

***Tinea altaica* sp. nov. and new records
of some small moths from the Russian Altai
(Lepidoptera: Meessiidae, Tineidae, Douglassiidae,
Epermeniidae, Glyphipterigidae: Acrolepiinae)**

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Abstract. The paper summarizes the results of our study of selected Microlepidoptera families (Meessiidae, Tineidae, Douglassiidae, Epermeniidae, Glyphipterigidae: Acrolepiinae) collected in the Russian Altai. *Tinea altaica* sp. nov. is described from the vicinity of Tashanta on the Russian-Mongolian border and from Mongolia. The new species distantly resembles *Tinea semifulvella* Haworth, 1828 and *T. semifulvelloides* Petersen, 1973. The up to now unknown females of *Klimeschia biarmatella* Budashkin, 2003 and *Monopis luteocostalis* Gaedike, 2006 are described. *Scardia boletella* (Fabricius, 1794), *Crassicornella crassicornella* (Zeller, 1847), *Trichophaga ziniella* Zagulajev, 1960, *Tineola bisselliella* (Hummel, 1823), *Monopis laevigella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775), *M. pallidella* Zagulajev, 1955, *Epermenia ochreomaculella asiatica* Gaedike, 1979, and *Acrolepiopsis sapporensis* (Matsumura, 1931) are recorded from the Altai Republic for the first time. *Tinea hongorella* Zagulajev, 1975 and *Klimeschia biarmatella* Budashkin, 2003, so far known only from the holotypes, are new species for Russia. *Tinea hongorella* is also a new species for Europe.

Key words. Lepidoptera, Meessiidae, Tineidae, Douglassiidae, Epermeniidae, Acrolepiinae, new species, Altai, Europe, Mongolia, Russia, Palaearctic Region

Introduction

The present paper is mostly based on our study of material collected by the second author in the Russian Altai during two collection expeditions in 2014 and 2015. Additional material was obtained from Andreas Stübner (Peitz, Germany), Jari Junnilainen (Vantaa, Finland), the

Hungarian National History Museum (Budapest, Hungary), and the Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Müncheberg, Germany). As the material contains, beside one new species, so far unknown females of two species, and a number of faunistically interesting records, it seems justified to publish those records as a substantial contribution to our current knowledge of the Altai fauna.

None of the presented Lepidoptera groups has been studied intensively from the Altai Republic. The current checklist of moths of the Altai Republic, published within the Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Russia (SINEV 2008), was compiled from various sources. Additional records of the mentioned taxa were published in BIDZILYA et al. (2002), GAEDIKE (2006, 2010), and GAEDIKE & MALLY (2014). In this paper, we present the records of 22 species in total, from which 11 species are new for the Altai Republic.

Material and methods

The material collected by the second author has been caught at light (UVA fluorescent tubes 8W) with portable light traps. These traps were used in various kinds of habitats to sample Lepidoptera species from other habitats than mountain grass steppe, which was the prevailing habitat type.

The material was identified by both authors, with the respective identifier discernible from the designation of the genitalia slides. The identifier's name is mentioned only for those species where genitalia were not dissected.

Published records for the Altai Region are cited in the distribution sections. General information on the distribution of particular species is derived from the first author's large collection and database.

The examined material is deposited in the following collections:

ASPG	Andreas Stübner, Peitz, Germany;
HNHM	Hungarian National History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
JJVF	Jari Junnilainen, Vantaa, Finland;
NMPC	National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany.

