

New species and new records of Palaearctic Meessiidae and Tineidae (Lepidoptera: Tineoidea)

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Abstract

Newly described and illustrated in the family Meessiidae are *Eudarcia topoliacola* Gaedike, sp. n., and *Novotinea cretica* Gaedike, sp. n., and in the family Tineidae: *Hapsifera tadjikistana* Gaedike, sp. n., *Nemapogon paracyprica* Gaedike, sp. n., *Neurothaumasia hackeri* Gaedike, sp. n., *Neurothaumasia kaschmirella* Gaedike, sp. n., *Dinica nepalica* Gaedike sp. n., *Elatobia rufarea* Gaedike sp. n., *Tinea caucasicola* Gaedike, sp. n., *Proterospastis meyi* Gaedike, sp. n. An illustration of the imago of *Myrmecozela mongolica* Petersen, 1965 is presented. First records for countries are established for ten species.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tineoidea, Meessiidae, Tineidae, new species, Palaearctic.

Nuevas especies y nuevos registros de Meessiidae y Tineidae paleárticos (Lepidoptera: Tineoidea)

Resumen

Nuevamente se describen e ilustran en la familia Meessiidae son *Eudarcia topoliacola* Gaedike, sp. n., y *Novotinea cretica* Gaedike, sp. n. y en la familia Tineidae: *Hapsifera tadjikistana* Gaedike, sp. n., *Nemapogon paracyprica* Gaedike, sp. n., *Neurothaumasia hackeri* Gaedike, sp. n., *Neurothaumasia kaschmirella* Gaedike, sp. n., *Dinica nepalica* Gaedike sp. n., *Elatobia rufarea* Gaedike sp. n., *Tinea caucasicola* Gaedike, sp. n., *Proterospastis meyi* Gaedike, sp. n. Se presenta una ilustración del imago de *Myrmecozela mongolica* Petersen, 1965. Se establecen primeros registros para diez especies.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tineoidea, Meessiidae, Tineidae, nuevas especies, Paleártico.

Introduction

During past studies of numerous specimens of the families Meessiidae and Tineidae, several taxa were recognized as belonging to new species. Their description was postponed until additional specimens in better condition could be studied, or the other gender. Because until now no further specimens of these taxa have been found, it now seems justified to describe them. Additionally, some new taxa are described from material collected more recently by several colleagues.

Abbreviations used

coll. Baldizzone Giorgio Baldizzone, Asti, Italy
coll. Bidzilya Oleksiy Bidzilya, Kiev, Ukraine
coll. Derra Georg Derra, Reckendorf, Germany

coll. Mayr	Anton (= Toni) Mayr, Feldkirch, Austria
FMNH	Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland
RG	Reinhard Gaedike, Bonn, Germany
MNVD	Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte, Dessau, Germany
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Peterburg, Russia
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Berlin, Germany
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany

Taxonomy

MEESSIIDAE

Eudarcia nigraella (Mariani, 1937)

Meessia nigraella Mariani, 1937. *G. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo*, **39**: 11

Material examined: 1 ♂, BULGARIA, 1 ♂, Dobrich Reg., Kap Kaliakra, 5-7-VI-2018, leg. B. S. Larsen (ZMUC). **First record from Bulgaria.** 1 ♂, GREECE, Kefalonia, env. of Assos, 23-V-2017, leg. M. Weidlich (ZMHB). **First record from Greece.**

Eudarcia topoliacola Gaedike, sp. n. (figs 1, 13)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, GREECE: West Crete, 1,7km S of Topolia, 35°24'42"N, 23°40'54"E, 29-30-VI-2012, 380 m, [leg.] Carsten Hviid, Knud Larsen; Genitalia slide 9938 RG (ZMUC).

Description: Wingspan 7 mm; head brush cream-coloured, the neck dark brown; labial palpus cream-coloured, apical segment darker, second segment apically bristled; antenna dark grey, under side lighter, scape without pecten; thorax and tegulae on the basal half dark brown, apical half cream-coloured; forewing cream-coloured with a dark brown pattern: dark brown are the basal fifth, the apex and two stripes at 1/2 and 3/4, the cream-coloured parts of forewing partly overlaid with dark brown scales, fringes nearly completely covered by dark scales; hindwing grey.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 13): Uncus truncated, gnathos arms fused with the band-shaped subscaphium, apical edge with two more strongly sclerotized curvatures; saccus broad, apically rounded; valva nearly as long as uncus-tegumen-complex, with very long apodeme, basal edge deeply incised, basal third more or less triangular, apical part narrowing to rounded tip; on inside, below the beginning of apodeme a nearly square, more strongly sclerotized, area with two long bristles and a larger thorn; phallus longer than valva, slightly curved, with two cornuti, one smaller with pointed tip and one rod-shaped.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially not clearly distinguishable from many other members of the genus, but in the genitalia the shape of the fused gnathos arms with subscaphium, the very long apodeme and the sclerotization on the inside of the valva are characters, which distinguish the new species from the hitherto known taxa of the genus.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Greece: Crete.

Etymology: The species is named after the type locality: Topolia.

Novotinea cretica Gaedike, sp. n. (figs 2-3, 14-15)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, GREECE: Crete W. Omalos 1100-1200 m, 28-VII-2-VIII-2001,

leg. D. Nilsson, A. Madsen, M. Fibiger, G. Jeppesen; Genitalia slide 6549 RG (ZMUC); Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, GREECE: Creta, Mt. Ida, Astiraki, 500 m, 23-VII-1984, G. Baldizzone leg.; Genitalia slides 2908, 2909 RG (coll. Baldizzone; SDEI).

