

Eighteen new species and additional records of the Palaearctic Gnorimoschemini (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)

With 44 figures

DALIBOR POVOLNÝ

Abstract Eighteen new species of the tribe Gnorimoschemini are described from Ukraine, Russian Transbaikalia and the neighbouring countries, viz. *Euscrobipalpa acuta* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa adaptata* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa bezengensis* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa bidzilyai* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa caucasica* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa ferruginosa* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa grossoides* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa chitensis* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa intima* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa karadaghi* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa kyrana* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa notata* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa pinosa* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa retinenda* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa spumata* sp. n., *Euscrobipalpa tenebrata* sp. n., *Kiwaia (Empista) kostjuki* sp. n., and *Microcraspedus subovatus* sp. n. All the newly described species of moths and their genitalia are figured.

Key words Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae, Gnorimoschemini, *Euscrobipalpa*, *Kiwaia*, *Microcraspedus*, new species, new records, Ukraine, Russia, Transbaikalia.

Introduction

Dr. Alexej BIDZILYA, Zoological Museum, T. G. Ševčenko University, Kiev, Ukraine, forwarded me kindly several tens of gnorimoschemine Gelechiidae which he and his colleagues collected mainly in the steppes of the southern Ukraine (including the Crimea) and in steppe-like habitats of the Russian Far East, and completed also by few specimens from the collections of the above Museum. This material is a major contribution to the recent knowledge of the taxonomy, distribution and ecology of these moths. It comprises eighteen described and eighteen undescribed species of the tribe. Especially the discovery of *Kiwaia (Empista) kostjuki* sp. n. in a forest steppe near Chita (Russian Far East) is a surprise. This genus is represented by numerous species in New Zealand and three species are known from the high-mountain habitats of the Himalaya, where they live in humid forests between 2500 and 2900 m a.s.l. The discoveries of numerous new species especially of the genus *Euscrobipalpa* show that the present knowledge and the final number of the species of this genus is not satisfactory and that still new discoveries of this gnorimoschemine genus should be expected especially in the vast and unexplored areas of Asia.

The entire type-materials of the above new taxa are deposited in the Zoological Museum, T. G. Ševčenko University, Kiev, Ukraine.

Author's address:

Prof. Dr. Dalibor Povolný, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Institute of Zoology, Zemědělská 1, 613 00 Brno (Czech Republic)

I should like to express my extraordinary gratitude to Mr. A. BIDZILYA for his confidence and for his patience he has demonstrated during the long time I have needed for the study of this interesting material.

***Euscrobipalpa acuta* sp. n. (figs 1, 29)**

H o l o t y p e ♂, Ukraina z(apovedni)k Kamennyje mogily, 24.8.1995, na svět, leg. A. BIDZILYA.

A medium-sized, comparatively narrow-winged, uniformly grey to blackish moth; male genitalia with acutely pointed paired processes.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by brownish scales with black tips, frons moderately brighter, prominent labial palpus rather uniformly grey, its dorsal edge brownish; forewing patternless, covered by deeply grey scales with black tips of bronze hue; inconspicuous groups of black scales indicate characteristic triad of stigmata discal of which is comparatively best developed similarly as submarginal spots in wing apex; cilia grey, their bases with admixture of black scales indicating praeapical line; hindwing blackish with grey cilia; legs black with distinct white annuli; forewing length 6 mm.

Male genitalia Comparatively slender, uncus rather narrow and arched, gnathos spine delicate, deeply hanging; medial sacculus excision narrow and deeply V-shaped, paired sacculus process with outwardly bent ledge pointed and finely haired, paired parabasal process slender, longer than paired sacculus process protruding into a short beak-shaped spine and finely haired; valva clavate, slender with moderately inflated tip not exceeding upper edge of uncus; saccus slender ligulate, rather parallel-sided, moderately exceeding broad vinculum edges. Aedeagus is absent.

C o m m e n t s This species is habitually similar to *Euscrobipalpa klimeschi* (POVOLNÝ, 1967) which also shows rather uniformly blackish grey forewing with little distinct dark stigmata. *Euscrobipalpa acuta* sp. n. appears to be more narrow-winged and the forewing ground colouration is deeper blackish with nearly invisible stigmata; male genitalia show specific differences (paired processes, saccus).

***Euscrobipalpa adaptata* sp. n. (figs 2, 30)**

H o l o t y p e ♂, Ukraina, zap(ovednik) Chomutovskaja steppe, 8.5.1996, A. BIDZILYA leg.

A small, deeply grey blackish moth with indistinct, nebulous blackish spots delicately surrounded by brownish; male genitalia subtle with characteristic paired processes and comparatively stout aedeagus.

Head, thorax and tegula deeply bronze brownish to blackish, frons not paler; labial palpus prominent, second segment with roughened scales, third with appressed scales, color rather deeply bronze; forewing covered by dense mixture of mostly blackish scales locally mixed with brownish; groups of black scales indicate black stigmata (first at about wing third near its hind (dorsal) margin in longitudinal wing fold, second at wing center and third at discal cell), next black scales are also concentrated in wing apex; a line of ferruginous scales extends costally near wing base; cilia grey; hindwing whitish grey, cilia whitish; legs deeply grey blackish with brownish annuli; forewing length 4.9 mm.

Male genitalia Delicate, uncus narrow, tall with rounded tip; gnathos spine short but robust, medial excision of sacculus wall rather broad, not very deep, and V-shaped, sacculus paired process curved, outside with short acute tip, parabasal process broad, roundly truncate,



Fig. 1: *Euscrobipalpa acuta* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 12). –
 Fig. 2: *Euscrobipalpa adaptata* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 15).
 Scales of figs 1–28: 0.25mm.

somewhat longer than tip of sacculus process and provided with a subterminal spine; aedeagus longer than half of genitalia length, comparatively robust, trunk thick, parallel-sided, tip narrower with subterminal spine, caecum broadly ovate.

***Euscrobipalpa bezengensis* sp. n. (figs 3, 31)**

Holotype ♂, Kavkaz, Bezengi, 3.6.1997, leg. I. KOSTJUK.

A medium-sized, rather broad-winged, nondescript, uniformly whitish moth with indication of nebulous black stigmata; male genitalia with uncus detached from tegumen and exceeded by tips of valva.

Head, thorax and tegula with cinereous scales darker tips, moderately lustrous, frons slightly paler; distinctive palpus whitish on interior side, exterior side greyish dusted individual scales indicating two ringlets; forewing covered by dense whitish scales with dark grey tips; groups of scales with deeply grey tips indicate three to four dark stigmata: first near forewing base axially, second indicated at about first third on dorsal (hind) longitudinal wing fold, third rounded, nearly at wing center, third at discoidal area; forewing apex with thicker and darker scales, possibly indicating indistinct spots, cilia whitish, some mixed with scales of darker tips; hindwing whit-

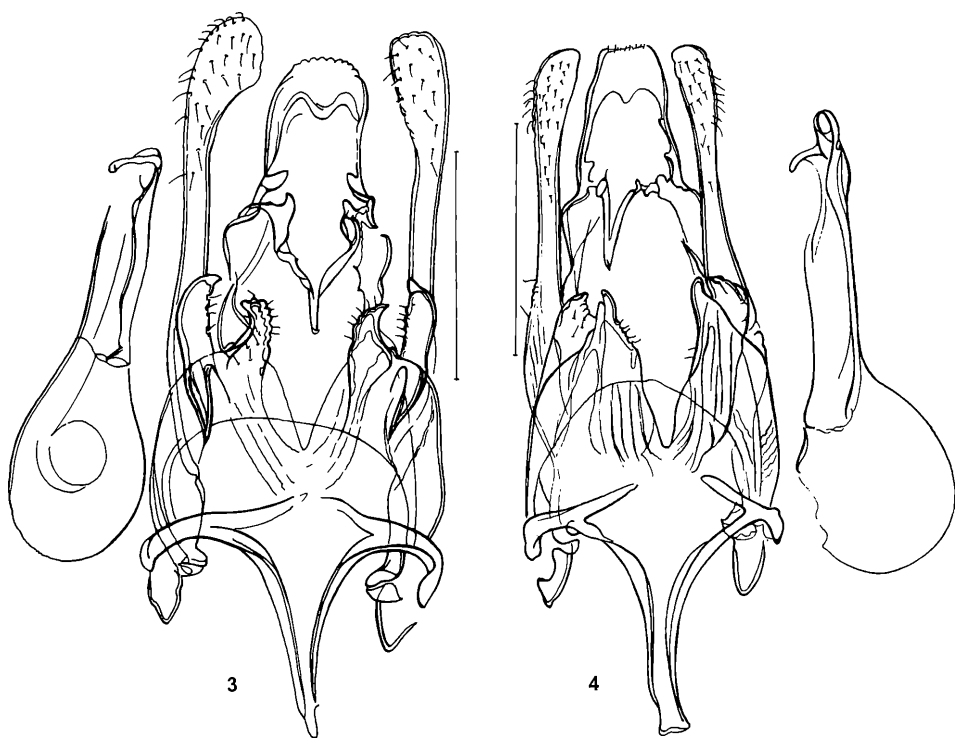


Fig. 3: *Euscrobipalpa bezengensis* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 26).
 – Fig. 4: *Euscrobipalpa bidzilyai* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 45).

ish lustrous, veins and cilia whitish grey; legs greyish with indistinct indication of whitish ringlets; forewing length 5.2 mm.

Male genitalia Rather delicate. Uncus part distinctly narrower than tegumen, uncus obtusely rounded, gnathos spine distinct but rather delicate; medial excision of sacculus wall not very deep, but distinct and basally V-shaped, sacculus process short crescent, acutely pointed, finely haired, parabasal process comparatively slender, longer than sacculus process, protruding to form a short obtuse spine, interior edge finely haired; sacculus slender prolonged, acutely tipped, distinctly longer than lateral edges of vinculum; aedeagus with distinctly inflated subovate caecum, corpus slender parallel-sided, subterminal spine delicate but distinct.

***Euscrobipalpa bidzilyai* sp. n. (figs 4, 5, 32)**

Holotype ♂, Zabajkalie, okr(esnost) Nižnij Časučej, osnovnyj bor, svēt, 1.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK; **paratype** ♀, Zabajkalie, Čitinskaja obl., okr. s. Kyra, 900 m, svēt, 16.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

A minor, comparatively broad-winged moth, black-whitish mottled; male genitalia with subtle narrow truncate uncus, minor disproportional paired processes, aedeagus with striking globate caecum; female plate delicate with striking proximal paired lobate sclerite.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by grey lustrous scales with blackish tips, frons whitish lustrous, labial palpus rather slender, grey with blackish scales, not organized to form anneli; forewing



Fig. 5: *Euscrobipalpa bidzilyai* sp. n., genitalia of female paratype (drawn after slide Bdz. 8). –
 Fig. 6: *Euscrobipalpa caucasica* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 18).

covered by separate groups of black and silvery whitish scales, black scales indicating three transverse, comparatively broad fasciae, first at first wing third, second at discal area and third broadly covering wing apex; wing base, hind margin and area between first and second black fascia silvery whitish; cilia blackish; hindwing blackish, cilia black, legs blackish with whitish ringlets; forewing length 4.8–4.9 mm.

