



New records of two *Barsine* species (Lepidoptera, Erebidae, Arctiinae) from Southeast Asia

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Abstract

In this study, we report the first records of *Barsine linga* Moore, 1859 from Laos and *Barsine maculifascia* (Hampson, 1894) from Vietnam.

Key words

Biogeography; biodiversity; *Barsine linga*; *Barsine maculifascia*; Laos; Vietnam.

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Introduction

According to our previous works, the geographic distribution of Asian tropical tiger moths insufficiently studied (Spitsyn et. al. 2015, 2016). In the literature, checklists on the fauna of several countries, such as Thailand (Cerny and Pinratana 2009), Malaysia (Bucsek 2012, 2014), China (Fang 2000), and India (Kirti and Singh 2016) are available. However, information on whether species of tiger moths are present in other parts of Southeast Asia, such as Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and partially Vietnam, remains poorly available. In the present paper, we document new data on the geographic distribution of 2 species of Lithosiini (Erebidae, Arctiinae) in the genus *Barsine* Walker, 1854.

Methods

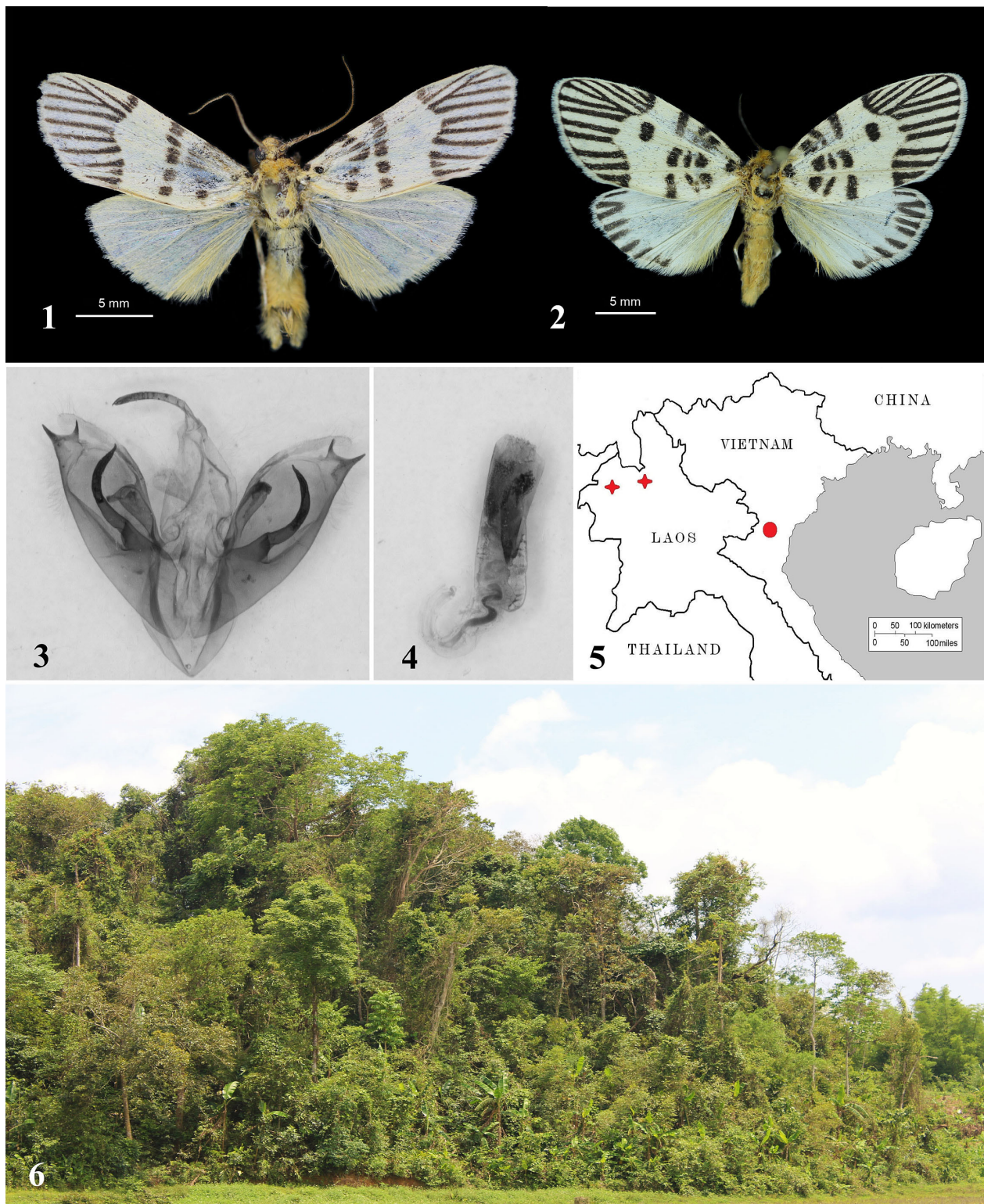
The specimens were collected using 2 UV lamps: Medium 250 WSB/E24-E23 250 Watt Self Ballast Mer-

