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Plume moths of Siberia and the Russian Far East

(Lepidoptera, Pterophoridae)

by

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Summary: The study of rich material of Pterophoridae from Siberia and the Russian Far East revealed 96 species to inhabit these regions. 24 of them are reported for the first time from Asian Russia and 11 species and 2 genera (*Sibiretta* gen. nov. and *Septuaginta* gen. nov.) are described as new. Furthermore the genus *Snellenia* gen. nov. is described and isolated from the genus *Stenoptilia*, and previously unknown females are described for three species.

Резюме: Изучение богатого материала по Pterophoridae Сибири и Дальнего Востока России выявило, что на этой территории встречаются 96 видов, 24 из которых приводятся для Азиатской России впервые. 11 видов и 2 рода (*Sibiretta* и *Septuaginta*) описываются как новые, кроме того, из рода *Stenoptilia* выделен род *Snellenia*, а для трех видов описываются ранее неизвестные самки.

This paper summarises an extensive study of rich material of Pterophoridae from Siberia and the Russian Far East, which is referenced below in detail. As a result of this study 96 species were recorded in Asian Russia, 24 of which for the first time, and numerous novel data on species distribution were obtained. Eleven new species and two new genera were established and a new genus *Snellenia* was isolated from the genus *Stenoptilia* Hübner. Besides, the females are described for three species known formerly only by males and for some cases new synonymy is given. For new and little-known species drawings of imagines and genitalia are given.

While preparing the paper I used a number of literature sources, which are referenced in the text, except for the works by Matsumura (1931), Buszko (1979), and Inoue et al. (1982).

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on abbreviated ZIN) for permanent consulting and offering the examination of the collection of Pterophoridae preserved in the Zoological Institute, N. A. AZAROVA and V. A. KIRPICHNIKOVA for the permission to work with the collection of the Institute of Biology and Pedology of the Far East Division of the Russ. Acad. Sci., Vladivostok; to V. V. DUBATOLOV for the help in the work with the materials of the Zoological Museum of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (the former Biological Institute) of the Siberian Division of the Russ. Acad. Sci. (further on abbreviated ISEA), to V. V. IVONIN for imago drawings, and to O. E. KOSTERIN for critically reading the manuscript and translating the paper into English.

Subfamilia Agdistinae

Agdistis adactyla HÜBNER, [1819]
(Samml. Eur. Schmett. Alucit., t. 7. f. 32–34) (= *hubneri* CURTIS, 1834, *hubneri* ZELLER, 1841).

Material
The Kurgan region [Курганская обл.]: the Ket' district [Кетский р-н], the village Uval [с. Увал], 4.–25.VII.1989 – 6 specimens (UTKIN leg). The Novosibirsk region [Новосибирская обл.]: the surroundings of "Obges" [Обгэс] (the settlement at the Ob' power station), 3.VII. 1981 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Karasuk district [Карасукский р-н], the village Troitskoe [с. Троицкое], 1.–14.VII.1981 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg). Altaiskiy Kray [Алтайский Край] (i. e. the Altai region): Barnaul [г. Барнаул], 19.VI.1981 – 1 ♂ (PERUNOV leg.); the village Soldatovo [с. Солдатово], 28.VI.–19.VII.1990 – 4 specimens (VASILENKO leg). Khakassia [Хакассия] (a part of the southern Krasnoyarskiy Kray [Красноярский Край], i. e. the Krasnoyarsk region): the village Berezovka [с. Березовка], 2. and 5.VII.1986 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Buryatia [Бурятия]: the Selenginskiy district [Селенгинский р-н], the settlement Taezhnyy [п. Таежный], 25. and 30.VII.1984 – 2 specimens; the village Kalenovo [с. Каленово], 18.–22.VII.1985 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the city Ulan-Ude [г. Улан-Удэ], 24.VII.1952 – 1 ♀; the town Selenginsk [г. Селенгинск], 17.VII.1956 – 1 ♂ (collector unknown); the village Gashey [с. Гашей], 29.VII.1993 – 2 ♀♀ (ZAKHAROV leg.). Tuva [Тува]: the surroundings of the city Kyzyl [г. Кызыл], 22.VII.1988 – 1 specimen (ZINCHENKO leg.). The Chita region [Читинская обл.]: the village Kyra [с. Кыра], 3.VII.1991 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). Yakutia [Якутия]: the environs of Yakutsk [г. Якутск], 8.–19.VII.1986 – 4 specimens (RASTORGUEV leg.). The Amur region [Амурская обл.]: the city Blagoveshchensk [г. Благовещенск], 5.VII.1994 – 1 ♂ (STRELTSOV leg.). Primorskiy Kray [Приморский Край] or Primorye [Приморье]: the village Kamenushka [с. Каменушка], 17.VII.1991 – 1 specimen (KOLOSOV leg.); the village Barabash-Levada [с. Барабаш-Левада], 2.VIII.1989 – 1 ♂ (BELYAEV leg.).

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, entire Siberia, southern Far East, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran.

Biology
The larvae live on *Artemisia* and *Chenopodium* (ZAGULAJEV, 1986).

Agdistis intermedia CARADJA, 1920
(Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **34**: 88) (= *hungarica* AMSEL, 1955).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' district, the village Uval, 22.VII.1989 – 1 specimen (UTKIN leg). The Novosibirsk region: the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 10.–23.VIII.1981 – 6 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg); 24.VIII.1988 – 1 ♀; 19.VII.1992 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 9.VI.1990 – 2 specimens (ZAKHAROV, PANSHEVA leg.); the Dovol'nenskiy district, the margin of the Inderskiy Ryam raised bog, 13.VIII.1992 (BARKALOV leg.); the Chistozernyy district [Чистозерный р-н], 16 km SW of the village Novokrasnoe [с. Новокрасное], 23.VI.1994 – 2 ♂♂; the same district, the bank of Lake Teniz, 24.VI.1994 – 1 ♂; the Chistozernyy district, 18 km WSW of the village Tsvetnopolye [с. Цветнополье], Lake Gor'koe [оз. Горькое], 26.VI.1994 – 1 specimen (KOSTERIN leg.).

Range
Europe, Central Asia, West Kazakhstan, southern West Siberia.

Biology
The larvae live on *Limonium* (ZAGULAJEV, 1986).

Agdistis kulunda USTJUZHANIN, 1991
(Vestnik Zoologii [Вестник Зоологии] **4**: 85–86).

Material
The Novosibirsk region: the village Troitskoe, 13.VI.1982 – 1 ♂ (BARKALOV leg.); 22.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (NOGIN leg.); 7.–9.VI.1990 – 13 specimens of both sexes (USTJUZHANIN, ZAKHAROV leg.); the village Kukarka, 17.VIII.1990, 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
Only above listed records are known.

Subfamilia Platyptilinae

Platyptilia (Gillmeria) pallidactyla HAWORTH, 1811
(Lep. Brit. **3**: 478) (= *marginidactylus* FITCH, 1854; *nebulaedactylus* FITCH, 1854; *bertrami* RÖSSLER, 1864; *bischoffii* ZELLER, 1867; *chapmani* TUTT, 1896; = *sachalinensis* MATSUMURA, 1911 **syn. nov.**).

Material
Several hundred specimens originating from all over Siberia and the southern Far East.

This is quite a variable species, exhibiting a number of colouration varieties, and ranges all over the Holarctic. The comparison of specimens originating from Sakhalin [Сахалин], the Kurile Islands [Курильские о-ва] and Primorye with typical *P. (G.) pallidactyla* Hw. from Europe revealed their conspecificity.

Range
Europe, entire Siberia, Russian Far East (Priamurie [Приамурье] (i. e. Amurland), Primorye, Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands), China, Japan, North America.

Biology
The larvae live on various Compositae (HANNEMANN, 1977). The moths occur mostly in the forest and forest-steppe zones.

Platyptilia (Gillmeria) kerzhneri ZAGULAJEV, 1972
(Nasekomye Mongolii **1**:688–690, fig. 1).

Material
the Kurgan region [Курганская обл.]: the village Temlyakovo [c. Темляково], 26.VII.1988 – 1 ♂; 16.VIII.1988 – 1 ♀ (VASILENKO leg.). Tuva: the Tandinskiy district [Тандинский р-н], the village Durgen [c. Дурген], 14.VII.–8.VIII.1986 – 5 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). South Primorye: the station Primorskaya [ст. Приморская], 22.VII.1975 – 1 ♂; the Kedrovaya Pad' nature reserve [заповедник Кедровая Падь], 7.IX.1975 – 1 ♂ (collector unknown).

Female genitalia (plate 1, fig. 1) (described here for the first time)
Papillae anales slightly elongate, a bit longer than signum; apophyses posteriores much inflated apically; apophyses anteriores cranked; antrum short, almost three times shorter than ductus bursae, cup-shaped and wide; ductus bursae weakly sclerotized, somewhat longer than bursa copulatrix; signa arched with ends pointed.

Systematic notes
In the female genitalia with very inflated apophyses posteriores *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) kershneri* resembles *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) stenoptiloides* FIL. but differs from this close allied species by less elongate papillae anales and a short and wide cup-shaped antrum, while in *P. stenoptiloides* the antrum is long (half as short as the ductus), narrow and tube-shaped. *P. kerzhneri* differs well from other representatives of the subgenus *Gillmeria* TUTT by such colouration features as a well expressed costal triangle on the forewings and a distinct light marginal band going over both lobes.

Range
European Russia (south-eastern part), Central Asia, Siberia, Russian Far East (South Primorye), Mongolia.

Holotype ♂: Primorye, the Khasan district [Хасанский р-н.], 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka [п. Занадворовка], 11.VIII.1984 (SINEV leg.). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ – the same locality, 7 VIII.1984 (SINEV leg.).
The holotype is kept in ZIN; the paratypes in ISEA.
The species is named by the name of one of the greatest asteroids, Vesta.

Imago (plate 1, figs. 2a, b)
Frons with conical tuft of pale hairs as long as eye diameter. Labial palpi yellowish-brown, long and straight, pointed apically, twice as long as eye diameter. Antennae with brown and white scales on alternating rings. Thorax and teguli yellowish-brown. Legs yellowish with brown scales sprinkled at spur bases; femora substantially darker. Wingspan 25 mm in male, 32 mm in female. Forewing brown, with darker costal margin and triangular costal spot before cleft. First and second lobes with narrow light-yellow streak parallel to fore edge, on fore lobe there is an oval yellow spot behind it. At the middle of costal margin there is a small brownish spot, more conspicuous in male. Inner margin of forewing with light-grey fringe with two darker sectors. Hindwing evenly brown; fringe of third lobe at the middle with distinct spot of dark scales.

Male genitalia (plate 1, figs. 2c, d)
Valvae symmetrical, of the same width all along their length; uncus long, pointed apically; arms of anellus short, wide, tapering to apex, without projections; saccus with a shallow vedge-shaped incision on inner margin, its outer margin even; aedeagus bent at the middle at right angle; its ventral processus originates just proximally of the middle.

Female genitalia (plate 1, fig. 2e)
Papillae anales elongate, of the same length as signa; apohyses posteriores thin all along; apophyses anteriores cranked, proximally of the lobes of lamella postvaginalis very wide, only half as narrow as the antrum (in its upper part), apically inflated and skew; ductus bursae slightly crimped before entering antrum, the rest of it membraneous; bursa copulatrix slightly oblong, with two signa pointed apically.

Systematic notes
By general appearance and large size this species to some extent resembles *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) kerzhneri* but differs from it by the presence of an elongate yellow spot on the first lobe of the forewing and a distinct light marginal band going over both lobes. By genitalia structure, namely, by an even width of the valva, a long and pointed uncus and short and wide arms of the anellus, it is similar to *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) stenoptiloides* FIL., but differs from the latter by the aedeagus not pointed apically and the ventral processus placed proximally of its middle, not distally as in *P. stenoptyloides*. The female genitalia of *P. vesta* resembles those of *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) ochrodactyla* D. & S. by the apophyses anteriores, which are very wide proximally of the lobes of the lamella postvaginalis, but differs from them by inflated apices of the apophyses posteriores and a longer antrum. By narrow apophyses posteriores, not inflated apically, the new species resembles *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) miantodactyla* Z., but differs from it by a shorter antrum and bent apophyses anteriores, apically inflated and skew.

Range
South Primorye.

Platyptilia (Gillmeria) ochrodactyla [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 145) (= *ochrodactyla* HÜBNER, 1813; *dichrodactylus* MÜHLIG, 1863; *borgmanni* RÖSSLER, 1880; *bosniaca* REBEL, 1904).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' district, the village Uval, 12.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg). The Novosibirsk region: Akademgorodok [Академгородок] (Academy Town), 13.VII.1992 – 1 specimen (ZINCHENKO leg.). Gornaya Shoria [Горная Шория] (i. e. the southern part of the Kemerovo region [Кемеровская обл.]): the station Osman [ст. Осман], 2.–14.VII.1992 – 6 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, IVONIN, ZAKHAROV, MIROSHNIKOV leg.).
The species is firstly recorded for the fauna of Siberia.

Range
Europe, southern West Siberia.

Biology
The larvae live on *Tanacetum vulgare* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Platyptilia (Gillmeria) stenoptiloides FILIPJEV, 1927
(Microheterocera Minusinskogo Kraya. App. II [Microheterocera ьинусинского Края, Доп. II], p. 8, 19–20) (= *scutata* YANO, 1961; *metricoterma* f. *costaneodactyla* CARADJA, 1939).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Kipel' [c. Кипель], 22.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg). The Novosibirsk region: the El'tsovka rivulet [p. Ельцовка], 19.VII.1970 – 1 specimen (collector unknown); the station Shelkovichikha [ст. Шелковичиха], 4.VII.1981 – 1 ♂ (IVONIN leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: the village Soldatovo, 26.–27.VI.1990 1 specimen (VASILENKO leg.). The Altai Mountains [яорный Алтай]: the village Erlagol [Эрлагол], 20.VIII.1974 – 1 ♀ (ZOLOTARENKO leg.); the village Onguday [c. Онгудай], 14.VII.1908 – 1 ♀ (YAKOBSON leg.); Central Altai, 7 km west of the village Katanda [c. Катанда], 27.VII.1983 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Irkutsk region [Иркутская обл.]: the settlement Listvyanka [пос. Листвянка], 5.VI.1988 – 1 ♂ (IVONIN leg.); 40 km NE of Irkutsk, the right bank of the Kuda river [p. Куда], 1.VII.1984 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.). Buryatia: the settlement Taezhnyy, 21., 28.–30.VII.1984 – 5 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Chita region: the Sokhondindkiy nature reserve [Сохондинский заповедник], 22.VIII.1991 – 1 ♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.); the Agutsa river [p. Агуца], 24.VI.1991 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV, ZINCHENKO leg.); the settlement Kyra, 11.VIII.1991 – ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 23 km north of Kyra, 23.VII.–9.VIII.1994 – 20 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 18 km south of the town Baleya [г. Балея], the village Sarranoe [c. Саранное], 9.VII.1993 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Amur region: the town Zeya [Зея], 28.VII.1985 – 1 ♀ (IVONIN leg.). Primorye: the Lyanchikhe river [o. Лянчихэ], 6.VII.1958 – 1 ♂ (collector unknown); the Kedrovaya Pad' nature reserve, 17.VII.1974 – 1 specimen (ERMOLAEV leg.); the village Ryazanovka [c. Рязановка], 21.–24.

VII.1989 – 2 ♂♂ (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); 16.VII.1992 – 3 specimens (BELYAEV leg.), 16.VIII.1992 – 2 specimens (PONOMARENKO leg.); 24.VIII.1993 – 1 ♀ (SAVENKOVA leg.); the village Barabash-Levada, 10.VIII.1989 – 1 ♀ (BELYAEV leg.); the village Gornotaezhnoe [горнотаежное], 28.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.); the village Kamenushka, 2.VIII.1990 – 1 specimen (KOLOSOV leg.); 20 km north of the city Nakhodka [г. Находка], the cordon Lazovskiy [кордон Лазовский], 3.VIII.1993 – 6 specimens (BELYAEV leg.); the surroundings of the town Slavyanka [г. Славянка], 14.VII.1993 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Kamchatka [Камчатка]: the Kedrovskiy state fur farm [Кедровский зверосовхоз], 7.VII.1976 – 1 ♀ (KIRPICHNIKOVA leg.).

Range
Entire Siberia, Far East, Mongolia, China, Japan (Honshu).

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) tesseradactyla LINNAEUS, 1761
(Faun. Svec., nr. 1544) (= *fischeri* ZELLER, 1841).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Uval, 17.VII.1983 – 1 specimen (UTKIN leg). The Novosibirsk region: Akademgorodok, 16. and 22.VII.1984 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Tomsk region [Томская обл.]: the settlement Timiryazevskiy [пос. Тимирязевский], 24.VI.1963 – 1 ♀ (KOLOMIETS leg.). The Altai Mountains: the village Saratan [с. Саратан], 11.VII.1983 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Irkutsk region: Irkutsk, 30.V.1914 – 1 specimen (MYL'NIKOV leg.); 20.VI.1934 – 1 ♂ (FLOROV leg.); 20 km south of the town Slyudyanka [г. Слюдянка], the Cherskogo peak [пик Черского], 1430 m above sea level, 14.VII.1984 – 1 ♂; 1850 m, 16.VII. 1984 – 1 ♂; 20 km east of the city Baykal'sk [г. Байкальск], the Khara-Murin river [р. Хараьурин], 9.VII.1984 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.). The Sakhalin island [о. Сахалин]: the city Yuzhno-sakhalinsk [г. Южносахалинск], 2.–5.VII.1983 – 4 specimens (SINEV leg.); 3.–12.VII.1983 – 6 specimens (KOZLOV leg.). The Magadan region: the Kamenushka river [р. Каменушка], 16.VII.1965 – 1 ♀ (collector unknown).
The species is recorded for the first time from the Russian Far East.

Range
Europe, Iran, entire Siberia, Sakhalin, Magadan region, Mongolia, North America.

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) ainonis MATSUMURA, 1931
(6000 Illust. Insects Japan-Empire, p. 1055, fig.).

Material
The Chita region: the Kyra district, the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Nizhniy Bukukun river, 9.VII.1991 – 2 ♂♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.); the village Kyra, 11.VIII.1991 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 23 km north of the village Kyra, 24.VII.–7.VIII.1994 – 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN, PAVLOV, GEKHOV leg.); 18 km south of the town Baley [г. Балей], the surroundings of the village Sarannoe [с. Саранное], 7.–12.VII.1993 – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN, SHEIN, TENTSER leg.). The Kurile islands [Курильские о-ва.]: the Kunashir island [о. Кунашир]: the cape Ivanovskiy [мыс Ивановский], 1.VIII.1989 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV, ZINCHENKO et RUSANOV leg); the surroundings of

the town Yuzhnokuril'sk [г. Южнокурильск], 23.VII.1984 – 2 ♂♂ (LVOVSKY leg); 9.–11.VIII.1989 – 2 specimens (RUSANOV et VOLONIKHINA leg.); 6.–10.VIII.1992 – 1 specimen (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); the village Alekhino [с. Алехино], 11.VIII.1984 – 1 specimen (LVOVSKY leg.); 19.VII.1989 – 2 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV et RUSANOV leg.); 14.–16.VIII.1992 – 1 specimen (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); the village Mendeleevo [с. Менделеево], 28.VII.1962 – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (KRIVOLUTSKAYA et KONOVALOVA leg.); the cape Razdornyy [мыс Раздорный], 23.VIII.1964 – 2 specimens; the surroundings of the village Kosmodemyanskoe [с. Космодемьянское], 28.VIII.1964 – 2 specimens (AZAROVA leg.); 28 km sw of Yuzhnokuril'sk, Lake Goryachee [оз. Горячее], 1.–4.VIII. 1984 – 4 specimens (LVOVSKY leg.); 11.–13.VIII.1992 – 5 specimens (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); the surroundings of Sernovodsk [г. Серновордск], 2.VII.1967 – 2 specimens; 17.VII.1967 – 1 specimen (ZABELLO leg.); 8.–9.VII.1967 (KUZNETSOV et ZABELLO leg.); the village Tretyakovo [с. Третьяково], 5.VII.1973 – 1 specimen (KERZHNER leg.). The Zelenyy island [о. Зеленый], 28.VIII.1968 – 1 ♀ (VASILYEV leg.). The Urup island [о. Уруп]: the surroundings of the settlement Podgornyy [пос. Подгорный], 8.VIII.1963 – 1 ♀ (AZAROVA leg.). The Paramushir island [о. Парамушир], 16.VII.1964 – 1 ♂ (KRIVOLUTSKAYA leg.). The Sakhalin: the surroundings of Yuzhnosakhalinsk, 4.VII.1991 – 2 specimens; the village Sinegorsk [пос. Синегорск], 5.VII. 1991 – 1 specimen (KUPRIYANOV leg.). The Kamchatka Peninsula: the Ust'-Bol'sheretskiy district [Усть-Большерецкий р-н], the surroundings of the settlement Ozernovskiy [пос. Озерновский], 11.VIII.1991 – 1 ♀ (KOSTERIN leg.); the Kronotskiy nature reserve [Кроноцкий заповедник], the Uzon caldera [кальдера Узон], 8.VIII.1985 – 1 specimen (LVOVSKY leg.).

Range
Chita region, Kurile Islands (Paramushir, Urup, Kunashir, Zelenyy), Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Japan, China.

Biology
In Japan the larvae develop on *Anaphalis margaritacea* (YANO, 1963).

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) ***lusi*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: the Chita region, 40 km south of the village Novaya Chara, the Udokanskiy mountain range, the surroundings of the settlement Naminga, 18.VII.1991 (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Paratypes, 5 ♂♂: the same locality, 12.–15.VII.1991 (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 19.VII.1991, 1 ♂ (KUZOVLEVA leg.).
The holotype is kept in ISEA, one of the paratypes in ZIN, others in ISEA and in the author's collection.
The species is named in honour of LYUDMILA KUZOVLEVA, a participant of our entomological expedition to East Transbaicalia in VI.–VII.1991.

Male (plate 2, fig. 3a)
Frons with small conical tuft of yellowish-brown hairs shorter than eye diameter. Labial palpi light-brown, small and thin, one and half as long as eye diameter. Antennae ringed, with brown and yellowish scales. Wingspan 15–19 mm. Forewing yellowish-brown; both lobes with

narrow whitish marginal band. Costal triangular spot conspicuous, between it and the band there is a rather wide light area. The proximal part of the wing also with an internal light area, with more or less expressed elongate brown spots. Fringe of cleft inner margin white. Hindwing ash-grey, a bit darker than forewing. Fringe of third lobe with hardly noticeable dark spot. Female unknown.

