and the most sharply defined, often very distinct crosslines and stigmata, stronger, thicker uncus, distally somewhat more dilated valva and basally narrower, apically dilated and rounded, often arcuate harpe.

Remarks. The species was dedicated originally by Boursin to the late Dr W. H. T. Tams in his manuscript name for the Nepalese specimens preserved in ZSM.

***Cucullia plantei* Ronkay & Ronkay, sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 10 holotype, 11 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5307m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a very large series from the following localities: 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11, 17-18. vii. 1995, 9-10. vi. 1996; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995, 6-7. vi. 1996; 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995, 8. vi. 1996; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995, 11-13. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 km SE of Pisang, 3150 m, 11. vi. 1996; 1 km W of Hongde, 3450 m, 12. vi. 1996; 1 km E of Khangar, 3600 m, 13. vi. 1996; 1 km N of Khangar, 4050 m, 14. vi. 1996; 4 km NW of Khangar, 4600 m, 15. vi. 1996; 7 km NW of Khangar, 5000 m, 16. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 4 km SE of Kaisang, 4650 m, 19. vi. 1996; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995; 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay & Csovári). Lapchi Kang Range: 4 km NE of Chilangka, (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3400 m, 6. vii. 1996; 9 exs, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996; 21 exs, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996. West Nepal: 5 exs, 21 km N of Dailekh, 3400 m, 1-2. viii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Langtang: Kyangjin Gompa, 3900 m, 3-5. vi. 1976 (coll. Gyulai, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM). India: Kashmir: Lihenwan, vic. Naubug, 2850 m, 12-23. vi. 1979; Sonamarg, 2500 m, 7-8. vii. 1982, leg. J. Plante (coll. Gyulai, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Uttar Pradesh: 15 km N Joshimath, Ghangaria, 3050 m, 27-31. vii. 1993; 10 km ESE Gangotri, 3800 m, 10-11. viii. 1993, leg. Kautt & Weisz (coll. Hacker). Pakistan: Himalaya Mts, Kaghan valley, Babusar Pass, 3500 m, 27. vii. 1994; Battakundi, 12 km E of Naran, 3200 m, 26. vii. 1994, leg. B. Herczig, Gy. M. László & G. Ronkay (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 5 m, Kaghan valley, Saiful Muluk, 3300 m, leg. Weigert (coll. Hacker). Karakoram: 1 ♂, Naltar, 36°07'N, 74°14'E, 2650 m, 19. vi. 1992; 1 ♀, NW-Pakistan, Kalam, 35°31'N, 72°36'E, 2200 m, 25-26. v. 1992, leg. M. Hreblay & G. Csorba (coll. Hreblay & Plante); 2 ♂, Naltar, 3000 m, 16. vii. 1994, leg. B. Herczig, Gy. M. László & G. Ronkay (coll. Herczig & G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hacker 5092, Hreblay 3432, 8834, RL2667m, RL4615m, RL4616m, RL5030m, RL5304m, RL5305m, RL5308m, RL5309m, RL5310m, RL5367m (males), 7650, 7656, RL2704f, RL5351f, RL5352f, RL5368f, RL5369f, RL5370f, RL5371f (females).

Wingspan 44-52 mm, length of forewing 20-24 mm. Head and thorax bluish ash-grey, mixed with dark grey, brown and whitish, collar, tegulae and metathorax marked with dark brown; abdomen more brownish. Forewing long, acute, ground colour variably dark, bluish ash-grey,

often with stronger violaceous-grey suffusion and some red-brownish irroration; inner margin with a dark brown line. Wing pattern also variably strong, crosslines regularly present but less sharp, sinuous, double, stronger at inner margin, especially postmedial line, forming an S-mark, defined with whitish. Subterminal diffuse, marked with blackish and whitish streaks, tornal stripe strong, blackish-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata most often present, encircled with dark brown and some whitish-ochreous, filled with ochreous-brown or reddish brown and bluish-grey. Hindwing ochreous-grey, suffused with darker brownish-grey, veins and marginal area darker, discal spot pale, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1005). Uncus long, slender, medially slightly dilated, apex pointed. Tegumen medium-high, penicular lobes large, fultura inferior broad, sclerotized, more or less rhomboidal, vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva very long, strong, slender, apically tapering, cucullus acute triangular, often with finely concave apex; corona strong. Clavus present, small, rounded, setose, harpe strong, oblique, wedge-shaped with acute, slightly curved apex. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, finely arcuate, carina with a short ventro-lateral and a longer, stronger dorso-lateral bar, latter with a conical apical tooth. Vesica broadly tubular, medially dilated, recurved dorsally, with two subbasal diverticula, one of them short, armed with a short cornutus, second one much longer, tubular, bearing a twice as long cornutus, both cornuti nail-shaped.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1006). Ovipositor short, weak, ostial sterigmae small, rounded, ostial ligula wide, strong, relatively shortly V-shaped. Ductus bursae very long, with strong longitudinal crests, one of them extending far into corpus bursae. Corpus bursae large, spacious, elliptical, with a partly sclerotized large appendage at proximal end of ductus bursae.

Diagnosis. *C. plantei* sp. n. resembles externally *C. opacographa* Ronkay & Ronkay, 1986, but generally larger in size with more robust body, darker colouration of both wings and more sharply defined forewing pattern. The genitalia of the two species differ strongly in both sexes as the valva of *C. opacographa* is shorter, narrower, the harpe is shorter, weaker and the vesica has only a single subbasal diverticulum and cornutus (similarly to the species of the *C. elongata* (Butler, 1880)-*C. kurilullia* Bryk, 1942, species group). The large, sclerotized appendage of corpus bursae in the female genitalia of *C. plantei* is unique within the Palearctic species of the *C. asteris* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) species group.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Jacques Plante.

***Cucullia kurilullia harutai* Ronkay & Ronkay, ssp. n. (Pl. 149: 12 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 2 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). India: 1 ♀, Kashmir, Sonamarg, 2700 m, 10-11. vii. 1987, leg. W. Thomas (coll. HNHM). Slide Nos RL5311m (male), RL4015f, RL5372f (female).

Diagnosis. The Himalayan race of *C. kurilullia* Bryk, 1942 (**stat. rev.**) differs from the nominotypical populations in its longer, narrower forewings with darker bluish grey ground colour, less sharply defined crosslines and stigmata and much darker, generally brownish hindwing of both sexes.

Remarks. The taxonomic interpretation of the species occurring in the Pacific area is rather confusing, due to the misidentifications of *C. elongata* (Butler, 1880) and *C. ledereri* Staudinger, 1892. *C. elongata* is widespread in the southern Himalayan region, occurring regularly in the higher elevations. The records of "*C. ledereri*" from Japan, Korea, Manchuria and the Russian Far East refer to the yet undescribed race of this species. *C. ledereri* is known from Kamchatka by its holotype female only, and it belongs to another lineage of the *C. asteris*-species group, its

closest relative being the Nearctic *C. similaris* Smith, 1892 (they may represent two different populations of the same species!); this species is easily distinguishable from the members of the *C. asteris-elongata* line by its external features, too. The second species, occurring frequently in the Pacific region, mentioned as "*C. elongata*" is a close relative of *C. elongata*, and its valid name is *C. kurilullia* as the holotypes of *C. atkinsoni* Moore, 1881, and *C. albescens* Moore, 1881, are conspecific with *C. elongata*.

C. kurilullia is one of the most widespread Asian *Cucullia*, having four, easily separable geographic races, *C. k. kurilullia* in the Pacific area, *C. k. harutai* ssp. n. in the western and southern Himalayan region, and two undescribed subspecies occurring in the Tien Shan and in Central Asia (C. Siberia, Mongolia).

Remarks. The new taxon is dedicated to the late Mr Toshiro Haruta.

***Shargacucullia nepalensis* Ronkay & Ronkay, ssp. n. (Pl. 149: 18 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, near Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5174 m. Paratypes: a large series from the following localities: Ganesh Himal: near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995; Gadlang, 2600 m, 22. ix. 1995; 2 km NW of Nesim, 2300 m, 23-24. ix. 1995; Syabrubensi, 1520 m, 12. vi. 1993; 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. i. 1993; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995; Kamalang, 1850 m, 10. iv. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. ix. 1995; above Nesim, 2720 m, 21. ix. 1995; 4 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 22. ix. 1995; near Godlang, 13. x. 1995; 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; Syabrubensi, 1700 m, 5. v. 1995; 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 6. v. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 7. v. 1995. Kathmandu valley: 5 km SW of Kathmandu, Dhankinkali, 2. iii. 1996; Narayangadh, 183 m, 14. iii. 1996; Phulchoki, 2000 m, 6-12. vi. 1977; Barambise, Piste Dolan, 2500 m, 27. vi. 1976; 1 ♂, 15 km SW of Kathmandu, Hattiban, 1500 m, 2.iii.1995. Langtang: 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994. Taplejung area: 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, 9. x. 1994; Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995. Lapchi Kang Range: 3 km SW of Tselaphu (Kalow), 3100 m, 14. ix. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 6-7. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♀, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3200 m, 9. vii. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Plante, ZM Helsinki and HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 5176, 6743, 6744, 6840, 8405, 8839, Plante 953, RL4815m, RL4816m, RL4835m, RL5156m (males), RL4836f (female).

Wingspan 41-46 mm, length of forewing 19-21 mm. Head and thorax pale violaceous grey, mixed with dark red-brown, and some whitish, collar, tegulae and metathorax marked with dark brown; abdomen lighter, ochreous-grey or pale brownish-grey. Forewing elongated, relatively broad, apex pointed, outer margin crenulate. Ground colour pale violaceous- or ashy grey, basal and costal areas and cell suffused with ochreous-brown; inner margin with a strong, blackish-brown stripe. Wing pattern less distinct, ante- and postmedial lines fine, sinuous, double, filled with whitish-grey, S-mark of postmedial line at inner margin sharply defined; medial line represented by a large, diffuse, dark spot at costa. Subterminal line obsolete, defined by a few dark spots and fine streaks, tornal stripe strong, long, medial stripe shorter, finer. Orbicular and reniform stigmata incompletely encircled with dark spots and whitish lines, filled with ochreous. Hindwing whitish, veins and marginal area darker grey-brown, discal spot very pale, transverse line regularly missing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1009). Uncus long, slender, pointed, tegumen high, fultura inferior weakly sclerotized, subdeltoideal, vinculum short, weak, V-shaped. Valva elongated, falciform, cucullus very long, acute, corona very long. Clavus small, rounded, setose, harpe strong, almost straight or slightly arcuate, spiniform with acute apex. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, finely arcuate, carina with two long, narrow lateral bars. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorso-laterally, subbasal

diverticulum small, rounded, armed with a (sometimes two) fine, pin-like, slightly bulbed cornutus, medial diverticulum long, tubular, with a longer, more bulbed, pin-like cornutus; distal part with a sclerotized, rugulose ribbon.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, weak. Ductus bursae long, posterior part flattened, smoothly sclerotized, anterior part gelatinous-scobinate. Cervix bursae long, elliptical, finely scobinate, corpus bursae long, narrow, fundus dilated, ovoid.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *S. mediogrisea* (Warren, 1911) species group, its closest relatives are *S. falcata* (Ronkay & Ronkay, 1987) and *S. sinopsis* (Boursin, 1941). The external appearance of the members of the species group is rather similar, and *S. nepalensis* differs from its relatives in its larger size, longer forewings with stronger, more variegated pattern. The male genitalia of *S. nepalensis* sp. n. differ from those of *S. falcata* in its broader valva, thicker, more straight and acute harpe and longer, finer cornuti of the vesica, from *S. sinopsis* in its stronger, thicker, significantly shorter harpe.

***Dasyerges perseverans* sp. n. (Pl. 149: 19 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: a large series of both sexes from the following localities: Annapurna Himal: 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994; between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994. Langtang: between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995; Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995; Yurekharka, 3450 m, 16. ix. 1995; 17. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 20. x. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 21. x. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995; 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995. Kalinchok area: 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995; 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995; 10 km NE of Kharidunga, 3500 m, 4. x. 1995; 5 km NE of Kharidunga, 2950 m, 2-3. x. 1995. The paratypes are in collections of Csovári, Fábíán, Fibiger, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Kovács, Németh, Plante, G. Ronkay and the HNHM. Slide Nos RL5237m (male), Hreblay 6417, 8550, RL5594 f (females).

Wingspan 31-36 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head and thorax dark blackish-grey or fumous-grey, collar and tegulae marked with blackish. Male antenna strongly, female antenna shortly bipectinate. Abdomen lighter grey, dorsal crest weak, dark brown. Forewing broad, with apex finely pointed, ground colour shining, dark fumous grey, irrorated with dark ash-grey or brownish grey, medial area with some ochreous brown; scaling of forewing finely reticulate. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, partly diffuse, double, darker grey-brown, defined with ochreous or whitish-grey; streak of submedian fold short, black. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, rounded, incompletely encircled with fine blackish and filled with whitish- or ochreous-grey, claviform an indistinct, blackish arch. Subterminal line absent or obsolete, pale ochreous, tornus with an irregular blackish-grey patch. Hindwing ochreous-grey, marginal area suffused with darker grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1010). Uncus short, with slender basal half and very broad, more or less cordiform in apical half. Tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes large, fultura inferior rather small, trapezoidal, with a small, conical medial process, vinculum strong, thick, U-shaped. Valva long, slender, cucullus conical with finely pointed apex, densely covered with bristles; corona long. Sacculus small, clavus reduced, harpe with strong basal bar and rather short, curved, flattened, apically rounded distal part. Costa sclerotized, costal extension short, triangular, pointed. Aedeagus long, tubular, carina with a row of strong ventrolateral spines. Vesica short, tubular, membranous, with a small distal cornuti field consisting of only a few spinules.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1011). Ovipositor very long, weak, anterior papillae narrow, with long apophyses. Ostium bursae a narrow, short, sclerotized ring, ductus bursae short, flattened, rugose and gelatinous. Cervix long, tubular, wrinkled, corpus bursae weak, elliptical, without signa.

Diagnosis. *D. perseverans* sp. n. is the allopatric sibling of *D. poliastis* Draudt, 1950, and the male genitalia of the new species differ from *D. poliastis* in its broader valva, more arcuate, narrower harpe, reduced costal lobe at cucullus, narrower uncus with shorter neck, broader fultura with stronger medial process, cornuti of vesica shorter.

***Trichoridia chengai* sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 20, holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range, 4 km SW of Tselaphu, (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8437. Paratypes: Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range: 5 ♂ 3 ♀, 4 km SW of Tselaphu, (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, 4 km NE of Chilangka, (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995, (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8443 (female).

Head and thorax light ochreous-brown, mixed with blackish grey, abdomen darker grey-brown; antenna of male slightly serrate. Forewing elongated, dark blackish grey with fine bluish shade and variably strong ochreous-brown and yellowish irroration; inner margin yellowish-brown. Crosslines diffuse, double, sinuous, subterminal ochreous, inner half of marginal area a pale ochreous-brownish zone running from apex to inner margin. Orbicular indistinct, reniform small, elliptical, with a more or less rounded whitish spot inside. Hindwing ochreous, irrorated with greyish-brown, veins and marginal area darker brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1012). Uncus long, slender, pointed, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes small, narrow. Fultura inferior shield-like, with a double, small, apical process; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped with apex acute. Valva rather short, triangular, apically strongly tapering, cucullus small, quadrate, sclerotized, corona reduced. Sacculus long, broad, clavus reduced to a setose field. Harpe reduced, pulvillus small, globular, costa with a large, more or less trapezoidal, sclerotized crest at apical third. Aedeagus short, thick, cylindrical, carina rather strong, covered with fine teeth. Vesica very short, more or less globular, armed with two very strong, bulbed, claw-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1013). Ovipositor rather short, strong, acute, posterior papillae sclerotized, apophyses strong, short. Ostium bursae broad, short, lyriform, ductus bursae long, flattened, heavily sclerotized, its dorsal surface folded, extending into cervix with large, sclerotized laminae. Cervix rounded, granulosely sclerotized, with stronger, short folds, corpus bursae saccate, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *T. albiluna* Hampson, 1906, the differences are as follows: the forewing of *T. chengai* sp. n. is longer, narrower, the crosslines are obsolescent, the reniform is smaller, less sharply defined and the inner part of the marginal area is significantly lighter, suffused with ochreous; it is oblique, running from the apex to inner margin. The male genitalia of the new species have larger, broader fultura inferior, thicker, apically less tapering valva with much larger, less dentated costal crest and broader, less acute apex. The armature of vesica is also different: *T. chengai* sp. n. has two very strong, bulbed, claw-like cornuti, while *T. albiluna* (Fig. 1014) has one large subbasal, two medium-long and a smaller spine. The female show also conspicuous differences: the ostium of *T. chengai* sp. n. is shorter, broader, its caudal edge concave, the ductus is much longer, stronger, intensely folded, the cervix is considerably longer, sclerotized, the corpus is smaller. The ostium of *T. albiluna* (Fig. 1015) is broad, rather long, caudal edge with a rounded, convex lobe, the ductus is shorter, flattened, only slightly folded, the cervix is short, rounded, with a smaller sclerotized patch only, and the corpus is large, globular.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Chenga Sherpa.

***Trichoridia fuscicuprea* sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 21 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5604 f. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; 5 ♂ 5 ♀, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994; 1 ♀, 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994; 6 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 6. ix. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Hreblay, Gyulai, G. Ronkay and HNHM). Slide Nos RL5104 m, RL5599 m (males).

Wingspan 33-35 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm. Head and thorax dark cupreous brown, collar mixed with ochreous, antenna of male finely pectinated; abdomen more greyish. Forewing rather broad, with apex pointed, forewing variably dark red-brown with cupreous shade, basal and marginal areas suffused with violaceous grey. Wing pattern obsolescent, ante- and postmedial lines double, less sinuous, darker brown, subterminal line a fine, interrupted line. Orbicular small, encircled with brownish and filled with somewhat lighter greyish, reniform narrow, oblique, most often pure white but sometimes ochreous or red-brownish. Hindwing ochreous, marginal suffusion and veins darker brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1016). Uncus long, slender, pointed, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior rather weak, quadrangular with deep apical incision; vinculum short, strong, more or less rounded. Valva rather short, triangular, apically strongly tapering, cucullus small, rounded, with a small, rounded, sclerotized costal lobe; corona reduced. Sacculus long, broad, clavus reduced to a setose field. Harpe reduced, pulvillus small, globular, costa with a small, rounded extension near apex. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, carina with rather strong, long eversible bars and a small, rounded ventral prominence. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorsally, proximal half covered with large, flattened granulae, armed with a large, bulbed, claw-like subbasal cornutus, terminal part with a small diverticulum, bearing a shorter, straight cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1017). Ovipositor rather short, strong, acute, posterior papillae sclerotized, apophyses strong, short. Ostium bursae broad, short, quadrate, with strong marginal ring and strong, rounded prominence at ventral edge. Ductus bursae medium-long, flattened, heavily sclerotized, its dorsal surface folded, ventral side cristate, extending into cervix with long sclerotized crests. Cervix rounded, partly sclerotized and cristate, corpus bursae globular-ovoid, membranous, with a small, rounded signum.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *T. cuprescens* Hampson, 1906, representing its allopatric sibling. We can not recognize a distinctive external feature between them, but the genitalia of both sexes are easily distinguishable, in case of the females without dissections. The male genitalia of *T. fuscicuprea* sp. n. differ from *T. cuprescens* in its longer, more tapering valva, more rounded costal lobe at cucullus and the different shape and size of the cornuti in vesica. *T. fuscicuprea* sp. n. has the subbasal cornutus shorter, only slightly arcuate, the terminal one is shorter with about one-third, while the subbasal cornutus of *T. cuprescens* is much larger, strongly curved, about twice as long as the smaller terminal cornutus. In the female genitalia the ostial ring of *T. fuscicuprea* sp. n. is very strong, the ventral prominence is large, sclerotized, and this feature is easily seen by microscope without dissections (like a "double" ostium), while the ostial ring is weaker, simple in case of *T. cuprescens*. The ductus bursae of the new species is longer, stronger, the cervical extensions are much stronger than in its sibling.

***Trichoridia cuprescens* Hampson** (Pl. 149: 22 holotype)

Trichoridia cuprescens Hampson, 1906, *Cat. Lepid Phalaena Colln Br. Mus.* 6: 405, pl. 105, fig. 25.

Type material examined: holotype ♀, Tibet, Yatong (BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range: long series, 4 km NE of Chilangka, (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Langtang: between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994; near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 6733, 6738, 8836, 8844, RL5103m (males), RL5603f, RL5602f (females).

***Sydiva stoliczkae* (Felder & Rogenhofer), stat. rev., comb. n.**

Mamestra stoliczkae Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, *Reise öst. Fregatte Novara* (Zool.) 2 (Abt. 2): pl. 109, fig. 32.

Sydiva nigrogrisea Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 96, syn. n.

Type material examined: holotype of *S. stoliczkae* (Felder & Rogenhofer): ♂, "Sikkim" Slide No. Hreblay N: 7102 = BMNH Noct N: 15555 (coll. BMNH), syntype of *S. nigrogrisea*, Darjeeling (BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: long series, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4507, 4519 (males), 4520 (female).

The comparative study of the types of *S. stoliczkae* and *S. nigrogrisea* showed that these two taxa are conspecific, therefore *S. nigrogrisea* is a synonym of *S. stoliczkae*. The lectotype of *S. nigrogrisea* is designated here: ♂, "Darjeeling", Slide No. Hreblay 7103=BMNH Noct N: 15556 (coll. BMNH).

***Sydiva meissneri warreni* (Plante), stat. n., comb. n.**

Trichoridia warreni Plante, 1990, *Nota lepid.* 14: 219, figs 5, 6.

Type material examined: a long series of syntypes of *Thecamichtis meissneri* Draudt, 1937, including a specimen labelled as "Holotype": ♂, "Likiang, (China) Provinz Nord Yunnan 31. 8. 1934, H. Höne". Slide No. Hreblay 8321 (coll. MAK, Bonn); holotype and paratypes of *Trichoridia warreni*. Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: a long series, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m (coll. Hreblay). Langtang: 1.5 km NE of Dhunche, 1950 m, 24. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Taplejung area: 1 ♂, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7302, RL4919m, RL4920m, RL4923, RL4924m (males).

Remarks. The comparison of the large material from China, India and Nepal has pointed out that *meissneri* and *warreni* represent two different geographic races of the same species. Both subspecies show a considerable variation in the external features but the male genitalia are highly conform. The genus *Thecamichtis* Draudt, 1937 is synonymous with *Sydiva* Moore, 1882.

***Lithophane glauca* sp. n. (Pl. 150: 2 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5188 m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 7498 (female).

Wingspan 32-33 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm. Head and thorax pearl-grey, collar lighter, finely marked with blackish, antenna of male filiform; abdomen strong, more brownish. Forewing, long, narrow, apex pointed, ground colour shining pearl-grey, irrorated with a few ochreous and reddish scales. Crosslines rather pale, dark grey, double, sinuous, marked with fine dark lines and tiny spots; subterminal line a less waved whitish line, defined by small, reddish arrowheads. Basal streak short, arcuate, blackish, costal patch of medial line strong, large, blackish. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, encircled with blackish-grey, latter filled with ochreous and with a darker spot at lower third. Hindwing whitish, suffused with darker grey, veins and marginal area darkened, discal spot fine, arcuate.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1020). Uncus slender, curved, pointed, tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior with hexagonal basal plate and long, narrow apical bar; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva narrow, elongated, slightly dilated at apical third, cucullus narrow, weak, corona reduced to a few short setae. Sacculus short, clavus large, rounded triangular, setose. Harpe long, slender, evenly curved, costal extension double, consisting of two more or less equal, straight, wedge-shaped processes, ventral process somewhat longer. Aedeagus medium-long, cylindrical, carina with two rather strong, short plates. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved ventrally, dilated strongly at middle. Walls of vesica membranous, finely scobinate,

with a large but weak subterminal spinulose field consisting of short spiculi and with a semiglobular, scobinate medial diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1021). Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae large, flattened, rounded quadrangular. Ductus bursae medium-long, flattened, posterior part sclerotized, anterior part with two long sclerotized laminae. Cervical part rounded, rugulose, corpus bursae elliptical-sacculiform, wrinkled, with four long, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. *L. glauca* sp. n. is a sister species of *L. pruinosa* (Butler, 1878), and the new species can be distinguished by its smaller size, shorter forewings, lighter pearl-grey ground colour with more variegated pattern, more ochreous reniform and reddish subterminal, and some features of the genitalia of both sexes. The most conspicuous difference in the male genitalia is the size and the rate of the processes of the costal extension: they are almost equal in *L. glauca* sp. n., but the ventral one is a bit longer, in *L. pruinosa* the apical one is considerably longer. Besides this, the basal plate of the fultura is narrower, more hexagonal in *L. glauca* sp. n. In the female genitalia the sclerotization of ductus bursae is significantly weaker in *L. glauca* sp. n. and the ostium is shorter but somewhat broader.

***Lithophane violascens* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 3 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7471. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal : 3 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai); 1 ♂, Nesukharka, 12 km S Somdang, 2700 m 20-21. v. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5215m (male).

Head and thorax violaceous-brown, mixed with grey, collar and tegulae marked with blackish. Forewing relatively high, less elongated than in other *Lithophane* species, ground colour greyish-brown with strong violaceous-pinkish shade and darker brown and blackish irroration. Marginal area suffused slightly with ochreous-reddish, scaling of wing finely reticulate. Crosslines and stigmata sharply defined, their filling lighter greyish-ochreous. Ante- and postmedial lines sinuous, double, subterminal obsolescent, stigmata large, more or less rounded, basal streak and subcellular line short, wide, black. Hindwing brown with intense ochreous shining, marginal area suffused with darker brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1024). Uncus short, flattened, lapathiform with rounded apex, tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior subdeltoidal with relatively short apical part; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva rather short, narrow, apically tapering, cucullus very small, sclerotized, with apex acute; corona reduced. Sacculus short, clavus a small, setose surface. Harpe strong, medium-long, curved, with apex pointed; costa strong, its extension reduced to a small, rounded lobe at cucullus. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with a narrow, short ventral bar. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved ventro-laterally, dilated strongly at middle. Walls of vesica membranous, finely scobinate, with a large, rounded subterminal, and a smaller, semiglobular medial diverticula, spinulose field or cornutus missing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1025). Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae large, flattened, more or less calyculate. Ductus bursae rather short, flattened, partly sclerotized, anterior part with a longer, sclerotized lamina extending into cervical part. Cervix bursae rounded, small, corpus bursae spacious, elliptical-sacculiform, wrinkled, without signa.

Diagnosis. *L. violascens* sp. n. resembles externally *L. furcifera* (Hufnagel, 1767) and *L. consocia* (Borkhausen, 1792), but having shorter, apically more rounded forewings with characteristic violaceous-brownish and not grey(ish) ground colour. The genitalia of both sexes are rather unusual in the genus, the male genital capsule is a bit similar to that of the externally dissimilar *L. pacifica* Kononenko, 1978, but the uncus of *L. pacifica* is slender, the harpe much longer, and the vesica armed with two fields of long spinules. The shape of the valva of *L. furcifera* is very different, its harpe very short, the costal extension strong, double, etc. The

female genitalia of *L. violascens* are similar to those of *L. furcifera* but the ostium is more calyculate, not trapezoidal, the ductus bursae is longer with stronger proximal lamina and the corpus bursae is signumless while *L. furcifera* has two long signa.

***Lithophane venusta fibigeri* ssp. n.** (Pl. 150: 4 holotype, 5, 8 paratypes)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2520 m, near Godlang, 21. x. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5593 m. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (KST); 1 ♀, 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 4 exs, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 8401 (female), RL5610 m (male).

Diagnosis. The Nepalese subspecies is similar to the Taiwanese *L. venusta yazakii* Yoshimoto in the presence of both colour forms in both sexes but generally larger in size (wingspan 36-38 mm), the forewings longer (length 16-17 mm), the dark form has more lighter, more whitish ground colour, the dark pattern is more dense with much stronger velvet shining, the hindwings paler with stronger transverse line and discal spot. The light form has more greenish ground colour and less intensive, more diffuse dark pattern.

The two colour forms occurring in the Southern Himalayan region and in Taiwan appear as two different, sympatric species but the genitalia of both sexes cannot be distinguished. The rearing of consecutive generations descending from the different forms could solve this problem.

Remarks. The taxon is dedicated to Dr Michael Fibiger.

***Lithophane venusta yazakii* Yoshimoto** (Pl. 150: 7)

Lithophane venusta yazakii Yoshimoto, 1988, in Kishida & Yoshimoto, *Japan Heterocerists' J.* (145): 308, figs 5, 6.

Taiwan: Prov. Nantou: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8, 19. x. 1995 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay); 1 ♂, Tayuling, 2550 m, 27. ii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Prov. Taitung: 1 ♀, 2 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 24. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7981, 7938 (male), 7927, 7982 (females), RL5705 m (male).

***Lithophane remota* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 9 holotype, 10 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8. x. 1995. Slide No. Hreblay 7978 (coll. Hreblay). Paratypes: Prov. Taitung: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km of E Hsiangyang, 2200 m, 11-13. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide Nos RL5697m (male), RL5729 f (female). Korea: North Korea, Prov. North Pyongan, Mt Myohyang-san, 550 m, 13.ix.1980, leg. L. Forró & Gy. Topál, No. 663 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5708m (male). Japan: Honshu, Yamanashi Pref., Yanagisawa-toge, Saiki-rindo, 1500 m, 18. x. 1980, leg. H. Yoshimoto (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5714 f (female).

Wingspan 42-46 mm, length of forewing 20-21 mm. Head and thorax ochreous- or reddish-brown, mixed with whitish-grey and dark brown, collar marked with dark brown. Antenna of male with very short cilia. Abdomen long, ochreous-brown, dorsal crest strong, dark brown. Forewing long, narrow, apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground colour light ochreous-brown or reddish-brown, irrorated with pale grey and darker brown. Wing pattern indistinct, crosslines obsolete, medial line with a large, darker patch in cell, subterminal line strongly sinuous, ochreous with darker definition at outer side. Orbicular and reniform stigmata represented by lighter ochreous patches and some parts of darker brownish outlines; claviform a short, narrow brown streak. Hindwing shining ochreous, suffused with darker brown, veins and marginal area darkened, discal spot small, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1028). Uncus short, slender, distal part slightly sinuous, with apex pointed. Tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior subtriangular with long, narrow apical bar; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva narrow, elongated, slightly dilated at apical

third. Cucullus small, triangular, pointed, corona very short. Sacculus short, clavus large, rounded triangular, setose. Harpe long, slender, evenly curved, costa strong, with a long, acute subapical and a short, digitiform ventro-medial extension. Aedeagus medium-long, cylindrical, carina with two short dorso-lateral laminae. Proximal part of vesica inflated, spacious, with a large, finely scobinate diverticulum, distal part strongly tapering, armed with two narrow, long cornuti fields consisting of fine, long spinules.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1029). Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae large, flattened, more or less calyculate, ventral plate with a large, broad, rounded caudal lobe. Ductus bursae long, flattened, distally folded, heavily sclerotized, proximal half partly membranous, rugulose. Cervix bursae rounded, small, apically smoothly sclerotized, basally wrinkled and partly folded. Corpus bursae sacculiform, wrinkled, with two long, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. *L. remota* sp. n. and *L. hepatica* (Clerck, 1759) represent a closely related, partly sympatric species-pair. Their external appearance is often very similar but the new species has longer, narrower forewings with more diffuse pattern, the known specimens are light ochreous-brown, the dark brownish examples studied from Japan, Korea and the Russian Far East, appearing frequently in *L. hepatica*, are proved to belong to the latter taxon (the picture in the *Moths of Japan*, 1982, pl. 179, fig. 19 illustrates probably this species and not *L. hepatica*). The genitalia of both sexes are easily distinguishable: the males of *L. remota* sp. n. have apically more dilated, less angled valva, without stronger costal lobe, the apical extension of costa is more slender, straight, the ventral extension is longer, acute, situated less distally, the harpe is finer and the cornuti of the vesica are stronger. The valva of *L. hepatica* is characteristically angled at apical end, with a well-developed costal lobe, the apical extension of costa is curved, the ventral is closer to apex. The female genitalia of the two species differ in the shape and size of ostium bursae, being longer, narrower in *L. remota* sp. n., bearing a large, broad, rounded caudal lobe, while shorter, broader, more calyculate in *L. hepatica*, its caudal lobe significantly narrower, process-like.

***Xylena tatajiana pectinicornis* ssp. n.** (Pl. 150: 11 holotype, 12 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Tanahoun distr., Dhumre, Bimal Nager, 500 m, 26-28. iii. 1995. Slide No. Hreblay 7374 (coll. Hreblay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Arun valley: 1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996; West Nepal: 1 ♀, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350 m, 11. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, Koshi, Terhathum area, Chitre, 2500 m, 22. iii. 1996 (coll. Kovács). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; Koshi, Terhathum area: 29 ♂ 2 ♀, Siramani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos RL5161m (male), Hreblay 9170, RL5162f, RL5666f (females).

Diagnosis. The Nepalese populations of *X. tatajiana* Chang, 1991 differ externally from the nominotypical subspecies in its longer pectination of the male antenna, more greenish forewing ground colour and more oblique reniform stigma. In the male genitalia, the uncus of *X. t. pectinicornis* ssp. n. (Fig. 1032) is longer, more slender, the penicular lobes are about half as long as in *X. t. tatajiana* (Fig. 1034) and the apical part of the valva is narrower, the cucullus is smaller. In the female genitalia, the ostium bursae of the new subspecies (Fig. 1033) is narrower, more quadratic and the sclerotized part of ductus bursae is shorter, weaker.

***Eupsilia parashyu* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 13 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 7 km of W Godlang, 2950 m, 18. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5177 f. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; 2 ♂, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 2 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 18. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995; 5 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km W of Gadrang,

2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996. Arun valley: 1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996. Koshi, Terhathum area: 3 ♂, Siramani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996. The paratypes are in collections of the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig and HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7375, 8300, RL5432m, RL5176m (males), Hreblay 7365 (female).

Wingspan 37-40 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax mossy green, collar and tegulae finely marked with ochreous and brown, abdomen darker grey-brown; antenna of male finely ciliate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex acute, outer margin crenulate, ground colour vivid, shining mossy green (this green colour quickly fading into olive-brownish, overwintering specimens are regularly olive-brown), medial area darker, defined with paler greyish on both sides. Ante- and postmedial lines darker red-brown, simple, straight, medial line diffuse, slightly sinuous, subterminal line ochreous, waved, terminal fine, brown, marked with ochreous spots on outer side. Orbicular and claviform stigmata absent, reniform a fine, silvery-whitish line. Hindwing unicolorous, dark brown, discal spot a bit darker, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1035). Uncus short, slender, pointed, tegumen broad, low, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, rhomboidal with rounded margins and a fine apical process; vinculum medium-long, strong, V-shaped. Valva elongated, distally slightly curved, apically tapering, cucullus triangular with apex pointed, corona short. Sacculus short, narrow, clavus reduced, harpe long, slender, S-shaped, costal extension medium-long, acute. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, carina with a finely dentated ventral plate and two broad, slightly ribbed laminae. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved ventro-laterally, bearing three membranous-scobinate diverticula, a long, narrow medial field of strong, long cornuti and a group of shorter, finer cornuti terminad. Abdominal coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1036). Ovipositor rather short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae trapezoidal, ventral plate larger, with convex caudal edge. Ductus bursae medium-long, flattened, posterior part granulosely sclerotized, medial third finely scobinate, anterior part with a heavily sclerotized, triangular plate. Cervix bursae very large, elliptical, caudal third heavily sclerotized, corpus bursae smaller, ovoid, with four rather short, interrupted signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. *E. parashyu* sp. n. is an allopatric sibling of *E. shyu* Chang, 1991 (Taiwan), forming with *E. quinquelinea* Boursin, 1956, a compact species group. *E. parashyu* sp. n. differs from its relatives in its freshly deep, vivid mossy green forewings (*E. shyu* is brownish with pale grey and greenish suffusion, the ground colour of *E. quinquelinea* is red-brown or tobacco-brown) and paler, less defined crosslines. The male genitalia of *E. parashyu* sp. n. and *E. quinquelinea* (see Boursin, 1956) differ in the several features: the valva of *E. parashyu* sp. n. are longer with the apex acute, the costa is more convex, the harpe is much longer and the costal extension is more acute, wedge-shaped. The genital capsule of *E. parashyu* sp. n. is closer to that of *E. quadrilinea* (Leech, 1889) but the harpe is longer, the costal extension is considerably shorter. The female genitalia of *E. parashyu* sp. n. have larger ostium bursae, shorter, weaker ductus bursae and much larger, stronger cervix than in case of *E. quinquelinea*.

***Eupsilia cuprea* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 14 holotype, 15 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Him, 2720 m, between Godlang and Nesim, 22. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Him: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 6. v. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7467, 8403, RL5171m (males), Hreblay 8897, RL5682f (females).

Head and thorax red-brown or dark ochreous-brown, abdomen paler, more ochreous. Forewing long, narrow, with apex acute, ground colour shining red-brown or ochreous-brown, irrorated

with darker brown and blackish; marginal area more ochreous. Crosslines diffuse, slightly sinuous, orbicular stigma pale, small, rounded, reniform elliptical, filled with ochreous or white(ish), with two minute satellite-spots at extremities. Hindwing uniformly dark brown, discal spot diffuse, pale.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1037). Uncus short, narrow, apically slightly dilated and spatulate. Tegumen rather high, narrow, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior broad, high deltoidal with wide apical part; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva sclerotized, elongated, apically tapering, cucullus high triangular with apex acute, corona entirely reduced. Sacculus long, narrow, clavus absent. Harpe long, slender, medially curved in right angle, costal extension short, flattened, digitiform. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, carina with two long, narrow, finely granulate lateral laminae. Main tube of vesica broad, recurved ventrally, bearing numerous variably large, membranous, sometimes scobinated diverticula; cornuti missing. Abdominal coremata absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1038). Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae large, long, flattened, broadly funnel-like, both surfaces sclerotized. Ductus bursae medium-long, flattened, posterior part granulose, two large anterior plates heavily sclerotized. Bursa scobinate, cervix rounded, corpus spacious, elliptical-sacculiform, with two long, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. *E. cuprea* sp. n. is rather far from any groups of *Eupsilia* Hübner, [1821] 1816, and its closest relatives, on the basis of some genital features (*e. g.* the strong reduction of the cornuti of vesica, the large, broad ostium bursae) and the reduction of the abdominal coremata, are the members of the *E. contracta*-group. The external appearance of the species, with the indistinct crosslines and the *Conistra*-like forewing shape, is unique in the genus. In the male genitalia the strongly sclerotized valva with strong, acute cucullus and fully reduced corona, the shortened, less acute costal extension and the unusual configuration of the vesica with the total absence of the cornuti are the main distinctive features. The female genitalia are similar in type to those of *E. contracta* (Butler, 1878) but the ostium is longer, stronger, without caudal incision, and the ductus bursae is longer, with larger, stronger anterior plates.

***Dryobotodes cerriformis* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 16 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Langtang, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL4912 m. Paratypes: Langtang: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger & HNHM); 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, Gadlang, 2600 m, 22. ix. 1995 (coll. P. Gyulai); above Nesim, 2720 m, 21. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8435 (male), RL5596 f (female).

Wingspan 26-30 mm, length of forewing 12-14 mm. Head and thorax mossy green, mixed with dark grey and ochreous, collar and tegulae marked with blackish, abdomen darker grey; antenna of male shortly ciliate. Forewing short, relatively broad, apex finely pointed, ground colour mossy green, irrorated with shining grey and dark brown. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, sinuous, double, blackish, subterminal obsolescent, ochreous-greenish. Stigmata large, incompletely encircled with blackish, filling of orbicular plumbeous, that of reniform greenish with darker spots, suborbicular stigma conspicuous, oblique, white(ish), dark streak of medial area broad, blackish. Hindwing shining cupreous brown, veins covered with brown, marginal suffusion wide, dark brown; discal spot and transverse line poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1039). Uncus medium-long, lanceolate with flattened, pointed apical half. Tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes large. Fultura small, sand-clock-shaped, with dentated apical plate, vinculum short, more or less rounded. Valva elongated, medially dilated, cucullus broadly triangular with apex pointed; corona long. Sacculus short, narrow, clavus reduced to a setose field. Harpe strong, medium-long, curved at middle in right angle, distal part concave,

finely serrated. Ampullar process short, weak, stick-like. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, with a rounded ventro-medial prominence. Carina weak, with a fine, long ventral bar armed with a tiny spine. Vesica short, basal part globular, bearing a short, wide-based cornutus, distal part tubular, lateral.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1040). Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae quadrangular, flattened, sclerotized, ductus bursae short, broad, finely scobinate, connected with ostium by a narrow, rugose neck. Cervix minute, corpus bursae rather large, globular, weakly membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to *D. formosanus* sp. n. and *D. intermissa* (Butler, 1886), forming a small, compact species group within the subgenus *Dichonioxa* Berio, 1980. *D. cerriformis* sp. n. differs from its relatives in its smaller size, shorter forewings with more greenish ground colour. *D. cerriformis* sp. n. resembles also the western Palaearctic *D. cerris* (Boisduval, 1840), but the details of the pattern and the genitalia are different. The male genitalia of *D. cerriformis* sp. n. are similar in type to those of *D. formosanus* sp. n., but its uncus is lanceolate, the fultura inferior is narrower with less developed apical plate, the valva is narrower, the harpe is shorter, more angled at middle, its distal part more concave, the ampulla is significantly weaker, straight, the ventral bar of the carina is weaker and the cornutus is much smaller. The male genitalia of *D. intermissa* differ from the related species-pair in its much broader fultura, narrower, apically more tapering valva with shorter, triangular cucullus, more robust, apically curved harpe, thicker aedeagus with much stronger armature of carina and long, very fine, pin-like cornutus.

***Dryobotodes formosanus* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 17 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taitung, 2 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 24. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7930. Paratypes: 2 ♂, Prov. Miaoli, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 11. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay & Thöny). Slide No. Hreblay 9393 (female).

Head and thorax greenish-grey mixed with dark grey and ochreous, collar and tegulae marked with blackish, abdomen darker grey; antenna of male finely serrate. Forewing relatively broad, high, apex finely pointed. Ground colour shining, dark grey, irrorated with ochreous-greenish and dark brown. Ante- and postmedial lines rather diffuse, sinuous, double, blackish, subterminal line obsolescent, ochreous. Stigmata large, incompletely encircled with blackish, filled with ochreous-greenish and light grey, suborbicular stigma conspicuous, oblique, white, dark streak of medial area broad, blackish. Hindwing shining whitish-ochreous, veins covered with brown, marginal suffusion wide, dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1041). Similar in type to those of *D. cerriformis* sp. n. but uncus slender, fultura broad at base, apical plate strongly sclerotized and dentated. Valva medially strongly dilated, harpe strong, medium-long, curved at middle in right angle, distal part straight with upturned apex. Ampullar process strong, wedge-shaped, arcuate. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, with a rounded ventro-medial prominence. Carina with a strong, dentated ventral bar, cornutus of vesica very strong, bulbous, acute.

Diagnosis. The comparison of *D. formosanus* sp. n. with *D. cerriformis* sp. n. and *D. intermissa* is given under the preceding species.

***Dasypolia owadai* sp. n.** (Pl. 148: 23, holotype)

Holotype: ♂, "C. Nepal, Gandaki, Parbat Distr., Modi Khola 3200 m, Deolari, Nr Hinku, 20. x. 1981, M. Owada (NSMT)," slide No. RL5347 m.

Wingspan 44 mm, length of forewing 23 mm. Head, thorax and forewing olive-brown, mixed with ochreous and darker brown. Antemedial, medial and postmedial lines broad, diffuse, sinuous, darker brownish, defined with ochreous, subterminal line whitish, sinuous, defined with

darker brown at inner side. Orbicular a minute whitish spot, reniform narrow, elongated, obsolescent, lower half with a stronger white spot. Hindwing pale fuscous with reddish/brown shade, discal spot and transverse line diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1042). Uncus short, slender, pointed, tegumen narrow, low. Fultura inferior more or less deltoidal with convex lateral margins and deep apical incision; vinculum long, U-shaped. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus narrow triangular with apex pointed. Clavus small, rounded, harpe strong, flattened, slightly S-shaped, costal process short, thick, with apex rounded. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, carina with a rounded, dentated plate, vesica tubular, recurved, with a fine, short medial and a larger, longer subterminal diverticula.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *D. atrox*-group, differing from them in its slender uncus, narrower, apically more tapering valva with triangular, pointed cucullus, relatively longer harpe and the presence of a second, medial diverticulum. The species resembles externally *D. peksi* Hacker, 1993, but having lighter colouration and more conspicuous, stronger crosslines.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Mamoru Owada.

***Dasypolia grisea* Moore, comb. n.**

Hyada grisea Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 130, pl. 4, fig. 26.

The examination of the type of *Hyada grisea* Moore revealed the fact that *H. grisea* is a typical member of the genus *Dasypolia*, allied to *D. tsheringi* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995 (see Fig. 1043). Based on this statement, *Hyada* Moore, 1882 is a junior synonym (**syn. n.**) of *Dasypolia* Guenée, 1852.

***Dasypolia picurka* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 148: 24 holotype, 25 paratype)**

Dasypolia picurka Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995b, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 371.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1044). Uncus short, with rounded apex. Tegumen small, narrow, fultura inferior subdeltoidal, with deep apical incision and a very small, spherical protuberance at middle. Vinculum strong, long, U-shaped. Valva relatively short, broad, cucullus very short, corona absent. Harpe situated distally, long, almost straight, digitiform. Costal lobe well developed, rounded triangular. Aedeagus cylindrical, sclerotized plate of carina elongated, strongly dentated. Vesica tubular, medially dilated and distally recurved, with a small medial and a somewhat longer subterminal diverticula.

Remarks. The male genitalia of *D. picurka*, *D. conistroides* and *D. (Dasymixis) orogena* are described and illustrated here for the first time.

***Dasypolia conistroides* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 148: 26 holotype, 27)**

Dasypolia conistroides Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995b, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 373.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1045). Uncus relatively short, slender, apically pointed, medially slightly dilated. Tegumen low, wide, vinculum long, V-shaped. Fultura inferior subdeltoidal, with deep apical incision, medial process absent. Valva moderately long, cucullus triangular, corona absent. Clavus sclerotized, rounded. Harpe strong, falcate with apex rounded. Costal lobe heavily sclerotized, acute. Aedeagus cylindrical, sclerotized plate of carina short, more or less triangular, with a few teeth. Vesica tubular, dilated at middle, dorsally recurved, with two relatively large diverticula medially and terminally.

Diagnosis. The male genitalia of the two related species, *D. picurka* and *D. conistroides* are similar in type, but differing in series of details, e. g. the shape of uncus, fultura, harpe, and costal lobe.

***Dasypolia delineata* sp. n.** (Pl. 148: 28 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Kalinchok area, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 7. iv. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9210.

Wingspan 30 mm, length of forewing 14 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark brown, forewing with pale ochreous suffusion. Crosslines rather diffuse, medial stripe stronger, subterminal line missing. Orbicular and reniform stigmata whitish ochre, relatively large, outlines pale, indistinct, other parts of cell dark brown. Terminal line a row of large blackish brown spots between veins. Hindwing shining whitish-grey, submarginal suffusion scarce, discal spot present, diffuse, terminal line rather strong.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1046) Ovipositor relatively long, narrow, weakly sclerotized, apophyses thin, long. Ostium bursae cup-shaped, ventral plate forming a narrow half-ring, dorsal plate a large, trapezoidal-subrectangular, medially subdivided plate. Ductus bursae relatively short, proximally dilated, lateral pocket reduced to a double-peaked, flattened plate. Cervix bursae long, broadly tubular, membranous, corpus bursae small, elliptical.

Diagnosis. *D. delineata* sp. n. is a sister species of *D. picurka*, with some external and genetal differences. *D. delineata* sp. n. has a more diffuse forewing pattern with obsolete crosslines, especially of the antemedial and subterminal lines. The orbicular and reniform stigmata are larger, paler and the hindwing is lighter. The female genitalia of the two closely related species differ significantly in the length of the ductus bursae which is about half as long in *D. delineata* sp. n. as in *D. picurka* and the reduced lateral pocket of the new species, forming a double-peaked plate.

***Dasypolia (Dasymixis) orogena* Hreblay & Ronkay** (Pl. 149: 1 holotype, 2 paratype)

Dasypolia (Dasymixis) orogena Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995b, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 374.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1047). Uncus short, wedge-shaped. Tegumen very low, vinculum long U-shaped, fultura inferior shield-like, medial process absent. Valva long with more or less parallel margin, cucullus small, subtriangular with apex slightly pointed, corona absent. Clavus large, setose field, harpe very strong, curved, flattened, constricted at middle, costal lobe sclerotized, long acute. Aedaeus large, broadly cylindrical, sclerotized plate of carina long, serrated. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorsally, with a large, rounded subbasal and a semiglobular, subterminal diverticula.

The comparison of the male genitalia of the Himalayan *Dasymixis* species is given under *D. echinata* sp. n.

***Dasypolia (Dasymixis) echinata* sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 3 holotype, 4 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8293. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8294, 8298, RL5363m (males).

Wingspan 35-40 mm, length of forewing 17-20 mm. Head and thorax pale reddish brown; abdomen darker grey-brown. Forewing broad, high, with apex pointed. Ground colour reddish-brown or ochreous-brown, irrorated with a few ochreous scales. Crosslines pale, diffuse, simple, less sinuous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata elongated, narrow, marked with yellowish, lower extremity often white(ish). Subterminal line more or less straight, outer part of marginal area lighter. Hindwing ochreous-grey, suffused with brown. Veins widely covered with dark brown, discal spot, small, with lighter centre, transverse line interrupted, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1048). Uncus short, slender. Tegumen very low, vinculum long, U-shaped, fultura inferior shield-like, medial process absent. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus

triangular with acute apex, corona absent. Clavus a large, dentated area. Harpe very strong, short, flattened, apically strongly delated, rounded. Costal lobe short, but strong, acute. Aedeagus large, plate of carina elongated, serrated. Vesica tubular, recurved, subbasal diverticulum very small, terminal diverticulum elongated, covered with minute spiculi.

Diagnosis. The Himalayan species of this subgenus *Dasymixis* are externally often confusingly similar, but they are distinguishable by their genital features. The most conspicuous differences between *D. orogena* and *D. echinata* sp. n. lie in the shape of the valva, the surface structure of the clavi, the shape and size of harpe and the costal lobe. The third similar species, *D. magnifica* Hacker & Peks, 1993, has broader valva, thicker and apically pointed harpe, shorter costal lobe and futura with a well-developed medial process.

***Dasypolia bicolor* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 149: 5 holotype)**

Dasypolia bicolor Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 368.

2 ♀, Sagarmatha, Solukhumbu, Everest View Hotel, 3880 m, 17-20. v. 1993, leg. T. Haruta, illustrated by Yoshimoto (1995, pl. 112, figs 12-13).

The species was described on the basis of Tibetan specimens, the records published by Yoshimoto (as *Dasypolia* sp.) represent the only data of *D. bicolor* from Nepal.

***Polymixis beata* sp. n. (Pl. 150: 18 paratype)**

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 11 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 9-10. vi. 1996; 2 ♀, 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 6-7. vi. 1996; 2 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 11-13. vi. 1996; 4 ♀, Thadung, 5 km SE of Jomsom, 3450 m, 14. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 6 km NW of Marpha, 4000 m, 7. vii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide No. RL5285m (male).

Wingspan 42-44 mm, length of forewing 19-20 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous slate-grey, tegulae and collar marked with fine blackish lines. Thoracic tufts large, ochreous-brown, abdomen more greyish, dorsal crest dark brown. Forewing long, with apex pointed, ground colour light, ochreous slate-grey with intensive silky and pale bronze shining. Scaling of forewing finely reticulate. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, partly obsolescent, double, darker brown, defined with ochreous, antemedial line with fine black spots at cell. Streak of submedian fold sharp, long, fine, black, running from base almost continuously through claviform to postmedial line. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, rounded, incompletely encircled with fine blackish and ochreous lines. Subterminal line absent or obsolete, pale ochreous, terminal line fine, blackish brown. Hindwing slightly transparent, somewhat more brownish than forewing, discal spot and transverse line diffuse but visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1049). Uncus short, tegumen broad, low, penicular lobes small, narrow. Futura inferior deltoidal with wide basal and short, narrow apical part, vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva elongated, slightly arcuate, cucullus small, rounded, covered with long bristles. Saccus strong, wide, clavus shortly digitiform, thick. Harpe reduced to its basal plate, ampulla minute. Costal process triangular, short, costal extension strong, arcuate with pointed apex. Aedeagus tubular, arcuate, carina with minute teeth and a stronger, smooth plate ventrally. Vesica tubular, laterally recurved, medial part dilated, finely scobinate, cornuti missing.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *P. remota* species group, consisting of five closely related species, *P. remota* (Püngeler, 1900), *P. petrolignea* (Draudt, 1950), *P. longilinea* (Draudt, 1950), *P. vartianorum* (Varga, 1979) and *P. beata* sp. n. The sister species of *P. beata* sp. n. is *P. remota*, and their external appearance is rather similar, but the forewings of *P. beata* sp. n. is more

quadrangular, the ground colour is more greyish, the scaling is much finer, more reticulate, the silky shining is more intensive. The forewing pattern is less distinct except the long, almost continuous black line running from base to postmedial line, which is sharper, longer. The male genitalia of the two species are similar in type but differing in several details, as the fultura inferior of *P. beata* sp. n. is broader at base, with shorter apical process, the valva are somewhat shorter, slightly arcuate, the clavus is digitiform, thick, the apical part of valva is broader, the costal process is wider, shorter, more triangular, the costal extension is shorter, not straight but arcuate.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Miss Beáta Újvári.

***Polymixis albiorbis* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 20 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5214 m. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂ 7 ♀, Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995; 1 ♀, near Yurekharka, 3460-3500 m, 11. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 3 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 6. iv. 1995; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai). Slide No. Hreblay 7464 (male), RL5732f (female).

Wingspan 41-44 mm, length of forewing 18-20 mm. Head and thorax dark chocolate-brown mixed with blackish and red-brown, tegulae and collar marked with blackish. Antenna of male biserrate, that of female filiform. Thoracic tufts large, abdomen more greyish, dorsal crest dark brown. Forewing long, broad, with apex pointed, ground colour shining chocolate- or blackish brown, irrorated with ochreous-brown and blackish. Ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, brown, filled with whitish grey. Orbicular stigma large, more or less rounded, encircled with black, reniform large, white with black outline and a greyish inner shadow, claviform a blackish arch. Subterminal line fine, continuous, waved, whitish-ochreous, defined by blackish on both sides, inner half of marginal field with a few arrowheads and variably strong ochreous-reddish patches. Hindwing whitish suffused with grey-brown, veins, discal spot and transverse line darker brown, terminal line blackish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1050). Uncus short, slender, tegumen broad, low, penicular lobes small, narrow. Fultura inferior deltoidal, apical part rather broad, high, basal part with a rounded medial crest at lower extremity. Valva elongated, cucullus small, rounded, covered with long bristles. Sacculus strong, wide, clavus short, small, rounded triangular. Harpe reduced to its basal plate, apicula minute. Costal process rather small, shortly triangular, costal extension strong, thick, wedge-shaped. Aedeagus cylindrical, finely curved, carina with a dorsolateral plate covered densely with teeth and an elongate, smooth ventral lamina. Vesica tubular, recurved, finely scobinate, cornuti missing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1051). Ovipositor rather short, weak, ostium bursae a narrow, fine ring; ostial fovea finely serrated. Ductus bursae short, flattened, wrinkled, granulosely sclerotized, cervix bursae rounded-conical, scobinate, corpus bursae large, elliptical, with four long, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is a representative of the *P. leuconota* species group, and its closest relatives are *P. magnirena* (Alphéraky, 1892) and *P. albirena* (Boursin, 1944). *P. albiorbis* sp. n. differs from *P. magnirena* and *P. albirena* in its narrower, more pointed forewings, darker ground colour (both relatives are paler, dark reddish-brown), less conspicuous claviform and shorter or obsolete dark streak between claviform which is very strong in *P. magnirena* and *P. albirena*. The male genitalia of the three species are very close, the best distinctive feature is the shape and size of the subapical costal lobe which is small, triangular, less prominent in *P. albiorbis* sp. n. In addition, the apical part of *P. albiorbis* sp. n. is broader, more elongated, the clavus is smaller, less prominent, the dentated plate of carina is stronger, covered with much more teeth. The

female genitalia of *P. albiorbis* sp. n. and *P. magnirena* differ in the ostium and the ductus bursae as the ostium of *P. magnirena* is broader, the ductus is longer, wider, its sclerotization is stronger.

Bionomics. The members of the *leuconota*-group are regularly autumnal, while *P. albiorbis* sp. n. and *P. albirena* are early spring species (*P. albiorbis* sp. n.: April-May; *P. albirena*: March), occurring regularly in the subalpine regions.

***Blepharita nigrogrisea* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 19 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7979. Paratypes: Taiwan, Prov. Nantou: 8 ♂ 3 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8. x. 1995, 19. x. 1995; 1, 7-8. xi. 1996; Prov. Miaoli, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 11. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Thöny). Prov. Taitung: 6 ♂ 1 ♀, Hsiangyang, Police station, 2320 m, 2. xi. 1996; 13 ♂ 8 ♀, Yakou, 2600 m, 1-3. xi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide Nos Hreblay 7941 (male), 7980 (female).

Wingspan 39 mm, length of forewing 19 mm. Body strong, pubescence of head and thorax dark fumous grey mixed with blackish and light grey, abdomen somewhat lighter; antenna of male shortly ciliate. Forewing rather short, broad, apex pointed. Ground colour dark grey-brown, basal and marginal areas irrorated with whitish-grey. Ante- and postmedial lines indistinct, slightly sinuous, subterminal line whitish, wavy, with a W-mark at veins M₂-Cu₁. Orbicular and reniform stigmata marked with whitish-grey, their outlines diffuse, claviform a short, dark brown line. Hindwing ochreous, suffused strongly with dark brown, discal spot and transverse line poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1054). Uncus short, narrow, apex somewhat broader, concave. Tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, shield-like, apical part stronger, medially folded; vinculum very short, strong. Valva elongated, costa distally curved, cucullus small, rounded, covered with strong setae. Saccus short, high, clavus a rounded, setose lobe. Harpe reduced to its base, ampulla fine, conical. Costa heavily sclerotized, with a wide triangular lobe at harpe, subapical extension strong, long, curved. Aedeagus short, thick, distal end strongly curved, carina finely dentated. Vesica rather short, broadly tubular, distally tapering, membranous with fine scobination.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1055). Ovipositor rather short but strong, conical, apophyses short. Ostium bursae broad, quadrangular, both surfaces sclerotized, ventral side stronger, more granulose. Ductus bursae relatively long, flattened, sclerotized, distally slightly folded, proximally twisted, with two stronger laminae extending into cervix. Cervix bursae rugulose, conical, corpus bursae elliptical, wrinkled, with four long signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles externally *P. shensiana* (Draudt, 1950) and *P. mandshurica* Boursin, 1970, but the forewing pattern is more indistinct, the reniform is less clear whitish. The male genitalia differ rather strongly from the two species mentioned above by its different shape of valva, short, rounded cucullus, shorter costal extension, smaller, less high fultura, terminally strongly curved aedeagus and membranous vesica, lacking cornuti. The male genitalia are very close to those of the externally rather dissimilar, blackish-brown *Blepharita melanodonta* (Hampson, 1906), but the costa is significantly more convex, the cucullus is higher, the lobe of clavus is shorter, the terminal end of aedeagus more curved and the carina is less dentated. The female genitalia are similar in type to those of *P. mandshurica* but the ostium bursae is stronger, broader, the ductus is shorter, the proximal sclerotized laminae are stronger, extending far into cervix and the corpus bursae bears four longer, stronger signa.

***Mniotype mucronata* (Moore), comb. n.** (Pl. 150: 21)

Apamea mucronata Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 345, pl. 38, fig. 8.

Valeria pardaria: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* **14** (Suppl. 1): 129, fig. 505, pl. 84, fig. 28.

Type material examined: syntypes, Darjeeling, the lectotype is here designated: ♂, "Darjiling"

Slide No. Hreblay 8374 (coll. MNHU: coll. Atkinson). Additional material: Nepal, Taplejung area: 1 ♂, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; Langtang: 3 ♂, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7311, RL5318m (males), RL5609f (female).

***Mniotype olivascens* (Draudt), comb. n. (Pl. 150: 22)**

Blepharidia olivascens Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* 40: 76, pl. 5, fig. 14.

Type material examined: syntypes of *Blepharidia olivascens* Draudt, China, Li-kiang, 7-9. viii. 1935 (coll. AKM). Additional material: Nepal, Kalinchok area: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 3 ♂, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7674, RL5300m (males).

Remarks. The species was described on a short series from N. Yunnan, and first records from Nepal.

***Mniotype cyanochlora* sp. n. (Pl. 150: 23 holotype, 24 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8406. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 12 km S of Soddang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 4 ♂ 2 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 12. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 1 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Kovács). Langtang: 1 ♀, 1.5 km NE of Dhunche, 1950 m, 24. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 8432 (male), 8462 (female).

Wingspan 42-49 mm, length of forewing 19-23 mm. Head and thorax vivid, deep bluish-green mixed with dark grey-brown, palpi yellowish, male antenna with fine, short cilia. Abdomen long, strong, dark grey-brown. Forewing long, relatively broad, with apex pointed, outer margin crenulate. Ground colour deep bluish-green, medial and terminal fields suffused with dark grey-brown. Crosslines less sharply defined, sinuous, double, filled with lighter green, subterminal line an interrupted, wavy greenish line, terminal line a row of blackish arches. Orbicular and reniform stigmata incompletely encircled with green and grey-brown, filled with green and darker grey; claviform rounded, dark grey-brown. Hindwing dark, shining blackish-brown, inner area a bit paler, cilia ochreous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1057). Uncus medium-long, slender, apically slightly dilated. Tegumen rather high, broad, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior sclerotized, pentagonal, with a weak apical plate, vinculum short, strong, more or less quadrate. Valva large, long, sclerotized, constricted at middle, cucullus quadrangular, with apex pointed; corona short, lower third of cucullus covered with long, strong bristles. Sacculus long, broad, clavus a large, rounded, sclerotized lobe situated at middle of ventral surface. Harpe reduced to its basal bar and a very small, triangular process, ampulla present, short, weak. Costa strong, with a large, rounded triangular subapical lobe and a very strong, long, horn-like ventral extension. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, dilated at middle, carina with two sclerotized ventro-lateral plates, one of them armed with a small cornutus. Vesica short, broad, with a strong, conical basal cornutus fused partly with carina, medial part inflated, bearing a large, semiglobular diverticulum covered with small spiculi, terminal part with a narrow, long spinulose field consisting of short, strong spinules.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1058). Ovipositor relatively long, conical, posterior papillae weakly sclerotized. Ostium bursae large, flattened, rounded quadrangular, with stronger ventral ring. Ductus bursae short, very wide, flattened and heavily sclerotized. Cervix bursae large, conical, with strong sclerotized crests and ribs, corpus bursae spacious, rounded-sacculiform, wrinkled, with four long, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new species has a more or less *Trachea*-like external appearance with its robust body, elongated, broad forewings and dark greenish forewing colouration, but the genitalia of both sexes clearly show its relationship with the taxa of the *Polymixis-Mniotype* complex. No similar species of this generic complex is known.

“Mniotype” *cbgurungi* sp. n. (Pl. 150: 25 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Tanahoun distr., Bimalnager village, 530 m, 12. x. 1994. Slide No. RL5105m (coll. HNHM). Paratypes: Nepal, Tanahoun distr.: 1 ♀, Bimalnager village, 530 m, 11-12. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 3 ♀, Bimalnager, 500 m, 26-28. iii. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 2 ♀, Sudame 1250 m, 17. iii. 1995; 1 km N of Syange, 1200 m, 7. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 8. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 9. iv. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Plante) Slide No. Hreblay 9213 (male).

Wingspan 37-39 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax dark chocolate-brown, collar and tegulae marked with lighter brown and blackish; antenna filiform in both sexes. Abdomen more greyish, dorsal crest strong, dark brown. Forewing narrow, elongated, with apex pointed, ground colour chocolate-brown with intensive metallic golden-bronze shining, upper part of medial and marginal areas suffused with ochreous-grey. Streak of submedian fold fine, long, blackish, inner margin with a strong blackish streak at base. Ante- and postmedial lines sharply defined, blackish, double, less sinuous, latter marked with a minute white spot and a black streak at tornus. Subterminal line diffuse, ochreous, wavy, marked with fine dark brown lines on and between veins. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, rounded, encircled with blackish and pale ochreous, claviform represented by a long blackish line. Hindwing of male bright ochreous-whitish with dark brown marginal suffusion, transverse line and discal spot diffuse, less visible; that of female uniformly dark brown with darker veins, diffuse transverse line and discal spot.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1059). Uncus strong, narrow, pointed, tegumen narrow, high, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior subdeltoïdal with long, apical plate; vinculum short, strong, rounded. Valva elongated, distally strongly tapering, cucullus triangular with apex pointed, corona missing. Sacculus long, narrow, sclerotized, clavus a long, flat, setose surface. Pulvillus sclerotized, long, double-peaked with rounded, setose apices. Harpe strong, basal plate with a small but strong, triangular extension, distal part medium-long, flattened, curved at apical third, apex dilated, rounded, densely setose. Aedeagus short, tubular, carina with a stronger ventro-lateral plate. Vesica short, membranous, recurved laterally, basal part with a fine, conical diverticulum, medial and terminal parts finely scobinate.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles externally some *Mniotype* (*s. l.*), *Dryobotodes* (*e. g. hamptoni* Hacker & Peks, 1993) and *Mniapamea* (*e. g. M. gandhara* Hacker, 1993) taxa, mostly “*M. submediana* (Draudt, 1950) but differs from them in its forewing shape, the intense metallic shining, larger, more rounded stigmata, without stronger whitish marking and by the presence of the small but conspicuous white spot at tornus; the dark streak at claviform is much longer in *M. submediana*. The male genital capsule is very unusual within the whole *Polymixis-Blepharita-Mniotype* complex, only the aedeagus and vesica displays a typical *Polymixis*-configuration.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr C. B. Gurung.

“Mniotype” *informis* sp. n. (Pl. 150: 26 holotype, 27 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley: 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 5. xi. 1995. Slide No. Hreblay 8482 (coll. Hreblay). Paratype: 1 ♀, same locality and data (coll. Hreblay).

Wingspan 30-31 mm, length of forewing 14 mm. Head and thorax blackish-brown, collar and tegulae marked with lighter brown and blackish; antenna filiform in both sexes. Abdomen more greyish, dorsal crest strong, dark brown. Forewing narrow, elongated, with apex pointed, ground

colour blackish-brown, irrorated with red-brownish, basal and costal areas covered partly with ochreous-grey. Ante- and postmedial lines double, slightly sinuous, filled with ochreous, subterminal line a row of small ochreous spots. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, former rounded, latter elliptical, both encircled with blackish and a few whitish-ochre spots, filled with ochreous, claviform small, narrow, blackish. Hindwing ochreous-whitish with dark brown marginal suffusion, veins, transverse line and discal spot marked with brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1060). Uncus short, slender, pointed, tegumen broad, low, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior sclerotized, rather broad, shield-like; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva elongated, distally tapering, cucullus shortly triangular with apex acute, corona relatively short. Sacculus long, broad, clavi serrated, sclerotized, asymmetrical, longer, narrower on left side, broader and shorter on right side. Harpe reduced, costal extension medium-long, digitiform with apex rounded. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, slightly curved, carina with a long, narrow ventral and a shorter, broader dorsal plate, latter with a fine sclerotized, serrated crest. Vesica short, more or less T-shaped, ventro-lateral tube with a huge, bulbed, claw-like cornutus, dorso-lateral tube tapering, finely scobinate, terminated in ductus ejaculatorius. Abdominal coremata present.

Diagnosis. "*M.* *informis* sp. n. and "*M.* *csorbai* sp. n. represent a (probably allopatric) twin species, differing from each other in some external and genital features. The main external difference lies in the colouration of the orbicular and reniform stigmata which are filled with ochreous-whitish in "*M.* *informis* sp. n. but remaining dark in "*M.* *csorbai* sp. n.; the ground colour of the latter is lighter, more brownish. The male genitalia of "*M.* *informis* sp. n. and "*M.* *csorbai* sp. n. are similar in type but the uncus of "*M.* *informis* sp. n. is simple, the fultura is broader, the clavi are larger, more serrated but less asymmetrical, the costal extension is stonger, the cucullus is smaller, less acute and the cornutus of vesica is considerably larger.

"*Mniotype*" *csorbai* sp. n. (Pl. 150: 28 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Vietnam, Prov. Lao Cai, Sa Pa, 1300 m, 15-20. xi. 1993, leg. Bankovics and Csorba (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL4647m.

Wingspan 31 mm, length of forewing 14 mm. Head and thorax dark chocolate-brown, collar and tegulae marked with whitish and lighter brown and blackish; antenna rather thick, finely ciliate. Abdomen more greyish, dorsal crest strong, dark brown. Forewing short, broad, with apex pointed, outer margin slightly crenulate. Ground colour chocolate-brown, mixed with a few lighter brownish and whitish scales. Streak of submedian fold fine, short, subbasal, ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, double, slightly sinuous, defined by fine white(ish) spots, subterminal line interrupted, fine whitish line, marked with small blackish patches. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, former rounded, encircled with black and a few whitish and filled with dark brown, latter elliptical, marked with sharp white spots and black lines, filled partly with whitish. Claviform small, triangular, blackish, continuing in a long, blackish streak extending postmedial line. Hindwing whitish, veins and wide marginal area suffused with dark brown, discal spot and transverse line diffuse but well-discernible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1061). Uncus double, dorsal part short, pear-shaped, ventral part lanceolate with pointed apex. Tegumen broad, low, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior sclerotized, deltoidal, vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva elongated, distally tapering, cucullus long, triangular with apex acute, corona long. Sacculus long, broad, clavi sclerotized, asymmetrical, longer, narrower on left side, broader, tricuspidate on right side. Harpe reduced, costal extension fine, medium-long. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, slightly curved, carina with a long, narrow ventral and a shorter, broader dorsal plate, latter with a fine sclerotized, serrated crest. Vesica short, T-shaped, ventro-lateral tube with a large, bulbed, thorn-like cornutus, dorso-lateral half finely scobinate. Abdominal coremata present.

The detailed comparison of *M. informis* sp. n. and *M. csorbai* sp. n. is given in the diagnosis of

M. informis sp. n.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Gábor Csorba.

Apostema citrina sp. n. (Pl. 151: 1 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Langtang, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Langtang: 1 ♀, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994; 2 ♂4 ♀, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994; 2 ♂2 ♀, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂2 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995; 2 ♂, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15. ix. 1995, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♀, Yurekharka village, 16. ix. 1995; 11 ♂1 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 21. ix. 1995; 5 ♂4 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995; 3 ♂3 ♀, 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; 3 ♀, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 2 ♂, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 2 ♂, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; 1 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 2 ♀, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 20 specimens, Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, 3 km SE Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 17 specimens, 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 2 ♀, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995; 6 ♂2 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995. The paratypes are in the collections of the collectors, Fábíán, Plante, G. Ronkay and HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 6719, 8522 (males), RL5742f (female).

