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New records of gelechiid moths from the Southern Siberia with description of three new species

(Lepidoptera)

With 6 figures

OLEKSIY BIDZILYA

Summary

Xystophora kostjuki sp. n., *Agonachaetia tuvella* sp. n. (Russia, Tuva Republic), and *Chionodes borzella* sp. n. (Russia, Chita region) are described. The combination *Monochroa rufulella* (SNELLEN, 1884), comb. n. is proposed. A distributional list with 22 species, including three new records (*Monochroa moyses* UFFEN, *M. hornigi* STGR., *Daltopora felixi* POV.) for the Russia Federation, is presented.

Key words

Lepidoptera; Gelechiidae; new species; Southern Siberia.

Zusammenfassung

Neben der Beschreibung von *Xystophora kostjuki* sp. n., *Agonachaetia tuvella* sp. n. (Russland, Tuva Republic), *Chionodes borzella* sp. n. (Russland, Chita region) wird eine neue Gattungskombination - *Monochroa rufulella* (SNELLEN, 1884), comb. n. begründet. Eine Verbreitungsliste von 22 Arten, von denen drei (*Monochroa moyses* UFFEN, *M. hornigi* STGR., *Daltopora felixi* POV.) neu für Russland sind, wird gegeben.

Introduction

The present paper is devoted to new data of gelechiid moths from the Southern Siberia, which were obtained during the revision of the collection material deposited in the Zoological Museum of Kiev Shevchenko's University, National Scientific Natural Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (NSNM, Kiev) and private collection of P. Ustjuzhanin (Novosibirsk). Three new taxa - *Xystophora kostjuki* sp. n., *Agonochaetia tuvella* sp. n. (Russia Federation, Tuva Republic) and *Chionodes borzella* sp. n. (Russia Federation, Chita region) are described. The comparison of moths from Chita region with specimens of *Xystophora rufulella* SNELL. from British Museum of Natural History, which was kindly made by K. SATTLER, shown that the moths from both series are identical. The examination of genitalia *Xystophora rufulella* SNELLEN, 1884 have shown that this species should be transferred to the genus *Monochroa* (*Monochroa rufulella* (SNELLEN, 1884), comb. n.). The male and female genitalia of *M. rufulella* are figured and described in detail for the first time. It was noted that *M. rufulella* is closely related to *M. cleodora* MEYR. both in genitalia characteristics and in the patterns of forewing. The differences between these species are discussed. Distributional list of twenty two species of which three (*Monochroa moyses* UFFEN, *M. hornigi* STGR., *Daltopora felixi* POV.) are new for Russia Federation is presented below.

Xystophora mongolica I. EMELYANOV & PISKUNOV, 1982

Xystophora mongolica I. EMELYANOV & PISKUNOV, 1982: 391, figs. 7, 47-49.

Material: Krasnojarskiy Kray: (3) Minusinsk, Tagarskiy island, 12, 18.06.1927 (S. Tsygankov).

Distribution

Russia: Krasnojarskiy Kray (new record), Chita region; Mongolia.

Xystophora kostjuki sp. n.

Material: Holotype: ♂, Tuva, Erzin distr., Tes-Khem valley near Erzin, 8.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk); Paratypes: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Erzin distr., Tes-Khem valley near Erzin, 8.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk); ♂, Erzin distr., Tes-Khem valley near Erzin, 24.06.1969 (Yu. Kostjuk).

Description

Wingspan 12-14 mm. Head, thorax and tegula light yellow, slightly glittered. Labial palpus yellowish, the second segment more darker on the outer surface of the base. Basal and some next antennal scapes light brown, the other ones with the alternated light yellow and brown segments. Forewing dirty yellow, mottled by brown scales in the apex especially. Hindwing grey, glittered, cilia grey.