Male genitalia (plate 2, figs. 3b, c, d)
Valvae narrow, their inner margin straight, outer one distally with conspicuous concavity; uncus widened apically; arms of anellus thin and pointed, their length, starting from inner projection (a), equals the length of the saccus (s); saccus with an inconspicuous shallow incision on the outer margin and deep (about 1/2 of the saccus length in depth) incision on inner one; aedeagus long, a bit shorter than valvae, strongly bent at the base and pointed apically; cornutus weakly developed; basal processus rather long and oriented slantly to coecum.

Systematic notes
By the pale wing ground colour this species is very similar to *Platyptilia ainonis* MTSM., from which it differs well in the genitalia. By them it is close to *Platyptilia nemoralis* ZELLER and *P. ainonis* MTSM., because having a shallow incision of the saccus outer margin, but differs by the length of the anellus arm part, distally of the inner projection, which equals the length of the saccus, while in the former of the species mentioned this part is half as short as the saccus length. The new species is also close to *Platyptilia gonodactyla* D. & S. by the shape of the valvae and by the relation of the lengths of the anellus arms and saccus, but differs from it by a longer and bent aedeagus tapering to the apex, and by an inconspicuous and shallow incision on the outer margin of the saccus.

Range
The north of the Chita region (Udokanskiy mountain range).

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) gonodactyla [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 320) (= *megodactyla* HÜBNER [1805]; *diptera* SULZER, 1776; *trigonodactyla* HAWORTH, 1811; *zetterstedtii* var. c, ZELLER, 1841).

Material
The Kurgan, Novosibirsk, the Altai Mountains; Irkutsk regions, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Tuva, Buryatia, the Chita region, Yakutia, the Amur region, the Magadan region, Primorye, Kamchatka – more than 70 specimens.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, entire Siberia, Far East, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan.

Biology
The larvae live in the inflorescences of *Tussilago farfara* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977)

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) calodatcyla [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 146) (= *petradactyla* HÜBNER [1819]; *zetterstedtii* var. a and b, ZELLER, 1841; *taeniadactyla* SOUTH, 1882; *leucorrhynche* MEYRICK, 1902).

Material
The Kurgan, Novosibirsk regions, Altaiskiy Kray, the Irkutsk region, Buryatia, the Chita region, Yakutia, the Magadan region, Kamchatka – more than 70 specimens.

Range
Europe, N. Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, entire Siberia, Far East, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan.

Biology
The larvae feed on *Solidago virgaureae* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977)

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) farfarella ZELLER, 1867
(Stett. Ent. Ztg. **28**: 334) (= *gonodactyla* HORI, 1934).

Material
The Kurgan, Novosibirsk regions, Altaiskiy Kray, Tuva, the Irkutsk region, Buryatia, the Chita region, Yakutia, the Amur region, Khabarovskiy Kray [Хабаровский Край] (i. e. the Khabarovsk region), Primorye, the Magadan region, Kamchatka – more than 60 specimens.

Range
Europe, Asia Anterior, Caucasus, entire Siberia, Far East, Japan, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan.

Biology
The larvae develop on *Senecio* species (such as *Senecio vernalis*, W. & K., *S. viscosus* L., *S. aquatica* HUDS.) (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) ***tshukotka* spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: Chukotka [Чукотка], the surroundings of the settlement Chaplino [пос. Чаплино], the Chaplinskie mountain springs [Чаплинские горные ключи], 17.VII.1960 (KONONOV leg.). Paratypes: 26 specimens, the same locality, 14.VII.–6.VIII.1960 (KONONOV leg.).
The holotype is kept in ISEA; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ of the paratypes in ZIN, other paratypes in the author's collection.

Imago (plate 1, fig. 3a)
Frons with conical tuft of brown hairs as long as eye diameter. Labial palpi rather long, twice as long as eye diameter, slightly bent to frons and pointed apically. Antennae thin, pale-brown. Thorax and teguli pale-brown. Legs pale-brown. Wingspan 19–22 mm in males (21 mm in holotype), 22–24 mm in females. Forewing ground colour varies from yellowish-

brown to cream-white, darker at costal margin. Light outer band narrow, developed on both lobes. There is no costal triangular spot present in the majority of *Platyptilia* species, but only two dots on either side of the cleft. There is usually a lighter area covered with yellow scales on the first lobe above the cleft. Fringe of cleft inner margin white, much lighter than wing ground colour. Hindwing evenly brownish-grey, a bit darker than forewing. Fringe of third lobe without spot of dark scales, or with traces of it in some females.

Male genitalia (plate 1, figs. 3b, c, d)
Valvae of the same width all along their length; arms of anellus thin, pointed apically; outer margin of saccus with a shallow incision, its inner margin with incision not reaching the middle of the saccus; aedeagus strongly bent at the base, its basal processus rather long and cranked.

Female genitalia (plate 1, fig. 3e)
Papillae anales narrow and pointed, of the same length as signa; apohyses posteriores long, equal to the sclerotized part of antrum in length, narrow all along; apophyses anteriores apically inflated and slightly bifurcated; antrum long, 5–6 times longer than ductus bursae, heavily sclerotized, apically with thorn-like excrescence; bursa copulatrix roundish with two wide and short signa.

Systematic notes
By the absence of the costal triangle on the forewings this species to some extent resembles *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) pallidactyla* Hw., but it differs from the latter by the presence of two dark dots at the cleft and the lightened yellowish area on the first lobe above the cleft. By its male genitalia the new species much resembles *Platyptilia gonodactyla* D. & S. and *P. calodactyla* D. & S. However, it differs from the former by a less deep incision on the saccus inner margin (not reaching the middle of the saccus), and from the latter by shorter arms of the anellus. The new species resembles also the North Amercian species *Platyptilia carduidactyla* (Riley) but has a less deep incision of the outer margin of the sacsus. Concerning female genitalia with its long sclerotized antrum and apically bifurcated apophyses anteriores, *P. tshukotka* resembles *Platyptilia farfarella* Z., but differs from it by narrower papillae anales and the presence of a thorn-like excrescence on the upper part of the antrum.

Range
Chukotka.

Biology
The moths fly in the middle of the summer in a single brood, they inhabit montane wet mossy tundra.

Platyplilia (Platyptilia) ***naminga*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: the Chita region, 40 km south of the village Novaya Chara [с. Новая Чара], the Udokanskiy mountain range [Удоканский хр.], the surroundings of the settlement Naminga

[пос. Наминга], 16.VII.1991 (FILBERT et MIROSHNIKOV leg.). Paratype: ♀ – the same locality, 16.VII.1991 (USTJUZHANIN leg.).
The holotype and paratype are kept in ISEA.
The name is toponymic, adopted from the settlement Namynga.

Imago (plate 2, fig. 1a)
Frons with short and apically pointed tuft of brownish-yellow hairs, half as short as eye diameter. Labial palpi brown, straight, almost twice as long as eye diameter. Antennae evenly dark-brown. Thorax and teguli brownish-yellow. Wingspan 20 mm in males and females. Colouration rather contrasting. Forewing with a conspicuous whitish marginal band developed on both lobes. Costal triangular spot dark-brown, well developed; area between it and wing base whitish. Cleft inner margin whitish. Hindwing evenly ash-grey, substantially darker than forewing. Fringe of third lobe with a dark spot at the middle.

Male genitalia (plate 2, figs. 1b, c, d)
Valvae of the same width all along their length, slightly concave; uncus widened apically; tegumen apically even, slightly convex; arms of anellus short, pointed apically; saccus with conspicuous shallow incision on the outer margin and a deep incision (more than 1/2 of the saccus length in depth) on the inner one; aedeagus strongly bent at the base, with a long cornutus in the distal part and a short basal processus oriented slantly to the coecum.

Female genitalia (plate 2, fig. 1e)
Papillae anales narrow and short, of the same length as signa; apohyses posteriores asymmetrical, the left one shorter than the right and slightly bifurcated apically (however, this character might be aberrative); apophyses anteriores proximally of the lobes of lamella postvaginalis wide, bent in the middle; antrum long, heavily sclerotized; bursa copulatrix roundish with two small signa.

Systematic notes
By wing colouration the new species is close to the species group *Platyptilia gonodactyla* D. & S., *P. calodactyla* D. & S., and *P. farfarella* ZELLER, but differs from them by a distinctly developed light outer band going through both lobes of the forewing, a darker costal triangle and lighter whitish internal area of the wing. By its genitalia, with a well expressed incision on the outer margin of the saccus and a deep incision on its inner margin going behind its middle, and by relatively short arms of the anellus, the new species much resembles *Platyptilia calodactyla* D. & S., from which it differs only by a slightly concave shape of the valva and by a pointed aedeagus bearing a well developed cornutus in its distal part. By female genitalia the new species is close to *Platyptilia gonodactyla* D. & S. and *P. calodactyla* D. & S., but differs from them by asymmetrical apophyses posteriores, short and stout papillae anales, and also by small signa on the bursa copulatrix.

Range
The North of the Chita region (Udokanskiy mountain range).

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) nemoralis ZELLER, 1841
(Isis: 778) (= *graafii* ZELLER, 1873; *nemoralis* var. *saracenica* WOCKE, 1871; *sinuosa* YANO, 1960).

Material
The Altai Mountains: the Shebalino district, the village Verkhnyaya Kukuya [с. Верхняя Кукуя], 22.VI. and 3.VII.1981 – 2 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.).; Lake Teletskoe [оз. Телецкое], the settlements Yaylyu [пос. Яйлю] and Artybash [пос. Артыбаш], 13.–14.VII.1987 – 2 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Tuva: the Tandinskiy district, the village Durgen, 14.–19.VII.1986 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). South Primorye: the Khasanskiy district, 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka, 13.VII.1984 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 19.VII.1992 – 1 ♂ (PONOMARENKO leg.); the town Slavyanka, 10.–11.VIII.1993 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Kurile Islands: the island Kunashir, the surroundings of the village Kosmodemyanskoe [с. Космодемьянское], 28.VIII.1964 – 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (KRIVOLUTSKAYA, KONOVALOVA et AZAROVA leg.); the surroundings of the village Alekhino [с. Алехино], 1.VIII.1961 – 1 ♀ (KUPENSKIY leg.); the same locality, 9.VII.1962 – 1 ♂ (SAFRONOVA et KONOVALOVA leg.); the village Mendeleevo [с. Менделеево], 18.VIII.1984 – 1 ♂ (LVOVSKY leg.); the cordon Ivanovskiy [кордон Ивановский], 2.VIII.1989 – 2 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV, ZINCHENKO et RUSANOV leg.); 19.–20.VIII.1992 – 2 ♂♂ (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); the island Zelenyy [о. Зеленый], 28.VIII.1968 – 1 ♂ (VASIL'EVA leg.); the island Shikotan [о. Шикотан], the settlement Malokuril'sk, 20.VII.1963 – 1 ♀ (AZAROVA leg.).
Earlier this species was reported only for Europe; later (ARENBERGER, 1989; USTJUZHANIN, 1990; DUBATOLOV & USTJUZHANIN, 1991) it was recorded also from Siberia and the Far East: for Irkutsk in the first paper cited, for Altai Mountains in the second, and for the Kurile Islands in the third. Conspecifity of *Platyptilia sinuosa* and *P. nemoralis* is doubtless.

Range
Europe, Siberia, Far East (Primorye, Kurile Islands), Japan.

Biology
The larvae live inside the stems of certain species of the genus *Senecio*, such as *S. fluviatilis* WALLR., *S. nemorensis* L., *S. fuchsi* GMELIN (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Platyptilia (Platyptilia) euridactyla ZAGULAJEV & FILIPPOVA, 1976
(Trudy Zool. Inst. AN SSSR. Novye Vidy Nasekomykh) (= *manshurica* BUSZKO, 1977 **syn. nov.**).

Material
The Amur region: the confluence of the Malaya Pera [р. ьалая Пера] and Bol'shoy Ergel' [р. Большой Эргель] rivers, 9.–19.VII.1958 – 5 ♂♂ (KUZNETSOV et SUKHAREVA leg.).
Female unknown.

ZAGULAJEV & FILIPPOVA (1976) gave the description of this species from Khabarovskiy Kray. One year later the paper by BUSZKO (1977) was issued with the description of a new plume moth species from Manchuria. Comparison of the descriptions and genitalia figures revealed

their complete identity. As the imago was not illustrated in both papers, I give its figure here (plate 2, fig. 4).

Range
The Amur region, Khabarovskiy Kray [Хабаровский Край] (i. e. the Khabarovsk region), Manchuria.

Platyptilia (Platyptioia) ***alexandri*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♀: the Kurile Islands, the island Kunashir [o. Кунашир], the surroundings of the town Yuzhno-Kuril'sk [г. Южно-Курильск] (LVOVSKY leg.).
The holotype is kept in ZIN.
The species is dedicated to ALEXANDER LVOVSKY, an entomologist.

Female (plate 2, fig. 2a)
Frons with long, apically pointed tuft of yellowish-brown hairs, almost twice as long as eye diameter. Labial palpi thin and long, two and a half times longer than eye diameter, their third segment even thinner, slightly bent downwards. Antennae ringed, with white and brown scales, thin, pale-brown. Wingspan 30 mm. Proximal part of forewing yellowish-brown with darker costal margin. Costal spot rather quadrangular than triangular, widening to costa. Distally there is a yellowish-white band reaching the cleft base. The first lobe distally brown, with a narrow whitish outer band, developed only on this lobe. The second lobe entirely brown. Fringe of cleft inner margin light. Hindwing dark-grey, much darker than forewing. Fringe of third lobe with a trianglular spot of dark scales, widened at the middle and tapering to lobe apex.
Male unknown.

Female genitalia (plate 2, fig. 2b)
Papillae anales narrow, elongate, slightly shorter than signa; apohyses posteriores slightly inflated apically; apophyses anteriores bent in their middle part and pointed apically; lobes of lamella postvaginalis narrow and long, 1.5 times shorter than signa; antrum wide, sclerotized, with roof-shaped apex, comprises half of the ductus length; bursa copulatrix roundish with two pointed signa.

Systematic notes
By the size and the quadrangular spot before the cleft the species is close to *Platyptilia euridactyla* ZAG. & FIL., however, it differs from the latter by the spot being narrow and by the ground colour, which is not light-brown but dark-brown. The genitalia differ well from those of all other species of the genus. It is not excluded that the described female in fact belongs to *P. euridactyla*, which was described from Khabarovskiy Kray (ZAGULAJEV & FILIPPOVA, 1976) and is still known only by males.

Range
The Kurile Islands, the island Kunashir.

Paraplatyptilia terminalis ERSCHOFF, 1877
(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. **12**: 347).

Material
The Novosibirsk region: Chemskoy Bor [Чемской бор] (i. e. the Chemskiy Pine Forest), 15.VI. 1981 – 1 ♀; the hills Bugotakskie Sopki [Буготакские сопки], 6.VI.1982 – 1 ♂; 5.VII.1988 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; the Iskitim district, the settlement Stepnoy [пос. Степной], 5.VI.1981 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 20 km south of Iskitim, 17.V.1981 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Altai Mts.: the Ulagan district [Улаганский р-н], the village Saratan, 11.–12.VII.1989 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; the Onguday district [Онгудайский р-н], the middle course of the Inya river [р. Иня] , 29.VI.1989 – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN et ARTEMYEVA leg.); 19.VI.1989 – 1 ♂ (ZAKHAROV leg.); the Shebalino district [Шебалинский р-н], the surroundings of the village Chemal [с. Чемал], 14.VI.1990 – 1 ♂; the Ust'-Kan district [Усть-Канский р-н.], the surroundings of the village Yanokur [с. Янокур], 14.VI.1982 – 1 specimen (PERUNOV leg.); the bank of Lake Teletskoe, the settlement Yaylyu, 9.VI.1988 – 2 ♂♂ (VODYANOV leg.); 30.V.1994 – 1 ♂ A. YU. DUDKO leg.);. The Irkutsk region: 3 km east of Slyudyanka, 5.VII.1984 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.). Yakutia: 180 km ESE of the settlement Khandyga [пос. Хандыга], 13.VII.1985 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). Kamchatka: the surroundings of Ust'-Bol'sheretsk [Усть-Большерецк], 16.VII.1976, 1 ♂; Ganal'skaya Tundra [Ганальская Тундра], 14.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (collectors unknown).

Range
Entire Siberia, Yakutia, Kamchatka.

Paraplatyptilia sibirica ZAGULAJEV, 1983
(Entomol. Obozr. **66** (1): 120–121, figs. 19–20).

Material
The Altai Mts.: the village Katanda, 19.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the eastern spurs of the Katunskiy mt. range [Катунский хр.], the lower course of the Koksu river [р. Коксу], 20.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (KOSTERIN leg.); the Kosh-Agach district [Кош-Агачский р-н], Arzhan-Buguzun [Аржан-Бугузун], 14.VII.1982 – 1 ♂ (PERUNOV leg.), the Teplyy Klyuch Pass [перевал Теплый Ключ], 2920 m above sea level, 17.VII.1992 – 2 ♀♀ (GOLYAKOV leg.); the south-eastern bank of Lake Teletskoe, the mountain Kolyushta [г. Колюшта], 11.VII.1987 – 1 ♀ (BARKALOV leg.); the Chulyshman upland [Чулышманское нагорье], the eastern part of the Kurkure mountain range [хр. Куркуре], the headwaters of the Bol'shoy Karakol river [р. Большой Каракол], about 2400 m above sea level, 3.VII.1994 – 1 ♀; the Chulyshman upland, the El'bektuarkyr mountain range [хр. Ельбектуаркыр], the Enikchisu river [р. Еникчису] headwaters, about 2400 m above sea level, 5.VIII.1994 – 1 ♀ (A. YU. DUDKO leg.). South Pribaikalye: 5 km east of Slyudyanka, 7.VII.1984 – 1 ♂. Yakutia: 180 km ESE of the settlement Khandyga, the headwaters of the Vostochnaya Khandyga river [р. Восточная Хандыга], 23.–24.VI.1985 – 1 ♀; 300 km ESE of Khandyga, the lower course of the Suntar river [р. Сунтар], 5.VII.1985 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 40 km south of Yakutsk, Taboginskiy Utes [Табогинский утес] (i. e. Taboginskiy cliff), 26.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (MURASHOVA leg.); the Suntar-Khayata mountain range [хр. Сунтар-Хаята], the headwaters of the Kyubyume river [р. Кюбюме], 16.VI.

1991 – 1 ♂ (Kaymuk leg.); the Vostochnaya Tomba river [р. Восточная Томба] (a tributary of the Olenyok river [р. Оленек]), VI.1874 – 1 ♂ (Chekanovskiy leg.).

Range
Siberia, Yakutia.

Paraplatyptilia hedemanni Snellen, 1884
(Tijds. v. Ent. **27**: 184).

Material
The Chita region: the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Agutsa river, 17.VI.1991 – 1 ♂ (Zakharov leg.), 24.VI.1991 – 1 ♂, 13.VIII. – 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀; the settlement Kyra, 11.VII.1991 – 4 ♀♀ (Dubatolov et Zinchenko leg.); 23 km north of Kyra, 23.VII.–8.VIII.1994 – 51 specimens (Ustjuzhanin, Miroshnikov, Pavloa, Grekhov, Lozin leg.); the town Baley, 14.VII.1993 – 1 ♀ (Ustjuzhanin leg.).

Range
Central Asia, Primorye, Mongolia.

Paraplatyptilia sahlbergi Poppius, 1906
(Act. Soc. Faun. Flor. Fenn. **28** (3): 9) (= *lineata* Arenberger, 1984).

Material
Polar Ural [Полярный Урал]: Kharp [Харп], 15.VII.1973 – 1 ♂. The south of the Yamal Peninsula [п-ов Ямал]: the Khadyta river [р. Хадыта], VII.1977 – 1 ♂ (Olshvang leg.). The lower course of the Lena river [р. Лена]: 55 km north of Bulun [Булун], Chemechan [Чемечан], 15.VI.1908 – 4 specimens; 45 km north of Bulun, the Sakhtani river [р. Сахтани], 9.VI.1908 – 1 specimen, (Pfizenmeier leg.). The delta of the Kolyma river [р. Колыма], 4.VII.1905 – 3 specimens (Buturlina leg.). Chukotka: the Chaplinskie springs, 22.VII.1960 – 1 ♀ (Kononov leg.); West Chukotka, 100 km south of the settlement Pevek [пос. Певек], Ust'-Chaun [Усть-Чаун], 22.VII.1986 – 1 ♂ (Dubatolov leg.).
This little-known species was described from Finland. In 1984 Arenberger (1984) reported it for the Polar Ural, although as a new species *Mariana lineata* Arenb. Later in a personal communication he expressed the opinion that *M. lineata* is a synonym of *Paraplatyptilia sahlbergi*. Studying the material which was at my disposal I have revealed a wide distribution of this species in subpolar latitudes of Europe and Asia. As the picture of the imago is missing from literature, I give an original drawing (plate 2, fig. 5).

Range
The northern parts of Europe, Siberia, and the Far East.

Paraplatyptilia vacillans SNELLEN, 1884
(Tijds. v. Ent. **27**: 187).

A rare and little-known species ranging in Primorye (ZAGULAJEV, 1987).

Paraplatyptilia metzneri ZELLER, 1841
(Isis: 783) (= *bolli* FREY, 1856; *gaji* ZAGULAJEV, 1983).

Material
Altai Mts. within E. Kazakhstan: the Kalbinskiy mountain range [Калбинский хр.], the surroundings of the settlement Targyn [пос. Таргын], 20.–22.VI. 1988 – 2 ♂♂ (ROD'KIN et NOGIN leg.). The Altai Mts.: Lake Dzhulukul' [оз. Джулукуль], 2200 m above sea level, 28.VII.1987 – 1 ♂; the Shapshal'skiy mt. range [Шапшальский хр.], at a pass of 2450 m altitude, 28.VII. 1987 – 1 ♂ (N. I. ZOLOTUHIN leg.); Step' Samakha [Степь Самаха] – an intermontane hollow at the junction of the Argut [р. Аргут] and Koksu rivers, 9.–10.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (KOSTERIN leg.). Lake Baikal, the Ol'khon district [Ольхонский р-н], the bank of the bay Mukhor [бухта Мухор], 15.VII.1966 – 1 ♀ (collector unknown). Buryatiya: the settlement Taezhnyy, 1.VIII. 1984 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: Yakutsk, 9.VII.1986 – 5 specimens, 17.VI.1986 – 1 specimen, 13.VII.–7.VIII.1986 – 80 specimens; 60 km north of Yakutsk, the settlement I Khomustakh [пос. И Хомустах], 4.VII.1986 – 2 specimens (RASTORGUEV leg.); 180 km ESE of the settlement Khandyga, the headwaters of the Vostochnaya Khandyga river, 24.VII.1985 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the Indigirka river [р. Индигирка], 8 km south of the settlement Ust'-Nera [п. Усть-Нера], 30.VI.1990 – 1 specimen; the headwaters of the Myuryule river [р. Мюрюле], 13.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.). The Chita region: 23 km north of the settlement Kyra, 27.VII., 3.VIII.1994 – 2 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 8.VIII.1994 – 1 ♀ (LOZIN leg.).