Description: Wingspan 6-7mm; head brush light yellowish-brown; labial palpus on inside cream-coloured, on outside dark grey; scape of antenna cream-coloured, flagellum somewhat darker; thorax and tegulae also cream-coloured, basally somewhat darker; forewing cream-coloured, apical quarter, and edge along termen with dark brown scales, before the dark brown apex a cream-coloured patch, from dorsum at the end of fringe a dark brown stripe, directed obliquely basally to costa; hindwing grey.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 14): Uncus with two lateral finger-shaped socii, tegumen square, with more strongly sclerotized edges, prolonged into narrow processi, saccus broad, apically rounded; valva with long more strongly sclerotized apodeme, ventral edge basally with small narrow process, from 1/4 curved upwards to pointed tip, costal edge at 3/4 with smaller bristled area; phallus as long as uncus-tegumen-saccus complex, basally narrow, rounded, apically with a stronger sclerotized area with three thorns and a small curved process, apex hook-shaped.

Genitalia ♀: (fig. 15): VIII segment ventrally more strongly sclerotized, in the middle a circular opening with strongly sclerotized edges, basally an additional wave-shaped sclerotization; signum finger-shaped, covered with numerous minute thorns; oviscapte with short apophyses.

Diagnosis: Superficially somewhat similar to *N. liguriella* Amsel, 1950, but the genitalia structure is quite different. The shape of valvae and phallus in the male and the circular opening in the segment VIII and presence of signum in the female make the new species sure distinguishable from the other members of the genus.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Greece: Crete.

Etymology: The species is named after the location of collecting: Crete.

TINEIDAE

Hapsifera tadjikistana Gaedike, sp. n. (figs 4, 16)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, [TADJIKISTAN], st. Pristanj, v 12 km k ju. ot Dzhilikulja, na r. Vachsh [old Pristan', 12 km S of Dzhilikul, at river Vachsch], 16-II-[19]49, [leg.] Shchetkin; Zool. Mus. Berlin (ZMHB); Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, with same location and collection dates, Genitalia slide 9984 RG (ZMHB; SDEI); 2 ♂♂, with same location dates, but 15-II-[19]49; Genitalia slide 9946 RG (ZMHB; SDEI).

Description: Wingspan 22-23mm; head brush light grey-brown, laterally whitish; labial palpus long, straight, covered with long scales, on outside grey-brown, on inside whitish; scape of antenna grey-brown, flagellum lighter grey; thorax and tegulae light grey-brown, laterally the thorax and tip of tegulae whitish; forewing light cream, basally dark grey, at costa from 3/4 to apex four small grey-brown patches, the entire termen with a stripe of the same colour, on fringe a thin grey-brown scale-line; in the middle of wing at the end of cell a small triangular grey-brown patch and before apex a short grey-brown stripe; from base to the triangular patch an indicated yellowish strip; the entire wing more or less overlaid with scattered darker scales; hindwing whitish. Some specimens with more pronounced darker pattern, or with hardly visible pattern.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 16): Uncus truncated, laterally with rounded tip; gnathos arms at 1/2 bent, apically with strongly sclerotized, nearly triangular pointed tip; vinculum without saccus; valva as long as uncus-tegumen-vinculum complex, from basal third narrowing to the rounded apex, costal edge narrowly more strongly sclerotized, basally, on inside near apodeme, a smaller folded area; phallus less than half of the length of valva, without cornuti.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially is distinguishable from the other Palearctic members of the genus by

lacking the tufts of raised scales of forewing, in the genitalia structure the shape of gnathos arms is similar to *H. luridella*, but this taxon with uncus with lateral pointed tips, while *H. tadjikistana* with rounded tips.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Tadjikistan.

Etymology: The species is named after the country of the collecting location: Tadjikistan.

***Nemapogon paracyprica* Gaedike, sp. n.** (figs 5, 17-18)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, TURKEY, Prov. Icel. Taurus, Road Ermenek - Mut, 600 m, 15-VII-1986, leg. M. Fibiger; Zool. Museum DK Copenhagen; Genitalia slide 4296 RG (ZMUC); Paratypes: 1 ♂, TURKEY, Prov. Konya, 5 km SO Ocpinar, Road Bozkor - Hadim. Taurus, 1100 m, 13-VII-1986, leg. M. Fibiger; Zool. Museum DK Copenhagen; Genitalia slide 4265 RG (SDEI); 1 ♂, GREECE, Lakonia, Palaeopanagia, 12 km S Sparti, 350 m, 23-VII-1998, [leg.] B. Skule & D. Nilsson; Zool. Mus. Kobenhavn; Genitalia slide 5551 RG (ZMUC).

Description: Wingspan 10-11mm; head brush white, labial palpus on outside grey-brown, on inside white; antenna grey-brown, scape darker than flagellum; thorax and tegulae cream-coloured, basally grey-brown; forewing whitish, with a grey-brown pattern, characteristic for the genus: costa at basal fourth and from 3/4 to apex with some short stripes, stripe along termen, an oblique band-shaped patch at 1/2 and before apex; the entire wing partly overlaid with darker scales; hindwing light grey. A more exact description of the pattern is impossible because of the bad condition of the specimens.

