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NEW TAXONOMIC DATA ON DICHOMERIDINAE (LEPIDOPTERA, GELECHIIDAE) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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Seven species new for science: *Helcystogramma flavilineolella* sp. n., *H. claripunctella* sp. n., *Acanthophila beljaevi* sp. n., *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n., *A. silvestrella* sp. n., *Neofaculta taigana* sp. n. and *Faristenia nemoriella* sp. n. are described. *Acanthophila qinlingensis* (Li et Zheng), *Dichomeris aomoriensis* Park et Hodges, *D. obscura* Li et Zheng are recorded for the first time from Russia and *Acompsia cinerella* (Cl.), *Helcystogramma ineruditum* (Meyr.) and *Dichomeris quercicola* Meyr. are firstly mentioned from Primorskii krai.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae, taxonomy, distribution.

М. Г. Пономаренко. Новые таксономические данные по Dichomeridinae (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae) с Дальнего Востока России // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1998. N 67. С. 1-17.

Описаны 7 новых для науки видов: *Helcystogramma flavilineolella* sp. n., *H. claripunctella* sp. n., *Acanthophila beljaevi* sp. n., *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n., *A. silvestrella* sp. n., *Neofaculta taigana* sp. n., *Faristenia nemoriella* sp. n. Впервые на территории России обнаружены 3 вида: *Acanthophila qinlingensis* (Li et Zheng), *Dichomeris aomoriensis* Park et Hodges и *D. obscura* Li et Zheng.

a *Acompsia cinerella* (Cl.), *Helcystogramma ineruditum* (Meur.) и *Dichomeris quercicola* Meur. впервые отмечаются для Приморского края.

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INTRODUCTION

To present time 52 species, belonging to subfamily Dichomeridinae, were known from Primorskii krai (Ponomarenko, 1997). Studying of newly collected moths and collection of Institute of Biology and Pedology (Vladivostok) allows to enlarge this list. It was found 7 new species, 5 of them from tribe Dichomeridini and 2 ones from tribe Chelariini. Besides that, 3 species first recorded for Russia and 3 ones for Primorskii krai. In description of new species the terminology after Kuznetsov & Stekolnikov (1984) with addition and changes by Ponomarenko (1992) was used. Holotypes of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Pedology (Vladivostok), paratypes are in the same collection, also in the Zoological Institute (St-Petersburg) and Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals (Novosibirsk).

TRIBE DICHOMERIDINI

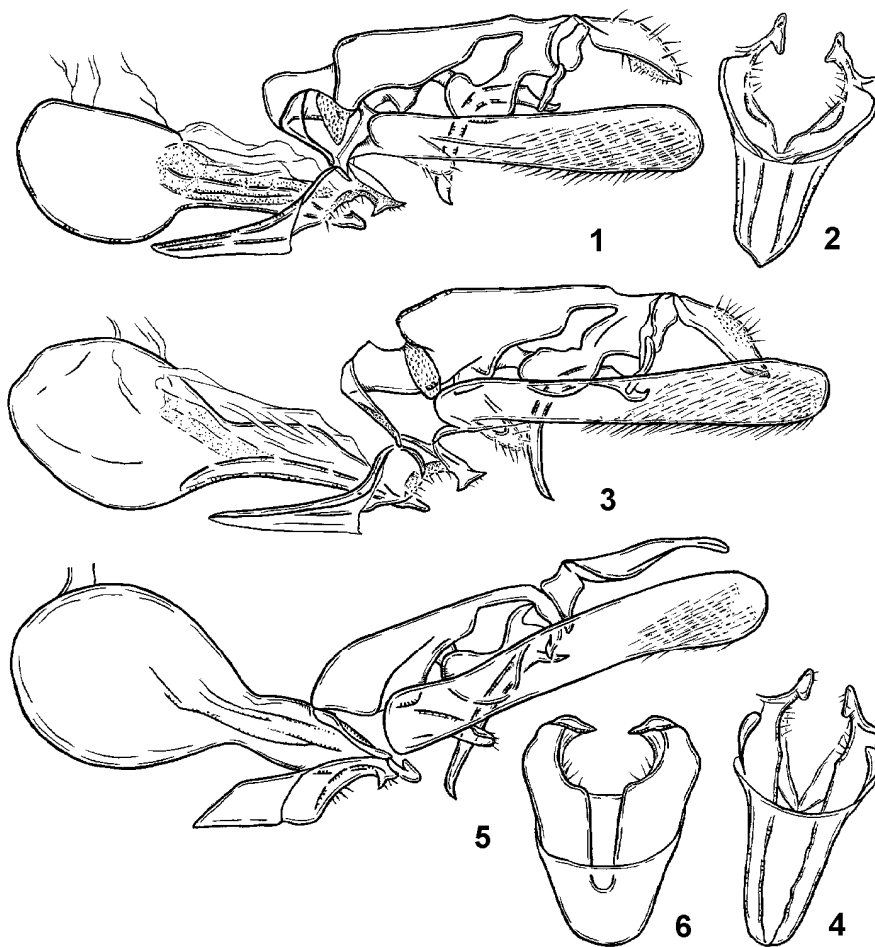
Helcystogramma flavilineolella Ponomarenko, sp. n.

Figs 1, 2

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, Pogranichnii distr., Barabash-Levada, 25.VII 1989 (Ponomarenko). Paratype: 1 ♂, same locality, 22.VII 1989 (Ponomarenko).

