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New and interesting moths from the East Palaearctic

(Lepidoptera: Tineidae)

Contribution to the knowledge Eastern Palaearctic insects (11)

With 49 figures

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Summary

The results of the study of unidentified material from the Russian Far East and from Japan are presented. The following new species are described: *Dryadaula ussurica*, *D. multifurcata*, *Nemapogon robusta*, *N. echinata*, *N. agnathosella*, *Agnathosia chasanica*, *Eudarcia ronata*, *E. sinjovi*, *E. dentata*, *Crypsithyris saigusai*, *Monopis zagulajevi*. *Morphaga parabucephala* PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996 is placed in the synonymy of *M. bucephala* (SNELLEN, 1884). The species *orientanus* PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996, described in the genus *Ceratuncus*, is attributed to the genus *Triaxomasia*, the species *orbiculidomus* (SAKAI & SAIGUSA, 1999) described in the genus *Obesoceras*, is attributed to the genus *Eudarcia* (new combination). A catalogue of the species from the Russian Far East and from Japan is given.

Zusammenfassung

Die Ergebnisse der Bearbeitung von undeterminiertem Material aus dem Fernen Osten Rußlands sowie aus Japan werden vorgelegt. Als neue Arten wurden beschrieben: *Dryadaula ussurica*, *D. multifurcata*, *Nemapogon robusta*, *N. echinata*, *N. agnathosella*, *Agnathosia chasanica*, *Eudarcia ronata*, *E. sinjovi*, *E. dentata*, *Crypsithyris saigusai*, *Monopis zagulajevi*. *Morphaga parabucephala* PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996 wird als Synonym zu *M. bucephala* (SNELLEN, 1884) eingezogen, die in der Gattung *Ceratuncus* beschriebene *orientanus* PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996 wird in die Gattung *Triaxomasia*, die in der Gattung *Obesoceras* beschriebene *orbiculidomus* (SAKAI & SAIGUSA, 1999) wird in die Gattung *Eudarcia* versetzt. Es wird ein Katalog der bisher aus dem Fernen Osten Rußlands und aus Japan bekannten Arten vorgelegt.

Through the courtesy of several colleagues I received an extensive material from the East Palaearctic. The scientific staff of the Lepidoptera section of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences St. Petersburg, Mr. A. K. ZAGULAYEV and S. YU. SINJOV, kindly made it possible for me to study their collection of unidentified Tineidae from the Far East. Additionally I could check further material from this region housed in the collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy in Novosibirsk, collected by Mr. V. V. DUBATOLOV, kindly forwarded to me by the Zoological Museum Helsinki (Mr. J. JALAVA and J. KAILA). From Japan I included numerous specimens collected by Mr. T. SAIGUSA. Finally I added some Far Eastern material, which I had examined already in the past.

The examination of this complete material results in the identification of several so far unknown species and in the presentation of new and additional records for Eastern Palaearctic taxa.

A. D. LISTON (Frontenhausen) kindly corrected the English of the manuscript.

***Dryadaula ussurica* sp. n.**

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg
Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: environs of Ussurijsk.

Examined material: 2 ♂, 1 ♀

♂ Holotype: GTS, okr. Ussurijska, Primorskij kraj, na svet [Gornotajezhnaja stancija, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Primorskij kraj, lux], 12.7.1982, [leg.] S. JU. SINJOV; genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4773; Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ with identical collecting data.

The types are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 11-12 mm; head almost white, above the palpi brown, on the neck light brown; scape of antenna white, flagellum ringed; legs white, each part of the legs black basally; forewings white with a dark grey pattern consisting of several longitudinal weals of various lengths; a weal below the costal edge from the base up to 1/2, in the medial part of the wing a weal from 1/2 almost up to the apex, an oblique weal in the first third directed to the costal margin; the other parts of the wing with numerous small dark grey scale patches; around the apex five short dark weals; cilia white.

♂ genitalia (fig. 1-3): Uncus with two blunt socii bearing spines, tegumen without special modifications; valvae strongly asymmetrical: the left smaller than the right, corpus valvae more or less elongate, widened at the end terminating bluntly, a spined appendix at the costal margin, which is stalked and thickened to club-shape distally; basal part wide, transtilla long; corpus valvae of the right valva much longer than the left, with a narrow base, almost rectangular distally, the setaceous appendix at the costal margin longer, not stalked and thickened to club-shape distally; basal part broad; aedoeagus with a wide round base, slightly s-shaped, with a narrow tip, anellus solidly connected to the aedoeagus, extended in two setaceous tips, the anellus-aedoeagus complex solidly connected to the right valva; last abdominal sternite with an asymmetrical, sclerotized modification.

♀ genitalia (fig. 4): Ovipositor very short, papillae shortly setaceous; ostium framed by two similarly setaceous papillae; the last abdominal sternite with some rough longitudinal and transverse, strongly sclerotized wrinkles, posterior margin notched lateromedially, such a notch is more evidently present on the last but one sternite.

The new species is similar to *D. irinae* SAVENKOV, 1989, which is known from Latvia and Austria, in the shape of the male genitalia and in the wing pattern. The fore wings of *D. irinae* differ in the absence of the longer of the longitudinal weals. The morphology of the valvae is clearly different: In *D. irinae* the left valva is evidently larger than the right, and the shape of the separate parts is different, too.

The new species is named after the collection locality of the type series.

***Dryadaula multifurcata* sp. n.**

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg
Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: Barabasch-Levada.

Examined material: 1 ♂, 2 ♀

♂ Holotype, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r [ajo]-n, 7 km N Zanadvorovka, [Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij district, 7 km N Zanadvorovka], [leg.] S. JU. SINJOV, 7.VIII.[1]984, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4686; 2 ♀ paratypes: Primorskij kraj, Pogranitschnij r [ajo]-n, p[osjolok] Barabasch-Levada [Primorskij kraj, Pogranitschnij district, village Barabasch-Levada], [leg.] S. JU. SINJOV, 6., 11.VIII.[1]989.

The types are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 11-12 mm; head pale yellow, somewhat darker above the neck; inner side of the palpi pale yellow, outer side with darker scales, second segment with elongate scales; antennae ringed, darker, scape as light as the head; thorax and tegulae dark greyish brown; forewing light grey with dark pattern: at 2/3 of the costal margin a broad dark stripe almost extending to the posterior margin (= dorsum), stripe strongly fading before the posterior margin, dark close to the apex, preapical area light, ciliae dark intermixed with few light ones; a further wide dark spot at 1/2 of the posterior margin, the other light area with numerous scattered darker scales.

♂ genitalia (fig. 5-7): Uncus terminated with two setaceous socii, tegumen narrow, vinculum wide, evenly rounded; anellus complex compact, with four appendices: two are narrow with pointed tips, one is narrower with a rounded tip, and one nearly triangularly shaped with a pointed tip; valvae strongly asymmetrical, the left valva smaller with the basal part rounded, elongate to an appendix bearing broad multi-spined scales, the right valva long and narrower, its appendix long, parallel-sided, rounded distally and also bearing multi-spined scales; aedoeagus small, with a wide base, simply tubular, solidly connected to the right valva; last sternite with a distinctive sclerotization which is typical for the genus.

♀ genitalia (fig. 8): Ovipositor short as is typical for the genus, terminated with two setaceous papillae; ostium area confined by two groups of short spines, ostium at the posterior margin with numerous short spines, proximal margin more sclerotized.

The new species resembles *caucasica* and *zinica* (both described from the Caucasian range) in its color pattern. However, there are distinct differences in the morphology of the male genitalia.

The species name refers to the striking morphology of the anellus-complex.

Dasyses barbata (CHRISTOPH, 1882)

[= *cinereella* CARADJA, 1926]

Examined material

2 ♀ Amur, leg. CHRISTOPH;

2 ♀ Isle of Askold, leg. DÖRRIES;

1 ♀ Ussuri-area: Sutschanskij Rudnik.

Morphagoides ussuriensis (CARADJA, 1920)

Examined material

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ussuri-area: Kasakewitsch;

2 ♂, 4 ♀, Isle of Askold, leg. DÖRRIES;

Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij district:

8 ♀, zap. [Nature reserve] Kedrovaja pad', 31.VII., 3., 4., 7., 11., 12.VIII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♀, 7 km N [7 km N] Zanadvorovka, 17.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♀, 3 km SO [3 km SE] Andrejevka, 7.VIII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Scardia amurensis* ZAGULAJEV, 1965**

Examined material

- 1 ♀ Ussuri-area: Baranowskij, leg. DÖRRIES;
1 ♀ Chabarovka.

***Morophaga bucephala* (SNELLEN, 1884)**

[= *chomatias* MEYRICK, 1910; = *rotundata* MATSUMURA, 1931]

Morophaga parabucephala PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996, Korean J. Appl. Ent. **35** (4): 273-274, Fig. 1, 8-9, **syn. nov.**

M. parabucephala was described from Korea. The differences in the genitalia as mentioned in the original description lie within the specific variability of *M. bucephala*. Therefore, *M. parabucephala* is proposed as a new synonym.

Examined material

- 1 ♂ Ussuri area: Chabarowsk, 14.VIII.1877, leg. SNELLEN;
1 ♂ Suifun at Nikolsk-Ussurijsk;
2 ♀ Ussuri area: Sutschan, leg. KARDAKOFF;
Primorskij kraj:
2 ♂, 1 ♀, Chasanskij district, zap. [Nature Reserve] Kedrovaja Pad', 17., 30.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
2 ♂, Chasanskij district, 7 km s [7 km N] Zanadvorovka, 8., 14.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
1 ♂, Pozharskij district, p[osjolok] [village] Verchnyj pereval, 15.VII.1990, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Morophaga fasciculata* ROBINSON, 1986**

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

- 1 ♂, [Nature reserve] Kedrovaja Pad', 30.VII.1988, leg. P. IVINSKIS.
2 ♀, district Chasanskij, zap. [Nature reserve] Kedrovaja Pad', 17.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Archinemapogon yildizae* KOCAK, 1981**

[= *laterella* THUNBERG, 1794, nec DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775; = *picarella* HÜBNER, 1796, nec CLERCK, 1759; = *arcuatella* STANTON, 1854, nec SCHRANK, 1802]

Examined material

- 1 ♀, Sutschan, 1890;
1 ♀, Primorskij kraj, GTS, okr[estnost] [Gornotajezhnoje stancija, environs of] Ussurijsk, 11.VI.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Archinemapogon assamensis* ROBINSON, 1980**

Examined material

- 1 ♀, Primorskij kraj, district Pogranitschnij, village Barabasch-Levada, 15.VII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

First record for Russian Far East!

