

New and poorly known Lepidoptera from the West Palaearctic (Tineidae, Acrolepiidae, Douglassiidae, Epermeniidae)

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Abstract. As the result of the study of extensive material from several countries of the West Palaearctic, 26 species are newly recorded from 28 countries. Additionally, the following new taxa are described: *Dryadula minuta* **sp. n.**, *Nemapogon arcosuensis* **sp. n.**, *Nemapogon similella* **sp. n.**, *Nemapogon grossi* **sp. n.**, *Eudarcia hellenica* **sp. n.**, and *Crypsithyris turcica* **sp. n.**. A description of the female genitalia of *Eudarcia echinata* and *Eudarcia lobata* is given for the first time. Two species are transferred from *Paratinea* Petersen, 1957, to *Crypsithyris* Meyrick, 1907, *Crypsithyris sarobiella* (Petersen, 1959) **comb. n.** and *Crypsithyris trimaculata* (Petersen, 1973) **comb. n.** *Tinea angustipennis* Staudinger, 1871 **syn. n.** is a junior primary homonym of *Tinea angustipennis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 and regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* (Millière, 1854). *Tinea trichophagoides* Zerny, 1935 **syn. n.** is regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *Xeranthica tephroclysta* Meyrick, 1930.

Key words. West Palaearctic; new records; new species; new combinations.

Introduction

In the past I have had the opportunity to study moths of the Acrolepiidae, Douglassiidae, Epermeniidae, and Tineidae from 28 countries of the West Palaearctic. As a result I am able to give first country records for 26 species. Additionally, some new species were recognized. They are described below. The material comes from the collecting trips of several colleagues; and is now deposited in various museums or in the private collections of the collectors.

Abbreviations

coll. Arenberger	collection Ernst Arenberger, Vienna, Austria
coll. Baisch	collection Günter Baisch, Biberach-Mettenberg, Germany
coll. Baldizzone	collection Giorgio Baldizzone, Asti, Italy
coll. Bettag	collection Erich Bettag, Dudenhofen, Germany
coll. Graf	collection Friedmar Graf, Großdubrau, Germany
coll. Keller	collection Rudolf Keller, Sulzemoos, Germany
coll. Requena	collection Emili Requena Miret, Igualada, Spain
coll. Speidel	collection Wolfgang Speidel, Munich, Germany
coll. Triberti	collection Paolo Triberti, Verona, Italy
coll. Werno	collection Andreas Werno, Nunkirchen, Germany
DEI	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
FMNH	Finnish Museum of Natural History (Lauri Kaila), Helsinki, Finland
LMAD	Löbbecke Museum und Aquazoo (Siegfried Löser †), Düsseldorf, Germany
SMNK	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe (Robert Trusch), Karlsruhe, Germany
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Martin Lödl), Vienna, Austria
RMNH	Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum („Naturalis“) (Erik van Nieukerken), Leiden, Netherlands
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Wolfram Mey), Berlin
ZMUC	Zoological Museum (Ole Karsholt), Copenhagen, Denmark
ZMUK	Universität Kiel, Zoologisches Museum (Dietger Hausenblas), Kiel, Germany

TINEIDAE

Dryadaula minuta sp. n.

Material. Holotype ♂, “**Türkei**, Prov. Mugla 15 km N Marmaris Gelibolu 23.8.2002 leg. W. Mey”; “Gen.[ital]präp[arat] [genital slide] Gaed.[like] Nr. 5082”; “Holotypus ♂ *Dryadaula minuta* sp. n. det. R. Gaedike 2006”; Coll. ZMHB. – Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data, prep. Gaedike 5085; coll. ZMHB; 1 ♀, Turkey, Mugla, Torunc, 650–750 m, 20.–21.ix.1995, leg. Finn Iversen, prep. Gaedike 5440, coll. ZMUC.

Description (Fig. 1). Wingspan 6 mm; head light brownish-ochre, laterally and beyond palpi with some darker scales; antennae nearly as long as forewing; thorax brownish-grey as head, ground colouration of forewing also brownish-grey, with scattered light brownish-ochre dots: two below costa in basal half, one beyond and one below cell at 1/2, and one at costa near apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 12–13). Uncus broad, laterally with two rounded lobes with thin bristles; base of tegumen with two lateral hook-shaped bands; with structure of complicated shape (probably the anellus-complex) between arms of vinculum; valvae asymmetrical: right valva longer than left valva, narrow, middle of costal edge with blunt bristled process, dorsal edge with wedge-shaped short process, transtilla and dorsal edge prolonged proximally; first half of left valva broad, proximal half narrower, tip blunt; phallus with rounded base, first third of length with raised sclerotized edges, then curved and turned, apex with thin process, below apex with a few very small thorns; obscure nearly triangular sclerotization at base of genital apparatus apparently part of segment VIII.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14). Ovipositor short, papillae analis rounded, bristled; beyond the ostium a higher sclerotized area with a field of very short thin thorns, and two rounded bristled lobes; the apical end of the last segment with a higher sclerotized edge; ostium broad, somewhat impressed, ductus bursae clearly more highly sclerotized, from ostium to the corpus bursae narrowed, curved in the middle.

Differential diagnosis. Superficially, the new species is distinguishable from the other known Palaearctic representatives of *Dryadaula* by having as the only one only some scattered light brownish-ochre dots on forewing. The shape of the phallus (curved and turned, apex with thin process) and valvae in the male genitalia and the shape of the ductus bursae in the female genitalia (more highly sclerotized) are characteristic and absent in the other known species. The bilobed uncus shows similarities to that of *irinae* (Savenkov, 1989), *caucasica* (Zagulajev, 1970), and *heindeli* Gaedike & Scholz, 1998.

Derivatio nominis. The new species is the smallest known European member of the genus.

Nemapogon agenjoi Petersen, 1958

Material. 2 ♀, **France**, Corsica, Saint Florent, Marines du soleil, 1.–12.vi.1993, leg. N. Keil, coll. Keller: First record from France.

The following two new species were discovered by Giorgio Baldizzone and Paolo Triberti during their exploration of the fauna of the “Oasi WWF Monte Arcosu” in Sardinia. Both species were recorded from the same localities, sometimes on the same

dates, but differences in the male genitalia clearly separate them. The samples from several of the localities also contain females, but it was impossible to assign these to species. For this reason the female specimens were excluded from the type series.

Nemapogon arcosuensis sp. n.

Material. Holotype ♂, Italy “Sardegna merid. Mte Arcosu (CA) Sa Canna 150 m 24.06.2004 (lux) G. Baldizzone & P. Triberti leg.”; “Gen.[ital]präp[arat] [genital slide] Gaed.[ike] Nr. 5218”; “Holotypus ♂ *Nemapogon arcosuensis* sp. n. det. R.GÆDIKE 2006”; Coll. G. Baldizzone. – Paratypes: 1♂, Sardegna merid., Domusnovas (CA) Sa Duchessa 350 m 02.vii.2004 (at light), Baldizzone & Triberti leg.; prep. Gaedike 5039, DEI; 1♂, same data, but prep. Baldizzone 13741, coll. Baldizzone; 1♂, Sardegna (CA) 2.vii.2004, Domusnovas 350 m Sa Duchessa (at light), Triberti & Baldizzone leg., prep. Gaedike 5253, coll. Triberti; 1♂, Sardegna (CA) 28.vi.2004, Domusnovas 350 m Sa Duchessa (at light), Triberti & Baldizzone leg., prep. Gaedike 5251, DEI; 1♂, Sardegna (CA) 30.vi.2004, Domusnovas 350 m Sa Duchessa (at light), Triberti & Baldizzone leg., prep. Gaedike 5263, coll. Triberti; 1♂, Sardegna merid. Mte Arcosu (CA) Su Tragu 130 m 01.vii.2004 (at light), Baldizzone & Triberti leg., prep. Gaedike 5023, coll. Baldizzone.

