CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF LITHOSIINI (EREBIDAE, ARCTIINAE) OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN LAOS, PART 3.

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**Abstract:** This is the third part of study focusing on fauna of Lithosiini (Erebidae, Arctiinae) of central and northern Laos. The studied material consisted of 35 species that were collected in the Nakai (about 500 m), Bolikhamsai (200–300 m) and Huaphanh (1200–1900 m) areas. A new genus: *Volynkinia* n. gen. and 11 new species: *Aemene cinerea* n. sp., *Aemene bicornuata* n. sp., *Aemene lancea* n. sp., *Aemene spinivalva* n. sp., *Volynkinia inaequalis* n. sp., *Halone ivetae* n. sp., *Stictosia maculata* n. sp., *Tospitis ogriagra* n. sp., *Tospitis denisae* n. sp., *Stictane bayarsaikhanae* n. sp., *Stictane lao* n. sp. are described.

**Key words:** Erebidae, Lithosiini, new genus, new species, Laos, taxonomy

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The photos of adults were made with NIKON D700 and SONY DSC-WX220. Genitalia were mounted in microscopic slides using Canada balsam, morphological observations were made using and photographed by Digital USB 2.0 microscope camera (Micro Capture Pro). Subsequently the genitalia were demounted, preserved in glycerine in the test tubes and attached to the corresponding specimen. Post-shooting image processing was done using the software Adobe® Photoshop CS5. Holotypes are stored in the Slovak National Museum, Bratislava, paratypes in the collection of Karol Bucsek.

**Abbreviations**

HT – holotype  
SNM – Slovak National Museum, Bratislava  
PT – paratype  
CKB – in coll. Karol Bucsek, Bratislava
SYSTEMATIC SECTION

Genus *Aemene* Walker, 1854
Type species: *Aemene taprobanis* Walker, 1854 (Ceylon=Sri Lanka).

*Aemene coniuncta* Černý, 2009
(Figs. 1, 63)

*Aemene coniuncta* Černý: Volynkin, Černý & Ivanova, 2017, Zootaxa 4306 (3), 448 (list).

**Wingspan.** Male 18 mm.
**Type locality.** NE Thailand.
**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.
**Geographical range.** Thailand, Laos, Peninsular Malaysia.
**Note.** *Aemene somodyi* Bucsek is a n. syn. of *Aemene coniuncta* Černý.

*Aemene eudonioides* Volynkin & Černý, 2017
(Figs. 2, 64)

*Aemene eudonioides* Volynkin, Černý & Ivanova 2017, Zootaxa 4306 (3), 445– 446, figs 1, 2, 5, 7.

**Wingspan.** Male 22 mm.
**Type locality.** N Thailand.
**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.
**Geographical range.** Thailand, Laos.

*Aemene cinerea* Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 3, 4, 65)

**Holotype.** ♀ LAOS, Bolikhamsai, Khoun Ngeun env., 200–300 m, 18°08′48.9″N, 04°27′44.7″E, 29. IV.–1. V. 2019, K. Bucsek leg., SNM with a museum serial number SZ 10 946.
**Paratypes.** 2 ♀♀ like holotype, CKB.

**Wingspan.** Male 18 mm, female 20–22 mm.
Holotype. Male, antennae finely pectinate, head, thorax and abdomen are cinereous, anal margin cream-coloured. Forewing white-gray with irregular black bands in the basal, antemedial, medial and postmedial areas. The black coloration is more pronounced on costa. Discal and antemedial spot black, indistinct. Terminal line with black, regularly intermittent tape. Cilia cream-coloured with black dust. Hindwing light brown-gray, cilia whitish.

Male genitalia. Uncus long, nearly straight, with a curved tip. Tuba analis large and conspicuous. Valva wide, only slightly narrowed to the top, distal costal process at the top with a small tip, two larger tips at the side. Discal saccular process with one tip. Aedeagus with a very large field with more or less equally large cornuti and one coarse pointed cornut.

Female. Habitus very similar to the male, but forewing a little darker and hindwing gray. Antennae filiform.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae funnel-shaped, a distinctive appendix bursae is derived from the posterior section of the corpus bursae.

*Aemene bicornuata* Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 5, 66)


Wingspan. Male 20 mm.

Holotype. Antennae filiform, cream-coloured head, thorax and abdomen are light brown, anal margin lighter. Forewing light brown with black patterning, black coloration is more pronounced on costa. Discal spot black, distinctive. Hindwing light brown.