Wingspan 36-38 mm, length of forewing 17-18 mm. Head and thorax orange-yellow, palpi long, porrect, laterally brownish, collar and tegulae marked with dark brown. Abdomen more greyish with lighter yellow hairs. Forewing broad, with apex pointed, ground colour deep orange-yellow or lemon-yellow, irrorated with ochreous and red-brownish, marginal area partly suffused with violaceous brown; veins covered with darker brown. Ante- and postmedial lines sharply defined, latter much stronger; both crosslines simple, straight, dark brown. Subterminal line strongly sinuous, red-brown, defined with ochreous patches, terminal line fine, brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, rounded, encircled with brown, lower part of reniform with whitish-ochreous spots. Claviform absent or a fine brown arch below orbicular. Hindwing shining ochreous, marginal area suffused partly with dark grey, transverse line diffuse but well discernible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1062). Uncus rather short, slender, pointed, tegumen wide, high, penicular lobes narrow, long. Fultura inferior broadly trapezoidal with truncated apex, vinculum very short. Valva long, narrow, distal half sclerotized, tapering, with apex acute, dentated; corona absent. Sacculus long, broad, clavus absent, harpe reduced to its short, flat basal plate. Aedeagus short, thick, carina with a rather long, pointed ventral extension and a small, serrated dorsal bar. Vesica inflated, more or less globular, with a strong but short, acute, bulbed subbasal cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1063). Ovipositor rather short, conical, ostium bursae small, more or less rhomboidal, flattened, sclerotized. Ductus bursae short, membranous with fine wrinkles, proximally tapering, folded at cervix. Cervix bursae small, conical, membranous, corpus bursae elliptical, weak, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is a sympatric sibling of *A. distigmata* (Hampson, 1906). They are easily separable by the external features, but their strongly simplified, characterless male genitalia are surprisingly similar. *A. citrina* sp. n. differs from *A. distigmata* in its broader, vivid, deep lemon-yellow or orange-yellow forewings, sharply defined, straight ante- and postmedial lines, lighter medial area and less conspicuous claviform stigma. In the male genitalia the uncus of *A. citrina* sp. n. is longer, the fultura is broader and the valva is longer, with more acute apical third; the dentated plate of the carina and the cornutus of vesica are also weaker, smaller. In the female genitalia the ostium of *A. citrina* sp. n. is stronger, more quadrangular, the ductus is

shorter, narrower, the corpus bursae is shorter, more rounded.

Himalistra aristata Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 2 holotype)

Himalistra aristata Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 61, figs 11-16, 23, 24, 30.

Himalistra sinuata (Moore), **comb. n.**

Dimya sinuata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Coll late Mr Atkinson*: 122, pl. 4, fig. 17.

Himalistra homichlodes (Boursin), **comb. n.**

Rhyacia homichlodes Boursin, 1954, *Bonn. zool. Beitr.* 5: 261, pl. 4, fig. 24.

Type material examined: holotype and paratypes of *H. aristata*, listed in the original description; syntypes of *H. sinuata* and holotype of *H. homichlodes*. Additional material: large series of about 500 specimens from the Ganesh Himal, 3100-4100 m, 15. ix-21. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Gy. Fábíán, G. Ronkay and HNHM).

Remarks. The taxonomic interpretation of *Himalistra aristata* became more confusing after the studies of the syntypes of *Dimya sinuata* Moore and the holotype of *Rhyacia homichlodes* Boursin. These two taxa are undoubtedly representatives of the genus *Himalistra*, belonging to the *propria-aristata-rubida* species group.

The two syntypes of *D. sinuata* are not conspecific, the male from "Darjeeling, 10000 feet" is very similar to *H. aristata* but the abdomen is missing and the genitalia cannot be studied. The female from "Jongri, 13500 feet, Oct. 62" is probably identical with *H. rubida*, but having an incorrectly glued, alien abdomen (slide No. Hreblay 8375), therefore none of the genitalia of the types could be checked. The male specimen of *H. sinuata* is designated here as lectotype, as this specimen was described firstly in the work of Moore and the colour picture illustrates it really good.

The holotype of *R. homichlodes* is a teratological male specimen with vestigial apical parts of wings, and some differences in the genitalia, compared with *H. aristata* and *H. rubida* but these differences might also be the results of the pathological development of the example.

Summarizing, it is clear that the area of the species group extends from the south-western edge of the Himalayan region, throughout Nepal and Sikkim to SE. border of the Tibetan plateau. The taxonomic interpretation of the *H. aristata*-like taxa is still tentative, due to the insufficient material, excepting C. Nepal from where a large, comprehensive material is given. The Nepalese *H. aristata* shows a considerable variation in the external and genital features, too, consequently it seems possible that a single, widespread species covers the area mentioned above; but further material from the other parts of the area is required for the detailed analysis. Until then, the four taxa, *H. sinuata*, *H. homichlodes*, *H. propria* and *H. aristata* are treated as distinct species.

Another question is the interpretation of the genus *Dimya* Moore, 1882, as a synonym of *Apamea* Ochsenheimer, 1816. It is a result of a complete misidentification of a specimen preserved in the BMNH, close to *Apamea (Lasiplexia) hamptoni* Boursin, 1943, as "*Dimya sinuata*". This specimen was proposed to designate as a neotype of *D. sinuata* (by the handwriting labels of the specimen), but this idea was rejected as the designation has not published.

Last but not least, the name *Dimya* is a senior synonym of *Himalistra*, but, as it is preoccupied by a mollusk genus, *Himalistra* is the valid name of the genus.

Himalistra rubida Plante & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 3 paratype)

Himalistra rubida Plante & Ronkay, 1995, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 58, figs 4, 9, 10, 25, 26, 29.

Type material examined: holotype and paratypes, listed in the original description. Additional material: long series from the Ganesh Himal: 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 km SE of

Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995; 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai & HNHM).

Himalistra dimorpha Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 5 holotype, 6 paratype)

Himalistra dimorpha Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 238, figs 1-5, 25-33

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995. Slide No. Hreblay: 7489; paratypes: listed in the original description.

Himalistra simillima Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 4 paratype)

Himalistra simillima Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 240, figs 7-12, 37-39.

Type material examined: holotype ♀, Ganesh Himal, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay: 7487; paratypes, listed in the original description. Additional material: Ganesh Himal: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 2 ♀, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5446RL (male).

Himalistra variabilis Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 151: 7)

Himalistra variabilis Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 48, figs 1-3, 17, 18, 27.

Type material examined: holotype, paratypes, China, Tibet, 1 km S of Nyalam, 3700 m, 3. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6790. Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 2 ♂ 5 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai, G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7423, 7425, 8555, 8556, RL5447m (males), 7413, 7424, 7426, 7435, 7436 (females).

The species was described from Chinese Tibet, new to the fauna of Nepal.

***Himalistra implicata* sp. n.** (Pl. 151: 8 holotype, 9 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 18. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5198 f. Paratype: 1 ♂, Ganesh Himal, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Hreblay N: 9159.

Wingspan 33 mm, length of forewing 16 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown, mixed with greyish brown and a few ochreous, abdomen more greyish. Forewing relatively short, broad, dark red-brown with intense ochreous shining and darker brown irroration; inner half of marginal area suffused with ochreous brown. Ante- and postmedial lines rather diffuse, double, sinuous, filled with lighter brownish, medial line a dark grey-brown stripe. Subterminal line less sinuous, ochreous, defined by a row of tiny dark spots at inner side. Orbicular and reniform stigmata flattened, encircled with dark brown, reniform with whitish outer streak and dark grey centre; claviform a small, rounded, brownish spot. Hindwing shining grey-brown, veins darker, discal spot and transverse line broad, diffuse, cilia reddish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1066). Uncus strong, narrow, acute, tegumen broad, rather high, fultura inferior large, broad, shield-like, with wide apical arms and strong, shortly triangular medial process. Valva elongated, cucullus rounded, short. Sacculus short, clavus reduced, harpe short, narrow, apically rounded, basal process short, spiniform, pointed. Aedeagus short, thick, ventral plate of carina strong, bill-like, dorsal plate short, with finely dentated edge, surrounded by strong, medium-long spinules. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorsally, with a large, rounded conical subbasal diverticulum armed with a tiny cornutus. Medial part of vesica covered with fine spiculi, terminal part scobinate, with two long, lateral spinulose fields.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1067). Ovipositor short, conical, rather strong, with a large, rounded ventral plate, apophyses short. Ostium bursae a heavily sclerotized, arcuate half-ring, posterior third of ductus bursae calyculate, hyaline, anterior part broadly tubular, flattened, rugose, inner

surfaces covered with short, fine spiculi. Cervix bursae similarly rugose but with finer, shorter spiculi; corpus bursae spacious, globular, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is a close relative of *H. dimorpha* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995, differing from it in shorter, higher forewing, narrower, more flattened stigmata and some features of the genitalia of both sexes. In the male genitalia the uncus of the new species is significantly narrower, the dorsal arm of the harpe and the costal plate are stronger, larger, and the spinules of the terminal part of the vesica are finer, shorter. The female genitalia of *H. implicata* sp. n. have much larger intersegmental plate, shorter but broader ductus bursae and larger, more conical cervix, the sclerotization of both parts are significantly stronger. The female genitalia of *H. implicata* sp. n. differ from those of *H. hackeri* in much stronger, longer ductus bursae and cervix bursae, from *H. simillima* in the presence of the intersegmental plate, the lack of the ventral extension of the ostium and the stronger, broader ductus bursae.

***Himalistra hackeri* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 10 holotype, 11 paratype)**

Himalistra hackeri Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995a, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 53, figs 7, 8, 21, 22.

Type material examined: holotype and paratype, Nepal, Langtang, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994 (HNHM and G. Ronkay). Additional material: long series: Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai). Slide Nos Hreblay 7417, 7419, 7427, 7430 (males), 7418, 7420, 7429, 7480 (females).

***Estagrotis plantei* Hacker & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 12)**

Estagrotis plantei Hacker & Ronkay, 1993, *Esperiana* 3: 211, pl. G, fig. 8,

Type material examined: holotype ♂, paratype ♀, Nepal, Langtang, Kyangjin Gompa (coll. J. Plante & HNHM). Additional material: long series from the Ganesh Himal: Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); Khurpudanda pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Estagrotis tibori* sp. n. (Pl. 151: 13 holotype)**

Holotype, ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 19. x. 1995. Slide Hreblay N: 7942 (coll. Hreblay). Paratypes: 4 ♂ 18 ♀, *id.* 1, 7-8, 18. xi. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay, Szaboky, Thöny); Prov. Nantou: 1 ♂, 5 km N of Shihmen, Hohuan Pass, 3000 m, 13. x. 1996; 1 ♀, Prov. Taitung, Yakou, 2600 m, 1-3. xi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide Nos Hreblay 9364 (male); 9365, 9721 (females).

Head and thorax tobacco-brown, abdomen more greyish; antenna of male ciliate. Forewing relatively broad, apex slightly pointed. Ground colour shining, dark tobacco-brown with darker brown and a few ochreous irroration. Basal streak long, fine, black, ante- and postmedial lines rather diffuse, sinuous, double, darker brown, subterminal line obsolescent, ochreous. Stigmata relatively small, flattened, incompletely encircled with blackish, filled with ochreous-brown, reniform with a dark spot at lower third. Hindwing brownish with intense ochreous shining, inner area lighter, veins and marginal area covered with darker brown; discal spot and transverse line diffuse but well discernible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1068). Uncus short, lanceolate, with finely double-peaked apex. Tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes crispate, with a small, apical setose field only. Fultura inferior sclerotized, elliptical, with long, narrow apical incision and long, acute medial process; vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva short, triangular, cucullus elongated, with apex pointed, corona reduced. Sacculus short, narrow, clavus absent, pulvillus a long, sclerotized crest. Harpe strong, flattened, basal plate with a large, rounded, sclerotized dorso-lateral projection, erected part short, mushroom-shaped. Aedeagus short, tubular, carina with a stronger, beak-shaped ventral plate. Vesica tubular, recurved ventrally, medial part with a long, narrow field of fine, short spiculi,

terminal part with a semiglobular diverticulum covered with stronger spinules, being separated into two rather distinct patches.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar externally to *E. plantei* Hacker & Ronkay, 1993, but its forewing is more elongated, the ground colour is lighter brownish, and the forewing pattern is sharper, stronger. The male genitalia differ from the other *Estagrotis* Nye, 1975, species in its short, lanceolate uncus, crispate, less setose peniculi, long, acute medial process, different shape of harpe and the armature of vesica (*cf.* Hacker & Ronkay, 1993, figs 21a, b, 26; Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995, figs 40-48).

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Tibor Csovári.

***Estagrotis benescripta* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 14 paratype)**

Estagrotis benescripta Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995a, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 244, figs 16, 17, 40, 43.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, series of paratypes, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, vic. of Ghorepani and Deorali, x. 1994.

***Estagrotis benescripta rai* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 15 holotype)**

Estagrotis benescripta rai Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995a, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 245, figs 19, 20, 41, 44, 47.

Type material examined: holotype, paratypes from the Taplejung area, Mt Phathibhara, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994. Additional material: a long series from the Arun valley: 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Estagrotis canescens tibetana* Hreblay & Ronkay (Pl. 151: 16)**

Estagrotis canescens tibetana Hreblay & Ronkay, 1995a, *Acta zool. hung.* 41: 250, figs 21-23, 42, 45, 48.

Annapurna Himal, 2 ♀, 4000 m, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 9-10. vi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay).

The subspecies was described from Chinese Tibet, new to the fauna of Nepal.

***Altipolia griseana* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 151: 17 holotype)**

Altipolia griseana Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 542, figs 7, 8.

Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 6 ♂, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8410, 8566, 8569, 8571, RL5431m (males).

***Altipolia ganeshgurungi* sp. n. (Pl. 151: 18 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 3700 m, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 22 ♂7 ♀, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 19. ix. 1995, 18-19. x. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 17. x. 1995; 1 ♂, Gothen village, 3150 m, 20. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 4 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 6. iv. 1995; 8 ♂, 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 4 ♂2 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 5 ♂5 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Langtang: 1 ♂, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994 (HNHM), paratype of *A. griseana* (coll. HNHM). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8544, 8561, 8565, 8570, RL4911m (males), 7452, 7611, 8411, 8545 (females)

Wingspan 30-33 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Male. Head and thorax dark fumous grey, mixed with ochreous-grey and blackish, antenna with short pectination at proximal two-thirds; abdomen lighter greyish. Forewing short, rather broad, with apex pointed, ground colour

blackish-grey with a fine ochreous-greenish shade and variably strong greenish-grey or bluish-grey irroration. Wing pattern rather indistinct, crosslines diffuse, double, filled with lighter greyish, subterminal line interrupted, wavy, greenish-grey, defined by darker spots. Stigmata present, orbicular and claviform small, rounded, filled with lighter greyish, reniform larger, its filling dark grey and blackish. Hindwing dark brown, inner area somewhat lighter, discal spot and transverse line diffuse but visible. Female. Wing shape and pattern similar to male but ground colour light slate-grey with fine ochreous shade and darker grey and a few ochreous-greenish irroration.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1069). Uncus long, slender, acute, with a fine dorsal spine at basal third. Tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes large, rounded triangular, covered with rather short, strong setae. Fultura inferior sclerotized, rounded, with deep apical incision and a relatively long, slender, digitiform medial process; vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva short, apically finely tapering, cucullus rounded, corona reduced. Saccus long, narrow, clavus absent, pulvillus reduced. Harpe and ampulla fused, sclerotized, flattened, basal plate of harpe with a short, small dorso-lateral projection, ventro-lateral extension medium-long, apically tapering. Aedeagus short, tubular, distal half somewhat broadened, carina with a stronger, shortly beak-shaped ventral plate. Vesica tubular, everted dorso-laterally and recurved ventrally, basal part with a weak, short field of minute spiculi.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely allied to *A. griseana* Hreblay & Plante, 1995, and the type series of the latter was mixed during the description. The forewings of the new species are broader, the ground colour of the male is dark fumous- or blackish-grey, without intense orange-reddish or yellowish irroration, the hindwing is also darker. The females have broader forewings, lighter, more ochreous grey ground colour and more reticulate scaling, but the separation of the females of the two species is often problematic.

The male genitalia of *E. ganeshgurungi* sp. n. are very close to those of *A. griseana*, but the dorsal spine of the uncus is situated more basally (this spine stands at the middle of the uncus in *A. griseana* (Fig. 1070)), the medial process of fultura inferior is finer, shorter and the ventro-lateral extension of the harpe-ampulla complex is shorter, apically tapering, while longer, apically dilated and rounded in *A. griseana*. The female genitalia of all *Altipolia* Plante, 1985 species are very similar, simplified, no distinctive features are recognized.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Ganesh Grung.

Altipolia illecebrosa Pngeler

Antitype illecebrosa Pngeler, 1906, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 19: 93, pl. 6, fig. 11,

Athaumasta polioides Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. mnch. ent. Ges.* 40: 72, pl. 5, fig. 10, **syn. n.**

Altipolia mosaica Plante, 1985, *Nota lepid.* 8: 364.

Type material examined: holotype of *A. illecebrosa*, ♀, Tibet, Kuku-Noor, slide No. Hreblay 8386 (coll. MNHU: coll. Pngeler), types of *A. polioides* and *A. mosaica*. Additional material: large series from various places of India, China and Nepal.

Altipolia plantei Hacker & Peks (Pl. 151: 19)

Altipolia plantei Hacker & Peks, 1993, *Esperiana* 3: 171, Pl. D, fig. 15.

A large series from Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995; Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 17. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 20. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fbin, Herczig, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM).

Remarks. The species was described from India, Himachal Pradesh, and first record from Nepal. It was very frequent above the timberline in October, 1995 in the Ganesh Himal.

Altipolia purpurea Plante (Pl. 151: 20)

Altipolia purpurea Plante, 1985, *Nota lepid.* 8: 365, figs 5, 6.

A series from Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; Khurpudanda Pass, 3650 m, 22. x. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995; Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 17. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 20. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM).

Nyctycia persimilis (Hampson)

Bombycia persimilis Hampson, 1894: *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 206, fig. 125.

Annapurna Himal, 1 ♂, 2100 m, vic. of Lumle, 5-12. xii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5643m.

Remarks. The species is widespread in the western and south-western parts of the Himalayan region; first record from Nepal.

***Nyctycia consimilis* sp. n.** (Pl. 151: 24 holotype, 25 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8591. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 15 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 25 ♂15 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995; 5 ♂1 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995; 3 ♂3 ♀, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 12. x. 1995; 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos RL5417m (male), Hreblay 9104, RL5510f (females).

Head and thorax reddish-brown, collar and tegulae marked with dark brown and blackish, abdomen darker grey-brown; antenna of male ciliate. Forewing elongated, narrow, shining, dark red-brown, irrorated with blackish brown; medial area and outer part of cell suffused with blackish. Crosslines double, slightly sinuous, filled with ochreous-brown, postmedial strongly angled inwards below cell, its lower part forming, together with inner margin of reniform, a straight lighter line. Subterminal line obsolescent, ochreous, outer part marginal area suffused with blackish-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, encircled with blackish and filled with ochreous-brown. Hindwing unicolorous, dark greyish-brown, discal spot poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1071). Uncus very short, flattened, tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes reduced. Fultura inferior sclerotized, large, subdeltoidal, with long, narrow apical process; vinculum strong, thick, V-shaped. Valva asymmetric: costal extensions different on left and right side. Valva narrow, elongated, slightly S-shaped; cucullus small, triangular, pointed, with a short subapical process ventrally; corona short. Sacculus strong, clavus long, sclerotized, strongly dentated. Harpe reduced to its basal plate, costal extensions heavily sclerotized, being shorter, broader, "dog-face-like" on left side, much longer, narrower, "bird-head-like" on right side. Aedeagus long, straight, cylindrical, carina with a strong, dentated ring, and two long, sclerotized lateral laminae. Vesica globular, spacious, with large spinulose fields consisting of rather scarce, short, small spiculi.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1072). Ovipositor relatively long, conical, weakly sclerotized, apophyses fine. Ostium bursae large, flattened, quadrangular, sclerotized on both surfaces. Ductus bursae medium-long, membranous, distally strongly tapering, with partly finely sclerotized lateral wrinkles and ribs. Cervix conical, rugulose with sclerotized ribs and smaller patches, corpus bursae ovoid, wrinkled, with four long, weak, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. *N. consimilis* and its (probably) allopatric sibling, *N. asymmetrica* sp. n., form a closely related pair of species. The species resemble externally *N. persimilis* (Hampson, 1894),

but their ground colour is dark reddish-brown, not greyish, the forewings are somewhat broader, shorter and the hindwing is darker than in *N. persimilis*. The genitalia show very conspicuous differences compared with those of *N. persimilis* and *N. flavipicta* (Hampson, 1906) (see Ronkay, 1990, male; Hacker & Peks, 1993, both sexes): the *consimilis*-*asymmetrica* species-pair has shorter, broader uncus, differently shaped fultura and clavus, stronger valva with very different, asymmetric costal extensions, differently armed carina and vesica in the males, stronger, broader ostium, much weaker, shorter ductus bursae and less sclerotized cervix in the females. *N. consimilis* sp. n. and *N. asymmetrica* sp. n. differ also in several details of the male genitalia: the genital capsule of *N. consimilis* sp. n. is smaller, the costal extensions less asymmetrical, generally shorter, the clavus is stronger, dentated, the armature of carina arranged into a regular ring, etc.

***Nyctycia asymmetrica* sp. n.** (Pl. 151: 26 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8460. Paratypes: 120 exs., Nepal, Koshi, Techaltum area: Sirumani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996; Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 7. xi. 1996; Chitre, 2500 m, 8. xi. 1996; Gorja Tshisopani, 2600 m, 5. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay).

Very similar to *N. consimilis* sp. n., its forewings somewhat narrower, longer, outline of reniform more indistinct, outer third of forewing more brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1073). Similar in type to those of *N. consimilis* sp. n. Uncus very short, flattened, lanceolate, fultura inferior higher, with very long, acute apical process. Valva larger, its asymmetry more expressed. Cucullus small, triangular, pointed, subapical process forming a short, rounded lobe. Clavus larger, rounded, setose, not dentated, costal extensions more elongated, furcated. Carina of aedeagus asymmetric, its dentated ring forming a half-helix.

The detailed comparison of *N. asymmetrica* sp. n. and *N. consimilis* sp. n. is given under the latter species.

***Nyctycia vernalis* sp. n.** (Pl. 151: 22 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, near Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5157f.

Wingspan 29 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head and thorax fumous grey, mixed with ochreous and lighter grey hairs. Forewing rather short and broad, with apex pointed, ground colour shining, light fumous grey, basal area irrorated with darker brown-grey, marginal area with pale ochreous-grey; scaling finely reticulate. Crosslines fine, double, sinuous, dark grey, filled with whitish-grey, subterminal line a wavy, dark grey shadow. Orbicular small, rounded, filled with light grey, reniform narrow, dark grey-brown, claviform represented by a fine, short arch. Hindwing dark grey-brown, discal spot relatively strong, small, transverse line diffuse, less visible.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1074). Ovipositor relatively long, conical, weakly sclerotized, apophyses fine. Ostium bursae a broad, arcuate, sclerotized ribbon, ductus bursae short, posterior half narrower, gelatinous, anterior part dilated, scobinate, with larger, somewhat stronger sclerotized ventro-lateral patches. Cervix bursae small, rounded, wrinkled, corpus bursae ovoid, membranous, with four long, broad, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar externally to *N. flavipicta* but the forewings are shorter, broader, with more reticulate scaling. The female genitalia of the two species are strongly different as *N. flavipicta* has much stronger, trapezoidal ostium bursae, narrower, strongly sclerotized ductus bursae, more elongated cervix and smaller, globular corpus bursae.

***Nyctycia mesomelana* (Hampson)**

Euplexia mesomelana Hampson, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **14**: 200.

Isopolia variabilis Owada, 1983, *Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo* (A) **9**: 36, figs 4-7, **syn. n.**

Arun valley: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8585, 9102 (males).

***Nyctycia aestivalis* sp. n. (Pl. 151: 23 holotype)**

Holotype: ♀, Pakistan, Himalaya Mts, 2400 m, Kaghan valley, 20 km NE Balakot, Tathabaya, 73°25'E, 34°41'N, 27. vii. 1994, leg. B. Herczig, Gy. M. László & G. Ronkay (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL4922 f.

Wingspan 29 mm, length of forewing 14 mm. Body slender, weak, head and thorax dark grey mixed with greenish, abdomen grey. Forewing relatively short, apex pointed. Ground colour pale greenish-grey, medial area and outer edge of wing significantly darker. Ante- and postmedial lines oblique, double, less sinuous, subterminal line wavy, whitish. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, former greenish, latter whitish, their outlines obsolete, suborbicular patch small, rounded, greenish, claviform a dark grey streak. Hindwing dark brownish-grey, discal spot diffuse, very large, rounded, transverse line fine, diffuse, poorly visible.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1075). Ovipositor short, rather strong, conical, apophyses short, fine. Ostium bursae trapezoidal, small, heavily sclerotized, ductus bursae long, tubular, flattened with folded lateral edges and a small, sclerotized lateral plate at cervix bursae. Cervix bursae rounded, hyaline, corpus bursae elliptical, weakly membranous, with four very weak, long, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is more or less similar externally to the members of the *N. hoenei* (Boursin, 1958) – *N. endoi* (Owada, 1983) species group but the forewing pattern is more obsolescent, the reniform is less conspicuous, not whitish but ochreous-greenish. The female genitalia of *N. aestivalis* sp. n. and *N. hoenei* are strongly different, and comparing with the new species, the ostium of *N. hoenei* (Fig. 1076) is large, calyculate, the ductus bursae is much shorter, flattened, less sclerotized, the cervix is large, partly folded, partly strongly sclerotized, the corpus bursae has four long signum-stripes.

***Nyctycia latibasalis* (Warren), comb. n. (Pl. 151: 27)**

Euplexia latibasalis Warren, 1913, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* **11**: 141, pl. 17, row k.

Isopolia viridimaculata Owada, 1983, *Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo* (A) **9**: 42, fig. 11, **syn. n.**

Nepal, Arun valley: 1 ♀, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8489.

Euplexia latibasalis Warren was described on the basis of four specimens from Sikkim in the Pilcher collection, with the data July and August, 1888 and 1889. The syntype series is a mixture of two *Nyctycia* species, *N. shelpa* Yoshimoto, 1993, and *N. viridimaculata* (Owada, 1983). The text of the description and the picture of Warren in Seitz: 17k fit well with one of the males, conspecific with *N. viridimaculata*. This specimen is designated here as lectotype: ♂, Sikkim, Slide No. Hreblay 7116 (coll. BMNH); consequently *viridimaculata* Owada falls into synonymy.

***Nyctycia shelpa* Yoshimoto**

Nyctycia shelpa Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* **13** (Suppl. 3): 134, pl. 62, fig. 19.

Nepal, Arun valley: 2 ♂, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Kathmandu valley: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 5 km SW of Kathmandu, Dhankinkali, 15. xii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8419, 9119 (males) 9120 (female).

***Nyctycia viriditincta* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 1 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8418. Paratypes: Nepal, Koshi: 1 ♂, Chitre, 2500 m, 17. x. 1996; 1 ♂1 ♀, Gorja, Tshisopani, 2600 m, 5. xi. 1996; 2 ♂, Sirumani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996; 1 ♂1 ♀, Deorali, 3. x. 1966 (coll. G. Ronkay).

Head and thorax light mossy green, mixed with pinkish-brown, collar and tegulae marked with dark brown and blackish, abdomen darker, dorsal crest strong; antenna of male finely serrate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex pointed, costal margin slightly concave. Forewing ground colour shining, light mossy green with pinkish shade, medial and marginal areas suffused with blackish; veins partly covered with green. Ante- and postmedial lines sharply defined, double, strongly sinuous, blackish, filled with greenish, medial area constricted below cell. Subterminal line greenish, sharply defined, sinuous, forming a W-mark at veins M_3-Cu_1 ; outer part of marginal area black. Orbicular and reniform stigmata narrow, flattened, encircled with green, filled with blackish and greenish. Hindwing unicolorous, dark greyish-brown, discal spot poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1077). Uncus long, slender, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes double, sclerotized, dorsal arm hammer-like, ventral lobe cristate. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, cordiform, with a rounded apical process; vinculum large, thick, U-shaped. Valva elongated, strongly sclerotized, medially constricted, left and right cuculli asymmetric, covered with long, fine bristles. Left cucullus with long subapical costal spine and acute, triangular apex, right cucullus with shorter, mushroom-shaped subapical costal process and long, thorn-like apex. Sacculus long, narrow, clavus a long, flattened zone covered with short spiculi, harpe reduced to its strong, flattened basal plate. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, distal half partly membranous, carina with two long, wide, apically finely dentated lateral plates. Vesica rather short, broadly tubular, recurved dorso-laterally. Basal part with two strong, wide-based cornuti sitting on semiglobular diverticula, distal part tapering, membranous.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all related congeners in its long, narrow, acute forewings with finely concave costa, greenish ground colour with pinkish shade, sharply defined, blackish crosslines, narrow, flattened stigmata and the sharp W-mark of the subterminal line. The male genitalia of *N. viriditincta* sp. n. show some similarity with those of *N. shelpa* (see Yoshimoto, 1993, fig. 293) in its valval shape with asymmetric, sclerotized cuculli, but they differ conspicuously in several details, e. g. the uncus of *N. viriditincta* sp. n. is longer, the fultura is smaller, cordiform, the process of the cucullus are different, the vesica is armed with two large cornuti only and the sclerotized double penicular lobes are unique within the genus-group.

***Isolasia pardaria* (Moore), comb. n.** (Pl. 151: 28)

Luperina pardaria Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 114, pl. 4, fig. 12.

Type material examined: 2 ♀ syntypes, Darjeeling, coll. Atkinson; the lectotype is designated here: female, "Darjeeling", Slide No. Hreblay 8356 (coll. MNHU: coll. Atkinson). Additional material: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 3 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995; 1 ♂ ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger, Kovács, G. Ronkay, HNHM). Arun valley: 1 ♂2 ♀, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 4 ♂2 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8423 (male), 8424 (female).

Remarks. A poorly known species, confused often in the literature with *Mniotype mucronata* (Moore), and the figure of Warren (*in* Seitz, 1913, pl. 14, fig. h-1) as the female of *Isolasia biramata* Warren, 1912, illustrates also *I. pardaria*. Confirmed data are known only from Darjeeling, and first record from Nepal.

Potnyctycia gen. n.

Type species: *Potnyctycia porphyrea* sp. n.

List of species: *P. cineracea* sp. n., *P. crenulata* Hacker & Ronkay, 1997, *P. porphyrea* sp. n., *P. obsoleta* sp. n., *P. confluens* (Moore, 1881).

Consisting of medium-sized species (wingspan 30-36 mm). Head small, palpi relatively long, upturned, third joint porrect, bar-like, male antenna rather thick, finely ciliate. Thorax strong, pubescence of thorax distinct, metathoracic tuft large; abdomen long, slender, dorsal crest present. Forewing narrow, elongated, with pointed apex, outer margin finely crenulate; hindwing small, rounded. Forewing pattern usually diffuse, crosslines and stigmata present but often indistinct.

Male genitalia. Uncus usually long, slender, or rather thick, tegumen high, penicular lobes large, setose. Fultura inferior narrow, more or less sand-clock shaped or deltoidal, vinculum short, rounded. Valva long, medially constricted, apical third slightly dilated. Cucullus more or less rounded, a small ventral lobe and a fine, long, curved spine may present; corona long, usually strong. Sacculus short, quadrangular, clavus a rounded, setose lobe. Harpe reduced to its weak basal plate and a tiny, setose, weak process; pulvillus long. Costa sclerotized, costal extension either weak, flat, fused with ventral edge of cucullus or strong, long, acute. Aedeagus cylindrical, arcuate, ventral plate of carina slightly bill-like, usually finely dentated. Vesica tubular, recurved dorsally or dorso-laterally, armed with a long terminal cornuti field consisting of short spines; a strong, thorn-like cornutus may also present.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor variably long, gonapophyses slender, short. Ostium bursae sclerotized, calyculate or quadrangular, usually granulosely sclerotized. Ductus bursae long, flattened, caudal third strong, anterior part with a broad, heavily sclerotized lateral plate running from cervix to posterior third. Cervix bursae elongated or rounded, with fine sclerotization; corpus bursae globular or saccate, without or with two fine, weak signa.

Diagnosis. The genera *Isolasia* Warren, 1912, *Potnyctycia* gen. n., *Meganyctycia* gen. n. and *Daseuplexia* Hampson, 1906, form a common genus group, and *Daseuplexia* represents the sister-group of the first three genera. The genus *Potnyctycia* gen. n. differs from the mentioned genera in its rather simple male genitalia with partly or fully reduced costal extension and cornuti of the vesica, the long, sclerotized ductus bursae and the reduced signa of corpus bursae in the female genitalia.

***Potnyctycia cineracea* sp. n. (Pl. 152: 3 holotype)**

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5212f. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 4 ♂, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, Mt kalinchok, 2 km WNW of Muldu, 2200 m, 16. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, 2100 m, vic. of Lumle, 5-12. xii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Dhaulagiri Himal: 2 ♀, Narayangadh, 183 m, 14. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9113, 9143, RL5152m, RL5642m (males), 9144 (female).

Wingspan 30-34 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head, thorax and forewings dark brownish-grey mixed with darker brown and ashy grey. Forewing broad, with apex acute, outer margin finely crenulate. Wing pattern more or less diffuse, ante- and postmedial lines double, less waved. Outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata dark brown and blackish, their filling lighter grey; suborbicular patch whitish- or ash-grey, claviform stigma triangular, filled with chocolate-brown. Hindwing whitish, irrorated with brown, veins and marginal area dark brown. Discal spot rather strong, transverse line deleted.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1081). Uncus rather long, slender, with a short sagittal fissure at medial

third. Tegumen high, penicular lobes large, setose. Fultura inferior narrow, more or less sand-clock shaped, vinculum short, rounded. Valva long, medially constricted, apical third slightly dilated. Cucullus more or less rounded, apex with a fine, long, curved spine; corona long, consisting of very short setae. Sacculus short, quadrangular, clavus a rounded, setose lobe. Harpe reduced to its weak basal plate and a tiny, setose, weak process; pulvillus long. Costa sclerotized, costal extension strong, long, acute. Aedeagus cylindrical, arcuate, ventral plate of carina slightly bill-like. Vesica tubular, recurved dorsally, armed with a strong, thorn-like cornutus and a long cornuti field consisting of short spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1082). Ovipositor medium-long, gonapophyses slender, short. Ostium bursae sclerotized, calyculate, broad, relatively long. Ductus bursae long, flattened, caudal third very strong, anterior part with a broad, heavily sclerotized lateral plate running from cervix to posterior third. Cervix bursae elongated, medially twisted, with stronger ribs and a stronger, rounded medial plate; corpus bursae globular, wrinkled, with two fine, weak signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The species is an allopatric sibling of *P. crenulata* (Hacker & Ronkay, 1997). The differences in the external and genital features are relatively small, and *P. cineracea* sp. n. has more greyish ground colour and sharper, more variegated forewing pattern, shorter uncus with rather long medial fissure, basally broader, sand-clock-shaped fultura, finer, curved apical spine of vesica and more straight, thorn-like cornutus of vesica. The female genitalia of the new species have broader, longer ostium, longer, more tubular cervix with sclerotized medial plate and two fine signa in corpus bursae.

***Potnyctycia porphyrea* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 4 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Deorali, 3150 m, 4. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 3 ♂, 1 km W of Gorepani, 2770 m, 23. iii. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996; 5 ♂, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos. Hreblay 7392, 9161, 9172, RL5161m (males), Hreblay 7473, 9163 (females).

Wingspan 33-36 mm, length of forewing 15-17 mm. Head, thorax and forewings dark brown mixed with darker grey and ochreous, antenna of male shortly ciliate. Forewing broad, with apex acute, outer margin finely crenulate; scaling finely reticulate. Wing pattern more or less diffuse, ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, darker brown filled with ochreous, subterminal line strongly sinuous, ochreous, defined by a few dark spots. Outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata rather indistinct, brownish, filling of stigmata ochreous-brown. Suborbicular patch small, less conspicuous, ochreous-brown, claviform small, dark brown. Hindwing cupreous brown, inner area somewhat lighter, discal spot and transverse line poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1083). Uncus long, slender, curved, tegumen high, penicular lobes large, setose. Fultura inferior narrow, deltoidal, vinculum short, rounded. Valva long, medially constricted, apical third slightly dilated, cucullus more or less rounded, with a fine triangular ventral lobe; corona long, strong. Sacculus short, clavus a rounded, setose lobe, harpe reduced, pulvillus long. Costa sclerotized, costal extension weak, flat, fused with ventral edge of cucullus. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, arcuate, ventral plate of carina shortly bill-like, finely dentated. Vesica tubular, recurved dorso-laterally, terminal part with a large cornuti field consisting of short spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1084). Ovipositor rather short, broad, weakly sclerotized, gonapophyses slender, short. Ostium bursae granulosely sclerotized, quadrangular, with a short but strong, finely dentated ventral lamina. Ductus bursae long, flattened, proximally tapering, with stronger caudal third and long lateral plate running from cervix to posterior third. Cervix bursae large, discoidal, smoothly sclerotized and partly wrinkled; corpus bursae small, globular, finely

rugulose, without signa.

Diagnosis. The species is closely related to *P. obsoleta* sp. n., forming together a sister-group of the *crenulata-cinerea* species pair. *P. porphyrea* sp. n. differs from *P. obsoleta* sp. n. in its much stronger crosslines and stigmata, longer uncus, larger, subdeltoidal fultura, much longer valva and more rounded cucullus, and the cornuti field of vesica is significantly larger, stronger. The female genitalia of *P. porphyrea* sp. n. have much larger, stronger ostium bursae, weaker ductus and large, discoidal, sclerotized cervix bursae while the cervix of *obsoleta* sp. n. is elliptical, wrinkled, with a few stronger crests. The differences between the two species groups are considerably larger: the species of the *porphyrea*-group are brown(ish), the forewing pattern is less sharp, the apical process and the costal extension are reduced, the strong cornutus of the vesica is lacking, and the sclerotization of the ductus bursae is significantly weaker.

***Potnyctycia obsoleta* sp. n. (Pl. 152: 5 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 3150 m, Gothen village, 15-16. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). **Paratypes:** a large series from the higher elevations of the Ganesh Himal, between 2500-3700 m, x-xi. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, Gyulai & HNHM). Kalinchok area: 4 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Arun valley, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 1 ♂, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995; 3 ♂3 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 4 ♀, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Taplejung area: 12 ♂, near to Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay & Plante). China, Tibet: 2 ♂, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 6829, 8458, 8859, RL5416m (males), RL 5515f (female).

Wingspan 30-36 mm, length of forewing 15-18 mm, females considerably larger than males. Head and thorax dark ochreous brown, mixed with dark brown and ochreous, marked with blackish, antenna of male shortly ciliate; abdomen more reddish-brown. Forewing narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground colour dark ochreous brown, irrorated with darker pinkish brown. Wing pattern obsolescent, crosslines absent or very pale, streak of submedian fold short, blackish-brown, inner margin with a darker brown stripe at basal third. Orbicular stigma flattened, ochreous, reniform narrow, its outlines interrupted, filling darker greyish-brown; suborbicular patch pale, defined by a dark brown arch. Outer part of marginal area somewhat darkened, with short, dark brownish streaks between veins. Hindwing shining ochreous, veins and marginal area covered with dark red-brown, discal spot and transverse line relatively strong.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1085). Uncus rather long, strong, curved, tegumen high, penicular lobes large, setose. Fultura inferior narrow, sand-clock shaped, vinculum short, rounded. Valva narrow, long, angled at basal third, cucullus with pointed apex, convex outer margin and triangular ventral lobe; corona long, strong. Sacculus short, clavus a rather long, rounded, setose lobe, harpe reduced, pulvillus long. Costa sclerotized, costal extension fused with ventral edge of cucullus. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, arcuate, ventral plate of carina shortly bill-like, finely dentated. Vesica tubular, recurved dorso-laterally, terminal part with a large cornuti field consisting of short spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1086). Ovipositor rather long, conical, weakly sclerotized, gonapophyses slender, long. Ostium bursae granulosely sclerotized, cup-shaped, ductus bursae flattened, relatively broad, caudal third and a long lateral plate running from cervix to posterior third heavily sclerotized. Cervix bursae elliptical, wrinkled, with some stronger crests; corpus bursae saccate, finely rugulose, without signa.

Diagnosis. The comparison of the species of the genus is given under *P. porphyrea* sp. n.

***Potnyctycia confluens* (Moore), comb. n. (Pl. 152: 2)**

Dianthaecia confluens Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 354, pl. 38, fig. 20.

Type material examined: 2 ♂ syntypes and a third specimen with the same data but without the type label of Moore; the lectotype is designated here: ♂, "Darjiling", Slide No. Hreblay 8363 (coll. MNHU: coll. Atkinson). Additional material: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8473 (male), 8474 (female).

A poorly known species, recorded only from Darjeeling, new to the fauna of Nepal.

***Meganyctycia* gen. n.**

Type species: *Meganyctycia forcipata* sp. n.

List of species: *M. armata* sp. n., *M. forcipata* sp. n.

Comprised of relatively large species (wingspan 38-41 mm). Head small, palpi short, upturned, third joint very short, male antenna finely ciliate. Thorax strong, pubescence distinct, metathoracic tuft large; abdomen long, strong, dorsal crest present. Forewing elongated, relatively high, apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate; hindwing small, rounded. Forewing pattern usually diffuse, crosslines and stigmata present but often indistinct.

Male genitalia. Uncus rather short, lanceolate with apex pointed, tegumen narrow, high, peniculus lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, trapezoidal, with somewhat broader, stronger apical third; vinculum short, thick, V-shaped. Valva very long, slender, curved distally, cucullus rather long, narrow, covered with long bristles. Saccus long, harpe reduced, pulvillus long, densely setose. Costa heavily sclerotized, subapical extension huge, curved, acute, horn-like. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, curved, carina with two long lateral plates, one of them apically strongly serrated. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorso-laterally, medially dilated. Basal part with a conical diverticulum, medial third with a long diverticulum armed with a strong, bulbed cornutus and some stronger, parallel crests oppositely, terminal third with an elliptical cornuti field consisting of long spinules.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, conical, rather weak, ventral plate of ostium bursae strongly sclerotized, rhomboidal, a large, triangular caudal extension may present, dorsal plate smaller, weaker, quadrate. Ductus bursae short, relatively broad, flattened, ventral surface and lateral margins strongly sclerotized. Cervix bursae rounded conical, strongly ribbed and partly smoothly sclerotized, corpus bursae large, elliptical, with four signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new genus is closely related to *Isolasia* Warren, 1912, differing from it in the larger size and stronger body of the species, the very long, slender distal part of the valva with huge, curved, horn-like costal extension and more complex armature of vesica. The differences between *Meganyctycia* gen. n. and *Potnyctycia* gen. n. are discussed in the diagnosis of the latter genus.

***Meganyctycia armata* sp. n. (Pl. 152: 11 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8475. Paratypes: 1 ♂ 3 ♀, the same locality and data (coll. Hreblay); Koshi: Terhathum area, 2 ♂ 2 ♀, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 18. x. & 7. xi. 1996; 6 ♂ 8 ♀, Sirumani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8861 (male), 8476 (female).

Wingspan 39-41 mm, length of forewing 19-20 mm. Body robust, head and thorax dark chocolate-brown, mixed with ochreous and dark grey, antenna of male with short cilia; abdomen long, dark brown, dorsal crest well-developed. Forewing broad, apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground colour dark chocolate-brown, irrorated with a few ochreous- and reddish-brown. Wing pattern rather diffuse, ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, darker brown filled with ochreous, subterminal line strongly sinuous, ochreous, defined by a few dark spots on both sides. Orbicular oblique, flattened, ochreous with darker centre, reniform narrow, encircled with ochreous, filled with dark grey, claviform wedge-shaped, dark brown.

Suborbicular patch small, less conspicuous, ochreous-brown. Hindwing shining ochreous, veins and marginal area dark brown, discal spot diffuse, rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1089). Uncus rather short, broadly lanceolate with apex pointed, tegumen narrow, high, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, trapezoidal, with somewhat broader, stronger apical third; vinculum short, thick, V-shaped. Valva very long, slender, distal half curved, cucullus elongated, narrow, apex rounded, covered with long bristles. Sacculus long, clavus a finely setose patch, harpe reduced to its fine, S-shaped basal plate, pulvillus long, densely setose. Costa heavily sclerotized, subapical extension huge, curved, acute, horn-like. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, curved, carina with two long lateral plates, one of them apically strongly serrated. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorso-laterally, medially dilated. Basal part with a conical diverticulum, medial third with a long diverticulum armed with a strong, bulbed cornutus and some stronger, parallel crests oppositely, terminal third with an elliptical cornuti field consisting of long spinules.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1090). Ovipositor short, conical, rather weak, ventral plate of ostium bursae strongly sclerotized, rhomboidal with large, triangular caudal extension, dorsal plate smaller, weaker, quadrate. Ductus bursae short, broad, flattened, ventral surface and lateral margins strongly sclerotized. Cervix bursae rounded conical, strongly ribbed and partly smoothly sclerotized, corpus bursae large, elliptical, with four signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The two species of *Meganyctycia* gen. n. differ externally from the members of the related *Potnyctycia* gen. n. in their larger size, stronger body and broader wings and in some details of the wing pattern; the genitalic differences are discussed in the diagnosis of the two genera. *M. armata* sp. n. differs from *M. forcipata* sp. n. in its more unicolorous forewings with more diffuse crosslines and stigmata, longer, broader uncus, shorter serrated plate of carina, longer, large cornutus and cornuti field of the vesica, strong caudal extension of ventral plate of ostium, broader ductus bursae and longer, stronger signa.

***Meganyctycia forcipata* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 12 holotype, 13, 14 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8857. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂2 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 1 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995. Arun valley: 7 ♂7 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 1 ♂, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995. Taplejung area: 1 ♂, near to Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994. The paratypes in coll. Hreblay and G. Ronkay. Slide Nos Hreblay N: 6918, 8860, RL5444 m (males), 8858 (female).

Wingspan 38-41 mm, length of forewing 19-20 mm. Similar to *M. armata* sp. n. but ground colour of forewing darker, blackish-brown, ochreous-reddish irroration stronger, especially in medial area, crosslines and stigmata somewhat sharper, inner area of hindwing lighter, discal spot sharply defined, longer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1091). Very similar to those of *M. armata* sp. n., but uncus shorter, narrower, serrated plate of carina longer, more acute, large cornutus of vesica shorter, less pointed, cornuti field shorter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1092). Similar in type to those of *M. armata* sp. n., but ventral plate of ostium without strong caudal extension, ductus bursae narrower, its margins more parallel, signa weaker, shorter.

Diagnosis. The comparison of *M. forcipata* sp. n. with *M. armata* sp. n. is given under the preceding species.

***Daseuplexia lagenifera* (Moore)**

Luperina lagenifera Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr*

Atkinson: 114-115.

Type material examined: syntypes from Darjeeling (MNHU, BMNH). Lectotype designation: ♂, "Darjeeling", Slide No. Hreblay 8354 (MNHU: coll. Atkinson).

The species is known from the type locality only.

***Daseuplexia lageniformis* (Hampson)**

Luperina lageniformis Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 223.

Type material examined: holotype male, Sikkim (coll. BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 10 ♂, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 5 ♂, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995; 12 ♂ 1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 2. x. 1995; 5 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 22. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Arun valley: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, Nepal, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8478, RL5418m (males), 8479, RL5453f (females).

***Daseuplexia marmorata* sp. n. (Pl. 149: 25 paratype)**

Daseuplexia lageniformis: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 109, pl. 84, fig. 36.

Holotype: ♀, Annapurna Himal, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Arun valley: 2 ♀, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24. iii. 1996; 2 ♀, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, above Gorja, 2600 m, 11. iv. 1996; 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996, ; 3 ♀, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 19. iii. 1996. Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995. Taplejung area: 1 ♀, above Hellok, 2700 m, 3. iv. 1996; 2 ♀, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Hreblay, Kovács, G. Ronkay, HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 9108, 9189 (males) 8895, 9173, 9190, RL5175f, RL5655f; RL5656f (females).

Wingspan 37-42 mm, length of forewing 17-19 mm. Head and thorax pinkish red-brown mixed with ochreous and dark brown, tegulae and collar marked with blackish; abdomen darker brown, dorsal crest strong. Forewing narrow, elongated, with apex pointed, ground colour pinkish red-brown, medial and marginal areas irrorated strongly with darker brown. Subbasal, ante- and postmedial lines sharply defined, double, blackish-brown filled with ochreous. Antemedial line almost straight, postmedial line finely waved. Subterminal line ochreous, interrupted and diffuse, sinuous stripe defined by dark brown on both sides. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, flattened and oblique, encircled with blackish and ochreous-white, their centres usually greyish. Claviform large, rounded, blackish-brown, suborbicular signum large, whitish. Hindwing fuscous, transverse line present, diffuse, discal spot large, more or less rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1093). Uncus long, strong, curved, with apex pointed, tegumen moderately high, broad, penicular lobes well-developed, densely setose. Fultura inferior subdeltoidal with low, broad, rounded triangular basal and high, narrow, slightly beak-shaped apical part, apex finely pointed. Vinculum short, strong, U-shaped. Valva symmetric, saccular part broad, distal part narrow, elongated. Cucullus elliptical with apex rounded, corona represented by a large field of strong setae and finer, longer bristles. Sacculus large, clavus a large, slightly convex, setose field. Harpe reduced to its long, narrow basal plate, ampulla missing. Costa sclerotized, costal extension very strong, long, wedge-shaped. Aedeagus rather short, cylindrical, carina with two narrowly triangular ventrolateral bars and a finely dentated, rounded dorsal plate. Vesica short, tubular, recurved ventrally, medial part slightly dilated, bearing 5-7 strong, thorn-like, broad-based cornuti on a small diverticulum and a small spinulose field on opposite side. Abdominal coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1094). Ovipositor relatively short, weak, conical, gonapophyses fine, rather short. Ostium bursae broad but short, with a narrow, arcuate, sclerotized, medially slightly incised half-ring on ventral side. Ductus bursae moderately long, flattened, curved at middle. Proximal half wrinkled and finely scobinate, caudal half quadrangular, smoothly sclerotized on

both surfaces, ventral sclerotization extended to cervix bursae. Cervix bursae elliptical, finely sclerotized, with stronger wrinkles, corpus bursae saccate, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. *D. marmorata* sp. n. is similar externally to *D. lagenifera* (Moore, 1882) and *D. lageniformis* (Hampson, 1894), forming a compact species group. It is much closer to *D. lageniformis*, the male antenna is similarly long bipectinated and the wings are more elongated. *D. marmorata* sp. n. differs from *D. lageniformis* in its larger size (the wingspan of *D. lageniformis* is 32-35 mm), more elongated wings, darker, more brownish ground colour and stronger darker irroration of the forewings. The male genitalia are highly conform within the genus, *D. marmorata* sp. n. has longer uncus, broader basal part of fultura, broader distal part of valva and cucullus, less convex clavus, stronger dorsal plate of carina and stronger cornuti of vesica than in *D. lageniformis* (Fig. 1095) and the spinulose field of vesica is missing in the latter taxon. In the female genitalia the ostium of *D. marmorata* sp. n. is broader with weaker medial incision, the ductus is longer with considerably stronger curve at middle.

Bionomics. The two sibling species occur sympatrically but *D. marmorata* sp. n. appears much later in the autumn, regularly in November-December and the overwintering specimens (mostly females) can be found until the middle of April.

***Daseuplexia viridicincta* sp. n. (Pl. 149: 26 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Langtang, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5437 m. Paratypes: Langtang: 9 ♂1 ♀, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: a very large series from the higher elevations, between 2500-4100 m, ix-x. 1994, 1995. Kalinchok area: 15 ♂1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995; 2 ♂3 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995; 6 ♂, 10 km NE of Kharidunga, 3500 m, 4. x. 1995. Taplejung area: 21 ♂7 ♀, near Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994. China, Tibet: 86 ♂2 ♀, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994. The paratypes are in coll. Csóvári, Fábrián, Fibiger, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Kovács, Plante, G. Ronkay and HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 6728, 7342 (males), RL5595f (female).

Wingspan 37-43 mm, length of forewing 18-20 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown mixed with mossy green and blackish hairs, antenna of male strongly bipectinate. Abdomen lighter, light red-brownish, dorsal crest strong. Forewing dark, pinkish red-brown with fine violaceous shining, irrorated strongly with bright mossy green, medial field and some parts of marginal area marked with blackish grey or dark brown. Ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, dark brown filled with green, subterminal line rather diffuse, light ochreous-green, strongly sinuous, defined by dark patches and arrowheads, terminal line a row of blackish spots; cilia striolate. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, more or less rounded, encircled with blackish and green lines, filled with green and grey-brown. Suborbicular signum more or less triangular, light green or white(ish), claviform large, rounded, blackish-brown. Hindwing fuscous with fine pinkish-reddish shade, discal spot large, elongated, rather diffuse, transverse line defined with paler grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1097). Typical for the genus but uncus stronger, medially dilated, penicular lobes smaller, apical part of fultura inferior narrower, valva less elongated, saccular part shorter, costal extension shorter, more arcuate, number of cornuti of the vesica is smaller (2-3), spinulose field of vesica absent or very weak. Abdominal coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1098). Similar in type to those of *D. marmorata* sp. n., but ostium longer, more calyculate, without medial incision, ductus bursae significantly shorter, its sclerotization much weaker.

Diagnosis. The new species and its sibling, *D. duplicata* sp. n. (described below) have a superficial resemblance, due to their greenish colouration, to some *Trachea*, *Atrachea* and *Mniotype* species but their genitalia are very different. *D. viridicincta* sp. n. and *D. duplicata* sp. n. are typical members of the genus *Daseuplexia* Hampson, 1906, forming a sympatric species-

pair, differing strongly from the species of the *D. lageniformis*-group by their external appearance but their male genitalia are surprisingly similar. *D. viridicincta* sp. n. differs from *D. duplicata* sp. n. in its large size, broader forewings, longer pectination of the male antenna, larger orbicular and reniform stigmata and much more sinuous postmedial line. The male genitalia of the two species are very close but *D. viridicincta* sp. n. has somewhat broader uncus, much narrower apical and broader basal part of fultura inferior and the cucullus is narrower, more elongated. In the female genitalia the ostium of *D. viridicincta* sp. n. is shorter, the sclerotization of the distal part of ductus bursae is stronger but the scobination of the proximal part is significantly weaker.

Bionomics. *D. viridicincta* sp. n. is a typical, often frequent member of the higher forest zones and the subalpine regions, appearing much earlier than its twin species, and it is on the wing regularly from the mid-September to the end of October depending on the elevation.

***Daseuplexia duplicata* sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 27, 28 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2720 m, between Godlang and Nesim, 22. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 9 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Gyulai, Herczig, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. HNHM); 3 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 4 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 27 ♂, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 2 ♂, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Arun valley: 1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 1 ♂, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995. Slide No. Hreblay 8421, 8549, 8579 RL5415m (males), 8495, 8580 (females).

Wingspan 30-34 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown, mixed with mossy green and blackish hairs, antenna of male strongly bipectinate. Abdomen lighter, light red-brownish, dorsal crest strong. Forewing red-brown with violaceous shade, irrorated strongly with bright mossy green, medial field and some parts of marginal area covered with blackish grey or dark brown. Ante- and postmedial lines converging strongly at inner margin, double, less sinuous, dark brown filled with green. Subterminal line light ochreous-green, strongly sinuous, defined by dark patches and arrowheads, terminal line a row of blackish spots; cilia striolate. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, flattened and oblique, encircled with blackish and green lines. Suborbicular signum more or less triangular, light green white(ish), claviform large, rounded, blackish-brown. Hindwing fuscous, veins darker, discal spot large, more or less rounded, rather diffuse, transverse line defined with pale grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1099). Similar to those of *D. viridicincta* sp. n., but uncus narrower, apical part of fultura inferior broader, cucullus broader, more rounded. Abdominal coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1100). Like *D. viridicincta* sp. n., but ostium larger, more rounded, distal part of ductus bursae without stronger sclerotization, proximal part with only weak scobination.

Diagnosis. The detailed comparison of *D. duplicata* sp. n. with *D. viridicincta* sp. n. is given under the preceding species.

Bionomics. *D. duplicata* sp. n. inhabits the same habitats as *D. viridicincta* sp. n., but appearing later, at the middle of October, its flight period extending probably to the mid-November.

***Daseuplexia chloromagna* sp. n.** (Pl. 150: 1 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Annapurna Himal, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7379. Paratypes: West Nepal: 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Tatopani, 2400 m, 2. xi. 1996; 1 ♂, Nagma, 2000 m, 4. xi. 1996; 3 ♂, 1 km S of Dilikot, 2650 m, 6. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9696 (male).

Wingspan 40 mm, length of forewing 19 mm. Head, thorax and forewing deep mossy green (faded during the treatment of the specimen), medial area suffused with brown. Abdomen darker brown, dorsal crest strong. Antenna of female finely serrate. Forewing broad, with apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate. Ante- and postmedial lines pale, double, brownish, sinuous, subterminal line a diffuse, sinuous, brownish stripe. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, more or less rounded, encircled partly with dark brown and filled with green, suborbicular signum large, pale, ochreous. Claviform rounded, brown, rather indistinct. Hindwing dark fuscous, marginal suffusion and crossline darker, discal spot rounded, rather diffuse.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1101). Ovipositor short, conical, gonapophyses relatively strong, long. Ostium bursae rather small, calyculate, moderately sclerotized, both surfaces finely granulose. Ductus bursae very short, proximal half membranous, wrinkled, caudal half with sclerotized dorsal-dorsolateral plate. Cervix bursae rounded, wrinkled, apical third sclerotized, corpus bursae small, globular, membranous.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all other members of the genus in its generally greenish ground colour, less sharply defined stigmata and suborbicular signum, stronger ovipositor and short, weak ductus bursae.

***Blepharomima* gen. n.**

Type species: *Blepharomima euplexina* sp. n.

Consisting of relatively small species (wingspan 26-30 mm). Head small, palpi short, upturned, male antenna finely ciliate. Thorax robust, tegulae and metathoracic tuft large. Abdomen rather short, dorsal crest present. Forewing narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin slightly crenulate; hindwing small, pointed. Forewing pattern resembling some *Euplexia* or *Heliophobus* species with full noctuid maculation and crosslines and lighter marked vestiture.

Male genitalia. Uncus short, flattened, with apex rounded. Tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes small, setose. Fultura inferior large, sclerotized, shield-like, with a large, cordiform subapical prominence on ventral side. Vinculum short but strong more or less rectangular. Valva relatively short, apically tapering, cucullus triangular with apex acute; corona long, consisting of short, weak bristles. Sacculus short, clavi reduced to sclerotized, setose surfaces. Harpe represented by its short, flattened, S-shaped basal plate, ampulla missing. Costa sclerotized, broadened apically, its extension very short, triangular. Aedeagus short, thick, apically curved, carina with a large, recurved, hoe-like ventral process. Vesica everted forward and recurved ventrally, broadly tubular, membranous. Basal part semiglobular, spacious, medial part tapering, with a small, conical and a large, globular diverticula, latter densely covered with long, fine spinules. Abdominal coremata absent.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae short, broad, weakly sclerotized, ductus bursae moderately long, flattened, proximal part wrinkled, bearing some stronger crests, medial part short, hyaline, caudal third granulosely sclerotized on both surfaces, lateral edges folded. Cervix bursae large, semiglobular, smoothly sclerotized, ductus seminalis originating from a small, conical, hyaline appendage. Corpus bursae sacculiform, membranous, finely wrinkled, bearing four long, narrow, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new genus belongs to the nyctycioid generic complex, differing from all known genera in its narrowly triangular, in resting position strongly plicated forewings with reticulate pattern resembling mostly some *Euplexia* (*s. l.*) species. This characteristic plication appears, besides some quadrifine (*e. g.* Euteliinae) and "Amphipyridinae *sensu* Boursin" groups (*e. g.* *Euplexia* Stephens, 1829, *Phlogophora* Treitschke, 1825), in some other Xylenini genera described below (*Paranyctycia*, *Charanyctycia*). The male genital capsule has a curious configuration, displaying a superficial similarity to some *Trichoridia* Hampson, 1906, and *Blepharosis* Boursin, 1964, species but the structure of the vesica with the characteristic cornuti

field and the ground plan of the female genitalia refer to the closer connections with the *Nyctycia* (*s. l.*) species.

Distribution. Central and Eastern Nepal.

***Blepharomima euplexina* sp. n.** (Pl. 149: 23 holotype, 24 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8456. Paratypes: Arun valley: 35 ♂45 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 2 ♂, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 8896, 9112, RL5451m (males), 8457 (female).

Wingspan 26-30 mm, length of forewing 12-14 mm. Body and forewings deep violet-brown with some pinkish and red-brown hairs and scales. Ante- and postmedial lines double, pinkish, filled with ground colour, former sinuous, arcuate, latter almost straight from upper angle of cell to inner margin. Subterminal line pinkish, interrupted, sinuous, terminal line fine, pinkish-ochreous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata narrow, elongated, oblique, encircled with pinkish and black and filled with ground colour, claviform large, rounded, blackish-brown. Hindwing dark fuscous, veins, marginal suffusion and crossline darker, discal spot rounded, rather diffuse.

The genitalia of both sexes are described in the characterization of the genus and illustrated in Figs 1102 (♂), 1103 (♀).

Diagnosis. The new species is rather remote from any other Xylenini taxa. The colouration and wing pattern show some similarity with "*Nyctycia*" *confluens* (Moore) (see Figs) but their male genitalia are very different. The ground plan of the female genitalia is much closer but the sclerotization of the ostium and ductus bursae are significantly weaker in *B. euplexina* and the signa are strongly reduced in "*N.*" *confluens*.

***Bryotypella* gen. n.**

Type species: *Dryobata* [sic] *leucosticta* Moore, 1882

Consisting of relatively small species (wingspan 28-33 mm). Head small, palpi short, porrect, male antenna finely ciliate. Thorax strong, pubescence of thorax distinct, tegulae well-developed, metathoracic tuft large. Abdomen elongated, dorsal crest reduced. Forewing narrow, elongated, with apex pointed, outer margin arcuate; hindwing small, more or less rounded with apex pointed.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1104). Uncus short, very broad, flattened, densely setose, apex rounded. Tegumen medium-high, rather broad, penicular lobes small, narrow. Fultura inferior large, shield-like, vinculum short, thick. Valva elongated, medially constricted, apical third slightly dilated, cucullus high triangular with apex acute, covered with long, fine bristles, corona long. Sacculus narrow, clavus reduced, harpe long, flattened, curved. Costa sclerotized, costal extension reduced to a small, triangular, erected lobe. Aedeagus long, tubular, slightly S-shaped, dorsal plate of carina finely serrate. Vesica very short, broadly tubular, with a small, elongated, subbasal sclerotized plate and a short, slightly bulbed terminal cornutus sitting on a small, globular diverticulum. Abdominal coremata well-developed.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1105). Ovipositor medium-long, relatively strong, ostium bursae short, narrowly quadrangular, ventral plate with sclerotized caudal edge. Ductus bursae short, membranous, with fine wrinkles, proximally tapering. Cervix bursae small, conical, wrinkled, corpus bursae elliptical, hyaline, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new genus belongs to the nyctycioid generic complex, related to *Charanyctycia* gen. n., *Paranyctycia* gen. n. and *Parabole* gen. n., these genera are discussed in detail under

Paranyctycia gen. n.

***Bryotypella leucosticta* (Moore), comb. n.**

Dryobata [sic] *leucosticta* Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 129.

Bryotype harmodina Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* 40: 73, pl. 5, fig. 11, **syn. n.**

Type material examined: types of *leucosticta* and *harmodina* and a very large series of specimens from Nepal (Annapurna Himal, Ganesh Himal, Langtang Himal, Kalinchok area, Taplejung area).

Paranyctycia gen. n.

Type species: *Paranyctycia orbiculosa* sp. n.

Comprising small species (wingspan 23-26 mm). Head small, palpi short, upturned, male antenna finely ciliate. Thorax strong, pubescence of thorax less distinct but with large metathoracic tuft. Abdomen rather short, dorsal crest present. Forewing narrow, elongated, with rounded apex, outer margin finely crenulate at middle; hindwing small, pointed. Forewing pattern amazingly similar to that of *Oxytrypia orbiculosa* (Esper, 1799), with full noctuid maculation and crosslines, hindwing uniformly dark.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1106). Uncus short, very broad, rounded, flattened, densely setose. Tegumen low, rather broad, penicular lobes reduced. Fultura inferior subdeltoidal with finely incised apex, vinculum rather long, fine, V-shaped. Valva symmetric, relatively short. Saccular part broad, medial part constricted, apical third slightly dilated, cucullus high triangular with apex acute, corona long, consisting of rather short setae. Sacculus narrow, long, clavus reduced, harpe with long, bar-like base and medium-long, fine, curved process. Costa sclerotized, costal extension reduced to a tiny, rounded lobe extending to middle of valval plate, covered with a few setae around its tip. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with a small, serrated dorsal and a large, more or less hook-like, dentated ventral plate continuing in a narrow, serrated bar extending into basal third of vesica. Vesica short, tubular, membranous, recurved ventrally. Basal part with a rounded, dorsal diverticulum, distal half with a large, elongated spinulose field, consisting generally of very short spiculi but with longer around margins of this field and a bundle of three-four times longer spinules terminally. Abdominal coremata present but weak, short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1107). Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae broad, lyriform, its caudal part covered with minute teeth. Ductus bursae tubular, wrinkled and slightly folded, caudal half granulosely sclerotized. Cervix bursae conical, wrinkled, corpus bursae sacculiform, membranous, finely wrinkled, bearing four long, narrow, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new genus belongs to the nyctycioid generic complex, related to *Charanyctycia* gen. n., *Parabole* gen. n. and *Bryotypella* gen. n. The forewings are plicatable like in *Charanyctycia* gen. n. and *Blepharomima* gen. n., but the coloration and the wing pattern of the species of these genera are strongly different. The ground plan of the male genital capsule separates these small genera (*Paranyctycia* gen. n., *Parabole* gen. n., *Bryotypella* gen. n., *Nyctyciomorpha* gen. n. and *Charanyctycia* gen. n.) from the other main lineages of the nyctycioid complex (*Nyctycia* (*s. str.*), *Isolasia* Warren, 1912, *Meganyctycia* gen. n., *Potnyctycia* gen. n., *Daseuplexia* Hampson, 1906), by their differently built, short, broad, flattened uncus, broad, simple fultura inferior, shortened valva with well-developed, simple corona, reduced costal extension but strong harpe and simplified, short vesica with variable but simple or even fully reduced armature of spinules and/or cornuti.

The male genitalia of *Paranyctycia* gen. n. differ from the allied *Parabole* gen. n. in its longer but narrower costa with much smaller costal extension and the tubular vesica armed with the characteristic spinulose field. In case of *Parabole* gen. n. the costa is shorter but stronger with more expressed costal extension and the vesica is much broader, semiglobular, bearing many (4-5), small, membranous diverticula, the spinulose field is reduced but a single, strong cornutus

may present. The male genitalia of *Paranyctycia* gen. n. differs from those of *Charanyctycia* gen. n. in its larger, broader uncus, broader valva, longer cucullus and corona, weaker costal extension, simple, curved harpe and the armature of the vesica consisting of numerous spinules of various size, forming a large, elongated spinulose field. *Charanyctycia* gen. n. has narrower, lanceolate uncus, narrower, more elongated valva with short corona and small cucullus, longer, pointed costal extension, thick, strong, bifurcate harpe (like the costal extension of *Nyctyciomorpha* gen. n.) and the vesica is armed with a broad-based, strong but short subbasal cornutus and a small distal spinulose field consisting of long spinules. The third related genus, *Bryotypella* gen. n. can be distinguished from the genera mentioned above by its very different external appearance, the long, tubular aedeagus and the very short, broadly tubular vesica lacking the spinulose field but armed with a fine, bulbed terminal cornutus.

The female genitalia of these genera are similar in type, differing mainly in the size and the sclerotization of the ostium and ductus bursae; the signa are lacking in *Bryotypella* gen. n.

Distribution. Central and Eastern Nepal.

***Paranyctycia orbiculosa* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 7 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5155m. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996; 1 ♂2 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Kovács). Arun valley: 2 ♂3 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 2 ♂, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig). Taplejung area: 2 ♂, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. S.T. Kovács & G. Ronkay). Annapurna Himal: 3 ♂, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 2 ♂, 1 km W of Gorepani, 2770 m, 23. iii. 1995; 1 ♂, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 7387 (male), 8415, 8459 (females).

Wingspan 23-26 mm, length of forewing 9-10 mm. Head and thorax dark chocolate-brown mixed with a few ochreous and whitish hairs, collar and tegulae less distinct, metathoracic tuft huge, white(ish). Abdomen short, blackish-brown, anal tuft whitish or grey. Ground colour of forewing dark chocolate- or blackish-brown, mixed with whitish and ochreous-pinkish scales. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, double, blackish defined with ochreous, slightly sinuous. Medial area darkened, stigmata present, orbicular rounded, encircled with blackish and white, filled with metallic blue or plumbeous. Reniform large, elliptical, pure white with a metallic blue stripe at inner side; claviform small, rounded, dark brown. Subterminal line a pale, interrupted ochreous shadow, marginal area marked with variably large, rosy-pinkish and ochreous spots and patches and three small black spots at cilia. Terminal line brown, cilia pinkish, spotted with brown. Hindwing unicolorous, dark brown, cilia pinkish with brown inner line.

The genitalia of both sexes are described in the characterization of the genus. The closest species are *Parabole rectilinea* sp. n. and *P. medionigra* sp. n., having strongly different colouration and wing pattern; the differences of the genitalia are discussed in the diagnosis of the genus.

Bionomics. The species inhabits mixed deciduous forests at medium high elevations (2400-2800 m). The flight period begins at the middle of October and extends to the mid-April. The imagines appear around the light at the very early evening.

***Parabole* gen. n.**

Type species: *Parabole rectilinea* sp. n.

Consisting of relatively small species (wingspan 27-31 mm). Head small, palpi short, upturned,

male antenna finely ciliate. Thorax strong, pubescence of thorax more or less distinct, metathoracic tuft large. Abdomen rather short, dorsal crest present. Forewing narrow, elongated, with apex pointed, outer margin arcuate; hindwing small, more or less rounded with finely pointed apex.

Male genitalia. Uncus short, broad or very broad, flattened, densely setose, apex rounded or pointed. Tegumen low, rather broad, penicular lobes reduced. Fultura inferior large, quadrangular, vinculum short, thick. Valva symmetric, relatively short, elongated, apical third slightly dilated, cucullus high triangular with apex acute, corona long, consisting of rather short setae. Sacculus narrow, long, clavus reduced, harpe short, fine, arcuate, or medium-long, fine, curved. Costa sclerotized, costal extension short. Aedeagus short, thick, carina with a strongly sclerotized ventral plate bearing a strong, pointed tooth. Vesica short, globular, membranous, bearing 4-5 small, conical or rounded diverticula, a subbasal, bulbed cornutus may present. Abdominal coremata well-developed.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor rather short, weak, conical, apophyses short. Ostium bursae broad, short, quadrangular, sclerotized, ductus bursae short but broad, caudal half sclerotized and finely cristate and/or folded, dilated at middle, proximal half wrinkled. Cervix bursae wrinkled and partly scobinate, a small, pocket-like, sclerotized appendage may present. Corpus bursae globular, membranous, finely wrinkled, bearing four long, narrow, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new genus belongs to the nyctycioid generic complex, related to *Charanyctycia* gen. n., *Paranyctycia* gen. n. and *Bryotypella* gen. n., the detailed comparison of these newly erected genera is given under *Paranyctycia* gen. n.