Material excluded from the type series: 2♀, Sardegna merid. Domusnovas (CA) Sa Duchessa, 350 m, 30.vi.2004 (at light), Baldizzone & Triberti leg., coll. Baldizzone, DEI; 2♀, Sardegna, Domusnovas (CA) Sa Duchessa, 350 m, 30.vi.2004, (at light), Triberti & Baldizzone leg., coll. Triberti; 4♀, Sardegna merid. Mte Arcosu (CA), Sa Canna 150 m, 24.vi.2004 (at light), Baldizzone & Triberti leg., coll. Baldizzone, DEI; 1♀, Sardegna merid. Mte Arcosu (CA), Su Tragu 130 m, 27.vi.2004 (at light), Baldizzone & Triberti leg., coll. Baldizzone.

Description (Figs 2–3). Wingspan 12–14 mm; head white, with some darker scales beyond palpi and beside eyes; lateral sides of palpi white, medial sides dark; scape and first three flagellomeres nearly black; thorax and tegulae white except for dark, nearly black base of tegulae nearly black; forewing white with characteristic black pattern, typical of genus; large black patch at 1/2 oblique, from costa to cell, obliquely prolonged below cell, and narrowly connected with black base on costa; small black dot on costa before apex, some very small black dots along costa, subapical area overlaid with scattered black scales; ciliae white; hindwing shining light grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 15–24). Uncus widely truncated, in middle slightly notched, widely rounded; arms of gnathos with wide base, at 1/3 of length angularly protruded, apex narrow, sharply pointed; saccus narrow and long; transtilla long and narrow, valvae as long as saccus, corpus valvae terminating in strongly sclerotized tip, digitus broad, clearly projecting beyond tip of valva; anellus shell-shaped, connected with valva by pointed, strongly sclerotized tip; phallus more than twice as long as valva, basal half more strongly sclerotized, with break submedially, with long, slightly bent tooth laterally at apical fourth, opposite this (lateral) are one or two smaller, broad blunt, triangular thorns, surface from tooth to apex with numerous, very small pointed thorns; shape of large tooth and triangular thorns variable (Figs 21–24).

Female genitalia (Figs 25–32). Apophyses terminating in elongated sclerotized plate connected with edge of ostium; ostium mushroom-shaped, somewhat variable (Figs. 27–32), apically with two long and two short bristles, inside with few very small short thorns; ductus bursae below the ostium with ring-shaped sclerotization, first 1/4 of ductus more strongly sclerotized than the other part. The shape of the ostium and the first fourth of the ductus bursae is somewhat variable (Figs 27–32).

Differential diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *gravosaella* species-group (phallus very long, with lateral teeth, (ostium mushroom-shaped), but the shape of the

tooth distinguishes *arcosuensis* from the other members of that group. Superficially it is not definitely distinguishable from *similella*, described below. The presence of darker scales on the head, and the shape of the pattern of the forewing (connection of the black patches of the base of the costa through the stripe below cell to the patch at 1/2 on costa) could be indicative, but the shape of the tooth, and the existence of the small thorns clearly distinguish *arcosuensis* from *similella*, together with the narrower apical part of the arms of the gnathos and the slightly notched uncus.

Derivatio nominis. Named after the collecting locality of the type series, the “Oasi WWF Monte Arcosu”.

Nemapogon similella sp. n.

Material. Holotype ♂, **Italy** “Sardegna merid. Domusnovas (CA) Sa Duchessa 350 m 02.07.2004 (lux), G. Baldizzone & P. Triberti leg.”; “Gen.[ital]präp[arat] [genital slide] Gaed.[ike] Nr. 5216”; “Holotypus ♂ *Nemapogon similella* sp. n. det. R. Gaedike 2006”; Coll. Baldizzone. – Paratypes: 1♂, same data, but prep. Gaedike 5032, coll. Baldizzone; 2♂, same data, but 30.vi.2004 (at light), prep. Gaedike 5264, coll. Baldizzone, and prep. Gaedike 5217, DEI; 1♂, Sardegna (CA), Domusnovas 350 m Sa Duchessa (at light), 30.vi.2004, Triberti & Baldizzone leg., prep. Gaedike 5252, coll. Triberti.

Description (Figs 4–5). Wingspan 13–14 mm; head white, without darker scales beyond palpi and beside eyes; medial sides of palpi white, lateral sides dark; scape and three flagellomeres nearly black; thorax and tegulae white except for dark, nearly black base of tegulae; forewing white with characteristic black pattern, typical of genus; with large black patch at 1/2 vertical from costa to cell, one black patch below cell, and one before apex, costa with black base, apical edge and apex with black scales, ciliae white; hindwing shining light grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 33–38). Uncus widely truncated, without notch medially; widely rounded, arms of gnathos with wide base, angularly protruded at 1/3 of, apical part narrower than basal part, pointed; saccus as long as tegumen, basally broad, apically pointed; transtilla long and narrow, valva longer than saccus, corpus valvae terminated in strongly sclerotized blunt tip, digitus projecting beyond tip of valva; anellus shell-shaped, connected with valva by strongly sclerotized band; phallus more than twice as long as valva, first half more strongly sclerotized, with break submedially, with strong tooth of variable shape (Figs 37–38) laterally at apical fourth, apically without any thorns.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *gravosaella* species-group (phallus very long, with lateral teeth), but the shape of the tooth distinguishes *similella* from the other members of that group. Superficially it is not definitely distinguishable from *arcosuensis*. The absence of darker scales on the head, and the shape of the pattern of the forewing (without connection of the black patches) could be indicative, but the shape of the tooth, the absence of thorns, the absence of a notch on the uncus, and the less narrow apical part of the gnathos arms clearly distinguish *similella* from *arcosuensis*.

Derivatio nominis. Named to reflect the similarity of this species with *N. arcosuensis*.

***Nemapogon arenbergeri* Gaedike, 1986**

Material. 1♂, 2♀, **Greece**, Parnassos Oros, Umg. Delfi, 500–700 m, 19.ix.2002, leg. Baisch, coll. Baisch, DEI; 1♂, Parnassos Oros, Paßstraße bei Kosmas, 900 m, 12.ix.2004, leg. et coll. Baisch; 1♂ **Croatia**, Drnis, 15.viii.2001, leg. et coll. Graf. First records other than the type series and first records for Europe.

***Nemapogon anatolica* Gaedike, 1986**

Material. 1♂, **Greece**, Hellas, Evros, Kaviros, 100 m, 9.vii.1986, leg. Fibiger, ZMUC. First record other than the type series and first record for Europe.

***Nemapogon kasyi* Gaedike, 1986**

Material. 1♂, **Turkey**, Prov. Icel, Taurus, Road Ermenek – Mut, 600 m, 15.vii.1986, leg. Fibiger, ZMUC. New country record.

***Nemapogon grossi* sp. n.**

Material. Holotype ♂, “NO-Türkei Kars; 2200 m 8 km S Sarikamis 13.8.1976; leg. Groß”, “Gen.[ital]präp[arat] [genital slide] Gaed.[ike] Nr. 3939”, “Holotypus ♂ *Nemapogon grossi* sp. n. det. R. Gaedike 2006”, LMAD. – Paratype: 1♂, same data, but prep. Gaedike 3920, DEI.

Description (Figs 6–7). Wingspan 15 mm; head yellow-ochre, with a few dark brown scales laterally from base of antennae to below palpi; antennae and palpi dark brown, but medial sides of palpi and tips of last palpomeres yellow; fore and midlegs brown, with yellow at tip of each segment, hind legs shining yellowish-brown, base of tarsal segments brown; forewing whitish, with brown pattern: short stripes on costa at 1/4, 1/2, after 3/4 (reaching cell), and before apex, additional patches at base, below dorsum at 1/4, and before ciliae; rest of forewing overlaid with brown scales; hindwing shining whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 39–43). Uncus truncated, notched in middle; arms of gnathos with rounded base, evenly bent to pointed tip; saccus short, with part of vinculum opposite saccus bent; transtilla long and narrow, valva sturdy, broadest at middle, corpus valvae terminated in strongly sclerotized and pointed hook-shaped tip, digitus projecting beyond tip of valva; anellus with broad, rounded bilobed base, proximally narrower, terminated in a conical part with edged base and blunt rounded end; phallus more than twice as long as valva, with break before one third of length, proximal part more strongly sclerotized, at 3/4 laterally with a large, strongly sclerotized tooth, with two pointed tips and somewhat variable in shape (see Fig. 43).

