A new record of *Tinissa leguminella* Yang & Li (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) from Japan

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**Abstract** *Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012 is newly recorded from Japan (Yaku-shima, Kagoshima Prefecture). The adult specimen and male genitalia of this species are illustrated with photographs.

**Key words** Male genitalia, Scardiinae, wing markings, Yaku-shima.

**Introduction**

The genus *Tinissa* (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) was established by Walker (1864) with *T. torvella* Walker, 1864 as the type species. Up to now, 41 *Tinissa* species have been described globally (Robinson, 1976; Yang and Li, 2012). Recently, Entani and Sakai (2013) newly recorded *T. indica* Robinson, 1976 from Ishigaki-jima, Yaeyama Islands, Okinawa Pref., Japan.

During examination of specimens of the family Tineidae in Osaka Prefecture University, I found a male specimen of *Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012, which was collected in 1993 by Dr T. Saito in Yaku-shima, Osumi Islands, Kagoshima Pref., Japan. This species was hitherto known only from Yunnan Province, China (Yang and Li, 2012). This is the first record of this species from Japan.

In this study, the adult specimen and male genitalia are illustrated with photographs, and I propose ‘Kuriiro-hirozukoga’ as a new Japanese name.

**Material and methods**

The adult specimen is preserved in the Osaka Prefecture University (OPU).

For preparation of the male genitalia, the abdomen was removed and boiled for about 5 minutes in 10% aqueous KOH.

**Description**

*Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012 (Figs 1, 2)  

[Japanese name: Kuriiro-hirozukoga]

*Tinissa leguminella* Yang and Li, 2012: 16. figs 12, 17  

[Type locality: Yunnan, China]

**Diagnosis.** The wing markings of this species resemble those of *T. indica*. In the male genitalia, this species can be discriminated from *T. indica* as follows; compared with *T. indica* the uncus is about twice as long, the vinculum is about four times wider, the juxta is about 1/2 as long, the valval apodeme is about twice as long and the carina of the aedeagus is about 1/3 of the length. Differences in the genital morphology between the two species are given in Yang and Li (2012).


**Adult** (Fig. 1). Male. Forewing length: 9.0 mm.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 2). See Yang and Li (2012).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan) and Japan (Yaku-shima, Kagoshima Pref.) (New to Japan)

**Host.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** The female of this species is unknown. The biology of almost all species of the genus is unknown, except for the south Asian species, *T. torvella* Walker, 1864, which was recorded from fungus on bamboo (Robinson, 1976). In the forewing venation, R4 and R5 are fused at 1/3 from the discoidal cell in the genus (Robinson, 1976; Yang and Li, 2012).

**A check list of the Japanese species of the genus Tinissa**
**Record of Tinissa leguminella**


**References**


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**Fig. 2. Male genitalia of T. leguminella.**


**Tinissa indicat** Robinson, 1976

Distribution: China (Hainan, Yunnan, Taiwan); India; Sikkim, Bhutan; Japan (Okinawa Prefecture).

Host: unknown.

**Tinissa leguminella** Yang and Li, 2012

Distribution: China (Yunnan); Japan (Kagoshima Prefecture).

Host: unknown.

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**References**

寄主：不明。

分布：日本（屋久島、鹿児島県）；中国（雲南省）。

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