Range
Siberia, NW. China, Mongolia.

Cnaemidophorus rhododactylus [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 146) (= *koreana* MATSUMURA, 1931).

Material
Altai Mts.: the Terekhta river [р. Терехта], 29.–30.VI.1983 – 2 specimens; 7 km west of the village Katanda, 10.–27.VII.1983 – 4 specimens; the village Elo [с. Ело], 30.VII.1983 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.). Buryatia: Ulan-Ude, 22.VII.1956 – 1 ♂ (collector unknown); the city Selenginsk, 17 VI.1959 – 1 specimen (KOLMAKOVA leg.). The Irkutsk region: NW bank of Lake Baikal, the village Bakal'skoe [с. Байкальское], 26.VII.1991 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: 50 km south of Yakutsk, the settlement Oktemtsy [пос. Октемцы], 20.VII.1987 – 1 ♂ (AMMOSOV leg.); the mouth of the Tuolba river [р. Туолба], 9 km downstream of the village Sanyyakhtakh [с. Саныяхтях], 30.VI.1985 – 1 specimen; 115 km west of Yakutsk, the village Bulgunkyakhtakh [с. Булгункяхтах], 17.VII.1986 – 2 specimens (RASTORGUEV leg.). Primorye: the village Yakovlevka [с. Яковлевка], 13.–30.VII.1981 – 11 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Barabash-Levada, 24.VII.1989 – 1 specimen (BELYAEV leg.); the village

Gornotaezhnoe, 9.–20.VII.1982 – 10 specimens; 23.–31.VII.1983 – 6 specimens; 1.–11.VII. 1985 – 5 specimens (SINEV leg.); 21.–28.VII.1983 – 7 specimens (KOZLOV leg.); 8.VII.1990 – 5 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et ZAKHAROV leg.), 15.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (PONOMARENKO leg.); the village Verkhniy Pereval [с. Верхний Перевал], 12.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (PONOMARENKO leg.); the village Kamenushka, 8.–16.VIII.1990 – 21 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, ZAKHAROV, KOLOSOV leg.). The Kurile Islands: the Kunashir island: the surroundings of the town Yuzhnokuril'sk, 8.–10.VII.1992 – 1 specimen; 28 km SW of Yuzhnokuril'sk, Lake Goryachee [оз. Горячее], 11.–13.VII.1992 – 1 specimen; the village Alekhino, 14.–16.VII.1992 – 8 specimens (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); the surroundings of the Cape Stolbchatyy [мыс Столбчатый], 11.VIII. 1989 – 3 ♀♀ (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHENKO leg.).

Range
Europe, N. Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, entire Siberia, Primorye, Kurile Islands (Kunashir), Japan, Korea, India, N. America.

Biology
The larvae are known to live in the flower buds and fruits of *Rosa rugosa* (YANO, 1963).

Amblyptilia punctidactyla HAWORTH, 1811
(Lep. Brit. **3**: 479) (= *cosmodactyla* HÜBNER, [1819]; *ulodactyla* ZETTERSTEDT, 1840; *cosmodactyla* var. *stachydalis* FREY, 1870; *moerens* SNELLEN, 1883 **syn. nov.**, *jezoensis* MATSUMURA, 1931 **syn. nov.**; *bella* YANO, 1963 **syn. nov.)**

Material
The Novosibirsk and Tomsk regions: 6.V.–18.X. – 78 specimens. The Altai Mountains: 15.VI.–9.IX. – 111 specimens. Gornaya Shoria: 9.VII. – 1 specimen. Tuva: 28.VI.–30.VII. – 3 specimens. The Irkutsk region: 6.–15.VI. – 2 specimens. Buryatia: 4.VI.–2.VIII. – 9 specimens. Yakutia: 4.VI.–27.VII. – 18 specimens. The Chita region: 18.VI.–12.VII. – 3 specimens. Primorye: 6.VI.–15.VIII. – 18 specimens. Sakhalin: 14.VII. – 1 specimen. Kamchatka: 13.VII.–28. VIII. – 47 specimens. Collectors: DUBATOLOV, A. DUDKO, IVONIN, KOLOSOV, KONONOV, KOSTERIN, STRELTSOV, RASTORGUEV, USTJUZHANIN, ZAKHAROV, ZINCHENKO, and others.

Systematic notes
The rich material of the genus *Amblyptilia* HBN. originating from Siberia and the Far East, which is now available, allows to revise the status and distribution of the very close species *Amblyptilia punctidactyla* (HW.) and *A. acanthadactyla* (HBN.). The former ranges from West Europe to Japan, its records in North America (FERNALD, 1898; MEYRICK, 1913; ZAGULAJEV, 1986) are probably mistaken, since North America is inhabited by a distinct species of the same group, *Amblyptilia pica* (WALS.), with a number of subspecies (LANGE, 1950). The species *Amblyptilia moerens* SNELL., 1883 (from the Amur) and *A. jezoensis* (MTSM.) (from Japan) are, in my opinion, synonyms of *A. punctidactyla*, as there are no reliable differences neither in superficial traits nor in the structure of male and female genitalia.
Amblyptilia acanthodactyla HBN. seems to range in Europe, not penetrating further east. Its records in North America (FERNALD, 1898; MEYRICK, 1913; ZAGULAJEV, 1986), Primorye (Suchan), and North China ("Nord Yunnan") (BIGOT & POPESCU-GORI, 1973) are certainly erro-

neous. *A. punctidactyla* in East Siberia and the Far East and *A. pica* in North America were naturally confused with this species.

Biology
The species inhabits mostly the forest zone; the larvae live on *Stachys sylvatica* L., *Aquilegia* spp., *Geranium pratense* L., *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her., *Salvia* spp. (Zagulajev, 1986).

Marasmarcha colossa Caradja, 1920
(Dt. Ent. Zeit. Iris **34**: 84–85).

Material
The Omsk region [Омская обл.]: the village Solyanoe [с. Соляное], 5.VII.1989 – 1 specimen (Vasilenko leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 18.VII. 1988 – 2 specimens (Zolotarenko leg.). The Altaiskiy Kray: the village Seliverstovo [с. Селиверстово], 21.VI.1990 – 2 specimens; the village Staroperunovo [с. Староперуново], 31.VI.1981 – 1 specimen (Perunov leg.)
The species is reported for the first time from Siberia.

Range
Central Asia, Kazakhstan, West Siberia, NW. China.

Marasmarcha rhypodactyla Staudinger, 1870
(Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. **1870**: 327) (= *trimmatodactyla* Christoph, 1873).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Temlyakovo, 29.VI., 12.VII.1988 – 2 specimens (Vasilenko leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 16.VI.1984 – 1 specimen (Nikitina leg.); 26.VI.1988 – 1 specimen (Zolotarenko leg.), 10.VIII.1990 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Dubatolov leg.), 17.VI.1992 – 1 specimen (Ustjuzhanin leg.); Lake Khoroshee [оз. Хорошее], 24.VI.1982 – 1 specimen (Nikitina leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for Siberia.

Range
The Southeast of European Russia, West Siberia.

Marasmarcha cinnamomea Staudinger, 1870
(Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. **1870**: 326) (= *glycyrrhizae* Zagulajev).

Material
The Kurgan region: the city Kurgan, 7.VII.1988 – 1 specimen; the Shchuchan district [Ъучанский р-н], the village Chumlyak [с. Чумляк], 15.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (Utkin leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the station Shelkovichikha, 11.VII.1981 – 1 specimen (Ivonin leg.); Obges, VII.–VIII.1986 – 2 specimens; the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 24.VIII.1988 –

2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.), 7.VI.1990 – 1 specimen (ZAKHAROV leg.), 10.VIII.1990 – 4 specimens (DUBATOLOV et RONKAY leg.).
The species is reported for the first time from Siberia.

Range
European Russia, Crimea, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, West Siberia.

Biology
The larvae develop on *Glycyrrhiza* (ZAGULAJEV, 1986).

Marasmarcha ***lydia*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: Buryatia, 60 km west of the city Ulan-Ude, the surroundings of the village Kalenovo, 15.VII.1985 (USTJUZHANIN leg.); paratypes: 4 ♂♂ – the same locality, 13.–15.VII.1985 (USTJUZHANIN leg.).
The holotype is kept in ISEA; one of the paratypes in ZIN, others in ISEA and in the author's collection.
The species is named and dedicated to the memory of my late mother LYDIA ARTEM'EVNA USTJUZHANINA.

Male (plate 3, fig. 1a)
Frons with small fringe of red-brown scales. Labial palpi twice as long as eye diameter, stretched out and pointed apically, pressed to frons; their outer margin red-brown, proximally with a conspicuous row of white scales. Antennae ringed, with light-yellow and brown scales. Thorax and teguli reddish-brown. Legs mottled, with white and brown scales. Spurs of hind tibia bright-white externally and darkened internally, pale-brown. Wingspan 26–29 mm. Forewing evenly reddish-brown, with curved white stripe before the cleft, which is proximally outlined by a shorter and less curved dark-brown stroke. Fringe of cleft inner margin conspicuously white. Hindwing of the same colour as forewing.
Female unknown.

Male genitalia (plate 3, figs. 1b, c)
Valvae symmetrical, rather wide with frontal edge convex at the middle; the needle-like processes originate in the middle part and do not protrude from the valva margin; valva apex with a bundle of dense hairs directed to inner surface; uncus wide, tapering apically; gnathos developed as a short and wide fork; tegumen bifurcated apically; aedeagus thin and short, tapering to apex, half as short as valva.

According to wing pattern and colouration this species is close to *Marasmarcha cinnamomea* STGR., but differs from the latter by missing the light outer margin on the first lobe of the forewing and by a conspicuous white margin on the inner margin of the cleft, and also by larger size. In male genitalia the presence of the needle-like processes not protruding from the edge of the valvae, a wide uncus, and a pointed aedeagus makes this species resemble *Marasmarcha asiatica* REB., but it differs from the latter by a tapering apex of the uncus, by a bifurcated tegumen, and by the different shape of the valvae. BIGOT (1967) reported a *Maras-*

marcha spec. from the materials of the Mongolian expedition of Dr. KASZAB. Most probably this is the same species as the above one described, but some details of the male genitalia seen in the figure in the cited paper do not correspond to those of our species.

Range
Buryatia (the eastern Khamar-Daban mountain range [хр. Хамар-Дабан]), Mongolia.

Biology
The moths were collected on piedmont steppefied meadows and were attracted by the light. The larvae probably are connected with legumes.

Stenoptilia pterodactyla LINNAEUS, 1761
(Fauna Svec. Nr. 1456) (= *fuscus* RETZIUS, 1783; *fuscodactyla* DE VILLERS, 1789; *fuscodactyla* HAWORTH, 1811; *ptilodactyla* HÜBNER, [1813]; *paludicola* WALLENGREN, 1859).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Mostovka [с. Мостовка], 25.VII.1984 – 1 specimen; the Shchuchan district, the village Chumlyak, 15.VII.1990 – 1 ♂; the Ket' district, the village Uval, 7.VII. 1989 – 1 specimen (UTKIN leg.). The Tyumen region: the Ob' lower course, the surroundings of the town Labytnangi [г. Лабытнанги], the settlement Oktyabr'skoe [пос. Октябрьское] – 1 specimen (OLSHVANG leg.). The Omsk region: the village Solenoe, 13.VIII.1989 – 1 specimen (VASILENKO leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the Eltsovka rivulet, 12., 24.VII., 7.VIII.1964 – 20 specimens (KORSHUNOV leg.); the station Shelkovichikha, 7.VIII.1971 – 2 specimens (BALATSKIY leg.); 28.VI.1981 – 2 specimens; Obges, 11.VIII.1985 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); Akademgorodok, 10.VIII.1984 – 2 ♂♂; 23.–29.VII.1988 – 21 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); 13.–14.VII.1992 – 4 specimens (ZINCHENKO leg.); VIII.1992 – 2 specimens; the surroundings of the village Mel'nichikha [с. Мельничиха], 17.VII.1993 – 1 specimen (KOSTERIN leg.); the town Bolotnoe [г. Болотное], 30.VII.1986 – 1 specimen; 17–19.VII.1988 – 2 specimens (GORLOV et USTJUZHANIN leg.); the station Uchebnaya [ст. Учебная], 17.VII.1987 – 3 specimens (ZENKOV leg.); the village Elban' [с. Елбань], 28.VI.1979 – 1 specimen (S. USTJUZHANIN); the sation Geodezicheskaya [ст. Геодезическая], 7.VII.1991 – 1 specimen (IVONIN leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: the village Soldatovo, 11.VII.1989 – 2 specimens (PERUNOV leg.). The Altai Mts.: the village Manzherok [с. Манжерок], 30.–31.VIII.1983 – 1 ♂; the village Verkhnyaya Kukuya, 27.VI.1981 – 1 ♀; the settlement Artybash, 18.–19.VII.1992 – 3 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); the middle course of the river Chulyshman [р. Чулышман], the cordon Chodro [кордон Чодро], 17.VIII.1947 – 1 specimen (DULKEIT leg.); Lake Teletskoe, the village Yaylyu, 12.VII.1981 – 1 ♂; the Sentelek river [р. Сентелек], 10.VIII.1992 – 1 ♀; the Kosh-Agach district, the middle course of the Tyute river [р. Тюте], 25.VII.1982 – 1 ♂ (PERUNOV leg.). The Tomsk region: the settlement Timiryazevskiy, 19.VII.1968, 25., 26.VII.1969 – 3 specimens (KOLOMIETS leg.); the settlement Komsomol'skiy [пос. Комсомольский], 11.–17.VIII. 1988 – 12 specimens (UTKIN leg.). The Kemerovo region: the village Osipovka [с. Осиповка], 14.–17.VII.1989 – 158 specimens (S. USTJUZHANIN, GREBENKIN, MOISEEV, KRASNOV leg.); 100 km south of Novokuznetsk [г. Новокузнецк], the station Osman, 1.–14.VII.1992 – 17 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, KUZOVLEVA, MIROSHNIKOV, ZAKHAROV, IVONON leg.); Tashtagol district [Таштагольский р-н], the settlement Temirtau [пос. Темиртау], 24.–31.VII.1994 –

28 specimens (IVANENKO leg.). The Irkutsk region: 20 km east of the city Baikal'sk; the Khara-Murin river [р. Хара-ьурин], 30.–31.VII.1984 – 10 specimens; 20 km south of the village Ust'-Ordynskoe [с. Усть-Ордынское], 1.–2.VIII.1984 – 4 specimens (SINEV leg.). Buryatia: the southern bank of Lake Baikal, the river Pravaya Mishikha [р. Правая Мишиха], 15.VIII. 1984 – 4 ♂♂ (BELOVA leg.); the village Tankhoy [с. Танхой], 12.–13.VIII.19984 – 8 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the left bank of the Snezhnaya river [р. Снежная], 31.VII.1984 – 2 specimens. Yakutia: the Suntar river, 5.VII.1985 – 3 specimens; the headwaters of the Vostochnaya Khandyga river, 1.–7.VIII.1985 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Siberia, N. America.

Biology
The larvae are known to feed on *Veronica chamaedrys* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Stenoptilia stigmatodactyla ZELLER, 1852
(Linn. Ent. **6**: 374).

Material
Altaiskiy Kray: the village Beloe [с. Белое], 28.–31.VII.1993 – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (PERUNOV leg.). Buryatia: the Selenga district, the settlement Taezhnyy, 22.VII.1984 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: 60 km north of the village Amga [с. Амга], the village Mikhaylovka [с. Михайловка], 30.VII.1984 – 3 specimens; 7.VII.1984 – 1 specimen; 115 km west of Yakutsk, the settlement Bulgunkyakhtakh, 3.VII.1986 – 1 specimen (RASTORGUEV leg.); Yakutsk, 14.VII.1985 – 1 ♂. The Magadan region: 30 km NW of the settlement Vetrenyy [пос. Ветреный], the peak Aborigen [пик Абориген], 11.VIII.1986 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
Europe, Siberia, Far East.

Biology
The larvae develop on *Caragana arborescens* L., *Scabiosa ochroleuca* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Stenoptilia zophodactyla DUPONCHEL, 1838
(Hist. Nat. Lep. France **8**: 668, t. 314, f. 4) (= *loewii* ZELLER, 1847; *nyctidactylus* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855; *canalis* WALKER, 1864; *semicostatus* ZELLER, 1873).

Material
Altaiskiy Kray: the Charysh district [Чарышский р-н], the village Sentelek, 2.–5.VIII.1992 – 1 ♀; the surroundings of the village Beloe, 28.–31.VII.1993 – 1 ♀ (PERUNOV leg.). The Altai Mts.: the Ulagan district; the village Saratan, 11.–12.VII.1989 – 3 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN et ARTEM'EVA leg.). Yakutia: the surroundings of the village Khaptagay [пос. Хаптагай], 11.VII.1990 – 1 ♀ (IVONIN leg.).

Range
Africa, Asia Minor, Europe, Caucasus, southern West Siberia, Yakutia, Japan, Mongolia, China, India, N. America, Australia.

Biology
The larvae develop on *Centaurium minus* MOENCH., *C. umbellatum* GILB., *Gentiana germanica* WILD. (HANNEMANN, 1977; BUSZKO, 1986).

Stenoptilia coprodactyla STAINTON, 1851
(Suppl. Cat. Brit. Tin. et Pteroph., Append.: 28) (= *arvernicus* PEYERIMHOFF, 1875; *zalocrossa* MEYRICK, 1907).

Material
The Kurgan region, the Ket' district, the floodland of the Tobol river [р. Тобол] at the village Uval, 12.VI.1989 – 1 ♀ (UTKIN leg.).

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Central Asia, southern West Siberia.

Biology
The larvae are known to develop on *Gentiana verna* L. and *G. lutea* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Stenoptilia pneumonanthes BÜTTNER, 1880
(Stett. Ent. Ztg. **41**: 472) (= *pneumonanthes* SCHLEICHER, 1880; *graphodactyla* TREITSCHKE, 1833).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' district, the station Chucha [ст. Чуча], 10.VIII.1981 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg.); the village Temlyakovo, 17.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (VASILENKO leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the Ubino district [Убинский р-н], the village Novodubrovskoe [с. Новодубровское], 17.VI.1961 – 1 ♂ (KORSHUNOV leg.); the Bolotnoe district [Болотнинский р-н], the village Bol'sherechka [с. Большереченка], 29.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (ARTEMYEVA leg.); the Kuybyshev district [Куйбышевский р-н], the village Vaganovo [с. Ваганово], 16.VIII.1990 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Altai Mountains: the Ust'-Koksa district [Усть-Коксинсий р-н], 7 km west of the village Katanda, 1.VII.1983 – 1 ♂; the village Elo [с. Ело], 29.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.), the Ulagan district, the village Balyktuyul' [с. Балыктуюль], 5.VII.1989 – 1 ♂; the village Saratan, 13.–15.VII.1989 – 2 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN et ARTEMYEVA leg.). Yakutia: the Lena river, Megino-Aldan [Мегино-Алдан], 6.VII.1983 – 1 ♂; 200 km north of the city Yakutsk, the island Kharyyalakh [о. Харыялах] at the settlement Edey [п. Едей], 3.–6.VII.1985 – 4 specimens; the surroundings of Yakutsk, 30.VI.–19.VII.1986 – 4 specimens (RASTORGUEV leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time from Siberia.

Range
Europe, West Siberia, Yakutia.

Biology
In Europe the larvae feed on *Gentiana pneumonanthe* L. (ZAGULAJEV, 1986). In Yakutia, according to the personal communication of A. V. RASTORGUEV, the larvae were reared on *Veronica incana* L. The moths occur on meadows from July to August.

Stenoptilia admiranda YANO, 1963 (plate 3, fig. 2)
(Pacific Insects **5**: 92, figs. 15B, 17).

Material
South Primorye: the Khasan district, the village Ryazanovka, 19.VII.1989 – 1 ♀ (ZOLOTUHIN leg.), the Pogranichnyy district, the village Barabash-Levada, 14.VII.1989 – 1 ♀ (BELYAEV leg.); the Ussuriysk district, the village Gornotayozhnoe, 16.VII.1990 –1 ♀ (PONOMARENKO leg.). South Sakhalin, 14 km north of Korsakovo [Корсаково], 5.VIII.1992 – 1 ♀ (ZOLOTUHIN leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time for the Russian fauna.

Range
South Primorye, South Sakhalin, Japan (Khonsu), Mongolia.

Stenoptilia luteocinerea SNELLEN, 1884
(Tijdschr. v. Ent. **27**: 191, t. 10, figs. 7, 7a).

Material
South Primorye, the Pogranichnyy district, the village Barabash-Levada, 3.VIII.1989 – 1 ♀ (BELYAEV leg.).

Range
Primorye.