Distribution. Central Nepal.

***Parabole rectilinea* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 6 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2520 m, near Godlang, 13. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂4 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; 1 ♂2 ♀, 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; 1 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995; 1 ♂, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995; 2 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 7 ♂9 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 2 ♂, 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 6 ♂6 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Arun valley: 1 ♂, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8467, 8519, RL5425m (males), 8520, RL5516f (females).

Wingspan 27-29 mm, length of forewing 12-13 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown mixed with a few whitish hairs, collar and tegulae less distinct, metathoracic tuft huge, brown with white edges; abdomen darker brown. Forewing elongated, with apex pointed, ground colour unicolorous, deep red-brown with a fine cupreous shade, inner half or marginal area somewhat lighter. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, double, brown, defined with white(ish), less sinuous; medial line a darker shadow. Orbicular and reniform stigmata pale, encircled variably strongly with whitish, claviform absent or a small, dark patch. Subterminal line light ochreous-brown, sinuous, more or less continuous, terminal line ochreous, cilia brown. Hindwing unicolorous, dark brown, discal spot present, small.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1108). Uncus very broad, futura subrectangular, clavus a small, rounded lobe, harpe short, fine, arcuate, costal extension rather strong, short, vesica with a strong, wide-based cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1109). Ovipositor rather short, weak, conical, apophyses short. Ostium bursae broad but short, sclerotized, ductus bursae short but broad, caudal half sclerotized and

finely cristate, dilated at middle, proximal half wrinkled. Cervix bursae large, semiglobular, wrinkled and partly scobinate, with a small, pocket-like, sclerotized appendage. Corpus bursae globular, membranous, finely wrinkled, bearing four long, narrow, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new species shows a slight external similarity to some *Hyalobole* Warren, 1911, taxa but they differ in several details and the genitalia of both sexes are very alike. *P. rectilinea* sp. n. differs from its congener, *P. medionigra* sp. n. in its very different external appearance (see Pl. 152: 8-9), much broader, rounded uncus, weaker, simple fultura inferior, stronger costal extension, shorter, weaker harpe and in the presence of a cornutus in the vesica, longer, more conical ovipositor, shorter, broader ostium, considerably wider ductus bursae and larger cervix, bearing a small, pocket-like appendage.

Bionomics. The species inhabits mixed deciduous forests at medium to high elevations (2400-3400 m). The specimens were collected at the middle of October, no overwintering examples being known.

***Parabole medionigra* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 8 holotype, 9 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8472. Paratypes: Arun valley: 2 ♂, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 4 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 16 ♂ 15 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 12 ♂ 4 ♀, 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 6 ♂ 7 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; 3 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos RL5441m (male), RL5736f (female).

Wingspan 28-31 mm, length of forewing 12-13 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous-grey or ochreous-brown, collar and tegulae marked with dark brown and blackish. Metathoracic tuft large, dark brownish, abdomen darker grey-brown, dorsal crest present, weak. Forewing light ochreous-grey mixed with brown, medial area strongly suffused with dark chocolate- or blackish-brown. Ante- and postmedial lines double, brown, filled with grey, medial line a diffuse, narrow dark stripe. Subterminal line diffuse, pale grey, defined darker grey on both sides. Orbicular and reniform stigmata narrow, flattened, encircled finely with black, filled with greyish, claviform rounded, dark brown. Hindwing uniformly dark blackish-grey, discal spot diffuse, rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1110). Uncus broad, lanceolate with narrower neck and pointed tip. Fultura inferior quadrangular with stronger margins and a small, rounded basal prominence; fultura superior with dentated arms. Valva elongated, harpe long, stick-like, costal extension small, triangular. Aedeagus very short, thick, vesica without cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1111). Ovipositor rather short, weak, apophyses short. Ostium bursae broad, short, quadrangular, granulosely sclerotized, with stronger lateral edges, ductus bursae short but broad, caudal half sclerotized, its margins folded, proximal half wrinkled. Cervix bursae small, rounded, wrinkled and partly scobinate, corpus bursae saccate, membranous, finely wrinkled, bearing four long, narrow, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles externally some species of *Nyctycia* (*s. str.*) (e. g. *N. persimilis* Hampson, *N. laci* Ronkay, 1990, *N. consimilis* sp. n., *N. asymmetrica* sp. n., *N. flavipicta* Hampson, etc.), but has shorter, broader forewings, usually more sharply defined medial area and stigmata and the genitalia of both sexes are strongly different. The comparison with *P. rectilinea* sp. n. is given under the preceding species.

***Charanyctycia* gen. n.**

Type species: *Charanyctycia laudeti* sp. n.

Head small, palpi with long, porrect, apically dilated third joint; male antenna ciliate. Thorax relatively strong, tegulae and thoracic tufts distinct, abdomen short, weak, dorsal crest short. Forewings plicatable, narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin slightly crenulate; forewing pattern very unique.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1112). Uncus short, lanceolate with narrow neck, margins densely setose. Tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes long. Fultura inferior sclerotized, subdeltoidal with truncated apex, vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva elongated, narrow, medially slightly constricted, cucullus short with apex acute, corona short, weak. Sacculus short, clavus reduced, harpe strong, thick, apically bifurcate with acute tips, costal extension rather long, thorn-like. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with a large, ribbed ventral plate. Vesica short, tubular, recurved ventrally, armed with a large, wide-based, acute subbasal cornutus and a large distal spinulose field consisting of numerous long, fine spinules.

Diagnosis. The new genus differs from the different lineages of the nyctycioid complex in the unique colouration and wing pattern and the features of the male genitalia. The comparison with the related genera is given under *Paranyctycia* gen. n.

Distribution. Central Nepal.

***Charanyctycia laudeti* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 10 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2720 m, between Godlang and Nesim, 22. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5450m. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 5 ♂1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 2 ♂2 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); Koshi: 3 ♂1 ♀, Terhathum area above Gorja, Tshisopani, 2600 m, 5. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 8429 (male).

Wingspan 25 mm, length of forewing 11 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous-olive, mixed with brown and pinkish, metathoracic tuft large pale pinkish grey; abdomen darker grey, dorsal crest present. Forewing elongated, with apex pointed, ground colour light olive-grey with ochreous shining, basal and medial fields scarcely, marginal area intensely irrorated with pinkish-violaceous. Subbasal, ante- and postmedial lines sinuous, double, brownish filled with pinkish and ochreous. Medial area constricted at inner margin, cell suffused with dark olive-grey. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, incompletely encircled, fused at lower extremities, filled with ochreous; claviform absent. Subterminal line a row of ochreous spots, defined by brown and pinkish, terminal line a series of small, dark arrowheads, cilia pinkish brown. Hindwing uniformly dark, shining brown, discal spot small, diffuse, cilia pinkish.

The male genitalia is described in the characterization of the genus.

Diagnosis. The new species is very unusually coloured, no similar relative is known. The configuration of the male genitalia displays closer affinity with *Paranyctycia* gen. n., *Parabole* gen. n. and *Bryotypella* gen. n.

Bionomics. The species was found in a few examples in medium-high, mixed mossy forests between 2500-2800 m. The flight period was started at the middle of October, during the first frosty nights in that elevations.

***“Nyctycia” thaumasia* sp. n.** (Pl. 151: 21 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 2100 m, vic. of Lumle, 5-12. xii. 1995. Slide No. RL5645f.

Wingspan 30 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head and thorax dark bluish-grey mixed with

grey, collar lighter, greenish, metathoracic tuft small. Abdomen short, grey-brown. Forewing short and broad, ground colour bluish-grey with greenish shade, medial area suffused with vivid mossy green. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, double, strongly sinuous, filled with whitish. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, incompletely encircled with dark grey and greenish, filled with bluish-grey, with a darker greenish-grey spot between them; claviform represented by a small blackish arch. Subterminal line obsolete, inner part of marginal area darker greenish-grey, outer half lighter, more bluish. Terminal line and cilia ochreous-greenish, spotted with brown. Hindwing dark brown, discal spot and transverse line somewhat darker, marginal area irrorated with ochreous-greenish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1078). Ovipositor conical, rather short, weakly sclerotized. Ostium bursae large, flattened, sclerotized, caudal edge dilated, slightly infundibuliform with rounded medial incision. Ductus bursae long, flattened, granulosely sclerotized and finely ribbed, ventral part medially folded. Cervix bursae small, conical, granulosely sclerotized, corpus bursae large, globular, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar externally to *Diphtherocome chrysochlora* (Hampson, 1898), differing from it in broader wings and several details of the wing pattern. It is similar also to "*Daseochaeta*" *autumnalis* Chang, 1991, but the colouration and the wing pattern show strong differences. The female genitalia resemble for the first look those of the *Conistra* Hübner, [1821] species but the sclerotization of the ductus and cervix bursae is different and the small signum-patches, typical of *Conistra*, are missing. The generic position of "*N.*" *thaumasia* is still tentative, a possible member of the nyctycioid complex, related to *Isolasia* Warren, 1912.

Bionomics. A late autumnal species, the sole female specimen was found in a mixed deciduous forest at 2100 m altitude, at the beginning of December; it was collected by light.

Hemiglaea Sugi, 1980

The species of *Hemiglaea* Sugi, 1980, and *Rhynchaglaea* Hampson, 1906, are often confusingly similar in external and genital features and in some cases the generic interpretation is difficult. On the other hand, there are some species having transitional features or combinations of characters of the two genera. The Nepalese taxa are treated here under the traditional use of the two genera but the revision of the genera would be necessary to decide whether they represent distinct generic units or only different lineages of the same genus.

Hemiglaea mirabilis sp. n. (Pl. 152: 17 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2520 m, near Godlang, 21. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 18. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995 (coll. Kovács); 2 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995; 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996. Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay & Gyulai). Arun valley: 1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, Sirumani, 2950 m, 25. iii. 1996 (coll. Herczig). Slide Nos Hreblay 8425, 8582, 8894 (males), 7362, 7383, RL5145f (females).

Wingspan 30-31 mm, length of forewing 13-14 mm. Head and thorax dark chocolate- or blackish-brown, frons, upper sides of palpi and most part of collar ochreous-orange. Prothoracic tuft large, dark brown, metathoracic tuft reduced, dorsal crest weak. Forewing narrow, outer margin crenulate, ground colour shining, dark chocolate- or blackish brown with fine reddish shade. Crosslines indistinct, double, less sinuous, dark brown, subterminal line a row of tiny whitish spots, strongest at tornus. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, flattened, indistinct, forming a common, ochreous-whitish triangle, completely fused with broad, unicolorous whitish-ochreous costal stripe. Hindwing unicolorous, patternless dark chocolate brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1113). Genital capsule large, strongly sclerotized. Uncus short, fine, tegumen low, rather broad, fultura inferior high, subdeltoidal with long apical plate. Saccular part of valva broad, clavi large, rounded quadrangular lobes, pulvillus sclerotized, harpe very long, slender, evenly curved. Distal part of valva very long, slender, curved, costa heavily sclerotized, apex acute, corona long but very weak. Aedeagus tubular, arcuate, ventral surface of carina finely dentated. Vesica tubular, distally strongly dilated, bearing two small, membranous diverticula and a tiny cornutus surrounded with a bundle of fine, short spiculi.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1114). Ovipositor rather weak, apophyses short, fine. Ostium bursae large, flattened, trapezoidal, sclerotized, ductus bursae long, flattened-tubular, sclerotized, curved at middle, fused with cervical part of bursa with two long, triangular, sclerotized plates. Cervix bursae small, semiglobular, with a weak sclerotized plate, corpus bursae saccate, with two long, ribbon like and two short signa.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from the related *H. albolineata* Owada, 1993 and *H. costalis* (Butler, 1879) in its homogeneous costal stripe containing the orbicular and reniform stigmata and the very dark, patternless hindwing. Its colouration is similarly dark as in *H. costigera* sp. n., but *H. mirabilis* sp. n. is larger in size, the costal stripe is more unicolorous and the two stigmata are not separated from this stripe by distinct outlines and the dark spot between them is missing. The male genitalia of *H. mirabilis* sp. n. are similar in type to those of *H. albolineata* but the distal part of valva longer, much narrower, sword-like, without dilated apical part, the harpe is considerably longer, finer and the clavi are longer, larger. The female genitalia of the new species have longer, more trapezoidal ostium and longer sclerotized plates of ductus bursae at cervix than in case of *H. albolineata*.

***Hemiglaea costigera* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 18 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8416. Paratype: 1 ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8417.

Wingspan 28 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head and thorax dark chocolate- or blackish-brown, frons, upper sides of palpi and most part of collar ochreous-orange. Prothoracic tuft large, dark brown, metathoracic tuft reduced, dorsal crest weak. Forewing narrow, outer margin crenulate, ground colour shining, dark chocolate- or blackish brown. Crosslines indistinct, double, more or less straight, dark brown, subterminal line a row of tiny whitish spots, strongest at tornus. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, flattened, sharply defined with whitish and black-brown, with a dark brown triangle between them; upper parts fused with costal stripe. Costal stripe broad, costal part more ochreous, subbasal streak and its continuation more whitish. Hindwing unicolorous, patternless dark chocolate brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1115). Uncus short, wedge-shaped, curved, tegumen low, fultura inferior high, subdeltoidal, with large apical plate. Valva elongated, saccular part broader, stronger, medial and apical third slender, cucullus finely dilated with apex pointed, corona short, weak. Clavus flattened, conical, pointed, pulvillus small, globular, harpe long, slender, evenly curved. Aedeagus short, thick, carina with two small dentated fields. Vesica short, broadly tubular, distally tapering, with a larger, globular subbasal and a smaller, conical medial diverticula; cornuti absent.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from the related *H. costalis* in its smaller size and much darker colouration of both wings, from *H. mirabilis* sp. n. in its distinct orbicular and reniform stigmata and less unicolorous costal stripe. The male genitalia of *H. costigera* sp. n. differ from those of *H. costalis* in its longer, conical clavi, larger, higher fultura and different cucullus which is shorter, apically rounded, without stronger costal lobe.

***Hemiglaea longipennis* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 15 paratype, 16 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; ; 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 4 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 4 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Gyulai & Hreblay); 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Annapurna Himal; 3 ♂ 3 ♀, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km NE of Tadapani, 2420 m, 5. iv. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 5 ♂ 1 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Gyulai & Hreblay). Taplejung area: 1 ♀, above Hellok, 2700 m, 3. iv. 1996; 1 ♀, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. Kovács & G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7382, 7391, 8807, RL5146 m (males), 7363, 7390, RL5612f (females).

Wingspan 27-30 mm, length of forewing 12-13 mm. Head and thorax dark reddish-brown, collar darker, marked with blackish. Prothoracic tuft large, dark brown, metathoracic tuft reduced, dorsal crest weak. Forewing narrow, long, outer margin crenulate, ground colour shining, dark red-brown or tobacco-brown, mixed with fine ochreous and brown-grey. Basal area very broad, ante- and postmedial lines rather pale, double, very sinuous, darker brown, medial line also strongly sinuous, dark brown. Subterminal line a continuous, wavy, ochreous line, terminal area dark grey-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, flattened, forming a common Y-mark, outlines finely whitish-ochreous. Hindwing dark brown, marginal area somewhat darker, discal spot diffuse, rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1116). Uncus short, fine, tegumen narrow, low, fultura inferior subdeltoideal with cordiform apical plate. Saccular part of valva strong, broad, distal part straight, sclerotized, strongly tapering, with apex long, acute, corona reduced. Harpe long, stick-like, slightly arcuate. Aedeagus tubular, curved, carina with a small spinulose field. Vesica short, inflated, kidney-shaped, entirely membranous, without cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1117). Ovipositor short, rather strong, ostium bursae trapezoidal, flattened sclerotized, proximally strongly tapering. Ductus bursae as long as ostium, flattened and distally folded, strongly sclerotized, proximal edge with a long, strong, sclerotized bar. Cervix bursae semiglobular, wrinkled, corpus bursae sacculiform, with two long, ribbon-like and four rounded signa.

Diagnosis. *H. longipennis* sp. n. differs from its sister species, *H. himalaya* Owada, 1993, in its longer, narrower forewings, broader basal area and lighter brownish colouration. The type series of *H. longipennis* sp. n. is consistent in its forewing ground colour while *H. himalaya* shows much stronger individual variation and most specimens have darker, chocolate- or blackish brown ground colour. The male genitalia of the two species are very similar but the apical part of *H. longipennis* sp. n. is straight, not arcuate, its ventral margin not rounded, and the vesica lacks the spinulose field which is present in *H. himalaya*. In the female genitalia, *H. longipennis* sp. n. has longer, proximally more tapering ostium, that of *H. himalaya* is broader but significantly shorter than ductus bursae.

Bionomics. *H. longipennis* sp. n. occurs sympatrically with *H. himalaya* in the medium high and higher forest regions but appearing later in autumn, usually at the second half of October; the overwintering specimens found in March-April regularly belong to *H. longipennis* sp. n.

***Rhynchaglaea nigromaculata* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 22 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, near Slya, 2200 m, 21. iii. 1995; 2 ♂, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 7 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m,

8. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Gyulai & Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7407, 7483, 9134, RL5141m (males), 7408 (female).

Wingspan 32-34 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown or tobacco-brown, collar and tegulae marked with blackish. Palpi with long, fine third joint, prothoracic tuft large, brown, dorsal crest rather strong, anal tuft ochreous-grey. Forewing narrow, elongated, outer margin crenulate, ground colour shining, dark red-brown or tobacco-brown. Crosslines indistinct, double, represented by a few dark spots, subterminal line obsolescent, ochreous. Streak of submedian fold large, this streak, a spot at basal edge of cell and between orbicular and reniform stigmata sharp, shining black. Orbicular stigma large, quadrate or rounded, incompletely encircled, reniform small, flattened, finely marked with ochreous-grey. Hindwing dark greyish brown, veins and discal spot darker, transverse line present, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1124). Uncus short, slender, tegumen moderately high, penicular lobes very large, with strong, sclerotized, acute processes. Fultura inferior quadrangular, with weak apical incision, vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva symmetric, elongated, distally tapering. Cucullus slightly dilated with rounded costal lobe, apex with a short, acute process; corona strong. Saccus small, clavus large, rounded, harpe long, slender, curved at middle in right angle. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, ventral plate of carina somewhat stronger. Vesica tubular, short, with a large subbasal and a smaller medial diverticula and a fine, thorn-like terminal cornutus sitting in a field of fine, short spiculi.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1125). Ovipositor short, weak, ostium calyculate, small, both surfaces sclerotized. Ductus bursae strong, flattened, medially folded, with two long, triangular bars running to cervix bursae. Cervix semiglobular, smoothly sclerotized, corpus bursae elliptical-ovoid, with small, often double signum-patches.

Diagnosis. The new species has an unique external appearance within the genus, although darker, sometimes blackish spots and patches may appear in some other species such as *R. scitula* (Butler, 1879) and *R. terngji* Chang, 1991, but they have very different details in pattern. The male genitalia differ from the other members of the genus in the reduction of the costal extension and resembling those of *R. megascripta* sp. n., but the latter species has longer valva with asymmetric apical parts and its vesica is much longer, more sophisticated. The female genitalia of *R. nigromaculata* sp. n. differ from the related taxa in its smaller, rounded ostium and shorter ductus bursae.

***Rhynchaglaea megascripta* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 19 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5142m. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 2 ♂, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7406, 9168 (males).

Wingspan 34-35 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, collar and tegulae marked with ochreous and blackish. Palpi with rather short, fine third joint, thoracic tufts and dorsal crest well-developed. Forewing narrow, elongated, with apex pointed, outer margin crenulate. Ground colour shining, dark tobacco-brown, mixed with dark brown-greyish basal and medial fields. Crosslines relatively strong, double, antemedial line sinuous, postmedial line almost straight, medial line fine, dark blackish-grey. Costal stripe short, whitish-ochreous, mixed with grey, streak of submedian fold large, blackish, claviform stigma and cell around stigmata dark blackish grey. Orbicular and reniform small, flattened, encircled with whitish and blackish lines. Subterminal line ochreous, fine, wavy, with a large, quadrangular spot at costa. Hindwing dark greyish brown, discal spot diffuse, veins darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1120). Uncus short, slender, tegumen high, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior deltoidal with broader apical part and weak apical incision, vinculum short, V-

shaped. Valva long, narrow, distally tapering; apical part of left and right valva slightly asymmetric. Cucullus long, sclerotized, right one double-peaked, left one bearing three shorter processes; corona consisting of a few scarce setae. Sacculus small, clavus rounded, wrinkled, harpe long, slender, curved at middle in right angle. Costa sclerotized, costal process very small, a tiny peak at ventral edge of cucullus. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, ventro-lateral plate of carina somewhat stronger. Vesica broadly tubular, long, recurved ventro-laterally. Medial part with a large, semiglobular, membranous diverticulum, distal third with a narrow spinulose field and a few subterminal spinules and a large, rounded diverticulum covered densely with strong, medium-long spiculi.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all species of the genus in its characteristic forewing pattern with dark claviform, cell and streak of submedial fold and the shortened third joint of palpi. The male genitalia differ from the typical members of the genus in its asymmetric apical processes of cuculli, the strong reduction of the costal extension and the armature of vesica; the differences between *R. nigromaculata* sp. n. and *R. megascripta* sp. n. are discussed under the former species.

***Rhynchaglaea hemixantha leucocollaris* ssp. n. (Pl. 152: 20 paratype)**

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, near Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995; 3 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 7. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Taplejung area: 1 ♀, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. Kovács). Slide Nos Hreblay 7361, 9123, RL5143m (males), 7615, RL5144f (females).

The Nepalese race of *R. hemixantha* Sugi, 1980, differs from the nominotypical subspecies in its large size (wingspan 35-39 mm, that of *R. h. hemixantha* 31-34 mm), paler, always whitish-ochreous costal stripe and collar and more distinct orbicular and reniform stigmata filled usually with ground colour. The uncus of *R. h. leucocollaris* is somewhat broader, otherwise their genitalia are matching well. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated in Figs 1121 (♂), 1122 (♀).

***Rhynchaglaea luteomixta* sp. n. (Pl. 152: 21 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taoyuan, Ming Chyr Forest Recreation Area, 1160 m, 17-18. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide No. RL5687 m. Paratypes: 4 ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taoyuan, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 13. iii. 1996. Slide No. Hreblay 8743 male (coll. Csovári, Hreblay, Thöny).

Wingspan 32-33 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head and collar light yellowish, tegulae and metathoracic tuft dark chocolate-brown. Forewing elongated with apex pointed, ground colour dark red-brown mixed with ochreous and darker brown, basal area above submedian fold vivid ochreous-yellowish, medial area covered with ochreous along costa. Crosslines obsolete, orbicular and reniform stigmata diffuse, ochreous, without distinct outlines. Subterminal line pale ochre, sinuous, terminal area brown. Hindwing patternless, dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1126). Uncus short, slender, tegumen high, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior broad, deltoidal narrow, high apical plate, vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva long, narrow, medially slightly arcuate, distally tapering. Cucullus long, with apex pointed, corona strong. Sacculus small, clavus conical, pointed, harpe medium-long, slender, thorn-like. Costa sclerotized, costal extension long, acute. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, ventral plate of carina stronger, elongated. Vesica long, broadly tubular, recurved laterally. Medial part scobinate, bearing a long, broad field of short or very short, strong cornuti and teeth, terminal third scobinate, with a large, more or less rounded diverticulum.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from its sister species, *R. taiwana* Sugi, 1980, in its more elongated forewings, longer, more distinct, broader yellowish basal area and yellowish collar. The differences in the male genitalia of the two species are surprisingly strong as *R. luteomixta* sp. n. has very different shape of fultura, much smaller clavi, longer, narrower valva with shorter harpe and longer costal extension and the armature of the vesica is also very different, *R. taiwana* (Fig. 1127) has the cornuti field consisting of very strong, long cornuti. The other related species, *R. fuscipennis* (Sugi, 1958) has the male genitalia close to those of *R. taiwana* with similar shape of fultura, valva, harpe and costal extension, while the clavus is strong, narrow, digitiform, basally fused with a long, strong, curved saccular process; the armature of vesica is similar to that of *R. taiwana*.

Owadaglaea Hacker & Ronkay, 1997

Type species: *Owadaglaea chloromixta* Hacker & Ronkay, 1997

The genus was erected for a characteristic west-south Himalayan Xylenini group, belonging to the *Conistra* (*s. l.*) complex, in the fourth volume of *Esperiana*. According to the change of information about the current studies on the Himalayan Noctuidae fauna, the name of the genus and two species were already used by Yoshimoto (1995). Here to mention that the two Nepalese species are not conspecific with those from Himachal Pradesh bearing the names "*chloromixta*" and "*yoshimotoi*", apparently no *Owadaglaea* species common in the Nepalese and the Indian Himalayas is known.

Consisting of medium-sized species, wingspan 29-33 mm. Head small, palpi short, upturned, antennae of males ciliate. Collar large, thorax strong, tegulae broad, distinct, pro- and metathoracic tufts well-developed. Abdomen rather slender, dorsal crest absent, anal tuft small; abdominal coremata regularly present but may entirely reduced. Forewing elongated, narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin convex, cilia crenulate.

Male genitalia. Uncus relatively short, slender at base, medially or distally spatulate, often with incised apex and pointed or acute subapical extremities. Tegumen weak, narrow, moderately high, fultura inferior large, shield-like, lyriform or deltoidal with pointed ventral edge; vinculum long or very long, strong, V-shaped. Valva symmetric or variably strongly asymmetric, elongated, apically slightly tapering. Cucullus conical with apex acute or rounded, corona often strong, sometimes partly or fully reduced. Costa heavily sclerotized, apically dilated, sometimes with long extensions or bearing a smaller, pollex-like tooth (teeth). Sacculus short or elongated, low or moderately high, clavus may placed medially or rather distally, occasionally asymmetric or even reduced to a setose-dentated surface. Ventral margin of sacculus bears a variably strong, sometimes long, horn-like, in other cases short, triangular or rounded extension at distal end of sacculus or close to it; a large, distal crest may also present. Pulvillus regularly long, bar-like, densely setose. Harpe and ampulla forming a characteristic, often asymmetric complex: harpe more or less symmetrical, length of its base slightly different, usually longer on left valva. Distal part bifid, outer arm long, slender, straight or more or less arcuate, inner arm fused with ampulla, regularly shorter, cuneate or finely curved, in one case relatively long, recurved apically. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, curved at apical third; carina sclerotized, sometimes armed with a serrated or dentated plate, sclerotization of carina extends far into basal part of vesica on ventral side. Vesica broad at base, bears a strong but rather short, bulbed, mace-like cornutus which may partly or entirely fused with carina; in one species group cornutus is small, conical, slightly bulbed. Medial part spacious, saccate, with two or three variably short but broad, membranous diverticula, distal third tapering, membranous, without cornuti or cornuti fields. Abdominal coremata regularly present, sometimes may completely reduced.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, weak, apophyses short, slender, fine; in one species group elongated-conical with pointed tip. Ostium bursae huge, heavily sclerotized, calyculate or more or less quadrate with folded lateral edges, sometimes *Conistra*-like; a ventral, semiglobular prominence may present. Ductus bursae long, proximal part spacious, wrinkled or cristate but

not sclerotized, caudal part relatively short, membranous with strong wrinkles and a sclerotized plate having variable size and shape. Cervix bursae very small, conical, corpus bursae elliptical or sacculiform, bearing four long, strong, ribbon-like signa.

Diagnosis. The external appearance of the species belonging to the genus resembles some Himalayan-Pacific taxa of the *Agrochola-Conistra* complex (e. g. *Rhynchaglaea* Hampson, 1906; *Estagrotis* Nye, 1975; the “*Conistra*”, formerly “*Agrochola*” *sakabei* Sugi, 1982, etc.). On the other hand, the complex of the external features: short, upturned palpi, ciliate antennae of male, pubescence of collar and thorax, slender, rather short abdomen, elongated, narrow forewings with apex pointed, cilia crenulate, wing pattern with upper patch of antemedial and claviform forming a characteristic dark, usually blackish marking, uniformly dark hindwing, are typical for this genus.

The most typical features of the genus can be found in the male genitalia, and their combinations are very unique within the tribe Xylenini. The genus contains four species groups (*chloromixta*-, *barna*-, *nigricomma*- and *elongata*-group), characterizable by often very different structure of the male genitalia. The most ancient of them is the *nigricomma*-group with symmetric valva, less developed harpe-ampulla complex but with strong costal extension, their cornutus is still less typical and yet partly or entirely fused with the carina. The *barna*-group has still symmetric male genitalia with well-developed costal extension forming with the acute cucullus a characteristic bifurcate apical part, the fultura is narrow, high, the cornutus of vesica is fully separated from the carina but more or less conical, less dentated; the abdominal coremata is reduced. In the female genitalia the ovipositor is rather long, conical and the ostium bursae displays an unusual, *Conistra*-like shape. The *elongata*-group is characterized by its strongly asymmetric sacculi, reduced costal extension, cucullus and corona, very long base of harpe and the atypical, conical-bulbed cornutus of the vesica, and the ventral prominence of the ostium bursae. The fourth group, comprising about the half of the known species, displays the typical ground plan of the male genitalia with variably asymmetric valva and harpe-ampulla complex, ventral processes of sacculus, reduced costal extension, strong cucullus and corona and structure of vesica with the mace-like cornutus.

Distribution. Widespread in the southern ranges of the Himalayan region; a single species inhabits the western Hindukush Mts.

List of species: *Owadaglaea chloromixta* Hacker & Ronkay, 1997, *O. hackeri* sp. n., *O. triangulifera* sp. n., *O. fuscopicta* Hacker & Ronkay, 1997, *O. nigriclava* (Boursin, 1957) (*Agrochola*), *O. moorei* (Hacker, 1993) (*Daseuplexia*), *O. expallida* sp. n., *O. barna* sp. n., *O. yoshimotoi* Hacker, 1997, *O. nigricomma* sp. n., *O. lucida* sp. n., *O. elongata* sp. n.

***Owadaglaea hackeri* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 1 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2300 m, above Nesim, 23. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5449m.

Description. Wingspan 33 mm, length of forewing 16 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing deep, unicolorous bluish-green, some parts of cell irrorated with dark grey; inner margin red-brownish. Wing pattern rather diffuse, pale brownish-grey, ante- and postmedial lines indistinct, sinuous, subterminal line a pale, lighter shadow, with a dark spot at costa. Outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata incomplete, dark grey marked with some whitish spots. Claviform small, more or less triangular, less distinct. Hindwing dark brown, marginal suffusion somewhat darker, discal spot diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1129). Uncus narrow with dilated, spatulate and slightly bifurcate apical third. Fultura shield-like, vinculum long, rather gracile, V-shaped. Valva narrow, elongated-triangular, left valva narrower. Cucullus triangular, narrow, with apex acute, corona present. Sacculus short, saccular processes short, clavi small, asymmetric, rounded triangular. Harpe-

ampulla complex Y-shaped, ampullae much weaker. Aedeagus typical of the genus, ventrolateral plate of carina strongly dentated. Vesica broadly tubular, bearing three diverticula, subbasal one large, medial ones much smaller, cornutus typical, rather short, thick. Coremata present.

Diagnosis. *O. chloromixta*, *O. hackeri* sp. n., *O. triangulifera* sp. n. and *O. fuscopicta* form a compact species group within the genus, and the distinctive features are as follows. The ground colour of *O. chloromixta* is pale greenish with orange-red inner margin, the claviform is pale, triangular. *O. hackeri* sp. n. is deep bluish-green with brownish inner margin, its claviform is triangular. *O. triangulifera* sp. n. is greenish-grey, the inner margin is ochreous-brown, the claviform is sharp, blackish, triangular, while *O. fuscopicta* is ochreous-grey or brownish-grey with darker medial field, its inner margin is ochreous, the claviform is dark brown, more elongated, less triangular. The male genitalia of *O. hackeri* sp. n. differ from those of *O. chloromixta* in its narrower uncus, broader upper part of fultura, broader valva with more acute, longer cucullus, smaller clavi, stronger ventral processes of sacculus, stronger, longer harpae and ampullae and shorter but thicker cornutus of vesica. The fultura of *O. fuscopicta* is higher, apically broader than that of *O. hackeri* sp. n. and *O. chloromixta*, the clavi are much stronger, wider, the harpae and ampullae are finer, shorter, the cuculli are longer, more conical and it has the strongest cornutus of vesica within the group. The male genitalia of *O. triangulifera* sp. n. differ from the related three taxa in its characteristically symmetrical, rather small but strong, globular clavi situated at middle of sacculus; the vinculum and the slightly asymmetric harpes are the longest within the species group.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Hermann Hacker.

***Owadagaea triangulifera* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 2 holotype, 3 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Mechi, Taplejung area, above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5650m. Paratype: ♀, India, Uttar Pradesh, Muktesar, Naini Tal, 7,500', S. K. Sen., 17-20. xi. 1930, R. R. D. 446. (coll. BMNH). Slide No. RL4918f.

Wingspan 33-34 mm, length of forewing 15 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing pale greenish-grey, irrorated with some brownish, inner margin brown. Wing pattern indistinct, crosslines and outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata poorly visible. Claviform sharply defined, triangular, black(ish). Hindwing more or less uniformly dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1130). Similar in type to those of *O. hackeri* sp. n., but uncus weaker, narrower at middle, fultura higher, vinculum considerably longer. Valva more elongated, cucullus more rectangular with stronger ventral angles. Clavi strong, sclerotized, symmetric, more or less globular. Ampullae weak, short, harpae strong, long, more or less S-shaped. Aedeagus and vesica typical of the genus, cornutus rather thick, medium-long. Coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1131). Ostium bursae long, sclerotized, trapezoidal with rounded angles. Ductus bursae more or less S-shaped, proximal part wrinkled and cristate, distal part short, flattened, sclerotized on both surfaces, with a stronger lateral bar on right side.

Diagnosis. The detailed comparison of the species group is given under *O. hackeri* sp. n.

***Owadaglaea expallida* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 4 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8451. Paratypes: Arun valley: 8 ♂, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 8 ♂5 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 10 ♂5 ♀, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995; 11 ♂6 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 5. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: 5 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995; West Nepal: 2 ♂1 ♀, 1 km S of Dilikot, 2650 m, 6. xi. 1996; 2 ♂, 14 km N. of Daliekh, 2600 m, 10. xi. 1996; Mt Kalinchok: 4 ♂ 12 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 17-18. xi. 1996; 3 ♂4 ♀, 1 km SW of Tinsang Pass, 3300 m, 21. xi. 1996; 11 ♂1 ♀, 5 km E of Barabise, 22. xi. 1996; Koshi, Terhatham area: 40 ♂ ♀,

Surimani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996; Tiujure Phedi, 2900 m, 7. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay & G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8898, 9115 (males), 8452 (female).

Wingspan 31-33 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing olive-greyish or olive-brown, collar and metathorax marked with dark brown. Ante- and postmedial lines rather sharp, less sinuous, light ochreous-grey; medial area usually slightly darkened. Subterminal line sinuous, more or less continuous, with a large, rectangular, dark brown spot at costal margin; medial line often present as a diffuse shadow. Orbicular and reniform stigmata rather small, rounded, encircled with ochreous and a few blackish, claviform small, more or less rounded, dark brown or blackish, with a small, triangular dark spot above it. Hindwing more or less unicolorous, dark grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1132). Apical third of uncus strongly dilated, subtriangular with weak apical incision. Fultura shield-like, vinculum thick, rather short, V-shaped. Valva slightly asymmetric, distal parts strongly tapering, cuculli triangular with apices acute, left valva with a strong subapical costal extension. Sacculus triangular, clavi reduced, saccular extensions strong, long, wedge-shaped. Harpe-ampulla complex Y-shaped on right valva, ampulla strongly reduced on left side. Aedeagus and vesica typical for the genus, cornutus rather long. Coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1133). Ostium bursae heavily sclerotized, more or less trapezoidal with arcuate caudal edge, finely curved left and oblique, straight right margin. Proximal part of ductus bursae long, wrinkled and finely cristate, distal part shorter, flattened, granulosely sclerotized on ventral surface.

Diagnosis. *O. expallida* sp. n. and *O. moorei* are sister species, the new species differs from its relative in its olive-greenish ground colour, less distinct forewing pattern, paler medial area and the almost straight antemedial line. The genitalia of both sexes are similar in type but the apical dilatation of the uncus of *O. expallida* sp. n. is stronger, the distal parts of valva are more rectangular, with a strong costal process at the cucullus on the left side and the harpes are somewhat longer. In the female genitalia the ostium of *O. expallida* sp. n. is more asymmetric, its left margin is more curved than in *O. moorei* and the stronger lateral bar of the caudal part of ductus bursae is weak or missing (the female genitalia of *O. moorei* are published by Hacker, 1993: 175, fig. 17). The species is illustrated by Yoshimoto (1994) as '*Daseuplexia*' *moorei* Hacker.

***Owadaglaea barna* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 25 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8890. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); Koshi, Terhathum area: 2 ♂, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 7. xi. 1996 (coll. Ronkay); Mt Kalinchok: 3 ♂, 2 km WNW of Mulci (Murre), 2200 m, 16. xi. 1996; 1 ♀, 2 km N of Tarebhir, 2600 m, 20. xi. 1996; 3 ♂, 5 km E of Barabise, 22. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9116 (male) RL5147f (female).

Wingspan 31-34 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing deep reddish-brown or chocolate-brown, veins sometimes a bit lighter; collar marked with blackish streaks. Antemedial line sinuous, defined with blackish spots, postmedial line straight below cell, marked with lighter scales; subterminal line a diffuse shadow. Orbicular stigma small, rounded, encircled partly with blackish. Reniform large, narrow, defined by dark brown and whitish lines and spots, claviform sharply defined, large, rounded, black(ish). Hindwing dark fuscous brown, marginal suffusion and veins darker, discal spot diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1134). Uncus slender, only apically dilated slightly, apical incision rather deep. Fultura very high, deltoidal with long apical arms, vinculum thick, rather short, V-shaped. Valva symmetric, cucullus high triangular with apex acute, costal extension strong, pointed,

apical part of valva displaying a characteristic bifurcate shape. Sacculus elongated, clavi reduced, saccular extensions very short, triangular. Harpe-ampulla complex consisting of almost equally long, finger-like processes. Aedeagus and vesica typical for the genus, cornutus rather remote, more or less conical, slightly dentated apically. Coremata absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1135). Ovipositor relatively long, posterior part of papillae anales elongated, pointed. Ostium bursae heavily sclerotized, long, flattened, its shape similar to that of most *Conistra* species. Proximal part of ductus bursae wrinkled and finely cristate, distal part about as long as proximal one, flattened, caudally tapering, granulosely sclerotized on ventral surface.

Diagnosis. *O. barna* sp. n. is similar externally to *O. yoshimotoi*, *O. nigricomma* sp. n. and *O. lucida* sp. n., differing externally from its relatives in its more unicolorous, deep brown ground colour, larger, regularly rounded claviform, smaller black spot above it and the more straight postmedial line. The diagnostic features of the genitalia of *O. barna* sp. n. are the bifurcated apical part of the valva, the high, rather narrow, subdeltoidal fultura in the male, and the long, flattened, *Conistra*-like ostium bursae which is unique within the genus. The species is illustrated by Yoshimoto (1995) as *O. chloromixta*.

***Owadaglaea nigricomma* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 26 holotype, 27 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8427. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8428, 8891 (males), 8893 (female).

Wingspan 29-30 mm, length of forewing 13-14 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing usually dark brown, sometimes with strong ochreous-grey suffusion, veins covered with ochreous; collar and metathorax marked with blackish. Ante- and postmedial lines sinuous, ochreous, subterminal line a pale, interrupted shadow, terminal line sharply defined, fine, ochreous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, more or less rounded, encircled with ochreous and filled with grey. Claviform large, blackish, rounded quadrangular, with a sharp, narrow black mark above it. Hindwing unicolorous, dark grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1136). Uncus short, apical third dilated with rather long, pointed subapical extremities and deep apical incision. Fultura subdeltoidal, vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva symmetric, elongated, dilated at middle, cucullus rounded with finely pointed apex; corona entirely reduced. Sacculus long, narrow, clavus short, rounded triangular, saccular extension missing. Harpe-ampulla complex small, reduced to the small, flat basal plate of harpe and minute erected processes of harpe and ampulla. Costal extension long, strong, acute, finely arcuate. Aedeagus rather short, carina with a long, eversible ventral bar and a smooth dorsal plate. Vesica typical for the genus, medial diverticulum large, conical, cornutus subconical, apically dentated, partially fused with carina.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1137). Ostium bursae heavily sclerotized, more or less trapezoidal with stronger proximo-lateral edges, caudal margin slightly convex. Proximal part of ductus bursae elongated, wrinkled and finely cristate, distal part flattened, caudally tapering, granulosely sclerotized on both surfaces.

Diagnosis. *O. nigricomma* sp. n. and *O. lucida* sp. n. represent a twin species with possible allopatric distribution. *O. nigricomma* sp. n. differs from its sibling in its narrower, more pointed forewings, more rounded claviform and darker hindwing. In the male genitalia, *O. nigricomma* sp. n. has shorter, narrower uncus, smaller, narrower fultura, shorter vinculum, significantly shorter clavus, more arcuate costal extension and the cornutus of vesica is smaller. The female genitalia of the two species differ in the shape of the ostium as its caudal edge is less convex in *O. nigricomma* sp. n. and the sclerotization of the distal part of ductus bursae is much stronger in

O. lucida sp. n.

***Owadaglaea lucida* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 28 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8493. Paratypes: Arun valley: 1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; Mt Kalinchok: 1 ♀, 2 km N of Tarebhir, 2600 m, 20. xi. 1996; Koshi, Terhathum area: 2 ♂, Sirumani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay & Ronkay). Slide No. Hreblay 8494 (female)

Wingspan 31 mm, length of forewing 14 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing ochreous-brownish with some fine brownish shade. Veins covered with ochreous; collar and metathorax marked with blackish. Ante- and postmedial lines sinuous, ochreous, subterminal line a pale shadow, terminal line sharply defined, fine, whitish-ochreous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, more or less rounded, encircled with ochreous and filled with grey, reniform also with blackish spots. Claviform a large, blackish, rounded quadrangular patch, with a sharp, narrow black mark above it. Hindwing more or less unicolorous, dark grey-brown, discal spot a diffuse shadow.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1138). Uncus rather long, medial and distal parts flattened, strongly dilated, subapical extremities long, acute, apical incision moderate. Fultura lyriform, broad, vinculum short but strong, more or less V-shaped. Valva symmetric, elongated, dilated at middle, cucullus rounded with finely pointed apex; corona entirely reduced. Sacculus long, narrow, clavus long, digitiform, setose, saccular extension missing. Harpe-ampulla complex small, similar to that of *O. nigricomma* sp. n. Costal extension strong, acute, wedge-shaped. Aedeagus rather short, carina with a long, eversible ventral bar and a smooth dorsal plate; cornutus rounded subconical, apically dentated, fused with carina. Vesica like in *O. nigricomma* sp. n.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1139). Ostium bursae heavily sclerotized, more or less trapezoidal with stronger proximo-lateral and strongly convex caudal edges. Ductus bursae as in *O. nigricomma* sp. n. but with stronger sclerotization.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *O. nigricomma* sp. n., and the detailed comparison is given under the preceding species.

***Owadaglaea elongata* sp. n.** (Pl. 152: 23 holotype, 24 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, vic. Lumle, 2100 m, 5-12. xii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5647 f. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 5 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Arun valley: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 5. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 15. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 17. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Taplejung area: 1 ♀, Kade Bhanjang (Anpang), 2300 m, 8. iv. 1996 (coll. Kovács). Slide Nos Hreblay 8453, 8454, 8483, 8484, 8892, 9114, RL5148m (males), 8455, 9156, RL5149f; RL5651f (females).

Wingspan 30-35 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm. Ground colour of head, thorax and forewing usually ochreous or reddish-brown, sometimes with olive or greenish shade; collar and metathorax marked with blackish. Ante- and postmedial lines rather pale, double, sinuous, brownish, medial line present, strongly waved. Subterminal line a pale, interrupted light shadow, defined by darker brownish patches, terminal line sharply defined, fine, ochreous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, encircled with ochreous and filled with ground colour. Claviform small, rounded, blackish, with a sharp, narrow blackish mark above it. Hindwing unicolorous, dark grey-brown, discal spot diffuse, its lighter centre regularly well visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1140). Uncus rather long, apical dilatation strong, incision rather weak. Fultura large, shield-like, with a large medial depression. Vinculum moderately long, strong, V-shaped. Valva narrow, elongated, cucullus less sclerotized, with apex rounded, corona reduced to

a few bristles. Sacculus huge, asymmetric, right sacculus with a large, sclerotized crest running from clavus to ventral extension, clavi large, setose, saccular extensions long, stick-like. Harpe-ampulla complex almost disconnected, harpe with a very long basal plate along ventral margin, its distal part forming a short, curved process. Base of ampulla short, just touching basal bar of harpe, ampulla long, thin. Aedeagus with reduced dentated plate of carina, vesica with cornutus atypical of the genus, tiny, fairly conical, slightly bulbed.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1141). Ostium huge, more or less trapezoidal with high, rounded caudal edge, bearing a large, hemispherical ventral protuberance. Lateral margins of ostium strong, straight, bar-like. Ductus bursae long, proximal part spacious, wrinkled-cristate, distal part shorter, tubular, sclerotized.

Diagnosis. The new species forms a monotypical group within the genus. *O. elongata* sp. n. resembles externally *O. expallida* sp. n., but its forewings more elongated, the medial area is lighter and the crosslines more sinuous, the antemedial is much more curved and the medial line is characteristically waved. The male genitalia of the two species are very different, the harpe-ampulla complex is very unique in *O. elongata* sp. n., the cucullus is small, weak, the corona is reduced, the clavi, the right saccular crest and both saccular extensions are well developed. In the female genitalia the characteristic structure of the ostium bursae of *O. elongata* sp. n. is very distinctive, the large ventral protuberance and the strong lateral margins appear only in this species. The species was illustrated by Yoshimoto (1995) as *O. yoshimotoi*.

***Conistra anonyma* sp. n. (Pl. 153: 5 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Kao-Hsiung, 15 km NE of Taoyuan, 1850 m, 12. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide No. RL5684 m. Paratypes: Taiwan, Prov. Taoyuan: 1 ♂, Taiwan, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 13. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 16 km E of Fuhsing, 870 m, 5-6. iv. 1996. Prov. Nantou: 1 ♀, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 16. iii. 1996; 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 28. iii. 1996. Prov. Kaoshiung: 1 ♀, 26 km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 19. iii. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay); 1 ♀, Prov. Nantou, 10 km SE of Shenmu, Yushan Nat. Park, 2200 m, 14. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide Nos Hreblay 8723 (male), RL5722 f (female).

Wingspan 34-35 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm. Pubescence of head and thorax dark red-brown, abdomen darker brownish. Forewing broad, with apex acute, outer margin concave below apex. Ground colour more or less unicolorous, dark red-brown with variably strong dark brownish irroration. Wing pattern obsolescent, crosslines and outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmata usually pale, diffuse, medial line a stronger dark brown shadow; filling of reniform somewhat darker grey-brown. Subterminal line and terminal lines represented by a row of dark brownish spots. Hindwing unicolorous, dark brown with fine reddish shining.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1142). Uncus short, slender, distal half slightly dilated, flattened. Tegumen medium-high, broad, peniclar lobes small, rounded. Fultura inferior sclerotized, large, subdeltoidal, with broadly triangular basal plate and high, narrow apical process; vinculum strong, V-shaped. Valva narrow, long, medially constricted, apically slightly dilated; cucullus long, acute triangular, corona reduced. Sacculus strong, long, clavus reduced, harpe long, slender, S-shaped. Aedeagus long, straight, cylindrical, carina with two broad laminae. Vesica long, broadly tubular, recurved ventro-laterally. Basal part with a semiglobular diverticulum bearing a small, conical, apically serrate cornutus, medial third with a long row of large, thorn-like cornuti, terminal third dilated, finely scobinate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1143). Ovipositor long, weak, ostium bursae long, funnel-like, distally dilated, with rather short, broad lateral arms. Ductus bursae long, flattened, sclerotized, connecting with cervix by a cristate part, dorsal surface with a stronger lateral plate distally. Apical part of cervix bursae conical, cristate, basal part rounded, rugose, corpus bursae rounded-elliptical, finely wrinkled, bearing two small, rounded signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is an allopatric sibling of *C. fletcheri* Sugi, 1958, differing from it by its much paler, obsolescent forewing pattern and darker, more unicolorous hindwing. The male genitalia of the two species are similar in type but *C. anonyma* sp. n. has longer apical part of fultura inferior, longer valva with more acute apex, longer, finer, more sinuous harpe and significantly longer, stronger cornuti of the vesica, the small subbasal cornutus is shorter, thicker. The female genitalia of *C. anonyma* sp. n. differ from those of *C. fletcheri* in its longer, caudally less dilated ostium bearing shorter, thicker lateral arms, narrower ductus bursae, stronger sclerotization at the junction of ductus with cervix and the larger, rounded signa. *C. anonyma* sp. n. can also be confused with the red-brownish, less marked forms of *Conistra takasago* Kishida & Yoshimoto, 1979, but the hindwings of the new species are darker, and the forewing pattern is more indistinct. The genitalia of both sexes are strongly different as *C. takasago* has apically curved, dilated valva with short harpe, different shape of fultura inferior and much weaker, fine cornuti in the vesica, much shorter, broader ostium with long lateral arms, shorter ductus, without sclerotization at cervix and four long, ribbon-like signa. The comparison of *C. anonyma* sp. n. with *C. ardescentina* sp. n. is given under the latter species.

***Conistra ardescentina* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 6 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, near Godlang, 2520 m, iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 3 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18. iv. 1995; 3 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai). Slide No. Hreblay 7469 (female).

Wingspan 33-34 mm, length of forewing 15 mm. Pubescence of head and thorax orange-brown, abdomen darker, reddish-brown. Forewing broad, with apex acute, outer margin concave below apex. Ground colour unicolorous, orange-brown with intense ochreous sheen, scaling finely reticulate. Wing pattern obsolete, crosslines and outlines of orbicular and reniform stigmatapoorly visible, reddish-brown, lower extremity of reniform defined by a small blackish patch. Subterminal line and terminal lines represented by rows of darker spots, cilia concolorous. Hindwing uniformly dark grey-brown, cilia orange-brown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1144). Ovipositor moderately long, weak, ostium bursae very long, oblongate, flattened, caudal edge without longer lateral arms. Ductus bursae long, flattened, anterior part narrower, with a heavily sclerotized, proximally recurved, long lateral plate extending into cervix bursae. Cervix spacious, globular-rounded, smooth, corpus bursae smaller, ovoid, finely wrinkled, bearing two short, fine signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles externally *C. fletcheri* Sugi, 1958 and *C. anonyma* sp. n., differing from the former in its lighter ground colour, much more obsolescent forewing pattern and darker, blackish-brown hindwing. The external appearance of *C. ardescentina* sp. n. and *C. anonyma* sp. n. is often confusingly similar but *C. ardescentina* sp. n. has more acute forewing apex and darker, more greyish hindwing. In the female genitalia, *C. ardescentina* sp. n. is rather far from all of the eastern Asian congeners in its very long ostium bursae without longer lateral arms at distal end, long, heavily sclerotized lateral plate of ductus bursae extending into the large, rounded cervix, and the fine, weak signum-stripes of the corpus bursae.

***Conistra aulombardi diffusa* ssp. n.** (Pl. 153: 8 holotype, 9 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9132. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9140, 9158 (females).

Wingspan 37-38 mm. Larger than the nominotypical subspecies (Pl. 153: 7). The pattern of the forewing irrorated with blackish scales, as the crosslines and the reniform being almost disappear. The marginal and basal fields somewhat darker in nominotypical subspecies, and its reniform and

orbicular also more clearly margined with light scales than in *diffusa* ssp. n.

The nominotypical subspecies is known from N. Pakistan and NW. India: Kashmir and Punjab, *diffusa* ssp. n. being found in Central Nepal.

“*Conistra*” *metallica* sp. n. (Pl. 153: 10 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Langtang, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Langtang: 3 ♂ 4 ♀, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; 2 ♂ 4 ♀, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: a large series from the following localities: 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995; Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; Sanlaggothe, 3400 m, 21-22. ix. 1995; 5 ♂, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, above Nesim, 21. ix. 1995; 9 ♂ 15 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995, 20. ix. 1995. Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; 1 ♂, Bhaleodar, 2400 m, 2 km SE Nangethanti, 8. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995; 4 ♂ 3 ♀, Nepal, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995. Lapchi Kang Range: 7 ♂ 4 ♀, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995; 2 ♀, 2 km SE of Tselaphu (Pomfeadi), 3500 m, 13. ix. 1995. West Nepal: 2 ♂, 21 km N of Dailekh, 3400 m, 1-2. viii. 1996. The paratypes are in the collections of the collectors and Fábíán, Plante & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 6716, 8824, RL4898 m (males), 6717 (female).

Wingspan 30-33 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Body dark fumous grey-brown mixed with blackish, abdomen with characteristic, whitish half-rings on ventral side, dorsal crest absent; antenna of male finely ciliate. Forewing narrow, ground colour light grey, suffused variably and strongly with dark grey, blackish-brown and brilliant, metallic green; scaling finely reticulate. Ante- and postmedial lines double, broad, diffuse, slightly sinuous, medial line dark, diffuse, subterminal line obsolescent. Orbicular and reniform stigmata small, flattened, encircled with black, filling of reniform lighter than ground colour. Hindwing unicolorous dark grey-brown, discal spot poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1147). Uncus short, slender, apically finely curved, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior sclerotized, trapezoidal, with a strong, rounded apical prominence; vinculum strong, V-shaped. Valva asymmetric: costal extensions different on left and right side. Valva elongated, apically tapering, medially slightly curved, cucullus small, triangular with apex acute, sclerotized; corona absent. Sacculus strong, clavus shortly triangular, sclerotized, ventral extremity of sacculus with a small, pointed prominence. Harpe strong, flattened, C-shaped, its apex “bird-head-like”. Aedeagus medium-long, straight, cylindrical, carina with a dentated plate, a long, recurved, horn-like process and an irregular, long, wrinkled bar extending far into vesica. Vesica tubular, recurved, finely scobinate, terminal part with a large, semiglobular diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1148). Ovipositor very long, weakly sclerotized, apophyses long, fine. Ostium bursae heavily sclerotized, consisting of two finely dentated, rounded bulbs, posterior part of ductus bursae large, flattened, rounded, gelatinous, anterior part short, tubular, finely granulose, with a narrow, long, sclerotized bar extending to cervix bursae. Cervix conical, wrinkled, corpus bursae large, sacculiform, its walls wrinkled, with four rather short, irregularly shaped signa.

Diagnosis. The taxonomic position of the new species is provisional, and no close relative is known. The shape of wings, some elements of the forewing pattern and the resting posture of the adults show similarity with the *Conistra* (*s. str.*) species, but there are several important differences

in the morphology and the bionomics of "*C.*" *metallica* sp. n. and the typical *Conistra* species. The flight period of *metallica* sp. n. is rather early autumn (September-October) and no spring specimens are known, the species supposedly being not overwintering in adult. The abdomen is not flattened, but with characteristic whitish intersegmental rings, the metallic greenish irroration is also unique within the conistroid complex. The ground plan of the genitalia of both sexes is rather distant from that of the *Conistra* species, and some characteristics can be found in different species of *Xylenini* but the composition of them is typical only for "*C.*" *metallica* sp. n.

"*Agrochola*" *flavirena* (Moore), comb. n. (Pl. 153: 11)

Graphiphora flavirena Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 352, pl. 35, fig. 3.

Type material examined: 1 ♂ "*Graphiphora flavirena* Moore Typus", Darjeeling, coll. Atkinson; *Anchoscelis* (*Orthosia*) *flavirena* Moore, det. Boursin, slide No. MB97 (coll. MNHU). Additional material: Nepal, Arun valley: 3 ♂3 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 1 ♂, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 5. xi. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8446, 8448 (males), 8447, 9160 (females).

***Elwesia tarka* sp. n. (Pl. 153: 15 paratype)**

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂3 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig & HNHM); 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 2. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 9. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996; 5 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 3 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km N of Nesim, 2600 m, 11. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 1.5 km SE Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, Sudame 1250 m, 17. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, Banthanti, 2150 m, 18. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km W of Gorepani, 2770 m, 23. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Gyulai, Plante). Arun valley: 3 ♀, Tinjure Phedi, 2900 m, 24. iii. 1996; 2 ♂1 ♀, Gorja Deorali, 2900 m, 27. iii. 1996; 1 ♂2 ♀, above Gorja, 2600 m, 11. iv. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Taplejung area: 4 ♀; above Yamphudin, 2650 m, 5. iv. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, Kovács). Slide Nos Hreblay 7399, RL5153m (males), 7360, 7384, 7397, 7484, RL5160 f (females).

Wingspan 30-34 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head, thorax and forewing light ochreous-brown with pinkish suffusion. Forewing broad, with apex acute, forewing pattern indistinct, diffuse, ante- and postmedial lines dark brownish, consisting of small spots and diffuse patches, subterminal line sinuous, ochreous, defined with darker brown. Orbicular rounded, reniform narrow, arcuate, encircled with dark brown, latter defined by a larger, diffuse, brownish patch. Hindwing darker brown, inner area somewhat lighter, discal spot and transverse line poorly visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1149). Uncus slender, medium-long, tegumen high, rather broad, penicular lobes large. Fultura small, subdeltoidal, vinculum short, thick, U-shaped. Valva elongated, medially constricted, cucullus large, triangular with apex acute, covered with strong, pointed setae; corona long. Sacculus short, clavus large, rounded, setose. Harpe slender, medium-long, evenly curved, costal extension represented by a fine, distal crest. Aedeagus long, tubular, carina shortly beak-shaped, covered with fine teeth. Vesica short, broadly tubular, recurved laterally, medial part finely scobinate, terminal part bearing a large, weak spinulose field consisting of small, fine spinules. Abdominal coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1150). Ovipositor short, rather strong, apophyses short. Ostium bursae trapezoidal-lyriform, flattened, sclerotized, fused with distal, sclerotized plate of ductus bursae. Proximal part of ductus long, tubular, cristate. Cervix bursae elongated, wrinkled, corpus bursae weakly membranous, very long, tubular with somewhat broader fundus.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from its relatives by its indistinct, interrupted crosslines and less defined stigmata, the other species of the genus have sharply defined, usually straight crosslines and large, well-marked stigmata. The male genitalia of *E. tarka* sp. n. differ from those of *E. diplostigma* Hampson, 1894, in its smaller fultura, more elongated valva, significantly shorter, weaker harpe and costal extension, smaller, narrower, less setose cucullus and weaker cornuti field of vesica. The two other congeners, *E. sugii* Yoshimoto, 1994, and *E. parallela* sp. n. have broader, shorter uncus, much longer, narrower valva with foot-like, large cucullus, stronger costal extension, narrower, more tubular vesica with stronger cornuti field (in *E. parallela* sp. n. two separated cornuti fields); the male genitalia of *E. pallida* Warren, 1911 have not studied. The female genitalia of *E. tarka* sp. n. are very similar to those of *E. parallela* sp. n., but having larger, broader ostium, proximally less tapering caudal plate and somewhat longer proximal tube of ductus, larger cervix and longer corpus bursae. *E. sugii* has much shorter, rounded ostium, considerably longer, more sclerotized ductus, longer cervix and short, rounded corpus bursae. The ostium of *E. pallida* is broader, shorter, trapezoidal, the ductus is significantly shorter, its distal plate rather distinct from the ostium bursae.

Elwesia pallida Warren

Elwesia pallida Warren, 1911, *Novit. zool.* **18**: 141.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, "Darjeeling". Slide No. Hreblay 6694 (BMNH). Additional material: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, near Haku, 2200 m, 23. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♂, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995 (coll. HNHM); 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 2. iv. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8899 (male), 7400, RL5183f (females).

Elwesia parallela sp. n. (Pl. 153: 18 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 6. v. 1995; 1 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 7. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán); 1 ♂, 2520 m, near Godlang, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 3-4. iv. 1995; 2 ♂, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Németh & Plante); 2 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 8. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 2 km NE of Tadapani, 2420 m, 5. iv. 1995; 7 ♂ 2 ♀, Ghorepani, 2800 m, 2-3. iv. 1995; 2 ♂, 1.5 km SE of Nangethanti, 2500 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Nekrasov, G. Ronkay); 1 ♀, Banthanti, 2150 m, 18. iii. 1995; 1 ♂, Nangethanti, 2445 m, 19-20. iii. 1995; 5 ♂, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♀, 1.5 km SE of Lebang, 2600 m, 25. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 7396, 7398, 7485, RL5154 m (males), 7366, RL5159 f (females).

Wingspan 29-32 mm, length of forewing 13-15 mm. Head and collar light ochreous-brown, thorax and forewing dark red-brown with pinkish shade, abdomen paler. Forewing elongated, apex acute, antemedial, medial and postmedial lines almost straight, oblique, parallel. Subterminal line ochreous, more or less straight, angled inwards at tornus, terminal line defined by a row of dark brown spots, veins covered with brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata narrow, small, encircled with fine ochreous and filled with ground colour, reniform with one or two distinct, dark brown-grey spots inside. Inner margin dark grey, followed by ochreous-greenish patches at crosslines. Hindwing suffused with brown, marginal area and veins darker, discal spot and transverse line diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1152). Uncus short, apically broadened, more or less lanceolate, tegumen medium-high, rather broad, penicular lobes large. Fultura small, subdeltoideal, with less tapering apical part, vinculum short, thick, U-shaped or quadrangular. Valva elongated, slender, medially strongly constricted, cucullus large, broadly foot-shaped with apex acute, covered with strong, pointed setae; corona long. Sacculus short, clavus large, rounded, setose. Harpe slender, medium-long, curved, costal extension represented by a fine, distal crest and a longer, thorn-like

process. Aedeagus long, tubular, carina with stronger, smooth ventral plate. Vesica short, recurved laterally, distal part armed with two unequal spinulose fields. Abdominal coremata present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1153). Ovipositor short, rather strong, apophyses short. Ostium bursae broad, short, trapezoidal-lyriform, fused with distal, sclerotized, proximally tapering plate of ductus bursae. Proximal part of ductus long, tubular, cristate.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *E. sugii* Yoshimoto, 1994, but the forewings are more unicolorous, darker red-brownish, all crosslines are straight, highly parallel, the orbicular and reniform stigmata are smaller, narrower, less darkened, the subterminal line is less sharply defined, the veins are without ochreous covering, the terminal line is marked with a row of darker spots and the inner margin is grey, not ochreous. The male genitalia of the two species are also very close but the furcula of *E. parallela* sp. n. is narrower apically, less quadrangular, the clavus is larger, the valva is somewhat broader at middle, the harpe is finer and the cucullus is significantly broader, less moon-shaped. The armature of vesica is also different, as *E. parallela* sp. n. has two more or less distinct fields of cornuti while they form a common field in *E. sugii*, consisting of stronger spinules. The female genitalia of *E. parallela* sp. n. differ from those of *E. sugii* in its shorter, straight ductus bursae and much longer, tubular corpus bursae, the shape of ostium is also different.

***Elwesia parallela hermanni* ssp. n.** (Pl. 153: 19 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, India, Himachal Pradesh, 15 km W of Shimla, 77°10E, 31°04N, 1800 m, 25. xi. 1992, leg. Hacker & Peks (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: 5 ♂, data as holotype. Slide No. RL5170m.

Diagnosis. The westernmost race of *E. parallela* sp. n. differs from the Nepalese populations in its larger size (wingspan 32-34 mm, length of forewing 15-16 mm), paler, less vivid, more ochreous-brownish ground colour, stronger, more straight subterminal line and less intensive ochreous-greenish irroration along inner margin. In the male genitalia the cucullus of *E. p. hermanni* ssp. n. (Fig. 1154) is broader, larger and the cornuti of the vesica are stronger, longer.

***Elwesia sugii yoshimotoi* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 20 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taichung, Anmashan, Hooping, 2000 m, 2. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán). Slide No. RL5698 m. Paratypes: Taiwan: Prov. Kaohsiung, 2 ♀, 15 km NE of Taoyuan, 1850 m, 12. iii. 1996; Prov. Taoyuan: 2 ♂ 2 ♀, Ming Chyr Forest Recreation Area, 1160 m, 17-18. iii. 1996; Prov. Taitung: 1 ♂, 2 km E of Hsiangyang, 2200 m, 11-13. iii. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Mus. Univ. Kaohsiung); Prov. Miaoli: 10 ♂ 2 ♀, 35 km E of Tungshih, 1990 m, 12, 19. ii. 1997 (coll. Hreblay, Simonyi, Thöny). Slide No. RL5683f.

Diagnosis. The specimens of the Taiwanese race of *E. sugii* Yoshimoto, 1994, are larger in size (wingspan 31-36 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm) than those of the nominotypical subspecies, the forewings are less elongated, the antemedial line is more oblique, running to inner margin in more acute angle, the postmedial line is more sinuous, the stigmata are larger and the subterminal line is more straight. The genitalia of *E. sugii* are illustrated in Fig. 1155, compared with the related *E. parallela* sp. n. in the description of the preceding taxon.

Remarks. The new taxon is dedicated to Mr Hiroshi Yoshimoto.

***Hyalobole* Warren, 1911**

The genus was originally erected for a single species, *H. orthosoides* Warren, 1911, on the basis of the hyaline lower half of the hindwing cell. Now it contains more than a dozen of species belonging to three different lineages and only one lineage (and not all species of this lineage!) bears the main generic feature of Warren. On the other hand, the genitalia of both sexes are very

characteristic for the genus, the externally usually strongly different species have often very similar genital configuration.

The last systematic consideration of the genus was published by Owada (1994) which is correct in most taxonomic statements but contains a few mistakes, due to the misinterpretations of *H. orthosioides* Warren, 1911 and *H. phaeosoma* (Hampson, 1906). In the following part, a brief redescription of the genitalia and the taxonomic account of the species are given.

Male genitalia. Uncus weak, fine, slender, tegumen rather low but broad, often with two pairs of coremata, one pair dorso-apically, second pair on penicular lobes, these lobes are often double. Fultura small, sclerotized, subdeltoidal, often with stronger apical process, vinculum short, rounded. Valva elongated, apically often dilated or falcate, with apex rounded or conical, corona present, usually strong. Harpe simple, stick-like, often curved, costal process strong, regularly acute, sometimes bifurcated. Aedeagus small, tubular, arcuate, carina beak-shaped, sometimes with teeth or a bundle of spinules, vesica broadly tubular, recurved, bearing a variably strong, membranous diverticula and one or two small spinulose fields.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor very long, posterior papillae weak, apophyses long, strong, anterior papillae sclerotized, apophyses rather long. Ostium bursae a short but broad ring, quadrate or arcuate, ductus bursae flattened, short and strong or longer, weaker, sometimes tubular. Cervix bursae rounded or elongate, wrinkled or slightly sclerotized, corpus bursae either small, rounded-elliptical, or much longer, tubular-elliptical; signa absent.

The three lineages are briefly characterized by external and genital features as follows:

a. – orthosioides-line (two species groups): usually larger species with long, pointed forewings, cell hyaline except in *H. infenestra* sp. n. Male genitalia with arcuate, apically dilated valva with apex rounded (*orthosioides*-group) or falcate-conical, corona weaker, consisting of scarce setae (*apicalis*-group). Tegumen with an additional pair of coremata on dorso-apical surface. Carina of aedeagus beak-shaped, without spinulose field.

***H. orthosioides*-group:** *H. orthosioides* Warren, 1911, *H. variegata* sp. n., *H. marginalis* sp. n.

***H. apicalis*-group:** *H. apicalis* Hacker & Ronkay, 1997, *H. subapicalis* sp. n., *H. infenestra* sp. n.

b. – albimacula-line: forewings rather short, broad, cell of hindwing not hyaline. Male genitalia with more elongated, narrower valva with apex rounded, corona stronger, more dense, harpe strong, straight, costal extension very short, triangular. Aedeagus thick, less curved, carina less elongated, with a large dorso-lateral field of spinules.

H. albimacula (Kononenko, 1978), *H. kononenkoi* sp. n.

c. – phaeosoma-line (two species groups): small species, without hyaline cell of hindwing. Male genitalia with pointed, often elongated projection of peniculus, valval shape either narrow, elongated, with strong corona, well-developed, acute or bifurcated costal extension (*phaeosoma*-group) or apically strongly dilated, with corona very long, harpe and costal extension rather short, pointed (*changae*-group). Aedeagus tubular, curved, carina beak-shaped, with dentated of spinulose dorsal plate.

***H. phaeosoma*-group:** *H. phaeosoma* (Hampson, 1906), *H. nigripalpis* (Warren, 1911), *H. taiwanensis* sp. n.

***H. changae*-group:** *H. changae* Owada, 1994, *H. changae longirostris* ssp. n.

Taxonomic notes and descriptions

Hyalobole orthosioides Warren (Pl. 153: 21)

Hyalobole orthosioides Warren, 1911, *Novit. zool.* 18: 142.

The three species of this species group are often very similar, although the individual variability is rather small and the two sexes are similar in colouration. *H. orthosioides* is the largest species of the group with clean, unicolorous orange-yellow forewings with rather sharp crosslines and

stigmata but without ochreous and red-brownish variegation, stronger dark medial line and/or marginal suffusion. In the male genitalia the fultura inferior of *H. orthosioides* (Fig. 1157) is strong with only slightly broader base than apical part, the costal process is long, straight, wedge-shaped, the apical part of valva is rather strongly dilated and the spinulose field of the vesica is large, strong. In *H. variegata* sp. n. the fultura inferior is smaller, with much broader basal and narrower apical parts, the costal extension is similarly straight, long, acute, the apical part of valva is narrower and the spinulose field of vesica is smaller. The fultura inferior of *H. marginalis* sp. n. is similar in shape to that of *H. orthosioides* but the costal extension is shorter, weaker, medially curved, the valva is shorter, apically less dilated. In the female genitalia the proximal papillae anales and the ostium bursae of *H. orthosioides* and *H. variegata* sp. n. are very close but the ductus bursae of the former is narrower, not straight but sinuous, while the posterior papillae of *H. marginalis* sp. n. are shorter, more trapezoidal, the ostium is shorter with almost straight caudal edge and the ductus bursae is shorter than that of the related species.

Remarks. *H. orthosioides* was incorrectly illustrated by Owada (1994), and the male is identical with *H. variegata* sp. n., the female being identical with *H. marginalis* sp. n. The two male syntypes of *H. orthosioides* are conspecific and differ from both species described below. The specimen illustrated by Yoshimoto (1994) represents, in fact, *H. orthosioides*. *H. orthosioides* is widespread in Nepal in the medium high forest zones, its flight period is relatively early, end of September to middle of October.

Lectotype designation. Two ♂ syntypes are known from Sikkim, Darjeeling, one of them is designated here as lectotype: ♂, Darjeeling, Slide No. 15240 BM(NH). 15/56.

***Hyalobole variegata* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 22 holotype, 23 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Ganesh Himal, 3150 m, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5440 f. Paratypes: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: a long series from the following localities: near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16. x. 1995, 20. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995 (coll. Gyulai); 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Langtang: 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Taplejung area: 1 ♂, 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, 9. x. 1994; 8 ♂, near Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). China, Tibet: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994 (coll. Csovári & Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 6827, 8509, RL4900m (males), 6828, 8803 (females).

