

***Edosa truncatula* Yang, Wang & Li, 2014 (Tineoidea: Tineidae), a New Record to India**

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we report *Edosa truncatula* Yang, Wang & Li, 2014 (Tineidae: Tineoidea) for the first time from India. Diagnosis, images of habitus and male genitalia are provided.

Keywords: Oriental region, Afrotropical region, Australian region, Perissomasticinae.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Edosa* Walker, 1866 was erected for its type species *Edosa hemichrysella* Walker, 1866 from Java. Presently, the genus is known by 197 valid species distributed worldwide. Of the 197 species, 36 are distributed in the Palearctic region, 82 species in the Oriental region, 60 species in the Afrotropical region, and 19 species are distributed in Australian region (Yang, et al, 2014). From India 18 species (*E. caerulipennis* (Erschoff, 1874), *E. sacerdos* (Walsingham, 1885), *E. subochraceella* (Walsingham, 1886), *E. platyntis* (Meyrick, 1894), *E. nestoria* (Meyrick, 1910), *E. opsigona* (Meyrick, 1911), *E. orphnodes* (Meyrick, 1911), *E. exhausta* (Meyrick, 1917), *E. pyriata* (Meyrick, 1917), *E. isopela* (Meyrick, 1917), *E. citrocoma* (Meyrick, 1924), *E. caradjella* (Zagulajev, 1964), *E. darjeelingella* (Zagulajev, 1964), *E. hackeri* (Gaedike, 2012), *E. glossoptera* (Rose & Pathania, 2003), *E. opsigona* (Meyrick, 1911), *E. neoopsigona* (Rose & Pathania, 2003), *E. paraglossoptera* (Rose & Pathania, 2003) and *E. sattleri* (Rose & Pathania, 2003)) are reported (Yang et al, 2014; Katewa & Pathania, 2019). In this study, we report *E. truncatula* Yang, Wang & Li, 2014 for the first time from India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Adult moths were collected with the help of vertical sheet light trap fitted with 160w mercury bulb. Collected moths were killed with the help of ethyl acetate vapors. Male genitalia are dissected by keeping the abdomen in 10 percent KOH for overnight, dissection process was followed as per the standard techniques given by Sterling in Singh, Joshi, Kendrick, Pathania, & Banerjee (2024). The studied material is deposited in the National Zoological Collections of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata (NZCZSI).

RESULTS

Taxonomy

Superfamily Tineoidea Latreille, 1810

Family Tineidae Latreille, 1810

Subfamily Perissomasticinae Gozmány, 1965

Genus *Edosa* Walker, 1866

Edosa Walker, 1866: 1818. Type species: *Edosa hemichrysella* Walker, 1866: 1819, by monotypy.
=*Chrysoryctis* Meyrick, 1886: 530. Type species: *Oecophora irruptella* Walker, 1864: 686, by subsequent designation by Fletcher, 1929.

=*Episcardia* Ragonot, 1895: 105. Type species: *Psecadia lardatella* Lederer, 1858, by monotypy.
=*Cylicobathra* Meyrick, 1920: 99. Type species: *Cylicobathra chionarga* Meyrick, 1920, by original designation and monotypy.

=*Sphallesthesis* Gozmány, 1959: 347. Type species: *Sphallesthesis similis* Gozmány, 1959, by original designation.

=*Phalloscardia* Gozmány, 1966: 62. Type species: *Tinea semiumbrata* Meyrick, 1920, by original designation and monotypy.

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=*Bilobatana* Zagulajev, 1975: 250 [as subgenus]. Type species: *Tinea caerulipennis* Erschoff, 1874, by original designation.

=*Neoepiscardia* Petersen & Gaedike, 1982: 336. Type species: *Neoepiscardia islamella* Petersen and Gaedike, 1982, by original designation.

Diagnostic characters: *Edosa* can be recognized in the field by their glossy appearance, lurching and scuttling run and a characteristics resting posture, in which the wings are folded in a steep tent-shape and antennae are held upwards and diverging. In male genitalia, uncus has a broad, shouldered base and the bulbus ejaculatorius has a sharp bend at about one half of its length, with the distal region abruptly differentiated into a 'cup' which is reflexed caudally back onto the preceding length of the bulbus. (Robinson 2008).

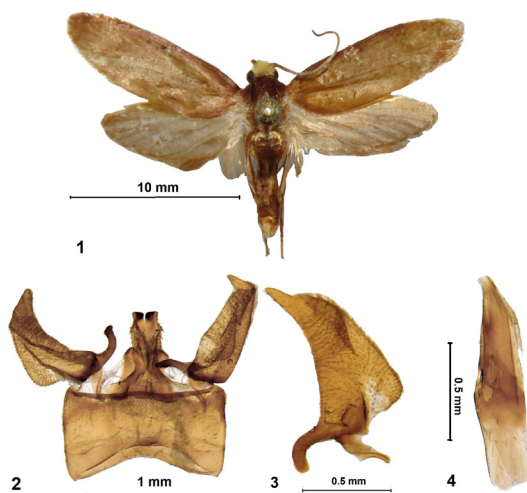
Distribution: Palearctic region, Oriental region, Afrotropical region and Australia region (Yang *et al.* 2014).

***Edosa truncatula* Yang, Wang & Li, 2014 (Figs. 1-4)**

Material examined: 2♂, 1♀, West Bengal, N. Dinajpur, Kulik WLS FRH, 25.63611N, 88.11916 E, elevation: 73 m, 15.10.2023, coll. by Kaiyum Baskh Mollah; 1♂, Bihar, Gaya Central University of South Bihar, University guest house, 24.875773 N, 84.895031 E, elevation: 25 m, 06.03.2022, coll. by Rahul Joshi & party; 1♂, Tamil Nadu, Vazhavachanur Agriculture college, 12.072333 N, 78.98416 E, 27.08. 2019, coll. by Jalil Ahmad.

Diagnosis: *E. truncatula* is closely related to *E. caerulipennis* but can be differentiated by yellowish brown forewing which is dark brown in *E. caerulipennis*. In male genitalia, the apex of the basal flangs of the valva is rounded in *E. truncatula* while it is pointed in *E. caerulipennis*.

Distribution: India (West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu) (Present study), China (Yang *et al.* 2014).



Figures 1-4. *Edosa truncatula*. 1) male, 2) male genitalia, 3) right valve, 4) aedeagus.

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