



The genus *Crypsithyris* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Tineidae) in Guangdong Province, China, with comments on the biology and the description of a new species

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Abstract

Species of the genus *Crypsithyris* Meyrick, 1907 in Guangdong Province, South China are reviewed. *Crypsithyris nanlingensis* Huang, Hirowatari & Wang, **sp. nov.**, is described and illustrated, and *C. sp.* and *C. japonica* Petersen & Gaedike, 1993, which are new records for China, also are described and illustrated. Biological notes for *C. japonica* and *C. sp.* are provided, and a key to the *Crypsithyris* of South China is presented.

Key words: new species, new record, morphology, biology

Introduction

The genus *Crypsithyris* was established by Meyrick (1907) with *Crypsithyris mesodyas* Meyrick, 1907 as its type species. It is characterized by the absence of forewing vein R_1 , the presence of a lantern-shaped corpus bursae, and the presence of a bundle of thick bristles on abdominal segment VIII in the female. Thirty-nine nominal species (Robinson 2001 (2007); Xiao & Li 2007) are included in the genus, which is widely distributed in the Palearctic, Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions (Meyrick 1907, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1921, 1927, 1937; Fletcher 1933; Bradley 1973; Gozmány & Vári 1973; Bland 1976; Robinson 1980; Moriuti 1982; Petersen & Gaedike 1993; Robinson & Nielsen 1993; Robinson & Tuck 1996; Gaedike 2000; Sakai & Saigusa 2002; Xiao & Li 2005, 2007). Six species previously were reported from China: *Crypsithyris hoenei* Petersen & Gaedike, 1993 and *C. spelaea* Meyrick, 1908 from Yunnan; *C. introflexa* Xiao & Li, 2005 from Guizhou; *C. obtusangula* Xiao & Li, 2005 from Yunnan and Guizhou; *C. hebeiensis* Xiao & Li, 2005 from Hebei; and *C. serrata* Xiao & Li, 2007 from Jiangxi, Hunan, and Guizhou (Petersen & Gaedike 1993; Xiao & Li 2005; Xiao & Li 2007). Although no species previously were recorded from South China, during our study of the tineid moths of this region, three species of *Crypsithyris* were recognized, two of which likely are new to science.

Materials and methods

The survey area includes the mountainous regions of Guangdong Province of southern China between approximately 300 m and 1500 m elevation. It encompasses valleys, riversides, and hilly open land on which