Taxonomy

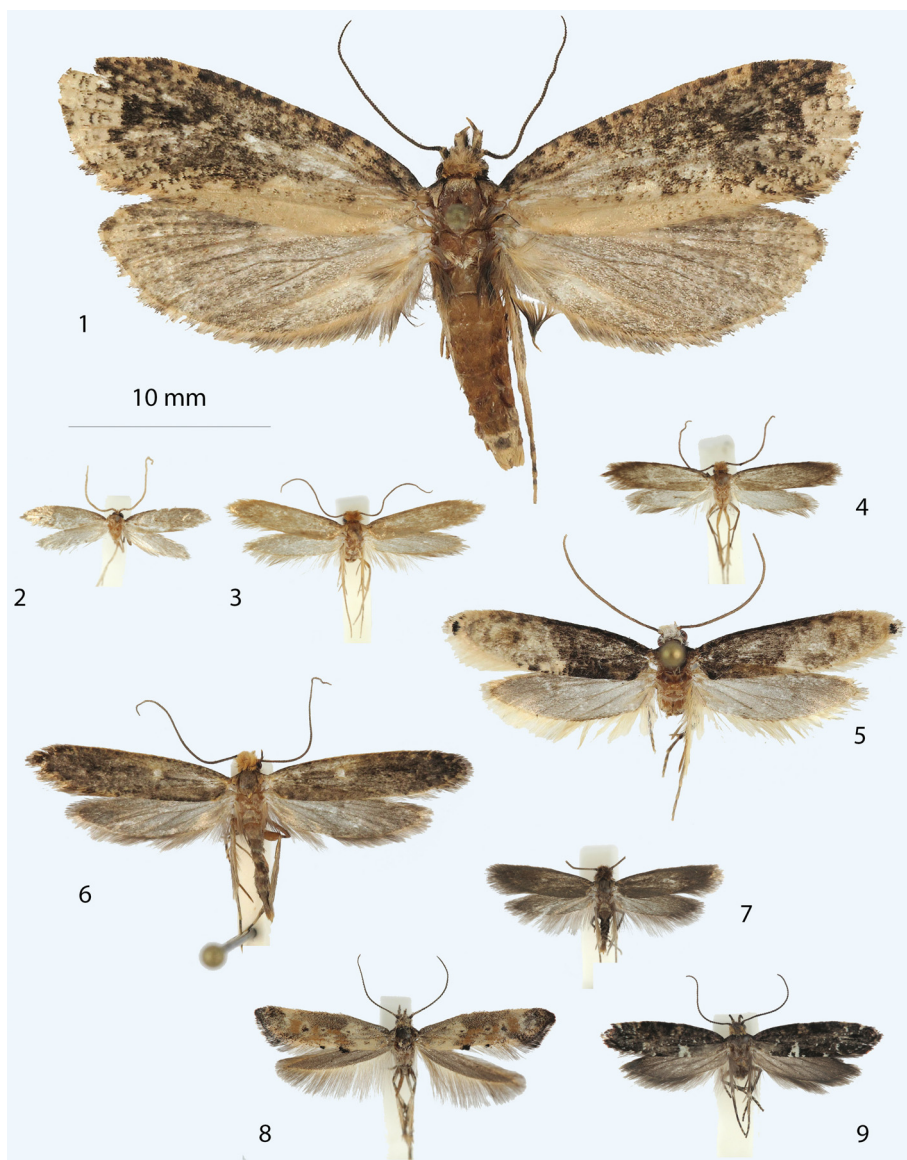
Family Meessiidae Căpușe, 1966

We follow the results of REGIER et al. (2014) regarding the placement of Meessiidae in family rank.

Infurcitinea ignicomella (Heydenreich, 1851)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8873), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); same locality, 21.vi.2015, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. The entire Central Europe, France, Italy, northward to Norway, eastward through the European part of Russia to the Altai region (GAEDIKE 2006, BARYSHNIKOVA 2008).



Figs 1–9. Voucher specimens of species newly recorded in the Russian Altai. 1 – *Scardia boletella* (Fabricius, 1794) (Shebalino District, Cherga, ♂, 38 mm); 2 – *Crassicornella crassicornella* (Zeller, 1847) (Tashanta env., Ulandryk valley, ♂, 9 mm); 3 – *Tineola bisselliella* (Hummel, 1823) (Aktash, ♂, 12 mm); 4 – *Tinea hongorella* Zagulajev, 1975 (Kuray env., Dshangyskol lake, ♂, 11 mm); 5 – *Trichophaga ziniella* Zagulajev, 1960 (Chulyshman valley, ♂, 21 mm); 6 – *Monopis laevigella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (Aktash, ♀, 20 mm); 7 – *M. pallidella* Zagulajev, 1955 (Chulyshman valley, ♂, 11 mm); 8 – *Epermenia ochreomaculella asiatica* Gaedike, 1979 (Tashanta env., Ulandryk valley, ♂, 14 mm); 9 – *Acrolepiopsis sapporensis* (Matsumura, 1931) (Chulyshman valley, ♂, 13 mm).

Family Tineidae Latreille, 1810***Scardia boletella* (Fabricius, 1794)**

(Fig. 1)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Shebalino District, Cherga village (8 km W), 51°34'04"N, 85°28'33"E, rocky slopes, steppe, 580 m a.s.l., 7.vii.2015, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. et det. (NMPC).

Distribution. All of Europe, eastward through the European part of Russia to the Far East. **The first record for the Altai Republic.**

***Crassicornella crassicornella* (Zeller, 1847)**

(Fig. 2)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Kosh-Agach Distr., Tashanta env. (10 km SW), Ulandryk valley, rocks, 2200 m a.s.l., 49°40'53"N, 89°04'09"E, 30.vi.2015, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8754), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. East Mediterranean region from Italy through the Balkan Peninsula to Lebanon and Turkey. In Russia so far known only from Western Caucasus (BARYSHNIKOVA 2008). **The first record for the Altai Republic.**

***Trichophaga ziniella* Zagulajev, 1960**

(Fig. 5)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: 45 km N of Ulagan village, Chulyshman valley, 600 m a.s.l., 51°01'03"N, 88°00'39"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 27.–28.vi.2015, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8877), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. From the Caucasus region (Azerbaijan) through Iran to Central Asia (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan). In Russia recorded only in the Tuva Republic and Chitinskaya oblast Region (BARYSHNIKOVA 2008). **The first record for the Altai Republic.**

***Tineola bisselliella* (Hummel, 1823)**

(Fig. 3)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8881), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Cosmopolitan. **The first record for the Altai Republic.**

***Tinea bothniella* Svensson, 1953**

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8876), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. From Scandinavia (Sweden, Norway, Finland) through Estonia and the European part of Russia to Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Siberia and Mongolia (GAEDIKE 2006, BARYSHNIKOVA 2008).

***Tinea hongorella* Zagulajev, 1975**

(Fig. 4)

Material examined. **RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC:** Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8875), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kosh-Agach Distr., Kurai env. (15 km SW), Dshangyskol lake, 50°10'49"N, 87°44'19"E, coniferous forest/steppe, 1830 m a.s.l., 24.–25.vi.2015, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8937), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC). **CHELYABINSK DISTRICT:** Moskovovo village environs, 10.vii.1997, 1 ♂, K. Nupponen et J. Junnilainen leg. (JJVF).

Distribution. Described from Mongolia, and so far known only from holotype. **New species for Russia and Europe** (Chelyabinsk district).