Wingspan 31-35 mm, length of forewing 13-16 mm. Head and thorax light orange-brown, abdomen darker grey-brown. Forewing light orange-yellowish, suffused with red-brown in basal field, below cell and in inner half of marginal area. Ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, double, slightly sinuous, red-brownish filled with yellowish; medial line strong, dark, dilated below cell. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with fine red-brown annuli and filled with ochreous. Subterminal line pale ochreous, sinuous, defined strongly by darker brown at inner side. Hindwing ochreous with a fine reddish shade, suffused variably and strongly with darker grey-brown, mostly in marginal area; transverse line and discal spot diffuse. Hyaline part of cell long, narrow, sometimes with scarce brownish covering.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1158). Typical for the species group, fultura inferior subdeltoidal with broad basal and narrow apical part, costal extension strong, broadly triangular at base, apical part long, acute.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1159). Anterior papillae anales strong, long, quadrate, ostium rather

strong, with arcuate caudal edge. Ductus bursae long, flattened, with parallel margins.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *H. orthosioides* in its smaller size, more variegated forewings and the details of the genitalia. The third related species, *H. marginalis* sp. n. has no similar variegation and stronger medial stripe but the marginal area is darkened, suffused often with blackish-brown. The differences in the genitalia of both sexes are given under *H. orthosioides*.

***Hyalobole marginalis* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 24 holotype, 25 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8504. Paratypes: Kalinchok area: 2 ♂, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995; 8 ♂ 9 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 3 ♂, 5 km NE of Kharidunga, 2950 m, 2-3. x. 1995. Ganesh Himal: a long series from the following localities: 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; Ganesh Himal, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 9 ♂, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995, 20. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig). Slide No. Hreblay 8535 female.

Wingspan 28-32 mm, length of forewing 13-14 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous- or orange-brown, abdomen somewhat darker. Forewing light orange-yellow to pale red-brown, marginal area suffused with dark greyish-brown. Ante- and postmedial lines diffuse, double, slightly sinuous, red-brownish filled with yellowish; medial line incomplete, represented by a diffuse brownish streak below cell. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with fine red-brown annuli and filled with ochreous. Subterminal line interrupted, pale ochreous, sinuous, defined by darker brown at inner side. Hindwing ochreous with a fine reddish shade, irrorated usually weakly with darker grey-brown, mostly in marginal area; veins covered with brown. Transverse line and discal spot absent or pale shadows, diffuse. Hyaline part of cell narrow, clean or covered finely with ochreous-greyish scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1160). Typical for the species group, fultura inferior with narrower basal and broader apical part, costal extension rather weak, curved, apical process narrow, pointed.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1161). Anterior papillae anales rather strong, trapezoidal, ostium short, caudal edge almost straight. Ductus bursae moderately long, flattened, constricted at cervix bursae, its margins slightly sinuous.

Diagnosis. The strong dark marginal suffusion gives a characteristic appearance for *H. marginalis* sp. n., and this pattern is missing in the two sibling species. The medial line is incomplete, much weaker than in *H. variegata* sp. n. and the hindwing is lighter, with weaker greyish-brownish suffusion. The comparison of the genitalia with the allied taxa is given under *H. orthosioides*.

***Hyalobole subapicalis* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 26 holotype, 27 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995, (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8470. Paratypes: Arun valley: 4 ♂, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995; 4 ♂, 22 km N of Hille, 2800 m, 1. xi. 1995; 11 ♂ 1 ♀, 21 km N of Hille, 2950 m, 2. xi. 1995; 37 ♂ 13 ♀, 12 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 3. xi. 1995; 1 ♀, 9 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 4. xi. 1995; 3 ♀ 1 ♀, 11 km N of Hille, 2620 m, 5. xi. 1995; 2 ♂, Mt Kalinchok, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 17-18. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); Koshi, Terhathum area: 100 ♂ ♀, Sirumani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996; Tiujure Phedi, 2900 m, 7. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995; 5 ♂ 2 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. the collectors, Gyulai, Herczig & HNHM). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, vic. of Lumle, 2100 m, 5-12. xii. 1995 (coll. G.

Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8465, RL5419m (males), 8466, RL5435f, RL5646f (females).

Wingspan 31-35 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark red-brown, irrorated with a few yellowish; abdomen darker grey-brown. Ante- and postmedial lines rather diffuse, double, slightly sinuous, medial line usually a wide, dark brown stripe. Orbicular rounded, small, encircled with ochreous, reniform elliptical, its ochreous outline marked with whitish spots. Subterminal line indistinct, interrupted, sinuous, pale ochreous, defined by darker brown at inner side. Hindwing dark grey-brown, with ochreous scales only at costal margin, transverse line and discal spot diffuse. Cell hyaline, short, wedge-shaped.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1162). Typical for the species group, tegumen with strong, blackish dorsal coremata. Fultura inferior subdeltoidal, apical part finely dentated. Valva long, apically strongly curved, cucullus conical with apex pointed of more or less rounded; corona rather strong. Costal extension strong, broadly triangular at base, apical part variably long, acute.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1163). Anterior papillae anales strong, long, trapezoidal, ostium rather strong, with quadrangular dorsal plate. Ductus bursae medium-long, flattened, proximally tapering. Cervix bursae narrow, wrinkled, corpus bursae long, tubular-sacculiform.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *H. apicalis* in much darker colouration of both wings (in *H. apicalis* pale pinkish- or rosy-brown, hindwing dark grey-brown), apically more curved, shorter valva, straight costal extension and smaller cornuti of vesica. The second member of the species group, *H. infenestra* sp. n. is smaller in size, its body is much more gracile, the forewing pattern is sharper and the cell is fully covered with dark brown scales. The male genitalia of *H. infenestra* sp. n. are significantly smaller, the penicular lobes are smaller, the fultura inferior is shorter, without dentated apical part, the corona is weaker, consisting of much fewer setae, the costal extension is narrower, longer, stick-like, distally curved. The female genitalia of *H. subapicalis* sp. n. and *H. infenestra* sp. n. are very close but the dorsal plate of the ostium is narrower, rounded in *H. infenestra* sp. n., the ductus bursae is narrower, less quadrangular, the cervix is larger, more rounded and the corpus bursae is shorter, more elliptical.

***Hyalobole infenestra* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 28 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Paratypes: Langtang: a large series, 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: a very large series from the following localities: near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995; Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 85-19'E, 28-11'N; 1 km W of Gadrang, 2800 m, 20. x. 1995; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 24. x. 1995; 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995. Annapurna Himal: a large series, 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994; between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: a large series, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995; 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995; 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 5 km NE of Kharidunga, 2950 m, 2-3. x. 1995 (coll. Németh). The paratypes are deposited in the collections of the collectors, Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 8430, 8506, 8533, 8559, 8599, RL4899m, RL5023m, RL5720m (males), 8507, 8600, RL5703f (females).

Wingspan 27-33 mm, length of forewing 12-15 mm. Head, thorax and forewing vivid, light red-brown, irrorated with pale orange-brown and a few yellowish; abdomen darker grey-brown. Ante- and postmedial lines rather diffuse, double, slightly sinuous, medial line a wide, darker brown stripe. Orbicular and reniform stigmata sharply defined, rounded, orbicular encircled with brown, reniform with ochreous-whitish and filled with brown and greyish. Subterminal line rather strong, sinuous, ochreous, defined by darker brown at inner side. Hindwing ochreous-grey, intensely suffused with brownish grey in and below cell, transverse line and discal spot diffuse

but well visible. Cell covered with brownish scales, its lower half sometimes very weakly transparent but not hyaline.

The genitalia of both sexes are characterized in the diagnostic part of *H. subapicalis* and are illustrated in Figs 1164 (♂), 1165 (♀).

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all members of the *orthosoides*-line in its entirely covered hindwing cell. The genitalia are compared with those of *H. subapicalis* sp. n. in the diagnosis of the preceding species. The bionomics of the two species are also partly different as they may occur sympatrically in the medium high forest zones but *H. infenestra* sp. n. occurs regularly higher, often also in the subalpine zone and appears earlier than its relative, usually at the end of September. *H. subapicalis* sp. n. prefers the mixed oak forest habitats, its flight periods begins later, at the end of October and extends at least to the first part of December.

***Hyalobole kononenkoi* sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 2 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 19. x. 1995. Slide No. Hreblay 7943, (coll. Hreblay). Paratypes: Taiwan, Prov. Nantou: 5 ♂1 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 19. x. 1995; Prov. Miaoli: 28 ♂16 ♀, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 28. x & 11. xi. 1996; Prov. Nantou: 2 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 1. xi. 1996; 4 ♂, 1 km W of Tatachia peak, 2520 m, 3. xi. 1996; 6 ♂10 ♀, Tayuling, 2550 m, 7-8. x. 1996; Prov. Taitung: 10 ♂25 ♀, Yakou, 2600 m, 1-3. xi. 1996; 16 ♂4 ♀, Hsiangyang, Police station, 2320 m, 2. xi. 1996. (coll. Csovári, Fábíán, Hreblay, SzabókyThöny).

Wingspan 30-31 mm, length of forewing 13 mm. Head, thorax and forewing light ochreous brown, irrorated with grey-brownish, mostly in marginal field; abdomen somewhat darker, more greyish. Crosslines rather indistinct, double, sinuous, defined with blackish spots and lines, medial line dark grey, diffuse. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with ochreous, latter defined with whitish spots and greyish scales, orbicular rounded, reniform elliptical, constricted at middle. Subterminal line pale ochreous, sinuous, defined with darker grey at inner side, terminal line reddish, marked with a row of black spots. Hindwing dark brown, with a narrow ochreous stripe along costal margin, discal spot and transverse line pale, diffuse, cilia reddish-ochreous. Female unknown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1166). Typical for the *albimacula*-line. Fultura inferior narrow, apical high, narrow, dentated, valva elongated, rather strongly dilated apically, harpe straight, oblique, relatively short, fine, costal extension long, thorn-like. Carina of aedeagus with a large field of strong teeth and spinules, vesica tubular, with a minute medial diverticulum and a long distal cornuti field.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *H. albimacula* (Kononenko, 1978) in its generally darker colouration of the forewings with less sharply defined stigmata, the reduction of the whitish markings of the reniform and the much darker hindwings. In the male genitalia, *H. kononenkoi* sp. n. has narrower basal part of fultura inferior, apically more dilated valva, weaker harpe, longer, narrower costal extension, smaller medial diverticulum and larger, longer cornuti field of vesica.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Vladimir Stepanovich Kononenko.

Hyalobole phaeosoma (Hampson) (Pl. 154: 4)

Amathes phaeosoma Hampson, 1906, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 6: 488, pl. 107, figs 5, 6.

The species is currently known from the western part of the southern Himalaya, a single female specimen was found in Nepal (Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995. Slide No. RL5167f). The female holotype is illustrated by Hacker & Ronkay (1993, *Esperiana* 3: pl. F, fig. 18), the female genitalia of which are identical with those of the Nepalese specimen. The other references published recently from Nepal (Owada, 1994, Yoshimoto, 1992) refer to *H.*

nigripalpis, the sympatric sibling of *H. phaeosoma*. The male of *H. phaeosoma* is still uncertain, due to the high external similarity to *H. nigripalpis* but the specimen published by Hacker (1993) may represent this species. The genitalia illustrated by him (1993: 136, fig. 4a) are very close to those of *H. nigripalpis*, but the distal cornuti field of vesica is significantly shorter. To decide this problem, further material and studies are needed.

***Hyalobole nigripalpis* (Warren), comb. n.**

Elwesia nigripalpis Warren, 1911, *Novit. zool.* 18: 141.

Type material examined: syntypes from Darjeeling, the lectotype is designated here: ♂, "Darjeeling" gen slide Hreblay N: 6694 (coll. BMNH). Additional material: a very large series from various places of Nepal from the Annapurna region to the easternmost territories; widespread and common in medium high and high altitudes. The flight period begins at the mid-autumn and extends to the mid-spring.

The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated by Owada (as *H. phaeosoma*), and the female genitalia of the two species differ in the shape and size of ductus bursae which is shorter in *H. nigripalpis*, its margins distally arcuate while almost straight in *H. phaeosoma*, the cervix of *H. nigripalpis* is short, rounded, with some fine sclerotization; that of *H. phaeosoma* is considerably longer, tubular, wrinkled. The third closely related species, *H. taiwanensis* sp. n. is very close to *H. nigripalpis*, the detailed comparison is given in the diagnosis of the newly described taxon.

***Hyalobole taiwanensis* sp. n. (Pl. 154: 3 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Hualien Hsien, Houhuanshan, Luoying Lodge, 2800 m, 1. i. 1989, leg. Kawabe (coll. HNHM), slide No. RL3867 m. Paratypes: Taiwan, Hualien Hsien: 1 ♀, Houhuanshan, 3100 m, 30. xii. 1988, leg. Kawabe (coll. HNHM). Prov. Taitung: 1 ♀, 7 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 20. iii. 1996; 24 ♂7 ♀, Prov. Nantou, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 1, 7-8 & 18. ci. 1996; 2 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 9. xi. 1996; 2 ♀, Prov. Miaoli, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2690 m, 11. xi. 1996 (coll. Csóvári, Hreblay, Szaboky, Thöny). Slide Nos Hreblay 8776, RL4011f (females).

Wingspan 26-27 mm, length of forewing 12-13 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown mixed with greyish, third joint of palpi rather short. Forewing light ochreous-brown with fine greyish shade and dark brownish irroration. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, double, sinuous, orbicular and reniform stigmata small, encircled with whitish-ochreous; subterminal line pale ochreous, waved. Hindwing dark grey-brown, costal margin covered with ochreous, transverse line and discal spot diffuse, less visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1169). Typical for the species group. Fultura inferior relatively narrow, valva elongated, narrow, only slightly dilated apically, harpe long, slender, costal process long, apex acute, dentated but simple, dentated field of carina very small, distal spinulose field of vesica long, narrow.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1170). Ostium bursae a narrow ring, ductus bursae medium-long, flattened, margins almost straight, cervix bursae rounded, flattened, finely sclerotized, corpus bursae small, semiglobular, as wide as cervix.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar externally to *H. nigripalpis* and *H. phaeosoma*. According to the great individual variation of *H. nigripalpis*, the study of the genitalia is necessary for the correct identification. The male genitalia of *H. taiwanensis* sp. n. differ from those of *H. nigripalpis* in its longer, apically not bifurcated costal extension and the significantly smaller dentated plate of the carina, the valva is also narrower, more elongated. The female genitalia of the new species has the ductus bursae more straight with margins almost parallel, the cervix is broader, more rounded than in *H. nigripalpis*. The ductus bursae of *H. phaeosoma* is longer than in the two other relatives, and the cervix is long, tubular, not rounded.

***Hyalobole changae longirostris* ssp. n.** (Pl. 154: 1 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratype: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, near Nesim, 2000 m, 22. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 17-20. iii. 1995 (coll. HNHM); 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 2420 m, 6. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán); 1 ♀, 2 km E of Thanjet, 2165 m, 1. iv. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. RL5166f (female).

Diagnosis. The two populations of *H. changae* differ in the length of the palpi which is longer in *H. c. longirostris* ssp. n. and the colouration of the forewings which is more unicolorous, without stronger variegation, the crosslines more indistinct, the two stigmata are marked with fine greyish inner shadows. The female genitalia of *H. c. changae* (Fig. 1172) and *H. c. longirostris* ssp. n. (Fig. 1171) are very similar, only the ostial area is different: the caudal edge of ostium is more arcuate in *longirostris*, the ostial fovea in the anterior papillae strongly constricted above the ostial ring, this fovea is only gradually tapering caudally in *H. c. changae*.

***Xanthia rectilineata* Hampson** (Pl. 153: 13)

Xanthia rectilineata Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 171.

Ganesh Himal, 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8426 (female).

The species is known from the western parts of the Himalayan region, first record from Nepal.

"*Xanthia*" *xanthophylla* sp. n. (Pl. 153: 12 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8528. Paratypes: Kalinchok area: 2 ♀, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995; 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♀, 5 km NE of Kharidunga, 2950 m, 2-3. x. 1995 (coll. Németh). Taplejung area: 2 ♂, near Phatibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay); Koshi, Terhathum area: 6 ♀, above Gorja, Tshisopani, 2600 m, 20. x & 5. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 6914 (male), 8529 (female).

Head and thorax dark orange-brown, abdomen more brownish; antenna of male rather thick, ciliate. Forewing ground colour light orange-brown, medial area and outer part of marginal field suffused with darker brown. Ante- and postmedial lines straight, oblique, ochreous, defined by darker brown, subterminal line obsolete, slightly sinuous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, former rounded, latter elliptical, encircled with ochreous and filled with orange brown. Hindwing ochreous, inner area suffused with dark grey-brown, discal spot somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1174). Uncus long, slender, pointed, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior small, trapezoidal, vinculum short, thick, rounded. Valva narrow, elongated, slightly curved; cucullus long, arcuate-triangular, pointed, corona represented by a long, broad field of stronger setae. Sacculus short, clavus reduced, harpe large, flattened, sclerotized, apical third bifurcated with short, curved, apically rounded arms. Aedeagus short, tubular, carina with fine sclerotized ribs. Vesica small, globular, with four tiny, pointed cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1175). Ovipositor relatively long, conical, weakly sclerotized, apophyses fine. Ostium bursae narrow, quadrangular, flattened, sclerotized on both surfaces. Ductus bursae medium-long, membranous, distally tapering, proximal part rounded, gelatinous-scobinate, distal part smoothly sclerotized. Cervix rounded, with a membranous, tubular apical projection, corpus bursae saccate, hyaline, without signa.

Diagnosis. The taxonomic position of the new species is rather tentative, as the genitalia of both sexes differ conspicuously from those of all other taxa of the genus *Xanthia* Ochsenheimer, 1816, *Atethmia* Hübner, [1821] 1816 and *Telorta* Warren, 1910.

***Xanthia aculeata* sp. n.** (Pl. 153: 14 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 14-17. xi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 9111. Paratypes: West Nepal: 5 ♂10 ♀, 20 km N of Dailekh, 3000 m, 9. xi. 1996; 6 ♂5 ♀, 11 km N of Dailekh, 2350 m, 11. xi. 1996; Mt Kalinchok: 1 ♂, 5 km E of Baiabise, 22. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay); Taplejung area: 1 ♂1 ♀, Deolari, 3. x. 1996; Koshi, Terhathum area: 1 ♂, Sirumani, 2950 m, 6. xi. 1996; 1 ♀, above Gorja Tshisopani, 2600 m, 5. xi. 1996; 2 ♀, Tiujure Phedi, 2900 m, 7. xi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay).

Head and thorax dark orange-red, abdomen more brownish; antenna of male shortly bipectinate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex acute, ground colour light orange-brown, irrorated with yellowish and dark red-brown, costa and inner margin dark brown, veins also darker. Crosslines and stigmata rather diffuse, sinuous, darker brown, stigmata large, incompletely encircled, filled with yellowish. Hindwing ochreous, irrorated with orange-brown, veins and diffuse marginal area darker brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1176). Uncus short, slender, flattened, tegumen high, broad, penicular lobes large, rounded. Fultura inferior strong, subdeltoidal, with long, narrow, sclerotized apical process; vinculum short, strong, V-shaped. Valva narrow, elongated, medially constricted, apically dilated, cucullus high triangular, with apex acute, costa with a strong, straight subapical process; corona long. Sacculus strong, clavus large, rounded, granulose, harpe long, slender, curved in right angle at apical third. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with a stronger, finely dentated ventral plate. Vesica short, tubular, recurved, basal part with a conical diverticulum, bearing a strong, bulbed, thorn-like cornutus.

Diagnosis. The new species is a sympatric sibling of *X. melonina* (Butler, 1889), and they differ externally only slightly, but the forewing of *X. aculeata* sp. n. is more acute, the ground colour is more brownish and the wing pattern is less distinct.

The male genitalia of *X. aculeata* sp. n. can be distinguished from those of *X. melonina* by its larger clavus, medially much more constricted valva, longer harpe and the presence of the subapical costal process which is absent in *X. melonina*. The vesica of the two species is also different, it is membranous in *X. aculeata* sp. n., armed with a single, long cornutus while *X. melonina* has a large spinulose field and a short, small cornutus.

The relationships between *X. aculeata* and the two Taiwanese species described by Chang in 1991 (*X. tatachana*, *X. opipara* – these two taxa might be conspecific) is yet unclear.

Apamea* sp. near *schawerdae Draeseke (Pl. 154: 5, 6)

Ganesh Himal: 6 ♂1 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 1 ♀, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay & Plante). Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 8. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂3 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995; 3 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂1 ♀, 3 km SE of Kaisang, 4250 m, 20. vi. 1996; 1 ♂1 ♀, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Pakistan: 2 ♂, Himalaya Mts, Kaghan valley, 20 km NE of Balakot, Tathabaya, 2400 m, 27. vii. 1994 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8869, RL5615m, RL5639m (males), Hreblay 4542 (female).

Remarks. This species differs from the specimens examined from Sichuan and N. Yunnan by their darker colouration and more sharply defined forewing pattern and the male genitalia (Fig. 1177) also show some small differences. The decision about the taxonomic rank of the southern and southwestern Himalayan populations requires more detailed studies, especially on further material from the south-eastern borders of the Tibetan plateau.

***Apamea mikkolai* sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 7 holotype, 8 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8588. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995; West Nepal: 1 ♂, Nagma, 2000 m, 4. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Mikkola); 4 ♂, 2300 m, above Nesim, 23. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. RL5445m (male).

Wingspan 43-44 mm, length of forewing 19-20 mm. Head and thorax dark coffee-brown, irrorated with a few ochreous-whitish, collar and tegulae marked with blackish-brown. Forewing relatively short, broad, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground color shining, dark coffee-brown with ochreous-bronze shade. Basal streak long, black, ante- and postmedial lines less conspicuous, double, dark brown with ochreous filling, medial line a wide, dark, diffuse stripe. Subterminal line ochreous-brown, sinuous, defined by dark grey brown patches on both sides; forming a less sharply defined W-mark. Orbicular stigma flattened, reniform elliptical, both encircled with black, outer part of reniform clear white. Claviform short, dark brown, with a darker stripe running from its tip to postmedial line. Hindwing ochreous, suffused by brown, veins and wide marginal area dark brown, discal spot and transverse line diffuse, pale.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1181). Uncus medium-long, slender, tegumen wide, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior small, subdeltoidal with stronger but short apical process, vinculum rather short, thick, more or less U-shaped. Valva elongated, narrow, constricted below cucullus, subapical costal lobe small, rounded, cucullus narrow, pointed, relatively long. Saccus broad, clavus less prominent, more or less quadrangular. Ampulla fine, long, apically curved, costal extension medium-long, relatively thick, apically slightly curved, its tip finely rounded. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with stronger ventral plate armed with a heavily sclerotized, rounded tooth. Vesica short, broad, recurved dorsally, with two large, strong, bidentate cornuti.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles *A. magnirena* (Boursin, 1943) but the forewings are narrower, unicolorous coffee-brown, with darker patches only between orbicular and reniform stigmata and in outer part of marginal area, the crosslines are weaker, less conspicuous and the only outer third of reniform is marked with white. In *A. magnirena* the inner two-thirds of the forewing is almost completely suffused with blackish brown while the inner part of marginal area is ochreous and reddish-brown, the apical patch is conspicuous, light and the reniform is fully whitish-ochreous with a few darker scales inside.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Kauri Mikkola.

***Apamea lateritia obfuscata* ssp. n.** (Pl. 154: 12 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9.vii.1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 3 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995. Dhaulagiri Himal: 2 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3400 m, 6. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 6 km NW of Marpha, 4000 m, 7. vii. 1996; 1 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM). Slide No. RL5571m (male).

Diagnosis. The populations inhabiting the higher elevations of Annapurna Himal represent the darkest known colour form of the species, the wings are completely patternless, dark chocolate-brown with fumous grey suffusion.

***Apamea sanyibaglya* sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 9 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2720 m, between Godlang and Nesim, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Kovács). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 5 ♂ 3 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995; Mechi, Taplejung area: 1 ♀, 10 km SW of Yalung glacier, 3600 m, 28. x. 1996 (coll. Fibiger, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos

Hreblay 8431, RL5621m (male).

Wingspan 48-51 mm, length of forewing 23-24 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown, mixed with greenish, collar and tegulae marked with blackish-brown; abdomen ochreous-grey with reddish lateral ridges, dorsal crest grey-brown. Forewing elongated, rather broad, apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground color dark brown, intensely suffused with vivid mossy green (in fresh specimens, fading rapidly into ochreous-greenish), veins and some parts of marginal area covered with violaceous grey; apex ashy grey. Ante- and postmedial lines fine, blackish, sinuous, filled with greenish, subterminal line greenish white, sinuous, forming a W-mark, defined by dark brown-grey at outer side. Stigmata present, orbicular flattened, encircled with blackish and a few whitish, reniform large, elliptical, dark brown-grey with sharp, white outer third; claviform a rounded, dark grey patch. Hindwing ochreous, suffused with greyish brown, veins, discal spot, fine transverse line and wide marginal area somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1179). Uncus fine, slender, tegumen wide, penicular lobes large, rather narrow. Fultura inferior large, subdeltoidal with stronger margins and wide but short apical process, vinculum rather short, thick, U-shaped. Valva elongated, constricted below cucullus, subapical costal lobe small, rounded, ventral lobe long, triangular. Cucullus triangular with apex pointed, ventral edge acute, covered with strong setae; corona long. Saccus broad, clavus large, ear-shaped, slightly asymmetric, on left and right side. Ampulla long, stick-like, costal extension long, thick, wedge-shaped, apically slightly curved, its tip acute. Aedeagus long, arcuate, cylindrical, carina with stronger ventral plate armed with a fine tooth at proximal end. Vesica short, basal part inflated, subbasal diverticulum small, rounded, with a large, bulbed, curved cornutus, medial diverticulum elongated, its cornutus shorter, straight, bulbed. Distal part of vesica broadly tubular, recurved ventrally, with a small, membranous terminal diverticulum.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *A. glenura* Swinhoe, and their external appearance is similar but *A. sanyibaglya* sp. n. has narrower, more pointed forewing and darker ground colour with much stronger greenish suffusion. The differences in the male genitalia are conspicuous, the shape and size of the cucullus, the costal extension, the aedeagus and the cornuti of the vesica are strongly different. The cucullus of *A. sanyibaglya* sp. n. is smaller, triangular with pointed tips and short ventral setose field, the costal extension is long, thick, acute, the aedeagus is considerably longer, arcuate, the carina has a small, ventral tooth, the vesica armed with only two, strongly bulbed cornuti. The cucullus of *A. glenura* is much longer, rounded, the setose field is larger, the costal extension is significantly shorter, rounded, the aedeagus is short, curved at distal end. The carina has a ventro-lateral plate covered with numerous spines, the two large cornuti of the vesica are stronger but less bulbed, the basal part of vesica bearing a strong, tridentate bar.

Apamea glenura (Swinhoe) (Pl. 154: 10)

Pandesma glenura Swinhoe, 1895, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 15: 10.

Type material examined: holotype ♀, Cherra Punji, Sikkim (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 6673. Additional material examined: 1 ♂, Nepal, Arun valley, 12 km N of Chitre, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Hreblay 8420.

Apamea rectificata Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 154: 11 paratype)

Apamea rectificata Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 544, fig. 15.

Type material examined: holotype, paratypes from Nepal. Additional material examined: Taplejung area: 1 ♂, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994. Ganesh Himal: 3 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 6846, 8585 (males), 8584 (female).

Apamea boopis (Hampson) (Pl. 154: 14)

Parastichtis boopis Hampson, 1908, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 102, pl. 110, fig. 12.

Ganesh Himal, 1 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994. Langtang: 1 ♀, 1.5 km NE of

Dhunchu, 24. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 7221 male (coll. Hreblay).

***Apamea* sp. near *boopis* (Hampson) (Pl. 154: 13)**

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km NW of Chitre, 2300 m, 23. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, valley of Kali Gandaki, 2080 m, near Ghasa, 4. vi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán & HNHM). Slide Nos RL5733m, RL5737m (males).

Remarks. There are three different species occurring in the southern Himalayan area from Himachal Pradesh through Nepal to N. Yunnan, belonging to the *A. boopis* species group, one being found in the Höne material ("*consanguinea* Heinicke, i.l."), one being this species and the other being supposed *A. boopis*. The analysis of this species group requires further examinations, including the genitalia of the syntypes of *A. boopis*.

***Apamea sodalis* (Butler)**

Xylophasia sodalis Butler, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 1: 83.

Apamea obliquiorbis Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 109.

Type material examined: Syntype of *obliquiorbis*. Additional material: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993; 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994. Taplejung area: 1 ♂, Shimbu (Pakora), 1615 m, 11. x. 1994. Slide No. Hreblay 5512, 6772, 7328—males (coll. Hreblay).

***Apamea heinickei* Hreblay, sp. n. (Pl. 154: 18 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Kalinchok area, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8038. Paratypes: Nepal, Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Plante). Pakistan: 1 ♂, Himalaya Mts, Kaghan valley, 20 km NE of Balakot, Tathabaya, 2400 m, 25. vii. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8022, 8275, RL5622m (males).

Wingspan 30-39 mm. Head, tegulae, thorax and forewing dark brownish with some rufous shade. Crosslines diffuse, orbicular and claviform small, encircled by darker scales. Reniform darker, marked with whitish spots. Hindwing greyish brown, discal spot and veins somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1184). Uncus slender, fine, originating from middle of a triangular, finely haired plate. Tegumen short, penicular lobes strong, vinculum short. Fultura inferior narrow, subdeltoidal, basal extension small, pointed, apical part sclerotized, quadrangular, with deep medial incision. Clavus large, lobate, rounded. Sacculus margin of valva rounded, cucullus large, triangular, ventral projection significantly longer, with a small, setose field; corona well-developed. Subapical costal plate large, with a short, triangular ventral process. Costal extension strong, long, terminally curved. Ampulla thin. Aedeagus cylindrical, short, curved, carina with 2-4 small teeth. Vesica with two proximal diverticula, each bearing a bulbed, rather small cornutus.

Diagnosis. *A. heinickei* sp. n. is similar to the dark forms of *A. fasciata* (Leech, 1900), and to *A. submarginalis* (Leech, 1900), differing from the former in its darker colouration, from the latter in its smaller size. The male genitalia are closest to *A. fasciata*, differing from those of *fasciata* in its thinner uncus, larger costal lobe of cucullus, longer costal extension, larger clavus and the shape and size of the diverticula and cornuti of the vesica. Its eastern sister species is *A. vicina* Heinicke *in litt.*, which will be described in the near future.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Wolfgang Heinicke.

***Apamea ganeshi* Hreblay, sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 16 holotype, 17 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8597. Paratypes: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: a large series from the following localities: 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 21. x. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 23. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m; Gothen village, 3150 m, 15-16, 20. x. 1995; Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 17. x. 1995; Khurpudanda pass, W slope, 3700 m, 18-19. x. 1995; Trisuli valley, 820 m, 3 km N of Betrawati, 25. x. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Fibiger, Herczig, Gyulai, Kovács, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM). Vietnam, Prov. Lao Cai: 3 ♂2 ♀, Sa Pa, 1300 m, 15-20. xi. 1993, leg. A. Bankovics & G. Csorba (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 7480, 7608, RL5638m (males), 8598 (female).

Wingspan 34-38 mm. Head, tegulae, thorax dark brown, mixed with ochreous, dark brown and blackish. Ground colour of forewing dark brown, irrorated with light greyish-brown. Antemedial and postmedial lines double, filled with lighter scales. Claviform a long, dark patch, orbicular elliptical, encircled with black. Reniform elongated, narrow, its outline blackish, filled with ochreous, its centre darker. Inner half of marginal field pale ochreous-greyish, subterminal line sinuous, with a W-mark at veins Cu_2 and M_1 , outer part of marginal field dark brown, cilia paler. Hindwing ochreous, suffused with greyish-brown, discal spot small, veins and marginal field darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1185). Uncus thin, originating from middle of a rounded, finely haired plate. Tegumen short, penicular lobes strong, vinculum short. Fultura inferior small, weak, subdeltoidal, with stronger apical part. Clavus large, rounded quadrangular, setose. Ventral lobe of valva large, rounded triangular, cucullus large, broadly triangular, ventral projection significantly longer, with a large, setose field; corona well-developed. Subapical costal plate large, with a short, rounded ventral process. Costal extension strong, long, almost straight, ampulla thin, long. Aedeagus curved, carina with 4-5 small teeth. Vesica with two small, wide-based cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1186). Ovipositor short, tapering, pointed. Ostium short, relatively wide. Ductus bursae short, granulosely sclerotized, cervix bursae with weak scobination. Corpus bursae long, narrow, without signa.

Diagnosis. *A. ganeshi* sp. n. is externally similar to the contrasty forms of *A. remissa* (Hübner, [1809]) and *A. oblonga* (Haworth, 1809), differing from the former in its longer forewings and more robust body, from the latter in its smaller size, narrower forewings and more slender body. The male genitalia differ from the mentioned species mostly in the presence of the basal plate of the short, thin uncus, being typical for several Himalayan *Apamea* species.

The closest relative of *A. ganeshi* sp. n. is *A. heinickei* sp. n., they differ in their rather dissimilar colouration of the forewing, the shorter costal process, the smaller, less sclerotized fultura inferior and cornuti of *A. ganeshi* sp. n.

***Apamea lieni* Hreblay, sp. n.**

Apamea taiwana: Chang, 1991, *Illust. Moths Taiwan* (5): 191, fig. 131.

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Taoyuan, 16 km E of Fuhshing, 870 m, 24. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8787. Paratype: Prov. Ilan: 1 ♂, 3 km S of Suao, 400 m, 14. iii. 1996. Prov. Miaoli: 1 ♂1 ♀, 21 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 22. iii. 1996. Prov. Taoyuan: 5 ♂10 ♀, 16 km E of Fuhshing, 870 m, 24. iii. 1996; 5 ♂3 ♀, 16 km E of Fuhshing, 870 m, 5-6. iv. 1996; 1 ♂1 ♀, Ming Chyr Forest Rec., 13-14. vii. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay, Thöny, Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 8712 (male), 8713, 8788 (females).

Wingspan 36-40 mm. Head, thorax and forewing chocolate-brown with rufous shade, mixed

with ochreous and greyish, basal and inner part of marginal field somewhat lighter. Basal streak very short, black. Claviform black, rather big. Orbicular small, rounded, encircled partly with blackish and filled by lighter scales. Reniform incompletely encircled with blackish, filled with whitish-ochreous and dark brown. Outer part of marginal field and cilia dark brown. Hindwing dark greyish-brown, veins and discal spot darker.

Male genitalia. Uncus long, thin, originating from a rounded, hairy plate. Tegumen short, penicular lobes large, vinculum short. Fultura inferior small, weak, subdeltoidal with broader apical part. Clavus large, almost rounded. Ventral margin of valva with large, rounded triangular lobe, cucullus wide, long, ventral part with a large, setose field; corona long. Subapical costal plate large, rounded triangular, costal extension strong, straight, shorter than ventral projection of cucullus. Ampulla long, apically curved. Aedeagus short, arcuate, ventral surface of carina covered with small teeth. Vesica with two small, acute wide-based cornuti.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, tapering, pointed. Ostium bursae short, relatively wide, distal margin wavy. Ductus bursae short, granulosely sclerotized, cervix bursae less strong, also granulate. Corpus bursae long, narrow, without signa.

Diagnosis. *A. lieni* sp. n. differs from its closest relative, *A. ganeshi* sp. n. in its darker chocolate-brown ground colour, somewhat wider cucullus, thicker, more straight costal extension, stronger ampulla, and the more dentated plate of the carina, and the wavy distal margin of the ostium bursae.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Lien.

Apamea taiwana (Wileman)

Noctua taiwana Wileman, 1914, *Entomologist* 47: 162.

Apamea velutinis Chang, 1991, *Illust. Moths Taiwan* (5): 195, fig.134, **syn. n.**

Type material examined: ♂ syntypes of *taiwana*, Taiwan, Arizan (BMNH). Additional material examined: Taiwan, Prov. Nantou: 1 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

Apamea caesia Hreblay, **sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 20 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6988. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 18. ix. 1994 (coll. Plante); 1 ♂, Sanlaggothe, 3400 m, 21-22. ix. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Langtang: 1 ♂, 1.5 km NE of Dhunche, 24. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 6967 (male).

Wingspan 33-34 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark greyish brown with fine violaceous shade. Wing pattern obsolescent, crosslines diffuse or absent, basal streak long, sharp, blackish. Orbicular and claviform elongated, encircled with blackish-brown, reniform indistinct; dark spot at tornus rather strong. Hindwing suffused with greyish brown, discal spot pale, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1187). Uncus slender, fine, originating from a rounded plate, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior small, weak, deltoidal with stronger apical part, vinculum short. Clavus large, rounded quadrangular, finely crenulate and setose. Ventral margin of valva with large, triangular lobe medially, cucullus broadly triangular, relatively small, triangular, ventral part with large setose field. Subapical costal plate small, costal extension strong, relatively short, straight, ampulla long, thin. Aedeagus short, distally curved, ventral half of carina dentated. Vesica short, broadly tubular, recurved dorsally, bearing two wide-based, pointed cornuti.

Diagnosis. *A. caesia* sp. n. resembles slightly *A. striata* Haruta, 1958, but the ground colour is much darker brown with a characteristic violaceous shade.

***Apamea reseri* sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 15 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7223. Paratype: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, Nesukharka, 12 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 20-21. v. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay).

Wingspan 33 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark brown, irrorated with greyish, basal area and inner part of marginal field pale ochreous-brown. Ante- and postmedial lines double, filled with whitish. Stigmata present, orbicular rounded, encircled with blackish-brown, reniform large, elliptical, dark brown, filled with ochreous and a few brownish, claviform a short, dark shadow. Hindwing greyish brown, veins and discal spot somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1188). Uncus slender, short, origination from a rounded plate, tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior weak, vinculum short. Valva elongated, ventral margin with large, rounded medial lobe, cucullus broadly triangular, ventral part with a large, setose field. Subapical costal plate small, triangular, pointed, costal extension long, slender, acute, apically slightly curved. Clavus wide, almost rounded, apically finely dentated, ampulla relatively long, thin. Aedeagus short, thick, arcuate, carina sclerotized, armed with two unequal spines. Vesica relatively long, spaciuous, recurved dorsally, basal part with two conical diverticula, with a wide-based, short, pointed cornutus on each.

Diagnosis. *A. reseri* sp. n. is externally similar to *A. illyria* Freyer, 1846, but the male genitalia of the two species are strongly different. The configuration of the genitalia of the new species is closer to that of *A. caesia* sp. n., the cucullus is wider, the costal extension is about twice as long as in *A. caesia* sp. n. and the sclerotization of the carina are strongly dissimilar.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Dr Ladislaus Reser (Rézbányai).

***Apamea chhiringi* Hreblay, sp. n.** (Pl. 154: 19 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2330 m, 13. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5171. Paratype: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6987 (male).

Wingspan 33-34 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark brown, mixed with ochreous, basal area and inner part of marginal field pale ochreous-brown. Crosslines double, filled with whitish, outer part of postmedial line defined by whitish. Orbicular rounded, encircled with dark brown, claviform a diffuse, dark shadow. Reniform dark brown, filled with paler brown and marked with some whitish scales. Hindwing greyish brown, veins and discal spot somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1189). Uncus slender, proximal part inflated. Tegumen low, broad, penicular lobes large, vinculum short. Fultura inferior high, weak, subdeltoidal, apical part stronger, quadratic. Valva elongated, ventral margin with a rounded lobe medially, subapical costal plate small, weak, triangular, cucullus short, broad triangular, setose field large. Clavus bifurcated, ventral arm sclerotized, pointed, dorsal arm lobate, rounded. Costal extension long, slender, finely arcuate, ampulla short, weak. Aedeagus short, thick, curved, ventral plate of carina dentated with fine teeth. Vesica short, broad, recurved ventrally, bearing four small, pointed, wide-based cornuti.

Diagnosis. *A. chhiringi* sp. n. is similar externally to *A. reseri* sp. n., but differs in its darker medial and marginal fields and several details of the male genitalia. The male genitalia of the new species differ from those of *A. caesia* sp. n. and *A. reseri* sp. n. in its stronger uncus, bifurcated clavus, much shorter ampulla, the structure of carina and the armature of vesica consisting of four cornuti.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Chhiring Sherpa.

***Apamea* sp. near *striata* Haruta (Pl. 154: 21)**

Ganesh Himal, 1 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7224.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, conical, sclerotized, apically pointed. Ostium bursae relatively narrow, ductus bursae short, gelatinous, with a granulosely sclerotized medial plate. Cervix bursae small, spherical, corpus bursae a long, membranous sac, without signa.

Remarks. This species resembles *A. striata* Haruta, 1958, but differs from it in its broader wings, paler, more rufous forewing ground colour and lighter marginal area. For the correct taxonomic interpretation, further material is necessary.

***Apamea chalybeata* (Walker), comb. n.**

Mamestra chalybeata Walker, 1865, *List. Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 32: 665.

Mamestra suffusa Moore, 1867 *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 52, syn. n.

Lasiplexia chalybeata (Walker): Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 111, pl. 85, fig. 14.

Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993. Taplejung area: 1 ♂, 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, 9. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4508 (male), 4523 (female).

***Apamea terranea* (Butler), stat. rev., comb. n. (Pl. 154: 22)**

Mamestra terranea Butler, 1889, *Illust. typical Specimens lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 53, pl. 127, fig. 10.

Type material examined: ♂ syntype (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Nepal, Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8868 (male).

***Apamea cyanea* (Hampson), comb. n.**

Lasiplexia cyanea Hampson, 1908, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 486, pl. 119, fig. 32.

Type material examined: ♀ holotype (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Nepal, 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 21 km W of Dailekh, 3400 m, 1-2. viii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 9488 (male), 9489 (female).

The identification of *A. terranea* and *A. cyanea* is based on the studies of the external features of the types and the comparison of the male genitalia of the specimen listed above with those of typical *A. chalybeata* specimens. It is clear that there are three distinct, closely related species occurring in Nepal, but the specific identity of *A. terranea* and *A. cyanea* is still only presumable.

***Apamea purpurina* (Hampson), comb. n. (Pl. 154: 23)**

Euplexia purpurina Hampson, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 199.

Apamea aquila oriens: Yoshimoto, 1993, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 109, pl. 85, fig. 1.

Type material examined: holotype, Tibet, Yatung (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♀, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993. Kalinchok area: 2 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 4529 (male).

***Feliniopsis leucostigma* (Moore)**

Xylophasia leucostigma Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 51.

Euplexia oxydata Hampson, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 199.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Haku, 2200 m, 22. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7694 (male).

***Feliniopsis constellata* (Moore), stat. rev., comb. n.**

Hadena constellata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr*

Atkinson: 130.

? *Feliniopsis leucostigma*: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 113, fig. 508, pl. 85, fig. 23.

Remarks. The synonymy of *F. constellata* with *F. leucostigma*, stated by Hampson (1908: 93) is incorrect. The male and female syntypes of *F. constellata* were checked, they are not conspecific and none of them is identical with *F. leucostigma*. The complete revision of the genus is necessary for the correct identification of the Himalayan *Feliniopsis* species, until then, *F. constellata* is treated as a distinct species (**stat. rev.**). The specimen illustrated by Yoshimoto (1994) could be conspecific with the female syntype of *F. constellata*. The type of *F. oxydata* (Hampson, 1902) has not checked yet.

***Bornolis niveiplaga* (Walker)**

Hadena niveiplaga Walker, 1857, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 9: 593.

Blepharita niveiplaga Walker: Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 8: 33, pl. 19, figs 78-79.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Ulleri, 1900 m, 3. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5026m (male).

***Bornolis flavistigma* (Moore)**

Xylophasia flavistigma Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 50.

Apamea basalis Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881: 346.

Blepharita flavistigma (Moore): Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 8: 33, pl. 3, fig. 53, pl. 19, fig. 80.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994. Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7249 (male).

***Bornolis opposita* sp. n. (Pl. 154: 27 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Taplejung area, Shimbu (Pakora), 1615 m, 11. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7329.

Wingspan 37 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, mixed with ochreous and blackish, antenna finely ciliate. Forewing elongated, rather broad, ground colour dark brown. Wing pattern obsolescent, crosslines diffuse, orbicular light ochreous, encircled by blackish; claviform a wide, dark patch. Hindwing pale brownish-grey, marginal area somewhat darker, transverse line and discal spot indistinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1190). Uncus short, slender, tegumen short, wide, vinculum thick, rounded. Fultura inferior deltoidal, apical part sclerotized. Valva elongated, cucullus rounded, corona well-developed. Harpe inflated, ampulla tiny, pulvillus present. Costa heavily sclerotized, costal extension long, slender, recurved, beyond costa, apical part, arcuate, apex flattened. Aedeagus arcuate, carina finely dentated. Vesica short, with wide proximal diverticulum bearing two groups of narrow, straight cornuti, terminal part weakly scobinate.

Diagnosis. The closest relative of *B. opposita* sp. n. is *B. flavistigma* (Moore, 1867). The new species differs from *B. flavistigma* in its smaller size, relatively shorter forewing, shorter and wider claviform, etc. The male genital capsule of *B. opposita* sp. n. is much smaller in size, having narrower valva, wider, more rounded cucullus, smaller, deltoidal fultura inferior than that of *B. flavistigma* and the vesica is armed with two groups of cornuti.

***Auchmis Manfredi* sp. n. (Pl. 154: 28 holotype, 12: 1 paratype)**

Auchmis subdetorsa (Staudinger): Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* 8: 37, pl. 3: 61; Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): 66, pl. 113, fig. 25.

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: a very large series, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995, 17-18. vii. 1995; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995; 1 km S of Jomsom, Thini village, 3000 m, 8. vii. 1995; 5 km SE of Jomsom, Thadung

valley, 3450 m, 9. vii. 1995; 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay, Varga & HNHM); 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Jomson, 3200 m, 4. ix. 1996; 6 exs, 2 km SW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 5. ix. 1996; 4 km SE of Kaisang, 4650 m, 19. vi. 1996, ; 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996; 3 km SE of Jomsom, 3200 m, 22. vi. 1996. Dhaulagiri Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km NW of Marpha, 3000 m, 5. vii. 1996; 2 ♂, 4 km NW of Marpha, 3500 m, 8. vii. 1996; 3 ♂, 2 km NW of Mrpha, 3200 m, 9. ix. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide Nos RL5548m (male), RL5574f, RL5608f (females).

Wingspan 41-45 mm, length of forewing 19-21 mm. Head and thorax dark slate-grey, abdomen lighter greyish, male antenna shortly ciliate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex acute, outer margin slightly concave below apex. Ground colour light slate-grey with intense ochreous-bronze shining, medial area with fine ochreous-brownish suffusion. Crosslines diffuse, strongly sinuous, darker greyish, subterminal line defined by a few short, blackish grey streaks. Orbicular and reniform stigmata poorly visible, fused along subcellular vein, incompletely encircled with dark grey, filled partly with whitish-ochreous; claviform absent or a short arch. Hindwing shining whitish-grey, suffused with dark grey-brown, veins and marginal area somewhat darker, transverse line and discal spot usually diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1191). Uncus short, thick, acute, tegumen narrow, high, fultura inferior small, quadrangular, vinculum short, V-shaped. Valva elongated, constricted below cucullus. Cucullus relatively short, broad, with apex pointed; corona strong. Sacculus short, clavus a narrow, setose depression, harpe strong, flattened, thick, apically rounded, ampulla slender, acute, curved. Aedeagus cylindrical, slightly arcuate, carina with a strong, long, apically dilated, dentated ventral extension. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved dorsally, finely scobinate, with a small, semiglobular terminal diverticulum, covered with small spiculi.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1192). Ovipositor relatively short, conical, apophyses short, strong. Ostium bursae granulosely sclerotized, more or less rhomboidal with rounded lateral margins and arcuate caudal edge. Ductus bursae short, flattened, membranous, cervix bursae very small, conical. Corpus bursae spacious, ovoid, with four long signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *A. subdetersa* but significantly smaller in size, the forewing is narrower, its ground colour is darker grey, the wing pattern is more diffuse. *A. subdetersa* has a characteristic light, slightly violaceous ash-grey ground colour and fine, more sharply defined forewing pattern. The male genitalia of *A. manfredi* sp. n. are similar to those of *A. subdetersa*, and the differences are rather slight but characteristic within the genus: cucullus of *A. manfredi* sp. n. broader, shorter, less acute, harpe thicker, shorter, ampulla somewhat broader, shorter, apical part of ventral extension of carina stronger, more dentated. In the female genitalia the ostium bursae of the new species is stronger in sclerotization, narrower, with less arcuate lateral margin, the cervix bursae is smaller, the corpus bursae is shorter, broader.

Remarks. *A. subdetersa* Staudinger and *A. manfredi* sp. n. are allopatric in distribution. *A. subdetersa* is known from the eastern and south-eastern edges of the Tibetan plateau (Ta-tsiens-lou, A-tun-tse, Batang). The new species is dedicated to Mr Gyula Manfréd László.

***Auchmis subdetersa* (Staudinger) (Pl. 155: 2 paratype)**

Rhizogramma subdetersa Staudinger, 1895, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 8: 325.

Type material examined: holotype, paratypes, Kuku-Noor (MNHU, coll. Staudinger, Püngeler). Slide No. RL5589f (female). Additional material examined: China, Tibet: 1 ♀, Ta-tsiens-lou (coll. BMNH); a small series of both sexes, A-tun-tse and Batang (coll. Höne, AKM Bonn).

Remarks. This species was published by Draudt, 1950 as "*Rhizotype mongolica* Stgr." The type series of *A. subdetersa* is mixed, containing specimens of a small-sized, pale, strongly patternless population of *A. mongolica* (Staudinger, 1896), close to *A. mongolica pergrata* Varga & Ronkay, 1991.

***Auchmis opulenta* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 3 holotype)

Holotype: ♀, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5550f. Paratype: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 11-13. vi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay).

Wingspan 47 mm, length of forewing 22 mm. Head, collar and tegulae whitish ash-grey, marked with blackish, metathorax dark fumous grey; abdomen lighter greyish. Forewing long, broad, with apex acute, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground colour light, shining, slightly violaceous ash-grey, medial area and some parts of marginal area suffused with dark fumous- and bluish-grey. Streaks of submedian fold and basal part of inner margin fine, blackish. Ante- and postmedial lines double, sinuous, rather diffuse, medial line a broad, diffuse, dark grey stripe. Orbicular and reniform stigmata relatively small, fused at subcellular by a long, fine black line. Their outlines darker grey, filling lighter ashy grey, reniform with a conspicuous, whitish-ochreous V-mark at lower extremity. Subterminal line obsolescent, marked with light grey patches and fine blackish lines and streaks between veins; tornal patch broad, dark blackish-grey.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1194). Ovipositor relatively short, conical, apophyses short, strong. Ostium bursae sclerotized, more or less cordiform, with stronger edges and granulose surfaces. Ductus bursae short, tubular, scobinate, cervix bursae small, globular, with sclerotized crests, corpus bursae long, sacculiform, with four long signum-stripes.

Diagnosis. The new species is a sympatric sibling of *A. hannemanni* Plante, 1986. *A. opulenta* sp. n. has longer, broader, more acute forewing, its colouration more variegated, basal and marginal areas light greyish, medial area significantly darker, especially the light greyish patches of the marginal area are conspicuous. The upper part of the postmedial is more diffuse, only slightly sinuous. The female genitalia of the two species differ in the shape and size of the ostial part, the ostium bursae is smaller, narrower, less quadratic and less asymmetric in *A. opulenta* sp. n. than in *A. hannemanni* (Fig. 1195).

***Auchmis hannemanni* Plante** (Pl. 155: 4)

Auchmis hannemanni Plante, 1986, *Nota. lepid.* 9: 93.

Ganesh Himal: a large series, near Yurekharka, 3460-3500 m, 11. v. 1995; Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos RL5549f, RL5560f, RL5561f (females).

The genus *Oroplexia* Hampson, 1908, consists of numerous species groups, differing from one another in some taxonomically important external and genital features. The interpretation of these species groups and the discussion of their taxonomic rank are a matter of a revisional work of the genus-group. These problems are not discussed here in details, only the descriptions of some new species are given.

***Oroplexia inflata* Hreblay & Plante** (Pl. 155: 5 holotype)

Oroplexia inflata Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambillionea* 96: 666, figs 15-16, 40-41.

Type material examined: holotype, Nepal, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7671. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Oroplexia fabiani* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 6 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, Nesukharka, 12 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 20-21. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 9 ♂, Nesukharka, 12 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 20-21. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♀, Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995 (coll. G.

Ronkay); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 km E of Chame, 2600 m, 10. vi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♀, Lukla, 2800 m, 2. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos RL5217m (male), RL5522f (female).

Wingspan 30-36 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head and thorax deep scarlet-brown, collar somewhat lighter, antenna of male filiform, with very short cilia; abdomen more ochreous brown, anal tuft orange. Forewing broad, with apex pointed, ground colour pinkish red-brown with fine violaceous shining, especially in marginal area. Inner margin with broad, clear ochreous stripe, defined by a blackish basal streak. Wing pattern sharply defined, antemedial line oblique, straight, postmedial line strongly angled outwards at vein M_2 , then turning inwards, lower part almost straight. Subterminal line rather indistinct, sinuous, red-brownish, with two small, black arrowheads at apex. Medial area darkened, claret-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, former more or less rounded, latter slightly S-shaped, both encircled with darker brown and ochreous, filled with pinkish-brown. Hindwing shining ochreous, suffused with grey-brown, transverse line and discal spot diffuse. Female similar to male but generally larger in size, ground colour somewhat more greyish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1196). Uncus short, rather thick, with apex pointed, acute, tegumen narrow, moderately high, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior a rounded triangular plate with a heavily sclerotized, apically slightly incised, long apical process, vinculum short, U-shaped. Valva elongated, apically slightly dilated and arcuate, cucullus broad, short, apex finely pointed; corona weak but present. Harpe rather short, broad at base, apically tapering, its tip pointed, costal process short, pointed. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with a narrow, serrated lateral bar and a small, dentated ventral plate. Vesica tubular, helicoid with a full turn, armed with a strong but relatively small, dentated basal, and a much smaller, conical medial cornuti. Basal abdominal coremata reduced, anal tuft strong, blackish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1197). Ovipositor short, weak, ostium bursae a short, broad, lyriform, heavily sclerotized ring. Ductus bursae short, flattened, caudal half significantly broader, quadrangular, granulosely sclerotized, proximal half membranous. Cervix bursae long, helicoid, hyaline, corpus bursae globular, also hyaline, without signa.

Diagnosis. *O. fabiani* sp. n. is allied to the strongly polymorphic *O. endroma* (Swinhoe, 1893), but the forewings are narrower, more pointed, the ground colour is always pinkish, the postmedial line has a much more acute angle, the subterminal line is marked with two black arrowheads, the ante- and postmedial lines are sharper, more convergent and the ochreous stripe of the inner margin is broader, cleaner. The other similar species, *O. fulminea* (Leech, 1900) has higher, even more acute forewing, the two main crosslines fused into a continuous, whitish line, the black arrowheads of the subterminal line are missing, etc. The male genitalia are similar to those of *O. endroma* (Fig. 1198) but the uncus is longer, the apical process of fultura has smaller incision, the distal part of valva is broader, the harpe is thicker but shorter, less acute, the basal cornutus of vesica is remote from carina, not fused with it as in *O. endroma* and the medial cornutus is smaller. The female genitalia differ from those of *O. endroma* (Fig. 1199) in its broader ostium and ductus bursae, latter more quadrangular, its lateral edges less rounded.

***Oroplexia hampsoni* (Leech) (Pl. 155: 8)**

Eurois hampsoni Leech, 1900, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1900: 93.

Ganesh Himal: a long series, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993; Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993 (coll. M. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 4545, 5919 (males), 4546 (female).

***Oroplexia pectinosa* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 155: 7 holotype)**

Oroplexia pectinosa Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambilliona* 96: 669, figs 19-20, 45, 48.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8846. The paratypes are listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Oroplexia fusca* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 155: 9 paratype)**

Oroplexia fusca Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambillionea* 96: 667, figs 17-18, 42.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993 (coll. J. Plante). The paratypes are listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Oroplexia pumila* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 155: 10 paratype)**

Oroplexia pumila Hreblay & Plante, 1996, *Lambillionea* 96: 668, figs 21-22, 43, 47.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal: 3 km E of Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993 (coll. J. Plante). The paratypes are listed by Hreblay & Plante, 1996.

***Oroplexia junctura* (Hampson), comb. n. (Pl. 155: 11)**

Polia junctura Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 4: 234.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Sikkim (BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7664.

A poorly known species, confused with its twin species, *E. conjunctura* sp. n., described below. The two specimens mentioned above represent the only confirmed data of *E. junctura*; new to the fauna of Nepal.

***Oroplexia conjunctura* sp. n. (Pl. 155: 12 holotype)**

Trichoridia junctura Hampson: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 109, pl. 84, fig. 42; Yoshimoto, 1995

Tinea 14 (Suppl. 2): 62, fig. 675, pl. 84, fig. 42.

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5841. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, Yurekharka, 3370 m, 14. vi. 1993; 12 ♂ 3 ♀, Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 2 ♂, 5 km S of Somdang, 3100 m, 18. v. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km S of Somdang, 3400 m, 17. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán & G. Ronkay); Solu Khumbu Himal: 28 ♂ 2 ♀, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993; 16 ♂ 9 ♀, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993; 2 ♀, Lamjura Pass, 3500 m, 5. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay, Plante & HNHM). Langtang: 1 ♀, Kyangjin Gompa, 3000 m, 3-5. vi. 1976 (coll. Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 5115 (male), 5842 (female)

Wingspan 30-34 mm. Head, thorax and forewing dark red-brown with violaceous shade, basal and marginal fields somewhat lighter, inner margin widely pale ochreous. Wing pattern sharply defined, antemedial line straight, postmedial line curved in right angle at lower extremity of reniform. Orbicular and reniform stigmata ochreous-greyish, fused with a long stripe running along subcellular vein. Hindwing ochreous-greyish, discal spot, transverse line and wide marginal suffusion darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1200). Uncus short, apically rounded, tegumen low, vinculum short. Fultura inferior with a narrow sclerotized process at middle. Valva elongated, narrow, sacculus short, harpe relatively strong, curved laterally, apex rounded. Ampulla with wide basis and short, acute apex. Aedeagus cylindrical, carina long and narrow. Tube of vesica helicoid with a narrow, serrated plate and a larger, wide-based cornutus medially.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1201). Ovipositor short, weakly sclerotized. Ostium bursae short, wide, with two lobes directed dorsally and laterally, ventral margin rounded. Ductus bursae wide, granulosely sclerotized, cervix bursae helicoid, hyaline, corpus bursae a large, membranous sac.

Diagnosis. *O. conjunctura* sp. n. and *O. junctura* (Hampson, 1894) represent a twin species with presumably sympatric occurrence in the southern Himalayan region. The new species is larger than its sister species, and the orbicular and reniform stigmata are fused with a long subcellular stripe, the hindwing is lighter, with larger discal spot. The female genitalia of *O. conjunctura* sp. n. differ from those of *O. junctura* in its smaller, less sclerotized ostium bursae.

***Oroplexia albimacula* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 13 holotype)*Oroplexia separata*: Yoshimoto, 1995, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 2): pl. 114, fig. 1.

Holotype: ♂, China, Tibet, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6995. Paratypes: China, Tibet: 5 ♀, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994; 2 ♂1 ♀, China, Tibet, 1 km S of Nyalam, 3700 m, 3. x. 1994 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay & Plante). Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range: 4 ♂2 ♀, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995; 2 ♂4 ♀, Tselaphu (Thocaró Buck), 4000 m, 12. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Ganesh Himal: 3 ♀, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 ♂2 ♀, 5 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 25. x. 1995; 2 ♀, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay); 13 specimens, Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; Khurpudanda Mts, Khurpubanjang, 3600 m, 19. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995 (coll. Gyulai, G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995 (coll. Németh); 18 ♂2 ♀, Khurpudanda pass, 3720 m, Khurpudanda pass, 17-18. ix. 1995; 8 ♂, 1 km N of Khurpudanda pass, 3850 m, 19. ix. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 16. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7275, 8828 (males).

Wingspan 35-40 mm. Head, thorax and forewing shining, dark brown, mixed with whitish-ochreous and dark grey, basal and marginal areas lighter red-brownish, apical spot conspicuous, whitish, often with pinkish shade. Wing pattern rather sharp, crosslines double, filled with whitish-ochreous, subterminal whitish, sinuous, more or less continuous. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with whitish, their filling usually lighter than ground colour, often whitish. Hindwing ochreous-whitish, suffused with grey-brown, outer part of marginal area paler; discal spot pale or obsolete.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1202). Uncus very long, slender, tegumen rather short, vinculum rounded. Fultura inferior a wide plate, apical part granulosely sclerotized. Valva elongated, constricted below large, broad, rounded cucullus. Harpe small, ampulla long, strong, acute, originating close to neck of cucullus. Aedeagus slightly arcuate, carina with a large, triangular tooth. Vesica tubular, reclinate, with a terminal cornuti field.

Diagnosis. *O. albimacula* sp. n. belongs to the *O. simulata* (Moore, 1881) - *O. separata* (Moore, 1882) species group. *O. albimacula* sp. n. is similar in size and wing shape to *O. separata* but the forewing is less violaceous, the pattern is more variegated, the stigmata and the apical spot are lighter, more conspicuous; *O. simulata* is larger in size with broader, paler brownish forewings with less variegated pattern. In the male genitalia the harpe of *O. albimacula* sp. n. is the smallest among the mentioned three species, the neck of cucullus of *O. albimacula* sp. n. is wider than in *O. separata*, but much narrower than in *O. simulata*.

Oroplexia euplexina* (Draudt), comb. n.Eumichtis euplexina* Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* 40: 67, pl. V, figs 1,2.

Type material examined: lectotype ♂, here designated, "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan. 22. 9. 1935. H. Höne", Slide No. Boursin Hö: 531.

***Oroplexia variegata* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 16 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7945. Paratypes: Prov. Nantou: 36 ♂26 ♀, 5 km SW of Tayuling, 2900 m, 8, 19. x. 1995; 3 ♂, 1, 7-8. xi. 1996; 10 ♂5 ♀, Tayuling, 2550 m, 7-8. x. 1996; 195 ♂ ♀, 5 km N of Shihmen, Hohuan Pass, 3000 m, 13. x. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995. Prov. Taitung: 1 ♂, 2 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 24. x. 1995; 8 ♂3 ♀, Hsiangyang, Police station, 2320 m, 25-26. x. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7946 (male).

Wingspan 35-39 mm. Ground colour of forewing dark brown, often with intense whitish-grey and ochreous irroration. Wing pattern sharply defined, crosslines double, whitish, subterminal

line defined by a few dark arrowheads. Orbicular and reniform stigmata encircled with whitish-ochreous, their filling often also ochreous or whitish; orbicular regularly rounded.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1204). Uncus very long, apically acute, vinculum short, rounded. Valva elongated, cucullus without neck, apex rounded, corona consisting of weak setae. Harpe tiny, ampulla strong, tapering. Aedeagus curved, carina sclerotized, bearing a small, short, rounded spine. Vesica short, with a relative large cornuti field at middle.

Diagnosis. This externally variable species is closest to the continental sibling, *O. euplexina* (Draudt) and differs from it in the narrower cucullus and shorter costal process of the male genitalia.

***Oroplexia apameoides* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 15 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8438. Paratypes: Lapchi Kang Range: 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, Tselaphu, (Thocaró Buck), 4000 m, 12. ix. 1995. Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995; 8 ♀, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 13. x. 1995; 3 ♀, 5 km NE of Kharidunga, 2950 m, 2-3. x. 1995. Langtang: 1 ♂, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994. Ganesh Himal: 20 specimens, Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17-19. ix. 1995; Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; Gadlang, 2600 m, 22. ix. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km W of Gadrang, 2720 m, 18-19. ix. 1995; 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 14. ix. 1995, 20. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Gothen village, 3150 m, 15. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, Yurekharka village, 3450 m, 16. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, Khurpudanda pass, 3720 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, above Nesim, 2720 m, 21. ix. 1995. China, Tibet, 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, Fábíán, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide No. Hreblay 8439, RL5117m, RL5390m (males), 6826, 8517 (females).

Wingspan 33-36 mm, length of forewing 16-17 mm. Head and thorax dark red-brown, mixed with darker brown and grey, palpi blackish, collar lighter, marked with a few reddish-ochreous; abdomen more greyish; antenna of male ciliate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex pointed, ground colour dark red-brown, basal area slightly, inner part of marginal area conspicuously lighter, ochreous-brownish. Ante- and postmedial lines sinuous, double, filled with ochreous, medial line a dark grey stripe, subterminal ochreous, defined by darker brown. Orbicular and reniform flattened, oblique, encircled with blackish, orbicular filled with lighter brown, reniform with ochreous. Hindwing ochreous, suffused with brown, veins and discal spot also darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1205). Uncus long, slender, acute, tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes large. Fultura inferior triangular with very long, flattened, bar-like apical process, vinculum short, thick. Valva moderately long, apically dilated, cucullus large, rounded, densely setose, corona long. Sacculus short, clavus rounded triangular, wrinkled. Harpe fine, straight, stick-like, costal extension wedge-shaped, relatively short. Aedeagus cylindrical, slightly arcuate, carina with two long, sclerotized laminae, ventral one smooth, lateral one bearing a conical spine. Vesica tubular, recurved dorsally, walls scobinate, terminal part with a small, semiglobular diverticulum, armed with a bundle of fine, long spinules.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *O. euplexina* species group, and its closest relatives are *O. euplexina* (Draudt, 1950), **comb. n.** and *O. variegata* sp. n. *O. apameoides* sp. n. differs from both related species in its narrower forewings with less conspicuous pattern and less defined stigmata, much broader, rounded cucullus, well-developed, stick-like harpe, significantly shorter costal extension, different clavi and fultura and the lack of the numerous small cornuti covering the vesica of *O. euplexina* and *O. variegata*.

Remarks. The species is mentioned as *Rileyian euplexina* by Hacker (1990), and the male

genitalia of the holotype are illustrated in fig. 67b.

***Oroplexia ferruginea* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 14 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5099m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994, leg. G. Csorba & L. Ronkay. Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 8 km W of Godlang, 3050 m, 14. x. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, Gothen village, 15-16. x. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995; 2 ♂1 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 12 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. x. 1995; 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995; 1 ♂1 ♀, Bildikharka, 2900 m, 15-16. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17-18. ix. 1995; 1 ♀, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3420 m, 20-21. ix. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km S of Somdang, 3030 m, 22. ix. 1995. Langtang: 1 ♀, near Chandrabari, 25. ix. 1994, leg. G. Csorba & L. Ronkay. Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 12. x. 1995. The paratypes are in coll. the collectors, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 8586 (male), 8409, 8433 (females).

Wingspan 40-44 mm, length of forewing 19-21 mm. Body elongated, slender, head and thorax dark chocolate-brown, mixed with ochreous and red-brownish hairs, abdomen darker, more greyish; antenna of male ciliate. Forewing elongated, apex pointed, ground colour dark, reddish chocolate-brown, with fine ochreous shining. Wing pattern less conspicuous, ante- and postmedial lines sinuous, double, darker brown, filled with ochreous, subterminal line fine, interrupted, pale ochreous, defined by a few small, brownish arrowheads. Orbicular rounded, reniform larger, flattened, both encircled with dark brown, reniform marked also with whitish spots. Claviform short, rounded, blackish-brown. Hindwing cupreous brown, inner area slightly paler, discal spot present, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1207). Uncus short, slender, pointed, tegumen wide, low, penicular lobes rather small. Fultura inferior large, broadly subdeltoidal, sclerotized, vinculum thick, strong. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus small, rounded, densely setose, with a small process on dorsal surface; corona absent. Sacculus broad, with a small, triangular medial flap, clavus a hairy depression. Harpe strong, curved, flattened, apically slightly dilated, tip rounded. Costal extension long, straight, pointed. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, finely arcuate, carina with a long, apically dentated dorsal bar. Vesica tubular, recurved dorsally, finely scobinate, armed with a small, dentated basal plate and a bundle of fine spinules distally, a small, semiglobular terminal diverticulum also present.

Diagnosis. The new species more resembles some larger *Apamea* species, e. g. *A. aquila* (Donzel, 1837), but the body is less robust, the ovipositor of the female is much longer, finer, the forewing pattern is more obsolete, etc. and the genitalia of the male are strongly dissimilar. *O. ferruginea* sp. n. is rather far from all the species of the genus, the closest relatives are the members of the *O. separata*-group. As compared the male genitalia of *O. ferruginea* sp. n. with those of the *O. separata* and *O. euplexina* species groups, the new species differs very strongly from all relatives in its valval shape, dorsal process of cucullus, strong harpe, but the other features, especially the aedeagus and vesica show the closer relationship with the taxa of these lineages of *Oroplexia*.

***Phlogophora costalis* (Moore)** (Pl. 155: 17)

Chutapha costalis Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 131.

Type material examined: 2 ♂ syntypes, "Darjiling", gen slide Hreblay No. 8371 (coll. NMHU: coll Atkinson), 1 ♂ syntype, gen slide BMNH Noct: 7027 (coll BMNH). The lectotype is designated here: ♂ "Darjiling", gen slide Hreblay No. 8371 (coll. NMHU: coll Atkinson). Holotype of *Phlogophora olivacea* (Leech), China, Pu-tsu-fong (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Ganesh Himal: a large series, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993; Nesukharka, 12 km S of Somdang, 2700 m, 20-21. v. 1995. Annapurna Himal: a large series,

Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994; Bhaleodar, 2400 m, 2 km SE of Nangethanti. 8. x. 1994 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Taplejung area: 3 ♂1 ♀, 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, 9. x. 1994; 6 ♂1 ♀, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5182 (male).

***Phlogophora humilis* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 18 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Taplejung area, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7298. Paratypes: Taplejung area: 31 ♂6 ♀, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994; 5 ♂1 ♀, Nepal, Taplejung area, 1 km NE of Suketar, 2500 m, 9. x. 1994; 3 ♂1 ♀, Tambowa, 2115 m, 12. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: 2 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 14. x. 1995. Kathmandu valley: 3 ♂1 ♀, Phulchouki, 2000-2500 m, Vallée de kathmandu, 6-12. vi. 1977; 1 ♂1 ♀, 28. ix.-4. x. 1983, leg Plante. Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂, Talbagar, 1950 m, 24. vi. 1996 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay, Plante, Szabóky). India, West Bengal: 3 ♂2 ♀, Darjiling, 27-29. ix. 1986, leg. Aulombard & Plante (coll. Plante). Slide No. Plante 1760 (male).

Wingspan 35-39 mm. Very similar to *P. costalis* (Moore, 1882).

Male genitalia (Fig. 1209). Uncus slender, apically dilated, with apex rounded. Tegumen wide, vinculum short, pointed, futura inferior deltoideal. Valva elongated, cucullus triangular, with apex pointed, corona strong. Harpe long, slightly inflated, ampulla with strong, wide basis, but rather short apical process, not beyond saccular margin.

Diagnosis. *P. humilis* sp. n. is similar externally to *P. costalis* (Moore, 1882) and *P. olivacea* (Leech, 1900), but somewhat larger in size, the forewings are more elongated with darker and more contrasty pattern. The male genitalia of the new species differ from those of its sibling species in its longer, narrower valva with acute apex, shorter and wider harpe and longer ampulla which does not beyond the saccular margin.