Male genitalia: Delicate, sacculo-vincular part rather robust compared with narrowing tegumen and slender truncate uncus; gnathos spine slender and not reaching very deeply V-shaped medial sacculus excision; paired sacculus process narrowly cone-shaped, very slender, moderately curved with obtuse tip contrasting with much broader flap-formed parabasal process showing short subterminal tip on interior edge; valva slender clavate its tip reaching approximately tip of uncus; saccus slender, distinctly reaching over vinculum edges, tip truncate; aedeagus with thin trunk and distinct subterminal spine, and with a strongly inflated globate base.

Female genitalia: Subquadrate with nearly same long slender apophyses; sclerite at apophysis base with very delicate spumous sculpture; central plate zone membranous with thin delicate dots provided with short hairs and protruding to form a striking paired ligulate sclerite exceeding proximal margin of subgenital plate, this paired sclerite showing very delicate dotted sculpture; colliculum present, very thin; signum of corpus bursae a distinct curved spine with some indentation basally.

Comments The paratype male is worn and comes from another locality, but it is fairly probable that the two moths belong to the same species.

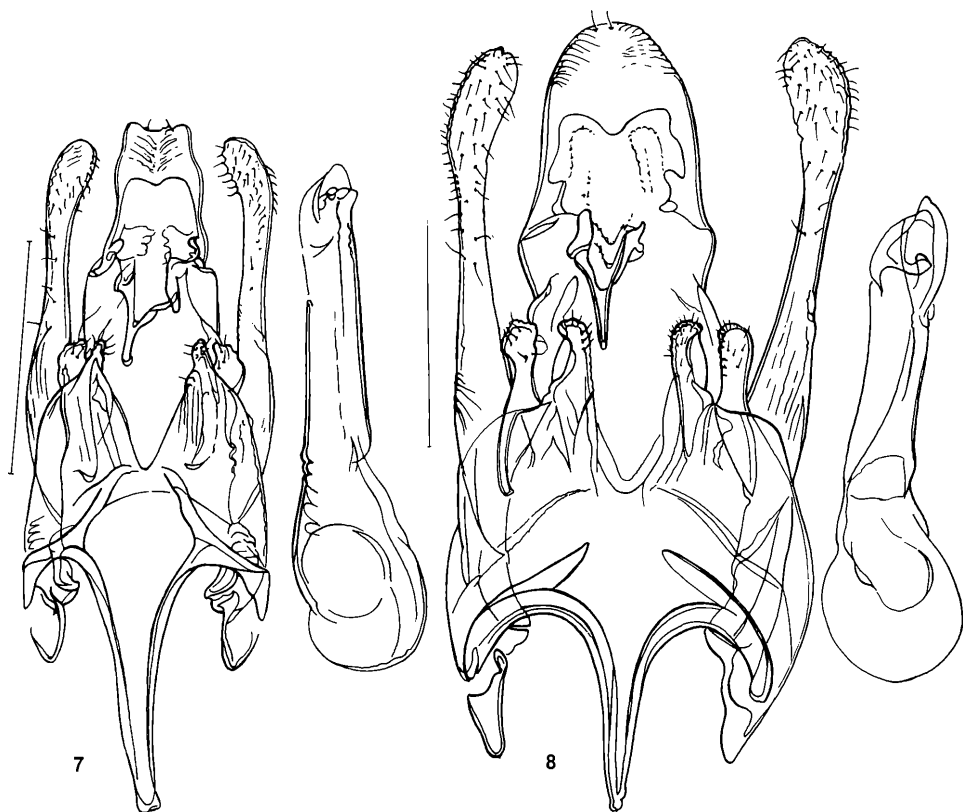


Fig. 7: *Euscrobipalpa ferruginosa* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 7). –

Fig. 8: *Euscrobipalpa grossoides* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 24).

***Euscrobipalpa caucasica* sp. n. (fig. 6)**

Holotype ♂, S(ever.) Kavkaz, Bezengi, 5.6.1997, leg. I. KOSTJUK.

A small, nondescript, rather uniformly greyish species with poor indications of blackish spots; the moth is worn; male genitalia with characteristic paired processes, aedeagus with robust ovate caecum.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by greyish scales, frontal scales only slightly paler; labial palpus prominent and slender, second segment with moderately roughened scales, third segment with appressed scales, nearly unicolorous greyish, third segment with few blackish scales subapically; forewing nearly unicolorous grey, covered by whitish scales with blackish tips and concentrations of black scales poorly indicating nebulous stigmata, first at wing length, third near its hind margin in its longitudinal fold, next at wing center; next blackish scales in forewing apex possibly indicating submarginal spots, cilia cinereous; hindwing grey, cilia whitish; legs black with whitish ringlets; forewing length 5.1 mm.

Male genitalia Uncus narrowly rounded, thin spine of gnathos distinct; medial sacculus excision rather narrow, nearly V-shaped, paired sacculus process short with acute tip bent outwards, paired parabasal process distinctly stouter, broader and longer (taller), subfoliate, with exterior edge convex and with a distinct terminal tip tapering towards genitalia axis; valva cla-

vate with distinctly inflated, spatulate tip slightly reaching over tip of uncus; aedeagus slightly exceeding half of genitalia length with distinct subterminal spine and with elongate subovate robust caecum.

***Euscrobipalpa ferruginosa* sp. n.** (figs 7, 33)

H o l o t y p e ♂, Zabajkalje, okr.(esnost) s. Nižnij Časučej, sosnovyj bor, svět, 1.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

A medium-sized moth of nearly uniform brownish ferruginous, patternless forewing; male genitalia comparatively subtle with paired processes delicate, saccus very long.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by brownish, ferruginous scales, frons silvery lustrous; labial palpus slender, prominent, uniformly brownish exterior, whitish interior, without anneli; forewing covered by dense ferruginous scales mixed with lines of cinereous scales with black tips radiating obliquely towards wing center and delimiting wing apex, but otherwise without any distinct pattern, cilia whitish, brownish lustrous; hindwing silvery lustrous, veins and tip darker, brownish, cilia grey with brownish tinge; legs pale brownish with indistinct whitish ringlets; forewing length 6.1 mm.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a : Comparatively (to the size of moth) small and slender; uncus distinctly narrower than tegumen, its upper ledge distinctly concave, gnathos spine delicate; sacculus excision deeply excised and V-formed, paired sacculus process narrow cone-shaped, finely haired, parabasal process same length, but somewhat oblique, broader and provided subterminally with a tip; valva clavate, slightly sigmoid with moderately inflated tip and not exceeding upper edge of uncus; saccus elongate ligulate, much longer than vinculum edges; aedeagus distinctly exceeding half length of genitalia, rather parallel-sided with inflated caecum, tip obtuse with delicate subterminal spine.

C o m m e n t s *E. ferruginosa* shows clear male genitalia similarity to *Euscrobipalpa chitensis*, and *E. bidziliayi* but with clear specific differences (moth, paired processes, uncus valva etc., see figs 7, 9). Both species belong possibly to *Euscrobipalpa dagmaris* (POVOLNÝ, 1987) – *Euscrobipalpa concerna* (POVOLNÝ, 1969) group of species.

***Euscrobipalpa grossoides* sp. n.** (figs 8, 34)

H o l o t y p e ♂, Kazakhstan, Zaisan, 7.5.1998, I. KOSTJUK.

A comparatively stout moth with forewing blackish mixed with brownish, and with minor but distinct black stigmata; male genitalia stout with distinct paired processes.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by dense brownish scales with deeply grey tips, frons paler; labial palpus whitish, black mottled, third segment with two distinct black annuli; forewing covered mostly by blackish scales, hind margin chocolate; three small and delicate black stigmata; first in first third at dorsal wing fold, second elongate and situated somewhat obliquely towards wing axis, third at wing center; all stigmata surrounded by chocolate scales irradiating partly into their vicinity; apex cinereous with indication of black submarginal stigmata, cilia cinereous mixed with blackish; hindwing whitish, apex and cilia whitish brown; legs thin blackish dusted with white annuli; forewing length 6.7 mm.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a Generally stout, uncus elongate arched with rounded upper edge, gnathos spine slender, deeply hanging; medial excision of sacculus distinct, not very deep, paired sacculus process distinctive, not very long, elongate cone-shaped, tip rounded, finely haired, parabasal

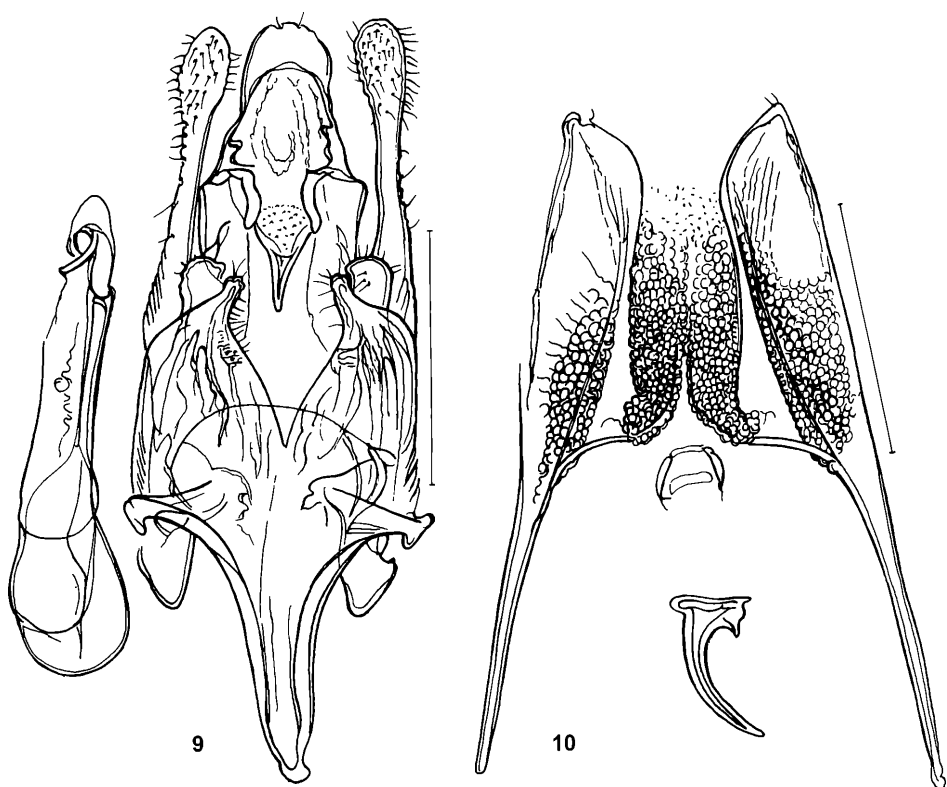


Fig. 9: *Euscrobalpalpa chitensis* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 48). – Fig. 10: *Euscrobalpalpa intima* sp. n., genitalia of female holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 35).

process short, broadly stick-shaped, obtusely rounded, valva clavate with moderately inflated rounded tip not exceeding tip of uncus; sacculus short, slender and acutely pointed, moderately exceeding corners of vinculum edges; aedeagus about half length of genitalia, trunk parallel-sided, caecum globose inflated.

Comments This species indicates both habitually and in male genitalia some relation to *Euscrobalpalpa indignella* (STAUDINGER, 1880).

