



CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF LITHOSIINI AND ARCTIINI (EREBIDAE, ARCTIINAE) OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN LAOS, PART 6.

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Abstract: The work deals with the study of Lithosiini and Arctiini (Erebidae, Arctiinae) of central and northern Laos in the areas of:

1. Khammouane province, Natoung vill. env. (165 m).
2. Bolikhamsai province, Ban Hatpan village env. (530 m).
3. Bolikhamsai province, Phou Khao Khoay NP (574 m).
4. Houaphan province, Na Khen village env., Saleuy Waterfall (1,260 m) = Huaphanne province, Ban Saluei v. env., Mt. Phu Pane (1,200-1,900 m). (The locations are the same, the first location is more accurate).
5. Xiangkhouang province, Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env. (1,490 m).
6. Xiangkhouang province, Mt. Samsoum (2,291 m).

The sixth part lists 53 species of which 10 are new species:

Mithuna volynkini n. sp., *Mithuna cernyi* n. sp., *Mithuna samsouma* n. sp., *Danielithosia khmua* n. sp., *Blavia brunneoflava* n. sp., *Prabadra aspersa* n. sp., *Prabadra montana* n. sp., *Zadadra viktorai* n. sp., *Zadadra sinemaculata* n. sp., *Spilosoma muangmoca* n. sp.

Key words: Erebidae, Lithosiini, Arctiini, new species, Laos, taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

This work builds on the previous five parts published in 2020 and 2025 (BUCSEK 2020a,b,c,d, 2025). It presents a list of 53 species from Laos and also contains descriptions of ten new species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The photos of adults were taken with NIKON D700. The genitalia were mounted on microscopic slides with Canada balsam, morphological observations were made with Leica M205C and photographs were taken with Flexacam C3 at the Institute of Zoology SAS, Bratislava. The genitalia were then removed, placed in test tubes in glycerol and attached to labels under adults. Images were post-processed using GNU Image Manipulation Programme (GIMP).

Holotypes and paratypes are stored in the collection of Karol Bucsek.

Abbreviations: HT – holotype, PT – paratype, CKB – Karol Bucsek collection, Bratislava

SYSTEMATIC SECTION

Genus *Mithuna* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Mithuna quadriplaga* Moore, 1878 (Bhutan)

Mithuna flava (Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016)

(Figs. 1, 82)

Teulisna flava Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016, Euroasian Ent. J. 5 (3): 230, figs. 4, 22.

Mithuna flava Dubatolov & Bucsek: Volynkin, Černý 2025, Israel J. of Ent., vol. 54: 120, figs. 5, 6, 70, 106.

Wingspan. Male 15-16 mm.

Type locality. North Vietnam.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov.

Geographical range. Vietnam (Thanh Hoa, Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang), Northern Laos.

Mithuna volynkini n. sp.

(Figs. 2-5, 83-84)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2,291 m, 19°08'28"N, 103°48'12"E, 18.V.-8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, like holotype, 1 ♀ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 18-20 mm, female 21-23 mm.

Holotype. Male 20 mm, head and thorax ochre, abdomen straw-yellow. Forewing ochre with faint brown dusting, pattern is dark brown. Medial line interrupted, more pronounced on costa, perpendicular from costa to 1/3, then slightly oblique towards base. Postmedial line interrupted, more pronounced on costa, copies outer margin, cilia ochre. Hindwing light ochre, subterminal area brown dusting, more pronounced on apex to 1/3 of wing. *M. volynkini* n. sp. is especially in terms of genitalia, most similar to *M. swanni* Volynkin & Černý, 2025 from Northern Myanmar, but *M. swanni* is usually much darker.

Female. Forewing more brown dusted, pattern is more pronounced. On hindwing there is a subterminal area with less pronounced dusting.

Male genitalia. Uncus massive, setose scaphium prominent. Distal costal process narrowed and pointed towards apex, distal saccular process sclerotized towards apex, on the inner side in the shape of a broad axe, only slightly lower than distal costal process (*M. swanni* has distal saccular process simply narrowed to a point that points inward and is lower than distal costal process). Juxta has a claw-like protrusion of the apico lateral plates. Aedeagus with indistinct carinal plate, in

vesica one cluster of apical dentate horns and one field of small cornuti (*M. swanni* has only one cluster of apical dentate horns).

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae cup-shaped, posterior section of corpus bursae wide, anterior section of corpus bursae narrower.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr. Anton Valeryevich Volynkin, an outstanding expert and author of groundbreaking works on the knowledge of the tribe *Lithosiini* of Southeast Asia and Africa.

***Mithuna cernyi* n. sp.**

(Figs. 6-8, 85)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, like holotype, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 20-23 mm.

Holotype. Male 23 mm, head and thorax ochre, abdomen straw-yellow. Forewing ochre with faint brown dusting, pattern is dark brown. Medial line uninterrupted, more pronounced on costa, entire slightly inclined towards base. Postmedial line uninterrupted, more pronounced on costa, copies outer margin, cilia ochre. Hindwing light ochre, subterminal area brown dusting, more pronounced on apex (habitually similar to *M. volynkini*, but brown pattern is more pronounced, main difference is in genitalia).

M. cernyi n. sp. is according to genitalia most similar to *M. robusta* Volynkin & Černý, 2025 from Northern Thailand, but *M. robusta* is usually darker, more brown in color.

Male genitalia. Uncus massive, spear-shaped, from base to 2/3 as wide, then narrowed to a sharp tip (*M. robusta* has an uncus wider at the base and generally conical, the tip is blunt). Valvae asymmetrical (right is more massive), similar in shape, on both dorsal and distal sides a distinct pointed process, membranous center with a semicircular depression (*M. robusta* has this part more or less straight). Aedeagus is broad and short (*M. robusta* has it narrower and longer), bears two subbasal cornuti, the lateral one is large, claw-shaped (it is noticeably more massive than in *M. robusta*), the second dorsal is smaller and blade-shaped (*M. robusta* has a slightly longer dorsal cornutus).

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. The species is named after Dr. Karel Černý, my friend and an excellent expert on the tribes Arctiini and Lithosiini of Southeast Asia.

***Mithuna samsouma* n. sp.**

(Figs. 9, 86)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2.291m, 19°08'28"N, 103°48'12"E, 18.V.-8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 23 mm.

Holotype. Head, thorax and abdomen ochre-brown, anal margin cream-coloured. Forewing light ochre, markings dark brown (specimen quite worn). Medial line on costa distinct, postmedial line interrupted, more distinct on costa, costa from base to subbasal distinctly brown-dusted, cilia ochre-brown. Hindwing cream-coloured, subterminal area very faintly brown-dusted, cilia cream-coloured. *M. samsouma* n. sp. is according to genitalia most similar to *M. atkinsoni* Volynkin & Černý, 2025 from NE India, but *M. atkinsoni* is usually darker, brownish in color.

Male genitalia. Uncus massive, broad and curved at base (*M. atkinsoni* has a more subtle uncus). Valvula membranous, rounded at apex and strongly pubescent, wider than valvula *M. atkinsoni*. Distal sacculus curved at base, terminating in an inwardly directed tip. Juxta has a claw-like protrusion of the apico lateral plates (*M. atkinsoni* does not have these), vinculum broad as in *M. atkinsoni*. Aedeagus with an indistinct carinal plate, vesica with two cornuti in basal part, further there is a cluster of cornuti and apical cluster with small cornuti (*M. atkinsoni* does not have apical cluster).

Female. Unknown.

Genus *Eilemithuna* Volynkin & Černý, 2025

Type species: *Ilema transducta* de Joannis, 1930 (North Vietnam)

***Eilemithuna transducta* (de Joannis, 1930)**

(Figs. 10, 87)

Ilema transducta de Joannis, 1930, Lép. Hét. du Tonkin. 3e partie. Ann. de la Soc. ent. France 99 (Suppl.): 753.
Eilemithuna transducta de Joannis: Volynkin, Černý 2025, Israel J. of Ent., vol. 54: 159,160, figs. 63-65, 104, 130.

Wingspan. Female 23 mm.

Type locality. North Vietnam – Lao Cai.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Northern Vietnam (Lao Cai) , Northern Myanmar (eastern Kachin State), Southwest China (NW Yunnan), Northern Laos.

Genus *Dolgoma* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Lithosia reticulata* Moore, [1866] (NE India – Darjeeling)

***Dolgoma kawila* Volynkin & Černý, 2021**

(Figs. 11-13, 88-89)

Dolgoma kawila Volynkin & Černý, 2021, Zootaxa 5060 (3): 420, figs. 9, 10, 21, 30.

Wingspan. Male 20-22 mm, female 22-25 mm.

Type locality. N. Thailand – Chiang Mai.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, Lampang), Northern Laos.

Genus *Teuloma* Volynkin & N. Singh, 2019

Type species: *Lithosia nebulosa* Walker, 1862 (Borneo)

***Teuloma montanebula* (Holloway, 2001)**

(Figs. 14-15, 90-91)

Teulisna montanebula Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 314, pl.3, figs. 65, 80.

Teulisna montanebula Holloway: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 115, pl. 20: 286, 286a, 286b, 286c, Mal154, Mal 155.

Teulisna montanebula Holloway: Kirti, Joshi et al., 2014, Acta zool. Cracov. 57 (1-2): 18 (list).

Teuloma montanebula Holloway: Singh, Kirti et al., 2019, Zootaxa 4683 (1): 42 (list), figs. 25, 26, 44.

Wingspan. Male 21-22 mm, female 24 mm.

Type locality. Borneo – Sarawak.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov.

Geographical range. Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo.

Genus *Teulisna* Walker, 1862

Subgenus *Poikilothosia* Volynkin, Černý & Huang, 2025

Type species: *Teulisna ganesha* Volynkin, 2023 (Nepal)

***Teulisna (Poikilothosia) bipectinis* Fang, 2000**

(Figs. 16-17)

Teulisna bipectinis Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 231, 542, fig. 152 (gen.), pl. 11, fig. 20.

Teulisna bipectinis Fang: Dubatolov, Kishida & Wang, 2012, Tinea 22: figs. 1, 61.

Teulisna (Poikilothosia) bipectinis Fang: Volynkin, Černý & Huang, 2025, Ecol. Montenegrina 88: 113, 114, figs. 21, 22, 103, 155.

Wingspan. Male 18-19 mm, female 19 mm.

Type locality. China – Yunnan.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. China (Yunnan, Hunan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan), Vietnam (Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang, Thua Thien Hue), Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), Northern Laos.

***Teulisna (Poikilothosia) spinulosa* Volynkin, 2023**

(Figs. 18-19, 92-93)

Teulisna spinulosa Volynkin, 2023, Ecol. Montenegrina 68: 128, 132, figs.1-3, 9, 12.

Teulisna (Poikilothosia) spinulosa Volynkin: Volynkin, Černý & Huang, 2025, Ecol. Montenegrina 88: 112, 113, figs. 19, 20, 102, 154.

Wingspan. Male 19-20 mm, female 21-23 mm.

Type locality. Vietnam – Lao Cai.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Northern Vietnam (Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang), Northern Laos.

Genus *Collitoptyx* Volynkin, 2023

Type species: *Thysanoptyx incurvata* Wileman & West, 1928 (Taiwan)

***Collitoptyx fraterna* Volynkin & Černý, 2024**

(Figs. 20, 94)

Collitoptyx (Collitoptyx) fraterna Volynkin & Černý, 2024, Ecol. Montenegrina 77: 48, 49, figs. 5-8, 36, 37, 53.

Wingspan. Male 28-35 mm, female 37-38 mm.

Type locality. N. Thailand – Chiang Mai.

Distribution in Laos. Xaignabouli prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Northern Vietnam, Northern Laos, Northern Thailand, China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Fujian, Jiangxi).

Genus *Denteilema* Dubatolov, 2012

Type species: *Denteilema unicolora* Dubatolov, 2012 (Vietnam - Ngoc Linh)

***Denteilema unicolora* Dubatolov, 2012**

(Figs. 21, 95)

Denteilema unicolora Dubatolov, 2012, Euroasian entomological journal 11 (6): 511, pl. III: 9, fig. 6.

Denteilema unicolora Dubatolov: Volynkin, 2023, Ecol. Montenegrina 68: 135, 138, figs. 1-4, 8, 9, 12.

Wingspan. Male 24-26 mm.

Type locality. Vietnam – Ngoc Linh.

Distribution in Laos. Champasak prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Vietnam (Tuyên Quang, Vĩnh Phúc, Thừa Thiên Huế, Kon Tum), Thailand (Nan, Mae Hong Son), Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang), Northern and Southern Laos.

Genus *Tarika* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Lithosia varana* Moore, 1865 (NE India – Darjeeling)

***Tarika pinratanai* Volynkin & Černý, 2025**

(Figs. 22-23, 96-97)

Tarika pinratanai Volynkin & Černý, 2025, Ecol. Montenegrina 87: 12, 13, figs. 42-44, 104, 138.

Eilema cretacea Hampson 1911: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 146, pl. 30: 293a, 293b.

Wingspan. Male 29 mm, female 31 mm.

Type locality. N. Thailand – Lampang.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, Lampang), Northern Laos.

***Tarika reducta* Volynkin, Saldaitis, Černý & S.-Y. Huang, 2023**

(Figs. 24-25, 98-99)

Tarika reducta Volynkin, Saldaitis, Černý & S.-Y. Huang, 2023, Zootaxa 5258 (3): 289, figs. 7, 8, 22, 23, 36.

Tarika reducta Volynkin, Saldaitis, Černý & S.-Y. Huang: Volynkin & Černý 2025, Ecol. Montenegrina 87: (list).

Wingspan. Male 29-31 mm, female 31-35 mm.