Nemapogon robusta sp. n. ✓

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg
 Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: environs of Ussurijsk.

Examined material: 5 ♂, 1 ♀

♂, Holotype, Primorskij kraj, 20 km V Ussurijska [20 km E Ussurijsk], Gornotajezhnoje, svet [lux], [leg. JU. S.] SINJOV, 6.VIII.[1]984, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4778; paratypes: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, GTS, okr. Ussurijska [Gornotajezhnaja Stancija, environs of Ussurijsk], Primorskij kraj, [leg.] SINJOV, JU. S. 31.7., 1.8., 8.8., 9.8.1982; 1 ♂, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r[a]o-n [Chasanskij district], zap. [nature reserve] Kedrovaja pad', [leg. JU. S.] SINJOV, 11.VIII. [1]988.

The holotype and 4 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Zoological institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1 paratype in the collection of the DEI Eberswalde.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 12 mm; head white, palpi on the inner side white, outer side with several brown scales; thorax white, on the posterior margin with brown scales; forewing white with the color pattern characteristic for the genus: along costal margin between base and apex six brown ribbon-like stripes: one at 1/2 being brown and somewhat oblique extending to the mid of the wing, the other ones short and brown along the costal margin at the base, at 1/4, at 3/4, and immediately before the apex and at the apex; at the base and in the middle of the ciliae a brown line, some light-brown scales scattered at the posterior margin and all over the wing.

♂ genitalia (fig. 12-16): Uncus widely truncate, in the middle slightly notched, widely rounded, arms of gnathos with a wide base, angularly protruding on the ventral face, slightly bent, sharply pointed, saccus narrow and comparatively long; valvae stout and robust, with a wide base and a long transtilla, corpus valvae terminating in strongly sclerotized tips, which are bent laterally, tips pointed or somewhat blunt, digitus projecting beyond the tip of the valva, widely rounded; anellus with round setaceous sides and with pointed tips, the different shape depends on the preparation (fig. 13, 15-16); aedoeagus twice as long as the valva, articulated medially, with very thin and short spines in the vesica.

♀ genitalia (fig. 23): Apophysae terminating in a sclerotized plate, which is connected to the margin of the ostium; ostium with a long medial process bearing setae; the first part of the ductus bursae more sclerotized, terminating in a ring; ductus bursae medially with a ring consisting of rows of small scale-like thorns, which is characteristic for almost all species of the genus.

The shape of the ostium of the new species indicates a relationship to the *gliriella*-group. The morphology of the male genitalia (gnathos, aedoeagus, shape of the valva) is clearly different from all hitherto known species.

The species is named in accordance with the robust shape of the male genitalia.

Nemapogon echinata sp. n. ✓

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg
 Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: environs of Andrejevka.

Examined material

♂ Holotype, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r[a]o-n [Chasanskij district], 3 km JuV Andrejevki [3 km SE of Andrejevka], [leg. JU. S.] SINJOV, 16.VIII.[1]988, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4797.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 11 mm; head white, only posteriorly on the neck with single darker hair-like scales, palpi on the inner side creamy yellow, on the outer side at the base of the segments light brown; antennae white; forewing white with the brown color pattern characteristic for the genus: at 1/2 an oblique and wide brown stripe extending from the costal margin to the middle of the wing, two shorter, wider brown stripes between the base and the stripe at the costal margin, before the apex a brown stripe from costal edge to the cell bent towards the wing base, a small brown stripe before 1/2 extending from the posterior margin obliquely up to the first stripe, apex and the basis of ciliae brown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 17-19): Margin of tegumen widely truncate, subtruncate medially, laterally terminating in an appendix covered by short spines; arms of the gnathos with a wide base, semicircularly bent, saccus short and narrow; valva with proximal margin wide and strongly sclerotized, transtilla long, corpus valvae terminating in a pointed elongation, digitus narrow and not exceeding the tip of the valva; aedoeagus distinctly longer than valva, with an articulation at the proximal third.

♀: unknown.

As females are still unknown, it is impossible to propose the exact position of the new species within the genus. The presence of the articulation in the aedoeagus indicates a relationship to the *gravosaella*-group.

The name refers to the spined appendices of the tegumen.

Nemapogon cloacella (HAWORTH, 1828)

[= *infimella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851]

Examined material

1 ♂, Isle of Sachalin, Nizhnyj Aleksandrovsk, 27.VI.1970, leg. ERMOLAJEV.

Nemapogon picarella (CLERCK, 1759)

[= *rigaella* SODOFFSKY, 1830; = *riganella* ZELLER, 1839; = *acerella* TREITSCHKE, 1832]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

3 ♂, 1 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, 1., 5., 27.VIII.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 5.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

3 ♂, Pozharskij district, village Verchnij pereval, 4., 12.VIII.1990, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

2 ♀, Chasanskij district, 3 km NE Andrejevka, 4.VIII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

Nemapogon agnathosella sp. n. ✓

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: Vitjaz.

Examined material

♂, Holotype, Primorskij kraj, [Peninsula Gamova], p [osjolok][village] Vitjaz', Chasanskij [district], [leg.] SINJOV, JU. S., 5.7.[1]982, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4779.

Diagnosis

Wingspan ca. 12 mm; head light pale yellow, palpi with darker scales on their outer side; forewing pale yellow with light to dark brown pattern, which is characteristic for the genus:

four dark brown short and wide stripes at the costal margin distal of the base, at 1/3, distal of 1/2, and at the apex; the stripe distal of 1/2 extending towards the cell; the distal third of the wing overlaid with numerous light brown scales, cell partly with light brown areas.

♂ genitalia (fig. 20-22): Tegumen and vinculum narrowly clasp-shaped, saccus very long and narrow, outline resembling the proximal margin of the vinculum; uncus consisting of two separated socii, socii with a widely rounded basis and elongate tips bearing spines; valva short, stout, shape almost quadrangular with the distal margin almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, digitus inserted close to the base of the valva and not projecting beyond the valva, transtilla long; aedoeagus little longer than the whole genitalia, with an articulation at 1/4.

♀: unknown.

PETERSEN (1983) treated the costal folding of the valvae and the presence of the digitus as apomorphies of *Nemapogon*. These characters are also present in the new species. However, the absence of the gnathos and the different shape of the uncus-tegumen complex strikingly discern the new species from all the other representatives of the genus. These characters are to be assessed as autapomorphies of the species, and they are possibly suitable for a future subgeneric division. The erection of a subgenus will only be possible if a synapomorphy for the other species included in *Nemapogon* can be presented.

The name of the new species refers to the absence of the gnathos.

***Triaxomasia orientanus* (PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996), comb. n.**

Korean J. Appl. Ent. 35 (4): 274-275, Fig. 2, 5-7; *Ceratuncus*.

This species has been described from Korea in the genus *Ceratuncus*. However, this generic position is incorrect. The presence of a gnathos and the shape of the valvae indicate its proper position in the genus *Triaxomasia* (fig. 9-11).

Examined material

1 ♂, Primorskij kraj, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 13.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

First record for Russian Far East!

***Agnathosia chasanica* sp. n.**

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: environs of Andrejevka.

Examined material: 3 ♂

♂, Holotype: Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r[ajo]-n [district], 3 km JuV [SE] Andrejevka, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV, 7.VIII.[1]985, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4692; paratypes: 1 ♂, same location, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV, 26.VII.[1]985; 1 ♂, same location, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV, 25.VII.[1]985.

The holo- and 1 paratype are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1 paratype in the collection of the DEI Eberswalde.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 10 mm; head and antennae pale yellow, palpi darker on the outer side; thorax and tegulae dark brownish grey; forewings also dark brownish grey; at the costal margin distal of 1/2 a pale yellow area almost extending to the cell, with scattered dark scales; a larger, imme-

diately preapical spot and an area extending from the wing base along the posterior margin up to the ciliae are also pale yellow; ciliae light, intermixed with dark scales in the middle of the distal margin and at the apex.

♂ genitalia (fig. 29-30): Tegumen dish-shaped, uncus missing, vinculum narrow, ribbon-shaped, saccus very long and narrow, round termination; valva with a long transtilla; corpus valvae with a longitudinal suture, distally deeply incised, costal part with a tip bearing setae, ventral part narrower, the narrow tip smooth and more sclerotized; anellus dish-shaped, aedoeagus longer than valva, slightly bent.

♀ : unknown.

The new species resembles *mendicella* in the color pattern, but it is rather different in the genitalia morphology: the uncus is absent, the saccus is very long and the shape of the valva is narrower.

The species name is derived from type locality.

Without any doubt the following four species belong to *Eudarcia*. However, the identification of their exact position within *Eudarcia* will only be possible after examination of all representatives of the genus.

Eudarcia ornata sp. n.

Type: Coll. T. SAIGUSA, Fukuoka

Terra typica: Honshu: Sibuya, Tokyo-to

Examined material: 3 ♂, 8 ♀

♂, Holotype: [Honshu], Arisukawa P[ark], Shibuya, Tokyo-to, L. V. 1959, feed on lichen on tree trunk, em., coll. T. SAIGUSA A. SAKAMOTO, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4663; paratypes: 1 ♂, 5 ♀, with the same dates; 3 ♀, same location, 29.III.1958 case, 5.V.1958, col. T. SAIGUSA; 1 ♂, Primorje, GTS, okr. Ussurijska [= Gornotajezhnaja Stancija, 20 km E Ussurijsk], na svet [lux], [leg.] S. JU. SINJOV, 27.6.1983; 1 ♀, Primorsk[ij] kr[aj], Ussurijsk, dendrariji [Dendrarium], GTS [Gornotajezhnaja Stancija], 13.7.[19]83, [leg.] SEKSAJEVA.

The holotype and 5 paratypes are deposited in the collection T. SAIGUSA, 2 paratypes in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and 2 paratypes in the collection of the DEI Eberswalde.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 8-9 mm; head yellowish brown; antennae and thorax dark brown; forewing dark brown with white pattern showing some sex-specific differences: ♂: a stripe at the costal margin at 1/4 extending to the posterior margin, the stripe being narrowed and somewhat displaced medially; at 1/2 a thin stripe extending up to the cell and converging with an other stripe extending from the posterior margin to the cell; at 2/3 a slightly bent thin stripe almost reaching the posterior margin; before the apex a small white spot; ♀: the stripe at 1/4 throughout of even width; the stripes at 1/2 almost touching each other; before the apex instead of the spot occurring in the ♂ a thin, slightly curved stripe extending up to the posterior margin, at the apex a small white spot.