Stenoptilia pelidnodactyla STEIN, 1837
(Isis: 98) (= *mictodactylus* var. a ZELLER, 1814; *millieridactylus* BRUAND, 1861; = *borealis* WOCKE, 1864 **syn. nov.**).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' distrtict, the village Uval, 6.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg.). The Tyumen' region: the southern Yamal Peninsula [п-ов Ямал], 21.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (OLSHVANG leg.). The Altai Mountains: the Kosh-Agach district [Кош-Агачский р-н], the Kokuzek [р. Кокузек] headwaters, 2.VII.1989 – 1 ♂; the Kuraiskiy mountain range [Курайский хр.], the mountain Taboshak [г. Табошак], 16.VII.1982 – 1 ♂; the Tyute [р. Тюте] headwater, 18.VII. 1982 – 1 ♂ (PERUNOV leg.); the Ulagan district, the settlement Ust'-Ulagan [пос. Усть-Улаган], 2.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (ARTEMYEVA leg.); the village Saratan, 15.VII.1989 – 3 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN et ARTEMYEVA leg.); the Terekhta river [р. Терехта], 23.–30.VI.1989 – 6 ♂♂; 7 km west of the village Katanda, 24.–27.VII.1983 – 3 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). Tuva: the surroundings of

the settlement Samagaltay [пос. Самагалтай], 13.–14.VII.1993 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (BARKALOV leg.), Buryatia: the Severobaikal'sk district [Северобайкальский р-н], the Verkhneangarkiy mountain range [Верхнеангарский хр.], 16.VI.1988 – 1 ♂, 18.VI.1990 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (IVONIN leg.); 60 km west of Ulan-Ude, the surroundings of the village Kalenovo, 5.VII.1985 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Chita region: the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the cordon Agutsakan [кордон Агуцакан], 22.VII.1991 – 1 ♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.); the surrowndings of the village Kyra, 27.VI.1991 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 23 km north of Kura, 7.VIII.1994 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 40 km south of the village Novaya Chara, the Udokanskiy mountain range, the surroundings of the settlememt Naminga, 16.–17.VII.1991 – 43 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et KUZOVLEVA leg.). Yakutia: the Suntar-Khayata mountain range [хр. Сунтар-Хаята], the upper course of the East Khandyga river [р. Восточная Хандыга], 27.VI., 5. and 13.VII.1985 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the Verkhoyanskiy mountauin chain [Верхоянский хр.], the Otto-Sala range [хр. Отто-Сала], the right tributary of the Dulgalakh river [р. Дулгалах], 7.VIII.1993 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (VINOKUROV leg.); the Myuryule river [р. Мюрюле] – a tributary of the Indigirka river [р. Индигирка], 16.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.); 40 km south of Yakutsk, the Taboginskiy cliff [Табогинский утес], 14.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (S. USTJUZHANIN leg.); the confluence of the Lena and Amga [р. Амга] rivers, 50 km east-north-east of Yakutsk, the settlement Tyungyulyu [пос. Тюнгюлю], 25.VII. and 20.VIII.1991 – 2 ♀♀ (KAYMUK leg.). Chukotka: 40 km north-east of the settlement Provideniya [пос. Провидение], 21.VII.1991 – 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (CHISTYAKOV leg.).
Earlier this species was known only from Europe, later (USTJUZHANIN, 1990) it was reported for the Altai and, as *Stenoptilia borealis* WCK., for Yakutia (USTJUZHANIN & DUBATOLOV, 1990). Studying the serial material of this species originating from different places of Europe and Siberia I came to the conclusion that *S. borealis* is a synonym of *S. pelidnodactyla*, which is very variable in size, colouration and genitalia structure.

Range
Europe, Siberia, northern Far East.

Stenoptilia ***jacutica*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: Yakutia, the environs of Yakutsk, 28.VII.1986 (RASTORGUEV leg.). Paratypes: Yakutia, 115 km west of Yakutsk, the settlement Bulgunkyakhtakh [пос. Булгункяхтах], 7.VII. 1982 – 1 ♀; the same locality, 17.VII.1986 – 1 ♀; Yakutia, 60 km north of Yakutsk, the settlement Khomustakh [пос. Хомустах], 2.VII.1986 – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (RASTORGUEV leg.); Yakutia, 300 km ENE the settlement Khandyga [пос. Хандыга], the lower course of the Suntar river, 5.VII.1985 – 2 ♀♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); Yakutia, 400 km south-east of the town Verkhoyansk [г. Верхоянск], the valley of the Myuryule river, 16.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.).
The holotype is kept in ISEA, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ of paratypes in ZIN, other paratypes in ISEA and in the author's collection.

Imago (plate 3, figs. 3a, b)
Frons covered with small appressed scales, fringe of scales weakly developed. Labial palpi light-brown, equal with head in length or slightly longer, apically inflated. Scapus and several proximal segments of antennae white, the rest of it brown with disperse white scales. Head, thorax and tegulae covered with light-brown scales. Legs greyish-white, spurs of hind tibia

equal in length. Wingspan 19 mm. Forewing greyish-brown, with a substantially darker costal margin. A spot of dark scales is well developed at the cleft base; another smaller spot of slightly elongate shape is situated between the former and the wing base. Fringe of cleft white, that on outer parts of both lobes greyish with white base and with one dark spot on first lobe and three ones on second lobe. Hindwing evenly pale-brown, slightly lighter than forewing. Hindwing underside with contrasting white areas on the first and third lobe.

Male genitalia (plate 3, figs. 3c, d)
Valvae pointed apically, their outer margin straight; tegumen apically with small incision; uncus thin, 2/3 of its length protrude from the tegumen hind edge; arms of anellus long, tapering to apices, they reach behind the fore edge of the tegumen; aedeagus equals valvae in length; cornutus is present; basal processus of aedeagus slightly shorter than coecum.

Female genitalia (plate 3, fig. 3e)
Apohyses posteriores narrow and long, apically slightly widened and bent in a bandy-like manner; antrum not slanting, long, narrow and further tapering to the apex; ductus bursae long, with inflated sclerotized patch in the middle; bursa copulatrix roundish with two pointed signa.

Systematic notes
This species belongs to the species group of *Stenoptilia pelidnodactyla* STEIN and has intermediate features between *S. pelidnodactyla* STEIN and *S. gratiolae* GIB. & NEL. It differs well from them in genitalia structure. Since all the three species occur in East Siberia the distinctive characters are summarized in the following table:

Trait	*jacutica*	*pelidnodactyla*	*gratiolae*
Wing underside	with contrasting white areas on lobes	with lobes light, but not contrasting white	with lobes a bit lighter than wing base
Male genitalia: Anellus arms	long, reaching behind fore edge of tegumen	short, not reaching behind fore edge of tegumen	long, reaching behind fore edge of tegumen
Valvae upper edge	even	with angular prominence	even
Female genitalia: Antrum	longer than signa, not slanting, slightly tapering	shorter, not exceeding signum length, not slanting, not tapering	shorter, not exceeding signum length, not slanting, tapering noticeably
Apophyses posteriores	apically bandy-like widened	apically not widened and bent	apically not widened and bent

Range
Yakutia.

Biology
The moths occur on open tundra-steppe slopes.

Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla SCOPOLI, 1763
(Ent. Carn.: 257) (= *mictodactyla* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775).

Material
The Altai Mts.: the middle course of the river Chulyshman, cordon Chodro, 14.–16.VII.1987 – 2 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Onguday district, the surroundings of the village Inya [с. Иня], 21.VI.1989 – 1 ♀ (ARTEMYEVA leg.). Tuva: 1.5 km west of the village Samagaltay, 13.–14.VII. 1993 – 1 ♂ (BARKALOV leg.). South Primorye: the Khasan district, the surroundings of the village Zarubino [с. Зарубино], 6.VII.1982 – 2 specimens (SINEV et KOZLOV leg.); 3 km SE of the village Andreevka [с. Андреевка], 21.VII.1985 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.); the surroundings of Slavyanka, 16.VIII.1993 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for Siberia and the southern Far East.

Range
N. Africa, Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Caucasus, Central Asia, Mongolia, southern Siberia (Altai), southern Primorye.

Biology
In Western Europe the larvae develop on *Scabiosa columbaria* L., *Succisa* (HANNEMANN, 1977), and *Knautia arvensis* L. (BUSZKO, 1986).

Stenoptilia pinarodactyla ERSCHOFF, 1877
(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. **12**: 348).

Material
Irkutsk, 14., 16.VII.1916 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MYL'NIKOV leg.).

Range
Southern East Siberia (Irkutsk), Japan (Hokkaido).

Stenoptilia caesia SNELLEN, 1884
(Tijdschr. v. Ent. **27**: 189–191, pl. 10, figs. 6, 6a).

Material
The Novosibirsk region: the station Shelkovichikha, 7.VII.1981 – 1 ♀ (IVONIN leg.); the hills Bugotakskie Sopki, 5.VII.1988 – 1 ♀ (ROD'KIN leg.); Obges, 12.VII.1988 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Altai Mts.: the Onguday district, the village Inya, 19.VI.1989 – 1 ♂ (ZAKHAROV leg.), 24.–29.VI.1989 – 4 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, ZAKHAROV, SAMULINA leg.); the south of Lake Teletskoe, the village Beloe, VII.1992 – 7 specimens (PETROV leg.). Tuva: the village Durgen [с. Дурген], 19.VII.1986 – 1 ♂; 20 km south of the village Sosnovka [с. Сосновка], 7.VIII. 1985 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Irkutsk region: the settlement Tayshet [пос. Тайшет], 1., 9.VIII.1940 – 2 specimens (BOROVSKIY leg.); the Slyudyanka district, the village Babkha [с. Бабха], 7.VI.1982, 1 ♂ (S. USTJUZHANIN leg.); 5 km east of Slyudyanka, 7.VII.1984 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 3 km east of Slydyanka, 5.–6.VII.1984 – 5 specimens; 20 km west of

the settlement Tulun [пос. Тулун], 2.VII.1984 – 1 specimen (SINEV leg.). Buryatia: the southern bank of Lake Baikal, the river Pravaya Mishikha, 4.–6.VII.1984 – 8 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 15.VIII.1984 – 1 specimen (BELOVA leg.); 21.VI.1984 – 5 specimens (B. ZAKHAROV leg.); the Selenginsk district, the settlement Taezhnyy, 16.VII.–6.VIII.1984 – 5 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Tunkinskiy district [Тункинский р-н], the village Mondy [с. Монды], 7.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (IVONIN leg.). The Chita region: the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Bukukun river [р. Букукун], 21.VI.1991 – 5 specimens; 13.VIII.1991 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHNKO leg.); 20 km north of the settlement Kyra, the stow Pad' Ulyotuy [урочище Падь Улйотуй], 26.VII.–8.VIII.1994 – 17 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, MIROSHNIKOV, GREKHOV, SUCHKOV leg.); the confluence of the Shilka and Argun' rivers [рр. Шилка и Аргунь] at the village Pokrovka [с. Покровка], 19.–20.VI.1994 – 3 ♂♂ (STRELTSOV leg.). Yakutia: Yakutsk, 21.VI.1986 – 1 specimen (RASTORGUEV leg.). Khabarovskiy Kray: 9 km NW of the village Obluch'e [с. Облучье], 14.VI.1993 – 1 ♂ (STRELTSOV leg.). Primorye: the Vladivostok environs, the Lyanchikhe river, 30.VII.1975 – 1 ♀ (ERMOLAEV leg.); the urroundings of the town Suchan [г. Сучан], 23.VIII. 1928 – 1 ♀ (KURENZOV leg.). The Kunashir island: the surroundings of the settlement Sernovodsk, 31.VII.1967 – 2 ♂♂ (ZABELLO leg.); Alekhino, 30.VII.1973 – 1 ♂ (KERZHNER leg.), the city Yuzhnokuril'sk, 18.–20.VII.1992 – 1 ♂ (ZOLOTUHIN leg.).

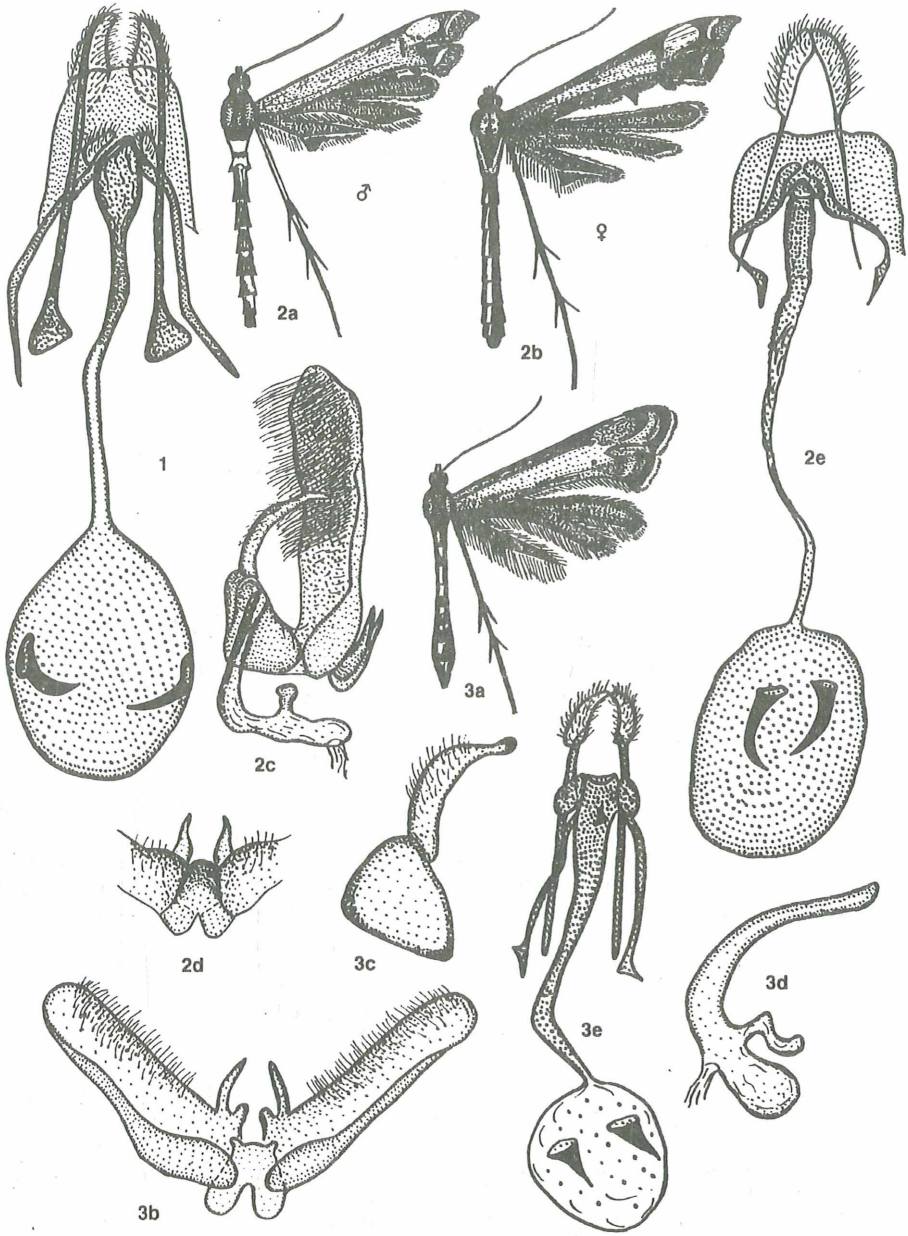
Range
Siberia, Far East.

Stenoptilia latistriga REBEL, 1916
(Dt. Ent. Zeitschr. Iris. **30**: 188–189).

Material
The Altai Mts.: the southern part of the Abakan mountain range [Абаканский хр.], the headwaters of the Karakol river [р. Каракол] (a right tributary of the Kyga river [р. Кыга]), 9.VII. 1994 – 2 ♀♀ (A. YU. DUDKO leg.). Tuva: the West Tannu-Ola mountain range [хр. Восточный Танну-Ола], the pass Khundurgun [пер. Хундургун], 1900 m above sea level, the headwaters of the Ulug-Khondergey river [р. Улуг-Хондергей], a montane tundra, 9.VII.1969 – 1 ♀ (KOSTYUK leg.). The Irkutsk region: 20 km south of Slyudyanka, the Cherskiy peak [пик Черского], 2000 m above sea level, 16.VII.1984 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.).

Range
The mountains of South Siberia: Altai, the Tannu-Ola, Sayan (ARENBERGER, 1989), and Khamar-Daban ranges.

Plate 1
Fig. 1: *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) kerzhneri* ZAG., female genitalia.
Fig. 2: *Platyptilia (Gillmeria) vesta* spec. nov., a – male, b – female, c – male genitalia, d – anellus and saccus viewed from beneath, e – female genitalia.
Fig. 3: *Platyptilia (Platyptilia) tschukotka* spec. nov., a – imago, b – male genitalia viewed from beneath, with uncus and aedeagus removed, c – uncus viewed laterally, d – aedeagus, e – female genitalia.



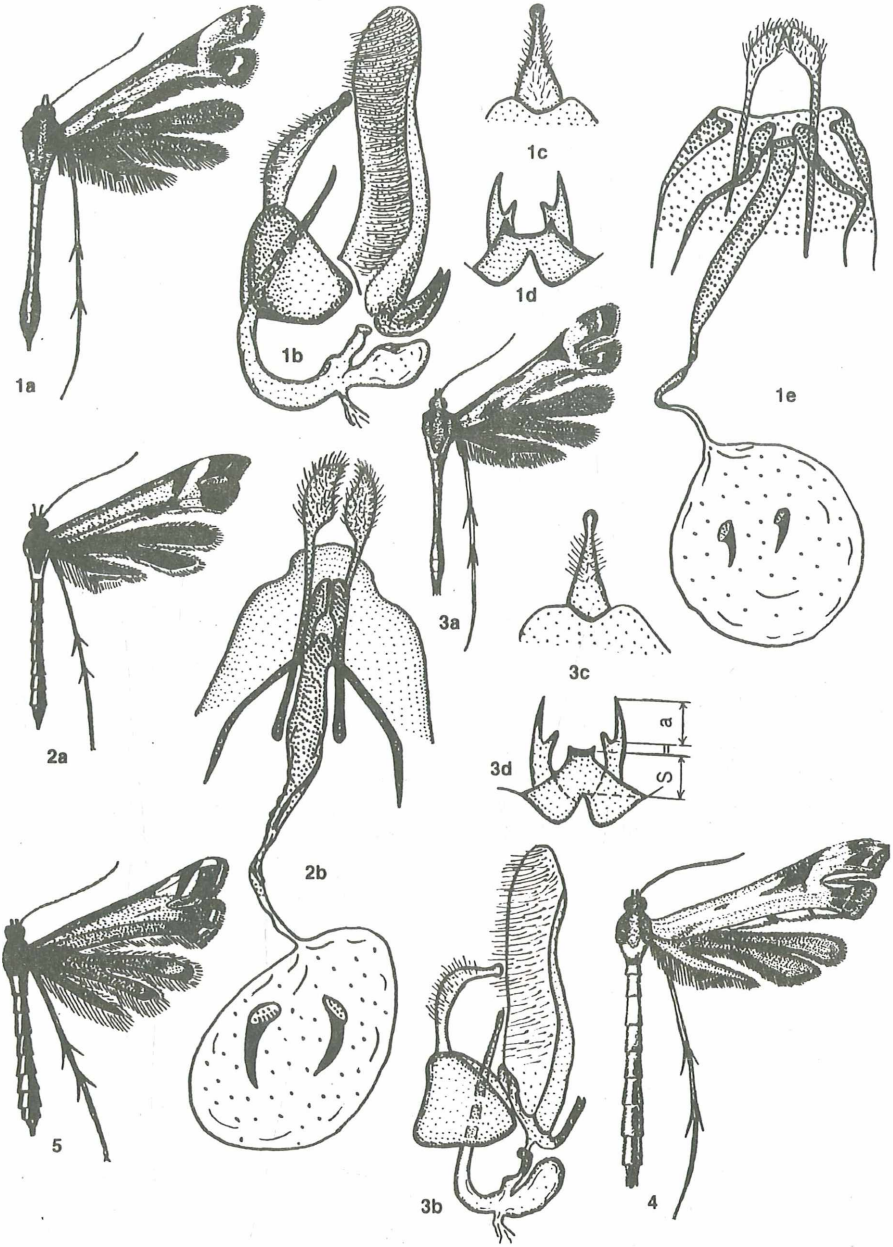
Holotype ♂: the Chita region, the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the valley of the Agutsa river, the cordon Buninda [заимка Бунинда], 31.VII.1991 (ZINCHENKO leg.). Paratypes: the Chita region, the settlement Kyra, attracted to the light, 11.VIII.1991 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the Chita region, the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Bukukun river, 5.VII.1991 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHENKO leg.); the Chita region: 23 km north of the village Kyra, 24.VII.–9.VIII.1994 – 50 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, MIROSHNIKOV, PAVLOV, SUCHKOV, GREKHOV, IVANOV, LOZIN leg.).
The holotype is kept in ISEA, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ of the paratypes in ZIN, the others in ISEA and in the author's collection.

Imago
Frons covered with short appressed scales. Labial palpi brown with bleachening of light scales, substantially longer than head, inflated apically. Antennae, thorax and tegulae evenly dark-grey. Legs light-grey. Wingspan 20–26 mm. Forewing brown, with two conspicuous dark-brown spots at cleft base, sometimes fused. There is an obscure dot or stroke between them and the wing base. Fringe of cleft contrasting white, that on outer parts of both lobes dark-grey, only at the base slightly lighter, without dark spots. Hindwing evenly grey-brown, slightly darker than forewing.

Male genitalia (plate 3, figs. 4a, b)
Valva pointed, its outer margin convex at apex; tegumen apically with a conspicuous incision; uncus narrow, 2/3 of its length protrude from the tegumen hind edge; arms of anellus long, wide, reaching substantially behind the fore edge of the tegumen; aedeagus equals valvae in length, bent strongly, with well developed cornutus; basal processus of aedeagus slightly shorter than coecum.

Female genitalia (plate 3, fig. 4c)
Papillae anales narrow and elongate; apohyses posteriores very long, apically inflated and slightly bent; antrum long, narrow and somewhat further tapering to the apex, equal in length to ductus and almost twice as long as signa; incision of sternite VII narrower than the ostium bursae diameter; ductus seminalis with a well developed sclerotized patch slightly widened in the middle; bursa copulatrix large with two rather long and narrow signa pointing apically.

Plate 2
Fig. 1: *Platyptilia (Platyptilia) naminga* spec. nov., a – imago, b – male genitalia viewed laterally, c – uncus from beneath, d – anellus and saccus from beneath, e – female genitalia.
Fig. 2: *Platyptilia (Platyptilia) alexandri* spec. nov., a – female imago, b – female genitalia.
Fig. 3: *Platyptilia (Platyptilia) lusi* spec. nov., a – male imago, b – male genitalia viewed laterally, c – uncus from beneath, d – anellus and saccus from beneath.
Fig. 4: *Platyptilia (Platyptilia) euridactyla* ZAG. & FIL., male imago.
Fig. 5: *Paraplatyptilia sahlbergi* POPP., imago.



Systematic notes

According to the female genitalia the new species belongs to the species group *Stenoptilia pterodactyla* L. and *S. mannii* ZELLER. By the long antrum, the length of which is 4–5 times greater than its width, it is close to *Stenoptilia pterodactyla* L., *S. mannii* Z., and *S. stigmatodactyla* Z., but differs from them by very long apophyses posteriores, which reach the middle of sternite VII, with widened and bent apices. Concerning the male genitalia structure, a long stick-like uncus, reaching behind the hind edge of the tegumen, short arms of the anellus, reaching behind the fore edge of the tegumen, and a short processus of the aedeagus, make the new species appear close to *Stenoptilia gratiolae* GIB. & NEL, however, it differs from the latter by pointed apices of the valva, a distinct cornutus in the aedeagus, and by external features of the moth. By general habitus and large size the new species resembles *Stenoptilia luteocinerea* SNELL., from which it reliably differs by traits of the genitalia.

