



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4013.1.12>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:2D072F43-4A4B-4B3A-A7DA-A91E549787F2>

A new species of *Camellocossus* Yakovlev, 2011 (Lepidoptera: Cossidae) from Southern Oman

ROMAN V. YAKOVLEV^{1,2,4}, AIDAS SALDAITIS³, JOLANTA RIMSAITE³ & POVILAS IVINSKIS³

¹Altai State University (South Siberian Botanical Garden), pr. Lenin 61, Barnaul, 656049, Russia

²Tomsk State University, Laboratory of Biodiversity and Ecology, Lenin pr. 36, 634050 Tomsk, Russia E-mail: yakovlev_asu@mail.ru

³Nature Research Centre, Akademijos str. 2, LT-08412 Vilnius-21, Lithuania

⁴Corresponding author

The genus *Camellocossus* Yakovlev, 2011 (Lepidoptera: Cossidae) was established for *Cossus abyssinica* (Hampson 1910) by Yakovlev (2011). *Camellocossus* is close to *Mahomedella* Yakovlev, 2011 (type species—*Catopta rungsi* (Daniel & Witt 1974), distributed in Western part of Sahara) but differs from it by having the following characters: 1) male antennae have much shorter rami 2) a straight phallus, 3) juxta with acute-angled upwardly divergent lateral processes. Currently, three species are included in the genus *Camellocossus* (Yakovlev 2011): *C. abyssinica* (Hampson, 1910), *C. henleyi* (Warren & Rothschild 1905) and *C. osmanya* Yakovlev (2011). Members of the genus are spread throughout Northern Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen). The host plants – *Vachellia nilotica* and *V. tortilis* var. *raddiana* (de Joannis 1909; Rungs 1972) are known for *C. henleyi*. During a study of Arabian Lepidoptera by Jurgen Krüger and Aidas Saldaitis a new species of the genus *Camellocossus* was discovered and is described below. All specimens were collected using light traps. The genitalia slides were examined with the use of a Zeiss Stemi 2000 C microscope and the images were taken with an Olympus XC 50 camera.

Institutional acronyms used are as follows: BMNH = British Museum of Natural History (London, England); MWM/ZSM = Entomological Museum of Thomas J. Witt/Zoologische Staatssammlung (Munich, Germany).

Camellocossus sindbad Yakovlev & Saldaitis, sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 5, 6a, 6b)

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (Fig. 1), S. Oman, W. from Salalah, 20 km W. from Al Mughsayl, slopes to Arabian Sea (Camels), 8–24.vii.2007, leg. Krüger & Saldaitis, in (MWM/ZSM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, S. Oman, Dhofar, 20 km SW. from Al Maghsayl, 640 m, 23–29.ix.2006, leg. Krüger & Saldaitis; 7 males, S. Oman, W. from Salalah, h–70 m, Al Mughsayl riv. valley, 8–24.vii.2007, leg. Krüger & Saldaitis; 2 males, Oman, Dhofar prov., Jebel Samhan Mts., 900–1100 m, Tawi Attair region, 3–9.ix.2007, leg. S. Jakl, in (MWM/ZSM).

Diagnosis. The new species is related to other known *Camellocossus* but can be separated from them by several characters. *Camellocossus* can be divided into two groups based on wing shape: *C. abyssinica* (Fig. 3) and *C. henleyi* (Fig. 4) are broad-winged while *C. osmanya* (Fig. 2) and *C. sindbad* sp. n. (Fig. 1) are narrow-winged. *C. sindbad* is the only known *Camellocossus* species with gray wings. Lines forming the wing pattern of *C. abyssinica* are very narrow and the wing pattern is indistinct. The forewing patterns of *C. osmanya*, *C. henleyi* and *C. sindbad* are similar. *C. sindbad* has somewhat more elongated grayish, apically pointed forewings and grayish conspicuously black hindwings as compared with *C. henleyi*. The genitalia of *C. henleyi* are unknown. The uncus of *C. abyssinica* (Fig. 8) and *C. osmanya* (Fig. 7) is rounded, and the process of transtilla is comparatively short and strongly curved. The process of transtilla of *C. abyssinica* is shorter than half the length of the valva, while in *C. osmanya* it is visibly longer than half the valva. The pointed uncus is characteristic for *C. sindbad* (Fig. 6a). The process of transtilla is 4/5 the length of the valva, the slightly curved distally constricted phallus (Fig. 6b) and sequentially narrowed in last third with a bottle-like constriction in apical third looks like fifth.

The *C. henleyi* type locality is Nakheila, (Sudan), while *C. sindbad* is presently known only from Dhofar (South Oman). The known distribution of these allopatric species may aid in identification, with reservation due to the fragmentary knowledge on the species distribution.