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is characterized by the very long phallus with a break and characteristic teeth. Superficially it differs from the majority of the members of the *gravosaella* species-group with a similar phallus by its yellow-ochre head and by the colouration of the forewing. The shape of the tooth on the phallus is similar to that of *N. hispanica*, but there are differences in the shape of the valva (blunt tip), and the gnathos arms, angularly protruded at 1/3. Also, the head of *hispanica* is white.

Because the female genitalia are still unknown, it is impossible to say exactly to which species-group this new species belongs.

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named in honour of its collector, Franz Joseph Groß (1928–1985).

***Nemapogon granella* (Linné, 1758)**

Material. 1♂, **Greece**, bei Mavrothalassa, Strymonasufer, Pilz an Weide [fungus on willow], 21.v.2004 (e.l.), leg. Lichtmanecker, DEI. New country record.

***Nemapogon signatella* Petersen, 1957**

Material. 1♂, **Cyprus**, Kykko, 15.–17.vii.1939, leg. Håkan Lindberg; FMNH; 2♂, Umg. Paphos, 29.iv.–13.v.1994, leg. Wimmer, coll. Arenberger. New country record.

***Nemapogon scutifera* sp. n.**

Material. Holotype ♀, **Turkey** “12.6.[19]69 Asia min.[or] 5 km NW v.[on] Gümüşchane, 1050 m F. Kasy leg.”; “Gen.[ital-]Präp.[arat] Pet.[ersen] Nr. 2598”; “Holotypus ♀ *Nemapogon scutifera* sp. n. det. R. Gaedike 2006”, NMW. – Paratypes: 4♀, same data, two of them with prep. Petersen 2599 and Gaedike 1685, NMW, DEI; 1♀, same data, but prep. Gaedike 2784, leg. Arenberger, SMNK; 1♀, Asia minor, Turcia Aksehir 1200 m Sultan daglari 25.–27.vi.1968 leg. M. & W. Glaser, prep. Gaedike 4007, SMNK; 1♀, Anatolia, Egridir, 1600 m 27.–28.vii.1963, prep. Gaedike 2835, leg. et coll. Arenberger; 1♀, **Greece**, Arkadia Menalo Gebirge, westlich Tripoli Davia, 5.viii.1985, M. und E. Arenberger, prep. Gaedike 3270, coll. Arenberger; 1♀, Hellas, Lakonia, Mt. Taygetos, 1700 m, 28.–29.vi.1982 leg. Skule & Langemark, prep. Gaedike 2657, ZMUC; 1♀, Hellas, Lakonia, Mt. Taygetos, 1000 m 16.viii.1979, leg. Christensen, prep. Petersen 2941, ZMUC; 1♀, Peloponnes, Pamon-Oros Paßstraße bei Kosmas, 13.xi.2004, Lichtfang, 900–1100 m, Baisch leg., prep. Gaedike 5060, DEI; 1♀, Peloponnes, 6 km östlich Kalavrita, 800 m, 21.xi.2003, Lichtfang, prep. Gaedike 5070, leg. et coll. Baisch.

Description (Figs 8–9). Wingspan 9–14 mm; head from light whitish-ochre to yellowish-ochre, with darker brown scales laterally around eyes, palpi dark brown, median side and tip of last segment light ochre; thorax whitish-ochre, tegulae overlaid with dark brown scales; fore and mid legs dark brown, median side and apices of segments light ochre; hind legs shining yellowish-brown, with some darker scales only laterally; forewing yellow-ochre, with pattern of dark brown stripe-shaped patches at costa near base, 1/4, 1/2 (reaching cell), and before apex, also with oblique patch at 1/3 on dorsum; rest of forewing more or less overlaid with brown scales; light yellow-ochre only at apex and on some short sections of costa on second half; hindwing shining grey.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44). Ostium shield-shaped, base narrow; with more strongly sclerotized ring, widened postmedially, distally rounded, notched in middle, area beyond ostium with rows of small transverse sclerotizations; ductus bursae near corpus bursae; with ring of three rows of small blunt thorns, distally with area of very small sclerotizations.

Differential diagnosis. The shape of the ostium is similar to that of *N. brandti* Gaedike, 1986, but the enlarged, more strongly sclerotized area at the base of the ostium in *brandti* is absent in *scutifera*. The area of small sclerotizations beyond the ring of thorns in the ductus bursae is larger in *brandti* than in *scutifera*.

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named after the shield-shaped ostium (Latin: *scutum*).

***Nemapogon orientalis* Petersen, 1961**

Material. 1♂, **Cyprus**, Umg. Paphos, 8.–20. V. 1993, leg. J. Wimmer; Coll. Arenberger: New country record.

***Gaedikeia kokkariensis* Sutter, 1998**

Material. 1♂, **Spain**, Madrid, Cadalso de los Vidrios, 2 km E. UK8062, 7.viii.1986, leg. S. Richter, E. J. van Nieukerken, RMNH: First record other than the type series from Greece.

***Tenaga rhenania* (Petersen, 1962)**

Material. 1♂, **Greece**, Corfu, Benitses, 1978-06-14, leg. Vesa Varis, FMNH. New country record.

***Eudarcia (Meessia) nigraella* (Mariani, 1937)**

Material. 1♀, **Italy**, Sardegna merid., Mte Arcosu (CA), Su Tragu, 130 m, 1.vii.2004, leg. Baldizzone & Triberti, coll. Baldizzone. New country record

***Eudarcia (Meessia) hellenica* sp. n.**

Material. Holotype ♂: “**Greece**: Pelopónnisos 15 km E Tripolis 14.v.1990, 650 m Zool.[ogical] Mus.[eum] Copenh.[agen] Exp.[edition]”; “Gen.[ital]präp[arat] [genital slide] Gaed.[ike] Nr. 3959”; “Holotypus ♂ *Eudarcia hellenica* sp. n. det. R. Gaedike 2005”, ZMUC. – Paratypes: 1♂, same data, but prep. Gaedike 3955, ZMUC; 1♂, Hellas, Parnassos Delfi, 25.iv.1990, Langohr leg., prep. Gaedike 4052, DEI.

Description (Fig. 10). Wingspan 5 mm; head whitish-grey, with brown-grey scales around base of antennae and on neck; antennae as long as forewing; palpi whitish; thorax black; forewing with pattern of white bands and patches on black background: white band at 1/3 from costa to dorsum, white patch at costa beyond 1/2, reaching cell, white patch beyond 1/2 at dorsum, third white patch before apex at costa; ciliae dark, tips white; hindwing grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 47–49). Uncus bilobate, rounded, tegumen broad, vinculum basally with higher sclerotized edge, saccus short, with blunt tip; valva as long as uncus-tegumen, with narrow pointed transtilla, basally broad, apically notched, costal part rounded, bristled, ventral part tooth-shaped; phallus as long as valva, with short drop-shaped cornutus.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The absence of a gnathos or a similar structure is also found in *E. alberti* (Amsel, 1957); and *E. gallica* (Petersen, 1962), but the shape of the valva, and the presence of only one cornutus on the vesica are useful characters to separate the new species.

Derivatio nominis. The name of the new species is from the Latin word for the country of origin of the type series.

***Eudarcia (Obesoceras) echinata* (Petersen & Gaedike, 1985)**

Material. 5♂, 4♀, West-Cyprus, Avakas gorge, cases 8.iii.1999, ex pupa 12., 20., 29., 31.v., 1., 11.vi.1999, leg. Henderickx, DEI: First records other than the type series from Cyprus.

This material enables for the first time the description of the female genitalia (Fig. 45). Anterior apophyses ending in strongly sclerotized dorsal band; apical edge of segment VIII with more strongly sclerotized strip; ostium with two pointed tips ventrally and two rounded sclerotizations dorsally; ductus bursae broad, strongly sclerotized, narrower toward corpus bursae; corpus bursae with (about ten) rows of very small blunt thorns. The shape of the genitalia is similar to that of *E. lattakiana* (Petersen, 1968) and *E. aureliani* (Capuse, 1967).