Range

Chita region.

Stenoptilia gratiolae GIBEAUX & NEL, 1990

(Bull. ANVL **65** (4): 199–209) (= *fuscus* RETZ. var c, d, ZELLER, 1852; *fuscus* var. *paludicola* WALLENGREN, HOFMANN, 1896).

Material

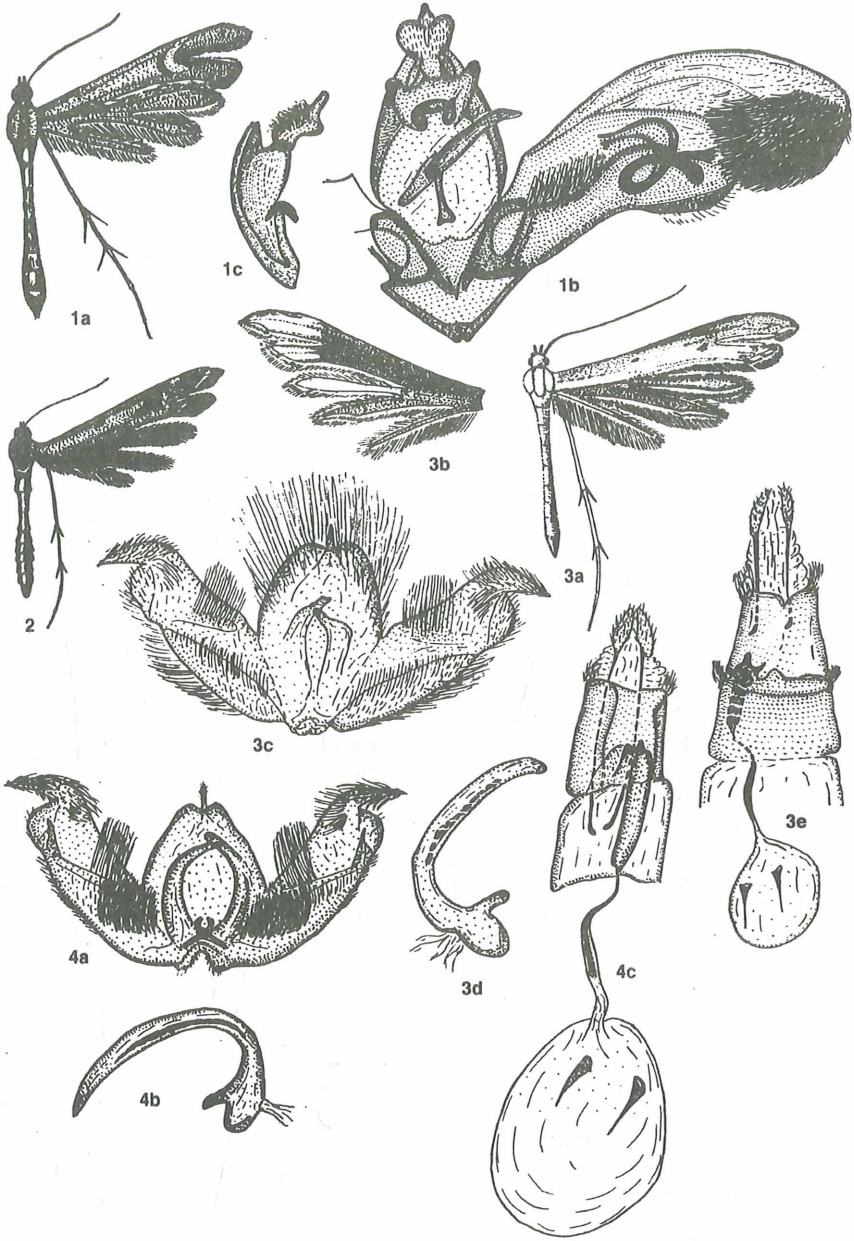
Altaiskiy Kray: 30 km WNW of the village Akutikha [c. Акутиха], the village Solatovo environs, 21.VI.–26.VII.1990 – 8 specimens (VASILENKO leg.). The Chita region: 23 km north of the village Kyra, 10.VIII.1994 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: the Verkhoyanskiy mountain range, the mouth of the Otto-Sala river, which is a right tributary of the Dulgalakh river, 31.VII.1989 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; the Verkhoyanskiy mountain range, the Nyamni river [p. Нямни] in the headwaters of the Kele river [p. Келе], 11.VIII.1992 – 1 ♀; the settlement Chul'man [пос. Чульман], 14.VII.1990 – 1 ♀ (VINOKUROV leg.); 180 km ENE of the settlement Khandyga, the headwaters of the Vostochnaya Khandyga, 27.VII.1985 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time from Siberia.

Range

European Russia, Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia.

Plate 3

Fig. 1: *Marasmarcha lydia* spec. nov., a – male imago, b – male genitalia viewed from beneath, with left valva removed, c – uncus and tegumen viewed laterally.
Fig. 2: *Stenoptilia admiranda* YANO, imago.
Fig. 3: *Stenoptilia jacutica* spec. nov., a – male imago above, b – male imago beneath, c – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus, d – aedeagus.
Fig. 4: *Stenoptilia agutsana* spec. nov., a – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus, b – aedeagus, c – female genitalia.



Snellenia gen. nov.

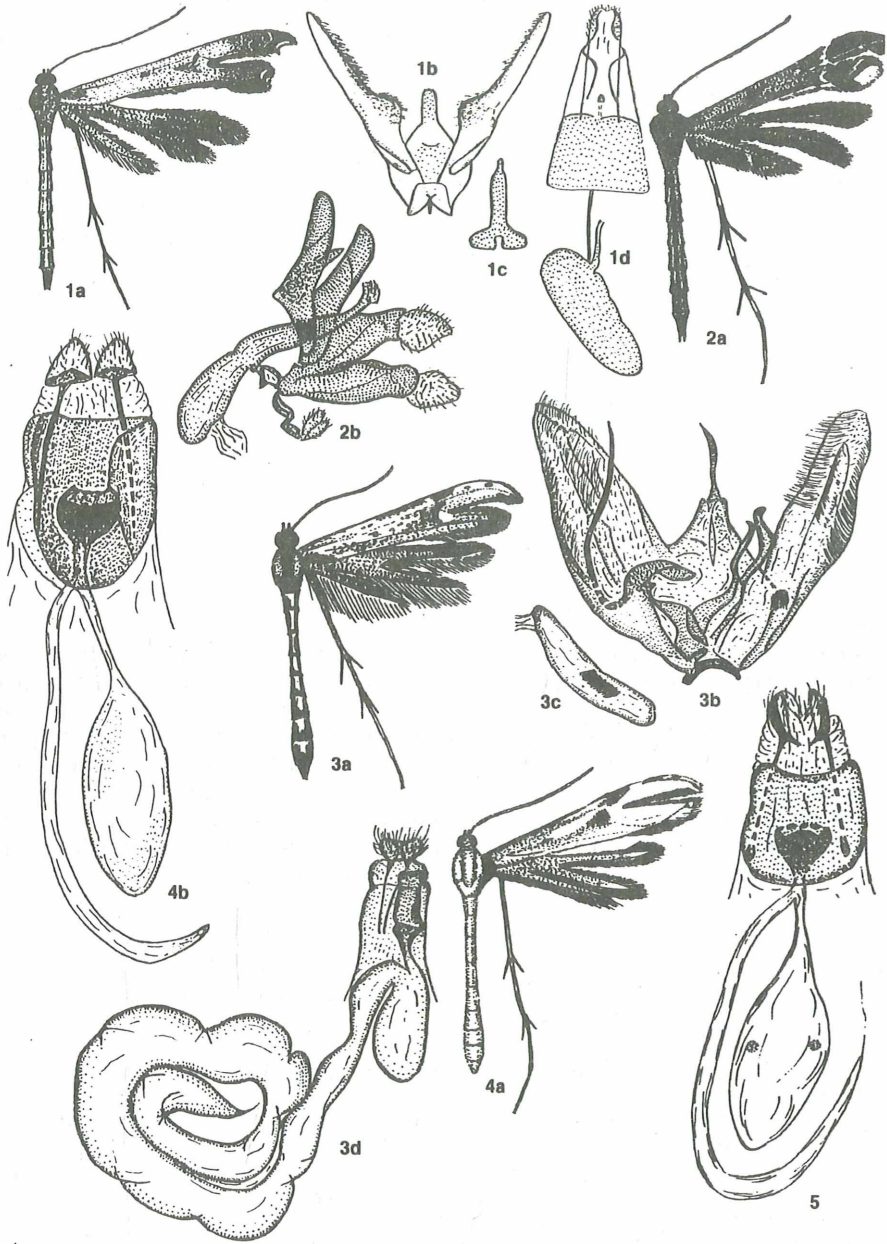
Type species: *Pterophorus (Mimaeoptilus) emarginatus* SNELLEN, 1884.

Snellenia emarginata SNELLEN, included into the genus *Stenoptilia* HBN. in the catalogue of the Palearctic Lepidoptera by REBEL (1901), cannot be regarded member of this genus because lacking its characteristic features. REBEL himself doubted in referring the species to the mentioned genus ("hujus generis?") (REBEL, 1901). Other authors attributed *S. emarginata* to the genera *Marasmarcha* MEYR. (MEYRICK, 1913; BUSZKO, 1977) or *Platyptilia* (CARADJA, 1920; HORI, 1936), but these attributions do not seem appropriate as well. The pecularities of the features of *S. emarginata* motivated the establishment of a new monotypic genus.

Snellenia emarginata (SNELLEN, 1884)
(= *nakanensis* MATSUMURA, 1931; *sapporensis* MATSUMURA, 1931).

Material
SE. Transbaikalia, 18 km south of the town Baley [г. Балей], the surroundings of the village Sarannoe, 2.–13.VII.1993 – 38 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, ESKALIEV, BELOUSOV, TENTSER, SHEIN leg.). The Chita region: 23 km north of the village Kyra, 23.–29.VII.1994 – 4 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Amur region: the confluence of the Malaya Pera and Bolshoy Ergel' rivers, 9.VII.1958 – 3 specimens (SUKHAREVA et KUZNETSOV leg.); Blagoveshchensk, 5.VII. 1994 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; the village Malaya Sazanka [с. Малая Сазанка], 20.VII.1994 – 2 ♂♂. Primorskiy Kray: the Khasan district: the village Ryazanovka, 5.VIII.1986 – 1 ♀ and 2.IX.1986 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 14.–16.VII.1992 – 4 specimens (BELYAEV et PONOMARENKO leg.); 23.–24.VII. 1993 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 7 km west of the village Zanadvorovka, 10. and 18.VIII.1984 – 2 specimens (SINEV leg.); 10.IX.1985 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 4 km north-east of the village Zarubino [с. Зарубино], 6.VII.1982 – 1 specimen (KOZLOV leg.); 3 km south-east of the village Andreevka, 22.VII.–16.VIII.1985 – 13 specimens; the Pozharskiy district [Пожарский р-н], the village Verkhniy Pereval [с. Верхний Перевал], 1.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (SINEV leg.); the Pogranichnyy district, the village Barabash-Levada, 22.VII.–11.VIII.1989 – 7 specimens (BELYAEV leg.); the Ussuriysk district: the village Kamenushka, 1.–2.VIII.1990 – 4 specimens (KOLOSOV leg.); the village Gornotayezhnoe, 13 and 23.VI.1990 – 2 specimens (PONOMARENKO leg.); the same locality, 28.VIII.1984 – 1 specimen (SINEV leg.).

Plate 4
Fig. 1: *Snellenia emarginata* SNELL., a – male imago, b – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus (according to YANO, 1963), c – aedeagus (according to YANO, 1963), d – female genitalia (according to YANO, 1963).
Fig. 2: *Oxyptilus perunovi* spec. nov., a – male imago, b – male genitalia viewed laterally.
Fig. 3: *Oidaematophorus iwatensis* MTSM., a – imago, b – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus, c – aedeagus, d – female genitalia.
Fig. 4: *Leioptilus mongolicus* ZAG., a – imago, b – female genitalia.



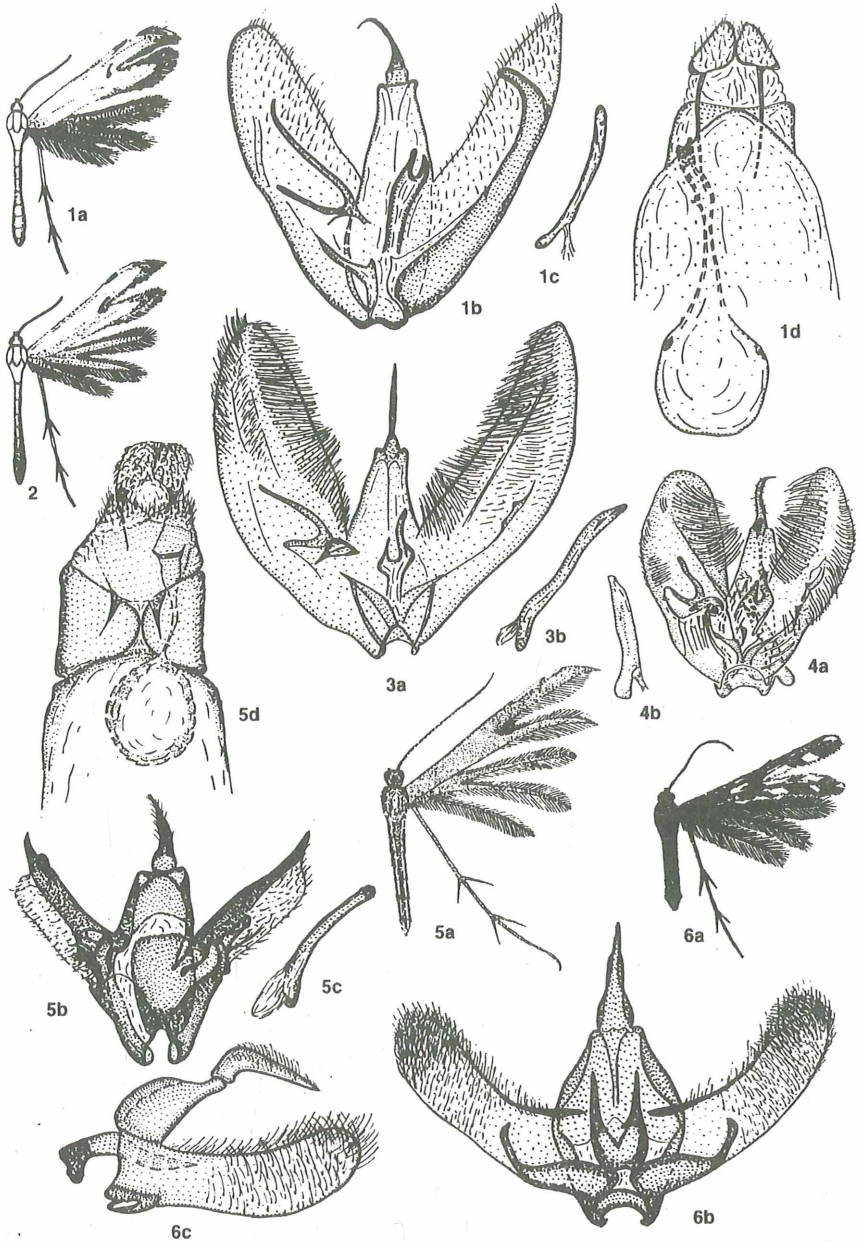
Imago (plate 4, fig. 1a)
Frons covered with short appressed scales; conical tust of hairs very short. Labial palpi thin, long, noticeably pointed apically, almost twice as long as eye diameter. Antennae thin, brown with scattered white scales making them dappled. Dorsal side of abdomen lightened due to greenish-yellow scales. Wingspan 16–25 mm. Forewing reddish-brown with scattered white scales. At cleft base there are two or three dark dots in a slanting row. Both lobes with definite outer margin. Fringe base on both lobes whitish, only with distinct local groups of brown hairs on angles of lobes. Hindwing and its fringe evenly brown. Venation as in the genus *Stenoptilia* HBN. with two conspicuous dark-brown spots at cleft base, sometimes fused. There is an obscure dot or stroke between them and the wing base. Fringe of cleft contrasting white, that on outer parts of both lobes dark-grey, only at the base slightly lighter, without dark spots. Hindwing evenly grey-brown, slightly darker than forewing.

Male genitalia (plate 4, figs. 1b, c)
Valvae simple, narrow, basally with conspicuous inflation, without distinct cucculus; tegumen small; uncus rather narrow but substantially wider than in the species of *Stenoptilia* HBN.; aedeagus short, inflated and bifurcated basally and tapering apically.

Female genitalia (plate 4, fig. 1d)
Antrum weakly developed; ductus bursae thin, membraneous; apophyses anteriores absent; bursa copulatrix without signa.

Systematic notes
The genus *Snellenia* gen. nov. is relatively close to the genus *Stenoptilia* HBN. and isolated from the latter by the following complex of traits: The lobes of the forewings with definite outer margin; the second lobe is not smooth and narrow oval in shape, as in the representatives of *Stenoptilia*, but is wider and angular. Labial palpi thin all over their length, only apically slightly tapering. In the male genitalia the apices of the valvae without processes of cucculus and without saccules. The uncus is much wider than in the genus *Stenoptilia*; the arms of the anellus are not developed; the shape of the aedeagus is quite different from what can be seen in *Stenoptilia* species. In the female genitalia the signa of the bursa copulatrix are absent, while, oppositely, they are always present in *Stenoptilia* species.

Plate 5
Fig. 1: *Leioptilus niridactylus* YANO, a – imago, b – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus, c – aedeagus, d – female genitalia.
Fig. 2: *Leioptilus kuwayamay* MTSM., female imago.
Fig. 3: *Leioptilus ishiyamanus* MTSM., a – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus, b – aedeagus.
Fig. 4: *Leioptilus lienigianus* ZELLER, a – male genitalia from beneath (according to ZAGULAJEV, 1986), b – aedeagus (according to ZAGULAJEV, 1986).
Fig. 5: *Sibiretta kyraensis* gen. nov., spec. nov., a – male imago, b – male genitalia beneath, without aedeagus, c – aedeagus.
Fig. 6: *Septuaginta zagulajevi* gen. nov., spec. nov., a – male imago, b – male genitalia from beneath, without aedeagus, c – male genitalia viewed laterally.



The new genus is named in honour of P. S. T. SNELLEN, a prominent Dutch lepidopterologist of the previous century who had described the species *emarginata* SNELLEN, 1884.

Range
SE. Transbaikalia (first record), Priamurie, Primorye, southern Kurile Islands, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Ryu-kyu, Tsusima), Mongolia, China, Korea.

Biology
The larvae feed on legumes, including *Lespedeza bicolor* TURCS., pupate on leaf underside (YANO, 1963). The species inhabits forests, open places, meadows, steppefied slopes. Flight from May to September.

Oxyptilus ericetorum STAINTON, 1851
(Suppl. Cat. Brit. Tin. et Pteroph., App.:28) (= *ericetorum* ZELLER, 1844; *ericetidactyla* BRUAND, 1859).

Material
The Novosibirsk region: Akademgorodok, 14.VIII.1982 – 1 ♀. The Altai Mts.: 7 km west of the village Katanda, 16.VII.1983 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
European Russia, Caucasus, southern Siberia.

Biology
The larvae were reported to develop on heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and *Hieracium pilosella* L. (ZAGULAJEV, 1986).

Oxyptilus parvidactylus HAWORTH, 1811
(Lep. Brit. **3**: 480) (= *microdactylus* SAMOULLE, 1819; *obscurus* ZELLER, 1841; *hemididactylus* SELYS, 1845; *obscuridactyla* BRUAND, 1859).

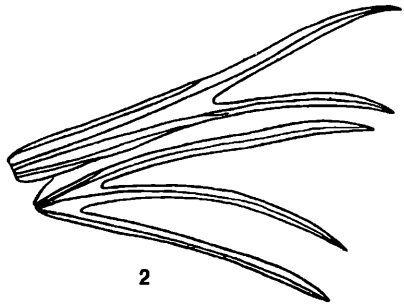
The species was reported for southern Siberia (MEYRICK, 1913; ZAGULAJEV, 1986; SUTTER, 1991), but has not been found by us.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Caucasus, southern Siberia.

Biology
The larvae are known to develop on *Hieracium pilosella* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Oxyptilus chrysodactylus [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 320) (= *hieracii* ZELLER, 1841; *hieracidactyla* BRUAND, 1859).

1



2

Plate 6
Fig. 1: *Sibiretta kyraensis* gen. nov., spec. nov., wing venation.
Fig. 2: *Septuaginta zagulajevi* gen. nov., spec. nov., wing venation.

Material

The Novosibirsk region: the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 10.VIII.1990 – 1 ♀. The Altai Mts.: 7 km west of the village Katanda, 1.VII.1983 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Tomsk region: the settlement Timiryazevskiy, 9.VII.1969 – 1 ♀ (KOLOMIETS leg.). The Kemerovo region: 100 km south of Novokuznetsk, the station Osman, 4.VII.1992 – 1 ♂ (MIROSHNIKOV leg.). The Irkutsk region: the settlement Tayshet, 30.VII.1940 – 1 ♂; 1.VIII.1940 – 1 ♀ (BOROVSKIY leg.). Buryatia: the settlement Taezhnyy, 13.VII.1984 – 1 ♂; 2.VIII.1984 – 2 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Chita region: the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Bukukun river, 21.VI. 1991 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHNKO leg.); 23 km north of the village Kyra, 3., 5.VIII. 1994 – 2 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: Yakutsk, 26.VI.1927 – 1 specimen (MOSKVIN leg.). The Amur region: the city Blagoveshchensk, 2., 5.VIII.1993 – 2 ♀♀; the village Malaya Sazanka, 20.VII.1994 – 2 ♂♂ (STRELTSOV leg.). Primorye: the village Yakovlevka, 26.VII.1981 – 2 specimens, 11.VIII.1983 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 3.VIII. 1989 – 1 ♂ (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); 16.VIII.1992 – 1 ♂ (PONOMARENKO leg.); the village Barabash-Levada, 26.–27.VII.1989 – 2 specimens; 4, 16.VIII.1989 – 2 ♀♀ (BELYAEV leg.); the village Gornotaezhnoe, 14.VII.1982 – 1 specimen; 21.VII.–12.VIII.1983 – 6 specimens (KOZLOV leg.); 2.VIII.1982 – 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.1982 – 1 ♀; 23.–30.VII.1983 – 3 specimens (SINEV leg.); 20 km NE of the city Nakhodka, 3.VIII.1993 – 1 specimen (BELYAEV leg.); 3 km SE of the village Andreevka, 28.VII.1985 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.). The Sakhalin: Novoaleksandrovsk [Новоалександровск], 20.VII.1967 – 1 ♀; Yuzhnosakhalinsk, 3.VIII.1967 – 1 ♀ (LOKTIN leg.); 14.VIII. 1989 – 4 specimens; 12 km NW of Aniva, the village Urozhaynoe [с. Урожайное], 1 ♂, 5.VIII. 1991 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 14 km north of the village Korsakovo [с. Корсаково], 5.–6.VIII. 1992 – 2 specimens (ZOLOTUHIN leg.).