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 15 mm. Head pale-grey laterally and greyish-brown along medial line. Labial palpi greyish-brown on the inner and external sides, with white upper margin; second segment thickened. Antenna with greyish-brown upper side and light-grey lower one. Forewing greyish-brown, its costal margin from base to 3/4 of its length and veins light-yellow, without spots; fringe grey. Hindwing brownish-grey, darker towards apex; fringe concolorous, with narrow light line along wing-margin. Venation of wings typical for genus *Helcystogramma* Zeller, 1877. Forewing with R_4 and R_5 stalked to half of their length; M_1 free; Cu_1 and Cu_2 stalked to 1/5 of their length. Hindwing with R_s and M_1 stalked; M_3 free; Cu_1 and Cu_2 arising from cell separately.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 1, 2). Uncus slightly curved ventrally, stretched in distal part and dilated basally; with narrowing at the middle and rounded apex. Gnathos straight, strong sclerotized. Tegumen deeply hollowed laterally at 4/5 of its length (see in ventral aspect), its anterior part narrowing towards the base. Parategminal sclerite as narrow plate. Cucullus slightly dilated distally and curved ventrally. Valvella finger-like, membranous, with small setae at the apex. Sacculus



Figs 1-6. Male genitalia. 1, 2) *Helcystogramma flavilineolella* sp. n.: 1) lateral aspect, 2) sacculus, vinculum and saccus, ventral aspect; 3, 4) *H. claripunctella* sp. n.: 3) lateral aspect, 4) sacculus, vinculum and saccus, ventral aspect; 5, 6) *H. ineruditum*: 5) lateral aspect, 6) sacculus, vinculum and saccus, ventral aspect.

small, completely fused with posterior margin of vinculum, its distal part triangular, apexes of both sacculi directed one to other. Vinculum with deep 8-like hollow on the posterior margin and small setaceous folds on the posterior margin. Saccus not separated, with rounded apex. Aedeagus strongly sclerotized in distal part, with hook-like apex, globular basal part and narrowing at the middle; cornutus as oval plate.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai.

REMARKS. New species belongs to the group of related species described from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) - *Helcystogramma aruritis* (Meyrick, 1911), *H. philomusum* (Meyrick, 1918), *H. phryganitis* (Meyrick, 1911) and more closed to the latter of them in pattern of forewing and male genitalia. *H. flavilineolella* sp. n. can be separated from it by smaller size of adult and forewing with evenly light veins; also by male genitalia with cucullus slightly dilated distally, aedeagus more narrowed at the middle and inflated basally.

The male genitalia of new species is extremely similar to that of species collected from Ural and identified by Gerasimov (1930: 134, fig. 2) as *Brachmia arulensis* Rebel, 1929. Later Klimesch (1946: 69, taf. 9, fig. 3) examined and illustrated specimens from "Winer Naturhistorischen Museum", which were collected in type locality Satteins (Voravlberg) for *B. arulensis*. Unfortunately, it is vaguely from his paper if he had examined type specimens of the latter. But according figure of genitalia in that paper Gerasimov (1930) and later Piskunov (1981) illustrated different species.

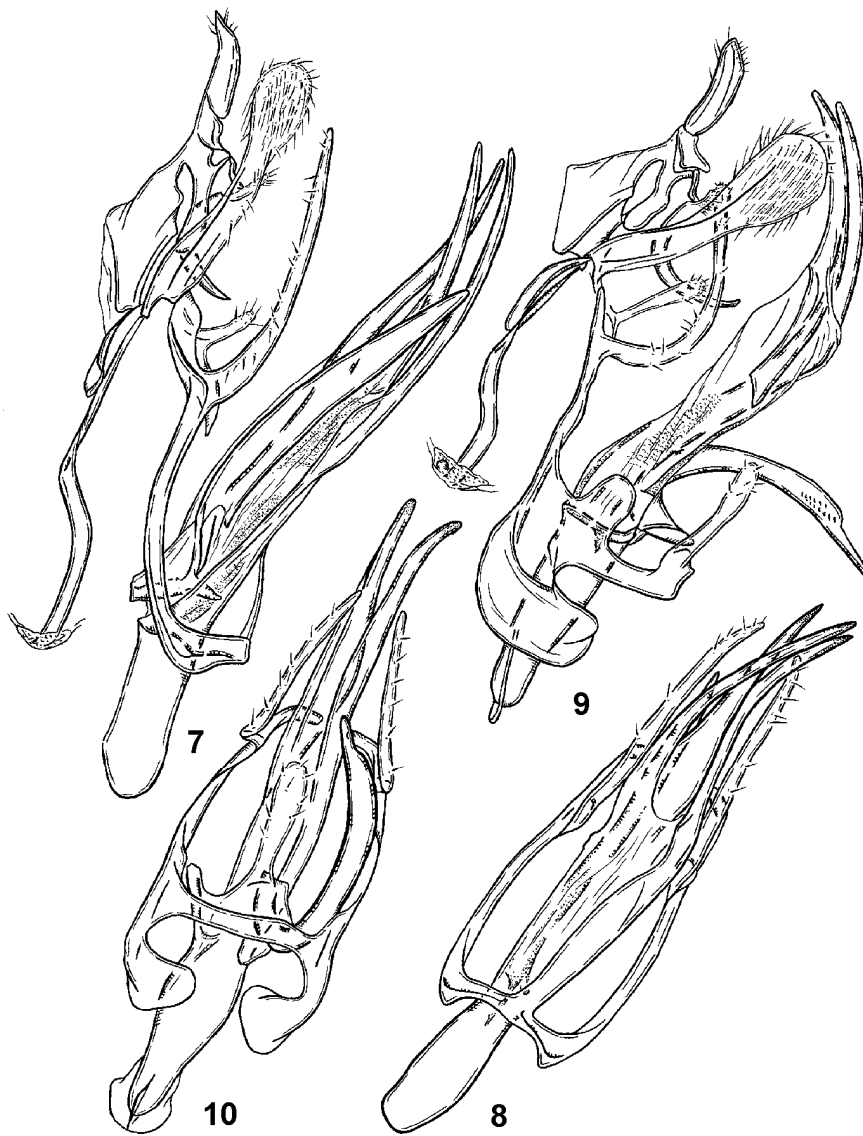
***Helcystogramma claripunctella* Ponomarenko, sp. n.**