Male genitalia. Uncus long, conspicuously pubescent, at the end with a curved tip, strongly widened in the middle of the inner side. Tuba analis large and expressive. Valva wide, slightly narrowed to the top, costa markedly serrated at the apex, apex with two distinct tips. Juxta with two sclerotized V-shaped spikes. Aedeagus with two prominent cornuti.

Female. Unknown.

*Aemene lancea* Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 6, 7, 67, 68)


Paratype. 1 ♂ like holotype, CKB.
Wingspan. Male 11–12 mm.

Holotype. Male, 12 mm. Antennae filiform, head and thorax white-gray, abdomen light brown, anal margin cream-coloured. Forewing light creamy with dark brown patterning. Basal field with two indistinct dots, antemedial and medial line zigzag, postmedial line zigzag, slightly pronounced. The discal and antemedial spot is indistinct. Hindwing cream-coloured.

Male genitalia. Uncus long and straight, with pointed tip. Valva wide, distal costal process (is smaller) and discal saccular process are connected and form a V-shape at the apex. Juxta is massive, creating a large tip that is serrated on the inside. Aedeagus with one large irregular cornut and a field of very small cornuti.

Female. Unknown.

**Aemene spinivalva** Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 8, 69)


Wingspan. Male 11 mm.

Holotype. Antennae filiform, head and thorax creamy, abdomen brown, anal margin in cream-coloured. Forewing creamy with black patterning. In the basal area two indistinct dots, in the antemedial area three dots, the fourth dot on the costa near to the apex. Postmedial line indistinct, in the subterminal area two spots. Antemedial spot small, discal spot distinctive. Terminal line is black, regularly intermittent. Cilia creamy. Hindwing creamy.

Male genitalia. Uncus more or less straight, blunt at the termination. Vincular lobe sclerotized, wide and flat, terminated by two opposite spikes, inner spike pointed. Valva markedly sclerotized, distinctly serrated on the costal margin from the base to the apex. Ventral saccular process pronounced, slender, wider at the base. Aedeagus: carinal plate with three distinctive pointed processes of different sizes, apical field with a number of large cornuti.

Female. Unknown.

**Genus Volynkinia** n. gen.
Type species: *Volynkinia inaequalis* Bucsek (C Laos)

Genus is represented by one species. Small moth, both sexes have antennae filiform, forewing white-gray, with black patterning. Male genitalia: uncus club-shaped, massive, both sides of the tegumen with massive, symmetrical projections. Valvae asymmetric, left one is much more robust. Aedeagus very long and tenuous. Female genitalia: ductus bursae thin, sclerotized, corpus bursae ovoid.
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**Etymology.** I named this genus after an excellent expert on Arctiinae (Plaearct, Oriental region and Africa) Dr. Anton Valeryevich Volynkin (Barnaul, Russia).

**Volynkinia inaequalis** Bucsek n. sp.  
(Figs. 9, 10, 70, 71)

**Holotype.** ♂ LAOS, Bolikhamsai, Khoun Ngeun env., 200–300 m, 18°08′48.9″N, 04°27′44.7″E, 29. IV.–1. V. 2019, K. Bucsek leg., SNM with a museum serial number SZ 10 950.  
**Paratype.** 1 ♀ like holotype, CKB.

**Wingspan.** Male 9 mm, female 8 mm.  
**Holotype.** Male, antennae filiform, head and thorax white, abdomen brown, anal margin creamy. Forewing white-gray, costa with four black spots from base to apex, antemedial and subterminal line zigzag, feebly distinctive. Discal spot indistinct, cilia white-gray. Hindwing gray.  
**Male genitalia.** Uncus massive, club-shaped, with pubescence. Massive conic-shaped growths symmetrical on both sides of tegumen. Valvae asymmetrical, the left is much more robust, both have a large lobular protrusion at the top. Juxta semi-circular, vinculum broad, elongated. Aedeagus very long and thin, without diagnostic characters.  
**Female.** Habitus very similar to the male.  
**Female genitalia.** Dorsal plate wide at the apex, with sharp protrusions on the sides. Ductus bursae thin, sclerotized, corpus bursae spherical, completely filled with spinules, the sclerotized medial band is stretched down from top.

