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P. Ya. Ustjuzhanin^{1,*}, V. N. Kovtunovich². A NEW SPECIES OF MANY-PLUMED MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA, ALUCITIDAE) FROM THE SOUTH OF THE WEST SIBERIAN PLAIN. – *Far Eastern Entomologist*. 2016. N 322: 17-20.

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Summary. A new species of many-plumed moths *Pterotopteryx lida* Ustjuzhanin et Kovtunovich, **sp. n.** is described from Novosibirsk Region.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Alucitidae, many-plumed moths, taxonomy, new species, Siberia, Russia.

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Резюме. Из Новосибирской области описан новый вид веерокрылки *Pterotopteryx lida* Ustjuzhanin et Kovtunovich, **sp. n.**

In the genus *Pterotopteryx* Hannemann, 1959, seven Palaearctic species have been known. Two species, *P. dodecadactyla* Hübner, 1813 and *P. monticola* Zagulajev, 1994, inhabit Europe. Other one, *P. colchica* Zagulajev, 1992, is found in Georgia (namely in Adjara near the Georgia / Turkey border). Two species was discovered in the mountains of Central Asia: *P. lonicericola* Kuznetsov, 1978 in Tajikistan and *P. tshatkalica* Zagulajev, 1995 in Uzbekistan. One species, *P. eumorphodactyla* Caradja, 1920, is known from the the south of the Russian Far East and Korea, and last one, *P. spilodesma* Meyrick, 1908, spreads from India to Japan (Ustjuzhanin & Kovtunovich, 2014). Biology of larvae of *Pterotopteryx* is almost unknown. It was noted only that the caterpillars of *P. dodecadactyla* develop in galls on honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae: *Lonicera*) (Zagulajev, 1986; Scholz & Jäckh, 1993).

The new species was discovered in the south of the Novosibirsk region, at the Karasuk Scientific Biological Station of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Fig. 3). The station is placed in the steppe zone of the West Siberian Plain. Two specimens of new species were collected on the light of 500W mercury-vapor lamp. The holotype is disposed in the collection of the Zoological Museum, Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, the Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences (ISEA, Novosibirsk), and the paratype – in the private collection of the authors (CUK).

***Pterotopteryx lida* Ustjuzhanin et Kovtunovich, sp. n.**

Figs 1, 2

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype – female, **Russia:** Novosibirsk Region, Karasuk District, 5 km East of vil. Troitskoe, Biological Station, 53°43' N, 77°52' E, 10.VII.2011, leg. P.Ya. Ustjuzhanin and L.P. Ustjuzhanina (slide 201610, ISEA). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (slide 201611, CUK).

DESCRIPTION. Female (Fig. 1). Head covered by grey appressed scales. Thorax and tegulae brown grey. Labial palpi dark grey, directed forward, three times longer than longitudinal eye diameter. Third segment short, tapered to apex. Antennae thin, brown-grey. Wingspan 14 mm. Wings brown-grey with admixture of pale yellow scales. First lobe of fore wing with six dark brown rectangular spots of scales. Basal part of both wings darkened with dark grey scales. Medial part of wings with expressed, wide, arched, dark brown band. Similar band but narrow and less expressed is in distal part of wings. Apices of all lobes terminated with small but well expressed dark brown spots of scales. Fringe on wings alternate with portions of brown, grey and yellow hairs. Hind legs grey from outside, pale yellow from inside.



Fig. 1. *Pteropteryx lida* sp. n., female, holotype, dorsal view.



Fig. 2. *Pteropteryx lida* sp. n., female genitalia, holotype (slide 201610, ISEA).

Female genitalia (Fig. 2). Papillae anales narrow, elongated. Posterior and anterior apophyses thin, straight, equal in length. Antrum twice wider than ductus base, rather short, tubulate. Lamina postvaginalis wide, elongated, heavily sclerotized, three times wider than antrum. Ductus short, wide, more expanded near base of bursa. Ductus seminalis very long, twice longer than bursa copulatrix, loop-twisted at its confluence. Bursa copulatrix ellipsoidal, without signa.

Male unknown.



Fig. 3. Habitat of *Pterotopteryx lida* sp. n. at the Karasuk Scientific Biological Station. (Photo by S. Mishenin).

COMPARISON. In the wings color, *Pterotopteryx lida* is similar to *P. dodecadactyla*, but is distinctive in the narrower and arched distal band, whereas in *P. dodecadactyla* the band is wider and relatively straight. In addition, the new species has a darker color of the wings. In the female genitalia, the new species is similar to *P. dodecadactyla* in the shape and length of the posterior and anterior apophyses and in the short ductus, but is distinctive in the shorter antrum, the ellipsoidal bursa copulatrix, the absence of the signa and also in the wide sclerotized lamina postvaginalis.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Lidia (diminutively – Lida) Ustjuzhantina, daughter of the first author, who actively participated in expeditions and collection of materials.

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