Figs 3, 4, 15

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, 16 km SW Partizansk, 4.VIII 1993 (Beljaev). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Shkotovskii distr., 8 km E Novaya Moskva, 14.VII 1995; 1 ♂, Chuguevskii distr., 24 km SE Yasnoe, 31.VII 1993; 1 ♂, Ussuri River, 15 km SE Yasnoe, 21.VI 1998; 1 ♂, Terneisky distr., 14 km NE Amgu, Teplyy klyuch, 15.VII 1998 (Beljaev); 1 ♀, Shkotovskii distr., Anisimovka, Mt. Litovka, 1000 m, 26.VII 1998; 1 ♀, Ussuriyskii distr., 20 km SE Ussuriysk, Gornotaezhnoe, 8.VIII 1995 (Ponomarenko); 2 ♂, Kuril Is., Kunashir, Ivanovskii Cape, 13-14.VII 1989 (Dubatolov, Zinchenko, Rusanov); 4 ♂, Kunashir, Golovnino, 5.VIII 1989 (Dubatolov, Rusanov).

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 14-15 mm. Head, thorax and tegula from greyish-yellow to greyish-brown. Labial palpi greyish-yellow on the inner and external sides, with light-yellow upper margin, second segment thickened. Forewing brownish-yellow, with dark greyish-brown dots: one at the middle, another at the end of *R-Cu* cell, sometimes third one in anal fold; and 7-8 concolorous dots along apex and termen; distal part of wing with light veins underlined by brown scales; fringe grey. Hindwing and fringe grey, with brown scales at the apex and along external margin. Venation of wings typical for genus *Helcystogramma*. Forewing with *R*₃ and *R*₄₊₅ arising from one dot, *R*₄ and *R*₅ stalked to 2/3 of their length, *Cu*₁ and *Cu*₂ shortly stalked.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 3, 4). Uncus slightly curved ventrally, stretched in distal part, hollowed laterally and dilated in basal part; with rounded apex. Gnathos hook-like, strong sclerotized. Tegumen dilated towards the base. Parategminal sclerite rounded, with narrow process, arising from its anterior margin to vinculum. Cucullus dilated towards apex, its ventral margin slightly sinuous before apex.



Figs 7-10. Male genitalia. 7, 8) *Acanthophila silvestrella* sp. n.: 7) lateral aspect; 8) ventral aspect; 9, 10) *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n.: 9) lateral aspect; 10) ventral aspect.

Valvella membranous, finger-like, with setae on the apex. Sacculus small, completely fused with posterior margin of vinculum, with narrowing before dilated triangular part, its apex relatively pointed. Vinculum divided into two sclerites,

with small setaceous folds on the posterior margin. Saccus narrowing to the apex, consisting of two sclerites. Aedeagus inflated basally, with hook-like apex and without narrowing at the middle; cornutus as narrow plate.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 15). Ovipositor short, membrane between IX and VII segments about half of papillae anales length. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized. Apophyses posteriores 4 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment as sclerotized ring, with short gutter at the middle of ventral side. Ostial plate evenly sclerotized, divided into two triangular sclerites, its anterior part semioval. Apexes of apophyses anteriores are placed more distally than apex of ostial plate. Ductus bursae very short and narrow. Corpus bursae large, oval, without signum.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai, Kuril Is. (Kunashir).

REMARKS. Described species is close to *H. rufescens* (Haworth, 1928) by male and female genitalia. *H. claripunctella* sp. n. can be distinguished by forewing with greyish- or brownish-yellow groundcolour, dark greyish-brown dots at the cell, along apex and termen (whereas related species has dark-yellow forewing with shine and lacking pattern). The genitalia of new species differ by smaller sacculus with relatively pointed apex, and more thick aedeagus distally in male; also by semioval ostial plate, which more stretched anteriorly and evenly sclerotized in female genitalia (*H. rufescens* characterized by sacculus relatively large and with rounded apex, narrower aedeagus distally in male genitalia; and by triangular ostial plate, which less stretched anteriorly and partly sclerotized in female genitalia).

***Acanthophila kuznetzovi* Ponomarenko, sp. n.**

Figs 9, 10, 18

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, 19 km NW Partizansk, Brovnichi, Tigrovaya River, 27.VII 1993 (Beljaev). Paratypes: 2 ♂, same locality, 27-28.VII 1993 (Beljaev); 3 ♂, Ussuriysk distr., Gornotaezhnoe, 20, 26.VII 1994; 1 ♀, same locality, 2.VIII 1994 (Ponomarenko); 1 ♂, Khorolskii distr., 7 km N Sivakovka, 16.VII 1998 (Marusik).

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 12-13 mm. Head greyish-brown laterally, with black frons and vertex. Labial palpi greyish-brown on the external side and light-grey on the inner side, only upper margin of second segment and apex of third one light-grey, second segment thickened. Thorax, tegula and groundcolour of forewing brown, pattern of forewing consists of 3 indistinct dark-brown dots: two of them at the middle and at the end of cell, and third one in anal fold; also of two light-grey short strokes: more thick costal one, and dorsal one before tornus; fringe grey. Hindwing and fringe grey.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 9, 10). Uncus slightly dilated distally, with rounded apex, fused with tegumen. Gnathos hook-like. Parategminal sclerite S-like, its apex placed more distally than anterior margin of vinculum. Cucullus slightly sclerotized,

rounded in distal part. Valvella slightly longer than 1/3 of cucullus length. Sacculus curved dorsally as rectangular angle, same width along its length, lacking lobe on the ventral margin, fused with posterior margin of vinculum. Vinculum divided into two lateral arms, every curved as angle and relatively strong dilated ventrally. Juxta finger-like, slightly sclerotized, with setae apically. Anellus with short rounded left lobe and long arched, curved ventrally right one, ankylosed with aedeagus and juxta. Aedeagus distally with two strong processes, apexes of which are on the same level, left of them arising beyond half of aedeagus length, right one from anellus.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 18). Ovipositor short, membrane between IX and VIII segments same length as papillae anales. Papillae anales membranous. Apophyses posteriores 3 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII tergite relatively long. Antrum wide, with two trapezoidal sclerites dorsally. Corpus bursae with sclerotization arising from that two sclerites, dilated at the middle, further curved to right and as band-like attached to wide setaceous plate. Ductus bursae not pronounced.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: south of Primorskii krai.