**Genus Halone Walker, 1854**  
Type species: *Halone sobria* Walker, 1854 (Australia)

**Halone ivetae** Bucsek n. sp.  
(Figs. 11-13, 72, 73)

**Holotype.** ♂ LAOS, Khammouane prov., Nakai env., 500 m, 17°34´N, 105°10´E, 25.–29. IV. 2019, leg. K. Bucsek, SNM with a museum serial number SZ 10 951.  
**Paratypes.** 2 ♀♀ like holotype, CKB.

**Wingspan.** Male 12 mm, female 12 mm.  
**Holotype.** Male, antennae filiform, head, thorax and abdomen brown. Forewing ochre-brown, antemedial and subterminal area dark brown. Discal spot very indistinct, adjacent to subterminal area, cilia brown. Hindwing brown.
Male genitalia. Uncus long, thin, with curved tip. Tuba analis pronounced. Valva very wide, narrowly tapered to the top, apex of costa with a blunt tip, a row of thorns at the medial costal angle. Juxta with four discernible protuberances. Vinculum broad, elongated and semi-circular. Aedeagus: carinal plate with two large serrate spikes, in apical field two large cornuti in a region of very small cornuti.

Female. A little darker than the male, anal margin creamy.

Female genitalia. Antevaginal plate with distinctive lobes on both sides. Corpus bursae with a band of distinctive cornuti.

Etymology. I named the species after Mrs. Iveta Nováková, the wife of my esteemed friend, Mr. Henrich Novák, Bratislava.

Genus Neoduma Hampson, 1918
Type species: Neoduma ectozona Hampson, 1918 (Philippines)

Neoduma songensis Dubatolov & Bucsek, 2016
(Figs. 14, 74)


Wingspan. Male 10–12 mm.
Type locality. N Vietnam.
Distribution in Laos. Huaphanh, Nakai.

Neoduma ectozona Hampson, 1918
(Figs. 15, 75)

Neoduma ectozona Hampson: Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 442–443, pl. 8, fig. 444.
Neoduma ectozona Hampson: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula – Malaysia, 72, Pl. 13: 175, 175a.

Wingspan. Male 11 mm.
Type locality. Philippines – Luzon.
Distribution in Laos. Nakai.
Geographical range. Philippines, Borneo, Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Laos.
Neoduma kuangtungensis (Daniel, 1951)
(Figs. 16, 17, 76, 77)

Neoduma kuangtungensis Daniel: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 8, pl. 1: 7, gen. 4: 8f, 8v.

Wingspan. Male 12 mm, female 12 mm.
Type locality. China – Kuangtung.
Distribution in Laos. Huaphanh.
Geographical range. China (Kuangtung, Chekiang), Laos, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia.

Genus Eucyclopera Hampson, 1895
Type species: Eucyclopera plagidisca Hampson, 1895 (Bhutan)

Eucyclopera plagidisca Hampson, 1895
(Fig. 18)

Eucyclopera plagidisca Hampson: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 8, pl. 1: 7, gen. 4: 8f, 8v.

Wingspan. Male 12 mm.
Type locality. Bhutan.
Distribution in Laos. Huaphanh.
Geographical range. Bhutan, Laos, Thailand.

Genus Stictosia Hampson, 1900
Type species: Conchylis flexilisana Walker, 1863 (Borneo)

Stictosia flava (van Eecke, 1927)
(Figs. 19, 78)

Siccia flava van Eecke, 1927; Zool. Meded. 10: 94.
Stictosia flava van Eecke: Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 446, pl. 8, f. 436, 438.
Wingspan. Male 12 mm.
Type locality. Sumatra – Fort de Kock.
Distribution in Laos. Nakai.
Geographical range. Laos, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.

Stictosia maculata Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 20, 21, 79, 80)

Paratypes. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ like holotype, CKB.

Wingspan. Male 13–14 mm, female 14 mm.
Holotype. Male 14 mm, antennae filiform, head ochreous, thorax cream-coloured, abdomen brown, anal margin creamy. Forewing ochreous, discal spot black, medial and postmedial lines bent and running in parallel around the discal spot. Anal margin of the forewing with large dark brown spot, the edges of the spot are not sharply delimited. Hindwing cream.
Male genitalia. Uncus folded, conical, pointed. Tuba analis pronounced. Valva along the entire length nearly equally wide, apical lobe of valva prominent, distal saccular process is pointed and bent at right angle inside the valva, medial costal process of irregular shape. Aedeagus with one thin and long cornut in a field of very small cornuti.
Female. Habitus similar to the male, but hindwing with brown dust.
Female genitalia. Ductus bursae with two fields of cornuti, the lower field partially located in the appendix bursae, corpus bursae with semi-circular row of larger cornuti, near to it, from the outside a distinctive signum.