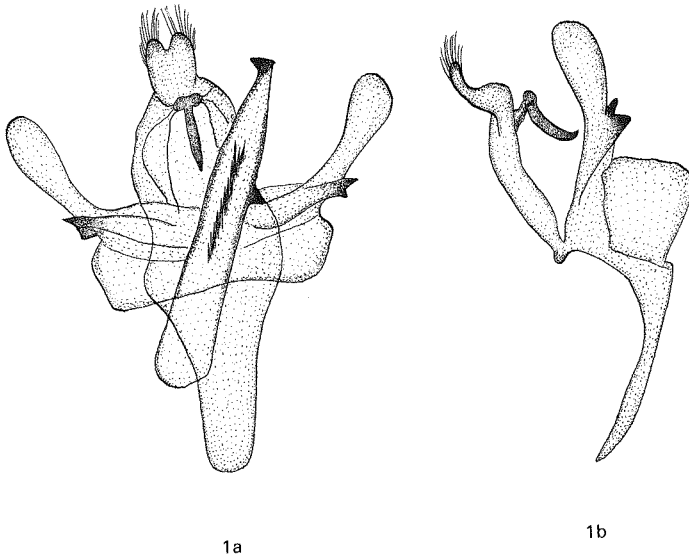


Fig. 1: *Xystophora kostjuki* sp. n. Male genitalia. **a** - ventral view; **b** - lateral view (without aedeagus).

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Valva narrow, elongate. Cucullus narrow at the base, slightly widened distally, with rounded apex covered with setae. Saccus is broad at the base, then narrowed toward apex and formed sclerotized process with two ventral cogs, one of them triangular with rounded top and another one short, narrow, thorn-shaped. The basal lobe of valva triangular with the rounded apex. The top of uncus with small incision. Gnathos hook-shaped. Saccus elongate with obtuse top. Aedeagus elongate, narrowing distally, with two opposite triangular thorns: one at the top and another one at the 2/3 length from the base, within long slender band consist of a lot of small pine-shaped cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2): Papillae analis oval, with rare setae. Apophyses posteriores long and slender, anteriores - more thick and three times shorter than posteriores one. Ostium bursae semispherical with unequal edges: ventral edge slightly protude over dorsal one. Antrum cylindrical, slightly narrowing at the base, with strong sclerotized margins near the ostium. Ductus bursae broad, slightly narrowing just beyond corpus bursae. Corpus bursae long, widened at the base, without signum.

Remarks: New species is externally similar to *X. pulveratella* and *X. psammitella* SNELL., but differs by more light forewing. It well differs from distributed on the neighboring territories *X. mongolica* I. EM. & PISK. by monotone color of forewing without dark spots.

In the male genitalia *X. kostjuki* sp. n. is distinguished from *X. pulveratella* and *X. carchariella* by the longer saccus, other shape and dimensions of the process of sacculus, more deep incision on the top of uncus and the shape of aedeagus, which narrow distally. New species is clearly separated from *X. mongolica* by 2, unlike 4, thorns in aedeagus, and from *X. psammitella* by the shape of process of sacculus: latter of *X. psammitella* are long and slender, thorn-shaped, distal one strongly curved, whereas *X. kostjuki* has one triangular process with rounded top and another one (distal) straight and shorter than one of *X. psammitella*. By the shape of aedeagus new species is similar to *X. chengchengensis* LI & ZHENG which was recently described (LI, ZHENG, 1998) from China (Shaanxi), but latter one well differs from *X. kostjuki* by less deep incision of the top of uncus as well as the shape of sacculus.



Fig. 2: *Xystophora kostjuki* sp. n. Female genitalia.

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By the structure of female genitalia new species differs from *X. pulveratella* by absence of signum bursae and from *X. psammitella* by the shape of antrum which of *X. psammitella* less sclerotized and not narrowing at the base.

Holotype and two paratypes of new species are deposited in National Scientific Natural Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Kiev), other paratypes - in Zoological Museum of Kiev Shevchenko's University (Kiev).

Metzneria aestivella (ZELLER, 1839)

Gelechia (*Metzneria*) *aestivella* ZELLER, 1839: 202

Material: Chita reg.: (4) Zun-Torey Lake, 600 m, 10.08.1977 (Yu. Kostjuk); Borzya, 16.08.1998 (M. Golovushkin).

Distribution

Europe; Near East; Central Asia; Russia: European part, Chita region (new record).

