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A new species of *Lakshmia* Yakovlev, 2004 (Lepidoptera: Cossidae) from Northern Thailand with a world catalogue of the genus

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A cossid genus *Lakshmia* Yakovlev, 2004, was established by an original designation of the type species, *Lakshmia zolotuhini* Yakovlev, 2004. Among the genera within the subfamily Zeuzerinae Boisduval, [1828], this genus is closely related to *Phragmataecia* Newman, 1850 (type species: *Noctua arundinis* Hübner, [1808]), *Butaya* Yakovlev, 2004 (type species: *Butaya gracilis* Yakovlev, 2004) and *Yakovlevina* Kemal & Koçak, 2005 (type species: *Garuda galina* Yakovlev, 2004). Diagnostic characters of *Lakshmia* include the presence of an ochreous brown band on the forewing, the elongate valvae with parallel edges, and a greatly reduced saccus in the male genitalia.

Lakshmia comprise four species collected from Northern Thailand and Southern Vietnam (Yakovlev 2004, 2006, 2011; Fig. 1). All known specimens of *Lakshmia* were collected at light. Their biology is unknown.

While curating specimens of Cossidae collected from Thailand, the second author (KN) found one male which was identified as a new species and thus is described in this article.

Description of a new species

Lakshmia pandava Yakovlev & Nakao, sp. nov. (Figs 6–7)

Type. Holotype: male, Thailand, Chiang Mai, Chae Son National Park, 1200 m, 26 September 2008, leg. Kenichiro Nakao, deposited in the Museum Witt, Munchen, Germany.

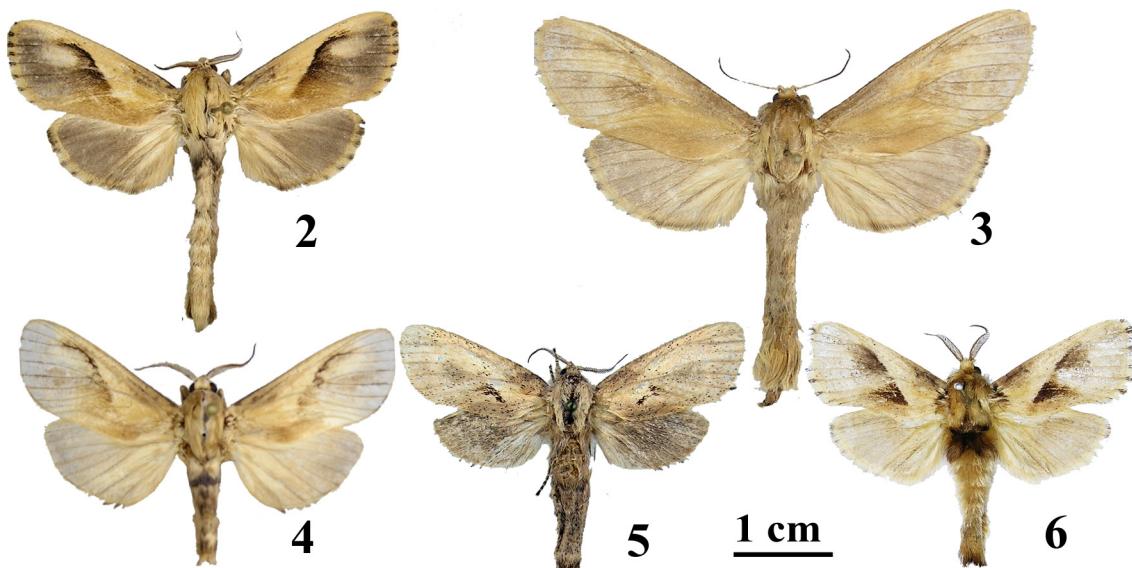
Description. Head with antennae bipectinate; rami rather long basally, gradually shortening towards apexes (in their distal thirds rami absent). Thorax and abdomen densely covered with pale yellow hairs; abdomen with a tuft of dark brown hairs near to the base dorsally. Forewing length 15 mm (n=1), brownish yellow with a brown area basally along the costal margin and a broad oblique brown band, interrupted in the middle third; sparse suffusion of brown scales over all wing area; fringe dark brown at veins and pale yellow between them. Hindwing light yellow; fringe light yellow, with a small tuft of brown scales near to the anterior margin.

Male genitalia. Uncus short, parallel-sided, with acute apex. Tegumen no wider than basis of uncus. Arms of gnathos completely reduced. Valvae elongate, parallel-sided, apexes rounded, directed dorsally. Saccus greatly reduced. Juxta small, with a pair of short lateral processes; lateral processes directed dorsally, parallel to each other, apexes acute. Aedeagus thick, clavate apically, as long as valva. Vesica opening dorso-apical with a strip-like cornutus in lateral surface.

Diagnosis. The new species is distinct from all the known species of the genus in a number of external characters and male genitalia features which include:

- the presence of a tuft of brown hairs on the dorsal surface of abdomen basally;
- a rather short forewing;
- a broad band on the forewing, interrupted in the middle third;
- rather small size;
- very long valvae;
- and a rather slender aedeagus.

Etymology. The new species is named after the clan of the Pandavas, heroes of Ramayana, one of the great epics of India.



FIGURES 2–6. Adults of *Lakshmia* (scale bar = 1mm): 2. *Lakshmia zolotuhini* Yakovlev, holotype; 3. *Lakshmia zolotuhini* Yakovlev, paratype, female; 4. *Lakshmia hauensteini* Yakovlev, holotype; 5. *Lakshmia sirena* Yakovlev, holotype; 6. *Lakshmia pandava* Yakovlev & Nakao, sp. nov., holotype..



FIGURE 7. Male genitalia of *Lakshmia pandava* Yakovlev & Nakao, sp. nov., holotype.

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