***Euscrobalpalpa chitensis* sp. n. (figs 9, 35)**

Holotype ♂, Zabaikalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr. s. Kyra, 900 m, svět, 4.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

A small, nondescript, whitish grey moth; male genitalia with a broad and tall sacculus part, saccus elongate, robust.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by greyish scales with cinereous tips; labial palpus very slender, unicolorous greyish, only exterior scales on second segment partly with darker tips, third segment with indication of a black basal annulus; forewing covered by an irregular mixture of cinereous whitish to black-tipped scales, these blackish scales covering both wing margins and especially wing apex, a next blackish spot near wing base centrally; an extended group of blackish scales

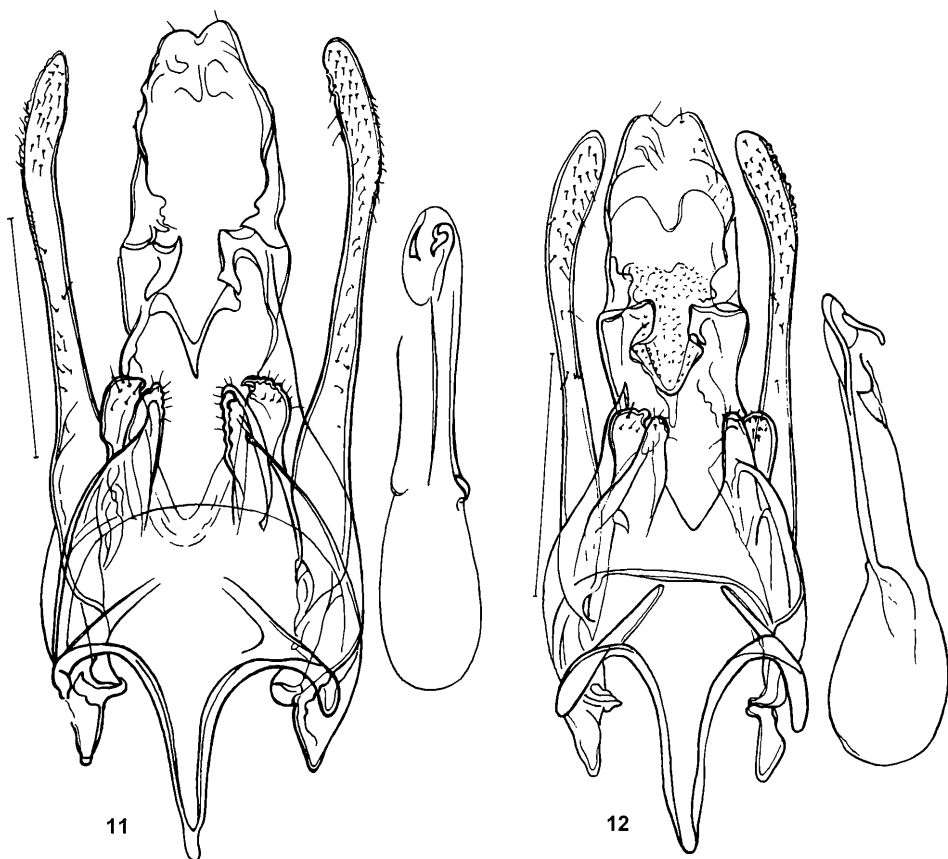


Fig. 11: *Euscrobipalpa intima* sp. n., genitalia of syntopic male paratype (drawn after slide Bdz. 49). – Fig. 12: *Euscrobipalpa intima* sp. n., genitalia of male paratype from Nižnij Časučej (drawn after slide Bdz. 51).

forms an irregular spot at wing center; cilia deeply grey; legs blackish, white spotted; forewing length 4.9 mm.

Male genitalia: Uncus comparatively narrow and arched, gnathos a deeply hanging distinct spine; excision of sacculus wall comparatively deep and convergent V-shaped, paired sacculus process short cone-formed, moderately curved and haired, paired parabasal process short and broadly rounded with a minor tip subterminally on the interior edge, slightly reaching over tip of sacculus process; sacculus part comparatively broad (tall) and robust; valva clavate with tip distinctly inflated and reaching the level of the sacculus upper edge; saccus robust, subtriangulate elongate with broad base and distinctly longer than edges of vinculum; aedeagus somewhat longer than half genitalia length, comparatively subtle with inflated caecum, tip obtuse, with delicate subterminal spine.

Comments The male genitalia of this species show similarity to *Euscrobipalpa dagmaris* (POVOLNÝ, 1987) – *Euscrobipalpa concerna* (POVOLNÝ, 1969) group.

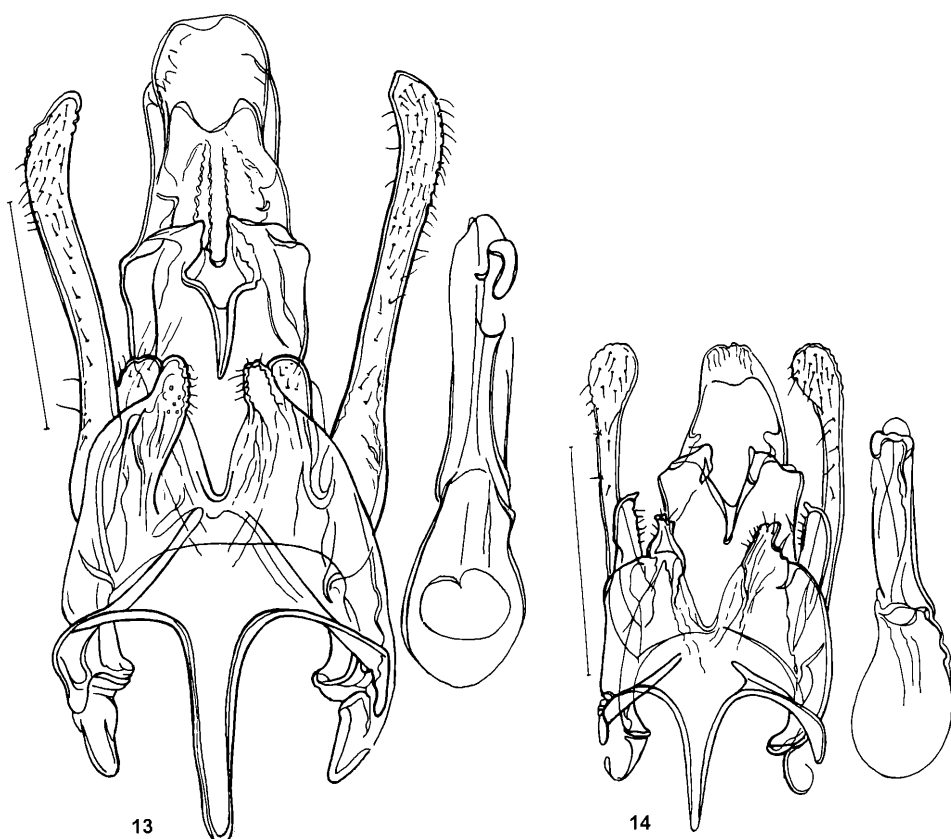


Fig. 13: *Euscrobipalpa intima* sp. n., genitalia of slightly different male paratype from Kyra (drawn after slide Bdz. 52). – Fig. 14: *Euscrobipalpa karadaghi* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 14).

***Euscrobipalpa intima* sp. n. (figs 10, 11, 12, 13, 36)**

Holotype ♀, Zabajkalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr(esnost) Kyra, 900 m, svět, 17.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK; **paratypes** 1 ♂, same habitat 16.7.1997; 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, Sochodinskij zapovědník, r. Aručchan, 1200 m, svět, 7.7.1997; 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, okr(esnost) s(ev.) Nižnij Časučeĵ, sosnovyj bor, svět, 1.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

A small, nearly monotonous greyish, nondescript moth; male genitalia subtle with paired processes short, uncus distinctly incised, female subgenital plate with rich foamy sculpture, signum curved without serrate interior edge.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by pale to dark grey (or cinereous) partly lustrous scales; frons whitish; labial palpus very delicate and slender, nearly uniformly whitish grey, without ringlets, second segment outside somewhat darker or with slight brownish hue; forewing covered by a mixture of whitish scales of various grey hues with darker to blackish tips. In freshly emerged individuals obvious indication of a triad of faint, nebulous blackish stigmata, first at $\frac{1}{3}$ of forewing length in its longitudinal fold, second (possibly separated by a pale vein) at wing center, third and most distinct at discal cell, groups of blackish scales also in forewing apex; cilia brownish; hindwing blackish transparent to blackish, moderately lustous, cilia grey to brownish; legs nearly

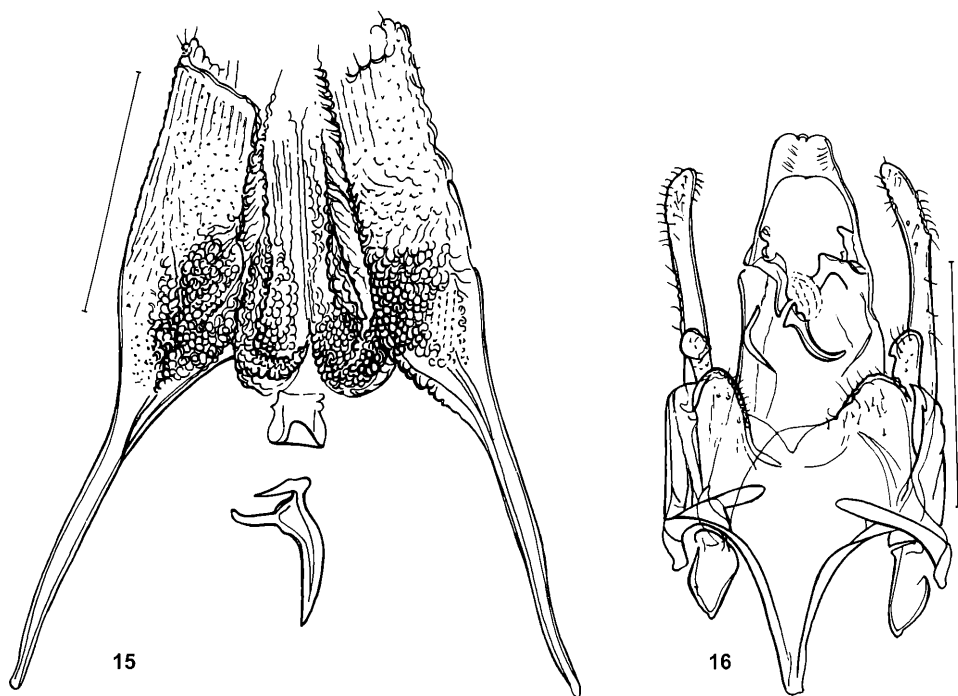


Fig. 15: *Euscrobipalpa kyrana* sp. n., genitalia of female holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 34).
 – Fig. 16: *Euscrobipalpa notata* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 5).

pure pale brownish with faint indications of darker tarsal anneli. Female possibly darker than male and more narrow-winged. Forewing length 4–4.3 mm.

Male genitalia: Comparatively delicate. Uncus narrow (compared with tegumen), and long upper edge truncate and distinctly incised; gnathos deeply hanging spine reaching sacculus process; sacculus incision not very deep and V-shaped, paired process of sacculus wall elongate cone-shaped, finely haired; parabasal process nearly same length, broader and provided with a minor subterminal spine on its interior edge, finely haired; valva slender clavate, not reaching tip of uncus, tip moderately inflated and finely haired; saccus shortly ligulate with acute tip distinctly longer than edges of vinculum; aedeagus somewhat longer than half of genitalia length, caecum shorter than moderately inflated trunk, tip obtuse with a distinct subterminal spine.