***Eudarcia (Neomeessia) lobata* (Petersen & Gaedike, 1979)**

Material. 1♀, Greece, Olymp, Karia, 1200 m, 6.viii.1974, leg. et coll. Arenberger; 2♂, Cyprus, west, Cape Drepana, 10 m, case 8.iii.1999, imago 29.iv.1999, leg. Henderickx, DEI; 3♂, 1♀, W-Cyprus, Akamas peninsula, Avakia gorge, case 8.iii.1999, ex pupa 14., 20.iv., 25.v.1999, leg. Henderickx, DEI; 3♂, 2♀, NW-Cyprus, Akamas peninsula, area Baths of Aphrodite, case 9.iii.1999, ex pupa 25., 28.iv., 1., 3.v.1999, leg. Henderickx, DEI. First records other than the type series (Rhodos, Jerusalem), new record for Cyprus.

This material enables the description for the first time of the female genitalia of a member of subgenus *Neomeessia* (Fig. 46). Apical edges of segment VIII ventrally and dorsally with strong sclerotized band connected with anterior apophyses; area beyond ostium with longitudinal and oblique wrinkles; ductus bursae broad, become narrow medially, sclerotization in apical half stronger than in proximal half; corpus bursae with numerous rows of very small pointed thorns.

***Infurcitinea captans* Gozmany, 1960**

Material. 1♂, Spain, Catalunya, Vall d'Aran, Salardú, presa Aiguamaix, 23.vii.2004, leg. et coll. Requena. New country record.

***Infurcitinea finalis* Gozmany, 1959**

Material. 1♂, Spain, Catalunya, Alt Camp, Punta Blaya, bosc grévol, 2.viii.2004, leg. et coll. Requena. New country record.

***Karsholtia marianii* (Rebel, 1936)**

Material. Germany, numerous specimens, Schleswig-Holstein, Schierensee, Bollhusen, ex larva *Fagus sylvatica*, 21.–26.v.2003, leg. Hausenblas, ZMUC, DEI; 1♀, Saarland, TK 6706-112, Felsberg, östl. Steinbruch, 3.vii.2005, leg. et coll. Werno. New country record.

***Myrmecozela ochraceella* (Tengström, 1848)**

Material. 1♀, Andorra, Arinsal, 1500 m, 1.viii.1997, leg. Bainggaard, ZMUC. New country record.

***Trichophaga bipartitella* (Ragonot, 1892)**

Material. 1♀, Spain, Mallorca, 19.–31.iii.1984, leg. Naser, coll. Speidel. New country record.

***Tinea basifasciella* Ragonot, 1895**

Material. 1♀, France, Corsica, 16 km SE Calvi, Forêt du Bonifatu, 400 m, 22.vi.1994, leg. Skule & Skou, ZMUC. New country record.

***Crypsithyris turcica* sp. n.**

Material. Holotype ♂, **Turkey** “21.V.[19]69 Asia min.[or], Kanlidivane 30 km südwestl.[ich] Mersin, [leg. W. Glaser]”; “Gen.[ital]präp.[arat] [genital slide] Gaed.[ike] Nr. 4021”; “Holotypus ♂ *Crypsithyris turcica* sp. n. det. R. Gaedike 2005”, SMNK. – Paratypes: 1♂, Asia minor, Ciftehan, Taurus 11.viii.1965, 1100 m leg. M. u. E. Arenberger, prep. Gaedike 3891, coll. Arenberger; 1♂, Asia minor, Silifke/Güinar, 20 km W v. Silifke, Phlomis-Macchie, 23.vi.1990, at light, 16/90, leg. Lödl, prep. Gaedike 4423, DEI; 2♂, same data, without genital slide, NMW; 1♂, Turkey, Prov. Mersin, 5 km nw Erdemli, 200 [m] 16.vii.1966, leg. Fibiger, prep. Gaedike 4308, ZMUC; 1♂, 19.v.1969, Asia min., Taurus, 50 km N v. Tarsus, leg. Arenberger, prep. Gaedike 5196, coll. Arenberger.

Description (Fig. 11). Wingspan 11–12 mm; head, antennae, palpi, and thorax ochre, lateral sides of palpi and base of tegulae brown; antennae longer than forewing; forewing ochre with brown on costa from base to 1/4, on base of ciliae, and as dot apically the hyaline dot; hindwing whitish-yellow.

Male genitalia (Figs 50–54). Uncus shell-shaped, apically cutted, without notch; gnathos arms strong, with rounded base, behind 1/2 curved, with pointed tip; vinculum narrow, basal edge strongly sclerotized; saccus broad, rounded; transtilla short, with blunt tip, valva large, transtilla and the costal edge of valva strongly sclerotized, with nearly triangular projection of variable shape on ventral edge at 1/2 (Figs 52–54), apex of valva broadly rounded, sometimes with small projection ventrally (Figs 52–53); phallus as long as valva, vesica with small, narrow cornutus and with numerous very small scale-shaped sclerotizations.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is superficially distinguishable by having one dark dot on the forewing (*trimaculata* has three dots and *sarobiella* has none). The projection on the ventral edge of the valva, the incised uncus, the strong gnathos arms, and the small cornutus in vesica are additional characteristics.

Derivatio nominis. The name of the new species is from the Latin word for the country of origin of the type series.

The two following species were described in the genus *Paratinea*. Examination of the genitalia shows that they belong to the genus *Crypsithyris* Meyrick, 1907.

***Crypsithyris trimaculata* (Petersen, 1973), comb. n.**

Paratinea trimaculata Petersen, 1973: 67–68, figs. 33–37. Type locality: Afghanistan: Barikot.

***Crypsithyris sarobiella* (Petersen, 1959), comb. n.**

Paratinea sarobiella Petersen, 1959: 570, fig. 16. Type locality: Afghanistan: Sarobi.

***Monopis weaverella* (Scott, 1858)**

Material. 1♀ **Greece**, Parnassos Oros, Paßstraße Ostseite, 1800 m, 12.xi.2005, leg. et coll. Baisch. New country record.

***Monopis imella* (Hübner, 1813)**

Material. 1♂, **Malta**, 11.ii.1951, coll. Amsel, SMNK. New country record.

***Dinica endochrysa* (Meyrick, 1935)**

Material. 1♂, **Iraq**, Baghdad, 4.v.1980, leg. Linnavuori, FMNH. New country record.

This species was hitherto known only from Japan. The other four species of this genus are members of the Afrotropical fauna (see Petersen, 1983).

***Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* (Millière, 1854 [12.vii.]**

Argyresthia cyaneimarmorella Millière, 1854 [12.vii.]: 64

= *Tinea angustipennis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854: 73, Suppl. fig. 601

= *Tinea angustipennis* Staudinger, 1871: 288–289, **syn. n.**

Material. First syntype of *T. angustipennis* Staudinger: **Germany** “München Hart.[mann]”; “Petersen det.; hiervon mikr.[oskopisches] Präp.[arat] ♂ Kopulat.[ions]-Apparat, [reverse:] Nr. 352”; “*angustipennis* H.-S. ♂”; “Syntypus *Tinea angustipennis* Stdgr. ♂, det. R. Gaedike 2006”; “*Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* Mill. ♂, det. R. Gaedike 2006”, ZMHB. – Second syntype of *T. angustipennis* Staudinger: “München Hart.[mann]”; “Petersen det.”; “siehe mikroskop.[ische] Präparate, [reverse:] Nr. 351”; “*angustipennis* H.-S. ♀”; “Syntypus *Tinea angustipennis* Stdgr. ♀, det. R. Gaedike 2006”; “*Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* Mill. ♀, det. R. Gaedike 2006”, coll. ZMHB.