ETYMOLOGY. New species named after famous lepidopterologist Prof. V.I. Kuznetsov (Zoological Institute, St-Petersburg).

REMARKS. Described species is similar to *A. liui* (Li et Zheng, 1996) by vinculum consisting of two lateral arms, and two long processes of aedeagus in male genitalia. But new species can be separated from it by sacculus lacking ventral lobe, finger-like juxta, aedeagus without dorsal process, anellus with one large arched right process and rounded lobe at the left (whereas in *A. liui* sacculus with triangular ventral lobe, juxta as quadrangular plate, aedeagus with dorsal process, anellus with two arched processes). In female genitalia described species is close to *A. silvestrella* sp. n. by relatively long VIII tergite, transversally stretched and relatively small dorsal plates of antrum and wide setaceous zone near bottom of corpus bursae. *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n. differs from it by folded sclerotization which narrower in antrum, more curved to right in corpus bursae and lacking funnel-like formation at the middle (diagnosis of *A. silvestrella* see below).

***Acanthophila silvestrella* Ponomarenko, sp. n.**

Figs 7, 8, 16

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, Khasanskii distr., 14 km SW Slavyanka, Ryazanovka, 29.VII 1997 (Ponomarenko). Paratypes: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 16, 20.VIII 1992, 29.VII 1997 (Ponomarenko).

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 11-12 mm. Labial palpi brown with light-grey inner side and apex, second segment thickened. Frons and vertex light-grey. Thorax and tegula greyish-brown. Forewing greyish-brown with three dark dots on the cell and in anal fold, also with light-grey transverse fascia twice broken and indistinct at its middle. Hindwing and fringe grey.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 7, 8). Uncus slightly dilated distally, with rounded apex, fused with tegumen. Gnathos hook-like. Parategminal sclerite S-like, relatively long, its apex placed on same level as anterior margin of vinculum. Cucullus narrowed in middle part, distal part roundly dilated. Valvella 4 times shorter than cucullus. Sacculus slightly curved dorsally, narrowed towards apex. Vinculum very narrow, undivided into two sclerites, slightly dilated in the place of curving. Juxta as narrow plate. Aedeagus ankylosed with juxta and anellus; it consists of 4 processes distally; one of them wider and shorter than other, arising from anellus dorso-laterally; other two ones of equal length, arising from lateral sides of anellus; fourth process arising beyond half of aedeagus length ventrally, its apex on the same level as apexes of lateral ones.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 16). Ovipositor short, membrane between IX and VIII segments shorter than papillae anales. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized. Apophyses posteriores more than 3 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment with wide membranous ventral part. Antrum wide, with two transversally stretched sclerites on the dorsal side of antrum. Sclerotization of antrum and corpus bursae dilated in anterior part and forming wide funnel-like setaceous plate at the right.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: south of Primorskii krai.

REMARKS. In male genitalia new species is similar to *A. alacella* (Zeller, 1839) by vinculum undivided into two arms and relatively long saccullus without ventral lobe. New species can be distinguished by aedeagus consisting of 4 processes and vinculum dilated in the place of curving (whereas in *A. alacella* aedeagus with 2 processes and not dilated vinculum). In female genitalia described species is related to *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n. by long tergite of VIII segment, transversally stretched dorsal plates of antrum and wide setaceous zone in corpus bursae anteriorly. *A. silvestrella* sp. n. can be separable from it by more wide and almost straight folded sclerotization of antrum and corpus bursae, with funnel-like formation at the middle (diagnosis of *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n. see above).

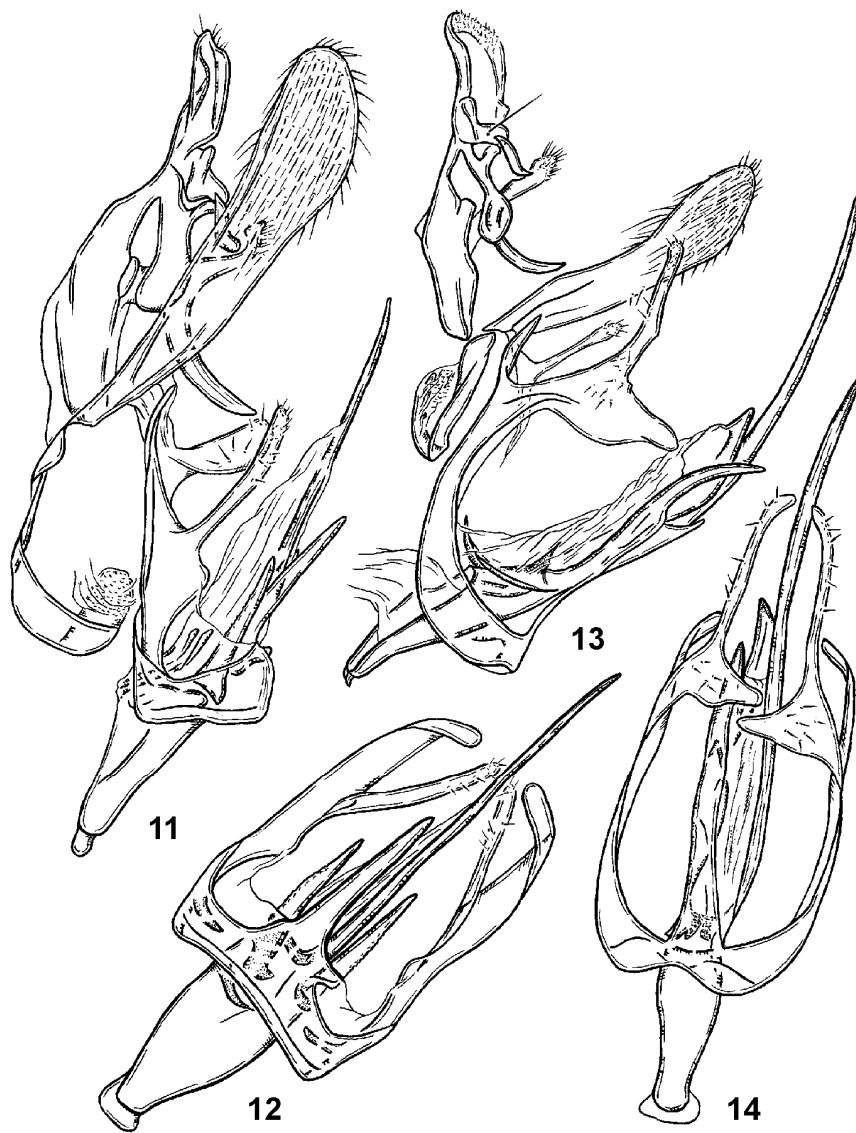
***Acanthophila beljaevi* Ponomarenko, sp. n.**

