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The genus *Danielithosia* Dubatolov & Kishida, 2012 (Lepidoptera, Erebidae, Arctiinae) in Cambodia, with description of one new species

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Although the arctiine fauna of Cambodia remains poorly known, considerable progress has been made over the last seven years (Bucsek, 2012; Cerny & Pinratana, 2009; Bae *et al.*, 2012; Dubatolov, 2012, 2013; Dubatolov *et al.*, 2012, 2013). The genus *Danielithosia* (Arctiinae) was established by Dubatolov and Kishida (2012), with the type species *Tigrioides aureolata* Daniel, 1954 from Fujian, Sichuan, and Zhejiang, China. To date, this genus comprises 11 species in the world, most of which are distributed in the Palearctic and Oriental Regions (Dubatolov, 2013). The genus *Danielithosia* can be recognized by the following characters: sacculus with a characteristic broadening subapically; juxta long, with a long sclerotized bifurcated process apically (Dubatolov *et al.*, 2012). In Cambodia, only one species, *D. hoenei* Dubatolov, 2013, has been reported (Dubatolov, 2013), and we here describe one new species from Cambodia. Terminology in this paper follows Dubatolov *et al.* (2012), and the specimens used in this study are deposited in the collection of Incheon National University (INU), on indefinite loan from Cambodia.

Danielithosia wooshini Bae & Bayarsaikhan, sp. n.

(Figs. 1, 4)

Type materials. Holotype: Male, Cambodia, Bokor (N10°37'45.60", E104°05'18"), 14-I-2013 (Bae, Ju, Park & Lee), Slide No. INU-1267. **Paratypes:** 1 male, Cambodia, Bokor (N10°36'52", E104°5'44"), 13-VII-2012 (Bae, Ju, Le, Park & Lee), Slide No. INU-1033; 1 male, Cambodia, Samkos (N 12°12'47.8", E102°54'23.8"), 854 m, 22-XII-2014 (Bae *et al.*), Slide No. INU-1392.

Description (Fig. 1). Wingspan 19–20 mm in male. Head with grayish scales; frons pale grayish; labial palpus dark brownish, not extending beyond frons; antenna dark brownish. Patagium and tegula dark brownish gray. Legs pale grayish. Ground color of forewing pale brownish gray; basal 1/3 of costal margin gray yellow; fringe yellow. Hindwing with ground color sordid yellow, fringe yellow. Female unknown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus stout, with small spine at top, covered with hairs; cucullus narrow, tapering towards apex, costal edge of both cucullus slightly convex. Sacculus asymmetrical, right sacculus broader than left sacculus, with curved apical process of both sacculus. Juxta stout, extending beyond uncus, bented at distal end, apical process of juxta not bifurcated. Aedeagus stout, slightly sclerotized at distal end. Vesica with one (Slide No. INU-1267, INU-1033) to four (Slide No. INU-1392) cone-shaped cornutus, one spine-shaped cornutus, and field of sclerotized spiniculi

Diagnosis. This species is similar to members of *immaculata* group by general appearance, which including: *D. immaculata* (Butler, 1880) from Japan, *D. mesospila* (Fang, 2000) from China, *D. fuscipennis* Dubatolov, Kishida & Wang, 2012 from China, and *D. zolotuhini* Dubatolov, 2012 from Vietnam. All species of *immaculata* group have asymmetrical valva and apical process of juxta. However, *D. wooshini* sp. n. differs from members by having more broad, rectangular left sacculus; not bifurcated juxta; vesica with one to four cone-shaped cornutus, and one spine-shaped cornutus. As for other members, left sacculus slender, elongate, juxta asymmetrically bifurcated, and vesica with seven cornuti in *D. immaculata*; left sacculus peculiar broad (from original description), juxta asymmetrically bifurcated, and vesica with three cornuti in *D. mesospila* (Fang, 2000); left sacculus triangular, juxta asymmetrically bifurcated, and vesica with two cornuti in *D. fuscipennis*; left sacculus stout, slightly concave, juxta asymmetrically bifurcated, and vesica with five cornuti in *D. zolotuhini*.