***Tinea altaica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 10–19)

Type locality. Russia, Altai Republic, Ulandryk valley 10 km SW of Tashanta, 49°40'53"N, 89°04'09"E, 2200 m a.s.l.

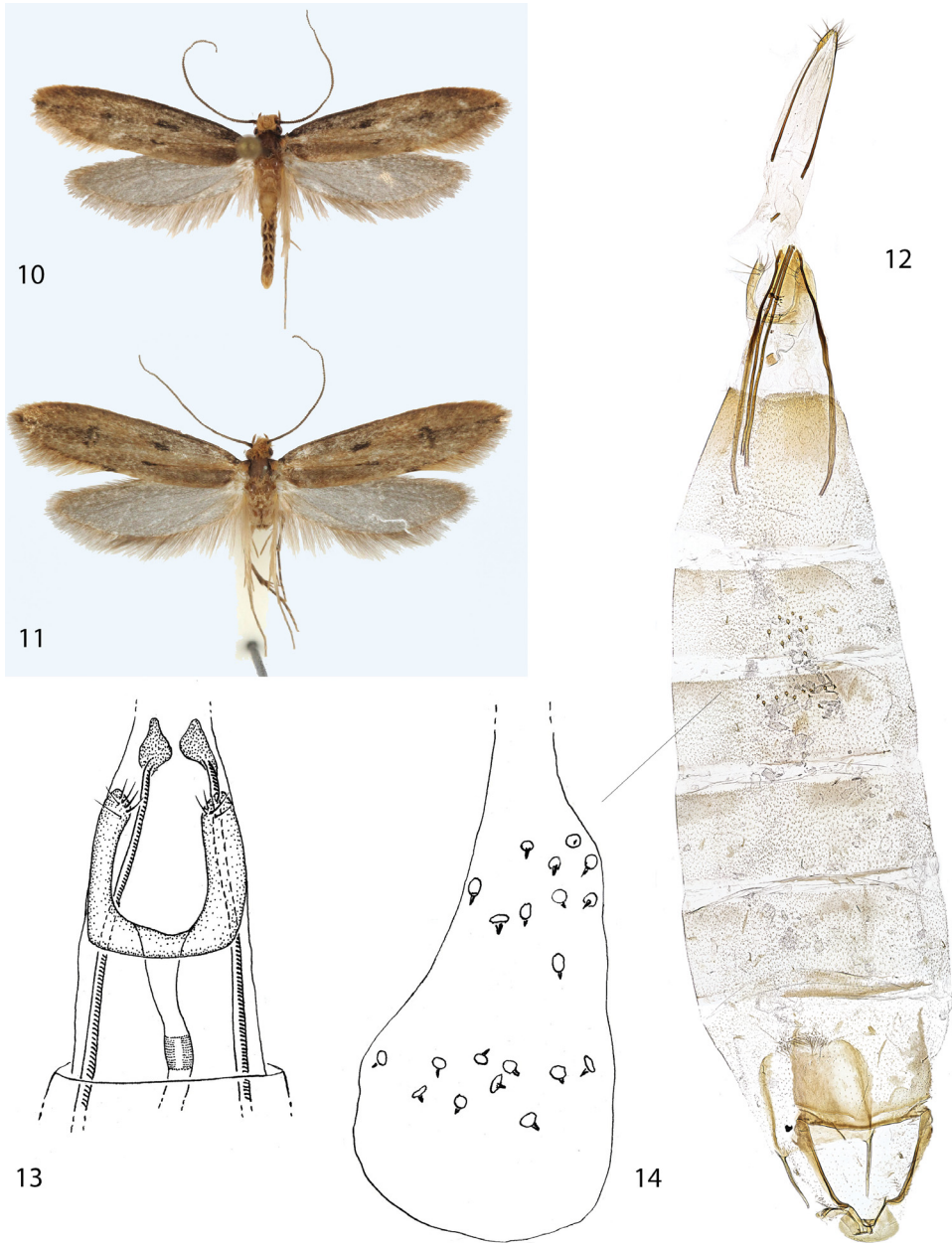
Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, "Russia, Altai Republic / Kosh-Agach Distr., / Tašanta env. (10 km SW) / Ulandryk valley, rocks / 49°40'53"N, 89°04'09"E / 30.vi.2015, 2200 m / Jan Šumpich leg.", "Holotypus ♂ / *Tinea altaica* Gaedike & Šumpich, 2017" (NMPC). PARATYPES: **RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC:** 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same collection data, gen. prep. Gaedike 8903, 8936 (both in SDEI), 8752, 8965 (both in NMPC), gen. prep. Šumpich 16046 (3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ in NMPC, 2 ♂♂ in SDEI). **MONGOLIA:** 1 ♀, "Mongolia, Chentej aimak / 10km W von [from] Somon / Delgerchaan, 1250 m / Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab, 1965", "Nr. 475 [number of location] / 23.VIII.1965", "Gen. präp. [genitalia slide] G. Petersen Nr. 2382" (HNHM); 1 ♀, "Mongolia, Uvs aimak / SW Rand des Sees Uvs / nuur, 63 km O von der / Stadt Ulaangom [SW of the edge of the lake Uvs nuur, 63 km O from city Ulaangom], 790 m / Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab, 1968", "Nr. 1064 [number of location] / 26.VI.1968", "Gen.prap. [genitalia slide] G. Petersen Nr. 2524" (SDEI).

