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# A review of the genus *Caissa* Hering in China (Lepidoptera: Limacodidae)

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## Abstract

Four species of the genus *Caissa* Hering are recognized from China, in which *C. longisaccula* and *C. caii* are described as new to science and *C. parenti* Orhant is reported for the first time in China. The photographs of moths and their genitalia are given. A key to the Chinese species of the genus is provided.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Limacodidae, Caissa, new species, China

#### Introduction

Hering (1931) established the genus *Caissa*, based on the type species, *Caissa caissa* Hering, who also described the second species from India in the monograph. Yoshimoto (1994) described a new species from Nepal and Orhant (2000) reported a new species from Myanmar.

At present, the genus *Caissa* Hering contains 4 species in Oriental region. In China, 1 species has been recorded (Cai, 1981) up to now. In this paper, 4 species are reported from China, including 2 new species described herein and 1 species newly recorded in China.

#### Materials and methods

Material examined for this study was based on the insect collections of Institute of Zoology (IOZ), Chinese Academy of Sciences. The photographs of moths and their genitalia are given. Methods of dissection, morphometric characters, and terminology follow Cock *et al.* (1987) and Holloway (1986).

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Zoology (IOZ), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, P. R. China.

#### **Systematics**

### Caissa Hering, 1931

Caissa Hering, 1931, in Seitz, Macrolep. world, 10: 670, 700. Type species: Caissa caissa Hering, 1931

Male antenna simple. Labial palpus somewhat appressed upcurved, not quite reaching to vertex. Hind tibia with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with  $R_1$  straight,  $R_{2-4}$  stalked, or  $R_2$  from same place with stem of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  at upper angle of cell,  $R_5$  separated from them, but mostly from the same place or stalked. Hindwing with Rs and  $M_1$  from same place at upper angle of cell (Fig. 9).