Range

Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Priamurye, Primorye, Sakhalin.

Biology
In Europe the larvae were observed to develop on *Hieracium umbellatum* L. and *Picris hieracioides* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Oxyptilus pilosellae ZELLER, 1841
(Isis **34**: 789, t. 4. f. 27) (= *hieracii* STAINTON, 1849; *pilosellidactyla* BRUAND, 1859).

Material
The Novosibirsk region: Akademgorodok, 16.VI.1984 – 1 ♀. The Altai Mts.: the river Terekhta, 29.VI.1983 – 1 ♂; 7 km west of the village Katanda, 15.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
N. Africa (Morocco), Europe, Caucasus, Iran, southern West Siberia.

Biology
In Europe the larvae were found on *Hieracium pilosella* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Oxyptilus kollari STAINTON, 1851
(Suppl. Cat. Brit. Tin. and Pteroph., App. p. 28).

Material
The Kurgan region, the Ket' district, the village Uval, the floodland of the Tobol river [р. Тобол], 16.VI.1989, 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for Siberia.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, the south of West Siberia (Kurgan region).

Oxyptilus tristis ZELLER, 1841
(Isis **34**: 788) (= *tristidactyla* BRUAND, 1859).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Temlyakovo, 18.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (VASILENKO leg.); the city Kurgan, 1.VII.1991 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg.). Novosibirsk region: the Eltsovka rivulet, 24.VI.1964 – 5 specimens (KORSHUNOV leg.); Obges, 17.VIII.1988 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.) The Altai Mts.: 7 km west of the village Katanda, 24.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, southern West Siberia.

Biology
The larvae are known to live on *Hieracium pilosella* L. and *H. echinoides* (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Oxyptilus distans ZELLER, 1847
(Isis: 902) (= *distantidactyla* BRUAND, 1859; *clarisignis* MEYRICK, 1924).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Temlyakovo, 17., 28.VII.1988 – 2 specimens (VASILENKO leg.); the village Uval, 10.VI.–12.VII.1989 – 10 specimens (UTKIN leg.). Novosibirsk region: Obges, 31.VII.1981 – 1 specimen (S. USTJUZHANIN), 11.VI.1983 – 1 specimen; 7.VIII.1985 – 3 specimens; 11.VI.1987 – 1 specimen, 24.VII.1989 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Ust'-Kamenka [с. Усть-Каменка], 12.VII.1982 – 1 specimen (NIKITIN leg.), Bugotakskie Sopki, 7.VII.1988 – 1 specimen (S. USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Bol'sherechka [с. Большеречка], 28.VII.1989 – 1 specimen (YAKIMETS leg.); the village Troitskoe, 9.VI.1990 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 10.VIII.1990 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: the village Soldatovo, 25.V.1990 – 1 specimen (VASILENKO leg.). The Altai Mts.: the Terekhta river, 22., 29.VI.1983 – 2 ♀♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Irkutsk region: Irkutsk, 17.VI.1934 – 1 ♀ (FLOROV leg.); Tayshet, 7.VIII.1940 – 1 ♀ (BOROVSKIY leg.); 20 km south of the village Ust'-Ordynskoe, 1.–3.VIII.1984 – 2 ♂♂ (SINEV leg.). Buryatia: Ulan-Ude, 24.VII.1956 – 2 ♂♂ (collector unknown); the village Kochenyovo [с. Коченево], 7.VII.1985 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.).

Range
N. Africa, Canary Islands, Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Himalaya, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, southern Siberia.

Biology
The larvae were found on *Crepis capillaris* WALL., *C. tectorum* L., *Hieracium pilosella* L., *Picris hieracioides* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Oxyptilus ***perunovi*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: Altai, the Altai district [Алтайский р-н], the surroundings of the village Beloe [с. Белое], 22.VII.1989, PERUNOV leg.
The holotype is kept in ISEA.
The species is named in honour of YU. E. PERUNOV, an amateur entomologist from Barnaul.

Male (plate 4, fig. 2a)
Frons covered with short appressed scales, fringe of scales absent. Labial palpi brown, dappled due to scattered white scales. They are thin and almost as long as the head; their first and second segment is wider than the third, which is thin, pointed, and directed forward. Antennae thin, with alternation of brown and white rings. Head, thorax and tegulae covered with brown scales. Legs dappled, with alternating brown and white areas, the bases of the hind spurs bear scale tufts. Wingspan 19 mm. Forewing brown with two light bands covering both lobes; internal one wide, outer one narrow. Fringe of second lobe lightened outside with white hairs, inside cleft it is brown with scattered hairs with whitish segments. Hindwing evenly brown with an oblique triangle-shaped spot of dark scales.

Male genitalia (plate 4, fig. 2b)
Valvae relatively narrow with weak inflation in middle part; their apices (brachioli) short, roundish, slightly more than half as short as the rest of the valvae; tegumen two-lobed, of the same width throughout, not tapering to apex; uncus relatively large, reaching behind the middle of tegumen lobes; aedeagus twice as long as the tegumen, tapering to apex, with swelling just before it; plates of sternum VIII short and narrow, 1.5 times smaller than brachiole length.

Systematic notes
By the colouration of the forewing and by the general habitus this species much resembles *Oxyptilus chrysodactylus* D. & S., from which it differs well by the genitalia. By its short brachiole the species is close to *Oxyptilus parvidactylus* Hw., but differs by wider lobes of the tegumen and short plates of the sternum VIII.

Range
Altai.

Biology
The holotype was collected in the piedmonts of the Cherginskiy mountain range [Чергинский хр.] on a south steppefied slope.

Geina didactyla LINNAEUS, 1758
(Syst. Natur. ed. 10: 542) (= *didactyla* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775; *brunneodactylus* MILLIERE, 1854).

Material
The Omsk region, the Isil'kul' district [Исилькульский р-н], the village Boevoe [с. Боевое], 19.VII.–15.VIII.1989, – 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ (VASILENKO leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the station Shelkovichikha, 28.VI.1981, – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Iskitim region, the surroundings of the village Mel'nichikha, the floodland meadow of the Shadrikha rivulet [р. Шадриха] 28.–29.VI.1993 – 5 specimens; the Novosibirsk region [Новосибирский р-н], the right bank of the Ob' river [р. Обь] at the settlement Nizhnyaya El'tsovka [пос. Нижняя Ельцовка], 3.VII.1993 – 1 ♂, (KOSTERIN leg.); the Maslyanino district [Маслянинский р-н], the surroundings of the village Elban', 17.VI.1990 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). North Altai: at the Lake Manzherok, 30.–31.VIII.1983 – 2 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time for Siberia.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, the south of West Siberia.

Biology
The larvae live on Rosaceae: *Geum rivale* L., *G. urbanum* L., *Potentilla rupestris* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Capperia trichodactyla [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 145) (= *trichodactyla* HÜBNER, 1790; *leonuri* STANGE, 1882; *leonuuri* SPULER, 1910; *affinis* MÜLLER-RUTZ, 1933; = *jozana* MATSUMURA, 1931 **syn. nov.**).

Material
The Kurgan region, the Ket' district, the village Temlyakovo, 11.VIII.1988 – 1 ♂ (VASILENKO leg.), the village Uval, the floodland of the Tobol river, 1.VI.–2.VIII.1989 – 11 specimens (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: Obges, 11.VI.1989 – 1 ♀ (ZAKHAROV leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: 30 km WSW of the settlement Akutikha [пос. Акутиха], the surroundings of the village Soldatovo, 17.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (VASILENKO leg.). The Altai Mountains: the Onguday region, the surroundings of the village Inya, 17.–24.VI.1989 – 4 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the eastern bank of Lake Teletskoe, the cordon Koksha [кордон Кокша], 17.VI.1994 – 1 ♂ (A. YU. DUDKO leg.). Tuva: the Tandinskiy district, the village Durgen, 3.VIII.1986 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Irkutsk region: the town Tayshet [г. Тайшет], 9.VIII.1940 – 1 ♀ (BOROVSKIY leg.). Buryatia: the Selenga district, the settlement Taezhnyy, 13.VII.–3.VIII.1984 – 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 60 km west of Ulan-Ude, the village Kalenovo [с. Каленово], 3.VII.1985 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Chita region, the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Agutsa river, 15.VI.1991 – 1 ♀; the village Kyra, 11.VIII.1991 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 9.VIII.1994 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 23 km north of the village Kyra, 24.–26.VII.1994 – 5 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et MIROSHNIKOV leg.). The Amur region: Blagoveshchensk, 3.–5.VIII.1994 – 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (STRELTSOV leg.). South Primorye: the Pogranichnyi district, the village Barabash-Levada, 12.VIII. 1989 – 6 specimens (BELYAEV leg.); the Khasan district, 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka, 19.VII.1984 – 1 ♂; the Ussuriysk district, 20 km east of the city Ussuriysk [г. Уссурийск], the village Gornotaezhnoe, 30.VII.1982 – 1 ♂; the Pozharskiy district, the village Verkhniy Pereval, 18.VII.1990 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.). The Kurile Islands: the island Kunashir, the village Alekhino, 10.VIII.1984 – 1 ♂ (LVOVSKY leg.).

Earlier this species was known from Europe to West Siberia, later it was found by me in East Siberia and the Far East. In my opinion, *Capperia jozana* MTSM. is a junior synonym of *C. trichodactyla* D. & S. I am not acquainted with the recently described species *Capperia ircurtica* ARENBERGER, 1989 from the vicinity of Irkutsk; probably, it is also a synonym of *C. trichodactyla*, as the study of the available material from all over Siberia and the Far East did not reveal any peculiar characters for the separation of another distinct species.

Range
Europe, Siberia, Far East, Japan.

Biology
The larvae live on *Picris hieracioides* L., *Hieracium umbellatum* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Capperia fusca HOFMANN, 1898
(Ill. Ztschft. Ent. **3**: 339) (= *obscurus* FREY, 1856; *fusca* f. *marrubii* ADAMCZEWSKI, 1951).

Material
The Kurgan region, the Shchuchanskiy district, the village Chumlyak, 13. and 16.VII.1990 – 2 ♂♂ (UTKIN leg.). Tuva: the environs of the city Kyzyl, 19.VIII.1989 – 1 ♂ (LOGUNOV leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time from Asia.

Range
Europe, Siberia.

Procapperia kuldschaensis REBEL, 1914
(Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **28**: 272) (= *asiatica* ZAGULAJEV, 1986).

Material
The Altai Mts.: the Terekhta river, 22.VI.1983 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). Tuva: the Eastern Tannu-Ola mountain range, the stow Ak-Chira [c. Ак-Чира], 13.VI.1968 – 1 ♂ (KOSTJUK leg.); 5 km east of the village Khol'-Oozhu [c. Холь-Оожу], the Aryskannyg-Khem river [p. Арыскканныг-Хем], 15.–17.VII.1993 – 1 ♀ (BARKALOV leg.); the environs of Kyzyl, 5.VI.1989 – 4 specimens (ZINCHENKO et LOGUNOV leg.).

Range
Central Asia, Kazakhstan, South Siberia (Altai, Tuva).

Buckleria paludum ZELLER, 1839
(Isis: 279) (= *paludicola* FLETCHER, 1907; *dolichos* MATSUMURA, 1931).

Material
Primorye: the Pozharskiy district, the village Verkhniy Pereval, 17.VI.1990 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 23.VII. 1990 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.); the Ussuriysk district, the village Kamenushka, 10.VII.1991 – 1 ♂ (KOLOSOV leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for the fauna of the Russian Far East.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, India, China, Primorye, Japan, North America.

Biology
The species inhabits wet meadows, marshes; the larvae feed on *Drosera rotundifolia* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Oidaematophorus lithodactylus TREITSCHKE, 1833
(Schmett. Eur. **9**(2):245) (= *septodactyla* TREITSCHKE, 1833; *similidactylus* DALE, 1834; *phaeodactylus* STEPHENS, 1834; *lithoxylodactylus* DUPONCHEL, 1840).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Temlyakovo, 16.VII.1988 – 1 ♀ (VASILENKO leg.); the village Mostovka, 29.VII.1984 – 1 ♀; the village Uval, 12. and 16.VII.1989 – 2 specimens; the city Kurgan, 2.VIII.1989 – 1 ♀ (UTKIN leg.). Novosibirsk region: the rivulet El'tsovka, 14.VII.1964 – 3 specimens (KORSHUNOV leg.); Bugotakskie Sopki, 13.VIII.1984 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); Novosibirsk, Akademgorodok (Academy Town), 24.VII.1993 – 3 specimens; the Toguchin district, the Bugotak river [р. Буготак] between the settlement Samarskiy [пос. Самарский] and the village Karpysak [Карпысак], 8.VIII.1993 – 1 ♂ (KOSTERIN leg.); the Iskitim district, the surroundings of the village Morozovo [с. Морозово], 22.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (ZAKHAROV leg.). The Tomsk region: the settlement Timiryazevskiy, 18.VIII.1989 – 1 ♂ (KOLOMIETS leg.). Krasnoyarskiy Kray: the "Stolby" nature reserve [заповедник Столбы], 29.VII.1965 – 1 ♀ (collector unknown). The Irkutsk region: the town Tayshet, 30.VII.–9.VIII.1940 – 11 specimens (BOROVSKIY leg.). Primorye: the village Yakovlevka, 19.VII.1981 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 24.VIII.1986 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); 21.VIII.1993 – 1 ♂, (CHERNYSHOV leg.); 3 km SE of the village Andreevka, 30.VII.1985 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.); the village Barabash-Levada, 4.VIII.1989 – 2 specimens (BELYAEV leg.); the village Kamenushka, 8.VIII.1990 – 1 ♂ (KOLOSOV leg.); the surroundings of the town Slavyanka, 15.VIII.1993 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for the fauna of Siberia and the Russian Far East.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Central Asia, Siberia, Priamurye, Primorye, Japan.

Oidaematophorus rogenhoferi MANN, 1871
(Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien. **21**:79).

Material
The Irkutsk region: 20 km east of the city Baikal'sk, the Khara-Murin river, 30.VII.1984 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.). The Chita region: the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the river Bukukun, 3.–4.VIII.1991 – 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHENKO leg.); 23 km north of the village Kyra, 27.VII. 1994 – 1 ♀ (MIROSHNIKOV leg.).

Range
Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, East Siberia.

Oidaematophorus iwatensis MATSUMURA, 1931 (plate 4, figs. 3a–d)
(6000 Ill. Ins. Jap., p. 1057, No. 2075).

Material
South Primorye: the Suchan district [Сучанский р-н], the village Tigrovoe [с. Тигровое], 2.VII. 1929 – 1 ♂ (KURENTSOV leg.); the Nadezhda district [Надеждинский р-н], the valley of the Malaya El'duga river [р. Малая Эльдуга], 4.VIII.1992 – 3 ♂♂ (DEVYATKIN leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for the fauna of Russia.

Range
South Primorye, China (Manchuria), Japan.

Emmelina monodactyla LINNAEUS, 1758
(Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 542) (= *bidactyla* HOCHENWARTH, 1785; *albodactylus* FABRICIUS, 1794; *pterodactyla* HÜBNER, [1805]; *pterodactylus* ZELLER, 1841; *cineridactylus* FITCH, 1854; *naevosidactylus* FITCH, 1854; *pergracydactylus* PACKARD, 1873; *barberi* DYAR, 1903; *pictipennis* GRINNELL, 1908).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Temlyakovo, 17.VII.1988 – 1 specimen (VASILENKO leg.); the village Pashkovo [с. Пашково], 26.VII.1983 – 3 specimens; the village Chucha [с. Чуча], 10.VIII.1981 – 6 specimens; 8.VIII.1983 – 30 specimens; the village Uval, 22.VI.–6.VIII.1989 – 3 specimens; Kurgan, 2.–3.VII.1991 – 2 specimens; 19.IX.–4.X.1991 – 37 specimens (UTKIN leg.). The Omsk region: the village Boevoe, 18.–30.VII.1989 – 6 specimens; the village Solyanoe, 18.V.1989 – 1 specimen (VASILENKO leg.); Omsk, 9.IX.1990 – 3 specimens (KOSTERIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: Obges, 29.IX.1980 – 1 specimen; 2.V.1981 – 1 specimen; 12.–25.VX.1981 – 8 specimens; 20.X.1981 – 1 specimen; 1.V.1982 – 5 specimens; 17.V. 1982 – 1 specimen; 19.–26.VI.1982 – 8 specimens; 23., 28.VII.1982 – 2 specimens; 4, 30.VIII.1982 – 6 specimens; 2.–30.IX.1982 – 6 specimens; 24.X.1982 – 3 specimems; 13.V. 1983 – 1 specimen; 23.VIII.1984 – 6 specimens; 20., 26.V.1985 – 2 specimens; 28.VII.1987 – 8 specimens, 12.–13.VII.1988 – 3 specimens; 1.XI.1988 – 1 specimen; 21.V.1989 – 1 specimen; 10.VIII.1991 – 3 specimens; 2.–5.V.1994 – 6 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 22.IV. 1990 – 1 specimen (ZAKHAROV leg.); the village Ogurtsovo [с. Огурцово], 21.VI.1986 – 1 specimen; 3.IX.1987 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Akademgorodok, 13.VII.1992 – 2 specimens (ZINCHENKO leg.); 18.VIII.1993 – 3 specimens; 27.VII.1993 – 1 specimen; 10.VIII.1993 – 2 specimens (KOSTERIN leg.); the station Shelkovichikha, 21.IX.1990 – 1 specimen (IVONIN leg.); 28.VI.1981 – 2 specimens; the village Tal'menka, 13.IX.1981 – 2 specimens; the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 3.VI.1981 – 1 specimen; 11.–26.VIII.1982 – 8 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); 15.V.1982 – 1 specimen; 24.VIII.1982 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); Lake Khoroshee, 6.VI.1982 – 1 specimen (NIKITINA leg.); the village Mikhanevo [с. Михановo], 16.VII.1988 – 1 specimen (BIBIN leg.); the Chistozernyy district, the bank of Lake Teniz, 24.VI.1994 – 1 ♂ (KOSTERIN leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: Barnaul, 8.IX.1982 – 1 specimen; 24.VIII. 1991 – 1 specimen; 7.X.1991 – 1 ♀; the village Seliverstovo [с. Селиверстово], 21.VII.1980 – 1 specimen; the village Stolbovo [с. Столбово], 12.VIII.1989 – 1 specimen (PERUNOV leg.); the village Soldatovo, 1.VIII.1990 – 2 specimens (VASILENKO leg.). The Altai Mountains: the middle course of the Chulyshman river, the cordon Chodro, 11., 18.VII.1987 – 2 specimens; the middle course of the Inya river, 27.VI.1989 – 1 ♀. Tuva: the village Durgen, 14.VII.1986 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 5 km west of Kyzyl, the Ulug-Khem river [р. Улуг-Хем], 15.–26.V.

1990 – 70 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); the East Tannu-Ola mountain range, 5 km east of the village Khol'-Oozhu, 15.–17.VII.1993 – 9 specimens (LOGUNOV et BARKALOV leg.).
This is one of the most abundant plume moth species in West Siberia. Its records from Japan (YANO, 1969; ZAGULAJEV 1986; SUTTER, 1991) are probably mistaken because in East Asia this species is replaced by the close relative *Emmelina jezonica* MTSM.

Range
N. Africa, Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the south of Siberia eastwards to Tuva, N. America.

Biology
In Europe the larvae are known to feed on *Convolvulus arvensis* L., *Calystegia sepium* R. BR., and also on *Polygonum, Calluna, Erica, Vaccinium, Chenopodium, Senecia, Antirrhinum* (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Emmelina jezonica MATSUMURA, 1931
(6000 Ill. Ins. Jap., p. 1057, No. 2076) (= *komabensis* MATSUMURA, 1931; *menoko* MATSUMURA, 1931; *yanagawanus* MATSUMURA, 1931).

Material
The Chita region: the village Kyra, 11.VIII.1991 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Amur region: Blagoveshchensk, 15.IV.1993 – 1 ♂; 10. and 30.VIII.1993 – 3 specimens, 15.–20.IX.1993 – 3 specimens; 3.–5.VIII.1994 – 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (STRELTSOV leg.). Primorye: the village Yakovlevka, 30.VII.1981 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Khasan district, 3 km SE of the village Andreevka, 24.VII.–3.VIII.1985 – 4 specimens; 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka, 8.VIII.1984 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.); 12.IX.1985, –1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 24.VI.–3.VIII.1985 – 4 specimens (SINEV leg.); 10.VI.–16.VIII.1992 – 7 specimens (PONOMARENKO et BELYAEV leg.); 11.VIII.1989 – 2 specimens (ZOLOTUHIN leg.); 22.–24.VIII.1993 (USTJUZHANIN et SAVINKOVA leg.); 20 km SE of the city Ussuriysk, the village Gornotaezhnoe, 17.VIII.1983 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 3.VIII.1982 – 1 ♂, 28.IV.1983 – 1 ♂, 6. and 30.VII.1983 – 2 ♀♀ (SINEV leg.), 18.IX.1985 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV et RUSANOV leg.); 23.VI.1990 – 1 ♀ (BELYAEV leg.); 29.VI.–2.VII.1990 – 2 specimens; the village Venivitinovo [с. Венивитиново], 13.–19.VII.1992 – 4 specimens; the Pozharskiy district, the village Verkhniy Pereval, 17.–30.VII.1990 – 19 specimens; the Pogranichnyy district, the village Barabash-Levada, 3.VIII.1989 – 1 ♂; the Chernigovskiy district [Черниговский р-н], the village Dmitrievka [с. Дмитриевка], 22. and 26.VII.1990 – 2 specimens (BELYAEV et PONOMARENKO leg.). The Kamchatka Peninsula: the Kedrovskiy fir farm [Кедровский зверосовхоз], 7.VII.1976 – 1 ♀ (KIRPICHNIKOVA leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for the Russian fauna.

Range
East Siberia, Priamurie, Primorye, Kamchatka.

Biology
Larvae live on Convolvulaceae: *Calystega soldanella* L., *C. japonica* CHOSY, *Ipomoea batatas* LAM., usually on leaf underside, the early instars feed on epidermis (YANO, 1963).