In the final part of his paper “Beschreibung neuer Lepidopteren des europäischen Faunengebietes”, Staudinger described under number 68 a “*Tinea Angustipennis* n. sp.” on pages 288–289. The description refers to two specimens; collected by Hartmann at Munich. Petersen (1957: 339) listed these two specimens under the name *Celestica angustipennis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), without any indication that they were types because they lacked label, which is typical for the types in the Staudinger collection (ZMHB). There are no indications to the description of Herrich-Schäffer, who described the same species under the same name in 1854. Both specimens are syntypes; because no holotype was selected in the description and there is no need for a lectotype designation; because there is no taxonomic necessity (ISZN 74.7.3.). *Tinea angustipennis* Staudinger, 1871 is a synonym to *Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* (Millière, 1854) and a primary homonym of *Tinea angustipennis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854.

***Xeranthica tephroclysta* Meyrick, 1930: 553–554**

Tinea trichophagoides Zerny, 1935: 155, **syn. n.**

Material. Holotype of *Tinea trichophagoides* Zerny: [red label]“Typus”; “**Marokko**, Gr.[osser] Atlas, Goundafa, 1200 m 15.-20.VI.[19]33, Zerny”; “[with red ink] *Tinea trichophagoides* Zerny Type ♀”; “siehe mikroskop.[ische] Präparate, [reverse] G.[enital]U.[ntersuchung] Pe[tersen] 790”; “*Xeranthica tephroclysta* Meyrick ♀ det. R. Gaedike 2006”. The slide is renumbered: “Gen.Präp. 6042 Mus. Vind.”, NMW.

After the discovery of *Xeranthica tephroclysta* Meyrick, 1930 as a new member of the Palearctic fauna (Robinson et al. 2006), it was possible to settle the taxonomic status of the taxon described by Zerny (1935: 155) as *Tinea trichophagoides*. Petersen studied the female holotype preserved in the Zerny collection (NMW), and gave a drawing of the genitalia (Petersen 1958: 418–419, fig. 266). In the original description the locus typicus is “Ijjoukak, Mitte VI, ein ♀ am Licht (Z.)”. On page 23 of his paper Zerny described this location: “Ijjoukak (ca. 1200 m), im Goundafa-Gebiet, an der

Einmündung des Agoundis-Tales in das Fis-tal, 3 km unterhalb kasbah Goundafa, ca 70 km sw. von Marrakech.” A comparison of the holotype, drawing and genitalia of *T. trichophagoides* with specimens of *X. tephroclysta* (including the holotype) shows that these specimens are members of the same species. Therefore, *Tinea trichophagoides* Zerny, 1935 is a synonym of *Xeranthica tephroclysta* Meyrick, 1930.

ACROLEPIIDAE

Digitivalva (Inuliphila) pulicariae (Klimesch, 1956)

Material. 1♀, **Cyprus**, Umg. Paphos, 27.iv.–2.v.1998, leg. Wimmer, coll. Arenberger. New country record.

DOUGLASIIDAE

Tinagma perdicellum Zeller, 1839

Material. 1♂, **Spain**, M. Sagra (Granada), 11.v.1980, leg. Gianasso, coll. Baldizzone. New country record.

Tinagma ocerostomellum (Stainton, 1850)

Material. 1♀, **Spain**, Odena, 10.vii.2004, leg. et coll. Requena. New country record.

EPERMENIIDAE

Epermenia (Calotripis) aequidentella (Hofmann, 1867)

Material. **Spain**, Mallorca (M. Honey, in litt.). New country record.

Epermenia (Calotripis) strictella (Wocke, 1867)

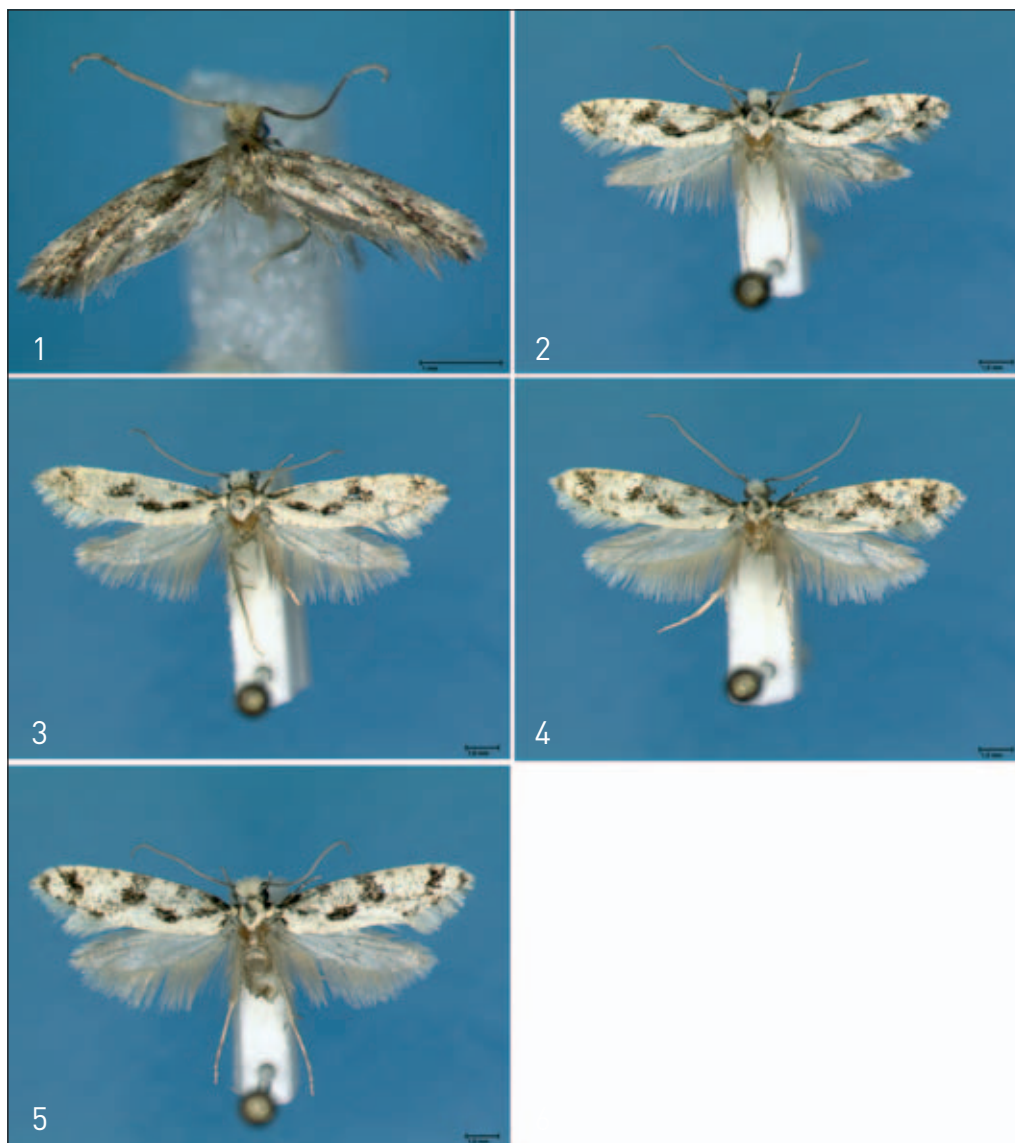
Material. 1♂, **Spain, Canary Islands**, Tenerife, Barranco de Badajoz, Güimar, 17.x.1993, leg. M. u. E. Arenberger, coll. Arenberger. New country record.

