



Two new species of an Indian endemic genus *Krishnacapritermes* Chhotani (Isoptera: Termitidae) from the Kerala part of the Western Ghats, India

Poovoli Amina^a, Keloth Rajmohana^b, K. P. Dinesh^c, Gopalan Asha^d, Palatty Allesh Sinu^d and Jobin Mathew^e

^aZoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre (Recognised Research Centre of Calicut University), Calicut, India; ^bIsoptera Section, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India; ^cZoological Survey of India (ZSI), Western Regional Centre (WRC), Pune, India; ^dDepartment of Animal Science, Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, India; ^eDepartment of Zoology, CMS College, Kottayam, India

ABSTRACT

Krishnacapritermes Chhotani (Isoptera: Termitidae) is one of the endemic termite genera from the Western Ghats of India. Under the genus, only two species *Krishnacapritermes maitii* Chhotani and *Krishnacapritermes thakuri* Chhotani were known earlier. The present study describes two new species, *Krishnacapritermes dineshan* Amina and Rajmohana **sp. nov.** and *Krishnacapritermes manikandan* Amina and Rajmohana **sp. nov.** from the higher elevation hill ranges of Western Ghats part of Kerala. DNA barcodes based on cytochrome oxidase I genes were generated for *K. thakuri* and *K. dineshan* from multiple locations and tested for phylogenetic relationships. The paper provides a dichotomous key for the four species of *Krishnacapritermes* and a species distribution map, along with data on the extension of distribution range for *K. maitii* and *K. thakuri*. Comments on intracolony variability of the hyaline lateral points or processes of the labrum in soldier caste are included. *Pericapritermes travancorensis* Mathew and Ipe **syn. nov.** is treated as a junior synonym of *K. thakuri*.

<http://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E2F050B5-2F85-415A-A446-4DC7FCDA1068>

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 6 April 2019
Accepted 17 October 2019

KEYWORDS

Endemic; *Krishnacapritermes*; barcode; dichotomous key; Western Ghats

Introduction

Termites are one of the most ecologically and economically important insect group (Wood and Sands 1978; Krishna et al. 2013). Small- to medium-sized, and ranging from 3 to 20 mm in body length, they are much familiar to common man due to their abundance, social organisation, caste system and division of labour, super architectural ability, a cryptic mode of life, depends on symbiotic microbiota and above all, their pest status (Krishna et al. 2013).

CONTACT Poovoli Amina  mohana.skumar@gmail.com

© 2019 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group