Genus Tospitis Walker, 1863
Type species: Tospitis nulliferana Walker, 1863 (Borneo)

Tospitis ochreus Bucsek, 2014
(Figs. 22, 81)


Wingspan. Female 11 mm.
Type locality. Malaysia – Perak.
Distribution in Laos. Nakai.
Geographical range. Laos, Peninsular Malaysia.
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Tospitis ogriagra Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 23, 82)


Wingspan. Male 10 mm.
Male genitalia. Uncus long, slightly curved, with curved tip. Valva more or less equally wide, distal costal process curved, pointed. Saccular process slightly bent, ending with a blunt tip. Aedeagus conical, with one small field of medium-sized cornuti.
Female. Unknown.

Tospitis denisae Bucsek n. sp.
(Figs. 24–29, 83, 84)

Paratypes. 14 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ like holotype, CKB, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SNM.

Wingspan. Male 9–10 mm, female 9–10 mm.
Male genitalia. Uncus long, slightly curved, pointed. Valva with strong pubescence, saccular process long, narrow, slightly bent at the apex. Distal costal process significantly separated from valva, slightly bent, conical with a sharp tip. Aedeagus conical with one large cornut.
Female. The same as a male, slightly darker and with a more pronounced patterning.
Female genitalia. Ductus bursae very long, in the corpus bursae one horizontal and two vertical bands of cornuti.
Etymology. I named the species after Mrs. Denisa Hergovitsová, the wife of my esteemed friend Mr. Roman Hergovits, Bratislava.
Genus *Tortricosia* Hampson, 1900
Type species: *Tortricosia excisa* Hampson, 1900 (Myanmar=Burma)

*Tortricosia classeyi* Holloway 2001
(Fig. 30)

*Tortricosia classeyi* Holloway, 2001, Moths of Borneo 7: 407–408, pl. 6, fig. 335.

**Wingspan.** Female 13 mm.
**Type locality.** Borneo – Sabah.
**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.
**Geographical range.** Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo.

Genus *Oxacme* Hampson, 1894
Type species: *Oxacme dissimilis* Hampson, 1894 (Sikkim)

*Oxacme dissimilis* Hampson, 1894
(Figs. 31–33)

*Oxacme dissimilis* Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 94, fig. 209.

**Wingspan.** Male 14–15 mm, female 15 mm.
**Type locality.** India – Sikkim.
**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.
**Geographical range.** India (Sikkim, Khasis), China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.
**Oxacme marginata** Hampson, 1896
(Figs. 34–37, 85–87)

*Oxacme marginata* Hampson, 1896, Moths Ind. 4: 496.


*Oxacme marginata* Hampson: Bucsek 2012, Erebidae, Arctiinae (Lithosiini, Arctiini) of Malay Peninsula-Malaysia, 80, Pl. 14: 201, 201a.


**Wingspan.** Male 15–16 mm, female 15–16 mm.

**Type locality.** India – Meghalaya.

**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.

**Geographical range.** India (Meghalaya, Khasis), Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.

**Note.** In Laos, there are specimens with conspicuous black dusted forewing.

**Genus Orieosia** Bucsek, 2012

Type species: *Pasteosia orientalis* Hampson, 1909 (Singapore)

**Orieosia orientalis** (Hampson, 1909)
(Figs. 38, 88)


**Wingspan.** Male 16 mm.

**Type locality.** Singapore.

**Distribution in Laos.** Nakai.

**Geographical range.** Singapore, Peninsular Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos.

**Genus Padenia** Moore, 1882

Type species *Cyllene transversa* Walker, 1854 (Ceylon = Sri Lanka)
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**Padenia acutifascia** de Joanis, 1928  
(Fig. 39)


**Wingspan.** Male 17 mm.  
**Type locality.** Vietnam.  
**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.  
**Geographical range.** Vietnam, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia.

**Genus Garudinistis** Hampson, 1900  
Type species: *Tospitis eburneana* Walker, 1863 (Borneo)

**Garudinistis cumcuneusa** Bucsek, 2012  
(Figs. 40, 41)

*Garudinistis cumcuneusa* Bucsek: Bayarsaikhan et al. 2016, Biod. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 166, Pl. 15: 121.