♂ genitalia (fig. 24-26): Uncus widely rounded, vinculum with a small bluntly terminated saccus; the sides of the tegumen with two appendices towards the inner side, appendices covered by numerous spines of various lengths; valvae broad, almost parallel-sided, lower side curved medially, apex widely rounded, below the costal margin at 1/2 and at the distal margin each a lobate structure (the different shape and position depending on the preparation); anellus

resembling a large hook, solidly connected to the transtilla; aedoeagus short, without cornuti. ♀ genitalia (fig. 27): Apophyses not forked, ostium plate rounded triangularly, more sclerotized, proximal margin of the last tergite also more sclerotized, laterally to the ostium a tubular and wrinkled structure.

Biology: Some of the moths have been reared from larvae, which were collected from lichens growing on a tree trunk.

In its color pattern the new species is similar to the species hitherto combined with *Meessia*. However, the morphology of the male genitalia is quite different (broad valvae, spined lateral appendices of the tegumen).

The species name refers to the ornamental color pattern.

***Eudarcia orbiculidomus* (SAKAI & SAIGUSA, 1999) comb. n.**

Entomological Science 2 (3): 405-412; *Obesoceras*.

Examined material

2 ♂, 1 ♀ [Kyushu], Wakasugiyama, Fukuoka, 18.VII.1970, T. SAIGUSA; 6 ♂, 3 ♀, [Kyushu], Fukuoka, Fukuoka, 24., 25., 26., 27.VI.1958, T. SAIGUSA, feed on lichen on rock [VI.1958]; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, [Kyushu], Ronindani, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, 20.VI.1958, T. SAIGUSA.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 7-8 mm; head and palpi white, antennae ringed, thorax and tegulae white, tegulae overlaid by dark scales; forewing white with brown pattern along the base of the costal margin, proximal of 1/2 and at 3/4 with transverse stripes extending to the posterior margin, the distal stripe indistinctly defined; in the basal quarter and close to the apex each a small brown spot, short brown stripes at the costal margin between the medial band and the apex; on the ciliae a thin brown strip; some specimens are more light colored with the dark pattern being light brown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 31-34): Uncus with two short and pointed socii, vinculum with a narrow saccus, without incisions at the posterior margin, the unpaired spined structure round; valva with a large transtilla, with broad basal part, parallel-sided in the basal half, narrowing distad, preapical ventral margin concave up to the blunt tip, costal margin throughout slightly convex; aedoeagus as long as the valva, with a large and slender cornutus; cornutus slightly bent and partly widened at the basal third, shape somewhat variable.

♀ genitalia (fig. 35): Apophyses dorsally connected by a transverse branch, the latter in the middle extending to a forked appendix; ostium ring-shaped, the first part of the ductus bursae slightly widened, more sclerotized, with an area of small triangular spines.

Biology: For detailed information (description of larva, pupa) see original description.

According to the color pattern of the wings and to the genitalia morphology the species belongs to the subgenus *Obesoceras*, however, the females are lacking a signum. *E. japonica* differs from the species with a simple valva without additional spines (*hedemanni*, *graeca*) in the absence of incisions in the vinculum.

The species is transferred into the genus *Eudarcia*, because *Obesoceras* is a synonym of that genus.

***Eudarcia sinjovi* sp. n.**

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg
 Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: Environs of Andrejevka.

Examined material: 4 ♂, 5 ♀

♂, holotype, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r[aj]o-n [Chasanskij district], 3 km JuV Andrejevki [3 km SE Andrejevka], [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV, 25.VII.[1]985, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4955; paratypes:

1 ♂, [Kyushu], Fukuoka, 26.VI.1958, [leg.] T. SAIGUSA; 1 ♂, [Kyushu], Wakasugiyama, Fukuoka, 5.VI.1974, [leg.] T. SAIGUSA; 1 ♂, (Kyushu), Hikosan, - Buzen -, 15.VII.1954, [leg.] H. KUROKO; 2 ♀, [Kyushu], Kumamotojo, Kumamoto, 26.VII.1970, [leg.] T. SAIGUSA; 1 ♀, [Kyushu], Tachibana, near Fukuoka, Fukuoka, 19.VII.1958, Col. T. SAIGUSA; 2 ♀, [Kyushu], Kyushu Univ. farm, Harumachi, Kasuya Fukuoka, V. VI. col., 20.VI.1958, Col. T. SAIGUSA, fed on lichen on grave stone.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 5 paratypes in the collection T. SAIGUSA, 3 paratypes in the collection of the DEI Eberswalde.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 6-8 mm; head creamy yellow, the sides above the eyes dark brown; antennae ringed, scape unicolorous creamy yellow; palpi dark on the outer side and creamy yellow on the inner side; thorax dark; forewing light with dark pattern: at the costal edge seven short dark stripes between the dark basis and the dark apex, the stripes at 1/2 and at 2/3 being a little wider and extend almost up to the posterior margin, the whole outer margin up to the apex and several spots on the wing are dark, too; ciliae with a dark medial band; in generally more light specimens (faded collection material?) the dark pattern is yellowish brown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 36-38): Uncus strongly elongate, and truncate distally; tegumen and vinculum without morphological specialization, saccus narrow and terminating roundly, on the inner side of the tegumen two areas covered by setae; valva with a broad, more sclerotized basal margin and with a large transtilla; corpus valvae with slightly convex costal margin and with concave lower margin, narrowed towards the rounded tip, lower preapical margin edged, shape of the whole valve more or less triangular; aedoeagus longer than valva, bent basally, parallel-sided, with a small spinous cornutus.

♀ genitalia (fig. 39): Apophyses connected clasp-like, elongated into two appendices; ostium and the first part of the ductus bursae more sclerotized, in the ductus bursae a small additional sclerotization, bursae with two signa, which bear many short spines.

Biology: The larvae were found on lichens on stones.

The new species certainly belongs to *Eudarcia* due to the thickened antennae of the males. It differs from the other species by the absence of the otherwise typically shaped gnathos.

I dedicate this new species in honour of Mr. JU. S. SINJOV, who considerably contributed to the knowledge of the East Palaearctic Tineidae through his collections.

***Eudarcia dentata* sp. n.**

Type: Coll. T. SAIGUSA, Fukuoka
 Terra typica: Kyushu: Kumamotojo, Kumamoto

Examined material: 3 ♂

♂, Holotype, Kyushu, Kumamotojo, Kumamoto, VII.1970, [leg.] T. SAIGUSA, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4592; paratypes: 1 ♂, with identical collecting data mounted together with the holotype; 1 ♂, from the same collecting site, 22.VII.1970, [leg.] T. SAIGUSA. All specimens were reared from larvae: "feed on lichen on stones". The holo- and 1 paratype are deposited in the collection T. SAIGUSA, Fukuoka, 1 paratype in the collection of the DEI Eberswalde.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 8 mm; head creamy yellow; antennae ringed, scape creamy yellow; thorax light close to the head, otherwise dark brown; the inner side of the palpi light, the outer side dark; forewing light with dark pattern: dark brown are: the base of the costal margin, a band each at 1/3 and 2/3 extending obliquely from the costal margin towards the cell, an indistinctly delimited area at the posterior margin extending from the base up to the ciliae, and the whole outer margin, a dark medial stripe of the ciliae; the light areas are interrupted by numerous smaller dark stripes.

♂ genitalia (fig. 40-41): Tegumen broad and bowl-like, without a distinct uncus and without socii, vinculum narrow and somewhat widened laterally, saccus short, edged, pointed distally; valvae bearing a large forked transtilla, long, parallel-sided, widely blunt termination, with small spines distally, at the ventral preapical margin with a long and more sclerotized tooth; aedoeagus significantly longer than valva, with a small triangular spine at the outer side of the truncate end.

♀: unknown.

Biology: The larvae were found on lichens on stones.

The new species is quite different from the other Palaearctic members of the genus in the genitalia morphology, but the thickened antennae support their position in *Eudarcia*. According to the shape of the valvae it is quite similar to *Demobrotis incincta* MEYRICK described from India (*Demobrotis* is a synonym of *Eudarcia*).

The species name refers to the long tooth on the ventral margin of the valva.

Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella (MILLIÈRE, 1854)

[= *angustipennis* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

1 ♂, district Pogranitschnij, village Barabasch-Levada, 28.VII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

2 ♂, 2 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, 4., 8., 13.VIII.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♀, Chasanskij district: nature reserve Kedrovaja Pad', 12.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

3 ♂, 2 ♀, Chasanskij district, 3 km SE Andrejevka, 26.VII., 9., 11., 13., 15.VIII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, Chasanskij district, 7 km N Zanadvorovka, 17.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, Chasanskij district, Rjazanovka, 12.VIII.1983, leg. L'VOVSKIJ.

New record for the Russian Far East!

Haplotinea insectella (FABRICIUS, 1794)

[= *misella* ZELLER, 1839; = *rusticella* HÜBNER, 1796, nec HÜBNER, 1813]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

1 ♂, 1 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, 28.VI.1982, 27.VII.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 10.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

- 1 ♀, Chasanskij district, nature reserve Kedrovaja Pad', 17.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, Chasanskij district, 3 km SE Andrejevka, 21.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 2 ♀, Pogranitschnij district, village Barabasch-Levada, 8., 19.VIII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Cephimallota colonella* (ERSCHOFF, 1874)**

[= *lignea* BUTLER, 1879; = *agglutinata* MEYRICK, 1931; = *colongella* ZAGULAJEV, 1964]

Examined material

- 2 ♀, Sutschan, VII.;
 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Amur, leg. STAUDINGER;
 1 ♀, Isle of Askold, 6.V.1878;
 1 ♀, environs of Vladivostok: Barabasch;
 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Primorskij kraj, environs of Ussurijsk, 28., 29.IV., 11.V.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Trichophaga bipartitella* (RAGONOT, 1892)**

[= *abruptella* WOLLASTON, 1850, nec THUNBERG, 1794; = *amina* MEYRICK, 1925; = *desertella* MABILLE, 1907]

Examined material

- 1 ♂, Tschitinskaja oblast', village Kyra, 11.VIII.1991, leg. V. V. DUBATOLOV;
 Primorskij kraj:
 1 ♂, Chasanskij district: Rjazanovka, 25.VIII.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, Chasanskij district: 3 km SE Andrejevka, 24.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, Pogranitschnij district: Barabasch-Levada, 27.VII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Tineola bisselliella* (HUMMEL, 1823)**

[= *flavifrontella* THUNBERG, 1794; = *crinella* SODOFFSKY, 1830; = *destructor* STEPHENS, 1834;
 = *lanariella* CLEMENS, 1859; = *furciferella* ZAGULAJEV, 1954; = *anaphecola* GOZMANY, 1967]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

