

**“Fauna Lepidopterologica Volgo-Uralensis” 150 years later:
changes and additions. Part 8. Gracillarioidea**

(Insecta, Lepidoptera)

by

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Summary: 97 species belonging to 3 families (Gracillariidae with Lithocolletinae and Phyllocnistinae as subfamilies; Douglassiidae and Bucculatricidae) are listed for the modern Volgo-Ural fauna of Gracillarioidea. From them, 92 species are recorded from the region in addition to EVERSMAHN's list of 1844. One species, *Tinagma balteolellum* (F. R., 1841), is listed here as new for Russia and *Bucculatrix caspica* PUPLESIS & SRUOGA, 1991 is synonymized with *Bucculatrix ulmifoliae* HERING, 1931. At the same time, we cannot affirm that the species compositions of the gracillarioid moths under this study is completely known now; moreover, we suppose that more species will be added to the list from the desert and semidesert zone of the Lower Volga.

Introduction

This paper is the eighth in a series of publications¹, dealing with the composition of the present-day fauna of gracillariid moths and their relatives in the Middle Volga and the south-western Cisurals. This region comprises of the administrative divisions of Astrakhan-, Volgograd-, Saratov-, Samara-, Uljanovsk-, Orenburg-, Uralsk- and Atyraus-(= Gurjev) Districts, together with Tataria and Bashkiria. As was accepted in previous parts of this series, only material reliably labelled and spanning the last 25 years was used for this study. The main collections are those of the authors: V. ANIKIN (Saratov and Astrakhan Distr.) and S. SACHKOV (Samara Distr.), V. ZOLOTUHN (Uljanovsk Distr.). For the same territories we also made use of literature data, i. e. for Uralsk Distr. KUZNETSOV & MARTYNOVA (1954). All the data from the 19th and early 20th centuries was taken into account but only as a reference (the list see in former parts of this series). Whilst completing this list we also took advantage of the information from recent papers on this region (ANIKIN, 2000; KUZNETSOV & TRISTAN, 1985; MISTSCHENKO & ZOLOTUHN, 2003; SACHKOV, 1990, 1996a, b, 1998; SACHKOV et al., 1996; ZOLOTUHN, 2003) and from recent monographs especially taxonomic ones (BUDASHKIN, 2003; KUZNETSOV & BARYSHNIKOVA, 1998, 2003; MEY, 1999; SEKSJAEVA, 1993; SVENSSON, 1971) which were partly critically reviewed and revised. The material in the collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg and partly of the Moscow State University (under curatorship of E. M. ANTONOVA) have also been examined for our study. Also the private collection of D. KOMAROV (Volgograd) was studied, to whom we express our sincere thanks. We also owe special thanks

¹ Part 1: Atalanta (1993) 24 (1/4): 89–120; part 2: Atalanta (2000) 31 (1/2): 265–292; part 3: Atalanta (2000) 31 (1/2): 293–326; part 4: Atalanta (1999) 29 (1/4): 295–336; part 5: Atalanta (2000) 31 (1/2): 327–367; part 6: Atalanta (2000) 31 (1/2): 368–376; part 7: Atalanta (2003) 34 (1/2): 223–250.

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For the ease of use, information is given in the form of a table, with the principal data of all species mentioned from the Volgo-Ural region. Many localities have been renamed during the last 150 years, the most important ones being listed below:

Uralsk – later Chkalov – now Uralsk

Samara – later Kujbyshev – now Samara

Simbirsk – now Uljanovsk

Sarepta – now Krasnoarmejsk of the Volgograd District

Waskuntschatskoi – usually noted as Baskunchak (Astrakhan District)

Zarizyn or Tsarizyn – later Stalingrad – now Volgograd.

Note: Spassk, usually interpreted as EVERSMAHN's estate not far from Orenburg really might be also a town that dissapeared under Volga's water during the erection of hydro-electric power stations and following increasing of waters area. Before that Spassk had been situated at about 82 km ESE of Kasan on the left bank of the Volga.