Leioptilus tephradactylus HÜBNER, 1813
(Samml. Eur. Schmett. Alucit., t. 4 f. 17.) (= *tetradactylus* LIENIG, 1846).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' district, the village Uval, the floodland of the Tobol river, 9.VII. 1989 – 1 ♀ (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the Chistozernyy district; the bank of Lake Gor'koe, 26.VI.1994 – 1 ♀ (KOSTERIN leg.). The Altai Mountains: the Ongudai district, the middle course of the river Inya, 29.VI.1989 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: 60 km north of Yakutsk, the settlement Khomustakh, 3.VII.1986 – 1 ♂; 20 km west of the settlement Sinsk [пос. Синск], the surroundings of the settlement Edey, 6.VII.1985 – 1 ♂ (RASTORGUEV leg.). The species is reported for the first time from Siberia.

Range
Europe, the south of West Siberia, Yakutia.

Biology
The larvae live on plants of the family Compositae: *Solidago virgaureae* L., *Aster* (HANNEMANN, 1977). In Altai and Yakutia these moths were found on mesophilous meadows.

Leioptilus osteodactylus ZELLER, 1841
(Isis, p. 851, t. 4, f. 8, 9) (= *microdactyla* ZETTERSTEDT, 1840; *cinerariae* MILLIERE, 1869, *chrysocomae* RAGONOT, 1875).

Material
The Kurgan region: Kurgan, 9.VI.1984 – 1 ♂; the village Uval, 9.VII.1989 – 1 specimen (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: Obges, 3.VII.1981 – 1 specimen; 9.VII.1983 – 1 specimen; 12.VIII.1985 – 1 specimen; 12.VII.1988 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 11.–24.VII.1989 – 4 specimens (ZAKHAROV leg.); Akademgorodok, 1.VII.1984 – 2 specimens; 23.VI.1988 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); 13.–14.VII.1992 – 2 specimens (ZINCHENKO leg.), VIII.1992 – 4 specimens; the surroundings of the village Mel'nichikha, 24.VII.1993 – 1 specimen (KOSTERIN leg.); Bugotakskie Sopki, 5., 8.VII.1988 – 2 specimens (S. USTJUZHANIN et ROZHKOV leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: the village Soldatovo, 30.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (VASILENKO leg.); the village Sentelek, 10.VIII.1992 – 1 ♀ (PERUNOV leg.). The Altai Mountains: the village Verkhnyaya Kukuya, 26.VI.1981 – 1 ♀; the village Katanda, 24.VII.1983 – 1 specimen; the Terekhta river, 28.VI.1983 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.); Lake Teletskoe, the settlement Yaylyu, 22.VII.1987 – 1 specimen; the middle course of the Chulyshman river, the cordon Chodro, 17.VII.1987 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Onguday region, the middle course of the Inya river, 28., 30.VI.1989 – 6 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et ZAKHAROV leg.). The Kemerovo region: the village Osipovka, 16.–17.VII.1989 – 6 specimens (MOISEEV, GREBENKIN, KRASNOV leg.); 100 km south of Novokuznetsk, the station Osman, 10.–12.VII.1992 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Irkutsk 85 km west of Irkutsk, 3.VII.1984 – 3 specimens; 20 km east of Baikal'sk, the Khara-Murin river, 2.VIII.1984 – 5 specimens (SINEV leg.). Buryatia: the settlement Taezhnyy, 28.VII.–2.VIII.1984 – specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: the Iyuya river [р. Июя], the surroundings of the village Zakharovka, 27.VI.1966 – 1 specimen (collector unknown); the surroundings of the village Sanyyakhtakh [с. Саныяхтах], the

Nyamana island [o. Нямана], 24.–25.VI.1985 – 2 specimens; 20 km west of the village Sinskoe, the settlement Edey, 3.VII.1985 – 1 specimen; 115 km west of Yakutsk, the village Bulgunkyakhtakh, 8.VII.1985 – 2 specimens; 100 km west of Olyokminsk [Олекминск], the village Kochegarovo [c. Кочегарово], 21.VI.1985 – 1 specimen (RASTORGUEV leg.). The Chita region: 23 km north of the village Kyra, 28.VII.–3.VIII.1994 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et MIROSHNIKOV leg.). South Primorye: 20 km north of Nakhodka, 3.VIII.1993 – 1 specimen (BELYAEV leg.); the village Gornotaezhnoe, 12.VII.1982 – 1 specimen (SINEV leg.); the village Kamenushka, 5.VIII.1991 – 1 ♀ (KOLOSOV leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 14.VII.1992 – 1 specimen (PONOMARENKO leg.). The Sakhalin: Yuzhnosakhalinsk. 10.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.), 14.VII.1991 – 2 specimens (STRELTSOV leg.); Sinegorsk [Синегорск], 5.VII.1991 – 1 ♂ (KUPRIYANOV leg.). The Kunashir: the village Alekhino, 25.VI.1989 – 1 ♂; 16.VII.–5.VIII.1989 – 7 specimens (DUBATOLOV et RUSANOV leg.).

Range
Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Far East, Mongolia, China, Japan.

Biology
In Europe the larvae were found on *Solidago virgaureae* L., *Senecio nemorensis* L., *S. fuschii* GMELIN, *Aster linosyris* BRENCH. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Leioptilus pectodactylus STAUDINGER, 1859
(Stett. Ent. Ztg. **20**: 258) (= *coniodactylus* STAUDINGER, 1859).

The species is reported for southern West Siberia (ZAGULAJEV, 1986), but has not been found by us.

Range
Europe, southern West Siberia.

Biology
In Europe the larvae live on *Solidago virgaurea* L. and *Aster linosyris* BRENCH. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Leioptilus trimmatodactylus CHRISTOPH, 1872
(Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. **9**: 38, pl. 2, fig. 34) (= *turbidellus* CARADJA, 1921).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' district, the village Uval, 12.VI.1989 – 1 ♀ (UTKIN leg.). The Omsk region: the village Poltavka [c. Полтавка], 6.VI.1989 – 1 ♂; the village Boevoe, 31.VII.1989 – 1 ♀ (VASILENKO leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the village Novyy Sharap [c. Новый Шарап], 19.VII.1961 – 2 specimens (collector unknown); the Karasuk district, the village Troitskoe, 7.–9.VI.1990 – 72 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, ZAKHAROV, PAPSHEVA leg.); the village Kukarka [c. Кукарка], 17.VII.1990 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: the village Uglovskoe [c. Угловское], 12.VII.1990 – 3 specimens (PERUNOV leg.).

Range
Formerly this species was known only from Middle Povolzhye (the town Sarepta). Now it seems that it ranges throughout the steppe zone from Povolzhye to West Siberia.

Leioptilus kuwayamai MATSUMURA, 1931 (plate 5, fig. 2)
(6000 Ill. Ins. Jap., p. 1057, No. 2078).

Material
Primorye: the Khasan district, 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka, 18.VII.1984 – 1 ♀; the Pozharskiy district, the village Verkhniy Pereval, 30.VII.1990 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for the Russian fauna.

Range
South Primorye, Japan (Hokkaido, Khonsu, Shikoku, Kyushu), China (Manchuria, Taiwan).

Biology
In Japan the larvae develop on *Aster ageratoides* TURCZ. and *A. yomena* MAKINO (YANO, 1963).

Leioptilus nigridactylus YANO, 1961 (plate 5, figs. 1a-d)
(Kontyu, Vol. **29** (3): 154–156, figs. 3–4.).

Material
The Amur region: the village Malaya Sazanka, 20.VII.1994 – 1 ♀. South Primorye: the Khasan district, the village Ryazanovka, 24.VIII.1993 – 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 25 km east of the settlement Lazo [пос. Лазо], the cordon Korpad' [кордон Корпадь], 14.–15.VI.1991 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀. The Sakhalin: the village Novoaleksandrovka [с. Новоалександровка], 4.VII.1991 – 2 specimens; the city Yuzhnosakhalinsk, the Chekhov mountain [гора Чехова], 4.VII.1991 – 2 ♂♂ (KUPRIYANOV leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for Russia.

Range; The south of the Russian Far East (Primorye, Sakhalin), China (Manchuria), Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Biology
In Japan the larvae develop on *Aster yomena* MAKINO (YANO, 1963).

Leioptilus mongolicus ZAGULAJEV, 1972 (plate 4, fig. 4a)
(Nasekomye Mongolii **1**: 691–192, fig. 2).

Material
The Altai Mts: the Kosh-Agach district, the Kuraiskiy mountain range, the mountain Taiboshak, 19.VII.1982 – 1 ♀ (PERUNOV leg.). Tuva: the Todzha district [Тоджинский р-н], Lake

Azas [оз. Азас], 11.VI.1988 – 1 ♂ (ZINCHENKO leg.); the Tsagan-Tsibatu mountain range [хр. Юаган-Юибату], the lower course of the Mugur river [р. Мугур], 26.VII.1968 – 1 ♂; the East Tannu-Ola mountain range, the gorge Khol'-Oozhu [ущ. Холь-Оожу], 7.VII.1968 – 1 ♀ (KOSTYUK leg.). The Irkutsk region: Chernorud [Черноруд], 16.VII.1966 – 1 ♂ (RAYGORODSKAYA leg.). The Chita region, the Sokhondo nature reserve, the Bukukun river, 21.VI.1991 – 3 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHENKO leg.).

Female genitalia (plate 4, fig. 4b) (described here for the first time)
Papillae anales wide; apohyses posteriores long, narrowed at apices; ostium bursae wide, cup-shaped, heavily sclerotized; antrum gradually tapering to its transition to relatively long ductus bursae; ductus seminalis narrow and long; bursa copulatrix elongate-oval without signa but with hardly detectable groups of fine spinules forming a weakly developed patch of sclerotization.

The species is reported for the first time for Russia. The figure of the imago is given here because the original description (ZAGULAJEV, 1972) does not contain one.

Range
The mountains of South Siberia, Mongolia.

Biology
The species inhabits the montane tundra zone.

Leioptilus wrangeliensis ZAGULAJEV, 1985
(Entomol. Obozr. **64** (4): 786–788, figs. 15–16).

Material
The Irkutsk region, the Tunkinskie Belki mountain range [хр. Тункинские Белки], 2000 m above sea level, VII.1925 – 1 ♂ (B.-HAAS leg.). Yakutia: the surroundings of Yakutsk, the mountain Chochur-Muran, 25.VI.1986 – 1 ♂; 11.VII.1986 – 6 ♂♂ (RASTORGUEV leg.); the Suntar-Khayata mountain range, the headwaters of the East Khandyga river, 25.VI.1991 – 1 ♀ (VINOKUROV leg.). The Magadan region: 9 km from the settlement Sibik-Tyellakh [пос. Сибик-Тыэллах], 13.–14.VII.1987 – 2 ♂♂ (CHISTYAKOV leg.).

Female genitalia (plate 4, fig. 5) (described here for the first time)
Papillae anales wide; apohyses posteriores long, narrow, slightly widened apically; ostium bursae wide, cup-shaped, heavily sclerotized; antrum gradually tapering to its transition to relatively long ductus bursae; ductus seminalis long and thin; bursa copulatrix with two well developed signa being roundish spiny plates.

This species, earlier known only from the northwesternmost part of Russia (Wrangel Island), now has been found in other regions of the Far East and in Siberia as well.

Range
East Sayan, Yakutia, Magadan region, Wrangel Island.

Biology
As the previous species, this one is confined to the montane tundra zone.

Leioptilus scarodactylus HÜBNER, 1813
(Samml. Eur. Schmett. Alucit., t. 4., f. 21, 22) (= *icarodactyla* TREITSCHKE, 1833; *scarodactylus* var. *sibiricus* CARADJA, 1920).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Uval, 17.VI.–9.VII.1989 – 6 specimens; the village Chumlyak, 15., 16.VII.1990 – 2 specimens (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: the village Novyy Sharap, 14.VII.1961 – 1 specimen (collector unknown); Obges, 1.VII.1984 – 1 specimen; 28.VII. 1987 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); Akademgorodok, 1.VII.1984 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Kemerovo region: 100 km south of Novokuznetsk, the station Osman, 8.–12.VII.1992 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, IVONIN, ZAKHAROV leg.). The Irkutsk region: Irkutsk, 13.VII.1934 – 1 ♀ (FLOROV leg.); 3 km east of Slyudyanka, the Baikal bank, 4.–7.VII.1985 – 6 specimens (SINEV leg.). The Chita region: 18 km south of the town Baley, the village Sarannoe, 9., 11.VII.1993 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (TENTSER et PLETNYOV leg.). Yakutia: the Lena river, 25 km west of Olyokminsk, the Killakh island [o. Киллах], 18.VI.1985 – 1 specimen (RASTORGUEV leg.). Khabarovskiy Kray: the village Obluch'e, 14.VII.1994 – 2 ♂♂ (STRELTSOV leg.). South Primorye: the village Barabash-Levada, 2.VIII.1989 – 1 ♂ (BELYAEV leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time for the Russian Far East.

Range
Europe, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Far East.

Biology
In Europe the larvae live on *Hieracium umbellatum* L., *H. sylvaticum* L., *H. murorum* L., *H. lachenalii* GMELIN. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Leioptilus distinctus HERRICH-SCHOFFER, 1855
(Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur. **5**:379) (= *zermattensis* MÜLLER-RUTZ, 1930; = *acutus* YANO, 1963 **syn. nov.**).

Material
The Kurgan region: the village Pashkovo, 25.VII.1983 – 2 specimens (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: Obges, 7.VII.1981 – 1 specimen; 28.VII.1982 – 1 specimen; 28.VII.1987 – 1 specimen; the village Bol'sherechka, 28.VII.1989 – 2 specimns (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Tomsk region: the settlement Timiryazevskiy, 7.VII.1970 – 1 specimen (KOLOMIETS leg.). The Chita region: 18 km south of the town Baley, the village Sarannoe, 4.VII.1993 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.), 9.VII.1993 – 1 specimen (BELOUSOV leg.). Yakutia: Yakutsk, 21.VII.1986 – 1 specimen (RASTORGUEV leg.). Primorye: the Suputinskiy (Ussuriyskiy) nature reserve, 23.VII.1966 – 1 specimen; 30.VIII.1968 – 2 specimens (collector unknown); the Kedrovaya Pad' nature reserve, 6.VII.–22.VIII.1974 – 8 specimens (ERMOLAEV leg.); the village Yakovlevka, 17.–22.VII.1981 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Khasan district, 3 km SE of the

village Andreevka, 22.VII.–16.VIII.1985 – 14 specimens (SINEV leg.); 26.VIII.1983 – 2 ♀♀ (LVOVSKY leg.); 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka, 10.–14.VIII.1984 – 4 specimens (SINEV leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 14.VIII.1983 – 2 ♂♂ (KOZLOV et LVOVSKY leg.); 3.VIII.1986 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); 21.–23.VIII.1984 – 11 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, CHERNYSHOV, TETSNER, VITT, SAVENKOVA leg.); 13.VIII.1992 – 7 specimens (PONOMARENKO et BELYAEV leg.); 20 km SE of the city Ussuriysk, the village Gornotaezhnoe, 18.VIII.1982 – 1 ♀; 31.VII.1983 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.); the village Kamenushka, 9.–16.VII.1990 – 44 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 5., 12.VIII.1990 – 3 specimens (ANTIPIN leg.); 5.VIII.1991 – 1 ♂ (KOLOSOV leg.); the village Barabash-Levada, 13.VII.1983 – 1 ♂; 12.VIII.1989 – 1 specimen (BELYAEV leg.). The Sakhalin: Yuzhnosakhalinsk, 14.VIII.1983 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the Kunashir, the Mendeleeva volcano, 11.VIII.1973 – 1 ♀ (KERZHNER leg.); Alekhino, 11.VIII.1984 – 1 ♀ (LVOVSKY leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time for the Russian Far East.

Range
Europe, Siberia, Far East, Manchuria, Japan.

Biology
In Europe the larvae are known to develop on *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* L. and *Artemisia absinthium* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Leioptilus lienigianus ZELLER, 1852

(Linn. Ent. **6**: 370) (= *melinodactylus* HERRICH-SCHOFFER, 1853; *scarodactylus* BECKER, 1861; *serindibanus* MOORE, 1887; *sericeodactylus* PAGENSTECHER, 1900; *victorianus* STRAND, 1913; *hirosakianus* MATSUMURA, 1931).

Material
The Kurgan region, 7.VII.1981 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg.); The Novosibirsk region: Akademgorodok, 29.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). The Altai Mountains: Lake Teletskoe, the village Yaylyu, 19., 23.VII.1987 – 2 specimens; the village Bele, 20.–22.VII.1987 – 7 specimens; the middle course of the Chulyshman river, the cordon Chodro, 18.VII.1987 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Onguday district, the middle course of the Inya river, 25.–29.VI.1989 – 2 specimens (ARTEMYEVA et ZAKHAROV leg.); the Shebalino district, the village Varkhnyaya Kukuya, 25.VI. 1981 – 2 ♂♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.). Khakassia: the Altaiskiy district [Алтайский р-н], the state farm Berezovka [с-з. Березовка]. Buryatia: Ust'-Udinsk district [Усть-Удинский р-н], the village Kolpashevo, 3.–7.VII.1985 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Khabarovskiy Kray: the settlement De Vries [пос. Де Вриз] , 20.VII.1955 – 1 specimen (KURENZOV leg.); the village Obluch'e, 7.VII.1992 – 1 ♂; 14.VII.1994 – 1 ♂ (STRELTSOV leg.). Primorye: the Ussuriysk district, the village Gornotaezhnoe, 10.VI.1943 – 1 specimen (KURENZOV leg.); 25.VI.1970 – 1 ♂ (KUZNETSOV leg.); 12.VII.–19.VIII.1982 – 9 specimens; 16.VI.–2.VII.1983 – 5 specimens; 5.VIII.1984 – 1 specimen; 30.VI.–3.VII.1985 – 6 specimens (SINEV leg.); 19.VIII.1985 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 15.–18.VII.1990 – 2 specimens (PONOMARENKO leg.); the village Kamenushka, 9.VII.–16.VIII.1990 – 24 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, ZAKHAROV, ANTIPIN, KOLOSOV leg.); the village Yakovlevka, 19.–25.VII.1981 – 7 specimens; 10.–11.VIII.1983 –

2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Khasan district, 7 km north of the village Zanadvorovka, 11.–17.VIII.1984 – 4 specimens; 3 km SE of the village Andreevka, 24.VII.–15.VIII.1985 – 17 specimens; the Kedrovaya Pad' nature reserve, 23.–26.VII.1988 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.); 14.VIII. 1988 – 1 specimen (LVOVSKY leg.); the Pogranichnyy district, the village Barabash-Levada, 24.VII.–11.VIII.1989 – 1 specimen (BELYAEV leg.); 20 km SW of the village Slavyanka, the village Ryazanovka, 20.–21.VIII.1986 – 2 specimens (DUBATOLOV leg.); 23.–25.VIII.1993 – 48 specimens; the village Slavyanka, 14.–19.VIII.1993 – 11 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Sakhalin: Yuzhnosakhalinsk, 14.VIII.1989 – 1 ♀. The Kunashir: the Cape Ivanovskiy, 10.VII. 1989 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV, ZINCHENKO, RUSANOV); the village Golovnino [с. Головнино], 5.VIII. 1989 – 1 ♂ (DUBATOLOV leg.).

Range
Siberia, Far East, Japan, Korea, China.

Leioptilus ishiyamanus MATSUMURA, 1931
(6000 Ill. Ins. Jap., p. 1056, No. 2074).

Material
Primorye, the nature reservation Kedrovaya Pad', 1.VIII.1974 – 1 ♂; 14.VIII.1974 – 2 ♂♂, ERMOLAEV leg.; 20 km east of Ussuriysk, the village Gornotaezhnoe, 20.VII.1984 – 1 ♂ (LVOVSKY leg.).

Systematic notes
Leioptilus ishiyamanus MTSM. is close to *Leioptilus lienigianus* Z. but differs reliably by the structure of the male genitalia.

1. The harpe on the left valva is a bit longer than its additional processus and is not directed to the hind margin of the harpe. The right arm of the anellus is by 1/3 longer than the left one (plate 5, figs. 4a, b) *Leioptilus lienigianus* Z.
– The harpe on the left valva is twice as long as its additional processus and is archy curved to the hind margin of the harpe. The right arm of the anellus is almost twice as long as the left one (plate 5, figs. 3a, b). *Leioptilus ishiyamanus* MTSM.

The species is reported for the first time for Russia.

Range
South Primorye, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Biology
In Japan the larvae develop on *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (YANO, 1963).

Leioptilus carphodactylus HÜBNER, 1813
(Samml. Eur. Schmett. Alucit., t. 4., f. 13, 20) (= *ciridactylus* STEPHENS, 1834; *carphodactylus* var. *buphtalmi* HOFMANN, 1898).

Material
The Kurgan region: Kurgan, 20.VI.1990 – 1 ♂ (UTKIN leg.). The Omsk region: Omsk, 26.VI. 1923 – 1 ♂ (collector unknown); the village Boevoe, 14., 21.VI.1989 – 2 ♂♂ (VASILENKO leg.); the Novosibirsk region: the Karasuk district; the village Troitskoe, 24.VIII.1988 – 1 ♂ (NOGIN leg.).

Range
N. Africa, Europe, Caucasusu, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, southern West Siberia.

Biology
In Europe the larvae were recorded from *Inula conyza* C. D. (HANNEMANN, 1877).

Leioptilus inulae ZELLER, 1852
(Linn. Ent. **6**: 384) (= *coniodactylus* STAUDINGER, 1859).

Material
The Kurgan region: the city Kurgan, 9.VI.1984, 1 ♂; the Ket' region, the village Uval, 10.VI.–29.VII.1989, 12 specimens (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region, the Bolotnoe district, the village Bol'sherechka [с. Большеречка], 28.VII.1989, 1 ♀, (MURASHEVA leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: the surroundings of the village Soldatovo, 12. and 18.VI.1990, 2 specimens (VASILENKO leg.). The species is recorded for the first time from Asia.

Range
Europe, Central Asia, the south of West Siberia; North Africa.

Biology
The larvae feed on *Inula britannica* L., *I. salicina* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Leioptilus korbi CARADJA, 1920
(Dt. Ent. Zeit. Iris **34**: 86).

Material
Primorye: the Khasan district, 3 km SE of the village Andreevka, 21.–22.VII.1985 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀; the village Ryazanovka, 23.VIII.1982 – 1 ♂; the village Gornotaezhnoe, 6.VII.1985 – 1 ♀; the village Barabash-Levada, 17.VII.1989 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.); the village Shkotovo [с. Шкотово], 9.–10.VIII.1988 – 4 specimens (SACHKOV leg.). The Shikotan island, the surroundings of the settlement Malokuril'sk [пос. Малокурильск], 22.VIII.1963 – 1 ♀ (KRIVOLUTSKAYA leg.).