- 1 ♂, environs of Ussurijsk, 2.V.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, 20 km SE Ussurijsk, 26.V.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 3.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Tinea nonimella* (ZAGULAJEV, 1955)**

Examined material

- 6 ♂, Primorskij kraj: Pogranitschnij district, Barabasch-Levada, 21., 28.VII., 5., 8., 12.,
 13.VIII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij district, 3 km SE von Andrejevka, 22.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Tinea trinotella* THUNBERG, 1794**

[= *ganomella* TREITSCHKE, 1833; = *lapella* HÜBNER, 1796-99, nec DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775; = *tripunctella* DONOVAN, 1806, nec DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775; = *lapella* HAWORTH, 1828, nec LINNÉ, 1758]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

- 1 ♂, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 7.VII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, Pogranitschnij district: Barabasch-Levada, 29.VII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Tinea columbariella* WOCKE, 1877**[= *latro* MEYRICK, 1931]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

- 6 ♂, 6 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, 19., 21., 28.VI., 14., 18.VII.1982, 24., 25., 28.VII., 1.VIII.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 3 ♂, Chasanskij district, 3 km SE Andrejevka, 20., 21.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, Chasanskij district, nature reserve Kedrovaja pad', 31.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 3., 4., 5.VI.1990, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, Pogranitschnij district, Barabasch-Levada, 29.VII.1989, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Niditinea fuscella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

[= *crinitella* SCHRANK, 1802; = *fuscipunctella* HAWORTH, 1828; = *nubilipennella* CLEMENS, 1859; = *abligatella* WALKER, 1863; = *frigidella* PACKARD, 1867; = *griseella* CHAMBERS, 1873; = *flavescentella* STAINTON, 1851, nec HAWORTH, 1828; = *spretella* DENIS & SCHIFFER-MÜLLER, 1775; = *eurinella* ZAGULAJEV, 1952; = *distans* GOZMANY, 1959].

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

- 1 ♀, 20 km SE Ussurijsk, 2.VI.1982, leg. M. V. KOZLOV;
 1 ♂, Chasanskij district, 4 km N Zanadvorovka, 13.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, Chasanskij district, 3 km SE Andrejevka, 18.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, Isle of Sachalin, environs of N[izhnyj]-Aleksandrovsk, 12.VII.1970, leg. ERMOLJEV;
 1 ♀, Isle of Sachalin, environs of Juzno-Sachalinsk, 4.VII.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Niditinea striolella* (MATSUMURA, 1931)**

[= *piercella* BENTINCK, 1935; = *semidivisa* MEYRICK, 1934; = *distinguenda* PETERSEN, 1957; = *ignotella* ZAGULAJEV, 1956; = *pacifella* ZAGULAJEV, 1960]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

- 8 ♂, environs of Ussurijsk, 20., 30.VI.1982, 20., 27.VI.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 4 ♂, 20 km E Ussurijsk, Gornotajezhnoje, 30.VI., 1., 7.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, Pozharskij district, Verchnyj Pereval, 7.VIII.1990, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♂, 20 km SE Ussurijsk, 28.VII.1982, leg. M. V. KOZLOV;
 1 ♀, Chasanskij district, 3 km SE Andrejevka, 21.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 1 ♀, Chasanskij district, nature reserve Kedrovaja Pad', 3.VIII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

***Niditinea truncicolella* (TENGSTRÖM, 1848)**[= *rosenbergerella* NOLCKEN, 1871]

Examined material

- 1 ♂ East Siberia: Wiljuisk, leg. HERZ.

***Crypsithyris saigusai* sp. n.** ✓

Type: Coll. T. SAIGUSA, Fukuoka

Terra typica: Kyushu: Usajingû Oi Ta

Examined material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀

♂, Holotype, [Kyushu], Usajingû, Oi Ta, 22.VII.1970, T. SAIGUSA, genital prep. R. GAEDIKE
 No. 4587 (left forewing missing); paratype: 1 ♀ from the same site, 27.VII.1970.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 10 (♂), 11 (♀) mm: head creamy yellow, thorax and tegulae dark greyish brown, intermixed with some lighter scales; antennae of the male longer than the forewing, unicolorous; forewing with clearly visible hyaline spot, next to it a round spot with dark scales, area below the basis of the costal margin also dark; costal margin otherwise creamy yellow, as are the apex, the ciliae, and an other light colored area below the dark area at the base; the other parts of the wing with numerous scattered light scales; on the ciliae two darker strips (in the female more evident than in the male), the coloration in female generally more light than in male; the dark spot next the hyaline spot extending posteriorly like a sickle in the female.

♂ genitalia (fig. 42): Uncus elongated into a curved tip, the gnathos arms broad at the base and rounded distally; vinculum with a comparatively short saccus; valva parallel-sided basally, little widened up to the middle, narrowed from the middle to the blunt tip, costal margin slightly concave, with a blunt process in the middle of the ventral margin; aedoeagus long, with a rounded base, vesica with small blunt sclerotizations.

♀ genitalia (fig. 43-45): Area around the ostium with a band of long bristles, basal part of the ductus bursae more sclerotized, basal part of the corpus bursae with a broad bowl-like sclerotization, followed by a sclerotized ring bearing bent spines, in the bursa numerous pointed spines with large bases, arranged in an irregular ring-like pattern; the shape of the sclerotization is typical for the genus.

Biology: Pupation in a spun cocoon, the surface of which is densely covered by grains of sand.

The new species is distinctly separated by the genitalia morphology (uncus, valvae) from *hoenei* and *japonica* recorded from China and Japan.

The species is dedicated in honour of Mr. TOYOHEI SAIGUSA, who collected this new species.

Monopis weaverella (SCOTT, 1858)

[= *semispilotella* STRAND, 1900]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

2 ♂, 20 km SE Ussurijsk, 13., 27.VI.1982, leg. M. V. KOZLOV;

1 ♂, environs of Ussurijsk, 27.VIII.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

Monopis spilotella (TENGSTRÖM, 1848)

[= *biflavimaculella* CLEMENS, 1859]

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

4 ♂, Pozharskij district: village Verchnyj Pereval, 8., 11., 12., 16.VIII.1990, leg. S. JU. Sinjov;

1 ♂, environs of Ussurijsk, 27.VI.1984, leg. OMEL'KO;

1 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, 23.VI.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV.

Monopis monachella (HÜBNER, 1796)

Examined material

Primorskij kraj:

1 ♀, Ryazanovka, Boisman bay, 15 km SW Slavyanka, 42,5 N 131,2 E, 12.-17.VIII.1993, leg. C. KUTZSCHER;

1 ♂, Pozharskij district, village Verchnyj pereval, 12.VIII.1990, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

2 ♂, environs of Ussurijsk, 29.VII.1982, 29.VII.1983, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;
 2 ♂ Peninsula Kamtchatka, Dezhnjov-Bay, western slope of the valley, 25.VII.1991, leg. LJUBETSCHANSKIJ.

***Monopis pavlovskii* ZAGULAJEV, 1955**

Examined material

1 ♀, Süd-Ussuri-Gebiet [Region of South Ussuri], 1921, leg. KARDAKOFF;

1 ♂, Sutschanskij Rudnik, VII.;

1 ♂, Isle of Askold, 1878, leg. JANKOWSKI;

Primorskij kraj:

1 ♂, Pogranitschnij district: Barabasch-Levada, 30.VII.1989, leg. P. IVINSKIS;

1 ♀, Pozharskij district, Verchnyj Pereval, 12.VIII.1990, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

3 ♂, 1 ♀, 20 km E Ussurijsk, 14., 28.VI.1982, 5.VIII.1984, 12.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

7 ♂, 2 ♀, environs of Ussurijsk, 11., 19., 20.VII.1982, 29.VII.1983, 24., 27.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

Chasanskij district:

2 ♂, 2 ♀, 7 km N Znadvorovka, 7., 11., 12., 14.VIII.1984, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, Nature reserve Kedrovaja Pad', 21.VII.1988, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, 3 km SE Andrejevka, 23.VII.1985, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

2 ♂, 1 ♀, Rjazanovka, 25. VII. 1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, Vitjaz', 5.VII.1982, leg. S. JU. SINJOV;

1 ♂, Southern Primorje, Peninsula Ganova, 21.- 30.VII.1993, leg. V. V. DUBATOLOV;

1 ♂, Kuril Islands: Isle of Kunaschir, Mys' Ivanovskij, 7.VII.1989, leg. V. V. DUBATOLOV; V. K. ZINTSCHENKO & O. D. RUSANOV.

***Monopis zagulajevi* sp. n. ✓**

Type: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

Terra typica: Primorskij kraj: environs of Ussurijsk.

Examined material: 19 ♂, 3 ♀

♂, holotype, GTS, okr. Ussurijska [= Gornotajezhnaja Stancija, 20 km E Ussurijsk], Primorskij kraj, 9.8.1982, [leg.] SINJOV, S. JU.; genital prep. R. GAEDIKE No. 4673;

18 ♂, 3 ♀, paratypes: 8 ♂, 2 ♀ the same location, 30. 6., 29.7., 1.8., 9.9., 25.8.1982; 22.6., 21., 25.7.1983; 1 ♂, Primorskij kraj, 20 km V Ussurijska [= E Ussurijsk], Gornotajezhnoje, 6.VII. [1]1989, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Primorskij kraj, Pozharskij rajon [district], s.[elo] [settlement] Verchnyj Pereval, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV, 18., 26., 28.VII.[1]990; 1 ♂, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r[ajo]-n [district], 7 km S Znadvorovki [= N Znadvorovka], 12.VIII. [1]1984, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV; 4 ♂, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r[ajo]-n [district], zap[ovednik] [nature reserve] Kedrovaja pad', 3., 6.8.VIII. [1]988, [leg. S. JU.] SINJOV; 2 ♂, [Isle of] Kuna-schir, Golovnino, 5.VIII.1989, [leg.] V. V. DUBATOLOV, O. RUSANOV.

The holotype and 14 paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 2 paratypes in the collection of the Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences Novosibirsk, 5 paratypes in the collection of the DEI Eberswalde.

Diagnosis

Wingspan 11-14 mm; head ochraceous above the eyes behind the antennae dark; inner side of the palpi pale ochraceous, outer side dark brown, distal palpomere with a light apex; antennae dark brown; thorax medially with a wide, light yellow longitudinal band, tegulae dark brown;

anterior and medial legs light yellow on the inner side and dark brown on the outer side, tarsomeres light distally, posterior legs uniformly light except for the dark base of the tarsomeres; forewing dark brown, posterior margin with a wide yellow edge extending up to the apex, yellow edge wider in the proximal half than in the distal; the hyaline spot clearly visible; whole area of the wing with scattered greyish white scales.