Notes on the table

column 1: Species number

– species is deleted from the list

column 2: Species name

column 3: Species listed by EVERSMAHN (1844) within the regional limits of that territory

column 4–10: Administrative units

4 Astrakhan District (centre is Astrakhan)

5 Volgograd district (Volgograd)

6 Saratov district (Saratov)

7 Samara district (Samara)

8 Uljanovsk district (Uljanovsk)

9 Bashkiria (Ufa)

10 Uralsk district (Uralsk)

+ species is present

species not found during this study

m species is only known after larval mines

? species is known from old or doubtful data

o type locality

column 11: Flight periods

IV–XI – months

b, m, e – beginning, middle, end of month

1 (2) G – species develops 1 (2) generation(s)

W – winter hibernation

column 12: Comments and larval foodplants

L larval foodplants, *indicating original data

TL type locality

E EVERSMANN

N	Species	E V E R S M A N N	A S T R A H A N D	V O L G O G R A D	S A R A T O V	S A M A R O V S K	U L J A N O V S K	B A S H K I R I A	U R A L S K	Flight period	Comments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Gracillariidae

Gracillariinae

- Parectopa ononidis* (ZELLER, 1839) mV–VII in 2 G Not common but collected in different biotopes. L: *Ononis*, *Trifolium*.
- Micrurapteryx kollariella* (ZELLER, 1839) + V; VI–mVII; IX–X L: *Chamaecytisus*, *Genista*, in ?2–3 G *Lupinus*.
- Micrurapteryx gradatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855) – IX–W–V in ?1 G All moths are collected in cities. L: *Caragana arborescens**.
- Micrurapteryx sophorivora* – KUZNETSOV & TRISTAN, 1985 + b–mVIII in ?1 G Local but not rare near host-plant in stepped biotopes. L: *Sophora* spec.
- Caloptilia alchimiella* (SCOPOLI, 1763) V–mVI, VIII in 2 G Not common in oak-forests. L: *Quercus robur*.
- Caloptilia betulicola* (HERING, 1927) mIV–mV in 1 G Common but local in sparse birch forests. L: *Betula*.
- Caloptilia cuculipennella* (HÜBNER, 1796) VI in 1 G Rare in populated areas. L: *Fraxinus*.
- Caloptilia falconipennella* (HÜBNER, 1813) eIV–VII in 2 G Local and rare in wet forests. L: *Alnus glutinosa*.
- Caloptilia flava* (STAUDINGER, 1870) (= *inquinatella* CHR., 1872) V–mVI in 1 G Not rare but local in dry steppes. L: *Glycyrrhiza echinata*. TL for both taxa: Sarepta.
- Caloptilia fribergensis* (FRITSCH, 1871) V in 1 G Very local but not rare in mixed forests along Volga. L: *Acer campestre*, *A. tataricum*.
- Caloptilia hemidactylella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775) – V in 1 G Rare to common in mixed and defolious forests. L: *Acer campestre*.
Caloptilia inquinatella (CHRISTOPH, 1872) According to KUZNETSOV & BARYSHNIKOVA (1998) it is a junior synonym of *C. flava* STAUDINGER.
- Caloptilia populetorum* (ZELLER, 1839) mVI–bVIII in 2 G Rare in populated areas. L: *Alnus*, *Betula pubescens*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	<i>Caloptilia robustella</i> JÄCKH, 1972						+	+		- bV, bVII in 2 G	Very local and rare in mixed forests.
14.	<i>Caloptilia roscipennella</i> (HÜBNER, 1796)									?	Was noted by E. "volat in provincia Casanensi, Aprili et Majo" No material at our disposal. L: <i>Juglans regia</i> ; this plant mostly cultivated southernmost.
15.	<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i> (HÜBNER, 1796)						m				Known only after mines (T. GALASIEVA det., Moscow Forest Academy). This very doubtful finding should be confirmed! L: <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> .
16.	<i>Caloptilia semifascia</i> (HAWORTH, 1828)										Very local in forest steppe biotopes.
