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**Revision of the Micronoctuidae (Lepidoptera: Noctuoidea).
Part 2, Taxonomy of the Belluliinae, Magninae, and Parachrostiinae**

MICHAEL FIBIGER



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ABSTRACT

This is the second part of a series of papers on the recently described family Micronoctuidae Fibiger, 2005. Part 2 includes the description of three new subfamilies: Belluliinae, Magninae, and Parachrostiinae; six new tribes: Belluliini, Medialini, Magnini, Faeculini, Duplexini, and Parachrostini; seventeen genera (fifteen new): *Bellulia*, *Mediala*, *Melaleucia* Hampson, 1900, *Magna*, *Basalia*, *Palnissa*, *Bilinea*, *Angustia*, *Rustica*, *Indieditum*, *Faecula*, *Duplex*, *Parachrostia*, *Digita*, *Anellus*, *Taiwani*, and *Mimachrostia* Sugi, 1982; and two subgenera (one new: *Contrasta*). 62 species are treated (50 new). Ten new combinations are proposed. Two genera and twelve previously described species are redescribed. Two new species belonging to the Pollexinae Fibiger, 2007 are described here as additions. All taxa treated in this part occur in eastern, southern, or south-eastern Asia or Indonesia and inhabit tropical, subtropical, or temperate climatic zones.

Key words: Micronoctuidae, taxonomy, new subfamilies, new tribes, new genera, new subgenus, new species, redescribed species, new combinations, east, south, south-east Asia, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION, MATERIAL AND METHODS

This paper deals with three new subfamilies in the Micronoctuidae: Belluliinae, Magninae, and Parachrostiinae (two new species of Pollexinae are also included); six new tribes: Belluliini, Medialini, Magnini, Faeculini, Duplexini, and Parachrostiini; 17 genera (15 new): *Bellulia*, *Mediala*, *Melaleucia* Hampson, 1900, *Magna*, *Basalia*, *Palnissa*, *Bilinea*, *Angustia*, *Rustica*, *Indieditum*, *Faecula*, *Duplex*, *Parachrostia*, *Digita*, *Anellus*, *Taiwani*, and *Mimachrostia* Sugi, 1982; two subgenera (one new): *Melaleucia* Hampson, 1900 and *Contrasta*; and 62 species (50 new). Twelve of the nineteen species of Micronoctuidae that had been described previous to Part 1 of this study are members of these three subfamilies. The 12 species redescribed here were placed in the families Arctiidae, now Arctiinae (Lafontaine and Fibiger 2006), Nolidae, now Nolinae, and Noctuidae: in several genera of Ophiderinae, now Erebinae, and Acontiinae, now Eublemminae. These species now referable to the Micronoctuidae were described by Hampson (between 1896 and 1926), Wileman (1915), and Sugi (1982).

A disturbingly large number of the species were recorded more than 100 years ago, and reflects the still declining collecting activity and scientific knowledge about Lepidoptera in almost all developing countries, and particularly in countries with unstable or dictatorial political situations. Also, all the species dealt with here are small to tiny moths, and this is probably a factor in their rarity both in nature and in museum collections, and contributes to our current incomplete understanding of their taxonomy.

In contrast to the uniform and dull coloured external appearance of the moths belonging to the subfamily Pollexinae Fibiger, 2007, many of the species in the three subfamilies treated here are the largest, most vari-