Genitalia ♂ (figs 17-18): Uncus truncated, edges rounded, in the middle a slit; gnathos arms bent at 1/2, angle rounded, basal half broad, apical half narrowing to the pointed tip, saccus as long as uncus-tegumen; valva with long apodeme and long digitus, more or less oval-shaped, terminated in pointed tip; phallus clearly longer than uncus-tegumen-saccus complex, articulated at 1/3, at 2/3 laterally with a thin lateral process.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially is not definitely distinguishable from other members of the genus. The new species is similar to *N. cyprica* Gaedike, 1986 in the genitalia structure but: uncus truncated, in the middle with slit, gnathos arms basally broad, angle rounded (see fig. 18: two left rows), phallus articulated at 1/3, while uncus in *cyprica* in the middle notched, gnathos arms with pointed angle (see fig. 18: right two rows), phallus articulated at 1/2.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Turkey and Greece.

Etymology: The species name indicates its similarity to *N. cyprica*.

Nemapogon clematella (Fabricius, 1781)

Tinea clematella Fabricius, 1781. *Species Ins.*, 2: 297

Material examined: 1 ♂, MONTENEGRO, Durmitor NP 6 km S Zabljak, 1600 m, 19-24-VII-2014, leg. C. Hviid & O. Karsholt (ZMUC). **First record from Montenegro.**

***Neurothaumasia hackeri* Gaedike, sp. n.** (Figs 6, 19)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, INDIA, Rajasthan, 2 km n Ajmer, 26°28'N, 74°38'E, 400 m, 28-XI-1992, leg. Hacker & Peks (coll. Derra); Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, with same dates, Genitalia slides 7144 RG; 9957 RG (coll. Derra; SDEI).

Description: Wingspan 13 mm; head brush cream-coloured, labial palpus with same colouration, on outside with some darker scales, second segment with long scales, third segment short, pointed, directed upwards, antenna also cream-coloured, scape somewhat darker; thorax and tegulae light brown, overlaid with darker scales; forewing relatively broad, with a pattern of dark brown scales on

the light brown ground-colour: dark brown are the basal fifth, a narrow band from dorsum oblique to costa at 1/2, costa from base to the band and some short stripes from band to apex, and a larger patch at the apical end of cell; hindwing light grey. The pattern of the holotype is not clearly visible, the entire specimen is somewhat lighter coloured.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 19): Uncus with two socii, from broad base narrowing to more or less rounded tip, lateral edge more strongly sclerotized, vaulted between socii, covered with minute thorns; tegumen broad, saccus nearly as long as socius, narrow; valva as long as uncus-tegumen, more or less parallel-sided, basally somewhat broader than apically, costal edge slightly concave from base to rounded apex, ventral edge slightly convex; phallus shorter than valva, straight, without cornuti, basally broader.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially is distinguishable from the other known members of the genus by the upwards-directed third segment of labial palpus, and the relatively broad wings. In the genitalia structure are some similarities to *N. tenuipennella* Gaedike, 2011 and *Cephimallota tunesiella* (Zagulajev, 1966) (the lack of gnathos), but the socii are longer and narrower, the shape of valva is more or less triangular and the phallus is longer than the valva in *tenuipennella*, the saccus and apodeme are longer, the phallus without broader base in *tunesiella*, but both these species have narrower wings.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: India: Rajasthan.

Etymology: The species is named after one of the collectors: Hermann Hacker.

***Neurothaumasia kaschmirella* Gaedike, sp. n. (Figs 7, 20-21)**

Material examined: Holotype ♂, INDIA: Kashmir, 15 km W Kangan, Wangan, 16-17-VII-[19]83, leg. M. & E. Arenberger, Genitalia slide 3863 RG (SDEI); Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ with same dates, Genitalia slides 3861, 3862 RG (SDEI).

Description: Wingspan 8-9 mm; head brush light cream-coloured, labial palpus straight, on inside cream-coloured, on outside with some darker scales, second segment bristled, third segment short, with pointed tip, scape of antenna nearly white, flagellum ringed; thorax and tegulae light cream-coloured, basally partly overlaid with some darker scales; forewing with brown pattern on cream-coloured ground-colour: one oblique patch near base, a band at 1/3 on costa oblique to 1/2 on dorsum, interrupted in the middle, one patch at 2/3 on costa and one patch on apex; the entire wing overlaid with scattered brown scales, hindwing white.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 20): Uncus with two socii, tegumen and vinculum band-shaped, saccus long and narrow; valva nearly as long as uncus-saccus complex, the thin apodeme basally with a large rounded process, the entire valva more or less parallel-sided, costal edge apically rounded, ventral edge with pointed tip; phallus as long as valva, from base narrowing to apex, in the vesica some various-sized thorn-shaped cornuti.

Genitalia ♀: (fig. 21): Segment VIII ventrally immersed around ostium, dorsally with two long thin processi; first part of ductus bursae more strongly sclerotized, before corpus bursae somewhat enlarged, signum represented as an area of minute sclerotized thorns.

Diagnosis: Superficially is distinguishable by the cream-coloured wings with the brown pattern. The shape of valva in male and the long thin processi at dorsal part of segment VIII in females are unique in the genus.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: India: Kashmir.

Etymology: The species is named after the location of the type locality: Kashmir.

