



ISSN 0974-7907 (Online)
ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

OPEN ACCESS



A NEW RANGE RECORD OF NOCTUID MOTH *OWADAGLAEA ELONGATA* (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE: XYLENINAE) FROM INDIA

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Knowledge on the Noctuidae fauna of Himalayan and some adjacent territories has been considerably increased from the early 1900s (Benedek et al. 2005). Most of the Xyleninae and Orthosiini fauna of the Himalayan region was explored and published by M. Hreblay & Laszlo Ronkay (Bálint & Katona 2013), Owada (1993), Ronkay & Ronkay (2001), Benedek et al. (2005), Ronkay et al. (2010), Benedek et al. (2012a,b), Benedek et al. (2013), Saldaitis et al. (2014), and Benedek & Saldaitis (2014). The Indian part of the Himalaya, however, was least explored for Noctuidae in recent years except for the inclusion of a few described species in major taxonomic revisions. In the present study under ICAR-Network Project on Insect Biosystematics a few explorations were undertaken in parts of Sikkim and we report here new range records of the Winter Moth *Owadaglaea elongata* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998.

The genus *Owadaglaea* was first established by Hacker & Ronkay (1996) with type species *Owadaglaea chloromixta* from India, Himachal Pradesh. Hreblay & Ronkay (1998) provided the detailed characterizations and distribution patterns by describing seven new species and discussed relationships within four species groups. Further, Ronkay & Ronkay (2000) reduced those four groups to the *lucida*, *chloromixta* and *barna* species-groups. Recently, Benedek et al. (2012b) described four new species from Himalayan region and provided a revised checklist of the genus

with the taxonomic placement of the new species. Hreblay & Ronkay (1999) described two subspecies, viz., *Owadaglaea elongata* ssp. *siamica* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999 and *O. e.* ssp. *annamica* Hreblay & Ronkay, 1999 from Thailand and Vietnam, respectively.

The specimens included in the study were collected from parts of Sikkim, India, using ultraviolet light traps. The voucher material is deposited at the National Pusa Collection, Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, India (NPC). Nomenclature, male and female genitalia studies were carried out as described by Ronkay & Ronkay (2000) and Ronkay et al. (2010). The abdomen was treated in 10% KOH for 10 to 20 min at 90°C using a Dry Block Heizgerät 2800. Subsequently, genitalia were cleaned and stored in glycerol. For photographs, genitalia were placed on a slide in glycerol with a cover slip. Photographs were taken with a Leica DFC425C digital camera mounted on a Leica M205FA stereozoom microscope with automontage.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.11609/jott.3401.10.6.11812-11814> | ZooBank: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:BB505BF1-6571-47C5-A026-27A71941AA7A

Editor: Anonymity requested.

Date of publication: 26 May 2018 (online & print)

Manuscript details: Ms # 3401 | Received 09 March 2017 | Final received 02 May 2018 | Finally accepted 07 May 2018

Citation: Shashank, R.P. & B. Benedek (2018). A new range record of noctuid moth *Owadaglaea elongata* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Xyleninae) from India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 10(6): 11812–11814; <http://doi.org/10.11609/jott.3401.10.6.11812-11814>

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Funding: ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgements: The authors are grateful to Dr. László Ronkay, Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, H-1431 Hungary for his consistent guidance in Noctuidae work. This present study was supported by the ICAR- Network Project on Insect Biosystematics. We thank ICAR-Research Complex For NEH Region, Sikkim for stay and Forest Environment and Wildlife Management Department, Sikkim for essential arrangements. All type photographs are provided from the Heterocera Ltd Database. The holotype of *O. elongata annamica* is deposited in the NHM Budapest, the other specimens in the collection of Gábor Ronkay (Heterocera Ltd collection).