Monochroa elongella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)Doryphora elongella* HEINEMANN, 1870: 307**Material:** Altai: (2) Shebalino distr., Cherga, 17.07.1995 (Miroshnikov); Tuva: (1) Ujuk distr., Seseilig, 16.07.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk).**Distribution**

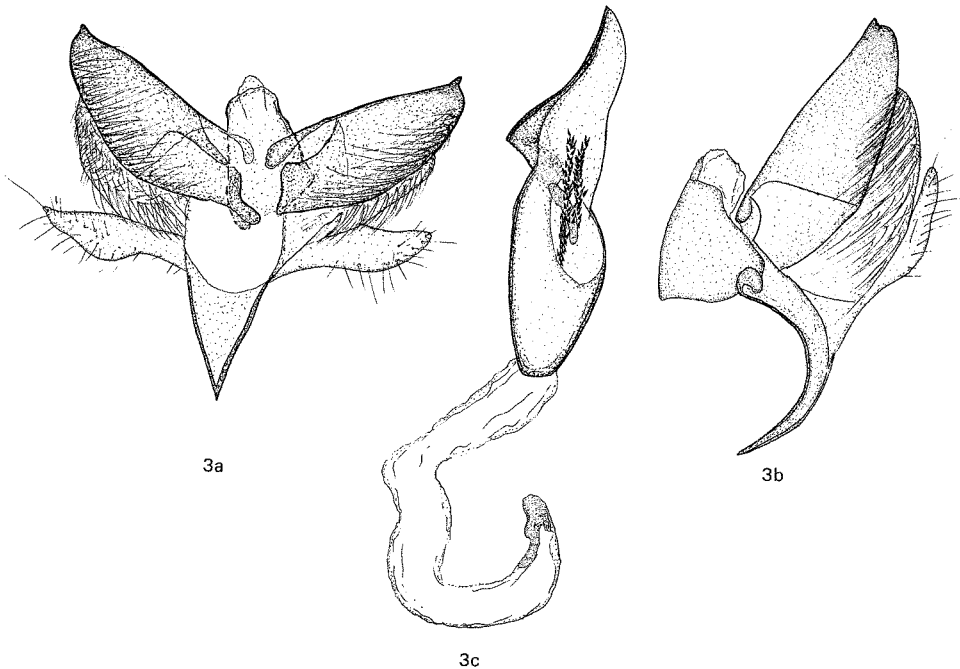
Europe; Russia: European part, Altai (new record), Tuva (new record), Chita region.

Monochroa moyses* UFFEN, 1991Monochroa moyses* UFFEN, 1991: 1, figs. 1-12**Material:** Novosibirsk reg.: (15) Ust'-Tarsk distr., Elanka, 4, 5, 13.08.1997 (P. Ustjuzhanin).**Distribution**

Great Britain; Netherlands; Russia (new record): Novosibirsk region.

Monochroa hornigi* (STAUDINGER, 1883)Doryphora hornigi* STAUDINGER, 1883: 184**Material:** Novosibirsk reg.: (4) Ust'-Tarsk distr., Elanka, 4, 13.08.1997 (P. Ustjuzhanin).**Distribution**

Europe; Russia (new record): Novosibirsk region.

**Fig. 3:** *Monochroa rufulella* SNELL. Male genitalia. **a** - ventral view (without aedeagus); **b** - lateral view (without aedeagus); **c** - aedeagus.

***Monochroa rufulella* (SNELLEN, 1884), comb. n.**

Xystophora rufulella SNELLEN, 1884: 175, figs. 9, 9a

Material: Chita reg.: (2) Sohondo Nat. Reserv., Agutsakan riv., 1200 m, 13.07.1997 (A. Bidzilya, I. Kostjuk, O.Kostjuk); (16) Kyra, 900 m, 14, 17.07.1997 (A. Bidzilya, I. Kostjuk, O. Kostjuk).

The species was originally described as *Xystophora rufulella* SNELLEN, 1884 from Irkutsk, East Siberia, Russia. The redescription (see below) of male and female genitalia was shown that this species would be transferred to genus *Monochroa* HEINEMANN, 1870.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3): Valva (sacculus) elongated, more widened in central part, its dorsal edge is straight, whereas ventral one is curved. The top of valva abruptly narrowing into short obtuse thorn. Inner surface covered by dense long setae. Basal lobe of valva digitiform, slightly pointed dorsally, covered by rare long setae. Saccus triangular, gradually narrowing from the base to apex. Uncus is absent. Aedeagus sigmoid, slightly narrowing at the half of length with strong sclerotized lateral triangular process on apical half and pointed top. Numerous small pine-shaped cornuti are gathered into two bands within aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4): Papillae analis small, with long setae. Apophyses posteriores slender and short, anteriores - more thick and slightly curved. VIII segment strong sclerotized dorsally with two triangular processes in ventral part. Vaginal plate is separated into two lobes with sclerotized inner edges and ostium ductus which opened between ones. Strongly sclerotized cingulum forms elongate ring around central part of ductus bursae. Ductus bursae membranous with two loops beyond corpus bursae. Corpus bursae rounded, membranous, slightly narrowing apically. Signum looks like mushroom, whose stem and lower surface of cap are strong sclerotized.

