



A new species of *Caissa* Hering, 1931 (Lepidoptera, Limacodidae) from China

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The genus *Caissa* Hering, 1931 includes medium-sized limacodids with forewing lengths of 10–15 mm in males and 13–15 mm in females. Members of this genus can be clearly determined by differences in wing pattern. *Caissa* have antemedial, postmedial and subterminal fasciae characteristic of an *Apoda* forewing pattern but there are significant deviations (Wu & Fang 2008; Solovyev & Witt 2009). Based on forewing pattern and male genitalia, three groups of species were previously distinguished within the genus (Solovyev & Witt 2009). The hindwings always have a dark brown, sometimes slightly fuzzy, spot near the tornus; this spot is more compact in *Caissa* than in other limacodids. The genus ranges across Southeast Asia, India, Nepal, Myanmar, China, Thailand and Vietnam. Irene and Alessandro Floriani collected a series of a new *Caissa* species while blacklighting in the Sichuan Province of China during the summers of 2009 and 2011. With the new species described herein *Caissa* now includes eleven species: *C. caissa* Hering, 1931, *C. fasciatum* (Hampson, 1893), *C. gambita* Hering, 1931, *C. longisaccula* Wu & Fang, 2008, *C. aurea* Solovyev & Witt, 2009, *C. medialis* Yoshimoto, 1994, *C. caii* Wu & Fang, 2008, *C. bezverkhovi* Solovyev & Witt, 2009, *C. parenti* Orhant, 2000, *C. staurogatha* Wu, 2011, and *C. kangdinga* **sp. nov.** The systematic position of *C. staurogatha* Wu, 2011 is not evident and needs special investigation (perhaps it should be placed in the genus *Microleon* Butler, 1885).

Caissa kangdinga Solovyev & Saldaitis, **sp. nov.**

(Figs 1, 2, 4, 6)

Type material. **Holotype:** male (Fig. 1), China, W. Sichuan, road Ya'an / Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt., 2100 m, 29°51'N, 102°18'E, 12.vii.2009, I. & A. Floriani leg., in Museum Witt, Munich, Germany / Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany (MWM/ZSM), slide No. 21927 MWM. **Paratypes:** 1 male (ID number in BOLD: LIMBC389-11) and 1 female (Fig. 2), as holotype, in MWM/ZSM, slides No. CAS-10-03 (male) and CAS-10-04 (female); 1 male, China, W. Sichuan, road Yaan / Kangding, Erlang Shan Mt, H-2200 m, 02.viii.2011 N29°87.340', E102°30.970', A. Floriani leg., slide No. LIMAC-12-07; 1 male, China, N. Sichuan, near Jiuzhaigou, 2100 m, 24. vii. 2011, N33°18.955', E103°55.531', Floriani leg., slide No. LIMAC-12-08; 1 male and 1 female, China, W. Sichuan, road Dawe/Lushan, Xiling Xue Shan Mt., 2800 m, 21. vii. 2011, N30°51.569', E102°46.274', Floriani leg., in the collection of A. Floriani (Milan, Italy).

Diagnosis. *Caissa kangdinga* **sp. nov.** is related to *C. medialis* Yoshimoto, 1994, *C. parenti* Orhant, 2000 and *C. caii* Wu & Fang, 2008 as part of the “third group” within *Caissa* Hering, 1931 (see Solovyev & Witt 2009). Externally *C. kangdinga* **sp. nov.** is distinguished from these others by its obscure coloration and dark brown forewings bearing white streaks. The male genitalia of the new species differ from those of *C. medialis* and *C. parenti* by the presence of an apical rather than a subapical spur on the uncus; anellus without sclerotized horns or large spurs, but slightly spinulate; saccular processes developed two-thirds from the base of the valva, not in the basal third like in *C. medialis* and *C. parenti*; juxta with asymmetric processes bearing apical spurs (the juxta is smaller and symmetric in *C. medialis* and *C. parenti*); gnathos absent in new species. The male genitalia of the new species is extremely similar to those of *C. caii* (Fig. 5) with exception of the gnathos, which is not developed in *C. kangdinga* **sp. nov.** The female is known just for one species among the mentioned above, *C. parenti* Orhant, 2000. The female genitalia of the new species differ from those of *C. parenti* Orhant, 2000 by absence of antevaginal and postvaginal sclerotized vaginal plates, not spiraled ductus bursae (spiraled in *C. parenti*), and absence of signa in corpus bursae (large rounded area of stellate signa is developed in *C. parenti*).