Type locality. N. Thailand – Chaing Mai.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, Lampang), Northern Laos.

Genus *Danielithosia* Dubatolov & Kishida, 2012

Type species: *Tigrioides aureolata* Daniel, 1954 (China – Chekiang)

***Danielithosia khmua* n. sp.**

(Figs. 26, 100)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2.291m, 19°08'28"N, 103°48'12"E, 18.V.-8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 24 mm.

Holotype. Head and thorax light brown, abdomen cream. Forewing cream, costa from midpoint to apex light ochre. Hindwing cream.

Male genitalia. Uncus gradually widened from base, rounded at apex, ending in a small point. Valvula membranous, rounded, dorsal lobe of distal saccular process wide and rounded, distal lobe of distal saccular process thin, rounded at apex. Medial saccular process rounded.

Juxta long, broad at base, gradually narrowed, at apex with two rounded B-shaped lobes, extending to apex of uncus. Aedeagus tubular, basal part of vesica with elongated dense cluster of cornuti, medial section of vesica tubular with elongate cluster of minute spinules with two thick cornuti and one smaller one.

Female. Unknown.

Etymology: The species is named after the Khmu ethnic group, the indigenous people living in the mountainous regions of Northern Laos.

***Danielithosia hoenei* Dubatolov, 2013**

(Figs. 27, 101)

Danielithosia hoenei Dubatolov, 2013, Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae, 53 (1): 382, figs. 1-6. = *Tigrioides immaculata* (misidentification): Daniel, 1954, Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 5: 134-135. *Danielithosia hoenei* Dubatolov: Bayarsaikhan, Dubatolov, Bae 2015, Zootaxa 3964 (4): 495, figs. 2, 3, 5, 6.

Danielithosia hoenei Dubatolov: Bayarsaikhan, Dubatolov et al. 2017, Zootaxa 4291 (3): 577, figs. 9-11.

Wingspan. Male 16 mm.

Type locality. China – NW Fujian.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov.

Geographical range. China (Fujian, Hunan), Northern Vietnam (Dong Nai, Hatay-Hanoi, Ninh Binh), Northern Laos, Thailand (Nakhon), Cambodia (Koh Kong, Kratié, Kep).

Genus *Microlithosia* Daniel, 1954

Type species: *Microlithosia shaowuica* Daniel, 1954 (China – Fukien)

***Microlithosia pseudodecreta* Bucsek, 2012**

(Figs. 28, 102)

Microlithosia pseudodecreta Bucsek 2012, Erebidiae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 136, pl. 24: 336, 336a, Mal181.

Microlithosia pseudodecreta Bucsek: Bayarsaikhan, Bae 2018, Jour. of Asia-Pacific Biodiv., 11: 388, figs. 2B, 3B, 5B, 6B.

Microlithosia pseudodecreta Bucsek: Bayarsaikhan, Lee, Bae 2018, Zootaxa 4420 (4): 507.

Wingspan. Male 16 mm.

Type locality. Malaysia – Perak.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov. – Ban Hatpan.

Geographical range. Peninsular Malaysia (Perak, Pahang), Central Laos.

***Microlithosia laosana* Bayarsaikhan & Bae, 2018**

(Figs. 29, 103)

Microlithosia laosana Bayarsaikhan, Lee, Bae 2018, Zootaxa 4420 (4): 503, figs. 1, 4.

Microlithosia laosana Bayarsaikhan & Bae: Bayarsaikhan, Bae 2018, Jour. of Asia-Pacific Biodiv., 11: 389, figs. 1B, 4B.

Wingspan. Male 16 mm.

Type locality. Laos – Xiangkhouang.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov., Bolikhamsai prov. – Ban Hatpan.

Geographical range. Central and Northern Laos.

Genus *Dubatoloviana* Bucsek, 2012

Type species: “*Eilema*” *trimacula* Holloway, 2001 (Borneo)

***Dubatoloviana vieta* Volynkin & Černý, 2025**

(Figs. 30, 104)

Dubatoloviana vieta Volynkin & Černý 2025, Ecologica Montenegrina 87: 57, figs. 51, 87.

Eilema trimacula Holloway: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 128, pl. 58: 4.

Wingspan. Male 20 mm.

Type locality. Vietnam – Tuyen Quang.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov. – Ban Hatpan, Xiangkhouang prov.

Geographical range. Vietnam (Tuyen Quang), Northern Laos.

Genus *Poliosia* Hampson, 1900

Type species: *Lithosia muricolor* Walker, 1862 (Borneo)

The *marginata* group – Holloway, 2001

***Poliosia marginata* (Hampson, 1900)**

(Figs. 31, 105)

Lithosia marginata Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus., 2: 107, fig. 48.

Poliosia ampla Van Eecke, 1920, Zool. Meded. Leiden, 5: 137.

Poliosia marginata Hampson: Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 297, pl. 2, figs 10e, 29.

Poliosia marginata Hampson: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 146, pl. 30: 293a, 293b.

Poliosia marginata Hampson: Bayarsaikhan, Na, Bae 2018, Zootaxa 4482 (1): 142, figs. 3, 5.

Poliosia marginata Hampson: Bayarsaikhan, Lee et al. 2019, Jour. of Asia-Pacific Biodiv., 12: 420, figs. 1F, 4B.

Wingspan. Male 24 mm.

Type locality. Borneo – Pulo Laut.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Borneo, Java, Cambodia, Central and Northern Laos, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia.

Note: HOLLOWAY (2001), in his work MoB 7, divided the genus *Poliosia* into two groups, *muricolor* and *marginata*. He found no connecting characters between the two groups. I quote: “No feature has been located to indicate that the *muricolor* and *marginata* groups form a monophyletic entity”. A revision of the genus *Poliosia* will be necessary in the future.

Genus *Blavia* Walker, 1862

Type species: *Blavia caliginosa* Walker, 1862 (Sarawak).

Neoblavia Hampson, 1900 (type species *scoteola* Hampson, Sikkim).

***Blavia brunneoflava* n. sp.**

(Figs. 32-37, 106-107)

Poliosia brunnea Moore: Fang 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19, Lep. Arctiidae: 288, pl. 13: 25.

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, like holotype, 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2,291m, 19°08'28"N 103°48'12"E, 18.V. - 8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 15-20 mm, female 18-22 mm.

Holotype. Male 19 mm, head and thorax brown, abdomen yellow, anal margin straw-yellow. Forewing narrow, distally square, brown. Hindwing yellow, lighter on outer margin (males from Mt. Samsoum are darker and larger, the subterminal area of the hindwing is brown-dusted). The species is habituated to *Blavia caliginosa* Walker, 1862, but *B. caliginosa* is all brown. **Female.** Forewing dark brown, hindwing light brown (females from the Mt. Samsoum locality are darker and larger).

Male genitalia. Uncus thick, short, hook-shaped (uncus of *B. caliginosa* is thinner and narrower). Valvula broad, rounded, distal saccular process short, pointed, hook-shaped. Juxta sclerotized, has apico-lateral sharp protrusion on both sides,

inner side with small serrated teeth (*B. caliginosa* does not have these). Vinculum almost imperceptible (*B. caliginosa* has a massive vinculum). Aedeagus cylindrical, vesica with large cornutus in the shape of a horn.

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae V-shaped, ductus bursae narrow, appendix bursae section tubular, posterior section of corpus bursae saccular long, anterior section of corpus bursae ovoid with one signa.

Geographical range. China (Fang as *Poliosia brunnea*), Northern Laos.

Note. The species is placed in the genus *Blavia* based on external habitus characters similar to *B. caliginosa*. Generally, females of the genus are unknown, but the published female adult and genitalia (BUCSEK 2012) as *Blavia scoteola* Hampson bear similar genitalia characters to female *B. brunneoflava*. **n. sp.** The systematic classification of the genus *Blavia* has not yet been clarified.

Genus *Prabadra* Dubatolov, Volynkin, N. Singh, Joshi & Černý, 2021

Type species: *Prabadra occidentalis* Dubatolov, Volynkin, N. Singh, Joshi & Černý, 2021.

***Prabadra occidentalis* Dubatolov, Volynkin, N. Singh, Joshi & Černý, 2021**

(Figs. 38-39, 108-109)

Prabadra occidentalis Dubatolov, Volynkin, N. Singh, Joshi & Černý, 2021, Zootaxa 4966 (5): 523, 528, figs. 4–6, 23, 24, 34.

Wingspan. Male 19-21 mm, female 22-25 mm.

Type locality. India – Nagaland.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Northeastern India (Nagaland), Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), Northern Laos.

***Prabadra aspersa* n. sp.**

(Figs. 40-42, 110-111)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, like holotype, 1 ♀ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2,291m, 19°08'28"N 103°48'12"E, 18.V.-8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, 1 ♀ LAOS, Houaphan prov., Na Khen village env., Saleuy Waterfall, 1,260 m, 20°13'58.86"N, 104°00'15.71"E, 30.4.-8.5.2023, leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 19-21 mm, female 20-25 mm.

Holotype. Male 20 mm, head and thorax light brown, abdomen grayish brown, anal margin ochre. Forewing narrow, light brown with brown dusting, on costa

in medial area dark brown spot, cilia ochre. Hindwing light brown, cilia ochre. The species is compared with *Prabadra monastyrskii* (Dubatolov, 2012).

Female. Forewing with more pronounced brown dusting, hindwing lighter.

Male genitalia. Uncus thinly pointed (uncus of *P. monastyrskii* equally wide along entire length). Costal complex slightly curved, with medial inner costal crest (*P. monastyrskii* has valvula sharply curved in half, medial inner costal crest absent). On sacculus distal saccular process from medial area narrowed, sclerotized, apicolateral with a row of tooth-like formations and small pointed medial saccular process (*P. monastyrskii* has distal saccular process rounded with small spines, no medial saccular process). In aedeagus carinal process prominent, rounded, vesica filled with spinules (*P. monastyrskii* has sclerotized rounded carinal cornutus, vesica without spinules).

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae cup-shaped, 7th sternite with lateral sclerotisation, corpus bursae cylindrical and long without other features.

***Prabadra montana* n. sp.**

(Figs. 43-45, 112-113)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2.291m, 19°08'28"N, 103°48'12"E, 18.V.-8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 21 ♀♀, like holotype, 3 ♀♀ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 26 mm, female 23-35 mm.

Holotype. Male, head ochre, thorax brown, abdomen light gray-brown. Forewing narrow, light brown with brown dusting. Costa light, there is an elongate patch of androconial scales in central cell along radial vein. In postmedial area on costa dark brown spot, from it indistinct band sharply oblique to base reaching inner margin. Hindwing ochre, up to 2/3 from apex brown dusting. The species is similar in habit and genitalia to *Prabadra monastirskii* (Dubatolov, 2012).

Female. Overall darker with more pronounced markings.

Male genitalia. Uncus uniformly wide throughout, pointed at apex (*P. monastyrskii* has much shorter uncus). Costal complex with thin and long editum at base, longitudinal medial costal lobe (these *P. monastyrskii* has none), distal costal process with sharp spines, connected by a sclerotized rounded plate to the distal saccular process (*P. monastyrskii* does not have this connection). Distal saccular process oval in shape with thin sharp spines. Aedeagus slender with a sclerotized carinal plate (*P. monastyrskii* has a sclerotized rounded carinal cornutus).

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae with thin sclerotized structure, ductus bursae slightly sclerotized, oval, membranous anterior section of ductus bursae narrow. Corpus bursae oval without other features.

Genus *Zadadra* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Zadadra distorta* Moore, 1872 (NE India – Sikkim)

***Zadadra fuscistriga* (Hampson, 1894)**

(Figs. 46, 114)

Prabhassa fuscistriga Hampson, 1894, Fauna of British India (Moths) 2: 77.

Ilema fuscistriga Hampson: Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 2: 141, pl. 21, fig. 21.

Lithosia fuscistriga Hampson: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 206, pl. 14h.

Eilema fuscistriga Hampson: Strand, 1922, Lep. Cat. 26: 557.

Eilema fuscistriga Hampson: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 199, fig. 1442.

Zadadra fuscistriga Hampson: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19, Lep. Arctiidae: 240, fig. 161 (gen.), pl. 11: 28.

Zadadra fuscistriga Hampson: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 58.

Zadadra fuscistriga Hampson: Joshi, Kirti & Singh, 2015, Florida Ent. 98 (2): 536 (note).

Zadadra fuscistriga Hampson: Dubatolov, Volynkin et. al. 2021, Zootaxa 4966 (5): 521 (list).

Wingspan. Male 24-25 mm.

Type locality. Burma (=Myanmar) – Berdardmyo.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc, Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. India (Assam), Myanmar, China, Northern Laos.

***Zadadra viktorai* n. sp.**

(Figs. 47-48, 115-116)

? *Prabhassa flavicosta* Moore, 1878: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 141, pl. 28: 283a, 283b.

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, like holotype, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 23 mm, female 25-27 mm.

Holotype. The species is similar in habit and genitalia to *Zadarda khasiana* (Rothschild, 1912). Male, head light yellow, patagia and thorax dark brown, abdomen dark brown, anal margin light yellow (*Z. khasiana* has a deep yellow head and anal margin). Forewing creamy yellow with dark brown markings, costa creamy yellow, there is an elongate patch of androconial scales in central cell along radial vein. In the postmedial area on the costa a dark brown spot, from it a distinct

more or less straight band reaching the inner margin (*Z. khasiana* has a band slightly oblique to the base). Hindwing grayish-brown (*Z. khasiana* has yellow coloration from subbasal area to anal margin).

Female. It has more saturated colors.