Myrmecozela mongolica Petersen, 1965 (Fig. 8)

Myrmecozela mongolica Petersen, 1965. *Reichenbachia*, 7(12): 107-111, figs 5-5A, 6-6A

The examination of a larger series of fresh specimens from Russia, Tuva republic (GAEDIKE,

2006) make it possible to describe the pattern of the forewing in more detail: Forewing along dorsum up to apex with about 12-14 small brown dots, additional dots at the end of cell and under the cell at 1/2. Superficially similar to *M. lutosella* (Eversmann, 1844), but the tip of phallus in male genitalia (a strongly sclerotized tooth) and the valva, narrowing at 1/2 are characteristic, while *lutosella* with phallus with thin pointed tip, and valva continuously narrowing from base to apex (see figs 5, 5A, 6, 6A in Petersen, 1965).

Ateliotum syriaca (Caradja, 1920)

Dysmasia syriaca Caradja 1920. *Dt. ent. Z. Iris*, **34**(1/2): 172

Material examined: 1 ♂, OMAN, Jabal Akhdar, 1850 m, 28-29-X-1997, leg. Gallagher & Naumann (ZMUC). **First record from Oman.**

Dinica nepalica Gaedike, sp. n. (Figs 9, 22)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, NEPAL: Kathmandu-Chauni, 1400 m, 22-V-1967, leg. Dierl-Forster-Schacht; Genitalia slide 4434 RG (ZSM).

Description: Wingspan 11 mm; head brush white with a yellowish shade, labial palpus dark brown, second segment with some bristles; scape of antenna white, flagellum grey; thorax and tegulae white with a yellowish shade, tegulae basally dark brown, forewing bicoloured: basal fourth under the nearly black costa white, the area from 1/4 to 1/2 with a nearly black band from dorsum to costa, the basal half white, except one smaller nearly black patch at 3/4 on dorsum; fringe overlaid with dark brown scales, the edge around apex and termen with yellowish scales; hindwing light grey.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 22): Uncus with two short socii with pointed tip, tegumen and vinculum broad, saccus narrow, basally rounded; valva small, divided into two arms: the dorsal arm straight, narrow, apically truncated, ventral arm broader, curved slightly upwards in a sickle-shape, longer than dorsal arm, apodeme as broad as dorsal arm; phallus longer than uncus-tegumen-saccus complex, slightly curved.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially is similar to *D. dierli* Petersen, 1983, but the nearly black band on forewing from 1/4 to 1/2, the white coloured head brush, thorax, and apical part of forewing with yellowish shade, while *dierli* with the band from 1/2 to 3/4, and without yellowish shade. The other members of the genus without dark band from costa to dorsum. The shape of valva makes the species distinguishable from all other members, while valva in these taxa not divided into two arms.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Nepal.

Etymology: The species is named after the country in which the type locality is located: Nepal.

Ceratuncus affinitella (Rebel, 1901)

Myrmecozela affinitella Rebel 1901. *Dt. ent. Z. Iris*, **13**: 184

Material examined: 1 ♂, ISRAEL, E bank of Kenneret, Lake Mevo Hama, 18-IV-2018, leg. O. Bidzilya & V. Kravchenko (coll. Bidzilya). **First record from Israel.**

Anomalotinea cubiculella (Staudinger, 1859)

Tinea cubiculella Staudinger 1859. *Stettin. ent. Ztg.*, **20**(7/9): 235

Material examined: 1 ♂, ITALY: Sicily, Prov. Palermo, Cefalu, 26-31-III-2018, leg. U. Hiermann (coll. Mayr). **First record from Italy: Sicily.** 1 ♀, MOROCCO, Ht. Atlas, Gorges du Dadès, 7-IV-1980, leg. W. Thomas (MNVD). **First record from Morocco.**

Elatobia rufarea Gaedike, sp. n. (Figs 10, 23)

Material examined: Holotype ♀ RUSSIA: Primorskij kraj, 20 km V Ussurijska [20 km E of

Ussurijsk], Gornotajezhnoje, svet [lux], [leg. Sinjov], 4-VII-[1]985; Genitalia slide 4761 RG (ZIN); Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same dates, but 2-VII-[1]985 and 4-VII-[1]985, Genitalia slide 4758 RG (ZIN; SDEI); 1 ♀, Primorskij kraj, Chasanskij r-n, zap. [western] Kedrovaja pad', [leg.] Sinjov, 22-VII-[1]988; Genitalia slide 9983 RG (ZIN); 1 ♀, Russia, Far East, Volshanez ozero [lake Volshanez], 10-VII-2012, LF [lux], leg. W. Mey; Genitalia slide 8132 RG (ZMHB).

Description: Wingspan 14 mm; head brush fuscous, labial palpus on inside light cream-coloured, on outside somewhat darker, second segment bristled, antenna somewhat lighter fuscous than head brush, scape with pecten, thorax, tegulae and forewing also fuscous, wing without any pattern, hindwing lighter fuscous.

Genitalia ♂: Unknown.

Genitalia ♀ (fig. 23): Apical edge of ventral part of segment VIII in the middle V-shaped, dorsal part laterally each with narrow process, apically forked; the entire segment VIII more strongly sclerotized; corpus bursae without signum.

Diagnosis: Superficially is distinguishable from the other members of the genus by having unicoloured scales without lighter tip. Characteristic for the new species is the shape of segment VIII with the two lateral narrow processes and the absence of signum.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Russia: Primorskij.

Etymology: The name of the species is a compilation from the name "RUSSIAN FAR EAST."