Ochromolopis staintonella (Millière, 1869)

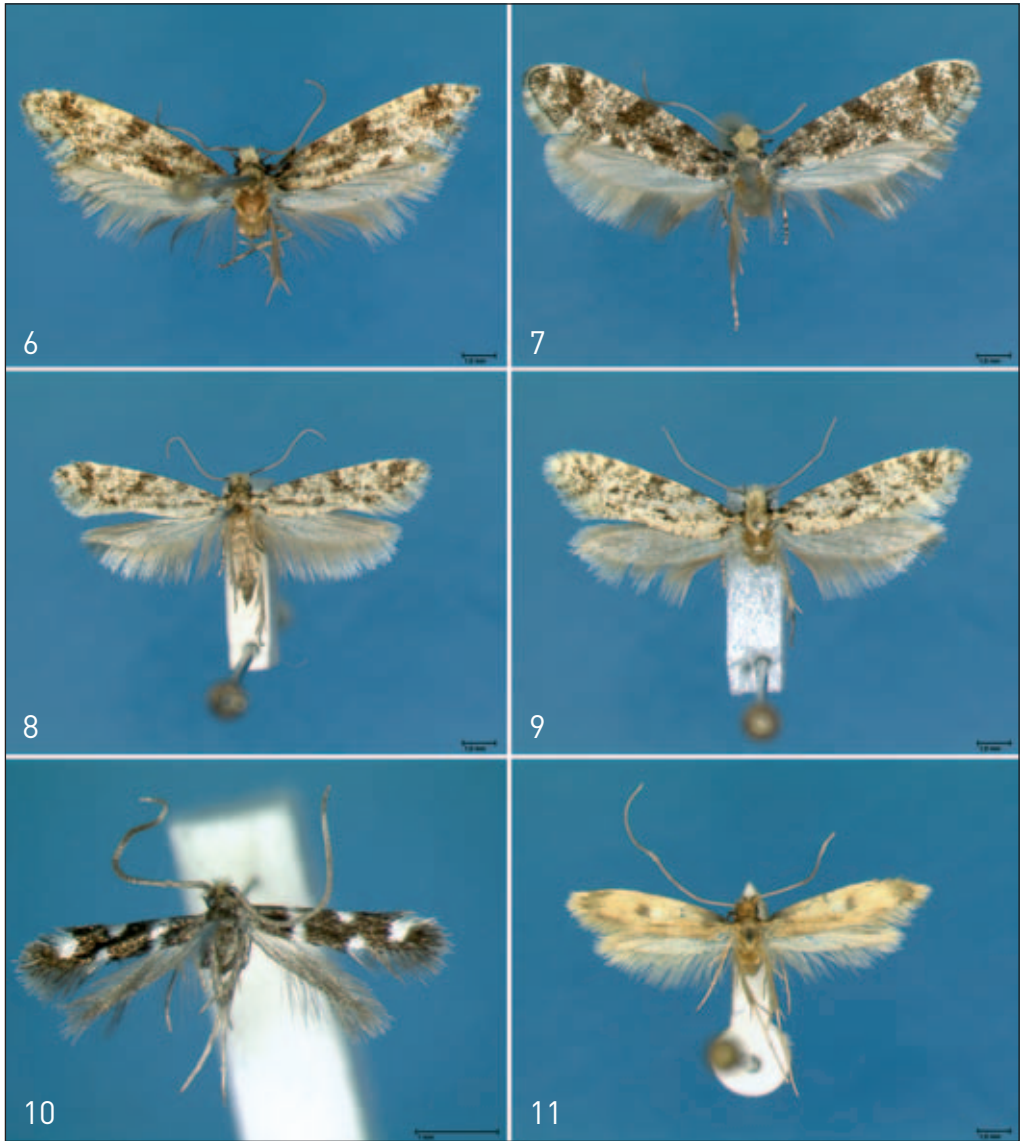
Material. **Spain, Mallorca** (M. Honey, in litt.). New country record.

Acknowledgements

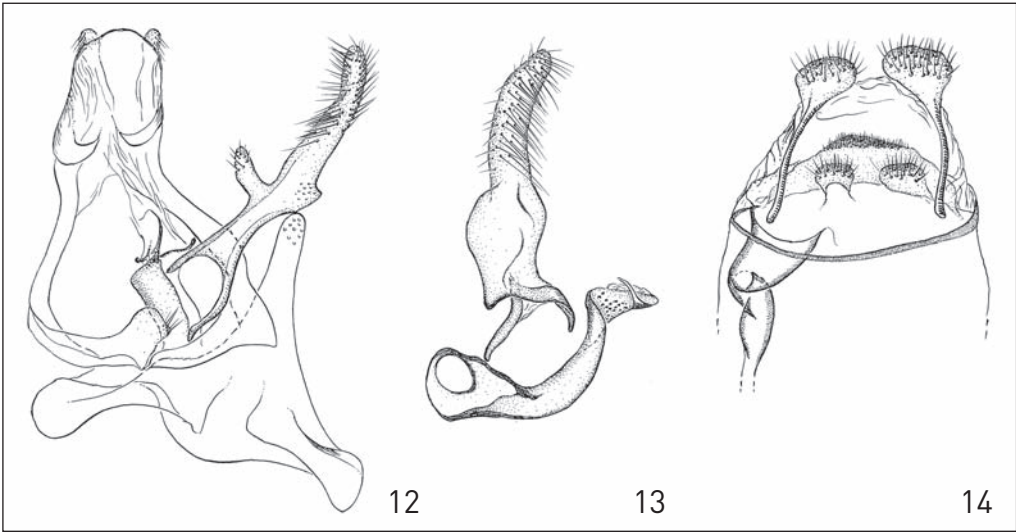
I would like to express my thanks to the following collectors and custodians for sending their material for my studies: Ernst Arenberger, Günter Baisch, Giorgio Baldizzone, Erich Bettag, Friedmar Graf, Dietger Hausenblas (ZMUK), Lauri Kaila (FMNH), Ole Karsholt (ZMUC), Rudolf Keller, Martin Lödl (NMW), Siegfried Löser † (LMAD), Wolfram Mey (ZMHB), Erik van Nieukerken (RMNH), Emili Requena Miret, Wolfgang Speidel, Paolo Triberti, Robert Trusch (SMNK), and Andreas Werno. My special thanks to my former assistant, Christian Kutzscher for preparing the colour pictures, to Andrew Liston (Müncheberg) and especially Bernard Landry (Genève) for linguistic corrections.



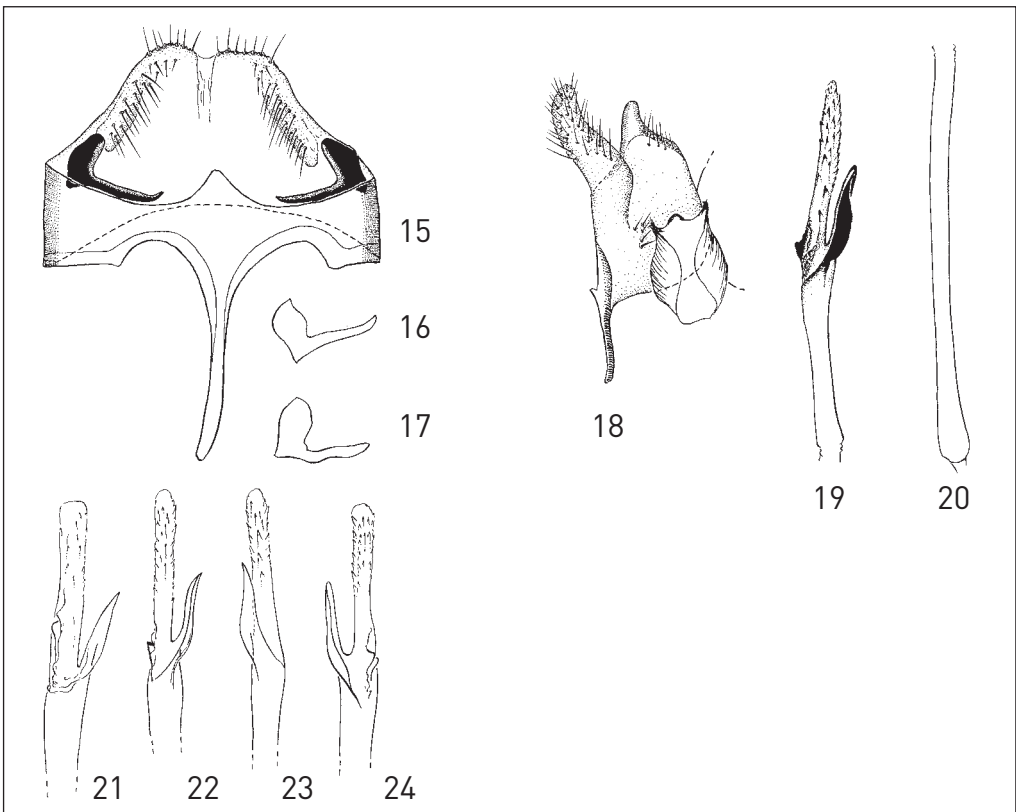
Figs 1–5. Adults of Tineidae. **Fig. 1.** *Dryadaula minuta*, holotype. **Figs 2–3.** *Nemapogon arcosuensis*. 2. Paratype. 3. Holotype. **Figs 4–5.** *Nemapogon similella*. 4. Paratype. 5. Holotype.