Male genitalia. Uncus membranous, rounded at the apex. Valva broad, rounded at the saccular margin in the middle (*Z. khasiana* has a rounding in the first third from the base), distal saccular process narrowed, blunt (*Z. khasiana* has a sharp distal saccular process). Vinculum extremely long, sac-shaped (*Z. khasiana* has a short, angular vinculum). Aedeagus slender, vesica without prominent features.

Female genitalia. Corpus bursae oval in shape, significantly larger than in *Z. khasiana*.

Geographical range. Northern Laos, ? Thailand (Chiang Mai) (ČERNÝ & PINRATANA (2009) as *Prabhasa flavicosta*).

Note. ČERNÝ & PINRATANA (2009) mentioned the species *Prabhasa flavicosta*, Moore, 1878, which probably belongs to *Zadadra viktorai* n. sp.

Etymology. The species is named after my esteemed friend and colleague Petr Viktora, an outstanding coleopterologist (Cerambycidae).

***Zadadra sinemaculata* n. sp.**

(Figs. 49-50, 117-118)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, like holotype, 5 ♀♀ LAOS, Xieng Khouang prov., Mt. Samsoum, 2,291m, 19°08'28"N 103°48'12"E, 18.V.-8.VI. 2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 27-33 mm, female 31-35 mm.

Holotype. The species is similar in genitalia to *Zadadra confusa* Dubatolov, Volynkin, N. Singh, Joshi & Černý, 2021. Male 32 mm, head and thorax brown, abdomen light ochre, anal margin straw-yellow (*Z. confusa* has head yellow, abdomen yellow-grey). Forewing brown, costa brown without spot in postmedial area (or only faintly indicated), cilia brown, there is an elongate patch of androconial scales in central cell along radial vein (*Z. confusa* has costa yellow with brown tinge, in postmedial area distinct black spot). Hindwing light ochre, on costal margin dark brown androconial patch (*Z. confusa* has hindwing straw-yellow, around androconial patch dark brown dusting).

Female. Forewing brown without pattern, costa light brown, apex sharp (*Z. confusa* has forewing brown with yellow base, dark brown pattern in postmedial area, apex rounded).

Male genitalia. Uncus slender, valvula broad, rounded without cucullus, distal saccular process paddle-shaped, sacculus with a slight arch (*Z. confusa* has

valvula with a large cucullus, sacculus markedly arched). Aedeagus slender without carina.

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae sclerotized, ductus bursae narrow, sclerotized in the middle, corpus bursae circular in shape.

Genus *Manulea* Wallengren, 1863

Subgenus *Churingosia* Volynkin & Černý, 2022

Type species: *Ilema nigripes* Hampson, 1900 (India – Assam, Khasis)

***Manulea (Churingosia) mavropoda* Volynkin & Černý, 2022**

(Figs. 51-52, 119)

Manulea (Churingosia) mavropoda Volynkin & Černý, 2022, Zootaxa 5205 (2): 169, 175, figs. 15, 16, 25, 26, 34.

Churinga nigripes (Hampson, 1900): Bucsek 2020, Entomofauna carpathica, 32(2): 63, figs. 64, 128.

Wingspan. Male 28-32 mm, female 32-35 mm.

Type locality. Thailand – Chiang Mai.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov. – Phou Khao Khoay, Khammouane prov.

Geographical range. Thailand (Chian Mai, Mae Hong Son, Saraburi) (ČERNÝ & PINRATANA (2009) as *Eilema nigripes*), Central Laos (BUCSEK (2020) as *Churinga nigripes*), Vietnam (Vĩnh Phúc, Lâm Đồng).

Genus *Gandhara* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Gandhara typica* Volynkin & Černý, 2023 (Myanmar)

***Gandhara interrogativa* Volynkin, Černý, S.-Y. Huang & H.-L. Hu, 2023**

(Figs. 53-54, 120-121)

Gandhara interrogativa Volynkin, Černý, S.-Y. Huang & H.-L. Hu, 2023, Zootaxa 5374 (3): 395, 396, figs. 11, 12, 33, 34, 42.

Gandhara interrogativa Volynkin, Černý, S.-Y. Huang & H.-L. Hu: Volynkin & Černý, 2024, Ecol. Montenegrina 78: 26 (list).

Gandhara vietnamica Dubatolov: Bucsek, 2020, Entomofauna carpathica, 32(2): 56, figs. 37, 38.

Wingspan. Male 24-26 mm, female 26-30 mm.

Type locality. N. Vietnam – Fan Si Pan.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. North Vietnam (border of Lai Châu and Lào Cai provinces), South China (Jiangxi), Northern Laos (BUCSEK (2020) as *Gandhara vietnamica*).

Genus *Sidyma* Walker, 1856

Type species: *Sidyma albifinis* Walker, 1856 (Hindostan)

***Sidyma apicalis* Moore, 1878**

(Fig. 55)

Sidyma apicalis Moore, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1878: 9, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Agylla apicalis Moore: Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 2: 193.

Sidyma apicalis Moore: Kishida, 1998, Tinea 15 (Suppl. 1): 34, pl. 132, fig. 12.

Sidyma albifinis Walker: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 127, pl. 25: 254.

Sidyma apicalis Moore: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 54.

Sidyma apicalis Moore: Kirti, Singh, 2016, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 2: 114.

Wingspan. Male 35 mm.

Type locality. NE India – Darjeeling.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. NE India, Nepal (Mahākālī), Thailand (Chiang Mai, Nan, Lampang) (Černý as *Sidyma albifinis*), Northern Laos.

Genus *Ghoria* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Ghoria albocinerea* Moore, 1878 (NE India – Darjeeling)

***Ghoria longivesica* Volynkin, Saldaitis & Černý, 2020**

(Figs. 56, 122)

Ghoria longivesica Volynkin, Saldaitis & Černý, 2020, Zootaxa 4789 (2): 579, figs. 6–8, 22, 23, 34.

Ghoria longivesica Volynkin, Saldaitis & Černý: Volynkin, 2021, Zootaxa 5067 (2): figs. 7, 8, 11, 14.

Wingspan. Female 35-37 mm.

Type locality. Thailand – Chiang Mai.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. North Thailand (Chiang Mai), SW China (Yunnan), Northern Laos.

Genus *Hesudra* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Hesudra divisa* Moore, 1878 (NE India – Darjeeling)

***Hesudra divisa* Moore, 1878**

(Fig. 57)

Hesudra divisa Moore 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1878: 12, pl. 1, fig. 4

Gnophria divisa Moore: Hampson, 1894, Moths. Ind. 2: 70.

Agylla divisa Moore: Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 2: 196

Agylla divisa Moore: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macroler. World 10: 199, pl. 15 g.

Agylla divisa Moore: Daniel, 1952, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 3: 322.

Agylla bisecta Rothschild: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: fig. 1471.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 217-218, fig. 137, pl. 11: 3.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 288, pl. 1, figs 16, 18.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 126, pl. 25: 253a, 253b.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 108, pl. 18: 266, 266a.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 38.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 168.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 190, pl. 18: 143.

Hesudra divisa Moore: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 124, pl. 56: 23.

Wingspan. Female 33-34 mm.

Type locality. NE India – Darjeeling.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc, Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. NE India, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra.

Genus *Vamuna* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Lithosia remelana* Moore, 1865 (NE India - Darjeeling)

***Vamuna maculata* Moore, 1878**

(Fig. 58)

Vamuna maculata Moore, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1878: 10, pl. 1 fig. 5.

Sidyman maculata Moore: Hampson, 1894, Moths. Ind. 2: 68.

Agylla maculata Moore: Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 2: 211-212.

Agylla maculata Moore: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 200, pl. 15 h.

Agylla maculata Moore: Fang, 1988, Insects of Namjabarwa Region of Xizang: 406.

Agylla maculata Moore: Fang, 1990, Sinozoologia 7: 158.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 210-211, pl. 10: 17.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 290, pl. 1, fig. 12.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 125, pl. 25: 250a, 250b.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 107, pl. 18: 265, 265a.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 58.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 166.

Vamuna maculata Moore: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 125, pl. 56: 24.

Wingspan. Male 39 mm.

Type locality. NE India – Darjeeling.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. NE India, China, Northern Laos, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra.

***Vamuna alboluteola* (Rothschild, 1912)**

(Fig. 59)

Agylla alboluteola Rothschild, 1912, Novit. Zool. 19: 226.

Agylla alboluteola Rothschild: Hampson, 1914, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. Suppl. 1: 536, pl. 29, fig. 6.

Agylla alboluteola Rothschild: Draudt 1914: in Seitz, Macroler. World 10: 200.

Agylla alboluteola Rothschild: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 201, fig. 1473.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Kishida, 1994, Tinea 14 (Suppl. 1): 68, pl. 79: 14.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 210, pl. 10: 16.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 123, pl. 25: 247a, 247b.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Bucsek 2012, Erebidiae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 107, pl. 18: 264, 264a.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 58.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 166, 167.

Vamuna alboluteola Rothschild: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 189, pl. 18: 142.

Wingspan. Male 45 mm.

Type locality. India – Assam.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc, Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. NE India, China (Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi), Japan (Ishigakijima, Ryukyus), Taiwan, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.

Genus *Churinga* Moore, 1878

Type species: *Churinga rufifrons* Moore, 1878 (NE India – Darjeeling)

***Churinga kishidai* Orhant, 2019**

(Fig. 60)

Churinga kishidai Orhant, 2019, Tinea 25 (Suppl. 1): 113, figs, 1, 2, 7-15, 17.

Wingspan. Male 55 mm.

Type locality. Vietnam – Quang Nam.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Vietnam (Quang Nam, Kon Tum), Northern Laos.

***Churinga sapa* Kishida, 2015**

(Fig. 61)

Churinga sapa Kishida, 2015, Tinea 23 (Suppl. 3): 143, 144, figs, 1-4, 9, 11.

Churinga beema Moore: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 214, 215, fig. 134 (gen.), pl. 10, fig. 23.

Wingspan. Female 50-53 mm.

Type locality. Vietnam – Lao Cai.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. S China (FANG (2000) as *Churinga beema* Moore, [1866]), N Vietnam (Lao Cai), Northern Laos.

Genus *Macrobrochis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Type species: *Macrobrochis interstitialis* Herrich-Schäffer, [1856] (= *gigas* Walker) (India)

***Macrobrochis gigas* (Walker, 1854)**

(Fig. 62)

Macrobrochis gigas Walker, 1854, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. 2: 494.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Hampson, 1894, Fauna Br. India Moths 2: 65, fig. 33.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Draudt 1914: in Seitz, Macroler. World 10: 276, pl. 26h.

Macrobrochis interstitialis Herrich-Schäffer, [1856] 1850-1858, Samml. aussereur. Schmett., fig. 531.

Macrobrochis leucospilota Moore, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1878: 8.

Macrobrochis nigrescens Moore, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1878: 8.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 226, fig. 1666.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Kishida, 1998, Tinea 15 (Suppl. 1): 36, pl. 40, fig. 6.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 191, 192, fig. 114, pl. 9: 24.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 120, pl. 24: 240.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 44.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 174.

Macrobrochis gigas Walker: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 121, pl. 55: 15.

Wingspan. Male 65-68 mm, female 68-70 mm.

Type locality. Bangladesh.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov. – Phou Khao Khoay.

Geographical range. India (Meghalaya, Sikkim), Nepal, China, Northern Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia.

Genus *Callindra* Röber, 1925

Type species: *Callindra gigantea* Röber, 1925 (India – Naga Hills)

***Callindra equitalis* (Kollar, 1844)**

(Fig. 63)

Euprepia equitalis Kollar, 1844, in Hugel, Kashmir 4 (2): 465, pl. 20, fig. 3.

Hypercompa equitalis Kollar: Walker, 1855, List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. 3: 654.

Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Cotes & Swinhoe, 1887, Moths India: pl. 2: 125.

Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Hampson, 1894, Moths India 2: 36.

Areas equitalis Kollar: Rothschild, 1920, Journ. Fed. Malay Stat. Mus. 8 (3): 135.

Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World Suppl. 2: 281.
Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 225, fig. 1656.
Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Kishida 2020, Tinea 14 (Supplement 1): 66, pl. 18: 15.
Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 464, fig. 329 (gen.), pl. 19, fig. 8.
Callindra equitalis Kollar: Dubatolov & Kishida, 2006, Tinea 19 (2): 118, figs. 20 - 26, 56, 57.
Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 195, pl. 45: 389.
Callindra equitalis Kollar: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 4.
Callimorpha equitalis Kollar: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 129, pl. 58: 12.

Wingspan. Male 70-74 mm, female 70-75 mm.

Type locality. Kashmir.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. India (Kashmir, NW and SE Himalaya, Khasi Hills), Nepal, China (Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan), Myanmar, Northern Laos, Thailand, Vietnam.

Genus *Mangina* Kaleka & Kirti, 2001

Type species: *Argina argus* Kollar, [1844] (Kashmir)

***Mangina argus* (Kollar, 1844)**

(Fig. 64)

Argina argus Kollar, 1844, in Von Hüngel, Kashmir, 4: 467, pl. 21: 3.
Argina argus Kollar: Walker, 1854, Cat. Lep. Br. Mus. 2: 571 - 572.
Argina argus Kollar: Moore, 1859, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. Ind. Comp. 2: 309, pl. 14: 3.
Argina argus Kollar: Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 51.
Argina argus Kollar: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 74, pl. 13i.
Argina argus Kollar: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 224, fig. 1648.
Argina argus Kollar: Kishida, 1992, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 2): 72, pl. 17:11.
Argina argus Kollar: Fang,, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19, Lep.: 318, pl. 14: 11.
Mangina argus Kollar: Kaleka et Kirti, 2001; Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. S. 98 (2): 251.
Argina argus Kollar: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 190, pl. 44: 381, 381a.
Mangina argus Kollar: Dubatolov V.V., 2010, Neue Ent. Nach. 65: 18.
Mangina argus Kollar: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 139, pl. 25: 342, 342a.
Mangina argus Kollar: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 18.
Mangina argus Kollar: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 130, pl. 59: 7.

