

The first data on plume moths (Lepidoptera: Pterophoridae) of Evenkia

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The article gives the first data on the plume moths of Evenkia. Three species, previously unknown for the fauna of this territory, have been found. The data of the collected material are provided.

Keywords: Lepidoptera; Pterophoridae; plume moths; Evenkia; distribution; new data

The Evenkisky Autonomous Region is completely related to the Far North of Russia. Hundreds of rivers and tens of thousands of lakes are spread across the territory of Evenkia. The harsh, unique nature of the region is distinguished by the richness and diversity of the animal and plant world. There are hundreds of animal, bird and fish species including unique ones. The forests in Evenkia occupy more than 70% of the territory. The almost untouched taiga mainly consists of conifers. Due to the inaccessibility and sparsely populated area, this territory is one of the most environmentally friendly in Russia. Here permafrost is widespread. The summer in Evenkia is short, from late June to mid-August. During the summer, the weather can vary from frost to heat. Evenkia is a giant nature reserve with enormous biological resources.

The studied material was collected in the State Natural Biosphere Reserve "Central Siberian", located in the southern part of the Turukhansky district and the south-western part of the Evenkiysky district of the Krasnoyarsk region (Figs. 1,2). Siberian larch grows here, often in combination with steppe meadows. In the upper zone, dark-coniferous thin cedar-pine, spruce and fir lichen forests predominate. There are no data on plume moths of Evenkia in the literature. In the catalog of Russian Lepidoptera, Ustjuzhanin, Kovtunovich (2008), only two types were indicated for the North-Yenisei region: *Platyptilia calodactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and *Paraplatyptilia sibirica* (Zagulajev, 1983), but both from the polar regions not belonging to Evenkia.

Material and methods

The *Pterophoridae* were collected mainly in the daytime, using a traditional entomological net above various shrubby and grass vegetation. On the river Stolbovaya, at the mouth of the river Kulingda, two plume moths specimens were caught at the light of an ordinary incandescent lamp of 100 watts. The examined material is deposited in the Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematic and Ecology (RAS, Novosibirsk) and in the private collection of the authors. To determine the material, we used the comparative collection of the Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematic and Ecology (SB RAS) and special literature (Zagulajev, 1986; Arenberger, 2002).

Annotated list of species

Gillmeria pallidactyla (Haworth, 1811)

Material: 1 male, 2 females, Krasnoyarsk region, Evenkiysky District, Central Siberian Reserve, riv. Stolbovaya, riv. Kulingda mouth, 62°17'N, 91°40'E, 52 m, 07-10.vii.2016, V. K. Zinchenko.

Distribution: Temperate zone of the Palaearctic; North America.

Amblyptilia punctidactyla (Haworth, 1811)

Material: 1 male, 1 female, Krasnoyarsk region, Turukhansky District, Central Siberian Reserve, riv. Yenisei, cordon Komsa, 61°84'N, 89°33'E, 27 m, 15.vi.2016, V. K. Zinchenko.

Distribution: Temperate zone of the Palaearctic.



Figure 1. Cordon Komsa. Photo by V. Zinchenko

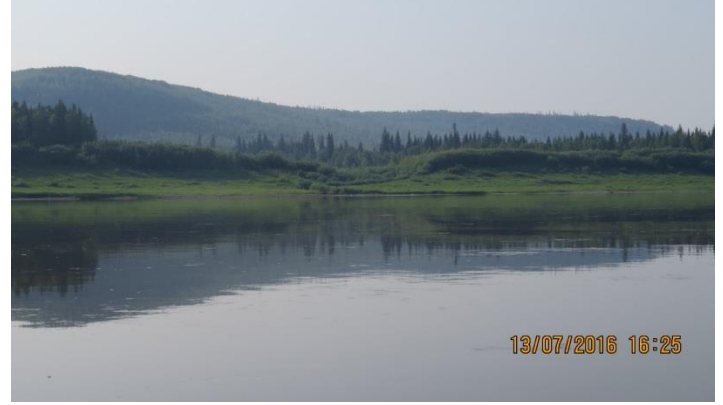


Figure 2. The river Stolbovaya. Photo by V. Zinchenko

Oxyptilus chrysodactylus (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)

Material: 2 males, Krasnoyarsk region, Turukhansky District, Central Siberian Reserve, riv. Yenisei, cordon Komsa, 61°84'N, 89°33'E, 27 m, 03.vii.2016, A.V. Barkalov.

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Russian Far East (Amur River basin, Primorskii krai, Sakhalin), China (Heilongjiang), Japan.

Discussion

As a result of processing the material on plume moths from Evenkia, 3 species have been found, all of them are new for this region. Despite the harsh climate and monotonous landscape, we assume that in this area it is possible to find at least five Pterophoridae species.

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