Figs 13, 14, 17

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, 25 km S Vladivostok, Rikord I., 13.VIII 1997 (Beljaev). Paratypes: 3 ♀, same locality, 11.VIII 1997 (Beljaev).

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 12-13 mm. Head greyish-brown laterally, frons and vertex grey. In colour of labial palpi and pattern of forewing this species is similar to formerly described species *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n. Hindwing and fringe grey.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 13, 14). Uncus straight, not dilated distally, with parallel lateral margins and rounded apex, fused with tegumen, its basal part bearing strong long setae. Gnathos arched, relatively small. Parategminal sclerites narrowing towards the apex, V-like curved, unbended one doesn't reach anterior margin of



Figs 11-14. Male genitalia. 11, 12) *Acanthophila qinlingensis*: 11) lateral aspect, 12) vinculum, juxta and aedeagus, ventral aspect; 13, 14) *A. beljaevi* sp. n.: 13) lateral aspect; 14) vinculum, ventral aspect.

vinculum. Cucullus slightly sclerotized, dilated distally, truncated before apex ventrally, slightly curved dorsally. Valvella membranous, narrow, slightly inflated distally, about 2/3 of cucullus length. Sacculus fused with posterior margin of vinculum, gently curved dorsally, with large more or less triangular plate on ventral margin; anterior margin of latter with small hollow before rounded apex. Vinculum whole, band-like, dilated laterally, fused with narrow juxta. Aedeagus ankylosed with anellus, vinculum and juxta, which form its lateral and ventral sides. Aedeagus with 3 processes distally: left one short and curved ventrally, middle one short and conic, right one very long, narrow and curved dorsally.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 17). Ovipositor short, membrane between IX and VII segments not longer than papillae anales. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized. Apophyses posteriores 2.5 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII tergite relatively short, with wide membranous part ventrally. Antrum with dorsal plates truncated distally, their length approximately 2 times more than width. Ductus bursae not pronounced. Corpus bursae relatively small, with separate arched sclerite on the left side, with longitudinal, narrow, folded sclerotization, arising from plates of antrum and reached almost bottom of bursae. The gutter-like, quadrangular plate with small numerous setae placed near bottom of corpus bursae.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai, Rikord Is.

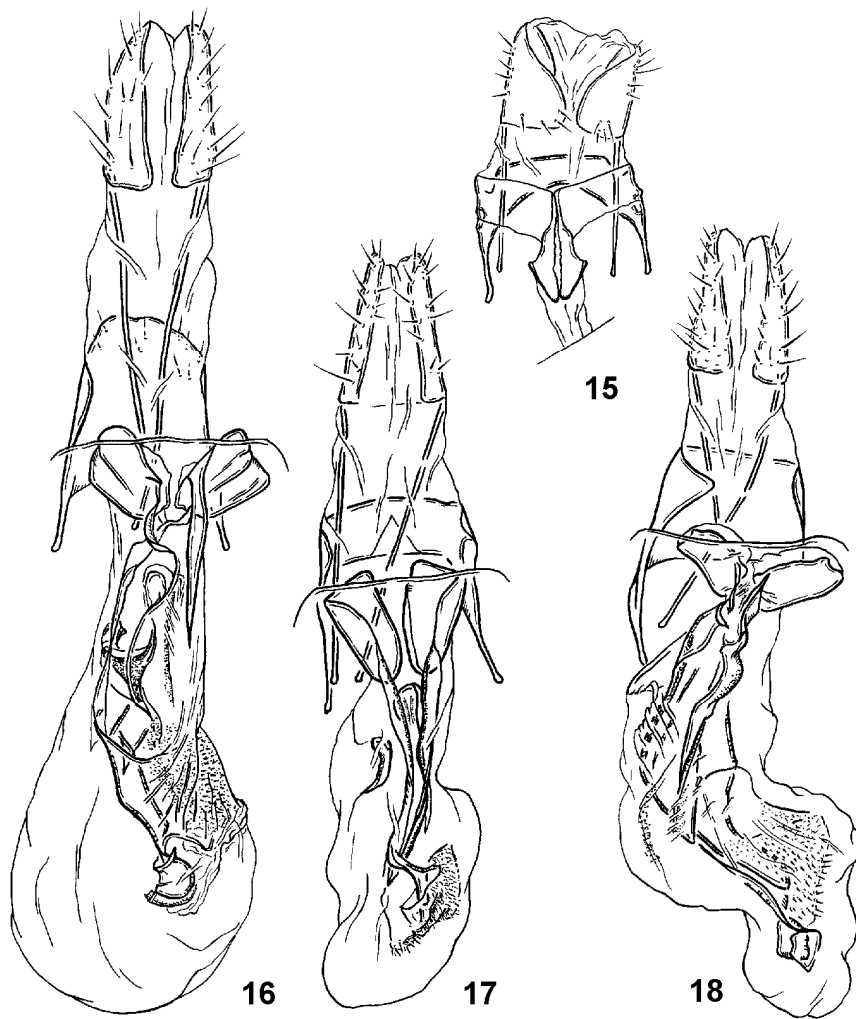
ETYMOLOGY. Described species named after lepidopterologist Dr. E.A. Beljaev (Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok), who collected type series.