Wingspan. Female 48 mm.

Type locality. Kashmir.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov. – Ban Hatpan.

Geographical range. India (Kashmir, Himalayas), Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia.

Genus *Nyctemera* Hübner, [1820]

Type species: *Phalanea lacticinia* Cramer (India)

***Nyctemera lacticinia* (Cramer, 1777)**

(Fig. 65)

- Phalaena (Geometra) lacticinia* Cramer, 1777, Pap. Exot. 2: 47, 149, pl. 128, fig. E.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Hübner, 1820, Verz. Bek. Schmett.: 178.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Hampson, 1894, Moths of India 2: 47.
Deilemema lacticinia Cramer: Swinhoe, 1895, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895: 18.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 103, pl. 18h.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Daniel, 1943, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., Munich 33: 269.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Roepke, 1957, Tijdschr. Ent. 100: 164.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Fang, 1985, Econ. Ins. Fauna of China 33: 87, pl. 10: 138.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Holloway, 1988, Moths of Borneo 6: 65, pl. 5, figs. 116, 130.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Kishida, 1993, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 3): 41, pl. 41: 20.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 231, 473, pl. 19, fig. 14.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 198, pl. 46: 396a, 396b.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 13.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 10.
Nyctemera lacticinia Cramer: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 129, pl. 58: 16.

Wingspan. Female 43 mm.

Type locality. India – Coromandel coast.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov., Luang Prabang prov.

Geographical range. India (W Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Andamans, Bastar), Myanmar, China (Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hong Kong), Taiwan, Japan (Ryukyu), Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo.

***Nyctemera arctata* Walker, 1856**

(Fig. 66)

- Nyctemera arctata* Walker, 1856, List. Spec. Lep. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. 7: 1664.
Nyctemera arctata Walker: Roepke, 1949, Tijd. Entom. 100: 174.
Deilemema arctata Walker: Swinhoe, 1892, Cat. East. Austral. Lep. Het. Oxford Mus. 1: 147.
Deilemema arctata Walker: Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 45.
Deilemema arctata Walker: Seitz, 1915, Macrolep. World 10: 275, pl. 30g.
Deilemema arctata Walker: Daniel, 1943, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., Munich 33: 268.
Deilemema arctata Walker: Fang, 1985, Econ. Ins. Fauna of China 33: 88 - 89, pl. 10: 143.
Nyctemera arctata Walker: Kishida, 1994, Tinea 14 (Suppl. 1): 66, pl. 79: 2.
Nyctemera arctata Walker: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 470, pl. 19: 10.
Nyctemera arctata Walker: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 197, pl. 45: 394a, 394b.
Nyctemera (Arctata) arctata Walker: Dubatolov V.V., 2010, Neue Ent. Nach. 65: 15.
Nyctemera (Arctata) arctata Walker: Bucsek 2012, Erebidiae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 142, pl. 25: 349, 349a.
Nyctemera (Arctata) arctata Walker: Singh, Singh & Joshi, 2014, Rec. Zool. Sur. India Occ. Pap. 367: 12.
Nyctemera (Dondera) arctata Walker: Dubatolov & Volynkin, 2017, Zootaxa 4358 (2): 265 (list).
Nyctemera arctata Walker: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 11.
Nyctemera arctata Walker: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 129, pl. 58: 14.

Wingspan. Male 45-48 mm, female 46-50 mm.

Type locality. India – Hindostan.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum, Luang Prabang prov.

Geographical range. NE and NW India, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Peninsular Malaysia.

***Nyctemera carissima* (Swinhoe, 1891)**

(Fig. 67)

Deilemra carissima Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 477.

Deilemra carissima Swinhoe: Hampson, 1894: Fauna Br. India II: 46.

Deilemra carissima Swinhoe: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 276.

Nyctemera carissima Swinhoe: De Vos, 2002, Nachr. ent. Ver. Apollo, N.F., 23 (1/2): 8-9.

Nyctemera carissima Swinhoe: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 196, pl. 45: 392a, 392b.

Nyctemera (Deilemra) carissima Swinhoe: Dubatolov V.V., 2010, Neue Ent. Nach. 65: 16.

Nyctemera (Deilemra) carissima Swinhoe: Bucsek 2012, Erebidiae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 143, pl. 25: 350, 350a.

Nyctemera (Deilemra) carissima Swinhoe: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 12.

Nyctemera carissima Swinhoe: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 250, pl. 23: 203.

Nyctemera carissima Swinhoe: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 129, pl. 58: 13.

Wingspan. Male 43.

Type locality. India – Khasis Hills.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov., Luang Prabang prov.

Geographical range. NE India, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.

Genus *Utetheisa* Hübner, [1819]

Type species: *Phalanea ornatrix* Linnaeus (North America)

***Utetheisa lotrtix* (Cramer, 1777)**

(Fig. 68)

Geometra lotrtix Cramer, 1777, Pap. Exot. 2. Pp. 149, pl. 109, figs. E, F.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Hampson, 1901, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus., 2: 484.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 260, pl. 24g.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Jordan, 1939, Nov. Zool. XLI: 287.

Utetheisa indica Roepke, 1941, Tijdschr. Ent. 84: 1 - 9.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Holloway, 1988, Moths of Borneo 6: 57, pl. 4, figs. 91.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Kishida, 1992, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 2): 72, pl. 17: 10.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 308, fig. 215 (gen.), pl. 5, fig. 27.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 192, pl. 44: 383b.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Kirti, Singh, 2016, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 2: 57.

Utetheisa lotrtix Cramer: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 130, pl. 59: 5.

Wingspan. Male 30-34, female 30-35 mm.

Type locality. India.

Distribution in Laos. Khammouane prov., Luang Prabang prov.

Geographical range. Old World Tropics.

Genus *Nannoarctia* Kôda, 1988

Type species: Type species: *Pericallia takanoi* Sonan, 1934 (= *integra* Matsumura, 1931), cited as *Aloa integra* Walker, 1855 (incorrect determination).

***Nannoarctia tripartita* (Walker, 1855)**

(Fig. 69)

Aloa tripartita Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Inscets Colln Br. Mus. 3: 706.

Rajendra tripartita Walker: Swinhoe, 1890, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1890: 185.

Alphæa tripartita Walker: Hampson, 1894, Moths India 2: 24.

Pericalia tripartita Walker: Hampson, 1901, Catalogue Lep. Phal. Colln Br. Mus. 3: 352, 358.

Pericalia tripartita Walker: Rothschild, 1910, Novit. Zool. 17: 170.

Pericalia tripartita Walker: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 257, pl. 24e.

Pericalia tripartita Walker: Fang, 1985, Econ. Ins. Fauna of China 33: 71, pl. 7: 107.

Nannoarctia tripartita Walker: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 350, pl. 15: 4.

Nannoarctia tripartita Walker: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 162, 163, pl. 33: 330a, 330b, 330c.

Nannoarctia tripartita Walker: Dubatolov, Haynes & Kishida, 2007, Tinea 20 (1): 67 (note).

Nannoarctia tripartita Walker: Dubatolov, Wu & Kishida, 2010, Tinea 21 (3): 153, fig. 1.

Nannoarctia tripartita Walker: Dubatolov & Kishida, 2010, Tinea 21 (3): 147, 148, figs. 35-40, 73, 74.

Nannoarctia tripartita Walker: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 247, pl. 23: 200.

Wingspan. Male 31.

Type locality. E. India – Moulmein.

Distribution in Laos. Khammouane prov., Vientiane Prov.

Geographical range. Myanmar, China (Yunnan), Thailand, Central Laos, Cambodia.

Genus *Aloa* Walker, 1855

Type species: *Phalaena lactinea* Cramer, 1777 (Java)

***Aloa lactinea* (Cramer, 1777)**

(Fig. 70)

Phalaena lactinea Cramer, 1777, Pap. Exot. 2: 58, 149, pl. 133, fig. D.

Bombyx sanguinolenta Fabricius, 1793, Ent. Syst. 3 (1): 473.

Aloa lactinea Cramer: Walker, 1855, List Specimens lepid. Inscets Colln Br. Mus. 3: 702.

Rhodogastria frederici Kirby, 1892, Syn. Cat. Lepid. Het. 1: 223.

Rhodogastria lactinea Cramer: Kirby, 1892, Syn. Cat. Lepid. Het. 1: 223.

Creatonotus [sic.] *lactineus* Cramer: Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 27.

Amsacta lactinea Cramer: Hampson, 1901, Catalogue Lep. Phal. Colln Br. Mus. 3: 328, 329, fig. 147.
Estigmene lactinea Cramer: Hampson, 1905, Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 16: 211.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 89, pl. 15.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Daniel, 1943, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., Munich 33: 742, 743.
Amsacta lactinea Cramer: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 222, fig. 1630.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 357, 358, fig. 249 (gen.), pl. 15: 8.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Dubatolov, 2004, Atalanta 35 (3/4): 410.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 164, pl. 30: 333a, 333b.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 238, pl. 22: 191.
Aloa lactinea Cramer: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 130, pl. 59: 12.

Wingspan. Male 47-53 mm, female 58 mm.

Type locality. Java.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov., Luang Prabang prov.

Geographical range. SE Afganistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, China, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Philippines, Indonesia.

Genus *Eospilarcta* Kôda, 1988

Type species: *Seirarcia lewisii* Butler, 1885 (Japan)

***Eospilarctia fangchenglaiae* Dubatolov, Kishida & Wang, 2008**

(Fig. 71)

Eospilarctia fangchenglaiae Dubatolov, Kishida & Wang, 2008, Tinea 20 (3): 133–135, figs. 1, 2, 15, 16.
Eospilarctia fangchenglaiae Dubatolov, Kishida & Wang: Saldaitis, Ivinskis et al., 2012, Zookeys 204: 68 (list).
Eospilarctia fangchenglaiae Dubatolov, Kishida & Wang 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 131, pl. 60: 5.

Wingspan. Male 41-42 mm.

Type locality. N Vietnam – Cao Bang.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Northern Vietnam (Lao Cai, Cao Bang), China (Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Hubei, Hunan), Northern Laos.

Genus *Spilosoma* Curtis, 1825

Type species: *Bombyx menthastri* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775 (Europe)

***Spilosoma multiguttata* (Walker, 1855)**

(Fig. 72)

Hypercompa multiguttata Walker, 1855, List. Spec. Lep. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. 3: 657.
Deiopeia spilosomoides Walker, 1864, List. Spec. Lep. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. 31: 263.
Deiopeia pardalina Walker, 1864, List. Spec. Lep. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. 31: 263.
Deiopeia spilosomoides Walker: Butler, III. Het. B. M.: 30, pl. 85, fig. 7.

Alphenus multiguttata Walker: Butler, 1875, Cist. Ent. 2: 34.

Diacrisia multiguttata Walker: Hampson, 1901, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus., 3: 260, 292.

Diacrisia multiguttata Walker: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 244, pl. 22a.

Spilarctia multiguttata Walker: Kôda, 1988, Tyo To Ga 39 (1): 67, figs. 118 C, D.

Spilarctia multiguttata Walker: Kishida, 1992, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 2): 74, pl. 18, fig. 4.

Spilarctia multiguttata Walker: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 428, pl. 17, fig. 3.

Spilosoma multiguttata Walker: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 178, pl. 39: 359a, 359b.

Juxtarctia multiguttata Walker: Kirti, Singh, 2016, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 2: 47.

Spilosoma multiguttata Walker: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 256, pl. 24: 209.

Wingspan. Male 40-43 mm, female 53 mm.

Type locality. Nepal.

Distribution in Laos. Khammouane prov., Bolikhamxai prov. – Phou Khao Khoay.

Geographical range. NW Himalaya, Nepal, N India, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Central Laos, Cambodia.

***Spilosoma xanthogastes* (Fang, 2000) n. comb.**

(Figs. 73, 123)

Spilarctia xanthogastes Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 449, fig. 324 (gen.), pl. 18, fig. 11.

Wingspan. Male 40 mm.

Type locality. W China – Yunnan.

Distribution in Laos. Houaphan prov.

Geographical range. China (Yunnan), Northern Laos.

***Spilosoma muangmoca* n. sp.**

(Figs. 74, 124)

Holotype: ♂ LAOS, Xiang Khouang prov., Muang Moc (Muang Nga) village env., 1,490 m, 19°08'07.34"N, 103°29'28.19"E, 18.V.-8.VI.2024, Leg. Karol Bucsek, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 43 mm.

Holotype. *Spilosoma muangmoca* n. sp. is compared with *Spilosoma bisecta* Leech, [1889] (image of adults in part 4). Head and thorax cream (*S. bisecta* has them light ochre), abdomen red on the upper side with several black dots in the middle, a row of prominent black dots on the lateral side, cream on the underside. Forewing light ochre with a distinct pink tinge (*S. bisecta* has them light ochre or ochre yellow), in the subbasal area near the anal margin one black dot, in the medial area from the anal margin several black dots pointing towards the apex, in the subbasal area near the apex several small black dots one above the other. Hindwing light pink (*S. bisecta* has them light ochre or light ochre yellow) with one black discal dot.

Male genitalia. Uncus rough conical in shape, valve rounded smooth, on costal margin straight to base (*S. bisecta* has valvula on costal margin irregular, wrinkled at the edge, from 1/3 with a distinct notch towards the base). Medial saccular process conical in shape, slightly pointed (*S. bisecta* has it nipple-shaped), juxta distinctly rounded, with a small depression in the middle (*S. bisecta* has juxta only slightly rounded). Aedeagus cylindrical, carina plate strongly sclerotized with a row of irregular teeth (*S. bisecta* has a smaller carina plate with a row of several regular teeth). Vesica with two fields of cornuti (*S. bisecta* has only one large field of cornuti). Genital of *S. bisecta* shown in fig. 125.