17.	<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781)									+ eIV-VIII in 2 G	Was cited by E. as <i>Ornix Upipæpennella</i> . Not rare in wet forests and parks. L: <i>Populus</i> , <i>Salix</i> .
18.	<i>Caloptilia suberinella</i> TENGSTRÖM, 1848									mV in 1 G	Very rare in deciduous forests in stepped biotopes. L: <i>Betula</i> .
19.	<i>Gracillaria syringella</i> (FABRICIUS, 1794)									mV-VIII in 2-3 G	From rare to very common in populated areas, parks and forest plantations. L: <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> * and occasionally <i>Fraxinus</i> , most common pest on lilac.
20.	<i>Aspilapteryx tringipennella</i> (ZELLER, 1839)									V-mVI in 1 G	Local in populated areas. L: <i>Plantago</i> .
21.	<i>Aspilapteryx spec. pr. limosella</i> (ZELLER, 1847)									mVI in ? 1 G	Single female with doubtful specific belonging.
22.	<i>Calybites quadrisignella</i> ZELLER, 1839									eVI-mVII in 1 G	Rare and local in populated areas. L: <i>Frangula</i> .
23.	<i>Calybites phasianipennella</i> (HÜBNER, [1813])									+ eIV-mV, eVII-VIII in 2 G	Not rare in various biotopes. L: <i>Polygonum</i> .
24.	<i>Euspilapteryx auroguttella</i> - STEPHENS, 1835									b-mV, VI-bVII in 2 G	Everywhere, not rare to common. L: <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> .
25.	<i>Povolnya leucapennella</i> (STEPHENS, 1835)									"Majo et lunio"	Was noted by E. "Volat in provincia Casanensi, in tractu Menselinskio et in promontoriis Uralensibus" No material at our disposal. L: <i>Quercus</i> .
26.	<i>Acrocercops brongniardella</i> (FABRICIUS, 1798)									+ eIX-W- bV in 1 G	Very rare in wet mixed forests. L: <i>Quercus robur</i> .
27.	<i>Leucospilapteryx omissella</i> (STANTON, 1848)										Rare in forest steppe. L: <i>Artemisia</i> .
28.	<i>Ornixola caudulatella</i> (ZELLER, 1839)									+ eV-bVII in 1 G	Common but local in various biotopes, in Uljanovsk Distr. is very rare and known only from mixed forests. L: <i>Salix</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	<i>Sauterina hoffmanniella</i> (SCHLEICH, 1867)					+	+			- mVI in 1 G	Very rare in forest steppe. L: <i>Orob. vernus</i> .
	Orniginae										
30.	<i>Callisto denticulella</i> (THUNBERG, 1794) (= <i>guttea</i> HAWORTH, 1828)		+	+	+	m				- eV	Moths rare but mines are very common on different varieties of apple-trees. L: <i>Malus</i> .
	<i>Ornix guttea</i> HAWORTH, 1828										According to KUZNETSOV & BARYSHNIKOVA (1998) it is a junior synonym of <i>Callisto denticulella</i> THUNBERG.
31.	<i>Parornix devoniella</i> (STANTON, 1850) (= <i>betulae</i> STANTON, 1854)					+	m	+		+ V-mVII in 2 G	Common in forests and parks. L: <i>Betula</i> .
32.	<i>Parornix anglicella</i> (STANTON, 1850)									V, mVI-VII in 2 G	Rare in populated areas. L: <i>Cotoneaster</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> , <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> *.
33.	<i>Parornix anguliferella</i> (ZELLER, 1847)									- ?	A single male specimen was collected in a city of Kujbyshev in 1978.
34.	<i>Parornix szoeszi</i> GOZMANY, 1952 (= <i>amygdalella</i> KUZNETSOV, 1978)									+ mVII in 1 G	Rare and local in forest-steppe. TL: Orenburg Reg. L: <i>Amygdalus nana</i> *, <i>Prunus fruticosa</i> .
35.	<i>Parornix petiolella</i> (FREY, 1863)									- VI in 1 G	Rare in populated areas. L: <i>Malus</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> .
36.	<i>Parornix torquilella</i> (ZELLER, 1850)									V-bVI in 1 G	Rare and local in mixed forests along Volga. L: <i>Prunus spinosa</i> *.