Range
The Russian Far East: Khabarovskiy Kray (locus typicus), Primorye, Kurile Islands; China.

Leioptilus innocens SNELLEN, 1884
(Tijdschr. v. Ent. **27**: 195).

Material
The Chita region: 23 km north of the village Kyra, 22.VII.–8.VIII.1994 – 10 specimens (USTJUZHANIN, PAVLOV, MIROSHNIKOV leg.). South Primorye, the Khasan district, the village Ryazanovka, 25.VII.1982 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.); 21.VII.1989 – 1 ♂, ZOLOTUHIN leg.
The species is recorded for the first time from the Russian Far East.
Earlier BIGOT (1973) reported an unidentified species of the genus *Platyptilia* for China (Lungtan pres Nanking (Kiangsu)) and gives the figure of its male genitalia (table 11, fig. 6a of the work cited), which allows to identify it with certainty as *Leioptilus innocens*.

Range
South Siberia, Primorye, Mongolia, China.

Leioptilus chrysocomae RAGONOT, 1875
(Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.: 74) (= *bowesi* WALLEY, 1960).

Material
The Irkutsk region, 20 km south of the village Ust'-Ordynskoe, 1.–3.VIII.1984 – 4 specimens (SINEV leg.). Yakutia: the Yakutsk environs, 7.–8.VII.1986 – 3 specimens; 115 km west of Yakutsk, the village Bulgunkyakhtakh, 8.VII.1985 – 1 specimen; the mouth of the Tuolba river, 9 km downstream of the village Sanyyakhtakh, 28.VI.1985 – 2 specimens (RASTORGUEV leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time from Yakutia.

Range
Europe, Caucasus, Siberia (Irkutsk region, Yakutia).

Biology
In Europe the larve are known to develop on *Solidago virgaurea* L. and *Aster linosyris* BERNH. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Leioptilus gozmanyi BIGOT, 1970
(Reichenbachia Staat. Mus. für. Tierk. Dresden **12** (28)).

Material
Buryatia, Ulan-Ude, 7.VII.1956 – 1 ♀ (collector unknown), the Chita region, 18 km south of the town Baley, the village Sarannoe surroundings, 9., 12.VII.1993 – 2 ♀♀ (USTJUZHANIN leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time from Russia.

Range
East Siberia (Buryatia, Chita region), Mongolia.

Leioptilus aff. *catharodactylus* CARADJA, 1921
(D. Ent. Zeit. Iris **34**: 86).

Material
S. Primorye, 3 km SE of the village Andreevka, 17.VIII.1985 – 1 ♀ (SINEV leg.).
Since I have at my disposal only one female specimen and no comparative material, I cannot ensure the identification with the necessary degree of certainty.

Range
Khabarovsk (locus typicus), S. Primorye.

Pselnophorus vilis BUTLER, 1881
(Trans. Ent. Soc. London **4**: 594) (= *amurensis* CHRISTOPH, 1882).

Material
Primorye: the village Gornotaezhnoe, 9.VII.1982 – 1 specimen (KOZLOV leg.); the Kedrovaya Pad' nature reserve, 20., 25.VII.1988 – 2 specimens (LVOVSKY leg.); 18.–26.VII.1988 – 3 specimens; the Chugunov district [Чугуновский р-н], the mountain Oblachnaya [г. Облачная], 26.VIII.1982 – 1 ♂ (SINEV leg.), the village Kamenushka, 3.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Ryazanovka, 15.VII.1992 – 2 specimens (PONOMARENKO, et BELYAEV leg.). The Kunashir, the surroundings of the settlement Sernovodsk, 2.VII.1967 – 1 specimen (ZABELLO leg.).

Range
Khabarovskiy Kray, Amur region, Primorye, Kurile Islands (Kunashir), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu), China.

Biology
In Japan the larvae develop on *Ligularia fischeri* TURCZ., *L. tussilaginea* MAKINO, *Petasites japonicus* NIG. (YANO, 1963).

Calyciphora aff. *nephelodactyla* EVERSMANN, 1844
(Fauna Lepidopt. Volgo-Ural., p. 609) (= *apollina* MILLIERE, 1883).

Material
South Ural: the surroundings of the city Miass [г. Миасс], 5.VIII.1990 – 1 ♀ (UTKIN leg.). The Irkutsk region: the town Tayshet, 5.VIII.1940 – 1 ♀ (BOROVSKIY leg.).
The female from Tayshet rather resembles *Calyciphora nephelodactyla*, but, having no European material for comparison, I am not sure if it does not belong to a new species. The genus *Calyciphora* is hereby reported for the first time from Siberia.

Range
Europe westward to the Ural, Asia Minor, East Siberia.

Porritia galactodactyla [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 320) (= *galactodactylus* HÜBNER, [1805]).

Material
The Kurgan region, the Shatrov district [Шатровский р-н], the village Mostovka 2., 24.VII. 1984 – 1 ♂; the Ket' district, the village Uval (the Tobol floodland), 1.–6.VII.1989 – 5 specimens (UTKIN leg.).
The species is reported for the first time from Siberia.

Range
Europe, Caucasus, southern West Siberia (Kurgan region).

Biology
In Europe the larvae develop on *Arctium lappa* L., *A. nemorosum* LEI. (HANNEMANN, 1977), and also on *A. tomentosum* MILL. (BUSZKO, 1986).

Wheeleria kaszabi BIGOT, 1967
(Reichenbachia **9** (20): 179–180).

Material
The Altai Mts.: Ongudayskiy district, the village Inya, 17.VI.1989 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Tuva: the Tsagan-Shibetu mountain range [хр. Юаган-Шибету], the lower course of the Mugur river [р. Мугур], 26.VI.1968 – 1 ♂ (KOSTYUK leg.).
This is a rare and little-known species recently described from Mongolia (BIGOT, 1967) and later reported for the Altai Mountains (USTJUZHANIN, 1990).

Wheeleria ussuriensis CARADJA, 1920
(D. Ent. Zeit. Iris **34**: 81).

Material
The Amur region: the confluence of the Malaya Pera and Bol'shoy Ergel' rivers, 10.VIII.1958 – 1 ♂ (SUKHAREVA leg.). Primorye: the village Gornotaezhnoe, 24.VIII.1978 – 1 ♀ (KURENTSOV leg.).
A rare species ranging in the Khabarovskiy Kray (locus typicus), the Amur region and Primorye.

Merrifieldia baliodactyla ZELLER, 1841
(Isis: 861) (= *baliodactyla* var. *meridionalis* STAUDINGER, 1880).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Ket' district, the village Uval, 4.VII.1989 – 1 ♀; the Shchuchanskiy district, the village Chumlyak, 13.VII.1990 – 1 ♀ (UTKIN leg.). The Novosibirsk region: Bugotakskie Sopki, 4.VII.1988 – 1 ♂ (BYBIN leg.); Novosibirsk, Akademgorodok, 13.–14.VII.1992

– 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZINCHENKO leg.); the Shadrikha rivulet, 29.VI.1993 – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (KOSTERIN leg.). The Altai Mountains: the Shebalino district, the village Verkhnyaya Kukuya, 5.VII.1981 – 1 ♂; the Ust'-Koksa district, 7 km west of the village Katanda, 16.VII.1983 – 1 ♂ and 27.VII.1983 – 1 ♀ (DUBATOLOV leg.); the southern bank of Lake Teletskoe, the cordon Bele, 22.VII.1987 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.).
The species is reported for the first time for Asia.

Range
Europe, West Siberia, North Africa.

Merrifieldia leucodactyla [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775
(Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wienergeg.: 146) (= *tridactyla* LINNAEUS, 1758; *tetradactyla* LINNAEUS, 1758; *leucodactyla* HÜBNER, 1825; *theiodactyla* HÜBNER, 1825; *wernickei* WOCKE, 1897; *fitzi* REBEL, 1912; *dryogramma* MEYRICK, 1930).

Material
The Altai Mts.: the Altaiskiy nature reserve [Алтайский заповедник], the cape Ayran [мыс Айран], 31.VII.1945 – 1 specimen (DULKEIT leg.); the settlement Bele [пос. Беле], 22.VII. 1989 – 1 specimen (PERUNOV leg.); the middle course of the Chulyshman river, the cordon Chodro, 16.VII.1987 – 1 ♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the Chulyshman upland, the Kurkure mountain range, the Katuyaryk river [p. Катуярык] headwaters, 2300–2400 m above sea level, an alpine meadow, 23., 24.VI.1994 – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DUDKO leg.); the village Verkhnyaya Kukuya, 22.–25.VI.1981 – 5 specimens, 7 km west of the village Katanda, 16.VII.1983 – 1 specimen; the Katanda river, 24.VII.1983 – 1 specimen; the Terekhta river, 30.VI.1983 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.); the settlement Chemal, 14.VII.1909 – 1 specimen (collector unknown); the Kosh-Agach district, the headwaters of the Kokuzek river, 2200 m altitude, 2.VII.1982 – 1 ♂ (PERUNOV leg.); the Onguday distriict, the settlement Inya, 17.VI.1989 – 1 specimen; 25., 29.VI.1929 – 2 specimens; the Ulagan district, the village Saratan, 11.–15.VII.1989 – 11 specimens. Tuva: the village Sosnovka, 19.–21.VII.1986 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The Krasnoyarsk region: the Stolby nature reserve, 11.VII.1965 – 1 ♂ (collector unknown). The Irkutsk region: 20 km south of the village Ust'-Ordynskoe, 2.VIII.1984 – 2 ♂♂ (SINEV leg.); Severobaikal'sk, 25.VII.1991 – 1 ♀ (IVNIN leg.). Buryatia: the settlement Taezhnyy, 10.VII.– 2.VIII.1984 – 26 specimens; the village Kalenovo, 4.–6.VII.1985 – 3 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Baikal'skoe, 27.VII.1991 – 6 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et KUZOVLEVA leg.). The Chita region: the Sokhondinskiy nature reserve, the Nizhniy Bukukun river, 8.VII.1991 – 1 ♂ (RUDYKH leg.), 5.VIII.1991 – 1 specimen; 15.VIII.1991 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.); the Agutsakan river, 22.VII.1991 – 7 specimens; the Agutsa river, 31.VII.1991 – 3 specimens (ZINCHENKO leg.); 13.VIII.1991 – 18 specimens (DUBATOLOV et ZINCHENKO leg.); 23 km north of the village Kyra, 21.VII.–13.VIII.1994 – 24 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). the Baley district, the village Sarannoe, 3.–12.VII.1993 – 15 specimens; the town Baley, 15.VII.1993 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Yakutia: the cliffs Lenskie Stolby, 7.VII.1985 – 3 specimens; the Yakutsk environs, 7.VII.1986 – 1 ♂ (RASTORGUEV leg.); the botanical garden of Yakutsk, 27.VI. 1990 – 2 specimens; the surroundings of the settlement Khaptagay, 10.–11.VII.1990 – 2 ♀♀; the village Taboga, 6.VII.1990 – 1 ♂ (IVONIN leg.); 40 km south of Yakutsk, Taboginskiy Utes, 14.VII.1990 – 10 specimens (USTJUZHANIN et SAVENKOVA leg.); the Olekma nature reserve

[Олекминский заповедник], the Tuolba river, 19.VI.1990 – 1 ♀ (GOLYAKOV leg.); the Verkhoyanskiy mountain range, at the cliff on the Otto-Sala river, 20.VII.1989 – 1 ♂; 31.VII.1989 – 1 ♀ (VINOKUROV leg.); the Suntar-Khayata range, the headwaters of the Vostochnaya Khandyga river, 20.VII.1986 – 1 ♂ (POPOVA leg.).
The species is recorded for the first time from Siberia.

Range
N. Africa, Europe, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, China, Mongolia.

Biology
In Europe the larvae are known to develop on *Thymus serpillum* L., *Pulmonaria officinale* L., *Origanum vulgare* L. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

Merrifieldia tridactyla LINNAEUS, 1758
(Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 542) (= *fuscolimbata* DUPONCHEL, 1844; *icterodactyla* MANN, 1855; *icterodactyla noctis* CARADJA, 1920; *baliodactyla menthae* CHRETIEN, 1925; *icterodactyla phillipsi* HUGGINS, 1955; *exilidactyla* BUSZKO, 1975).

Material
Altaiskiy Kray: the village Soldatovo, 18.VI.1990 – 1 ♂ (VASILENKO leg.). Yakutia: the environs of the village Bulgunkyakhtakh, 27.VI.1982 – 1 ♂; 7.VII.1982 – 1 specimen; the cliffs Lenskie Stolby [Ленские Столбы], 7.VII.1985 – 1 specimen (RASTORGUEV leg.).

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Yakutia.

Biology
In Europe the larvae are known to develop on *Thymus serpillum* L., *Th. marshallianus* WILLD. (BUSZKO, 1986).

Pterophorus pentadactylus LINNAEUS, 1758
(Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 542) (= *pentadactylus* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775; *tridactyla* SCOPOLI, 1763; *pentadactyla* HÜBNER [1805]; *pentadactyla* var. *sulphurea* STAUDINGER, 1880).

Material
The Kurgan region: the Lurgan environs, 7.VII.1987 – 1 specimen; 27.VI.1989 – 1 specimen; 27.VI.1990 – 1 specimen; the village Pichugino, 26.VI.–11.VII.1987 – 3 specimens; the village Uval, 22.VI.1989 – 1 specimen; 16.VII.1982 – 2 specimens; the village Chumlyak, 16.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (UTKIN leg.); the village Temlyakovo, 12., 18.VII.1988 – 2 specimens. The Omsk region: the village Boevoe, 7.VIII.1989 – 3 specimens (VASILENKO leg.). The Novosibirsk region: Obges, 2.VI.–2.VII.1980 – 3 specimens; 7.VII.1981 – 1 specimen; 16., 19.VI.1982 – 2 specimens; 4.VIII.1987 – 1 specimen; 12.–17.VII.1988 – 6 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); 13., 18.VII.1988 – 2 specimens (ROD'KIN et BYBIN leg.), 7.VII.1989 – 2 specimens (ZAKHAROV leg.); the station Shelkovichikha, 27.VI.1981 – 4 specimens; the village

Ogurtsovo, 20., 24.VI.1986 – 2 specimens (USTJUZHANIN leg.); Akademgorodok, 21.VI.1984 – 1 specimen; 23.VII.1988 – 1 specimen (DUBATOLOV leg.); 13.VII.1992 – 1 specimen (ZINCHENKO leg.); 18.VIII.1994 – 1 ♀ (KOSTERIN leg.). Lake Chany [оз. Чаны], 4.VII.1991 – 1 specimen (BARKALOV leg.). Altaiskiy Kray: Barnaul, 19.VI.1981 – 1 specimen (PERUNOV leg.); the village Soldatovo, 14.–26.VI.1990 – 5 specimens (VASILENKO leg.). The Kemerovo regioon: the village Osipovka, 16.VII.1989 – 2 specimens (GREBENKIN leg.), 100 km south of Novokuznetsk, the station Osman, 1.–14.VII.1992 – 4 specimens (ZAKHAROV et IVONIN leg.). Primorye: the village Yakovlevka, 15.VII.1981 – 1 specimen (USTJUZHANIN leg.), the village Gornotaezhnoe, 19.VII.1982 – 1 specimen; 24.VII.1983 – 1 specimen (SINEV leg.); the settlement Shumnyy [пос. Шумный], 4.VII.1984 – 1 ♀ (S. USTJUZHANIN leg.); the village Verkhniy Pereval, 13.VII.1990 – 1 specimen (PONOMARENKO leg.).
The species is recorded for the the first time from the Russian Far East.

Range
Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, West Siberia, China, Primorye.

Biology
In Europe the larvae are known to develop on *Convolvulus arvensis* L., *Calystegia sepium* R. (HANNEMANN, 1977).

***Sibiretta* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Sibiretta kyraensis* spec. nov.

The genus belongs to the subfamily Pterophorinae and is closely related to the genus *Pterophorus* SCHÄFFER, 1766, but differs substantially from it and from other genera by the following complex of characters:
1. In the male genitalia the valva apices bear sharp and much protruding sclerotised processes. The arms of the anellus are absent; the saccus is developed as a wide rectangular plate occupying the main part of the genitalia.
2. In the female genitalia the apophyses posteriores are very short, the apophyses anteriores are well developed, the signa are absent.

Sibiretta ***kyraensis* spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: the Chita region, the Kyra district, 23 km north of the settlement Kyra, the lodge Lagernaya Pad' [урочище Лагерная Падь], 7.VII.1994 (USTJUZHANIN leg.). Paratypes: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ – the same locality, 25.VII.-8.VIII.1994 (USTJUZHANIN, MIROSHNIKOV et LOZIN leg.).
The holotype is kept in ISEA, 2 ♂♂ of the paretypes in ZIN, other paratypes in ISEA and in the author's collection.

Imago (plate 5, fig. 5a)
The frons is covered with short appressed scales. Labial palpi thin and straight, equal eye diameter in length, pressed to frons. Antennae thin and long, exceeding half of the forewing in length, dark-grey with scattered whitish scales. Legs light-grey, tibia of hind legs bear spurs almost equal in length. Abdomen light-grey with two thin white lengthwise stripes. Wingspan 14–17 mm (15 mm in the holotype). Wing venation see pl. 6, fig 1. Forewing cleft to the half of its length. Wing ground colour evenly grey; along the last one-third of costal margin of the forewing there are two or three adjacent white strokes outlined with dark scales, a dark-brown spot present is at the cleft base. Fringe evenly grey, on the forewing with a white section at the second lobe apex.

Male genitalia (plate 5, figs. 5b, c)
Valvae asymmetrical, with heavily sclerotized costal margin, which is streched into pointed processes at the apices. The right valva bears a forked processus at the base and peculiar folds at the middle, one of which ends in a tube. The left valva bears apically a sclerotized oval funnel on the costal margin and, at base, the folds are of different shape than those on the right valva. Lower margins of both valvae scarcely sclerotized, membraneous. Uncus thin, pointed apically. Saccus of unusual shape being a large wide rectangular plate with toothed distal margin. Aedeagus slightly curved, without cornuti, equal to valva in length.

Female genitalia (plate 5, fig. 5d)
Papillae anales small, roundish; apohyses posteriores thin and short, slightly longer than papillae anales; apophyses anteriores well developed; antrum funnel-shaped, ductus short, membraneous bursa copulatrix roundish, weakly sclerotized, without signa.

Systematic notes
The pecularities of the male and female genitalia structure do not allow to attribute this species to any known genus, although from the point of view of the unionistic concept of the genus status (Buszko, 1986; Sutter, 1991; Fazekas, 1991) it could be placed into the genus *Pterophorus*. Since I keep to the more isolationistic concept I have to describe a new genus.

Range
Southern Chita region.

Biology
The moth were collected on a mesophilous forb meadow on the Altano-Kyrinskaya intermontane hollow [Алтано-Кыринская котловина] with the domination of *Bupleurum sibiricum, Leontopodium, Galium boreale, Potentilla tanacetifolia*, and others. All the specimens were caught in twilight, they were not attracted by the light.

Septuaginta gen. nov.

Type species: *Septuaginta zagulajevi* spec. nov.

The genus *Septuaginta* gen. nov., as well as *Sibiretta* gen. nov., belongs to the subfamily Pterophorinae. By external characters and the structure of the male genitalia it is very close to the genus *Pterophorus*, but, taking into account the same considerations as mentioned in the description of the genus *Sibiretta*, the establishment of a new genus seemed necessary. The characteristic features of the new genus are as follows: 1. The labial palpi are very short, their length being equal to or slightly longer than the eye diameter. 2. In the male genitalia the valvae are symmetrical and bear peculiar harpes. The arms of the anellus are rather long and pointed, equal in length, at the base of the right arm there is a well developed tooth, while its counterpart at the base of the left arm is much less developed. The aedeagus is rather wide, short, with a well developed coecum.

Septuaginta ***zagulajevi*** **spec. nov.**

Holotype ♂: the Chita region, 20 km north of the settlement Kyra, the stow Pad' Ulyotuy, 31.VII.1994 (USTJUZHANIN leg.); Paratypes: same locality, 31.VII.1994 – 24 ♂♂; 23 km north of Kyra, the stow Lagernaya Pad' [урочище Лагерная Падь], 3.–13.VIII.1994 – 16 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN et MIROSHNIKOV leg.); the environs of Kyra, 10.VIII.1994 – 4 ♂♂ (USTJUZHANIN leg.). The holotype is kept in ISEA, 5 ♂♂ of the paratypes in ZIN, other paratypes in ISEA and in the author's collection.
The new genus and species is dedicated to the seventieth jubilee of the outstanding Russian entomologist ALEXEY KONSTANTINOVICH ZAGULAJEV, who made great contributions to the development of Russian lepidopterology.

Male (plate 5, fig. 6a)
Frons covered with short appressed scales. Labial palpi pressed to frons, they are thin and short, slightly longer than lengthwise diameter of eye. Antennae longer than half of forewing, dark-grey with whitish scales rarely scattered on internal side. Head, thorax and tegulae covered with grey scales. Legs grey with rarely scattered whitish scales, spores on hind tibia equal in length. Wingspan 9–14.5 mm (11.5 mm in the holotype). Wing venation see pl. 6, fig. 2. Forewing grey with white scales scattered all over the wing, they are more dense in the lobes than in the proximal part of wing. Forewing cleft from about 1/2, fringe with alternating grey and white hair segments throughout. Hindwing evenly grey; its fringe also greyish with lighter hairs in the apical part of each lobe.
Female unknown.

Male genitalia (plate 5, figs. 6b, c)
Valvae symmetrical with well developed harpes being sclerotized processes slightly bent inward; arms of anellus straight, long, apically pointed, with thorn-like processes before middle, that on the right arm larger, pointed, that on the left one smaller, obtuse; uncus widened basally and tapering to its apex; aedeagus short, almost half as short as valva; slightly bent at base, pointed apically.

Systematic notes

The male genitalia of *Septuaginta zagulajevi* gen. et spec. nov. are unique. However, their general habitus resembles that of *Pterophorus pentodactylus* L. and *Pselnophorus heterodactylus* MÜLLER, from which the new taxon differs well in its symmetrical structure, the straight and long arms of the anellus, and the different form of the aedeagus. From many other species the new taxon differs in its very small size (in the majority of specimens the wingspan is 10–12 mm).

Range

Southern Chita region.

Biology

The moths occur on open herb meadows, often steppefied, mostly at daytime.

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