***Phlogophora nobilis* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 19 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5108m. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 5 ♂5 ♀, Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; 2 ♂1 ♀, Bhaleodar, 2400 m, 2 km SE of Nangethanti, 8. x. 1994. Taplejung area: 5 ♂, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994; Koshi, Terhathum area: 10 ♂9 ♀, Chitre, 2500 m, 17. x. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, G. Ronkay, Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 7297 (male).

Wingspan 39-43 mm, length of forewing 18-20 mm. Head and thorax purplish brown, mixed with dark brown, frons, collar and tegulae marked with deep bluish-green. Abdomen long, slender, greyish; antenna of male shortly biserrate. Forewing long, narrow, with apex pointed, outer margin finely crenulate. Ground colour chocolate-brown, costal stripe lighter, pinkish or violaceous brown large parts of wing covered with deep green (in fresh specimens, fading rapidly into golden-yellowish). Ante- and postmedial lines broad, less sinuous, dark brown, filled with metallic grey, defined with broader-narrower green stripes and patches. Subterminal line less sinuous, interrupted, ochreous-green, defined with dark brown and vivid green. Orbicular and reniform stigmata and suborbicular stigma bright green, defined by dark brown, claviform absent. Hindwing ochreous with a fine pinkish shade, veins and marginal area suffused with red-brownish, latter with a fine lighter stripe.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1210). Uncus rather short, slender, apex acute, tegumen broad, moderately high, penicular lobes large, rounded. Futura inferior deltoideal with triangular apical process, vinculum short, U-shaped. Valva elongated, constricted below cucullus, cucullus long, acute; corona strong. Sacculus broad, short, clavus reduced, harpe very strong, trifid, with relatively short, triangular inner and medially strongly bifurcated, much longer outer extension. Ampulla strong, medium-long, acute. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, carina with two weak, short bars, vesica small, more or less globular, hyaline, distally tapering, recurved ventrally.

Diagnosis. The new species is rather far from all other Palearctic species of the genus, and no similar *Phlogophora* species is known.

***Phlogophora meticolodina* (Draudt) (Pl. 155: 20)**

Trigonophora meticolodina Draudt, 1950, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* **40**: 104, pl. 7, fig. 11.

Type material examined: syntypes from Li-Kiang (China), Provinz Nord Yunnan 10. 8. 1935. H. Höne (coll. MAK, Bonn). Slide No. Hreblay 8327 (male). Additional material: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5533.

***Pareuplexia ruficosta* Warren (Pl. 155: 21)**

Pareuplexia ruficosta Warren, 1911, *Novit. zool.* **18**: 142.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Sikkim (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8010.

***Pareuplexia flammifera* Warren (Pl. 155: 22)**

Pareuplexia flammifera Warren, 1911, *Novit. zool.* **18**: 143.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Sikkim (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 11. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Euplexia pali* sp. n. (Pl. 155: 26 holotype)**

Euplexia lucipara: Chang, 1991, *Illust. Moths Taiwan* (5): 212, fig. 147.

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 1. vi. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7706. Paratypes: Prov. Nantou: 1 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 1. vi. 1995; 3 ♂1 ♀, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 16. iii. 1996, 4-5. viii. 1996; 2 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 27. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 1-2. iv. 1996; 17 ♂41 ♀, Tayuling, 2550 m, 7-8, 11-12. x. 1996. Prov. Miaoli: 1 ♂, 20 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 18. x. 1995 (coll. Csovári, Hreblay, Plante, Thöny).

Wingspan 28-32 mm. The external appearance of the species is very similar to that of *E. lucipara* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *E. vinacea* Sugi, 1982, and the study of the genitalia is necessary for the correct identification.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1216). Uncus bifid, short, wide, apically tapering. Tegumen high, vinculum short, rounded, fultura inferior a simple plate. Valva elongated, constricted below cucullus. Cucullus laterally rounded, apex pointed; corona present. Harpe bifurcate, with a shorter lateral and a much longer dorsal process, costal extension originating near to neck of cucullus, its base a wide, sclerotized plate, process short, acute.

Diagnosis. *E. pali* sp. n. belongs to the *E. lucipara* (Linnaeus, 1758) – *E. cuprea* (Moore, 1874) species group, having bifid uncus. Its sister species is *E. lucipara*, and the distinctive features lie in the male genitalia: the lateral process of the harpe is longer in *E. pali* sp. n., the costal extension is also longer, with acute apex.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Pál Stéger.

***Euplexia cuprea* Moore, stat. rev. (Pl. 155: 23)**

Euplexia cuprea Moore, 1874, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874**: 578.

Euplexia semifascia: Boursin, 1953, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* **43**: pl. 5, fig. 22; Boursin, 1954, *Bull. Soc. Foudad. Ent.* **38**: 92, pl. 3, fig. 20; Hacker, 1990, *Esperiana* **1**: 347.

Type material examined: syntype, Simla (coll. BMNH). Additional material examined: Nepal, Ganesh Himal: 7 ♂2 ♀, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 5 ♂2 ♀, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993, 2. vii. 1993; 1 ♂1 ♀, 10 km S of Lukla, Bupsa, 2300 m, 3. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 2 ♂1 ♀, valley of Kali Gandaki, near Ghasa, 2000 m, 21. vii.

1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 5525, 8863 (males), 5526 (female).

Remarks. This species was published as *E. semifascia* by Boursin (1953, 1954), Hacker & Weigert (1990) and Yoshimoto (1994). On the other hand, Hacker & Weigert mentioned a specimen from Nepal (coll. ZSM), identified by Boursin as *E. cuprea* and the genitalia of *E. semifascia* and *E. cuprea* sensu Boursin differ in the presence of the long, acute costal extension of *E. semifascia*. This "*E. cuprea*" specimen represents most probably an example of *E. lilacina* sp. n. (described below).

***Euplexia lilacina* sp. n.** (Pl. 155: 24 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, near Yurekharka, 3460-3500 m, 11. v. 1995 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5617m. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: a large series from the following localities: 2 km S of Somdang, 3400 m, 17. v. 1995; Bamekharka, 9 km S of Somdang, 2860 m, 19. v. 1995; 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 8. v. 1995; 5 km S of Somdang, 3100 m, 18. v. 1995; near Yurekharka, 3460-3500 m, 11. v. 1995; Kalchet, NE slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995; 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993; Yurekharka, 3370 m, 14. vi. 1993; Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993; Jaisuli Kunda, 4150 m, 16-17. vi. 1993; 1 km W of Somathang, 3850 m, 18. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 4 ♀, 5 km E of Lukla, 3200 m, 27. vi. 1993; 2 ♀, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 30. vi. 1993; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 7 km E of Lukla, 3450 m, 1. vii. 1993. The paratypes are in coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 4543, 8862, 8864, RL5617m (males), 4543 (female).

Wingspan 33-36 mm, length of forewing 14-16 mm. Head and thorax dark reddish-brown with pinkish shade, abdomen more greyish. Forewing elongated, broad, with apex pointed, ground colour shining pinkish-grey, often with fine violaceous shade and variably strong red-brownish irroration. Wing pattern rather sharp, subbasal line defined by strong, blackish triangles, ante- and postmedial lines slightly sinuous, double, medial line a pale, often obsolete stripe. Subterminal line pale pinkish, waved, defined with grey stripes on both sides. Medial area narrow, tapering to inner margin, darkened, violaceous brown or chocolate-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, former extending over subcellular vein, filled with pale pinkish grey, sometimes with a few whitish. Reniform marked with ochreous-whitish; claviform a small, blackish arch. Inner part of marginal area pinkish, darker lines obsolescent or deleted, sinuous. Hindwing shining whitish-ochreous, suffused with brownish-grey, veins, discal spot and transverse line somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1213). Uncus bifid, its arms short, pointed, tegumen narrow, high, penicular lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior deltoidal with finely rounded edges and deep apical incision, vinculum short, broad, U-shaped. Valva elongated, medial part dilated, with large, setose ventral lobe, apical part constricted below cucullus. Cucullus short, small, rounded, corona weak. Sacculus short, wide, clavus a large, rounded, finely dentated lobe. Harpe long, acute, straight, costal extension a large, rounded, sclerotized lobe, with finely dentated margins. Aedeagus tubular, straight, carina slightly scobinate, basal part of vesica more or less globular, with three relatively small, curved, claw-like cornuti, distal part tubular, recurved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1214). Ovipositor short, conical, ostium bursae small, with narrow, sclerotized ventral and somewhat larger but weaker dorsal plate. Ductus bursae tubular, membranous, with a small, folded, sclerotized plate at middle. Cervix bursae globular, hyaline, corpus bursae saccate, without signa.

Diagnosis. *E. lilacina* sp. n., *E. cuprea* and *E. annapurna* sp. n. (described below) are the Nepalese representatives of the *E. lucipara*-group. These three species are rather similar but with good, distinctive external and genital characteristics. *E. lilacina* sp. n. differs from *E. cuprea* in its paler, characteristic pinkish-violaceous forewings and more obsolescent lines of marginal area. The third species, *E. annapurna* sp. n. has shorter, broader forewing with less vivid, usually brownish-grey ground colour, narrower, darker median area and the darkest hindwing. The male

genitalia of the three related species have easily recognizable, distinctive features: the costal extension of *E. lilacina* sp. n. is large, rounded, not acute, the clavus is strongest, the harpe is shortest among the three taxa, the basal part of vesica is more globular, armed with three fine cornuti. The costal extension of *E. annapurna* sp. n. and *E. cuprea* are similarly acute, wedge-shaped, but the harpe of *E. annapurna* sp. n. is significantly longer, the cucullus is much shorter with apex more rounded, not acute, the clavus is less prominent and the two basal cornuti of the vesica are considerably smaller.

The female genitalia of *E. lilacina* sp. n. differ from those of the related species in weaker ostium, membranous ductus bursae, without large, partly sclerotized anterior lobe. The ostium of *E. annapurna* sp. n. is larger, calyculate, and the ductus bursae is stronger than in *E. cuprea* which has short, broad, quadrangular ostium.

***Euplexia annapurna* sp. n. (Pl. 155: 25 holotype)**

Holotype: ♀, Annapurna Himal, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide No. RL5694f. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 3 ♂1 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995, 9-10. vi. 1996; 1 ♂, 10 km SE of Jomsom, 3800 m, 10. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 6 ♂3 ♀, 2 km NW of Kaisang, 3900 m, 21. vi. 1996y (coll. Hreblay, Szabóky). Slide No. RL5618m (male).

Wingspan 30-33 mm, length of forewing 13-16 mm. Head and thorax dark grey-brown, mixed with red-brown and whitish, abdomen lighter, more greyish. Forewing rather short, broad, with apex pointed, ground colour pale brownish grey, irrorated with chocolate-brown, inner half of marginal area with pinkish-grey. Ante- and postmedial lines less sharp, double, slightly sinuous, subterminal line interrupted, pale greyish, defined with darker stripes on both sides. Medial area narrow, tapering to inner margin, dark chocolate-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata large, flattened, former extending over subcellular vein, filled with reddish grey, latter with whitish-ochreous; claviform a small, blackish arch. Hindwing whitish, suffused strongly with brownish-grey, veins, discal spot and transverse line somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1215). Uncus bifid, its arms short, pointed, tegumen narrow, high, peniclar lobes long, narrow. Fultura inferior deltoidal, relatively wide, with deep apical incision, vinculum short, broad, U-shaped. Valva elongated, medial part dilated, with large, setose ventral lobe, apical part constricted below cucullus. Cucullus short, small, rounded with apex finely pointed; corona weak. Sacculus short, wide, clavus with a setose surface. Harpe very long, acute, slightly curved at apical third, costal extension strong, acute, wedge-shaped. Aedeagus tubular, straight, carina slightly scobinate, with a short, sclerotized ventral plate. Vesica tubular, basal part with a large, membranous diverticulum, armed with two bulbed, claw-like cornuti, distal half of vesica scobinate, with long, finely sclerotized longitudinal bars.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1216). Ovipositor short, conical, ostium bursae large, calyculate, sclerotized, margins stronger. Ductus bursae rather short, distal part tubular, sclerotized, proximal part with a large, rounded, gelatinous lateral lobe. Cervix bursae semiglobular, hyaline, corpus bursae saccate.

Diagnosis. The comparison of the three related species, *E. cuprea*, *E. lilacina* sp. n. and *E. annapurna* sp. n. are given in the diagnosis of *E. lilacina* sp. n.

***Euplexia magnirena* Warren (Pl. 155: 27)**

Euplexia magnirena Warren, 1912, *Novit. zool.* **19**: 19.

Type material examined: holotype ♀, Khasia Hills (col. BMNH). Additional material: Nepal, Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Banthanti, 2150 m, 28. iv.-1. v. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 1 ♂, 1. vi. 1996 (coll. G. Ronkay). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 2 km WNW of Muldi (Murre), 2200 m, 7-8. v. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7632 (male).

Euplexia monilis* (Moore) (Pl. 155: 28)Ilattia monilis* Moore, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1881**: 348, pl. 38, fig. 11.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, Sudame, 1250 m, 2-4. v. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8280.

***Transeuplexia violascens* (Boursin) (Pl. 156: 1)**? *Euplexidia violascens* Boursin, 1964, *Veröff. zool. StSamml. Münch.* **8**: 36, pl. 3, fig. 54.

Ganesh Himal: 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay).

Chandata elegantula* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 156: 2 holotype, 3)Chandata elegantula* Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* **45**: 543, fig. 11.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Nepal, Taplejung area, Tambowa, 2115 m, 12. x. 1994 (coll. Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 7350. Additional material: Ganesh Himal: 4 ♂, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995 (coll. Fibiger, Kovács, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. RL5420m (male).

Chandata partita* MooreChandata partita* Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 114, pl. 4, fig. 16.

Type material examined: two ♂ syntypes, Darjeeling (coll. MNHU: coll. Atkinson).

The lectotype is here designated: ♂, "Darjeeling". Slide No. Hreblay 8361 (coll. MNHU).

Remarks. The species is correctly published by Yoshimoto (1982, 1993).

***Chandata pseudopartita* sp. n. (Pl. 156: 4 holotype, 5 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8589. Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 17. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 18-19. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay); 7 ♂ 2 ♀, above Nesim, 2300 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 2 km W of Gholjong, 12. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 8 km W of Godlang, 14. x. 1995; 2 ♂ 5 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 21. x. 1995; 3 ♀, between Godlang and Nesim, 2720 m, 22. x. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Fibiger, Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 8811, RL5421m (males).

Wingspan 30-32 mm. Head and thorax bluish-grey, marked with blackish and whitish, antenna of male bipectinated, that of female filiform. Forewing pale bluish-grey with fine blackish-grey and whitish irroration. Wing pattern rather sharp, blackish, marked with whitish, ante- and postmedial lines double, basal streak short, wide. Medial line a diffuse stripe, subterminal line sinuous, whitish, defined with dark grey. Orbicular and reniform stigmata flattened, white(ish), encircled partly with blackish, with dark grey patches between them and behind reniform. Claviform a fine, distally tapering and curved, more or less C-shaped blackish mark. Hindwing whitish, suffused with dark brownish-grey, veins and marginal area darker, discal spot absent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1218). Uncus long, proximal part slender, distally slightly dilated, flattened, apex pointed. Tegumen high, penicular lobes large, vinculum short, rounded, fultura inferior small, pentagonal. Valva elongated, constricted at distal third. Cucullus wide, acute triangular, corona strong. Harpe strong, flattened, finger-like, with rounded tip, costal extension long, fine, acute. Aedeagus short, distal third finely curved, dorsal and lateral parts covered with fine spinules. Vesica short, broad, basal part with a serrated plate, distal part with a fine, acute, wide-based cornutus.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *C. c-nigrum* Yoshimoto, 1982, and *C. partita* (Moore, 1882). *C. pseudopartita* sp. n. differs externally from the allied taxa in its more sharply defined orbicular and reniform stigmata, the different, less C-shaped claviform and the generally darker, more variegated forewing. In the male genitalia the new species has stronger, longer harpe than in case of the related species, and the costal extension is also longer, having acute apex.

***Euplexidia metexotica* sp. n.** (Pl. 156: 6 paratype)

Holotype: ♀, Annapurna Himal, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995; 1 ♀, Banthanti, 2500 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 16 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. vii. 1995 (coll. Behounek, Hreblay). Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 8014, 8228, RL5482m (males), RL5529f (female).

Wingspan 35-37 mm, length of forewing 16-18 mm. Ground colour of forewing deep olive-brown, suffused with dark mossy green, medial area darker grey-brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata lighter, greenish; claviform a long, blackish streak. Hindwing greyish-brown, marginal suffusion somewhat darker, discal spot small, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1219). Uncus stout, relatively long, pointed. Tegumen high, vinculum very short, U-shaped. Valva rather short, distally dilated, cucullus short slightly pointed, corona absent. Saccus short, clavus and harpe reduced. Costal margin with a large, acute extension, situated subapically. Aedagus thick, short, carina with a narrow, eversible sclerite originated from a small rounded plate. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved, with a sclerotized, rugulose bar at medial edge.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1220). Ovipositor narrow, rather weak, ostium bursae sclerotized, broad, trapezoidal with rounded proximal edge. Ductus bursae short, flattened, smoothly sclerotized, joined to cervix bursae with a narrower, membranous neck. Cervix bursae hyaline, broad, half-moon-shaped, corpus bursae spacious, sacculiform, finely scobinate.

Diagnosis. The new species is a sympatric sibling of *E. inextotica* Yoshimoto, 1993, differing from it in significantly larger size, more greenish forewing pattern, more sinuous crosslines and broader medial area. The genital differences are relatively small: the uncus of *E. metexotica* sp. n. is longer, narrower, the costal extension is situated more proximally, its tip is not beyond valval apex and the coiling of vesica starts oppositely. In the female genitalia the ostium of *E. metexotica* sp. n. is broader but shorter, more trapezoidal, the ductus bursae is narrower, somewhat longer.

***Euplexidia venosa* (Moore), comb. n.**

Dianthoecia venosa Moore, 1882 in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 124.

Euplexidia jiriensis Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1.): 111, fig. 510, pl. 85, fig 8, **syn. n.**

The syntypes of the *Euplexidia* species described by Moore had been checked in NMHU and BMNH. It was found, that *Euplexidia venosa* and *E. jiriensis* are conspecific. The lectotype of *E. venosa* is here designated: ♂, "Darjiling, coll. Atkinson", Slide No. Hreblay 8367 (coll. MNHU).

***Euplexidia literata* (Moore) (Pl. 156: 8)**

Dianthoecia literata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 124.

Euplexidia illiterata Yoshimoto, 1987, *Tyô Ga* 38: 101, figs 9, 16, 25, **syn. n.**

Type material examined: syntype ♂ of *literata*, Darjeeling (BMNH), two ♂ syntypes, Darjeeling, without abdomen (MNHU). Additional material examined: 1 ♂, Darjeeling, coll. Atkinson, without type label (MNHU).

Remarks. The only syntype specimen having abdomen (and genitalia) is designated here as lectotype: ♂, Darjeeling (coll. BMNH). Slide BMNH Noct. No. 9670. This specimens is

conspecific with the holotype of *E. illiterata* Yoshimoto, 1987.

***Euplexidia periculosa* sp. n.**

Holotype: ♂, "Darjiling, coll. Atkinson" (coll. MNHU). Slide No. Hreblay 8368.

Description. The external appearance of the species of the *E. literata* species group is very similar, no key features are found but there are good, distinctive ones in the genitalia of both sexes.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1221). Uncus short, slender, medially somewhat thicker. Tegumen low, vinculum short, strong, U-shaped. Fultura high, subtriangular. Valva short, more or less triangular, apically slightly curved, cucullus small, rounded, corona absent. Sacculus large, broad, clavus extremely large, densely setose. Aedagus cylindrical, distally curved, carina with a strong but small sclerotized plate. Basal part of vesica short tube, medial part spacious with a globular diverticulum and a long row of tooth-like, small cornuti continuing terminad.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from any other *Euplexidia* in its shortest and widest valva, large clavus, and the presence of a long row of cornuti in the vesica.

***Euplexidia thailandica* Yoshimoto, stat. n.**

Euplexidia literata thailandica Yoshimoto, 1987, *Tyô Ga* 38: 99, figs 8, 15, 24.

This species has long been considered as *E. literata* (Moore), see Yoshimoto (1987).

***Euplexidia semivirens* sp. n. (Pl. 156: 9 paratype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5531f. Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 5 ♂5 ♀, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994; 1 ♂, Ulleri, 1900 m, 3. x. 1994; 1 ♀, 2 km N of Landrung, 1540 m, 8. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, Bagarchap, 2200 m, 9. vi. 1996; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Chame, 2600 m, 10. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Gyulai, Hreblay, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. RL5489m (male).

Wingspan 35-37 mm, length of forewing 15-17 mm. Head, thorax and forewing brownish-grey, irrorated with dark mossy-green, inner half of marginal area suffused with violaceous grey. Wing pattern rather diffuse, crosslines double, less sinuous, subterminal line ochreous-greenish, strongly waved. Orbicular and reniform stigmata less conspicuous, small, flattened, encircled partly with blackish-brown, filled often with greenish. Claviform large, rounded, dark brown. Hindwing ochreous-grey, suffused with darker greyish-brown, discal spot and transverse line pale but visible, veins and marginal area somewhat darker.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1222). Uncus long, slender, tegumen low, penicular lobes small. Fultura inferior large, trapezoidal, vinculum long, fine, U-shaped. Valva elongated, apically tapering, distal part narrow, arcuate, apex rounded, corona absent. Sacculus long, broad, clavus a slightly prominent, flattened lobe. Harpe reduced to its weak basal plate, subapical costal extension slender, short, slightly arcuate. Aedeagus long, cylindrical, carina with a sclerotized lateral lobe continuing in a longer, sclerotized bar. Vesica broadly tubular, coiling in a half-helix, basal part with an elongated, wrinkled, sclerotized plate, medial and terminal parts scobinate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1223). Ovipositor short, conical, rather weak, ostium bursae large, sclerotized, slightly asymmetric, infundibuliform, terminated in a quadrangular, laterally slightly rounded part. Ductus bursae short, flattened, medial part smoothly sclerotized, cervix bursae long, membranous, curved, corpus bursae long, saccate, with broader, rounded fundus.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles externally *E. pallidivirens* Yoshimoto, 1987, and *E. angusta* Yoshimoto, 1987, and the genitalia show closer relationship with *E. angusta*. *E. semivirens* sp. n. differs from *E. angusta* in its less variegated forewings with paler, less violaceous-greyish inner part of marginal field, more darkened stigmata and more brownish

hindwing. The male genitalia of these two species are also very similar but the uncus of *E. semivirens* sp. n. is longer, the valva is more elongated with narrower, more arcuate distal part, the costal extension is somewhat thicker, and the sclerotized plate of the carina is larger, stronger. In the female genitalia *E. semivirens* sp. n. has stronger, broader but somewhat shorter ostium bursae.

Olivenebula confecta (Walker) (Pl. 156: 10)

Triphaena confecta Walker, 1858, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 15: 1705.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8265 (male).

Chlorognesia glaucochlora (Hampson) (Pl. 156: 11)

Ancara glaucochlora Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 226.

Ganesh Himal: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay, Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 5169 (male).

Trachea tibetensis (Warren) (Pl. 156: 12)

Eplexia tibetensis Warren, 1912, *Novit. zool.* 19: 27.

Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, Somathang, 3270 m, 15. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5507 (male).

Trachea albinota (Moore) (Pl. 156: 13)

Hadena albinota Moore, 1876, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1876: 58.

Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay).

***Trachea belastigma* sp. n.** (Pl. 156: 14 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Banthanti, 2500 m, 25. vii. 1995 (col. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Annapurna Himal: 6 ♂, between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Kalinchok area: 1 ♀, 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 1 ♂, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Solu Khumbu Himal: 2 ♂, Lukla, 2800 m, 26. vi. 1993, 2. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay & Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 5874, 7663, 8020, RL5244 m (males).

Wingspan 29-31 mm, length of forewing 14-15 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, mixed with vivid mossy green, antenna of male finely ciliate; abdomen paler, greyish brown, anal tuft yellowish. Forewing short, broad, with apex pointed, ground colour dark brown with violaceous shade, basal and marginal areas suffused with green. Antemedial line obsolete, wavy, darker brown, postmedial line fine, bluish-grey, sinuous, subterminal line rather indistinct, strongly sinuous, defined by light green and dark brown. Orbicular and reniform stigmata vivid mossy green, fused along subcellular vein, suborbicular stigma a short, oblique, silvery-white streak. Hindwing suffused with dark grey-brown, inner area somewhat lighter, transverse line and discal spot diffuse, darker brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1224). Uncus short, thick, tegumen weak, moderately high, penicular lobes small, rounded. Fultura inferior relatively narrow, cordiform with very small apical incision, vinculum short, strong. Valva long, curved at middle, margins almost parallel. Cucullus long, apically rounded, dorsal half densely hairy, corona reduced. Sacculus short, clavus reduced, harpe long, acute, horn-like, costal extension fine, long, acute. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, ventral edge of carina bill-like but short. Vesica tubular, very short, basal part broader, armed with a field of small, wide-based cornuti, distal end with a large, curved, bulbed cornutus and a dozen of long, straight, acute spines.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *T. albinota* (Moore, 1867), occurring partly sympatrically in Nepal. *T. belastigma* sp. n. is smaller in size, and the forewing is shorter, more quadrangular, the wing pattern is more indistinct and the white stigma is smaller, dot-like. The

male genitalia of the two species are very close but the fultura inferior of the new species is narrower, with significantly smaller apical incision, the harpe is shorter, apically less curved and the costal extension is longer, finer.

***Karana gemmifera* (Walker) (Pl. 156: 15)**

Plusia gemmifera Walker, 1858, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 12: 934.

Karana gemmifera: Yoshimoto, 1992, *Tinea* 13 (Suppl. 2): 61, pl. 13, fig. 31.

Langtang, 1 ♀, 5 km NNE of Dhunche, Barkhu, 1835 m, 16. ix. 1994; 3 ♂1 ♀, Nepal, Taplejung area, Tambowa, 2115 m, 12. x. 1994. Slide Hreblay 6911, 6913 males, 6701, 6912 females (coll. Hreblay, Yoshimoto).

***Karana similis* Moore, stat. rev. (Pl. 156: 16)**

Kerana [sic] *similis* Moore, 1888, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1888: 407.

Ganesh Himal: 9 ♂2 ♀, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2300 m, 13. vi. 1993. Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂1 ♀, 10 km S of Lukla, Bupsa, 2300 m, 3. vii. 1993. E Nepal: a short series, Janakpur Dolakha, Deolari, 2800 m, 25. v.-7. vi. 1994, leg M. S. Limbu (coll. Hreblay, Yoshimoto). Slide Nos Hreblay 5515, 7140 (males), 5516, 7142 (females).

Remarks. This species is externally very similar to *K. gemmifera*, but the antemedial line is narrower and metallic greenish irroration is stronger in the whole forewing. The male genitalia differ in the shape of the bifurcate harpe of the right valva, the bifurcation of which is closer to the base in *K. similis*, the outer arm is longer, more, S-shaped. The distal part of the ductus bursae of *K. similis* is somewhat longer than in *K. gemmifera*.

***Karana decorata* Moore (Pl. 156: 17)**

Karana decorata Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 106.

Type material examined: holotype ♀, "Darjiling" (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 6658. Additional material examined: 1 ♂, Sikkim, O. Möller (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 6657 (male).

This species has not recorded from Nepal yet.

***Karana jutka* sp. n. (Pl. 156: 18)**

Karana decorata: Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 112, pl. 85, fig. 12.

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Taplejung area, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 6851. Paratypes: 11 ♂2 ♀, the same locality and data; 1 ♂, Jiri, 20-21. x. 1992; Mechi, Taplejung area: 2 ♂, Kare Banjang, 2250 m, 2. xi. 1996 (coll. Hreblay, Plante, G. Ronkay, Yoshimoto). Slide Nos Hreblay 6853 (male), 6852, 6854 (females).

Wingspan 32-36 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, irrorated with white scales, antenna of both sexes filiform. Forewing dark brown, with bright rufous-ochre shining. Subbasal and antemedial lines sinuous, white, defined by black at outer side, postmedial line diffuse; marginal field dark, marmorate. Stigmata shining white, encircled with black, orbicular small, rounded, reniform with a black spot in the middle, claviform and basal streak relatively wide. Hindwing dark brown in both sexes, discal spot and transverse line indistinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1228). Uncus very short, thin, pointed, tegumen rather high, penicular lobes with large, flattened, blackish scales; vinculum wide, rounded. Fultura inferior a large, rounded quadrangular plate. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus slightly dilated, with a fine, pointed triangular tip. Corona represented by a large, setose field and a strong, large spine at ventral edge. Harpe asymmetric, left one short, straight, right one bifurcated, inner arm short, pointed, outer arm much longer, almost straight, apically slightly curved. Aedeagus rather short, thick, carina relatively weak, ventral plate bill-shaped. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved ventrally, medial part scobinate, basal third with a large, tubular diverticulum, medial area with a conical

diverticulum bearing a long, bar-like, apically finely dentated cornutus and a granulose field oppositely, terminal third with a short diverticulum.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1229). Ovipositor short, weak, ostium wide, sclerotized, shortly funnel-like. Ductus bursae long, distal part flattened, smoothly sclerotized, with a long, strong lateral bar extending into cervix bursae. Cervix bursae conical with rounded apical part, partly smoothly sclerotized and ribbed, corpus bursae rounded, without signa.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *K. decorata* Moore, 1882, and *K. metallica* Boursin, 1970, differing from them externally in its relatively smaller size and the rufous-ochre shining of the forewing, in the male genitalia in its different shape of both harpe, and the shorter, wider tube of vesica; the granulose-spinulose field of vesica is absent in *K. decorata*.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mrs Judit Hreblay.

***Karana prima* sp. n.** (Pl. 156: 19)

Holotype: ♂, "Siao-Lou, Chasseurs Indigènes, du P. Dejean, 1903" (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 6681 (=BM Noct N: 15531). Paratypes: China, Tibet: 6♂5♀, Siao-Lou, Chasseurs Indigènes, du P. Dejean, 1902-1903; 1♂3♀, "Tien Tsuen, Chasseurs Indigènes, du P. Dejean, 1903"; 1♀, "Chasseurs Indigènes des Missionnaires de Ta-t sien-lou, 1906"; 1♀, "Chasseurs Indigènes de Ta-t sien-lou, Récolte de 1910"; 1♀, "Frontière orientale du Thibet, Chasseurs Indigènes du P. Diéreau, 1905" (coll. BMNH). Slide No. Hreblay 6682 (female) (= BM Noct N: 15532).

Wingspan 36-42 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, irrorated with white, antenna filiform in both sexes. Forewing dark blackish-brown, with fine metallic greenish shining. Basal streak long, antemedial line white, almost straight. Orbicular and claviform stigmata minute, white, reniform large, white, with a few black scales inside. Hindwing of male pale grey, marginal suffusion wide, dark, discal spot and transverse line present; that of female almost unicolorous dark grey-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1230). Uncus very short, thin, pointed, tegumen rather high, penicular lobes with large, flattened, blackish scales; vinculum wide, rounded. Fultura inferior a large, rounded quadrangular plate. Valva elongated, apically tapering, cucullus slightly dilated, rounded. Corona represented by a large, setose field and a strong, large spine at ventral edge. Harpe almost symmetric, bifurcated, both arms somewhat shorter in left side. Aedeagus rather short, cylindrical, carina with weak, bill-like ventral plate and a lateral bar extending far into vesica. Vesica broadly tubular, recurved, distal end with a semiglobular, scobinate diverticulum, bearing a bar-like, long, apically finely dentated cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1231). Ovipositor short, weak, ostium bursae sclerotized, funnel-like. Ductus bursae long, flattened, sclerotized, with a stronger medial lamina continuing into cervix bursae. Cervix bursae conical, strongly ribbed, finely, smoothly sclerotized, corpus bursae elliptical, membranous, without signa.

Diagnosis. *K. prima* sp. n. differs from the other taxa of the genus in its generally darker forewing, very small orbicular and claviform and clear white, large reniform stigmata. In the male genitalia, the almost symmetric, bifurcate harpe is unique within the genus. Presumably this is the most ancient known member of the genus, displaying closer relationship with the sister genus, *Yula* Bethune-Baker, 1906, the species of which have symmetric valva with rounded cucullus, but the harpe is reduced.

***Xenotrachea atra* sp. n.** (Pl. 156: 20 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Solu Khumbu Himal, 10 km S of Lukla, Bupsa, 2300 m, 3. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 5856. Paratype: 1♂, the same locality and data (coll. Plante).

Head and thorax dark brown, marked with some ochreous-whitish, antenna of male filiform. Forewing short, broad, ground colour blackish brown. Wing pattern obsolete, only some parts of large orbicular and reniform stigmata marked with a few whitish scales and subterminal line defined by a row of ochreous spots. Hindwing dark brown, discal spot and transverse line indistinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1226). Uncus long, curved, pointed, tegumen high, penicular lobes large, futura inferior a quadrangular plate with sclerotized, triangular lateral extensions; vinculum short, pointed. Valva elongated, slender, cucullus long, triangular, pointed, corona strong. Harpe strong, thick, slightly arcuate, apex pointed. Aedeagus short, thick, ventral plate of carina strong, bill-like, finely dentated. Vesica short, inflated, armed with two strong, bulbed cornuti.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from the other members of the genus in its almost unicolorous, dark forewing with large orbicular and reniform stigmata. The closest species is *X. albidisca* (Moore, 1867), but in the male genitalia of *O. atra* has longer uncus, more elongated valva, shorter, acute apex of harpe and two strong, bulbed cornuti in the vesica.

***Xenotrachea albidisca pseudodisca* ssp. n.** (Pl. 156: 21 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov Miaoli, 20 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 18. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7992. Paratypes: Prov Miaoli: 1 ♂, 20 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 18. x. 1995. Prov. Taoyuan: 2 ♂, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 18. v. 1995; 2 ♀, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 24-25. v. 1995; 1 ♂, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 31. v. 1995; 2 ♂, 14 km E of Fuhsing, 800 m, 4. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 16 km E of Fuhsing, 870 m, 5. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Ming-Chyr Forest Recreation Area, 1160 m, 17-18. iii. 1996. Prov. Taitung: 1 ♀, 5 km NW of Lirao, 1760 m, 28. v. 1995; 1 ♂, 7 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 20. iii. 1996. Prov. Kaoshiung: 2 ♀, 16m km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 23. x. 1995; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 16m km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 25. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 26m km SE of Taoyuan, 1370 m, 19. iii. 1996. Prov. Nantou: 2 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 26-27. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 15 km N of Puli, 500 m, 28. ii. 1996. Prov. Pingtung: 1 ♂, 10 km SE of Mutan, 470 m, 7-8. iii. 1996. The paratypes are in coll. Csovári, Fábíán, Hreblay, Plante, Thöny. Slide No. Hreblay 8734, 8753 (males).

Diagnosis. The new subspecies differs from the nominotypical race in its significantly smaller, less conspicuous whitish patch around the reniform stigma.

Xenotrachea chrysochlora (Hampson) (Pl. 156: 22)

Trachea chrysochlora Hampson, 1908, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 7: 143, pl. 111, fig. 10. Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂, 3 km NE of Sunpati, 2330 m, 13. vi. 1993; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995; 1 ♂, 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995; 1 ♂, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 20. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 5174, 8071, 8084, 8276 (males), 8072 (female).

Xenotrachea disseminata Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 156: 23 paratype)

Xenotrachea disseminata Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 544, figs 13-14. Type material examined: holotype ♂, Nepal, Taplejung area, Tambowa, 2115 m, 12. x. 1994, Slide No. Hreblay 7334. Additional material examined: Taplejung area: 3 ♂ 1 ♀, Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7335 (male).

Xenotrachea aureoviridis (Moore) (Pl. 156: 24)

Hadena aureoviridis Moore, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1867: 59, pl. 6, fig. 11. Kalinchok area: 1 ♂, 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8036 (male).

Cosmia flavifimbria (Hampson) (Pl. 157: 1)

Calymnia flavifimbria Hampson, 1910, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Colln Br. Mus.* 9: 193.

Ganesh Himal: a long series, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 21. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: a long series, 1 km NW of Chitre, 2300 m, 23. vii. 1995; between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995; Banthanti, 2500 m, 25. vii. 1995 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM).

Remarks. *C. flavifimbria* is described from Kashmir. The populations occurring in the southern Himalayan range ("ab. *suffusa* Warren, ab. n.", 1913, in Seitz) have generally darker colouration of both wings.

***Hadjina pyroxantha* (Hampson) (Pl. 157: 2)**

Polia pyroxantha Hampson, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 202.

Kalinchok area: a short series, 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Euchalcia nepalina* Hreblay & Plante (Pl. 157: 3 holotype)**

Euchalcia nepalina Hreblay & Plante, 1995, *Lambillionea* 45: 545, figs 16-17.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, paratype ♀, Nepal, Ganesh Himal, 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay, Plante). Slide Nos Hreblay 6709 (male), 6710 (female). Additional material examined: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7653 (male).

***Loboplusia vanderweelei* Roepke (Pl. 157: 4)**

Loboplusia vanderweelei Roepke, 1941, *Zool. Meded. Leiden* 23: 27, pl. 2, fig. 8.

Autographa pokhara Dufay, 1973, *Ergeb. Forsch. Unternehm. Nepal Himalaya* 4: 392.

Arun valley: 1 ♂, 12 km N of Chitrei, 2600 m, 31. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay).

***Plusia* (s. l.) *chariessa* Dufay (Pl. 157: 5)**

Plusia chariessa Dufay, 1970, *Bull. mens. Soc. linn. Lyon* 39: 106.

Kathmandu valley: 1 ♀, Kathmandu, 1235 m, 14-15. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay).

***Autographa dudgeoni* (Hampson) (Pl. 157: 6)**

Phytometra dudgeoni Hampson, 1913, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus.* 13: 544, pl. 238, fig. 29.

Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♀, 20 km SE of Jiri, Bhandar, 2125 m, 6. vii. 1993 (coll. Hreblay).

***Antoculeora locuples* (Oberthür) (Pl. 157: 7)**

Plusia locuples Oberthür, 1881, *Études Lépid. comp.* 5: 85, pl. 9, fig. 3.

Ganesh Himal, 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994 (coll. Hreblay).

Remarks. *A. locuples* has a partly overlapping area with *A. ornaticissima* (Walker, 1858) in Nepal, occurring in the higher elevations in the mid- and late summer periods.

? *Abrostola* "obscura" Dufay (Pl. 157: 9)

Abrostola obscura Dufay, 1957, *Bonn. zool. Beitr.* 8: 313, fig. 6.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Slide No. RL5100f.

Remarks. A single female specimen of this species was found in Nepal, which is closely related to *A. obscura*, but the genitalia of which differ from those of *A. obscura* in several details. This specimen represents presumably a distinct, undescribed species but additional material, including the opposite sex is necessary to solve this problem.

***Mithila lichenosa* Moore (Pl. 157: 11)**

Mithila lichenosa Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 157.

Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, near Nayapool village, 1520 m, 7. iv. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Ganesh

Himal: 1 ♀, 7 km W of Godlang, 2950 m, 20. ix. 1995 (coll. Herczig). Slide Nos RL5164m (male), RL5387f (female).

Remarks. A poorly known species, related to the genera *Amphipyra*, *Pyrois* and *Perinaenia*. First record from Nepal.

Amphipyra Ochsenheimer, 1816

The *Amphipyra* fauna of the southern Himalayan region appears as rich in autochthonous species, practically no common species even with the west-Himalayan, eastern-south-eastern Tibetan (Sichuan, Yunnan), Central Chinese and the Pacific faunas, including Taiwan. The investigations on the type materials of the species described from these regions suggest that most species groups of the genus had an allopatric speciation process in these regions and the sympatric occurrence of two or more species belonging to the same phyletic line is exceptional (e. g. *A. monolitha* and *A. porphyrea* sp. n., the species of the *A. pyramidea* group in the Pacific area).

Amphipyra monolitha Guenée

Amphipyra monolitha Guenée, 1852, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insectes* (Lépid.) 6: 414.

Type material examined: holotype ♂, Silhet (coll. BMNH). Slide No. BMNH Noct: 4774m.

Remarks. The species has been confused with the eastern sibling species of *A. pyramidea* (Linnaeus, 1768), the taxonomic interpretation of which is still unclear but most probably *A. surnia* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, is a valid name for the species occurring in the Pacific area.

Amphipyra suryai Yoshimoto

Amphipyra suryai Yoshimoto, 1994, *Tinea* 14 (Suppl. 1): 116, pl. 85, fig. 29.

A large series from the following localities of the Nepal Himalaya: Ganesh Himal: 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994; near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995. Langtang: between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994; near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994. Kalinchok area: 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995; 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Annapurna Himal: Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994; 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994. Slide Nos. Hreblay 6932, 6965, 7688, 7696, RL5616m (males).

Remarks. This species is rather far from the species of the *pyramidea*-group, and seems as a widespread southern Himalayan species, occurring sympatrically with its close relative *A. porphyrea* sp. n., described below.

Amphipyra porphyrea sp. n. (Pl. 157: 13 paratype, 14 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Annapurna Himal, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 17-18. vii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: a large series from various localities of Nepal as follows: Annapurna Himal: between Ghorepani and Nangethanti, 2600 m, 24. vii. 1995; Banthanti, 2500 m, 25. vii. 1995; Bhaleodar, 2 km SE of Nangethanti, 2400 m, 8. x. 1994; Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994. Ganesh Himal: near Godlang, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995, 21. x. 1995; Gothen village, 3150 m, 20. x. 1995; Bildikharka, 2900m, 15. ix. 1995; Corikharka, 3000 m, 16. ix. 1995; Khalcapkharka, 3400 m, 17. ix. 1995; Kausing Danda Mts, above Khurpudanda, 4100 m, 19. ix. 1995; Sanlaggothe, 3400 m, 21. ix. 1995; Gadlang, 2600 m, 22. ix. 1995; 2 km NW of Nesim, 2300 m, 23-24. ix. 1995; 2 km E of Thangjet, 2260 m, 17. ix. 1994, 20. vii. 1995; 2 km W of Thangjet, 2300 m, 23. ix. 1994, 21. vii. 1995; Khurpudanda Pass, 3600 m, 22. vii. 1995; 1 km E of Somdang, 3850 m, 23. vii. 1995; 3 km SE of Somdang, 3450 m, 25. vii. 1995; 16 km S of Somdang, 2500 m, 26. vii. 1995; 1 km S of Somdang, 3180 m, 21. ix. 1994; 1 km E of Yurekharka, 3300 m, 22. ix. 1994. Langtang: near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994; 3 km SE of Syabru, 2820 m, 27. ix. 1994. Kalinchok area: 6 km NNE of Muldi (Murre), 2835 m, 5. viii. 1995; 6 km SW of

Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995. Lapchi Kang Range: 4 km NE of Chilangka, (Tham Dada), 2600 m, 10. ix. 1995; 3 km SW of Tselaphu, (Kalow), 3100 m, 14. ix. 1995. Taplejung area: Lal Kharka, 2250 m, 10. x. 1994. China, Tibet: 8 km S of Nyalam, 3220 m, 4. x. 1994. The paratypes are in coll. Csovári, Fábíán, Fibiger, Gyulai, Herczig, Hreblay, Kovács, Plante, G. Ronkay & HNHM. Slide Nos Hreblay 6747, 6974, 7208, 7687, 7689, 7697, 7315, 8208 (males), 6815 (female).

Wingspan 57-62 mm, length of forewing 25-28 mm. Head and thorax shining blackish-brown, mixed with some red-brownish and ochreous, abdomen somewhat lighter, with whitish-ochreous intersegmental ridges. Forewing elongated, narrow, apex finely rounded, ground colour blackish brown with violaceous or red-brownish shining and a fine greenish shade and a scarce ochreous-greyish irroration. Antemedial line diffuse, wavy, medial line a broad, dark stripe, darkest part of wing, postmedial line rather strong, sinuous, blackish, defined by a lighter greyish outer stripe. Orbicular and reniform missing, cell with an irregular, blackish-brown patch at middle. Hindwing bright rufous-brown, costal part and cilia grey-brown. Underside of forewing shining blackish-grey, inner area lighter, hindwing ochreous with broad rufous marginal and blackish-grey costal suffusion; discal spot diffuse, large.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1234). Uncus thick, rather short, laterally flattened, with a conspicuous, rounded, subapical hump. Tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes long. Fultura inferior a small, half-moon-shaped plate, vinculum strong, long, more or less V-shaped. Valva elongated, narrow, medially dilated, apically slightly tapering. Cucullus short, triangular, finely pointed, setose; corona reduced. Saccus very long, narrow, clavus a small, rounded, setose lobe; harpe reduced. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, ventral edge of carina shortly bill-like. Vesica spacious, upturned, basal part scobinate, with a small field of fine denticles, medial part with a long, more or less continuous, proximally double row of long, fine, pin-like, bulbed cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1235). Ovipositor medium-long, conical, posterior papillae elongated. Ostium bursae rounded, hyaline, with a small, quadrangular sclerotized plate, bearing a tiny medial peak. Ductus bursae long, tubular, membranous, with fine crests and wrinkles. Bursa copulatrix a very long, narrow, membranous, partly finely scobinate sac, cervical part with ductus seminalis originating from middle of bursa; signa absent.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *A. suryai*, but larger in size, the forewing pattern is somewhat stronger and the hindwing underside is different, ochreous with rufous-brown marginal suffusion, while more or less unicolorous red-brownish in *A. suryai*. The male genitalia are similar to those of the type of *A. monolitha* (Fig. 1233) and *suryai*, but easily distinguishable by the much shorter, thicker, humped uncus, besides this, the valva is somewhat shorter, medially broader and the long row of cornuti is regularly more continuous, consisting of a larger number of cornuti. The genitalia of the second, externally similar species, *A. microlitha* differ very strongly in almost all features, being typical for the genus.

***Amphipyra microlitha* sp. n.** (Pl. 157: 12 holotype)

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Lapchi Kang Range, 4 km SW of Tselaphu (Doupseyding), 3000 m, 15. ix. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7991.

Wingspan 43 mm. Antenna filiform. Head, thorax and forewing dark, patternless, shining brown, only some parts of postmedial line can be recognized. Hindwing uniformly reddish-brown with intense greasy shining. Underside of forewing dark greyish-brown, hindwing reddish below costa, discal spot present, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1236). Uncus strong, long, dilated at middle, apex rounded. Tegumen rather low, narrow, fultura inferior a rounded plate, vinculum, medium-long, rounded. Valva asymmetric, right valva somewhat larger, both relatively short, wide, apically strongly tapering, cucullus small, finely rounded; harpe represented by a minute crest. Aedeagus short, thick,

carina with a long, sclerotized, apically rounded extension. Vesica short, inflated, armed with a few tiny basal cornuti and a large distal cornuti field consisting of basally partly joined, strong cornuti.

Diagnosis. *A. microlitha* sp. n. resembles externally *A. suryai* Yoshimoto, but smaller in size and the postmedial line is more obsolete. The male genitalia are quite dissimilar as compared with those of the members of the *A. monolitha-suryai* species group, showing some slight similarity with those of *A. strigata* Fletcher, 1968, but the valval shape and the armature of the vesica are also strongly different.

***Amphipyra cupreipennis* Moore (Pl. 157: 15)**

Amphipyra cupreipennis Moore, 1882, in Hewitson & Moore, *Descr. new Indian lepid. Insects Colln late Mr Atkinson*: 155.

Type material examined: ♂ and ♀ syntypes, Darjeeling, (MNHU). Additional material examined: a long series from the following localities: Taplejung area: near Patibhara peak, 3155 m, 13-14. x. 1994. Kalinchok area: 6 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3160 m, 6. viii. 1995; 4 km SW of Kalinchok peak, 3000 m, 7. viii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Langtang: near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994. Annapurna Himal: Nangethanti, 2500 m, 4. x. 1994; between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994; 2 km E of Ghorepani, 2900 m, 7. x. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide Nos Hreblay 7336, 7691 (males).

Remarks. The two syntypes are not conspecific, both are females (not a male and a female!), the smaller one is identical with *A. monolitha* while the larger female represents the species known recently as *A. cupreipennis*. To preserve the name for this taxon, this larger female syntype is designated here as lectotype: "Darjiling", Slide No. Hreblay 8360 (coll. MNHU).

***Amphipyra herczigi* sp. n. (Pl. 157: 18 paratype, 19 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Langtang, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Paratypes: Langtang: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994; 3 ♂, between Cholang Pati and Dimsa, 3500 m, 26. ix. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM). Ganesh Himal: 1 ♀, Gothen village, 3050 m, 20. x. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♀, 17-18. ix. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay); 1 ♀, 2 km E of Thangjet, 2165 m, 16. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8866 (male).

Wingspan 54-56 mm, length of forewing 25-26 mm. Head and thorax dark blackish-brown, abdomen somewhat lighter, mixed with some red-brownish and ochreous, abdomen somewhat lighter. Forewing broad, high, apex finely rounded, ground colour dark chocolate-brown with fine ochreous-bronze shining and scarce light greyish irroration. Wing pattern reduced, only a darker patch between places of stigmata and some parts of postmedial line visible. Hindwing unicolorous, dark brown with reddish-bronze shade. Underside of wings dark greyish-brown with intense greasy shining, inner areas irrorated with ochreous, transverse line and discal spot diffuse but visible.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1238). Uncus long, very strong, medially dilater, apically slightly tapering, hump small, rounded. Tegumen high, narrow, penicular lobes long. Fultura inferior a small, half-moon-shaped plate, vinculum strong, rather short, V-shaped. Valva elongated, distally strongly dilated, cucullus broad, apex finely pointed; corona reduced. Sacculus very long, narrow, clavus a small, rounded, setose lobe; harpe reduced. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, ventral edge of carina shortly bill-like, lateral edges strongly dentated. Vesica spacious, upturned, basal part scobinate, with a sclerotized, rugulose field, medial part with a long, continuous, proximally double row of long, fine, pin-like, bulbed cornuti.

Diagnosis. *A. herczigi* sp. n., *A. acheron* Draudt, 1950, *A. formosana* sp. n. (described below) and *A. monochroma* Yoshimoto, 1994, represent a closely related species group. *A. herczigi* sp. n. differs from its allied taxa in its more obsolete forewing pattern, the complete lack of the orbicular stigma and the darker, more unicolorous hindwing. The male genitalia of the species

differ in the shape of uncus and valva and the cornuti field of the vesica, respectively. *A. herczigi* sp. n. differs from *A. acheron* (Fig. 1237) in its medially broader, apically narrower uncus, more elongated, basally narrower, apically more dilated valva with less pointed cucullus and much longer, stronger cornuti field of vesica, from *A. formosana* sp. n. in its longer but narrower uncus, broader, apically less pointed valva and much stronger cornuti. The fourth species, *A. monochroma* has the smallest uncus, short, narrow, apically rounded valva and the strongest cornuti field of vesica, the terminal cornuti are very long, sinuous.

Remarks. The new species is dedicated to Mr Béla Herczig.

***Amphipyra formosana* sp. n.** (Pl. 157: 20 paratype)

Amphipyra acheron: Chang, 1991, *Illust. Moths Taiwan* (5): 259, fig. 182.

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 26-27. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 7964. Paratypes: Prov. Nantou: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 11. x. 1995; 1 ♂, 1 km W of Tatachia peak, 2520 m, 13. x. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km W of Tatachia peak, 2520 m, 22. x. 1995. Prov. Miaoli: 1 ♂, 20 km E of Tungshih, 1335 m, 18. x. 1995 (coll. Hreblay, Thöny). Prov. Taichung: 1 ♂, Wuling Farm, 35 km NE of Lishan, 1750 m, 26. ix. 1992, leg. Aulombard & Plante (coll. Plante). Slide No. Hreblay 7934 (male).

Wingspan 64-66 mm. Antenna of both sexes filiform, frons ochreous, tegulae, thorax, ground colour of both wings bright dark chocolate-brown. Antemedian line diffuse, sinuously, postmedian line rather straight, stronger marked between the veins, outside lighter. Reniform large, dark shadow. Hind wing somewhat lighter without any pattern. Underside dark, the reniform of the forewing and the postmedian line of both wings diffuse. The discal spot of the hindwing dark, relatively well marked.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1239). Similar in type to those of *A. herczigi* sp. n. Uncus medially dilated, apical part thick, hump large. Valva elongated, medially only slightly dilated, apically tapering, apex pointed. Vesica armed with a strongly interrupted row of long, bulbed, pin-like cornuti.

Diagnosis. The taxonomic relationships of the *A. acheron* group is discussed under *A. herczigi* sp. n., the differences between *A. formosana* sp. n. and *A. herczigi* sp. n. are given in the diagnosis of the preceding species. The male genitalia of *A. formosana* sp. n. differ from those of *A. acheron* in the thicker uncus and the longer, narrower valva, the structure of the vesica is very similar in the two species.

***Amphipyra magna* Walker** (Pl. 157: 21)

Amphipyra magna Walker, 1865, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 33: 868.

Solu Khumbu Himal: 1 ♂, 12 km E of Lukla, 4000 m, 28. vi. 1993 (coll. Hreblay). Annapurna Himal: 7 ♂ 2 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 11. vii. 1995; Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 12-13. vii. 1995 (coll. Gyulai, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM). Slide No. Hreblay 5579 (male).

***Amphipyra strigata* Fletcher** (Pl. 157: 22, 23)

Amphipyra strigata Fletcher, 1968, *Entomologist's Gaz.* 19: 103, figs 5, 6.

Langtang: 1 ♂, near Chandrabari, 2860 m, 25. ix. 1994 (coll. HNHM). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♀, between Ghorepani and Deorali, 3100 m, 5-6. x. 1994 (coll. G. Ronkay). Slide Nos RL5399m (male), RL5400f (female).

***Amphipyra pallidipennis* sp. n.** (Pl. 157: 16 paratype)

Holotype: ♂, Ganesh Himal, near Godlang, 2520 m, 19. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay). Paratypes: Ganesh Himal: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, near Godlang, 2520 m, 19. iii. 1995 (coll. G. Ronkay & HNHM); 2 ♂, near Godlang, 2520 m, 7. v. 1995 (coll. Fábíán & G. Ronkay); 2 ♀, 2 km E of Yurekharka, 3000 m, 5. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km SE of Somdang, 3300 m, 7. iv. 1995; 2 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m,

3-4. iv. 1995; 1 ♀, 1 km E of Gadrang, 2520 m, 9. iii. 1996; 2 ♂2 ♀, 1 km SW of Gadrang, 2900 m, 10. iii. 1996 (coll. Behounek, Hreblay, Plante). Annapurna Himal: 1 ♂, 1 km E of Gorepani, 2900 m, 21-22. iii. 1995 (coll. Hreblay). Slide Nos Hreblay 9157, RL5558m (males), 7466 (female).

Wingspan 44-47 mm, length of forewing 20-21 mm. Head, thorax and forewing shining, patternless dark greyish-brown with fine ochreous-bronze shade. Hindwing pale ochreous-yellowish, veins darker, marginal suffusion relatively wide but less intense, darker brownish-grey. Underside of forewing dark greyish, that of hindwing ochreous, marginal suffusion diffuse, pale; both wings with intense greasy shining.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1240). Uncus very strong, thick, long, apically broadened, with large, rounded apical hump. Tegumen medium-high, narrow, penicular lobes long. Fultura inferior a small, half-moon-shaped plate, vinculum strong, long, more or less V-shaped. Valva elongated, narrow, apically slightly tapering, cucullus short, finely pointed, covered densely with fine, short setae; corona reduced. Sacculus long, sclerotized, with a triangular ventral extension. Clavus a small, triangular, setose lobe; harpe long, fine, stick-like, shorter on right side. Aedeagus short, thick, distally dilated, carina less developed, granulose. Vesica short, ductus ejaculatorius originating close to distal end of aedeagus. Basal part of vesica with a large, wide-based, curved, and two long, spiniform, bulbed cornuti, medial part with a large, membranous diverticulum, armed with numerous long, pin-like cornuti arranging into a broad cornuti field.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1241). Ovipositor medium-long, conical, posterior papillae elongated. Ostium bursae calyculate, hyaline, ductus bursae short, wrinkled, anterior half finely sclerotized. Cervix bursae semiglobular, scobinate, corpus bursae a long, narrow, membranous sac, its apical part strongly scobinate; with a tiny but strong, conical signum surrounded by fine granules.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *A. livida* ([Denis & Schiffmüller], 1775) species group, related to *A. livida*, *A. sublivida* Owada, 1988, *A. deleta* Draudt, 1950, and *A. deletaiwana* sp. n. The male genitalia of *A. pallidipennis* sp. n. are very similar to those of *A. deletaiwana* sp. n., but the uncus is stronger, somewhat longer, its distal hump much broader, more rounded, the apical part is less prominent, the valva is broader, and the triangular saccular extension also broader, less digitiform.

***Amphipyra deletaiwana* sp. n. (Pl. 157: 17 holotype)**

Holotype: ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 18. iii. 1996 (coll. Hreblay). Slide No. Hreblay 8742. Paratypes: Prov. Nantou: 2 ♂, 4 km SW of Tayuling, 2850 m, 26. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 1 km W of Tatchia peak, 2520 m, 28. iii. 1996; 1 ♂, 3 km SW of Tsuifeng, 2100 m, 1-2. iv. 1996; 10 km E of Yushankou, Yushan National Park, 2700 m, 5. iii. 1995. Prov. Taitung: 1 ♀, 7 km N of Tupan, 500 m, 20. iii. 1996. Prov. Miaoli: 1 ♂3 ♀, 49 km E of Tungshih, 2490 m, 23. iii. 1996 (coll. Csóvári, Fábíán, Hreblay, Plante, Thöny. Slide No. Hreblay 8742 (male).

Wingspan 43-45 mm. Head, thorax and forewing shining, patternless dark greyish-brown, hindwing similarly bright ochreous, suffused with grey, marginal area rather narrow darker brown-grey. Underside of both wings patternless, shining grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1242). Similar in type to those of *A. pallidipennis* sp. n. but uncus narrower, apical hump shorter but higher, more prominent, helmet-like. Valva narrower, cucullus more pointed, saccular extension narrower, more digitiform. Aedeagus and vesica as in *A. pallidipennis* sp. n. but cornuti a bit stronger.

Diagnosis. The comparison of *A. deletaiwana* sp. n. and *A. pallidipennis* sp. n. is given under the preceding species.

***Autophila himalayica* (Hampson) (Pl. 157: 24)**

Amphipyra himalayica Hampson, 1894, *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 2: 193.

Ganesh Himal: 3 ♂, Kalchet, N slope of Khurpudanda Pass, 3600-3700 m, 12-16. v. 1995.
Annapurna Himal: 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 11 km SE of Jomsom, Noma pasture, 4000 m, 9-10. vi. 1996; 1 ♂ 1 ♀,
Mesokantu Pass, 4200 m, 11-13. vi. 1996 (coll. Fábíán, Herczig, G. Ronkay & HNHM).

Remarks. The species is illustrated by Hacker & Peks (1993, pl. C, fig. 18) with the male genitalia (p. 139, fig. 6b). New to the fauna of Nepal.

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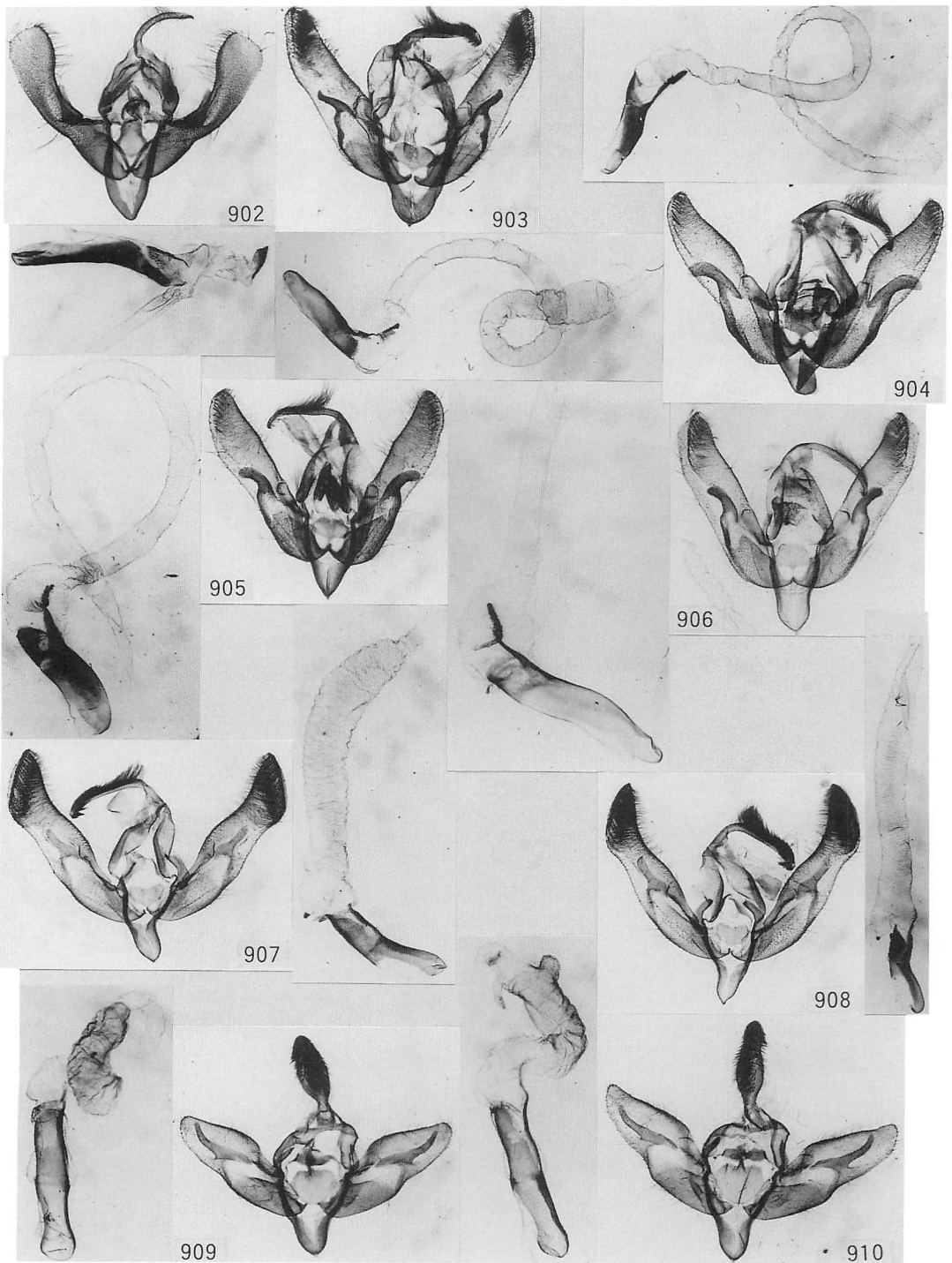
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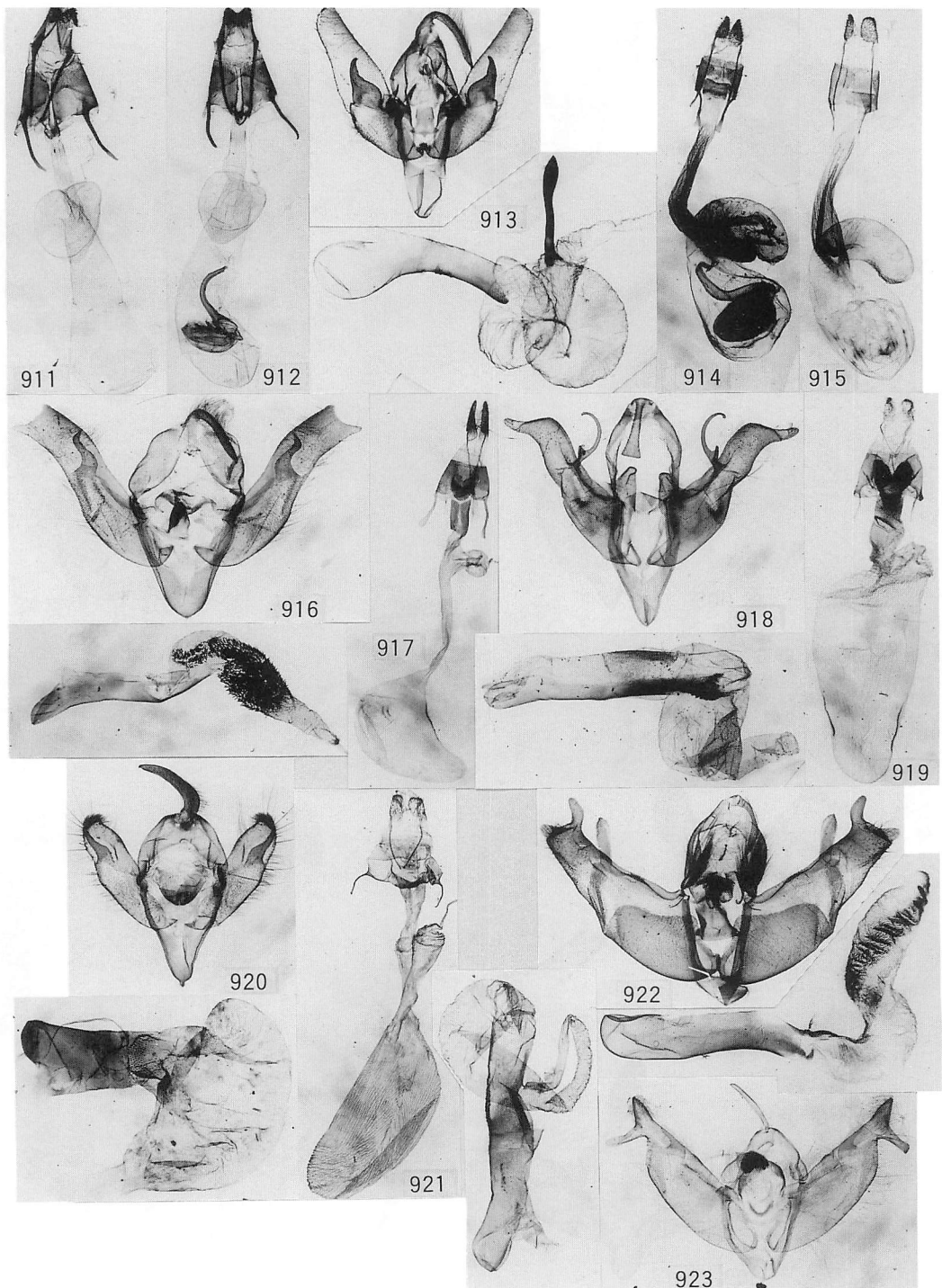
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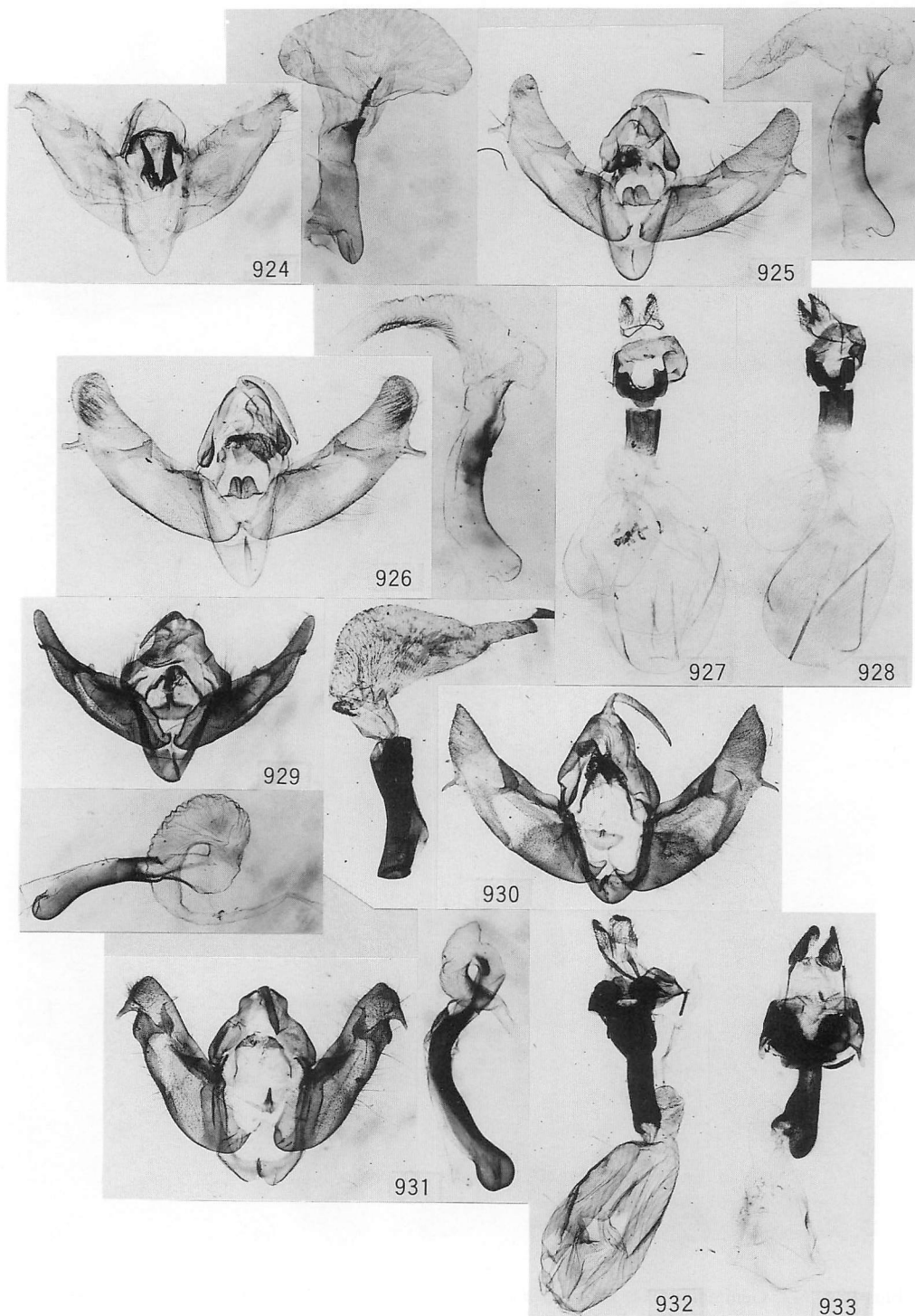
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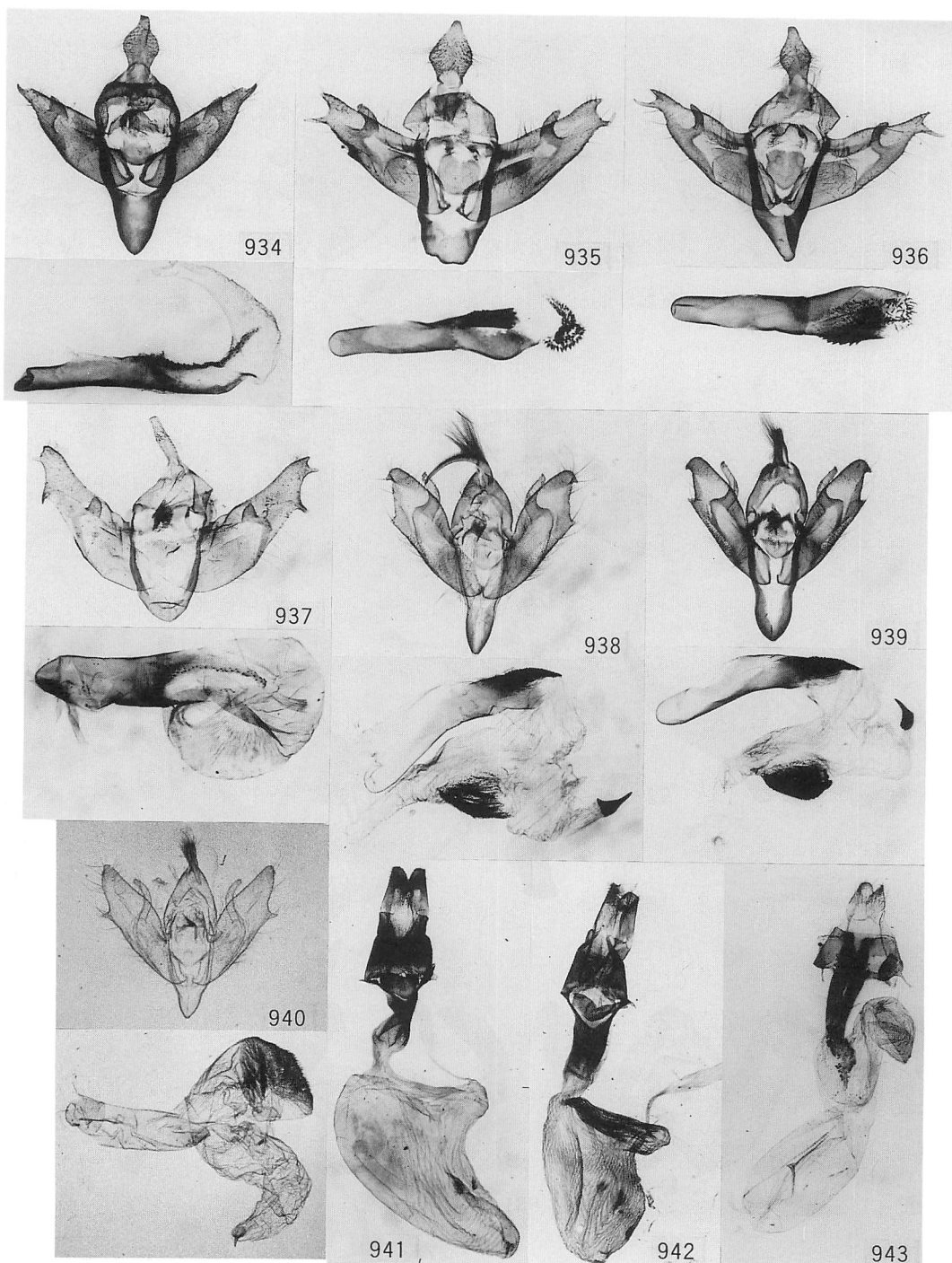
Figs 902-910. Male Genitalia. 902. *Cryphia thinicola* sp. n. 903. *Agrotis nagyapo* sp. n. 904. *A. yoshimotoi* sp. n. 905. *A. rupicapra* sp. n. 906. *A. fraterna*. 907. *Dichagyris sugii* sp. n. 908. *D. ulrici*. 909. *Hemiexarnis moechilla umbrosa* ssp. n. 910. *H. epiphana sagitta* ssp. n..