Description. Adult (Figs 10–11). Wingspan 20–23 mm; head brush light brown; labial palpus on inside creamy, on outside overlaid with darker scales, second segment apically bristled; scape of antenna with pecten; thorax and tegulae dark brown, tegulae apically light brown; forewing of male brown grey, at 2/5 length from base of forewing dark brown short stripe above cell, minute dark brown dot below cell, dark brown dot at distal end of cell, indication of dark brown dot at apex, basal half of forewing costa overlaid with dark brown scales; hindwing grey.

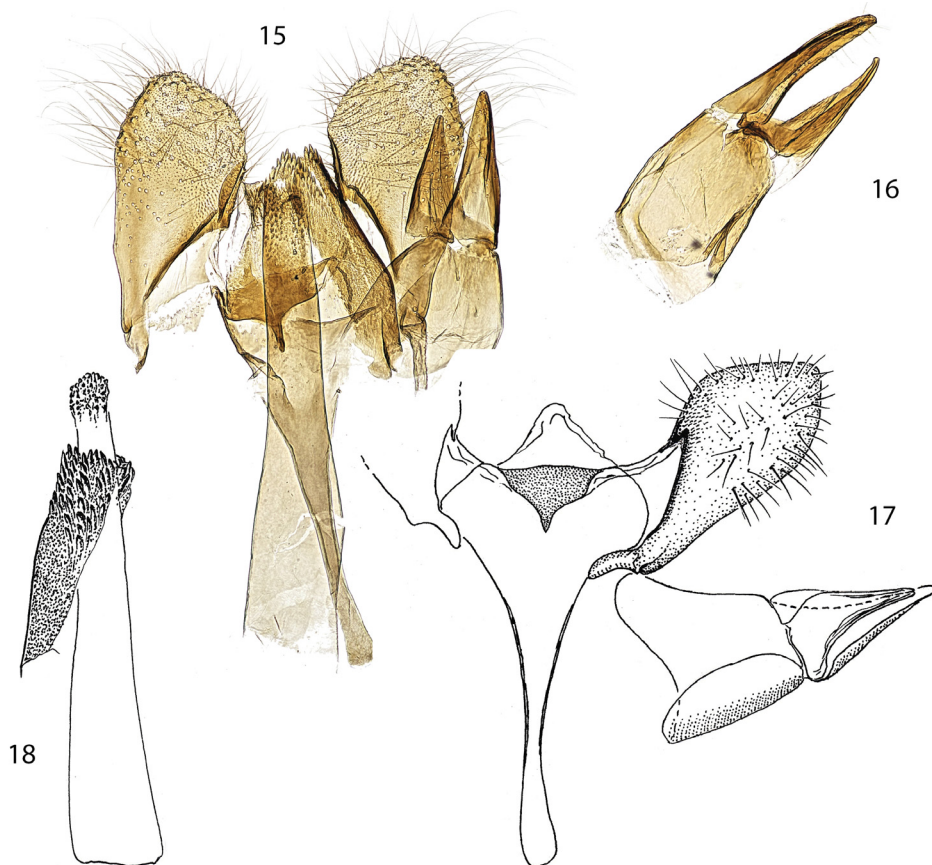
The female specimen with more light brown coloured forewing, the dot at distal end of cell oval, with dark margin around light brown centre; base of fringe along termen with thin dark brown line.

Male genitalia (Figs 15–18). Uncus triangular, gnathos arms fused; vinculum at posterior edge having more or less funnel-shaped strongly sclerotized area, saccus long, with rounded tip; valva as long as uncus-tegumen complex, more or less oval, apical third narrowing to rounded apex, costal edge straight, ventral edge oblique, with basal half strongly sclerotized, apical half curved towards apex; phallus somewhat longer than saccus and vinculum, straight, vesica with numerous minute sclerotized thorns; anellus strongly sclerotized, apical half with numerous pointed thorns.

Female genitalia (Figs 12–14). Anterior apophysae with small irregularly shaped basal plate; sternite VIII U-shaped, ductus bursae with short collar-shaped sclerotization, corpus bursae with approximately 20 sclerotized thorns resembling drawing pins.



Figs 10–14. *Tinea altaica* sp. nov. 10–11 – habitus: 10 – male (paratypus); 11 – female (paratypus). 12–14 – female genitalia: 12 – general view; 13 – detail of ostium; 14 – detail of corpus bursae.



Figs 15–19. *Tinea altaica* sp. nov. 15–18 – male genitalia: 15 – general view; 16 – detail of uncus and gnathos from lateral view; 17 – detail of valva-vinculum-saccus complex from ventral view; 18 – phallus and anellus; 19 – the habitat at the type locality.

Differential diagnosis. Superficially similar to *Tinea semifulvella* Haworth, 1828 and *T. semifulvelloides* Petersen, 1973, but the pattern on forewing makes the new species distinguishable. Forewing at 2/5 length from base with a dark brown short stripe above cell, a minute dark brown dot below cell, a dark brown dot at distal end of cell, an indication of dark brown dot at apex, basal half of forewing costa overlaid with dark brown scales, while *T. semifulvella* with forewing in the basal 2/3 shiny whitish with pink, the apical third with fringe golden brown; the first two thirds of costa grey brown, on dorsum at beginning of fringe a small dark brown dot; *T. semifulvelloides* on forewing with dark brown edge of costa, at midlength reaching cell, and a dark brown dot at beginning of fringe.