***Spilosoma pseudonydia* (Kishida, 2025) n. comb.**

(Fig. 75)

Spilarctia pseudonydia Kishida, 2025, Tinea 27 (4): 386, 387, figs. 12, 23.

Wingspan. Male 45 mm.

Type locality. Laos – Bolikhamsai prov.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov., Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc.

Geographical range. Central and Northern Laos.

***Spilosoma rubilinea* Moore, 1865**

(Figs. 76-78)

Spilosoma rubilinea Moore, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 810.

Spilosoma discinigra Moore, 1865, P. Z. S.: 810.

Diacrisia rubilinea Moore: Hampson, 1901, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus.3: 262, 303, pl. 46: 8.

Spilarctia rubilinea Moore: Butler, 1875, Cist. Ent. 2: 44.

Spilarctia rubilinea Moore: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 2: 87, pl. 15e.

Spilarctia rubilinea Moore: Kôda, 1988, Tyo to Ga 39 (1): 67, fig. 119B.

Spilarctia rubilinea Moore: Kishida, 1992, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 2): 74, pl. 18: 6.

Spilosoma rubilinea Moore: Thomas, 1994, Heteroc. Sumatr. 7 (2): 186-188.

Spilarctia rubilinea Moore: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sinica, Insecta 19: 434, pl. 17: 18.

Spilosoma rubilinea Moore: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 181, pl. 40: 365a, 365b.

Spilarctia rubilinea Moore: Kishida, 2025, Tinea 27 (4): 384, 385, figs. 12, 23.

Wingspan. Male 42-44 mm, female 45-51 mm.

Type locality. Sikkim.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc, Mt. Samsoum, Houaphan prov.

Geographical range. India (Sikkim, Assam), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos.

Genus *Lemyra* Walker, 1856

Type species: *Lemyra extensa* Walker, 1856 (Sulawesi)

***Lemyra stigmata* (Moore, 1865)**

(Fig. 79)

Spilosoma stigmata Moore, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1865: 809.

Spilarcta stigmata Moore: Butler, 1875, Cist. Ent. 2: 40.

Spilarctia lacteata Butler, 1881, Ill. Het. B. M.: 31, pl. 85: 10.

Spilarctia lacteata Butler: Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 10.

Spilarcta stigmata Moore: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 2: 86, pl. 15 d.

Spilarcta stigmata Moore: Rothschild, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 242, pl. 21 c.

Diacrisia stigmata Moore: Hampson, 1901, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 3: 259, 287-288, fig. 141.

Spilarcta stigmata Moore: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 217, fig. 1603.

Spilarcta stigmata Moore: Fang, 1985, Econ. Ins. Fauna of China 33: 56, pl. 5: 77.

Thanatarctia stigmata Moore: Koda, 1988, Tyo to Ga 39 (1): 19, figs 69, 111 C, D.

Lemyra stigmata Moore: Thomas, 1990, Nachr. ent. Ver. Apollo, Frankfurt, Suppl. 9: 47.

Lemyra stigmata Moore: Kishida, 1994, Tinea 14 (Suppl. 1): 68, pl. 79: 6.

Lemyra stigmata Moore: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 399-400, fig. 283, pl. 16: 17a, b.

Lemyra stigmata Moore: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 176, pl. 38: 355a, 355b.

Lemyra stigmata Moore: Kirti, Singh, 2016, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 2: 7.

Lemyra stigmata Moore: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 131, pl. 60: 10.

Wingspan. Male 35-43 mm.

Type locality. Sikkim.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Muang Moc, Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Pakistan, India, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos.

***Lemyra obliquivitta* (Moore, 1879)**

(Fig. 80)

Spilarctia obliquivitta Moore, 1879, Lepid. Atkins 1879: 40, pl. 2: 26.

Spilarctia jucunda Butler, 1881, Ill. Het. B. M.: 32, pl. 85: 11.

Thyrgorina obliquivitta Moore: Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 13.

Diacrisia obliquivitta Moore: Hampson, 1901, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 3: 259, 282.

Diacrisia obliquivitta Moore: Rothschild, 1910, Nov. Zool. 17: 130.

Diacrisia obliquivitta Moore: Rothschild, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 241, pl. 20 i.

Spilarctia obliquivitta Moore: Daniel, 1943, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. Munich 33: 715, pl. 14: 5.

Spilarctia obliquivitta Moore: Fang, 1982, Icon. Het. Sin. 2: 215, fig. 1591.

Spilarctia obliquivitta Moore: Fang, 1985, Econ. Ins. Fauna of China 33: 46, pl. 3: 46.

Thanatarctia obliquivitta Moore: Koda, 1988, 39 (1): 19, fig. 110 E, F.

Lemyra obliquivitta Moore: Thomas, 1990, Nachr. ent. Ver. Apollo, Suppl. 9: 40, Abb. 17, 82, 83.

Thanatarctia obliquivitta Moore: Fang, 1992: 924, fig. 3101.

Lemyra obliquivitta Moore: Kishida, 1992, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 2): 74, pl. 18: 17.

Lemyra obliquivitta Moore: Fang, 1993, 2: 185, fig. 17, pl. 8: 14.

Lemyra obliquivitta Moore: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 384, fig. 270, pl. 15: 24.

Lemyra obliquivitta Moore: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 174, pl. 37: 349.

Wingspan. Male 34 mm.

Type locality. Darjiling.

Distribution in Laos. Xiangkhouang prov. – Mt. Samsoum.

Geographical range. Nepal, India (Darjeeling, Sikkim, Khasi Hills), Myanmar, China (Xizang, Yunnan, Hunan, Zhejiang), Thailand (Chiang Mai), Vietnam, Northern Laos.

Genus *Amerila* Walker, 1855

Type species: *Sphinx astreus* Drury, 1773 (Bengal)

***Amerila omissa* (Rothschild, 1910)**

(Fig. 81)

Rhodogastris omissa Rothschild, 1910, Novit. Zool. 17: 184-185.

Rhodogastris omissa Rothschild: in Seitz, 1914, Macrolep. World 10: 261, pl. 25 e.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Holloway, 1988, The Moths of Borneo: 62, pl. 4, fig. 103.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Fang, 2000, Fauna Sin., Ins. 19: 306-307, fig. 214, pl. 14: 6.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 161, pl. 33: 328.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 154, pl. 26: 375.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Bae, Bayarsaikhan, Kimsun, 2016, Biodiv. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 237, pl. 22: 190.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 55.

Amerila omissa Rothschild: Kishida 2020, Tinea Vol. 25 (Supplement 2): 130, pl. 59: 8.

Wingspan. Male 58 mm.

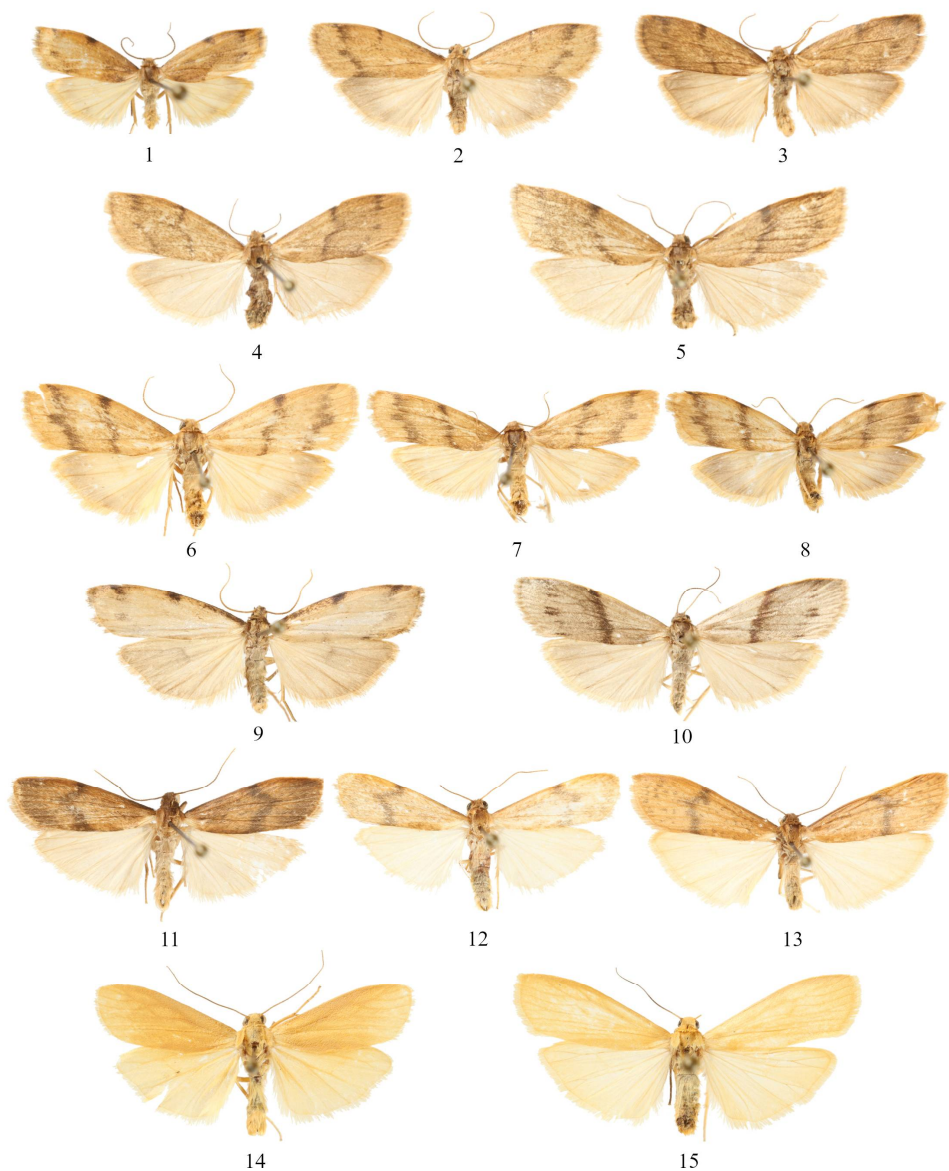
Type locality. Assam.

Distribution in Laos. Bolikhamsai prov. – Phou Khao Khoay, Luang Prabang prov.

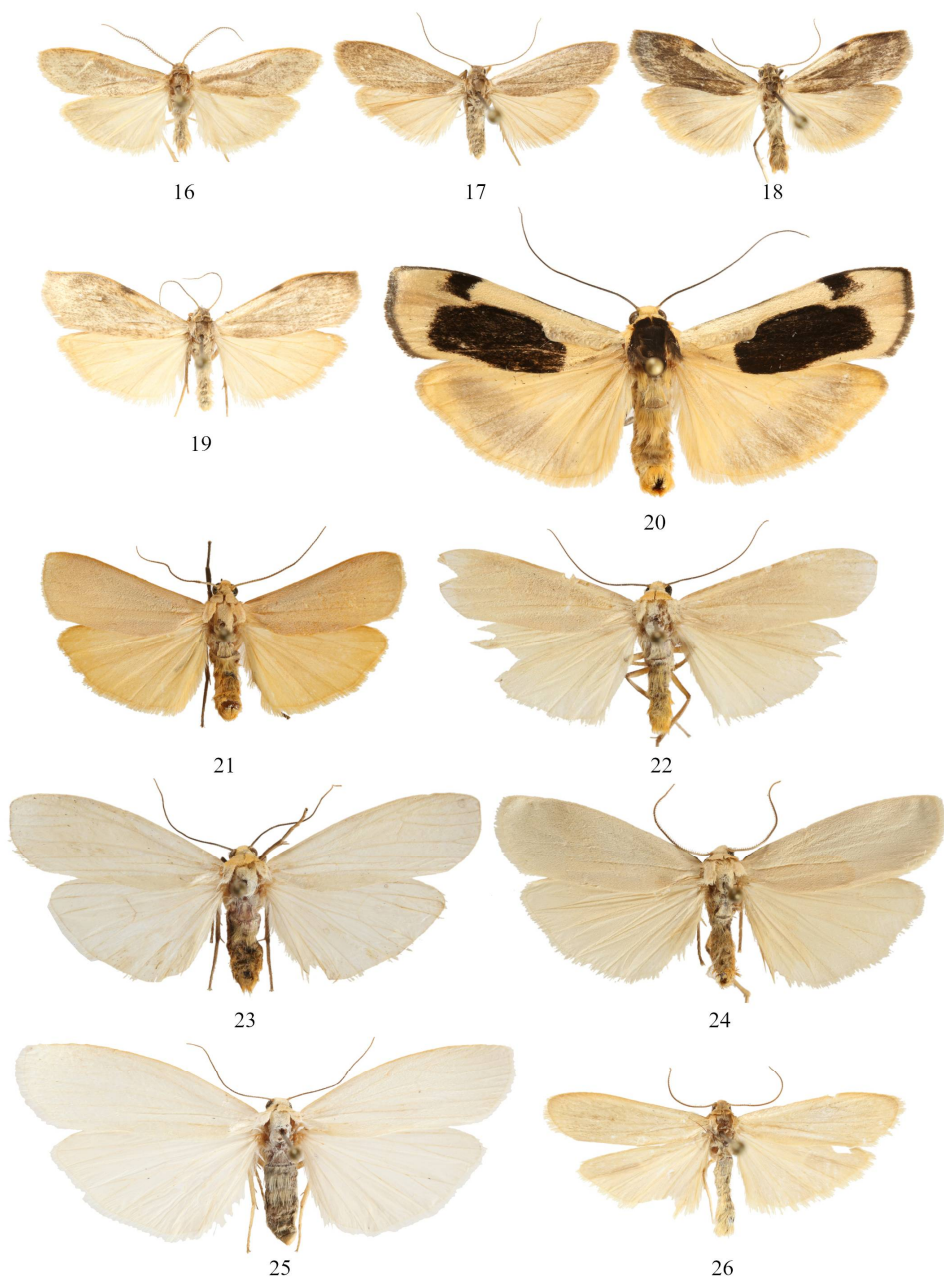
Geographical range. N. E. Himalaya, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Northern Laos, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.