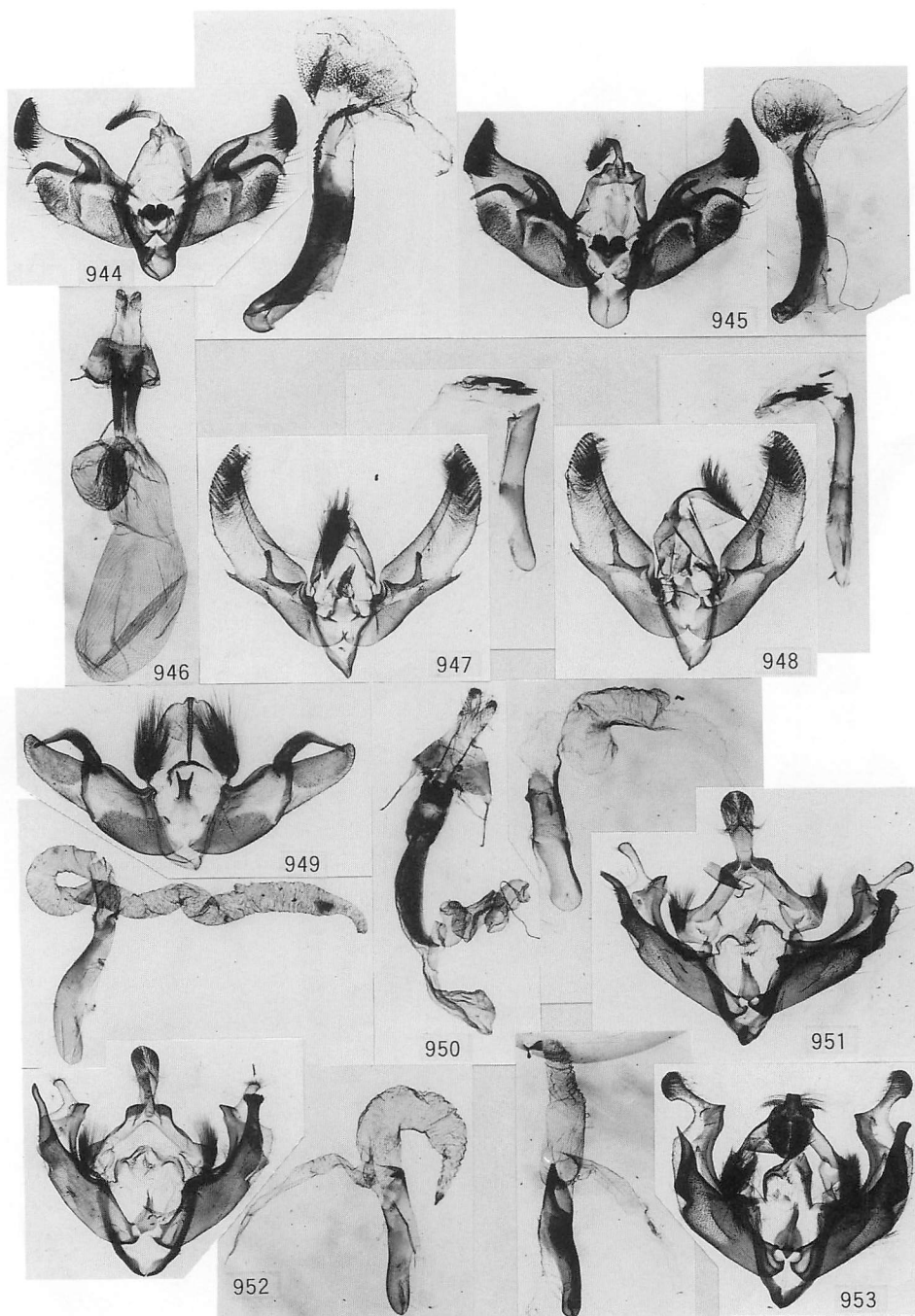
Figs 911–923. Genitalia. 911. *Hemiexarnis moechilla umbrosa* ssp. n., ♀. 912. *H. epiphana sagitta* ssp. n., ♀. 913. *Chersotis harutai* sp. n., ♂. 914. Ditto, ♀. 915. *C. griseivena*, ♀. 916. *Hermonassa marginata* sp. n., ♂. 917. Ditto, ♀. 918. *H. divida* sp. n., ♂. 919. Ditto, ♀. 920. *H. anonyma* sp. n., ♂. 921. Ditto, ♀. 922. *Paraxestia altissima* sp. n., ♂. 923. *Xestia violacea* sp. n., ♂.



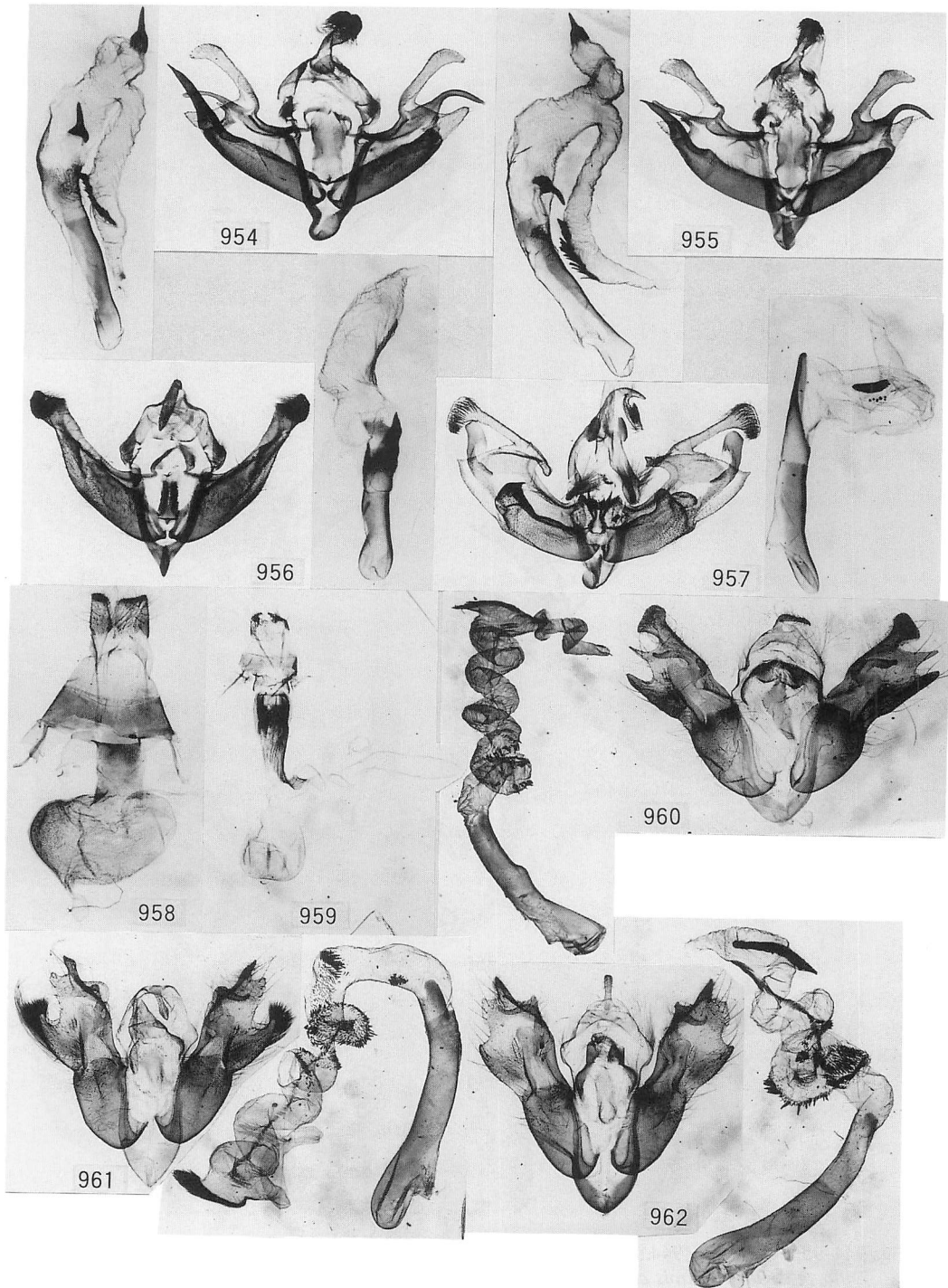
Figs 924-933. Genitalia. 924. *Xestia bifurcata* sp. n., ♂. 925. *X. cara* sp. n., ♂. 926. *X. agalma*, ♂. 927. *X. cara* sp. n., ♀. 928. *X. agalma*, ♀. 929. *X. eugrapha* sp. n., ♂. 930. *X. aquila* sp. n., ♂. 931. *X. fakosharga* sp. n., ♂. 932. *X. fakosharga* sp. n., ♀. 933. *Erebophasma satanas*, ♀.



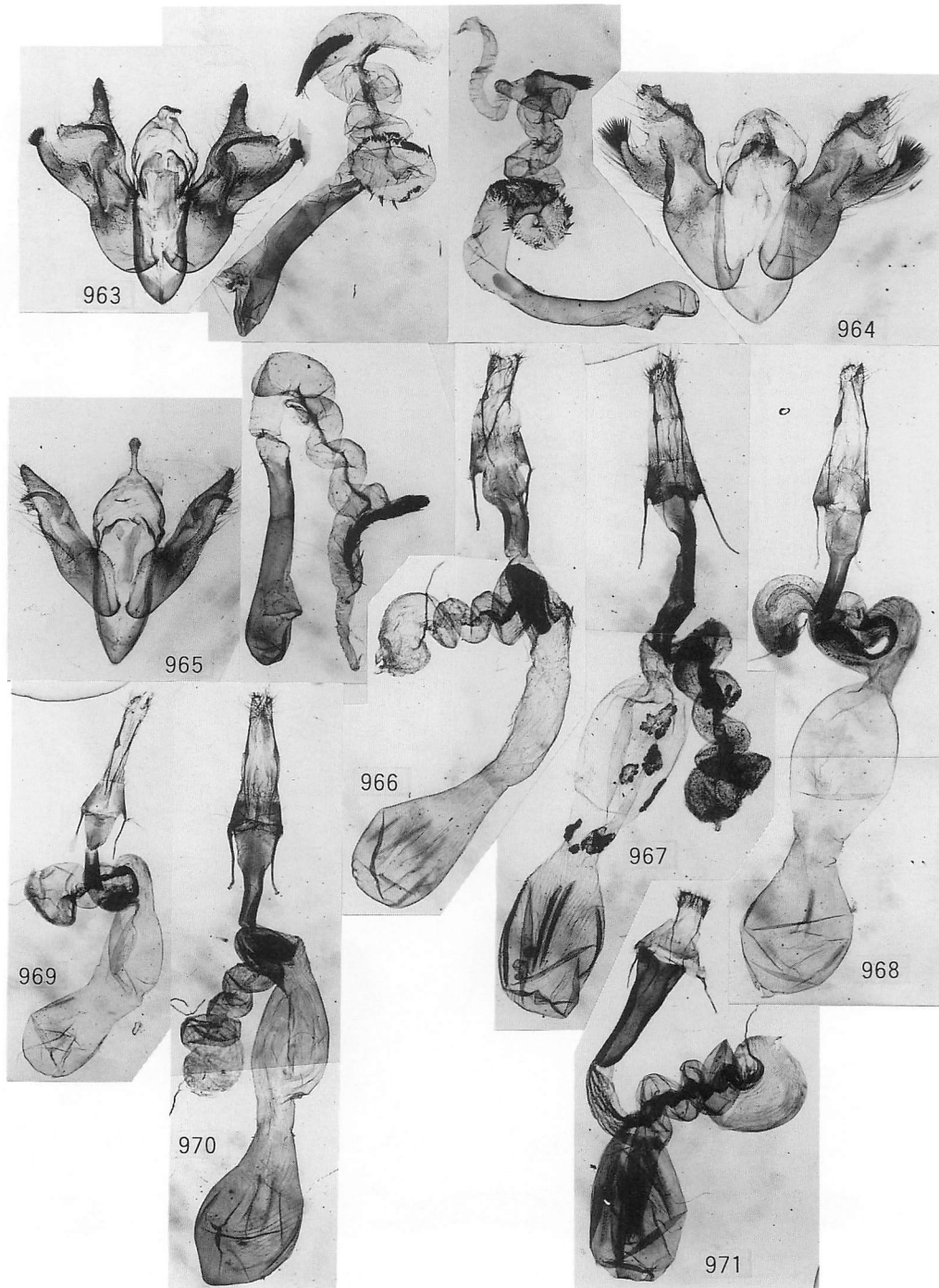
Figs 934-943. Genitalia. 934. *Estimata dhaulagirii*, ♂. 935. *E. annapurna* sp. n., ♂. 936. *E. annapurna* sp. n., ♂. 937. *Raddea sherpa* sp. n., ♂. 938. *Eugnorisma lineolata* sp. n., ♂. 939. *E. fusca* sp. n., ♂. 940. *E. xestioides*, ♂. 941. *E. lineolata* sp. n., ♀. 942. *E. fusca* sp. n., ♀. 943. *Diarsia ferruginea*, ♀.



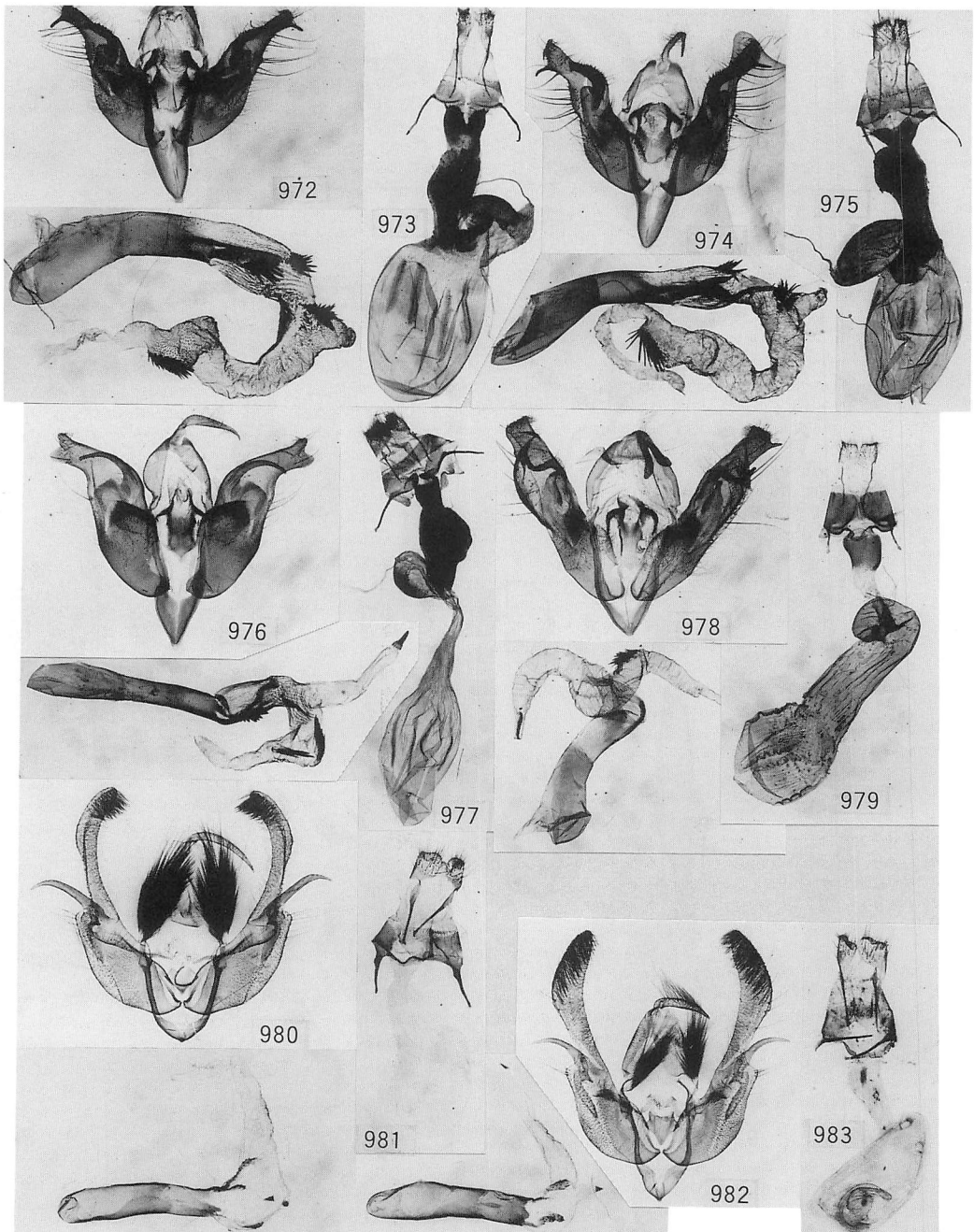
Figs 944-953. Genitalia. 944. *Diarsia hoenei nepalicola* ssp. n., ♂. 945. *D. excelsa* sp. n., ♂. 946. *Ditto*, ♀. 947. *Neurois cadioui* sp. n., ♂. 948. *N. atrovirens*, ♂. 949. *Himachalia formosana* sp. n., ♂. 950. *Ditto*, ♀. 951. *Discestra vargai* sp. n., ♂. 952. *D. bifida*, ♂. 953. *D. perdentata*, ♂.



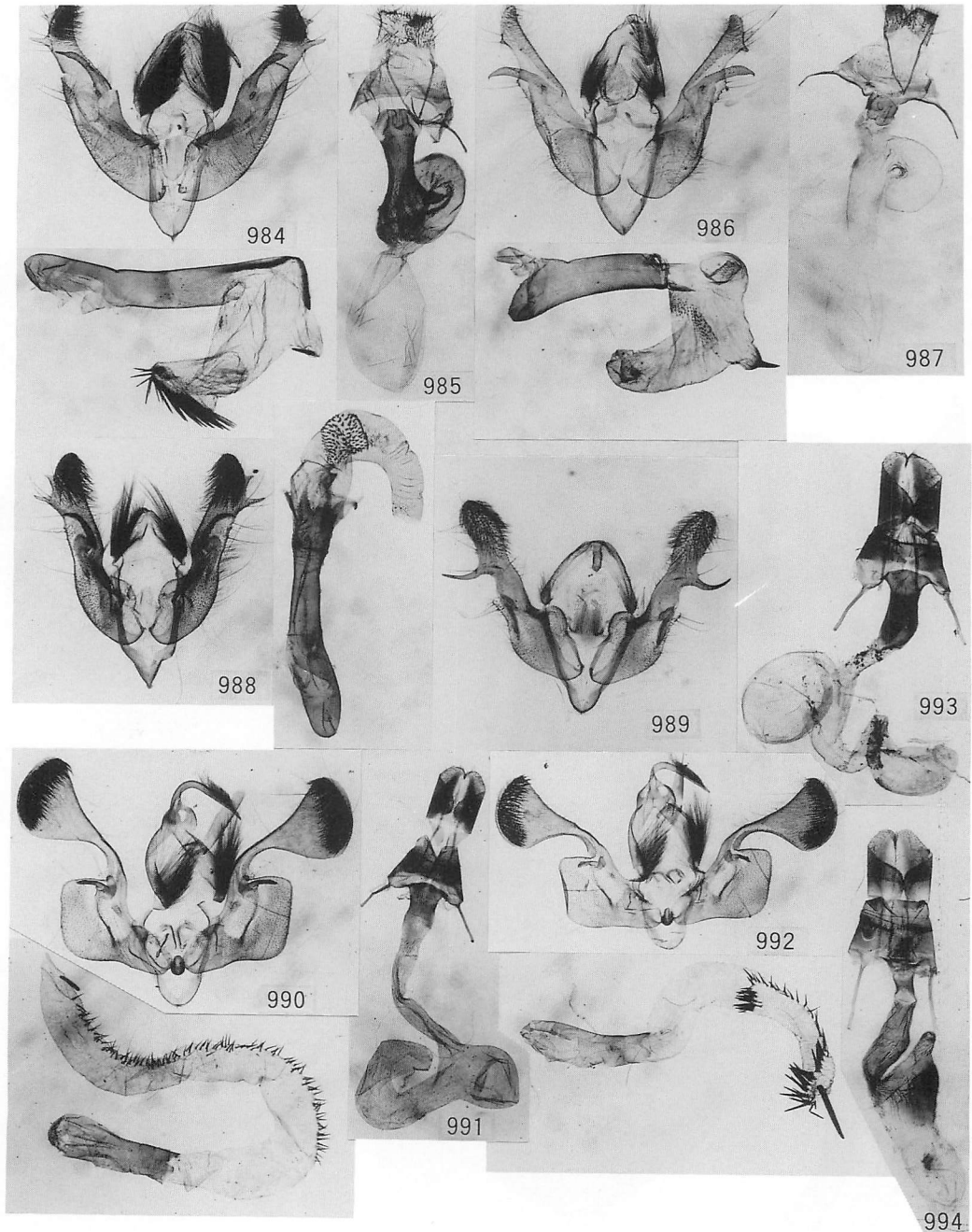
Figs 954-962. Genitalia. 954. *Lasianobia dasypolioides*, ♂. 955. *L. odiosa*, ♂. 956. *Niaboma xena*, ♂. 957. *Odontestra atra* sp. n., ♂. 958. *Ditto*, ♀. 959. *Perigrapha (Anorthoa) rubrocinerea* sp. n., ♀. 960. *Harutaeographa izabella* sp. n., ♂. 961. *H. pinkisherpani* sp. n., ♂. 962. *H. ganeshi* sp. n., ♂.



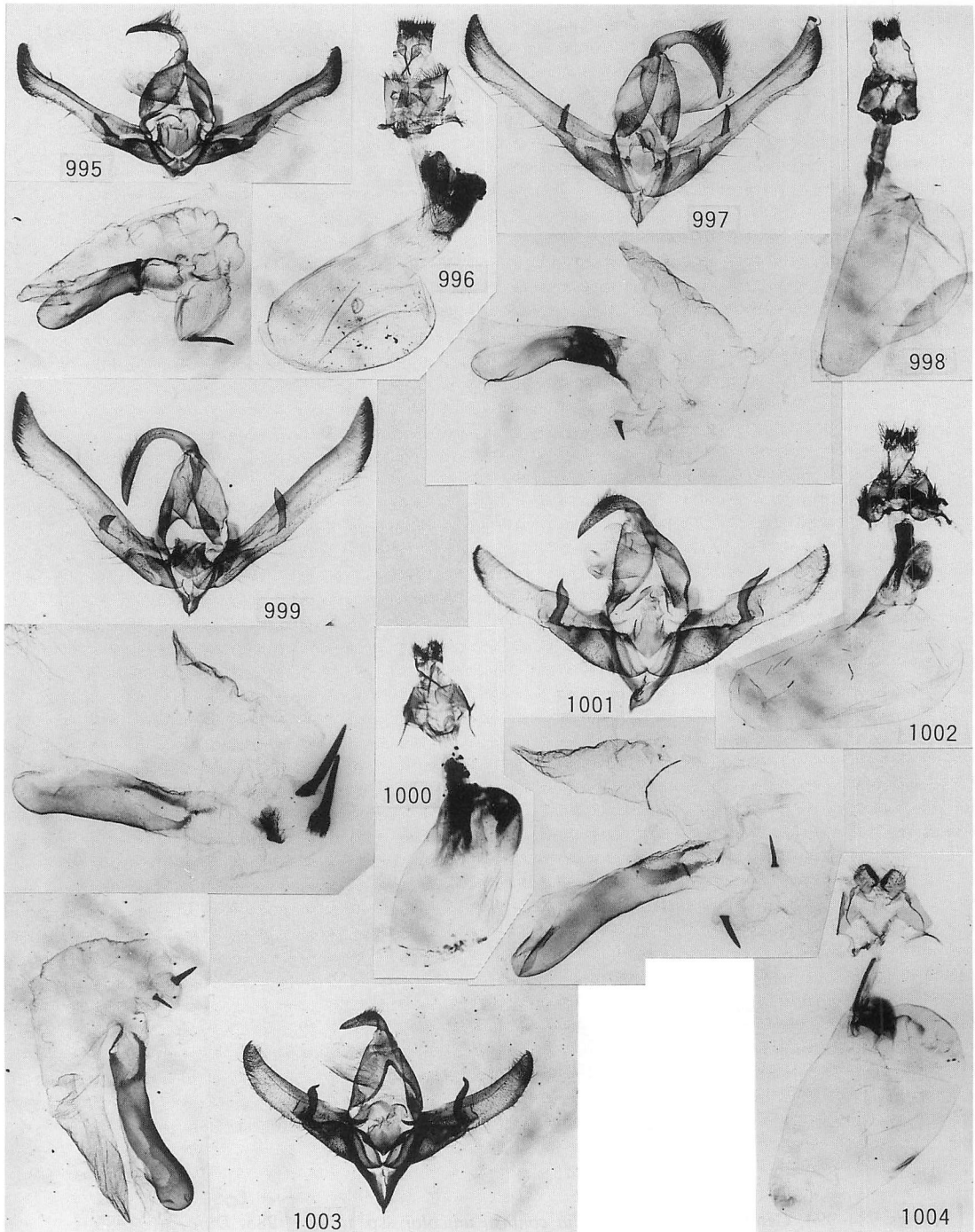
Figs 963–971. Genitalia. 963. *Harutaegrapha cinerea* sp. n., ♂. 964. *H. bicolorata* sp. n., ♂. 965. *H. brahma* sp. n., ♂. 966. *H. izabella* sp. n., ♀. 967. *H. pinkisherpani* sp. n., ♀. 968. *H. ganeshi* sp. n., ♀. 969. *H. cinerea* sp. n., ♀. 970. *H. bicolorata* sp. n., ♀. 971. *H. brahma* sp. n., ♀.



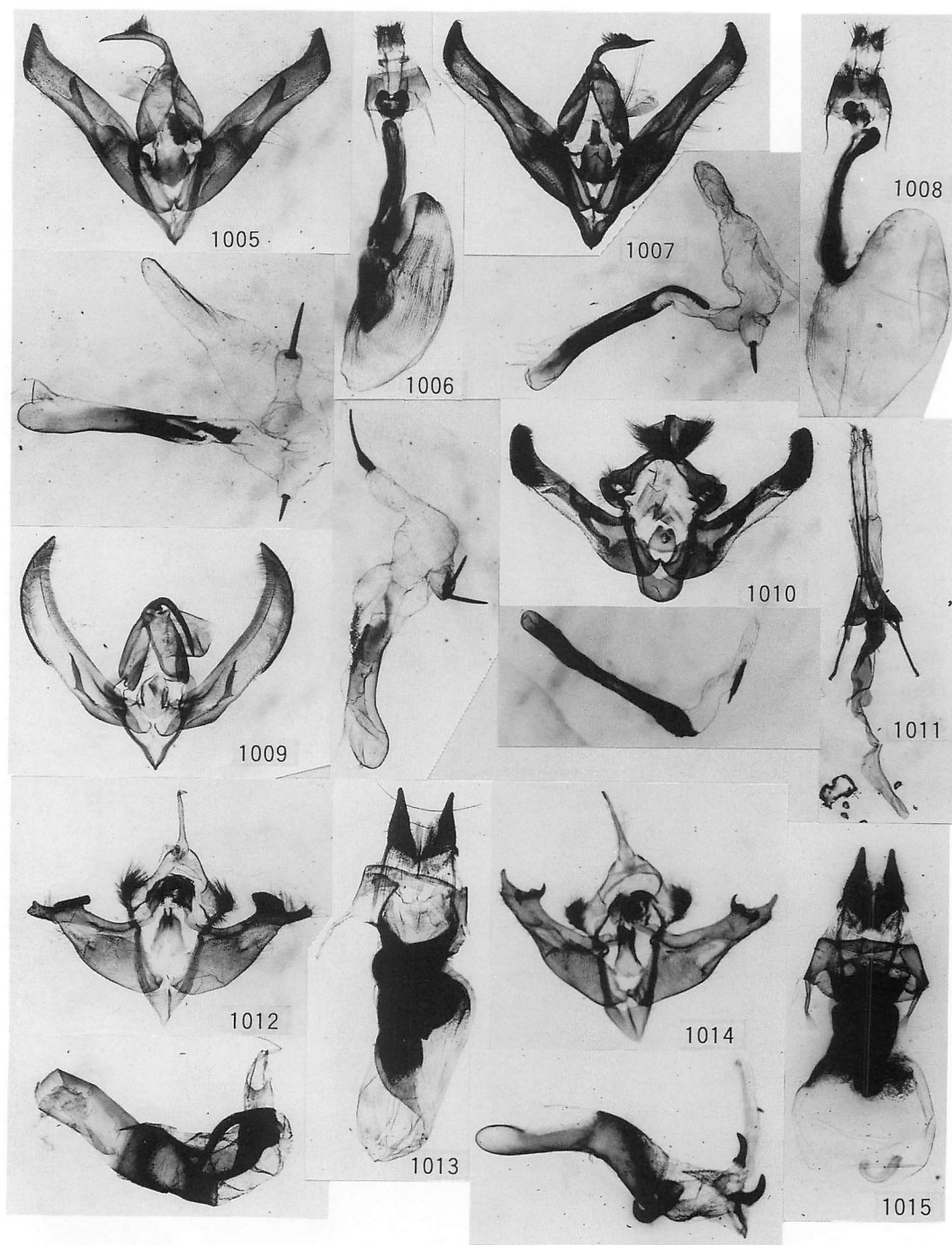
Figs 972–983. Genitalia. 972. *Orthosia (Euchoristea) limbata himalaya* ssp. n., ♂. 973. Ditto, ♀. 974. *O. (E.) reticulata fuscovestita* ssp. n., ♂. 975. Ditto, ♀. 976. *Orthosia singularis* sp. n., ♂. 977. *O. grisescens* sp. n., ♀. 978. *O. macilenta* sp. n., ♂. 979. Ditto, ♀. 980. *Pygmeopolia viridis* sp. n., ♂. 981. Ditto, ♀. 982. *P. discestroides* sp. n., ♂. 983. Ditto, ♀.



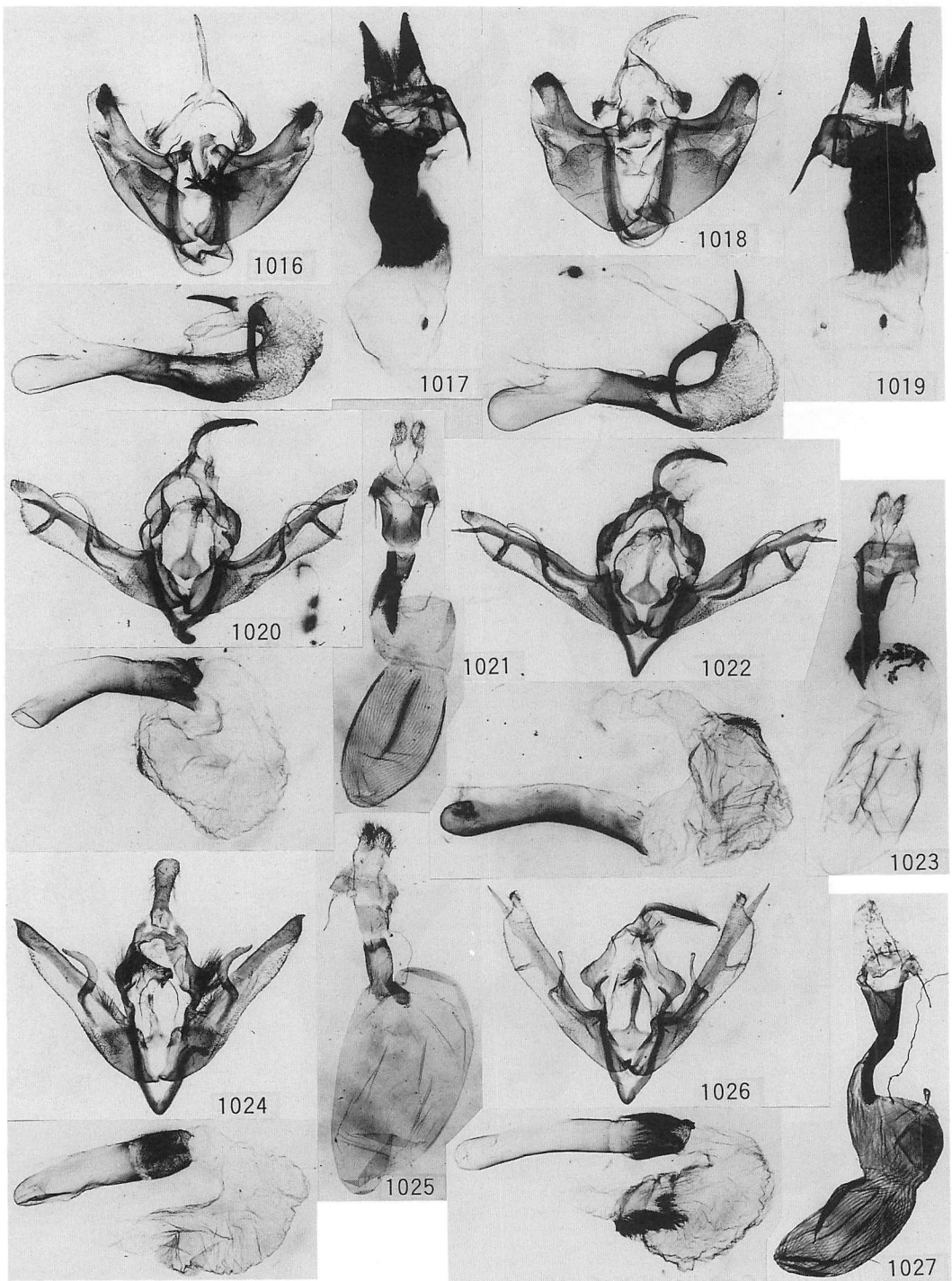
Figs 984-994. Genitalia. 984. *Lithopolia confusa unicolor* ssp. n., ♂. 985. *Ditto*, ♀. 986. *L. indistincta* sp. n., ♂. 987. *Ditto*, ♀. 988. *L. bodii* sp. n., ♂. 989. *L. albistigma* sp. n., ♂. 990. *Mythimna lineatipes*, ♂. 991. *Ditto*, ♀. 992. *M. nainica*, ♂. 993. *Ditto*, ♀. 994. *Leucania byssina*, ♀.



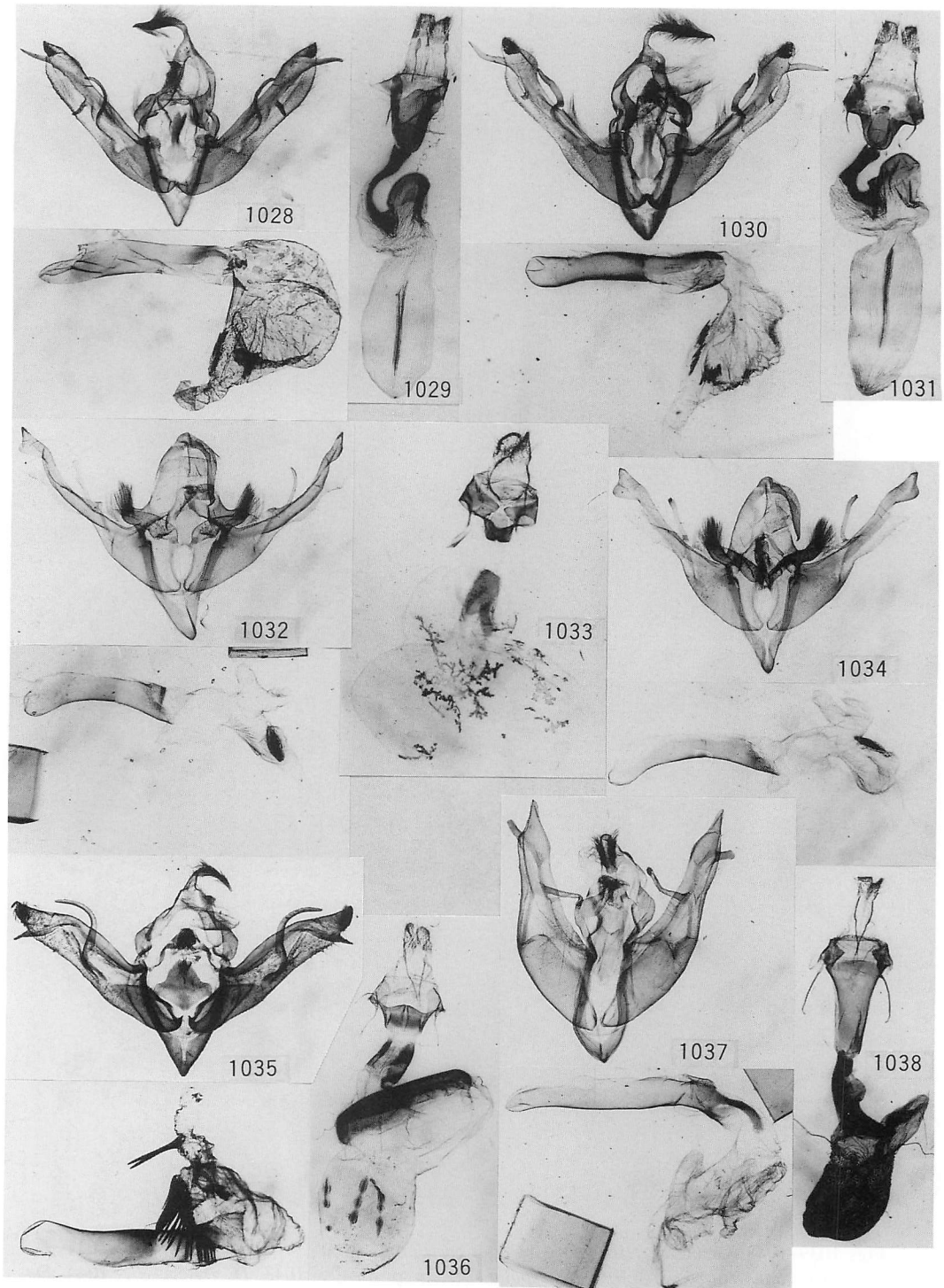
Figs 995-1004. Genitalia. 995. *Cucullia resecta gabrieli* ssp. n., ♂. 996. *Ditto*, ♀. 997. *C. cineracea nagyapo* ssp. n., ♂. 998. *Ditto*, ♀. 999. *C. thomasi perscripta* ssp. n., ♂. 1000. *Ditto*, ♀. 1001. *Cucullia boursini* sp. n., ♂. 1002. *Ditto*, ♀. 1003. *C. gyulaipeti* sp. n., ♂. 1004. *C. tamsi* sp. n., ♀.



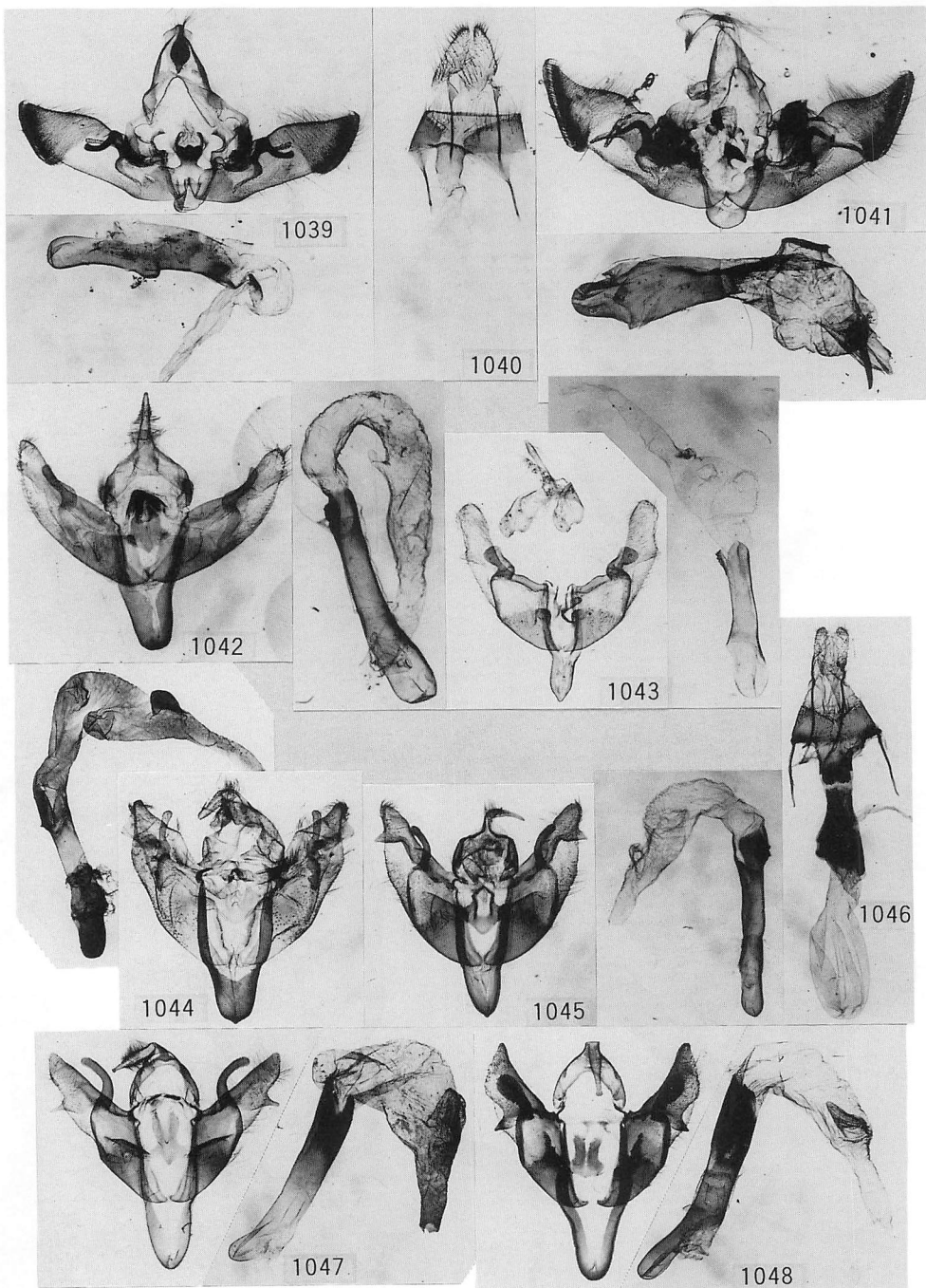
Figs 1005–1015. Genitalia. 1005. *Cucullia plantei* sp. n., ♂. 1006. *Ditto*, ♀. 1007. *C. kurillia harutai* ssp. n., ♂. 1008. *Ditto*, ♀. 1009. *Shargacucullia nepalensis* sp. n., ♂. 1010. *Dasyerges perseverans* sp. n., ♂. 1011. *Ditto*, ♀. 1012. *Trichordia chengai* sp. n., ♂. 1013. *Ditto*, ♀. 1014. *T. albiluna*, ♂. 1015. *Ditto*, ♀.



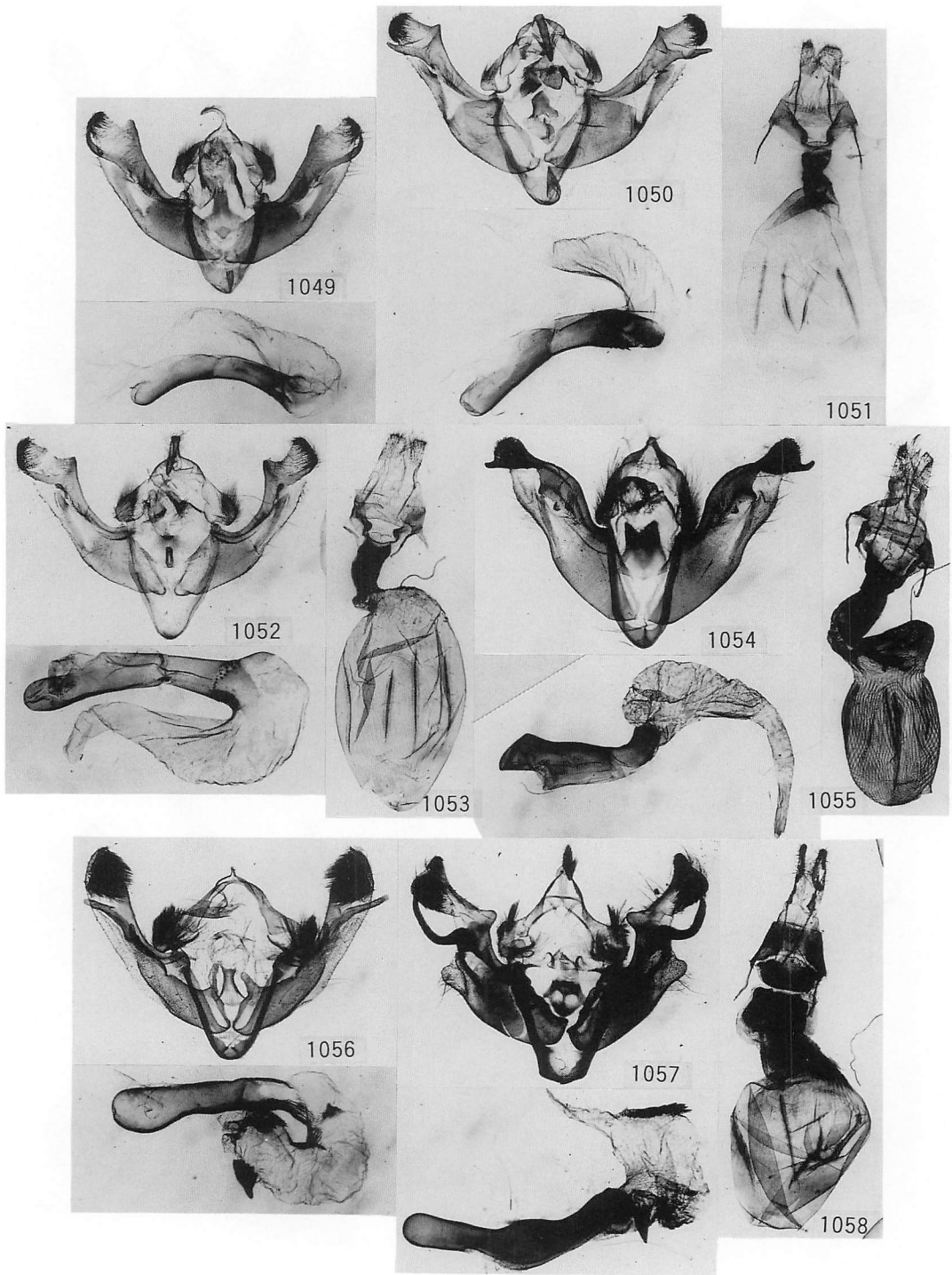
Figs 1016–1027. Genitalia. 1016. *Trichoridia fuscicuprea* sp. n., ♂. 1017. *Ditto*, ♀. 1018. *T. cuprescens*, ♂. 1019. *Ditto*, ♀. 1020. *Lithophane glauca* sp. n., ♂. 1021. *Ditto*, ♀. 1022. *L. pruinosa*, ♂. 1023. *Ditto*, ♀. 1024. *L. violascens* sp. n., ♂. 1025. *Ditto*, ♀. 1026. *L. venusta fibigeri* ssp. n., ♂. 1027. *Ditto*, ♀.



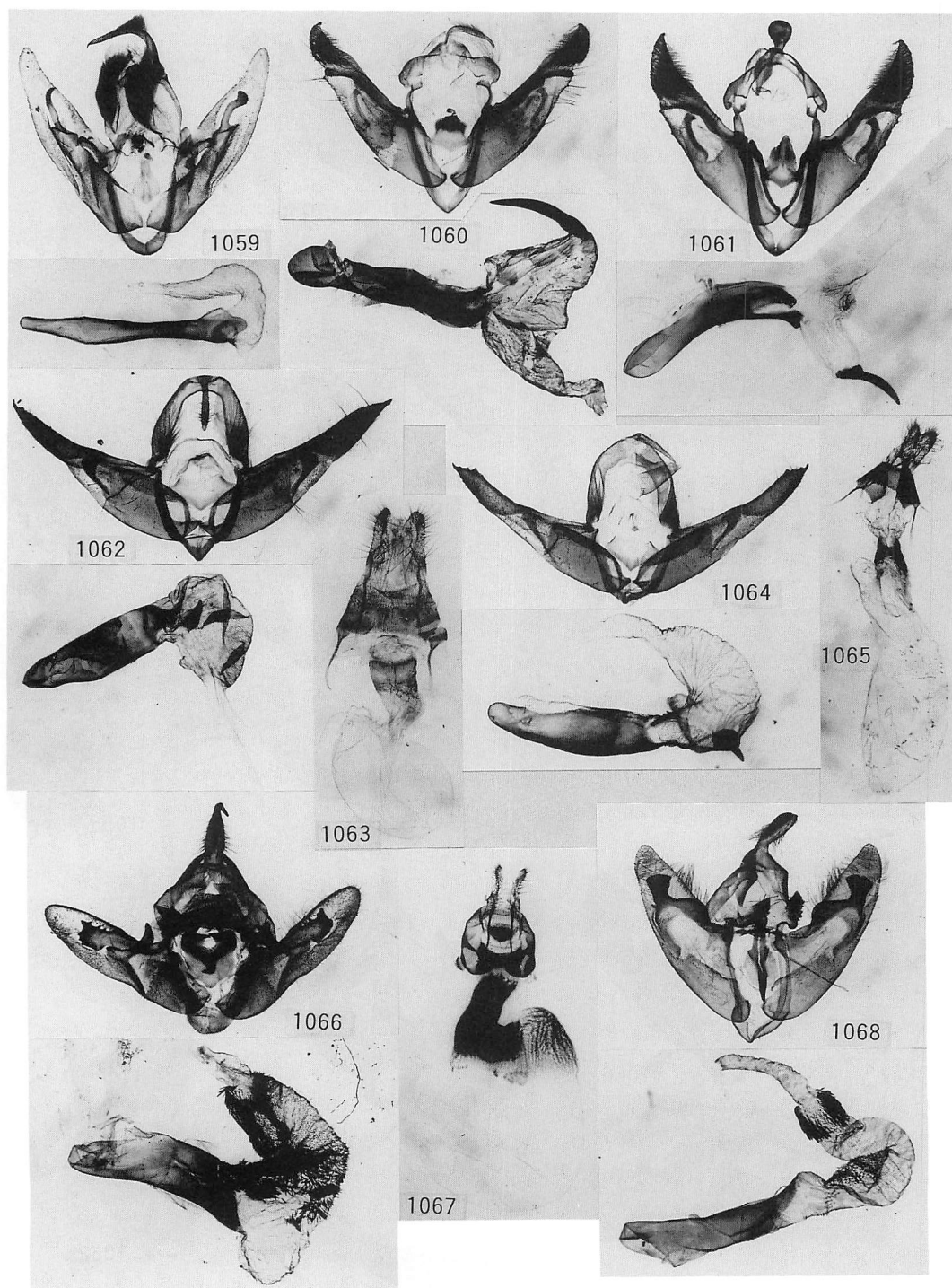
Figs 1028–1038. Genitalia. 1028. *Lithophane remota* sp. n., ♂. 1029. *Ditto*, ♀. 1030. *L. hepatica*, ♂. 1031. *Ditto*, ♀. 1032. *Xylena tatajana pectinicornis* sp. n., ♂. 1033. *Ditto*, ♀. 1034. *Xylena t. tatajana*, ♂. 1035. *Eupsilia parashyu* sp. n., ♂. 1036. *Ditto*, ♀. 1037. *E. cuprea* sp. n., ♂. 1038. *Eupsilia cuprea* sp. n., ♀.



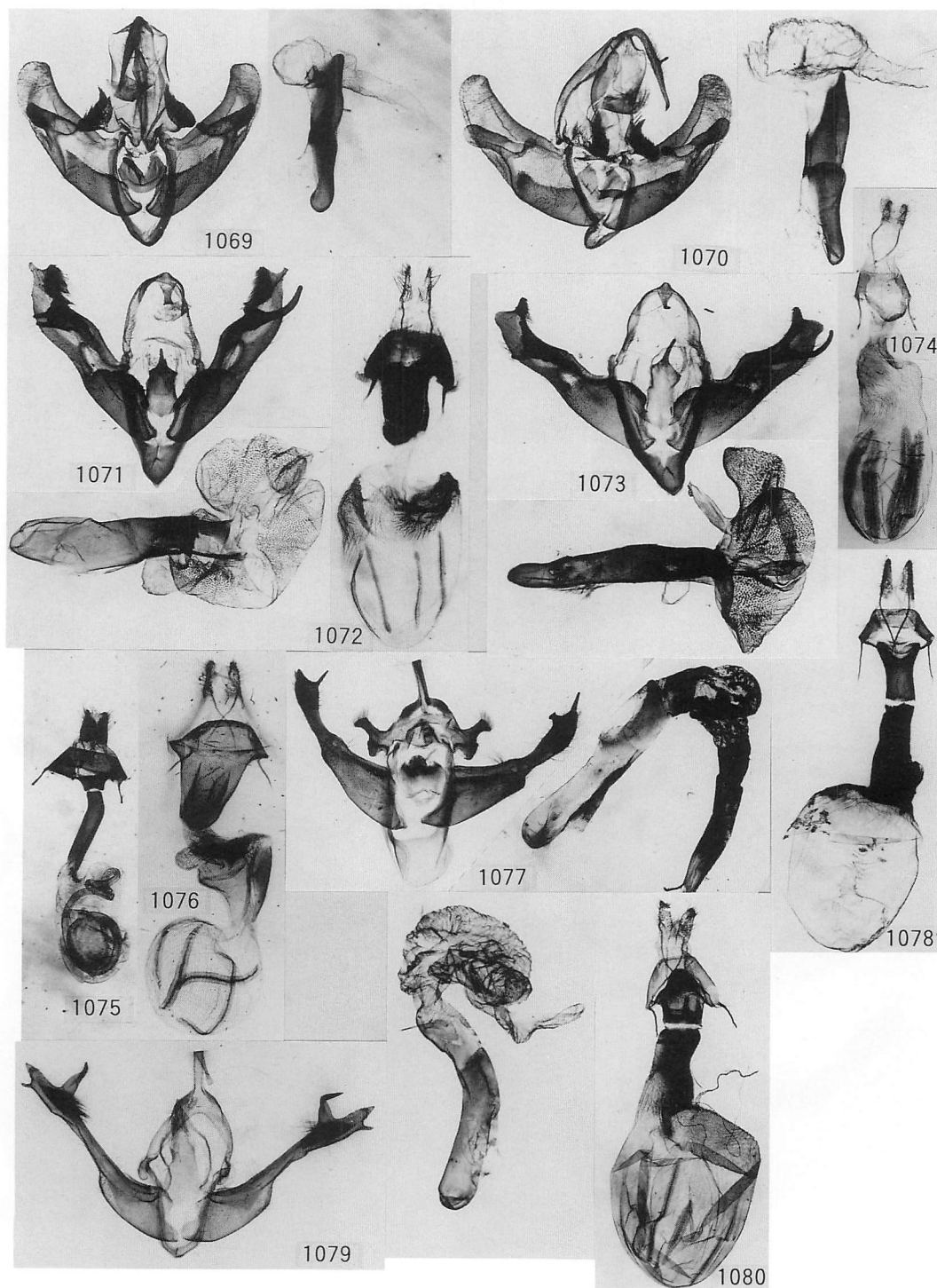
Figs 1039–1048. Genitalia. 1039. *Dryobotodes cerriformis* sp. n., ♂. 1040. *Ditto*, ♀. 1041. *D. formosanus* sp. n., ♂. 1042. *Dasypolia owadai* sp. n., ♂. 1043. *D. grisea*, ♂. 1044. *D. picurka*, ♂. 1045. *D. conistroides*, ♂. 1046. *D. delineata* sp. n., ♀. 1047. *D. (Dasymixis) orogena*, ♂. 1048. *D. (Dasymixis) echinata* sp. n., ♂.



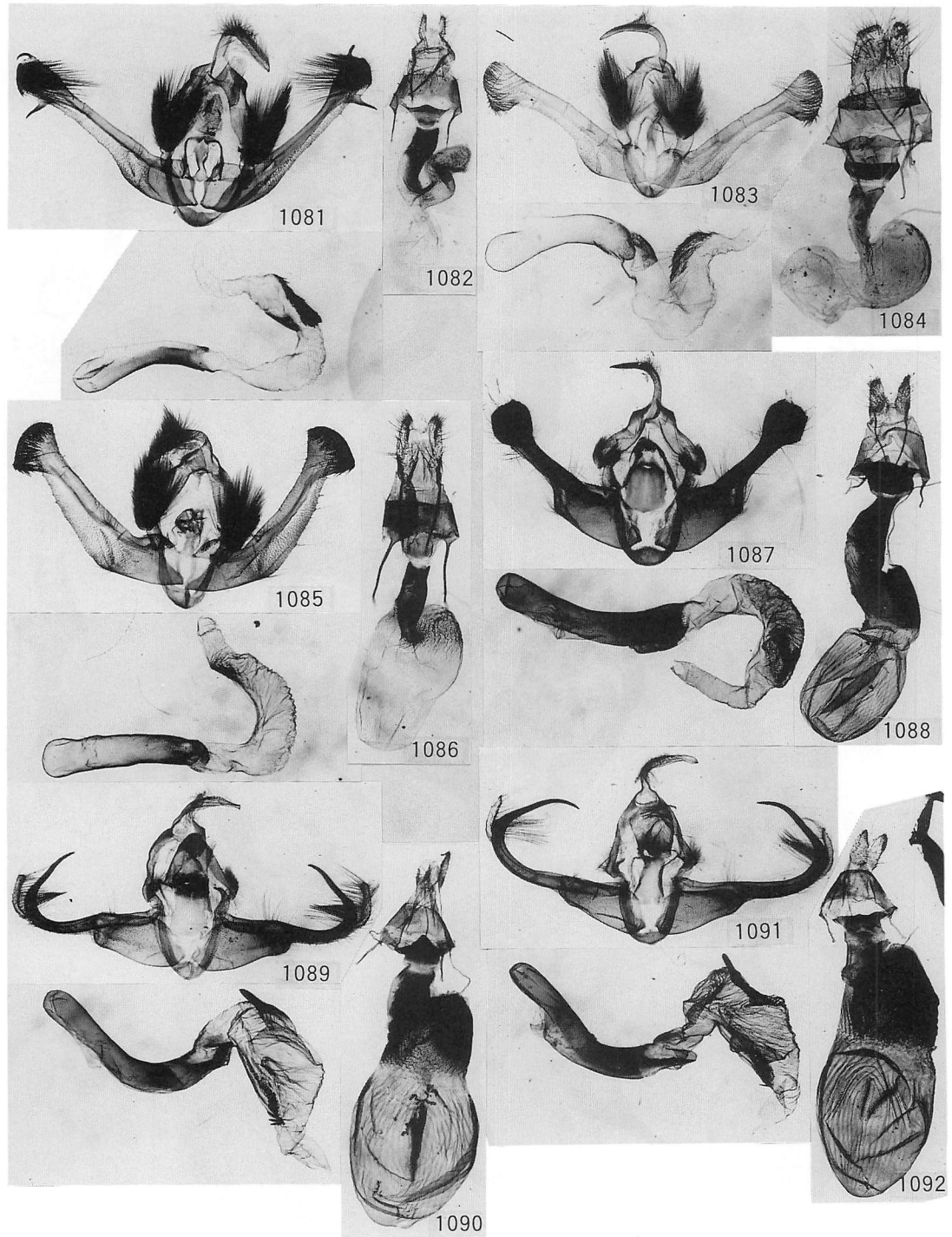
Figs 1049–1058. Genitalia. 1049. *Polymixis beata* sp. n., ♂. 1050. *P. albiorbis* sp. n., ♂. 1051. *Ditto*, ♀. 1052. *P. magnirena*, ♂. 1053. *Ditto*, ♀. 1054. *Blepharita nigrogrisea* sp. n., ♂. 1055. *Ditto*, ♀. 1056. *Mniotype olivascens*, ♂. 1057. *M. cyanochlora* sp. n., ♂. 1058. *Ditto*, ♀.



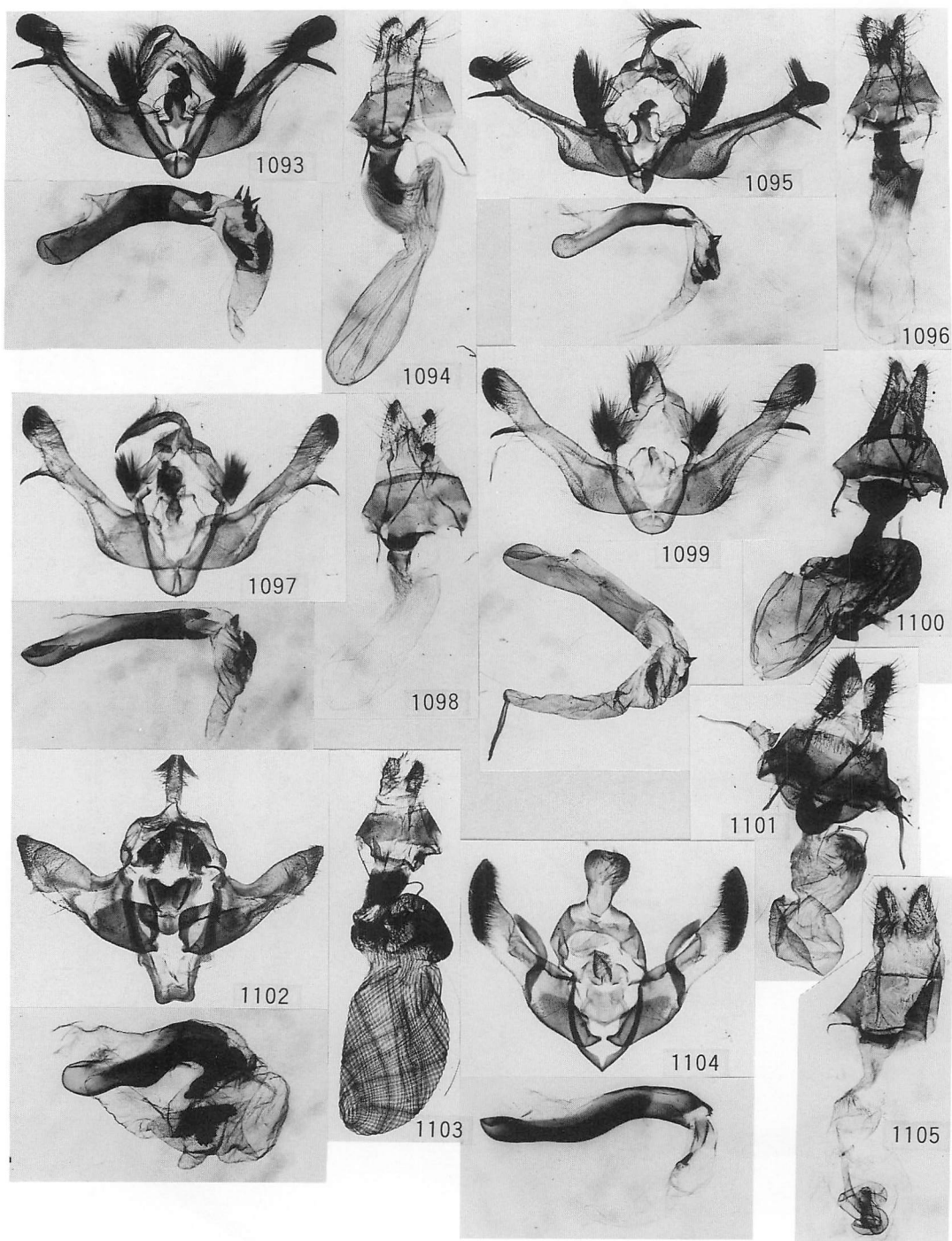
Figs 1059-1068. Genitalia. 1059. *Mniotype cbgurungi* sp. n., ♂. 1060. *M. informis* sp. n., ♂. 1061. *M. csorbai* sp. n., ♂. 1062. *Apostema citrina* sp. n., ♂. 1063. *Ditto*, ♀. 1064. *A. distigmata*, ♂. 1065. *Ditto*, ♀. 1066. *Himalistra implicata* sp. n., ♂. 1067. *Ditto*, ♀. 1068. *Estagrotis tibori* sp. n., ♂.



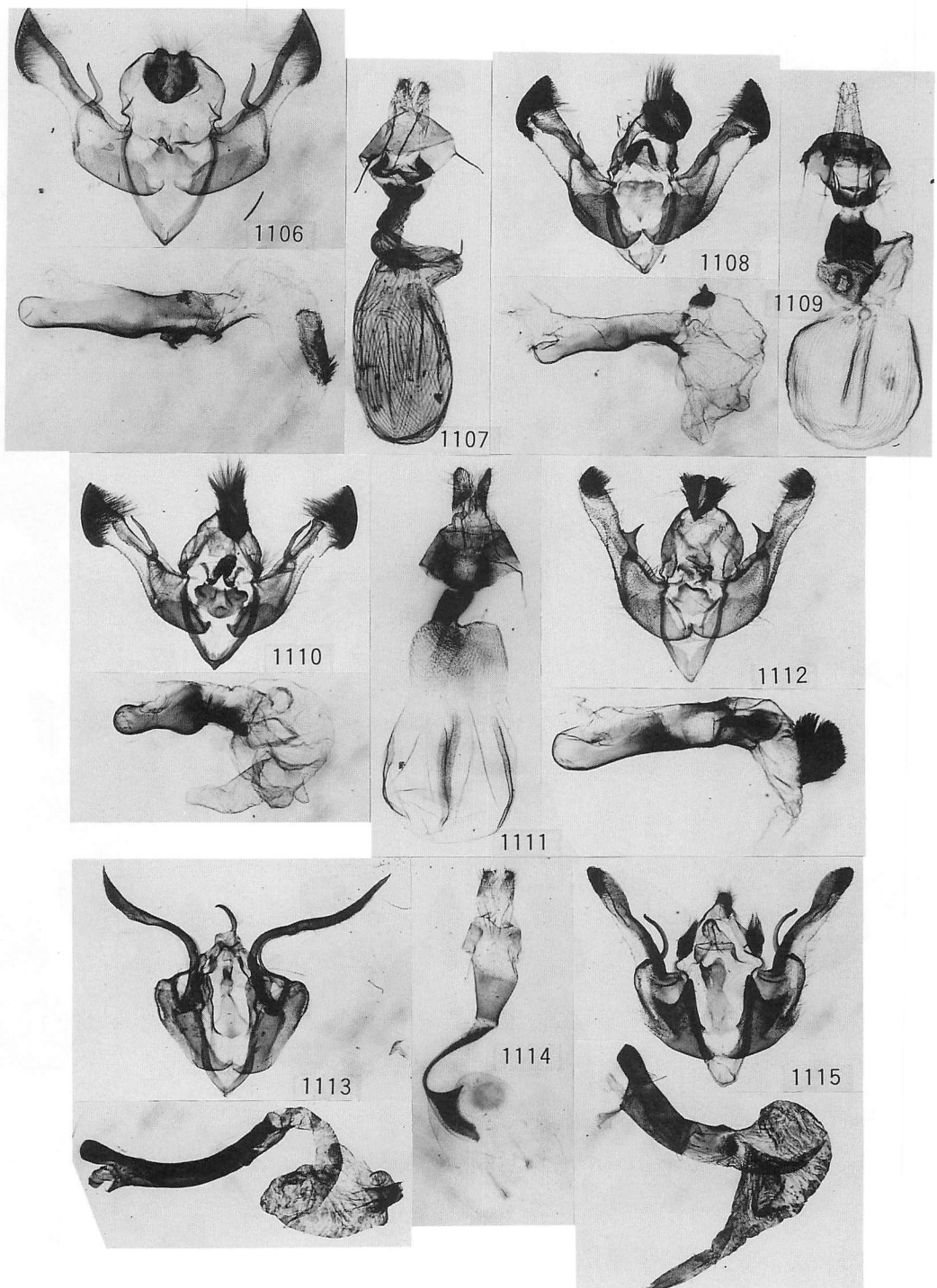
Figs 1069–1080. Genitalia. 1069. *Altipolia ganeshgurungi* sp. n., ♂. 1070. *A. griseana*, ♂. 1071. *Nyctycia consimilis* sp. n., ♂. 1072. *Ditto*, ♀. 1073. *N. asymmetrica* sp. n., ♂. 1074. *N. vernalis* sp. n., ♀. 1075. *N. aestivalis* sp. n., ♀. 1076. *N. hoenei*, ♀. 1077. *N. viriditincta* sp. n., ♂. 1078. "*Nyctycia*" *thaumasia* sp. n., ♀. 1079. *Isolasia pardaria*, ♂. 1080. *Ditto*, ♀.