Clear differences are present in the genitalic structures. In male genitalia the valva is as long as uncus-tegumen complex, more or less oval, apical third narrowing to rounded apex, costal edge straight, ventral edge oblique, with basal half strongly sclerotized, while in *T. semifulvella* valva is more or less parallel-sided, without sclerotized basal half, and valva in *T. semifulvelloides* is more or less triangular, broadest basally. In female genitalia the U-shaped sternite VIII is characteristic, while the other two species have truncated posterior edge of sternite (*T. semifulvella*) or with semicircular posterior edge (*T. semifulvelloides*).

Etymology. Named after the Altai Mts. using the latinized adjective *altaicus* (-a, -um).

Biology. Unknown. All specimens were collected in mountain grass steppe at an altitude of 2200 m (Fig. 19).

Distribution. Mongolia, Russia: Altai Mountains (this paper).

Niditinea striolella (Matsumura, 1931)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m, a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, 21.vi.2015, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. et det., R. Gaedike revid. (NMPC).

Distribution. The Palaearctic Region from nearly the entire Europe through Turkey to Nepal, Mongolia, Siberia, Central Asia (GAEDIKE 2006) and the Russian Far East, and the Nearctic Region (USA, Canada).

Monopis laevigella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)

(Fig. 6)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, 1400 m a.s.l., 11.vii.2014, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8940), 1 ♀, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); the same locality but 21.vi.2015, 1 ♀ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8941), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. The entire Palaearctic and Nearctic Region (Canada, USA). **The first record for the Altai Republic.**

Monopis spilotella (Tengström, 1848)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash env., 17.–22.vii.2009, 1 ♂, B. Schacht leg. (ASPG); Kosh-Agach Distr., Kurai env. (6.5 km SW), 1550 m a.s.l., 50°10'35"N, 87°53'55"E, grassy steppe, 9.–10.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. et det., R. Gaedike revid. (NMPC); Ust'-Kan env. (6 km E), 1100 m a.s.l., 50°56'05"N, 84°51'17"E, grassy steppe, meadows, 12.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. et det., R. Gaedike revid. (NMPC).

Distribution. The Palaearctic Region from Scandinavia through the Baltic countries, the European part of Russia to Central Asia (BIDZILYA et al. 2002), to Siberia, the Russian Far East, Mongolia and China. Distributed also in the Nearctic Region (USA, Canada). The first records from the Altai Republic were published by BIDZILYA et al. (2002).

Monopis luteocostalis Gaedike, 2006

(Figs 22–24)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, 11.vii.2014, 7 ♂♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8871), 2 ♀♀ (gen. prep. Šumpich 16045), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC, SDEI); the same locality but 21.vi.2015, 3 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Ust'-Kan, 1100 m a.s.l., 50°36'05"N, 84°51'17"E, grassy steppe, meadows, 12.vii.2014, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kosh-Agach District, Kurai env. (15 km SW), Dzhangyskol lake, 1830 m a.s.l., coniferous forest / steppe, 50°10'49"N, 87°44'19"E, 24.–25.vi.2015, 4 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Ulagan village (45 km N), Chulyshman valley, 51°01'03"N, 88°00'39"E, 600 m a.s.l., grassy steppe, rocks, 27.–28.vi.2015, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Hitherto known only from the Russian Siberia, namely the Altai Republic, Tuva Republic, and environs of Irkutsk (GAEDIKE 2006, BARYSHNIKOVA 2008).

Description of the female (Figs 20–21). Externally, females resemble the males and cannot be distinguished from them.

Female genitalia (Figs 22–24). Sternite VIII shield-like sclerotized, central area covered with minute strong sclerotized thorns, posterior margin with sparsely setose bulge on each side, lateral edges of anterior margin drawn into long thin processes; ostium lip laterally strongly sclerotized, adjacent posterior part of ductus bursae widened in comparison to ostium lip; ductus granulated with minute thorns, corpus bursae with band of numerous thin long pointed signa.

Monopis pallidella Zagulajev, 1955

(Fig. 7)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: 45 km N of Ulagan village, Chulyshman valley, 51°01'03"N, 88°00'39"E, 600 m a.s.l., grassy steppe, rocks, 27.–28.vi.2015, 3 ♂♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8938), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. From Romania to Georgia and through Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan) to Siberia, Mongolia and China. In Russia, it occurs from the European regions to the Primorsky Region but it was hitherto unknown from the Altai Mountains. **The first record for the Altai Republic.**

Family Douglasiidae Heinemann & Wocke, 1876

Tinagma mongolicum Gaedike, 1991

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Kosh-Agach Distr., Tashanta env. (8 km N), 2280 m a.s.l., 49°44'11"N, 89°20'02"E, rocky steppe, meadows, 1.vii.2015, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Ust'-Kan, 1100 m a.s.l., 50°36'05"N, 84°51'17"E, grassy steppe, meadows, 12.vii.2014, 15 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kosh-Agach Distr., Tashanta env. (10 km SW), Ulandryk valley, rocks, 2200 m a.s.l., 49°40'33"N, 89°04'09"E, 30.vi.2015, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kosh-Agach Distr., Kurai env. (5 km SW), 1550 m a.s.l., 50°10'35"N, 87°53'55"E, grassy steppe, 9.–10.vii.2014, 3 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Known from Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan) to Mongolia and the Russian Far East (BIDZILYA et al. 2002, BUDASHKIN 2003). From the Russian Altai first reported by BIDZILYA et al. (2002).