Tinea murariella Staudinger, 1859

Tinea murariella Staudinger, 1859. *Stettin. ent. Ztg.*, **20**(7/9): 235

Material examined: 1 ♀, ITALY: Sicily, Prov. Palermo, Cefalu, 10-15-IV-2017, leg. U. Hiermann (coll. Mayr). **First record from Italy: Sicily.**

Tinea caucasicola Gaedike, sp. n. (Figs 11, 24)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ RUSSIA: C. Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkarskij zap. [nature reserve], 35 km SE mt. Elbrus, 43°N, 43°E, stony slopes, 2400 m, 24-VII-1990, J. Jalava leg.; Genitalia slide 5088 RG (FMNH).

Description: Wingspan 18 mm; head brush clay-brown, labial palpus cream-coloured, on outside somewhat darker than on inside, second segment bristled, antenna greyish, thorax and tegulae very light yellowish coloured, shining; forewing clay-brown, costa on basal third and a small dot at apex darker brown, the most veins, especially from cell to apex and termen, covered with yellow-brown scales; hindwing shiny light grey.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 24): Uncus from base narrower to apex, gnathos arms basally broad, bent at 1/3, than narrower to pointed tip; saccus as long as uncus-tegumen; valva a little longer than tegumen, the basal two thirds more or less parallelised, ventral edge of the proximal third oblique upwards to rounded apex; phallus as long as uncus-tegumen-saccus complex, straight, vesica with numerous minutes more strongly sclerotized thorns.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially is similar to *T. semifulvella* Haworth, 1828, *T. semifulvelloides* Petersen, 1973 and *T. altaica* Gaedike & Šumpich, 2017 but the new species is clearly distinguishable by the wing without larger dark patches and the veins covered with yellow-brown scales. The shape of valva is clearly distinguishable from *semifulvelloides* and *altaica*, and although it is similar to *semifulvella*, the shape of the thorns in the vesica is quite different.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the collection locality of the holotype.

Etymology: The species is named after the location of the type locality Russia: Caucasus Mts, Kabardino-Balkaria.

Niditinea baryspilas (Meyrick, 1937)

Tinea baryspilas Meyrick, 1937. *Exotic Microlepidopt.*, **5**(4): 112

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, ARMENIA, prov. Ararat, Vedi, Goravan sands-Reserve, 25-27-V-2019, leg. O. Karsholt & N. Savenkov (ZMUC). **First record from Armenia.**

***Proterospastis meyi* Gaedike, sp. n.** (Figs 12, 25)

Material examined: Holotype ♂ RUSSIA: Far East, Volshanez ozero [Lake Volshanez], 10-VII-2012 LF [lux], leg. W. Mey: Genitalia slide 8131RG (ZMHB).

Description: Wingspan 7 mm; head brush light clay-brown, labial palpus cream-coloured, apical segment on outside darker; antenna more than 3/4 of the length of forewing; thorax and tegulae cream-coloured, basally brown-grey, forewing - somewhat rubbed - light brown-grey, without pattern.

Genitalia ♂ (fig. 25): Uncus apically with small incision, gnathos arms basally broad, angled at 1/3, narrowing to pointed tip; saccus more or less triangular; valva nearly as long as uncus-tegumen, oval-shaped, apodeme short; phallus a little longer than uncus-tegumen, slightly curved, vesica with minute sclerotization's.

Genitalia ♀: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Superficially is clearly distinguishable from the other members of the genus by having no pattern on forewings; the shape of valva is somewhat similar to *P. orientalis* (Petersen, 1959), but phallus without minute cornuti and the row-shaped sclerotization.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Russia: Primorskiy kraj.

Etymology: The species is named after the collector, my colleague Wolfram Mey.

Crypsithyris arenbergerarum Gaedike, 2012

Crypsithyris arenbergerarum Gaedike, 2012. *Beitr. Ent.*, **62**(1): 181, figs 102-105

Material examined: 1 ♂, AFGHANISTAN, SO-Afghanistan, Safed-Koh, S-Seite, Kotkal, 2350 m, 19-23-VI-1966, leg. H. G. Amsel (SMNK). **First record from Afghanistan.**

Monopis nigricantella (Millière, 1872)

Tinea nigricantella Millière, 1872). *Petites Nouv. Ent.*, **1**(1869-1875): 172

Material examined: 1 ♂, CROATIA, Istrien, Umg. Rovinj, Koukuletovica, 20-VIII-2000, leg. T. Mayr (coll. Mayr). **First record from Croatia.**

Monopis luteocostalis Gaedike, 2006

Monopis luteocostalis Gaedike, 2006. *Beitr. Ent.*, **56**(1): 224, figs 14-17

Material examined: 1 ♂, MONGOLIA, Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 5-VII-1966 (Nr. 633), leg. Z. Kaszab (SDEI); 1 ♂, Central aimak, SO von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 27-VII-1966 (Nr. 751), leg. Z. Kaszab (SDEI); 1 ♂, Chovsgöl aimak, 8 km N von Somon Alagerdene, am Fluss Egija, 1600 m, 17-VII-1968 (Nr. 1121), leg. Z. Kaszab (SDEI). **First records from Mongolia.**

This result corrects the previous determination of specimens from Mongolia as *M. imella* (Hübner, [1813]), published by PETERSEN (1965, 1973): all records, mentioned in these two papers, belong to *luteocostalis*.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank all colleagues for their kindness in enabling me to examine their material. Special thanks to Margarete Arenberger (Vienna, Austria) for permission to retain the type series of *Neurothaumasia kaschmirella* in the collection of the SDEI, to Christian Kutzscher (SDEI) for taking the colour pictures, Andrew Liston (SDEI) for his linguistic corrections and Antonio Vives (Madrid) for translation of the abstract into Spanish.