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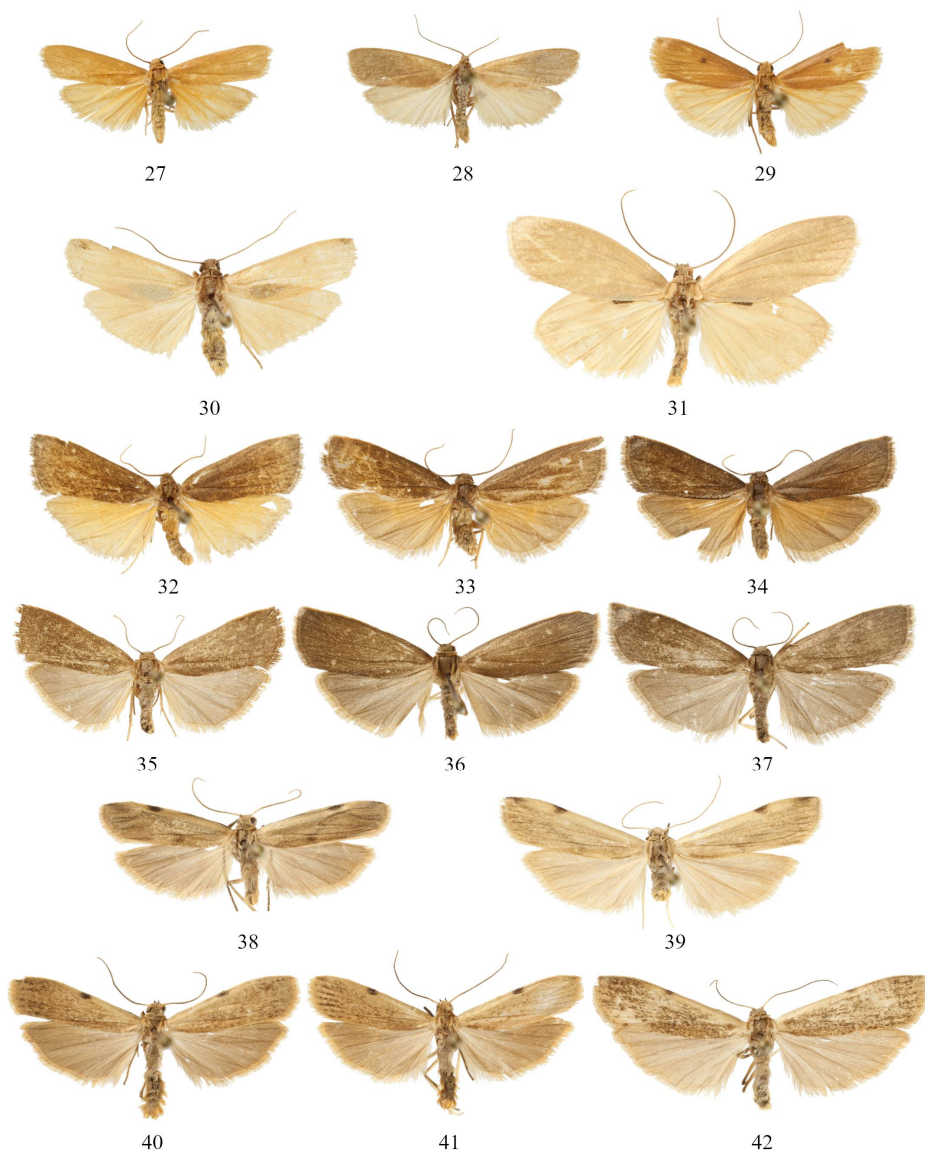
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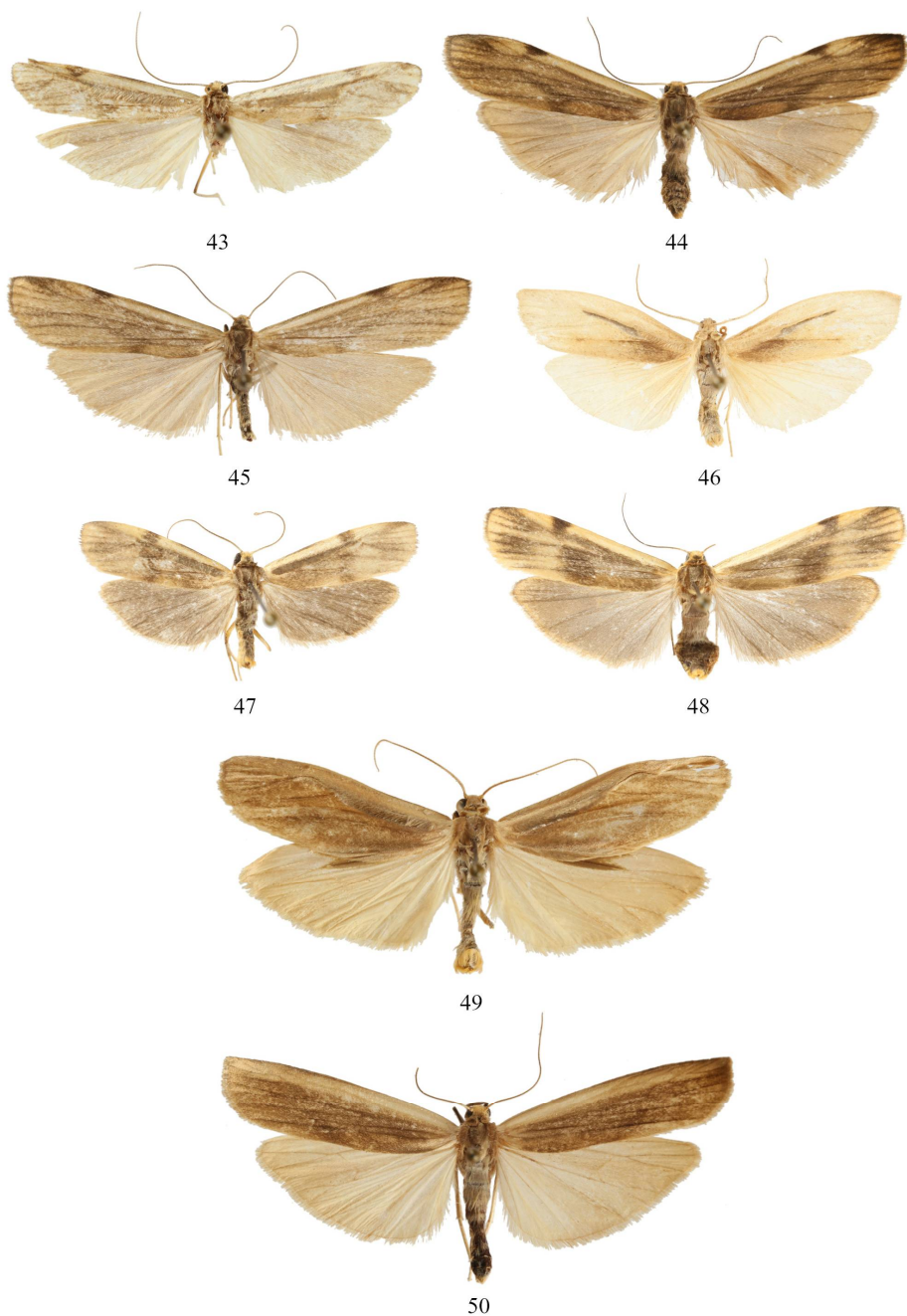
Figures 1-15. Adults. 1. *Mithuna flava*, ♂. 2-5. *Mithuna volynkini* n. sp., 2. ♂ HT, 3. ♂ PT, 4-5. ♀♀ PT. 6-8. *Mithuna cernyi* n. sp., 6. ♂ HT, 7-8. ♂♂ PT. 9. *Mithuna samsouma* n. sp., ♂ HT. 10. *Eilemithuna transducta*, ♀. 11-13. *Dolgoma kawila*, 11-12. ♂♂, 13. ♀. 14-15. *Teuloma montanebula*, 14. ♂, 15. ♀.



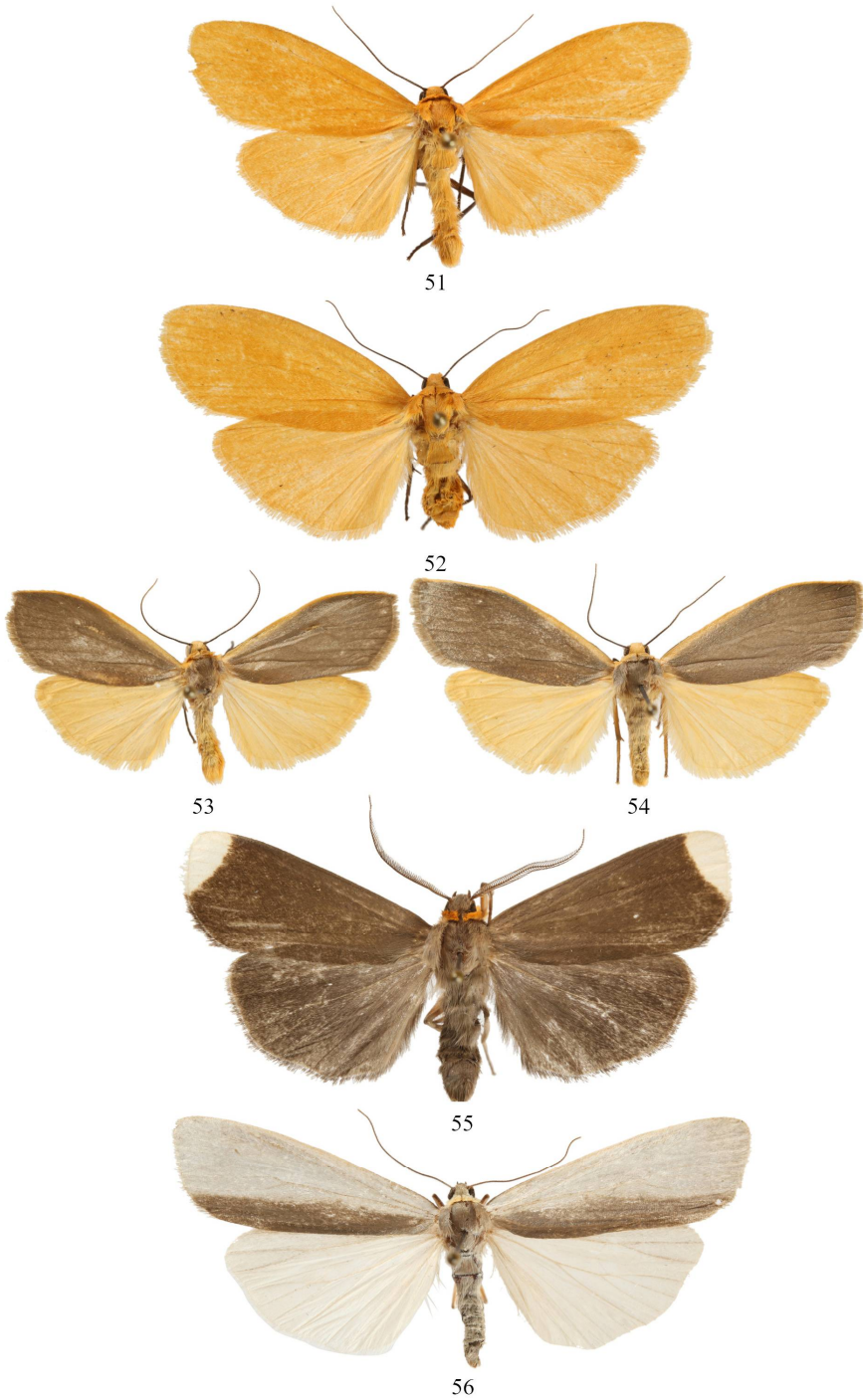
Figures 16-26. Adults. **16-17.** *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) bipectinis*, **16.** ♂, **17.** ♀. **18-19.** *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) spinulosa*, **18.** ♂, **19.** ♀. **20.** *Collitoptyx fraterna*, ♂. **21.** *Denteilema unicolora*, ♂. **22-23.** *Tarika pinratanai*, **22.** ♂, **23.** ♀. **24-25.** *Tarika reducta*, **24.** ♂, **25.** ♀. **26.** *Danielithosia khmua* n. sp., ♂ HT.



Figures 27-42. Adults. **27.** *Danielithosia hoenei*, ♂. **28.** *Microlithosia pseudodecreta*, ♂. **29.** *Microlithosia laosana*, ♂. **30.** *Dubatoloviana vieta*, ♂. **31.** *Poliosia marginata*, ♂. **32-37.** *Blavia brunneoflava* n. sp., **32.** ♂ HT, **33-34.** ♂♂ PT, **35-37.** ♀♀ PT. **38-39.** *Prabadra occidentalis*, **38.** ♂, **39.** ♀. **40-42.** *Prabadra aspersa* n. sp., **40.** ♂ HT, **41.** ♂ PT, **42.** ♀ PT.