**Wingspan.** Male 12 mm, female 14 mm.  
**Type locality.** Malaysia – Pahang.  
**Distribution in Laos.** Huaphanh.  
**Geographical range.** Laos, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.

**Genus Stictane** Hampson, 1900  
Type species: *Pitane fractilinea* Snellen, 1880 (Sumatra)

**Stictane bayarsaikhanae** Bucsek n. sp.  
(Figs. 42–46, 89–92)

**Paratypes.** 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ like holotype, CKB.
**Wingspan.** Male 13–14 mm, female 12–14 mm.

**Holotype.** Male 14 mm, antennae finely pectinated, head and tegulae brown, thorax dark brown, abdomen brown, anal margin creamy. Forewing ochreous with black brown patterning, subbasal area dark brown, antemedial area ochreous. Medial area dark brown, clearly delimited, with a significant emargination in the middle of the subbasal side. Discal double-spot black, the upper one is smaller. Postmedial line intermittent, arched, subterminal area bear the apex black brown, cilia gray. Hindwing light gray-brown.

**Male genitalia.** Uncus long and thin, slightly curved. Valva has in the middle of costal margin a pronounced protrusion, the lobe of valva is more or less equaly wide, markedly hairy, rounded at the top. Distal saccular extension forms a sharp apex-facing point. Sacculus pronounced, saccular process S-shaped and pointed. Apical lobe of juxta heart-shaped, juxta distinctive, slightly sclerotized, with two rounded tips, vinculum V-shaped. Aedeagus conical, with one large cornut and a bunch of smaller cornuti.

**Female.** Like a male, a little darker with a more pronounced patterning.

**Female genitalia.** V-shaped antrum, ductus bursae more or less cylindrical, corpus bursae of irregular spherical shape with a band of distinctive spines, between them is placed a large smooth sclerotized plate, around which is an array of spinules. Appendix bursae large, of tubular shape, at the mouth with a field of distinctive thorns.

**Similar species.** *Stictane obscura* (Inoue) – has a shallower depression on the inside of the medial area. The apical lobe of valva has a conical shape, distal saccular extension is longer and more outwardly curved, with smaller apical saccular extension. Juxta is less pronounced. The female without a field of thorns in the mouth of appendix bursae.

**Etymology.** The new species is named in honour of Dr. Ulzijargal Bayarsaikhan (Incheon, Republic of Korea), excellent expert on Arctiinae of Oriental region.

**Stictane lao** Bucsek, n. sp.

(Figs. 47–49, 93–95)


**Paratypes.** 1 ♂, 2 ♀ like holotype, CKB.

**Wingspan.** Male 13–14 mm, female 12–13 mm.

**Holotype.** Male 14 mm, antennae finely pectinated, head and thorax creamy, abdomen brown, anal margim creamy. Forewing light ochreous with black-brown patterning, three dots on the outer edge of the subbasal area, antemedia area light ochreous. Medial area dark brown, clearly demarcated and straight on the inside, scattered on the outside. Discal double dot black, the
upper one is smaller. Postmedial line formed by dots, arched, subterminal area at apex black brown, cilia creamy. Hindwing whitish.

**Male genitalia.** Uncus long and thin, slightly curved. Valva from the middle to the top with strong pubescence. Costal margin with slight blunt projection in the middle, lobe of valva evenly wide along its entire length, on apex bent (wider than in *Stictane bayarsaikhanae*). Distal saccular extension forms a sharp tip bent at a 45° angle, above which is a smaller apical saccular extension. Sacculus pronounced, saccular process bent in a shape of S and pointed (it is shorter than in *Stictane bayarsaikhanae*). Apical lobe of juxta heart-shaped, juxta is rounded at the top. Aedeagus conical, with one large cornut and a bunch of smaller cornuti.

**Female.** Like a male, a little darker and with a more pronounced patterning.

**Female genitalia.** Ductus bursae broad, with a field of spinules and with a single row of cornuti extending into corpus bursae. Corpus bursae egg-shaped with a band of distinctive U-shaped cornuti and heavily filled by spinules. Appendix bursae large and round, irregular in shape.

**Similar species.** *Stictane obscura* (Inoue) – has a shallower depression on the inside of the medial area, valva with conical apex, apical lobe of juxta is narrower, and vinculum is wider. The female with long cylindrical appendix bursae and without spinules in ductus bursae.