REMARKS. New species is similar to *A. alacella* by vinculum undivided into two sclerites and processes of aedeagus in male genitalia; also by short VIII tergite, relatively short and narrow sclerotization of ductus and corpus bursae in female genitalia. *A. beljaevi* sp. n. can be separable from related species by following characters of male genitalia: sacculus with triangular plate on the ventral margin, anellus lacking processes, aedeagus with 3 processes distally and vinculum dilated laterally; also by female genitalia with truncated distally dorsal plates of antrum, presence of small setaceous zone in anterior part of corpus bursae and absence of rounded inflated sclerite on the right side of latter (whereas in *A. alacella* male genitalia with sacculus lacking ventral lobe, anellus with left horn-like and dorsal needle-like processes, aedeagus with 2 processes distally and vinculum not dilated laterally; female genitalia with rounded distally dorsal plates of antrum, absence of setaceous zone in anterior part of corpus bursae and presence of rounded inflated sclerite on the right side of latter).

***Helcystogramma ineruditum* (Meyrick, 1926)**

Figs 5, 6

MATERIAL. Russia, Primorskii krai: 5 ♂, Ussuriyskii distr., Gornotaezhnoe, 27.VII, 2.VIII 1994, 22.VIII 1995 (Ponomarenko); 1 ♂, 16 km SW Partizansk, 7.VIII 1995; 1 ♂, 20 km N Arsenjev, Lukinka River, 14-27.VIII 1998 (Beljaev).



Figs 15-18. Female genitalia. 15) *Helcystogramma claripunctella* sp. n.; 16) *Acanthophila silvestrella* sp. n.; 17) *A. beljaevi* sp. n.; 18) *A. kuznetzovi* sp. n.

DISRIBUTION. Russia: Khabarovskii krai, Primorskii krai (first record).

REMARKS. Species was known on original description only. Probably its similarity with *H. lutatella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 in appearance and male genitalia (Clarke, 1969: 365, pl. 181, figs 4-4b) caused misidentification specimens from Russian Far East (Omelko, 1989). *H. ineruditum* differs from related species by smaller size of adult (wingspread 14-15 mm, whereas that in *H. lutatella* - 16-17 mm);

by forewing with greyish-brown groundcolour, light-yellow costal margin from 1/4 to 3/4 its length and pattern consisting of black dots without light encircles: 3 ones on the middle part of wing and 6 ones along apex and external margin; by male genitalia with characters as following: cucullus with straight ventral margin, parategminal sclerite with narrow plate, aedeagus strongly sclerotized ventrally.

***Acanthophila qinlingensis* (Li et Zheng, 1996)**

Figs 11, 12

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, 16 km SW Partizansk, 16.VII 1995 (Beljaev).

DISRIBUTION. Russia (Primorskii krai), first record; China (Shaanxi).

REMARKS. This species differs from known and described above species by larger size of imago (wingspread 14 mm), forewing with yellowish-brown groundcolour and dilated distally. In male genitalia it is similar to *A. beljaevi* sp. n. by vinculum undivided into two sclerites and processes of aedeagus. But *A. qinlingensis* can be easily distinguished by vinculum curved as angle, sacculus very wide in basal part and 3 straight processes of aedeagus arising from ventral part of anellus zone.

***Acompsia cinerella* (Clerck, 1759).**

MATERIAL. 2 ♀, Russia, Primorskii krai, Shkotovskii distr., Anisimovka, 25.VII 1998 (Ponomarenko).

DISRIBUTION. Europe; Russia: european part, Transbaikalia, Primorskii krai (first record); Asia Minor; Khazakhstan.

***Dichomeris aomoriensis* Park et Hodges, 1995**

Figs see in Park & Hodges, 1995: 12: figs 9, 10, 77, pl. A, fig. 6.

MATERIAL. Russia, Primorskii krai: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ussuriyskii distr., Gornotaezhnoe, 30.VI, 09.VII 1982 (Sinev); 8 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 1.VII 1989, 1-17.VII 1994; 3 ♂, Pogranichnii distr., Barabash-Levada, 1-31.VII 1989; 9 ♂, 2 ♀, Khasanskii distr., 14 km SW Slavyanka, Ryazanovka, 10-22.VII 1992; 1 ♂, Vladivostok, Sad-Gorod, 2.VIII 1992 (Ponomarenko); 5 ♂, 1 ♀, 19 km NW Partizansk, Brovnichi, Tigrovaya River, 27-28.VII 1993 (Beljaev).

DISRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Primorskii krai; Japan: Honshu.