♂ genitalia (fig. 46-47): Uncus very narrow and terminated distally in two pointed tips, arms of the gnathos with a wide base and pointed tip; valva elongate, parallel-sided, ventral margin bending up to the wide, blunt tip in the distal quarter, on the inner side distal of the middle with numerous setae directed towards the base; vinculum narrow, saccus very long with a wide base and rounded distally; aedoeagus hardly longer than the saccus, narrowed in the distal third, with numerous very small and with several larger cornuti.

♀ genitalia (fig. 48-49): Apophysae not forked, ostium with two lobes covered by many fine and several larger setae; ductus bursae below the ostium with a ring-shaped sclerotization; in the bursa ca. 10-15 mostly triangular signa.

The new species is similar to *M. flavidorsalis* (MATSUMURA, 1931) and *M. artasyras* MEYRICK, 1931 in its color pattern. Externally it differs from *artasyras* in the smaller body size, and in the smaller size and the different shape of the yellow stripe on the fore wings. It can be unambiguously distinguished from *flavidorsalis* by the genitalia morphology: the valva is longer and narrower and has a different outline, the arms of the gnathos are triangular and the strong incision behind the middle is missing; the saccus is evidently longer and is missing an elongate tip; the aedoeagus is hardly longer than the saccus.

The new species is dedicated to Mr. A. K. ZAGULAJEV, in honour of his numerous contributions to the Palaearctic Tineidae.

Catalogue of the hitherto known Tineidae from Far East of Russia and from Japan

Dryadula ussurica sp. n.

D. multifurcata sp. n.

D. epischista (MEYRICK, 1936), Exot. Microlep. 4: 621

Psecadioides aspersus BUTLER, 1881, Trans. ent. Soc. London 1881: 591

Hypophrictis conspersa (MATSUMURA, 1931), 6000 Ill. Ins. Japan. Empire: 1089

= *capnomicta* MEYRICK, 1934

Erechthias sphenoschista (MEYRICK, 1931), Exot. Microlep. London 4: 166

E. ioloxa (MEYRICK, 1936), Exot. Microlep. London 4: 621

E. atririvis (MEYRICK, 1931), Exot. Microlep. London 4: 166

E. itoi MORIUTI & KADOHARA, 1994, Jap. Journ. Ent. Tokyo 62 (3): 567-569, Fig. 1, 8, 21, 31-32

Comodica saitoi MORIUTI & KADOHARA, 1994, Jap. Journ. Ent. Tokyo 62 (3): 581-582, Fig. 6, 12, 13, 15, 25, 29, 35

C. contributa (MEYRICK, 1932), Exot. Microlep. London 4: 209

Dasytes barbata (CHRISTOPH, 1882), Bull. Soc. Imp. Moscou 56 (II): 432

= *cinereella* CARADJA, 1926

Morphagoides ussuriensis (CARADJA, 1920), Dtsch. ent. Ztschr. Iris 34: 167

M. moriutii ROBINSON, 1986, Bull. Brit. Mus. (N. H.) London, Ent. Series 52, No. 2: 68-69, Fig. 11, 81-82, 141

Montescardia tessulatella (ZELLER, 1846), Stett. ent. Ztg. 7: 182

M. kurenzovi (ZAGULAJEV, 1966), Ent. obozr. 45: 637-639, Fig. 2

- Amorphaga japonica* ROBINSON, 1986, Bull. Brit. Mus. (N.H.) Ent. series 52, No. 2: 114, Fig. 59, 112
- Morphaga bucephala* (SNELLEN, 1884), Tijdschr. Ent. 27: 164-166, Taf. 9, Fig. 1
= *chomatias* (MEYRICK, 1910); = *rotundata* (MATSUMURA, 1931); = *parabucephala* PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996, **syn. n.**
- M. iriomotensis* ROBINSON, 1986, Bull. Brit. Mus. (N.H.) Ent. Series 52, No. 2: 128-129, Fig. 134
- M. formosana* ROBINSON, 1986, Bull. Brit. Mus. (N.H.) Ent. Series 52, No. 2: 128, Fig. 74, 133, 137;
= *kobella* ROBINSON, 1986
- M. choragella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775), Ankünd. Syst. Werk. Schmett. Wiener Gegend: 137
= *boleti* (FABRICIUS, 1777); = *fungella* (THUNBERG, 1794); = *mediella* (HÜBNER, 1796)
- M. fasciculata* ROBINSON, 1986, Bull. Brit. Mus. (N.H.) Ent. Series 52, No. 2: 133, Fig. 78, 139, 178
- Scardia amurensis* ZAGULAJEV, 1965, Ent. obozr. 44: 411-412, Fig. 1
- Triaxomera fulvimitrella* (SODOFFSKY, 1830), Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 2: 74, Taf. 1, Fig. 6
- T. kurilensis* ZAGULAJEV, 1996, Ent. obozr. 75 (1): 124-125, Fig. 9
- Archinemapogon yildizae* KOCAK, 1981, Priamus 1: 15
= *laterella* (THUNBERG, 1794); = *picarella* (HÜBNER, 1796), nec CLERCK, 1759; = *arcuatella* (STAINTON, 1854), nec SCHRANK, 1802
- A. ussuriensis* ZAGULAJEV, 1962, Zool. zhurn. 41: 1045-1047, Fig. 3
- A. assamensis* ROBINSON, 1980, Ent. Gazette 31: 140-141, Fig. 8, 11
- Nemapogon picarella* (CLERCK, 1759), Icon. Ins.: Taf. 10, Fig. 15;
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- N. defrisiensis* (ZAGULAJEV, 1964), Fauna SSSR Leningrad 4 (Teil 2): 387-389, Fig. 24B, 345, 362
- N. granella* (LINNAEUS, 1758), Syst. Nat. ed. X, 1: 537;
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- N. echinata* **sp. n.**
- N. robusta* **sp. n.**
- N. cloacella* (HAWORTH, 1828), Lep. Brit.: 563;
= *infirmella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851
- N. agnathosella* **sp. n.**
- Triaxomasia orientanus* (PONOMARENKO & PARK, 1996), Korean J. Appl. Ent. 35 (4): 274-275, Fig. 2, 5-7, **comb. n.**
- Agnathosia chasanica* **sp. n.**
- Eudarcia ornata* **sp. n.**
- E. orbiculidomus* (SAKAI & SAIGUSA, 1999), **comb. n.**
- E. sinjovi* **sp. n.**
- E. dentata* **sp. n.**
- Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* MILLIÈRE, 1854, Ann. Soc. ent. France (3) 2: 64-65, Taf. 3: II, Fig. 5;
= *angustipennis* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)

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 = *misella* ZELLER, 1839; = *rusticella* HÜBNER, 1796, nec HÜBNER, 1813
- Cephimallota colonella* (ERSCHOFF, 1874), Lep. Forsch.-Reise Turkestan Fedtschenko: 97;
 = *lignea* BUTLER, 1879; = *agglutinata* MEYRICK, 1931; = *colongella* ZAGULAJEV, 1964
- C. chasanica* ZAGULAJEV, 1965, Zool. zhurn. Moskva **44** (3): 392-393, Fig. 4/ 1-3
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- Tineola bisselliella* (HUMMEL, 1823), Essais ent. Nr. III: 3;
 = *flavifrontella* THUNBERG, 1794, nec DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775; = *crinella* TREITSCHKE, 1832; = *destructor* STEPHENS, 1834; = *lanariella* CLEMENS, 1859; = *furcifarella* ZAGULAJEV, 1954; = *anaphecola* GOZMANY, 1967
- Elatobia ussurica* ZAGULAJEV, 1990, Ent. obozr. Leningrad **69** (1): 102-104, Fig. 1-2
- Tinea translucens* MEYRICK, 1917, Exot. Microlep. **2**: 78;
 = *metonella* PIERCE & METCALFE, 1934; = *leonhardi* PETERSEN, 1957; = *margaritacea* GOZMANY, 1968; = *fortificata* GOZMANY, 1968
- T. columbariella* WOCKE, 1877, Breslau. Ztg. Ent. N. F. **1877** (6): 43;
 = *latro* MEYRICK, 1931
- T. nonimella* (ZAGULAJEV, 1955), Trudy zool. Inst. AN SSSR Leningrad **21**: 287
- T. trinotella* THUNBERG, 1794, Diss. Ent. Ins. Suec., Pars VII: 95;
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- T. trapezoides* MEYRICK, 1935, Exot. Microlep. **4**: 579
- T. protograpta* MEYRICK, 1935, Exot. Microlep. **4**: 578-579
- Niditinea fuscella* (LINNAEUS, 1758) Syst. Nat. Ed. X: 539;
 = *spretella* DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775; = *crinitella* SCHRANK, 1802; = *fuscipunctella* HAWORTH, 1828; = *nubilipennella* CLEMENS, 1859; = *abligatella* WALKER, 1863; = *frigidella* PACKARD, 1867; = *griseella* CHAMBERS, 1873; = *flavescentella* STANTON, 1851, nec HAWORTH, 1828; = *eurinella* ZAGULAJEV, 1952; = *distans* GOZMANY, 1959
- N. striolella* (MATSUMURA, 1931) 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap. Empire: 1108;
 = *piercella* (BENTINCK, 1935; = *semidivisa* MEYRICK, 1934; = *distinguenda* PETERSEN, 1957; = *ignotella* ZAGULAJEV, 1956; = *pacifella* ZAGULAJEV, 1960
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 = *unipunctella* ZAGULAJEV, 1960; = *baryspilas* MEYRICK, 1937
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 = *hyalinella* STAUDINGER, 1870; = *lombardica* HERING, 1889; = *heringi* RICHARDSON, 1893; = *ferruginella* DYAR, 1902, nec HÜBNER, 1813; = *ceconii* TURATI, 1919; = *dobrogica* GEORGESCU, 1964

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 = *maculella* MATSUMURA, 1931