***Klimeschia biarmatella* Budashkin, 2003**

(Figs 25–31)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Kash-Agach District, Kurai env. (15 km SW), Dzhangyskol lake, 1830 m a.s.l., coniferous forest / steppe, 50°10'49"N, 87°44'19"E, 24.–25.vi.2015, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8953), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Ulagan village (45 km N), Chulyshman valley, 600 m a.s.l., 51°01'03"N, 88°00'39"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 27.–28.vi.2015, 1 ♀ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8944), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, 11.vii.2014, 1 ♀, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Description of the female (Figs 25–27). Wingspan 8 mm. Forewings dark with bronze reflection, in middle divided by straight white line. Forewings of female slightly broader than in male, otherwise very similar to male.

Female genitalia (Figs 28–31). Prolonged triangular, posteriorly truncated sclerite between anterior apophysae; posterior margin of sternite VIII with central protrusion; sterigma long, strongly sclerotized, covered with minute pointed thorns, posteriorly ending in three pointed tips; ductus bursae posterior of corpus bursae with some minute thorns; signum formed by approximately 25 narrow needle-shaped cornuti of various lengths radiating from rounded base, as characteristic for the family.

Distribution. The species was described from Kazakhstan. Here, we present the first records in addition to the holotype (male). **New species for Russia.**

Family Epermeniidae Spuler, 1910

***Epermenia insecurella* (Stainton, 1849)**

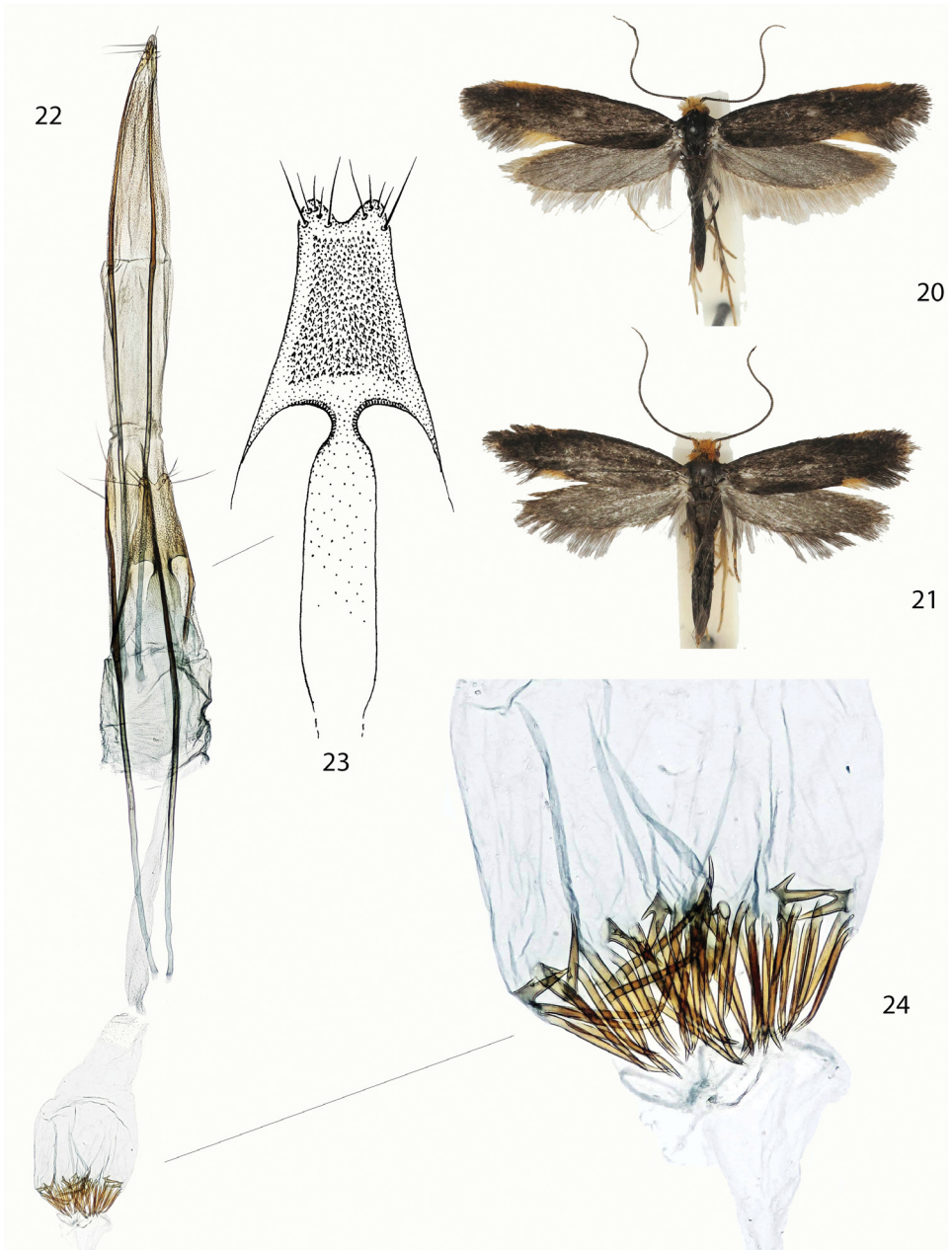
Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 21.vi.2015, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg., R. Gaedike det. (NMPC).

Distribution. From Central Europe through the Caucasus region to Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan), Siberia (including Altai Mts.), Mongolia and the Russian Far East (GAEDIKE 1993, BUDASHKIN & GAEDIKE 2005).