37.	<i>Parornix scoticella</i> (STANTON, 1850)									- eV-VI in 1 G	Common everywhere. L: <i>Sorbus</i> , <i>Cotoneaster</i> , <i>Malus</i> .
38.	<i>Parornix avellanella</i> (STANTON, 1854) (= <i>devoniella</i> STANTON sensu KUZNETSOV, 1981)									+ V-VI, VIII in 2 G	Rare in wet forests. L: <i>Corylus avellana</i> .
	Lithocolletinae										
39.	<i>Phyllonorycter acerifoliella</i> - (ZELLER, 1839) (= <i>sylvella</i> HAWORTH, 1828)									+ eVI, bVIII in 2 G	Not rare in sparse forests and parks. L: <i>Acer campestre</i> *, <i>A. platanoides</i> *.
40.	<i>Phyllonorycter agilella</i> (ZELLER, 1846)									+ eVII-bVIII	Very rare in wet parks. L: <i>Ulmus pumila</i> *.
41.	<i>Phyllonorycter apparella</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855)									IX-W-VIII in 2-3 G	One of the commonest species of the genus, in all biotopes with host-plants. L: <i>Populus tremula</i> *, <i>Salix</i> .
42.	<i>Phyllonorycter blancardella</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781)									"Majo"	Was listed by E. "Volat in provincia Casanensi" Very possibly an incorrect identification. No material at our disposal. L: <i>Malus</i> .
43.	<i>Phyllonorycter cavella</i> (ZELLER, 1846)									mV-bVII in 1-2 G	Local in mixed forests. L: <i>Betula</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44.	<i>Phyllonorycter cerasi-colella</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855)				+		+			V, eVII–bVIII in 2 G	Relatively rare in parks and orchards. L: <i>Cerasus vulgaris</i> *
45.	<i>Phyllonorycter comparella</i> (DUPONCHEL, 1843)									bVIII	Rare and local in populated areas. L: <i>Populus alba</i> *
46.	<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i> (NICELLI, 1851)									bV, VII–bVIII in 2 G	Rare in mixed and defolious forests. L: <i>Corylus avellana</i> *
47.	<i>Phyllonorycter coryli-foliella</i> (HÜBNER, 1796)									bVI	Very rare in steppes. L: arboreus Rosaceae.
48.	<i>Phyllonorycter emberizaepennella</i> (BOUCHE, 1834)									mVII	Not common but local in parks, orchards and forest plantations. L: <i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> *, <i>L. tatarica</i> * and cultivated <i>Lonicera</i> * Pupa hibernates in cocoon within mine.
49.	<i>Phyllonorycter harrisella</i> (LINNAEUS, 1761)									bV, VII in 2 G	Oak-forests, mainly wet. L: <i>Quercus robur</i> *
50.	<i>Phyllonorycter insignitella</i> (ZELLER, 1846)									mV, bVIII in 2 G	Rare and local in birch-forests and parks. L: <i>Medicago</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Caragana arborescens</i> .
51.	<i>Phyllonorycter issikii</i> (KUMATA, 1963)									mIV–VIII in 2–?3 G; moth W?	Most common species of the genus. Everywhere with hostplant. The species has been introduced in European Russia in the early 1980s from Japan, proposedly by air-transport via Uljanovsk. L: strongly damages <i>Tilia cordata</i> *
52.	<i>Phyllonorycter klee-mannella</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781)									bVIII in ?1 G	Rare and local i wet parks. L: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> *
53.	<i>Phyllonorycter lantanelia</i> (SCHRANK, 1802)									mines in VI; imago hatched eIX	Very rare and local in orchards and parks. L: <i>Viburnum lantana</i> *
54.	<i>Phyllonorycter medicaginnella</i> (GERASIMOV, 1930)									m–eVI, eVII–bVIII in 2 G	Not rare but local in stepped biotopes and on meadows. L: <i>Melilothus alba</i> *
55.	<i>Phyllonorycter muelleriella</i> – (ZELLER, 1839)									bV in 1 G	Very rare and very local in wet oak-forests. L: <i>Quercus robur</i> .
56.	<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i> (STANTON, 1851)										Mixed forests. L: <i>Corylus avellana</i> .