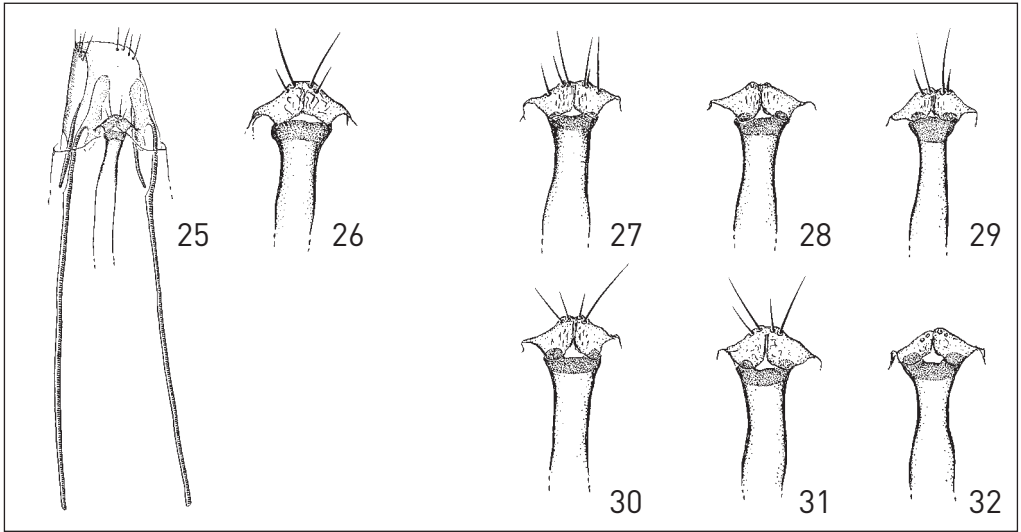
Figs 6–11. Adults of Tineidae. **Figs 6–7.** *Nemapogon grossi*. **6.** Holotype. **7.** Paratype. **Figs 8–9.** *Nemapogon scutifera*, paratypes. **Fig. 10.** *Eudarcia hellenica*, holotype. **Fig. 11.** *Crypsithyris turcica*, holotype.



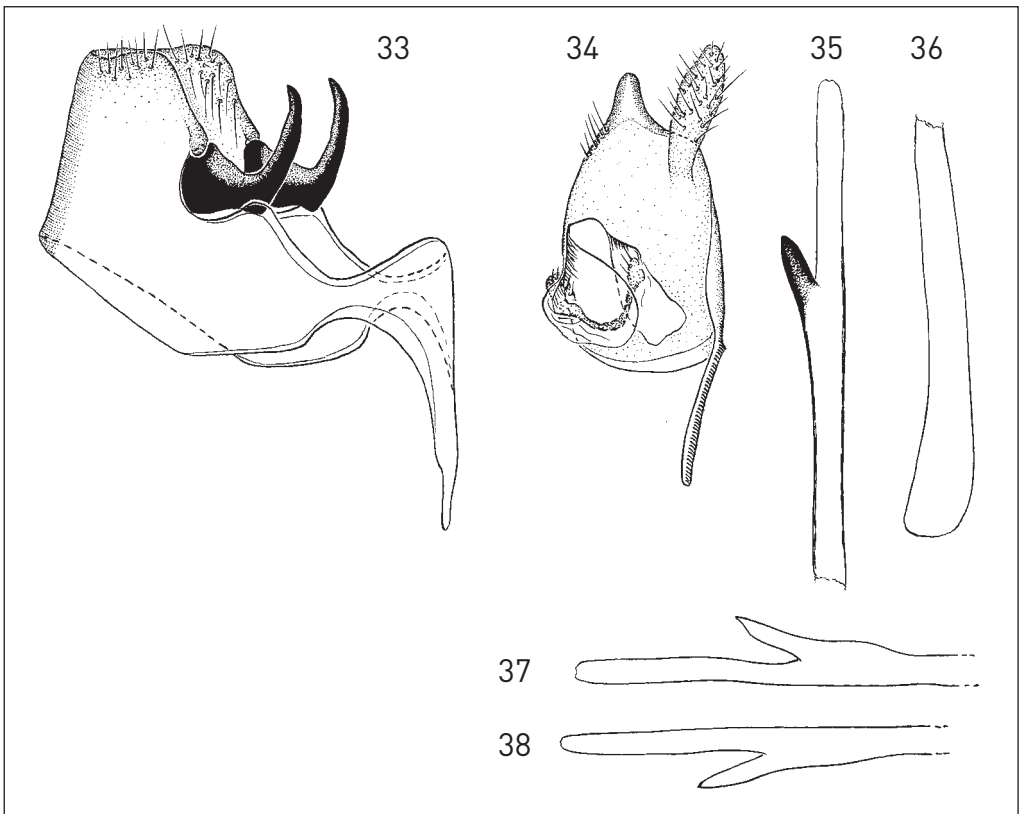
Figs 12–14. *Dryadaula minuta*, genitalia. **12.** Male, uncus–tegumen complex, and right valva. **13.** Male, left valva and phallus. **14.** Female.



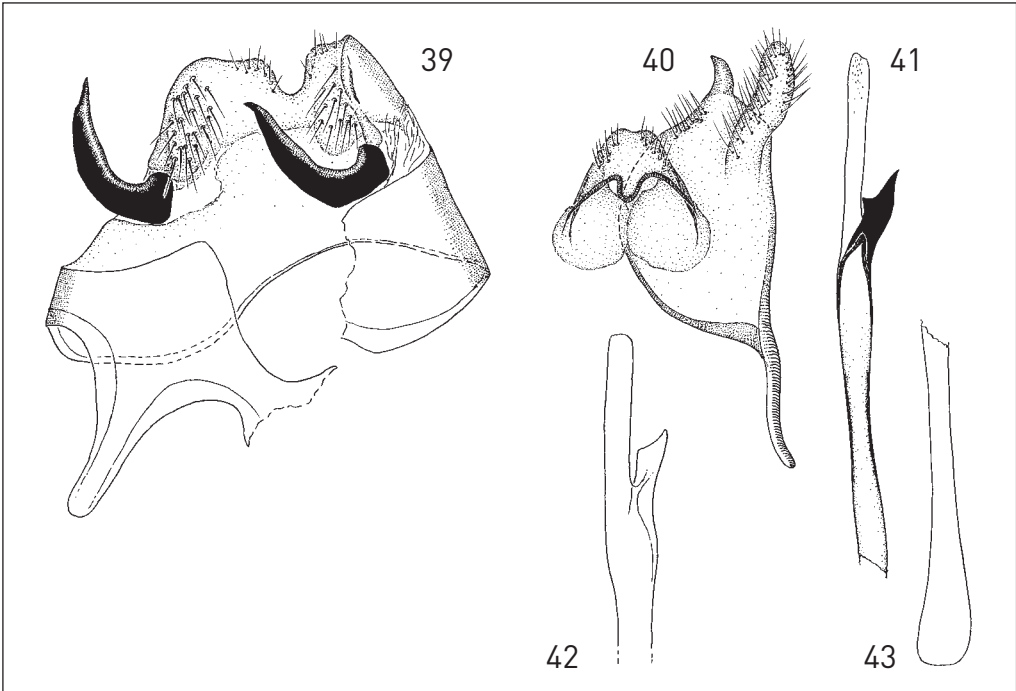
Figs 15–24. *Nemapogon arcosuensis*, male genitalia. **15.** Uncus–tegumen complex. **16–17.** Variable shape of the gnathos arms. **18.** Valva with anellus. **19.** Phallus, the apical half. **20.** Basal half of phallus. **21–24.** Variability in the apical half of the phallus.