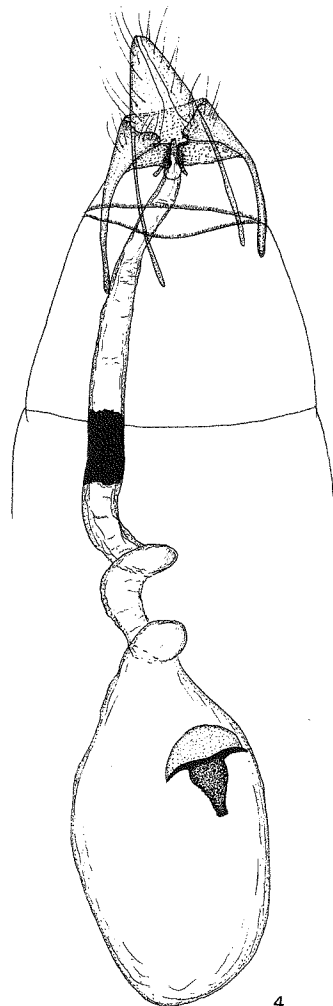


Fig. 4: *Monochroa rufulella* SNELL. Female genitalia.

Remarks: The species is more similar to *M. cleodora* (MEYR.), which was known from Japan. Analysis of figures of male and female genitalia as well as imago of *M. cleodora* (CLARKE, 1969; MORIUTI, 1982; SAKAMAKI, 1994, 1996) has shown that both species are very similar in the male genitalia, whereas there are more considerable differences in the structure both of female genitalia and habitues of imago. So, signum bursae of *M. cleodora* is oblong with

quadrified process, unlike mushroom-shape signum of *M. rufulella*; cingulum of *M. cleodora* shortly sclerotized and incompletely ring-shape, whereas one of *M. rufulella* more longed, strong sclerotized and forms complete ring around ductus bursae. The head of *M. cleodora* pearl-white unlike ochreous head of *M. rufulella*; the oblique white fascia on forewing of *M. rufulella* are poorly expressed in consequence of forewing of this species looks more brightly and ochreously than ones of *M. cleodora*.

***Daltopora felixi* POVOLNY, 1979**

Daltopora felixi POVOLNY, 1979: 54, figs. 13-16

Material: Tuva: (1) Kyzyl, 25.05.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk); (2) Erzin distr., Altan-Els sands, 6.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk); (1) Tsagan-Shibetu Range, Mugur-Aksy, 7.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk); (3) Mongun-Taiga, 3000 m, 24.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk).

Distribution

Russia (new record): Tuva; Mongolia.

***Bryotropha terrella* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMULLER], 1775**

Tinea terrella [DENIS & SCHIFFERMULLER], 1775: 140

Material: Altai: (1) 2 km N Maima, 7 km N Gorno-Altaysk, 3.07.1997 (P. Ustjuzhanin).

Distribution

Europe; N. Africa; Asia Minor; N. Kazakhstan; Russia: European part, Altai (new record).

***Bryotropha similis* (STAINTON, 1854)**

Gelechia similis STAINTON, 1854: 115

Material: Altai: (1) Shebalino distr., Cherga, 22.07.1995 (Pavlov).

Distribution

Europe; Russia: European part, Altai (new record), Chita region; China; N. America.

***Evippe syricitis* (MEYRICK, 1936)**

Recurvaria syricitis MEYRICK, 1936: 43

Material: Novosibirsk reg.: (1) Ust'-Tarksk distr., Elanka, 5.08.1997 (P. Ustjuzhanin).

Distribution

Russia: Novosibirsk region (new record), S. Primorye; China; Japan.

***Gelechia sirotina* OMELKO, 1986**

Gelechia (Mesogelechia) sirotina OMELKO, 1986: 107, figs. 59-62

Material: Tuva: (3) Shara-Sur, East Tannu-Ola, 31.07.1969 (Yu. Kostjuk).