Female genitalia: Subgenital plate slightly longer than broad, with apophysis same long as plate proper; membraneous central part with two elongate patches of dense foamy sculpture with curved part adjacent to anterior plate margin; rich foamy sculpture covers also lateral sclerites before anterior apophysis; colliculum slightly broader than long; gnathos spine distinct, moderately curved without serration and with a short spine near base.

Comments Both male and female genitalia show some similarity to *Euscrobipalpa atriplicella* (F.v.R.). The paired processes are nearly conform, but valva is shorter than uncus which shows a medial incision; the foamy sculpture of the female subgenital plate also shows some similarity to *E. atriplicella*, but the paired foamy patch is slenderer and detached from the neighbouring sclerite. There is little doubt that the two species show some similarity.

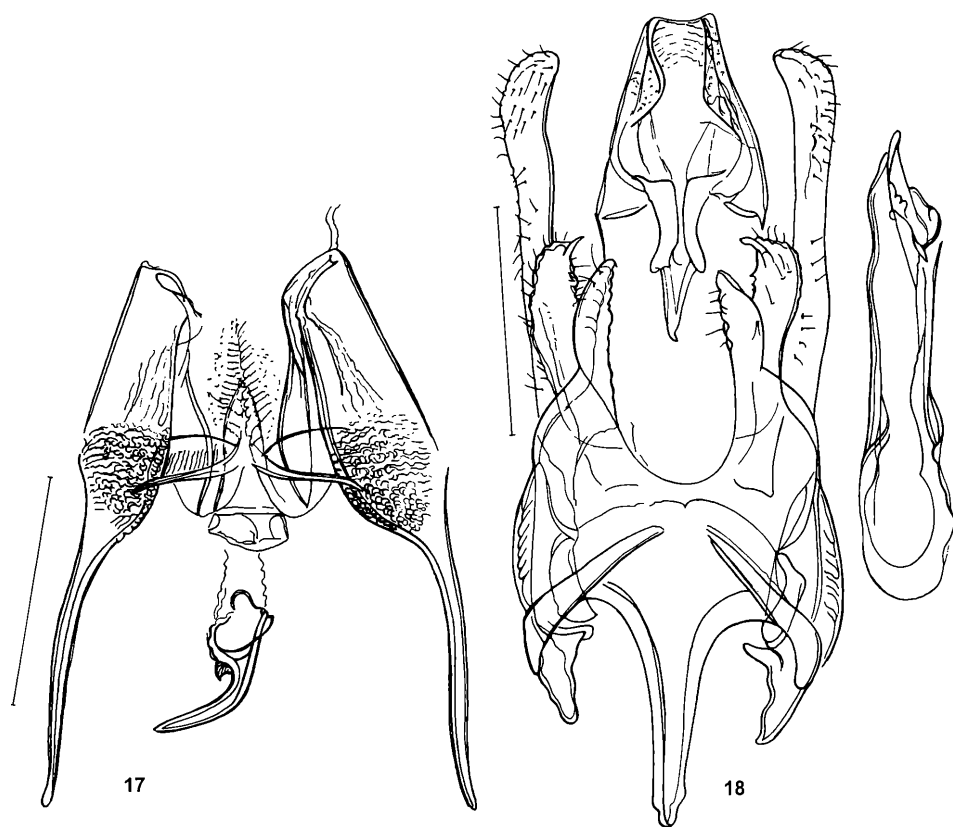


Fig. 17: *Euscrobipalpa pinosa* sp. n., genitalia of female holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 50). –

Fig. 18: *Euscrobipalpa retinenda* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 1).

***Euscrobipalpa karadaghi* sp. n. (figs 14, 37)**

Holotype ♂, Ukraine, Crimea, Karadagh, 2.8.1990, leg. Ju. BUDAŠKIN.

A small, delicate and comparatively broad-winged greyish white moth; male genitalia with prolongate parallel-sided parabasal process and comparatively stout aedeagus.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by greyish scales with ochreous tips, both segments of labial palpus ochreous; forewing covered by a mixture of rather uniformly whitish scales with grey to blackish tips, two concentrations of blackish scales indicate black stigmata, first situated axially at wing center, second at discal area, and possibly a very nebulous spot in dorsal wing fold at first third of wing, groups of black scales indicate subterminal spotting in wing apex; cilia whitish; hindwing greyish with dense whitish cilia; legs whitish grey with indistinct whitish ringlets; forewing length 4.6 mm.

Male genitalia: Rather small and delicate, uncus comparatively narrow and arched, gnathos spine distinct, subtle; sacculus wall excision deeply V-shaped, paired sacculus process shortly sharpened and moderately bent outwards, parabasal process distinctly longer (taller), truncate, parallel-sided with a distinct subterminal spine, finely haired on interior edge; valva clavate with tip distinctly broader and spatulate, not exceeding tip of uncus; saccus narrow and tipped,

moderately exceeding edges of vinculum; aedeagus longer than half genitalia length, slender corpus with delicate subterminal spine, caecum subovate.

***Euscrobalpalpa kyrana* sp. n. (figs 15, 38)**

H o l o t y p e ♀, Zabaikalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr(esnost) s. Kyra, 900 m, svět, 17.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

A small, cinereous, blackish mottled moth with distinctive triad of black stigmata; female subgenital plate with rich and fine spumose sculpture including a paired lobate sclerite. Head, thorax and tegula covered by whitish scales with cinereous tips, frons silvery whitish, labial palpus prominent, second segment with slightly erect whitish scales with darker margins, third segment very long, slender and acute, moderately darkened towards tip; forewing cinereous whitish, but mixed with numerous scales of deeply grey to blackish tips especially concentrating at wing apex; four blackish stigmata, first indistinct centrally near wing base, second distinctive at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing length near hind margin at fold, fourth very distinct and rounded at discal area; indication of additional three black spots costally (basal, central and subterminal); a whitish external transverse band indicated subterminally, cilia whitish; hindwing thinly blackish with whitish base, cilia grey; legs distinctly blackish and whitish spotted; forewing length 5.2 mm.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a Subgenital plate slightly longer than broad, apophyses nearly same long; entire subgenital plate covered by dense spumose sculpture which is especially dense near apophyses bases; central plate sclerite membranous and protruding towards proximal plate margin to form a doubled (paired) lobate (peninsular) foamy short lobe slightly exceeding fore margin of plate. Colliculum longer than broad, essentially membranous. Signum a distinct and delicate, bent spine without additional indentation.

***Euscrobalpalpa notata* sp. n. (figs 16, 39)**

H o l o t y p e ♂, Ukraine, Crimea, Karadagh, 23.7.1990, leg. Yu. BUDASHKIN.

A small, dark blackish-brownish moth with a triad of deeply black stigmata; male genitalia with stout saccus and robust sacculus part, sacculus process delicate cone-shaped.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by a mixture of deeply graphite grey scales, frons possibly whitish, labial palpus prominent, comparatively thick, second segment with somewhat erect scales, grey, third segment deeply black with a whitish central ring and whitish tip; forewing covered by dense cinereous scales with admixture of chocolate costally and around black stigmata; three distinct black stigmata, first at $\frac{1}{3}$ of forewing length on longitudinal fold near hindwing margin, second rounded at wing center, third slightly kidney-shaped in discal cell; a next indication of a black stigma is situated centrally near forewing base, and entire wing apex is covered by deeply black scales, cilia cinereous; hindwing whitish lustrous, veins darker, cilia whitish with brownish hue; legs black with prominent white annuli; forewing length 4.6 mm.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a Very subtle and small, uncus short, comparatively narrow and truncated, gnathos spine slender, but comparatively long; mendial excision of sacculus wall very broad rounded, bottom provided with a broadly V-shaped sclerite, paired sacculus process broadly rounded, low and lobate, finely haired, paired parabasal process short, distinctly hook-shaped in lateral view; valva narrow, rather parallel-sided, tip very slightly inflated, rounded and distinctly shorter than uncus upper edge; saccus broadly subtriangulate convergent towards obtuse tip which is longer than vinculum edges. Aedeagus absent.

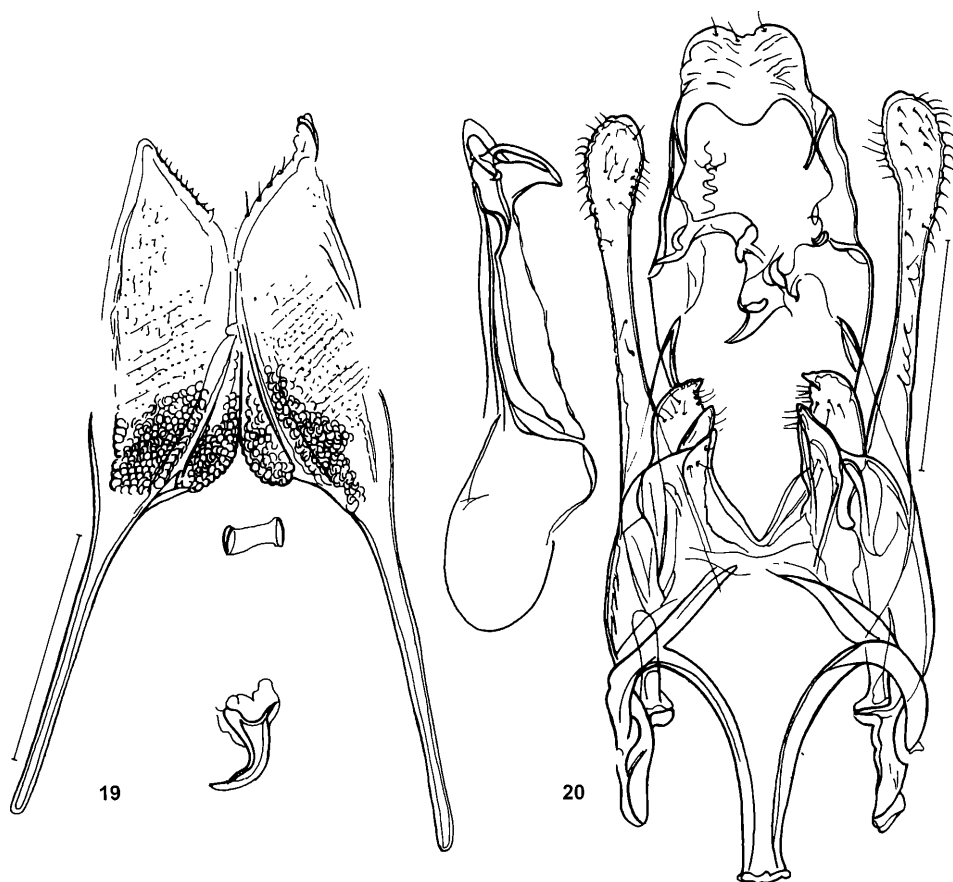


Fig. 19: *Euscrobipalpa spumata* sp. n., genitalia of female holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 33).
 – Fig. 20: *Euscrobipalpa tenebrata* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 11).

Comments This appears to be a rather isolated species of *Euscrobipalpa* clearly defined especially after the broadly lobate sacculus process. Aedeagus was absent from genitalia preparation.

