



## Review of the genus *Trichoboscis* Meyrick, with descriptions of three new species (Lepidoptera, Lecithoceridae)

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### Abstract

*Trichoboscis* Meyrick belongs to the subfamily Lecithocerinae of Lecithoceridae. It is a small, poorly known genus, comprising two known species described from India. In this study, three new species are described: *T. multispina* Park & Wang, **sp. nov.** and *T. phliuensis* Park & Wang, **sp. nov.** from Thailand, and *T. cultriformis* Park & Wang, **sp. nov.** from China. Images of adults and genitalia are provided, along with a key to all the described species in the genus.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, Lecithoceridae, *Trichoboscis*, new species, Thailand, Vietnam, China

### Introduction

*Trichoboscis* Meyrick, a little known Oriental genus of the family Lecithoceridae (Lepidoptera, Gelechioidea), was established by Meyrick (1929) as a monotypic genus based on the species *Trichoboscis pansarista* Meyrick from Sikkim in the northern part of India. At the same time, Meyrick (1929) described *Lecithocera crocosema* from the southern part of India, which was subsequently transferred to *Trichoboscis* by Gozmány (1972). Park & Wu (2009) reported *T. pansarista* from Thailand and Vietnam, but it was found that the record from Nakhon Nayok of Thailand represents a new species, *T. multispina* Park & Wang, **sp. nov.**, which is described in this study.

The genus is characterized by the male antenna with a notch at basal 1/5 length and the male with a unique shape of labial palpus: the 2nd segment thickened with a long scale-tuft dorso-apically and the 3rd segment flattened or slender, as long as the 2nd segment or shorter than the 2nd segment; the labial palpus of the female is normally slender and recurved. In both male and female, the abdominal tergites have spinous zones on their dorsal surface. The venation (Fig. 1) of both wings is similar to that of *Sarisophora* Meyrick: forewing with R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4+5</sub> stalked for a short distance, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> stalked for about half length, R<sub>5</sub> to termen, distance between M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> about twice that between M<sub>2</sub> and M<sub>3</sub>, CuA<sub>1</sub> and CuA<sub>2</sub> short-stalked; hindwing with Rs and R<sub>5</sub> stalked for half length, M<sub>2</sub> and M<sub>3</sub> coincident. Little is known about the biology of this genus so far.

### Material and methods

This study is based on the examination of specimens collected in the northern part of India and deposited in the Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India; specimens collected by Japanese microlepidopterists in 1983 and 1987 in Thailand and deposited in Osaka Prefecture University, Osaka, Japan; some others collected recently in the northern part of Vietnam by the authors and deposited in the Korea National Arboretum, Pocheon, Korea (KNA) and McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida Museum of