Distribution

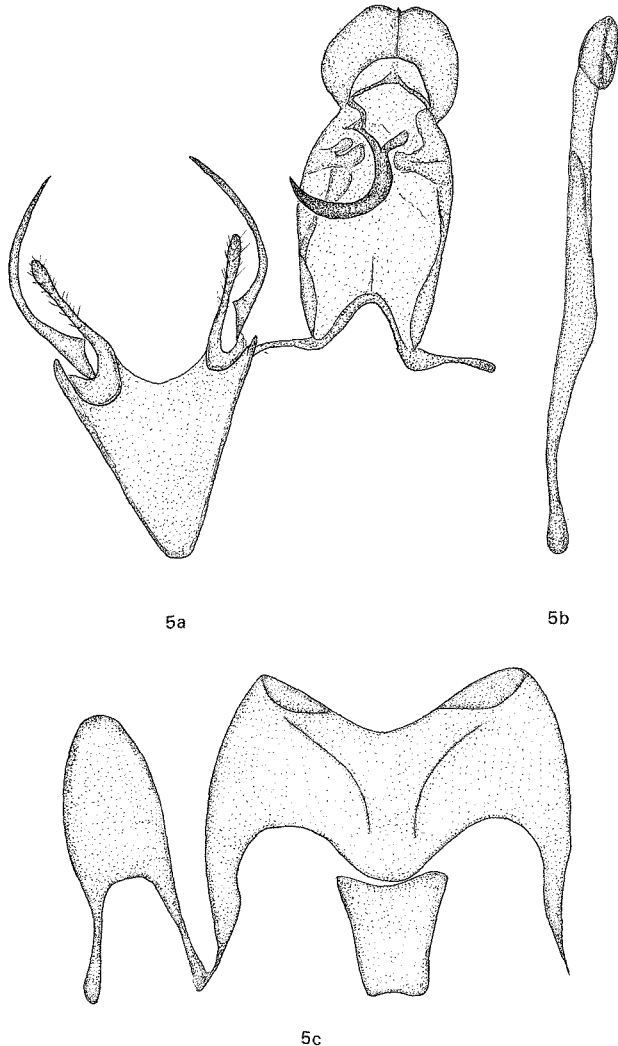
Belarus' Republik; Tadjikistan; Russia: Tuva (new record), S. Primorye.

Chionodes mongolica* PISKUNOV, 1979Chionodes mongolica* PISKUNOV, 1979: 395, fig. 1**Material:** Tuva: (2) Tsagan-Shibetu Range, Mugur-Aksy, 17, 21.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk).**Distribution**

Ukraine; Russia: Orenburg region, Tuva (new record), Chita region; Mongolia.

Chionodes tantella* HUEMER & SATTLER, 1995Chionodes tantella* HUEMER & SATTLER, 1995: 64, figs. 45, 46, 112, 113, 143, 169, 170, 197**Material:** Tuva: (3) Shara-Sur, East Tannu-Ola, 31.07.1969 (Yu. Kostjuk).**Distribution**

Russia: Altai, Tuva (new record), Chita region; Mongolia.

Chionodes borzella* sp. n.*Material:** Holotype: ♂, S-E Transbaikalia, Borzya, 6.06.1995 (I. Kostjuk, O. Kostjuk, M. Golovushkin). (Gen. prep. № 97/737, P. Huemer). Paratypes: 6 ♂, S-E Transbaikalia, Borzya, 6.06.1995 (I. Kostjuk, O. Kostjuk, M. Golovushkin).**Fig. 5:** *Chionodes borzella* sp. n. Male genitalia. **a** - ventral view (without aedeagus); **b** - aedeagus; **c** - last abdominal segments.**Description**

Wingspan 17-19 mm. Head, thorax and antenna light brown. Outer surface of second segment of labial palpus light brown

mottled by rare white scales whereas inner surface more light, white almost. Third segment covered by light grey and brown scales and looks more lighter than second one in the whole. There are some differences in the color of forewing among specimens from type-series. Forewing of holotype and two paratypes are light brown with dark, almost black scales along venus, therefore the venation of wings is very good distinguishing. The forewing of others paratype are uniformly light brown, venation is indistinct generally or distinct on separate sites of wings only.