***Euscrobipalpa pinosa* sp. n. (fig. 17)**

Holotype ♀, Zabaikalje, okr. s. Nižnij Časučej, sosnovyj bor, svēt, 1.7.1997, A. BİDZILYJA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

A medium-sized, comparatively broad-winged moth; female subgenital plate broad with rich foamy sculpture on apophysis base and with a paired convexely rounded sclerite periostially, signum robust. The moth is partly worn.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by dense, uniformly brown scales, frons slightly paler, with bronze lustre; labial palpus prominent, second segment with moderately erect scales, shorter third segment with appressed scales acute, exterior side of second segment pale, outside of labial palpus brownish; forewing essentially brownish covered by a mixture of brownish scales with darker tips, hind (dorsal) margin paler, possibly whitish, no distinct pattern present, but some

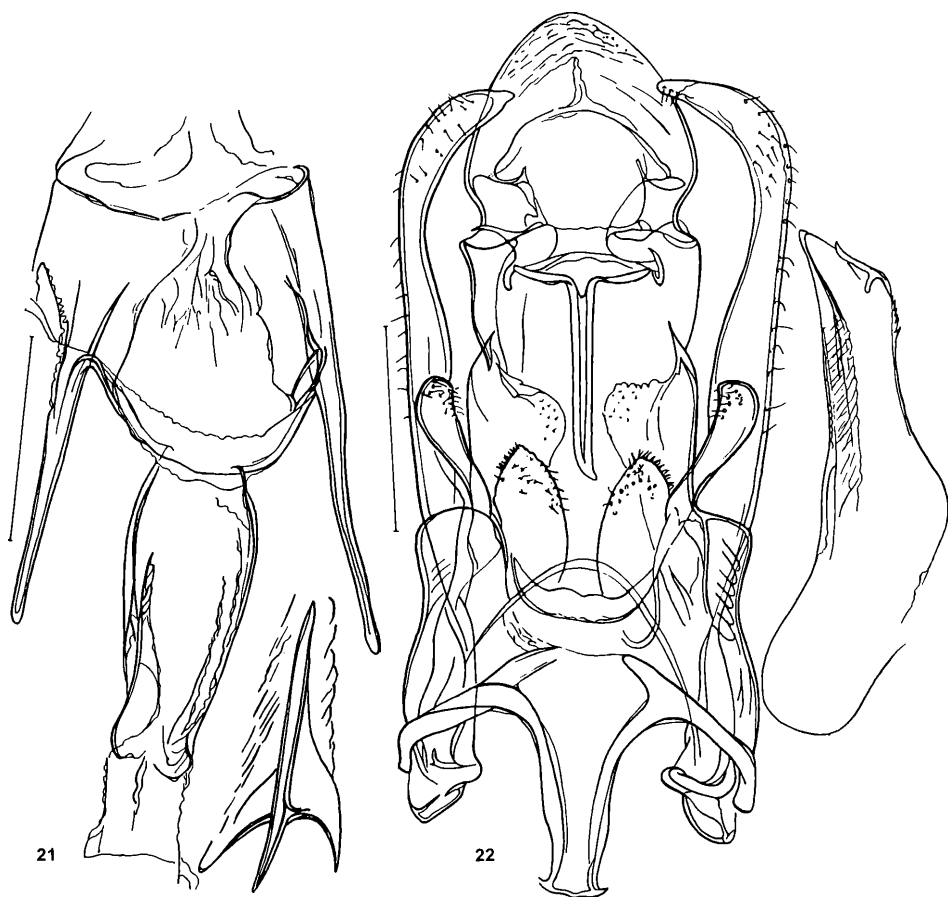


Fig. 21: *Microcraspedus subovatus* sp. n., genitalia of female holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 36).
 – Fig. 22: *Kiwaia (Empista) kostjuki* sp. n., genitalia of male holotype (drawn after slide Bdz. 31).

scales with darker tips tend to concentrate in darker areas, paler external transverse band indicated, apex darker, cilia whitish; hindwing thinly blackish, cilia grey whitish, legs distinctly brown with paler annuli, especially on tarsal segments; forewing length 5.3 mm.

Female genitalia: Subgenital plate is slightly broader than long with moderately longer apophyses; the apophyses base shows a thick foamy sculpture and a paired transparent elongate crescent sclerite arises from it protecting ostial part ventrally; membranous central zone of subgenital plate transparent forming a distinct paired lobe with rounded tips protruding over the proximal plate margin and strengthened by a curved ledge; colliculum broader than long, distinct; signum of corpus bursae is a strong distinctly curved spine with a slight indentation near its broader basal plate.

Comments Regardless of the only female, this moth might represent a well defined taxon, possibly belonging into the *Euscrobipalpa acuminatella* – *chrysanthemella* – group of taxa as indicated especially by the transparent paired lobate periostial sclerite.

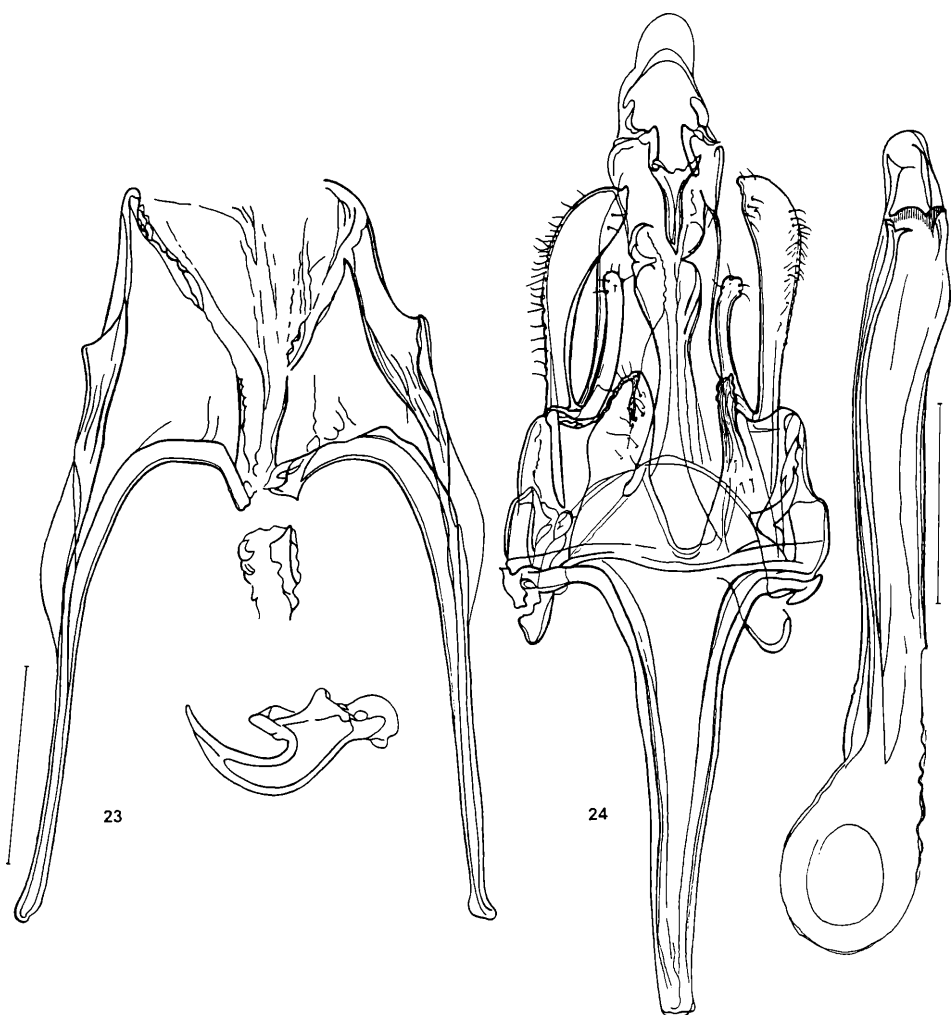


Fig. 23: *Gnorimoschema nordlandicolella* (STRAND, 1962), female genitalia (drawn after slide Bdz. 25) of a specimen from Ukok plateau (Altai Mts.). – Fig. 24: *Microcraspedus confusus* (POVOLNÝ, 1968), male genitalia (drawn after slide Bdz. 23) of a specimen from Kazakhstan (Garyn), 13.6.1992, I. KOSTJUK.

***Euscrobipalpa retinenda* sp. n. (figs 18, 40)**

Holotype ♂, Turkmenistan, Nadkhyz, 23.4.(p)–5.5.1982(i), reared from *Ceratodes* (teresken), leg. V. PEČEN; paratype ♂, same data.

A medium-sized, comparatively broad-winged cinereous moth with two chocolate discs at forewing center; male genitalia with elongate paired processes and with a deeply rounded excision of sacculus wall.

Head, thorax and tegula essentially whitish, scales with cinereous tips; frons milky white; second segment of labial palpus with white erect scales, third segment with a pair of thin blackish anneli (basal and subterminal); forewing ground coloration essentially cinereous whitish, scales on costa with blackish tips, two distinct pale chocolate rounded stigmata are situated axially near

wing center and at discal cell, and additional chocolate scales concentrate irregularly near forewing base; rounded forewing apex shows three semicircular delicate black lines with adjacent indication of subterminal chocolate spots; dense cilia white; hindwing whitish lustrous with strong admixture of brownish marginal scales, cilia whitish with distinct brownish hue; legs whitish, especially hind tarsi with strong blackish admixture; forewing length about 6 mm.

Male genitalia Comparatively stout, uncus with tip truncate and with moderately concave upper edge, its lateral edges folded, gnathos a deeply hanging and distinct spine; sacculus wall deeply excised, rounded out, paired sacculus process comparatively acute and slender, parabasal process longer (taller), broader, tip acutely pointed towards genitalia longitudinal axis; valva clavate, moderately inflated apically, not exceeding tip of uncus and thinly haired; saccus exceeding edges of vinculum, shortly and slender ligulate, pointed. Aedeagus corresponding about half length of genitalia, moderately thick, caecum slightly inflated, tip straightly prolonged and acute.

Euscrobipalpa spumata sp. n. (figs 19, 41)

Holotype ♀, Tuva, Tes-Khem valley, 29.6.1969, leg. Yu. A. KOSTJUK, Tuva p(oima) r(eki).

A medium-sized, striking, bright whitish chocolate but patternless moth; female subgenital plate with rich foamy sculpture.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by a mixture of dense chocolate and whitish scales, latter with thin greyish tips; labial palpus with second segment showing dense erect whitish scales, exterior side with admixture of greyish, third segment whitish with black basal and subterminal anneli; forewing covered by a dense mixture of chocolate and white scales with thin whitish grey tips; whereas chocolate scales prevail, whitish scales form thin veins, and they also prevail especially at wing apex showing greyish hue; same scales with thin greyish tips indicate about three apical lines; cilia whitish; hindwing white lustrous with white cilia; legs thin greyish with white anneli; forewing length about 6 mm.

Female genitalia Subgenital plate distinctly longer than broad with approximately same long apophyses; especially proximal part of plate covered by a network of very fine foamy sculpture which covers especially base of apophyses; the center of the proximal plate edge is moderately excised forming a striking paired "peninsular" sclerite with rounded edge and also covered by dense foamy sculpture; colliculum is a fine ring, broader than long; signum of corpus bursae a comparatively fine, distinctly curved spine without serration.

Euscrobipalpa tenebrata sp. n. (figs 20, 42)

Holotype ♂, Transbaikalia, Čita, 28.6.1993, leg. I. KOSTJUK.

