



## A taxonomic review of the genus *Frisilia* Walker (Lepidoptera: Lecithoceridae), with description of two new species

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### Abstract

The genus *Frisilia* Walker of the world is reviewed, with all of the 31 known species including two new species, *F. cornualis* sp. nov. and *F. nesiototes* sp. nov. The genus can be divided into the *nesciatella* and the *anningensis* species groups, on basis of the presence or absence of a median process of the juxta in the male genitalia. For all of the known species, we provide photos of adults and their male or female genitalia, all available taxonomic information including original references, type localities, type depositories, sources of available specimens, geographical distributions, and some recently collected data of the species. *Frisilia striapunctata* Wu is transferred to the genus *Homaloxestis* Meyrick, due to the normal slender labial palpus of the male and its wing venation. *Frisilia drimyba* Diakonoff (1967), known from the Philippines, is excluded from the genus *Frisilia* because of its lanceolate forewing with sharply pointed apex.

**Key words:** Taxonomy, Lepidoptera, review, *Frisilia*, *F. cornualis*, *F. nesiototes*, new species, World

### Introduction

The genus *Frisilia* Walker (1864), which belongs to the subfamily Lecithocerinae of the family Lecithoceridae, is distributed mostly in the Oriental Region, with a few exceptions, e.g., *F. compsostoma* Meyrick in South Africa and *F. triturrata* Meyrick in Afghanistan. The genus was established based on the type species, *F. nesciatella* Walker, and comprises 31 known species (including two species described herein). Twelve species are known in Sri Lanka and they are all endemic except *F. sejuncta* Meyrick, which is also distributed in India (Walker, 1864; Meyrick, 1906, 1910a, 1910a–b, 1914a–c, 1916, 1929; Wu and Park, 1999). Eight species are known from India, and among them, *F. homochlora* Meyrick and *F. sulcata* Meyrick are also known to occur in Nepal or China, with all other species being endemic to India. Four species have recently been reported as endemic to Thailand by Park (2005). Of the five known species distributed in either China or Taiwan, *F. homalistis* Meyrick and *F. chinensis* Gozmány are found in both countries (Wu, 1997b; Park, 2000; Park and Wang, 2000).

The genus is easily distinguished from any other known genera of the family by the atypical labial palpus (Fig. 1) with a long, strongly angled 2nd segment, and a minute 3rd segment in the male, contrasting with a roughly scaled 2nd and normally slender 3rd segment in the female. The forewing is normally elongate, with clearly visible discal dots at the middle and at the end of the cell, and with a row of scales along the plical fold on the upper surface. The abdomen has no spinous zones on the tergites.