

CAMPTOLOMA MANGPUA (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA: NOLIDAE) IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA

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Introduction

The genus *Camptoloma* Felder, 1874 is represented in India by two species, *C. binotatum* Butler, 1881 and *C. mangpua* Zolotuhin & Witt, 2000. Both occur in the eastern Himalaya, the former from Nepal (Yoshimoto, 1993) eastwards to Meghalaya (Hampson, 1894) and the latter only known from the states of West Bengal and Sikkim (Zolotuhin & Witt, 2000). *C. binotatum* is also known from Myanmar and southern China (Zolotuhin & Witt, 2000).

The two species known from India are restricted to mountainous regions with heavy rainfall, between 1520 m (Shillong) and 1600 m (Godavari) for *C. binotatum* and 1000 m (Namchi) and 1900 m (Darjeeling-Mangpu road) for *C. mangpua*. Both species appear to be univoltine, with a single generation in mid-June for *C. binotatum* and a similar generation for *C. mangpua* in late June and early July.

Material Examined

2 exs. Arunachal Pradesh, Roing-Hunli road, Kilometre 65 (2200m) 8.vii.2019 (*Leg., det. et Coll.* Peter Smetacek) and 2.viii.2019 (*Leg. et Coll.* A. Vaidya). Forewing length: 14-18 mm, expanse 30-40 mm.

Both specimens examined bear the distinctive features mentioned in the original description, i.e. "wings are very narrow, forewings with protruded top and without anal angle, this is rounded in a very typical way. Ground colour

of wings bright yellow, the hindwings darker. The wing pattern is also very characteristic. All transversal black fasciae which are so typical for *Camptoloma* are present, antemedial fascia curved, postmedial one straight, subterminal fascia contrarily curved, terminal fascia slightly teathed. Red pattern very strong, of bright red colour, much more contrasting than in other *Camptoloma* species and coming along M-Cu-cellula basally. Abdomen of monotonous dark yellow colour without distinct pillow of hair-formed scales.

Discussion

The present records extend the known distribution of this little known species from Sikkim eastwards to the Mishmi Hills in eastern Arunachal Pradesh. It appears to be univoltine, with records between mid-June and the beginning of August, since surveys in the eastern Himalaya at other times of the year have failed to record it. It occurs from 1000 m elevation to over 2200 m elevation. Curiously, only one specimen appears at a time, suggesting that it occurs at low density in nature. On the other hand, the preponderance of females recorded suggests that the species, especially males, are not often attracted to artificial light and therefore, they might be more common in nature than appears from records obtained at artificial light. The present specimens are slightly larger than the type series, which had an expanse of 35-36 mm and

forewing length 16-17 mm, while the present specimens have an expanse of 30 – 40 mm and a forewing length from 14 to 18 mm. The early stages are unknown.

References

Hampson, G.F. 1894. *The Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma*. Moths Vol. 3. xxii + 609 pp.

Yoshimoto, H. 1993. Noctuidae. In Haruta, T., *Moths of Nepal*, Volume 2. *Tinea* 13 Supplement 3: 42-56.

Zolotuhin, V.V. & T. J. Witt, 2000. The Camptolominae of Vietnam and adjacent territories (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae). *Entomofauna* Supplement 11, Heft 1: 1-12.



Fig: *Camptoloma mangpua*