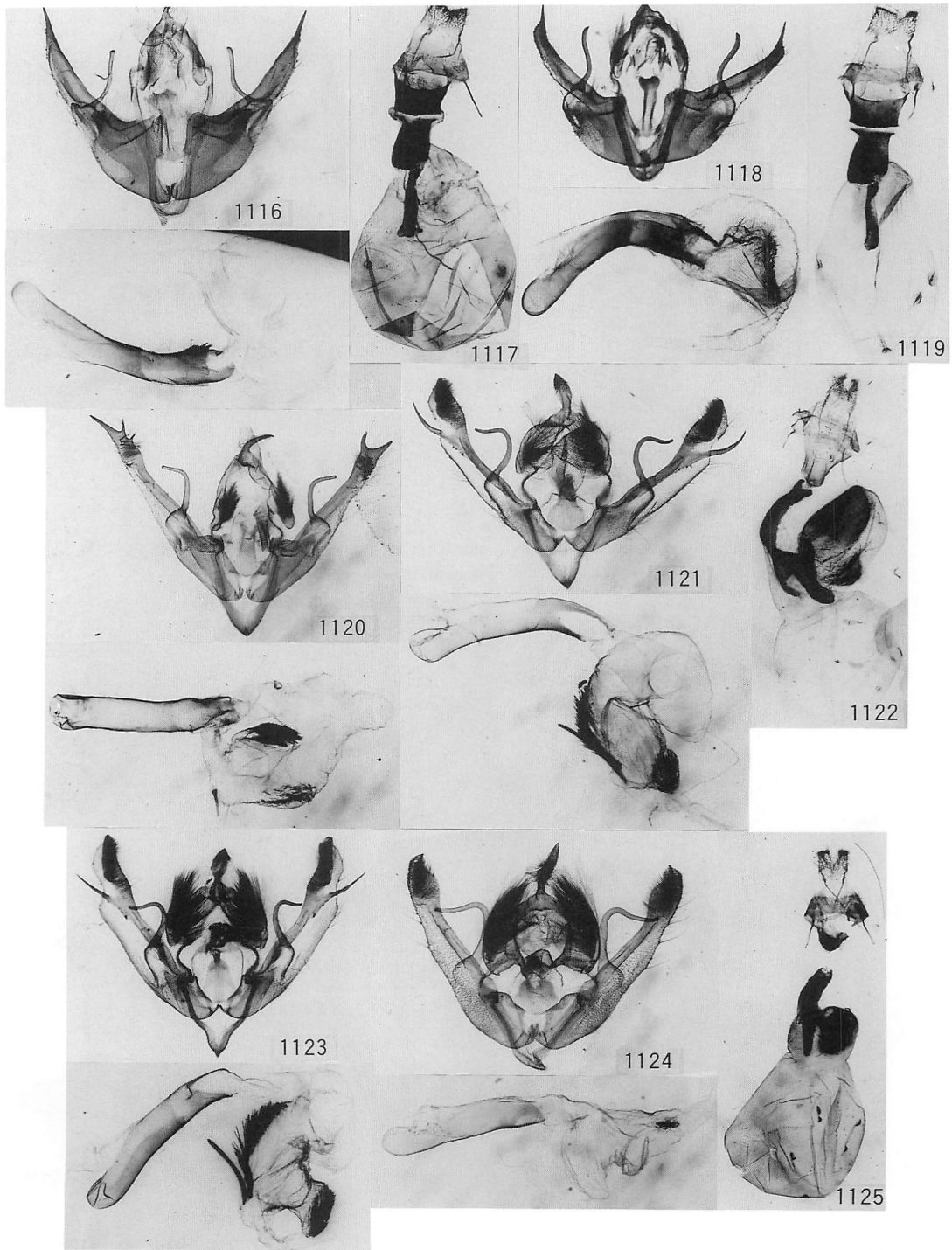
Figs 1081–1092. Genitalia. 1081. *Potmyctycia cineracea* sp. n., ♂. 1082. *Ditto*, ♀. 1083. *P. porphyrea* sp. n., ♂. 1084. *Ditto*, ♀. 1085. *P. obsoleta* sp. n., ♂. 1086. *Ditto*, ♀. 1087. *P. confluens*, ♂. 1088. *Ditto*, ♀. 1089. *Meganyctycia armata* sp. n., ♂. 1090. *Ditto*, ♀. 1091. *M. forcipata* sp. n., ♂. 1092. *Ditto*, ♀.



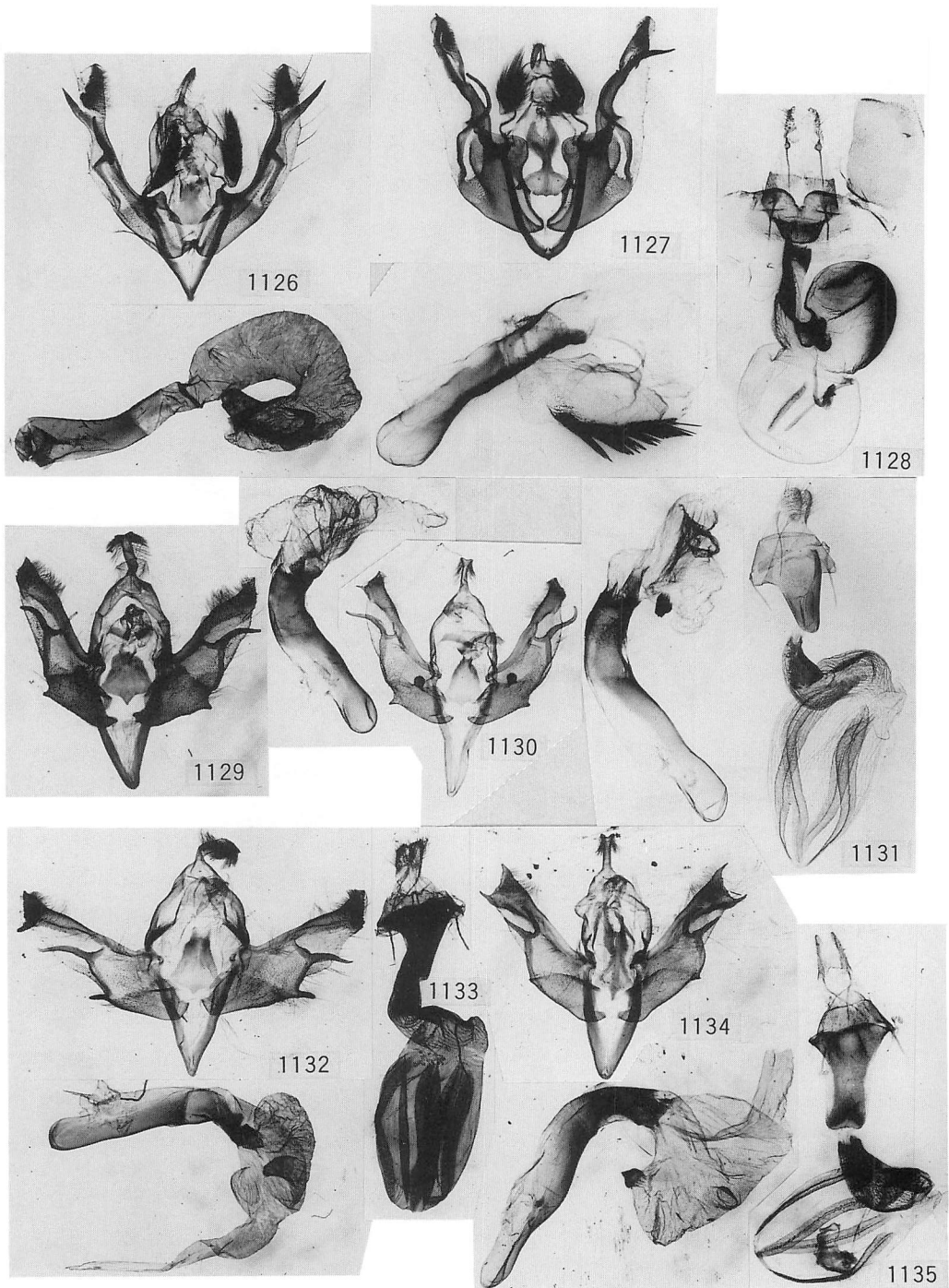
Figs 1093–1105. Genitalia. 1093. *Daseuplexia marmorata* sp. n., ♂. 1094. *Ditto*, ♀. 1095. *D. lageniformis*, ♂. 1096. *Ditto*, ♀. 1097. *D. viridicincta* sp. n., ♂. 1098. *Ditto*, ♀. 1099. *D. duplicata* sp. n., ♂. 1100. *Ditto*, ♀. 1101. *D. chloromagna* sp. n., ♀. 1102. *Blepharomima euplexina* sp. n., ♂. 1103. *Ditto*, ♀. 1104. *Bryotypella leucosticta*, ♂. 1105. *Ditto*, ♀.



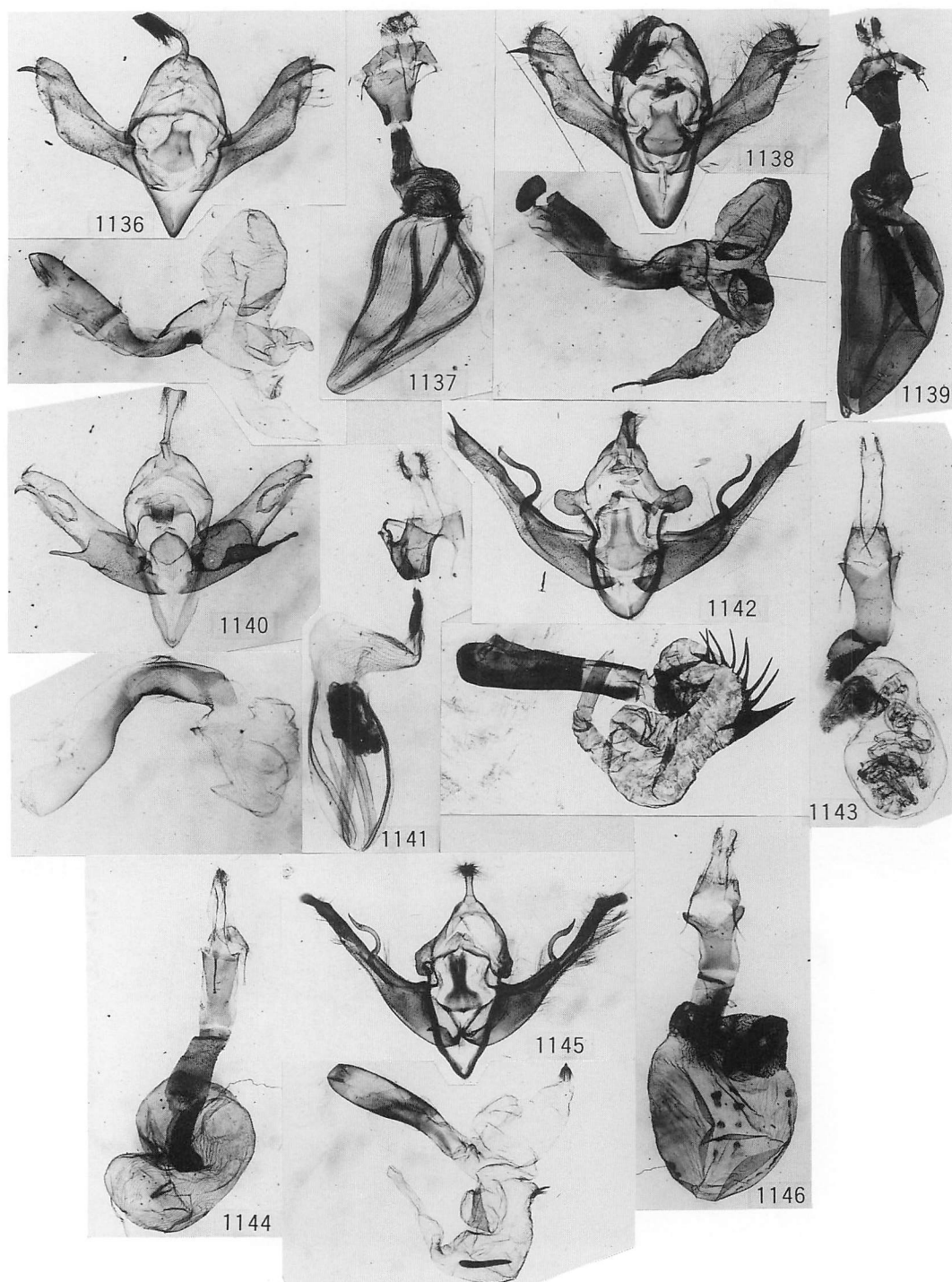
Figs 1106–1115. Genitalia. 1106. *Paranycticia orbiculosa* sp. n., ♂. 1107. *Ditto*, ♀. 1108. *Parabole rectilinea* sp. n., ♂. 1109. *Ditto*, ♀. 1110. *P. medionigra* sp. n., ♂. 1111. *Ditto*, ♀. 1112. *Charanycticia laudeti* sp. n., ♂. 1113. *Hemiglaea mirabilis* sp. n., ♂. 1114. *Ditto*, ♀. 1115. *H. costigera* sp. n., ♂.



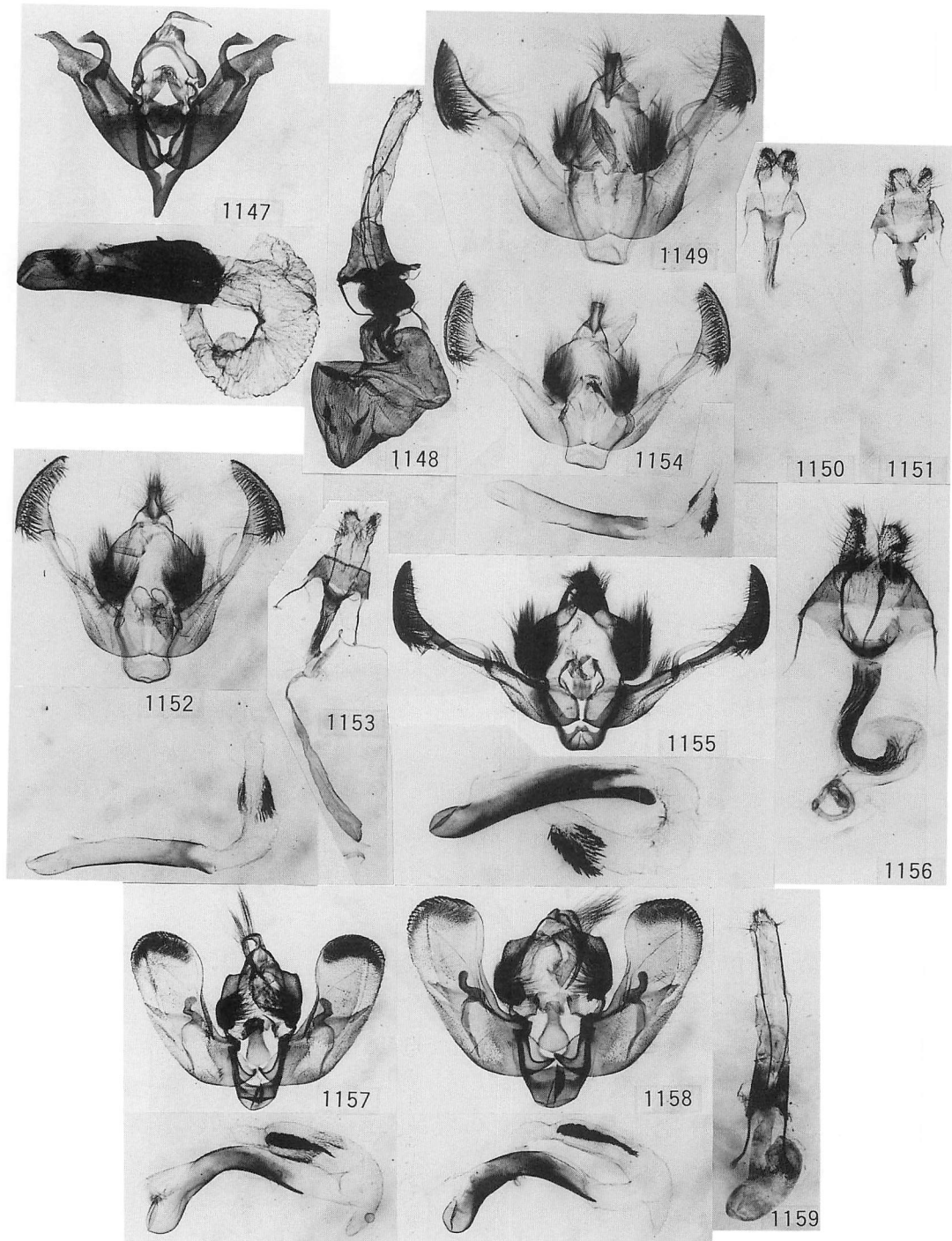
Figs 1116-1125. Genitalia. 1116. *Hemiglaea longipennis* sp. n., ♂. 1117. *Ditto*, ♀. 1118. *H. himalaya*, ♂. 1119. *Ditto*, ♀. 1120. *Rhynchaglaea megascripta* sp. n., ♂. 1121. *R. hemixantha leucocollaris* ssp. n., ♂. 1122. *Ditto*, ♀. 1123. *R. hemixantha*, ♂. 1124. *R. nigromaculata* sp. n., ♂. 1125. *Ditto*, ♀.



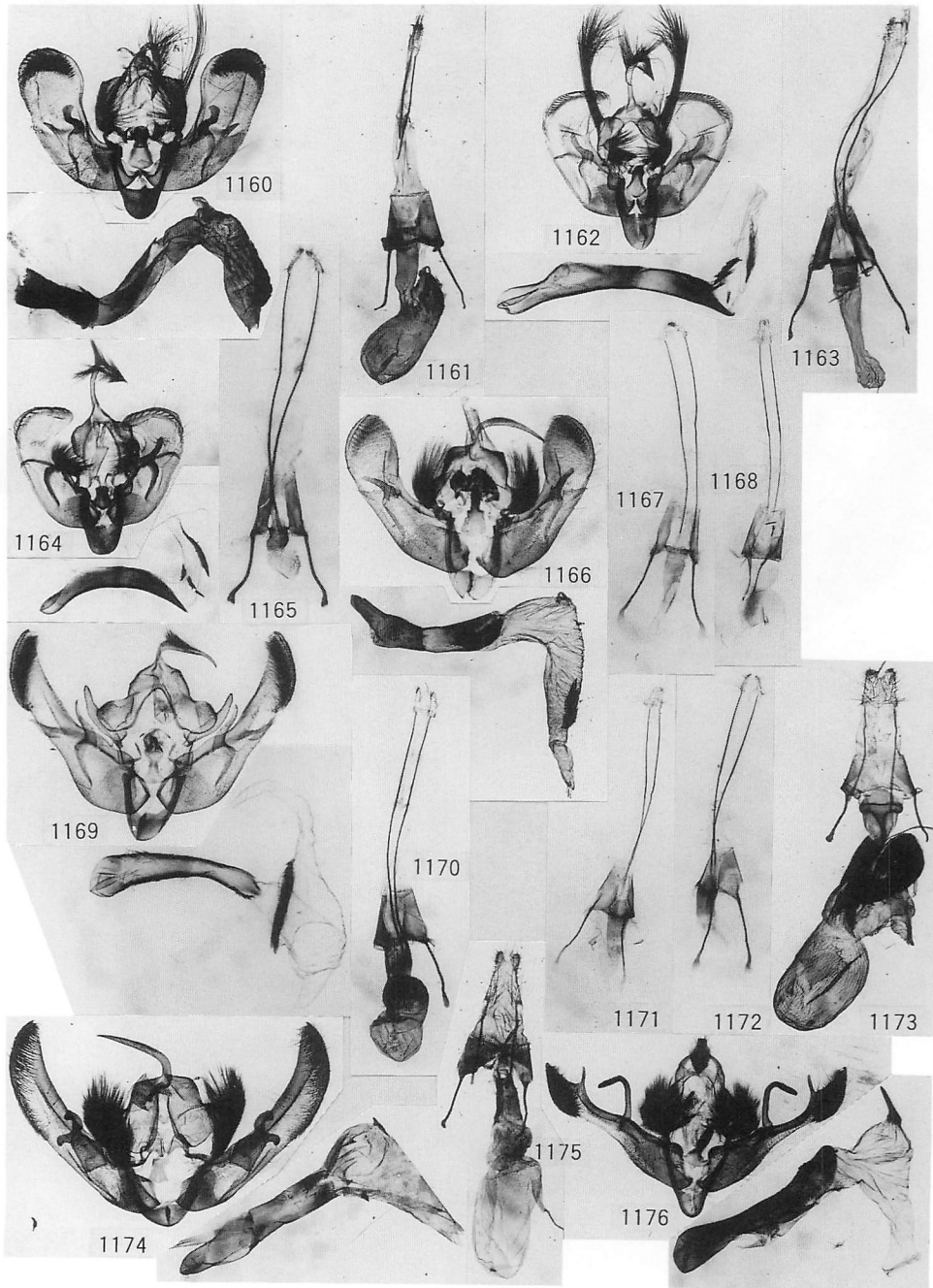
Figs 1126-1135. Genitalia. 1126. *Rhynchaglaea luteomixta* sp. n., ♂. 1127. *R. taiwana*, ♂. 1128. Ditto, ♀. 1129. *Owadaglaea hackeri* sp. n., ♂. 1130. *O. triangulifera* sp. n., ♂. 1131. Ditto, ♀. 1132. *O. expallida* sp. n., ♂. 1133. Ditto, ♀. 1134. *O. barna* sp. n., ♂. 1135. Ditto, ♀.



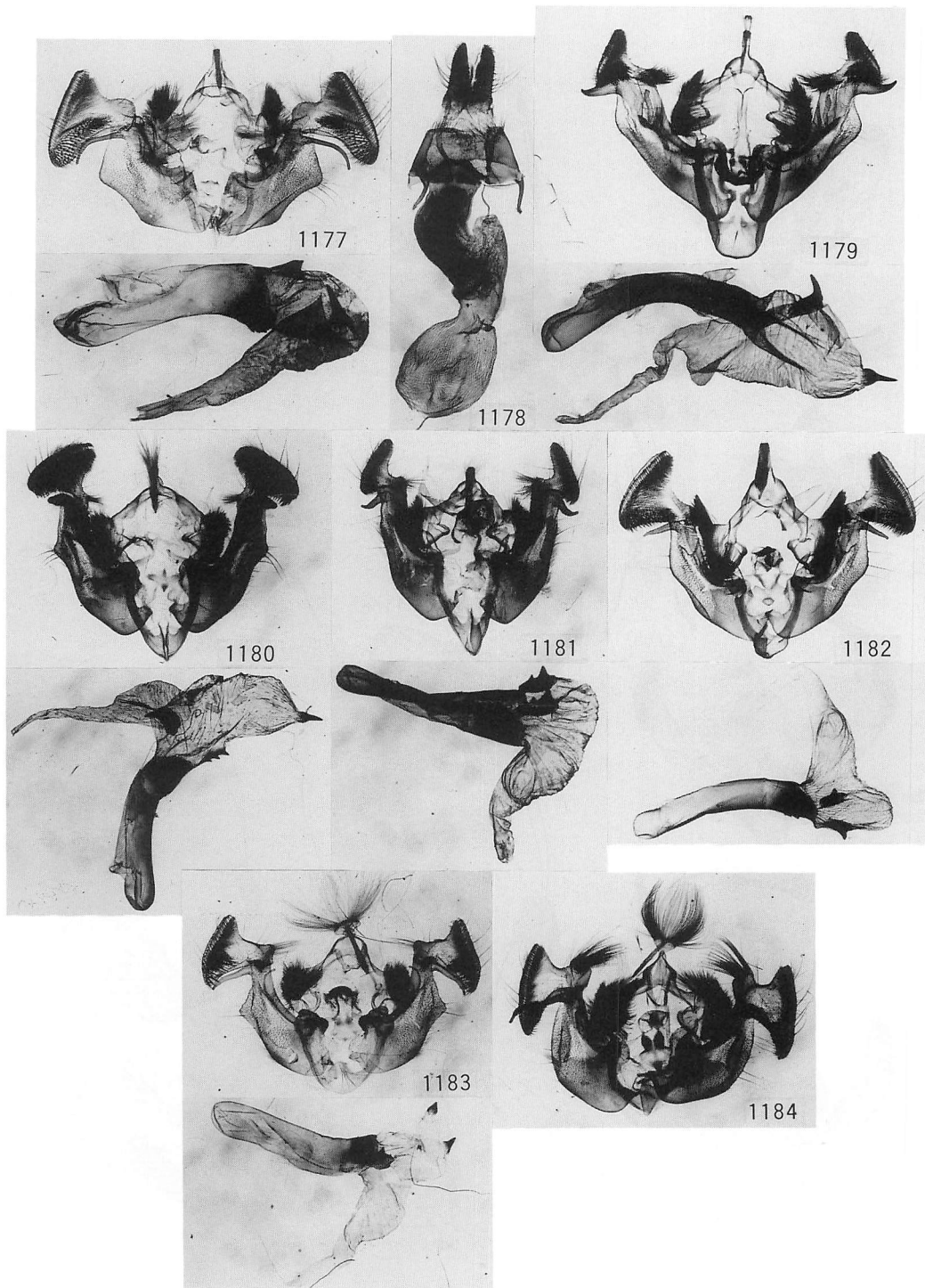
Figs 1136–1146. Genitalia. 1136. *Owadaglaea nigricomma* sp. n., ♂. 1137. Ditto, ♀. 1138. *O. lucida* sp. n., ♂. 1139. Ditto, ♀. 1140. *O. elongata* sp. n., ♂. 1141. Ditto, ♀. 1142. *Conistra anonyma* sp. n., ♂. 1143. Ditto, ♀. 1144. *C. ardescantina* sp. n., ♀. 1145. *C. aulombardi diffusa* ssp. n., ♂. 1146. Ditto, ♀.



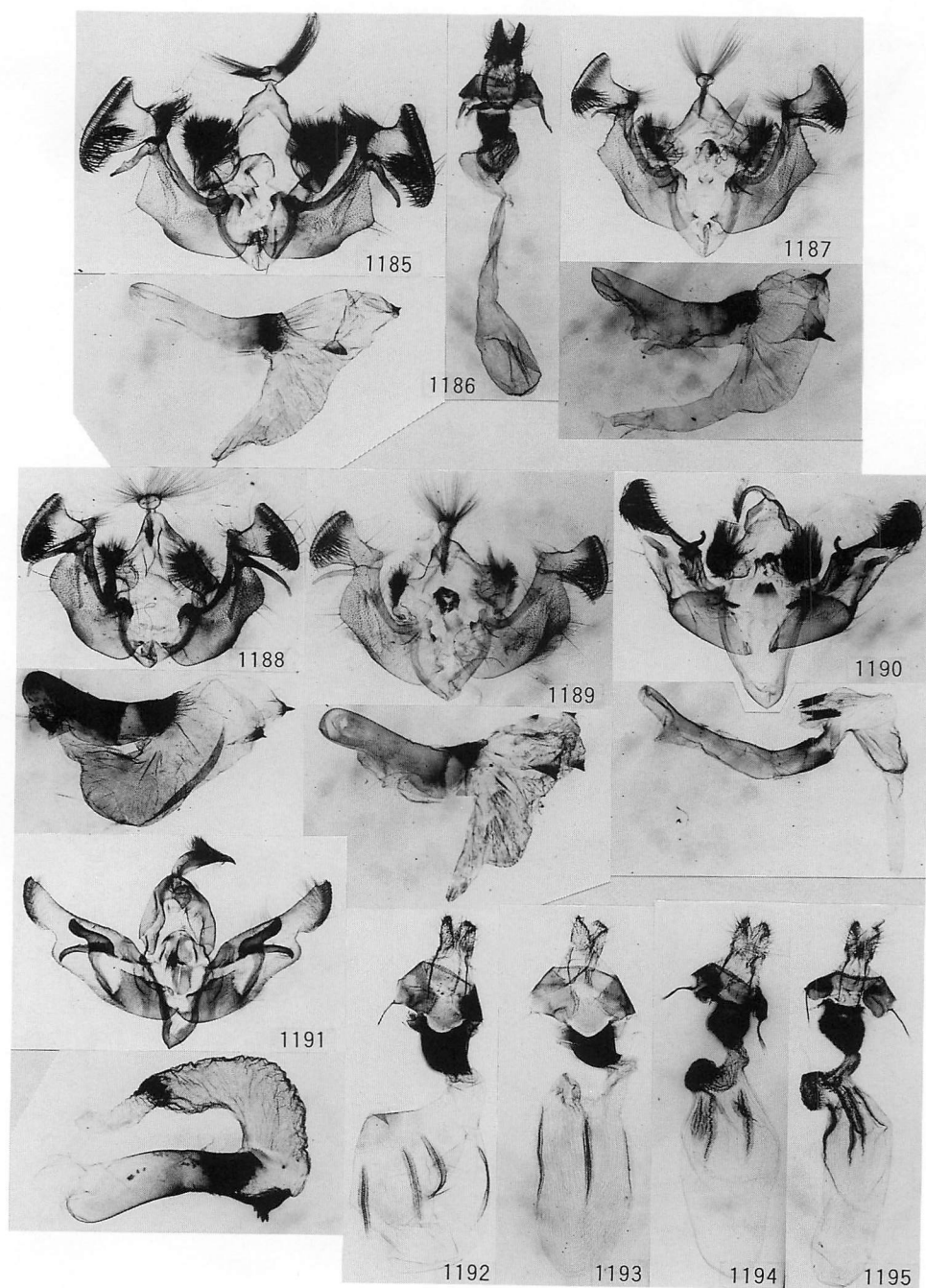
Figs 1147-1159. Genitalia. 1147. *"Conistra" metallica* sp. n., ♂. 1148. *Ditto*, ♀. 1149. *Elwesia tarka* sp. n., ♂, genital capsula. 1150. *Ditto*, ♀. 1151. *E. pallida*, ♀. 1152. *E. parallela* sp. n., ♂. 1153. *Ditto*, ♀. 1154. *E. parallela hermanni* ssp. n., ♂. 1155. *E. sugii yoshimotoi* sp. n., ♂. 1156. *Ditto*, ♀. 1157. *Hyalobole orthosiooides*, ♂. 1158. *H. variegata* sp. n., ♂. 1159. *Ditto*, ♀.



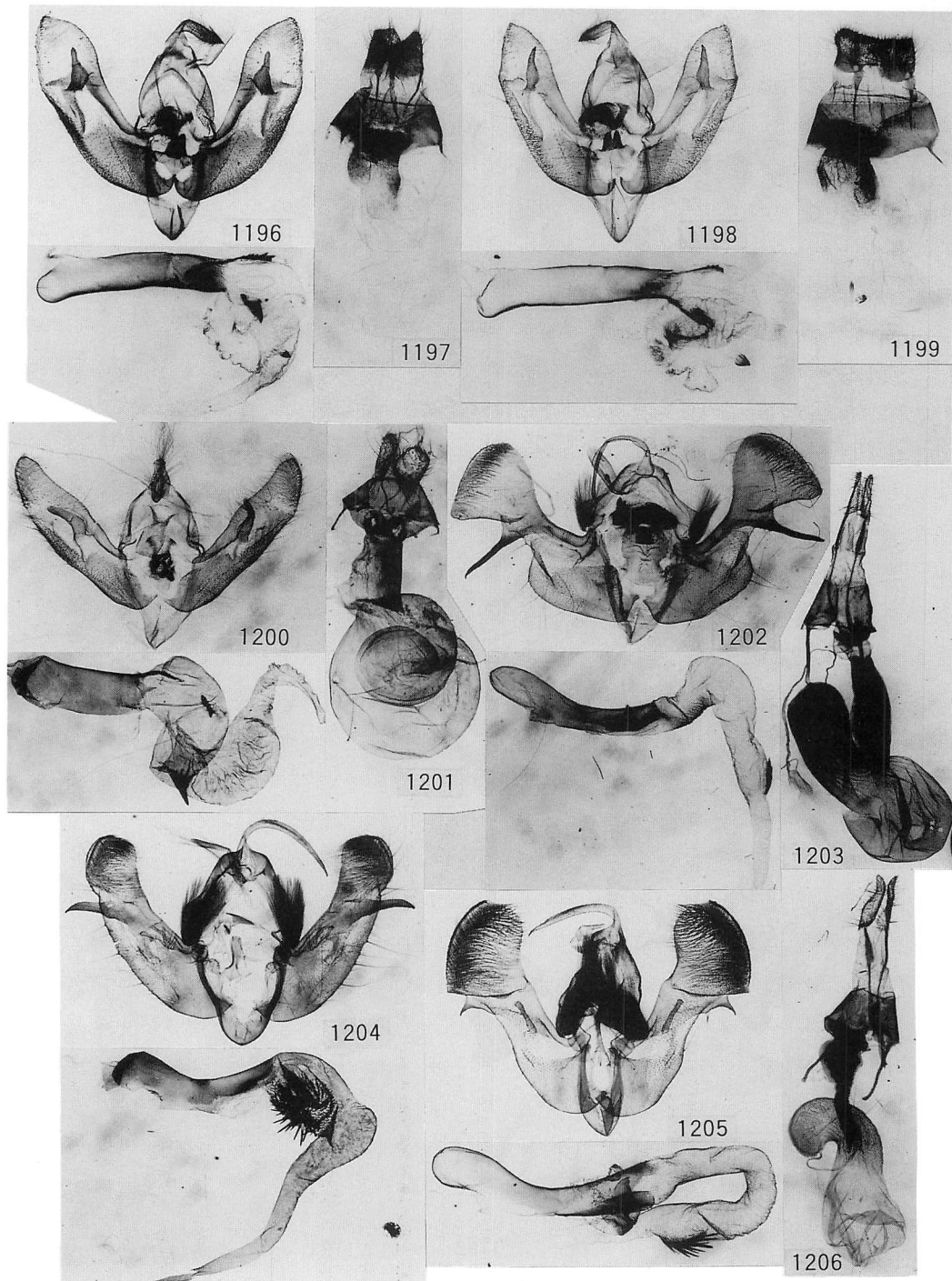
Figs 1160–1176. Genitalia. 1160. *Hyalobole marginalis* sp. n., ♂. 1161. *Ditto*, ♀. 1162. *H. subapicalis* sp. n., ♂. 1163. *Ditto*, ♀. 1164. *H. infenestra* sp. n., ♂. 1165. *Ditto*, ♀. 1166. *H. kononenkoi* sp. n. ♂. 1167. *H. phaeosoma*, ♀. 1168. *H. nigripalpis*, ♀. 1169. *H. taiwanensis* sp. n., ♂. 1170. *Ditto*, ♀. 1171. *H. changae longirostris* ssp. n., ♀. 1172. *H. c. changae*, ♀. 1173. *Xanthia rectilineata*, ♀. 1174. *X. xanthophylla* sp. n., ♂. 1175. *Ditto*, ♀. 1176. *X. aculeata* sp. n., ♂.



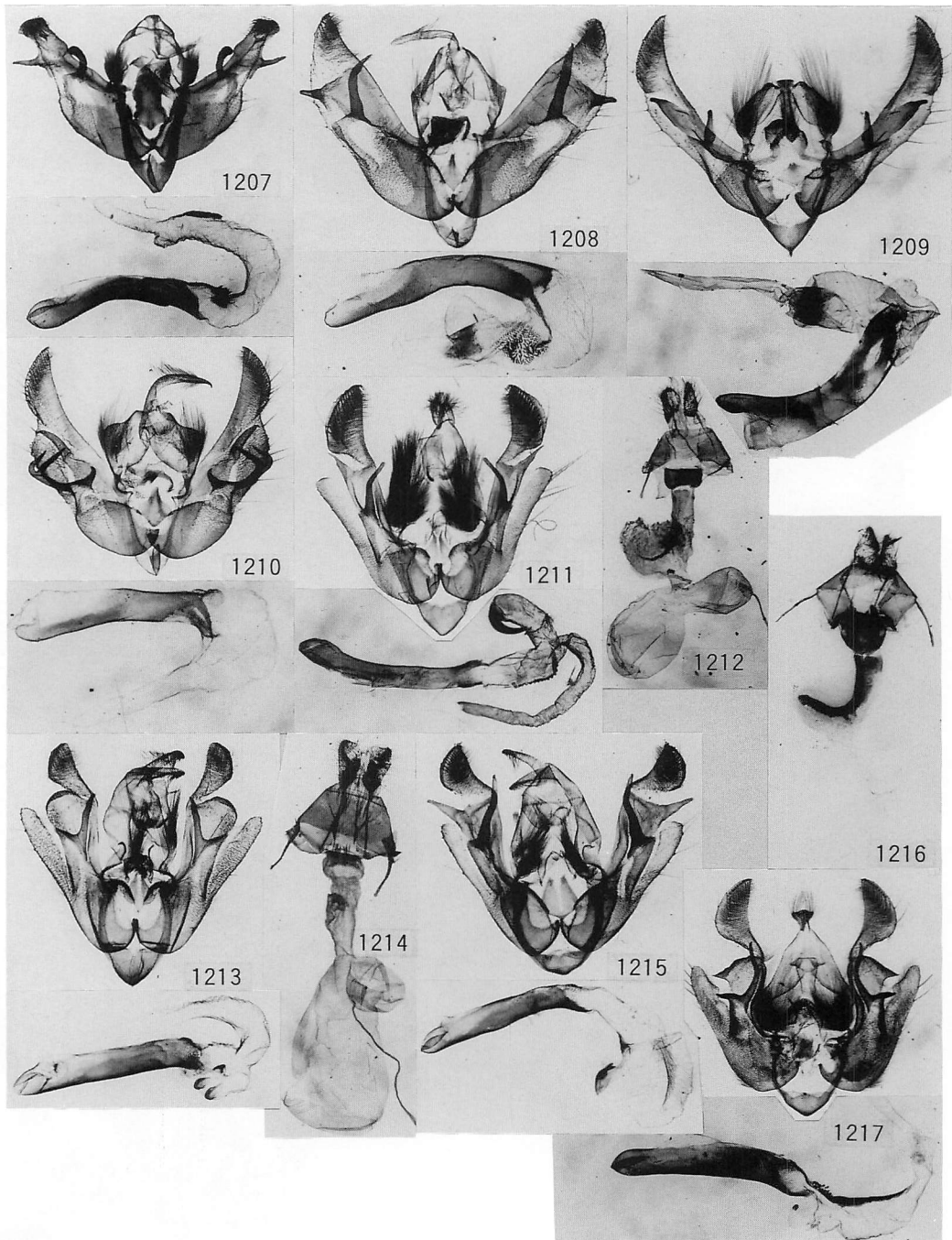
Figs 1177-1184. Genitalia. 1177. *Apamea* sp. near *schawerdae*, ♂. 1178. Ditto, ♀. 1179. *A. sanyibaglya* sp. n., ♂. 1180. *A. glenura*, ♂. 1181. *A. mikkolai* sp. n., ♂. 1182. *A. lateritia obfuscata* ssp. n., ♂. 1183. *A. sp.* near *boopis*, ♂. 1184. *A. heinickei* sp. n., ♂.



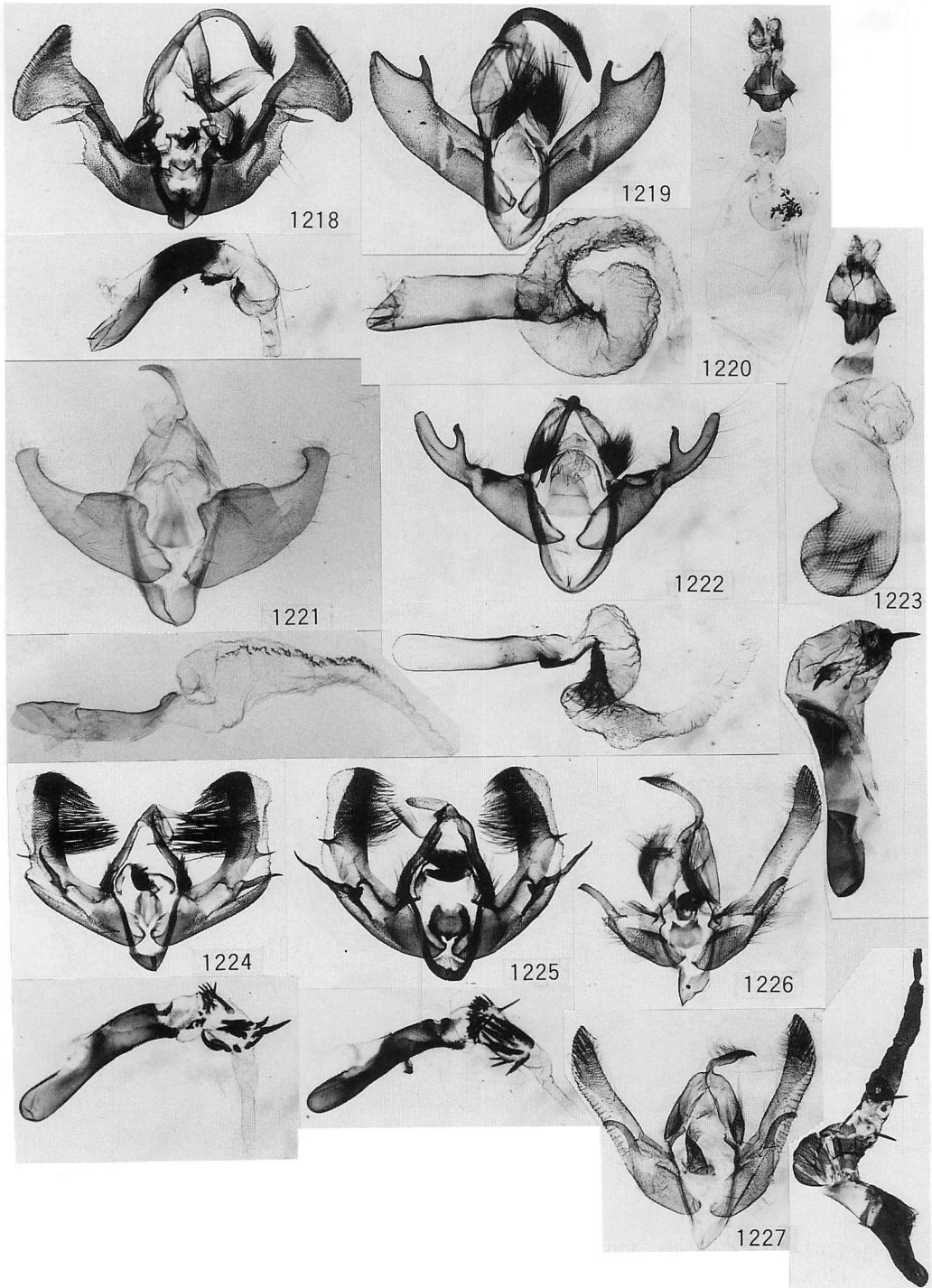
Figs 1185–1195. *Genitalia*. 1185. *Apamea ganeshi* sp. n., ♂. 1186. *Ditto*, ♀. 1187. *A. caesia* sp. n., ♂. 1188. *A. reseri* sp. n., ♂. 1189. *A. chhiringi* sp., ♂. 1190. *Bornolis opposita* sp. n., ♂. 1191. *Auchmis manfredi* sp. n., ♂. 1192. *Ditto*, ♀. 1193. *A. subdetersa*, ♀. 1194. *A. opulenta* sp. n. ♀. 1195. *A. hannemanni*, ♀.



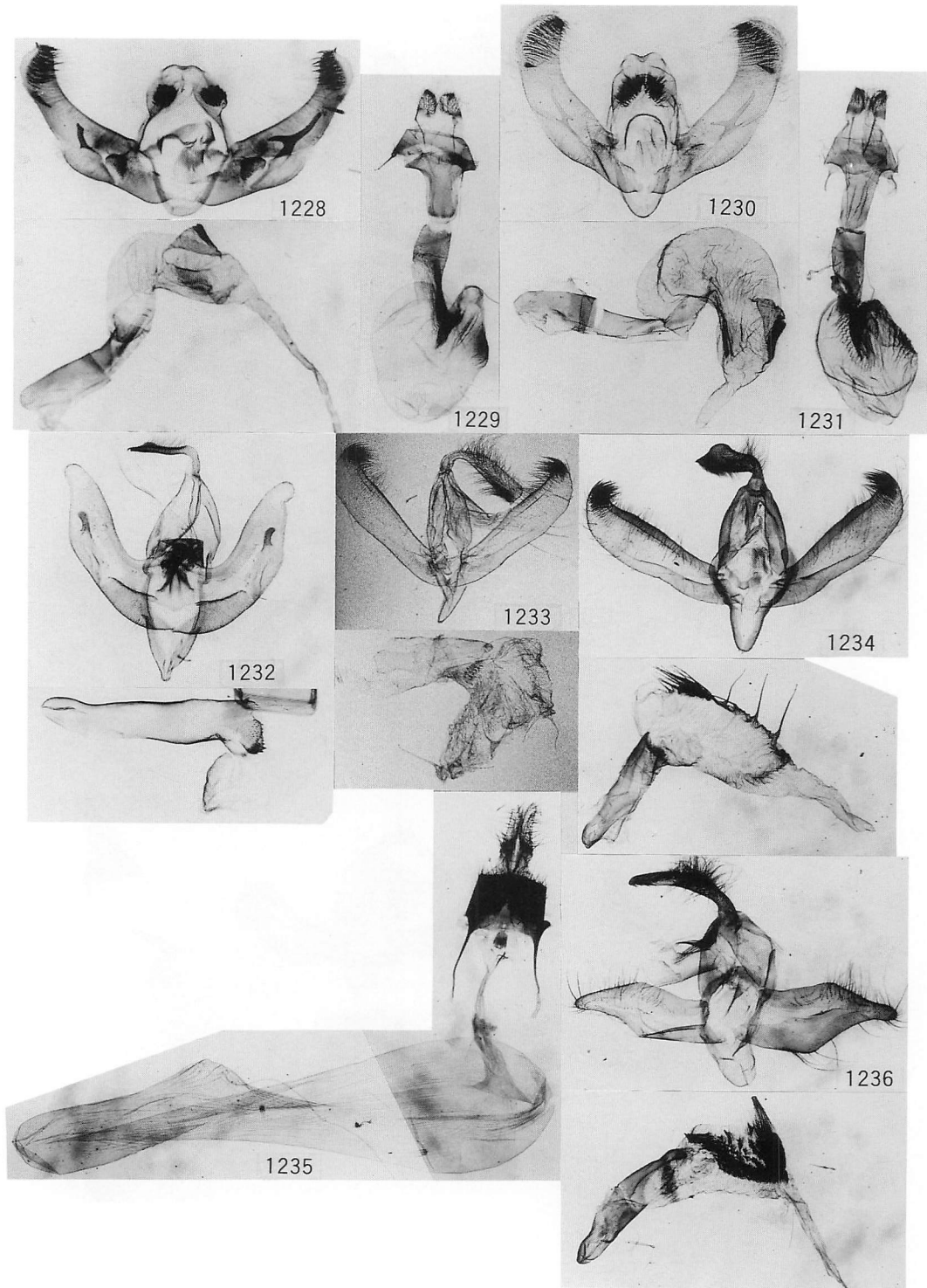
Figs 1196-1206. Genitalia. 1196. *Oroplexia fabiani* sp. n., ♂. 1197. *Ditto*, ♀. 1198. *O. endroma*, ♂. 1199. *Ditto*, ♀. 1200. *O. conjunctura* sp. n., ♂. 1201. *Ditto*, ♀. 1202. *O. albimacula* sp. n., ♂. 1203. *Ditto*, ♀. 1204. *O. variegata* sp. n., ♂. 1205. *O. apameoides* sp. n., ♂. 1206. *Ditto*, ♀.



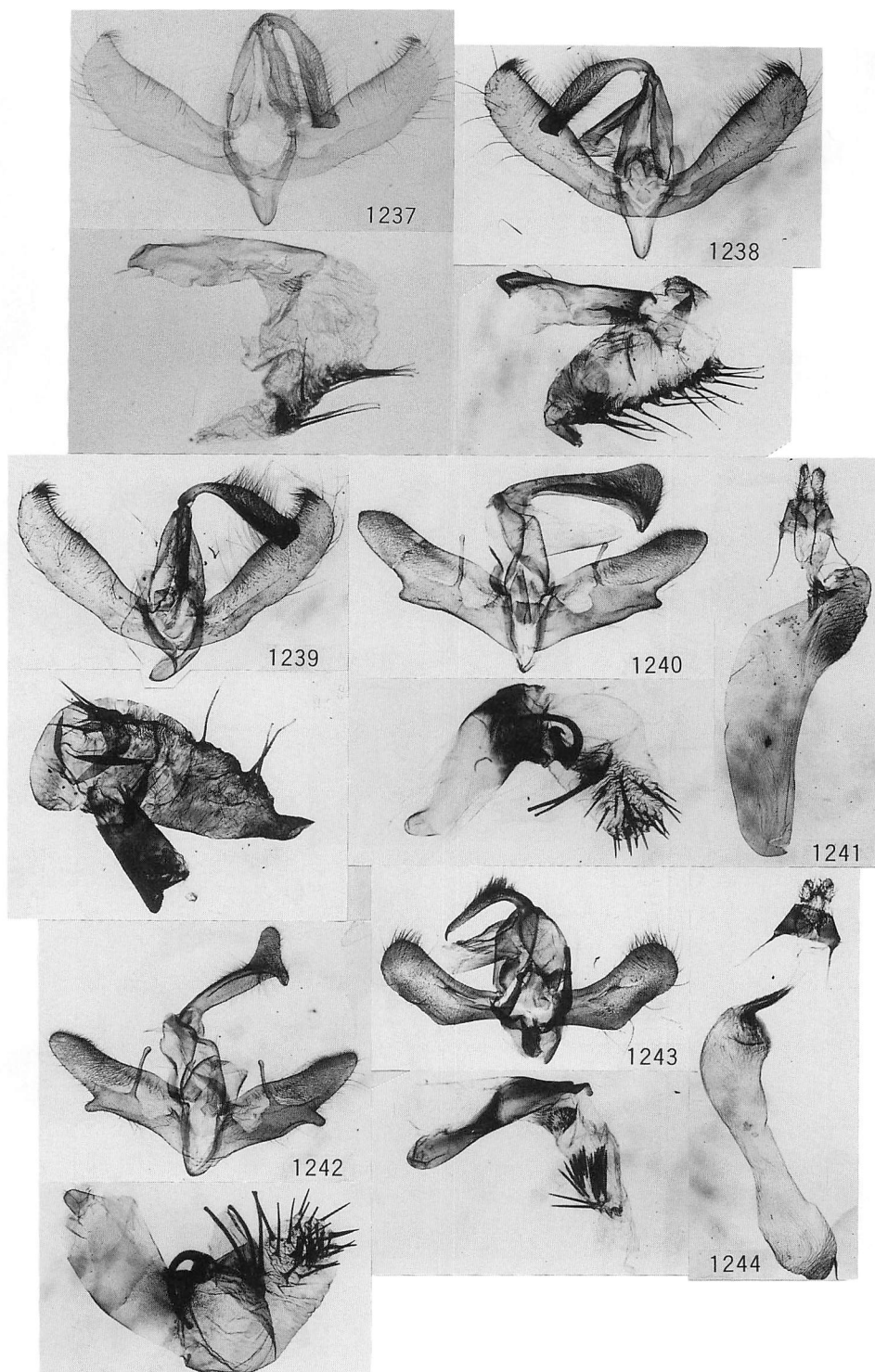
Figs 1207–1217. Genitalia. 1207. *Oroplexia ferruginea* sp. n., ♂. 1208. *Phlogophora costalis*, ♂. 1209. *P. humilis* sp. n., ♂. 1210. *P. nobilis* sp. n., ♂. 1211. *Euplexia cuprea*, ♂. 1212. Ditto, ♀. 1213. *E. lilacina* sp. n., ♂. 1214. Ditto, ♀. 1215. *E. annapurna* sp. n., ♂. 1216. Ditto, ♀. 1217. *E. pali* sp. n., ♂.



Figs 1218–1227. Genitalia. 1218. *Chandata pseudopartita* sp. n., ♂. 1219. *Euplexidia metexotica* sp. n., ♂. 1220. *Ditto*, ♀. 1221. *E. periculosa* sp. n., ♂. 1222. *E. semivirens* sp. n., ♂. 1223. *Ditto*, ♀. 1224. *Trachea belastigma* sp. n., ♂. 1225. *T. albinota*, ♂. 1226. *Xenotrachea atra* sp. n., ♂. 1227. *X. albidisca pseudodisca* ssp. n., ♂.



Figs 1228-1236. Genitalia. 1228. *Karana jutka* sp. n., ♂. 1229. *Ditto*, ♀. 1230. *K. prima* sp. n., ♂. 1231. *Ditto*, ♀. 1232. *Mithila lichenosa*, ♂. 1233. *Amphipyra monolitha*, ♂. 1234. *A. porphyrea* sp. n., ♂. 1235. *Ditto*, ♀. 1236. *A. microlitha* sp. n., ♂.



Figs 1237-1244. Genitalia. 1237. *Amphipyra acheron*, ♂. 1238. *A. herczigi* sp. n., ♂. 1239. *A. formosana* sp. n., ♂. 1240. *A. pallidipennis* sp. n., ♂. 1241. *Ditto*, ♀. 1242. *A. deletaiwana* sp. n., ♂. 1243. *A. strigata*, ♂. 1244. *Ditto*, ♀.

Parnasiinae from Nepal

Toshio Inomata

According to C. Smith (1993), 5 species of the genus *Parnassius* are known from Nepal. Without a break, A. Ohya (1996) produced a new race under the name of *Parnassius stolickanus nobuko*. Through this report, the Nepale's *Parnassius* was composed of six members. The data in my hand, there is a more species of the genus.

In writing this paper, I wish to express my hearty thanks to the late Mr T. Haruta for his costant guidance and encouragement.

Genus *Parnassius* Latreille, 1840

Type species: *Papilio apollo* Linnaeus, 1758.

Parnassius epaphus epaphus Oberthür (C.) (Pl. 158: 1-3)

Parnassius epaphus Oberthür, (C.), 1879, *Eiud. ent.* 4: 23.

The type locality of the nominotypical race is assumed to be a boundary region between India and Nepal (former Kumaon district). In the past, no specimen other than the type series has been taken from that area, but now on, I am sure that the specimens from Tata, Mahakali state (western most of Nepal) are very much agree in appearance with the nominotypical form. It is recorded from Nepal for the first time.

Small sized, forewing length 24-26 mm. Ground colour whitened particularly in male. Basal black spots on upperside of both wings clear, marginal and submarginal bands narrow but vivid. Ocelli on hindwing more or less developed, red scales in ocelli well prominent.

28 ♂ 11 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995, Tata, 4,490 m, Mahakali, W. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius epaphus capdevillei Epstein (Pl. 158: 4-9)

Parnassius epaphus capdevillei Epstein, 1979, *Entomologist's Gaz.* 30: 183, pl. 12, figs 6-9.

Parnassius epaphus chiddii Smith, 1983, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 80: 166, fig. 4.

Discribed from 9 km N. E. of Dangarjong, C. Nepal (4,300-4,400 m). The same population extends from west slope of Kaligandaki to Mugu district.

Small sized, forewing length 23-25 mm. Ground colour white, tinged with creamy yellow, the termen of forewing rounded. Submarginal bands of both wings reduced, transformed into the series of small black spots. Black circle of ocelli on hindwing wider.

38 ♂ 18 ♀, 25. vi-3. vii. 1994, Mooting 4,460 m, Daulagiri, C. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius epaphus robertsi Epstein, 1979 (Pl. 158: 10-12)

Parnassius epaphus robertsi Epstein, 1979, *Entomologist's Gaz.* 30: 185, pl. 12, figs 10-13.

Known from eastern region of Kaligandaki, the identical population distributed from nothern slope of Annapurna to Manaslu (Sugisawa, 1996).

Small sized, forewing length 23-26 mm. Ground colour greyish white, densely scattered with black scales. Submarginal bands on both wings well developed. Red scales a little developed not only in hindwing, but in forewing.

25 ♂ 9 ♀, 8-9. vii. 1994, Thorong Pass (West slope), 4,625 m, Daulagiri, C. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.; 15 ♂ 5 ♀, 10. vii. 1994, Thorong Phedi, 4,475 m, Gandaki, C. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius epaphus sikkimensis Elwes, 1882 (Pl. 158: 13-15)

Parnassius epaphus var. *sikkimensis* Elwes, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882**: 399, pl. 25, figs 4-5.

Parnassius epaphus phariensis Avinoff, 1916, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1915**: 360, pl. 54, figs 8-9.

Known from N. Sikkim, S. Tibet and E. Nepal.

Small sized, forewing length 23-26 mm. Ground colour creamy white tinged with dark reflection, strongly scattered with black scales. Forewing oblong, its apex produced. Dark maculations indistinct. Inner side of ocelli orange not bright red as other races.

25 ♂4 ♀, 15-20. vii. 1996, Lhonak, 4,550 m, Kanchenjunga, E. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius acdestis raurentii Epstein, 1979 (Pl. 159: 1-3)

Parnassius (Koramius) acdestis raurentii Epstein, 1979, *Entomologist's Gaz.* **30**: 174, pl. 11, figs 1-3.

Described from S. E. Sangda, C. Nepal, the same population distributed in alpine area of W. Kaligandaki.

Similar to ssp. *lux* Eisner described from "Jung Jung, Khola, 5,000 m", S. Tibet, but barely separated by ocelli and bluish grey scales centered with marginal series on upperside of hindwing.

43 ♂35 ♀, 25. vi-3. vii. 1994, Mooting 4,460 m, Dhaulagiri, C. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius acdestis marki Epstein, 1979 (Pl. 159: 4-6)

Parnassius (Koramius) acdestis marki Epstein, 1979, *Entomologist's Gaz.* **30**: 177, pl. 11, figs 4-5.

The type locality is S. E. of Thorong Pass, C. Nepal. Distributed in east mountain range of Kaligandaki, faced with the preceding race at the Kaligandaki region. Ssp. *katsuhikoi* Sugisawa, 1990 described from northern slope of Manasulu is unacquainted.

Rather large, forewing length 29.9 mm on an average, reaching 33 mm in some specimens. Similar to ssp. *peeblesi* Bryk, 1932 described from Phari-Dzong, located between Tibet and Bhutan, but rather larger, white spots well developed, ocelli of hindwing smaller.

10 ♂6 ♀, 8-9. vii. 1994, Thorong Pass, 4,425 m, Dhaulagiri, C. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius cephalus horii Ohshima, 1985 (Pl. 159: 7-9)

Parnassius cephalus horii Ohshima, 1985, *Tyô Ga* **36**: 77, figs.

Described from Nyrasan (4,800-5,400 m) of Mustang district. Up to now, taken only from western range of Kaligandaki, flying together with the following two species, *P. epaphus capdevillei*, *P. acdestis raurentii*.

Medium sized, forewing length 29-35 mm. Ground colour white, cilia of forewing uniformly black. Dark maculations on both wings less developed, with indistinct lines. Ocellus small, only appearing in space 5, lacking the red scales in some specimens. A series of black spots reduced, in the majority of individuals, centered with bluish grey scales in space 3.

12 ♂8 ♀, 25. vi. -3. vii. 1994, Mooting 4,460 m, Dhaulagiri, C. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius stoliczkanus ssp. (Pl. 160: 4-6)

Taken from Tata 4,490 m, W. Nepal together with the following species, *P. stenosemus* (?). The taxonomic status of this population is reserved in the present paper. It is recorded from Nepal for the first time.

Rather large, forewing length ♂25-27 mm, ♀25-27 mm. A little larger than *stenosemus* (?), cohabiting with this species. Nearer to the neighboring races in maculations, but at least differs from *stenosemus* (?) as follows: the black bars (on discoidal cell) remarkably darker; ocellus of

hindwing only appearing in spaces 4-5.

3 ♂ 2 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995, Tata 4,490 m, Mahakali, W. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius stenosemus nobuko Ohya, 1996, *stat. n.* (Pl. 160: 7-9)

Parnassius stoliczkanus nobuko Ohya, 1996, *Gekkan Mushi* (309): 8, pl. 2, figs 5-6.

The type locality is Tata, Mahakali state, W. Nepal. This was described by A. Ohya (1996) as a subspecies of *P. stoliczkanus*. Soon after, the true *stoliczkanus* was discovered, as stated above, in the many complex material. Therefore I consider *nobuko* to be a subspecies of *stenosemus*. Moreover it is necessary to take a comparison with *P. nandadeviensis* Weiss (D.), 1990.

Forewing length ♂ 23.0-24.5 mm, ♀ 24.0-25.0 mm (Ohya, 1996). Ground colour pure white, forewing termen strongly rounded. Dark maculations on both wings prominent, but interrupted at the center of forewing. Ocelli on hindwing well developed, appearing in spaces 4-5, 7. A series of red spots appearing in anal area in *stoliczkanus*, but not appearing in this race. The female sphragis pointed towards outside.

125 ♂ 105 ♀ (paratypes of *P. stoliczkanus nobuko* Ohya, 1996), 2-7. vii. 1995, Tata 4,490 m, Mahakali, W. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius hardwickii Gray, 1831 (Pl. 159: 10-15; pl. 160: 1-3)

Parnassius hardwickii Gray, 1831, *Zool. Misc.* 32.

The type locality is "Nepal" but exact place is unknown. Very variable species, often satisfying the geographical division. Ssp. *albicans* Fruhstorfer, 1898 from Sikkim is synonymized with the nominotypical race (Epstein, 1979).

12 ♂ 4 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995, Tata 4,490 m, Mahakali, W. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.; 25 ♂ 10 ♀, 15-20. vii. 1996, Lhonak, Kanchenjunga, Mechi, E. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius simo simo Gray, 1852 (Pl. 160: 13-15)

Parnassius simo simo Gray, 1852, *Cat. lep. Ins. Br. Mus* 1: 76, pl. 12, figs 3-4.

The type locality is "N. Kumaon", which is located in boundary region between India and Nepal. From the excellent work of J. C. Weiss (1991), the same population inhabits N. India to W. Tibet. The nominotypical race has not been found in Nepal. This is the first record from Nepal.

Small sized, forewing length ♂ ♀ 23-24 mm. Very similar to the following subspecies, but easily separable from it in having the marginal dark band on upperside of hindwing.

10 ♂ 3 ♀, 2-7. vii. 1995, Tata 4,490 m, Mahakali, W. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

Parnassius simo acconus Fruhstorfer, 1903 (Pl. 160: 10-12)

Parnassius simo acconus Fruhstorfer, 1903, *Insektenb rse* 20: 148.

The type locality is high mountain region of Sikkim. The same population is distributed in Kanchenjunga, E. Nepal.

Small sized, forewing length ♂ ♀ 24 mm.

24 ♂ 5 ♀, 15-20. vii. 1996, Lhonak, Kanchenjunga, Mechi, E. Nepal, M. S. Limbu leg.

References

- Epstein, H. J., 1979. Interesting, rare and new papilionids (Lepidoptera (3): Papilionidae) from the Central Nepal Himalayas. Report No. 3. *Entmologist's Gaz.* 30: 157-188.
 Ohya, A., 1996. Two new subspecies of *Parnassius* from Nepal and Tibet. *Gekkan Mushi* (309): 4-9.
 Smith, C., 1993. *Illustrated Checklist of Nepal's Butterflies*. i+ii, 127 pp. Craftsman Press, Bangkok.

- Sugisawa, S., 1996. Geographical and individual variations of the genus *Parnassius* Latreille, 1804 (9). *Ill. Sel. Ins. Wld* (A) (9): 135-153, pls 64-71.
- Weiss, J. C., 1991. *The Parnassiinae of the world* (1): [1]-48.



Color Plates

(All figures are approximately natural size)






Plate 129

1. *Tridrepana albonotata albonotata* 2. *Ditrigona diana* 3. *Deroca hyalina hyalina* 4. *D. hidda bifida* 5. *Comibaena cassidara* 6. *C. flavicans* 7. *C. erythrospila* 8. *C. delineata* 9. *Chlorissa rubripicta* 10. *Rhodostrophia aquila* 11. *Lobophorodes undulans* 12. *Lobogonia olivata* 13. *Laciniodes denigrata* 14. *Hydrelia aurantiaca* 15. *H. microptera* 16. *H. nepalensis* 17. *H. rufinota* 18. *Protonebula umblifera* 19. *Ecliptopera mixtilineata* 20. *Chartographa trigoniplaga* 21. *Entephria clementia* 22. *Rhyncobapta cervinaria* 23. *Godonela emersaria* 24. *Nothomiza costinotata*

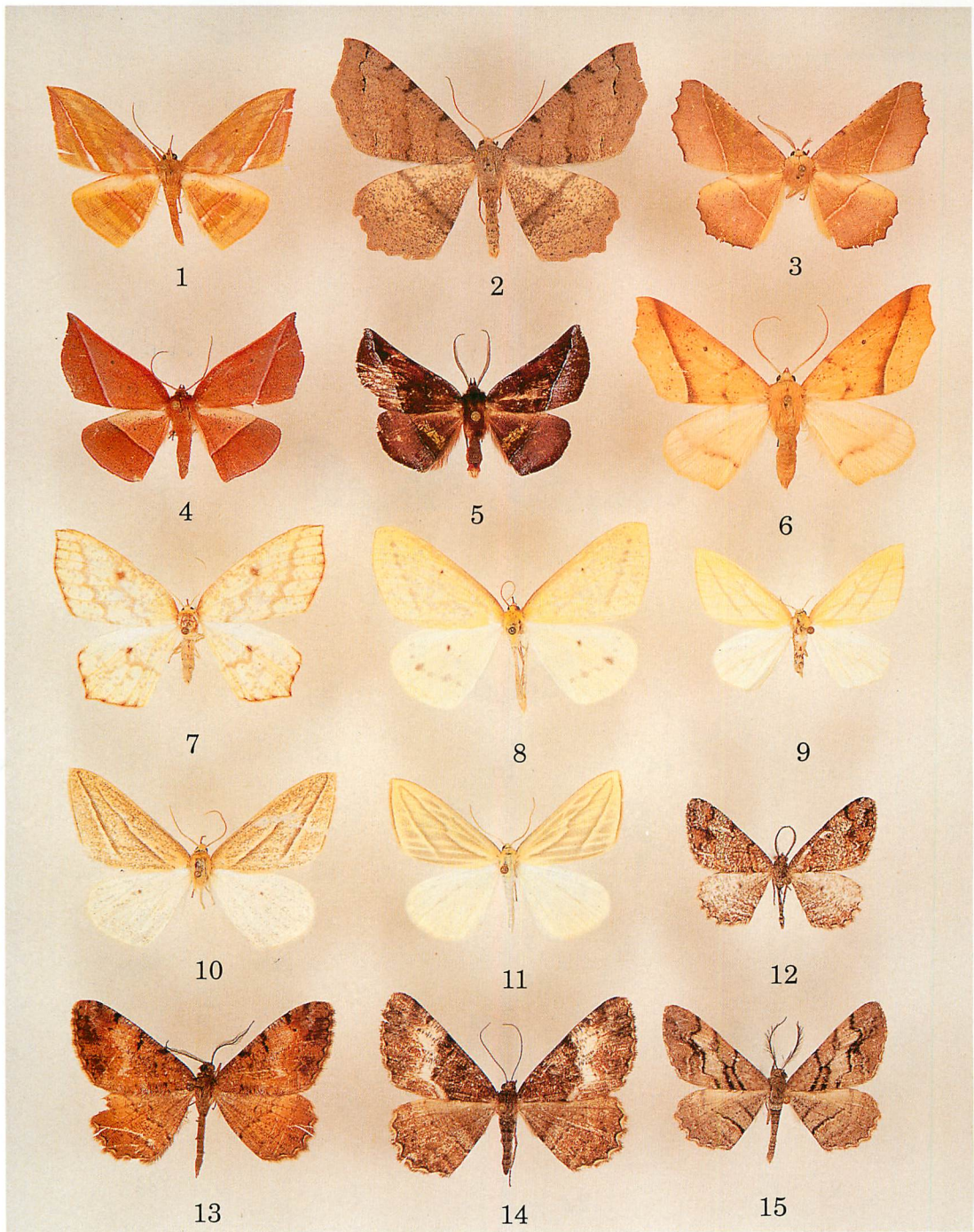


Plate 130

1. *Pseudomiza argentilinea* 2. *Psyra indica* 3. *Pristopera parableta* 4. *Garaeus argillacea* 5. *G. muscorarius* 6. *Odontopera bivittaria* 7. *Sirinopteryx rosinaria tortuosa* 8. *S. nepalensis* 9. *S. ablunata* 10. *S. duplicilinea* 11. *S. harutai* 12. *Alcis prosoica* 13. *A. oxyrrina* 14. *A. oxyrrina* 15. *A. nudipennis nepalensis*



Plate 131

1. *Alcis dierli* 2. *Phthonosema plumalis* 3. *P. aokii* 4. *Ctenognophos eolaria* 5. *Harutalcis megaspilaria* 6. *Hirasa aereus* 8. *Darisa fratercula* 9. *D. peracuta* 10. *Deinotrichia dissimilis* 11. *Cusiala boarmoides* 12. *Hypomecis junctilinea* 13. *Myrioblephara repleta* 14. *M. gandakiensis* 15. *Psilalcis owadai* 16. *Exeliopsis hibernaria*

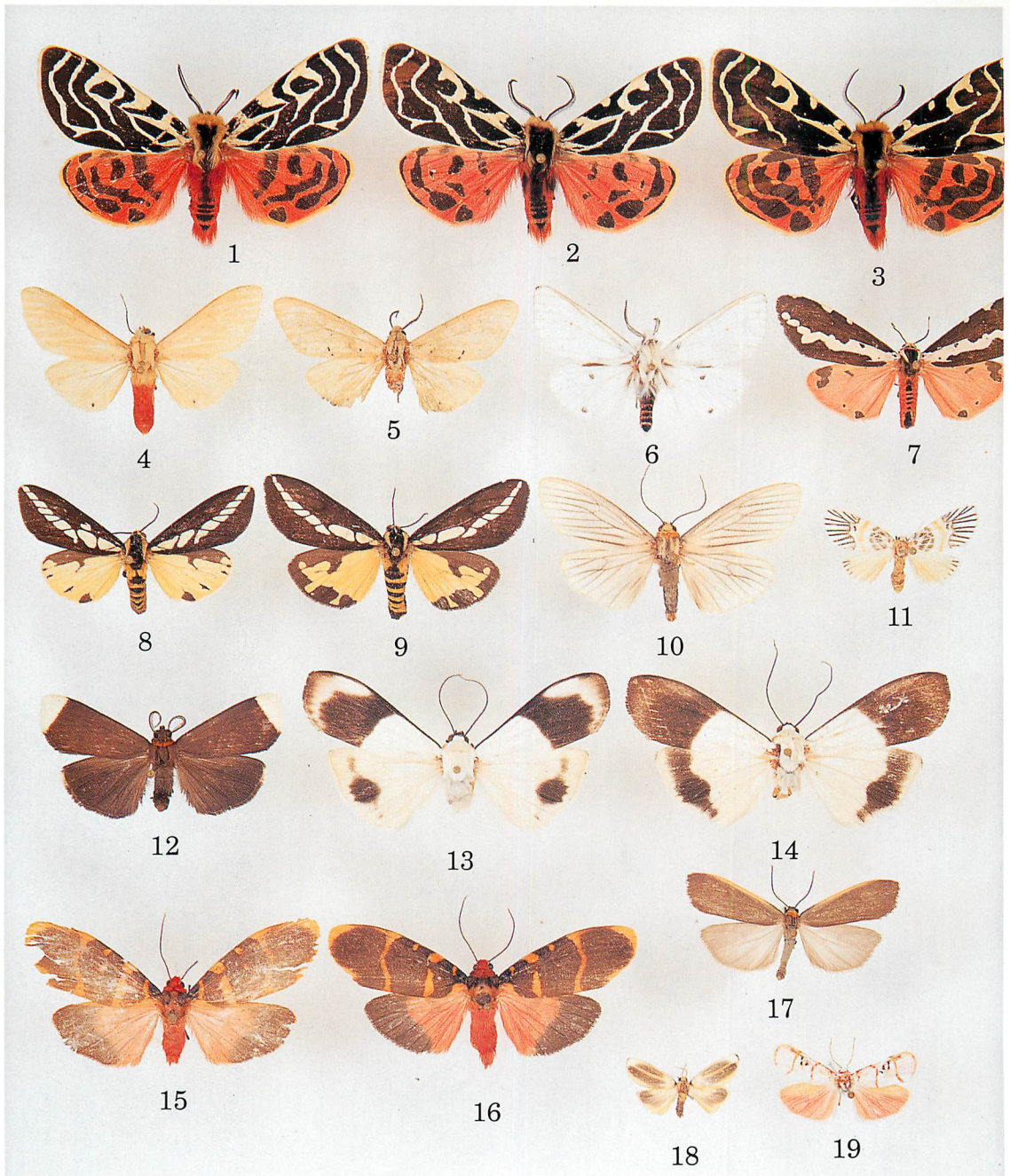


Plate 132

1-3. *Preparctia hanningtoni* 4-5. *Spilarctia* sp. 2 6. *Spilosoma punctaria* 7. *Nannoarctia pannosa*
 8-9. *N. obliquifascia* 10. *Macrobrochis pallens* 11. *Miltochrista eccentrica* 12. *Sidyma apicalis*
 13-14. *Vamuna bipars* 15-16. *Miltochrista roseata* 17. *Ghoria* sp. 18. *Ovipennis dudgeoni* 19.
Cyana sp.

