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## *Notodonta dedmazai* sp. nov., a new notodontid moth from Bhutan (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae).

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Recently, a small series of an unidentified notodontid moth from Bhutan was presented to me by Pavel Morozov (Moscow). The moth is described below, and represents a hitherto unknown species of the holarctic genus *Notodonta* Ochsenheimer, 1810 and the first record for the genus in the Himalayas.

### *Notodonta dedmazai* Schintlmeister, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 3)

**Diagnosis.** The new species is easily recognized by the elongated shape of the fuscous forewings, and the white contrasting hindwings. The male genitalia are unique within the genus in the shape of the phallus and the structures of the 8th sternite. Externally *N. dedmazai* somewhat resembles *Notodonta albicosta* (Matsumura, 1920) in wing pattern, and shares some characters in the male genitalia (uncus, socii) but the tegumen and the valves are more similar to *Notodonta dromedarius* (Linnaeus, 1767), the type species of *Notodonta*. The new species belongs to a group including *N. albicosta* and *N. roscida* Kiriakoff, 1963.

**Type material:** Holotype: ♂, Bhutan, Dung Dung Nobding, 27°32'N, 90°11'E, 1.970 m, 23.–27.iv.2009 leg. Viktor Sinyaev in coll. A. Schintlmeister, Dresden. Paratypes: 3 ♂, Bhutan, Dung Dung Nobding, 27°32'N, 90°11'E, 1.970 m, 23.–27.iv.2009 leg. Viktor Sinyaev in coll. P. Morozov, Moscow and in coll. A. Schintlmeister, Dresden (Genitalia slide 75–92a); 1 ♂, Bhutan, Punakha. Shatem camp 27,43N, 89,45E, 1.500 m, 21–22.iv.2009 leg. Viktor Sinyaev in coll. P. Morozov, Moscow.

**Description.** Male. Forewing length (from base to the apex of the right forewing) 25 mm. Ground colour of forewings and the body fuscous violet-brown. The apex and the median part of the costal area pale greyish. The veins in the upper part of the forewings are deep black marked. There is also a prominent deep black cross band in the apical area. The underside of the forewings is blackish with deep black marked veins. The hindwings are whitish and somewhat translucent with contrasting fuscous violet-brown marginal area and fringe. The male genitalia have a robust uncus and a pair of ellipsoid shaped and large socii. The robust tegumen shows a large and bilobed saccus. The valves are club-shaped, a spinose harpe is marked by a sclerotized structure. The phallus is straight with a diagnostic rectangular shape at the tip. The 8th sternite is unilobed and bears centrally a diagnostic chitinized structure as illustrated. The 8th tergite is not modified. Female: unknown.

**Etymology.** Named after the nickname of the collector of the types Viktor Sinyaev.

**Notes.** Biogeographically, the discovery is of special interest. It is the first record of the genus *Notodonta* in the Himalayas, and the most southern point of distribution. The genus *Notodonta* at present includes 13 species, of which 2 are distributed exclusively in North America, 2 are of trans-Palaeartic distribution, 3 occur in the western Palaeartic only, and 4 species are confined to the eastern Palaeartic (Schintlmeister 2008); one species is endemic to Taiwan. The new species is likely restricted to the eastern Himalayan region.

### References

Schintlmeister, A. (2008) *Palaeartic Macrolepidoptera 1. Notodontidae*, Apollo Books, Stenstrup, 482 pp.