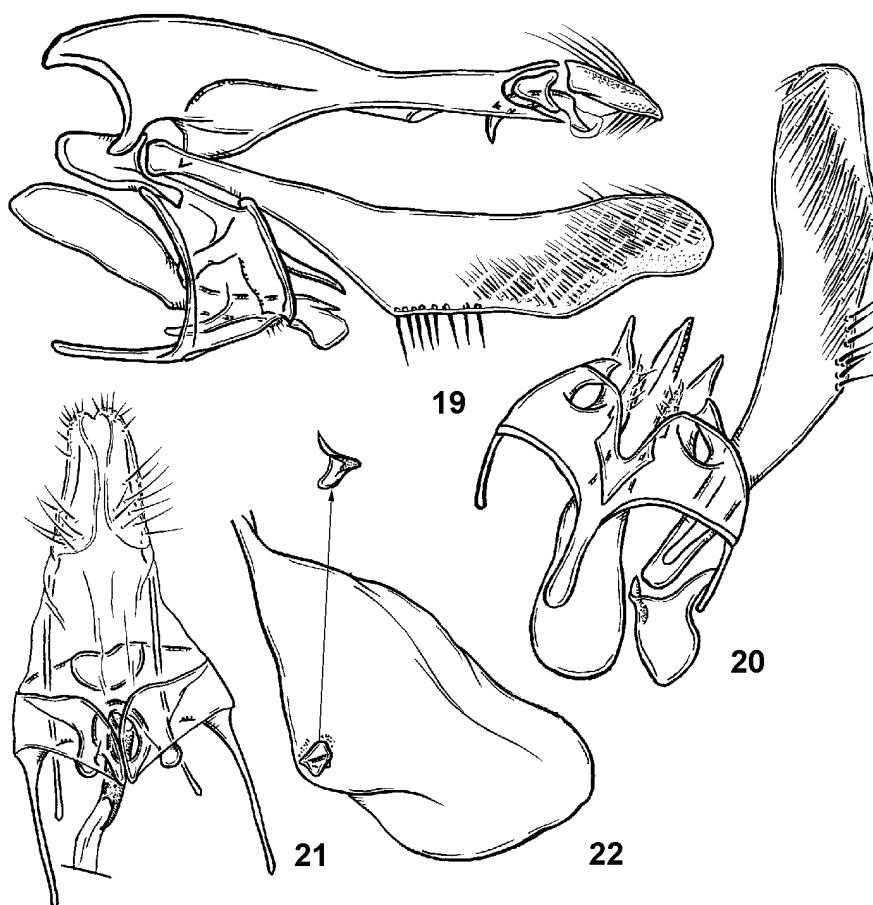
***Dichomeris obscura* Li et Zheng, 1997**

Figs 24, 25

Dichomeris obscura Li et Zheng, 1997: 223-225, figs 5, 6.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, Ussuri River, 15 km SE Yasnoe, 20.VI 1998 (Beljaev).

DISRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Primorskii krai; China: Shaanxi.



Figs 19-22. *Faristenia nemoriella* sp. n. 19, 20) male genitalia: 19 - lateral aspect, 20 - ventral aspect; 21, 22) female genitalia: 21) ovipositor and ventral side of VIII segment, 22) corpus bursae and signum.

***Dichomeris quercicola* Meyrick, 1921**

Figs see in Emelyanov & Piskunov, 1982: fig. 58; Park, 1994: fig. 3, pl. II, fig. 16.

MATERIAL. Russia, Primorskii krai, Khasanskii distr.: 2 ♂, Gamov Peninsula, Lev Cape, 26.VII 1997; Srednaya Inlet, 25.VII 1997; 1 ♂, 14 km SW Slavyanka, Ryazanovka, 25.VIII 1997 (Ponomarenko).

DISIRIBUTION. Russia: Transbaikalia, Primorskii krai (first record); Mongolia; China (Beijing, Shaanxi, Hunan, Jiangxi); Korea; Japan (Honshu); N India.

TRIBE CHELARIINI

Neofaculta taigana Ponomarenko, sp. n.

Fig. 23

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, Chuguevskii distr., Sestrinskii klyuch, 17.VI 1998 (Beljaev). Paratypes: 12 ♂, Shkotovskii distr., 7 km S Anisimovka, 400 m, 22, 25.V 1998 (Ponomarenko); 1 ♂, Labalaza, 22.VI 1931 (Kurentzov); 5 ♂, Sokhondinskii preserve, Agutsa River, 25.VI 1991 (Dubatolov, Zinchenko); 4 ♂, Chitinskaya oblast', Kyra, 24, 26-27.VI 1991 (Dubatolov).

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 21-22,5 mm. Labial palpi with second and third segments white on the inner side and dark-grey on the external side; second segment thickened. Head, tegula and thorax dark-grey. Forewing dark-grey, almost black, with indistinct black dot on the middle and 5-6 concolorous dots along apex and external margin; every dot along external margin with white scales before; fringe grey. Hindwing and fringe grey.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 23). Uncus straight, narrowed laterally, its basal sclerite not separated. Tegumen dilated basally. Gnathos relatively small and narrow. Parategminal sclerite oval. Cucullus curved dorsally beyond the half of its length, narrowed towards the apex, truncated on the dorsal margin before apex, its basal part wider than middle one. Valvella dilated basally and gently curved ventrally before apex. Sacculus with setaceous apex, its distal part wider than half of cucullus width at the middle. Vinculum band-like, hollowed on the anterior margin. Juxta as setaceous plate surrounding aedeagus, with ventral process on the anterior margin. Aedeagus inflated basally, its apex spiral and band-like.

FEMALE. Unknown.