There are small dark spot and black touch in the middle of forewing, some specimens also has not latter ones. Hindwing light grey with the same cilia. Abdomen light brown, the tergite of last segment more lighter than others.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5): Uncus sub-quadrangular. The top of uncus with incision and small apical thorn. Gnathos sickle-shaped with pointed top. Upper lobe of valvae (costa) evenly curved, slightly not reaching of uncus. Lower lobe of valvae (sacculus) with obtuse top, some more one-half length of costa. Saccus evenly narrowing toward apex. Aedeagus long and slender, caecum about 1/3 length of aedeagus, slightly inflated at the base.

Female unknown.

Remarks: By the structure of male genitalia new species is extremely similar to *Ch. binxiensis* LI & ZHENG, 1997 described recently from China (Shaanxi), but differs from one by absence of small concave at the middle of costal edge on forewing. New species is also similar to *Ch. tannuoella* RBL. and *Ch. flavipalpella* HUEMER & SATTLER by the shape of uncus, but good differs from *Ch. tannuoella* by shorter saccus and sacculus and from *Ch. flavipalpella* by another color of labial palpus.

The type material is deposited in the Zoological Museum of Kiev Shevchenko's University.

***Filatima autocrossa* (MEYRICK, 1936)**

Gelechia autocrossa MEYRICK, 1936: 157

Material: Tuva: (1) Erzin distr., Altan-Els sands, 6.06.1968 (Yu. Kostjuk).

Distribution

Russia: Tuva region (new record), Krasnojarskiy kray, Chita region; China.

***Scrobipalpa frugifera* POVOLNY, 1969**

Scrobipalpa frugifera POVOLNY, 1969: 8, Tab. 9, fig. 30; Tab. 10, figs. 31, 32; Tab. 30, fig. 8

Material: Tuva: (2) Erzin distr., Tes-Khem valley near Erzin, 28, 29.06.1969 (Yu. Kostjuk).

Distribution

Russia: Tuva (new record), Chita region; Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia.

***Scobipalpa nitintella* (FUCHS, 1902)**

Lita nitintella FUCHS, 1902: 324

Material: Novosibirsk reg.: (2) Ust'-Tarsk distr., Elanka, 5.08.1997 (P. Ustjuzhanin).

Distribution

Europe; Russia: Novosibirsk region (new record), Chita region; Mongolia.

***Agonochaetia tuvella* sp. n.**

Holotype: ♂, Tuva, Ujuk distr., Seserlig, 16.06.1969 (Yu. Kostjuk).

Description

Wingspan 16 mm. Head, thorax and tegulae light grey. Second segment of labial palpus light grey on the inner surface and more dark with numerous brown scales in outer surface. The

third segment greyish-brown more light in inner surface. Antenna light brown. Forewing greyish-brown with dark spot in the middle of wing about 1/4 length from the base, with two black touches at 2/3 length from the base which forms letter "v", placed by bifurcation towards base of wing and with white diffuse spot on 3/4 of costa. Cilia light brown. Hindwing light grey, slightly glittered with the same cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6): Upper lobe of valva long and narrow, sickle-shaped, curved after the half of length, slightly narrowing apically. Lower lobe with rounded top, about 1/3 shorter and strongly curved than upper one. Uncus sub-triangular with very small incision at the top. Gnathos is absent. The posterior edge of vinculum with short pair processes. Saccus narrow and very long, after half on length pine-shaped. Aedeagus slightly "s"-shaped with basal inflation, the top is pointed and curved toward the base. Pair filaments long and slender, curved, equal length with aedeagus.

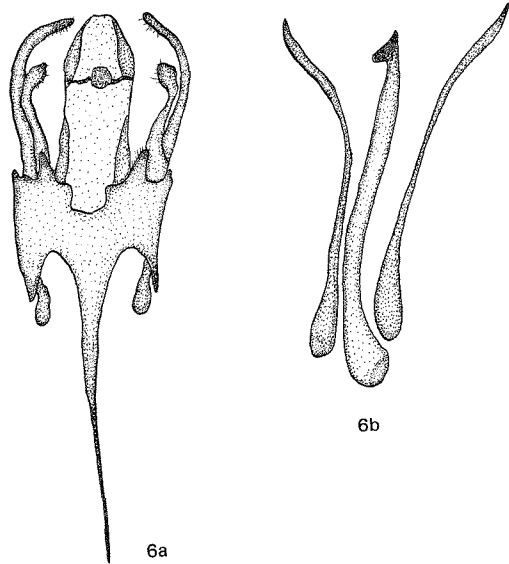


Fig. 6: *Agonochaetia tuvella* sp. n. Male genitalia. **a** - ventral view (without aedeagus); **b** - aedeagus with filaments.