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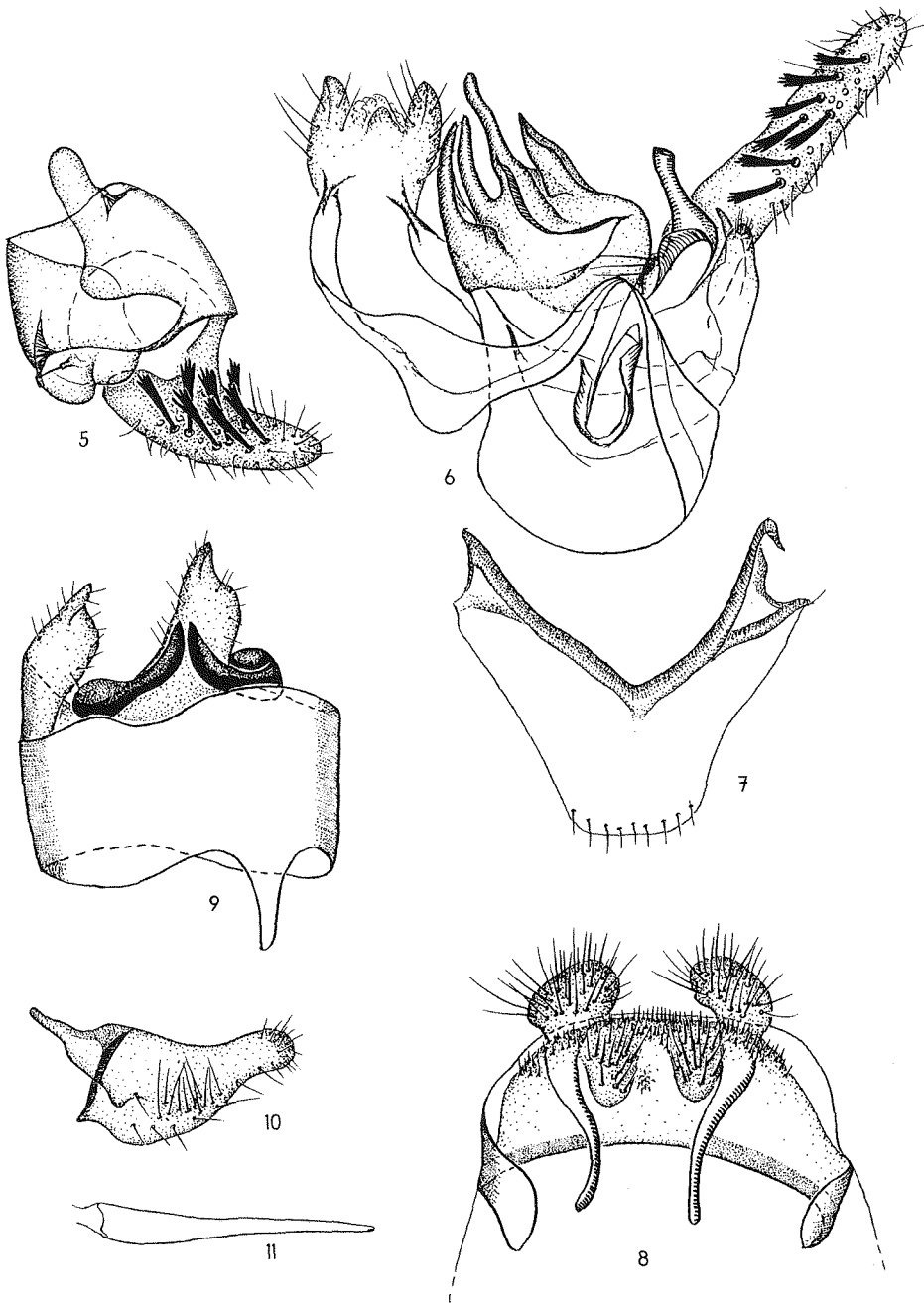
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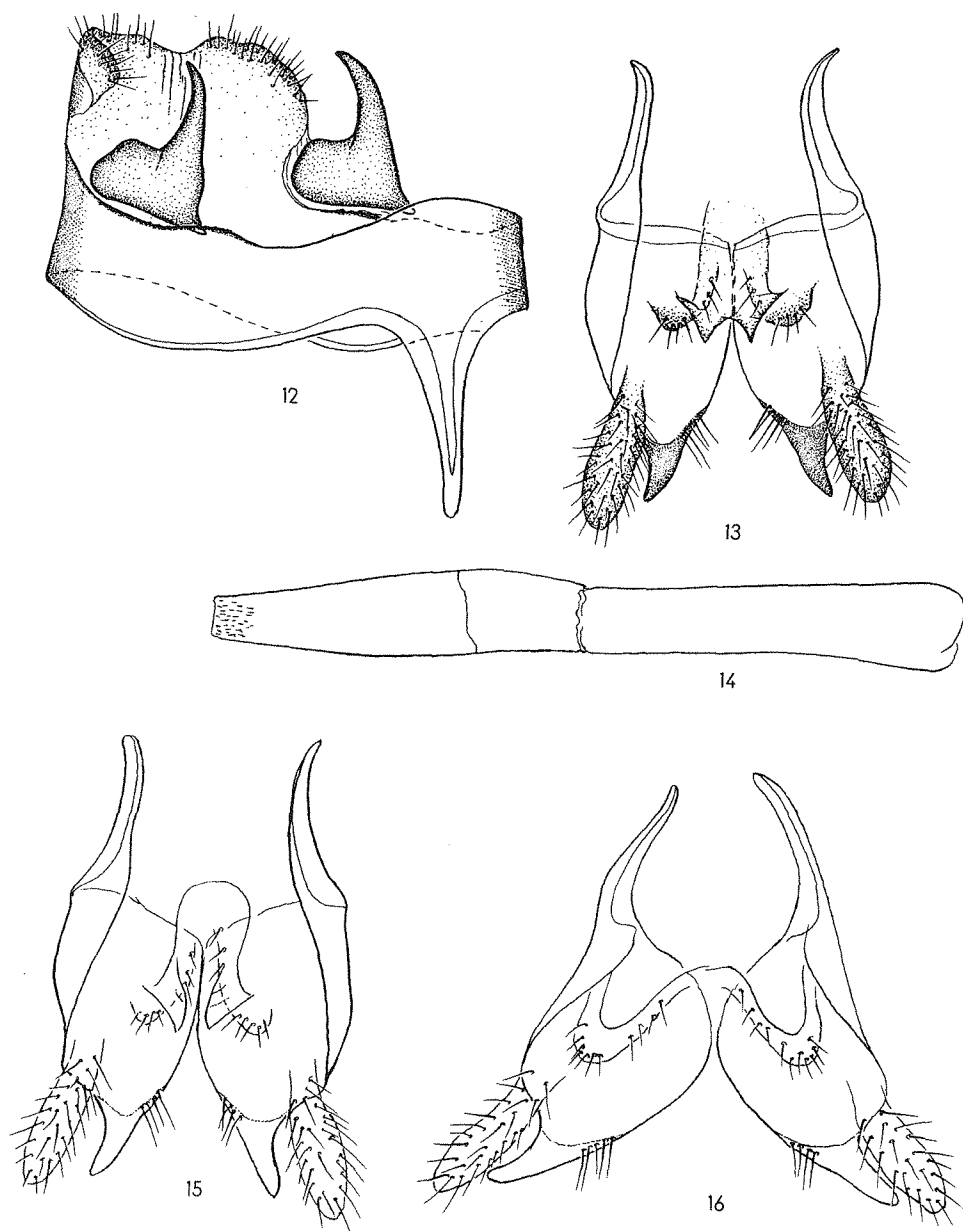
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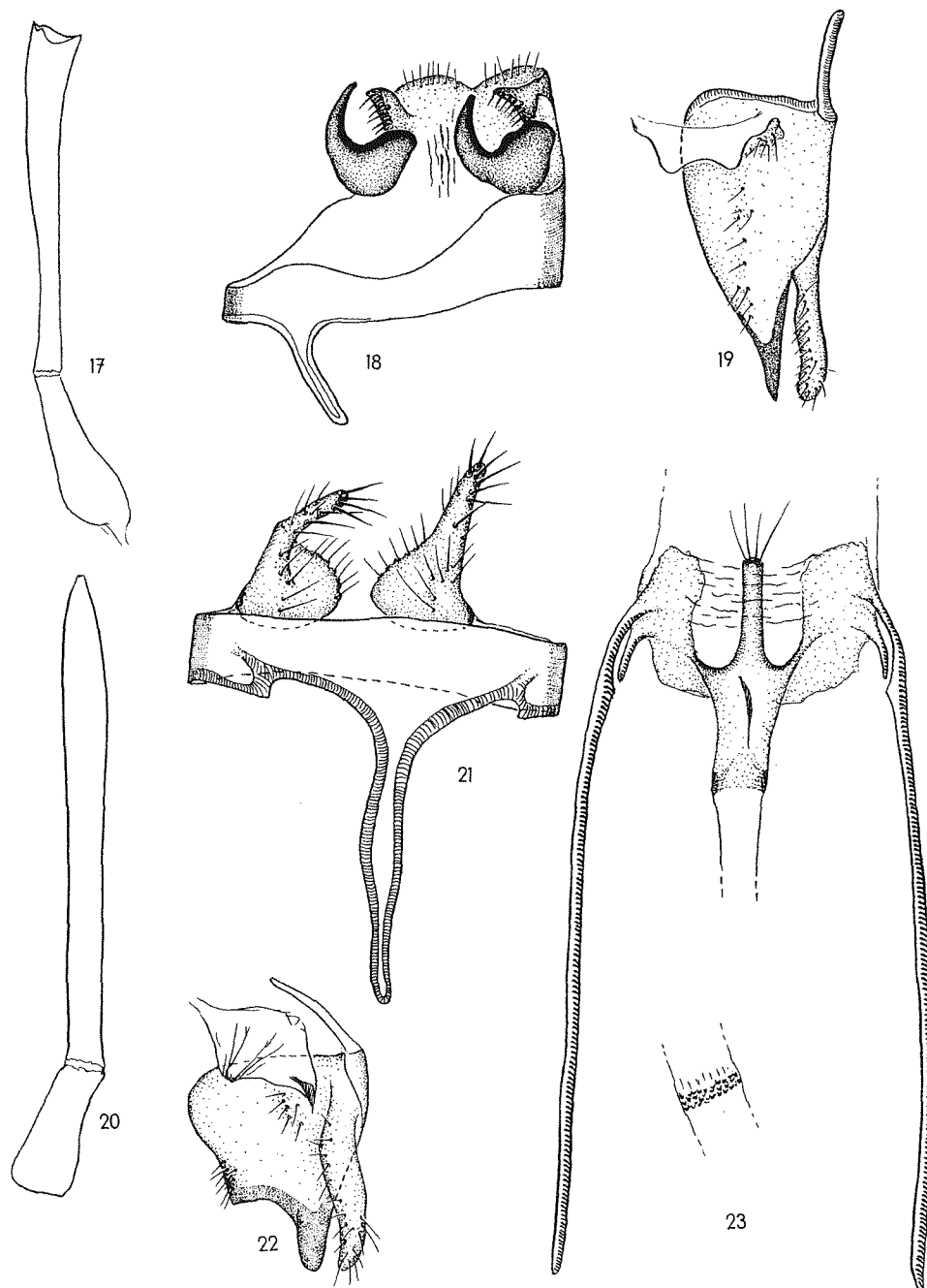
Figs. 1-4: *Dryadula ussurica*: 1 - Uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 2 - left valva, 3 - right valva with the aedoeagus, 4 - ♀ genitalia together with the abdominal sternite