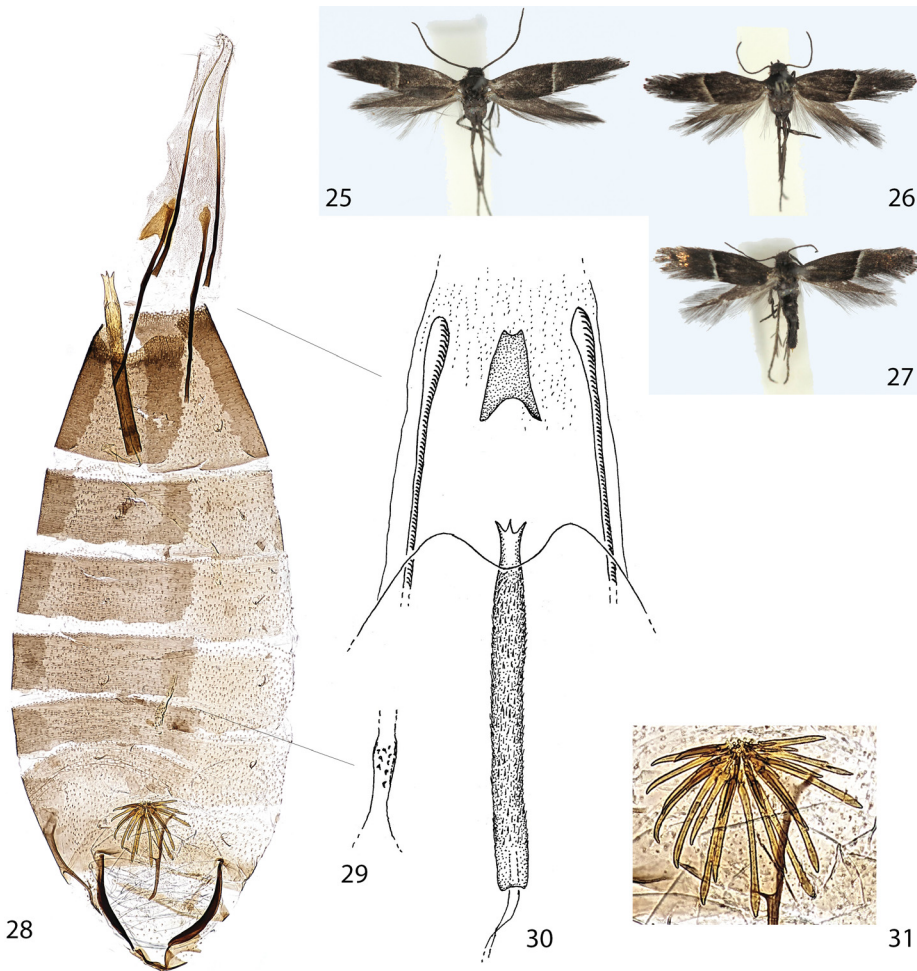
***Epermenia aequidentella* (Hofmann, 1867)**

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); the same locality but 21.vi.2015, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8948), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. From the Canary and Madeira Islands through South and Central Europe to the Caucasus region (Armenia, Azerbaijan), Central Asia (Turkmenistan), Russia and Mongolia. GAEDIKE (1993) recorded the species from the Altai Mountains.



Figs 20–24. *Monopis luteocostalis* Gaedike, 2006. 20–21 – habitus: 20 – Aktash, ♂, 17 mm; 21 – Chulyshman valley, ♀, 14 mm; 22–24 – female genitalia: 22 – general view; 23 – detail of ostium; 24 – detail of signa.



Figs 25–31. *Klimeschia biarmatella* Budashkin, 2003. 25–27 – habitus: 25 – Kurai env., Dshangyskol lake, ♂, 9 mm; 26 – Chulyshman valley, ♀, 8 mm; 27 – Aktash, ♀, 8 mm. 28–31 – female genitalia: 28 – general view; 29 – detail of ductus bursae above corpus bursae; 30 – detail of sterigma; 31 – detail of signum.

Epermenia strictella (Wocke, 1867)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Belyashi env., (56 km SE), Dzhazator valley, mountain meadows, 2300 m a.s.l., 49°38'N, 88°12'E, 7.–8.vii.2014, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); the same locality but 21.vi.2015, 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8749), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Aktash env., route to 9. station, Zavod, 2400–2099 m a.s.l., 50°19'34"N, 87°43'54"E, 23.vi.2015, 16 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Aktash env., route to 9. station, below Zavod, 2260 m a.s.l., 50°19'14"N, 87°42'57"E, 22.–23.vi.2015, 12 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kosh-Agach Distr., Tashanta env., bellow 11. station, 2280 m a.s.l., 49°44'11"N, 89°20'02"E, 1.vii.2015, 5 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kosh-Agach Distr., Kurai env. (5 km SW), 1550 m a.s.l., 50°10'35"N, 87°53'55"E, grassy steppe, 9.–10.vii.2014, 2 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Kash-Agach District,

Table 1. Provisional checklist of Tineidae sensu lato (including Meessiidae, Dryadaulidae, Tineidae), Douglassiidae, Epermeniidae and Glyphipterigidae: Acrolepiinae recorded from the Altai Republic with references to the first records. The classification and nomenclature follow SINEV (2008) except for the classifications proposed by REGIER et al. (2014) and SOHN et al. (2013). New species for Russia are marked with an asterisk (*). Endemic species for the Russian Altai Mountains are marked with exclamation mark (!). The numbers of species known from Russia according to SINEV (2008) and this paper are given in brackets.