Figures 43-50. Adults. 43-45. *Prabadra montana* n. sp., 43. ♂ HT, 44-45. ♀♀ PT. 46. *Zadadra fuscistriga*, ♂. 47-48. *Zadadra viktorai* n. sp., 47. ♂ HT, 48. ♀ PT. 49-50. *Zadadra sinemaculata* n. sp., 49. ♂ HT, 50. ♀ PT.



Figures 51-56. Adults. **51-52.** *Manulea (Churingosia) mavropoda*, **51.** ♂, **52.** ♀. **53-54.** *Gandhara interrogativa*, **53.** ♂, **54.** ♀. **55.** *Sidyma apicalis*, ♂. **56.** *Ghoria longivesica*, ♀.



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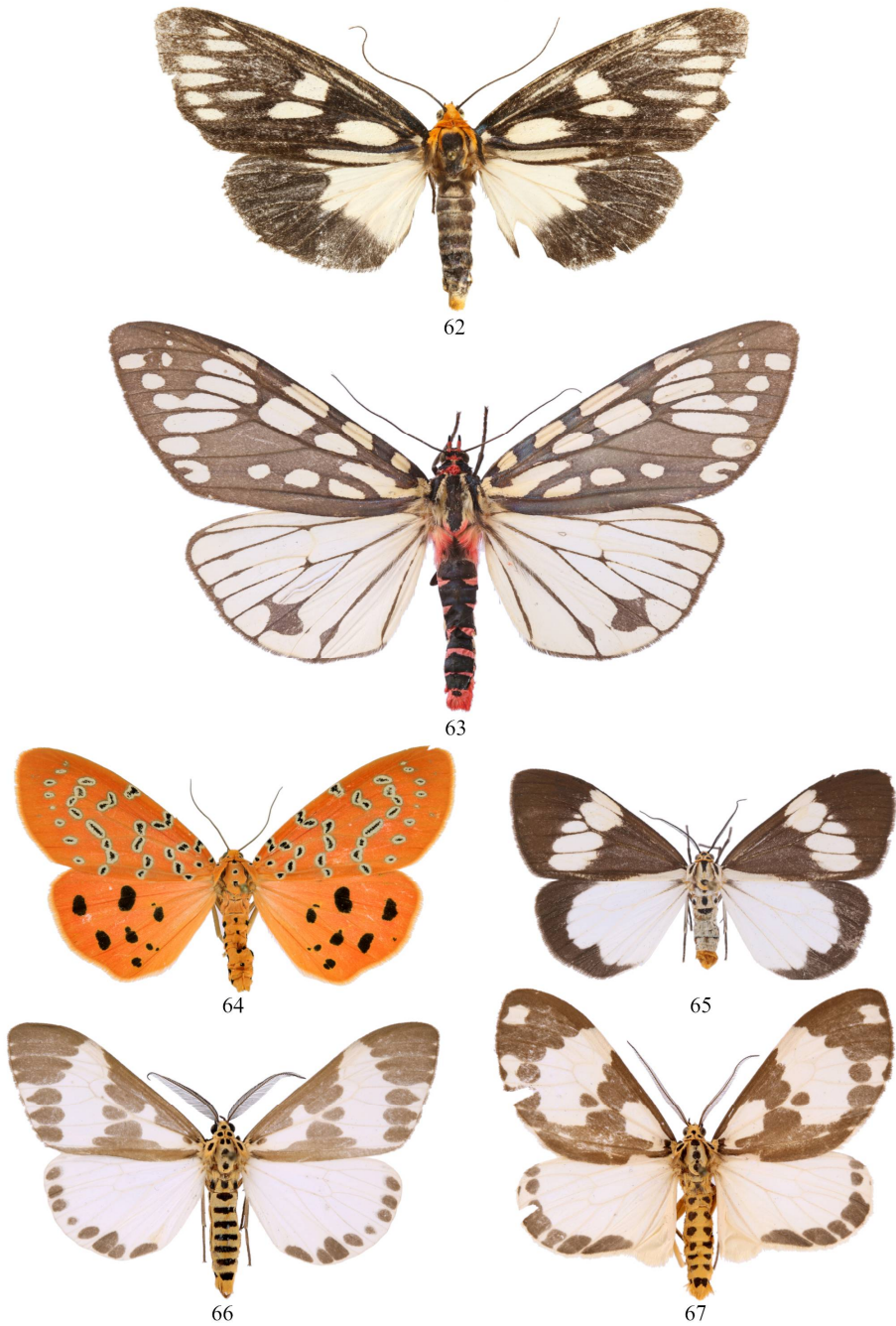


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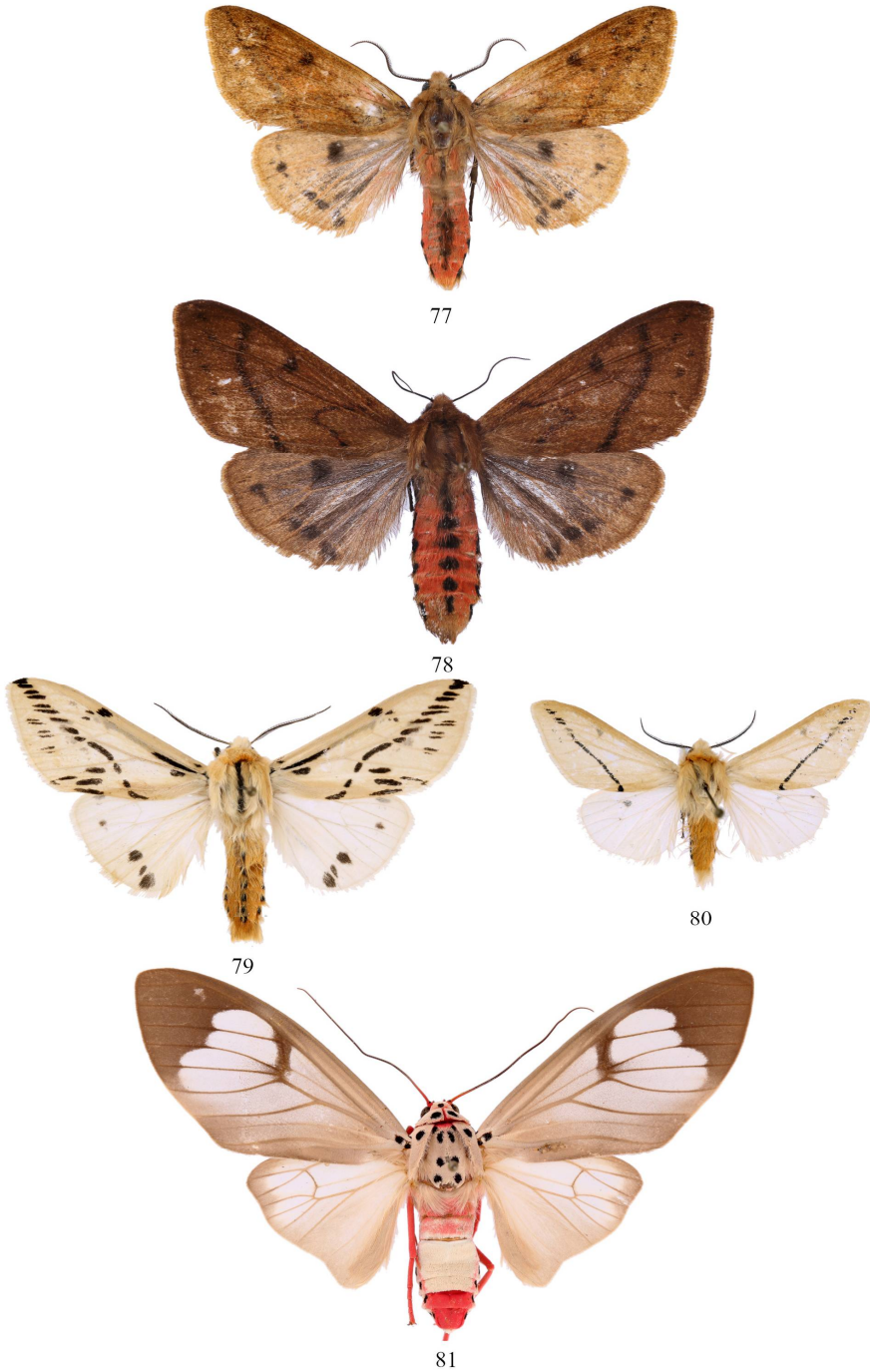
Figures 57-61. Adults. 57. *Hesudra divisa*, ♀. 58. *Vamuna maculata*, ♂. 59. *Vamuna alboluteola*, ♂. 60. *Churinga kishidai*, ♂. 61. *Churinga sapa*, ♀.



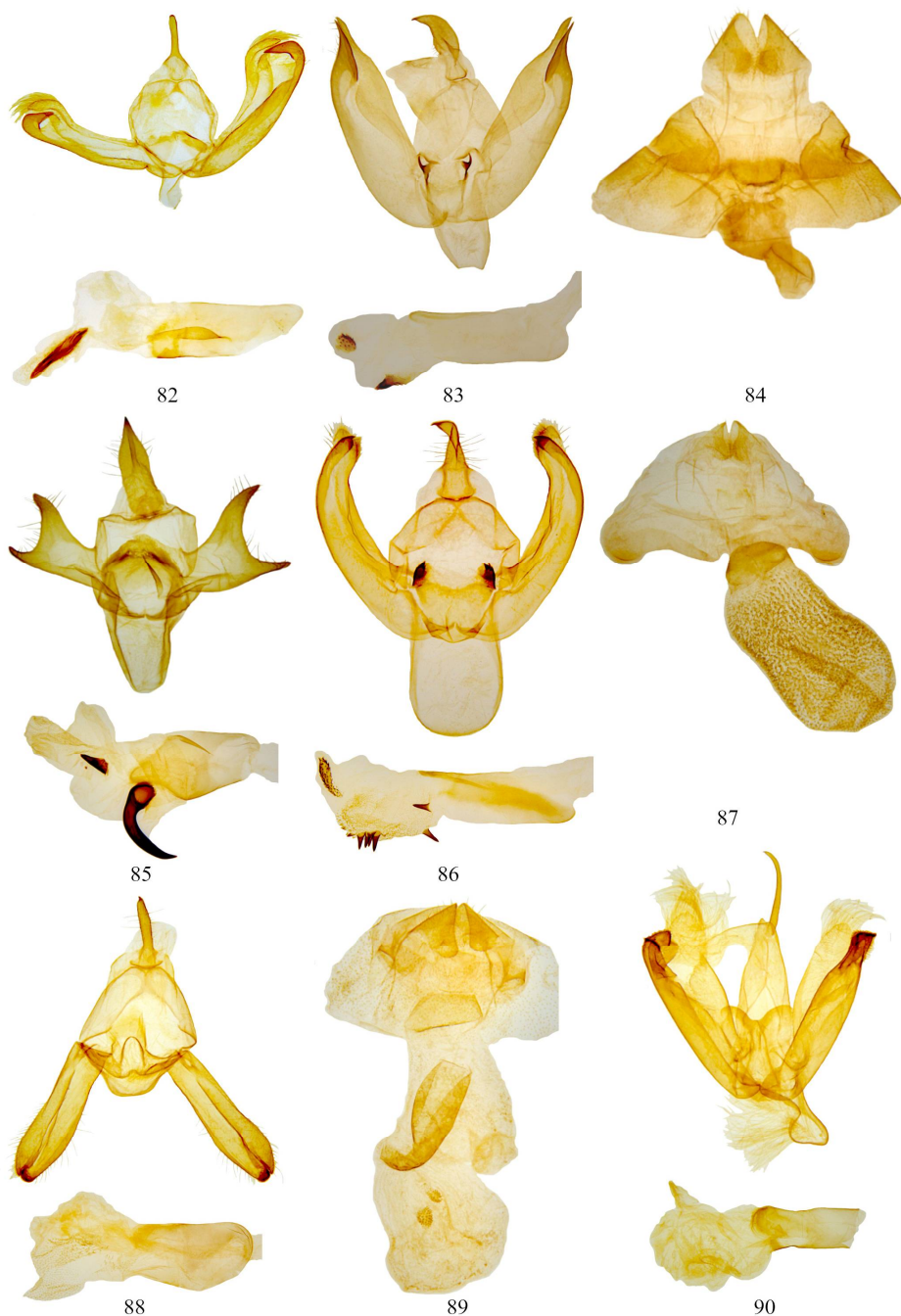
Figures 62-67. Adults. 62. *Macrobrochis gigas*, ♀. 63. *Callindra equitalis*, ♂. 64. *Mangina argus*, ♀. 65. *Nyctemera lacticina*, ♀. 66. *Nyctemera arctata*, ♂. 67. *Nyctemera carissima*, ♂.



