Hollowayana, a new genus for *Arctica landaca* Moore, 1859 and *Diacrisia sumatrensis javanica* Rothschild, 1910 (Lepidoptera, Arctiidae) from Java

Vladimir V. Dubatolov 1) and Yasunori Kishida 2)

1) Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, SB RAS, Frunze street 11, Novosibirsk 91, 630091 Russia
2) Kitazawa 5-20-1-103, Setagaya, Tokyo, 155-0031 Japan

Abstract The new genus *Hollowayana* gen. n. is described for *Arctica landaca* Moore, 1859 from Java. The latter species is synonymized with *Diacrisia sumatrensis javanica* Rothschild, 1910. The new genus is characterized by oval valvae and a strongly modified eighth abdominal sternite.

*Arctica landaca* Moore, 1859 was described from Java without exact locality. Later, this species was described once more, as a new subspecies *Diacrisia sumatrensis javanica* Rothschild, 1910. Van Eecke (1927), based on the type figures in Rothschild in Seitz (1914), considered that at least the female of the latter belongs to *D. landaca* (Moore), while the male might be an aberration of *D. strigatula* Wlk. Nevertheless, the species from Sumatra and Malakka Peninsula, which has the correct spelling *Spilarchia sumatrana* (Swinhoe, 1905), not *S. sumatrensis* auct., is quite different from *Arctica landaca* Moore, and *D. sumatrensis javanica* Rothschild. The investigation of the male genitalia of *Arctica landaca* Moore from Java has shown strong differences from other known genera, thus we decided to describe a new genus for this species, see the description below.

The material examined is deposited in the following museums and collections: BMNH – the Natural History Museum, London; ZMA – Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands; SZMN – Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia; YK – collection of Y. Kishida (Tokyo, Japan).

**Hollowayana** Dubatolov et Kishida, gen. nov.

Type species: *Arctica landaca* Moore, 1859.

Gender: feminine.

Etymology: the genus is named after the famous researcher of the Sundaland moths, Dr. Jeremy Holloway.


Wings grayish-brown, forewing with traces of diffuse narrow fasciae, and rows of small dark dots of the Spilarctia-type.

Male genitalia. Uncus triangular, flat. Tegumen with a narrow but clearly visible widening of
its proximal part, forming a "collar". Valvae oval, with a keel-like ledge on inner surface in subapical part. Aedeagus with two groups of apical spines, vesica with cornuti fields. Sternite VIII modified, forming a strongly sclerotized structure with finger-like processes.

Notes on systematics. The type species of the new genus is very similar in external features to many other East Asiatic species of the Spilarctia type, especially to the S. sumatrana (Swinhoe, 1905) group. However, the male genitalia show very strong modifications from those of the Spilosoma-Spilarctia type. The most striking apomorphic character is a strong modification of sternite VIII; another apomorphy is the short oval valva without any processes or teeth on its edges.

Hollowayana landaca (Moore) (Figs 1–6)

Type material. Indonesia: 1 ♂ (the lectotype of landaca, designated herewith, for the
nomenclature stabilization's sake), Java, Horsfield (BMNH); 1 ♂ (the lectotype of javanica, designated herewith, for nomenclature stabilization's sake, since Dr M. Honey informed us kindly that the type series is heterogeneous), Java, Djember, Res.[idency] Besoecki, 1300-2500', 1892, Möllinger (BMNH).

Material. Indonesia: 2 ♂, E. Java, Mt. Argapura, IV. 1995, native collector leg. (SZMN, YK); 2 ♂, Bali, Tamblingan, VI. 2004, native collector leg. (SZMN); 1 ♂, Bali, Batoeriti, 1100 m, X. 1939, J. P. A. Kalis leg. (ZMA); 4 ♂, Bali, Git-Git, 1500 m, V. 1936, J. P. A. Kalis leg. (ZMA); 1 ♂, Flores, Ruteng, 1200 m, 3. IV. 1954, J. M. A. v. Groenendael (ZMA).

Wing pattern strongly diffuse, not contrasted. Forewing postdiscal and medial bands are just diffuse darkenings. Hind angle of discal vein with two contrasted dark dots.

Male genitalia (Figs 10–18). Valvae oval, twice longer than width. Lateral lobes of VIII abdominal sternite with two processes on each lobe, the ventral one is slightly longer than the dorsal one. The male genitalia structure of the lectotypes of Arctia landaca Moore and Diacrisia sumatrensis javanica Rothschild are identical (Figs 10–13).

Variation. The specimens from Bali have the wing pattern more delicate and contrasted than the specimens from Java, but these characters do not correlate with the characters in male
genitalia. Only two specimens from Bali, Tamblingan have noticeably shorter ventral prosessus of the lateral lobes of the VIII sternite, in one of them being very short (Fig. 15). Nevertheless, these structures of the specimens from Bali, Batoeriti and Git-Git, as well as from Flores, Ruteng (Fig. 17–18), are nearly identical to those of the specimens from Java.

Acknowledgements

The authors are very grateful to Dr. M. Honey (the Natural History Museum, London, UK) for kindly preparing of photographs of the types of *landaca* Moore and *javanica* Rothschild, to Mr. V. O. Gurko (Tsernovtsy, Ukraine) for providing tiger moths from Indonesia, to Dr. R. de Vos (Zoological Museum in Amsterdam, Netherlands) for attracting our attention to the variability of the male genitalia of the genus *Hollowayana* and nice photographs of several specimens and their genitalia from Java, Bali and Flores, to Dr. O. E. Kosterin (Novosibirsk, Russia) for correcting the language of the manuscript and useful comments.

References