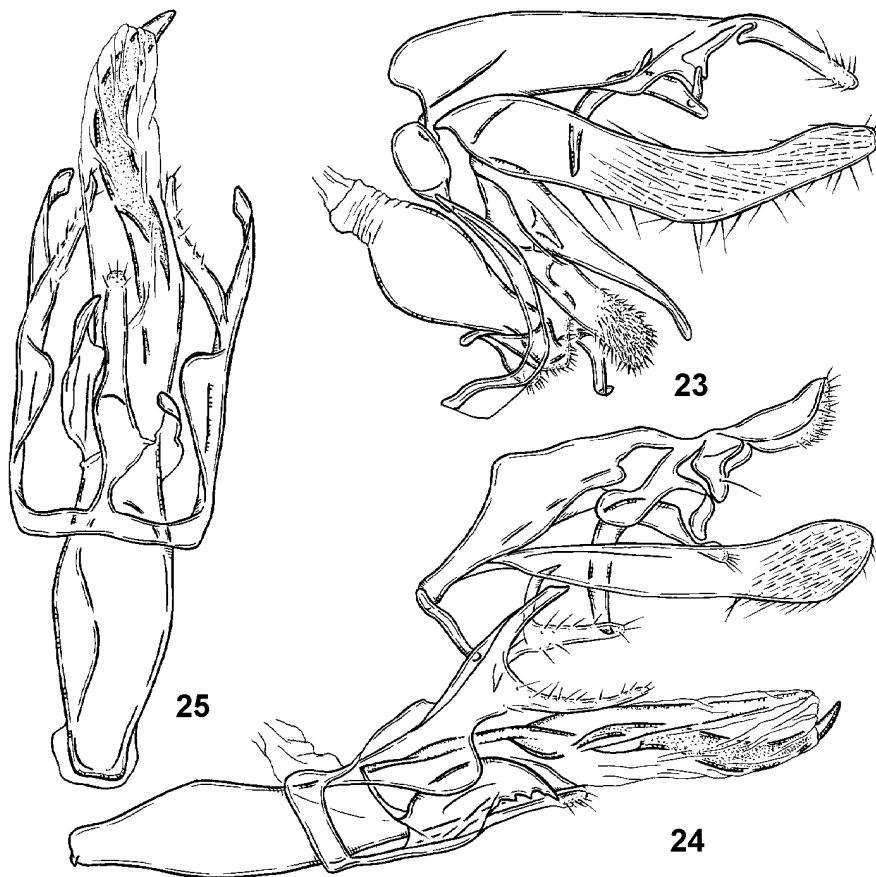
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Transbaikalia, Primorskii krai.

REMARKS. In appearance and male genitalia new species related to *N. infernella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), but it differs from it by larger size of imago; in male genitalia by narrower at the middle uncus, smaller gnathos, dilated towards the base cucullus, shorter valvella, wider distally sacculus, larger juxta with relatively long ventral process on the anterior margin (whereas in *N. infernella* male genitalia with less narrowed at the middle uncus, thicker and larger gnathos, narrowed towards base cucullus, relatively longer valvella, narrower distally sacculus, smaller juxta with short ventral process on the anterior margin).

Faristenia nemoriella Ponomarenko, sp. n.

Figs 19-22

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskii krai, Khasanskii distr., 14 km SW Slavyanka, Ryazanovka, 11.VI 1997 (Ponomarenko). Paratypes: 3 ♂, 5 ♀, same locality, 7- 25.VII 1997 (Ponomarenko).



Figs 23-25. Male genitalia. 23) *Neofaculta taigana* sp. n., lateral aspect; 24, 25) - *Dichomeris obscura*: 24) lateral aspect, 25) ventral aspect.

DESCRIPTION. Wingspread 17-19 mm. Labial palpi with triangular tuft on the second segment, external side of it dark grey, its inner side whitish-grey; third segment with two whitish rings at the base and before middle. Base of antenna, head and thorax grey. Tegula, groundcolour of forewing grey. Pattern of forewing consists of 2 large dark costal spots, 5 longitudinal dark strokes: one more wide on anal fold, 3 parallel on the middle of the wing, and one on the distal part of wing, small dots placed along apex and external margin; fringe grey. Hindwing grey.

Female with 3rd segment of labial palpi white at the base and on the apex.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 19, 20). Uncus short, with rounded apex. Gnathos very small. Tegumen dilated towards the base. Parategminal sclerite lobe-like, rounded.

Cucullus with narrow neck and dilated distal part, its ventral margin sinuous, with row of strong long setae on the middle. Valvella (see in lateral aspect) narrowed towards pointed apex. Vinculum long, deeply hollowed on the posterior margin. Saccus narrow, longer, than length of vinculum. Aedeagus S-shaped, slightly inflated basally, with small pointed dorsal plate. Juxta with two membranous finger-like lobes laterally.

FEMALE GENITALIA. (Figs 21, 22). Ovipositor short, membrane between IX and VIII segments shorter than papillae anales. Apophyses posteriores almost 2 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment with large rounded sclerotized plate of length as half of tergite and narrow slit on the ventral side. Ostium shifted medially and placed behind sclerite of VIII segment, completely covering by it. Ostium and ostial plate oval. Antrum tube-like, short and strong sclerotized. Sternal part of VIII segment connected with triangular plates placed from both sides of antrum, two short processes with rounded apex arising from anterior margin of that plates. Ductus bursae membranous and narrow. Corpus bursae oval, membranous, with funnel-like signum.

REMARKS. New species related to *F. maritimella* Ponomarenko, 1991 by cucullus similarly dilated in distal part and with row of strong long setae in male genitalia. But new species can be separable by cucullus with rounded apex and sinuous ventral margin, absence of strong long setae on the neck of cucullus and on the ventral margin beyond the middle (whereas in related species male genitalia with cucullus truncated on the dorsal margin before apex and row of strong setae on the neck and ventral margin beyond the middle). In female genitalia *F. nemoriella* sp. n. is similar to *F. ussuriella* Ponomarenko, 1991 by short processes from both sides of antrum and sclerotized antrum. Described species differs from related species by shape of ostial plate narrowing anteriorly, more sclerotized and slightly inflated antrum and funnel-like signum in female genitalia (whereas in *F. ussuriella* female genitalia with ostial plate dilated anteriorly, slightly sclerotized not inflated antrum and signum as gutter-like plate with small thorns). From both species new species differs by larger size of imago and pattern of forewing.

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