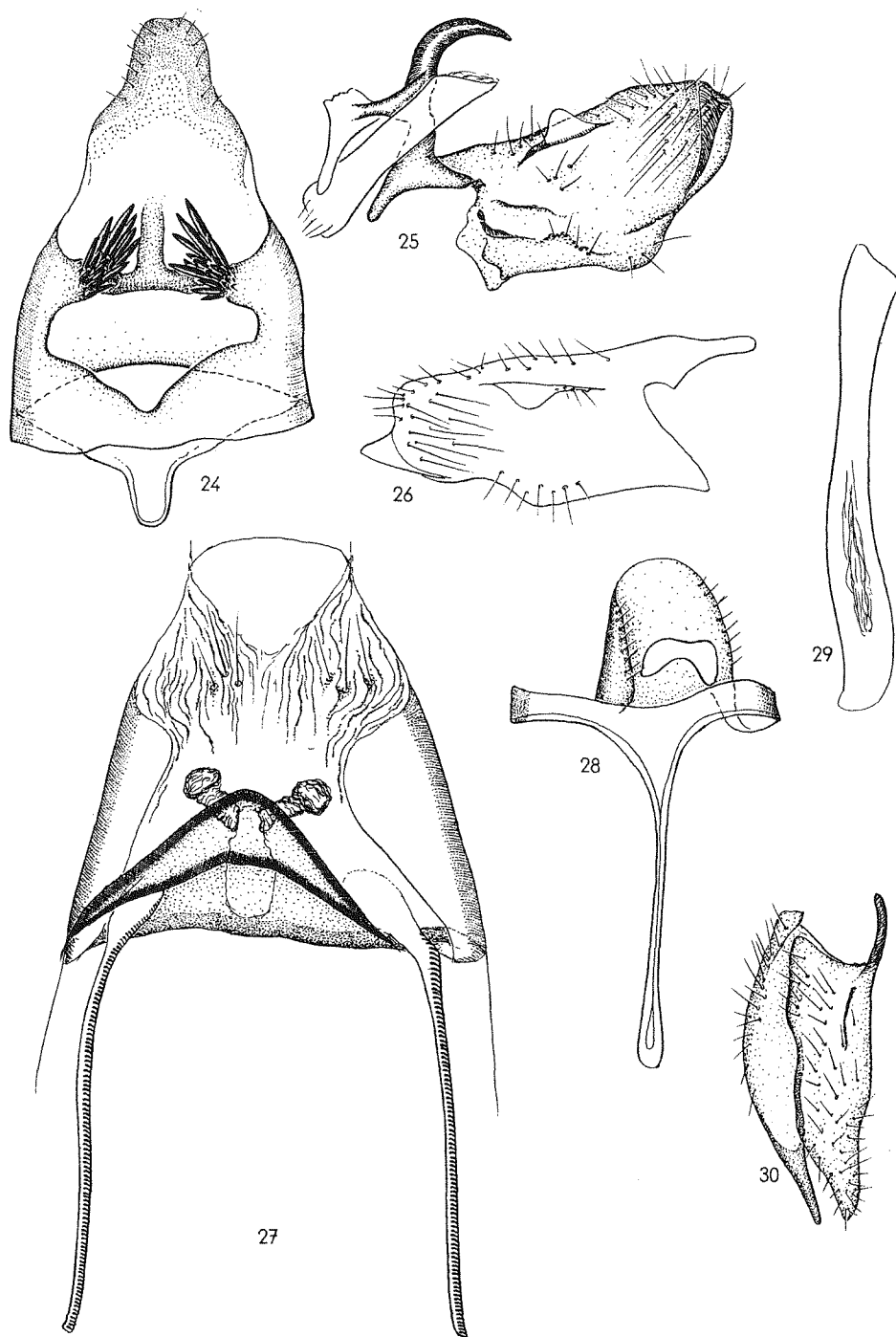
Figs. 5-8: *Dryadaula multifurcata*: 5 - left valva, 6 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex with the right valva and with the aedeagus, 7 - last abdominal sternite, 8 - ♀ genitalia; **Figs. 9-11:** *Triaxomasia orientanus*: 9 - uncus-tegumen-complex, 10 - valva, 11 - aedeagus



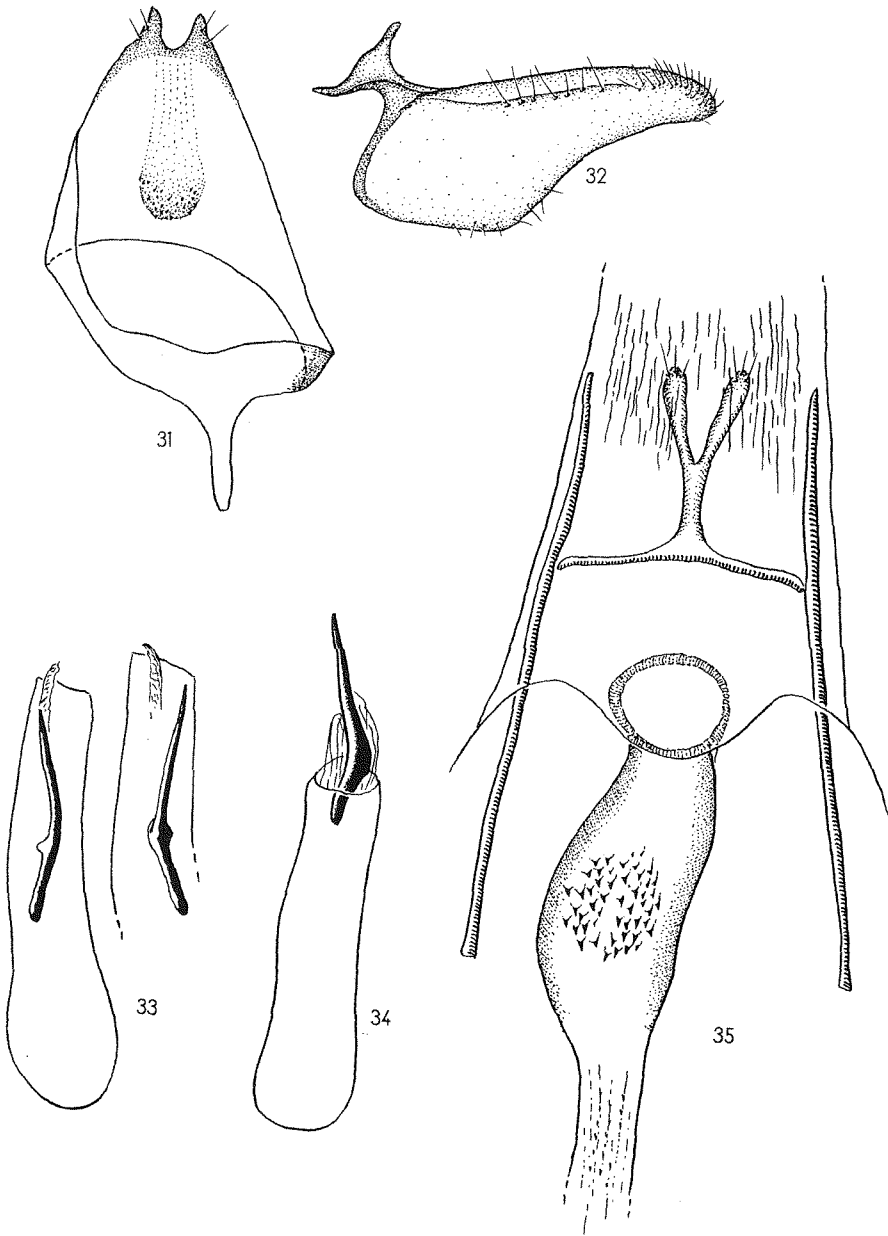
Figs. 12-16: *Nemapogon robusta*: **12** - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, **13** - valvae and anellus, **14** - aedoeagus, **15, 16** - differences in the size of the valvae and anellus (depending on the preparation)



