



## Review of the genus *Lasiochira* Meyrick, 1931 (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae)

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### Abstract

The genus *Lasiochira* Meyrick, 1931 is reviewed, based on the specimens collected from China, Korea, and Vietnam. Of the eight species involved in this study, six are described as new: *L. flavaterminata* sp. nov., *L. jianfengensis* sp. nov., *L. jiulongshana* sp. nov., *L. pallidiptera* sp. nov., *L. rosataenia* sp. nov. and *L. taiwanensis* sp. nov. Photographs of adults and genital structures as well as the wing venation are provided, along with a key to all the known species.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, Oecophoridae, *Lasiochira*, taxonomy, new species

### Introduction

*Lasiochira* Meyrick, 1931 is a small genus with two known species that are distributed in China. The type species, *L. camaropa* Meyrick, 1931, was described from Sichuan; *L. xanthacma* (Meyrick, 1938) was described from Yunnan and was also recorded to occur in Guangdong, Guizhou, Henan, and Shaanxi (Wang, 2006). Since Meyrick, no additional species have been added to this genus. We identified six new species of *Lasiochira* in this study, which were collected from China, Korea, and Vietnam.

*Lasiochira* is characterized by the forewing having a pale N-shaped pattern consisting of three joined stripes on the distal 3/5. It has the combination of the following characters: head with appressed scales, labial palpus with third segment slightly shorter than the second, antenna shorter than the forewing length and bearing pecten on scape; forewing with small tufts of erect scales,  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  stalked for about 2/3 length,  $M_1$  to  $CuA_1$  almost evenly spaced at base (Fig. 1); hindwing with anal area projected,  $R_s$  and  $M_1$  separate and parallel,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$  and  $CuA_1$  from the lower angle of the cell (Fig. 1); abdomen with five tergites densely spined in female (Fig. 2), six tergites densely spined in male (Fig. 3); male genitalia with the uncus relatively small, gnathos often hooked terminally, valva usually with dense fine hairs on distal half, sacculus with or without a terminal triangular process, aedeagus with cornuti of short stout spines or plates; female genitalia with apophyses posteriores longer than apophyses anteriores, ostium bursae situated on the anterior margin of the eighth sternite, ductus bursae rather short with sclerotization, and the corpus bursae with a triangular signum.

Little is known about the biology of *Lasiochira*.

### Material and methods

This study is based on specimens deposited in the following institutions: Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China (NKUM); Department of Life Sciences, Incheon National University, Incheon, Korea (INU); and Korea National Arboretum, Seoul, Korea (KNA). Genitalia mounting methods follow Li (2002).

**Etymology.** The epithet of this new species is from Latin *flava*-, meaning yellow, and *terminatus*, meaning terminal, referring to the yellow apex in the forewing.

***Lasiochira camaropa* Meyrick, 1931**

(Figs. 12, 18)

*Lasiochira camaropa* Meyrick, 1931: 71.

**Material examined.** 1♂, Mt. Qingcheng, Sichuan Province, 14 Aug. 1990, other data unknown (NKUM); 1♂, Dahonghai, Chongqing, 1200 m, 13 Aug. 2012, coll. Xiaofei Yang and Tengteng Liu (NKUM).

**Diagnosis.** This species is characterized by the forewing with a bright ochereous yellow spot near the base of dorsum (Fig. 12), and the valva truncate at the apex in the male genitalia (Fig. 18).

**Distribution.** China (Sichuan).

***Lasiochira xanthacma* (Meyrick, 1938)**

(Figs. 13, 19, 26)

*Allotalanta xanthacma* Meyrick, 1938: 8.

**Material examined.** Henan Province: 7♂♂, 3♀♀, Neixiang County, 1350 m, 13–15 Jul. 1998, coll. Houhun Li; 6♂♂, 12♀♀, Mt. Baiyun, Song County, 1560 m, 22–24 Jul. 2001, coll. Dandan Zhang; 17♂♂, 10♀♀, Mt. Baiyun, Song County, 1580 m, 18–24 Jul. 2002, coll. Xinpu Wang; Shaanxi Province: 4♂♂, Feng County, 9–14 Jul. 1998, coll. Houhun Li; 1♂, Ankang City, 800 m, 4 Jul. 2003, coll. Haili Yu; Guizhou Province: 1♂, Mt. Fanjing, 1300 m, 3 Aug. 2001, coll. Houhun Li and Xinpu Wang; Guangdong Province: 2♀♀, Mt. Dadong, Lianzhou City, 650 m, 22, 24 Jun. 2004, coll. Dandan Zhang; Shanxi Province: 9♀♀, 1♂, Dahelinchang, 1340 m, 12–14 Jul. 2012, coll. Qiang Gao and Na Chen; 1♀, 3♂♂, Xiachuangdongxia, 1620 m, 18 Jul. 2012, coll. Qiang Gao and Na Chen; 1♀, 1♂, Xiachuanxixia, 1500 m, 16 Jul. 2012, coll. Qiang Gao and Na Chen; 1♀, Xiachuanbaohuzhan, 1600 m, 19 Jul. 2012, coll. Qiang Gao and Na Chen. (All deposited in NKUM).

**Diagnosis.** This species can be distinguished from its congeners by the sacculus without a distal process (Fig. 19). It is more similar to *L. pallidiptera* sp. nov. superficially (Fig. 13), but can be separated by the ovate ostium bursae open anteriorly (Fig. 26), whereas it is closed in the latter species.

**Distribution.** China (Guangdong, Guizhou, Henan, Shaanxi, Yunnan).

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