

Kunugia victoriae, a new species from Myanmar (Lepidoptera: Lasiocampidae)

● SIEGFRIED IHLE

Abstract. A new lasiocampid species from Myanmar is described and presented: *Kunugia victoriae* sp. nov. Differential diagnostic features, in particular the male genitalia are described and figured.

Key words. Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae, taxonomy, new species, from Myanmar, Oriental Region.

Zusammenfassung. Eine bisher unbekannte Lasiocampidae aus Myanmar wird beschrieben und abgebildet: *Kunugia victoriae* sp. nov. Differentialdiagnostische, besonders die männliche Genitalstruktur betreffende Merkmale werden beschrieben und illustriert.

shaped, with distinct socii. Vinculum plate-shaped, with small saccus. Valvae bilobed, the upper lobe is conical elongate, the lower one looking like a large membranous pillow densely covered with long setae. Distal processes of vinculum short and strong, with a massive base and solitary short spines on outer surface of curved caudal arms. Aedeagus C-curved, with apical narrowing and with a smooth apical spur. No cornuti present but a zone of indistinct scobination is visible on dorsal surface of the vesica.

Introduction

The lasiocampid fauna of Thailand and Vietnam is rather well studied (ZOLOTUHIN & WITT 2000, ZOLOTUHIN & PINRATANA 2005), whereas there is no modern treatment of the fauna of Myanmar (Burma). I received six male lasiocampid specimens from an excursion of my friend THOMAS IHLE to Myanmar, in July 2005, which he had collected at light. They proved to belong to a new species which is herein described. The female is till now unknown.

The following abbreviations of depositories have been used.

CSIF collection SIEGFRIED IHLE
(Filderstadt, Germany)
CAHU collection ARMIN HAUENSTEIN
(Untermünkheim, Germany)
MWM Entomologisches Museum
THOMAS WITT (Munich,
Germany)

Kunugia victoriae sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Holotype. ♂ Myanmar, Mt. Victoria Nationalpark, ca. 35 km southwest of Mindat, Chin State, 2480 m, 21°24.140N/93°49.166 E, leg. 12., VII.2005, leg. THOMAS IHLE, coll. CSIF (will be later transferred to coll. MWM).

Paratypes. 3 ♂ coll. CSIF, 2 ♂ coll. CAHU.

Derivatio nominis. The kind name refers to the discovery site Mount Victoria, Myanmar.

Description. *Male.* Medium-sized species, forewing length of holotype 22 mm, paratypes 20–24 mm. Body-colour red-brown, the last third of the abdomen dark-brown, with longer hairs. Antenna bipectinate, on both sides 52 comb-like teeth, 11 mm long, ending in a point and light-brown, the (middle vein) stem darker brown. Forewings with relatively round apex, termen with short dark fringes. Ground-colour red-brown in conformity with body-hair, basally dark-brown. One great and two small black points of greyish-yellow background and a lighter indistinct discoidal spot on the inside margin of the postmedial area. Hindwings unicolourous middle-brown with symmetrical round surface, straight on anal margin. Margins with short dark fringes. Underside unicolourous middle-brown, the veins are lighter, discoidal region indistinct with dark-brown band.

Female, preimaginal stages and biology. Unknown. The females are probably very different from the males, larger, with more distinct markings, as usual in the genus *Kunugia*.