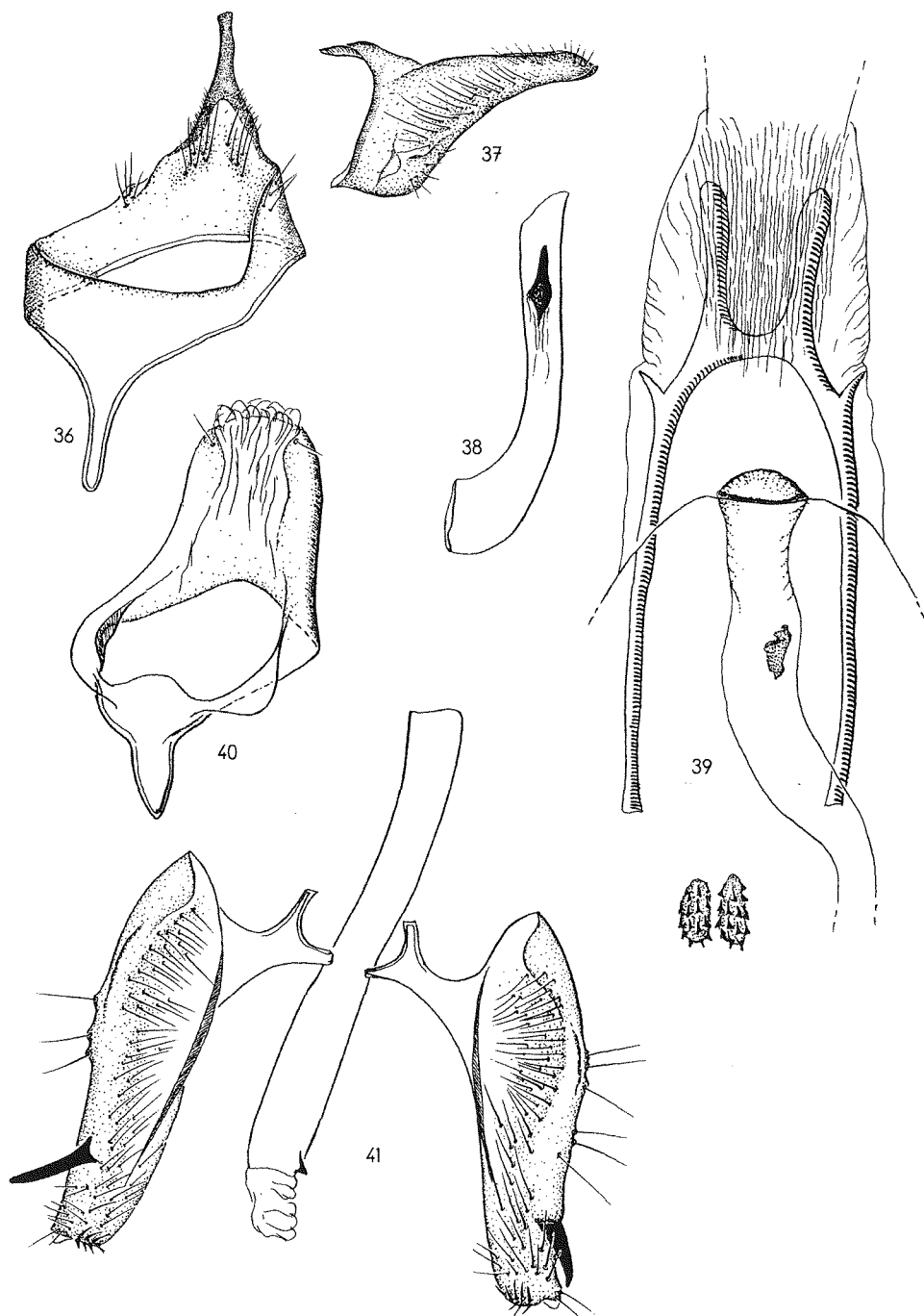
Figs. 17-19: *Nemapogon echinata*: 17 - aedeagus, 18 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 19 - valva and anellus; **Figs. 20-22:** *N. agnathosella*: 20 - aedeagus, 21 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 22 - valva and anellus; **Fig. 23:** *N. robusta*, ♀ genitalia



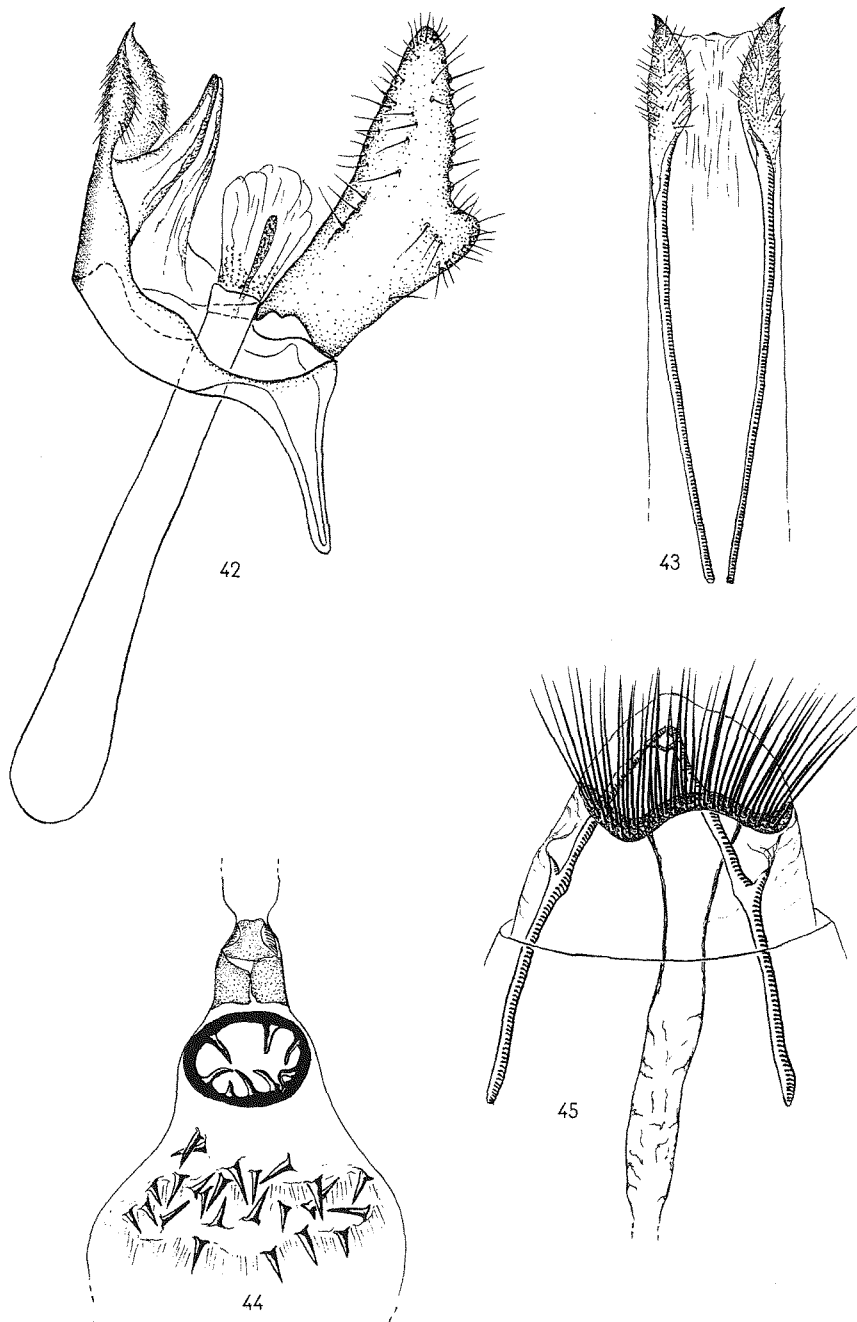
Figs. 24-27: *Eudarcia ornata*: 24 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 25 - right valve with anellus and with aedeagus, 26 - left valve, 27 - ♀ genitalia; **Figs. 28-30:** *Agnathosia chasanica*: 28 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 29 - aedeagus, 30 - valve



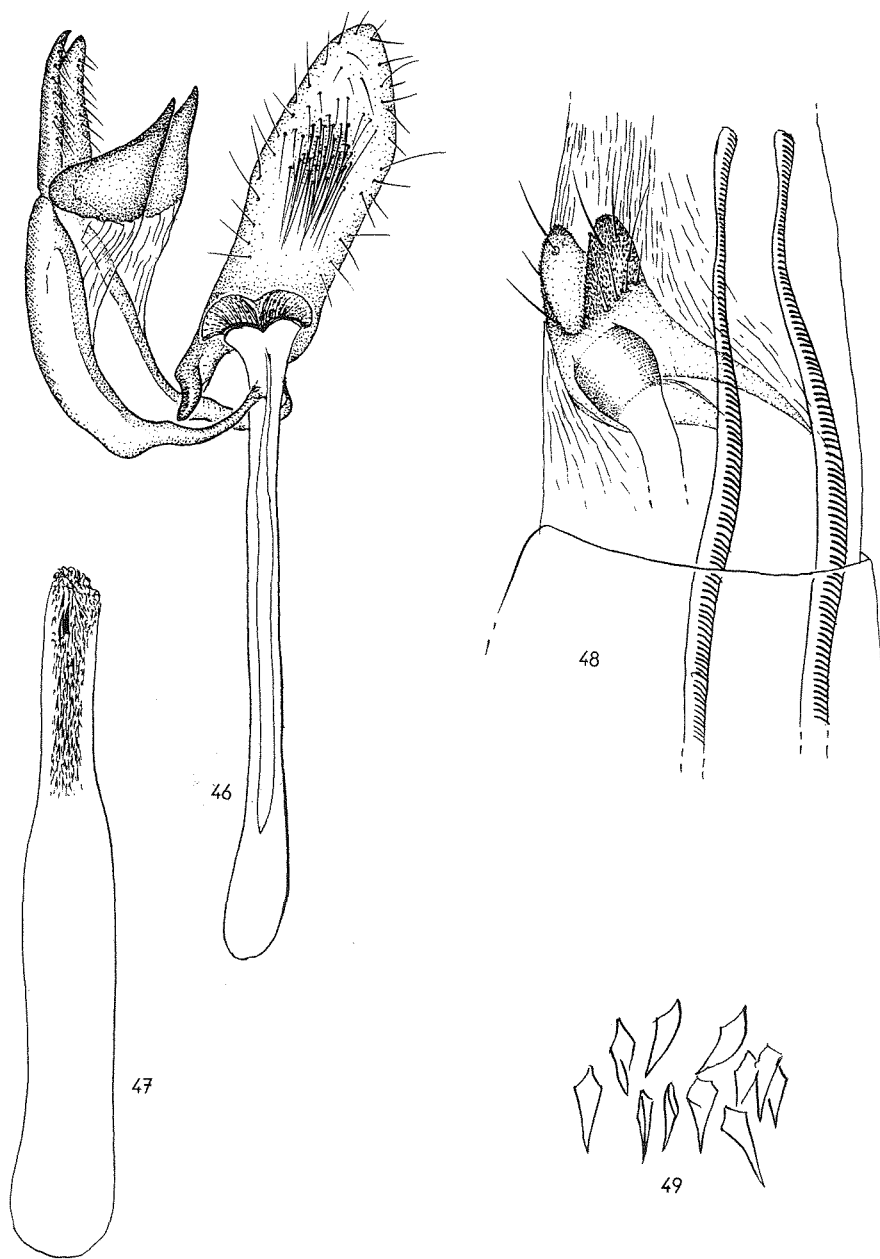
Figs. 31-35: *Eudarcia orbiculidomus*: 31 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 32 - valva, 33, 34 - aedoeagus, different size of the cornutus, 35 - ♀ genitalia



Figs. 36-39: *Eudarcia sinjovi*: 36 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 37 - valva, 38 - aedoeagus, 39 - ♀ genitalia, signa separated; **Figs. 40-41:** *E. dentata*: 40 - uncus-tegumen-vinculum-complex, 41 - valvae and aedoeagus



Figs. 42-45: *Crypsithyris saigusai*: 42 - ♂ genitalia, one valva removed; Figs. 43-45: ♀ genitalia: 43 - ovipositor, 44 - bursa copulatrix, 45 - ostium and the first half of the ductus bursae



Figs. 46-49: *Monopis zagulajevi*: 46 - ♂ genitalia, one valva and aedeagus removed, 47 - aedeagus, 48-49: ♀ genitalia: 48 - ostium-complex, 49 - signa, removed