A medium-sized moth with deeply grey-blackish forewing and nebulous stigmata; male genitalia with prominent uncus, disproportionate paired processes, aedeagus with strong subterminal spine.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by deeply cinereous scales with blackish tips, frons paler; labial palpus prominent, second segment with erect scales, and nearly uniformly deep grey; forewing covered by grey scales, most of them with blackish tips which extend mainly along costal margin and concentrate mostly in forewing apex indicating submarginal spots; two black stigmata in wing center axially, first before wing center, second smaller or indicated at discal cell, cilia grey; hindwing grey lustrous, cilia whitish grey; legs deeply grey to brownish with indistinct paler ringlets; forewing length 6.2 mm.

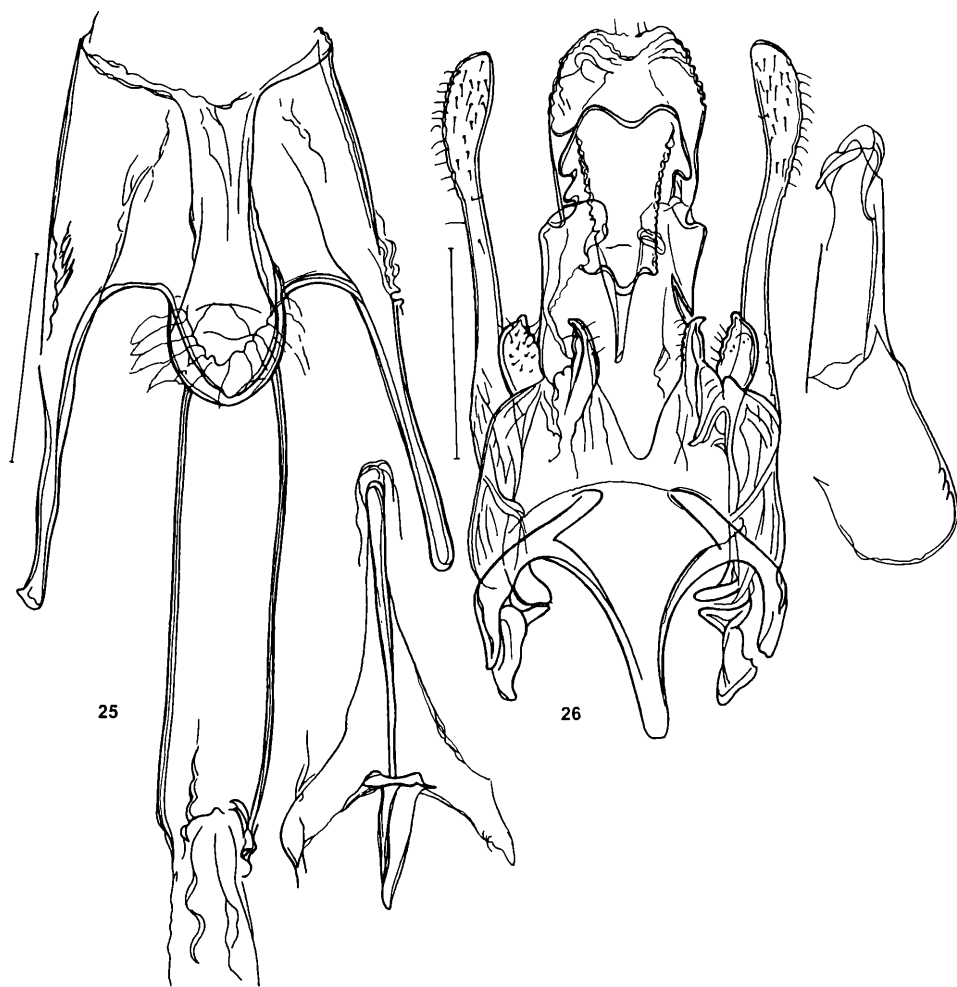


Fig. 25: *Microcraspedus insulellus* (HEINEMANN, 1870), female genitalia (drawn after slide Bdz. 37) of a specimen from Tes-Chem near Erzina near Tuva. – Fig. 26: *Euscrobipalpa fraterna* (POVOLNÝ, 1969), male genitalia (drawn after slide Bdz. 30) of a specimen from Kazakhstan (river Čaryn).

Male genitalia Uncus prominent elongate with narrower, centrally excised upper edge, gnathos spine rather short and acute; medial sacculus excision not very deep, paired sacculus process on its side short and narrow protruding to a short tip, paired sacculus process striking, broadly foliate with a tip on its interior edge; valva clavate but slender with a rounded tip and distinctly shorter than uncus upper edge; saccus short triangulate with tip truncate and moderately exceeding elongate vinculum edges; aedeagus comparatively short with strongly inflated caecum, tip obtuse but with a striking and protruding subterminal spine.

Comments This species shows clear relations to *Euscrobipalpa felixi* POVOLNÝ, 1978 – *Euscrobipalpa nigrosparsa* POVOLNÝ, 1969 – group of species from the Mongolian steppes reflected in similar disproportion and mutual relations between paired processes.

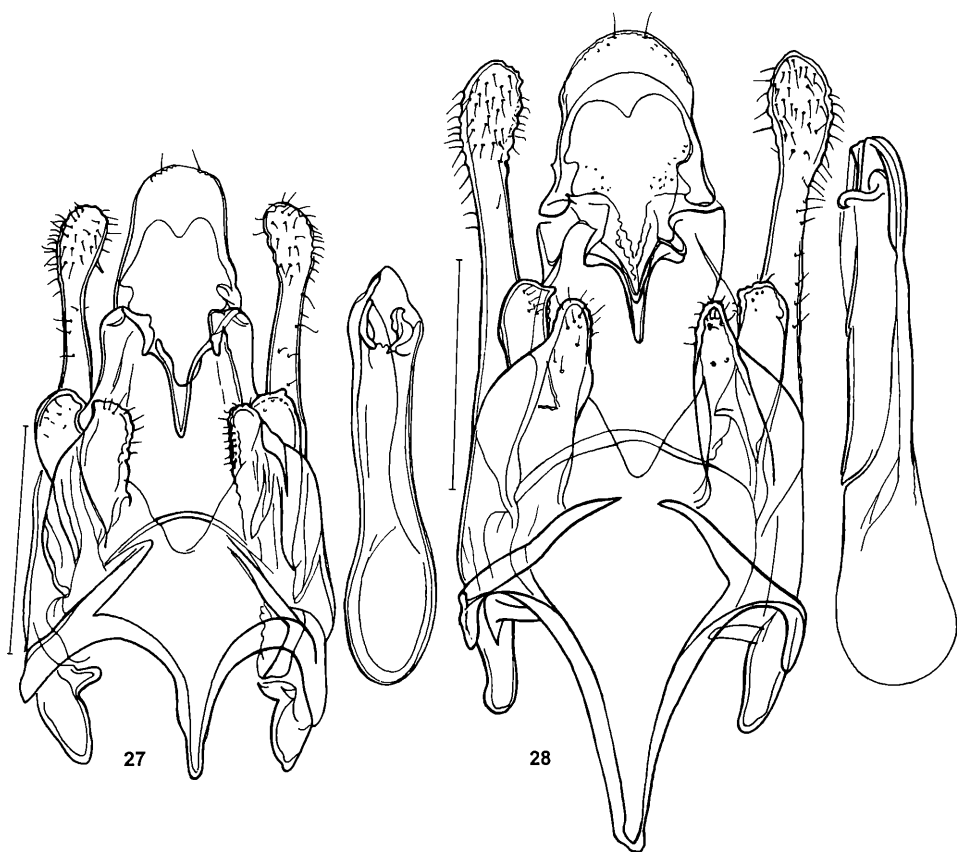


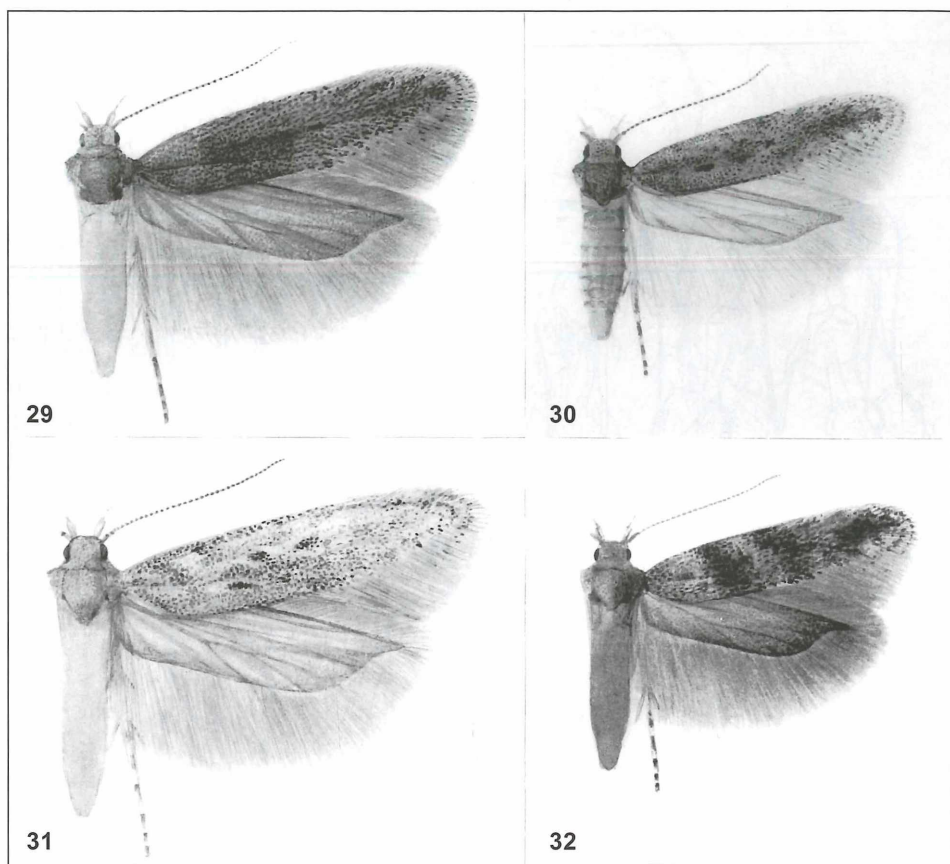
Fig. 27: *Euscribopalpa japonica* POVOLNÝ, 1977, male genitalia (drawn after slide Bdz. 9) of a male from steppe Chomutovskaja (Ukraine). – Fig. 28: *Euscribopalpa japonica* POVOLNÝ, 1977, male genitalia (drawn after slide Bdz. 10) of a male from Karadagh (Crimea).

***Kiwaia (Empista) kostjuki* sp. n. (figs 22, 44)**

H o l o t y p e ♂, Vost(očnoje) Zabaikalie, r(eka) Šilka u st(anici) Kuenga (45 km Jug. Sretenska), 24.5.1995, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK, M. Golovuškin; **p a r a t y p e** ♂, Transbajkalia, Chita region, 24.5.1995, A. BIDZILYA leg.