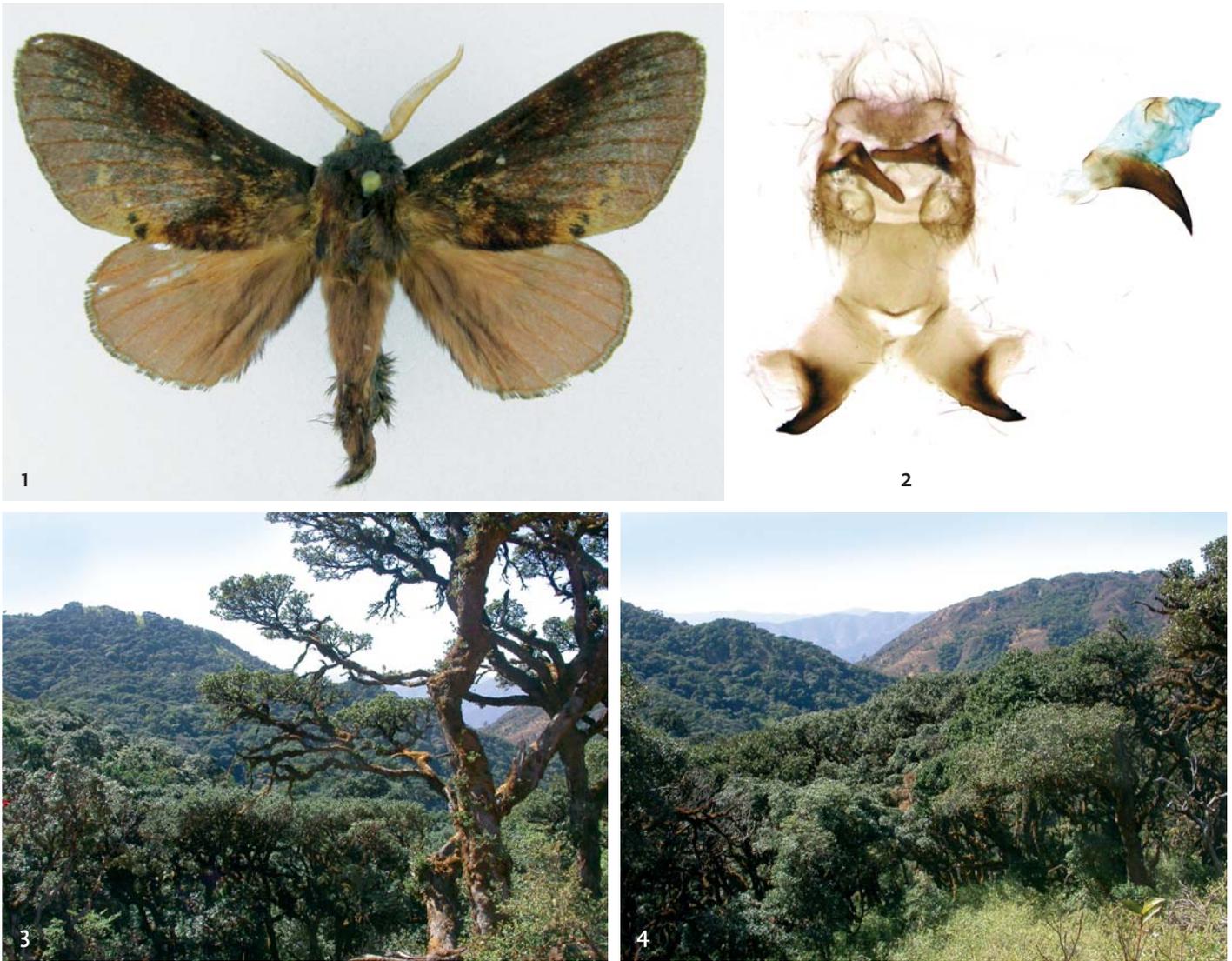
Male genitalia. Compact, heavily sclerotized (Fig. 2). Tegumen broad, band-

Diagnosis. The species is closely related to *Kunugia fulgens* (MOORE, 1879), but can be separated by shorter wings without silky shining and distinctly more dark coloration. Male genitalia are characteristic by the distal processes of the vinculum, which are much shorter and more compact, and by the stronger curved aedeagus, without bulbous widening in the basal third and without thorns on apical spur.

Distribution. The new species is restricted in its distribution (as far as known) to Myanmar.

Ecology. The habitat (Figs 3, 4) of *Kunugia victoriae* sp. nov. is situated at elevations between 2000 m and 2500 m, the Mt. Victoria reaches an altitude of 3053 m, and there are widespread evergreen forests in the upper ranges of Mt. Victoria with deciduous vegetation mixed with pines. The temperatures during flight time were around +18° Celsius at day and +12° Celsius at night.

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Figs 1–4. Morphology and habitat of *Kunugia victoriae* sp. nov. 1. Habitus, male. 2. Male genitalia with aedeagus (right). 3–4. Habitat in Myanmar, Mt. Victoria National Park.

References

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● SIEGFRIED IHLE, Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Straße 6, D-70794 Filderstadt;
E-Mail: siegfried.ihle@t-online.de