New systematic status for genus *Dodiopsis* and some notes about *Dodia* distribution
(Lepidoptera, Arctiidae, Geometridae)
by
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Summary: *Dodiopsis* (described as a genus within the family Arctiidae) is synonimized with *Autotrichia* (Geometridae). New data on the distribution of *Dodia sazonovi* (Arctiidae) are presented.

Introduction
In 2001, IVINSKIS and SALDAITIS described a new genus *Dodiopsis* and a new species *D. solanikovi* (IVINSKIS & SALDAITIS, 2001). The description was based on the morphological characteristics of females, because the authors did not have the possibility to study the male genitalia structures of the new species. Lately, they have collected abundant material of the genera *Dodia* and *Autotrichia*, which allowed to determine a new systematic status for the species *Dodiopsis solanikovi*.

Results
In recent years, the authors have obtained 5 male individuals of the same species of the genus *Autotrichia* (Siberia, E. Sayan Tunkin Mts., Mondy v., Hulugaisha Mnt., 2400 m, 15.–20.VI. 2002, S. OBUKHOV leg.) as well as 10 males and 2 females of 2 species (Russia, S.W. Tuva West Tanuola R. Sagly Riv. Valley, 05.–15.VI.2003, h-2700 m leg. VASCHENKO). The individuals of the Geometrid genus flew together with representatives of *Epimydia dialampra* and *Dodia sazonovi* (Arctiidae). These butterflies, though belonging to different families, are very similar externally. The butterflies of the above-mentioned genera are distinguished by dark transparent thinly-scaled wings, whereas the antennae of *Autotrichia* and *Epimydia* males are double pectinate. Females of all these butterflies are characterized by more or less reduced wings.

*Dodiopsis Ivinskis & Saldaitis, 2001 = Autotrichia Wehrli, 1934 syn. nov.*

The newly collected material suggests that the above-described genus and the species *Dodiopsis solanikovi* (“Arctiidae”) do not differ externally from individuals of the genus *Autotrichia* (Geometridae). The genitalia (a large sacklike bursa with a striped signum, the antrum nearly equal in length to a short ductus bursa) (fig. 1) and legs (foretibia: fig. 2; hindtibia: fig. 3) of *Autotrichia* spec. (*solanikovi*) females are typical for moths of this genus. Antennae, venation of wings and legs of the male of *Autotrichia* spec. (*solanikovi*) are identical to other species of the genus *Autotrichia*. The above-specified features allow the authors to conclude that the described genus *Dodiopsis* should be synonimized with the genus *Autotrichia*. The species status of *Autotrichia solanikovi* is questionable and needs further investigation.
Fig. 1: Autotrichia spec. female genitalia.
Fig. 2: Autotrichia spec. female foretibia.
Fig. 3: Autotrichia spec. female hindtibia.
The two *Autotrichia* species live in damp tundra in Tuva at 2500–2700 m elevation. Males were active during daytime; females were found under stones. *Epimydia dialampra* and *Dodia sazonovi* males, active in daytime, were found together with *Autotrichia*. *Dodia sazonovi* females were detected under stones (pers. com. VASCHENKO). This locality (West Tanuola, Tuva) is new to the species *Dodia sazonovi*, which has been reported from the Altai Mts. so far.

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References


Explanation of colour plate IXa (p. 169):

Fig. 1: *Dodia diaphana* EVERSMA NN, ♂, Mongolia, Arhangaj Aimak, Hangajn Mts., 15 km South from Bulgan vill., 19.–20.VI.2003, h–2040 m, N 47° 16', E 101° 03', leg. A. SALDAITIS.

Fig. 2: *Dodia albertae* DYAR, ♂, Russia, Khabarovsk district, Myaochan Mts., Gorny vill., Silinka river, 15.VII.1998.

Fig. 3: *Dodia kononenkoi* TSHISTIAKOV & LAFONTAINE, ♂, Russia, Burjatia, Mondy vill., 10.VI.2001, h–2000 m, leg. KARDASHOV.

Fig. 4: *Epimydia dialampra* STAUDINGER, ♂, Mongolia, Khovd Aimak, Mongolian Altai Mts., Sutai uul (N.W. slopes), 2700–2900 m, 12.–14.VII.2003, leg. S. CHURKIN.

Fig. 5: *Epimydia dialampra* STAUDINGER, ♂, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 05.–15.VI.2003, h–2700 m, leg. VASCHENKO.

Fig. 6: *Epimydia dialampra* STAUDINGER, ♂, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 05.–15.VI.2003, h–2700 m, leg. VASCHENKO.

Fig. 7: *Dodia sazonovi* DUBATOLOV, ♂, Russia, Altai Mts., 50° 16’–20’ N, 87° 50’–55’ E, Kuraisky khrebet, h–3000 m, 29.VI.2000, T. and K. NUPPONEN leg.

Fig. 8: *Dodia sazonovi* DUBATOLOV, ♂, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 24.VI.2003, h–2700 m, leg. VASCHENKO.
Fig. 9: *Dodia sazonovi* Dubatolov, ♀, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 01.VII.2003, h-2700 m, leg. Vaschenko.

Fig. 10: *Dodia sazonovi* Dubatolov, ♂, Russia, Altai Mts., 50° 16–20' N, 87° 50–55' E, Kuraisky khrebet, h-3000 m, 02.VII.2000, T. and K. Nupponen leg.

Fig. 11: *Epimydia dialampra* Staudinger, ♀, Russia, Burjatia, S.W. Transbaikalien, Middle Temnik River, h-700 m, 1.–2.VI.1993. M. L. Prokofiev leg.

Fig. 12: *Autotrichia* spec., ♂, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 05.–15.VI. 2003, h-2700 m, leg. Vaschenko.

Fig. 13: *Autotrichia* spec., ♂, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 05.–15.VI. 2003, h-2700 m, leg. Vaschenko.

Fig. 14: *Autotrichia* spec., ♂, Sibiria, E. Sayan, Tunkin Mts., Mondy vill., Hulugaisha Mnt., 15.–20.VI.2002, h-2400 m, S. Obukhov leg.

Fig. 15: *Autotrichia* spec., ♀, Russia, S.W. Tuva, West Tanuola Mts., Sagly Riv. valley, 05.–15.VI. 2003, h-2700 m, leg. Vaschenko.

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