A medium-sized, cinereous, thin blackish mottled moth; male genitalia stout, parabasal process clavate with inflated tip, aedeagus short and stout with acute tip. The paratype is badly injured.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by lustrous, pale plumbic scales showing slightly darker tips, frons silverish; labial palpus exterior grey, interior whitish, third segment with whitish annulus; forewing covered by silverish lustrous scales showing more or less dark up to blackish tips which extend especially along costal margin near wing base; groups of blackish scales concentrate in irregular spots near wing base, a next blackish spot is indicated axially at first third of forewing at wing center and in discal cell, numerous but thin blackish scales also indicate submarginal spotting at forewing apex; cilia grey whitish, some with black tips; hindwing whitish lustrous, wing margin and tip blackish; cilia grey to grey-whitish; forewing length 5.3 mm.

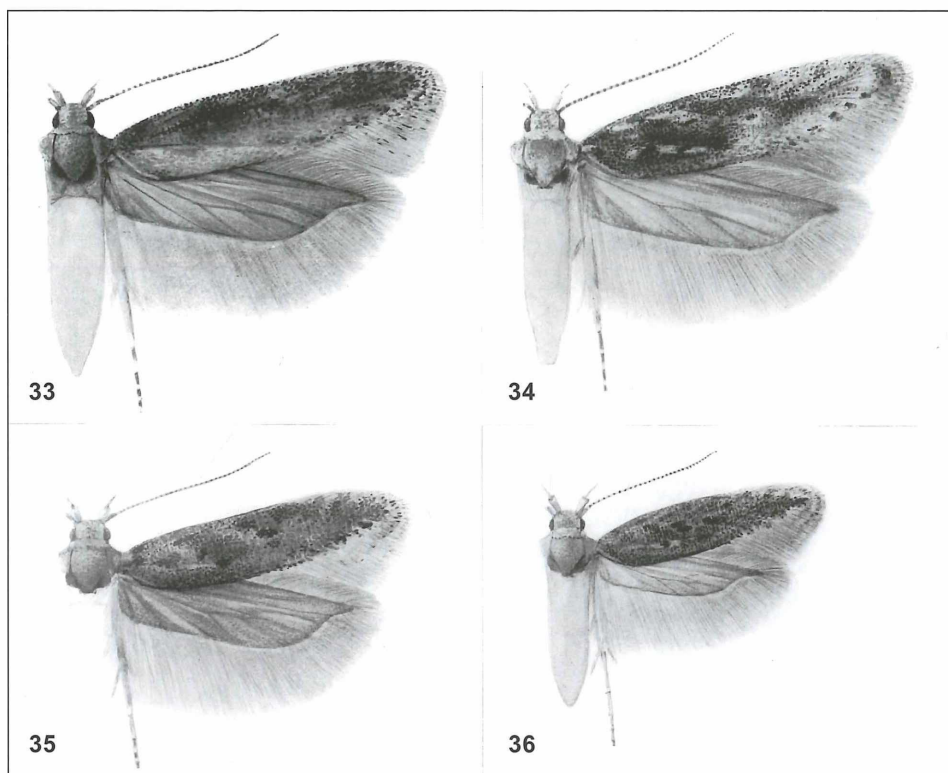


Figs 29–32: Colour figure reproductions of moths prepared for the monograph of the Palearctic Gnorimoschemini (Dr. František GREGOR pinxit): 29: *Euscrobipalpa acuta* sp. n.; 30: *Euscrobipalpa adaptata* sp. n.; 31: *Euscrobipalpa bezengensis* sp. n.; 32: *Euscrobipalpa bidzilyai* sp. n.

Male genitalia: Comparatively stout with strikingly arched convex uncus and a very long deeply hanging, very slender spine of gnathos reaching the medial sacculus excision; medial excision of sacculus wall not very deep, paired sacculus process comparatively short and broadly rounded with moderate tip, armoured with very delicate spines on its exterior edge; parabasal process striking by its length (compared with sacculus process), clavate with petiolate base and inflated tip, and divergent towards sacculus process; valva is comparatively slender with moderately inflated basal half and shows a curved, moderately pointed tip; saccus shortly ligulate with truncate tip moderately exceeding robust edges of vinculum; aedeagus about half of genitalia length, simple and thick, slightly bent with rather acute tip and a delicate subterminal spine.

Comments: This is the fourth species of the subgenus *Empista* POVOLNÝ, 1968 comprising, so far three species, viz. *Kiwaia (Empista) palaeartica* (POVOLNÝ, 1968), *K. (E.) kumatai* (POVOLNÝ, 1976) and *K. (E.) spinosa* (POVOLNÝ, 1976) described thoroughly from the zone of both mist and dry forest zone of Himalayas between 2000–3000 m a.s.l.

According to some additional data and information offered to me kindly by Dr. A. BIDZILYA, this new species comes from the District of Chita (Russian Far East), Shilka-River near the settlement of Kuenga (geographical ordinates 52°04' N, 117°05' E) at about 600 m a.s.l. in a forest



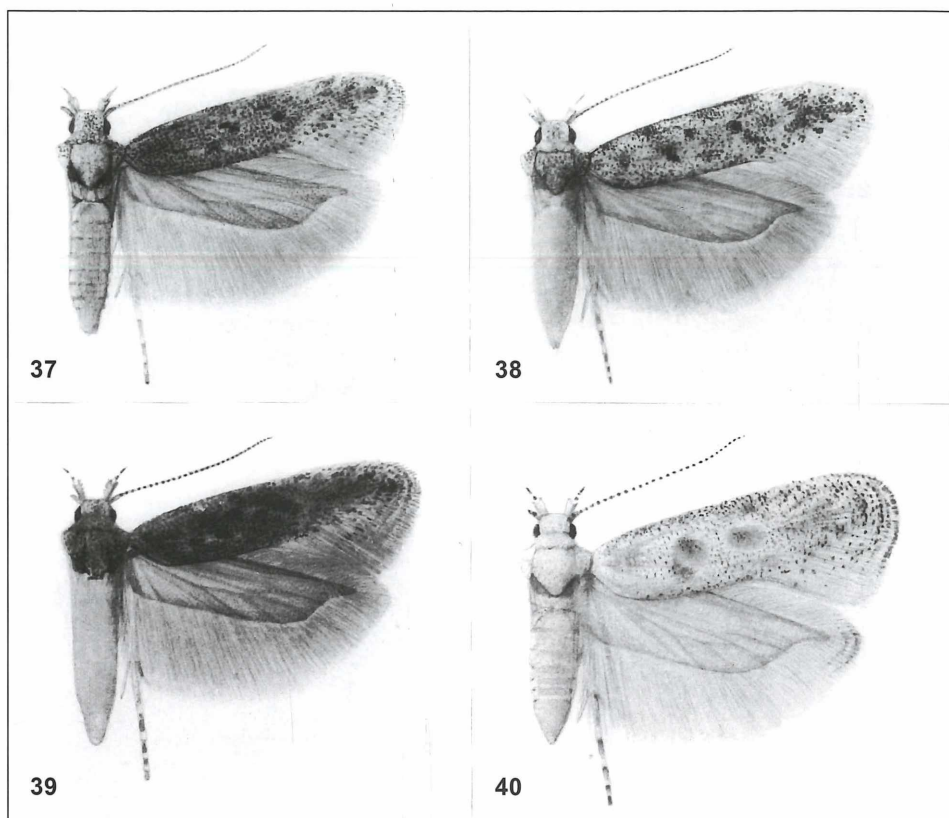
Figs 33–36: Colour figure reproductions of moths prepared for the monograph of the Palaearctic Gnorimoschemini (Dr. František GREGOR pinxit): 33: *Euscrobipalpa ferruginosa* sp. n.; 34: *Euscrobipalpa grossoides* sp. n.; 35: *Euscrobipalpa chitensis* sp. n.; 36: *Euscrobipalpa intima* sp. n.

steppe with *Populus*, *Salix* and *Betula* (on steppe slopes), some 45 km southwest from Sretensk (leg. I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK, M. GOLOVUSHKIN). This habitat is situated thousands of kilometers northwest from the forest belt of Himalaya (Nepal) where the first three species of the subgenus *Empista* were discovered. This fact might possibly reflect in the considerable difference between the elevation of the (closely related) taxa of *Empista* inhabiting the Himalaya forest zone (between 2000 m and 3000 m) and the colline habitat where *K. (E.) kostjuki* sp. n. was discovered in the Transbaikalian tajga. The distributional pattern of these Palaearctic species along with numerous species of the nominate subgenus *Kiwaia* PHILPOTT, 1930 (endemic to New Zealand) indicates that this group of gnorimoschemine moths might possibly represent a rather ancient evolutionary branch of the tribe.

Differential diagnosis: The new species belongs into a close vicinity of *Z. (E.) palaeartica* differing essentially by the size and shape of the parbasal processes and by the acute tip of valva; the aedeagus shows less specialized tip than in all other species of this subgenus.

Microcraspedus subovatus sp. n. (figs 21, 43)

Holotype ♀, Zabaikalje, Sochondinskij zapovednik, r. Agučakan, 1100 m, svět, 13.7.1997, A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.



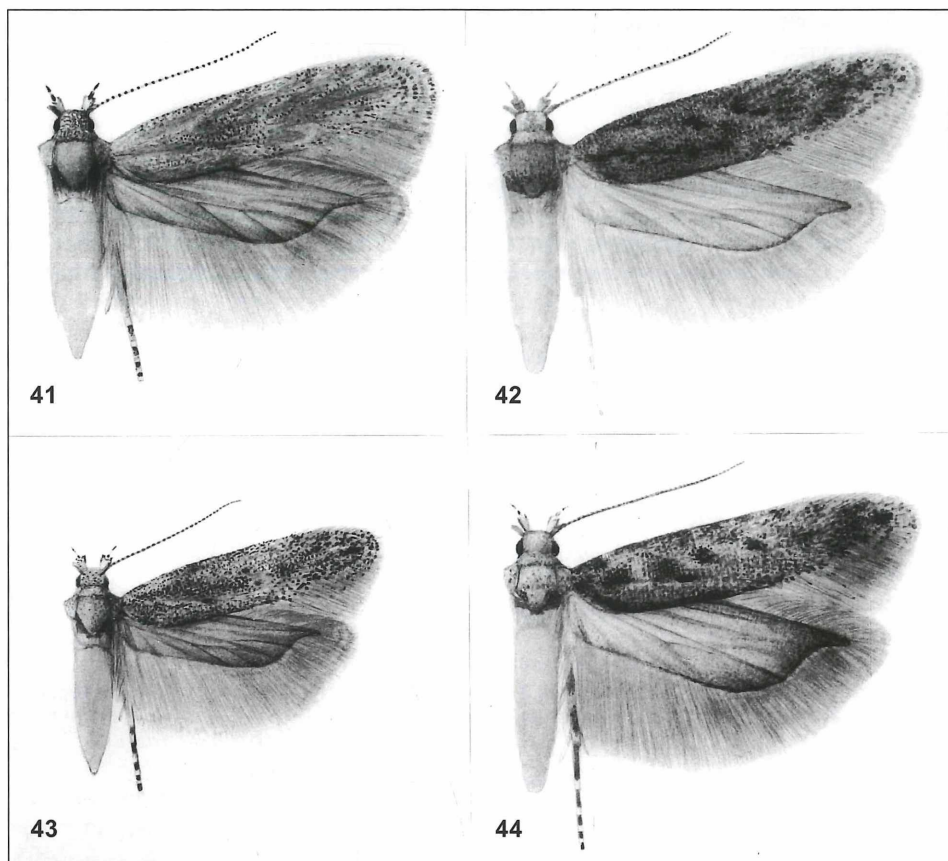
Figs 37–40: Colour figure reproductions of moths prepared for the monograph of the Palaearctic Gnorimoschemini (Dr. František GREGOR pinxit): 37: *Euscrobipalpa karadaghi* sp. n.; 38: *Euscrobipalpa kyrana* sp. n.; 39: *Euscrobipalpa notata* sp. n.; 40: *Euscrobipalpa retinenda* sp. n.