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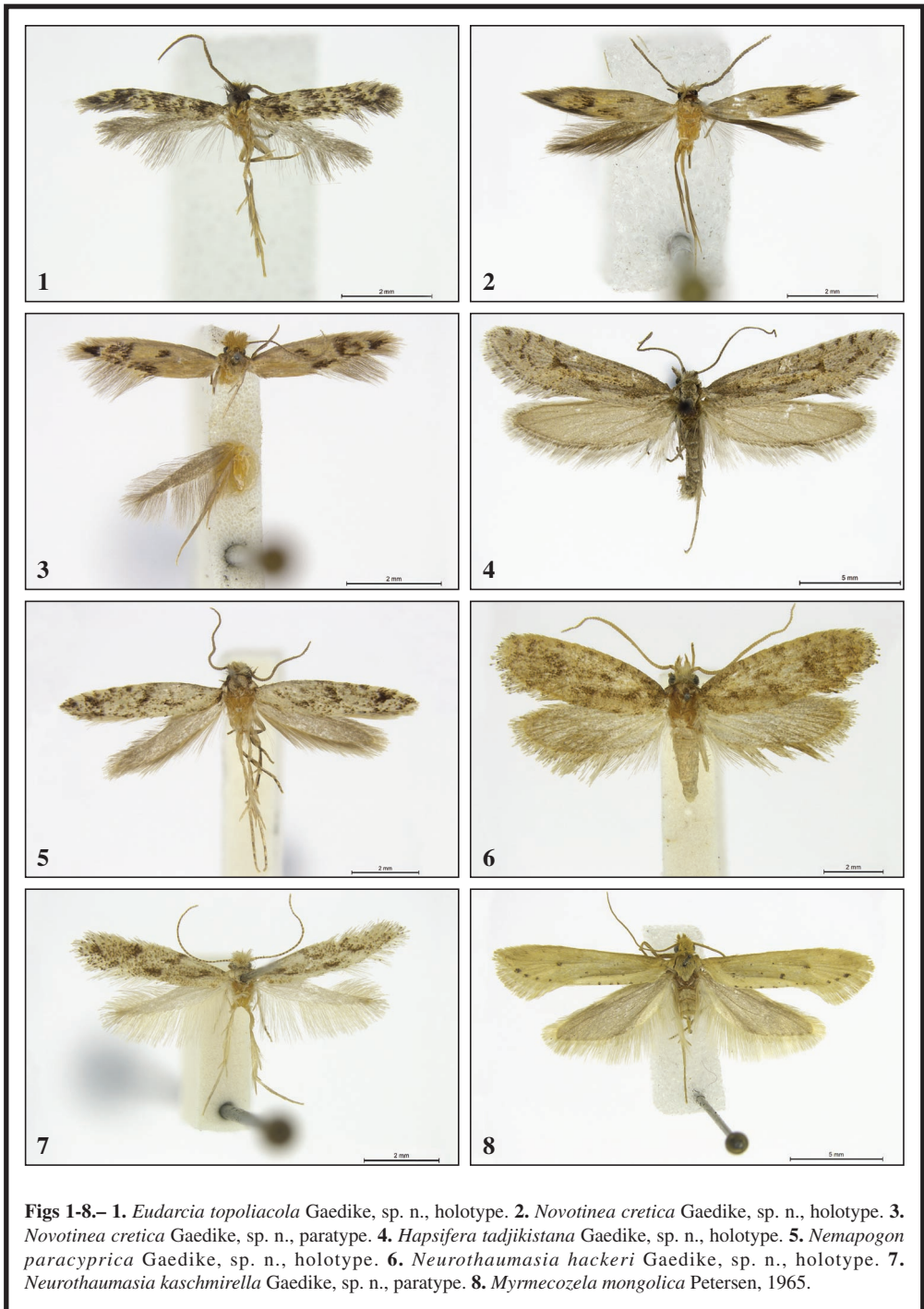
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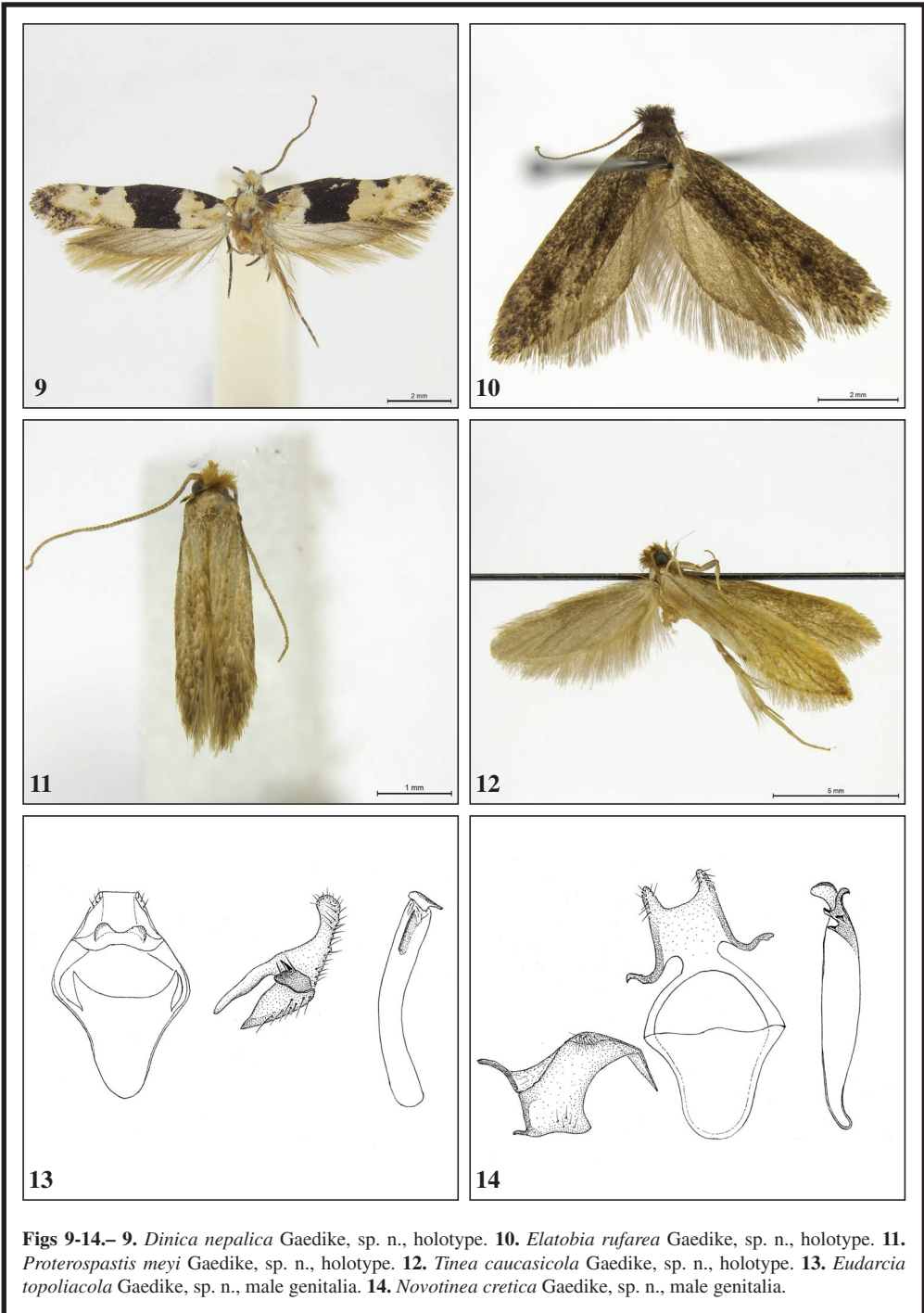