Meessiidae (14 species)

Infurcitinea ignicomella (Heydenreich, 1851) BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Dryadaulidae (4 species)

No species recorded in the Altai Republic so far.

Tineidae (112 species)

Crassicornella crassicornella (Zeller, 1847) this paper

Myrmecozela lutosella (Eversmann, 1844) BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Haplotinea insectella (Fabricius, 1794) BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Scardia boletella (Fabricius, 1794) this paper

Trichophaga ziniella Zagulajev, 1960 this paper

Nemapogon cloacella (Haworth, 1828) BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Elatobia fuliginosella (Lienig & Zeller, 1846) BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Elatobia kostjuki Zagulajev, 1994 BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Tineola bisselliella (Hummel, 1823) this paper

Tinea bothniella Svensson, 1953 BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Tinea columbariella Wocke, 1877 BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

**Tinea hongorella* Zagulajev, 1975 this paper

!**Tinea altaica* sp. nov. this paper

Niditinea striolella (Matsumura, 1931) BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Monopis laevigella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) this paper

!*Monopis luteocostalis* Gaedike, 2006 BARYSHNIKOVA (2008)

Monopis spilotella (Tengström, 1848) BIDZILYA et al. (2002)

Monopis pallidella Zagulajev, 1955 this paper

Douglassiidae (11 species)

Tinagma mongolicum Gaedike, 1991 BIDZILYA et al. (2002)

Tinagma dryadis Staudinger, 1872 GAEDIKE (2010)

**Klimeschia biarmatella* Budashkin, 2003 this paper

Epermeniidae (24 species)

Epermenia aequidentella (E. Hofmann, 1867) BUDASHKIN & SINEV (2008)

Epermenia illigerella (Hubner, [1813]) BUDASHKIN & SINEV (2008)

Epermenia insecurella (Stainton, 1849) BUDASHKIN & SINEV (2008)

Epermenia strictella (Wocke, 1867) BUDASHKIN & SINEV (2008)

Epermenia ochreomaculella asiatica Gaedike, 1979 this paper

Ochromolopis kaszabi Gaedike, 1973 BUDASHKIN & SINEV (2008)

Acrolepiinae (24 species)

Acrolepiopsis sapporensis (Matsumura, 1931) this paper

Kurai env. (15 km SW), Dzhangyskol lake, 1830 m, coniferous forest / steppe, 50°10'49"N, 87°44'19"E, 24.–25. vi.2015, 3 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. The entire Western Palaearctic Region from North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula through the European Russia and Caucasus region, Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) and Siberia to the Russian Far East and Japan (GAEDIKE 1993, BUDASHKIN & GAEDIKE 2005).

***Epermenia illigerella* (Hübner, 1813)**

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Kosh-Agach Distr., Kurai env. (5 km SW), 1550 m a.s.l., 50°10'35"N, 87°53'55"E, grassy steppe, 9.–10.vii.2014, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich leg., R. Gaedike det. (NMPC).

Distribution. The entire Europe, through the European part of Russia to Caucasus and Central Asia (GAEDIKE 1993, BUDASHKIN & GAEDIKE 2005).

***Epermenia ochreomaculella asiatica* Gaedike, 1979**

(Fig. 8)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Kosh-Agach Distr., Tashanta env. (10 km SW), Ulandryk valley, rocks, 2200 m a.s.l., 49°40'33"N, 89°04'09"E, 30.vi.2015, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8750), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. While the typical subspecies is known from the Mediterranean region to the Caucasus area, Ukraine and the European part of Russia, the subspecies *E. o. asiatica* is known from Lebanon through Turkey to Mongolia and the Russian Far East. In Russia hitherto known only from the Taymyr, Yakutiya and Khabarovsk Regions (BUDASHKIN & SINEV 2008). **New species for the Altai Republic.**

***Ochromolopsis kaszabi* Gaedike, 1973**

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 5 ♂♂ (gen. prep. Šumpich 17016), 1 ♀, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC), the same locality but 21.vi.2015, 11 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Russia (including Altai), Mongolia (GAEDIKE & MALLY 2014) and China (GAEDIKE 2009).

Family Glyphipterigidae Stainton, 1854

Subfamily Acrolepiinae Heinemann, 1870

Acrolepiinae was classified as a subfamily by SOHN et al. (2013).

***Acrolepiopsis sapporensis* (Matsumura, 1931)**

(Fig. 9)

Material examined. RUSSIA: ALTAI REPUBLIC: Aktash village, 1400 m a.s.l., 50°19'12"N, 87°36'00"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 11.vii.2014, 3 ♂♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8874), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Ulagan village (45 km N), Chulyshman valley, 600 m a.s.l., 51°01'03"N, 88°00'39"E, grassy steppe, rocks, 27.–28.vi.2015, 1 ♂ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8945), 1 ♀ (gen. prep. Gaedike 8946), J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Hitherto known from Russia and Japan. In Russia, it was so far only recorded in Taymyr, Khakassia, the surroundings of Baykal lake (Hamar Daban Mts.), and from the Far East (BUDASHKIN & SINEV 2008). It was introduced to Hawaii (USA) (ZIMMERMAN 1978, misidentified as *Acrolepiopsis assectella* (Zeller, 1839)). **New species for the Altai Republic.**

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