A delicate, ferruginous moth with fine blackish stigmata and dark forewing apex; female subgenital plate centrally membranous, proximal margin convexly arched, sclerotized part of ductus bursae elongate subovate.

Head, thorax and tegula covered by bronze, partly lustrous scales, frons pale brownish lustrous; labial palpus rather short and thick, second segment exterior with a brownish spot, interior with blackish scales ventrally, third segment short with two blackish ringlets, basal and subterminal; forewing covered by dense cinereous scales showing blackish tips mixed with well defined groups of chocolate scales forming elongate veins; two minor but distinct deeply black stigmata surrounded by chocolate scales, first before wing center near its hind (dorsal) margin, second (very delicate or poorly visible) in discal area, additional groups of black scales indicate spots near wing base, forewing apex strongly mixed with cinereous scales showing deeply black tips indicating subterminal spots, cilia grey whitish; hindwing thin blackish, cilia pale grey; legs, especially third tarsus, whitish, black spotted; forewing length 5 mm.

The moth is habitually very similar to *Microcraspedus inustellus-treskensis-hispanicus*-group of species, and can only be identified according to the (female) genitalia.

Female genitalia: Subgenital plate only moderately longer than broad, sternite broadly membranous and sculptureless, proximal edge convexly rounded; proximal sclerotized part of



Figs 41–44: Colour figure reproductions of moths prepared for the monograph of the Palaearctic Gnorimoschemini (Dr. František GREGOR pinxit): 41: *Euscrobipalpa spumata* sp. n.; 42: *Euscrobipalpa tenebrata* sp. n.; 43: *Microcraspedus subovatus* sp. n.; 44: *Kiwaia* (*Empista*) *kostjuki* sp. n.

ductus bursae only moderately longer than anterior apophysis and not parallel-sided, but proximally broader than distally; signum of corpus bursae longer than broad, arrow-shaped.

Differential diagnosis: The moth is habitually similar to *Microcraspedus inustellus*-group of species (see above), but the female genitalia show specific characters, viz. comparatively short sclerotized section of proximal ductus bursae which is not parallel-sided as usual, but its lateral edges are convexely arched proximally so that the shape of this sclerotized section is elongate subovate.

Additional interesting faunistic records

Euscrobipalpa artemisiella mongolensis (POVOLNÝ, 1969)

Material studied: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Zabajkalje, g. Chita, svět, 27.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK; 1 ♂, ditto, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr(esnost) s(ev.) Kyra, 900 m, 4.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK; 1 ♀, ditto, 14.7.1997.

The above series of moths from Transbaikaliya belongs obviously to the dark form described from Mongolia evidencing its wider distribution in that part of Asia.

***Euscrobalpa fraterna* (POVOLNÝ, 1969) (fig. 26)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Ju(žnyj) Kazakhstan, pojma r(eki) Čaryn, 15 km z(apad) Čundži ur. Jaseněvaj rošža, svět, 7.7.1994, leg. I. KOSTJUK.

This is a next species accompanying saline habitats from Tunesia and Anatolia to Central Asia (Krasnovodsk) and was yet recorded from Kasachstan. The above record corroborates its occurrence in this country.

***Euscrobalpa grisea* (POVOLNÝ, 1969)**

Material studied: 1 ♂, Poima r(eki) Tes-chem u Erzina, Tuva, leg. KOSTJUK, 28. 6. 1969.

This species is widely distributed in Mongolia, but it was also collected in Russia (Guberli) and its presence near Erzin shows its presence in the steppes of Central Asia.

***Euscrobalpa hypothetica* (POVOLNÝ, 1973)**

Material studied: 1 ♀, Gub(ernija) Jenissej, 18.6.1927, Minussinsk, Tagarskij ostrov; S. TSYGANKOV (CIGANKOV) leg.

The species was originally described from Mongolia and this is its rediscovery in the next part of neighbouring Asia.

***Euscrobalpa indignella* (STAUDINGER, 1879)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Turkmenistan, W. Kopet-Dagh, Sjunt Mt. (gora Sjunt), 17.5.1998, leg. Z. KLJUČKO.

The only male from Kopet-Dagh completes the known distributional area of this species from southeastern Russia, Anatolia, Syria and Iraq to Iran and Afghanistan.

***Euscrobalpa instabilella* (DOUGLAS, 1846) – *E. salinella* (ZELLER, 1847)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Ukraine, Crimea, 10.7.1996, leg. RUTJAN; 1 ♂, Krym, Karadag, 16.7.1995, leg. A. BIDZILYA; 1 ♀, Zaporožskaja obl(ast), Obitočnaja kosa spit, sv(ět), leg. V. BOROBČIŠIN; 1 ♂, Karadag, 2.5.1998, leg. E. RUČJAN; 1 ♂, Krym, Karadag, 4.6.1984, leg. Ju. BUDAŠKIN.

This is a continuum of halophilous taxa (confined mainly to halophilous Chenopodiaceae and Asteraceae). Whereas the “*instabilella*” forms are focused mainly in the Mediterranean countries, the “*salinella*” complex shows a wider distributional pattern reaching Mongolia. Of the above material nearly all moths from the Crimea appear to be rather near to *instabilella* which reaches there its eastern distributional limits, but the last male (Karadag, 4.6.1984) falls clearly to “*salinella*” which corroborates that “typical” *instabilella* and “typical” *salinella* tend to represent two definable forms combined with numerous indifferent individuals difficult to discern or to define morphologically.

***Euscrobalpa klimeschi* (POVOLNÝ, 1967)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast) okr(esnost) s(ever) Kyra, 900 m, svět, 4.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK; 1 ♂, Russia, N. Kaukasus, Pjatigorsk distr., Juca (Yutsa) Mt., 29.5.1996, leg. I. KOSTJUK.

This species is sporadically distributed especially in Central Europe, but I could evidence one male also from Afghanistan. The above material shows that *Euscrobipalpa klimeschi* is possibly a widely distributed Palaearctic taxon.

***Euscrobipalpa maniaca* (POVOLNÝ, 1969)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, okr(esnost) s(ever) Nižnij Časučej, sosnovyj bor, 1.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

This species was so far known from Turkmenia, Afghanistan and Mongolia, but its presence in the Transkajkalijan steppes is obviously not surprising.

***Euscrobipalpa nitentella* (FUCHS, 1902)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Zabaikalje, okr(esnost) s(ever) Nižnij Časučej, sosnovyj bor, svět, 1.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK; 1 ♀, Zabajkalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr. s(ever) Kyra, 900 m, svět, 14.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

The above records show the presence of this species in Transbajkalia which is its easternmost extension (it is distributed from European countries to Anatolia, Afghanistan and Mongolia). Its interpretation as a halophilous taxon appears to be rather one-sided, as it was captured in non-saline habitats.

***Euscrobipalpa obsoletella* (FISCHER v. RÖSLERSTAMM, 1841)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr(esnost) s(ever) Kyra, 900 m, svět, L. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

This is a culturophile taxon of transpalaearctic distribution which was also introduced into the U.S.A.

***Euscrobipalpa remota* (POVOLNÝ, 1972)**

Material studied: 1 ♂, SE Ukraine, Doněck (Donetsk) reg., Jackovka (Yatskovka), 26.6.–4.7.1997, leg. O. PAK; 1 ♂, Ukraine, zap(ovedni)k Chomutovskaja step, 14.5.1996, na sv(ět), leg. A. BIDZILYA.

The above records are the first from Ukraine the species being widely distributed from western Mediterranean up to Iran accompanying mostly saline habitats.

***Euscrobipalpa japonica* POVOLNÝ, 1977 (figs 27, 28)**

Material studied 2 ♂♂, Ukraine, Chomutovskaja steppe Nature Reserve, 27.3.1986 and 6.–24.5.1996, Ju. BUDAŠKIN leg.

This is the rediscovery of *E. japonica* after its description from Japan (Hokkaido). Superficially, this striking species is similar to *Euscrobipalpa rebeli* (PREISSECKER, 1914) which is restricted to Lower Austria and the Italian Alps, shows less expressive forewing and has different genitalia. Its former record from Ukraine is obviously erroneous. The male genitalia of small specimens of *E. japonica* show some similarity to those of *Euscrobipalpa ustulatella* (STAUDINGER, 1870) described from Sarepta and discovered later in Spain (Granada, Murcia).

***Microcraspedus confusus* (POVOLNÝ, 1968) (fig. 24)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Kazakhstan, Garyn (Charyn), 13.6.1992, J. KOSTJUK.

This species was originally described from Afghanistan, but it was also collected in Mongolia and the above record shows its presence also in the neighbouring Kazakhstan.

***Microcraspedus deserticolellus* (STAUDINGER, 1870)**

Material studied: 1 ♂, Ukraine, Crimea, Karadagh, Nature Reservation, 13.6.1988, leg. Ju. BUDAŠKIN; 1 ♀, Ukraine, Karadag, na svět, 26.8.1986, leg. Ju. BUDAŠKIN.

This species accompanies dry grassland from the eastern Mediterranean up to Iran and Afghanistan. Its presence in the Crimea is an important contribution to its distributional pattern.

***Microcraspedus insulellus* (HEINEMANN, 1870) (fig. 25)**

Material studied 1 ♀, Poima r(eki) Tes Chem u Erzina, Tuva, 28.6.1969, leg. KOSTJUK.

This is a very important record, evidencing the presence of this rare European taxon in Palaearctic Asia.

***Microcraspedus inustellus* (ZELLER, 1847)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Zaporožskaja obl(ast), Obitočnaja kosa, 28.6.1996, na sv(ět), V. GOROBČIŠYN; 1 ♂, Ukraine, Kiev distr(ict), Tchary, 17.8.1918, coll. SHELJUZHKO.

This is a widely distributed species of this genus in xeric habitats of Europe. Its presence in southern Ukraine completes this distributional pattern.

***Gnorimoschema nordlandicolella* (STRAND, 1902) (fig. 23)**

Material studied 1 ♀, Russia, Altai, Ukok Plateau, 2200 m, 22.7.1995, A. BIDZILYA.

A holarctic taxon showing boreo-alpine distribution and discovered finally also in the Alps (described as *Gnorimoschema nilsi* HUEMER, 1996 – which is strictly conspecific). The females of this species are very rare and it seems that they do not fly at all.

***Gnorimoschema strelicellum mongolorum* POVOLNÝ, 1969**

Material studied: 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, Čitinskaja obl(ast), okr(esnost) s(ever) Kyra, 900 m, 17.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

This species is obviously distributed in vast areas of Central Asia.

***Gnorimoschema valesiellum* (STAUDINGER, 1877)**

Material studied 1 ♂, Zabajkalje, g(orod) Čita, svět, 26.7.1997, leg. A. BIDZILYA, I. KOSTJUK, O. KOSTJUK.

This species shows a boreo-alpine distribution in Europe and is also known from Alaska and Grönland. This is its first record from Asia.

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