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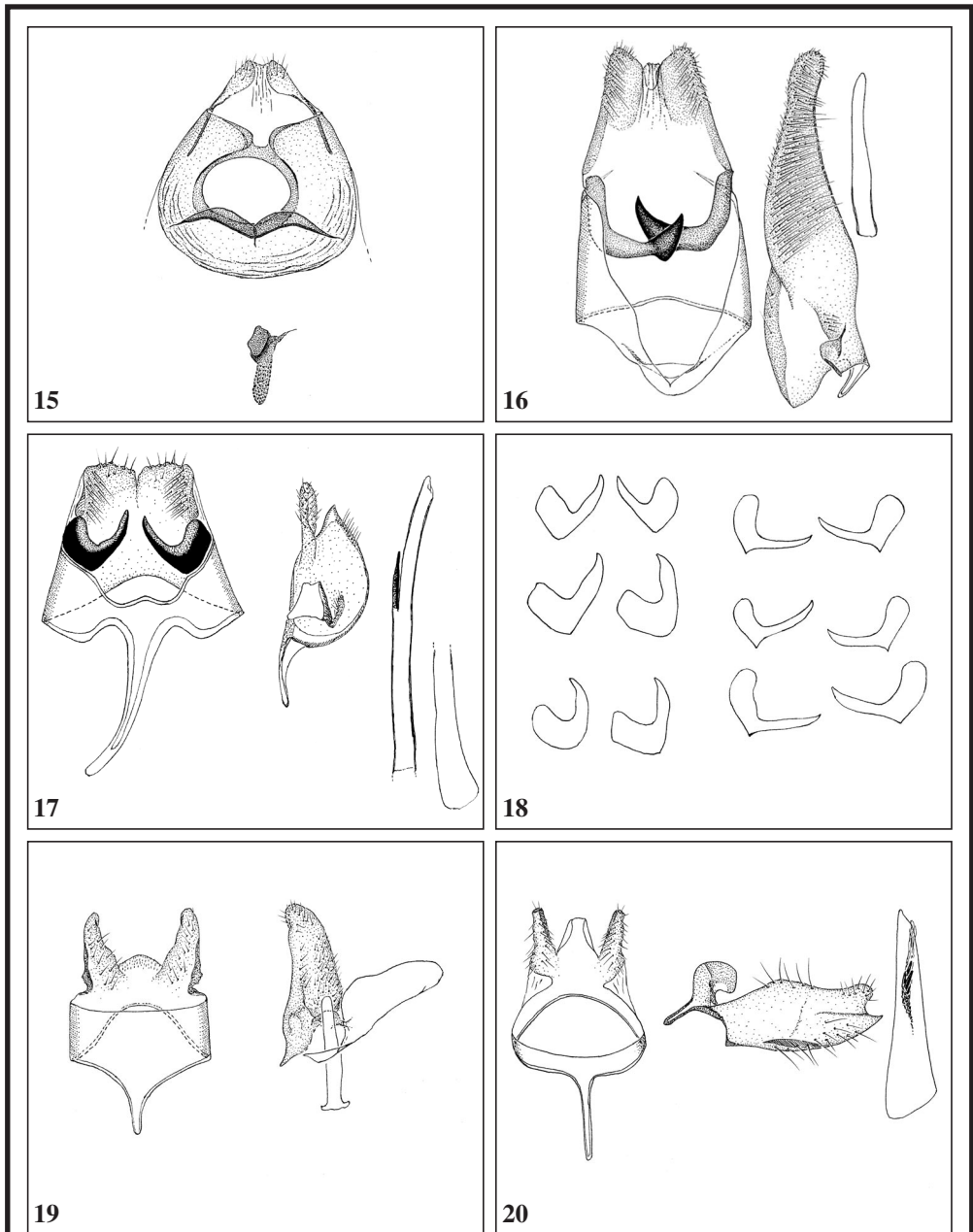
(Recibido para publicación / Received for publication 4-III-2021)