cury VaporClear and F15W/T8/Quantum Black Light, Germany. The genitalia were dissected according to a standard approach, which was described in our previous paper (see Spitsyn et. al. 2016). Images of specimens were taken with a camera (Canon EOS 650D with Canon EF 100mm f/2.8L Macro IS USM). Photographs of genitalia were taken with a stereomicroscope (SteREO Discovery.V8, Carl Zeiss, Germany). The base map used is from <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/contemporarymaps/world/asia/index2.html>.

The specimens were deposited in the collection of the Russian Museum of Biodiversity Hotspots, Federal Center for Integrated Arctic Research, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russian Federation).

Results

For the first time, we present records of *Barsine linga* Moore, 1859 from Laos and *Barsine maculifascia* Moore (Hampson, 1894) from Vietnam.



Figures 1–6. 1. Male *Barsine linga* (dorsal view). 2. Female *B. maculifascia* (dorsal view). 3. Male genitalia of *B. linga*. 4. Aedeagus of *B. linga*. 5. Map of new records of *B. linga* (red asterisks) and *B. maculifascia* (red circle). 6. Habitat of *B. linga* in Laos (Luang Namtha Province, Viangphoukha town, tropical forest) (Photographs: Vitaly M. Spitsyn).

***Barsine linga* Moore, 1859**

Figures 1, 3–6

Material examined. Laos, Oudomsay Province, Oudomsay city, damaged forest on border of the city, 20°39.772' N, 101°58.233' E, 1 ♂, 01.05–03.05.2016, Spitsyn leg. (RMBH: voucher no. Sph0730); Laos, Luang Namtha Province, Viangphoukha town, tropical forest, 20°40.972'

N, 101°04.692' E, 1 ♂, 24.05–25.05.2016, Spitsyn leg. (RMBH: voucher Sph0704).

Diagnosis. This species looks very similar to *B. maculifascia* (Hampson, 1894), *B. pluma* Cerny 2009, and *B. syntypica* Swinhoe, 1906 but differs by a lack of a discal black spot on the forewing.

Distribution. India: Sikkim; Nepal, China: Yunnan; Thailand (Fang 2000, Cerny and Pinratana 2009) and Laos.

***Barsine maculifascia* (Hampson, 1894)**

Figures 2, 5

Material examined. Vietnam, Thanh Hoa Province, Tan Thanh village, plants on sides of rice fields, 19°37.788' N, 105°18.505' E, 29.03.2016, 2 ♀, Spitsyn leg. (RMBH: vouchers Sph0702 and Sph0703).

Diagnosis. This species differs from *B. pluma* and *B. syntypica* by its larger body size. The wingspan is 30–33 mm (our data, Bucsek 2014), while the wingspan of *B. pluma* and *B. syntypica* is 18–22 mm (Bucsek 2014). Unlike *B. linga*, this species has a discal black spot on the forewing.

Distribution. Myanmar (Burma), China: Yunnan, Guangxi; Thailand, Malaysia (Barow 1982, Fang 2000, Cerny and Pinratana 2009, Bucsek 2014) and Vietnam.

Discussion

In conclusion, we can assume that the geographic distribution of *Barsine linga* includes areas from the foothills of the Himalayas in northern India to Nepal. In the east, it the range extends south of Yunnan province and territories of Laos and north-west Thailand. It seems that this species inhabits humid tropical forests in the mountains. Accordingly, it is highly possible that the species will be discovered in the states of Kachin and Shan in Myanmar. The geographic range of *B. maculifascia* extends to the Pacific coast of the Indochina Peninsula. We assume that

this species should also be in Laos, because it was found near the border of this country.

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