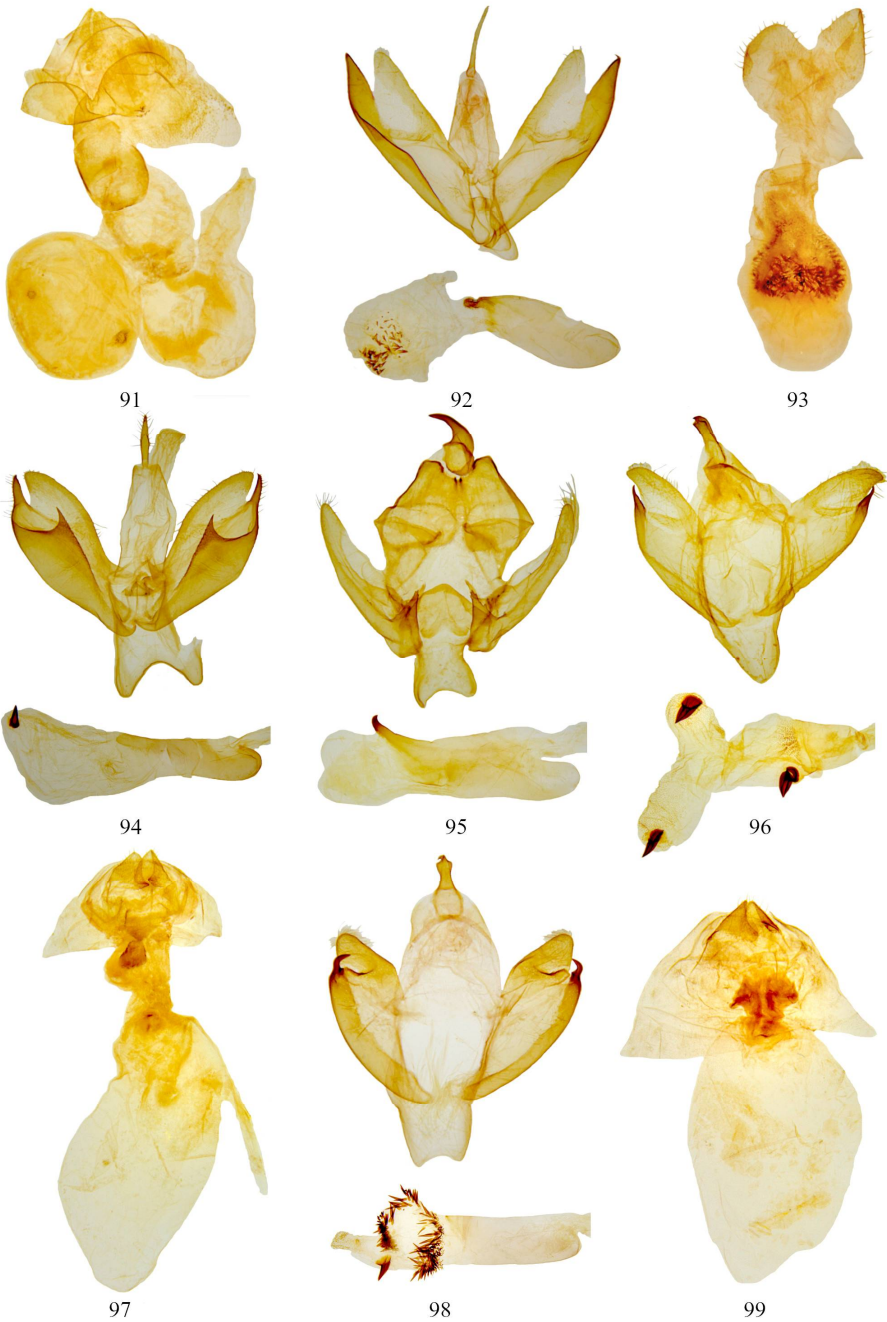
Figures 68-76. Adults. 68. *Utetheisa lotrix*, ♀. 69. *Nannoarctia tripartita*, ♂. 70. *Aloa lactinea*, ♀. 71. *Eospilarctia fangchenglaiae*, ♂. 72. *Spilosoma multiguttata*, ♀. 73. *Spilosoma xanthogastes*, ♂. 74. *Spilosoma muangmoca* n. sp., ♂ HT. 75. *Spilosoma pseudonydia*, ♂. 76. *Spilosoma rubilinea*, ♂.



Figures 77-81. Adults. **77-78.** *Spilosoma rubilinea*, **77.** ♂, **78.** ♀. **79.** *Lemyra stigmata*, ♂. **80.** *Lemyra obliquivitta*, ♂. **81.** *Amerila omissa*, ♂.



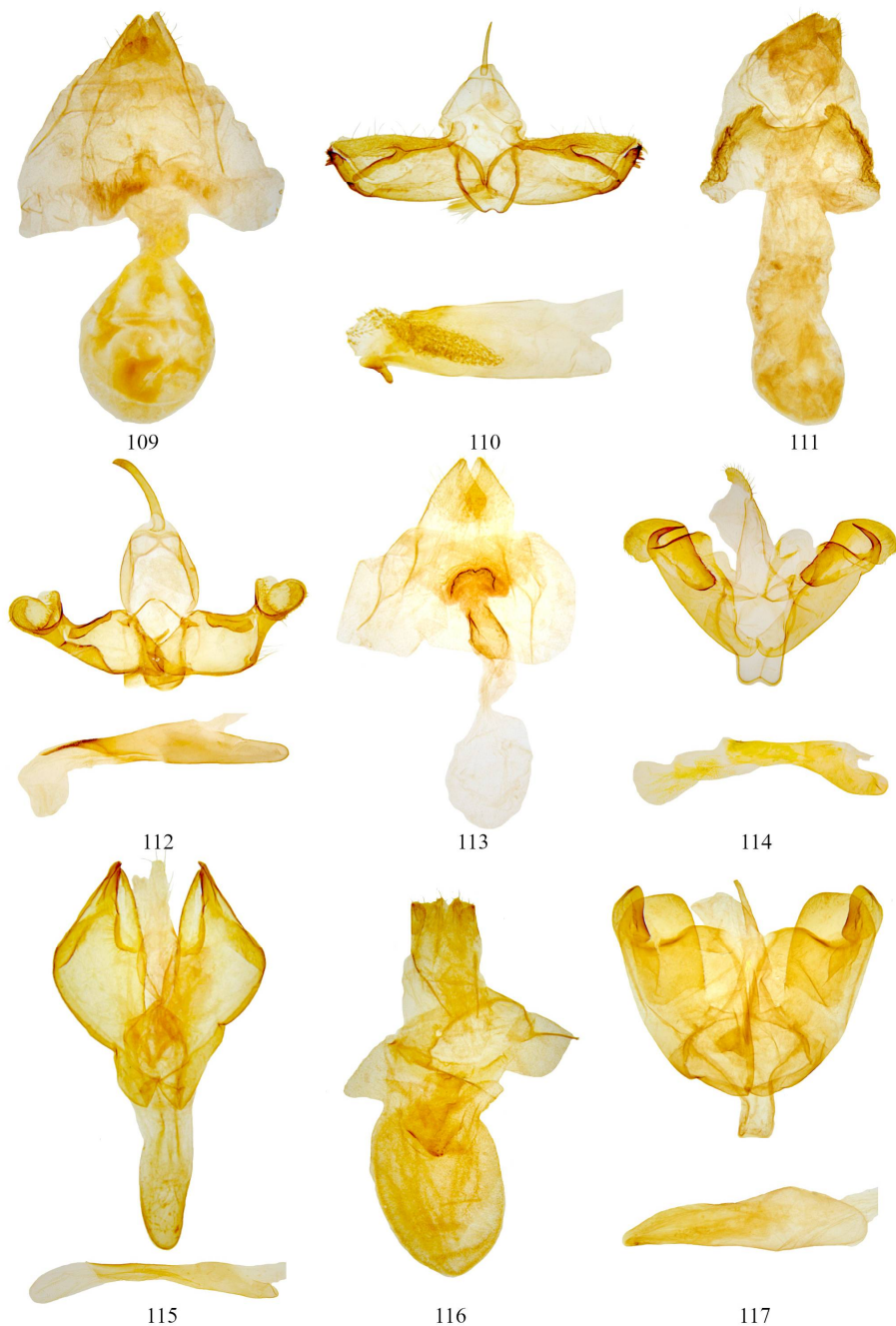
Figures 82-90. Genitalia. **82.** *Mithuna flava*, ♂. **83-84.** *Mithuna volynkini* n. sp., **83.** ♂ HT, **84.** ♀ PT. **85.** *Mithuna cernyi* n. sp., ♂ HT. **86.** *Mithuna samsouma* n. sp., ♂ HT. **87.** *Eilemithuna transducta*, ♀. **88-89.** *Dolgoma kawila*, **88.** ♂, **89.** ♀. **90.** *Teuloma montanebula*, ♂.



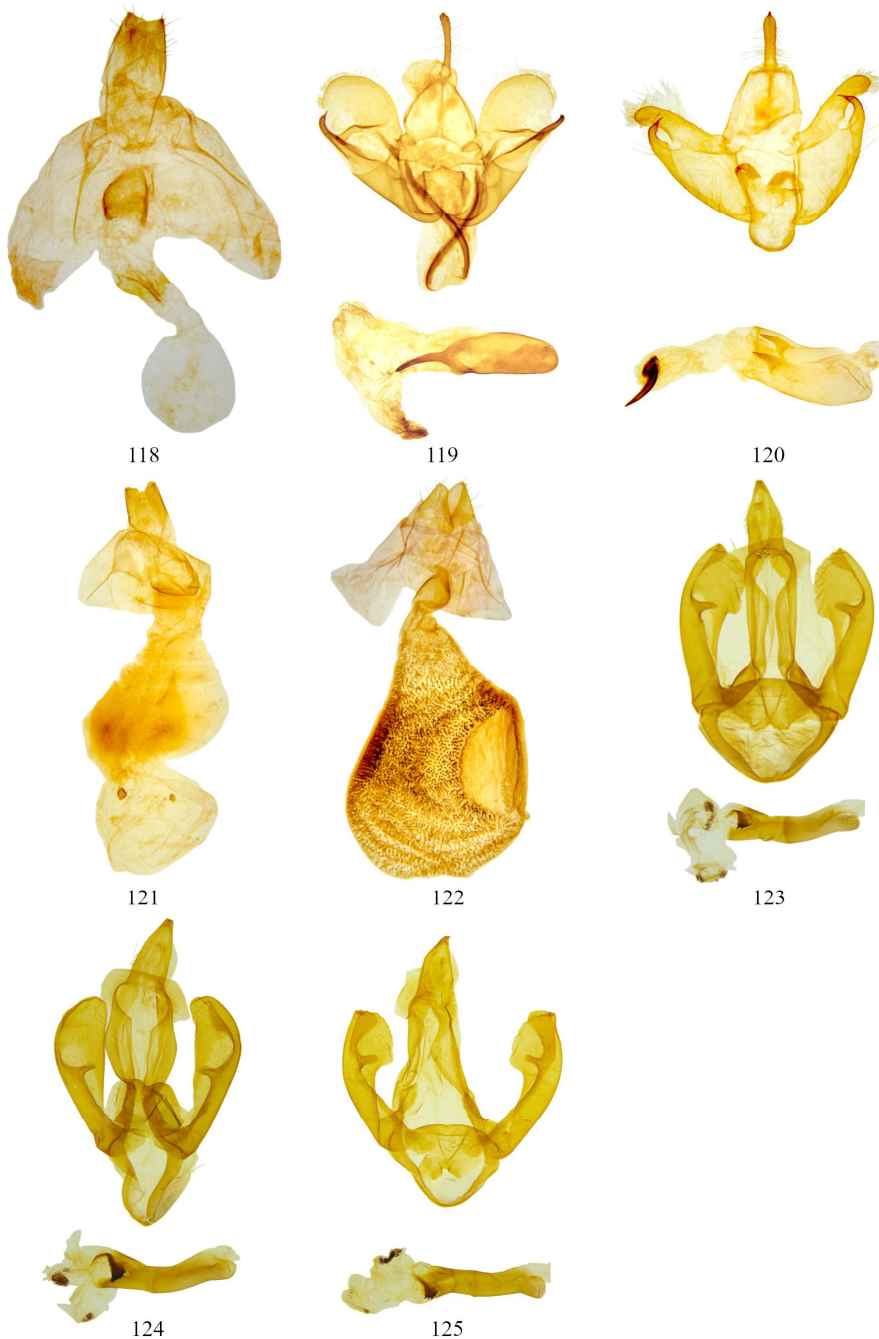
Figures 91-99. Genitalia. **91.** *Teuloma montanebula*, ♀. **92-93.** *Teulisna (Poikilothosia) spinulosa*, **92.** ♂, **93.** ♀. **94.** *Collitoptyx fraterna*, ♂. **95.** *Denteilema unicolora*, ♂. **96-97.** *Tarika pinratanai*, **96.** ♂, **97.** ♀. **98-99.** *Tarika reducta*, **98.** ♂, **99.** ♀.



Figures 100-108. Genitalia. **100.** *Danielithosia khmua* n. sp., ♂ HT. **101.** *Danielithosia hoenei*, ♂. **102.** *Microlithosia pseudodecreta*, ♂. **103.** *Microlithosia laosana*, ♂. **104.** *Dubatoloviana vieta*, ♂. **105.** *Poliosia marginata*, ♂. **106-107.** *Blavia brunneoflava* n. sp., **106.** ♂ HT, **107.** ♀ PT. **108.** *Prabadra occidentalis*, ♂.



Figures 109-117. Genitalia. 109. *Prabadra occidentalis*, ♀. 110-111. *Prabadra aspersa* n. sp., 110. ♂ HT, 111. ♀ PT. 112-113. *Prabadra montana* n. sp., 112. ♂ HT, 113. ♀ PT. 114. *Zadadra fuscistriga*, ♂. 115-116. *Zadadra viktorai* n. sp., 115. ♂ HT, 116. ♀ PT. 117. *Zadadra sinemaculata* n. sp., ♂ HT.



Figures 118-125. Genitalia. **118.** *Zadadra sinemaculata* n. sp., ♀ PT. **119.** *Manulea* (*Churingosia*) *mavropoda*, ♂. **120-121.** *Gandhara interrogativa*, **120.** ♂, **121.** ♀. **122.** *Ghoria longivesica*, ♀. **123.** *Spilosoma xanthogastes*, ♂. **124.** *Spilosoma muangmoca* n. sp., ♂ HT. **125.** *Spilosoma bisecta*, ♂.

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