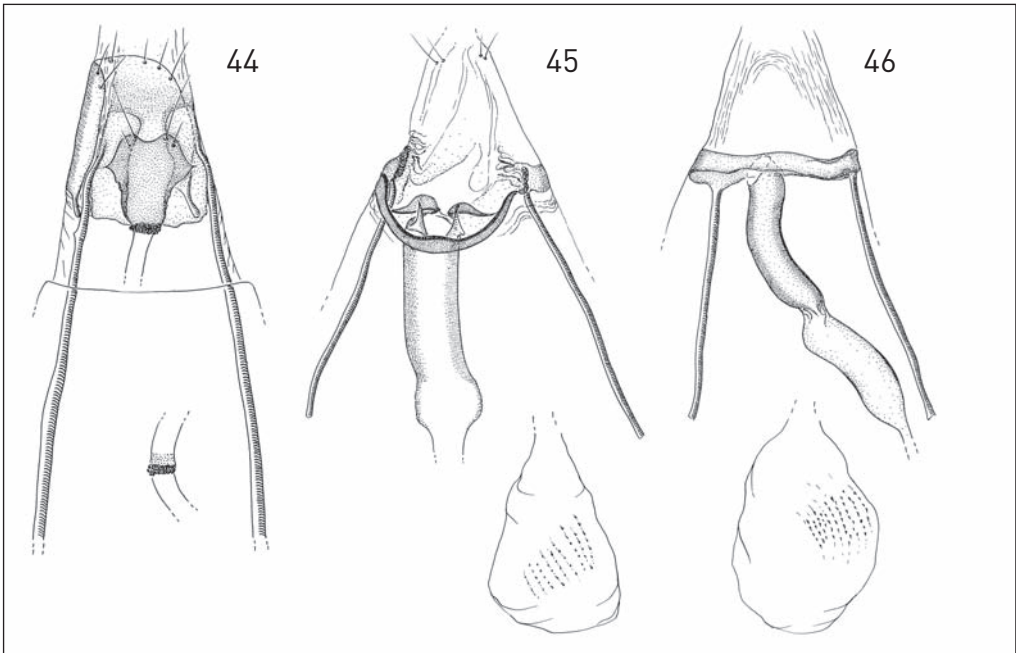
Figs 25–32. *Nemapogon arcosuensis*, female genitalia. **25.** Complete view. **26.** Ostium and first part of the ductus bursae, at higher magnification. **27–32.** Variability in the shape of the ostium.



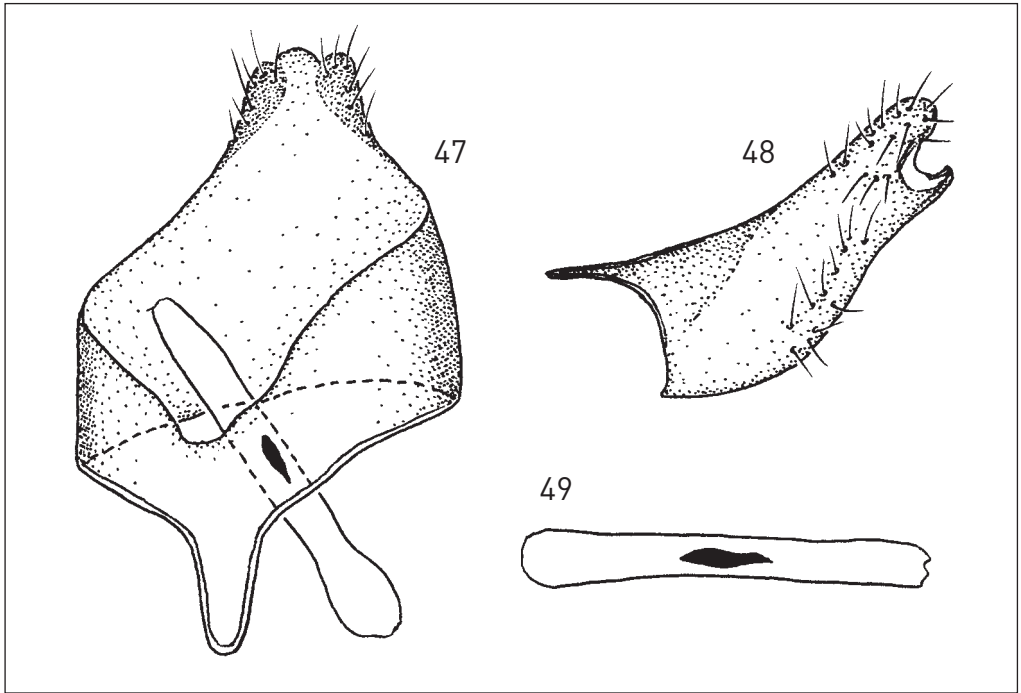
Figs 33–38. *Nemapogon similella*, male genitalia. **33.** Uncus-tegumen complex. **34.** Valva and anellus. **35.** Apical. **36.** Basal half of phallus. **37–38.** Variability in the shape of the apical half of the phallus.



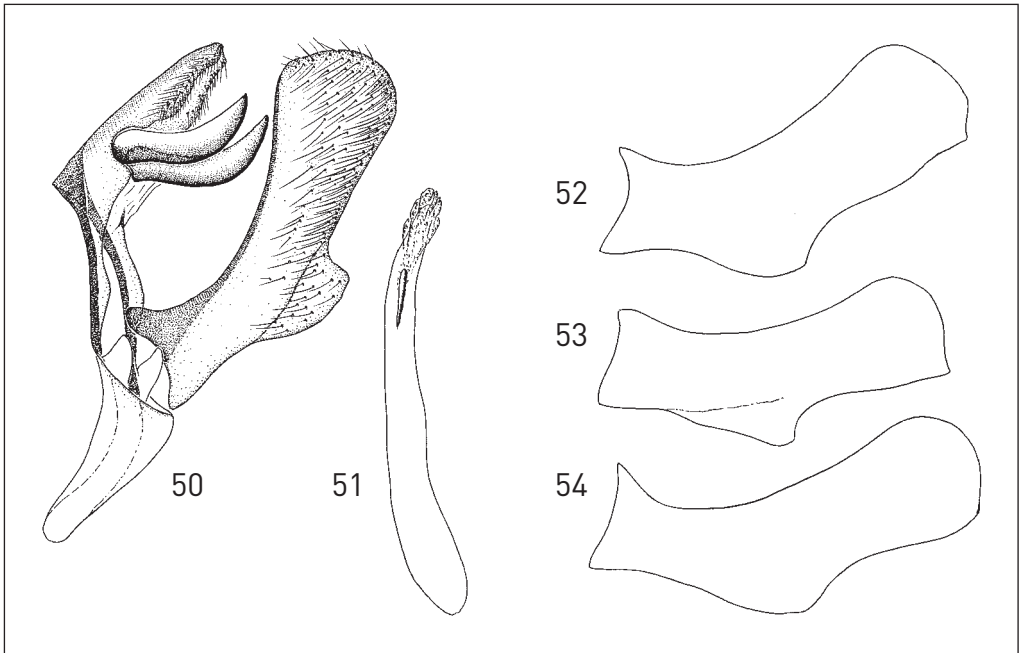
Figs 39–43. *Nemapogon grossi*, male genitalia. **39.** Uncus–tegumen complex. **40.** Valva and anellus. **41.** Apical half of phallus. **42.** Basal half of phallus. **43.** Variability in the shape of the apical half of the phallus.



Figs 44–46. **44.** *Nemapogon scutifera*, female genitalia. **45.** *Eudarcia echinata*, female genitalia (corpus bursae separated). **46.** *Eudarcia lobata*, female genitalia (corpus bursae separated).



Figs 47-49. *Eudarcia hellenica*, male genitalia. **47.** Utuncus-tegumen complex and phallus. **48.** Valva. **49.** Variability in the shape of the cornutus in the vesica.



Figs 50-54. *Crypsithyris turcica*, male genitalia. **50.** Uncus-tegumen complex and one valva. **51.** Phallus. **52-54.** Variability in the shape of the valva.

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