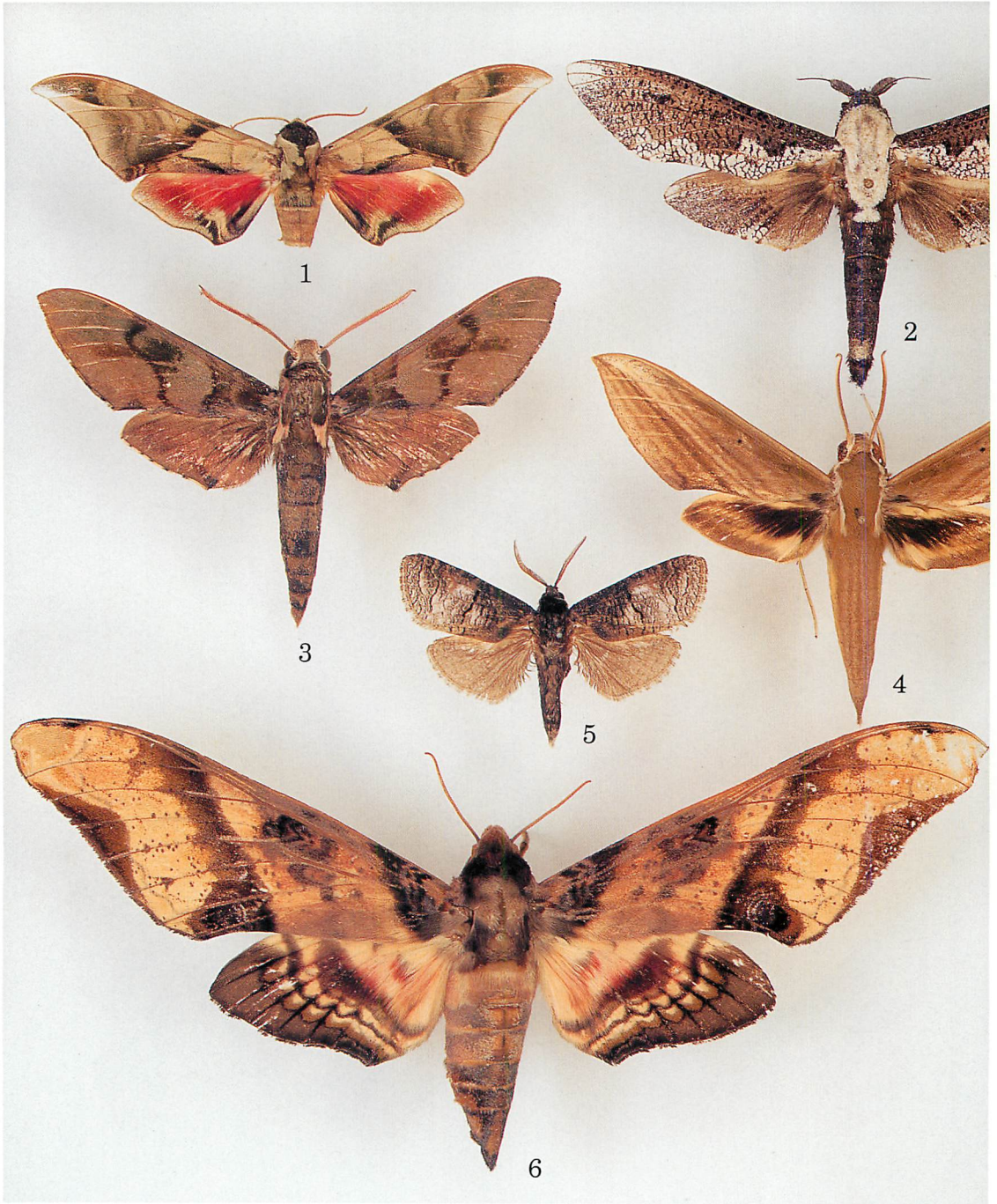


Plate 133

1. *Callamblyx poecilus* 2. *Xyleutes persona* 3. *Cechenena mirabilis* 4. *C. minor* 5. *Catopta cashimirensis* 6. *Amplypterus panopus*



Plate 134

1. *Suana concolor* 2. *Amurilla subpurpurea* 3. *Euthix laeta* 4. *Actias maenas maenas* 5. *Lymantria aryama* 6. *Pterothysanus laticilia*

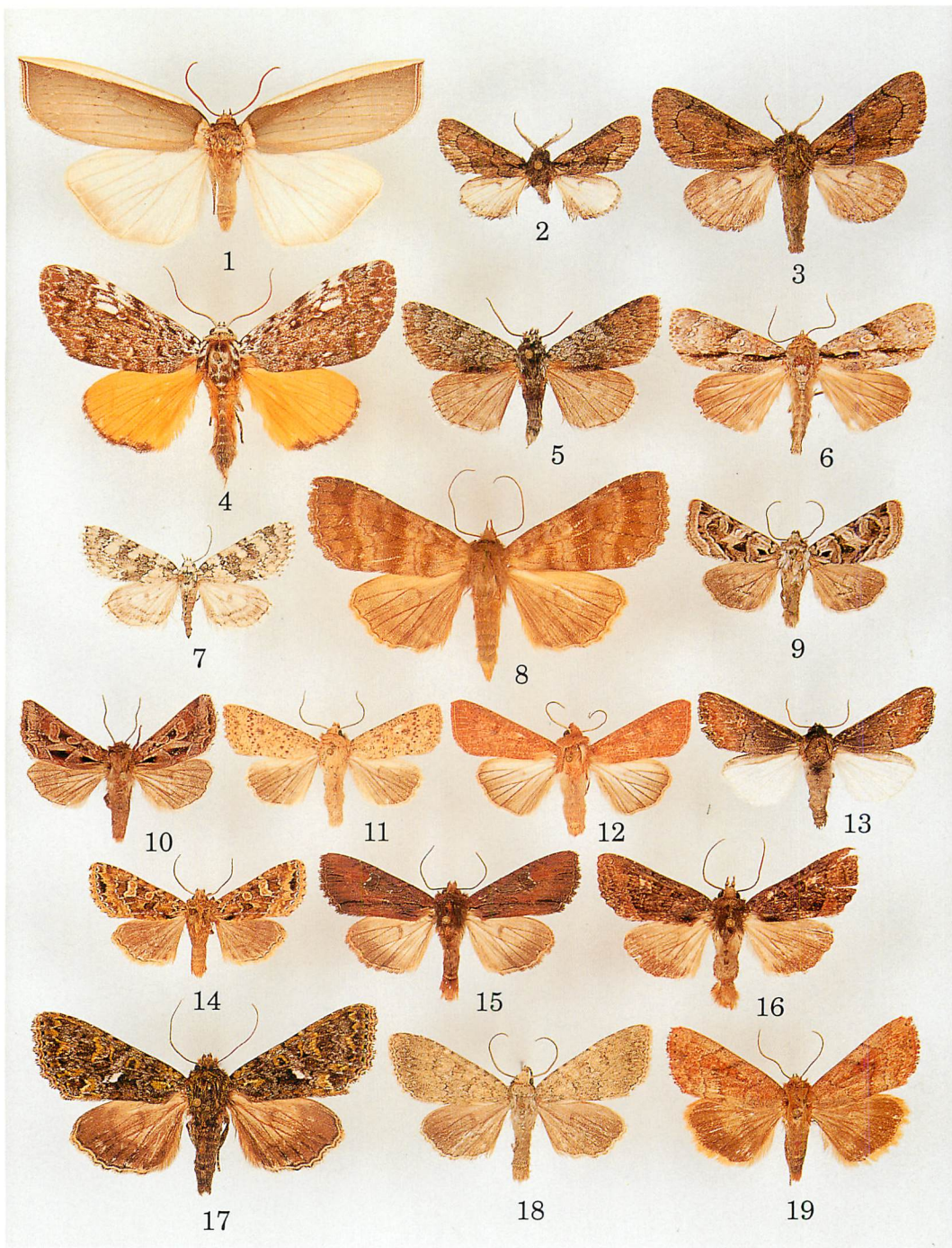


Plate 135

1. *Euparyphasma cinereofusca* 2. *Thiacidias postica*, ♂ 3. *Ditto*, ♀ 4. *Tambana subflava* 5. *Triaena gastridia* 6. *Craniophora fasciata* 7. *Cryphia (Bryoleuca) literata* 8. *Paraxestia flavicaudata* 9. *Hadena eximia* 10. *Niaboma xena* 11. *Mythimna perirrorata* 12. *M. renimaculata* 13. *Brithys crini* 14. *Mniotype olivascens* 15. *Apamea schawerdae* 16. *Pareuplexia metallica* 17. *Trachea melanospila* 18. *Eremophysa calamistis* 19. *Cosmia flavifimbria*

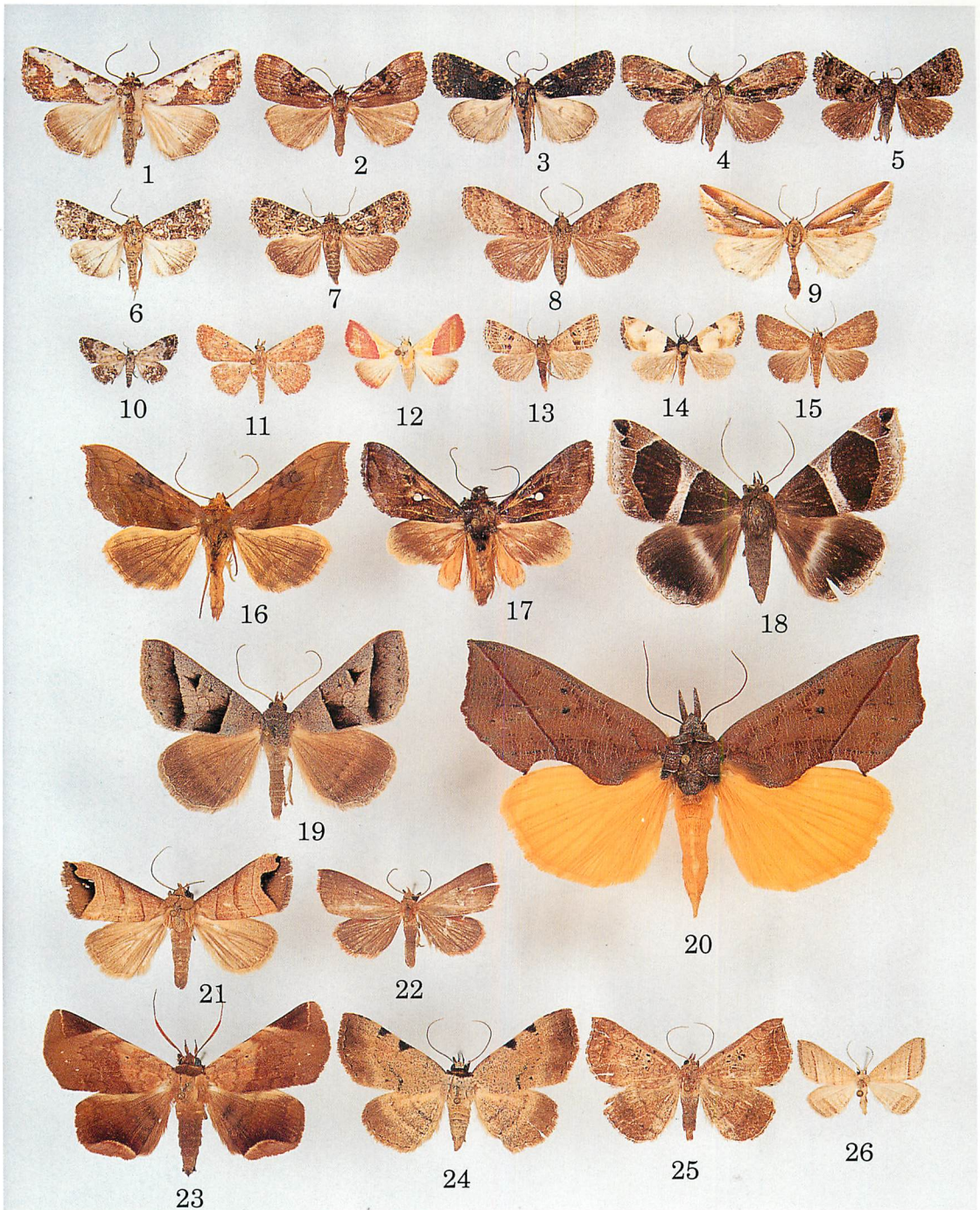


Plate 136.

1. *Perigea leprosa* 2. *Nikara castanea* 3. *Chytonix albipuncta* 4. *C. umbrifera* 5. *Paroligia vermiculata* 6. *Callopietria latreillei*, ♂ 7. *Ditto*, ♀ 8. *Lophoptera anthyalus* 9. *Micardia pulcherrima* 10. *Metaeomera semialba* 11. *Cerynea contentaria* 12. *Eublemma dimidialis* 13. *Ozarba venata* 14. *Eulocastra argentifrons* 15. *Amyna* sp 16. *Diachrysia bieti* 17. *Loboplusia vanderweelei* 18. *Dysgonia latifascia* 19. *Mocis discios* 20. *Calyptra ophideroides* 21. *Borsippa marginata* 22. *Bocula sejuncta* 23. *Psimada quadripennis* 24. *Rema tetraspila* 25. *Blasticorhinus rivulosa* 26. *Loxioda similis*

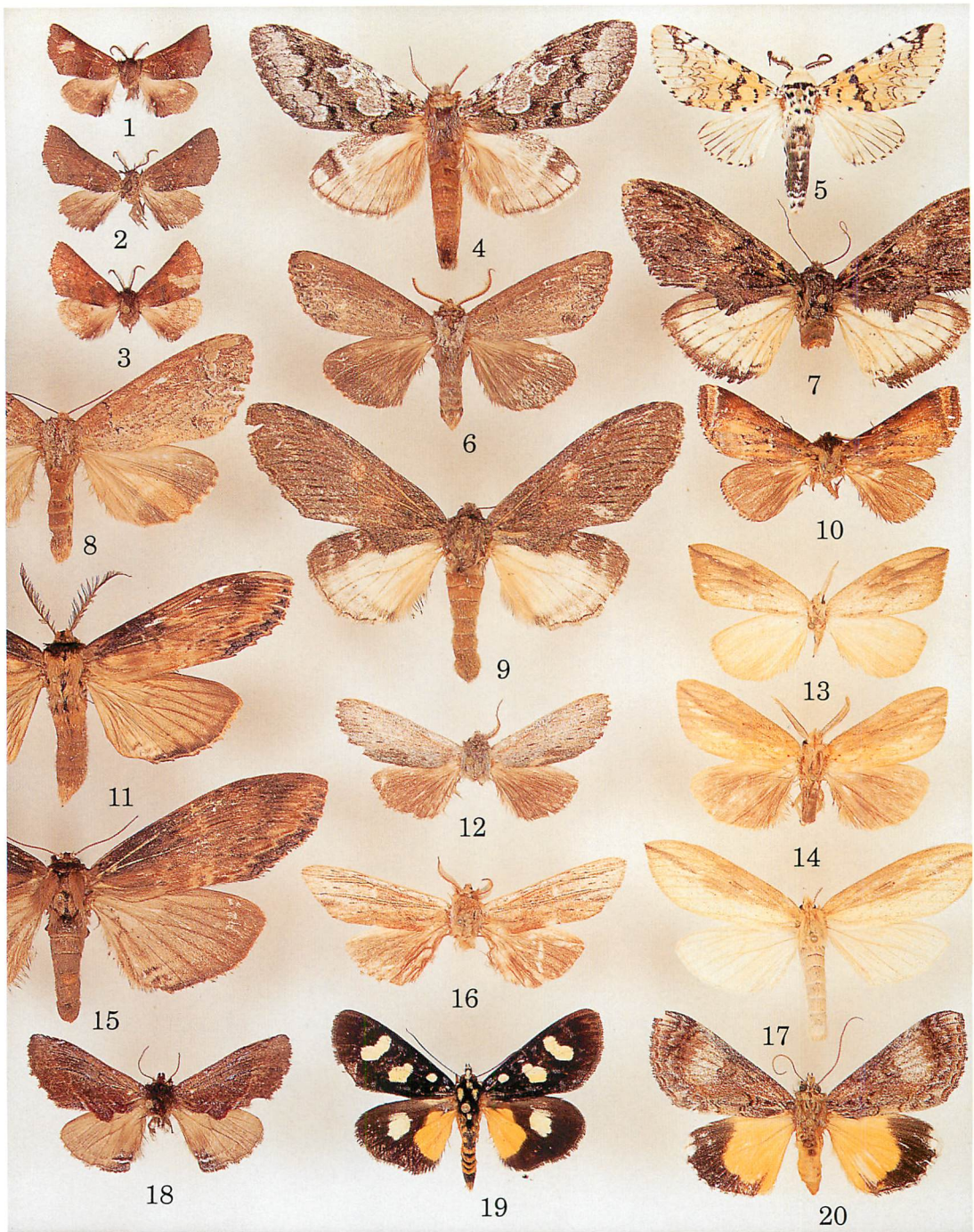


Plate 137

1. *Microphalera sitecta* 2. *M. undulana* 3. Ditto 4. *Quadricalcarifera kojii* 5. *Neocerura liturata*
 6. *Phalera torpida* ♂ 7. *Rachiades danieli* 8. *Phalera torpida* ♀ 9. *Peridea* sp. 10. *Staudodonta apicalis* (Sikkim) 11. *Rachia plumosa* ♂ 12. *Turnaca thiaucourti* (Sikkim) 13. *Rosiора aroides* ?
 14. *Periergos kamadena* ♂ 15. *Rachia plumosa* ♀ 16. *Tensha delineivena* (Sikkim) 17. *Periergos kamadena* ♀ 18. *Ptilodon atrofusa*. 19. *Mimeusemia peshwa* 20. *Sarbanissa albifascia*

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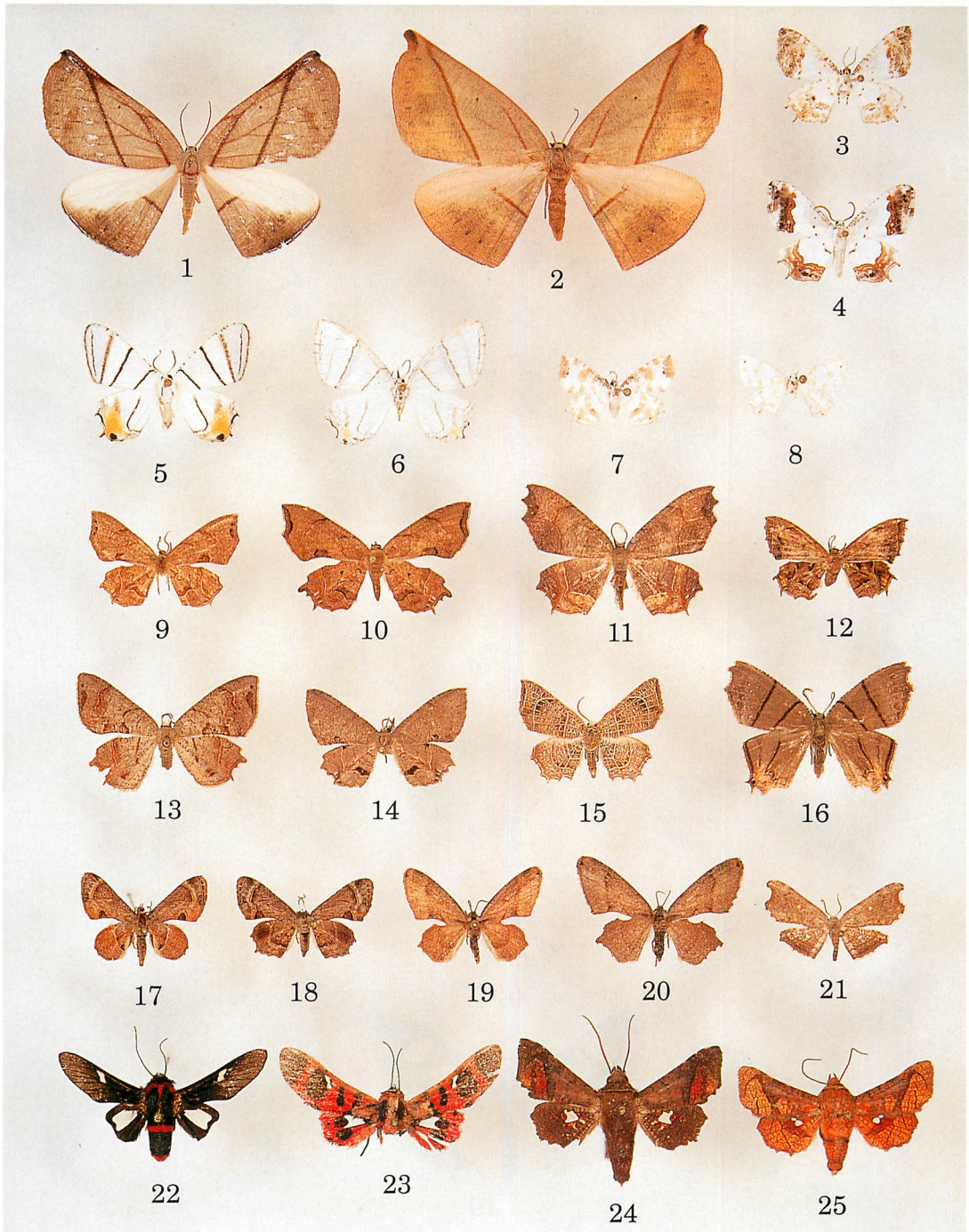


Plate 138

1. *Auzea rufifrontata* 2. *A. arenosa* 3. *Epiplema bicaudata* 4. *E. fuscifrons* 5. *E. himala* 6. *E. nivea* 7. *E. ruptaria* 8. *E. fulvilinea* 9. *E. adamantina* 10. *E. adamantina* 11. *E. arcuata* 12. *E. ocusta* 13. *E. indignaria* 14. *E. puncticulosa* 15. *E. reticulata* 16. *Orudiza protheclaria* 17. *Dirades theclata* 18. *D. theclata* 19. *Gathynia simulans* 20. *G. simulans* 21. *Metorthocheilus emarginata* 22, 23. *Glanycus insolitus* 24. *Dysodia fenestrata* 25. *D. rajah*

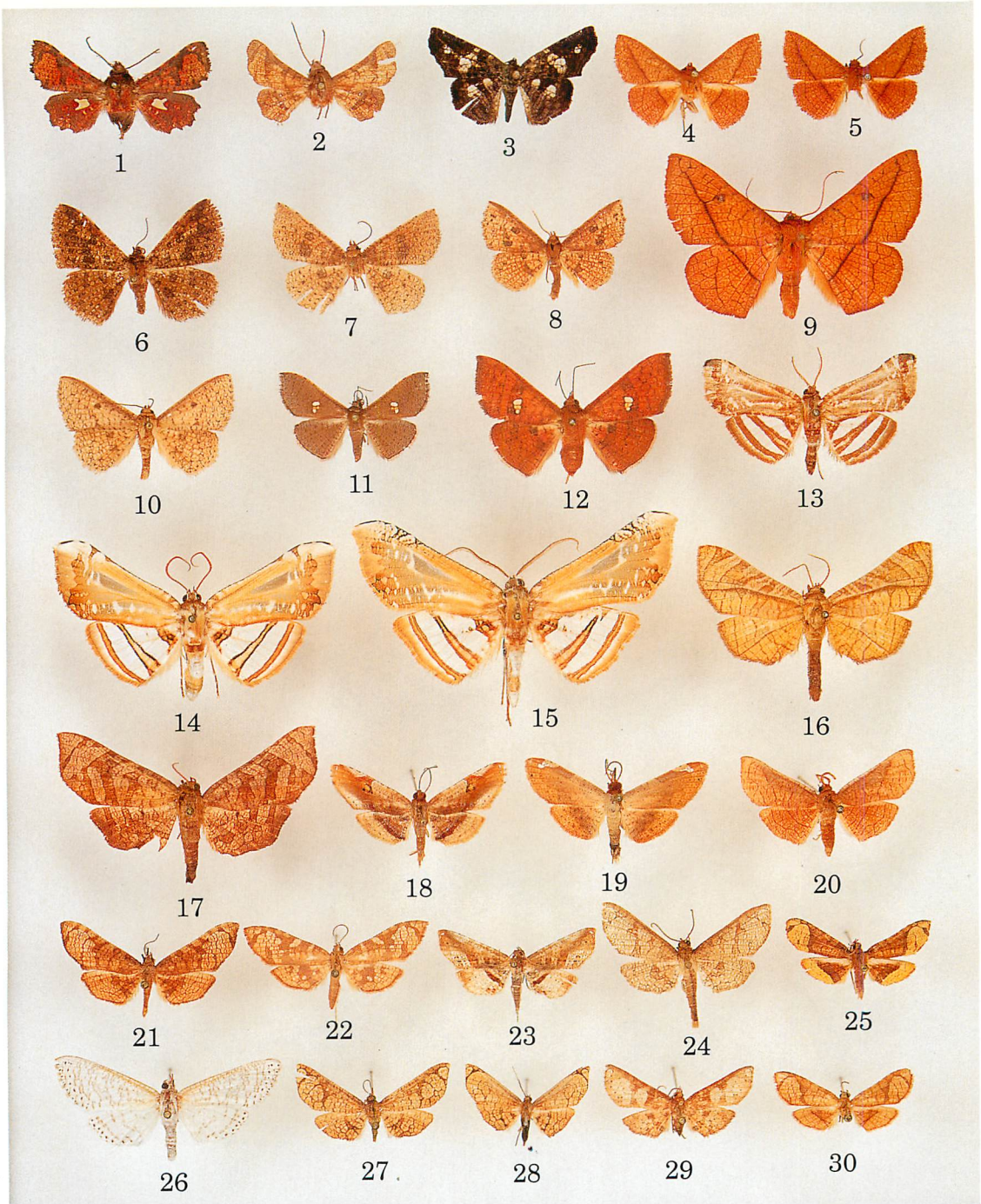


Plate 139

1. *Dysodia miniata* 2. *D. ignita* 3. *Sericophara guttata hypoxantha* 4. *Striglina scitaria scitaria* 5. *S. propatula* 6. *S. nemorosa* 7. *S. mediofascia* 8. *S. duplicifimbria duplicifimbria* 9. *Telchines vialis* 10. *Aglaopus decussata decussata* 11. *Banisia lobata lobata* 12. *B. fenestrifera triferina* 13. *Herdonia thaiensis* 14. *H. osacesalis* 15. *H. gigantea* 16. *Opula mollis* 17. *Mellea taeniata* 18. *Calindoea fasciata* 19. *C. mollicellalis* 20. *Microctenucha munda* 21. *Collinsa ruinosa* 22. *C. semiperforata* 23. *C. fulvipicta* 24. *C. subcostalis* 25. *C. sphoraria* 26. *Dixoa multipunctata* 27. *Rhodoneura atrostriatus* 28. *R. fimbriata* 29. *R. scripta* 30. *R. sp.*

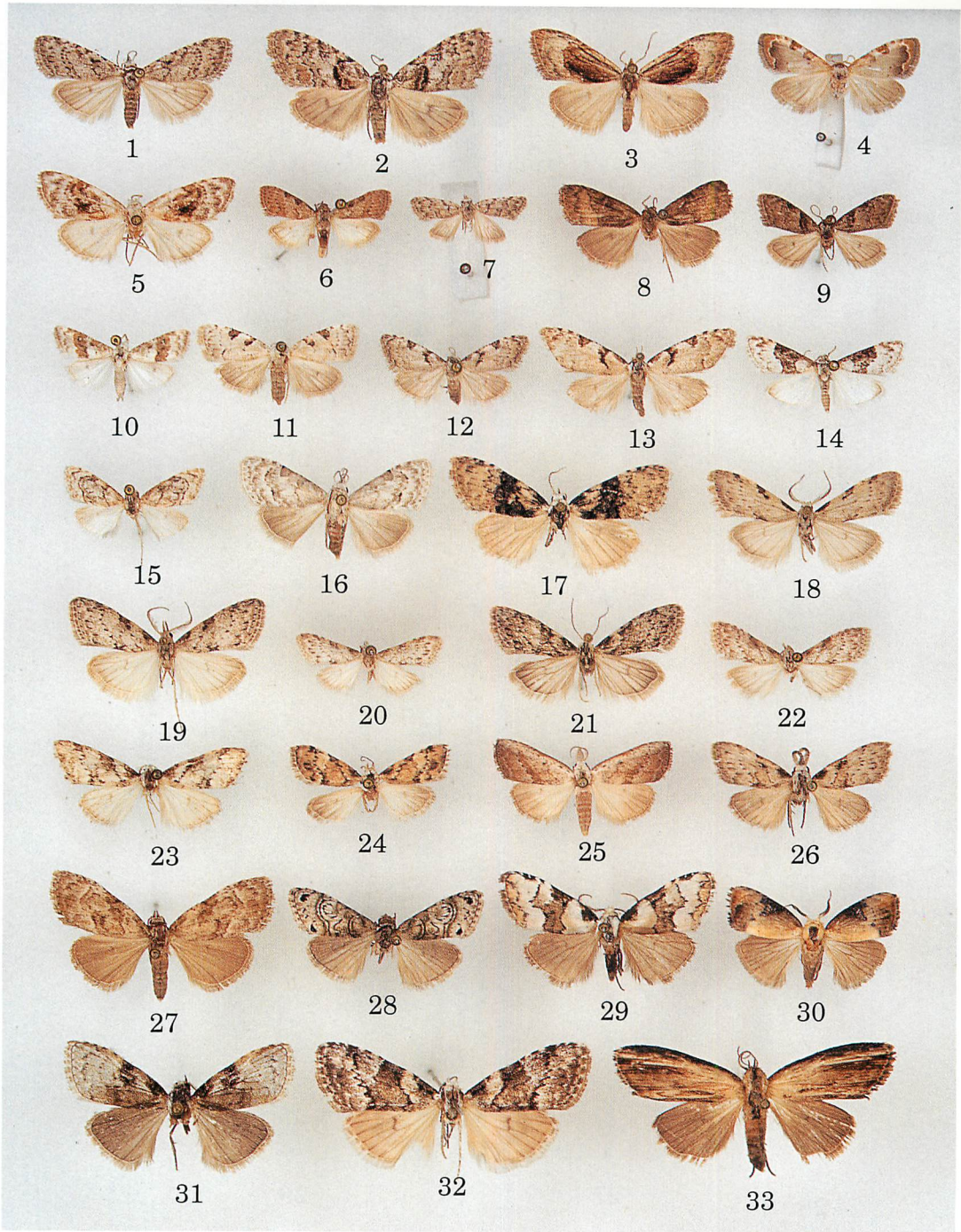


Plate 140 ($\times 1.4$)

1. *Nola duplicilinea* 2. *N. astigma* 3. *N. loxoscia* 4. *N. marginata* 5. *N. endotherma* 6. *N. nepalpumila* 7. *N. cretacea* 8. *N. tenebrosa* 9. *N. fraterna* 10. *N. taeniata* 11. *N. analis* 12. *N. angulata* 13. *N. auctapicalis* 14. *N. atrocincta* 15. *N. sindhulica* 16. *N. fasciata* 17. *N. denticulata* 18. *Rhynchopalpus tristicta* 19. *R. phaeochroa* 20. *R. subfuscataria* 21. *R. subfuscataria* 22. *R. lilliptiana* 23. *R. erythromedia* 24. *R. erythromedia* 25. *R. brunnellus* 26. *R. major major* 27. *R. flexuosa* 28. *R. scripta* 29. *R. nitida* 30. *Dialithoptera gemmata* 31. *Rhynchopalpus argentescens* 32. *R. argentalis argentalis* 33. *Sarbena ustipennis*

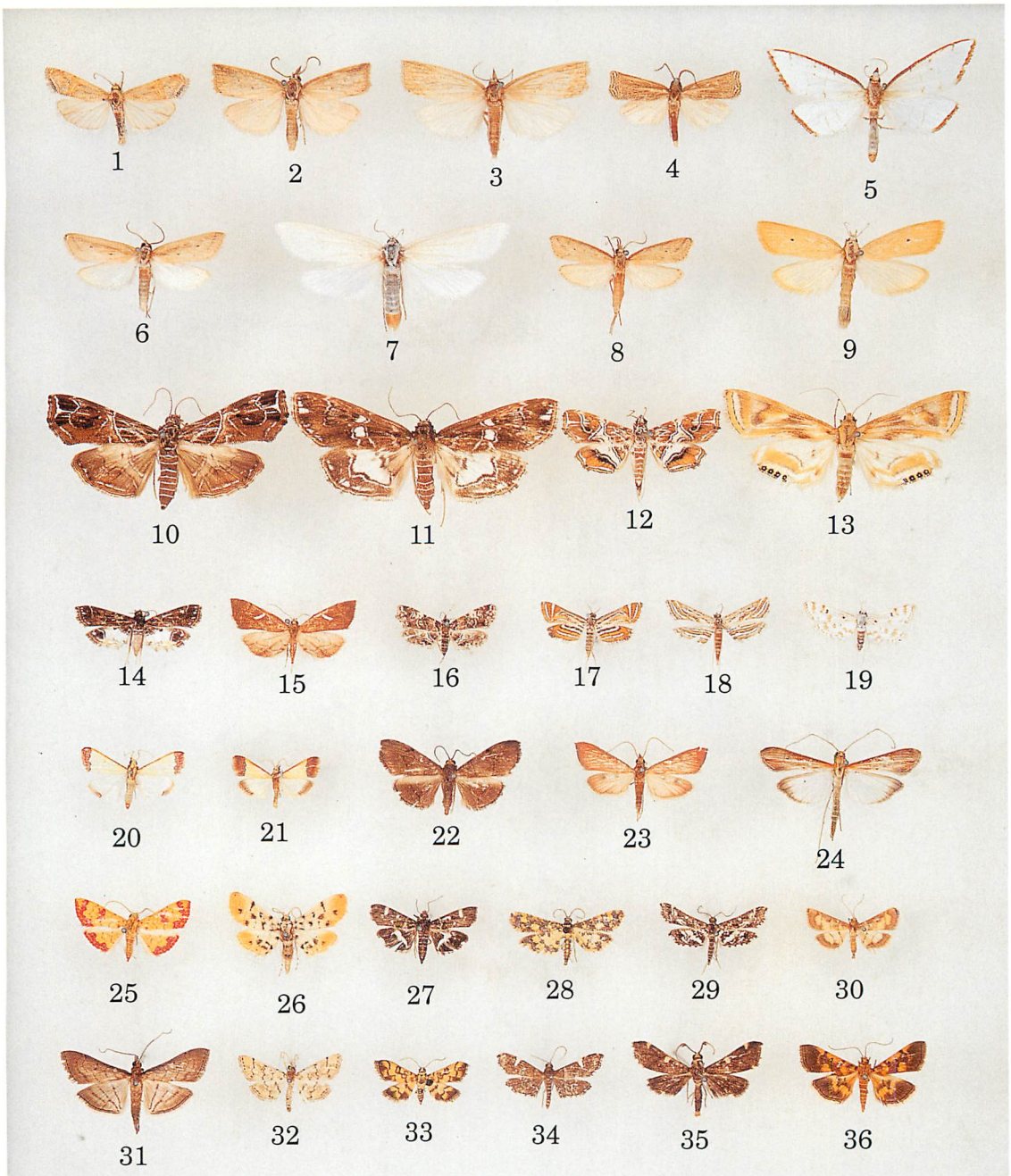


Plate 141

1. *Euchromius ocellus* 2, 3. *Chilo partellus* 4. *Ancylolomia indica* 5. *Ramila angustifimbrialis* 6, 7. *Scirpophaga nivella* 8, 9. *S. incertulas* 10. *Paracymoriza inextricata* 11. *P. rivularis* 12. *P. vagalis* 13. *Eoophyla peribocalis* 14. *Paracymoriza albifascialis* 15. *Uthinia albisignalis* 16. *Elophila difflualis* 17. *Parapoynx bilinealis* 18. *P. fluctuosalis* 19. *P. stagnalis* 20. *Autocharis amethystina* 21. *A. fessalis* 22. *Clupeosoma suffusale* 23. *Antigastra catalaunalis* 24. *Euclasta defamatalis* 25. *Isocentris filalis* 26. *Pycnarmon alboflavalis* 27. *Hymenia perspectalis* 28. *Eurrhyarodes tricoloralis* 29. *Diasemiopsis ramburialis* 30. *Cnaphalocrocis exigua* 31. *C. trapezalis* 32. *Nacoleia tampiusalis* 33. *Glycythyma chrysorycta* 34. *Diathrausta profundalis* 35. *Pileocera aegimiusalis* 36. *Omiodes diemenalis*

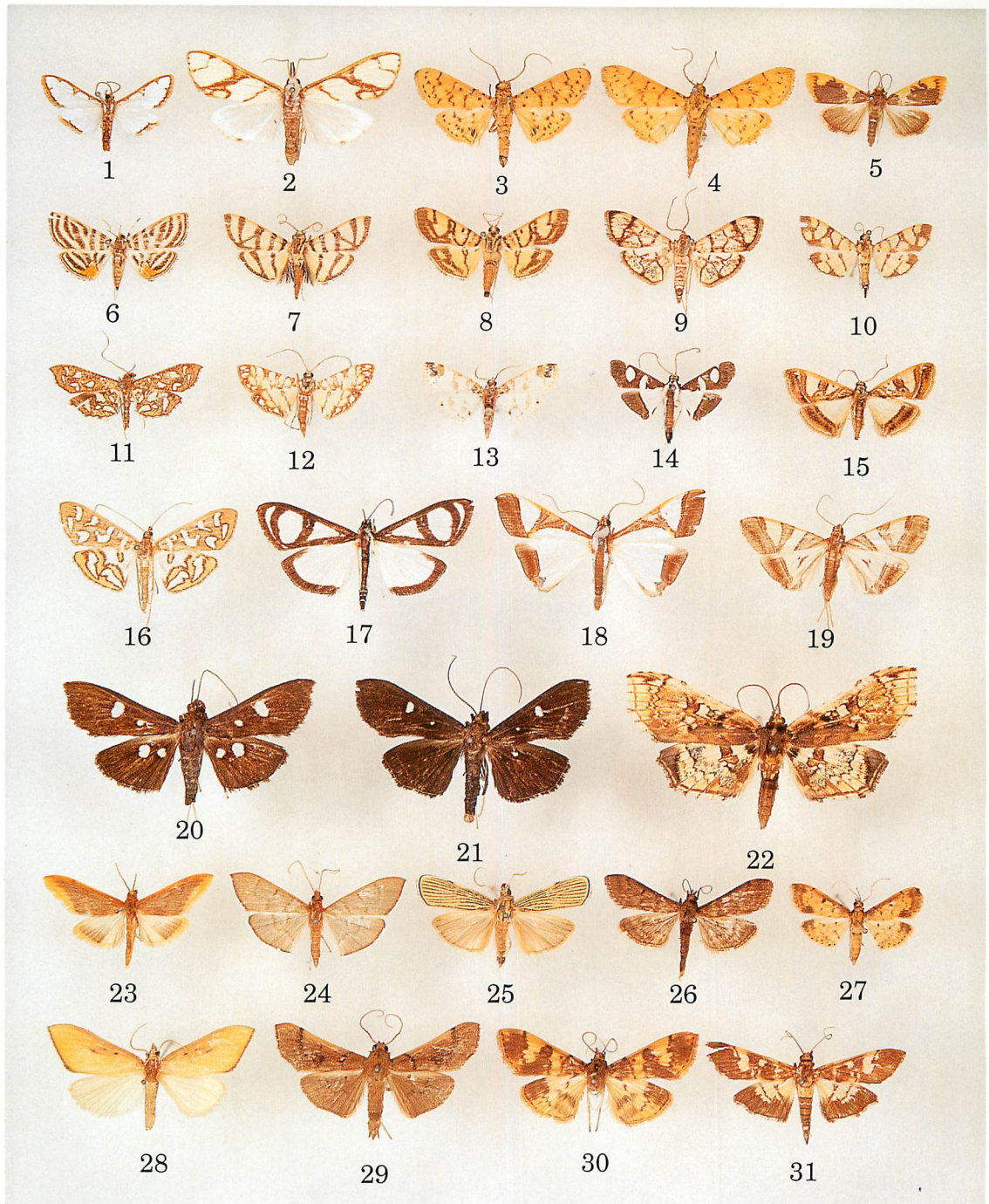


Plate 142

1. *Cirrhochrista brizoalis* 2. *C. fumipalpis* 3, 4. *Conogethes evaxalis* 5. *Rehimena phrynealis* 6. *Dichrocrocis rigidalis* 7. *Syllepte tibialis* 8. *S. chromalis* 9. *Nothosalbia straminalis* 10. *Pardomima amyntusalis* 11. *Nausinoe geometralis* 12. *Synclera univocalis* 13. *Leucinodès apicalis* 14. *Glyphodes bicolor* 15. *G. harutai* 16. *Nausinoe perspectata* 17. *Glyphodes orbiferalis* 18. *Agrioglypta eurytusalis* 19. *A. zelimalis* 20, 21. *Rhagoba octomaculalis* 22. *Omphisa repetitalis* 23. *Crocidophora aurimargo* 24. *Lamprophaia ablactalis* 25. *Tyspanodes linealis* 26. *Herpetogramma phaeopterales* 27. *H. cynarales* 28. *Calamochrous dichroma* 29. *Pilocrocis barcalis* 30. *Pleuroptya obfuscalis* 31. *Hemopsis dissipatalis*

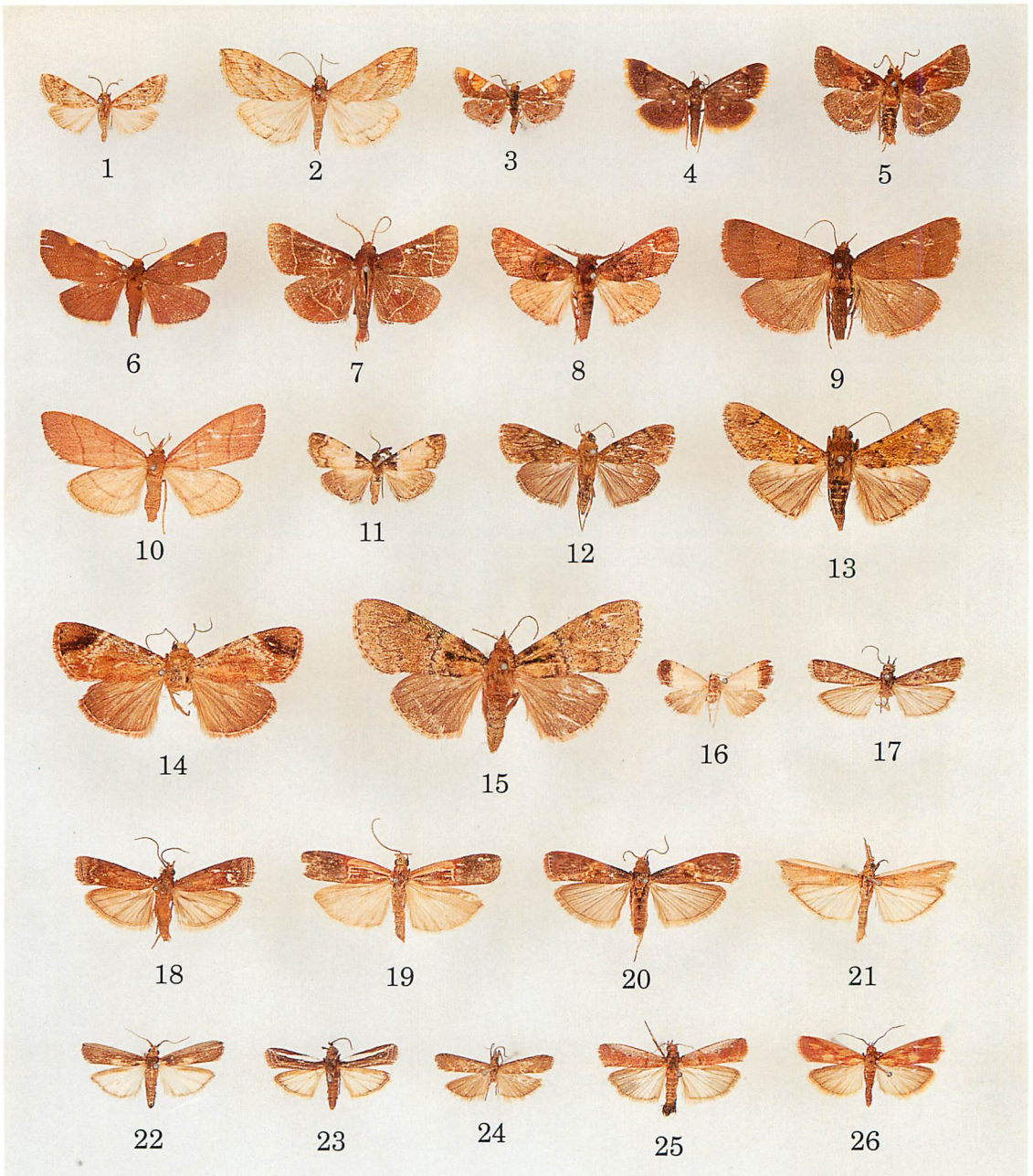


Plate 143

1. *Hellula undalis* 2. *Evergestis forficalis* 3. *Pyralis regalis princeps* 4. *Hypsopygia pernigralis* 5. *Hypanchyla fuscibasalis* 6. *Herculia suffusalis* 7. *Koremalepis tactilis* 8. *Sacada flexuosa* 9. *Arippara indicator* 10. *Heterocrasa expansalis* 11. *Stericta asopialis* 12. *Lamida obscura* 13. *Salma derogatella* 14. *Orthaga euadrusalis* 15. *Locastra muscosalis* 16. *Noctuides sakuraii* 17. *Faveria oppositalis* 18. *Sandrabatis crassiella* 19. *Cavipalpia bicolorella* 20. *Ceroprepes pulvillella* 21. *Etiella zinckenella* 22. *Morosaphycita morosalis* 23. *Nephoterix albifascialis* 24. *Microthrix inconspicuella* 25. *Hypargyria metalliferella* 26. *Epicrocis oegnusalis*

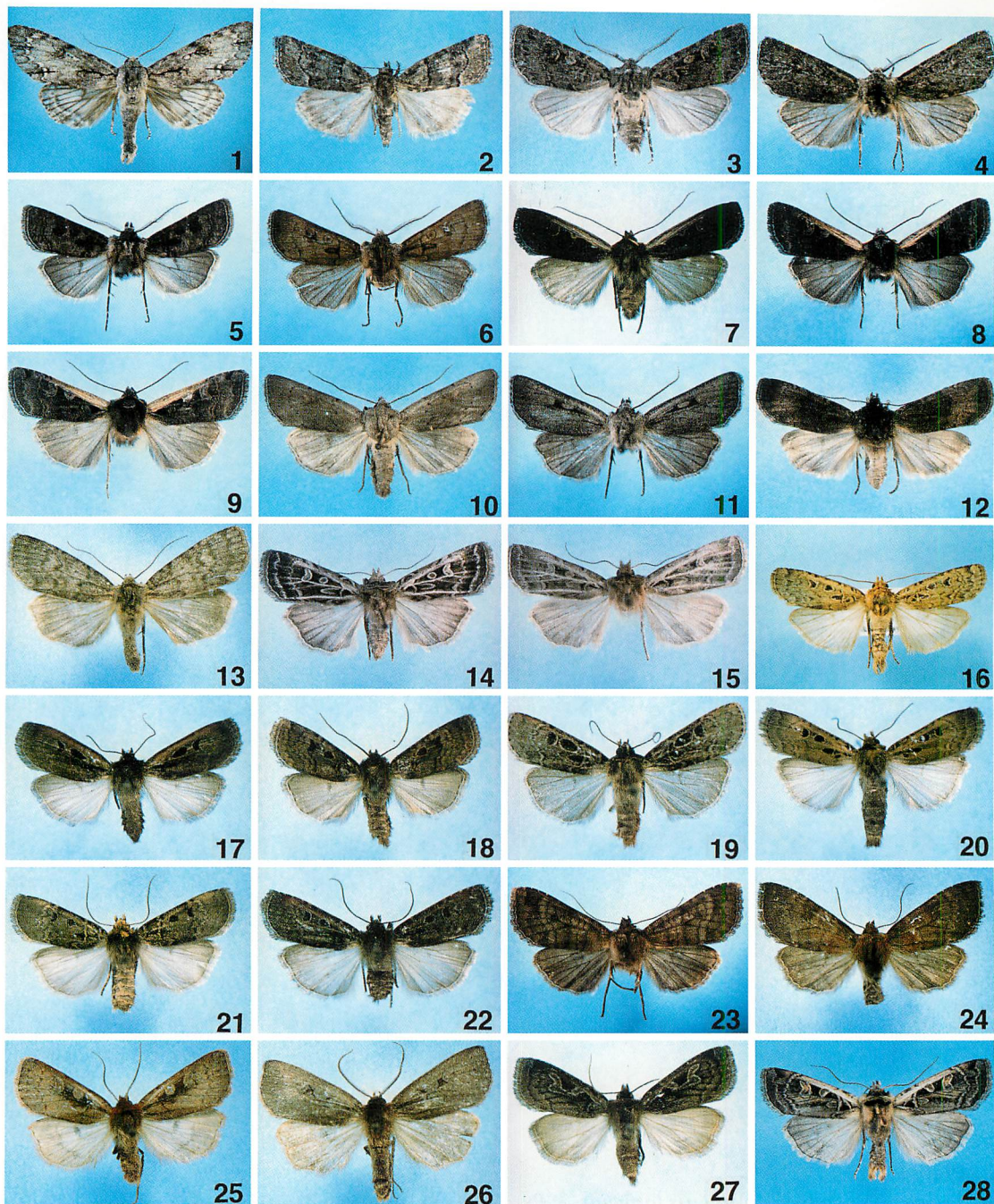


Plate 144

1. *Acronicta maxima* 2. *Cryphia thinicola* 3. *Agrotis nagyapo* 4. *Ditto* 5. *A. yoshimotoi* 6. *A. rupicapra* 7. *Dichagyris fuscicosta* 8. *D. sugii* 9. *Ditto* 10. *Hemiexarnis moechilla umbrosa* 11. *H. sagitta* 12. *Protexarnis nyctyna* 13. *Standfussiana herbuloti* 14. *Chersotis harutai* 15. *Ditto* 16. *Hermonassa selecta* 17. *H. claricostata* 18. *H. marginata* 19. *H. divida* 20. *H. euxoides* 21. *H. anonyma* 22. *H. expatria* 23. *P. altissima* 24. *P. dorsivitta* 25. *Xestia destituta* 26. *X. violacea* 27. *X. bifurcata* 28. *X. cara*



Plate 145

1. *Xestia agalma* 2. *X. eugrapha* 3. *X. aquila* 4. *X. fakosharga* 5. *Erebophasma satanas* 6. *Estimata clavata* 7. *E. dhaulagirii* 8. *E. annapurna* 9. *E. everesti* 10. *Raddea sherpa* 11. *Xestia brunneago* 12. *Eugnorisma fusca* 13. *E. lineolata* 14. *Diarsia ferruginea* 15. *D. hoenei nepalicola* 16. *D. excelsa* 17. Ditto 18. *D. copria* 19. *D. rubicilia* 20. *Neurois cadioui* 21. *Himachalia indiana* 22. *H. violacea* 23. *H. formosana* 24. *Anaplectoides inexpectata* 25. *Axylia renalis* 26. *Discestra vargai* 27. *D. bifida* 28. *Sideridis arcanus*



Plate 146

1. *Sideridis arcanus* 2. *Lasianobia dasypolioides* 3. *Niaboma xena* 4. *Odontestra atra* 5. *Haderonia praecipua angusta* 6. *H. culta* 7. *H. subviolacea* 8. *H. kalikotei* 9. *Tricheurois cuprina* 10. *T. tibetica* 11. *T. tamangi* 12. *Perigrapha (Anorthoa) munda plumbeata* 13. *P. (A.) fabiani* 14. Ditto 15. *P. (A.) rubrocinerea* 16. Ditto 17. *Harutaeographa izabella* 18. *H. kofka* 19. Ditto 20. *H. pinkisherpani* 21. Ditto 22. *H. ganeshi* 23. *H. cinerea* 24. *H. bicolorata* 25. Ditto 26. *H. rubida* 27. Ditto 28. *H. brahma*



Plate 147

1. *Harutaegrapha yoshimotoi* 2. *Orthosia (Euchoristea) limbata himalaya* 3. *O. (E.) reticulata fuscovestita* 4. A possible hybrid of the former two taxa. 5. *O. singularis* 6. *O. grisescens* 7. *O. macilentata* 8. Ditto 9. *Pygmeopolia viridis* 10. *P. discestroides* 11. *Thyrestra hyalophora* 12. *Lithopolia albistigma* 13. *L. confusa unicolor* 14. *L. indistincta* 15. *L. bodii* 16. *Mythimna (Mythimna) hackeri* 17. *M. (M.) anthracoscelis* 18. *M. (M.) fasciata* 19. *M. (M.) furcifera* 20. *M. (M.) albomarginata* 21. *M. (M.) lineatipes* 22. *M. (M.) nainica* 23. *M. (M.) pastellina* 24. *M. (Pseudaletia) renimaculata* 25. *M. (Sablia) bifasciata* 26. *M. (S.) kambaitiana* 27. *M. (H.) decisissima*. 28. *M. (Sablia) griseofasciata*



Plate 148

1. *Mythimna (Morphopoliana) consanguis* 2. *M. (Mo.) languida* 3. *M. (Mo.) snelleni* 4. *M. (Hyphilare) obscura* 5. *M. (H.) rudis* 6. *M. (H.) nepos* 7. *M. (H.) nepalina* 8. *M. (H.) goniosigma* 9. *M. (H.) grata* 10. *M. (H.) binigrata* 11. *M. (H.) similissima* 12. *M. (H.) laxa* 13. *M. (H.) rubida* 14. *M. (H.) rufistrigosa* 15. *M. (H.) rutilitincta* 16. *Analetia (Anapoma) unicorna* 17. *A. (Anap.) hyphilarioides* 18. *A. (Anap.) decoronata* 19. *Leucania byssina* 20. *L. roseorufa* 21. Ditto 22. *Mythimna (Hyphilare) lepida* 23. *Dasyptolia owadai* 24. *D. picurka* 25. Ditto 26. *D. conistroides* 27. Ditto 28. *D. delineata*



Plate 149

1. *Dasyptolia (Dasymixis) orogena* 2. Ditto 3. *D. (Dasym.) echinata* 4. *D. (Dasym.) echinata* 5. *D. bicolor* 6. *Cucullia fantastica* 7. *C. resecta gabrieli* 8. Ditto 9. *C. r. resecta* 10. *C. plantei* 11. Ditto 12. *C. harutai* 13. *C. thomasi perscripta* 14. *C. boursini* 15. *C. gyulaipeti* 16. *C. tamsi* 17. *C. cineracea nagyapo* 18. *Shargacucullia nepalensis* 19. *Dasyerges perseverans* 20. *Trichoridia chengai* 21. *T. fuscicuprea* 22. *T. cuprescens* 23. *Blepharomima euplexina* 24. Ditto 25. *Daseuplexia marmorata* 26. *D. viridicincta* 27. *D. duplicata* 28. Ditto



Plate 150

1. *Daseuplexia chloromagna* 2. *Lithophane glauca* 3. *L. violascens* 4. *L. venusta fibiger* 5. *L. v. fibigeri* 6. *L. v. yazakii* 7. Ditto 8. *L. v. fibigeri* 9. *L. remota* 10. Ditto 11. *Xylena tatajiana pectinicornis* 12. Ditto 13. *Eupsilia parashyu* 14. *E. cuprea* 15. Ditto 16. *Dryobotodes cerriformis* 17. *D. formosana* 18. *Polymixis beata* 19. *Blepharita nigrogrisea* 20. *Polymixis albiorbis* 21. *Mniotype mucronata* 22. *M. olivascens* 23. *M. cyanochlora*. 24. Ditto 25. "*Mniotype*" *cbgurungi* 26. "*M.*" *informis* 27. Ditto 28. "*M.*" *csorbai*



Plate 151

1. *Apostema citrina* 2. *Himalistra aristata* 3. *H. rubida* 4. *H. simillima* 5. *H. dimorpha* 6. Ditto 7. *H. variabilis* 8. *H. implicata* 9. Ditto 10. *H. hackeri* 11. Ditto 12. *Estagrotis plantei* 13. *E. tibori* 14. *E. b. benescripta* 15. *E. b. rai* 16. *E. canescens tibetana* 17. *A. griseana* 18. *A. ganeshgurungi* 19. *A. plantei* 20. *A. purpurea* 21. "*Nyctycia*" *thaumasia* 22. *Nyctycia vernalis* 23. *N. aestivalis* 24. *N. consimilis* 25. Ditto 26. *N. asymmetrica* 27. *N. latibasalis* 28. *Isolasia pardaria*

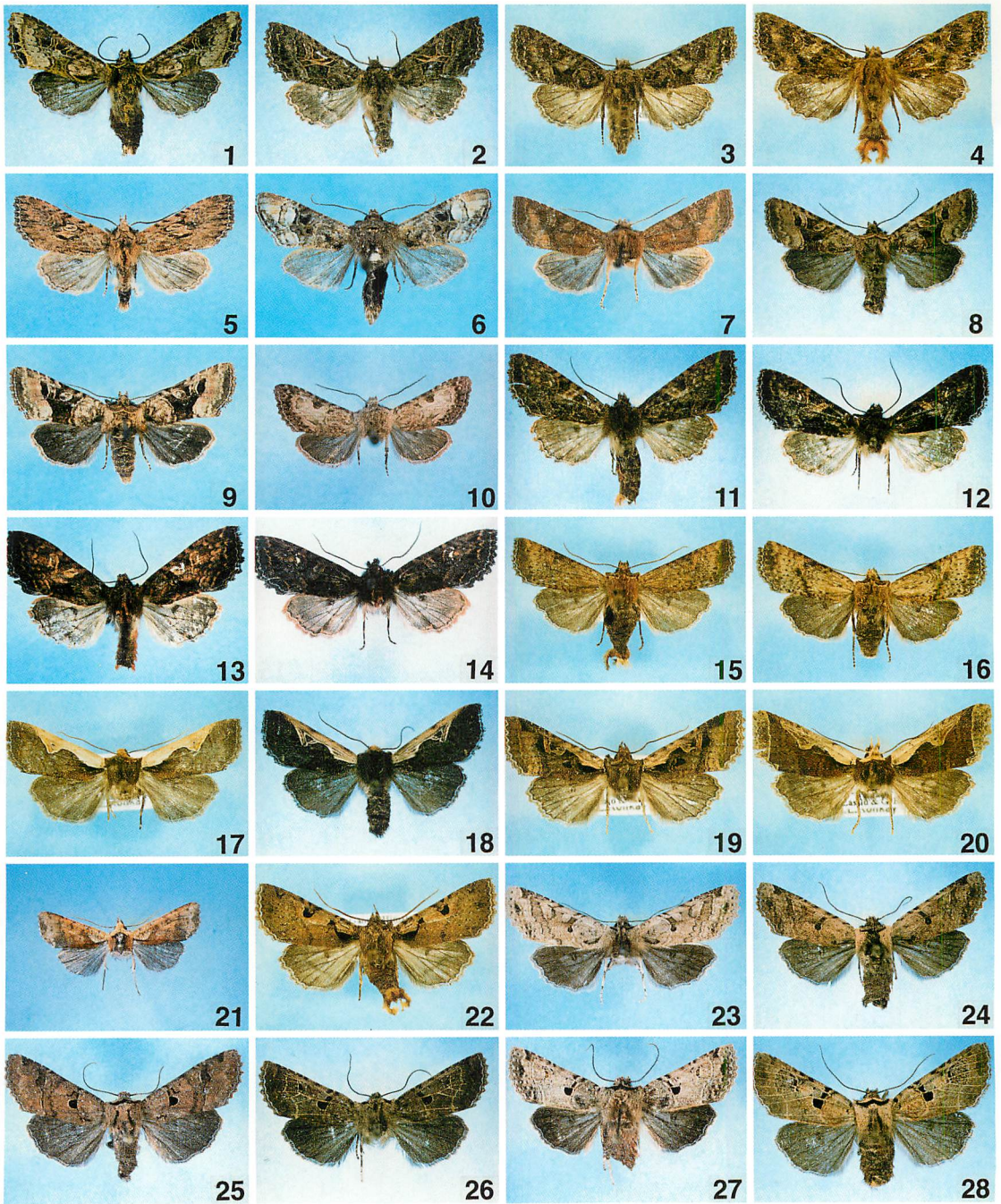


Plate 152

1. *Nyctycia viridincta* 2. *Potnyctycia confluens* 3. *P. cineracea* 4. *P. porphyrea* 5. *P. obsoleta*
 6. *Parabole rectilinea* 7. *Paranyctycia orbiculosa* 8. *Parabole medionigra* 9. Ditto 10.
Charanyctycia laudeti 11. *Meganyctycia armata* 12. *M. forcipata* 13. Ditto 14. Ditto 15.
Hemiglaea longipennis 16. Ditto 17. *H. mirabilis* 18. *H. costigera* 19. *Rhynchaglaea*
megascripta 20. *R. hemixantha leucocollaris* 21. *R. luteomixta* 22. *R. nigromaculata* 23.
Owadaglaea elongata 24. Ditto 25. *O. barna* 26. *O. nigricomma* 27. Ditto 28. *O. lucida*



Plate 153

1. *Owadaglaea hackeri* 2. *O. triangulifera* 3. Ditto 4. *O. expallida* 5. *Conistra anonyma* 6. *C. ardescensina* 7. *C. au. aulombardi* 8. *C. au. diffusa*. 9. Ditto 10. "*Conistra*" *metallica* 11. "*Agrochola*" *flavirena* 12. "*Xanthia*" *xanthophylla* 13. *Xanthia rectilineata* 14. *X. aculeata* 15. *Elwesia tarka* 16. *E. pallida* 17. Ditto 18. *E. parallela* 19. *E. parallela hermanni* 20. *E. sugii yoshimotoi* 21. *Hyalobole orthosioides* 22. *H. variegata* 23. Ditto 24. *H. marginalis* 25. Ditto 26. *H. subapicalis* 27. Ditto 28. *H. infenestra*



Plate 154

1. *Hyalobole changae longirostris* 2. *H. kononenkoi* 3. *H. taiwanensis* 4. *H. phaeosoma* 5. *Apamea* sp. nr *schawerdae* 6. Ditto 7. *A. mikkolai* 8. Ditto 9. *A. sanyibaglya* 10. *A. glenura* 11. *A. rectificata* 12. *A. lateritia obfuscata* 13. *A.* sp. nr *boopis* 14. *A. boopis* 15. *A. reseri* 16. *A. ganeshi* 17. Ditto 18. *A. heinickeri* 19. *A. chhiringi* 20. *A. caesia* 21. *A.* sp. nr *striata* 22. *A. terranea* 23. *A. purpurina* 24. *Loxopamea albitracta* 25. *Mesapamea secalindica* 26. *Leucapamea albirivula* 27. *Bornolis opposita* 28. *Auchmis manfredi*



Plate 155

1. *Auchmis manfredi* 2. *A. subdetersa* 3. *A. opulenta* 4. *A. hannemanni* 5. *Oroplexia inflata* 6. *O. fabiani* 7. *O. pectinosa* 8. *O. hamptoni* 9. *O. fusca* 10. *O. pumila* 11. *O. junctura* 12. *O. conjunctura* 13. *O. albimacula* 14. *O. ferruginea* 15. *O. apameoides* 16. *O. variegata* 17. *Phlogophora costalis* 18. *P. humilis* 19. *P. nobilis* 20. *P. meticolodina* 21. *Pareuplexia ruficosta* 22. *Pa. flammifera* 23. *Euplexia cuprea* 24. *E. lilacina* 25. *E. annapurna* 26. *E. pali* 27. *E. magnirena* 28. *E. monilis*



Plate 156

1. *Transeuplexia violascens* 2. *Chandata elegantula* 3. Ditto 4. *C. pseudopartita* 5. Ditto 6. *Euplexidia metexotica* 7. *E. inexotica* 8. *Euplexidia literata* 9. *E. semivirens* 10. *Olivenebula confecta* 11. *Chlorognesia glaucochlora* 12. *Trachea tibetensis* 13. *T. albinota* 14. *T. belastigma* 15. *Karana gemmifera* 16. *K. similis* 17. *K. decorata* 18. *K. jutka* 19. *K. prima* 20. *Xenotrachea atra* 21. *X. albidisca pseudodisca* 22. *X. chrysochlora* 23. *X. disseminata* 24. *X. aureoviridis*



Plate 157

1. *Cosmia flavifimbria* 2. *Hadjina pyroxantha* 3. *Euchalcia nepalina* 4. *Loboplusia vanderweelei*
 5. *Plusia* (s. l.) *chariessa* 6. *Autographa dudgeoni* 7. *Antoculeora locuples* 8. *Abrostola suisharyonis robertsi* 9. *Abrostola* "obscura" 10. *Abrostola anophioides* 11. *Mithila lichenosa*
 12. *Amphipyra microlitha* 13. *A. porphyrea* 14. *Ditto* 15. *A. cupreipennis* 16. *A. pallidipennis* 17. *A. deletaiwana* 18. *A. herczigi* 19. *Ditto* 20. *A. formosana* 21. *A. magna* 22. *A. strigata* 23. *Ditto*
 24. *Autophila himalayica*



Plate 158

1-3. *Parnassius epaphus epaphus* 4-9. *P. epaphus capdevillei* 10-12. *P. epaphus robertsi* 13-15. *P. epaphus sikkimensis*



Plate 159

1-3. *Parnassius accestis raurentii* 4-6. *P. accestis marki* 7-9. *P. cephalus horii* 10-15. *P. hardwickii*

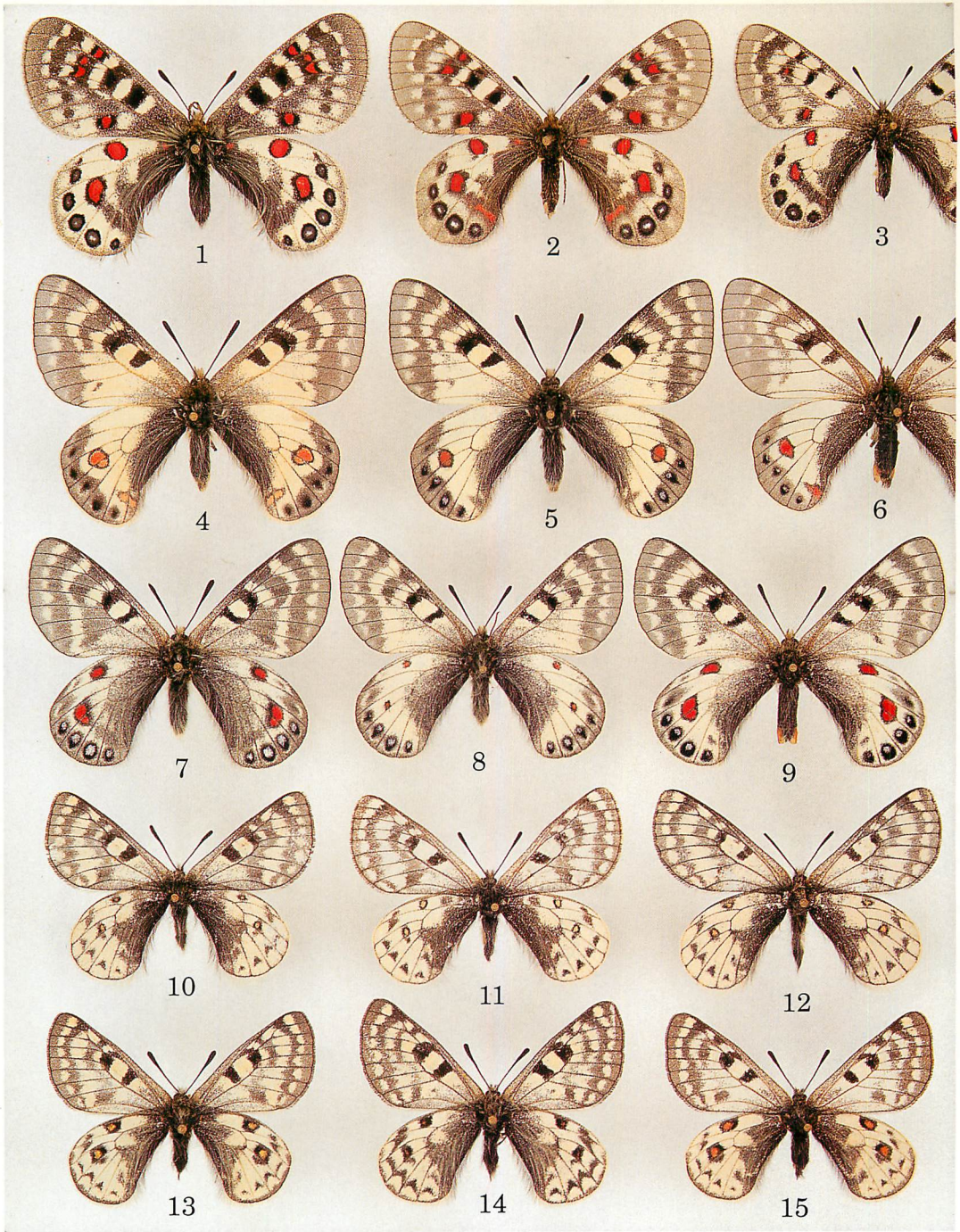


Plate 160

1-3. *Parnassius hardwickii* 4-6. *P. stoliczkanus* 7-9. *P. stenosemus nobuko* 10-12. *P. simo acconus*
13-15. *P. simo simo*