Rambuasalama augustasi gen. nov. et spec. nov. of Cossidae from Madagascar
(Lepidoptera, Cossidae)
by
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received 2.VIII.2008

Abstract: This paper includes the description and diagnosis of Rambuasalama gen. nov. (type species: Rambuasalama augustasi spec. nov.) from Central Madagascar (type locality: Ranofamana, 40 km NE of Fianarantsoa).

The Cossidae species have not been well investigated in Madagascar. Only two genera of the subfamily are known: Hirtocossus Schoorl, 1990 [type species: Cossus cirrilator Le Cerf, 1919 (col. pl. 26: 5), includes 2 species] and Planctogystia Schoorl, 1990 (type species: Cossus breviculus Mabille, 1879 (col. pl. 26: 6), includes 5-7 species) (Schoorl., 1990). Both genera are endemic on the island.
The cf, which cannot be attributed to any known genus of Cossinae on Madagascar or in the territories of continental Africa, was found in the material recently collected by S. Murzin (Moscow). The holotype is deposited in the Thomas Witt Museum (München, Germany) (MWM).

Rambuasalama gen. nov.
Type species: Rambuasalama augustasi spec. nov. (col. pl. 26: 7, figs: 1–2).
Description: A medium-sized butterfly. Antennae short (their length is 1/3 of the length of the forewing) and bipectinate. Abdomen and thorax densely covered by dark scales. Abdomen long, relatively slender. Forewing long, narrow, and lanceolate. Hindwing with a well developed anal angle. Wings dark, the colour pattern plain.
The genitalia (fig. 1) is typical for the subfamily. Uncus short, narrow, with a pointed apex. The tegumen is noticeably larger than the uncus. Gnathos arms are of medium width, of fused form, with a relatively large gnathos covered by small spines. Valvae broad and long (a quarter of the whole valva’s length) with a rounded apex, their distal ends membranous. The costal margin of each valva bears a relatively small crest with a complex shape and a serrated margin. Arms of transtilla long, thin and hook-shaped. Juxta relatively small with two long thick lateral processes. Saccus relatively small and semicircular. The vesica opening occupies a dorso-apical position and comprises about half of the length of the aedeagus; cornutus absent.

Diagnosis: The new genus differs from all other representatives of the Madagascan Cossidae by the long and narrow forewing, and the well developed anal angle at the hindwing, which even recalls Sphingidae in some aspects. The genitalia are characterized by the unusual shape of the uncus, which is very short, it being much narrower than the tegumen.
Etymology. New genus is named after Prince Rambuasalama, who ruled Madagascar during the 18th century.
Rambuasalama augustasi spec. nov.

Material: Holotype ♂, Madagaskar, Ranofamana, 40 km NE Fianarantsoa, 900 m, 30.12.-

Description: Holotype forewing length 21 mm, wings average 44 mm. Hindwing length 11 mm.
Abdomen and thorax densely covered by dark scales. Tegulae greyish. Forewing blackish, only
the cubital area being noticeably slightly paler, with a net-like pattern at the hind angle. Hindwing
short, blackish, with well developed anal angle.
Genitalia as described above.
♀: Unknown.

Etymology: The new genus is named after Augustas, the son of the second author of the present
paper.

Acknowledgements: We are much indebted to Mr. Sergey Murzin (Moscow) for the interesting
material. Many thanks are also due to Mr. Thomas Witt (München) for access to his great
collection and library.

References

Schoorl, J. W., (1990): A phylogenetic study on Cossidae (Lepidoptera: Ditrysia) based on

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1: Genitalia of holotype of *Rambuasalama augustasi* gen. nov. et spec. nov.

2: Type locality of *Rambuasalama augustasi* gen. nov. et spec. nov.