(Revisado y aceptado / Revised and accepted 18-IV-2021)

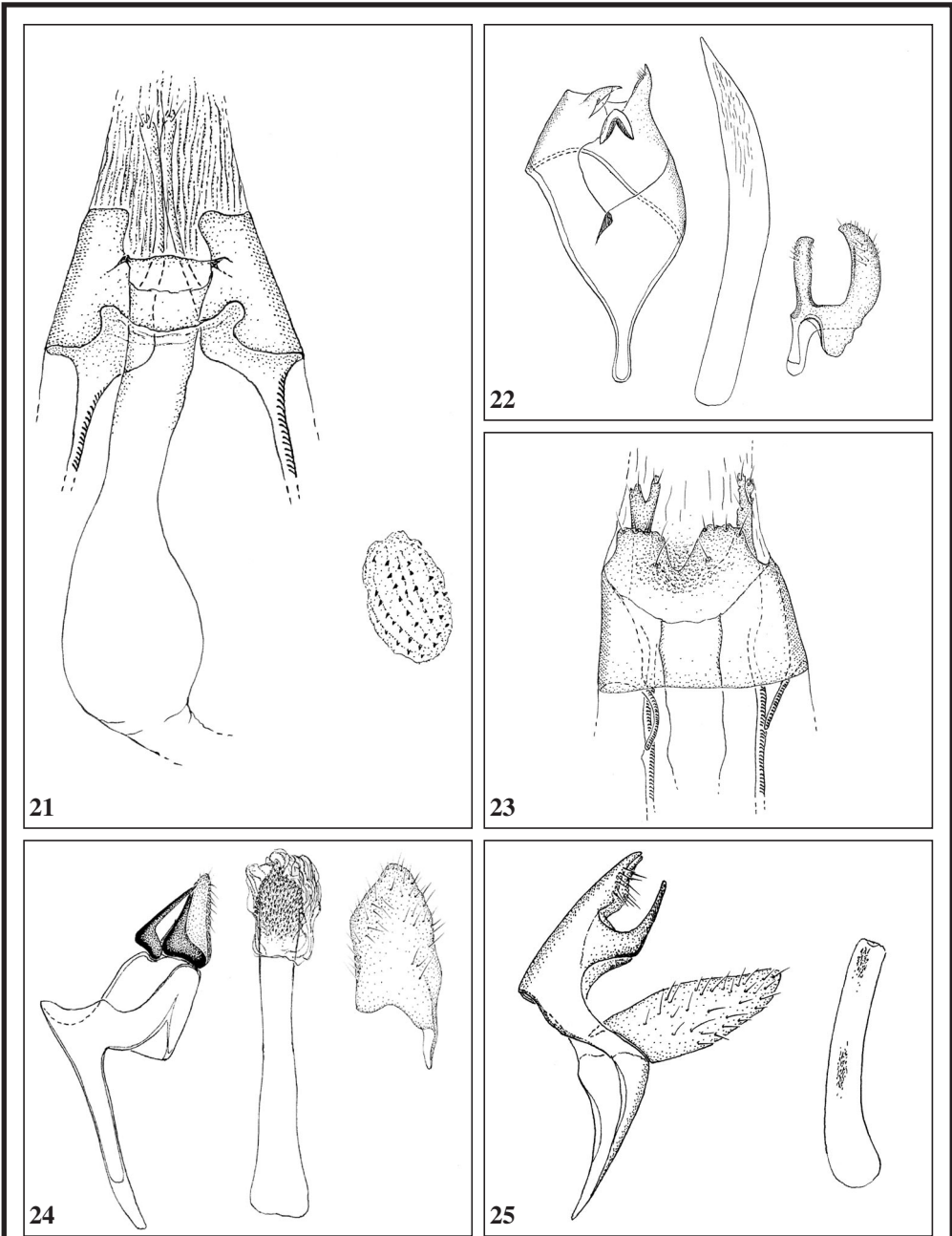
(Publicado / Published 30-XII-2021)







Figs 15-20.– 15. *Novotinea cretica* Gaedike, sp. n., female genitalia. 16. *Hapsifera tadjikistana* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia. 17. *Nemapogon paracyprica* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia. 18. Gnathos arms left rows *N. paracyprica*, right rows *N. cyprica* Gaedike, 1986. 19. *Neurothaumasia hackeri* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia. 20. *Neurothaumasia kaschmirella* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia.



Figs 21-25.– 21. *Neurothaumasia kaschmirella* Gaedike, sp. n., female genitalia. 22. *Dinica nepalica* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia. 23. *Elatobia rufarea* Gaedike, sp. n., female genitalia. 24. *Tinea caucasicola* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia. 25. *Proterospastis meyi* Gaedike, sp. n., male genitalia.