Two New Records Species of Nolini (Lepidoptera, Nolidae, Nolinae) from Cambodia

Mu Jie Qi¹, Yang Seap Bae¹ and Hui Lin Han²*

¹College of Natural Sciences, Incheon National University, Incheon, 406-772, Korea
²School of Forestry, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin, 150040, P. R. China

Abstract: Two species of Nolini, Dialithoptera gemmata (Hampson, 1896) and Barasa lunisigna (Hampson, 1898), were reported for the first time from Cambodia. The adult and female genitalia of the newly recorded species are provided.

Keywords: Nolini, Nolinae, new record, Cambodia

Introduction

The subfamily Nolinae had been poorly studied in Cambodia to date. Recently, only 4 species were recorded from Cambodia: Alcanola tympanistis (Hampson, 1900), Barasa subtilis László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, Toerpenola siamica László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 and Nola picurka László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 (László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010).

In the present paper, Dialithoptera gemmata (Hampson, 1896) and Barasa lunisigna (Hampson, 1898) were reported for the first time from Cambodia. The materials examined in this study were collected by the Lepidoptera Team from Incheon National University (INU) during their expeditions to Cambodia in 2009. The specimens of the two species described herein are deposited in INU.

Systematic Accounts

Dialithoptera Hampson, 1900

Dialithoptera Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus., 2: 50 (Type-species: Pisara gemmata Hampson, 1896 [TL: India, Sikkim, in BMNH]).

Dialithoptera gemmata (Hampson, 1896)

Pisara gemmata Hampson, 1896, Fauna of British India, Moths 4: 506. (TL: [India]Sikkim, [BMNH]).

Adult (Fig. 1). Wingspan 16 mm. The basal half part of antenna bipectinate; head and thorax are snowy white, abdomen white, with a little gray mixed in; with a brown dot at center and terminal. The ground color of the forewings are white, with reddish brown between the basal part and postmedian line in the costal margin region, and with a little black mixed in; every line has silvery white scales; antemedial line is brown, it is short and small in costal margin; the median line is brown, distinct at the first half part; the postmedian line from costal outer inclined to M₂, then arc inturned to Cu₂ and outer inclined to inner margin; subterminal line silvery white, exotropism are between costal and M₁, then intilted to M₂, curved to Cu₂, and extrorse to inner part of anal angle; subterminal line area with milke white foreside M₂, other part is brownish red. Hindwing gray, without clear patch.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3). Papillae anales broad; apophyses posteriores and anteriores slender, anteriores 0.5 times as long as posteriores, and broad; ostium weakly sclerotized, infundibulate. Ductus bursae shrink, membranous. Corpus bursae oval shaped, with two sunflower shaped signa.


Barasa Walker, 1862


Barasa (Sarrothripinae), Poole, 1989, Lepidopterorum Catalogues, Noctuidae, Pt. 1: 157.

**Barasa lunisigna** (Hampson, 1898)


*Zia lunisigna*: Hampson, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae Br. Mus. 2: 77, pl. 20, f. 34.


*Barasa lunisigna*: Holloway, 2003, The Moths of Borneo, Pt. 18: 18, pl. 1:5, figs. 8, 10.

Adult (Fig. 2). Wingspan 22-26 mm. The antenna bipectinate, venter grayish brown, reverse white. Head, thorax and abdomen hoar. Forewing hoar, diffused gray; basal part with a black streak; antemedial line indistinct, reddish brown; median line only distinct on costal area, black and broad; postmedial line blurred, evaginates on telos of cell; subterminal line gray, wave, broad; subterminal line area diffused gray grain; costal margin region with several reddish brown dots. Hindwing grayish brown, costal margin region with hoary appearance.

**Female genitalia** (Fig. 4). Papillae anales common, weakly sclerotized; apophyses posteriores and anteriores slender,

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Figs. 1-2. Adults. 1. *Dialithoptera gemmata* (Hampson, 1896); 2. *Barasa lunisigna* (Hampson, 1898).

Figs. 3-4. Female genitalia. 3. *Dialithoptera gemmata* (Hampson, 1896); 4. *Barasa lunisigna* (Hampson, 1898).
anteriores 2 time as long as posteriors; ostium shrink, with a burr knot. Ductus bursae membranous, 0.5 time as long as corpus bursae. Corpus bursae oval shaped, without signum.


**Distribution.** Cambodia (new record), Burma, Borneo, Thailand, Vietnam.

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**References**


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