

## Notes on the *Holoarctia cervini* complex (Lepidoptera, Arctiidae).

### 1. *Holoarctia marinae* sp. n. from Altai

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A new arctiid species, *Holoarctia marinae* Dubatolov, sp. n., is described, which differs from *H. cervini* (Fallou, 1864) in characters of the male genitalia, the wing form and wing pattern.

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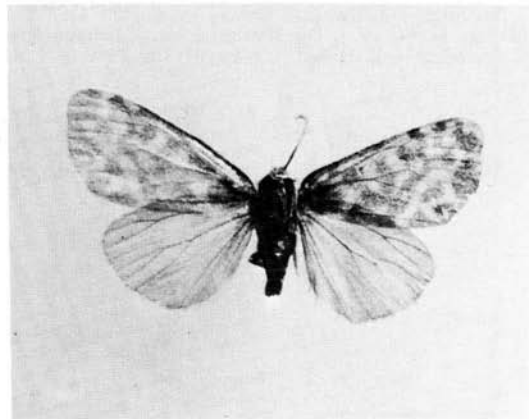
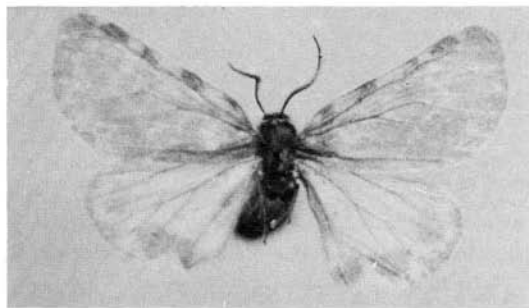
The genus *Holoarctia* was described by Ferguson (1984), with *Nemeophila cervini* Fallou, 1864 as the type species. Two more species, both closely related to the type species, were included in this genus: *H. fridolini* (Torstenius, 1971) and *H. puengeleri* (O. Bang-Haas, 1927). The latter was incorrectly spelled *H. pungeleri* (Code: article 32 c (i)). Sotavalta et al. (1984) considered *H. fridolini* a subspecies of *H. cervini* on the ground that they did not find any morphological differences between the genitalia of these taxa, and that their body and wing form and structure were identical. A new species of this group is described below.

#### *Holoarctia marinae* Dubatolov, sp. n.

**Material.** — Holotype: ♂, USSR, Altai, Ongudai, 2.VII.1908 (A. Jakobson leg., Zoological Institute, Akademii Nauk, Leningrad, USSR) (ZIN). Paratype: ♂, USSR, Altai, Kurai Chain, Taboshak Mtn., 20 km NE of Kosh-Agatsh, 16.VII.1982 (M. Perunova leg., Biological Institute, Novosibirsk, USSR) (BIN).

**Description.** — Head small, closely pressed to body, covered with long rough black hairs. Palpi shorter than the frontal tuft, covered with black hairs and yellow hairs on the tip. Proboscis small, yellow. Antennae shortly pectinate. Body slender. Thorax covered with black hairs, only outer part of patagia and tegulae with yellow hairs. Abdomen black on the upperside, hind part of tergites, tip of abdomen and underside covered with yellow hairs. Legs yellow, femora covered with dark grey hairs. Wings (Fig. 1) broad, semitransparent, main colour of reticulation pale yellow. Darker spots and bands as if washed out, unclear. Basal spot rounded, bands narrow, subbasal band ( $M^2$ , Sokolov 1936) sharply curved towards outer margin. Medial ( $M^1$ ) and discal ( $U$ ) bands stalked near hind margin, forming an Y-shaped band bisected at the costal margin. A round discal spot is situated inside this fork. Submarginal row of spots ( $E^3$ ) consisting of a hook-shaped spot near the apex and two spots near the anal angle, the caudal one being triangular. Marginal row of spots ( $E^1+E^2$ ) consisting of merged round apical and triangular spots, the caudal one being directed to the basal part of the wing. Anal angle of forewing also containing a triangular spot, with its tip between the spots of the submarginal row. Hindwings yellowish without any markings.

In the paratype (Fig. 2) all the spots of the forewing are large, almost obliterating the pale colour of the reticulation; the hindwings are yellow with a grey tint in front of vein 2 ( $Cu_2$ ), and with four submarginal spots. The marginal band ( $E^1$ ) from the outer angle reaches vein 3 ( $Cu_1$ ).



Figs. 1-2. 1 (above): Male of *Holoarctia marinae* sp. n. from Altai, holotype. Length of forewing 16 mm. 2 (below): Male of *H. marinae* sp. n. from Altai, paratype. Length of forewing 14 mm.

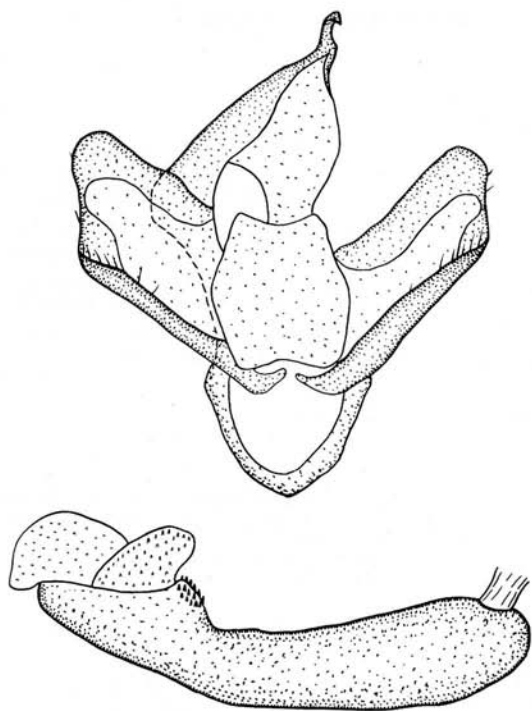


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Holoarctia marinae* sp. n., Altai, holotype.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3) typical of the genus but juxta without teeth.

The species is named after Mrs. Marina Perunova, who collected the paratype leading to the detection of the new taxon.

*Remarks.* — The new species is closely related to the *H. cervini* complex, but differs from it in the following features: 1) the body is slender, 2) the wings are clearly broader than in the taxa *H. cervini* and *H. fridolini*, 3) the colour pattern on the wings is obliterated and unclear, as if washed out, 4) the juxta is without teeth.

The female of the species is unknown. The species seems to be confined to the Altai Mountains.

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