Female unknown.

Remarks: In the structure of male genitalia the new species is closest to *A. incredibilis* POV. and *A. intermedia* SATTLER but easily separated by extremely long and slender saccus and the length of aedeagus: the latter one of related species not reaching the length of filaments. Besides these, new species differs from *A. intermedia* by narrowed valva which not widened near the top and more deep incision at the posterior margin of vinculum. Holotype is deposited in Zoological Museum of Kiev Shevchenko's University.

Anacampsis solemnella (CHRISTOPH, 1882)

Tachyptilia solemnella CHRISTOPH, 1882: 27

Material: Altai: (1) Shebalino distr., Cherga, 13.07.1995 (Pavlov).

Distribution

Russia: Altai (new record), Irkutsk region; China; S. Korea; Japan.

Anacampsis fuscella (EVERSMANN, 1844)

Lita fuscella EVERSMANN, 1844: 581

Material: Chita reg.: (1) Chita, 27.07.97 (A. Bidzilya, I. Kostjuk, O. Kostjuk); (1) Nerchenskiy Range, 90 km NW Pryargunsk, Shara, 14.07.1998 (M. Golovushkin); (3) Nyzhniy Tsasutchey, 10, 13.08.1990 (I. Kostjuk).

Distribution

Sweden; Finland; Russia: East of European part, Chita region (new record).

Pexicopia malvella (HUBNER, 1805)

Tinea malvella HUBNER, 1805: 81, Tab. 41, fig. 281

Material: Novosibirsk reg.: (2) Ust'-Tarsk distr., Elanka, 13.08.1997 (P. Ustjuzhanin).

Distribution

Europe; N. Africa; Asia Minor; Central Asia; Kazakhstan; Russia; European part, Novosibirsk region (new record).

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Author's address:

OLEKSYI BIDZYLIA
 Kiev Shevchenko's University
 Zoological Museum
 Vladimirska str., 60
 01033, Kiev - 33
 Ukraine

Besprechungen

LARIVIÈRE, M.-C.: **Cixiidae (Insecta: Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha)**. - Lincoln, Canterbury, New Zealand: Manaaki Whenua Press, 1999. - 93 S., zahlr. Abb. - (Fauna of New Zealand; 40) - ISBN 0-478-09334-9. - \$ 37.50

Die Cixiidae sind eine Gruppe jener kleinen Zikaden, die selbst in den gut durchforschten Regionen Mitteleuropas zu den wohl taxonomisch als auch faunistisch vernachlässigten Insektengruppen gezählt werden müssen. Die Fauna Neuseelands umfasst von dieser Familie nur die Cixiinae mit 11 Gattungen und 25 Arten, von denen hier zwei Gattungen und 8 Arten erstmals beschrieben werden. Durch Klärung von Synonymien, der Gattungszugehörigkeit einiger Arten und weiterer nomenklatorischer Fragen ist die vorliegende Revision ein wesentlicher taxonomischer Beitrag. Die faunistischen Erhebungen durch eigene Sammeltätigkeit der Autorin und die detaillierte Darstellung der Ergebnisse in den Verbreitungskarten ist informativ und grafisch vorbildlich. Die Bestimmungstabellen werden vor allem durch einfache aber durchaus zweckdienliche Zeichnungen der komplizierten männlichen Kopulationsapparate unterstützt. Die Abhandlung der einzelnen Arten im Textteil enthält neben den Beschreibungen der Unterscheidungsmerkmale, exakten Daten des Typenmaterials und, wo möglich, Bemerkungen zur Lebensweise, ausführliche Angaben zur geografischen Verbreitung mit einer Auflistung der Fundorte. Wie mit vielen vorangegangenen Teilen dieser Schriftenreihe wird auch hier ein beispielhaft nützliches Arbeitsmittel für die weitere Erforschung der Insekten Neuseelands vorgelegt.

G. PETERSEN