57.	<i>Phyllonorycter nigrescentella</i> (LOGAN, 1851)									eVII in 1 G	Rare and local on stepped places. L: <i>Orobis vernum</i> *
58.	<i>Phyllonorycter pastorella</i> (ZELLER, 1846)									+ VI, bVIII in ?2 G	Not rare in wet parks, near the water. L: <i>Salix ?triandra</i> *
59.	<i>Phyllonorycter pomonella</i> ZELLER, 1846 / <i>spinicolella</i> ZELLER, 1846									– V, bVIII in 2 G	Relatively rare in orchards and parks. L: <i>Malus domestica</i> *, <i>M. sylvestris</i> * Concerning taxonomy see comments in KUZNETSOV & BARYSHNIKOVA (1998:47).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
60.	<i>Phyllonorycter populi</i> (FILIPJEV, 1926)				+					V in 1 G	Very rare in steppes near the water. L: <i>Populus</i> .
61.	<i>Phyllonorycter populi- foliella</i> (TREITSCHKE, 1833)									+ VIII-W-V in 1 G	Not common in populated areas and parks. L: <i>Populus balsamifera</i> *
62.	<i>Phyllonorycter pruinosa</i> (GERASIMOV, 1931)									V, IX in 2 G	Rare near the water. L: <i>Populus</i> , <i>Salix</i> .
63.	<i>Phyllonorycter pyrifoliella</i> (GERASIMOV, 1933)									- eVI, bVIII in ?2 G	Rare and local in parks. L: <i>Pyrus communis</i> *
64.	<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i> (ZELLER, 1839)									V, VII-bVIII	Common everywhere in oak-forests. L: <i>Quercus robur</i> *
65.	<i>Phyllonorycter rajella</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)									bVIII in 1 G	Rare and local in wet forests and parks. L: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> *
66.	<i>Phyllonorycter roboris</i> (ZELLER, 1839)									V, eVI-bVII in 2 G	Not common but everywhere in dry oak-forests. L: <i>Quercus robur</i> *
67.	<i>Phyllonorycter sagittella</i> (BJERKANDER, 1790)									mVII- bVIII in 1 G	Common in mixed and defolious forests and parks. L: <i>Populus tremula</i> *
68.	<i>Phyllonorycter salicella</i> (ZELLER, 1846)									VII-bVIII in 1 G	Local near the water. L: <i>Populus tremula</i> *, <i>Salix alba</i> *, <i>S. triandra</i> *
69.	<i>Phyllonorycter schreberella</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781)									b-mVII	Very local in forest plantations. L: <i>Ulmus pumila</i> *, <i>U. caprifolia</i> *
70.	<i>Phyllonorycter sorbi</i> (FREY, 1852)									b-mVI, bVIII in 2 G	Rare in populated areas and parks. L: <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> *
	- <i>Phyllonorycter sylvella</i> HAWORTH, 1828										According to KUZNETSOV & BARYSH- NIKOVA (1998) it is a junior synonym of <i>Ph. acerifoliella</i> ZELLER, 1839
71.	<i>Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella</i> (HÜBNER, 1817)									+ V, bVIII in 2 G	Everywhere in birch-forests. L: <i>Betula pendula</i> *
Phyllocnistinae (here considered as a subfamily within the Gracillariidae)											
72.	<i>Phyllocnistis unipunctella</i> (STEPHENS, 1834) (= <i>suffusella</i> ZELLER, 1848)									VI-VIII in 1 G	Not common in forests near the water. L: <i>Populus</i> .
73.	<i>Phyllocnistis labyrinthella</i> (BJERKANDER, 1790)									...-mIX in ?G	Wet sparse forests. L: <i>Populus tremula</i> *
74.	<i>Phyllocnistis saligna</i> (ZELLER, 1839)									mVII	Local in flood valley with <i>Salix</i> . L: <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Populus nigra</i> .
75.	<i>Phyllocnistis valentinensis</i> HERING, 1936										TL: Sarajchik (Atyraus reg.). L: <i>Salix spp.</i>
75.	<i>Phyllocnistis extrematrix</i> MARTYNOVA, 1955									+ o VI-VIII in ?2 G	Not common in forests near the water. L: <i>Populus nigra</i> *, <i>P. balsamifera</i> *