**Stictane munda** (de Joanis, 1928)
(Figs. 50–52, 96, 97)


**Wingspan.** Male 10 mm, female 10 mm.

**Type locality.** Vietnam.

**Distribution in Laos.** Nakai.

**Geographical range.** Vietnam, Laos.

**Note.** Individuals from Laos are smaller than ones from Vietnam, medial area on subbasal side is nearly straight, without emargination.

**Stictane pectenicorniculum** Bucsek, 2012
(Fig. 53)

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Stictane pectenicorniculum Bucsek: Bayarsaikhan, Bae, 2015, Zootaxa 3981 (2): 245, Figs. 6, 13.

Stictane pectenicorniculum Bucsek: Bayarsaikhan et al., 2016, Biod. of Cambodia: tiger moths, 052, Pl. 1: 7.


Wingspan. Male 13 mm.

Type locality. Malaysia – Pahang.

Distribution in Laos. Nakai.

Geographical range. Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos.

Genus Cyana Walker, 1854

Type species: Cyana detrita Walker, 1854 (Bangladesh)

Cyana bellissima (Moore, 1878)

(Fig. 54)


Cyana bellissima Moore: Hampson, 1894, Moths Ind. 2: 61.


Cyana bellissima Moore: Kishida, 1993, Tinea 13 (Suppl. 3): 38, pl. 41: 1, 2.


Wingspan. Male 44 mm.

Type locality. NW Himalaya.

Distribution in Laos. Huaphanh.


Cyana dudgeoni Hampson, 1895

(Figs. 55, 56)

Cyana dudgeoni Hampson, 1895, Trans. Ent. Soc.: 293.


Cyana dudgeoni Hampson: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 44, pl. 8: 89a, 89b.


**Wingspan.** Male 19–20 mm, female 25 mm.

**Type locality.** India – Sikkim.

**Distribution in Laos.** Nakai.

**Geographical range.** NE India, Nepal, China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.

Cyana obliquilineata (Hampson, 1900)  
(Fig. 57)

Chionaema obliquilineata Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. 2: 299, pl. 26: 24  
Chionaema obliquilineata Hampson: Draudt, 1914: in Seitz, Macrolep. World 10: 169, pl. 16g.  
Chionaema obliquilineata Hampson: Kirti, Singh, 2015, Arctiid Moths of India, vol. 1: 76.  


**Wingspan.** Male 23 mm.

**Type locality.** India – Sikkim.

**Distribution in Laos.** Nakai.

**Geographical range.** NE India, Nepal, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia.

Cyana quadrinotata (Walker, 1869)  
(Fig. 58)

Bizone pallens Butler, 1877, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877: 338  
Cyana alborosea Hampson, 1896, Fauna Br. India (Moths) 4: 492.  
Cyana quadrinotata Walker: Cerny, Pinratana 2009, Moths of Thailand, vol. 6: 45, pl. 8: 91a, 91b.  

Wingspan. Male 20 mm.
Type locality. Not stated.
Distribution in Laos. Huaphanh.
Geographical range. NE India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, S China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Malay Peninsula, Java.

**Cyana centripuncta** Černy, 2016
(Fig. 59)


Wingspan. Male 18 mm.
Type locality. S Vietnam.
Distribution in Laos. Nakai.
Geographical range. Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia.

**Cyana interrogationis** (Poujade, 1886)
(Fig. 60)


Wingspan. Male 28 mm.
Type locality. China.
Distribution in Laos. Huaphanh.

**Cyana costifimbria** (Walker, 1862)
(Fig. 61)

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Chionaema javanica ab. niasensis Strand, 1922, Lep. Cat. 26: 685.  
Cyana costifimbria Walker: Bayarsaikhan, Bae, 2016, Zootaxa 4114 (4): 451, Pl. 1: 3a, 3b; 3: 3; 5: 3.  

Wingspan. Male 26 mm.  
Type locality. Borneo – Sarawak.  
Distribution in Laos. Nakai.  
Geographical range. Palawan, Tawi Tawi, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Nias, Peninsular Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, China.

Genus Nephelomilta Hampson, 1900  
Type species: Lyclene suffusa Hampson, 1891 (Nilgiris)  

Nephelomilta sumatrana effractoida Volynkin & Černý, 2018  
(Fig. 62)  


Wingspan. Male 23 mm.  
Type locality. India – Darjeeling.  
Distribution in Laos. Nakai.  

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