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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Douglasiidae

1. *Tinagma balteolellum*
(FREYER, 1841) mV-bVI in 1 G Very rare and very local on steppe biotopes by mixed forests and in populated areas. L: *Echium vulgare*. **Species new for Russia.**
2. *Tinagma columbellum*
(STAUDINGER, 1880) + eV-bVI in 1 G L: *Echium*.
3. *Tinagma ocnerosomellum* STANTON, 1850 - eV-bVII in 1 G Local in forest-steppe and steppes. L: in stem of *Echium*.
4. *Tinagma perdicellum*
ZELLER, 1839 + VI-bVII in 1 G Rare and local in old humid mixed forests. L: *Potentilla*, *Fragaria*, *Rubus*.
5. *Tinagma signatum*
GAEDIKE, 1991 + mVII-bVIII in 1 G L: *Echium*.

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Bucculatricidae

1. *Bucculatrix frangulella*
(GOEZE, 1783) - V-mVII in 1-2 G Rare in humid mixed and defoliation forests near by water and on sphagnum bogs (Uljanovsk Reg.) and in forest-steppe biotopes (Saratov Reg.). L: *Frangula alnus*.*
2. *Bucculatrix cristatella*
ZELLER, 1839 ? + - VI-bVIII in 2 G Open landscapes: meadows, glades of deciduous forests, etc. L: *Achillea millefolium*.
3. *Bucculatrix maritima*
STANTON, 1851 m-eVII in 1 G Not rare in grass steppes. L: unknown from the Region; in W. Europe from the mines on *Aster*.
4. *Bucculatrix nigricomella*
ZELLER, 1839 - V-VII in 1 G Meadows and glades of deciduous forests. L: *Leucanthemum*.
5. *Bucculatrix armeniaca*
DESCHKA, 1992 VI-VII; VIII in 2 G Rare to not common in steppes. L: unknown.
6. *Bucculatrix noltei*
PETRY, 1912 - eIV-V; mVII-mVIII in 2 G Rare in steppe, forest-steppe and steppe meadows. L: *Artemisia*.
7. *Bucculatrix artemisiae*
HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853
(= *artemisiella* auct.) mV-bVIII in 1-2 G Not common in steppe, stepped meadows and forest-steppe biotopes. L: *Artemisia*.
8. *Bucculatrix ratisbonensis*
STANTON, 1861 - eIV-VII, X in 2-3 G Rare in dry and stepped meadows. L: *Artemisia*.
9. *Bucculatrix laciniatella*
BENANDER, 1952 V; VII in 1-2 G Steppe and forest-stepps biotopes, dry meadows. L: *Artemisia*.
10. *Bucculatrix thoracella*
THUNBERG, 1794 - eIV-VIII in 2-3 G Forests, forest-steppe and parks of different types. L: *Acer platanoides**, *Acer campestre**, *Tilia*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i> ZELLER, 1848				+	+				eIV-VI in 1 G	Not common in meadow biotopes and deciduous forests, especially near river. L: <i>Quercus robur</i> *
12.	<i>Bucculatrix ulmifoliae</i> HERING, 1931 (= <i>casgica</i> PUPLESIS & SRUOGA, 1991, syn. nov.)									- V-VIII in 2 G	Not common in deciduous forests, forest-steppe biotopes and parks. L: <i>Ulmus laevis</i> , <i>caprinifolia</i> *. Here we follow MEY (1999: 224), who suggested that <i>B. casgica</i> is a synonym of <i>B. ulmifoliae</i> , therefore the new synonymy is established.
	— <i>Bucculatrix casgica</i> PUPLESIS & SRUOGA, 1991										See comments under <i>Bucculatrix ulmifoliae</i> HERING, 1931.
13.	<i>Bucculatrix ulmicola</i> KUZNETSOV, 1962									mV-VI; VIII in 2 G	Forest steppe, deciduous forests and parks. L: <i>Ulmus</i> *.
14.	<i>Bucculatrix bechsteinella</i> (BECHSTEIN & SCHARFENBERG, 1805) (= <i>crataegi</i> ZELLER, 1839)									mV-VII in 1 G	Rare and local in defolious forests near the water and forest-steppe biotopes. L: <i>Crataegus wolgensis</i> * and, probably, other Rosaceae.
15.	<i>Bucculatrix humiliella</i> HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1855] (= <i>obscorella</i> KLEMENSIEWICZ, 1899; = <i>capreella</i> KROGERUS, 1952)									mV in ?1 G	Very rare and very local in birch-forests near by steppe. L: unknown.
16.	<i>Bucculatrix gnaphaliella</i> TREITSCHKE, 1833									- bVI in ?1 G	Local in sandy steppes with coniferous trees. L: <i>Helichrysum arenarium</i> *.
17.	<i>Bucculatrix argentsignella</i> — HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855									mVI in ?1 G	Very rare and local in defolious forests near the water. L: <i>Leucanthemum</i> .
	— <i>Bucculatrix cydoniella</i> HÜBNER sensu SEKSJAEVA, 1981										Rare in steppes and forest-steppes. The taxonomic status of this species is not clear (SEKSJAEVA, 1993). Dr. W. MEY (pers. comm.) supposedly attributed this taxon to <i>cristatella</i> Z. because of similarity of male genitalia constructions. Contrary, that taxon has no metallic shine on the wings differing it from <i>cristatella</i> .
		0	2	4	12	10	12	0	0		
Total - 97		5	4	15	56	60	69	1	16		

As a result, 97 species belonging to 3 families are listed for the modern Volgo-Ural fauna of Gracillarioidea. From them, 92 species are recorded from the region in addition to EVERS-MANN's list of 1844. One species, *Tinagma balteolellum* (FREYER, 1841), is listed here as new for Russia and *Bucculatrix casgica* PUPLESIS & SRUOGA, 1991 is synonymized with *Bucculatrix ulmifoliae* HERING, 1931 following suggestion of MEY (1999: 224). At the same time, we cannot affirm that the species compositions of the gracillarioid moths under this study is completely

known now; moreover, we suppose that more species will be added to the list from the desert and semidesert zone of the Lower Volga. Some alterations of the list would be also caused by taxonomic revisions and changes in status of some taxa.

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